

Multivariate Analysis

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1 Dense-Linear-Order: Dense linear order without endpoints and a quantifier elimination procedure in Ferrante and Rackoff style

```

theory Dense-Linear-Order
imports Main
uses
  langford-data.ML
  ferrante-rackoff-data.ML
  (langford.ML)
  (ferrante-rackoff.ML)
begin

```

setup \ll *Langford-Data.setup* $\#>$ *Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.setup* \gg

context *linorder*
begin

lemma *less-not-permute*[*no-atp*]: $\neg (x < y \wedge y < x)$ **by** (*simp add: not-less linear*)

lemma *gather-simps*[*no-atp*]:

shows

$(\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y) \wedge x < u \wedge P x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in (\text{insert } u \ U). x < y) \wedge P x)$
and $(\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y) \wedge l < x \wedge P x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. (\forall y \in (\text{insert } l \ L). y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y) \wedge P x)$
 $(\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y) \wedge x < u) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in (\text{insert } u \ U). x < y))$
and $(\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y) \wedge l < x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. (\forall y \in (\text{insert } l \ L). y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y))$ **by** *auto*

lemma

gather-start[*no-atp*]: $(\exists x. P x) \equiv (\exists x. (\forall y \in \{ \}. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in \{ \}. x < y) \wedge P x)$

by *simp*

Theorems for $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (P x \longleftrightarrow P_{-\infty})$

lemma *minf-lt*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (x < t \longleftrightarrow \text{True})$ **by** *auto*

lemma *minf-gt*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (t < x \longleftrightarrow \text{False})$

by (*simp add: not-less*) (*rule exI[where x=t], auto simp add: less-le*)

lemma *minf-le*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (x \leq t \longleftrightarrow \text{True})$ **by** (*auto simp add: less-le*)

lemma *minf-ge*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (t \leq x \longleftrightarrow \text{False})$

by (*auto simp add: less-le not-less not-le*)

lemma *minf-eq*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (x = t \longleftrightarrow \text{False})$ **by** *auto*

lemma *minf-neq*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (x \neq t \longleftrightarrow \text{True})$ **by** *auto*

lemma *minf-P*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (P \longleftrightarrow P)$ **by** *blast*

Theorems for $\exists z. \forall x. x < z \longrightarrow (P x \longleftrightarrow P_{+\infty})$

lemma *pinf-gt*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (t < x \longleftrightarrow \text{True})$ **by** *auto*

lemma *pinf-lt*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (x < t \longleftrightarrow \text{False})$

by (*simp add: not-less*) (*rule exI[where x=t], auto simp add: less-le*)

lemma *pinf-ge*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (t \leq x \longleftrightarrow \text{True})$ **by** (*auto simp add: less-le*)

lemma *pinf-le*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (x \leq t \longleftrightarrow \text{False})$

by (*auto simp add: less-le not-less not-le*)

lemma *pinf-eq*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (x = t \longleftrightarrow \text{False})$ **by** *auto*

lemma *pinf-neq*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (x \neq t \longleftrightarrow \text{True})$ **by** *auto*

lemma *pinf-P*[*no-atp*]: $\exists z. \forall x. z < x \longrightarrow (P \longleftrightarrow P)$ **by** *blast*

lemma *nmi-lt[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{True} \wedge x < t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *nmi-gt[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{False} \wedge t < x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$
by (*auto simp add: le-less*)

lemma *nmi-le[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{True} \wedge x \leq t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *nmi-ge[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{False} \wedge t \leq x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *nmi-eq[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{False} \wedge x = t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$
by *auto*

lemma *nmi-neq[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{True} \wedge x \neq t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$
by *auto*

lemma *nmi-P[no-atp]*: $\forall x. \sim P \wedge P \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *nmi-conj[no-atp]*: $\llbracket \forall x. \neg P1' \wedge P1 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x) ; \forall x. \neg P2' \wedge P2 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x) \rrbracket \implies \forall x. \neg (P1' \wedge P2') \wedge (P1 x \wedge P2 x) \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *nmi-disj[no-atp]*: $\llbracket \forall x. \neg P1' \wedge P1 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x) ; \forall x. \neg P2' \wedge P2 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x) \rrbracket \implies \forall x. \neg (P1' \vee P2') \wedge (P1 x \vee P2 x) \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *npi-lt[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{False} \wedge x < t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$
by (*auto simp add: le-less*)

lemma *npi-gt[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{True} \wedge t < x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *npi-le[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{False} \wedge x \leq t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$
by *auto*

lemma *npi-ge[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{True} \wedge t \leq x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *npi-eq[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{False} \wedge x = t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$
by *auto*

lemma *npi-neq[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x. \neg \text{True} \wedge x \neq t \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$
by *auto*

lemma *npi-P[no-atp]*: $\forall x. \sim P \wedge P \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *npi-conj[no-atp]*: $\llbracket \forall x. \neg P1' \wedge P1 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u) ; \forall x. \neg P2' \wedge P2 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u) \rrbracket \implies \forall x. \neg (P1' \wedge P2') \wedge (P1 x \wedge P2 x) \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *npi-disj[no-atp]*: $\llbracket \forall x. \neg P1' \wedge P1 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u) ; \forall x. \neg P2' \wedge P2 x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u) \rrbracket \implies \forall x. \neg (P1' \vee P2') \wedge (P1 x \vee P2 x) \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *lin-dense-lt[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x l u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge x < t \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow y < t)$
proof(*clarsimp*)
fix $x l u y$ **assume** $tU: t \in U$ **and** $noU: \forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U$ **and** $lx: l < x$
and $xu: x < u$ **and** $px: x < t$ **and** $ly: l < y$ **and** $yu: y < u$
from $tU noU ly yu$ **have** $tny: t \neq y$ **by** *auto*
{assume $H: t < y$
from *less-trans*[$OF lx px$] *less-trans*[$OF H yu$]

have $l < t \wedge t < u$ **by** *simp*
with tU noU **have** *False* **by** *auto*}
hence $\neg t < y$ **by** *auto* **hence** $y \leq t$ **by** (*simp add: not-less*)
thus $y < t$ **using** *tny* **by** (*simp add: less-le*)
qed

lemma *lin-dense-gt[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x l u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge$
 $l < x \wedge x < u \wedge t < x \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow t < y)$

proof(*clarsimp*)

fix $x l u y$
assume tU : $t \in U$ **and** noU : $\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U$ **and** lx : $l < x$ **and**
 xu : $x < u$
and px : $t < x$ **and** ly : $l < y$ **and** yu : $y < u$
from tU noU ly yu **have** tny : $t \neq y$ **by** *auto*
{assume H : $y < t$
from *less-trans*[*OF* ly H] *less-trans*[*OF* px xu] **have** $l < t \wedge t < u$ **by** *simp*
with tU noU **have** *False* **by** *auto*}
hence $\neg y < t$ **by** *auto* **hence** $t \leq y$ **by** (*auto simp add: not-less*)
thus $t < y$ **using** tny **by** (*simp add: less-le*)
qed

lemma *lin-dense-le[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x l u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge$
 $l < x \wedge x < u \wedge x \leq t \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow y \leq t)$

proof(*clarsimp*)

fix $x l u y$
assume tU : $t \in U$ **and** noU : $\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U$ **and** lx : $l < x$ **and**
 xu : $x < u$
and px : $x \leq t$ **and** ly : $l < y$ **and** yu : $y < u$
from tU noU ly yu **have** tny : $t \neq y$ **by** *auto*
{assume H : $t < y$
from *less-le-trans*[*OF* lx px] *less-trans*[*OF* H yu]
have $l < t \wedge t < u$ **by** *simp*
with tU noU **have** *False* **by** *auto*}
hence $\neg t < y$ **by** *auto* **thus** $y \leq t$ **by** (*simp add: not-less*)
qed

lemma *lin-dense-ge[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x l u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge$
 $l < x \wedge x < u \wedge t \leq x \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow t \leq y)$

proof(*clarsimp*)

fix $x l u y$
assume tU : $t \in U$ **and** noU : $\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U$ **and** lx : $l < x$ **and**
 xu : $x < u$
and px : $t \leq x$ **and** ly : $l < y$ **and** yu : $y < u$
from tU noU ly yu **have** tny : $t \neq y$ **by** *auto*
{assume H : $y < t$
from *less-trans*[*OF* ly H] *le-less-trans*[*OF* px xu]
have $l < t \wedge t < u$ **by** *simp*
with tU noU **have** *False* **by** *auto*}
hence $\neg y < t$ **by** *auto* **thus** $t \leq y$ **by** (*simp add: not-less*)

qed

lemma *lin-dense-eq[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge x = t \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow y = t)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *lin-dense-neg[no-atp]*: $t \in U \implies \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge x \neq t \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow y \neq t)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *lin-dense-P[no-atp]*: $\forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge P \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow P)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *lin-dense-conj[no-atp]*:

$\llbracket \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge P1 \, x \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow P1 \, y) ; \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge P2 \, x \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow P2 \, y) \rrbracket \implies \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge (P1 \, x \wedge P2 \, x) \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow (P1 \, y \wedge P2 \, y))$

by *blast*

lemma *lin-dense-disj[no-atp]*:

$\llbracket \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge P1 \, x \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow P1 \, y) ; \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge P2 \, x \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow P2 \, y) \rrbracket \implies \forall x \, l \, u. (\forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l < x \wedge x < u \wedge (P1 \, x \vee P2 \, x) \longrightarrow (\forall y. l < y \wedge y < u \longrightarrow (P1 \, y \vee P2 \, y))$

by *blast*

lemma *npmibnd[no-atp]*: $\llbracket \forall x. \neg MP \wedge P \, x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \leq x); \forall x. \neg PP \wedge P \, x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \leq u) \rrbracket$

$\implies \forall x. \neg MP \wedge \neg PP \wedge P \, x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. \exists u' \in U. u \leq x \wedge x \leq u')$

by *auto*

lemma *finite-set-intervals[no-atp]*:

assumes *px*: $P \, x$ **and** *lx*: $l \leq x$ **and** *xu*: $x \leq u$ **and** *linS*: $l \in S$

and *uinS*: $u \in S$ **and** *fS*: *finite* S **and** *lS*: $\forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** *Su*: $\forall x \in S. x \leq u$

shows $\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge P \, x$

proof–

let $?Mx = \{y. y \in S \wedge y \leq x\}$

let $?xM = \{y. y \in S \wedge x \leq y\}$

let $?a = Max \, ?Mx$

let $?b = Min \, ?xM$

have MxS : $?Mx \subseteq S$ **by** *blast*

hence fMx : *finite* $?Mx$ **using** *fS finite-subset* **by** *auto*

from *lx linS* **have** $linMx$: $l \in ?Mx$ **by** *blast*

hence $Mxne$: $?Mx \neq \{\}$ **by** *blast*

have xMS : $?xM \subseteq S$ **by** *blast*

hence fxM : *finite* $?xM$ **using** *fS finite-subset* **by** *auto*

from *xu uinS* **have** $linxM$: $u \in ?xM$ **by** *blast*

hence $xMne$: $?xM \neq \{\}$ **by** *blast*

```

have ax: ?a ≤ x using Mxne fMx by auto
have xb: x ≤ ?b using xMne fxM by auto
have ?a ∈ ?Mx using Max-in[OF fMx Mxne] by simp hence ainS: ?a ∈ S
using MxS by blast
have ?b ∈ ?xM using Min-in[OF fxM xMne] by simp hence binS: ?b ∈ S
using xMS by blast
have noy: ∀ y. ?a < y ∧ y < ?b ⟶ y ∉ S
proof(clarsimp)
  fix y assume ay: ?a < y and yb: y < ?b and yS: y ∈ S
  from yS have y ∈ ?Mx ∨ y ∈ ?xM by (auto simp add: linear)
  moreover {assume y ∈ ?Mx hence y ≤ ?a using Mxne fMx by auto with
ay have False by (simp add: not-le[symmetric])}
  moreover {assume y ∈ ?xM hence ?b ≤ y using xMne fxM by auto with
yb have False by (simp add: not-le[symmetric])}
  ultimately show False by blast
qed
from ainS binS noy ax xb px show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *finite-set-intervals2*[no-atp]:

```

assumes px: P x and lx: l ≤ x and xu: x ≤ u and linS: l ∈ S
and uinS: u ∈ S and fS: finite S and lS: ∀ x ∈ S. l ≤ x and Su: ∀ x ∈ S. x ≤
u
shows (∃ s ∈ S. P s) ∨ (∃ a ∈ S. ∃ b ∈ S. (∀ y. a < y ∧ y < b ⟶ y ∉ S) ∧
a < x ∧ x < b ∧ P x)
proof-
  from finite-set-intervals[where P=P, OF px lx xu linS uinS fS lS Su]
  obtain a and b where
    as: a ∈ S and bs: b ∈ S and noS: ∀ y. a < y ∧ y < b ⟶ y ∉ S
    and axb: a ≤ x ∧ x ≤ b ∧ P x by auto
  from axb have x = a ∨ x = b ∨ (a < x ∧ x < b) by (auto simp add: le-less)
  thus ?thesis using px as bs noS by blast
qed

```

end

2 The classical QE after Langford for dense linear orders

context *dense-linorder*
begin

lemma *interval-empty-iff*:

```

{y. x < y ∧ y < z} = {} ⟷ ¬ x < z
by (auto dest: dense)

```

lemma *dlo-qe-bnds*[no-atp]:

```

assumes ne: L ≠ {} and neU: U ≠ {} and fL: finite L and fU: finite U

```

shows $(\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y)) \equiv (\forall l \in L. \forall u \in U. l < u)$
proof (*simp only: atomize-eq, rule iffI*)
 assume $H: \exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y)$
 then obtain x where $xL: \forall y \in L. y < x$ and $xU: \forall y \in U. x < y$ **by** *blast*
 {fix $l\ u$ assume $l: l \in L$ and $u: u \in U$
 have $l < x$ **using** $xL\ l$ **by** *blast*
 also have $x < u$ **using** $xU\ u$ **by** *blast*
 finally (*less-trans*) have $l < u$.}
 thus $\forall l \in L. \forall u \in U. l < u$ **by** *blast*
next
 assume $H: \forall l \in L. \forall u \in U. l < u$
 let $?ML = \text{Max } L$
 let $?MU = \text{Min } U$
 from $fL\ ne$ have $th1: ?ML \in L$ and $th1': \forall l \in L. l \leq ?ML$ **by** *auto*
 from $fU\ neU$ have $th2: ?MU \in U$ and $th2': \forall u \in U. ?MU \leq u$ **by** *auto*
 from $th1\ th2\ H$ have $?ML < ?MU$ **by** *auto*
 with *dense* obtain w where $th3: ?ML < w$ and $th4: w < ?MU$ **by** *blast*
 from $th3\ th1'$ have $\forall l \in L. l < w$ **by** *auto*
 moreover from $th4\ th2'$ have $\forall u \in U. w < u$ **by** *auto*
 ultimately show $\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y)$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *dlo-qe-noub*[*no-atp*]:
 assumes $ne: L \neq \{\}$ and $fL: \text{finite } L$
 shows $(\exists x. (\forall y \in L. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in \{\}. x < y)) \equiv \text{True}$
proof(*simp add: atomize-eq*)
 from *gt-ex*[*of* $\text{Max } L$] obtain M where $M: \text{Max } L < M$ **by** *blast*
 from $ne\ fL$ have $\forall x \in L. x \leq \text{Max } L$ **by** *simp*
 with M have $\forall x \in L. x < M$ **by** (*auto intro: le-less-trans*)
 thus $\exists x. \forall y \in L. y < x$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *dlo-qe-nolb*[*no-atp*]:
 assumes $ne: U \neq \{\}$ and $fU: \text{finite } U$
 shows $(\exists x. (\forall y \in \{\}. y < x) \wedge (\forall y \in U. x < y)) \equiv \text{True}$
proof(*simp add: atomize-eq*)
 from *lt-ex*[*of* $\text{Min } U$] obtain M where $M: M < \text{Min } U$ **by** *blast*
 from $ne\ fU$ have $\forall x \in U. \text{Min } U \leq x$ **by** *simp*
 with M have $\forall x \in U. M < x$ **by** (*auto intro: less-le-trans*)
 thus $\exists x. \forall y \in U. x < y$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *exists-neq*[*no-atp*]: $\exists (x::'a). x \neq t \exists (x::'a). t \neq x$
 using *gt-ex*[*of* t] **by** *auto*

lemmas *dlo-simps*[*no-atp*] = *order-refl less-irrefl not-less not-le exists-neq*
le-less neq-iff linear less-not-permute

lemma *axiom*[*no-atp*]: *class.dense-linorder* (*op* \leq) (*op* $<$) **by** (*rule dense-linorder-axioms*)


```

lemma atoms[no-atp]:
  shows TERM (less :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)
    and TERM (less-eq :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)
    and TERM (op = :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -) .

declare axiom[langford qe: dlo-qe-bnds dlo-qe-nolb dlo-qe-noub gather: gather-start
gather-simps atoms: atoms]
declare dlo-simps[langfordsimp]

end

lemma dnf[no-atp]:
   $(P \ \& \ (Q \mid R)) = ((P \& Q) \mid (P \& R))$ 
   $((Q \mid R) \ \& \ P) = ((Q \& P) \mid (R \& P))$ 
  by blast+

lemmas weak-dnf-simps[no-atp] = simp-thms dnf

lemma nnf-simps[no-atp]:
   $(\neg(P \wedge Q)) = (\neg P \vee \neg Q)$   $(\neg(P \vee Q)) = (\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$   $(P \longrightarrow Q) = (\neg P \vee Q)$ 
   $(P = Q) = ((P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q))$   $(\neg \neg(P)) = P$ 
  by blast+

lemma ex-distrib[no-atp]:  $(\exists x. P \ x \vee Q \ x) \longleftrightarrow ((\exists x. P \ x) \vee (\exists x. Q \ x))$  by blast

lemmas dnf-simps[no-atp] = weak-dnf-simps nnf-simps ex-distrib

use langford.ML
method-setup dlo =  $\langle\langle$ 
  Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o LangfordQE.dlo-tac)
 $\rangle\rangle$  Langford's algorithm for quantifier elimination in dense linear orders

```

3 Constructive dense linear orders yield QE for linear arithmetic over ordered Fields

Linear order without upper bounds

locale *linorder-stupid-syntax* = *linorder*

begin

notation

less-eq (*op* \sqsubseteq) **and**
less-eq ((-/ \sqsubseteq -) [51, 51] 50) **and**
less (*op* \sqsubset) **and**
less ((-/ \sqsubset -) [51, 51] 50)

end

locale *linorder-no-ub* = *linorder-stupid-syntax* +

assumes $gt\text{-}ex: \exists y. less\ x\ y$

begin

lemma $ge\text{-}ex[no\text{-}atp]: \exists y. x \sqsubseteq y$ **using** $gt\text{-}ex$ **by** $auto$

Theorems for $\exists z. \forall x. z \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P\ x \longleftrightarrow P_{+\infty})$

lemma $pinf\text{-}conj[no\text{-}atp]:$

assumes $ex1: \exists z1. \forall x. z1 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P1\ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$

and $ex2: \exists z2. \forall x. z2 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P2\ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$

shows $\exists z. \forall x. z \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow ((P1\ x \wedge P2\ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \wedge P2'))$

proof–

from $ex1\ ex2$ **obtain** $z1$ **and** $z2$ **where** $z1: \forall x. z1 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P1\ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$

and $z2: \forall x. z2 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P2\ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$ **by** $blast$

from $gt\text{-}ex$ **obtain** z **where** $z: ord.max\ less\text{-}eq\ z1\ z2 \sqsubseteq z$ **by** $blast$

from z **have** $zz1: z1 \sqsubseteq z$ **and** $zz2: z2 \sqsubseteq z$ **by** $simp\text{-}all$

{fix x **assume** $H: z \sqsubseteq x$

from $less\text{-}trans[OF\ zz1\ H]\ less\text{-}trans[OF\ zz2\ H]$

have $(P1\ x \wedge P2\ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \wedge P2')$ **using** $z1\ zz1\ z2\ zz2$ **by** $auto$

}

thus $?thesis$ **by** $blast$

qed

lemma $pinf\text{-}disj[no\text{-}atp]:$

assumes $ex1: \exists z1. \forall x. z1 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P1\ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$

and $ex2: \exists z2. \forall x. z2 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P2\ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$

shows $\exists z. \forall x. z \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow ((P1\ x \vee P2\ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \vee P2'))$

proof–

from $ex1\ ex2$ **obtain** $z1$ **and** $z2$ **where** $z1: \forall x. z1 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P1\ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$

and $z2: \forall x. z2 \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P2\ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$ **by** $blast$

from $gt\text{-}ex$ **obtain** z **where** $z: ord.max\ less\text{-}eq\ z1\ z2 \sqsubseteq z$ **by** $blast$

from z **have** $zz1: z1 \sqsubseteq z$ **and** $zz2: z2 \sqsubseteq z$ **by** $simp\text{-}all$

{fix x **assume** $H: z \sqsubseteq x$

from $less\text{-}trans[OF\ zz1\ H]\ less\text{-}trans[OF\ zz2\ H]$

have $(P1\ x \vee P2\ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \vee P2')$ **using** $z1\ zz1\ z2\ zz2$ **by** $auto$

}

thus $?thesis$ **by** $blast$

qed

lemma $pinf\text{-}ex[no\text{-}atp]:$ **assumes** $ex: \exists z. \forall x. z \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P\ x \longleftrightarrow P1)$ **and** $p1: P1$ **shows** $\exists x. P\ x$

proof–

from ex **obtain** z **where** $z: \forall x. z \sqsubseteq x \longrightarrow (P\ x \longleftrightarrow P1)$ **by** $blast$

from $gt\text{-}ex$ **obtain** x **where** $x: z \sqsubseteq x$ **by** $blast$

from $z\ x\ p1$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $blast$

qed

end

Linear order without upper bounds

locale $linorder\text{-}no\text{-}lb = linorder\text{-}stupid\text{-}syntax +$

assumes *lt-ex*: $\exists y. \text{less } y \ x$

begin

lemma *le-ex*[*no-atp*]: $\exists y. y \sqsubseteq x$ **using** *lt-ex* **by** *auto*

Theorems for $\exists z. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z \longrightarrow (P \ x \longleftrightarrow P_{-\infty})$

lemma *minf-conj*[*no-atp*]:

assumes *ex1*: $\exists z1. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z1 \longrightarrow (P1 \ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$

and *ex2*: $\exists z2. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z2 \longrightarrow (P2 \ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$

shows $\exists z. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z \longrightarrow ((P1 \ x \wedge P2 \ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \wedge P2'))$

proof–

from *ex1 ex2* **obtain** *z1* **and** *z2* **where** *z1*: $\forall x. x \sqsubseteq z1 \longrightarrow (P1 \ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$ **and**
z2: $\forall x. x \sqsubseteq z2 \longrightarrow (P2 \ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$ **by** *blast*

from *lt-ex* **obtain** *z* **where** *z*: $z \sqsubseteq \text{ord.min less-eq } z1 \ z2$ **by** *blast*

from *z* **have** *zz1*: $z \sqsubseteq z1$ **and** *zz2*: $z \sqsubseteq z2$ **by** *simp-all*

{fix *x* **assume** *H*: $x \sqsubseteq z$

from *less-trans*[*OF H zz1*] *less-trans*[*OF H zz2*]

have $(P1 \ x \wedge P2 \ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \wedge P2')$ **using** *z1 zz1 z2 zz2* **by** *auto*

}

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *minf-disj*[*no-atp*]:

assumes *ex1*: $\exists z1. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z1 \longrightarrow (P1 \ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$

and *ex2*: $\exists z2. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z2 \longrightarrow (P2 \ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$

shows $\exists z. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z \longrightarrow ((P1 \ x \vee P2 \ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \vee P2'))$

proof–

from *ex1 ex2* **obtain** *z1* **and** *z2* **where** *z1*: $\forall x. x \sqsubseteq z1 \longrightarrow (P1 \ x \longleftrightarrow P1')$ **and**
z2: $\forall x. x \sqsubseteq z2 \longrightarrow (P2 \ x \longleftrightarrow P2')$ **by** *blast*

from *lt-ex* **obtain** *z* **where** *z*: $z \sqsubseteq \text{ord.min less-eq } z1 \ z2$ **by** *blast*

from *z* **have** *zz1*: $z \sqsubseteq z1$ **and** *zz2*: $z \sqsubseteq z2$ **by** *simp-all*

{fix *x* **assume** *H*: $x \sqsubseteq z$

from *less-trans*[*OF H zz1*] *less-trans*[*OF H zz2*]

have $(P1 \ x \vee P2 \ x) \longleftrightarrow (P1' \vee P2')$ **using** *z1 zz1 z2 zz2* **by** *auto*

}

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *minf-ex*[*no-atp*]: **assumes** *ex*: $\exists z. \forall x. x \sqsubseteq z \longrightarrow (P \ x \longleftrightarrow P1)$ **and** *p1*:
P1 **shows** $\exists x. P \ x$

proof–

from *ex* **obtain** *z* **where** *z*: $\forall x. x \sqsubseteq z \longrightarrow (P \ x \longleftrightarrow P1)$ **by** *blast*

from *lt-ex* **obtain** *x* **where** *x*: $x \sqsubseteq z$ **by** *blast*

from *z x p1* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

end

locale *constr-dense-linorder* = *linorder-no-lb* + *linorder-no-ub* +

fixes *between*
assumes *between-less*: $\text{less } x \ y \implies \text{less } x \ (\text{between } x \ y) \wedge \text{less } (\text{between } x \ y) \ y$
and *between-same*: $\text{between } x \ x = x$

sublocale *constr-dense-linorder* < *dense-linorder*
apply *unfold-locales*
using *gt-ex lt-ex between-less*
by (*auto*, *rule-tac* $x=\text{between } x \ y$ **in** *exI*, *simp*)

context *constr-dense-linorder*
begin

lemma *rinf-U[no-atp]*:
assumes *fU*: *finite U*
and *lin-dense*: $\forall x \ l \ u. (\forall t. l \sqsubseteq t \wedge t \sqsubseteq u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l \sqsubseteq x \wedge x \sqsubseteq u \wedge P \ x$
 $\longrightarrow (\forall y. l \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq u \longrightarrow P \ y)$
and *nmpiU*: $\forall x. \neg MP \wedge \neg PP \wedge P \ x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. \exists u' \in U. u \sqsubseteq x \wedge x \sqsubseteq u')$
and *nmi*: $\neg MP$ **and** *npi*: $\neg PP$ **and** *ex*: $\exists x. P \ x$
shows $\exists u \in U. \exists u' \in U. P \ (\text{between } u \ u')$

proof–
from *ex* **obtain** *x* **where** *px*: $P \ x$ **by** *blast*
from *px nmi npi nmpiU* **have** $\exists u \in U. \exists u' \in U. u \sqsubseteq x \wedge x \sqsubseteq u'$ **by** *auto*
then obtain *u* **and** *u'* **where** $u \sqsubseteq x$ **and** $x \sqsubseteq u'$ **and** $u \sqsubseteq u'$ **and** $u' \sqsubseteq u$ **by** *auto*
from *uU* **have** $U \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto*
term *linorder.Min less-eq*
let *?l* = *linorder.Min less-eq U*
let *?u* = *linorder.Max less-eq U*
have *linM*: $?l \in U$ **using** *fU Une* **by** *simp*
have *uinM*: $?u \in U$ **using** *fU Une* **by** *simp*
have *lM*: $\forall t \in U. ?l \sqsubseteq t$ **using** *Une fU* **by** *auto*
have *Mu*: $\forall t \in U. t \sqsubseteq ?u$ **using** *Une fU* **by** *auto*
have *th*: $?l \sqsubseteq u$ **using** *uU Une lM* **by** *auto*
from *order-trans[OF th ux]* **have** *lx*: $?l \sqsubseteq x$.
have *th*: $u' \sqsubseteq ?u$ **using** *uU' Une Mu* **by** *simp*
from *order-trans[OF xu' th]* **have** *xu*: $x \sqsubseteq ?u$.
from *finite-set-intervals2[where P=P,OF px lx xu linM uinM fU lM Mu]*
have $(\exists s \in U. P \ s) \vee$
 $(\exists t1 \in U. \exists t2 \in U. (\forall y. t1 \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq t2 \longrightarrow y \notin U) \wedge t1 \sqsubseteq x \wedge x \sqsubseteq t2 \wedge P \ x)$.
moreover { **fix** *u* **assume** *um*: $u \in U$ **and** *pu*: $P \ u$
have $\text{between } u \ u = u$ **by** (*simp add: between-same*)
with *um pu* **have** $P \ (\text{between } u \ u)$ **by** *simp*
with *um* **have** *?thesis* **by** *blast* }
moreover{
assume $\exists t1 \in U. \exists t2 \in U. (\forall y. t1 \sqsubseteq y \wedge y \sqsubseteq t2 \longrightarrow y \notin U) \wedge t1 \sqsubseteq x \wedge x \sqsubseteq t2 \wedge P \ x$
then obtain *t1* **and** *t2* **where** *t1M*: $t1 \in U$ **and** *t2M*: $t2 \in U$

and $noM: \forall y. t1 \sqsubset y \wedge y \sqsubset t2 \longrightarrow y \notin U$ **and** $t1x: t1 \sqsubset x$ **and** $xt2: x \sqsubset t2$ **and** $px: P x$
by *blast*
from *less-trans*[*OF* $t1x$ $xt2$] **have** $t1t2: t1 \sqsubset t2$.
let $?u = \text{between } t1 \ t2$
from *between-less* $t1t2$ **have** $t1lu: t1 \sqsubset ?u$ **and** $ut2: ?u \sqsubset t2$ **by** *auto*
from *lin-dense* noM $t1x$ $xt2$ px $t1lu$ $ut2$ **have** $P ?u$ **by** *blast*
with $t1M$ $t2M$ **have** $?thesis$ **by** *blast*
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *blast*
qed

theorem *fr-eq*[*no-atp*]:

assumes $fU: \text{finite } U$
and *lin-dense*: $\forall x \ l \ u. (\forall t. l \sqsubset t \wedge t \sqsubset u \longrightarrow t \notin U) \wedge l \sqsubset x \wedge x \sqsubset u \wedge P x$
 $\longrightarrow (\forall y. l \sqsubset y \wedge y \sqsubset u \longrightarrow P y)$
and *nmibnd*: $\forall x. \neg MP \wedge P x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. u \sqsubseteq x)$
and *npibnd*: $\forall x. \neg PP \wedge P x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. x \sqsubseteq u)$
and $mi: \exists z. \forall x. x \sqsubset z \longrightarrow (P x = MP)$ **and** $pi: \exists z. \forall x. z \sqsubset x \longrightarrow (P x = PP)$
shows $(\exists x. P x) \equiv (MP \vee PP \vee (\exists u \in U. \exists u' \in U. P (\text{between } u \ u')))$
(is - \equiv (- \vee - \vee $?F$) is $?E \equiv ?D$)

proof–

{
assume $px: \exists x. P x$
have $MP \vee PP \vee (\neg MP \wedge \neg PP)$ **by** *blast*
moreover **{assume** $MP \vee PP$ **hence** $?D$ **by** *blast***}**
moreover **{assume** $nmi: \neg MP$ **and** $npi: \neg PP$
from *npmibnd*[*OF* *nmibnd* *npibnd*]
have $nmpiU: \forall x. \neg MP \wedge \neg PP \wedge P x \longrightarrow (\exists u \in U. \exists u' \in U. u \sqsubseteq x \wedge x \sqsubseteq u')$.
from *rinf-U*[*OF* fU *lin-dense* $nmpiU$ nmi npi px] **have** $?D$ **by** *blast***}**
ultimately have $?D$ **by** *blast***}**
moreover
{ assume $?D$
moreover **{assume** $m: MP$ **from** *minf-ex*[*OF* mi m] **have** $?E$.**}**
moreover **{assume** $p: PP$ **from** *pinf-ex*[*OF* pi p] **have** $?E$.**}**
moreover **{assume** $f: ?F$ **hence** $?E$ **by** *blast***}**
ultimately have $?E$ **by** *blast***}**
ultimately have $?E = ?D$ **by** *blast* **thus** $?E \equiv ?D$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemmas *minf-thms*[*no-atp*] = *minf-conj minf-disj minf-eq minf-neq minf-lt minf-le minf-gt minf-ge minf-P*
lemmas *pinf-thms*[*no-atp*] = *pinf-conj pinf-disj pinf-eq pinf-neq pinf-lt pinf-le pinf-gt pinf-ge pinf-P*

lemmas *nmi-thms*[*no-atp*] = *nmi-conj nmi-disj nmi-eq nmi-neq nmi-lt nmi-le nmi-gt nmi-ge nmi-P*
lemmas *npi-thms*[*no-atp*] = *npi-conj npi-disj npi-eq npi-neq npi-lt npi-le npi-gt*

npi-ge napi-P

lemmas *lin-dense-thms*[no-atp] = *lin-dense-conj lin-dense-disj lin-dense-eq lin-dense-neq lin-dense-lt lin-dense-le lin-dense-gt lin-dense-ge lin-dense-P*

lemma *ferrack-axiom*[no-atp]: *constr-dense-linorder less-eq less between*
by (*rule constr-dense-linorder-axioms*)

lemma *atoms*[no-atp]:
shows *TERM* (*less* :: '*a* \Rightarrow -')
and *TERM* (*less-eq* :: '*a* \Rightarrow -')
and *TERM* (*op* = :: '*a* \Rightarrow -') .

declare *ferrack-axiom* [*ferrack minf: minf-thms pinf: pinf-thms*
nmi: nmi-thms napi: napi-thms lindense:
lin-dense-thms ge: fr-eq atoms: atoms]

declaration \ll

let

fun *simps phi* = *map* (*Morphism.thm phi*) [*@{thm not-less}*, *@{thm not-le}*]

fun *generic-whatiss phi* =

let

val [*lt, le*] = *map* (*Morphism.term phi*) [*@{term op \sqsubset }*, *@{term op \sqsubseteq }*]

fun *h x t* =

case term-of t of

Const(*op* =, -)\$*y*\$*z* => *if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Eq*
else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nox

| *@{term Not}*\$(*Const*(*op* =, -)\$*y*\$*z*) => *if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.NEq*
else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nox

| *b*\$*y*\$*z* => *if Term.could-unify (b, lt) then*

if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Lt

else if term-of x aconv z then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Gt

else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nox

else if Term.could-unify (b, le) then

if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Le

else if term-of x aconv z then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Ge

else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nox

else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nox

| - => *Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nox*

in h end

fun *ss phi* = *HOL-ss addsimps (simps phi)*

in

Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.funs *@{thm ferrack-axiom}*

{isolate-conv = K (K (K Thm.reflexive)), whatis = generic-whatiss, simpset =
ss}

end

\gg

end

use *ferrante-rackoff.ML*

method-setup *ferrack* = $\langle\langle$
Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o FerranteRackoff.dlo-tac)
 $\rangle\rangle$ *Ferrante and Rackoff's algorithm for quantifier elimination in dense linear orders*

3.1 Ferrante and Rackoff algorithm over ordered fields

lemma *neg-prod-lt*: $(c::'a::\text{linordered-field}) < 0 \implies ((c*x < 0) == (x > 0))$

proof–

assume *H*: $c < 0$

have $c*x < 0 = (0/c < x)$ **by** (*simp only: neg-divide-less-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)

also have $\dots = (0 < x)$ **by** *simp*

finally show $(c*x < 0) == (x > 0)$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *pos-prod-lt*: $(c::'a::\text{linordered-field}) > 0 \implies ((c*x < 0) == (x < 0))$

proof–

assume *H*: $c > 0$

hence $c*x < 0 = (0/c > x)$ **by** (*simp only: pos-less-divide-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)

also have $\dots = (0 > x)$ **by** *simp*

finally show $(c*x < 0) == (x < 0)$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *neg-prod-sum-lt*: $(c::'a::\text{linordered-field}) < 0 \implies ((c*x + t < 0) == (x > (-1/c)*t))$

proof–

assume *H*: $c < 0$

have $c*x + t < 0 = (c*x < -t)$ **by** (*subst less-iff-diff-less-0 [of c*x -t], simp*)

also have $\dots = (-t/c < x)$ **by** (*simp only: neg-divide-less-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)

also have $\dots = ((-1/c)*t < x)$ **by** *simp*

finally show $(c*x + t < 0) == (x > (-1/c)*t)$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *pos-prod-sum-lt*: $(c::'a::\text{linordered-field}) > 0 \implies ((c*x + t < 0) == (x < (-1/c)*t))$

proof–

assume *H*: $c > 0$

have $c*x + t < 0 = (c*x < -t)$ **by** (*subst less-iff-diff-less-0 [of c*x -t], simp*)

also have $\dots = (-t/c > x)$ **by** (*simp only: pos-less-divide-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)

also have $\dots = ((-1/c)*t > x)$ **by** *simp*

finally show $(c*x + t < 0) == (x < (-1/c)*t)$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *sum-lt*: $((x::'a::\text{ordered-ab-group-add}) + t < 0) == (x < -t)$

using *less-diff-eq[where a = x and b = t and c = 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *neg-prod-le*: $(c::'a::\text{linordered-field}) < 0 \implies ((c*x \leq 0) == (x \geq 0))$

proof–

assume *H*: $c < 0$

have $c*x \leq 0 = (0/c \leq x)$ **by** (*simp only: neg-divide-le-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)
also have $\dots = (0 \leq x)$ **by** *simp*
finally show $(c*x \leq 0) == (x \geq 0)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *pos-prod-le*: $(c::'a::linordered-field) > 0 \implies ((c*x \leq 0) == (x \leq 0))$
proof –
assume $H: c > 0$
hence $c*x \leq 0 = (0/c \geq x)$ **by** (*simp only: pos-le-divide-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)
also have $\dots = (0 \geq x)$ **by** *simp*
finally show $(c*x \leq 0) == (x \leq 0)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *neg-prod-sum-le*: $(c::'a::linordered-field) < 0 \implies ((c*x + t \leq 0) == (x \geq (-1/c)*t))$
proof –
assume $H: c < 0$
have $c*x + t \leq 0 = (c*x \leq -t)$ **by** (*subst le-iff-diff-le-0 [of c*x -t], simp*)
also have $\dots = (-t/c \leq x)$ **by** (*simp only: neg-divide-le-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)
also have $\dots = ((-1/c)*t \leq x)$ **by** *simp*
finally show $(c*x + t \leq 0) == (x \geq (-1/c)*t)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *pos-prod-sum-le*: $(c::'a::linordered-field) > 0 \implies ((c*x + t \leq 0) == (x \leq (-1/c)*t))$
proof –
assume $H: c > 0$
have $c*x + t \leq 0 = (c*x \leq -t)$ **by** (*subst le-iff-diff-le-0 [of c*x -t], simp*)
also have $\dots = (-t/c \geq x)$ **by** (*simp only: pos-le-divide-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)
also have $\dots = ((-1/c)*t \geq x)$ **by** *simp*
finally show $(c*x + t \leq 0) == (x \leq (-1/c)*t)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *sum-le*: $((x::'a::ordered-ab-group-add) + t \leq 0) == (x \leq -t)$
using *le-diff-eq[where a=x and b=t and c=0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *nz-prod-eq*: $(c::'a::linordered-field) \neq 0 \implies ((c*x = 0) == (x = 0))$ **by** *simp*

lemma *nz-prod-sum-eq*: $(c::'a::linordered-field) \neq 0 \implies ((c*x + t = 0) == (x = (-1/c)*t))$

proof –
assume $H: c \neq 0$
have $c*x + t = 0 = (c*x = -t)$ **by** (*subst eq-iff-diff-eq-0 [of c*x -t], simp*)
also have $\dots = (x = -t/c)$ **by** (*simp only: nonzero-eq-divide-eq[OF H] algebra-simps*)
finally show $(c*x + t = 0) == (x = (-1/c)*t)$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *sum-eq*: $((x::'a::ordered-ab-group-add) + t = 0) == (x = -t)$
using *eq-diff-eq[where a=x and b=t and c=0]* **by** *simp*


```

interpretation class-dense-linordered-field: constr-dense-linorder
  op <= op <
  λ x y. 1/2 * ((x::'a::{linordered-field,number-ring}) + y)
proof (unfold-locales, dlo, dlo, auto)
  fix x y::'a assume lt: x < y
  from less-half-sum[OF lt] show x < (x + y) / 2 by simp
next
  fix x y::'a assume lt: x < y
  from gt-half-sum[OF lt] show (x + y) / 2 < y by simp
qed

declaration⟨⟨
  let
  fun earlier [] x y = false
    | earlier (h::t) x y =
      if h aconvc y then false else if h aconvc x then true else earlier t x y;

  fun dest-frac ct = case term-of ct of
    Const (@{const-name Rings.divide},-) $ a $ b =>
      Rat.rat-of-quotient (snd (HOLogic.dest-number a), snd (HOLogic.dest-number
b))
    | Const(@{const-name inverse},-) $ a => Rat.rat-of-quotient(1, HOLogic.dest-number
a |> snd)
    | t => Rat.rat-of-int (snd (HOLogic.dest-number t))

  fun mk-frac phi cT x =
    let val (a, b) = Rat.quotient-of-rat x
    in if b = 1 then Numeral.mk-cnumber cT a
      else Thm.capply
        (Thm.capply (Drule.ctrm-rule (instantiate' [SOME cT] []) @ {cpat op /})
          (Numeral.mk-cnumber cT a))
        (Numeral.mk-cnumber cT b)
    end

  fun whatis x ct = case term-of ct of
    Const(@{const-name Groups.plus},-) $(Const(@{const-name Groups.times},-) $- $y) $-
=>
      if y aconv term-of x then (c*x+t, [(funpow 2 Thm.dest-arg1) ct, Thm.dest-arg
ct])
      else (Nox, [])
    | Const(@{const-name Groups.plus},-) $y $- =>
      if y aconv term-of x then (x+t, [Thm.dest-arg ct])
      else (Nox, [])
    | Const(@{const-name Groups.times},-) $- $y =>
      if y aconv term-of x then (c*x, [Thm.dest-arg1 ct])
      else (Nox, [])
    | t => if t aconv term-of x then (x, []) else (Nox, []);

```

```

fun xnormalize-conv ctxt [] ct = Thm.reflexive ct
| xnormalize-conv ctxt (vs as (x::-)) ct =
  case term-of ct of
    Const(@{const-name Orderings.less},-) $- Const(@{const-name Groups.zero},-)
  =>
    (case whatis x (Thm.dest-arg1 ct) of
      (c*x+t,[c,t]) =>
        let
          val cr = dest-frac c
          val clt = Thm.dest-fun2 ct
          val cz = Thm.dest-arg ct
          val neg = cr </ Rat.zero
          val cthp = Simplifier.rewrite (simpset-of ctxt)
            (Thm.capply @{cterm Trueprop}
              (if neg then Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt c) cz
                else Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt cz) c))
          val cth = Thm.equal-elim (Thm.symmetric cthp) TrueI
          val th = Thm.implies-elim (instantiate' [SOME (ctyp-of-term x)] (map
SOME [c,x,t]))
            (if neg then @{thm neg-prod-sum-lt} else @{thm pos-prod-sum-lt})) cth
          val rth = Conv.fconv-rule (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.binop-conv
            (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv ctxt (earlier
vs)))) th
        in rth end
      | (x+t,[t]) =>
        let
          val T = ctyp-of-term x
          val th = instantiate' [SOME T] [SOME x, SOME t] @{thm sum-lt}
          val rth = Conv.fconv-rule (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.binop-conv
            (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv ctxt (earlier vs))))
        th
        in rth end
      | (c*x,[c]) =>
        let
          val cr = dest-frac c
          val clt = Thm.dest-fun2 ct
          val cz = Thm.dest-arg ct
          val neg = cr </ Rat.zero
          val cthp = Simplifier.rewrite (simpset-of ctxt)
            (Thm.capply @{cterm Trueprop}
              (if neg then Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt c) cz
                else Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt cz) c))
          val cth = Thm.equal-elim (Thm.symmetric cthp) TrueI
          val th = Thm.implies-elim (instantiate' [SOME (ctyp-of-term x)] (map
SOME [c,x]))
            (if neg then @{thm neg-prod-lt} else @{thm pos-prod-lt})) cth
          val rth = th
        in rth end
      | - => Thm.reflexive ct)

```

```

| Const(@{const-name Orderings.less-eq},-)$-Const(@{const-name Groups.zero},-)
=>
  (case whatis x (Thm.dest-arg1 ct) of
    (c*x+t,[c,t]) =>
      let
        val T = ctyp-of-term x
        val cr = dest-frac c
        val clt = Drule.ctrm-rule (instantiate' [SOME T] []) @{\cpat op <}
        val cz = Thm.dest-arg ct
        val neg = cr </ Rat.zero
        val cthp = Simplifier.rewrite (simpset-of ctxt)
          (Thm.capply @{\ctrm Trueprop}
            (if neg then Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt c) cz
              else Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt cz) c))
        val cth = Thm.equal-elim (Thm.symmetric cthp) TrueI
        val th = Thm.implies-elim (instantiate' [SOME T] (map SOME [c,x,t])
          (if neg then @{\thm neg-prod-sum-le} else @{\thm pos-prod-sum-le})) cth
        val rth = Conv.fconv-rule (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.binop-conv
          (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv ctxt (earlier
vs)))) th
      in rth end
    | (x+t,[t]) =>
      let
        val T = ctyp-of-term x
        val th = instantiate' [SOME T] [SOME x, SOME t] @{\thm sum-le}
        val rth = Conv.fconv-rule (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.binop-conv
          (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv ctxt (earlier vs))))
th
      in rth end
    | (c*x,[c]) =>
      let
        val T = ctyp-of-term x
        val cr = dest-frac c
        val clt = Drule.ctrm-rule (instantiate' [SOME T] []) @{\cpat op <}
        val cz = Thm.dest-arg ct
        val neg = cr </ Rat.zero
        val cthp = Simplifier.rewrite (simpset-of ctxt)
          (Thm.capply @{\ctrm Trueprop}
            (if neg then Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt c) cz
              else Thm.capply (Thm.capply clt cz) c))
        val cth = Thm.equal-elim (Thm.symmetric cthp) TrueI
        val th = Thm.implies-elim (instantiate' [SOME (ctyp-of-term x)] (map
SOME [c,x])
          (if neg then @{\thm neg-prod-le} else @{\thm pos-prod-le})) cth
        val rth = th
      in rth end
    | - => Thm.reflexive ct)

```

```

| Const(op =,-)$-Const(@{const-name Groups.zero},-) =>
  (case whatis x (Thm.dest-arg1 ct) of
    (c*x+t,[c,t]) =>
      let
        val T = ctyp-of-term x
        val cr = dest-frac c
        val ceq = Thm.dest-fun2 ct
        val cz = Thm.dest-arg ct
        val cthp = Simplifier.rewrite (simpset-of ctxt)
          (Thm.capply @{cterm Trueprop}
            (Thm.capply @{cterm Not} (Thm.capply (Thm.capply ceq c) cz)))
        val cth = Thm.equal-elim (Thm.symmetric cthp) TrueI
        val th = Thm.implies-elim
          (instantiate' [SOME T] (map SOME [c,x,t]) @{thm nz-prod-sum-eq})
      cth
    vs)))) th
  in rth end
| (x+t,[t]) =>
  let
    val T = ctyp-of-term x
    val th = instantiate' [SOME T] [SOME x, SOME t] @{thm sum-eq}
    val rth = Conv.fconv-rule (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.binop-conv
      (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv ctxt (earlier vs))))
  th
  in rth end
| (c*x,[c]) =>
  let
    val T = ctyp-of-term x
    val cr = dest-frac c
    val ceq = Thm.dest-fun2 ct
    val cz = Thm.dest-arg ct
    val cthp = Simplifier.rewrite (simpset-of ctxt)
      (Thm.capply @{cterm Trueprop}
        (Thm.capply @{cterm Not} (Thm.capply (Thm.capply ceq c) cz)))
    val cth = Thm.equal-elim (Thm.symmetric cthp) TrueI
    val rth = Thm.implies-elim
      (instantiate' [SOME T] (map SOME [c,x]) @{thm nz-prod-eq}) cth
  in rth end
| - => Thm.reflexive ct);

local
  val less-iff-diff-less-0 = mk-meta-eq @{thm less-iff-diff-less-0}
  val le-iff-diff-le-0 = mk-meta-eq @{thm le-iff-diff-le-0}
  val eq-iff-diff-eq-0 = mk-meta-eq @{thm eq-iff-diff-eq-0}
in
  fun field-isolate-conv phi ctxt vs ct = case term-of ct of

```

```

Const(@{const-name Orderings.less},-)$a$b =>
  let val (ca,cb) = Thm.dest-binop ct
    val T = ctyp-of-term ca
    val th = instantiate' [SOME T] [SOME ca, SOME cb] less-iff-diff-less-0
    val nth = Conv.fconv-rule
      (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.arg1-conv
        (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv @ {context} (earlier
vs)))) th
    val rth = Thm.transitive nth (xnormalize-conv ctxt vs (Thm.rhs-of nth))
    in rth end
| Const(@{const-name Orderings.less-eq},-)$a$b =>
  let val (ca,cb) = Thm.dest-binop ct
    val T = ctyp-of-term ca
    val th = instantiate' [SOME T] [SOME ca, SOME cb] le-iff-diff-le-0
    val nth = Conv.fconv-rule
      (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.arg1-conv
        (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv @ {context} (earlier
vs)))) th
    val rth = Thm.transitive nth (xnormalize-conv ctxt vs (Thm.rhs-of nth))
    in rth end

| Const(op =,-)$a$b =>
  let val (ca,cb) = Thm.dest-binop ct
    val T = ctyp-of-term ca
    val th = instantiate' [SOME T] [SOME ca, SOME cb] eq-iff-diff-eq-0
    val nth = Conv.fconv-rule
      (Conv.arg-conv (Conv.arg1-conv
        (Semiring-Normalizer.semiring-normalize-ord-conv @ {context} (earlier
vs)))) th
    val rth = Thm.transitive nth (xnormalize-conv ctxt vs (Thm.rhs-of nth))
    in rth end
| @{term Not} $(Const(op =,-)$a$b) => Conv.arg-conv (field-isolate-conv phi ctxt
vs) ct
| - => Thm.reflexive ct
end;

fun classfield-what is phi =
  let
    fun h x t =
      case term-of t of
        Const(op =,-)$y$z => if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Eq
          else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nor
      | @{term Not} $(Const(op =,-)$y$z) => if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.NEq
          else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nor
      | Const(@{const-name Orderings.less},-)$y$z =>
          if term-of x aconv y then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Lt
            else if term-of x aconv z then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Gt
              else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Nor
      | Const (@{const-name Orderings.less-eq},-)$y$z =>

```

```

      if term-of  $x$  aconv  $y$  then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Le
      else if term-of  $x$  aconv  $z$  then Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.Ge
      else Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.No $x$ 
    | - => Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.No $x$ 
  in  $h$  end;
fun class-field-ss phi =
  HOL-basic-ss addsimps ([@{thm linorder-not-less}, @{thm linorder-not-le}])
  addsplits [@{thm abs-split}, @{thm split-max}, @{thm split-min}]

in
  Ferrante-Rackoff-Data.funs @{thm class-dense-linordered-field.ferrack-axiom}
  {isolate-conv = field-isolate-conv, whatis = classfield-what is, simpset = class-field-ss}
end
>>

```

```

lemma upper-bound-finite-set:
  assumes  $fS$ : finite  $S$ 
  shows  $\exists (a::'a::linorder). \forall x \in S. f\ x \leq a$ 
proof(induct rule: finite-induct[OF  $fS$ ])
  case 1 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (2  $x\ F$ )
  from 2.hyps obtain  $a$  where  $a:\forall x \in F. f\ x \leq a$  by blast
  let ? $a$  = max  $a$  (f  $x$ )
  have  $m$ :  $a \leq ?a$  f  $x \leq ?a$  by simp-all
  {fix  $y$  assume  $y$ :  $y \in \text{insert } x\ F$ 
   {assume  $y = x$  hence  $f\ y \leq ?a$  using  $m$  by simp}
   moreover
   {assume  $yF$ :  $y \in F$  from  $a$ [rule-format, OF  $yF$ ]  $m$  have  $f\ y \leq ?a$  by (simp
add: max-def)}}
  ultimately have  $f\ y \leq ?a$  using  $y$  by blast
  then show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

lemma lower-bound-finite-set:
  assumes  $fS$ : finite  $S$ 
  shows  $\exists (a::'a::linorder). \forall x \in S. f\ x \geq a$ 
proof(induct rule: finite-induct[OF  $fS$ ])
  case 1 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (2  $x\ F$ )
  from 2.hyps obtain  $a$  where  $a:\forall x \in F. f\ x \geq a$  by blast
  let ? $a$  = min  $a$  (f  $x$ )
  have  $m$ :  $a \geq ?a$  f  $x \geq ?a$  by simp-all
  {fix  $y$  assume  $y$ :  $y \in \text{insert } x\ F$ 
   {assume  $y = x$  hence  $f\ y \geq ?a$  using  $m$  by simp}
   moreover
   {assume  $yF$ :  $y \in F$  from  $a$ [rule-format, OF  $yF$ ]  $m$  have  $f\ y \geq ?a$  by (simp
add: min-def)}}

```

```

    ultimately have  $f\ y \geq ?a$  using  $y$  by blast}
  then show  $?case$  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma bound-finite-set: assumes  $f: \text{finite } S$ 
  shows  $\exists a. \forall x \in S. (f\ x :: 'a::\text{linorder}) \leq a$ 
proof -
  let  $?F = f \text{ ` } S$ 
  from  $f$  have  $fF: \text{finite } ?F$  by simp
  let  $?a = \text{Max } ?F$ 
  {assume  $S = \{\}$  hence  $?thesis$  by blast}
  moreover
  {assume  $Se: S \neq \{\}$  hence  $Fe: ?F \neq \{\}$  by simp}
  {fix  $x$  assume  $x: x \in S$ 
    hence  $th0: f\ x \in ?F$  by simp
    hence  $f\ x \leq ?a$  using  $\text{Max-ge}[OF\ fF\ th0] \dots$ 
    hence  $?thesis$  by blast}
  ultimately show  $?thesis$  by blast
qed

```

end

4 FrechetDeriv: Frechet Derivative

```

theory FrechetDeriv
imports Lim Complex-Main
begin

```

definition

```

fderiv ::
  [ $'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$ ,  $'a, 'a \Rightarrow 'b] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  — Frechet derivative: D is derivative of function f at x
  (( $FDERIV (-) / (-) / :> (-)$ )  $[1000, 1000, 60] 60$ ) where
   $FDERIV\ f\ x :> D = (\text{bounded-linear } D \wedge$ 
     $(\lambda h. \text{norm } (f\ (x + h) - f\ x - D\ h) / \text{norm } h) \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> } 0)$ 

```

lemma FDERIV-I:

```

   $\llbracket \text{bounded-linear } D; (\lambda h. \text{norm } (f\ (x + h) - f\ x - D\ h) / \text{norm } h) \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> } 0 \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies FDERIV\ f\ x :> D$ 
by (simp add: fderiv-def)

```

lemma FDERIV-D:

```

   $FDERIV\ f\ x :> D \implies (\lambda h. \text{norm } (f\ (x + h) - f\ x - D\ h) / \text{norm } h) \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> } 0$ 
by (simp add: fderiv-def)

```

lemma *FDERIV-bounded-linear*: $FDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D \implies \text{bounded-linear}\ D$
by (*simp add: fderiv-def*)

lemma *bounded-linear-zero*:
 $\text{bounded-linear}\ (\lambda x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector}.\ 0::'b::\text{real-normed-vector})$
proof
show $(0::'b) = 0 + 0$ **by** *simp*
fix r **show** $(0::'b) = \text{scaleR}\ r\ 0$ **by** *simp*
have $\forall x::'a.\ \text{norm}\ (0::'b) \leq \text{norm}\ x * 0$ **by** *simp*
thus $\exists K.\ \forall x::'a.\ \text{norm}\ (0::'b) \leq \text{norm}\ x * K$ **..**
qed

lemma *FDERIV-const*: $FDERIV\ (\lambda x.\ k)\ x\ :>\ (\lambda h.\ 0)$
by (*simp add: fderiv-def bounded-linear-zero*)

lemma *bounded-linear-ident*:
 $\text{bounded-linear}\ (\lambda x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector}.\ x)$
proof
fix $x\ y::'a$ **show** $x + y = x + y$ **by** *simp*
fix r **and** $x::'a$ **show** $\text{scaleR}\ r\ x = \text{scaleR}\ r\ x$ **by** *simp*
have $\forall x::'a.\ \text{norm}\ x \leq \text{norm}\ x * 1$ **by** *simp*
thus $\exists K.\ \forall x::'a.\ \text{norm}\ x \leq \text{norm}\ x * K$ **..**
qed

lemma *FDERIV-ident*: $FDERIV\ (\lambda x.\ x)\ x\ :>\ (\lambda h.\ h)$
by (*simp add: fderiv-def bounded-linear-ident*)

4.1 Addition

lemma *bounded-linear-add*:
assumes *bounded-linear* f
assumes *bounded-linear* g
shows *bounded-linear* $(\lambda x.\ f\ x + g\ x)$
proof –
interpret f : *bounded-linear* f **by** *fact*
interpret g : *bounded-linear* g **by** *fact*
show *?thesis* **apply** (*unfold-locales*)
apply (*simp only: f.add g.add add-ac*)
apply (*simp only: f.scaleR g.scaleR scaleR-right-distrib*)
apply (*rule f.pos-bounded [THEN exE], rename-tac Kf*)
apply (*rule g.pos-bounded [THEN exE], rename-tac Kg*)
apply (*rule-tac x=Kf + Kg in exI, safe*)
apply (*subst right-distrib*)
apply (*rule order-trans [OF norm-triangle-ineq]*)
apply (*rule add-mono, erule spec, erule spec*)
done
qed


```

lemma norm-ratio-ineq:
  fixes x y :: 'a::real-normed-vector
  fixes h :: 'b::real-normed-vector
  shows norm (x + y) / norm h ≤ norm x / norm h + norm y / norm h
apply (rule ord-le-eq-trans)
apply (rule divide-right-mono)
apply (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
apply (rule norm-ge-zero)
apply (rule add-divide-distrib)
done

```

```

lemma FDERIV-add:
  assumes f: FDERIV f x :> F
  assumes g: FDERIV g x :> G
  shows FDERIV (λx. f x + g x) x :> (λh. F h + G h)
proof (rule FDERIV-I)
  show bounded-linear (λh. F h + G h)
    apply (rule bounded-linear-add)
    apply (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF f])
    apply (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF g])
  done
next
  have f': (λh. norm (f (x + h) - f x - F h) / norm h) -- 0 --> 0
    using f by (rule FDERIV-D)
  have g': (λh. norm (g (x + h) - g x - G h) / norm h) -- 0 --> 0
    using g by (rule FDERIV-D)
  from f' g'
  have (λh. norm (f (x + h) - f x - F h) / norm h
    + norm (g (x + h) - g x - G h) / norm h) -- 0 --> 0
    by (rule LIM-add-zero)
  thus (λh. norm (f (x + h) + g (x + h) - (f x + g x) - (F h + G h))
    / norm h) -- 0 --> 0
    apply (rule real-LIM-sandwich-zero)
    apply (simp add: divide-nonneg-pos)
    apply (simp only: add-diff-add)
    apply (rule norm-ratio-ineq)
  done
qed

```

4.2 Subtraction

```

lemma bounded-linear-minus:
  assumes bounded-linear f
  shows bounded-linear (λx. - f x)
proof -
  interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
  show ?thesis apply (unfold-locales)
    apply (simp add: f.add)
    apply (simp add: f.scaleR)

```

```

    apply (simp add: f.bounded)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma FDERIV-minus:
  FDERIV f x :> F  $\implies$  FDERIV ( $\lambda x. - f x$ ) x :> ( $\lambda h. - F h$ )
  apply (rule FDERIV-I)
  apply (rule bounded-linear-minus)
  apply (erule FDERIV-bounded-linear)
  apply (simp only: fderiv-def minus-diff-minus norm-minus-cancel)
  done

```

```

lemma FDERIV-diff:
   $\llbracket FDERIV f x :> F; FDERIV g x :> G \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies FDERIV (\lambda x. f x - g x) x :> (\lambda h. F h - G h)$ 
  by (simp only: diff-minus FDERIV-add FDERIV-minus)

```

4.3 Continuity

```

lemma FDERIV-isCont:
  assumes f: FDERIV f x :> F
  shows isCont f x
proof -
  from f interpret F: bounded-linear F by (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear)
  have ( $\lambda h. \text{norm } (f (x + h) - f x - F h) / \text{norm } h \dashrightarrow 0$ )
    by (rule FDERIV-D [OF f])
  hence ( $\lambda h. \text{norm } (f (x + h) - f x - F h) / \text{norm } h * \text{norm } h \dashrightarrow 0$ )
    by (intro LIM-mult-zero LIM-norm-zero LIM-ident)
  hence ( $\lambda h. \text{norm } (f (x + h) - f x - F h) \dashrightarrow 0$ )
    by (simp cong: LIM-cong)
  hence ( $\lambda h. f (x + h) - f x - F h \dashrightarrow 0$ )
    by (rule LIM-norm-zero-cancel)
  hence ( $\lambda h. f (x + h) - f x - F h + F h \dashrightarrow 0$ )
    by (intro LIM-add-zero F.LIM-zero LIM-ident)
  hence ( $\lambda h. f (x + h) - f x \dashrightarrow 0$ )
    by simp
  thus isCont f x
    unfolding isCont-iff by (rule LIM-zero-cancel)
qed

```

4.4 Composition

```

lemma real-divide-cancel-lemma:
  fixes a b c :: real
  shows ( $b = 0 \implies a = 0$ )  $\implies (a / b) * (b / c) = a / c$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-compose:
  assumes bounded-linear f
  assumes bounded-linear g

```

```

shows bounded-linear ( $\lambda x. f (g x)$ )
proof -
  interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
  interpret g: bounded-linear g by fact
  show ?thesis proof (unfold-locales)
    fix x y show  $f (g (x + y)) = f (g x) + f (g y)$ 
      by (simp only: f.add g.add)
  next
    fix r x show  $f (g (scaleR r x)) = scaleR r (f (g x))$ 
      by (simp only: f.scaleR g.scaleR)
  next
    from f.pos-bounded
    obtain Kf where f:  $\bigwedge x. norm (f x) \leq norm x * Kf$  and Kf:  $0 < Kf$  by fast
    from g.pos-bounded
    obtain Kg where g:  $\bigwedge x. norm (g x) \leq norm x * Kg$  by fast
    show  $\exists K. \forall x. norm (f (g x)) \leq norm x * K$ 
    proof (intro exI allI)
      fix x
      have  $norm (f (g x)) \leq norm (g x) * Kf$ 
        using f .
      also have  $\dots \leq (norm x * Kg) * Kf$ 
        using g Kf [THEN order-less-imp-le] by (rule mult-right-mono)
      also have  $(norm x * Kg) * Kf = norm x * (Kg * Kf)$ 
        by (rule mult-assoc)
      finally show  $norm (f (g x)) \leq norm x * (Kg * Kf)$  .
    qed
  qed
qed

```

lemma FDERIV-compose:

```

fixes f :: 'a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'b::real-normed-vector
fixes g :: 'b::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'c::real-normed-vector
assumes f: FDERIV f x :> F
assumes g: FDERIV g (f x) :> G
shows FDERIV ( $\lambda x. g (f x)$ ) x :> ( $\lambda h. G (F h)$ )
proof (rule FDERIV-I)
  from FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF g] FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF f]
  show bounded-linear ( $\lambda h. G (F h)$ )
    by (rule bounded-linear-compose)
next
  let ?Rf =  $\lambda h. f (x + h) - f x - F h$ 
  let ?Rg =  $\lambda k. g (f x + k) - g (f x) - G k$ 
  let ?k =  $\lambda h. f (x + h) - f x$ 
  let ?Nf =  $\lambda h. norm (?Rf h) / norm h$ 
  let ?Ng =  $\lambda h. norm (?Rg (?k h)) / norm (?k h)$ 
  from f interpret F: bounded-linear F by (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear)
  from g interpret G: bounded-linear G by (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear)
  from F.bounded obtain kF where kF:  $\bigwedge x. norm (F x) \leq norm x * kF$  by fast
  from G.bounded obtain kG where kG:  $\bigwedge x. norm (G x) \leq norm x * kG$  by

```

fast

```

let ?fun2 =  $\lambda h. \text{?Nf } h * kG + \text{?Ng } h * (\text{?Nf } h + kF)$ 

show ( $\lambda h. \text{norm } (g (f (x + h)) - g (f x) - G (F h)) / \text{norm } h$ ) -- 0 --> 0
proof (rule real-LIM-sandwich-zero)
  have Nf: ?Nf -- 0 --> 0
    using FDERIV-D [OF f] .

  have Ng1: isCont ( $\lambda k. \text{norm } (\text{?Rg } k) / \text{norm } k$ ) 0
    by (simp add: isCont-def FDERIV-D [OF g])
  have Ng2: ?k -- 0 --> 0
    apply (rule LIM-zero)
    apply (fold isCont-iff)
    apply (rule FDERIV-isCont [OF f])
    done
  have Ng: ?Ng -- 0 --> 0
    using isCont-LIM-compose [OF Ng1 Ng2] by simp

  have ( $\lambda h. \text{?Nf } h * kG + \text{?Ng } h * (\text{?Nf } h + kF)$ )
    -- 0 --> 0 * kG + 0 * (0 + kF)
    by (intro LIM-add LIM-mult LIM-const Nf Ng)
  thus ( $\lambda h. \text{?Nf } h * kG + \text{?Ng } h * (\text{?Nf } h + kF)$ ) -- 0 --> 0
    by simp
next
  fix h::'a assume h: h ≠ 0
  thus 0 ≤ norm (g (f (x + h)) - g (f x) - G (F h)) / norm h
    by (simp add: divide-nonneg-pos)
next
  fix h::'a assume h: h ≠ 0
  have g (f (x + h)) - g (f x) - G (F h) = G (?Rf h) + ?Rg (?k h)
    by (simp add: G.diff)
  hence norm (g (f (x + h)) - g (f x) - G (F h)) / norm h
    = norm (G (?Rf h) + ?Rg (?k h)) / norm h
    by (rule arg-cong)
  also have ... ≤ norm (G (?Rf h)) / norm h + norm (?Rg (?k h)) / norm h
    by (rule norm-ratio-ineq)
  also have ... ≤ ?Nf h * kG + ?Ng h * (?Nf h + kF)
    proof (rule add-mono)
    show norm (G (?Rf h)) / norm h ≤ ?Nf h * kG
      apply (rule ord-le-eq-trans)
      apply (rule divide-right-mono [OF kG norm-ge-zero])
      apply simp
    done
next
  have norm (?Rg (?k h)) / norm h = ?Ng h * (norm (?k h) / norm h)
    apply (rule real-divide-cancel-lemma [symmetric])
    apply (simp add: G.zero)
    done

```

```

also have ...  $\leq$  ?Ng h * (?Nf h + kF)
proof (rule mult-left-mono)
  have norm (?k h) / norm h = norm (?Rf h + F h) / norm h
    by simp
  also have ...  $\leq$  ?Nf h + norm (F h) / norm h
    by (rule norm-ratio-ineq)
  also have ...  $\leq$  ?Nf h + kF
    apply (rule add-left-mono)
    apply (subst pos-divide-le-eq, simp add: h)
    apply (subst mult-commute)
    apply (rule kF)
  done
  finally show norm (?k h) / norm h  $\leq$  ?Nf h + kF .
next
  show 0  $\leq$  ?Ng h
  apply (case-tac f (x + h) - f x = 0, simp)
  apply (rule divide-nonneg-pos [OF norm-ge-zero])
  apply simp
  done
qed
  finally show norm (?Rg (?k h)) / norm h  $\leq$  ?Ng h * (?Nf h + kF) .
qed
  finally show norm (g (f (x + h)) - g (f x) - G (F h)) / norm h
     $\leq$  ?Nf h * kG + ?Ng h * (?Nf h + kF) .
qed
qed

```

4.5 Product Rule

lemma (in bounded-bilinear) *FDERIV-lemma*:

```

a' ** b' - a ** b - (a ** B + A ** b)
= a ** (b' - b - B) + (a' - a - A) ** b' + A ** (b' - b)
by (simp add: diff-left diff-right)

```

lemma (in bounded-bilinear) *FDERIV*:

```

fixes x :: 'd::real-normed-vector
assumes f: FDERIV f x :> F
assumes g: FDERIV g x :> G
shows FDERIV ( $\lambda x. f x ** g x$ ) x :> ( $\lambda h. f x ** G h + F h ** g x$ )
proof (rule FDERIV-I)
  show bounded-linear ( $\lambda h. f x ** G h + F h ** g x$ )
    apply (rule bounded-linear-add)
    apply (rule bounded-linear-compose [OF bounded-linear-right])
    apply (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF g])
    apply (rule bounded-linear-compose [OF bounded-linear-left])
    apply (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF f])
  done
next
  from bounded-linear.bounded [OF FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF f]]

```

```

obtain  $KF$  where  $norm\text{-}F$ :  $\bigwedge x. norm (F x) \leq norm x * KF$  by fast

from pos-bounded obtain  $K$  where  $K$ :  $0 < K$  and  $norm\text{-}prod$ :
 $\bigwedge a b. norm (a ** b) \leq norm a * norm b * K$  by fast

let  $?Rf = \lambda h. f (x + h) - f x - F h$ 
let  $?Rg = \lambda h. g (x + h) - g x - G h$ 

let  $?fun1 = \lambda h.$ 
 $norm (f x ** ?Rg h + ?Rf h ** g (x + h) + F h ** (g (x + h) - g x)) /$ 
 $norm h$ 

let  $?fun2 = \lambda h.$ 
 $norm (f x) * (norm (?Rg h) / norm h) * K +$ 
 $norm (?Rf h) / norm h * norm (g (x + h)) * K +$ 
 $KF * norm (g (x + h) - g x) * K$ 

have  $?fun1 \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> } 0$ 
proof (rule real-LIM-sandwich-zero)
from  $f g \text{ isCont-iff } [THEN \text{ iffD1, OF FDERIV-isCont } [OF g]]$ 
have  $?fun2 \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> }$ 
 $norm (f x) * 0 * K + 0 * norm (g x) * K + KF * norm (0::'b) * K$ 
by (intro LIM-add LIM-mult LIM-const LIM-norm LIM-zero FDERIV-D)
thus  $?fun2 \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> } 0$ 
by simp
next
fix  $h::'d$  assume  $h \neq 0$ 
thus  $0 \leq ?fun1 h$ 
by (simp add: divide-nonneg-pos)
next
fix  $h::'d$  assume  $h \neq 0$ 
have  $?fun1 h \leq (norm (f x) * norm (?Rg h) * K +$ 
 $norm (?Rf h) * norm (g (x + h)) * K +$ 
 $norm h * KF * norm (g (x + h) - g x) * K) / norm h$ 
by (intro

divide-right-mono mult-mono'  

order-trans [OF norm-triangle-ineq add-mono]  

order-trans [OF norm-prod mult-right-mono]  

mult-nonneg-nonneg order-refl norm-ge-zero norm-F  

K [THEN order-less-imp-le]


)
also have  $\dots = ?fun2 h$ 
by (simp add: add-divide-distrib)
finally show  $?fun1 h \leq ?fun2 h$  .
qed
thus  $(\lambda h.$ 
 $norm (f (x + h) ** g (x + h) - f x ** g x - (f x ** G h + F h ** g x))$ 
 $/ norm h) \text{ -- } 0 \text{ --> } 0$ 
by (simp only: FDERIV-lemma)

```

qed

lemmas *FDERIV-mult* = *mult.FDERIV*

lemmas *FDERIV-scaleR* = *scaleR.FDERIV*

4.6 Powers

lemma *FDERIV-power-Suc*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{comm-ring-1}\}$
 shows $FDERIV (\lambda x. x ^ \text{Suc } n) x :> (\lambda h. (1 + \text{of-nat } n) * x ^ n * h)$
 apply (*induct n*)
 apply (*simp add: FDERIV-ident*)
 apply (*drule FDERIV-mult [OF FDERIV-ident]*)
 apply (*simp only: of-nat-Suc left-distrib mult-1-left*)
 apply (*simp only: power-Suc right-distrib add-ac mult-ac*)
 done

lemma *FDERIV-power*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{comm-ring-1}\}$
 shows $FDERIV (\lambda x. x ^ n) x :> (\lambda h. \text{of-nat } n * x ^ (n - 1) * h)$
 apply (*cases n*)
 apply (*simp add: FDERIV-const*)
 apply (*simp add: FDERIV-power-Suc del: power-Suc*)
 done

4.7 Inverse

lemmas *bounded-linear-mult-const* =

mult.bounded-linear-left [THEN bounded-linear-compose]

lemmas *bounded-linear-const-mult* =

mult.bounded-linear-right [THEN bounded-linear-compose]

lemma *FDERIV-inverse*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
 assumes $x: x \neq 0$
 shows $FDERIV \text{inverse } x :> (\lambda h. - (\text{inverse } x * h * \text{inverse } x))$
 (*is FDERIV ?inv - :> -*)

proof (*rule FDERIV-I*)

show *bounded-linear* $(\lambda h. - (?inv x * h * ?inv x))$

apply (*rule bounded-linear-minus*)

apply (*rule bounded-linear-mult-const*)

apply (*rule bounded-linear-const-mult*)

apply (*rule bounded-linear-ident*)

done

next

show $(\lambda h. \text{norm } (?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) - (\text{norm } (?inv x * h * ?inv x)) / \text{norm } h)$
 $-- 0 --> 0$

proof (*rule LIM-equal2*)

```

  show  $0 < \text{norm } x$  using  $x$  by simp
next
fix  $h::'a$ 
assume  $1: h \neq 0$ 
assume  $\text{norm } (h - 0) < \text{norm } x$ 
hence  $h \neq -x$  by clarsimp
hence  $2: x + h \neq 0$ 
  apply (rule contrapos-nn)
  apply (rule sym)
  apply (erule minus-unique)
done
show  $\text{norm } (?inv (x + h) - ?inv x - (?inv x * h * ?inv x)) / \text{norm } h$ 
  =  $\text{norm } ((?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * h * ?inv x) / \text{norm } h$ 
  apply (subst inverse-diff-inverse [OF 2 x])
  apply (subst minus-diff-minus)
  apply (subst norm-minus-cancel)
  apply (simp add: left-diff-distrib)
done
next
show  $(\lambda h. \text{norm } ((?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * h * ?inv x) / \text{norm } h)$ 
  --  $0 \dashrightarrow 0$ 
proof (rule real-LIM-sandwich-zero)
  show  $(\lambda h. \text{norm } (?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * \text{norm } (?inv x))$ 
    --  $0 \dashrightarrow 0$ 
    apply (rule LIM-mult-left-zero)
    apply (rule LIM-norm-zero)
    apply (rule LIM-zero)
    apply (rule LIM-offset-zero)
    apply (rule LIM-inverse)
    apply (rule LIM-ident)
    apply (rule  $x$ )
  done
next
fix  $h::'a$  assume  $h: h \neq 0$ 
show  $0 \leq \text{norm } ((?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * h * ?inv x) / \text{norm } h$ 
  apply (rule divide-nonneg-pos)
  apply (rule norm-ge-zero)
  apply (simp add: h)
done
next
fix  $h::'a$  assume  $h: h \neq 0$ 
have  $\text{norm } ((?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * h * ?inv x) / \text{norm } h$ 
   $\leq \text{norm } (?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * \text{norm } h * \text{norm } (?inv x) / \text{norm } h$ 
  apply (rule divide-right-mono [OF - norm-ge-zero])
  apply (rule order-trans [OF norm-mult-ineq])
  apply (rule mult-right-mono [OF - norm-ge-zero])
  apply (rule norm-mult-ineq)
done
also have ... =  $\text{norm } (?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * \text{norm } (?inv x)$ 

```



```

    by simp
    finally show norm ((?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * h * ?inv x) / norm h
      ≤ norm (?inv (x + h) - ?inv x) * norm (?inv x) .
  qed
qed
qed

```

4.8 Alternate definition

```

lemma field-fderiv-def:
  fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-field shows
    FDERIV f x :> (λh. h * D) = (λh. (f (x + h) - f x) / h) -- 0 --> D
  apply (unfold fderiv-def)
  apply (simp add: mult.bounded-linear-left)
  apply (simp cong: LIM-cong add: nonzero-norm-divide [symmetric])
  apply (subst diff-divide-distrib)
  apply (subst times-divide-eq-left [symmetric])
  apply (simp cong: LIM-cong)
  apply (simp add: LIM-norm-zero-iff LIM-zero-iff)
done

end

```

5 Inner-Product: Inner Product Spaces and the Gradient Derivative

```

theory Inner-Product
imports Complex-Main FrechetDeriv
begin

```

5.1 Real inner product spaces

Temporarily relax type constraints for *open*, *dist*, and *norm*.

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name open}, SOME @ {typ 'a::open set ⇒ bool}) >>

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name dist}, SOME @ {typ 'a::dist ⇒ 'a ⇒ real}) >>

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name norm}, SOME @ {typ 'a::norm ⇒ real}) >>

class real-inner = real-vector + sgn-div-norm + dist-norm + open-dist +
  fixes inner :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ real
  assumes inner-commute: inner x y = inner y x
  and inner-add-left: inner (x + y) z = inner x z + inner y z
  and inner-scaleR-left [simp]: inner (scaleR r x) y = r * (inner x y)

```

and *inner-ge-zero* [*simp*]: $0 \leq \text{inner } x \ x$
and *inner-eq-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{inner } x \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
and *norm-eq-sqrt-inner*: $\text{norm } x = \text{sqrt } (\text{inner } x \ x)$
begin

lemma *inner-zero-left* [*simp*]: $\text{inner } 0 \ x = 0$
using *inner-add-left* [*of* $0 \ 0 \ x$] **by** *simp*

lemma *inner-minus-left* [*simp*]: $\text{inner } (- \ x) \ y = - \ \text{inner } x \ y$
using *inner-add-left* [*of* $x - x \ y$] **by** *simp*

lemma *inner-diff-left*: $\text{inner } (x - y) \ z = \text{inner } x \ z - \text{inner } y \ z$
by (*simp add: diff-minus inner-add-left*)

Transfer distributivity rules to right argument.

lemma *inner-add-right*: $\text{inner } x \ (y + z) = \text{inner } x \ y + \text{inner } x \ z$
using *inner-add-left* [*of* $y \ z \ x$] **by** (*simp only: inner-commute*)

lemma *inner-scaleR-right* [*simp*]: $\text{inner } x \ (\text{scaleR } r \ y) = r * (\text{inner } x \ y)$
using *inner-scaleR-left* [*of* $r \ y \ x$] **by** (*simp only: inner-commute*)

lemma *inner-zero-right* [*simp*]: $\text{inner } x \ 0 = 0$
using *inner-zero-left* [*of* x] **by** (*simp only: inner-commute*)

lemma *inner-minus-right* [*simp*]: $\text{inner } x \ (- \ y) = - \ \text{inner } x \ y$
using *inner-minus-left* [*of* $y \ x$] **by** (*simp only: inner-commute*)

lemma *inner-diff-right*: $\text{inner } x \ (y - z) = \text{inner } x \ y - \text{inner } x \ z$
using *inner-diff-left* [*of* $y \ z \ x$] **by** (*simp only: inner-commute*)

lemmas *inner-add* [*algebra-simps*] = *inner-add-left inner-add-right*
lemmas *inner-diff* [*algebra-simps*] = *inner-diff-left inner-diff-right*
lemmas *inner-scaleR* = *inner-scaleR-left inner-scaleR-right*

Legacy theorem names

lemmas *inner-left-distrib* = *inner-add-left*
lemmas *inner-right-distrib* = *inner-add-right*
lemmas *inner-distrib* = *inner-left-distrib inner-right-distrib*

lemma *inner-gt-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $0 < \text{inner } x \ x \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0$
by (*simp add: order-less-le*)

lemma *power2-norm-eq-inner*: $(\text{norm } x)^2 = \text{inner } x \ x$
by (*simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner*)

lemma *Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq*:
 $(\text{inner } x \ y)^2 \leq \text{inner } x \ x * \text{inner } y \ y$
proof (*cases*)
assume $y = 0$

```

thus ?thesis by simp
next
  assume y: y ≠ 0
  let ?r = inner x y / inner y y
  have 0 ≤ inner (x - scaleR ?r y) (x - scaleR ?r y)
    by (rule inner-ge-zero)
  also have ... = inner x x - inner y x * ?r
    by (simp add: inner-diff)
  also have ... = inner x x - (inner x y)2 / inner y y
    by (simp add: power2-eq-square inner-commute)
  finally have 0 ≤ inner x x - (inner x y)2 / inner y y .
  hence (inner x y)2 / inner y y ≤ inner x x
    by (simp add: le-diff-eq)
  thus (inner x y)2 ≤ inner x x * inner y y
    by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq y)
qed

lemma Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2:
  |inner x y| ≤ norm x * norm y
proof (rule power2-le-imp-le)
  have (inner x y)2 ≤ inner x x * inner y y
    using Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq .
  thus |inner x y|2 ≤ (norm x * norm y)2
    by (simp add: power-mult-distrib power2-norm-eq-inner)
  show 0 ≤ norm x * norm y
    unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner
    by (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg real-sqrt-ge-zero inner-ge-zero)
qed

subclass real-normed-vector
proof
  fix a :: real and x y :: 'a
  show 0 ≤ norm x
    unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner by simp
  show norm x = 0 ⟷ x = 0
    unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner by simp
  show norm (x + y) ≤ norm x + norm y
    proof (rule power2-le-imp-le)
      have inner x y ≤ norm x * norm y
        by (rule order-trans [OF abs-ge-self Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2])
      thus (norm (x + y))2 ≤ (norm x + norm y)2
        unfolding power2-sum power2-norm-eq-inner
        by (simp add: inner-add inner-commute)
      show 0 ≤ norm x + norm y
        unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner
        by (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg)
    qed
  have sqrt (a2 * inner x x) = |a| * sqrt (inner x x)
    by (simp add: real-sqrt-mult-distrib)

```

```

then show norm (a *R x) = |a| * norm x
  unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square mult-assoc)
qed

```

```
end
```

Re-enable constraints for *open*, *dist*, and *norm*.

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name open}, SOME @ {typ 'a::topological-space set => bool}) >>

```

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name dist}, SOME @ {typ 'a::metric-space => 'a => real}) >>

```

```

setup << Sign.add-const-constraint
  (@{const-name norm}, SOME @ {typ 'a::real-normed-vector => real}) >>

```

interpretation *inner*:

bounded-bilinear inner::'a::real-inner => 'a => real

proof

fix *x y z :: 'a* **and** *r :: real*

show *inner (x + y) z = inner x z + inner y z*

by (*rule inner-add-left*)

show *inner x (y + z) = inner x y + inner x z*

by (*rule inner-add-right*)

show *inner (scaleR r x) y = scaleR r (inner x y)*

unfolding *real-scaleR-def* **by** (*rule inner-scaleR-left*)

show *inner x (scaleR r y) = scaleR r (inner x y)*

unfolding *real-scaleR-def* **by** (*rule inner-scaleR-right*)

show $\exists K. \forall x y::'a. \text{norm } (\text{inner } x y) \leq \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y * K$

proof

show $\forall x y::'a. \text{norm } (\text{inner } x y) \leq \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y * 1$

by (*simp add: Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2*)

qed

qed

interpretation *inner-left*:

bounded-linear $\lambda x::'a::\text{real-inner}. \text{inner } x y$

by (*rule inner.bounded-linear-left*)

interpretation *inner-right*:

bounded-linear $\lambda y::'a::\text{real-inner}. \text{inner } x y$

by (*rule inner.bounded-linear-right*)

5.2 Class instances

instantiation *real :: real-inner*

begin

definition *inner-real-def* [*simp*]: $inner = op *$

instance proof

```

  fix x y z r :: real
  show inner x y = inner y x
    unfolding inner-real-def by (rule mult-commute)
  show inner (x + y) z = inner x z + inner y z
    unfolding inner-real-def by (rule left-distrib)
  show inner (scaleR r x) y = r * inner x y
    unfolding inner-real-def real-scaleR-def by (rule mult-assoc)
  show 0 ≤ inner x x
    unfolding inner-real-def by simp
  show inner x x = 0 ⟷ x = 0
    unfolding inner-real-def by simp
  show norm x = sqrt (inner x x)
    unfolding inner-real-def by simp

```

qed

end

instantiation *complex* :: *real-inner*

begin

definition *inner-complex-def*:

$inner\ x\ y = Re\ x * Re\ y + Im\ x * Im\ y$

instance proof

```

  fix x y z :: complex and r :: real
  show inner x y = inner y x
    unfolding inner-complex-def by (simp add: mult-commute)
  show inner (x + y) z = inner x z + inner y z
    unfolding inner-complex-def by (simp add: left-distrib)
  show inner (scaleR r x) y = r * inner x y
    unfolding inner-complex-def by (simp add: right-distrib)
  show 0 ≤ inner x x
    unfolding inner-complex-def by (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg)
  show inner x x = 0 ⟷ x = 0
    unfolding inner-complex-def
    by (simp add: add-nonneg-eq-0-iff complex-Re-Im-cancel-iff)
  show norm x = sqrt (inner x x)
    unfolding inner-complex-def complex-norm-def
    by (simp add: power2-eq-square)

```

qed

end

5.3 Gradient derivative

definition

```

gderiv ::
  ['a::real-inner ⇒ real, 'a, 'a] ⇒ bool
  ((GDERIV (-)/ (-)/ :> (-)) [1000, 1000, 60] 60)
where
  GDERIV f x :> D ⟷ FDERIV f x :> (λh. inner h D)

lemma deriv-fderiv: DERIV f x :> D ⟷ FDERIV f x :> (λh. h * D)
  by (simp only: deriv-def field-fderiv-def)

lemma gderiv-deriv [simp]: GDERIV f x :> D ⟷ DERIV f x :> D
  by (simp only: gderiv-def deriv-fderiv inner-real-def)

lemma GDERIV-DERIV-compose:
  [[GDERIV f x :> df; DERIV g (f x) :> dg]
   ⇒ GDERIV (λx. g (f x)) x :> scaleR dg df]
  unfolding gderiv-def deriv-fderiv
  apply (drule (1) FDERIV-compose)
  apply (simp add: mult-ac)
  done

lemma FDERIV-subst: [[FDERIV f x :> df; df = d] ⇒ FDERIV f x :> d]
  by simp

lemma GDERIV-subst: [[GDERIV f x :> df; df = d] ⇒ GDERIV f x :> d]
  by simp

lemma GDERIV-const: GDERIV (λx. k) x :> 0
  unfolding gderiv-def inner-right.zero by (rule FDERIV-const)

lemma GDERIV-add:
  [[GDERIV f x :> df; GDERIV g x :> dg]
   ⇒ GDERIV (λx. f x + g x) x :> df + dg]
  unfolding gderiv-def inner-right.add by (rule FDERIV-add)

lemma GDERIV-minus:
  GDERIV f x :> df ⇒ GDERIV (λx. - f x) x :> - df
  unfolding gderiv-def inner-right.minus by (rule FDERIV-minus)

lemma GDERIV-diff:
  [[GDERIV f x :> df; GDERIV g x :> dg]
   ⇒ GDERIV (λx. f x - g x) x :> df - dg]
  unfolding gderiv-def inner-right.diff by (rule FDERIV-diff)

lemma GDERIV-scaleR:
  [[DERIV f x :> df; GDERIV g x :> dg]
   ⇒ GDERIV (λx. scaleR (f x) (g x)) x
   :> (scaleR (f x) dg + scaleR df (g x))]
  unfolding gderiv-def deriv-fderiv inner-right.add inner-right.scaleR
  apply (rule FDERIV-subst)

```

```

apply (erule (1) scaleR.FDERIV)
apply (simp add: mult-ac)
done

```

lemma *GDERIV-mult*:

```

  [[GDERIV f x :> df; GDERIV g x :> dg]]
  ==> GDERIV (λx. f x * g x) x :> scaleR (f x) dg + scaleR (g x) df
unfolding gderiv-def
apply (rule FDERIV-subst)
apply (erule (1) FDERIV-mult)
apply (simp add: inner-add mult-ac)
done

```

lemma *GDERIV-inverse*:

```

  [[GDERIV f x :> df; f x ≠ 0]]
  ==> GDERIV (λx. inverse (f x)) x :> - (inverse (f x))2 *R df
apply (erule GDERIV-DERIV-compose)
apply (erule DERIV-inverse [folded numeral-2-eq-2])
done

```

lemma *GDERIV-norm*:

```

assumes x ≠ 0 shows GDERIV (λx. norm x) x :> sgn x
proof -
  have 1: FDERIV (λx. inner x x) x :> (λh. inner x h + inner h x)
    by (intro inner.FDERIV FDERIV-ident)
  have 2: (λh. inner x h + inner h x) = (λh. inner h (scaleR 2 x))
    by (simp add: expand-fun-eq inner-commute)
  have 0 < inner x x using ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ by simp
  then have 3: DERIV sqrt (inner x x) :> (inverse (sqrt (inner x x)) / 2)
    by (rule DERIV-real-sqrt)
  have 4: (inverse (sqrt (inner x x)) / 2) *R 2 *R x = sgn x
    by (simp add: sgn-div-norm norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner
    apply (rule GDERIV-subst [OF - 4])
    apply (rule GDERIV-DERIV-compose [where g=sqrt and df=scaleR 2 x])
    apply (subst gderiv-def)
    apply (rule FDERIV-subst [OF - 2])
    apply (rule 1)
    apply (rule 3)
  done

```

qed

lemmas *FDERIV-norm* = *GDERIV-norm* [unfolded gderiv-def]

end

6 L2-Norm: Square root of sum of squares

```
theory L2-Norm
imports NthRoot
begin
```

definition

$$\text{setL2 } f \ A = \text{sqrt } (\sum_{i \in A}. (f \ i)^2)$$

lemma *setL2-cong*:

$$\llbracket A = B; \bigwedge x. x \in B \implies f \ x = g \ x \rrbracket \implies \text{setL2 } f \ A = \text{setL2 } g \ B$$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *strong-setL2-cong*:

$$\llbracket A = B; \bigwedge x. x \in B =_{\text{simp}} \implies f \ x = g \ x \rrbracket \implies \text{setL2 } f \ A = \text{setL2 } g \ B$$

unfolding *setL2-def* *simp-implies-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *setL2-infinite* [*simp*]: $\neg \text{finite } A \implies \text{setL2 } f \ A = 0$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *setL2-empty* [*simp*]: $\text{setL2 } f \ \{\} = 0$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *setL2-insert* [*simp*]:

$$\llbracket \text{finite } F; a \notin F \rrbracket \implies$$

$$\text{setL2 } f \ (\text{insert } a \ F) = \text{sqrt } ((f \ a)^2 + (\text{setL2 } f \ F)^2)$$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** (*simp* *add*: *setsum-nonneg*)

lemma *setL2-nonneg* [*simp*]: $0 \leq \text{setL2 } f \ A$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** (*simp* *add*: *setsum-nonneg*)

lemma *setL2-0'*: $\forall a \in A. f \ a = 0 \implies \text{setL2 } f \ A = 0$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *setL2-constant*: $\text{setL2 } (\lambda x. y) \ A = \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } (\text{card } A)) * |y|$

unfolding *setL2-def* **by** (*simp* *add*: *real-sqrt-mult*)

lemma *setL2-mono*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies f \ i \leq g \ i$

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies 0 \leq f \ i$

shows $\text{setL2 } f \ K \leq \text{setL2 } g \ K$

unfolding *setL2-def*

by (*simp* *add*: *setsum-nonneg* *setsum-mono* *power-mono* *prems*)

lemma *setL2-strict-mono*:

assumes *finite* *K* **and** $K \neq \{\}$

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies f \ i < g \ i$

assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies 0 \leq f \ i$

shows $\text{setL2 } f \ K < \text{setL2 } g \ K$


```

unfolding setL2-def
by (simp add: setsum-strict-mono power-strict-mono assms)

lemma setL2-right-distrib:
   $0 \leq r \implies r * \text{setL2 } f \ A = \text{setL2 } (\lambda x. r * f \ x) \ A$ 
unfolding setL2-def
apply (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
apply (simp add: setsum-right-distrib [symmetric])
apply (simp add: real-sqrt-mult setsum-nonneg)
done

lemma setL2-left-distrib:
   $0 \leq r \implies \text{setL2 } f \ A * r = \text{setL2 } (\lambda x. f \ x * r) \ A$ 
unfolding setL2-def
apply (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
apply (simp add: setsum-left-distrib [symmetric])
apply (simp add: real-sqrt-mult setsum-nonneg)
done

lemma setsum-nonneg-eq-0-iff:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{ordered-ab-group-add}$ 
shows  $\llbracket \text{finite } A; \forall x \in A. 0 \leq f \ x \rrbracket \implies \text{setsum } f \ A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. f \ x = 0)$ 
apply (induct set: finite, simp)
apply (simp add: add-nonneg-eq-0-iff setsum-nonneg)
done

lemma setL2-eq-0-iff:  $\text{finite } A \implies \text{setL2 } f \ A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. f \ x = 0)$ 
unfolding setL2-def
by (simp add: setsum-nonneg setsum-nonneg-eq-0-iff)

lemma setL2-triangle-ineq:
  shows  $\text{setL2 } (\lambda i. f \ i + g \ i) \ A \leq \text{setL2 } f \ A + \text{setL2 } g \ A$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case False
    thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case True
      thus ?thesis
        proof (induct set: finite)
          case empty
            show ?case by simp
          next
            case (insert x F)
              hence  $\text{sqrt } ((f \ x + g \ x)^2 + (\text{setL2 } (\lambda i. f \ i + g \ i) \ F)^2) \leq$ 
 $\text{sqrt } ((f \ x + g \ x)^2 + (\text{setL2 } f \ F + \text{setL2 } g \ F)^2)$ 
              by (intro real-sqrt-le-mono add-left-mono power-mono insert
                setL2-nonneg add-increasing zero-le-power2)
              also have
 $\dots \leq \text{sqrt } ((f \ x)^2 + (\text{setL2 } f \ F)^2) + \text{sqrt } ((g \ x)^2 + (\text{setL2 } g \ F)^2)$ 

```

```

    by (rule real-sqrt-sum-squares-triangle-ineq)
  finally show ?case
    using insert by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum:
   $\llbracket 0 \leq x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) \leq x + y$ 
  apply (rule power2-le-imp-le)
  apply (simp add: power2-sum)
  apply (simp add: mult-nonneg-nonneg)
  apply (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg)
done

```

```

lemma setL2-le-setsum [rule-format]:
   $(\forall i \in A. 0 \leq f i) \longrightarrow \text{setL2 } f A \leq \text{setsum } f A$ 
  apply (cases finite A)
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply simp
  apply clarsimp
  apply (erule order-trans [OF sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum])
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply simp
done

```

```

lemma sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum-abs:  $\text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) \leq |x| + |y|$ 
  apply (rule power2-le-imp-le)
  apply (simp add: power2-sum)
  apply (simp add: mult-nonneg-nonneg)
  apply (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg)
done

```

```

lemma setL2-le-setsum-abs:  $\text{setL2 } f A \leq (\sum i \in A. |f i|)$ 
  apply (cases finite A)
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply (rule order-trans [OF sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum-abs])
  apply simp
  apply simp
done

```

```

lemma setL2-mult-ineq-lemma:
  fixes a b c d :: real
  shows  $2 * (a * c) * (b * d) \leq a^2 * d^2 + b^2 * c^2$ 
proof -
  have  $0 \leq (a * d - b * c)^2$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = a^2 * d^2 + b^2 * c^2 - 2 * (a * d) * (b * c)$ 

```

```

    by (simp only: power2-diff power-mult-distrib)
  also have ... =  $a^2 * d^2 + b^2 * c^2 - 2 * (a * c) * (b * d)$ 
    by simp
  finally show  $2 * (a * c) * (b * d) \leq a^2 * d^2 + b^2 * c^2$ 
    by simp
qed

lemma setL2-mult-ineq:  $(\sum i \in A. |f i| * |g i|) \leq \text{setL2 } f A * \text{setL2 } g A$ 
  apply (cases finite A)
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply simp
  apply (rule power2-le-imp-le, simp)
  apply (rule order-trans)
  apply (rule power-mono)
  apply (erule add-left-mono)
  apply (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg setsum-nonneg)
  apply (simp add: power2-sum)
  apply (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
  apply (simp add: right-distrib left-distrib)
  apply (rule ord-le-eq-trans)
  apply (rule setL2-mult-ineq-lemma)
  apply simp
  apply (intro mult-nonneg-nonneg setL2-nonneg)
  apply simp
done

lemma member-le-setL2:  $\llbracket \text{finite } A; i \in A \rrbracket \implies f i \leq \text{setL2 } f A$ 
  apply (rule-tac s=insert i (A - {i}) and t=A in subst)
  apply fast
  apply (subst setL2-insert)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply simp
done

end

```

7 Numeral-Type: Numeral Syntax for Types

```

theory Numeral-Type
imports Main
begin

```

7.1 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)

```

7.2 Cardinalities of types

```

syntax -type-card :: type => nat ((1CARD/(1'(-))))

```

```

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

```

```

typed-print-translation <<
let
  fun card-univ-tr' show-sorts - [Const (@{const-syntax UNIV}, Type(-, [T, -]))]
  =
    Syntax.const @ {syntax-const -type-card} $ Syntax.term-of-tyt show-sorts T;
in [(@{const-syntax card}, card-univ-tr')]
end
>>

```

```

lemma card-unit [simp]: CARD(unit) = 1
  unfolding UNIV-unit by simp

```

```

lemma card-bool [simp]: CARD(bool) = 2
  unfolding UNIV-bool by simp

```

```

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

```

```

lemma card-sum [simp]: CARD('a + 'b) = CARD('a::finite) + CARD('b::finite)
  unfolding UNIV-Plus-UNIV [symmetric] by (simp only: finite card-Plus)

```

```

lemma card-option [simp]: CARD('a option) = Suc CARD('a::finite)
  unfolding UNIV-option-conv
  apply (subgoal-tac (None::'a option) ∉ range Some)
  apply (simp add: card-image)
  apply fast
  done

```

```

lemma card-set [simp]: CARD('a set) = 2 ^ CARD('a::finite)
  unfolding Pow-UNIV [symmetric]

```

by (simp only: card-Pow finite numeral-2-eq-2)

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

7.3 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]: $Suc\ 0 \leq CARD('a::finite)$
 by (simp add: less-Suc-eq-le [symmetric])

Class for cardinality “at least 2”

class *card2* = *finite* +
 assumes *two-le-card*: $2 \leq CARD('a)$

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

7.4 Numeral Types

typedef (open) *num0* = *UNIV* :: *nat* set ..
typedef (open) *num1* = *UNIV* :: *unit* set ..

typedef (open) '*a* *bit0* = {*0* ..< 2 * int *CARD*('a::finite)}
proof
 show $0 \in \{0 \dots 2 * int\ CARD('a)\}$
 by simp
qed

typedef (open) '*a* *bit1* = {*0* ..< 1 + 2 * int *CARD*('a::finite)}
proof
 show $0 \in \{0 \dots 1 + 2 * int\ CARD('a)\}$
 by simp
qed

lemma *card-num0* [simp]: $CARD\ (num0) = 0$
 unfolding *type-definition.card* [OF *type-definition-num0*]
 by simp

lemma *card-num1* [simp]: $CARD(num1) = 1$
 unfolding *type-definition.card* [OF *type-definition-num1*]
 by (simp only: card-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

```

```

instance num1 :: finite
proof
  show finite (UNIV::num1 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-num1]
    using finite by (rule finite-imageI)
qed

```

```

instance bit0 :: (finite) card2
proof
  show finite (UNIV::'a bit0 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-bit0]
    by simp
  show 2 ≤ 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 ≤ CARD('a bit1)
    by simp
qed

```

7.5 Locale for modular arithmetic subtypes

```

locale mod-type =
  fixes n :: int
  and Rep :: 'a::{zero,one,plus,times,uminus,minus} ⇒ int
  and Abs :: int ⇒ '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:  $x + y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x + \text{Rep } y) \bmod n)$ 
  and mult-def:  $x * y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x * \text{Rep } y) \bmod n)$ 
  and diff-def:  $x - y = \text{Abs } ((\text{Rep } x - \text{Rep } y) \bmod n)$ 
  and minus-def:  $-x = \text{Abs } ((-\text{Rep } x) \bmod n)$ 
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*: $\text{Rep } x < n$
by (*rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, simplified, THEN conjunct2]*)

lemma *Rep-le-n*: $\text{Rep } x \leq n$
by (*rule Rep-less-n [THEN order-less-imp-le]*)

lemma *Rep-inject-sym*: $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x = \text{Rep } y$
by (*rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric]*)

lemma *Rep-inverse*: $\text{Abs } (\text{Rep } x) = x$
by (*rule type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type]*)

lemma *Abs-inverse*: $m \in \{0..<n\} \implies \text{Rep } (\text{Abs } m) = m$
by (*rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type]*)

lemma *Rep-Abs-mod*: $\text{Rep } (\text{Abs } (m \bmod n)) = m \bmod n$
by (*simp add: Abs-inverse pos-mod-conj [OF size0]*)

lemma *Rep-Abs-0*: $\text{Rep } (\text{Abs } 0) = 0$
by (*simp add: Abs-inverse size0*)

lemma *Rep-0*: $\text{Rep } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: zero-def Rep-Abs-0*)

lemma *Rep-Abs-1*: $\text{Rep } (\text{Abs } 1) = 1$
by (*simp add: Abs-inverse size1*)

lemma *Rep-1*: $\text{Rep } 1 = 1$
by (*simp add: one-def Rep-Abs-1*)

lemma *Rep-mod*: $\text{Rep } x \bmod n = \text{Rep } x$
apply (*rule-tac x=x in type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type]*)
apply (*simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type]*)
apply (*simp add: mod-pos-pos-trivial*)
done

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)*
apply (*intro-classes, unfold definitions*)
apply (*simp-all add: Rep-simps zmod-simps field-simps*)
done

end

```

locale mod-ring = mod-type +
  constrains n :: int
  and Rep :: 'a::{number-ring}  $\Rightarrow$  int
  and Abs :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a::{number-ring}
begin

lemma of-nat-eq: of-nat k = Abs (int k mod n)
apply (induct k)
apply (simp add: zero-def)
apply (simp add: Rep-simps add-def one-def zmod-simps add-ac)
done

```

```

lemma of-int-eq: of-int z = Abs (z mod n)
apply (cases z rule: int-diff-cases)
apply (simp add: Rep-simps of-nat-eq diff-def zmod-simps)
done

```

```

lemma Rep-number-of:
  Rep (number-of w) = number-of w mod n
by (simp add: number-of-eq of-int-eq Rep-Abs-mod)

```

```

lemma iszero-number-of:
  iszero (number-of w::'a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  number-of w mod n = 0
by (simp add: Rep-simps number-of-eq of-int-eq iszero-def zero-def)

```

```

lemma cases:
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge z. \llbracket (x::'a) = \text{of-int } z; 0 \leq z; z < n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$ 
  shows P
apply (cases x rule: type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type])
apply (rule-tac z=y in 1)
apply (simp-all add: of-int-eq mod-pos-pos-trivial)
done

```

```

lemma induct:
  ( $\bigwedge z. \llbracket 0 \leq z; z < n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P (\text{of-int } z) \Longrightarrow P (x::'a)$ )
by (cases x rule: cases) simp

```

end

7.6 Number ring instances

Unfortunately a number ring instance is not possible for *num1*, since 0 and 1 are not distinct.

```

instantiation num1 :: {comm-ring,comm-monoid-mult,number}
begin

```


lemma *num1-eq-iff*: $(x::\text{num1}) = (y::\text{num1}) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
by (*induct x, induct y*) *simp*

instance proof
qed (*simp-all add: num1-eq-iff*)

end

instantiation
bit0 and *bit1* :: (*finite*) {*zero,one,plus,times,uminus,minus*}
begin

definition *Abs-bit0'* :: *int* \Rightarrow '*a bit0* **where**
Abs-bit0' *x* = *Abs-bit0* (*x mod int CARD('a bit0)*)

definition *Abs-bit1'* :: *int* \Rightarrow '*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* \Rightarrow *int*

Abs-bit0 :: *int* \Rightarrow '*a::finite bit0*

apply (*rule mod-type.intro*)

apply (*simp add: int-mult 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 \Rightarrow int

Abs-bit1 :: int \Rightarrow 'a::finite bit1

apply (*rule mod-type.intro*)

apply (*simp add: int-mult 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*)+

instantiation *bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) number-ring*

begin

definition (*number-of w :: - bit0*) = *of-int w*

definition (*number-of w :: - bit1*) = *of-int w*

instance proof

qed (*rule number-of-bit0-def number-of-bit1-def*)+

end

interpretation *bit0*:

mod-ring int CARD('a::finite bit0)

Rep-bit0 :: 'a::finite bit0 \Rightarrow int

Abs-bit0 :: int \Rightarrow 'a::finite bit0

..

interpretation *bit1*:

mod-ring int CARD('a::finite bit1)

Rep-bit1 :: 'a::finite bit1 \Rightarrow int

Abs-bit1 :: int \Rightarrow '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-number-of* [simp] = *bit0.iszero-number-of*

lemmas *bit1-iszero-number-of* [simp] = *bit1.iszero-number-of*

7.7 Syntax

syntax

-*NumeralType* :: *num-const* => *type* (-)

-*NumeralType0* :: *type* (0)

-*NumeralType1* :: *type* (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* (*-*NumeralType**) [*Const* (*str*, -)] =

mk-bintype (the (*Int.fromString* *str*))

| *numeral-tr* (*-*NumeralType**) *ts* = raise *TERM* (*numeral-tr*, *ts*);

in [(@{*syntax-const* -*NumeralType*}, *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}, bit-tr' 0), (@ {type-syntax bit1}, bit-tr' 1)] end;
>>

```

7.8 Examples

```

lemma CARD(0) = 0 by simp
lemma CARD(17) = 17 by simp
lemma 8 * 11 ^ 3 - 6 = (2::5) by simp

end

```

8 Finite-Cartesian-Product: Definition of finite Cartesian product types.

```

theory Finite-Cartesian-Product
imports Inner-Product L2-Norm Numeral-Type
begin

```

8.1 Finite Cartesian products, with indexing and lambdas.

```

typedef (open Cart)
  ('a, 'b) cart = UNIV :: (('b::finite) => 'a) set
  morphisms Cart-nth Cart-lambda ..

```

notation

```

  Cart-nth (infixl $ 90) and
  Cart-lambda (binder χ 10)

```

```

syntax -finite-cart :: type => type => type ((- ^/ -) [15, 16] 15)

```

parse-translation <<

```

let
  fun cart t u = Syntax.const @ {type-syntax cart} $ t $ u;
  fun finite-cart-tr [t, u as Free (x, -)] =

```

```

      if Syntax.is-tid x then
        cart t (Syntax.const @{syntax-const -ofsort} $ u $ Syntax.const @{class-syntax
finite})
      else cart t u
    | finite-cart-tr [t, u] = cart t u
  in
    [(@{syntax-const -finite-cart}, finite-cart-tr)]
  end
  >>

```

lemma *stupid-ext*: $(\forall x. f\ x = g\ x) \longleftrightarrow (f = g)$
by (*auto intro: ext*)

lemma *Cart-eq*: $(x = y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. x\$i = y\$i)$
by (*simp add: Cart-nth-inject [symmetric] expand-fun-eq*)

lemma *Cart-lambda-beta* [*simp*]: $\text{Cart-lambda } g\ \$\ i = g\ i$
by (*simp add: Cart-lambda-inverse*)

lemma *Cart-lambda-unique*: $(\forall i. f\$i = g\ i) \longleftrightarrow \text{Cart-lambda } g = f$
by (*auto simp add: Cart-eq*)

lemma *Cart-lambda-eta*: $(\chi\ i. (g\$i)) = g$
by (*simp add: Cart-eq*)

8.2 Group operations and class instances

instantiation *cart* :: (*zero,finite*) *zero*
begin
definition *vector-zero-def* : $0 \equiv (\chi\ i. 0)$
instance ..
end

instantiation *cart* :: (*plus,finite*) *plus*
begin
definition *vector-add-def* : $op\ + \equiv (\lambda\ x\ y. (\chi\ i. (x\$i) + (y\$i)))$
instance ..
end

instantiation *cart* :: (*minus,finite*) *minus*
begin
definition *vector-minus-def* : $op\ - \equiv (\lambda\ x\ y. (\chi\ i. (x\$i) - (y\$i)))$
instance ..
end

instantiation *cart* :: (*uminus,finite*) *uminus*
begin
definition *vector-uminus-def* : $uminus \equiv (\lambda\ x. (\chi\ i. - (x\$i)))$
instance ..

end

lemma *zero-index* [simp]: $0 \$ i = 0$
unfolding *vector-zero-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *vector-add-component* [simp]: $(x + y) \$ i = x \$ i + y \$ i$
unfolding *vector-add-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *vector-minus-component* [simp]: $(x - y) \$ i = x \$ i - y \$ i$
unfolding *vector-minus-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *vector-uminus-component* [simp]: $(- x) \$ i = - (x \$ i)$
unfolding *vector-uminus-def* **by** *simp*

instance *cart* :: (semigroup-add, finite) semigroup-add
by default (*simp* add: *Cart-eq* add-*assoc*)

instance *cart* :: (ab-semigroup-add, finite) ab-semigroup-add
by default (*simp* add: *Cart-eq* add-*commute*)

instance *cart* :: (monoid-add, finite) monoid-add
by default (*simp*-all add: *Cart-eq*)

instance *cart* :: (comm-monoid-add, finite) comm-monoid-add
by default (*simp* add: *Cart-eq*)

instance *cart* :: (cancel-semigroup-add, finite) cancel-semigroup-add
by default (*simp*-all add: *Cart-eq*)

instance *cart* :: (cancel-ab-semigroup-add, finite) cancel-ab-semigroup-add
by default (*simp* add: *Cart-eq*)

instance *cart* :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add, finite) cancel-comm-monoid-add ..

instance *cart* :: (group-add, finite) group-add
by default (*simp*-all add: *Cart-eq* diff-*minus*)

instance *cart* :: (ab-group-add, finite) ab-group-add
by default (*simp*-all add: *Cart-eq*)

8.3 Real vector space

instantiation *cart* :: (real-vector, finite) real-vector
begin

definition *vector-scaleR-def*: $\text{scaleR} = (\lambda r x. (\chi i. \text{scaleR } r (x \$ i)))$

lemma *vector-scaleR-component* [simp]: $(\text{scaleR } r x) \$ i = \text{scaleR } r (x \$ i)$
unfolding *vector-scaleR-def* **by** *simp*

```

instance
  by default (simp-all add: Cart-eq scaleR-left-distrib scaleR-right-distrib)

end

```

8.4 Topological space

```

instantiation cart :: (topological-space, finite) topological-space
begin

```

```

definition open-vector-def:
  open (S :: ('a ^ 'b) set)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall x \in S. \exists A. (\forall i. \text{open } (A \ i) \wedge x \$ i \in A \ i) \wedge$ 
      ( $\forall y. (\forall i. y \$ i \in A \ i) \longrightarrow y \in S$ ))

```

```

instance proof
  show open (UNIV :: ('a ^ 'b) set)
    unfolding open-vector-def by auto
next
  fix S T :: ('a ^ 'b) set
  assume open S open T thus open (S  $\cap$  T)
    unfolding open-vector-def
    apply clarify
    apply (drule (1) bspec)+
    apply (clarify, rename-tac Sa Ta)
    apply (rule-tac x= $\lambda i. Sa \ i \cap Ta \ i$  in exI)
    apply (simp add: open-Int)
    done
next
  fix K :: ('a ^ 'b) set set
  assume  $\forall S \in K. \text{open } S$  thus open ( $\bigcup K$ )
    unfolding open-vector-def
    apply clarify
    apply (drule (1) bspec)
    apply (drule (1) bspec)
    apply clarify
    apply (rule-tac x=A in exI)
    apply fast
    done
qed

end

```

```

lemma open-vector-box:  $\forall i. \text{open } (S \ i) \implies \text{open } \{x. \forall i. x \$ i \in S \ i\}$ 
unfolding open-vector-def by auto

```

```

lemma open-vimage-Cart-nth:  $\text{open } S \implies \text{open } ((\lambda x. x \$ i) - ' S)$ 
unfolding open-vector-def

```

apply *clarify*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=\lambda k. \text{ if } k = i \text{ then } S \text{ else } UNIV$ **in** exI , *simp*)
done

lemma *closed-vimage-Cart-nth*: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closed } ((\lambda x. x \$ i) - ' S)$
unfolding *closed-open vimage-Compl* [*symmetric*]
by (*rule open-vimage-Cart-nth*)

lemma *closed-vector-box*: $\forall i. \text{closed } (S i) \implies \text{closed } \{x. \forall i. x \$ i \in S i\}$
proof –
 have $\{x. \forall i. x \$ i \in S i\} = (\bigcap i. (\lambda x. x \$ i) - ' S i)$ **by** *auto*
 thus $\forall i. \text{closed } (S i) \implies \text{closed } \{x. \forall i. x \$ i \in S i\}$
 by (*simp add: closed-INT closed-vimage-Cart-nth*)
qed

lemma *tendsto-Cart-nth* [*tendsto-intros*]:
 assumes $((\lambda x. f x) ---> a)$ *net*
 shows $((\lambda x. f x \$ i) ---> a \$ i)$ *net*
proof (*rule topological-tendstoI*)
 fix S **assume** $\text{open } S$ $a \$ i \in S$
 then have $\text{open } ((\lambda y. y \$ i) - ' S)$ $a \in ((\lambda y. y \$ i) - ' S)$
 by (*simp-all add: open-vimage-Cart-nth*)
 with *assms* **have** *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \in (\lambda y. y \$ i) - ' S)$ *net*
 by (*rule topological-tendstoD*)
 then show *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \$ i \in S)$ *net*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *eventually-Ball-finite*:
 assumes *finite* A **and** $\forall y \in A. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. P x y)$ *net*
 shows *eventually* $(\lambda x. \forall y \in A. P x y)$ *net*
using *assms* **by** (*induct set: finite, simp, simp add: eventually-conj*)

lemma *eventually-all-finite*:
 fixes $P :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{finite} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 assumes $\bigwedge y. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. P x y)$ *net*
 shows *eventually* $(\lambda x. \forall y. P x y)$ *net*
using *eventually-Ball-finite* [*of UNIV P*] *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *tendsto-vector*:
 assumes $\bigwedge i. ((\lambda x. f x \$ i) ---> a \$ i)$ *net*
 shows $((\lambda x. f x) ---> a)$ *net*
proof (*rule topological-tendstoI*)
 fix S **assume** $\text{open } S$ **and** $a \in S$
 then obtain A **where** $A: \bigwedge i. \text{open } (A i) \bigwedge i. a \$ i \in A i$
 and $S: \bigwedge y. \forall i. y \$ i \in A i \implies y \in S$
 unfolding *open-vector-def* **by** *metis*
 have $\bigwedge i. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \$ i \in A i)$ *net*
 using *assms* A **by** (*rule topological-tendstoD*)


```

  hence eventually ( $\lambda x. \forall i. f\ x\ \$\ i \in A\ i$ ) net
    by (rule eventually-all-finite)
  thus eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x \in S$ ) net
    by (rule eventually-elim1, simp add: S)
qed

```

```

lemma tendsto-Cart-lambda [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. ((\lambda x. f\ x\ i) \dashrightarrow a\ i)$  net
  shows  $((\lambda x. \chi\ i. f\ x\ i) \dashrightarrow (\chi\ i. a\ i))$  net
using assms by (simp add: tendsto-vector)

```

8.5 Metric

```

lemma finite-choice: finite A  $\implies \forall x \in A. \exists y. P\ x\ y \implies \exists f. \forall x \in A. P\ x\ (f\ x)$ 
apply (induct set: finite, simp-all)
apply (clarify, rename-tac y)
apply (rule-tac x=f(x:=y) in exI, simp)
done

```

```

instantiation cart :: (metric-space, finite) metric-space
begin

```

```

definition dist-vector-def:
  dist x y = setL2 ( $\lambda i. dist\ (x\ \$\ i)\ (y\ \$\ i)$ ) UNIV

```

```

lemma dist-nth-le: dist (x $ i) (y $ i)  $\leq dist\ x\ y$ 
unfolding dist-vector-def
by (rule member-le-setL2) simp-all

```

```

instance proof
  fix x y :: 'a ^ 'b
  show dist x y = 0  $\longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
    unfolding dist-vector-def
    by (simp add: setL2-eq-0-iff Cart-eq)
next
  fix x y z :: 'a ^ 'b
  show dist x y  $\leq dist\ x\ z + dist\ y\ z$ 
    unfolding dist-vector-def
    apply (rule order-trans [OF - setL2-triangle-ineq])
    apply (simp add: setL2-mono dist-triangle2)
    done
next

```

```

  fix S :: ('a ^ 'b) set
  show open S  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \forall y. dist\ y\ x < e \longrightarrow y \in S)$ 
    unfolding open-vector-def open-dist
    apply safe
    apply (drule (1) bspec)
    apply clarify

```

```

apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists e > 0. \forall i y. \text{dist } y (x\$i) < e \longrightarrow y \in A i$ )
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac  $x=e$  in  $exI$ , clarify)
apply (drule spec, erule mp, clarify)
apply (drule spec, drule spec, erule mp)
apply (erule le-less-trans [OF dist-nth-le])
apply (subgoal-tac  $\forall i \in UNIV. \exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } y (x\$i) < e \longrightarrow y \in A i$ )
apply (drule finite-choice [OF finite], clarify)
apply (rule-tac  $x=\text{Min } (\text{range } f)$  in  $exI$ , simp)
apply clarify
apply (drule-tac  $x=i$  in spec, clarify)
apply (erule (1) bspec)
apply (drule (1) bspec, clarify)
apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists r. (\forall i::'b. 0 < r i) \wedge e = \text{setL2 } r UNIV$ )
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac  $x=\lambda i. \{y. \text{dist } y (x\$i) < r i\}$  in  $exI$ )
apply (rule conjI)
apply clarify
apply (rule conjI)
apply (clarify, rename-tac  $y$ )
apply (rule-tac  $x=r i - \text{dist } y (x\$i)$  in  $exI$ , rule conjI, simp)
apply clarify
apply (simp only: less-diff-eq)
apply (erule le-less-trans [OF dist-triangle])
apply simp
apply clarify
apply (drule spec, erule mp)
apply (simp add: dist-vector-def setL2-strict-mono)
apply (rule-tac  $x=\lambda i. e / \text{sqrt } (\text{of-nat } \text{CARD } ('b))$  in  $exI$ )
apply (simp add: divide-pos-pos setL2-constant)
done
qed
end

```

lemma *Cauchy-Cart-nth*:

Cauchy $(\lambda n. X n) \implies \text{Cauchy } (\lambda n. X n \$ i)$

unfolding *Cauchy-def* **by** (fast intro: le-less-trans [OF dist-nth-le])

lemma *Cauchy-vector*:

fixes $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{metric-space} \wedge 'n$

assumes $X: \bigwedge i. \text{Cauchy } (\lambda n. X n \$ i)$

shows *Cauchy* $(\lambda n. X n)$

proof (rule metric-CauchyI)

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

then have $0 < r / \text{of-nat } \text{CARD } ('n)$ (**is** $0 < ?s$)

by (simp add: divide-pos-pos)

def $N \equiv \lambda i. \text{LEAST } N. \forall m \geq N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (X m \$ i) (X n \$ i) < ?s$

def $M \equiv \text{Max } (\text{range } N)$

```

have  $\bigwedge i. \exists N. \forall m \geq N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (X\ m\ \$\ i)\ (X\ n\ \$\ i) < ?s$ 
  using  $X\ \langle 0 < ?s \rangle$  by (rule metric-CauchyD)
hence  $\bigwedge i. \forall m \geq N\ i. \forall n \geq N\ i. \text{dist } (X\ m\ \$\ i)\ (X\ n\ \$\ i) < ?s$ 
  unfolding N-def by (rule LeastI-ex)
hence  $M: \bigwedge i. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{dist } (X\ m\ \$\ i)\ (X\ n\ \$\ i) < ?s$ 
  unfolding M-def by simp
{
  fix m n :: nat
  assume  $M \leq m\ M \leq n$ 
  have  $\text{dist } (X\ m)\ (X\ n) = \text{setL2 } (\lambda i. \text{dist } (X\ m\ \$\ i)\ (X\ n\ \$\ i))\ \text{UNIV}$ 
    unfolding dist-vector-def ..
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. \text{dist } (X\ m\ \$\ i)\ (X\ n\ \$\ i))\ \text{UNIV}$ 
    by (rule setL2-le-setsum [OF zero-le-dist])
  also have  $\dots < \text{setsum } (\lambda i::'n. ?s)\ \text{UNIV}$ 
    by (rule setsum-strict-mono, simp-all add:  $M\ \langle M \leq m \rangle\ \langle M \leq n \rangle$ )
  also have  $\dots = r$ 
    by simp
  finally have  $\text{dist } (X\ m)\ (X\ n) < r$  .
}
hence  $\forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{dist } (X\ m)\ (X\ n) < r$ 
  by simp
then show  $\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{dist } (X\ m)\ (X\ n) < r$  ..
qed

```

instance *cart* :: (complete-space, finite) complete-space
proof

```

fix X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^ 'b assume Cauchy X
have  $\bigwedge i. (\lambda n. X\ n\ \$\ i) \text{-----} \lim (\lambda n. X\ n\ \$\ i)$ 
  using Cauchy-Cart-nth [OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy } X \rangle$ ]
  by (simp add: Cauchy-convergent-iff convergent-LIMSEQ-iff)
hence  $X \text{-----} \text{Cart-lambda } (\lambda i. \lim (\lambda n. X\ n\ \$\ i))$ 
  by (simp add: tendsto-vector)
then show convergent X
  by (rule convergentI)

```

qed

8.6 Normed vector space

instantiation *cart* :: (real-normed-vector, finite) real-normed-vector
begin

definition *norm-vector-def*:

$\text{norm } x = \text{setL2 } (\lambda i. \text{norm } (x\ \$\ i))\ \text{UNIV}$

definition *vector-sgn-def*:

$\text{sgn } (x::'a\ ^\ 'b) = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } (\text{norm } x))\ x$

instance **proof**

fix a :: real and x y :: 'a ^ 'b

```

show  $0 \leq \text{norm } x$ 
  unfolding norm-vector-def
  by (rule setL2-nonneg)
show  $\text{norm } x = 0 \iff x = 0$ 
  unfolding norm-vector-def
  by (simp add: setL2-eq-0-iff Cart-eq)
show  $\text{norm } (x + y) \leq \text{norm } x + \text{norm } y$ 
  unfolding norm-vector-def
  apply (rule order-trans [OF - setL2-triangle-ineq])
  apply (simp add: setL2-mono norm-triangle-ineq)
  done
show  $\text{norm } (\text{scaleR } a \ x) = |a| * \text{norm } x$ 
  unfolding norm-vector-def
  by (simp add: setL2-right-distrib)
show  $\text{sgn } x = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } (\text{norm } x)) \ x$ 
  by (rule vector-sgn-def)
show  $\text{dist } x \ y = \text{norm } (x - y)$ 
  unfolding dist-vector-def norm-vector-def
  by (simp add: dist-norm)
qed

end

lemma norm-nth-le:  $\text{norm } (x \ \$ \ i) \leq \text{norm } x$ 
unfolding norm-vector-def
by (rule member-le-setL2) simp-all

interpretation Cart-nth: bounded-linear  $\lambda x. x \ \$ \ i$ 
apply default
apply (rule vector-add-component)
apply (rule vector-scaleR-component)
apply (rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp add: norm-nth-le)
done

instance cart :: (banach, finite) banach ..

```

8.7 Inner product space

```

instantiation cart :: (real-inner, finite) real-inner
begin

```

```

definition inner-vector-def:
   $\text{inner } x \ y = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. \text{inner } (x \$ i) (y \$ i)) \ \text{UNIV}$ 

```

```

instance proof
  fix  $r :: \text{real}$  and  $x \ y \ z :: 'a \ ^ \ 'b$ 
  show  $\text{inner } x \ y = \text{inner } y \ x$ 
    unfolding inner-vector-def
    by (simp add: inner-commute)

```

```

show inner (x + y) z = inner x z + inner y z
  unfolding inner-vector-def
  by (simp add: inner-add-left setsum-addf)
show inner (scaleR r x) y = r * inner x y
  unfolding inner-vector-def
  by (simp add: setsum-right-distrib)
show 0 ≤ inner x x
  unfolding inner-vector-def
  by (simp add: setsum-nonneg)
show inner x x = 0 ⟷ x = 0
  unfolding inner-vector-def
  by (simp add: Cart-eq setsum-nonneg-eq-0-iff)
show norm x = sqrt (inner x x)
  unfolding inner-vector-def norm-vector-def setL2-def
  by (simp add: power2-norm-eq-inner)
qed

end

end

```

9 Infinite-Set: Infinite Sets and Related Concepts

```

theory Infinite-Set
imports Main
begin

```

9.1 Infinite Sets

Some elementary facts about infinite sets, mostly by Stefan Merz. Beware! Because “infinite” merely abbreviates a negation, these lemmas may not work well with *blast*.

abbreviation

```

infinite :: 'a set ⇒ bool where
infinite S == ¬ finite S

```

Infinite sets are non-empty, and if we remove some elements from an infinite set, the result is still infinite.

```

lemma infinite-imp-nonempty: infinite S ==> S ≠ {}
  by auto

```

lemma infinite-remove:

```

infinite S ⇒ infinite (S - {a})
  by simp

```

lemma Diff-infinite-finite:

```

assumes T: finite T and S: infinite S

```

```

  shows infinite (S - T)
  using T
proof induct
  from S
  show infinite (S - {}) by auto
next
  fix T x
  assume ih: infinite (S - T)
  have S - (insert x T) = (S - T) - {x}
    by (rule Diff-insert)
  with ih
  show infinite (S - (insert x T))
    by (simp add: infinite-remove)
qed

```

```

lemma Un-infinite: infinite S  $\implies$  infinite (S  $\cup$  T)
  by simp

```

```

lemma infinite-Un: infinite (S  $\cup$  T)  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite S  $\vee$  infinite T
  by simp

```

```

lemma infinite-super:
  assumes T: S  $\subseteq$  T and S: infinite S
  shows infinite T
proof
  assume finite T
  with T have finite S by (simp add: finite-subset)
  with S show False by simp
qed

```

As a concrete example, we prove that the set of natural numbers is infinite.

```

lemma finite-nat-bounded:
  assumes S: finite (S::nat set)
  shows  $\exists k. S \subseteq \{..<k\}$  (is  $\exists k. ?bounded S k$ )
using S
proof induct
  have ?bounded {} 0 by simp
  then show  $\exists k. ?bounded \{ \} k ..$ 
next
  fix S x
  assume  $\exists k. ?bounded S k$ 
  then obtain k where k: ?bounded S k ..
  show  $\exists k. ?bounded (insert x S) k$ 
  proof (cases x < k)
    case True
    with k show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    with k have ?bounded S (Suc x) by auto

```

```

    then show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded:
  finite (S::nat set) = ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{..<k\}$ ) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then show ?rhs by (rule finite-nat-bounded)
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain k where  $S \subseteq \{..<k\}$  ..
  then show finite S
    by (rule finite-subset) simp
qed

```

```

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded-le:
  finite (S::nat set) = ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{..k\}$ ) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain k where  $S \subseteq \{..<k\}$ 
    by (blast dest: finite-nat-bounded)
  then have  $S \subseteq \{..k\}$  by auto
  then show ?rhs ..
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain k where  $S \subseteq \{..k\}$  ..
  then show finite S
    by (rule finite-subset) simp
qed

```

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded:
  infinite (S::nat set) = ( $\forall m. \exists n. m < n \wedge n \in S$ )
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  show ?rhs
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg ?rhs$ 
    then obtain m where  $m: \forall n. m < n \longrightarrow n \notin S$  by blast
    then have  $S \subseteq \{..m\}$ 
      by (auto simp add: sym [OF linorder-not-less])
    with ⟨?lhs⟩ show False
      by (simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded-le)
  qed
next
  assume ?rhs
  show ?lhs
  proof

```

```

    assume finite S
    then obtain m where  $S \subseteq \{..m\}$ 
      by (auto simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded-le)
    then have  $\forall n. m < n \longrightarrow n \notin S$  by auto
    with ⟨?rhs⟩ show False by blast
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le:
  infinite (S::nat set) = ( $\forall m. \exists n. m \leq n \wedge n \in S$ )
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  show ?rhs
  proof
    fix m
    from ⟨?lhs⟩ obtain n where  $m < n \wedge n \in S$ 
      by (auto simp add: infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
    then have  $m \leq n \wedge n \in S$  by simp
    then show  $\exists n. m \leq n \wedge n \in S$  ..
  qed
next
  assume ?rhs
  show ?lhs
  proof (auto simp add: infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
    fix m
    from ⟨?rhs⟩ obtain n where  $Suc\ m \leq n \wedge n \in S$ 
      by blast
    then have  $m < n \wedge n \in S$  by simp
    then show  $\exists n. m < n \wedge n \in S$  ..
  qed
qed

```

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:
  assumes k:  $\forall m. k < m \longrightarrow (\exists n. m < n \wedge n \in S)$ 
  shows infinite (S::nat set)
proof -
  {
    fix m have  $\exists n. m < n \wedge n \in S$ 
    proof (cases k < m)
      case True
        with k show ?thesis by blast
    next
      case False
        from k obtain n where  $Suc\ k < n \wedge n \in S$  by auto
        with False have  $m < n \wedge n \in S$  by auto

```



```

      then show ?thesis ..
    qed
  }
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
qed

```

```

lemma nat-infinite: infinite (UNIV :: nat set)
  by (auto simp add: infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)

```

```

lemma nat-not-finite: finite (UNIV::nat set)  $\implies$  R
  by simp

```

Every infinite set contains a countable subset. More precisely we show that a set S is infinite if and only if there exists an injective function from the naturals into S .

```

lemma range-inj-infinite:
  inj (f::nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\implies$  infinite (range f)
proof
  assume finite (range f) and inj f
  then have finite (UNIV::nat set)
    by (rule finite-imageD)
  then show False by simp
qed

```

```

lemma int-infinite [simp]:
  shows infinite (UNIV::int set)
proof -
  from inj-int have infinite (range int) by (rule range-inj-infinite)
  moreover
  have range int  $\subseteq$  (UNIV::int set) by simp
  ultimately show infinite (UNIV::int set) by (simp add: infinite-super)
qed

```

The “only if” direction is harder because it requires the construction of a sequence of pairwise different elements of an infinite set S . The idea is to construct a sequence of non-empty and infinite subsets of S obtained by successively removing elements of S .

```

lemma linorder-injI:
  assumes hyp:  $\forall x y. x < (y::'a::linorder) \implies f x \neq f y$ 
  shows inj f
proof (rule inj-onI)
  fix x y
  assume f-eq:  $f x = f y$ 
  show  $x = y$ 
proof (rule linorder-cases)
  assume  $x < y$ 

```

```

  with hyp have  $f\ x \neq f\ y$  by blast
  with f-eq show ?thesis by simp
next
  assume  $x = y$ 
  then show ?thesis .
next
  assume  $y < x$ 
  with hyp have  $f\ y \neq f\ x$  by blast
  with f-eq show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

lemma infinite-countable-subset:
  assumes inf: infinite ( $S::'a\ set$ )
  shows  $\exists f. inj\ (f::nat \Rightarrow 'a) \wedge range\ f \subseteq S$ 
proof -
  def Sseq  $\equiv nat-rec\ S\ (\lambda n\ T. T - \{SOME\ e. e \in T\})$ 
  def pick  $\equiv \lambda n. (SOME\ e. e \in Sseq\ n)$ 
  have Sseq-inf:  $\bigwedge n. infinite\ (Sseq\ n)$ 
  proof -
    fix n
    show infinite (Sseq n)
    proof (induct n)
      from inf show infinite (Sseq 0)
      by (simp add: Sseq-def)
    next
      fix n
      assume infinite (Sseq n) then show infinite (Sseq (Suc n))
      by (simp add: Sseq-def infinite-remove)
    qed
  qed
  have Sseq-S:  $\bigwedge n. Sseq\ n \subseteq S$ 
  proof -
    fix n
    show  $Sseq\ n \subseteq S$ 
    by (induct n) (auto simp add: Sseq-def)
  qed
  have Sseq-pick:  $\bigwedge n. pick\ n \in Sseq\ n$ 
  proof -
    fix n
    show  $pick\ n \in Sseq\ n$ 
    proof (unfold pick-def, rule someI-ex)
      from Sseq-inf have infinite (Sseq n) .
      then have  $Sseq\ n \neq \{\}$  by auto
      then show  $\exists x. x \in Sseq\ n$  by auto
    qed
  qed
  with Sseq-S have rng:  $range\ pick \subseteq S$ 
  by auto

```

```

have pick-Sseq-gt:  $\bigwedge n m. \text{pick } n \notin \text{Sseq } (n + \text{Suc } m)$ 
proof -
  fix n m
  show pick n  $\notin$  Sseq (n + Suc m)
    by (induct m) (auto simp add: Sseq-def pick-def)
qed
have pick-pick:  $\bigwedge n m. \text{pick } n \neq \text{pick } (n + \text{Suc } m)$ 
proof -
  fix n m
  from Sseq-pick have pick (n + Suc m)  $\in$  Sseq (n + Suc m) .
  moreover from pick-Sseq-gt
  have pick n  $\notin$  Sseq (n + Suc m) .
  ultimately show pick n  $\neq$  pick (n + Suc m)
    by auto
qed
have inj: inj pick
proof (rule linorder-injI)
  fix i j :: nat
  assume i < j
  show pick i  $\neq$  pick j
  proof
    assume eq: pick i = pick j
    from (i < j) obtain k where j = i + Suc k
      by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
    with pick-pick have pick i  $\neq$  pick j by simp
    with eq show False by simp
  qed
qed
from rng inj show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *infinite-iff-countable-subset*:

infinite $S = (\exists f. \text{inj } (f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \wedge \text{range } f \subseteq S)$

by (auto simp add: infinite-countable-subset range-inj-infinite infinite-super)

For any function with infinite domain and finite range there is some element that is the image of infinitely many domain elements. In particular, any infinite sequence of elements from a finite set contains some element that occurs infinitely often.

lemma *inf-img-fin-dom*:

assumes *img*: finite ($f'A$) **and** *dom*: infinite A

shows $\exists y \in f'A. \text{infinite } (f - ' \{y\})$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume $\neg ?thesis$

with *img* **have** finite ($\bigcup y:f'A. f - ' \{y\}$) **by** (blast intro: finite-UN-I)

moreover **have** $A \subseteq (\bigcup y:f'A. f - ' \{y\})$ **by** auto

moreover **note** *dom*

ultimately **show** False **by** (simp add: infinite-super)

qed

lemma *inf-img-fin-domE*:
assumes *finite* ($f^{\ast}A$) **and** *infinite* A
obtains y **where** $y \in f^{\ast}A$ **and** *infinite* ($f -^{\ast} \{y\}$)
using *assms* **by** (*blast dest: inf-img-fin-dom*)

9.2 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.

definition

Inf-many $:: ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**binder** *INFM* 10) **where**
Inf-many $P = \text{infinite } \{x. P\ x\}$

definition

Alm-all $:: ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**binder** *MOST* 10) **where**
Alm-all $P = (\neg (\text{INFM } x. \neg P\ x))$

notation (*xsymbols*)

Inf-many (**binder** \exists_{∞} 10) **and**
Alm-all (**binder** \forall_{∞} 10)

notation (*HTML output*)

Inf-many (**binder** \exists_{∞} 10) **and**
Alm-all (**binder** \forall_{∞} 10)

lemma *INFM-iff-infinite*: $(\text{INFM } x. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } \{x. P\ x\}$
unfolding *Inf-many-def* ..

lemma *MOST-iff-cofinite*: $(\text{MOST } x. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } \{x. \neg P\ x\}$
unfolding *Alm-all-def Inf-many-def* **by** *simp*

lemmas *MOST-iff-finiteNeg* = *MOST-iff-cofinite*

lemma *not-INFM* [*simp*]: $\neg (\text{INFM } x. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. \neg P\ x)$
unfolding *Alm-all-def not-not* ..

lemma *not-MOST* [*simp*]: $\neg (\text{MOST } x. P\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{INFM } x. \neg P\ x)$
unfolding *Alm-all-def not-not* ..

lemma *INFM-const* [*simp*]: $(\text{INFM } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \wedge \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
unfolding *Inf-many-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *MOST-const* [*simp*]: $(\text{MOST } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \vee \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
unfolding *Alm-all-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *INFM-EX*: $(\exists_{\infty} x. P\ x) \Longrightarrow (\exists x. P\ x)$

by (*erule contrapos-pp, simp*)

lemma *ALL-MOST*: $\forall x. P\ x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. P\ x$
by *simp*

lemma *INFM-E*: **assumes** *INFM* $x. P\ x$ **obtains** x **where** $P\ x$
using *INFM-EX* [*OF assms*] **by** (*rule exE*)

lemma *MOST-I*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x. P\ x$ **shows** *MOST* $x. P\ x$
using *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *INFM-mono*:
assumes *inf*: $\exists_{\infty} x. P\ x$ **and** q : $\bigwedge x. P\ x \implies Q\ x$
shows $\exists_{\infty} x. Q\ x$

proof –

from *inf* **have** *infinite* $\{x. P\ x\}$ **unfolding** *Inf-many-def* .
moreover from q **have** $\{x. P\ x\} \subseteq \{x. Q\ x\}$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: Inf-many-def infinite-super*)

qed

lemma *MOST-mono*: $\forall_{\infty} x. P\ x \implies (\bigwedge x. P\ x \implies Q\ x) \implies \forall_{\infty} x. Q\ x$
unfolding *Alm-all-def* **by** (*blast intro: INFM-mono*)

lemma *INFM-disj-distrib*:
 $(\exists_{\infty} x. P\ x \vee Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists_{\infty} x. P\ x) \vee (\exists_{\infty} x. Q\ x)$
unfolding *Inf-many-def* **by** (*simp add: Collect-disj-eq*)

lemma *INFM-imp-distrib*:
 $(INFM\ x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow ((MOST\ x. P\ x) \longrightarrow (INFM\ x. Q\ x))$
by (*simp only: imp-conv-disj INFM-disj-distrib not-MOST*)

lemma *MOST-conj-distrib*:
 $(\forall_{\infty} x. P\ x \wedge Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall_{\infty} x. P\ x) \wedge (\forall_{\infty} x. Q\ x)$
unfolding *Alm-all-def* **by** (*simp add: INFM-disj-distrib del: disj-not1*)

lemma *MOST-conjI*:
 $MOST\ x. P\ x \implies MOST\ x. Q\ x \implies MOST\ x. P\ x \wedge Q\ x$
by (*simp add: MOST-conj-distrib*)

lemma *INFM-conjI*:
 $INFM\ x. P\ x \implies MOST\ x. Q\ x \implies INFM\ x. P\ x \wedge Q\ x$
unfolding *MOST-iff-cofinite INFM-iff-infinite*
apply (*drule* (1) *Diff-infinite-finite*)
apply (*simp add: Collect-conj-eq Collect-neg-eq*)
done

lemma *MOST-rev-mp*:
assumes $\forall_{\infty} x. P\ x$ **and** $\forall_{\infty} x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x$

shows $\forall_{\infty} x. Q\ x$
proof –
 have $\forall_{\infty} x. P\ x \wedge (P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x)$
 using *assms* **by** (rule *MOST-conjI*)
 thus *?thesis* **by** (rule *MOST-mono*) *simp*
qed

lemma *MOST-imp-iff*:
 assumes *MOST* $x. P\ x$
 shows $(MOST\ x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow (MOST\ x. Q\ x)$
proof
 assume *MOST* $x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x$
 with *assms* **show** *MOST* $x. Q\ x$ **by** (rule *MOST-rev-mp*)
next
 assume *MOST* $x. Q\ x$
 then show *MOST* $x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x$ **by** (rule *MOST-mono*) *simp*
qed

lemma *INFM-MOST-simps* [*simp*]:
 $\bigwedge P\ Q. (INFM\ x. P\ x \wedge Q) \longleftrightarrow (INFM\ x. P\ x) \wedge Q$
 $\bigwedge P\ Q. (INFM\ x. P \wedge Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow P \wedge (INFM\ x. Q\ x)$
 $\bigwedge P\ Q. (MOST\ x. P\ x \vee Q) \longleftrightarrow (MOST\ x. P\ x) \vee Q$
 $\bigwedge P\ Q. (MOST\ x. P \vee Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow P \vee (MOST\ x. Q\ x)$
 $\bigwedge P\ Q. (MOST\ x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q) \longleftrightarrow ((INFM\ x. P\ x) \longrightarrow Q)$
 $\bigwedge P\ Q. (MOST\ x. P \longrightarrow Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow (P \longrightarrow (MOST\ x. Q\ x))$
unfolding *Alm-all-def* *Inf-many-def*
by (*simp-all* *add: Collect-conj-eq*)

Properties of quantifiers with injective functions.

lemma *INFM-inj*:
 $INFM\ x. P\ (f\ x) \Longrightarrow inj\ f \Longrightarrow INFM\ x. P\ x$
unfolding *INFM-iff-infinite*
by (*clarify*, *drule* (1) *finite-vimageI*, *simp*)

lemma *MOST-inj*:
 $MOST\ x. P\ x \Longrightarrow inj\ f \Longrightarrow MOST\ x. P\ (f\ x)$
unfolding *MOST-iff-cofinite*
by (*drule* (1) *finite-vimageI*, *simp*)

Properties of quantifiers with singletons.

lemma *not-INFM-eq* [*simp*]:
 $\neg (INFM\ x. x = a)$
 $\neg (INFM\ x. a = x)$
unfolding *INFM-iff-infinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-neq* [*simp*]:
 $MOST\ x. x \neq a$
 $MOST\ x. a \neq x$
unfolding *MOST-iff-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 *INFM-iff-infinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-eq* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{MOST } x :: 'a. x = a) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set})$
 $(\text{MOST } x :: 'a. a = x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set})$
unfolding *MOST-iff-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-eq-imp*:
 $\text{MOST } x. x = a \longrightarrow P x$
 $\text{MOST } x. a = x \longrightarrow P x$
unfolding *MOST-iff-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

Properties of quantifiers over the naturals.

lemma *INFM-nat*: $(\exists_{\infty} n. P (n :: \text{nat})) = (\forall m. \exists n. m < n \wedge P n)$
by (*simp add: Inf-many-def infinite-nat-iff-unbounded*)

lemma *INFM-nat-le*: $(\exists_{\infty} n. P (n :: \text{nat})) = (\forall m. \exists n. m \leq n \wedge P n)$
by (*simp add: Inf-many-def infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le*)

lemma *MOST-nat*: $(\forall_{\infty} n. P (n :: \text{nat})) = (\exists m. \forall n. m < n \longrightarrow P n)$
by (*simp add: Alm-all-def INFM-nat*)

lemma *MOST-nat-le*: $(\forall_{\infty} n. P (n :: \text{nat})) = (\exists m. \forall n. m \leq n \longrightarrow P n)$
by (*simp add: Alm-all-def INFM-nat-le*)

9.3 Enumeration of an Infinite Set

The set’s element type must be wellordered (e.g. the natural numbers).

primrec (*in wellorder*) *enumerate* :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{enumerate-0}: \text{enumerate } S \ 0 = (\text{LEAST } n. n \in S)$
 $| \text{enumerate-Suc}: \text{enumerate } S \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{enumerate } (S - \{\text{LEAST } n. n \in S\})$
 n

lemma *enumerate-Suc'*:
 $\text{enumerate } S \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{enumerate } (S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}) \ n$
by *simp*

lemma *enumerate-in-set*: $\text{infinite } S \Longrightarrow \text{enumerate } S \ n : S$
apply (*induct n arbitrary: S*)
apply (*fastsimp intro: LeastI dest!: infinite-imp-nonempty*)
apply *simp*
apply (*metis Collect-def Collect-mem-eq DiffE infinite-remove*)
done

declare *enumerate-0* [*simp del*] *enumerate-Suc* [*simp del*]

```

lemma enumerate-step: infinite S  $\implies$  enumerate S n < enumerate S (Suc n)
  apply (induct n arbitrary: S)
  apply (rule order-le-neg-trans)
  apply (simp add: enumerate-0 Least-le enumerate-in-set)
  apply (simp only: enumerate-Suc')
  apply (subgoal-tac enumerate (S - {enumerate S 0}) 0 : S - {enumerate S 0})
  apply (blast intro: sym)
  apply (simp add: enumerate-in-set del: Diff-iff)
  apply (simp add: enumerate-Suc')
done

```

```

lemma enumerate-mono: m < n  $\implies$  infinite S  $\implies$  enumerate S m < enumerate S n
  apply (erule less-Suc-induct)
  apply (auto intro: enumerate-step)
done

```

9.4 Miscellaneous

A few trivial lemmas about sets that contain at most one element. These simplify the reasoning about deterministic automata.

definition

```

atmost-one :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  atmost-one S = ( $\forall x y. x \in S \wedge y \in S \longrightarrow x=y$ )

```

```

lemma atmost-one-empty: S = {}  $\implies$  atmost-one S
  by (simp add: atmost-one-def)

```

```

lemma atmost-one-singleton: S = {x}  $\implies$  atmost-one S
  by (simp add: atmost-one-def)

```

```

lemma atmost-one-unique [elim]: atmost-one S  $\implies$  x  $\in$  S  $\implies$  y  $\in$  S  $\implies$  y = x
  by (simp add: atmost-one-def)

```

end

10 Product-plus: Additive group operations on product types

```

theory Product-plus
imports Main
begin

```


10.1 Operations

instantiation $*$:: (*zero*, *zero*) *zero*
begin

definition *zero-prod-def*: $0 = (0, 0)$

instance ..
end

instantiation $*$:: (*plus*, *plus*) *plus*
begin

definition *plus-prod-def*:
 $x + y = (fst\ x + fst\ y, snd\ x + snd\ y)$

instance ..
end

instantiation $*$:: (*minus*, *minus*) *minus*
begin

definition *minus-prod-def*:
 $x - y = (fst\ x - fst\ y, snd\ x - snd\ y)$

instance ..
end

instantiation $*$:: (*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*]: $\text{snd } (x - y) = \text{snd } x - \text{snd } y$
unfolding *minus-prod-def* **by** *simp*
lemma *fst-uminus* [*simp*]: $\text{fst } (- x) = - \text{fst } x$
unfolding *uminus-prod-def* **by** *simp*
lemma *snd-uminus* [*simp*]: $\text{snd } (- x) = - \text{snd } x$
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*
lemmas *expand-prod-eq* = *Pair-fst-snd-eq*

10.2 Class instances

instance * :: (*semigroup-add*, *semigroup-add*) *semigroup-add*
by *default* (*simp add: expand-prod-eq add-assoc*)
instance * :: (*ab-semigroup-add*, *ab-semigroup-add*) *ab-semigroup-add*
by *default* (*simp add: expand-prod-eq add-commute*)
instance * :: (*monoid-add*, *monoid-add*) *monoid-add*
by *default* (*simp-all add: expand-prod-eq*)
instance * :: (*comm-monoid-add*, *comm-monoid-add*) *comm-monoid-add*
by *default* (*simp add: expand-prod-eq*)
instance * ::
(*cancel-semigroup-add*, *cancel-semigroup-add*) *cancel-semigroup-add*
by *default* (*simp-all add: expand-prod-eq*)
instance * ::
(*cancel-ab-semigroup-add*, *cancel-ab-semigroup-add*) *cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
by *default* (*simp add: expand-prod-eq*)
instance * ::
(*cancel-comm-monoid-add*, *cancel-comm-monoid-add*) *cancel-comm-monoid-add*
..
instance * :: (*group-add*, *group-add*) *group-add*

```

    by default (simp-all add: expand-prod-eq diff-minus)

instance * :: (ab-group-add, ab-group-add) ab-group-add
  by default (simp-all add: expand-prod-eq)

lemma fst-setsum: fst ( $\sum x \in A. f\ x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A. \text{fst}\ (f\ x)$ )
  by (cases finite A, induct set: finite, simp-all)

lemma snd-setsum: snd ( $\sum x \in A. f\ x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A. \text{snd}\ (f\ x)$ )
  by (cases finite A, induct set: finite, simp-all)

end

```

11 Product-Vector: Cartesian Products as Vector Spaces

```

theory Product-Vector
imports Inner-Product Product-plus
begin

```

11.1 Product is a real vector space

```

instantiation * :: (real-vector, real-vector) real-vector
begin

```

```

definition scaleR-prod-def:
  scaleR r A = (scaleR r (fst A), scaleR r (snd A))

```

```

lemma fst-scaleR [simp]: fst (scaleR r A) = scaleR r (fst A)
  unfolding scaleR-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma snd-scaleR [simp]: snd (scaleR r A) = scaleR r (snd A)
  unfolding scaleR-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma scaleR-Pair [simp]: scaleR r (a, b) = (scaleR r a, scaleR r b)
  unfolding scaleR-prod-def by simp

```

```

instance proof
  fix a b :: real and x y :: 'a  $\times$  'b
  show scaleR a (x + y) = scaleR a x + scaleR a y
    by (simp add: expand-prod-eq scaleR-right-distrib)
  show scaleR (a + b) x = scaleR a x + scaleR b x
    by (simp add: expand-prod-eq scaleR-left-distrib)
  show scaleR a (scaleR b x) = scaleR (a * b) x
    by (simp add: expand-prod-eq)
  show scaleR 1 x = x
    by (simp add: expand-prod-eq)
end

```

qed

end

11.2 Product is a topological space

instantiation

** :: (topological-space, topological-space) topological-space*

begin

definition *open-prod-def*:

open ($S :: ('a \times 'b)$ set) \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall x \in S. \exists A B. \text{open } A \wedge \text{open } B \wedge x \in A \times B \wedge A \times B \subseteq S)$

lemma *open-prod-elim*:

assumes *open* S **and** $x \in S$

obtains $A B$ **where** *open* A **and** *open* B **and** $x \in A \times B$ **and** $A \times B \subseteq S$

using *assms* **unfolding** *open-prod-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *open-prod-intro*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \exists A B. \text{open } A \wedge \text{open } B \wedge x \in A \times B \wedge A \times B \subseteq S$

shows *open* S

using *assms* **unfolding** *open-prod-def* **by** *fast*

instance **proof**

show *open* ($UNIV :: ('a \times 'b)$ set)

unfolding *open-prod-def* **by** *auto*

next

fix $S T :: ('a \times 'b)$ set

assume *open* S *open* T

show *open* ($S \cap T$)

proof (*rule open-prod-intro*)

fix x **assume** $x: x \in S \cap T$

from x **have** $x \in S$ **by** *simp*

obtain $Sa Sb$ **where** $A: \text{open } Sa \text{ open } Sb \ x \in Sa \times Sb \ Sa \times Sb \subseteq S$

using $\langle \text{open } S \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in S \rangle$ **by** (*rule open-prod-elim*)

from x **have** $x \in T$ **by** *simp*

obtain $Ta Tb$ **where** $B: \text{open } Ta \text{ open } Tb \ x \in Ta \times Tb \ Ta \times Tb \subseteq T$

using $\langle \text{open } T \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in T \rangle$ **by** (*rule open-prod-elim*)

let $?A = Sa \cap Ta$ **and** $?B = Sb \cap Tb$

have *open* $?A \wedge \text{open } ?B \wedge x \in ?A \times ?B \wedge ?A \times ?B \subseteq S \cap T$

using $A B$ **by** (*auto simp add: open-Int*)

thus $\exists A B. \text{open } A \wedge \text{open } B \wedge x \in A \times B \wedge A \times B \subseteq S \cap T$

by *fast*

qed

next

fix $K :: ('a \times 'b)$ set set

assume $\forall S \in K. \text{open } S$ **thus** *open* ($\bigcup K$)

unfolding *open-prod-def* **by** *fast*

qed

end

lemma *open-Times*: $\text{open } S \implies \text{open } T \implies \text{open } (S \times T)$
unfolding *open-prod-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *fst-vimage-eq-Times*: $\text{fst} -' S = S \times \text{UNIV}$
by *auto*

lemma *snd-vimage-eq-Times*: $\text{snd} -' S = \text{UNIV} \times S$
by *auto*

lemma *open-vimage-fst*: $\text{open } S \implies \text{open } (\text{fst} -' S)$
by (*simp add: fst-vimage-eq-Times open-Times*)

lemma *open-vimage-snd*: $\text{open } S \implies \text{open } (\text{snd} -' S)$
by (*simp add: snd-vimage-eq-Times open-Times*)

lemma *closed-vimage-fst*: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closed } (\text{fst} -' S)$
unfolding *closed-open vimage-Compl* [*symmetric*]
by (*rule open-vimage-fst*)

lemma *closed-vimage-snd*: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closed } (\text{snd} -' S)$
unfolding *closed-open vimage-Compl* [*symmetric*]
by (*rule open-vimage-snd*)

lemma *closed-Times*: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closed } T \implies \text{closed } (S \times T)$
proof –
have $S \times T = (\text{fst} -' S) \cap (\text{snd} -' T)$ **by** *auto*
thus $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closed } T \implies \text{closed } (S \times T)$
by (*simp add: closed-vimage-fst closed-vimage-snd closed-Int*)
 qed

lemma *openI*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \exists T. \text{open } T \wedge x \in T \wedge T \subseteq S$
shows $\text{open } S$
proof –
have $\text{open } (\bigcup \{T. \text{open } T \wedge T \subseteq S\})$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $\bigcup \{T. \text{open } T \wedge T \subseteq S\} = S$ **by** (*auto dest!: assms*)
ultimately show $\text{open } S$ **by** *simp*
 qed

lemma *subset-fst-imageI*: $A \times B \subseteq S \implies y \in B \implies A \subseteq \text{fst} -' S$
unfolding *image-def subset-eq* **by** *force*

lemma *subset-snd-imageI*: $A \times B \subseteq S \implies x \in A \implies B \subseteq \text{snd} -' S$
unfolding *image-def subset-eq* **by** *force*

lemma *open-image-fst*: **assumes** *open S* **shows** *open (fst ‘ S)*
proof (*rule openI*)
fix *x* **assume** *x ∈ fst ‘ S*
then obtain *y* **where** *(x, y) ∈ S* **by** *auto*
then obtain *A B* **where** *open A open B x ∈ A y ∈ B A × B ⊆ S*
 using *⟨open S⟩ unfolding open-prod-def* **by** *auto*
from *⟨A × B ⊆ S⟩ ⟨y ∈ B⟩* **have** *A ⊆ fst ‘ S* **by** (*rule subset-fst-imageI*)
with *⟨open A⟩ ⟨x ∈ A⟩* **have** *open A ∧ x ∈ A ∧ A ⊆ fst ‘ S* **by** *simp*
then show *∃ T. open T ∧ x ∈ T ∧ T ⊆ fst ‘ S* **by** *— (rule exI)*
qed

lemma *open-image-snd*: **assumes** *open S* **shows** *open (snd ‘ S)*
proof (*rule openI*)
fix *y* **assume** *y ∈ snd ‘ S*
then obtain *x* **where** *(x, y) ∈ S* **by** *auto*
then obtain *A B* **where** *open A open B x ∈ A y ∈ B A × B ⊆ S*
 using *⟨open S⟩ unfolding open-prod-def* **by** *auto*
from *⟨A × B ⊆ S⟩ ⟨x ∈ A⟩* **have** *B ⊆ snd ‘ S* **by** (*rule subset-snd-imageI*)
with *⟨open B⟩ ⟨y ∈ B⟩* **have** *open B ∧ y ∈ B ∧ B ⊆ snd ‘ S* **by** *simp*
then show *∃ T. open T ∧ y ∈ T ∧ T ⊆ snd ‘ S* **by** *— (rule exI)*
qed

11.3 Product is a metric space

instantiation

** :: (metric-space, metric-space) metric-space*
begin

definition *dist-prod-def*:

dist (x::'a × 'b) y = sqrt ((dist (fst x) (fst y))² + (dist (snd x) (snd y))²)

lemma *dist-Pair-Pair*: *dist (a, b) (c, d) = sqrt ((dist a c)² + (dist b d)²)*
unfolding *dist-prod-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *dist-fst-le*: *dist (fst x) (fst y) ≤ dist x y*
unfolding *dist-prod-def* **by** (*rule real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge1*)

lemma *dist-snd-le*: *dist (snd x) (snd y) ≤ dist x y*
unfolding *dist-prod-def* **by** (*rule real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge2*)

instance proof

fix *x y :: 'a × 'b*
show *dist x y = 0 ⟷ x = y*
 unfolding *dist-prod-def expand-prod-eq* **by** *simp*
next
fix *x y z :: 'a × 'b*
show *dist x y ≤ dist x z + dist y z*
 unfolding *dist-prod-def*
 by (*intro order-trans [OF - real-sqrt-sum-squares-triangle-ineq]*)

real-sqrt-le-mono add-mono power-mono dist-triangle2 zero-le-dist)
next

```

fix S :: ('a × 'b) set
show open S  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } y \ x < e \longrightarrow y \in S)$ 
proof
  assume open S show  $\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } y \ x < e \longrightarrow y \in S$ 
  proof
    fix x assume x ∈ S
    obtain A B where open A open B x ∈ A × B A × B ⊆ S
      using ⟨open S⟩ and ⟨x ∈ S⟩ by (rule open-prod-elim)
    obtain r where r: 0 < r  $\forall y. \text{dist } y \ (\text{fst } x) < r \longrightarrow y \in A$ 
      using ⟨open A⟩ and ⟨x ∈ A × B⟩ unfolding open-dist by auto
    obtain s where s: 0 < s  $\forall y. \text{dist } y \ (\text{snd } x) < s \longrightarrow y \in B$ 
      using ⟨open B⟩ and ⟨x ∈ A × B⟩ unfolding open-dist by auto
    let ?e = min r s
    have 0 < ?e  $\wedge (\forall y. \text{dist } y \ x < ?e \longrightarrow y \in S)$ 
    proof (intro allI impI conjI)
      show 0 < min r s by (simp add: r(1) s(1))
    next
      fix y assume dist y x < min r s
      hence dist y x < r and dist y x < s
        by simp-all
      hence dist (fst y) (fst x) < r and dist (snd y) (snd x) < s
        by (auto intro: le-less-trans dist-fst-le dist-snd-le)
      hence fst y ∈ A and snd y ∈ B
        by (simp-all add: r(2) s(2))
      hence y ∈ A × B by (induct y, simp)
      with ⟨A × B ⊆ S⟩ show y ∈ S ..
    qed
    thus  $\exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } y \ x < e \longrightarrow y \in S$  ..
  qed
next
  assume  $\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } y \ x < e \longrightarrow y \in S$  thus open S
  unfolding open-prod-def open-dist
  apply safe
  apply (drule (1) bspec)
  apply clarify
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists r > 0. \exists s > 0. e = \text{sqrt } (r^2 + s^2)$ )
  apply clarify
  apply (rule-tac x={y. dist y a < r} in exI)
  apply (rule-tac x={y. dist y b < s} in exI)
  apply (rule conjI)
  apply clarify
  apply (rule-tac x=r - dist x a in exI, rule conjI, simp)
  apply clarify
  apply (simp add: less-diff-eq)

```

```

  apply (erule le-less-trans [OF dist-triangle])
  apply (rule conjI)
  apply clarify
  apply (rule-tac x=s - dist x b in exI, rule conjI, simp)
  apply clarify
  apply (simp add: less-diff-eq)
  apply (erule le-less-trans [OF dist-triangle])
  apply (rule conjI)
  apply simp
  apply (clarify, rename-tac c d)
  apply (drule spec, erule mp)
  apply (simp add: dist-Pair-Pair add-strict-mono power-strict-mono)
  apply (rule-tac x=e / sqrt 2 in exI, simp add: divide-pos-pos)
  apply (rule-tac x=e / sqrt 2 in exI, simp add: divide-pos-pos)
  apply (simp add: power-divide)
done
qed
qed
end

```

11.4 Continuity of operations

```

lemma tendsto-fst [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes (f ----> a) net
  shows ((λx. fst (f x)) ----> fst a) net
proof (rule topological-tendstoI)
  fix S assume open S fst a ∈ S
  then have open (fst -‘ S) a ∈ fst -‘ S
    unfolding open-prod-def
  apply simp-all
  apply clarify
  apply (rule exI, erule conjI)
  apply (rule exI, rule conjI [OF open-UNIV])
  apply auto
done
with assms have eventually (λx. f x ∈ fst -‘ S) net
  by (rule topological-tendstoD)
then show eventually (λx. fst (f x) ∈ S) net
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma tendsto-snd [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes (f ----> a) net
  shows ((λx. snd (f x)) ----> snd a) net
proof (rule topological-tendstoI)
  fix S assume open S snd a ∈ S
  then have open (snd -‘ S) a ∈ snd -‘ S
    unfolding open-prod-def

```



```

apply simp-all
apply clarify
apply (rule exI, rule conjI [OF open-UNIV])
apply (rule exI, erule conjI)
apply auto
done
with assms have eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x \in \text{snd } - ' S$ ) net
  by (rule topological-tendstoD)
then show eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{snd } (f\ x) \in S$ ) net
  by simp
qed

lemma tendsto-Pair [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes ( $f \dashrightarrow a$ ) net and ( $g \dashrightarrow b$ ) net
  shows ( $(\lambda x. (f\ x, g\ x)) \dashrightarrow (a, b)$ ) net
proof (rule topological-tendstoI)
  fix S assume open S ( $a, b$ )  $\in S$ 
  then obtain A B where open A open B  $a \in A\ b \in B\ A \times B \subseteq S$ 
    unfolding open-prod-def by auto
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x \in A$ ) net
    using ( $\langle f \dashrightarrow a \rangle \text{ net} \rangle \langle \text{open } A \rangle \langle a \in A \rangle$ 
    by (rule topological-tendstoD)
  moreover
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. g\ x \in B$ ) net
    using ( $\langle g \dashrightarrow b \rangle \text{ net} \rangle \langle \text{open } B \rangle \langle b \in B \rangle$ 
    by (rule topological-tendstoD)
  ultimately
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. (f\ x, g\ x) \in S$ ) net
    by (rule eventually-elim2)
    (simp add: subsetD [OF  $\langle A \times B \subseteq S \rangle$ ])
qed

```

```

lemma Cauchy-fst: Cauchy X  $\implies$  Cauchy ( $\lambda n. \text{fst } (X\ n)$ )
unfolding Cauchy-def by (fast elim: le-less-trans [OF dist-fst-le])

```

```

lemma Cauchy-snd: Cauchy X  $\implies$  Cauchy ( $\lambda n. \text{snd } (X\ n)$ )
unfolding Cauchy-def by (fast elim: le-less-trans [OF dist-snd-le])

```

```

lemma Cauchy-Pair:
  assumes Cauchy X and Cauchy Y
  shows Cauchy ( $\lambda n. (X\ n, Y\ n)$ )
proof (rule metric-CauchyI)
  fix r :: real assume  $0 < r$ 
  then have  $0 < r / \text{sqrt } 2$  (is  $0 < ?s$ )
    by (simp add: divide-pos-pos)
  obtain M where  $M: \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{dist } (X\ m) (X\ n) < ?s$ 
    using metric-CauchyD [OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy } X \rangle \langle 0 < ?s \rangle$ ] ..
  obtain N where  $N: \forall m \geq N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (Y\ m) (Y\ n) < ?s$ 
    using metric-CauchyD [OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy } Y \rangle \langle 0 < ?s \rangle$ ] ..

```

```

have  $\forall m \geq \max M N. \forall n \geq \max M N. \text{dist } (X\ m, Y\ m) (X\ n, Y\ n) < r$ 
  using  $M\ N$  by (simp add: real-sqrt-sum-squares-less dist-Pair-Pair)
then show  $\exists n0. \forall m \geq n0. \forall n \geq n0. \text{dist } (X\ m, Y\ m) (X\ n, Y\ n) < r ..$ 
qed

```

```

lemma isCont-Pair [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{isCont } f\ x; \text{isCont } g\ x \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. (f\ x, g\ x))\ x$ 
  unfolding isCont-def by (rule tendsto-Pair)

```

11.5 Product is a complete metric space

instance $*$:: (complete-space, complete-space) complete-space

proof

```

fix  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b$  assume Cauchy  $X$ 
have 1:  $(\lambda n. \text{fst } (X\ n)) \dashrightarrow \lim (\lambda n. \text{fst } (X\ n))$ 
  using Cauchy-fst [OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy } X \rangle$ ]
  by (simp add: Cauchy-convergent-iff convergent-LIMSEQ-iff)
have 2:  $(\lambda n. \text{snd } (X\ n)) \dashrightarrow \lim (\lambda n. \text{snd } (X\ n))$ 
  using Cauchy-snd [OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy } X \rangle$ ]
  by (simp add: Cauchy-convergent-iff convergent-LIMSEQ-iff)
have  $X \dashrightarrow (\lim (\lambda n. \text{fst } (X\ n)), \lim (\lambda n. \text{snd } (X\ n)))$ 
  using tendsto-Pair [OF 1 2] by simp
then show convergent  $X$ 
  by (rule convergentI)
qed

```

11.6 Product is a normed vector space

instantiation

$*$:: (real-normed-vector, real-normed-vector) real-normed-vector
begin

definition norm-prod-def:

$$\text{norm } x = \text{sqrt } ((\text{norm } (\text{fst } x))^2 + (\text{norm } (\text{snd } x))^2)$$

definition sgn-prod-def:

$$\text{sgn } (x :: 'a \times 'b) = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } (\text{norm } x))\ x$$

lemma norm-Pair: $\text{norm } (a, b) = \text{sqrt } ((\text{norm } a)^2 + (\text{norm } b)^2)$

unfolding norm-prod-def **by** simp

instance **proof**

```

fix  $r :: \text{real}$  and  $x\ y :: 'a \times 'b$ 
show  $0 \leq \text{norm } x$ 
  unfolding norm-prod-def by simp
show  $\text{norm } x = 0 \iff x = 0$ 
  unfolding norm-prod-def
  by (simp add: expand-prod-eq)
show  $\text{norm } (x + y) \leq \text{norm } x + \text{norm } y$ 
  unfolding norm-prod-def

```

```

    apply (rule order-trans [OF - real-sqrt-sum-squares-triangle-ineq])
    apply (simp add: add-mono power-mono norm-triangle-ineq)
  done
show norm (scaleR r x) = |r| * norm x
  unfolding norm-prod-def
  apply (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
  apply (simp add: right-distrib [symmetric])
  apply (simp add: real-sqrt-mult-distrib)
  done
show sgn x = scaleR (inverse (norm x)) x
  by (rule sgn-prod-def)
show dist x y = norm (x - y)
  unfolding dist-prod-def norm-prod-def
  by (simp add: dist-norm)
qed

end

instance * :: (banach, banach) banach ..

```

11.7 Product is an inner product space

```

instantiation * :: (real-inner, real-inner) real-inner
begin

```

```

definition inner-prod-def:
  inner x y = inner (fst x) (fst y) + inner (snd x) (snd y)

```

```

lemma inner-Pair [simp]: inner (a, b) (c, d) = inner a c + inner b d
  unfolding inner-prod-def by simp

```

```

instance proof
  fix r :: real
  fix x y z :: 'a::real-inner * 'b::real-inner
  show inner x y = inner y x
    unfolding inner-prod-def
    by (simp add: inner-commute)
  show inner (x + y) z = inner x z + inner y z
    unfolding inner-prod-def
    by (simp add: inner-add-left)
  show inner (scaleR r x) y = r * inner x y
    unfolding inner-prod-def
    by (simp add: right-distrib)
  show 0 ≤ inner x x
    unfolding inner-prod-def
    by (intro add-nonneg-nonneg inner-ge-zero)
  show inner x x = 0 ⟷ x = 0
    unfolding inner-prod-def expand-prod-eq
    by (simp add: add-nonneg-eq-0-iff)

```

```

show norm x = sqrt (inner x x)
  unfolding norm-prod-def inner-prod-def
  by (simp add: power2-norm-eq-inner)
qed

end

```

11.8 Pair operations are linear

```

interpretation fst: bounded-linear fst
  apply (unfold-locales)
  apply (rule fst-add)
  apply (rule fst-scaleR)
  apply (rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp add: norm-Pair)
done

```

```

interpretation snd: bounded-linear snd
  apply (unfold-locales)
  apply (rule snd-add)
  apply (rule snd-scaleR)
  apply (rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp add: norm-Pair)
done

```

TODO: move to NthRoot

```

lemma sqrt-add-le-add-sqrt:
  assumes x: 0 ≤ x and y: 0 ≤ y
  shows sqrt (x + y) ≤ sqrt x + sqrt y
  apply (rule power2-le-imp-le)
  apply (simp add: real-sum-squared-expand add-nonneg-nonneg x y)
  apply (simp add: mult-nonneg-nonneg x y)
  apply (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg x y)
done

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-Pair:
  assumes f: bounded-linear f
  assumes g: bounded-linear g
  shows bounded-linear (λx. (f x, g x))
proof
  interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
  interpret g: bounded-linear g by fact
  fix x y and r :: real
  show (f (x + y), g (x + y)) = (f x, g x) + (f y, g y)
    by (simp add: f.add g.add)
  show (f (r *R x), g (r *R x)) = r *R (f x, g x)
    by (simp add: f.scaleR g.scaleR)
  obtain Kf where 0 < Kf and norm-f:  $\bigwedge x. \text{norm } (f x) \leq \text{norm } x * Kf$ 
    using f.pos-bounded by fast
  obtain Kg where 0 < Kg and norm-g:  $\bigwedge x. \text{norm } (g x) \leq \text{norm } x * Kg$ 
    using g.pos-bounded by fast

```

```

have  $\forall x. \text{norm } (f\ x, g\ x) \leq \text{norm } x * (Kf + Kg)$ 
  apply (rule allI)
  apply (simp add: norm-Pair)
  apply (rule order-trans [OF sqrt-add-le-add-sqrt], simp, simp)
  apply (simp add: right-distrib)
  apply (rule add-mono [OF norm-f norm-g])
  done
then show  $\exists K. \forall x. \text{norm } (f\ x, g\ x) \leq \text{norm } x * K ..$ 
qed

```

11.9 Frechet derivatives involving pairs

```

lemma FDERIV-Pair:
  assumes  $f: \text{FDERIV } f\ x :> f'$  and  $g: \text{FDERIV } g\ x :> g'$ 
  shows  $\text{FDERIV } (\lambda x. (f\ x, g\ x))\ x :> (\lambda h. (f'\ h, g'\ h))$ 
  apply (rule FDERIV-I)
  apply (rule bounded-linear-Pair)
  apply (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF f])
  apply (rule FDERIV-bounded-linear [OF g])
  apply (simp add: norm-Pair)
  apply (rule real-LIM-sandwich-zero)
  apply (rule LIM-add-zero)
  apply (rule FDERIV-D [OF f])
  apply (rule FDERIV-D [OF g])
  apply (rename-tac h)
  apply (simp add: divide-nonneg-pos)
  apply (rename-tac h)
  apply (subst add-divide-distrib [symmetric])
  apply (rule divide-right-mono [OF - norm-ge-zero])
  apply (rule order-trans [OF sqrt-add-le-add-sqrt])
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply simp
  done

end

```

12 Convex: Convexity in real vector spaces

```

theory Convex
imports Product-Vector
begin

```

12.1 Convexity.

```

definition
  convex :: 'a::real-vector set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

```

$\text{convex } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u \geq 0. \forall v \geq 0. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in s)$

lemma *convex-alt*:

$\text{convex } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u. 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1 \longrightarrow ((1 - u) *_R x + u *_R y) \in s)$
 (is - \longleftrightarrow ?alt)

proof

assume alt[rule-format]: ?alt
 { fix $x\ y$ and $u\ v :: \text{real}$ assume mem: $x \in s\ y \in s$
 assume $0 \leq u\ 0 \leq v\ u + v = 1$
 moreover hence $u = 1 - v$ by auto
 ultimately have $u *_R x + v *_R y \in s$ using alt[OF mem] by auto }
 thus *convex s* unfolding *convex-def* by auto
 qed (auto simp: *convex-def*)

lemma *mem-convex*:

assumes *convex s* $a \in s\ b \in s\ 0 \leq u\ u \leq 1$
 shows $((1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b) \in s$
 using assms unfolding *convex-alt* by auto

lemma *convex-empty*[intro]: *convex* {}
 unfolding *convex-def* by simp

lemma *convex-singleton*[intro]: *convex* {a}
 unfolding *convex-def* by (auto simp: *scaleR-left-distrib*[symmetric])

lemma *convex-UNIV*[intro]: *convex* UNIV
 unfolding *convex-def* by auto

lemma *convex-Inter*: $(\forall s \in f. \text{convex } s) \implies \text{convex}(\bigcap f)$
 unfolding *convex-def* by auto

lemma *convex-Int*: *convex s* \implies *convex t* \implies *convex (s \cap t)*
 unfolding *convex-def* by auto

lemma *convex-halfspace-le*: *convex* {x. inner a x \leq b}
 unfolding *convex-def*
 by (auto simp: *inner-add inner-scaleR intro!*: *convex-bound-le*)

lemma *convex-halfspace-ge*: *convex* {x. inner a x \geq b}

proof –

have *: {x. inner a x \geq b} = {x. inner (-a) x \leq -b} by auto
 show ?thesis unfolding * using *convex-halfspace-le*[of -a -b] by auto
 qed

lemma *convex-hyperplane*: *convex* {x. inner a x = b}

proof –

have *: {x. inner a x = b} = {x. inner a x \leq b} \cap {x. inner a x \geq b} by auto

```

  show ?thesis using convex-halfspace-le convex-halfspace-ge
    by (auto intro!: convex-Int simp: *)
qed

```

```

lemma convex-halfspace-lt: convex {x. inner a x < b}
  unfolding convex-def
  by (auto simp: convex-bound-lt inner-add)

```

```

lemma convex-halfspace-gt: convex {x. inner a x > b}
  using convex-halfspace-lt[of -a -b] by auto

```

```

lemma convex-real-interval:
  fixes a b :: real
  shows convex {a..} and convex {..b}
  and convex {a<..} and convex {..<b}
  and convex {a..b} and convex {a<..b}
  and convex {a..} and convex {a<..}
proof -
  have {a..} = {x. a ≤ inner 1 x} by auto
  thus 1: convex {a..} by (simp only: convex-halfspace-ge)
  have {..b} = {x. inner 1 x ≤ b} by auto
  thus 2: convex {..b} by (simp only: convex-halfspace-le)
  have {a<..} = {x. a < inner 1 x} by auto
  thus 3: convex {a<..} by (simp only: convex-halfspace-gt)
  have {..} = {x. inner 1 x < b} by auto
  thus 4: convex {..} by (simp only: convex-halfspace-lt)
  have {a..b} = {a..} ∩ {..b} by auto
  thus convex {a..b} by (simp only: convex-Int 1 2)
  have {a<..b} = {a<..} ∩ {..b} by auto
  thus convex {a<..b} by (simp only: convex-Int 3 2)
  have {a..} = {a..} ∩ {..} by auto
  thus convex {a..} by (simp only: convex-Int 1 4)
  have {a<..} = {a<..} ∩ {..} by auto
  thus convex {a<..} by (simp only: convex-Int 3 4)
qed

```

12.2 Explicit expressions for convexity in terms of arbitrary sums.

```

lemma convex-setsum:
  fixes C :: 'a::real-vector set
  assumes finite s and convex C and (∑ i ∈ s. a i) = 1
  assumes ⋀ i. i ∈ s ⟹ a i ≥ 0 and ⋀ i. i ∈ s ⟹ y i ∈ C
  shows (∑ j ∈ s. a j *R y j) ∈ C
using assms
proof (induct s arbitrary: a rule: finite-induct)
  case empty thus ?case by auto
next
  case (insert i s) note asms = this

```

```

{ assume a i = 1
  hence (∑ j ∈ s. a j) = 0
    using asms by auto
  hence ∧ j. j ∈ s ⇒ a j = 0
    using setsum-nonneg-0[where 'b=real] asms by fastsimp
  hence ?case using asms by auto }
moreover
{ assume asm: a i ≠ 1
  from asms have yai: y i ∈ C a i ≥ 0 by auto
  have fis: finite (insert i s) using asms by auto
  hence ai1: a i ≤ 1 using setsum-nonneg-leq-bound[of insert i s a 1] asms by
simp
  hence a i < 1 using asm by auto
  hence i0: 1 - a i > 0 by auto
  let ?a j = a j / (1 - a i)
  { fix j assume j ∈ s
    hence ?a j ≥ 0
      using i0 asms divide-nonneg-pos
    by fastsimp } note a-nonneg = this
  have (∑ j ∈ insert i s. a j) = 1 using asms by auto
  hence (∑ j ∈ s. a j) = 1 - a i using setsum.insert asms by fastsimp
  hence (∑ j ∈ s. a j) / (1 - a i) = 1 using i0 by auto
  hence a1: (∑ j ∈ s. ?a j) = 1 unfolding divide.setsum by simp
  from this asms
  have (∑ j ∈ s. ?a j *R y j) ∈ C using a-nonneg by fastsimp
  hence a i *R y i + (1 - a i) *R (∑ j ∈ s. ?a j *R y j) ∈ C
    using asms[unfolded convex-def, rule-format] yai ai1 by auto
  hence a i *R y i + (∑ j ∈ s. (1 - a i) *R (?a j *R y j)) ∈ C
    using scaleR-right.setsum[of (1 - a i) λ j. ?a j *R y j s] by auto
  hence a i *R y i + (∑ j ∈ s. a j *R y j) ∈ C using i0 by auto
  hence ?case using setsum.insert asms by auto }
ultimately show ?case by auto
qed

```

lemma *convex*:

shows $\text{convex } s \iff (\forall (k::\text{nat}) \ u \ x. (\forall i. 1 \leq i \wedge i \leq k \longrightarrow 0 \leq u \ i \wedge x \ i \in s) \wedge (\text{setsum } u \ \{1..k\} = 1) \longrightarrow \text{setsum } (\lambda i. u \ i *_{\mathbb{R}} x \ i) \ \{1..k\} \in s)$

proof *safe*

```

fix k :: nat fix u :: nat ⇒ real fix x
assume convex s
  ∀ i. 1 ≤ i ∧ i ≤ k ⇒ 0 ≤ u i ∧ x i ∈ s
  setsum u {1..k} = 1
  from this convex-setsum[of {1 .. k} s]
  show (∑ j ∈ {1 .. k}. u j *R x j) ∈ s by auto

```

next

```

  assume asm: ∀ k u x. (∀ i :: nat. 1 ≤ i ∧ i ≤ k ⇒ 0 ≤ u i ∧ x i ∈ s) ∧
setsum u {1..k} = 1
  ⇒ (∑ i = 1..k. u i *R (x i :: 'a)) ∈ s

```



```

{ fix  $\mu :: \text{real}$  fix  $x y :: 'a$  assume  $xy: x \in s \ y \in s$  assume  $mu: \mu \geq 0 \ \mu \leq 1$ 
  let  $?u \ i = \text{if } (i :: \text{nat}) = 1 \text{ then } \mu \text{ else } 1 - \mu$ 
  let  $?x \ i = \text{if } (i :: \text{nat}) = 1 \text{ then } x \text{ else } y$ 
  have  $\{1 :: \text{nat} .. 2\} \cap - \{x. x = 1\} = \{2\}$  by auto
  hence  $\text{card: card } (\{1 :: \text{nat} .. 2\} \cap - \{x. x = 1\}) = 1$  by simp
  hence  $\text{setsum } ?u \ \{1 .. 2\} = 1$ 
    using  $\text{setsum-cases[of } \{(1 :: \text{nat}) .. 2\} \ \lambda x. x = 1 \ \lambda x. \mu \ \lambda x. 1 - \mu]$ 
    by auto
  from  $\text{this asm[rule-format, of } 2 \ ?u \ ?x]$ 
  have  $s: (\sum j \in \{1..2\}. ?u \ j \ *_R \ ?x \ j) \in s$ 
    using  $mu \ xy$  by auto
  have  $\text{grarr: } (\sum j \in \{Suc \ (Suc \ 0) .. 2\}. ?u \ j \ *_R \ ?x \ j) = (1 - \mu) \ *_R \ y$ 
    using  $\text{setsum-head-Suc[of } Suc \ (Suc \ 0) \ 2 \ \lambda j. (1 - \mu) \ *_R \ y]$  by auto
  from  $\text{setsum-head-Suc[of } Suc \ 0 \ 2 \ \lambda j. ?u \ j \ *_R \ ?x \ j, \text{ simplified this}]$ 
  have  $(\sum j \in \{1..2\}. ?u \ j \ *_R \ ?x \ j) = \mu \ *_R \ x + (1 - \mu) \ *_R \ y$  by auto
  hence  $(1 - \mu) \ *_R \ y + \mu \ *_R \ x \in s$  using  $s$  by (auto simp: add-commute) }
  thus  $\text{convex } s$  unfolding  $\text{convex-alt}$  by auto
qed

```

lemma *convex-explicit*:

```

fixes  $s :: 'a :: \text{real-vector set}$ 
shows  $\text{convex } s \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall t \ u. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge (\forall x \in t. 0 \leq u \ x) \wedge \text{setsum } u \ t = 1 \longrightarrow \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u$ 
 $x \ *_R \ x) \ t \in s)$ 
proof safe
  fix  $t$  fix  $u :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assume  $\text{convex } s$  finite  $t$ 
   $t \subseteq s \ \forall x \in t. 0 \leq u \ x \ \text{setsum } u \ t = 1$ 
  thus  $(\sum x \in t. u \ x \ *_R \ x) \in s$ 
    using  $\text{convex-setsum[of } t \ s \ u \ \lambda x. x]$  by auto
next
  assume  $\text{asm0: } \forall t. \forall u. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge (\forall x \in t. 0 \leq u \ x)$ 
   $\wedge \text{setsum } u \ t = 1 \longrightarrow (\sum x \in t. u \ x \ *_R \ x) \in s$ 
  show  $\text{convex } s$ 
    unfolding  $\text{convex-alt}$ 
  proof safe
    fix  $x y$  fix  $\mu :: \text{real}$ 
    assume  $\text{asm: } x \in s \ y \in s \ 0 \leq \mu \ \mu \leq 1$ 
    { assume  $x \neq y$ 
      hence  $(1 - \mu) \ *_R \ x + \mu \ *_R \ y \in s$ 
        using  $\text{asm0[rule-format, of } \{x, y\} \ \lambda z. \text{if } z = x \text{ then } 1 - \mu \text{ else } \mu]$ 
        asm by auto }
    moreover
    { assume  $x = y$ 
      hence  $(1 - \mu) \ *_R \ x + \mu \ *_R \ y \in s$ 
        using  $\text{asm0[rule-format, of } \{x, y\} \ \lambda z. 1]$ 
        asm by (auto simp: field-simps real-vector.scale-left-diff-distrib) }
    ultimately show  $(1 - \mu) \ *_R \ x + \mu \ *_R \ y \in s$  by blast
  end
end

```

qed
qed

lemma *convex-finite*: **assumes** *finite s*
shows $\text{convex } s \iff (\forall u. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u \ x) \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \longrightarrow \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u \ x \ *_R \ x) \ s \in s)$
unfolding *convex-explicit*
proof (*safe elim!: conjE*)
fix *t u* **assume** *sum*: $\forall u. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u \ x) \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \longrightarrow (\sum_{x \in s. u \ x \ *_R \ x}) \in s$
and *as*: $\text{finite } t \ t \subseteq s \ \forall x \in t. 0 \leq u \ x \ \text{setsum } u \ t = (1::\text{real})$
have $*:s \cap t = t$ **using** *as(2)* **by** *auto*
have *if-distrib-arg*: $\bigwedge P \ f \ g \ x. (\text{if } P \ \text{then } f \ \text{else } g) \ x = (\text{if } P \ \text{then } f \ x \ \text{else } g \ x)$ **by** *simp*
show $(\sum_{x \in t. u \ x \ *_R \ x}) \in s$
using *sum[THEN spec[where x= $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in t \ \text{then } u \ x \ \text{else } 0]$]* *as **
by (*auto simp: assms setsum-cases if-distrib if-distrib-arg*)
qed (*erule-tac x=s in allE, erule-tac x=u in allE, auto*)

definition

convex-on :: $'a::\text{real-vector set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
convex-on *s f* \iff
 $(\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u \geq 0. \forall v \geq 0. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow f \ (u \ *_R \ x + v \ *_R \ y) \leq u \ * \ f \ x + v \ * \ f \ y)$

lemma *convex-on-subset*: $\text{convex-on } t \ f \implies s \subseteq t \implies \text{convex-on } s \ f$
unfolding *convex-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-add[intro]*:

assumes *convex-on s f convex-on s g*
shows *convex-on s* $(\lambda x. f \ x + g \ x)$
proof–
{ **fix** *x y* **assume** *x ∈ s y ∈ s moreover*
fix *u v* :: *real* **assume** $0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1$
ultimately have $f \ (u \ *_R \ x + v \ *_R \ y) + g \ (u \ *_R \ x + v \ *_R \ y) \leq (u \ * \ f \ x + v \ * \ f \ y) + (u \ * \ g \ x + v \ * \ g \ y)$
using *assms unfolding convex-on-def* **by** (*auto simp add:add-mono*)
hence $f \ (u \ *_R \ x + v \ *_R \ y) + g \ (u \ *_R \ x + v \ *_R \ y) \leq u \ * \ (f \ x + g \ x) + v \ * \ (f \ y + g \ y)$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*) **}**
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *convex-on-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *convex-cmul[intro]*:

assumes $0 \leq (c::\text{real})$ *convex-on s f*
shows *convex-on s* $(\lambda x. c \ * \ f \ x)$
proof–
have $*:\bigwedge u \ c \ f \ x \ v \ f \ y :: \text{real}. u \ * \ (c \ * \ f \ x) + v \ * \ (c \ * \ f \ y) = c \ * \ (u \ * \ f \ x + v \ * \ f \ y)$
by (*simp add: field-simps*)
show *?thesis* **using** *assms(2)* **and** *mult-mono1[OF - assms(1)]* **unfolding** *convex-on-def*

and * by auto
qed

lemma convex-lower:

assumes convex-on s f $x \in s$ $y \in s$ $0 \leq u$ $0 \leq v$ $u + v = 1$
shows $f (u *_R x + v *_R y) \leq \max (f x) (f y)$

proof –

let ?m = $\max (f x) (f y)$
have $u * f x + v * f y \leq u * \max (f x) (f y) + v * \max (f x) (f y)$
using assms(4,5) by (auto simp add: mult-mono1 add-mono)
also have $\dots = \max (f x) (f y)$ using assms(6) unfolding distrib[THEN sym]

by auto

finally show ?thesis
using assms unfolding convex-on-def by fastsimp

qed

lemma convex-distance[intro]:

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
shows convex-on s ($\lambda x. \text{dist } a \ x$)

proof (auto simp add: convex-on-def dist-norm)

fix x y assume $x \in s$ $y \in s$

fix u v :: real assume $0 \leq u$ $0 \leq v$ $u + v = 1$

have $a = u *_R a + v *_R a$ unfolding scaleR-left-distrib[THEN sym] and
($u+v=1$) by simp

hence $*: a - (u *_R x + v *_R y) = (u *_R (a - x)) + (v *_R (a - y))$

by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)

show $\text{norm } (a - (u *_R x + v *_R y)) \leq u * \text{norm } (a - x) + v * \text{norm } (a - y)$

unfolding * using norm-triangle-ineq[of $u *_R (a - x)$ $v *_R (a - y)$]

using $\langle 0 \leq u \rangle \langle 0 \leq v \rangle$ by auto

qed

12.3 Arithmetic operations on sets preserve convexity.

lemma convex-scaling:

assumes convex s

shows convex ($(\lambda x. c *_R x) ' s$)

using assms unfolding convex-def image-iff

proof safe

fix x xa y xb :: 'a::real-vector fix u v :: real

assume asm: $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u \geq 0. \forall v \geq 0. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in s$
 $xa \in s$ $xb \in s$ $0 \leq u$ $0 \leq v$ $u + v = 1$

show $\exists x \in s. u *_R c *_R xa + v *_R c *_R xb = c *_R x$

using bexI[of $- u *_R xa + v *_R xb$] asm by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)

qed

lemma convex-negations: convex s \implies convex ($(\lambda x. -x) ' s$)

using assms unfolding convex-def image-iff

proof safe

fix x xa y xb :: 'a::real-vector fix u v :: real

```

assume asm:  $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u \geq 0. \forall v \geq 0. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in s$ 
 $xa \in s \quad xb \in s \quad 0 \leq u \quad 0 \leq v \quad u + v = 1$ 
show  $\exists x \in s. u *_R -xa + v *_R -xb = -x$ 
using beI[of -  $u *_R xa + v *_R xb$ ] asm by auto
qed

```

lemma *convex-sums*:

```

assumes convex s convex t
shows convex  $\{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ 
using assms unfolding convex-def image-iff
proof safe
  fix xa xb ya yb assume xy:xa  $xa \in s \quad xb \in s \quad ya \in t \quad yb \in t$ 
  fix u v :: real assume uv:0  $0 \leq u \quad 0 \leq v \quad u + v = 1$ 
  show  $\exists x y. u *_R (xa + ya) + v *_R (xb + yb) = x + y \wedge x \in s \wedge y \in t$ 
  using exI[of -  $u *_R xa + v *_R xb$ ] exI[of -  $u *_R ya + v *_R yb$ ]
  assms[unfolded convex-def] uv xy by (auto simp add: scaleR-right-distrib)
qed

```

lemma *convex-differences*:

```

assumes convex s convex t
shows convex  $\{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ 
proof -
  have  $\{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\} = \{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in \text{uminus } t\}$ 
  proof safe
    fix x x' y assume x'  $x' \in s \quad y \in t$ 
    thus  $\exists x y'. x' - y = x + y' \wedge x \in s \wedge y' \in \text{uminus } t$ 
    using exI[of - x'] exI[of -  $-y$ ] by auto
  next
    fix x x' y y' assume x'  $x' \in s \quad y' \in t$ 
    thus  $\exists x y. x' + -y' = x - y \wedge x \in s \wedge y \in t$ 
    using exI[of - x'] exI[of -  $y'$ ] by auto
  qed
  thus ?thesis using convex-sums[OF assms(1)] convex-negations[OF assms(2)]]
by auto
qed

```

lemma *convex-translation*: **assumes** *convex s* **shows** *convex* $((\lambda x. a + x) ' s)$

```

proof- have  $\{a + y \mid y. y \in s\} = (\lambda x. a + x) ' s$  by auto
  thus ?thesis using convex-sums[OF convex-singleton[of a] assms] by auto qed

```

lemma *convex-affinity*: **assumes** *convex s* **shows** *convex* $((\lambda x. a + c *_R x) ' s)$

```

proof- have  $(\lambda x. a + c *_R x) ' s = \text{op} + a ' \text{op} *_R c ' s$  by auto
  thus ?thesis using convex-translation[OF convex-scaling[OF assms], of a c] by
auto qed

```

lemma *convex-linear-image*:

```

assumes c:convex s and l:bounded-linear f
shows convex(f ' s)
proof(auto simp add: convex-def)

```

```

interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
fix x y assume xy:  $x \in s \ y \in s$ 
fix u v :: real assume uv:  $0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1$ 
show  $u *_R f x + v *_R f y \in f \text{ ` } s$  unfolding image-iff
  using beaf[of - u *_R x + v *_R y] f.add f.scaleR
  c[unfolded convex-def] xy uv by auto
qed

```

```

lemma pos-is-convex:
  shows convex {0 :: real <..}
unfolding convex-alt
proof safe
  fix y x  $\mu$  :: real
  assume asms:  $y > 0 \ x > 0 \ \mu \geq 0 \ \mu \leq 1$ 
  { assume  $\mu = 0$ 
    hence  $\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y = y$  by simp
    hence  $\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y > 0$  using asms by simp }
  moreover
  { assume  $\mu = 1$ 
    hence  $\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y > 0$  using asms by simp }
  moreover
  { assume  $\mu \neq 1 \ \mu \neq 0$ 
    hence  $\mu > 0 \ (1 - \mu) > 0$  using asms by auto
    hence  $\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y > 0$  using asms
      by (auto simp add: add-pos-pos mult-pos-pos) }
  ultimately show  $(1 - \mu) *_R y + \mu *_R x > 0$  using asms by fastsimp
qed

```

```

lemma convex-on-setsum:
  fixes a :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  real
  fixes y :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::real-vector
  fixes f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  real
  assumes finite s  $s \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes convex-on C f
  assumes convex C
  assumes  $(\sum i \in s. a \ i) = 1$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in s \Longrightarrow a \ i \geq 0$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in s \Longrightarrow y \ i \in C$ 
  shows  $f (\sum i \in s. a \ i *_R y \ i) \leq (\sum i \in s. a \ i * f (y \ i))$ 
using asms
proof (induct s arbitrary: a rule: finite-ne-induct)
  case (singleton i)
  hence ai:  $a \ i = 1$  by auto
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case (insert i s) note asms = this
  hence convex-on C f by simp
  from this[unfolded convex-on-def, rule-format]

```

```

have conv:  $\bigwedge x y \mu. \llbracket x \in C; y \in C; 0 \leq \mu; \mu \leq 1 \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies f (\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y) \leq \mu * f x + (1 - \mu) * f y$ 
  by simp
{ assume a i = 1
  hence  $(\sum j \in s. a j) = 0$ 
    using asms by auto
  hence  $\bigwedge j. j \in s \implies a j = 0$ 
    using setsum-nonneg-0[where 'b=real'] asms by fastsimp
  hence ?case using asms by auto }
moreover
{ assume asm: a i  $\neq$  1
  from asms have yai:  $y i \in C \wedge a i \geq 0$  by auto
  have fis: finite (insert i s) using asms by auto
  hence ai1: a i  $\leq$  1 using setsum-nonneg-leq-bound[of insert i s a] asms by
simp
  hence a i < 1 using asm by auto
  hence i0: 1 - a i > 0 by auto
  let ?a j = a j / (1 - a i)
  { fix j assume j  $\in$  s
    hence ?a j  $\geq$  0
      using i0 asms divide-nonneg-pos
    by fastsimp } note a-nonneg = this
  have  $(\sum j \in \text{insert } i \text{ s}. a j) = 1$  using asms by auto
  hence  $(\sum j \in s. a j) = 1 - a i$  using setsum.insert asms by fastsimp
  hence  $(\sum j \in s. a j) / (1 - a i) = 1$  using i0 by auto
  hence a1:  $(\sum j \in s. ?a j) = 1$  unfolding divide.setsum by simp
  have convex C using asms by auto
  hence asum:  $(\sum j \in s. ?a j *_R y j) \in C$ 
    using asms convex-setsum[OF ⟨finite s⟩
      ⟨convex C⟩ a1 a-nonneg] by auto
  have asum-le:  $f (\sum j \in s. ?a j *_R y j) \leq (\sum j \in s. ?a j * f (y j))$ 
    using a-nonneg a1 asms by blast
  have f  $(\sum j \in \text{insert } i \text{ s}. a j *_R y j) = f ((\sum j \in s. a j *_R y j) + a i *_R y i)$ 
    using setsum.insert[of s i  $\lambda j. a j *_R y j$ , OF ⟨finite s⟩ ⟨i  $\notin$  s⟩] asms
    by (auto simp only: add-commute)
  also have ... = f (((1 - a i) * inverse (1 - a i)) *_R  $(\sum j \in s. a j *_R y j)$ 
+ a i *_R y i)
    using i0 by auto
  also have ... = f ((1 - a i) *_R  $(\sum j \in s. (a j * \text{inverse } (1 - a i)) *_R y j)$ 
+ a i *_R y i)
    using scaleR-right.setsum[of inverse (1 - a i)  $\lambda j. a j *_R y j$  s, symmetric]
by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  also have ... = f ((1 - a i) *_R  $(\sum j \in s. ?a j *_R y j) + a i *_R y i)$ 
    by (auto simp: divide-inverse)
  also have ...  $\leq (1 - a i) *_R f ((\sum j \in s. ?a j *_R y j)) + a i * f (y i)$ 
    using conv[of y i  $(\sum j \in s. ?a j *_R y j)$  a i, OF yai(1) asum yai(2) ai1]
    by (auto simp add: add-commute)
  also have ...  $\leq (1 - a i) * (\sum j \in s. ?a j * f (y j)) + a i * f (y i)$ 
    using add-right-mono[OF mult-left-mono[of - 1 - a i,
```

$OF\ asum-le\ less-imp-le[OF\ i0]$, of $a\ i * f\ (y\ i)$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\sum j \in s. (1 - a\ i) * ?a\ j * f\ (y\ j)) + a\ i * f\ (y\ i)$
unfolding *mult-right.setsum*[of $1 - a\ i \lambda j. ?a\ j * f\ (y\ j)$] **using** *i0* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = (\sum j \in s. a\ j * f\ (y\ j)) + a\ i * f\ (y\ i)$ **using** *i0* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = (\sum j \in insert\ i\ s. a\ j * f\ (y\ j))$ **using** *asms* **by** *auto*
finally have $f\ (\sum j \in insert\ i\ s. a\ j *_R y\ j) \leq (\sum j \in insert\ i\ s. a\ j * f\ (y\ j))$
by *simp* **}**
ultimately show *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *convex-on-alt*:

fixes $C :: 'a::real-vector\ set$
assumes *convex* C
shows *convex-on* $C\ f =$
 $(\forall x \in C. \forall y \in C. \forall \mu :: real. \mu \geq 0 \wedge \mu \leq 1$
 $\longrightarrow f\ (\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y) \leq \mu * f\ x + (1 - \mu) * f\ y)$
proof *safe*
fix $x\ y$ **fix** $\mu :: real$
assume *asms*: *convex-on* $C\ f\ x \in C\ y \in C\ 0 \leq \mu\ \mu \leq 1$
from *this*[*unfolded convex-on-def*, *rule-format*]
have $\bigwedge u\ v. \llbracket 0 \leq u; 0 \leq v; u + v = 1 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f\ (u *_R x + v *_R y) \leq u * f\ x +$
 $v * f\ y$ **by** *auto*
from *this*[of $\mu\ 1 - \mu$, *simplified*] *asms*
show $f\ (\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y)$
 $\leq \mu * f\ x + (1 - \mu) * f\ y$ **by** *auto*
next
assume *asm*: $\forall x \in C. \forall y \in C. \forall \mu. 0 \leq \mu \wedge \mu \leq 1 \longrightarrow f\ (\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R$
 $y) \leq \mu * f\ x + (1 - \mu) * f\ y$
{fix $x\ y$ **fix** $u\ v :: real$
assume *lasm*: $x \in C\ y \in C\ u \geq 0\ v \geq 0\ u + v = 1$
hence[*simp*]: $1 - u = v$ **by** *auto*
from *asm*[*rule-format*, of $x\ y\ u$]
have $f\ (u *_R x + v *_R y) \leq u * f\ x + v * f\ y$ **using** *lasm* **by** *auto* **}**
thus *convex-on* $C\ f$ **unfolding** *convex-on-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *pos-convex-function*:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
assumes *convex* C
assumes *leq*: $\bigwedge x\ y. \llbracket x \in C ; y \in C \rrbracket \Longrightarrow f'\ x * (y - x) \leq f\ y - f\ x$
shows *convex-on* $C\ f$
unfolding *convex-on-alt*[*OF asms*(1)]
using *asms*
proof *safe*
fix $x\ y\ \mu :: real$
let $?x = \mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y$
assume *asm*: *convex* $C\ x \in C\ y \in C\ \mu \geq 0\ \mu \leq 1$

hence $1 - \mu \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
 hence $xpos: ?x \in C$ **using** *asm unfolding convex-alt by fastsimp*
 have $geq: \mu * (f x - f ?x) + (1 - \mu) * (f y - f ?x)$
 $\geq \mu * f' ?x * (x - ?x) + (1 - \mu) * f' ?x * (y - ?x)$
 using *add-mono[OF mult-mono1[OF leq[OF xpos asm(2)] $\langle \mu \geq 0 \rangle$]*
 mult-mono1[OF leq[OF xpos asm(3)] $\langle 1 - \mu \geq 0 \rangle$] **by** *auto*
 hence $\mu * f x + (1 - \mu) * f y - f ?x \geq 0$
 by *(auto simp add:field-simps)*
 thus $f (\mu *_R x + (1 - \mu) *_R y) \leq \mu * f x + (1 - \mu) * f y$
 using *convex-on-alt* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*:

fixes $C :: \text{real set}$
 assumes *convex* C
 assumes $x \in C \ y \in C \ x < y$
 shows $\{x .. y\} \subseteq C$
proof *safe*
 fix z **assume** $zasm: z \in \{x .. y\}$
 { **assume** $asm: x < z < y$
 let $? \mu = (y - z) / (y - x)$
 have $0 \leq ? \mu \ ? \mu \leq 1$ **using** *assms asm by (auto simp add:field-simps)*
 hence $comb: ? \mu * x + (1 - ? \mu) * y \in C$
 using *assms iffD1[OF convex-alt, rule-format, of C y x ? \mu]* **by** *(simp add:algebra-simps)*
 have $? \mu * x + (1 - ? \mu) * y = (y - z) * x / (y - x) + (1 - (y - z) / (y - x)) * y$
 by *(auto simp add:field-simps)*
 also have $\dots = ((y - z) * x + (y - x - (y - z)) * y) / (y - x)$
 using *assms unfolding add-divide-distrib by (auto simp:field-simps)*
 also have $\dots = z$
 using *assms by (auto simp:field-simps)*
 finally have $z \in C$
 using $comb$ **by** *auto* } **note** $less = this$
 show $z \in C$ **using** $zasm$ $less$ *assms*
 unfolding *atLeastAtMost-iff le-less* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *f''-imp-f'*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
 assumes *convex* C
 assumes $f': \bigwedge x. x \in C \Longrightarrow \text{DERIV } f x :> (f' x)$
 assumes $f'': \bigwedge x. x \in C \Longrightarrow \text{DERIV } f' x :> (f'' x)$
 assumes $pos: \bigwedge x. x \in C \Longrightarrow f'' x \geq 0$
 assumes $x \in C \ y \in C$
 shows $f' x * (y - x) \leq f y - f x$
using *assms*
proof $-$
 { fix $x \ y :: \text{real}$ **assume** $asm: x \in C \ y \in C \ y > x$

hence $ge: y - x > 0 \ y - x \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
 from *asm* **have** $le: x - y < 0 \ x - y \leq 0$ **by** *auto*
 then **obtain** $z1$ **where** $z1: z1 > x \ z1 < y \ f \ y - f \ x = (y - x) * f' \ z1$
 using *subsetD*[*OF atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*[*OF* $\langle convex \ C \rangle \langle x \in C \rangle \langle y \in C \rangle \langle x < y \rangle$],
 THEN f' , *THEN* *MVT2*[*OF* $\langle x < y \rangle$, *rule-format*, *unfolded atLeastAtMost-iff*[*symmetric*]]]
 by *auto*
 hence $z1 \in C$ **using** *atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*
 $\langle convex \ C \rangle \langle x \in C \rangle \langle y \in C \rangle \langle x < y \rangle$ **by** *fastsimp*
 from $z1$ **have** $z1': f \ x - f \ y = (x - y) * f' \ z1$
 by (*simp add: field-simps*)
 obtain $z2$ **where** $z2: z2 > x \ z2 < z1 \ f' \ z1 - f' \ x = (z1 - x) * f'' \ z2$
 using *subsetD*[*OF atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*[*OF* $\langle convex \ C \rangle \langle x \in C \rangle \langle z1 \in C \rangle \langle x < z1 \rangle$],
 THEN f'' , *THEN* *MVT2*[*OF* $\langle x < z1 \rangle$, *rule-format*, *unfolded atLeastAtMost-iff*[*symmetric*]]]
 $z1$
 by *auto*
 obtain $z3$ **where** $z3: z3 > z1 \ z3 < y \ f' \ y - f' \ z1 = (y - z1) * f'' \ z3$
 using *subsetD*[*OF atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*[*OF* $\langle convex \ C \rangle \langle z1 \in C \rangle \langle y \in C \rangle \langle z1 < y \rangle$],
 THEN f'' , *THEN* *MVT2*[*OF* $\langle z1 < y \rangle$, *rule-format*, *unfolded atLeastAtMost-iff*[*symmetric*]]]
 $z1$
 by *auto*
 have $f' \ y - (f \ x - f \ y) / (x - y) = f' \ y - f' \ z1$
 using *asm* $z1'$ **by** *auto*
 also **have** $\dots = (y - z1) * f'' \ z3$ **using** $z3$ **by** *auto*
 finally **have** $cool': f' \ y - (f \ x - f \ y) / (x - y) = (y - z1) * f'' \ z3$ **by** *simp*
 have $A': y - z1 \geq 0$ **using** $z1$ **by** *auto*
 have $z3 \in C$ **using** $z3$ *asm atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*
 $\langle convex \ C \rangle \langle x \in C \rangle \langle z1 \in C \rangle \langle x < z1 \rangle$ **by** *fastsimp*
 hence $B': f'' \ z3 \geq 0$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
 from $A' \ B'$ **have** $(y - z1) * f'' \ z3 \geq 0$ **using** *mult-nonneg-nonneg* **by** *auto*
 from *cool'* **have** $f' \ y - (f \ x - f \ y) / (x - y) \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
 from *mult-right-mono-neg*[*OF this le(2)*]
 have $f' \ y * (x - y) - (f \ x - f \ y) / (x - y) * (x - y) \leq 0 * (x - y)$
 by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
 hence $f' \ y * (x - y) - (f \ x - f \ y) \leq 0$ **using** le **by** *auto*
 hence $res: f' \ y * (x - y) \leq f \ x - f \ y$ **by** *auto*
 have $(f \ y - f \ x) / (y - x) - f' \ x = f' \ z1 - f' \ x$
 using *asm* $z1$ **by** *auto*
 also **have** $\dots = (z1 - x) * f'' \ z2$ **using** $z2$ **by** *auto*
 finally **have** $cool: (f \ y - f \ x) / (y - x) - f' \ x = (z1 - x) * f'' \ z2$ **by** *simp*
 have $A: z1 - x \geq 0$ **using** $z1$ **by** *auto*
 have $z2 \in C$ **using** $z2 \ z1$ *asm atMostAtLeast-subset-convex*
 $\langle convex \ C \rangle \langle z1 \in C \rangle \langle y \in C \rangle \langle z1 < y \rangle$ **by** *fastsimp*
 hence $B: f'' \ z2 \geq 0$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
 from $A \ B$ **have** $(z1 - x) * f'' \ z2 \geq 0$ **using** *mult-nonneg-nonneg* **by** *auto*
 from *cool* **have** $(f \ y - f \ x) / (y - x) - f' \ x \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
 from *mult-right-mono*[*OF this ge(2)*]

```

have (f y - f x) / (y - x) * (y - x) - f' x * (y - x) ≥ 0 * (y - x)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
hence f y - f x - f' x * (y - x) ≥ 0 using ge by auto
hence f y - f x ≥ f' x * (y - x) f' y * (x - y) ≤ f x - f y
  using res by auto } note less-imp = this
{ fix x y :: real assume x ∈ C y ∈ C x ≠ y
  hence f y - f x ≥ f' x * (y - x)
  unfolding neq-iff using less-imp by auto } note neq-imp = this
moreover
{ fix x y :: real assume asm: x ∈ C y ∈ C x = y
  hence f y - f x ≥ f' x * (y - x) by auto }
ultimately show ?thesis using assms by blast
qed

```

```

lemma f''-ge0-imp-convex:
  fixes f :: real ⇒ real
  assumes conv: convex C
  assumes f': ⋀ x. x ∈ C ⇒ DERIV f x :> (f' x)
  assumes f'': ⋀ x. x ∈ C ⇒ DERIV f' x :> (f'' x)
  assumes pos: ⋀ x. x ∈ C ⇒ f'' x ≥ 0
  shows convex-on C f
using f''-imp-f'[OF conv f' f'' pos] assms pos-convex-function by fastsimp

```

```

lemma minus-log-convex:
  fixes b :: real
  assumes b > 1
  shows convex-on {0 <..} (λ x. - log b x)
proof -
  have ⋀ z. z > 0 ⇒ DERIV (log b) z :> 1 / (ln b * z) using DERIV-log by
  auto
  hence f': ⋀ z. z > 0 ⇒ DERIV (λ z. - log b z) z :> - 1 / (ln b * z)
    using DERIV-minus by auto
  have ⋀ z :: real. z > 0 ⇒ DERIV inverse z :> - (inverse z ^ Suc (Suc 0))
    using less-imp-neq[THEN not-sym, THEN DERIV-inverse] by auto
  from this[THEN DERIV-cmult, of - 1 / ln b]
  have ⋀ z :: real. z > 0 ⇒ DERIV (λ z. (- 1 / ln b) * inverse z) z :> (- 1 / ln b) * (- (inverse z ^ Suc (Suc 0)))
    by auto
  hence f''0: ⋀ z :: real. z > 0 ⇒ DERIV (λ z. - 1 / (ln b * z)) z :> 1 / (ln b * z * z)
  unfolding inverse-eq-divide by (auto simp add: mult-assoc)
  have f''-ge0: ⋀ z :: real. z > 0 ⇒ 1 / (ln b * z * z) ≥ 0
    using ⟨b > 1⟩ by (auto intro!: less-imp-le simp add: divide-pos-pos[of 1] mult-pos-pos)
  from f''-ge0-imp-convex[OF pos-is-convex,
    unfolded greaterThan-iff, OF f' f''0 f''-ge0]
  show ?thesis by auto
qed
end

```

13 Euclidean-Space: (Real) Vectors in Euclidean space, and elementary linear algebra.

```

theory Euclidean-Space
imports
  Complex-Main ~~/src/HOL/Decision-Procs/Dense-Linear-Order
  Finite-Cartesian-Product Infinite-Set Numeral-Type
  Inner-Product L2-Norm Convex
uses positivstellensatz.ML (normarith.ML)
begin

```

13.1 Basic componentwise operations on vectors.

```

instantiation cart :: (times,finite) times
begin
  definition vector-mult-def :  $op * \equiv (\lambda x y. (\chi i. (x\$i) * (y\$i)))$ 
  instance ..
end

instantiation cart :: (one,finite) one
begin
  definition vector-one-def :  $1 \equiv (\chi i. 1)$ 
  instance ..
end

instantiation cart :: (ord,finite) ord
begin
  definition vector-le-def:
    less-eq ( $x :: 'a \wedge 'b$ )  $y = (ALL i. x\$i \leq y\$i)$ 
  definition vector-less-def: less ( $x :: 'a \wedge 'b$ )  $y = (ALL i. x\$i < y\$i)$ 
  instance by (intro-classes)
end

```

The ordering on one-dimensional vectors is linear.

```

class cart-one = assumes UNIV-one:  $card (UNIV :: 'a set) = Suc 0$ 
begin
  subclass finite
  proof from UNIV-one show finite ( $UNIV :: 'a set$ )
    by (auto intro!: card-ge-0-finite) qed
end

```

```

instantiation cart :: (linorder, cart-one) linorder begin
instance proof
  guess a B using UNIV-one[where 'a='b] unfolding card-Suc-eq apply— by (erule
exE)+
  hence *:  $UNIV = \{a\}$  by auto

```

```

have  $\bigwedge P. (\forall i \in UNIV. P\ i) \longleftrightarrow P\ a$  unfolding * by auto hence  $all: \bigwedge P. (\forall i. P\ i) \longleftrightarrow P\ a$  by auto
fix  $x\ y\ z::'a \wedge 'b::cart-one$  note  $*$  = vector-le-def vector-less-def all Cart-eq
show  $x \leq x\ (x < y) = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)\ x \leq y \vee y \leq x$  unfolding * by (auto simp only:field-simps)
  { assume  $x \leq y\ y \leq z$  thus  $x \leq z$  unfolding * by (auto simp only:field-simps) }
  { assume  $x \leq y\ y \leq x$  thus  $x = y$  unfolding * by (auto simp only:field-simps) }
qed end

```

Also the scalar-vector multiplication.

```

definition vector-scalar-mult::  $'a::times \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n$  (infixl *s 70)
  where  $c *s\ x = (\chi\ i. c * (x\$i))$ 

```

Constant Vectors

```

definition vec  $x = (\chi\ i. x)$ 

```

13.2 A naive proof procedure to lift really trivial arithmetic stuff from the basis of the vector space.

```

method-setup vector = <<
  let
     $val\ ss1 = HOL-basic-ss\ addsimps\ [\@ \{thm\ setsum-addf\}\ RS\ sym,$ 
     $\@ \{thm\ setsum-subtractf\}\ RS\ sym, \@ \{thm\ setsum-right-distrib\},$ 
     $\@ \{thm\ setsum-left-distrib\}, \@ \{thm\ setsum-negf\}\ RS\ sym]$ 
     $val\ ss2 = \@ \{simpset\}\ addsimps$ 
     $\[\@ \{thm\ vector-add-def\}, \@ \{thm\ vector-mult-def\},$ 
     $\@ \{thm\ vector-minus-def\}, \@ \{thm\ vector-uminus-def\},$ 
     $\@ \{thm\ vector-one-def\}, \@ \{thm\ vector-zero-def\}, \@ \{thm\ vec-def\},$ 
     $\@ \{thm\ vector-scaleR-def\},$ 
     $\@ \{thm\ Cart-lambda-beta\}, \@ \{thm\ vector-scalar-mult-def\}]$ 
    fun vector-arith-tac  $ths =$ 
    simp-tac ss1
    THEN' ( $fn\ i \Rightarrow rtac\ \@ \{thm\ setsum-cong2\}\ i$ 
    ORELSE  $rtac\ \@ \{thm\ setsum-0'\}\ i$ 
    ORELSE simp-tac ( $HOL-basic-ss\ addsimps\ [\@ \{thm\ Cart-eq\}]\ i$ )
     $(*\ THEN'\ TRY\ o\ clarify-tac\ HOL-cs\ THEN'\ (TRY\ o\ rtac\ \@ \{thm\ iffI\})\ *)$ 
    THEN' asm-full-simp-tac ( $ss2\ addsimps\ ths$ )
    in
     $Attrib.thms\ >>\ (fn\ ths \Rightarrow K\ (SIMPLE-METHOD'\ (vector-arith-tac\ ths)))$ 
  end
>> Lifts trivial vector statements to real arith statements

```

```

lemma vec-0[simp]:  $vec\ 0 = 0$  by (vector vector-zero-def)

```

```

lemma vec-1[simp]:  $vec\ 1 = 1$  by (vector vector-one-def)

```

Obvious “component-pushing”.

```

lemma vec-component [simp]:  $vec\ x\ \$\ i = x$ 
  by (vector vec-def)

```

lemma *vector-mult-component* [simp]: $(x * y)\$i = x\$i * y\$i$
by *vector*

lemma *vector-smult-component* [simp]: $(c * s y)\$i = c * (y\$i)$
by *vector*

lemma *cond-component*: $(if\ b\ then\ x\ else\ y)\$i = (if\ b\ then\ x\$i\ else\ y\$i)$ **by** *vector*

lemmas *vector-component* =
vec-component vector-add-component vector-mult-component
vector-smult-component vector-minus-component vector-uminus-component
vector-scaleR-component cond-component

13.3 Some frequently useful arithmetic lemmas over vectors.

instance *cart* :: (semigroup-mult,finite) semigroup-mult
apply (intro-classes) **by** (vector mult-assoc)

instance *cart* :: (monoid-mult,finite) monoid-mult
apply (intro-classes) **by** *vector+*

instance *cart* :: (ab-semigroup-mult,finite) ab-semigroup-mult
apply (intro-classes) **by** (vector mult-commute)

instance *cart* :: (ab-semigroup-idem-mult,finite) ab-semigroup-idem-mult
apply (intro-classes) **by** (vector mult-idem)

instance *cart* :: (comm-monoid-mult,finite) comm-monoid-mult
apply (intro-classes) **by** *vector*

instance *cart* :: (semiring,finite) semiring
apply (intro-classes) **by** (vector field-simps)+

instance *cart* :: (semiring-0,finite) semiring-0
apply (intro-classes) **by** (vector field-simps)+

instance *cart* :: (semiring-1,finite) semiring-1
apply (intro-classes) **by** *vector*

instance *cart* :: (comm-semiring,finite) comm-semiring
apply (intro-classes) **by** (vector field-simps)+

instance *cart* :: (comm-semiring-0,finite) comm-semiring-0 **by** (intro-classes)

instance *cart* :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add, finite) cancel-comm-monoid-add ..

instance *cart* :: (semiring-0-cancel,finite) semiring-0-cancel **by** (intro-classes)

instance *cart* :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel,finite) comm-semiring-0-cancel **by** (intro-classes)

instance *cart* :: (ring,finite) ring **by** (intro-classes)

instance *cart* :: (semiring-1-cancel,finite) semiring-1-cancel **by** (intro-classes)

instance *cart* :: (comm-semiring-1,finite) comm-semiring-1 **by** (intro-classes)

instance *cart* :: (ring-1,finite) ring-1 ..

```

instance cart :: (real-algebra,finite) real-algebra
  apply intro-classes
  apply (simp-all add: vector-scaleR-def field-simps)
  apply vector
  apply vector
  done

```

```

instance cart :: (real-algebra-1,finite) real-algebra-1 ..

```

```

lemma of-nat-index:
  (of-nat n :: 'a::semiring-1 ^ 'n)$i = of-nat n
  apply (induct n)
  apply vector
  apply vector
  done

```

```

lemma one-index[simp]:
  (1 :: 'a::one ^ 'n)$i = 1 by vector

```

```

instance cart :: (semiring-char-0,finite) semiring-char-0
proof (intro-classes)
  fix m n :: nat
  show (of-nat m :: 'a ^ 'b) = of-nat n  $\longleftrightarrow$  m = n
  by (simp add: Cart-eq of-nat-index)
qed

```

```

instance cart :: (comm-ring-1,finite) comm-ring-1 by intro-classes
instance cart :: (ring-char-0,finite) ring-char-0 by intro-classes

```

```

lemma vector-smult-assoc: a *s (b *s x) = ((a::'a::semigroup-mult) * b) *s x
  by (vector mult-assoc)
lemma vector-sadd-rdistrib: ((a::'a::semiring) + b) *s x = a *s x + b *s x
  by (vector field-simps)
lemma vector-add-ldistrib: (c::'a::semiring) *s (x + y) = c *s x + c *s y
  by (vector field-simps)
lemma vector-smult-lzero[simp]: (0::'a::mult-zero) *s x = 0 by vector
lemma vector-smult-lid[simp]: (1::'a::monoid-mult) *s x = x by vector
lemma vector-ssub-ldistrib: (c::'a::ring) *s (x - y) = c *s x - c *s y
  by (vector field-simps)
lemma vector-smult-rneg: (c::'a::ring) *s -x = -(c *s x) by vector
lemma vector-smult-lneg: -(c::'a::ring) *s x = -(c *s x) by vector
lemma vector-sneg-minus1: -x = -(1::'a::ring-1) *s x by vector
lemma vector-smult-rzero[simp]: c *s 0 = (0::'a::mult-zero ^ 'n) by vector
lemma vector-sub-rdistrib: ((a::'a::ring) - b) *s x = a *s x - b *s x
  by (vector field-simps)

```

```

lemma vec-eq[simp]: (vec m = vec n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (m = n)
  by (simp add: Cart-eq)

```

abbreviation *inner-bullet* (infix \cdot 70) where $x \cdot y \equiv \text{inner } x \ y$

13.4 A connectedness or intermediate value lemma with several applications.

lemma *connected-real-lemma*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{metric-space}$
 assumes $ab: a \leq b$ and $fa: f a \in e1$ and $fb: f b \in e2$
 and $dst: \bigwedge e x. a \leq x \implies x \leq b \implies 0 < e \implies \exists d > 0. \forall y. \text{abs}(y - x) < d \implies \text{dist}(f y) (f x) < e$
 and $e1: \forall y \in e1. \exists e > 0. \forall y'. \text{dist } y' y < e \implies y' \in e1$
 and $e2: \forall y \in e2. \exists e > 0. \forall y'. \text{dist } y' y < e \implies y' \in e2$
 and $e12: \sim(\exists x \geq a. x \leq b \wedge f x \in e1 \wedge f x \in e2)$
 shows $\exists x \geq a. x \leq b \wedge f x \notin e1 \wedge f x \notin e2$ (is $\exists x. ?P x$)

proof –

let $?S = \{c. \forall x \geq a. x \leq c \implies f x \in e1\}$
 have $Se: \exists x. x \in ?S$ apply (rule $\text{exI}[\text{where } x=a]$) by (auto simp add: fa)
 have $Sub: \exists y. \text{isUb UNIV } ?S y$
 apply (rule $\text{exI}[\text{where } x=b]$)
 using $ab \ fb \ e12$ by (auto simp add: $\text{isUb-def settle-def}$)
 from $\text{reals-complete}[OF Se Sub]$ obtain l where
 $l: \text{isLub UNIV } ?S l$ by blast
 have $alb: a \leq l \leq b$ using $l \ ab \ fa \ fb \ e12$
 apply (auto simp add: $\text{isLub-def leastP-def isUb-def settle-def setge-def}$)
 by (metis linorder-linear)
 have $ale1: \forall z \geq a. z < l \implies f z \in e1$ using l
 apply (auto simp add: $\text{isLub-def leastP-def isUb-def settle-def setge-def}$)
 by (metis $\text{linorder-linear not-le}$)
 have $th1: \bigwedge z x e d :: \text{real}. z \leq x + e \implies e < d \implies z < x \vee \text{abs}(z - x) < d$ by arith
 have $th2: \bigwedge e x :: \text{real}. 0 < e \implies \sim(x + e \leq x)$ by arith
 have $th3: \bigwedge d :: \text{real}. d > 0 \implies \exists e > 0. e < d$ by dlo
 {assume $le2: f l \in e2$
 from $le2 \ fa \ fb \ e12 \ alb$ have $la: l \neq a$ by metis
 hence $lap: l - a > 0$ using alb by arith
 from $e2[\text{rule-format}, OF le2]$ obtain e where
 $e: e > 0 \ \forall y. \text{dist } y (f l) < e \implies y \in e2$ by metis
 from $dst[OF alb e(1)]$ obtain d where
 $d: d > 0 \ \forall y. |y - l| < d \implies \text{dist } (f y) (f l) < e$ by metis
 have $\exists d'. d' < d \wedge d' > 0 \wedge l - d' > a$ using $lap \ d(1)$
 apply ferrack by arith
 then obtain d' where $d': d' > 0 \ d' < d \ l - d' > a$ by metis
 from $d \ e$ have $th0: \forall y. |y - l| < d \implies f y \in e2$ by metis
 from $th0[\text{rule-format}, of l - d'] \ d'$ have $f(l - d') \in e2$ by auto
 moreover
 have $f(l - d') \in e1$ using $ale1[\text{rule-format}, of l - d'] \ d'$ by auto
 ultimately have False using $e12 \ alb \ d'$ by auto}
 moreover

```

{assume le1: f l ∈ e1
from le1 fa fb e12 alb have lb: l ≠ b by metis
hence blp: b - l > 0 using alb by arith
from e1[rule-format, OF le1] obtain e where
  e: e > 0 ∀ y. dist y (f l) < e → y ∈ e1 by metis
from dst[OF alb e(1)] obtain d where
  d: d > 0 ∀ y. |y - l| < d → dist (f y) (f l) < e by metis
have ∃ d'. d' < d ∧ d' > 0 using d(1) by dlo
then obtain d' where d': d' > 0 d' < d by metis
from d e have th0: ∀ y. |y - l| < d → f y ∈ e1 by auto
hence ∀ y. l ≤ y ∧ y ≤ l + d' → f y ∈ e1 using d' by auto
with ale1 have ∀ y. a ≤ y ∧ y ≤ l + d' → f y ∈ e1 by auto
with l d' have False
  by (auto simp add: isLub-def isUb-def settle-def setge-def leastP-def) }
ultimately show ?thesis using alb by metis
qed

```

One immediately useful corollary is the existence of square roots! — Should help to get rid of all the development of square-root for reals as a special case

lemma *square-bound-lemma*: $(x::\text{real}) < (1 + x) * (1 + x)$

proof—

have $(x + 1/2)^2 + 3/4 > 0$ using *zero-le-power2*[of $x+1/2$] by *arith*

thus ?thesis by (simp add: *field-simps power2-eq-square*)

qed

lemma *square-continuous*: $0 < (e::\text{real}) \implies \exists d. 0 < d \wedge (\forall y. \text{abs}(y - x) < d \implies \text{abs}(y * y - x * x) < e)$

using *isCont-power*[OF *isCont-ident*, of 2, unfolded *isCont-def LIM-eq*, *rule-format*, of e x] **apply** (auto simp add: *power2-eq-square*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=s$ in *exI*)

apply *auto*

apply (*erule-tac* $x=y$ in *allE*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *real-le-lsqr*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq y \implies x \leq y^2 \implies \text{sqrt } x \leq y$

using *real-sqrt-le-iff*[of x y^2] by *simp*

lemma *real-le-rsqr*: $x^2 \leq y \implies x \leq \text{sqrt } y$

using *real-sqrt-le-mono*[of x^2 y] by *simp*

lemma *real-less-rsqr*: $x^2 < y \implies x < \text{sqrt } y$

using *real-sqrt-less-mono*[of x^2 y] by *simp*

lemma *sqrt-even-pow2*: **assumes** n : *even* n

shows $\text{sqrt}(2^n) = 2^{n \div 2}$

proof—

from n **obtain** m **where** $m: n = 2*m$ **unfolding** *even-mult-two-ex* ..


```

from  $m$  have  $\text{sqrt}(2 \wedge n) = \text{sqrt}((2 \wedge m) \wedge 2)$ 
  by (simp only: power-mult[symmetric] mult-commute)
then show ?thesis using  $m$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma real-div-sqrt:  $0 \leq x \implies x / \text{sqrt}(x) = \text{sqrt}(x)$ 
  apply (cases  $x = 0$ , simp-all)
  using sqrt-divide-self-eq[of  $x$ ]
  apply (simp add: inverse-eq-divide field-simps)
  done

```

Hence derive more interesting properties of the norm.

```

lemma norm-mul[simp]:  $\text{norm}(a * x) = \text{abs}(a) * \text{norm } x$ 
  by (simp add: norm-vector-def setL2-right-distrib abs-mult)

lemma norm-eq-0-dot:  $(\text{norm } x = 0) \longleftrightarrow (\text{inner } x \ x = (0::\text{real}))$ 
  by (simp add: norm-vector-def setL2-def power2-eq-square)
lemma norm-eq-0-imp:  $\text{norm } x = 0 \implies x = (0::\text{real})^{\wedge n}$  by (metis norm-eq-zero)
lemma vector-mul-eq-0[simp]:  $(a * x = 0) \longleftrightarrow a = (0::'a::\text{idom}) \vee x = 0$ 
  by vector
lemma vector-mul-lcancel[simp]:  $a * x = a * y \longleftrightarrow a = (0::\text{real}) \vee x = y$ 
  by (metis eq-iff-diff-eq-0 vector-mul-eq-0 vector-ssub-ldistrib)
lemma vector-mul-rcancel[simp]:  $a * x = b * x \longleftrightarrow (a::\text{real}) = b \vee x = 0$ 
  by (metis eq-iff-diff-eq-0 vector-mul-eq-0 vector-sub-rdistrib)
lemma vector-mul-lcancel-imp:  $a \neq (0::\text{real}) \implies a * x = a * y \implies (x = y)$ 
  by (metis vector-mul-lcancel)
lemma vector-mul-rcancel-imp:  $x \neq 0 \implies (a::\text{real}) * x = b * x \implies a = b$ 
  by (metis vector-mul-rcancel)

lemma norm-cauchy-schwarz:
  shows  $\text{inner } x \ y \leq \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$ 
  using Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2[of  $x \ y$ ] by auto

lemma norm-cauchy-schwarz-abs:
  shows  $|\text{inner } x \ y| \leq \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$ 
  by (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2)

lemma norm-triangle-sub:
  fixes  $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $\text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } y + \text{norm } (x - y)$ 
  using norm-triangle-ineq[of  $y \ x - y$ ] by (simp add: field-simps)

lemma component-le-norm:  $|x\$i| \leq \text{norm } x$ 
  apply (simp add: norm-vector-def)
  apply (rule member-le-setL2, simp-all)
  done

lemma norm-bound-component-le:  $\text{norm } x \leq e \implies |x\$i| \leq e$ 

```

```

by (metis component-le-norm order-trans)

lemma norm-bound-component-lt: norm x < e ==> |x| < e
  by (metis component-le-norm basic-trans-rules(21))

lemma norm-le-l1: norm x <= setsum(λi. |x|i) UNIV
  by (simp add: norm-vector-def setL2-le-setsum)

lemma real-abs-norm: |norm x| = norm x
  by (rule abs-norm-cancel)
lemma real-abs-sub-norm: |norm x - norm y| <= norm(x - y)
  by (rule norm-triangle-ineq3)
lemma norm-le: norm(x) <= norm(y) <math>\longleftrightarrow x \cdot x <= y \cdot y</math>
  by (simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
lemma norm-lt: norm(x) < norm(y) <math>\longleftrightarrow x \cdot x < y \cdot y</math>
  by (simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
lemma norm-eq: norm(x) = norm(y) <math>\longleftrightarrow x \cdot x = y \cdot y</math>
  apply (subst order-eq-iff) unfolding norm-le by auto
lemma norm-eq-1: norm(x) = 1 <math>\longleftrightarrow x \cdot x = 1</math>
  unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner by auto

Squaring equations and inequalities involving norms.

lemma dot-square-norm: x · x = norm(x) ^ 2
  by (simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner)

lemma norm-eq-square: norm(x) = a <math>\longleftrightarrow 0 <= a \wedge x \cdot x = a^2</math>
  by (auto simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner)

lemma real-abs-le-square-iff: |x| ≤ |y| <math>\longleftrightarrow (x::real)^2 \leq y^2</math>
proof
  assume |x| ≤ |y|
  then have |x|^2 ≤ |y|^2 by (rule power-mono, simp)
  then show x^2 ≤ y^2 by simp
next
  assume x^2 ≤ y^2
  then have sqrt(x^2) ≤ sqrt(y^2) by (rule real-sqrt-le-mono)
  then show |x| ≤ |y| by simp
qed

lemma norm-le-square: norm(x) <= a <math>\longleftrightarrow 0 <= a \wedge x \cdot x <= a^2</math>
  apply (simp add: dot-square-norm real-abs-le-square-iff[symmetric])
  using norm-ge-zero[of x]
  apply arith
  done

lemma norm-ge-square: norm(x) >= a <math>\longleftrightarrow a <= 0 \vee x \cdot x >= a^2</math>
  apply (simp add: dot-square-norm real-abs-le-square-iff[symmetric])
  using norm-ge-zero[of x]
  apply arith

```

done

lemma *norm-lt-square*: $\text{norm}(x) < a \longleftrightarrow 0 < a \wedge x \cdot x < a^2$
by (*metis not-le norm-ge-square*)
lemma *norm-gt-square*: $\text{norm}(x) > a \longleftrightarrow a < 0 \vee x \cdot x > a^2$
by (*metis norm-le-square not-less*)

Dot product in terms of the norm rather than conversely.

lemmas *inner-simps* = *inner.add-left inner.add-right inner.diff-right inner.diff-left*
inner.scaleR-left inner.scaleR-right

lemma *dot-norm*: $x \cdot y = (\text{norm}(x + y)^2 - \text{norm } x^2 - \text{norm } y^2) / 2$
unfolding *power2-norm-eq-inner inner-simps inner-commute* **by** *auto*

lemma *dot-norm-neg*: $x \cdot y = ((\text{norm } x^2 + \text{norm } y^2) - \text{norm}(x - y)^2) / 2$
unfolding *power2-norm-eq-inner inner-simps inner-commute* **by** (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

Equality of vectors in terms of *op* · products.

lemma *vector-eq*: $x = y \longleftrightarrow x \cdot x = x \cdot y \wedge y \cdot y = x \cdot x$ (**is** *?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs*)
proof
assume *?lhs* **then show** *?rhs* **by** *simp*
next
assume *?rhs*
then have $x \cdot x - x \cdot y = 0 \wedge x \cdot y - y \cdot y = 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $x \cdot (x - y) = 0 \wedge y \cdot (x - y) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: inner-simps inner-commute*)
then have $(x - y) \cdot (x - y) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps inner-simps inner-commute*)
then show $x = y$ **by** (*simp*)
qed

13.5 General linear decision procedure for normed spaces.

lemma *norm-cmul-rule-thm*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $b \geq \text{norm}(x) \implies |c| * b \geq \text{norm}(\text{scaleR } c \ x)$
unfolding *norm-scaleR*
apply (*erule mult-mono1*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma *norm-add-rule-thm*:
fixes $x1 \ x2 :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } x1 \leq b1 \implies \text{norm } x2 \leq b2 \implies \text{norm } (x1 + x2) \leq b1 + b2$
by (*rule order-trans [OF norm-triangle-ineq add-mono]*)

lemma *ge-iff-diff-ge-0*: $(a::'a::\text{linordered-ring}) \geq b \iff a - b \geq 0$

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

lemma *pth-1*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $x == \text{scaleR } 1\ x$ **by** *simp*

lemma *pth-2*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $x - y == x + -y$ **by** (*atomize (full)*) *simp*

lemma *pth-3*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $-x == \text{scaleR } (-1)\ x$ **by** *simp*

lemma *pth-4*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{scaleR } 0\ x == 0$ **and** $\text{scaleR } c\ 0 = (0::'a)$ **by** *simp-all*

lemma *pth-5*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{scaleR } c\ (\text{scaleR } d\ x) == \text{scaleR } (c * d)\ x$ **by** *simp*

lemma *pth-6*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{scaleR } c\ (x + y) == \text{scaleR } c\ x + \text{scaleR } c\ y$
by (*simp add: scaleR-right-distrib*)

lemma *pth-7*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $0 + x == x$ **and** $x + 0 == x$ **by** *simp-all*

lemma *pth-8*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{scaleR } c\ x + \text{scaleR } d\ x == \text{scaleR } (c + d)\ x$
by (*simp add: scaleR-left-distrib*)

lemma *pth-9*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ **shows**
 $(\text{scaleR } c\ x + z) + \text{scaleR } d\ x == \text{scaleR } (c + d)\ x + z$
 $\text{scaleR } c\ x + (\text{scaleR } d\ x + z) == \text{scaleR } (c + d)\ x + z$
 $(\text{scaleR } c\ x + w) + (\text{scaleR } d\ x + z) == \text{scaleR } (c + d)\ x + (w + z)$
by (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *pth-a*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{scaleR } 0\ x + y == y$ **by** *simp*

lemma *pth-b*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ **shows**

```

scaleR c x + scaleR d y == scaleR c x + scaleR d y
(scaleR c x + z) + scaleR d y == scaleR c x + (z + scaleR d y)
scaleR c x + (scaleR d y + z) == scaleR c x + (scaleR d y + z)
(scaleR c x + w) + (scaleR d y + z) == scaleR c x + (w + (scaleR d y + z))
by (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

```

lemma *pth-c*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector shows
scaleR c x + scaleR d y == scaleR d y + scaleR c x
(scaleR c x + z) + scaleR d y == scaleR d y + (scaleR c x + z)
scaleR c x + (scaleR d y + z) == scaleR d y + (scaleR c x + z)
(scaleR c x + w) + (scaleR d y + z) == scaleR d y + ((scaleR c x + w) + z)
by (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

```

lemma *pth-d*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector
shows x + 0 == x by simp

```

lemma *norm-imp-pos-and-ge*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector
shows norm x == n ==> norm x ≥ 0 ∧ n ≥ norm x
by atomize auto

```

lemma *real-eq-0-iff-le-ge-0*: $(x::real) = 0 == x ≥ 0 ∧ -x ≥ 0$ **by** *arith*

lemma *norm-pths*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector shows
x = y <=> norm (x - y) ≤ 0
x ≠ y <=> ¬ (norm (x - y) ≤ 0)
using norm-ge-zero[of x - y] by auto

```

use *normarith.ML*

```

method-setup norm = ⟨⟨ Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o NormArith.norm-arith-tac)
⟩⟩ Proves simple linear statements about vector norms

```

Hence more metric properties.

lemma *dist-triangle-alt*:

```

fixes x y z :: 'a::metric-space
shows dist y z <= dist x y + dist x z
by (rule dist-triangle3)

```

lemma *dist-pos-lt*:

```

fixes x y :: 'a::metric-space
shows x ≠ y ==> 0 < dist x y
by (simp add: zero-less-dist-iff)

```

lemma *dist-nz*:

```

fixes x y :: 'a::metric-space

```

shows $x \neq y \iff 0 < \text{dist } x \ y$
by (*simp add: zero-less-dist-iff*)

lemma *dist-triangle-le*:
fixes $x \ y \ z :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $\text{dist } x \ z + \text{dist } y \ z \leq e \implies \text{dist } x \ y \leq e$
by (*rule order-trans [OF dist-triangle2]*)

lemma *dist-triangle-lt*:
fixes $x \ y \ z :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $\text{dist } x \ z + \text{dist } y \ z < e \implies \text{dist } x \ y < e$
by (*rule le-less-trans [OF dist-triangle2]*)

lemma *dist-triangle-half-l*:
fixes $x1 \ x2 \ y :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $\text{dist } x1 \ y < e / 2 \implies \text{dist } x2 \ y < e / 2 \implies \text{dist } x1 \ x2 < e$
by (*rule dist-triangle-lt [where z=y], simp*)

lemma *dist-triangle-half-r*:
fixes $x1 \ x2 \ y :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $\text{dist } y \ x1 < e / 2 \implies \text{dist } y \ x2 < e / 2 \implies \text{dist } x1 \ x2 < e$
by (*rule dist-triangle-half-l, simp-all add: dist-commute*)

lemma *norm-triangle-half-r*:
shows $\text{norm } (y - x1) < e / 2 \implies \text{norm } (y - x2) < e / 2 \implies \text{norm } (x1 - x2) < e$
using *dist-triangle-half-r unfolding dist-norm [THEN sym] by auto*

lemma *norm-triangle-half-l*: **assumes** $\text{norm } (x - y) < e / 2 \ \text{norm } (x' - (y)) < e / 2$
shows $\text{norm } (x - x') < e$
using *dist-triangle-half-l [OF assms [unfolded dist-norm [THEN sym]]]*
unfolding *dist-norm [THEN sym]* .

lemma *norm-triangle-le*: $\text{norm } x + \text{norm } y \leq e \implies \text{norm } (x + y) \leq e$
by (*metis order-trans norm-triangle-ineq*)

lemma *norm-triangle-lt*: $\text{norm } x + \text{norm } y < e \implies \text{norm } (x + y) < e$
by (*metis basic-trans-rules(21) norm-triangle-ineq*)

lemma *dist-triangle-add*:
fixes $x \ y \ x' \ y' :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{dist } (x + y) \ (x' + y') \leq \text{dist } x \ x' + \text{dist } y \ y'$
by *norm*

lemma *dist-mul [simp]*: $\text{dist } (c * s \ x) \ (c * s \ y) = |c| * \text{dist } x \ y$
unfolding *dist-norm vector-ssub-ldistrib [symmetric] norm-mul ..*

lemma *dist-triangle-add-half*:

fixes $x\ x'\ y\ y' :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{dist } x\ x' < e / 2 \implies \text{dist } y\ y' < e / 2 \implies \text{dist}(x + y)\ (x' + y') < e$
by *norm*

lemma *setsum-component [simp]*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow ('b::\text{comm-monoid-add})\ ^n$
shows $(\text{setsum } f\ S)\$i = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. (f\ x)\$i)\ S$
by $(\text{cases } \text{finite } S, \text{induct } S\ \text{set: } \text{finite}, \text{simp-all})$

lemma *setsum-eq*: $\text{setsum } f\ S = (\chi\ i. \text{setsum } (\lambda x. (f\ x)\$i)\ S)$
by $(\text{simp add: Cart-eq})$

lemma *setsum-clauses*:

shows $\text{setsum } f\ \{\} = 0$
and $\text{finite } S \implies \text{setsum } f\ (\text{insert } x\ S) =$
 $(\text{if } x \in S \text{ then } \text{setsum } f\ S \text{ else } f\ x + \text{setsum } f\ S)$
by $(\text{auto simp add: insert-absorb})$

lemma *setsum-cmul*:

fixes $f :: 'c \Rightarrow ('a::\text{semiring-1})\ ^n$
shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda x. c * f\ x)\ S = c * \text{setsum } f\ S$
by $(\text{simp add: Cart-eq setsum-right-distrib})$

lemma *setsum-norm*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $fS: \text{finite } S$
shows $\text{norm } (\text{setsum } f\ S) \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x))\ S$
proof $(\text{induct rule: finite-induct}[OF\ fS])$
case 1 thus $?case$ **by** *simp*
next
case $(2\ x\ S)$
from *2.hyps* **have** $\text{norm } (\text{setsum } f\ (\text{insert } x\ S)) \leq \text{norm } (f\ x) + \text{norm } (\text{setsum } f\ S)$ **by** $(\text{simp add: norm-triangle-ineq})$
also have $\dots \leq \text{norm } (f\ x) + \text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x))\ S$
using *2.hyps* **by** *simp*
finally show $?case$ **using** *2.hyps* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *setsum-norm-le*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $fS: \text{finite } S$
and $fg: \forall x \in S. \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq g\ x$
shows $\text{norm } (\text{setsum } f\ S) \leq \text{setsum } g\ S$
proof –
from fg **have** $\text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x))\ S \leq \text{setsum } g\ S$
by – $(\text{rule setsum-mono, simp})$
then show $?thesis$ **using** *setsum-norm* $[OF\ fS, of\ f]\ fg$
by *arith*

qed

lemma *setsum-norm-bound*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes fS : *finite* S
and K : $\forall x \in S. \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq K$
shows $\text{norm } (\text{setsum } f\ S) \leq \text{of-nat } (\text{card } S) * K$
using *setsum-norm-le*[$OF\ fS\ K$] *setsum-constant*[*symmetric*]
by *simp*

lemma *setsum-vmul*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{semiring-0}$
assumes fS : *finite* S
shows $\text{setsum } f\ S *s\ v = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. f\ x *s\ v)\ S$
proof(*induct* *rule*: *finite-induct*[$OF\ fS$])
case 1 **then show** ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (2 $x\ F$)
from 2.*hyps* **have** $\text{setsum } f\ (\text{insert } x\ F) *s\ v = (f\ x + \text{setsum } f\ F) *s\ v$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = f\ x *s\ v + \text{setsum } f\ F *s\ v$
by (*simp* *add*: *vector-sadd-rdistrib*)
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. f\ x *s\ v)\ (\text{insert } x\ F)$ **using** 2.*hyps* **by** *simp*
finally show ?*case* .
qed

lemma *setsum-group*:

assumes fS : *finite* S **and** fT : *finite* T **and** fST : $f\ 'S \subseteq T$
shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda y. \text{setsum } g\ \{x. x \in S \wedge f\ x = y\})\ T = \text{setsum } g\ S$
apply (*subst* *setsum-image-gen*[$OF\ fS, \text{of } g\ f$])
apply (*rule* *setsum-mono-zero-right*[$OF\ fT\ fST$])
by (*auto* *intro*: *setsum-0'*)

lemma *vsum-norm-allsubsets-bound*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real } ^n$
assumes fP : *finite* P **and** fPs : $\bigwedge Q. Q \subseteq P \implies \text{norm } (\text{setsum } f\ Q) \leq e$
shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f\ x))\ P \leq 2 * \text{real } \text{CARD}(^n) * e$
proof–
let ? $d = \text{real } \text{CARD}(^n)$
let ? $nf = \lambda x. \text{norm } (f\ x)$
let ? $U = \text{UNIV} :: ^n \text{ set}$
have $\text{th0: } \text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. |f\ x\ \$\ i|)\ ?U)\ P = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. \text{setsum } (\lambda x. |f\ x\ \$\ i|)\ P)\ ?U$
by (*rule* *setsum-commute*)
have $\text{th1: } 2 * ?d * e = \text{of-nat } (\text{card } ?U) * (2 * e)$ **by** (*simp* *add*: *real-of-nat-def*)


```

have setsum ?nf P ≤ setsum (λx. setsum (λi. |f x $ i|) ?U) P
  apply (rule setsum-mono)
  by (rule norm-le-l1)
also have ... ≤ 2 * ?d * e
  unfolding th0 th1
proof(rule setsum-bounded)
  fix i assume i: i ∈ ?U
  let ?Pp = {x. x ∈ P ∧ f x $ i ≥ 0}
  let ?Pn = {x. x ∈ P ∧ f x $ i < 0}
  have thp: P = ?Pp ∪ ?Pn by auto
  have thp0: ?Pp ∩ ?Pn = {} by auto
  have PpP: ?Pp ⊆ P and PnP: ?Pn ⊆ P by blast+
  have Ppe: setsum (λx. |f x $ i|) ?Pp ≤ e
    using component-le-norm[of setsum (λx. f x) ?Pp i] fPs[OF PpP]
    by (auto intro: abs-le-D1)
  have Pne: setsum (λx. |f x $ i|) ?Pn ≤ e
    using component-le-norm[of setsum (λx. - f x) ?Pn i] fPs[OF PnP]
    by (auto simp add: setsum-negf intro: abs-le-D1)
  have setsum (λx. |f x $ i|) P = setsum (λx. |f x $ i|) ?Pp + setsum (λx. |f x
$ i|) ?Pn
    apply (subst thp)
    apply (rule setsum-Un-zero)
    using fP thp0 by auto
  also have ... ≤ 2*e using Pne Ppe by arith
  finally show setsum (λx. |f x $ i|) P ≤ 2*e .
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma dot-lsum: finite S ⇒ setsum f S · y = setsum (λx. f x · y) S
  apply(induct rule: finite-induct) by(auto simp add: inner-simps)

```

```

lemma dot-rsum: finite S ⇒ y · setsum f S = setsum (λx. y · f x) S
  apply(induct rule: finite-induct) by(auto simp add: inner-simps)

```

13.6 Basis vectors in coordinate directions.

definition basis k = (χ i. if i = k then 1 else 0)

```

lemma basis-component [simp]: basis k $ i = (if k=i then 1 else 0)
  unfolding basis-def by simp

```

```

lemma delta-mult-idempotent:
  (if k=a then 1 else (0::'a::semiring-1)) * (if k=a then 1 else 0) = (if k=a then
1 else 0) by (cases k=a, auto)

```

```

lemma norm-basis:
  shows norm (basis k :: real ^'n) = 1
  apply (simp add: basis-def norm-eq-sqrt-inner) unfolding inner-vector-def

```

```

apply (vector delta-mult-idempotent)
using setsum-delta[of UNIV :: 'n set k  $\lambda k. 1::real$ ] by auto

lemma norm-basis-1: norm(basis 1 :: real ^'n::{finite,one}) = 1
by (rule norm-basis)

lemma vector-choose-size:  $0 \leq c \implies \exists (x::real ^'n). \text{norm } x = c$ 
apply (rule exI[where  $x=c * s$  basis arbitrary])
by (simp only: norm-mul norm-basis)

lemma vector-choose-dist: assumes  $e: 0 \leq e$ 
shows  $\exists (y::real ^'n). \text{dist } x \ y = e$ 
proof –
  from vector-choose-size[OF e] obtain  $c::real ^'n$  where norm c = e
  by blast
  then have dist x (x - c) = e by (simp add: dist-norm)
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma basis-inj: inj (basis :: 'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n)
by (simp add: inj-on-def Cart-eq)

lemma cond-value-iff:  $f \text{ (if } b \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) = \text{(if } b \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } f \ y)$ 
by auto

lemma basis-expansion:
  setsum ( $\lambda i. (x\$i) * s$  basis i) UNIV = ( $x::('a::ring-1) ^'n$ ) (is ?lhs = ?rhs is
  setsum ?f ?S = -)
  by (auto simp add: Cart-eq cond-value-iff setsum-delta[of ?S, where 'b = 'a,
  simplified] cong del: if-weak-cong)

lemma smult-conv-scaleR:  $c * s \ x = \text{scaleR } c \ x$ 
unfolding vector-scalar-mult-def vector-scaleR-def by simp

lemma basis-expansion':
  setsum ( $\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R$  basis i) UNIV = x
  by (rule basis-expansion [where 'a=real, unfolded smult-conv-scaleR])

lemma basis-expansion-unique:
  setsum ( $\lambda i. f \ i * s$  basis i) UNIV = ( $x::('a::comm-ring-1) ^'n$ )  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall i. f \ i = x\$i)$ 
  by (simp add: Cart-eq setsum-delta cond-value-iff cong del: if-weak-cong)

lemma cond-application-beta:  $\text{(if } b \text{ then } f \text{ else } g) \ x = \text{(if } b \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } g \ x)$ 
by auto

lemma dot-basis:
shows basis i  $\cdot$  x = x$ i x  $\cdot$  (basis i) = (x$ i)
unfolding inner-vector-def by (auto simp add: basis-def cond-application-beta)

```

cond-value-iff setsum-delta cong del: if-weak-cong)

lemma *inner-basis:*

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-inner}, \text{real-algebra-1}\}^n$
shows $\text{inner } (\text{basis } i) \ x = \text{inner } 1 \ (x \$ i)$
and $\text{inner } x \ (\text{basis } i) = \text{inner } (x \$ i) \ 1$
unfolding *inner-vector-def basis-def*
by (*auto simp add: cond-application-beta cond-value-iff setsum-delta cong del: if-weak-cong*)

lemma *basis-eq-0:* $\text{basis } i = (0 :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1})^n \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
by (*auto simp add: Cart-eq*)

lemma *basis-nonzero:*

shows $\text{basis } k \neq (0 :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1})^n$
by (*simp add: basis-eq-0*)

lemma *vector-eq-ldot:* $(\forall x. x \cdot y = x \cdot z) \longleftrightarrow y = z$

proof

assume $\forall x. x \cdot y = x \cdot z$
hence $\forall x. x \cdot (y - z) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: inner-simps*)
hence $(y - z) \cdot (y - z) = 0$ **..**
thus $y = z$ **by** *simp*
qed *simp*

lemma *vector-eq-rdot:* $(\forall z. x \cdot z = y \cdot z) \longleftrightarrow x = y$

proof

assume $\forall z. x \cdot z = y \cdot z$
hence $\forall z. (x - y) \cdot z = 0$ **by** (*simp add: inner-simps*)
hence $(x - y) \cdot (x - y) = 0$ **..**
thus $x = y$ **by** *simp*
qed *simp*

13.7 Orthogonality.

definition *orthogonal* $x \ y \longleftrightarrow (x \cdot y = 0)$

lemma *orthogonal-basis:*

shows $\text{orthogonal } (\text{basis } i) \ x \longleftrightarrow x \$ i = (0 :: \text{real})$
by (*auto simp add: orthogonal-def inner-vector-def basis-def cond-value-iff cond-application-beta setsum-delta cong del: if-weak-cong*)

lemma *orthogonal-basis-basis:*

shows $\text{orthogonal } (\text{basis } i :: \text{real}^n) \ (\text{basis } j) \longleftrightarrow i \neq j$
unfolding *orthogonal-basis[of i] basis-component[of j]* **by** *simp*

lemma *orthogonal-clauses:*

orthogonal $a \ 0$
orthogonal $a \ x \implies \text{orthogonal } a \ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x)$

$\text{orthogonal } a \ x \implies \text{orthogonal } a \ (-x)$
 $\text{orthogonal } a \ x \implies \text{orthogonal } a \ y \implies \text{orthogonal } a \ (x + y)$
 $\text{orthogonal } a \ x \implies \text{orthogonal } a \ y \implies \text{orthogonal } a \ (x - y)$
 $\text{orthogonal } 0 \ a$
 $\text{orthogonal } x \ a \implies \text{orthogonal } (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \ a$
 $\text{orthogonal } x \ a \implies \text{orthogonal } (-x) \ a$
 $\text{orthogonal } x \ a \implies \text{orthogonal } y \ a \implies \text{orthogonal } (x + y) \ a$
 $\text{orthogonal } x \ a \implies \text{orthogonal } y \ a \implies \text{orthogonal } (x - y) \ a$
unfolding *orthogonal-def inner-simps* **by** *auto*

lemma *orthogonal-commute*: $\text{orthogonal } x \ y \longleftrightarrow \text{orthogonal } y \ x$
by (*simp add: orthogonal-def inner-commute*)

13.8 Linear functions.

definition

$\text{linear} :: ('a :: \text{real-vector} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-vector}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{linear } f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \ y. f(x + y) = f x + f y) \wedge (\forall c \ x. f(c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = c *_{\mathbb{R}} f x)$

lemma *linearI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x \ y. f(x + y) = f x + f y \ \bigwedge c \ x. f(c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = c *_{\mathbb{R}} f x$
shows $\text{linear } f$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *linear-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *linear-compose-cmul*: $\text{linear } f \implies \text{linear } (\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} f x)$
by (*simp add: linear-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *linear-compose-neg*: $\text{linear } f \implies \text{linear } (\lambda x. -(f x))$
by (*simp add: linear-def*)

lemma *linear-compose-add*: $\text{linear } f \implies \text{linear } g \implies \text{linear } (\lambda x. f x + g x)$
by (*simp add: linear-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *linear-compose-sub*: $\text{linear } f \implies \text{linear } g \implies \text{linear } (\lambda x. f x - g x)$
by (*simp add: linear-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *linear-compose*: $\text{linear } f \implies \text{linear } g \implies \text{linear } (g \circ f)$
by (*simp add: linear-def*)

lemma *linear-id*: $\text{linear } \text{id}$ **by** (*simp add: linear-def id-def*)

lemma *linear-zero*: $\text{linear } (\lambda x. 0)$ **by** (*simp add: linear-def*)

lemma *linear-compose-setsum*:

assumes fS : *finite* S **and** lS : $\forall a \in S. \text{linear } (f a)$

shows $\text{linear } (\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f a x) S)$

using lS

apply (*induct rule: finite-induct[OF fS]*)

by (*auto simp add: linear-zero intro: linear-compose-add*)

```

lemma linear-vmul-component:
  assumes lf: linear f
  shows linear ( $\lambda x. f\ x\ \$\ k\ *_R\ v$ )
  using lf
  by (auto simp add: linear-def algebra-simps)

lemma linear-0: linear f ==> f 0 = 0
  unfolding linear-def
  apply clarsimp
  apply (erule allE[where x=0::'a])
  apply simp
  done

lemma linear-cmul: linear f ==> f (c *_R x) = c *_R f x by (simp add: linear-def)

lemma linear-neg: linear f ==> f (-x) = - f x
  using linear-cmul [where c=-1] by simp

lemma linear-add: linear f ==> f (x + y) = f x + f y by (metis linear-def)

lemma linear-sub: linear f ==> f (x - y) = f x - f y
  by (simp add: diff-def linear-add linear-neg)

lemma linear-setsum:
  assumes lf: linear f and fS: finite S
  shows f (setsum g S) = setsum (f o g) S
proof (induct rule: finite-induct[OF fS])
  case 1 thus ?case by (simp add: linear-0[OF lf])
next
  case (2 x F)
  have f (setsum g (insert x F)) = f (g x + setsum g F) using 2.hyps
  by simp
  also have  $\dots = f\ (g\ x) + f\ (setsum\ g\ F)$  using linear-add[OF lf] by simp
  also have  $\dots = setsum\ (f\ o\ g)\ (insert\ x\ F)$  using 2.hyps by simp
  finally show ?case .
qed

lemma linear-setsum-mul:
  assumes lf: linear f and fS: finite S
  shows f (setsum ( $\lambda i. c\ i\ *_R\ v\ i$ ) S) = setsum ( $\lambda i. c\ i\ *_R\ f\ (v\ i)$ ) S
  using linear-setsum[OF lf fS, of  $\lambda i. c\ i\ *_R\ v\ i$ , unfolded o-def]
  linear-cmul[OF lf] by simp

lemma linear-injective-0:
  assumes lf: linear f
  shows inj f  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f\ x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0)$ 
proof–
  have inj f  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall\ x\ y. f\ x = f\ y \longrightarrow x = y)$  by (simp add: inj-on-def)
  also have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ x\ y. f\ x - f\ y = 0 \longrightarrow x - y = 0)$  by simp

```

also have ... $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x y. f (x - y) = 0 \longrightarrow x - y = 0)$
 by (simp add: linear-sub[OF lf])
 also have ... $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. f x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0)$ by auto
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma linear-bounded:

fixes f:: real ^'m \Rightarrow real ^'n
 assumes lf: linear f
 shows $\exists B. \forall x. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B * \text{norm } x$
 proof –
 let ?S = UNIV:: 'm set
 let ?B = setsum ($\lambda i. \text{norm}(f(\text{basis } i))$) ?S
 have fS: finite ?S by simp
 {fix x:: real ^'m
 let ?g = ($\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R (\text{basis } i) :: \text{real } ^'m$)
 have norm (f x) = norm (f (setsum ($\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R (\text{basis } i)$) ?S))
 by (simp add: basis-expansion')
 also have ... = norm (setsum ($\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R f (\text{basis } i)$) ?S)
 using linear-setsum[OF lf fS, of ?g, unfolded o-def] linear-cmul[OF lf]
 by auto
 finally have th0: norm (f x) = norm (setsum ($\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R f (\text{basis } i)$) ?S) .
 {fix i assume i: i \in ?S
 from component-le-norm[of x i]
 have norm ((x\$ i) *_R f (basis i :: real ^'m)) \leq norm (f (basis i)) * norm x
 unfolding norm-scaleR
 apply (simp only: mult-commute)
 apply (rule mult-mono)
 by (auto simp add: field-simps) }
 then have th: $\forall i \in ?S. \text{norm } ((x\$i) *_R f (\text{basis } i :: \text{real } ^'m)) \leq \text{norm } (f (\text{basis } i)) * \text{norm } x$ by metis
 from setsum-norm-le[OF fS, of $\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R (f (\text{basis } i))$, OF th]
 have norm (f x) \leq ?B * norm x unfolding th0 setsum-left-distrib by metis
 then show ?thesis by blast
 qed

lemma linear-bounded-pos:

fixes f:: real ^'n \Rightarrow real ^'m
 assumes lf: linear f
 shows $\exists B > 0. \forall x. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B * \text{norm } x$
 proof –
 from linear-bounded[OF lf] obtain B where
 B: $\forall x. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B * \text{norm } x$ by blast
 let ?K = |B| + 1
 have Kp: ?K > 0 by arith
 {assume C: B < 0
 have norm (1::real ^'n) > 0 by simp
 with C have B * norm (1::real ^'n) < 0
 by (simp add: mult-less-0-iff)
 }
 then show ?thesis by blast
 qed

```

    with B[rule-format, of 1] norm-ge-zero[of f 1] have False by simp
  }
  then have Bp:  $B \geq 0$  by ferrack
  {fix x::real ^ 'n
   have norm (f x)  $\leq$  ?K * norm x
   using B[rule-format, of x] norm-ge-zero[of x] norm-ge-zero[of f x] Bp
   apply (auto simp add: field-simps split add: abs-split)
   apply (erule order-trans, simp)
   done
  }
  then show ?thesis using Kp by blast
qed

```

```

lemma linear-conv-bounded-linear:
  fixes f :: real ^ -  $\Rightarrow$  real ^ -
  shows linear f  $\longleftrightarrow$  bounded-linear f
proof
  assume linear f
  show bounded-linear f
  proof
    fix x y show f (x + y) = f x + f y
    using ⟨linear f⟩ unfolding linear-def by simp
  next
    fix r x show f (scaleR r x) = scaleR r (f x)
    using ⟨linear f⟩ unfolding linear-def
    by (simp add: smult-conv-scaleR)
  next
    have  $\exists B. \forall x. \text{norm } (f x) \leq B * \text{norm } x$ 
    using ⟨linear f⟩ by (rule linear-bounded)
    thus  $\exists K. \forall x. \text{norm } (f x) \leq \text{norm } x * K$ 
    by (simp add: mult-commute)
  qed
next
  assume bounded-linear f
  then interpret f: bounded-linear f .
  show linear f
    unfolding linear-def smult-conv-scaleR
    by (simp add: f.add f.scaleR)
qed

```

```

lemma bounded-linearI': fixes f::real ^ 'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^ 'm
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y. f (x + y) = f x + f y \wedge \bigwedge c x. f (c *_R x) = c *_R f x$ 
  shows bounded-linear f unfolding linear-conv-bounded-linear[THEN sym]
  by(rule linearI[OF assms])

```

13.9 Bilinear functions.

```

definition bilinear f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x. \text{linear}(\lambda y. f x y)$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y. \text{linear}(\lambda x. f x y)$ )

```

lemma *bilinear-ladd*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h (x + y) z = (h x z) + (h y z)$
by (*simp add: bilinear-def linear-def*)

lemma *bilinear-radd*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h x (y + z) = (h x y) + (h x z)$
by (*simp add: bilinear-def linear-def*)

lemma *bilinear-lmul*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h (c *_{\mathcal{R}} x) y = c *_{\mathcal{R}} (h x y)$
by (*simp add: bilinear-def linear-def*)

lemma *bilinear-rmul*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h x (c *_{\mathcal{R}} y) = c *_{\mathcal{R}} (h x y)$
by (*simp add: bilinear-def linear-def*)

lemma *bilinear-lneg*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h (- x) y = -(h x y)$
by (*simp only: scaleR-minus1-left [symmetric] bilinear-lmul*)

lemma *bilinear-rneg*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h x (- y) = - h x y$
by (*simp only: scaleR-minus1-left [symmetric] bilinear-rmul*)

lemma (*in ab-group-add*) *eq-add-iff*: $x = x + y \iff y = 0$
using *add-imp-eq[of x y 0]* **by** *auto*

lemma *bilinear-lzero*:
assumes *bh*: $\text{bilinear } h$ **shows** $h 0 x = 0$
using *bilinear-ladd[OF bh, of 0 0 x]*
by (*simp add: eq-add-iff field-simps*)

lemma *bilinear-rzero*:
assumes *bh*: $\text{bilinear } h$ **shows** $h x 0 = 0$
using *bilinear-radd[OF bh, of x 0 0]*
by (*simp add: eq-add-iff field-simps*)

lemma *bilinear-lsub*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h (x - y) z = h x z - h y z$
by (*simp add: diff-def bilinear-ladd bilinear-lneg*)

lemma *bilinear-rsub*: $\text{bilinear } h \implies h z (x - y) = h z x - h z y$
by (*simp add: diff-def bilinear-radd bilinear-rneg*)

lemma *bilinear-setsum*:
assumes *bh*: $\text{bilinear } h$ **and** *fS*: *finite S* **and** *fT*: *finite T*
shows $h (\text{setsum } f S) (\text{setsum } g T) = \text{setsum } (\lambda(i,j). h (f i) (g j)) (S \times T)$
proof–
have $h (\text{setsum } f S) (\text{setsum } g T) = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. h (f x) (\text{setsum } g T)) S$
apply (*rule linear-setsum[unfolded o-def]*)
using *bh fS* **by** (*auto simp add: bilinear-def*)
also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda y. h (f x) (g y)) T) S$
apply (*rule setsum-cong, simp*)
apply (*rule linear-setsum[unfolded o-def]*)
using *bh fT* **by** (*auto simp add: bilinear-def*)
finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** *setsum-cartesian-product* .
qed

lemma *bilinear-bounded*:

fixes $h:: \text{real}^{'m} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'n} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'k}$
assumes bh : *bilinear* h
shows $\exists B. \forall x y. \text{norm } (h \ x \ y) \leq B * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$
proof–
let $?M = \text{UNIV} :: 'm \text{ set}$
let $?N = \text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}$
let $?B = \text{setsum } (\lambda(i,j). \text{norm } (h \ (\text{basis } i) \ (\text{basis } j))) \ (?M \times ?N)$
have fM : *finite* $?M$ **and** fN : *finite* $?N$ **by** *simp-all*
{fix $x:: \text{real}^{'m}$ **and** $y:: \text{real}^{'n}$
have $\text{norm } (h \ x \ y) = \text{norm } (h \ (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x\$i) *_R \text{basis } i) \ ?M) \ (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (y\$i) *_R \text{basis } i) \ ?N))$ **unfolding** *basis-expansion'*..
also have $\dots = \text{norm } (\text{setsum } (\lambda (i,j). h \ ((x\$i) *_R \text{basis } i) \ ((y\$j) *_R \text{basis } j)) \ (?M \times ?N))$ **unfolding** *bilinear-setsum*[*OF bh fM fN*]..
finally have th : $\text{norm } (h \ x \ y) = \dots$
have $\text{norm } (h \ x \ y) \leq ?B * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$
apply (*simp add: setsum-left-distrib th*)
apply (*rule setsum-norm-le*)
using $fN \ fM$
apply *simp*
apply (*auto simp add: bilinear-rmul*[*OF bh*] *bilinear-lmul*[*OF bh*] *field-simps*
simp del: scaleR-scaleR)
apply (*rule mult-mono*)
apply (*auto simp add: zero-le-mult-iff component-le-norm*)
apply (*rule mult-mono*)
apply (*auto simp add: zero-le-mult-iff component-le-norm*)
done}
then show $?thesis$ **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *bilinear-bounded-pos*:

fixes $h:: \text{real}^{'m} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'n} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'k}$
assumes bh : *bilinear* h
shows $\exists B > 0. \forall x y. \text{norm } (h \ x \ y) \leq B * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$
proof–
from *bilinear-bounded*[*OF bh*] **obtain** B **where**
 $B: \forall x y. \text{norm } (h \ x \ y) \leq B * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$ **by** *blast*
let $?K = |B| + 1$
have Kp : $?K > 0$ **by** *arith*
have KB : $B < ?K$ **by** *arith*
{fix $x:: \text{real}^{'m}$ **and** $y:: \text{real}^{'n}$
from $KB \ Kp$
have $B * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y \leq ?K * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$
apply –
apply (*rule mult-right-mono, rule mult-right-mono*)
by *auto*
then have $\text{norm } (h \ x \ y) \leq ?K * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$
using B [*rule-format, of x y*] **by** *simp*}

```

  with Kp show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma bilinear-conv-bounded-bilinear:
  fixes h :: real ^ -  $\Rightarrow$  real ^ -  $\Rightarrow$  real ^ -
  shows bilinear h  $\longleftrightarrow$  bounded-bilinear h
proof
  assume bilinear h
  show bounded-bilinear h
  proof
    fix x y z show h (x + y) z = h x z + h y z
      using ⟨bilinear h⟩ unfolding bilinear-def linear-def by simp
    next
    fix x y z show h x (y + z) = h x y + h x z
      using ⟨bilinear h⟩ unfolding bilinear-def linear-def by simp
    next
    fix r x y show h (scaleR r x) y = scaleR r (h x y)
      using ⟨bilinear h⟩ unfolding bilinear-def linear-def
      by (simp add: smult-conv-scaleR)
    next
    fix r x y show h x (scaleR r y) = scaleR r (h x y)
      using ⟨bilinear h⟩ unfolding bilinear-def linear-def
      by (simp add: smult-conv-scaleR)
    next
    have  $\exists B. \forall x y. \text{norm } (h x y) \leq B * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$ 
      using ⟨bilinear h⟩ by (rule bilinear-bounded)
    thus  $\exists K. \forall x y. \text{norm } (h x y) \leq \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y * K$ 
      by (simp add: mult-ac)
  qed
qed
next
  assume bounded-bilinear h
  then interpret h: bounded-bilinear h .
  show bilinear h
    unfolding bilinear-def linear-conv-bounded-linear
    using h.bounded-linear-left h.bounded-linear-right
    by simp
qed

```

13.10 Adjoints.

definition $\text{adjoint } f = (\text{SOME } f'. \forall x y. f x \cdot y = x \cdot f' y)$

```

lemma adjoint-unique:
  assumes  $\forall x y. \text{inner } (f x) y = \text{inner } x (g y)$ 
  shows adjoint f = g
unfolding adjoint-def
proof (rule some-equality)
  show  $\forall x y. \text{inner } (f x) y = \text{inner } x (g y)$  using assms .
next

```

```

fix h assume  $\forall x y. \text{inner } (f x) y = \text{inner } x (h y)$ 
hence  $\forall x y. \text{inner } x (g y) = \text{inner } x (h y)$  using assms by simp
hence  $\forall x y. \text{inner } x (g y - h y) = 0$  by (simp add: inner-diff-right)
hence  $\forall y. \text{inner } (g y - h y) (g y - h y) = 0$  by simp
hence  $\forall y. h y = g y$  by simp
thus  $h = g$  by (simp add: ext)
qed

```

lemma *choice-iff*: $(\forall x. \exists y. P x y) \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. \forall x. P x (f x))$ by *metis*

TODO: The following lemmas about adjoints should hold for any Hilbert space (i.e. complete inner product space). (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermitian_adjoint)

lemma *adjoint-works-lemma*:

```

fixes f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'m
assumes lf: linear f
shows  $\forall x y. f x \cdot y = x \cdot \text{adjoint } f y$ 
proof -
  let ?N = UNIV :: 'n set
  let ?M = UNIV :: 'm set
  have fN: finite ?N by simp
  have fM: finite ?M by simp
  {fix y:: real ^ 'm
    let ?w = ( $\chi i. (f (\text{basis } i) \cdot y)$ ) :: real ^ 'n
    {fix x
      have  $f x \cdot y = f (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x \$ i) *_{\mathbb{R}} \text{basis } i) ?N) \cdot y$ 
        by (simp only: basis-expansion')
      also have  $\dots = (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x \$ i) *_{\mathbb{R}} f (\text{basis } i)) ?N) \cdot y$ 
        unfolding linear-setsum[OF lf fN]
        by (simp add: linear-cmul[OF lf])
      finally have  $f x \cdot y = x \cdot ?w$ 
        apply (simp only: )
        apply (simp add: inner-vector-def setsum-left-distrib setsum-right-distrib
          setsum-commute[of - ?M ?N] field-simps)
      done}
    }
  then show ?thesis unfolding adjoint-def
    some-eq-ex[of  $\lambda f'. \forall x y. f x \cdot y = x \cdot f' y$ ]
    using choice-iff[of  $\lambda a b. \forall x. f x \cdot a = x \cdot b$ ]
    by metis
}
qed

```

lemma *adjoint-works*:

```

fixes f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'m
assumes lf: linear f
shows  $x \cdot \text{adjoint } f y = f x \cdot y$ 
using adjoint-works-lemma[OF lf] by metis

```

lemma *adjoint-linear*:

```

fixes f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'m
assumes lf: linear f
shows linear (adjoint f)
unfolding linear-def vector-eq-ldot where 'a=real ^'n, symmetric] apply safe
unfolding inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR adjoint-works[OF lf] by auto

```

```

lemma adjoint-clauses:
  fixes f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'m
  assumes lf: linear f
  shows x  $\cdot$  adjoint f y = f x  $\cdot$  y
  and adjoint f y  $\cdot$  x = y  $\cdot$  f x
  by (simp-all add: adjoint-works[OF lf] inner-commute)

```

```

lemma adjoint-adjoint:
  fixes f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'m
  assumes lf: linear f
  shows adjoint (adjoint f) = f
  by (rule adjoint-unique, simp add: adjoint-clauses [OF lf])

```

13.11 Matrix operations

Matrix notation. NB: an $M \times N$ matrix is of type $((a, n) \text{ cart}, m) \text{ cart}$, not $((a, m) \text{ cart}, n) \text{ cart}$

```

definition matrix-matrix-mult :: ('a::semiring-1) ^'n ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'p ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'p
  ^'m (infixl ** 70)
  where m ** m' == ( $\chi$  i j. setsum ( $\lambda$ k. ((m$ i)$ k) * ((m'$ k)$ j)) (UNIV :: 'n
  set)) :: 'a ^'p ^'m

```

```

definition matrix-vector-mult :: ('a::semiring-1) ^'n ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'m
  (infixl *v 70)
  where m *v x  $\equiv$  ( $\chi$  i. setsum ( $\lambda$ j. ((m$ i)$ j) * (x$ j)) (UNIV :: 'n set)) :: 'a ^'m

```

```

definition vector-matrix-mult :: 'a ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::semiring-1) ^'n ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'n
  (infixl v* 70)
  where v v* m == ( $\chi$  j. setsum ( $\lambda$ i. ((m$ i)$ j) * (v$ i)) (UNIV :: 'm set)) ::
  'a ^'n

```

```

definition (mat::'a::zero => 'a ^'n ^'n) k = ( $\chi$  i j. if i = j then k else 0)

```

definition transpose **where**

```

  (transpose::'a ^'n ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'m ^'n) A = ( $\chi$  i j. ((A$ j)$ i))

```

```

definition (row::'m => 'a ^'n ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'n) i A = ( $\chi$  j. ((A$ i)$ j))

```

```

definition (column::'n => 'a ^'n ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  'a ^'m) j A = ( $\chi$  i. ((A$ i)$ j))

```

```

definition rows(A::'a ^'n ^'m) = { row i A | i. i  $\in$  (UNIV :: 'm set)}

```

```

definition columns(A::'a ^'n ^'m) = { column i A | i. i  $\in$  (UNIV :: 'n set)}

```

```

lemma mat-0[simp]: mat 0 = 0 by (vector mat-def)

```

```

lemma matrix-add-ldistrib: (A ** (B + C)) = (A ** B) + (A ** C)

```

```

  by (vector matrix-matrix-mult-def setsum-addf[symmetric] field-simps)

```

```

lemma matrix-mul-lid:
  fixes  $A :: 'a::\text{semiring-1} \wedge 'm \wedge 'n$ 
  shows  $\text{mat } 1 ** A = A$ 
  apply (simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def mat-def)
  apply vector
  by (auto simp only: cond-value-iff cond-application-beta setsum-delta'[OF finite]
    mult-1-left mult-zero-left if-True UNIV-I)

lemma matrix-mul-rid:
  fixes  $A :: 'a::\text{semiring-1} \wedge 'm \wedge 'n$ 
  shows  $A ** \text{mat } 1 = A$ 
  apply (simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def mat-def)
  apply vector
  by (auto simp only: cond-value-iff cond-application-beta setsum-delta'[OF finite]
    mult-1-right mult-zero-right if-True UNIV-I cong: if-cong)

lemma matrix-mul-assoc:  $A ** (B ** C) = (A ** B) ** C$ 
  apply (vector matrix-matrix-mult-def setsum-right-distrib setsum-left-distrib mult-assoc)
  apply (subst setsum-commute)
  apply simp
  done

lemma matrix-vector-mul-assoc:  $A *v (B *v x) = (A ** B) *v x$ 
  apply (vector matrix-matrix-mult-def matrix-vector-mult-def setsum-right-distrib
    setsum-left-distrib mult-assoc)
  apply (subst setsum-commute)
  apply simp
  done

lemma matrix-vector-mul-lid:  $\text{mat } 1 *v x = (x::'a::\text{semiring-1} \wedge 'n)$ 
  apply (vector matrix-vector-mult-def mat-def)
  by (simp add: cond-value-iff cond-application-beta setsum-delta' cong del: if-weak-cong)

lemma matrix-transpose-mul:  $\text{transpose}(A ** B) = \text{transpose } B ** \text{transpose } (A::'a::\text{comm-semiring-1} \wedge \wedge)$ 
  by (simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def transpose-def Cart-eq mult-commute)

lemma matrix-eq:
  fixes  $A B :: 'a::\text{semiring-1} \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$ 
  shows  $A = B \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. A *v x = B *v x)$  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  apply auto
  apply (subst Cart-eq)
  apply clarify
  apply (clarify simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def basis-def cond-value-iff cond-application-beta
    Cart-eq cong del: if-weak-cong)
  apply (erule-tac  $x = \text{basis } i$  in allE)
  apply (erule-tac  $x = i$  in allE)
  by (auto simp add: basis-def cond-value-iff cond-application-beta setsum-delta'[OF

```

finite] cong del: if-weak-cong)

lemma *matrix-vector-mul-component:*

shows $((A::\text{real}^{\wedge} \text{~}) * v \ x) \$k = (A \$k) \cdot x$

by (*simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def inner-vector-def*)

lemma *dot-lmul-matrix:* $((x::\text{real}^{\wedge} \text{~}) v * A) \cdot y = x \cdot (A * v \ y)$

apply (*simp add: inner-vector-def matrix-vector-mult-def vector-matrix-mult-def setsum-left-distrib setsum-right-distrib mult-ac*)

apply (*subst setsum-commute*)

by *simp*

lemma *transpose-mat:* $\text{transpose} (\text{mat } n) = \text{mat } n$

by (*vector transpose-def mat-def*)

lemma *transpose-transpose:* $\text{transpose}(\text{transpose } A) = A$

by (*vector transpose-def*)

lemma *row-transpose:*

fixes $A:: 'a::\text{semiring-1}^{\wedge} \text{~}$

shows $\text{row } i (\text{transpose } A) = \text{column } i \ A$

by (*simp add: row-def column-def transpose-def Cart-eq*)

lemma *column-transpose:*

fixes $A:: 'a::\text{semiring-1}^{\wedge} \text{~}$

shows $\text{column } i (\text{transpose } A) = \text{row } i \ A$

by (*simp add: row-def column-def transpose-def Cart-eq*)

lemma *rows-transpose:* $\text{rows}(\text{transpose } (A::'a::\text{semiring-1}^{\wedge} \text{~})) = \text{columns } A$

by (*auto simp add: rows-def columns-def row-transpose intro: set-ext*)

lemma *columns-transpose:* $\text{columns}(\text{transpose } (A::'a::\text{semiring-1}^{\wedge} \text{~})) = \text{rows } A$

by (*metis transpose-transpose rows-transpose*)

Two sometimes fruitful ways of looking at matrix-vector multiplication.

lemma *matrix-mult-dot:* $A * v \ x = (\chi \ i. A \$i \cdot x)$

by (*simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def inner-vector-def*)

lemma *matrix-mult-vsum:* $(A::'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}^{\wedge} \text{~} n^{\wedge} m) * v \ x = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x \$i) * s \ \text{column } i \ A) \ (\text{UNIV}:: 'n \ \text{set})$

by (*simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def Cart-eq column-def mult-commute*)

lemma *vector-componentwise:*

$(x::'a::\text{ring-1}^{\wedge} \text{~} n) = (\chi \ j. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x \$i) * (\text{basis } i :: 'a^{\wedge} n) \$j) \ (\text{UNIV}:: 'n \ \text{set}))$

apply (*subst basis-expansion[symmetric]*)

by (*vector Cart-eq setsum-component*)

lemma *linear-componentwise:*

```

fixes f :: real ^ 'm ⇒ real ^ -
assumes lf: linear f
shows (f x)$j = setsum (λi. (x$i) * (f (basis i)$j)) (UNIV :: 'm set) (is ?lhs
= ?rhs)
proof -
  let ?M = (UNIV :: 'm set)
  let ?N = (UNIV :: 'n set)
  have fM: finite ?M by simp
  have ?rhs = (setsum (λi.(x$i) *R f (basis i) ) ?M)$j
    unfolding vector-smult-component[symmetric] smult-conv-scaleR
    unfolding setsum-component[of (λi.(x$i) *R f (basis i :: real ^ 'm)) ?M]
  ..
  then show ?thesis unfolding linear-setsum-mul[OF lf fM, symmetric] basis-expansion'
  ..
qed

```

Inverse matrices (not necessarily square)

definition invertible($A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$) $\longleftrightarrow (\exists A' :: 'a \wedge 'm \wedge 'n. A ** A' = \text{mat } 1 \wedge A' ** A = \text{mat } 1)$

definition matrix-inv($A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \wedge 'n \wedge 'm$) =
 $(\text{SOME } A' :: 'a \wedge 'm \wedge 'n. A ** A' = \text{mat } 1 \wedge A' ** A = \text{mat } 1)$

Correspondence between matrices and linear operators.

definition matrix :: ($'a :: \{\text{plus, times, one, zero}\} \wedge 'm \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'n$) $\Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'm \wedge 'n$
where matrix f = ($\chi \ i \ j. (f(\text{basis } j))\i)

lemma matrix-vector-mul-linear: linear($\lambda x. A * v \ (x :: \text{real} \wedge -)$)
by (simp add: linear-def matrix-vector-mult-def Cart-eq field-simps setsum-right-distrib setsum-addf)

lemma matrix-works: **assumes** lf: linear f **shows** matrix f * v x = f (x :: real ^ 'n)
apply (simp add: matrix-def matrix-vector-mult-def Cart-eq mult-commute)
apply clarify
apply (rule linear-componentwise[OF lf, symmetric])
done

lemma matrix-vector-mul: linear f ==> f = ($\lambda x. \text{matrix } f * v \ (x :: \text{real} \wedge 'n)$) **by**
(simp add: ext matrix-works)

lemma matrix-of-matrix-vector-mul: matrix($\lambda x. A * v \ (x :: \text{real} \wedge 'n)$) = A
by (simp add: matrix-eq matrix-vector-mul-linear matrix-works)

lemma matrix-compose:
assumes lf: linear (f :: real ^ 'n ⇒ real ^ 'm)
and lg: linear (g :: real ^ 'm ⇒ real ^ -)
shows matrix (g o f) = matrix g ** matrix f
using lf lg linear-compose[OF lf lg] matrix-works[OF linear-compose[OF lf lg]]

by (*simp add: matrix-eq matrix-works matrix-vector-mul-assoc[symmetric] o-def*)

lemma *matrix-vector-column*: $(A::'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}^{n^{\wedge}}) * v\ x = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x\$i) * s ((\text{transpose } A)\$i))$ (*UNIV:: 'n set*)

by (*simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def transpose-def Cart-eq mult-commute*)

lemma *adjoint-matrix*: $\text{adjoint}(\lambda x. (A::\text{real}^{n^{\wedge}m}) * v\ x) = (\lambda x. \text{transpose } A * v\ x)$

apply (*rule adjoint-unique*)

apply (*simp add: transpose-def inner-vector-def matrix-vector-mult-def setsum-left-distrib setsum-right-distrib*)

apply (*subst setsum-commute*)

apply (*auto simp add: mult-ac*)

done

lemma *matrix-adjoint*: **assumes** *lf: linear* $(f :: \text{real}^{n^{\wedge}} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{m^{\wedge}})$

shows $\text{matrix}(\text{adjoint } f) = \text{transpose}(\text{matrix } f)$

apply (*subst matrix-vector-mul[OF lf]*)

unfolding *adjoint-matrix matrix-of-matrix-vector-mul ..*

13.12 Interlude: Some properties of real sets

lemma *seq-mono-lemma*: **assumes** $\forall (n::\text{nat}) \geq m. (d\ n :: \text{real}) < e\ n$ **and** $\forall n \geq m. e\ n \leq e\ m$

shows $\forall n \geq m. d\ n < e\ m$

using *prems* **apply** *auto*

apply (*erule-tac x=n in allE*)

apply (*erule-tac x=n in allE*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *infinite-enumerate*: **assumes** *fS: infinite* *S*

shows $\exists r. \text{subseq } r \wedge (\forall n. r\ n \in S)$

unfolding *subseq-def*

using *enumerate-in-set[OF fS] enumerate-mono[of - S] fS* **by** *auto*

lemma *approachable-lt-le*: $(\exists (d::\text{real}) > 0. \forall x. f\ x < d \longrightarrow P\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists d > 0. \forall x. f\ x \leq d \longrightarrow P\ x)$

apply *auto*

apply (*rule-tac x=d/2 in exI*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *triangle-lemma*:

assumes $x: 0 \leq (x::\text{real})$ **and** $y: 0 \leq y$ **and** $z: 0 \leq z$ **and** $xy: x^2 \leq y^2 + z^2$

shows $x \leq y + z$

proof–

have $y^2 + z^2 \leq y^2 + 2*yz + z^2$ **using** $z\ y$ **by** (*simp add: mult-nonneg-nonneg*)
with xy **have** $th: x^2 \leq (y+z)^2$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square field-simps*)
from $y\ z$ **have** $yz: y + z \geq 0$ **by** *arith*
from *power2-le-imp-le[OF th yz]* **show** *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *lambda-skolem*: $(\forall i. \exists x. P\ i\ x) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists x::'a \wedge 'n. \forall i. P\ i\ (x\$i))$ (**is** *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)

proof–

let *?S* = (*UNIV* :: *'n set*)
{assume *H*: *?rhs*
then have *?lhs* **by** *auto***}**
moreover
{assume *H*: *?lhs*
then obtain *f* **where** $f: \forall i. P\ i\ (f\ i)$ **unfolding** *choice-iff* **by** *metis*
let *?x* = $(\chi\ i. (f\ i)) :: 'a \wedge 'n$
{fix *i*
from *f* **have** $P\ i\ (f\ i)$ **by** *metis*
then have $P\ i\ (?x\$i)$ **by** *auto*
}
hence $\forall i. P\ i\ (?x\$i)$ **by** *metis*
hence *?rhs* **by** *metis* **}**
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *vec-in-image-vec*: $vec\ x \in (vec\ 'S) \longleftrightarrow x \in S$ **by** *auto*

lemma *vec-add*: $vec(x + y) = vec\ x + vec\ y$ **by** (*vector vec-def*)

lemma *vec-sub*: $vec(x - y) = vec\ x - vec\ y$ **by** (*vector vec-def*)

lemma *vec-cmul*: $vec(c * x) = c *s\ vec\ x$ **by** (*vector vec-def*)

lemma *vec-neg*: $vec(-x) = -\ vec\ x$ **by** (*vector vec-def*)

lemma *vec-setsum*: **assumes** *fS*: *finite S*

shows $vec(setsum\ f\ S) = setsum\ (vec\ o\ f)\ S$

apply (*induct rule: finite-induct[OF fS]*)

apply (*simp*)

apply (*auto simp add: vec-add*)

done

lemma *setsum-Plus*:

$\llbracket finite\ A; finite\ B \rrbracket \implies$

$(\sum x \in A. g\ x) = (\sum x \in A. g\ (Inl\ x)) + (\sum x \in B. g\ (Inr\ x))$

unfolding *Plus-def*

by (*subst setsum-Un-disjoint, auto simp add: setsum-reindex*)

lemma *setsum-UNIV-sum*:

fixes $g :: 'a::finite + 'b::finite \Rightarrow -$

```

shows ( $\sum x \in UNIV. g\ x = (\sum x \in UNIV. g\ (Inl\ x)) + (\sum x \in UNIV. g\ (Inr\ x))$ )
apply (subst UNIV-Plus-UNIV [symmetric])
apply (rule setsum-Plus [OF finite finite])
done

```

TODO: move to NthRoot

```

lemma sqrt-add-le-add-sqrt:
  assumes  $x: 0 \leq x$  and  $y: 0 \leq y$ 
  shows  $\text{sqrt}\ (x + y) \leq \text{sqrt}\ x + \text{sqrt}\ y$ 
apply (rule power2-le-imp-le)
apply (simp add: real-sum-squared-expand add-nonneg-nonneg x y)
apply (simp add: mult-nonneg-nonneg x y)
apply (simp add: add-nonneg-nonneg x y)
done

```

13.13 A generic notion of "hull" (convex, affine, conic hull and closure).

definition *hull* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set (*infixl hull 75*) **where**
 $S\ hull\ s = Inter\ \{t. t \in S \wedge s \subseteq t\}$

```

lemma hull-same:  $s \in S \implies S\ hull\ s = s$ 
  unfolding hull-def by auto

```

```

lemma hull-in:  $(\bigwedge T. T \subseteq S \implies Inter\ T \in S) \implies (S\ hull\ s) \in S$ 
unfolding hull-def subset-iff by auto

```

```

lemma hull-eq:  $(\bigwedge T. T \subseteq S \implies Inter\ T \in S) \implies (S\ hull\ s) = s \longleftrightarrow s \in S$ 
using hull-same[of s S] hull-in[of S s] by metis

```

```

lemma hull-hull:  $S\ hull\ (S\ hull\ s) = S\ hull\ s$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

```

```

lemma hull-subset[intro]:  $s \subseteq (S\ hull\ s)$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

```

```

lemma hull-mono:  $s \subseteq t \implies (S\ hull\ s) \subseteq (S\ hull\ t)$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

```

```

lemma hull-antimono:  $S \subseteq T \implies (T\ hull\ s) \subseteq (S\ hull\ s)$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

```

```

lemma hull-minimal:  $s \subseteq t \implies t \in S \implies (S\ hull\ s) \subseteq t$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

```

```

lemma subset-hull:  $t \in S \implies S\ hull\ s \subseteq t \longleftrightarrow s \subseteq t$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

```

```

lemma hull-unique:  $s \subseteq t \implies t \in S \implies (\bigwedge t'. s \subseteq t' \implies t' \in S \implies t \subseteq t')$ 
   $\implies (S \text{ hull } s = t)$ 
unfolding hull-def by auto

lemma hull-induct:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies P x) \implies Q \{x. P x\} \implies \forall x \in Q \text{ hull } S. P x$ 
  using hull-minimal[of  $S \{x. P x\} Q$ ]
  by (auto simp add: subset-eq Collect-def mem-def)

lemma hull-inc:  $x \in S \implies x \in P \text{ hull } S$  by (metis hull-subset subset-eq)

lemma hull-union-subset:  $(S \text{ hull } s) \cup (S \text{ hull } t) \subseteq (S \text{ hull } (s \cup t))$ 
unfolding Un-subset-iff by (metis hull-mono Un-upper1 Un-upper2)

lemma hull-union: assumes  $T: \bigwedge T. T \subseteq S \implies \text{Inter } T \in S$ 
  shows  $S \text{ hull } (s \cup t) = S \text{ hull } (S \text{ hull } s \cup S \text{ hull } t)$ 
apply rule
apply (rule hull-mono)
unfolding Un-subset-iff
apply (metis hull-subset Un-upper1 Un-upper2 subset-trans)
apply (rule hull-minimal)
apply (metis hull-union-subset)
apply (metis hull-in T)
done

lemma hull-redundant-eq:  $a \in (S \text{ hull } s) \longleftrightarrow (S \text{ hull } (\text{insert } a s) = S \text{ hull } s)$ 
  unfolding hull-def by blast

lemma hull-redundant:  $a \in (S \text{ hull } s) \implies (S \text{ hull } (\text{insert } a s) = S \text{ hull } s)$ 
by (metis hull-redundant-eq)

Archimedean properties and useful consequences.

lemma real-arch-simple:  $\exists n. x \leq \text{real } (n::\text{nat})$ 
  using reals-Archimedean2[of  $x$ ] apply auto by (rule-tac  $x = \text{Suc } n$  in  $\text{exI}$ , auto)
lemmas real-arch-lt = reals-Archimedean2

lemmas real-arch = reals-Archimedean3

lemma real-arch-inv:  $0 < e \longleftrightarrow (\exists n::\text{nat}. n \neq 0 \wedge 0 < \text{inverse } (\text{real } n) \wedge \text{inverse } (\text{real } n) < e)$ 
  using reals-Archimedean
  apply (auto simp add: field-simps)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\text{inverse } (\text{real } n) > 0$ )
  apply arith
  apply simp
  done

lemma real-pow-lbound:  $0 \leq x \implies 1 + \text{real } n * x \leq (1 + x) ^ n$ 
proof(induct  $n$ )
  case 0 thus ?case by simp

```

next

case (Suc n)
 hence $h: 1 + \text{real } n * x \leq (1 + x) ^ n$ by simp
 from h have $p: 1 \leq (1 + x) ^ n$ using Suc.premis by simp
 from h have $1 + \text{real } n * x + x \leq (1 + x) ^ n + x$ by simp
 also have $\dots \leq (1 + x) ^ \text{Suc } n$ apply (subst diff-le-0-iff-le[symmetric])
 apply (simp add: field-simps)
 using mult-left-mono[OF p Suc.premis] by simp
 finally show ?case by (simp add: real-of-nat-Suc field-simps)
 qed

lemma real-arch-pow: assumes $x: 1 < (x::\text{real})$ shows $\exists n. y < x^n$
 proof—

from x have $x0: x - 1 > 0$ by arith
 from real-arch[OF x0, rule-format, of y]
 obtain $n::\text{nat}$ where $n: y < \text{real } n * (x - 1)$ by metis
 from x0 have $x00: x - 1 \geq 0$ by arith
 from real-pow-lbound[OF x00, of n] n
 have $y < x^n$ by auto
 then show ?thesis by metis
 qed

lemma real-arch-pow2: $\exists n. (x::\text{real}) < 2^n$
 using real-arch-pow[of 2 x] by simp

lemma real-arch-pow-inv: assumes $y: (y::\text{real}) > 0$ and $x1: x < 1$
 shows $\exists n. x^n < y$
 proof—

{assume $x0: x > 0$
 from x0 x1 have $ix: 1 < 1/x$ by (simp add: field-simps)
 from real-arch-pow[OF ix, of 1/y]
 obtain n where $n: 1/y < (1/x)^n$ by blast
 then
 have ?thesis using y x0 by (auto simp add: field-simps power-divide) }
 moreover
 {assume $\neg x > 0$ with y x1 have ?thesis apply auto by (rule exI[where
 $x=1$], auto)}
 ultimately show ?thesis by metis
 qed

lemma forall-pos-mono: $(\bigwedge d e::\text{real}. d < e \implies P d \implies P e) \implies (\bigwedge n::\text{nat}. n \neq 0 \implies P(\text{inverse}(\text{real } n))) \implies (\bigwedge e. 0 < e \implies P e)$
 by (metis real-arch-inv)

lemma forall-pos-mono-1: $(\bigwedge d e::\text{real}. d < e \implies P d \implies P e) \implies (\bigwedge n. P(\text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{Suc } n)))) \implies 0 < e \implies P e$
 apply (rule forall-pos-mono)
 apply auto
 apply (atomize)

```

apply (erule-tac  $x=n-1$  in  $allE$ )
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma real-archimedian-rdiv-eq-0: assumes  $x0: x \geq 0$  and  $c: c \geq 0$  and  $xc:$ 
 $\forall (m::nat). m > 0. real\ m * x \leq c$ 
shows  $x = 0$ 
proof –
  {assume  $x \neq 0$  with  $x0$  have  $xp: x > 0$  by arith
   from real-arch[OF xp, rule-format, of c] obtain  $n::nat$  where  $n: c < real\ n * x$ 
   by blast
   with  $xc$ [rule-format, of n] have  $n = 0$  by arith
   with  $n\ c$  have False by simp}
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

13.14 Geometric progression

```

lemma sum-gp-basic:  $((1::'a::\{field\}) - x) * setsum (\lambda i. x^i) \{0 .. n\} = (1 - x^{Suc\ n})$ 
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof –
  {assume  $x1: x = 1$  hence ?thesis by simp}
  moreover
  {assume  $x1: x \neq 1$ 
   hence  $x1': x - 1 \neq 0$   $1 - x \neq 0$   $x - 1 = -(1 - x)$   $-(1 - x) \neq 0$  by auto
   from geometric-sum[OF x1, of Suc n, unfolded x1']
   have  $-(1 - x) * setsum (\lambda i. x^i) \{0 .. n\} = -(1 - x^{Suc\ n})$ 
   unfolding atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost
   using  $x1'$  apply (auto simp only: field-simps)
   apply (simp add: field-simps)
   done
   then have ?thesis by (simp add: field-simps) }
  ultimately show ?thesis by metis
qed

```

```

lemma sum-gp-multiplied: assumes  $mn: m \leq n$ 
shows  $((1::'a::\{field\}) - x) * setsum (op ^ x) \{m..n\} = x^m - x^{Suc\ n}$ 
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof –
  let  $?S = \{0..(n - m)\}$ 
  from  $mn$  have  $mn': n - m \geq 0$  by arith
  let  $?f = op + m$ 
  have  $i: inj-on\ ?f\ ?S$  unfolding inj-on-def by auto
  have  $f: ?f ^ ?S = \{m..n\}$ 
  using  $mn$  apply (auto simp add: image-iff Bex-def) by arith
  have  $th: op ^ x o op + m = (\lambda i. x^m * x^i)$ 
  by (rule ext, simp add: power-add power-mult)
  from setsum-reindex[OF i, of op ^ x, unfolded f th setsum-right-distrib[symmetric]]

```

have $?lhs = x^m * ((1 - x) * \text{setsum } (op \wedge x) \{0..n - m\})$ **by** *simp*
then show $?thesis$ **unfolding** *sum-gp-basic* **using** *mn*
by (*simp add: field-simps power-add[symmetric]*)
qed

lemma *sum-gp*: $\text{setsum } (op \wedge (x::'a::\{field\})) \{m .. n\} =$
 (if $n < m$ then 0 else if $x = 1$ then $\text{of-nat } ((n + 1) - m)$
 else $(x^m - x^{(Suc\ n)}) / (1 - x)$)

proof–

{**assume** $nm: n < m$ **hence** $?thesis$ **by** *simp*}
moreover
 {**assume** $\neg n < m$ **hence** $nm: m \leq n$ **by** *arith*
 {**assume** $x: x = 1$ **hence** $?thesis$ **by** *simp*}
moreover
 {**assume** $x: x \neq 1$ **hence** $nz: 1 - x \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from *sum-gp-multiplied[OF nm, of x]* nz **have** $?thesis$ **by** (*simp add:*
field-simps)}
 ultimately **have** $?thesis$ **by** *metis*
 }
 ultimately **show** $?thesis$ **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *sum-gp-offset*: $\text{setsum } (op \wedge (x::'a::\{field\})) \{m .. m+n\} =$
 (if $x = 1$ then $\text{of-nat } n + 1$ else $x^m * (1 - x^{Suc\ n}) / (1 - x)$)
unfolding *sum-gp*[*of x m m + n*] *power-Suc*
by (*simp add: field-simps power-add*)

13.15 A bit of linear algebra.

definition

$\text{subspace} :: 'a::\text{real-vector set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{subspace } S \longleftrightarrow 0 \in S \wedge (\forall x \in S. \forall y \in S. x + y \in S) \wedge (\forall c. \forall x \in S. c *_R x \in S)$
)

definition $\text{span } S = (\text{subspace hull } S)$

definition $\text{dependent } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in S. a \in \text{span}(S - \{a\}))$

abbreviation $\text{independent } s == \sim(\text{dependent } s)$

Closure properties of subspaces.

lemma *subspace-UNIV*[*simp*]: $\text{subspace}(UNIV)$ **by** (*simp add: subspace-def*)

lemma *subspace-0*: $\text{subspace } S \implies 0 \in S$ **by** (*metis subspace-def*)

lemma *subspace-add*: $\text{subspace } S \implies x \in S \implies y \in S \implies x + y \in S$
by (*metis subspace-def*)

lemma *subspace-mul*: $\text{subspace } S \implies x \in S \implies c *_R x \in S$
by (*metis subspace-def*)

lemma *subspace-neg*: $\text{subspace } S \implies x \in S \implies -x \in S$
by (*metis scaleR-minus1-left subspace-mul*)

lemma *subspace-sub*: $\text{subspace } S \implies x \in S \implies y \in S \implies x - y \in S$
by (*metis diff-def subspace-add subspace-neg*)

lemma *subspace-setsum*:
assumes *sA*: *subspace A* **and** *fB*: *finite B*
and *f*: $\forall x \in B. f\ x \in A$
shows *setsum f B* $\in A$
using *fB f sA*
apply (*induct rule: finite-induct[OF fB]*)
by (*simp add: subspace-def sA, auto simp add: sA subspace-add*)

lemma *subspace-linear-image*:
assumes *lf*: *linear f* **and** *sS*: *subspace S*
shows *subspace(f ` S)*
using *lf sS linear-0[OF lf]*
unfolding *linear-def subspace-def*
apply (*auto simp add: image-iff*)
apply (*rule-tac x=x + y in bexI, auto*)
apply (*rule-tac x=c *_R x in bexI, auto*)
done

lemma *subspace-linear-preimage*: $\text{linear } f \implies \text{subspace } S \implies \text{subspace } \{x. f\ x \in S\}$
by (*auto simp add: subspace-def linear-def linear-0[of f]*)

lemma *subspace-trivial*: *subspace* $\{0\}$
by (*simp add: subspace-def*)

lemma *subspace-inter*: $\text{subspace } A \implies \text{subspace } B \implies \text{subspace } (A \cap B)$
by (*simp add: subspace-def*)

lemma *span-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{span } A \subseteq \text{span } B$
by (*metis span-def hull-mono*)

lemma *subspace-span*: *subspace*(*span S*)
unfolding *span-def*
apply (*rule hull-in[unfolded mem-def]*)
apply (*simp only: subspace-def Inter-iff Int-iff subset-eq*)
apply *auto*
apply (*erule-tac x=X in ballE*)
apply (*simp add: mem-def*)
apply *blast*
apply (*erule-tac x=X in ballE*)
apply (*erule-tac x=X in ballE*)
apply (*erule-tac x=X in ballE*)

```

apply (clarsimp simp add: mem-def)
apply simp
apply simp
apply simp
apply (erule-tac x=X in ballE)
apply (erule-tac x=X in ballE)
apply (simp add: mem-def)
apply simp
apply simp
done

```

lemma *span-clauses*:

```

 $a \in S \implies a \in \text{span } S$ 
 $0 \in \text{span } S$ 
 $x \in \text{span } S \implies y \in \text{span } S \implies x + y \in \text{span } S$ 
 $x \in \text{span } S \implies c *_R x \in \text{span } S$ 
by (metis span-def hull-subset subset-eq)
      (metis subspace-span subspace-def)+

```

lemma *span-induct*: **assumes** $SP: \bigwedge x. x \in S \implies P x$
and P : *subspace* P **and** $x: x \in \text{span } S$ **shows** $P x$

proof–

```

from  $SP$  have  $SP'$ :  $S \subseteq P$  by (simp add: mem-def subset-eq)
from  $P$  have  $P'$ :  $P \in \text{subspace}$  by (simp add: mem-def)
from  $x$  hull-minimal[OF  $SP' P'$ , unfolded span-def[symmetric]]
show  $P x$  by (metis mem-def subset-eq)

```

qed

```

lemma span-empty:  $\text{span } \{\} = \{0\}$ 
apply (simp add: span-def)
apply (rule hull-unique)
apply (auto simp add: mem-def subspace-def)
unfolding mem-def[of  $0::'a$ , symmetric]
apply simp
done

```

lemma *independent-empty*: *independent* $\{\}$
by (simp add: dependent-def)

lemma *independent-mono*: *independent* $A \implies B \subseteq A \implies \text{independent } B$

```

apply (clarsimp simp add: dependent-def span-mono)
apply (subgoal-tac  $\text{span } (B - \{a\}) \leq \text{span } (A - \{a\})$ )
apply force
apply (rule span-mono)
apply auto
done

```

lemma *span-subspace*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \leq \text{span } A \implies \text{subspace } B \implies \text{span } A = B$
by (metis order-antisym span-def hull-minimal mem-def)


```

lemma span-induct': assumes  $SP: \forall x \in S. P\ x$ 
  and  $P: \text{subspace } P$  shows  $\forall x \in \text{span } S. P\ x$ 
  using span-induct SP P by blast

inductive span-induct-alt-help for  $S:: 'a::\text{real-vector} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where
    span-induct-alt-help-0: span-induct-alt-help  $S\ 0$ 
  | span-induct-alt-help-S:  $x \in S \Longrightarrow \text{span-induct-alt-help } S\ z \Longrightarrow \text{span-induct-alt-help } S\ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x + z)$ 

lemma span-induct-alt':
  assumes  $h0: h\ 0$  and  $hS: \bigwedge c\ x\ y. x \in S \Longrightarrow h\ y \Longrightarrow h\ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x + y)$  shows
 $\forall x \in \text{span } S. h\ x$ 
proof–
  {fix  $x:: 'a$  assume  $x: \text{span-induct-alt-help } S\ x$ 
    have  $h\ x$ 
    apply (rule span-induct-alt-help.induct [OF  $x$ ])
    apply (rule h0)
    apply (rule hS, assumption, assumption)
    done}
  note  $th0 = \text{this}$ 
  {fix  $x$  assume  $x: x \in \text{span } S$ 

    have span-induct-alt-help  $S\ x$ 
    proof(rule span-induct[where  $x=x$  and  $S=S$ ])
      show  $x \in \text{span } S$  using  $x$  .
    next
      fix  $x$  assume  $xS : x \in S$ 
      from span-induct-alt-help-S [OF  $xS$  span-induct-alt-help-0, of 1]
      show span-induct-alt-help  $S\ x$  by simp
    next
      have span-induct-alt-help  $S\ 0$  by (rule span-induct-alt-help-0)
    moreover
      {fix  $x\ y$  assume  $h: \text{span-induct-alt-help } S\ x\ \text{span-induct-alt-help } S\ y$ 
        from  $h$ 
        have span-induct-alt-help  $S\ (x + y)$ 
        apply (induct rule: span-induct-alt-help.induct)
        apply simp
        unfolding add-assoc
        apply (rule span-induct-alt-help-S)
        apply assumption
        apply simp
        done}
    moreover
      {fix  $c\ x$  assume  $xt: \text{span-induct-alt-help } S\ x$ 
        then have span-induct-alt-help  $S\ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x)$ 
        apply (induct rule: span-induct-alt-help.induct)
        apply (simp add: span-induct-alt-help-0)
```

```

      apply (simp add: scaleR-right-distrib)
      apply (rule span-induct-alt-help-S)
      apply assumption
      apply simp
    done
  }
  ultimately show subspace (span-induct-alt-help S)
    unfolding subspace-def mem-def Ball-def by blast
qed}
with th0 show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *span-induct-alt*:
 assumes $h0: h\ 0$ and $hS: \bigwedge c\ x\ y. x \in S \implies h\ y \implies h\ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x + y)$ and $x: x \in \text{span } S$
 shows $h\ x$
 using *span-induct-alt'*[*of* $h\ S$] $h0\ hS\ x$ by blast

Individual closure properties.

lemma *span-superset*: $x \in S \implies x \in \text{span } S$ by (*metis span-clauses*(1))

lemma *span-0*: $0 \in \text{span } S$ by (*metis subspace-span subspace-0*)

lemma *span-add*: $x \in \text{span } S \implies y \in \text{span } S \implies x + y \in \text{span } S$
 by (*metis subspace-add subspace-span*)

lemma *span-mul*: $x \in \text{span } S \implies (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \in \text{span } S$
 by (*metis subspace-span subspace-mul*)

lemma *span-neg*: $x \in \text{span } S \implies -x \in \text{span } S$
 by (*metis subspace-neg subspace-span*)

lemma *span-sub*: $x \in \text{span } S \implies y \in \text{span } S \implies x - y \in \text{span } S$
 by (*metis subspace-span subspace-sub*)

lemma *span-setsum*: $\text{finite } A \implies \forall x \in A. f\ x \in \text{span } S \implies \text{setsum } f\ A \in \text{span } S$
 by (*rule subspace-setsum, rule subspace-span*)

lemma *span-add-eq*: $x \in \text{span } S \implies x + y \in \text{span } S \longleftrightarrow y \in \text{span } S$
 apply (*auto simp only: span-add span-sub*)
 apply (*subgoal-tac* $(x + y) - x \in \text{span } S$, *simp*)
 by (*simp only: span-add span-sub*)

Mapping under linear image.

lemma *span-linear-image*: assumes lf : *linear* f
 shows $\text{span } (f\ ' S) = f\ ' (\text{span } S)$
proof–
 {fix x

```

assume  $x: x \in \text{span } (f \text{ ' } S)$ 
have  $x \in f \text{ ' } \text{span } S$ 
  apply (rule span-induct[where  $x=x$  and  $S = f \text{ ' } S$ ])
  apply (clarsimp simp add: image-iff)
  apply (frule span-superset)
  apply blast
  apply (simp only: mem-def)
  apply (rule subspace-linear-image[OF lf])
  apply (rule subspace-span)
  apply (rule x)
  done
moreover
{fix  $x$  assume  $x: x \in \text{span } S$ 
  have  $\text{th0}: (\lambda a. f a \in \text{span } (f \text{ ' } S)) = \{x. f x \in \text{span } (f \text{ ' } S)\}$  apply (rule set-ext)
    unfolding mem-def Collect-def ..
  have  $f x \in \text{span } (f \text{ ' } S)$ 
    apply (rule span-induct[where  $S=S$ ])
    apply (rule span-superset)
    apply simp
    apply (subst th0)
    apply (rule subspace-linear-preimage[OF lf subspace-span, of  $f \text{ ' } S$ ])
    apply (rule x)
    done}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

The key breakdown property.

lemma span-breakdown:

```

assumes  $bS: b \in S$  and  $aS: a \in \text{span } S$ 
shows  $\exists k. a - k *_R b \in \text{span } (S - \{b\})$  (is ?P  $a$ )
proof –
{fix  $x$  assume  $xS: x \in S$ 
  {assume  $ab: x = b$ 
    then have ?P  $x$ 
      apply simp
      apply (rule exI[where  $x=1$ ], simp)
      by (rule span-0)}
  moreover
  {assume  $ab: x \neq b$ 
    then have ?P  $x$  using  $xS$ 
      apply –
      apply (rule exI[where  $x=0$ ])
      apply (rule span-superset)
      by simp}
  ultimately have ?P  $x$  by blast}
moreover have subspace ?P
  unfolding subspace-def
  apply auto
  apply (simp add: mem-def)

```

```

apply (rule exI[where  $x=0$ ])
using span-0[of  $S - \{b\}$ ]
apply (simp add: mem-def)
apply (clarsimp simp add: mem-def)
apply (rule-tac  $x=k + ka$  in exI)
apply (subgoal-tac  $x + y - (k + ka) *_R b = (x - k*_R b) + (y - ka *_R b)$ )
apply (simp only: )
apply (rule span-add[unfolded mem-def])
apply assumption+
apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
apply (clarsimp simp add: mem-def)
apply (rule-tac  $x= c*k$  in exI)
apply (subgoal-tac  $c *_R x - (c * k) *_R b = c*_R (x - k*_R b)$ )
apply (simp only: )
apply (rule span-mul[unfolded mem-def])
apply assumption
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
ultimately show  $?P$  a using aS span-induct[where  $S=S$  and  $P=?P$ ] by
metis
qed

```

lemma *span-breakdown-eq*:

$x \in \text{span } (\text{insert } a \ S) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. (x - k *_R a) \in \text{span } S) \text{ (is } ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)$

proof–

```

{assume  $x: x \in \text{span } (\text{insert } a \ S)$ 
 from  $x$  span-breakdown[of  $a$  insert  $a \ S \ x$ ]
 have  $?rhs$  apply clarsimp
   apply (rule-tac  $x= k$  in exI)
   apply (rule set-rev-mp[of - span  $(S - \{a\})$  -])
   apply assumption
   apply (rule span-mono)
   apply blast
   done}
moreover
{fix  $k$  assume  $k: x - k *_R a \in \text{span } S$ 
 have  $eq: x = (x - k *_R a) + k *_R a$  by vector
 have  $(x - k *_R a) + k *_R a \in \text{span } (\text{insert } a \ S)$ 
   apply (rule span-add)
   apply (rule set-rev-mp[of - span  $S$  -])
   apply (rule  $k$ )
   apply (rule span-mono)
   apply blast
   apply (rule span-mul)
   apply (rule span-superset)
   apply blast
   done
 then have  $?lhs$  using  $eq$  by metis}
ultimately show  $?thesis$  by blast
qed

```

Hence some ”reversal” results.

lemma *in-span-insert*:

assumes $a: a \in \text{span } (\text{insert } b \ S)$ **and** $na: a \notin \text{span } S$
shows $b \in \text{span } (\text{insert } a \ S)$

proof –

from *span-breakdown*[*of* $b \ \text{insert } b \ S \ a$, *OF* *insertI1* a]

obtain k **where** $k: a - k *_R b \in \text{span } (S - \{b\})$ **by** *auto*

{assume $k0: k = 0$

with k **have** $a \in \text{span } S$

apply (*simp*)

apply (*rule set-rev-mp*)

apply *assumption*

apply (*rule span-mono*)

apply *blast*

done

with na **have** *?thesis* **by** *blast*}

moreover

{assume $k0: k \neq 0$

have $eq: b = (1/k) *_R a - ((1/k) *_R a - b)$ **by** *vector*

from $k0$ **have** $eq': (1/k) *_R (a - k *_R b) = (1/k) *_R a - b$

by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

from k **have** $(1/k) *_R (a - k *_R b) \in \text{span } (S - \{b\})$

by (*rule span-mul*)

hence $th: (1/k) *_R a - b \in \text{span } (S - \{b\})$

unfolding eq' .

from k

have *?thesis*

apply (*subst eq*)

apply (*rule span-sub*)

apply (*rule span-mul*)

apply (*rule span-superset*)

apply *blast*

apply (*rule set-rev-mp*)

apply (*rule th*)

apply (*rule span-mono*)

using na **by** *blast*}

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *in-span-delete*:

assumes $a: a \in \text{span } S$

and $na: a \notin \text{span } (S - \{b\})$

shows $b \in \text{span } (\text{insert } a \ (S - \{b\}))$

apply (*rule in-span-insert*)

apply (*rule set-rev-mp*)

apply (*rule a*)

apply (*rule span-mono*)

apply *blast*

```

apply (rule na)
done

```

Transitivity property.

```

lemma span-trans:
  assumes  $x: x \in \text{span } S$  and  $y: y \in \text{span } (\text{insert } x \ S)$ 
  shows  $y \in \text{span } S$ 
proof–
  from span-breakdown[of  $x$  insert  $x$   $S$   $y$ , OF insertI1  $y$ ]
  obtain  $k$  where  $k: y - k *_R x \in \text{span } (S - \{x\})$  by auto
  have eq:  $y = (y - k *_R x) + k *_R x$  by vector
  show ?thesis
    apply (subst eq)
    apply (rule span-add)
    apply (rule set-rev-mp)
    apply (rule k)
    apply (rule span-mono)
    apply blast
    apply (rule span-mul)
    by (rule x)
qed

```

An explicit expansion is sometimes needed.

```

lemma span-explicit:
   $\text{span } P = \{y. \exists S \ u. \text{finite } S \wedge S \subseteq P \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v *_R v) \ S = y\}$ 
  (is - = ?E is - =  $\{y. ?h \ y\}$  is - =  $\{y. \exists S \ u. ?Q \ S \ u \ y\}$ )
proof–
  {fix  $x$  assume  $x: x \in ?E$ 
    then obtain  $S \ u$  where  $fS: \text{finite } S$  and  $SP: S \subseteq P$  and  $u: \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v$ 
     $*_R v) \ S = x$ 
    by blast
    have  $x \in \text{span } P$ 
    unfolding u[symmetric]
    apply (rule span-setsum[OF fS])
    using span-mono[OF SP]
    by (auto intro: span-superset span-mul)}
moreover
have  $\forall x \in \text{span } P. x \in ?E$ 
  unfolding mem-def Collect-def
proof(rule span-induct-alt')
  show ?h 0
    apply (rule exI[where  $x=\{\}$ ]) by simp
next
  fix  $c \ x \ y$ 
  assume  $x: x \in P$  and  $hy: ?h \ y$ 
  from  $hy$  obtain  $S \ u$  where  $fS: \text{finite } S$  and  $SP: S \subseteq P$ 
    and  $u: \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v *_R v) \ S = y$  by blast
  let ?S = insert  $x$   $S$ 
  let ?u =  $\lambda y. \text{if } y = x \text{ then } ( \text{if } x \in S \text{ then } u \ y + c \text{ else } c )$ 

```

```

      else u y
    from fS SP x have th0: finite (insert x S) insert x S  $\subseteq$  P by blast+
    {assume xS: x  $\in$  S
     have S1: S = (S - {x})  $\cup$  {x}
     and Sss:finite (S - {x}) finite {x} (S - {x})  $\cap$  {x} = {} using xS fS by
auto
    have setsum ( $\lambda v. ?u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ ) ?S = ( $\sum v \in S - \{x\}. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ ) + (u x + c) *R
x
      using xS
      by (simp add: setsum-Un-disjoint[OF Sss, unfolded S1[symmetric]]
         setsum-clauses(2)[OF fS] cong del: if-weak-cong)
    also have ... = ( $\sum v \in S. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ ) + c *R x
    apply (simp add: setsum-Un-disjoint[OF Sss, unfolded S1[symmetric]])
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    also have ... = c *R x + y
    by (simp add: add-commute u)
    finally have setsum ( $\lambda v. ?u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ ) ?S = c *R x + y .
    then have ?Q ?S ?u (c *R x + y) using th0 by blast}
moreover
{assume xS: x  $\notin$  S
 have th00: ( $\sum v \in S. (if v = x then c else u v) *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ ) = y
   unfolding u[symmetric]
   apply (rule setsum-cong2)
   using xS by auto
 have ?Q ?S ?u (c *R x + y) using fS xS th0
   by (simp add: th00 setsum-clauses add-commute cong del: if-weak-cong)}
ultimately have ?Q ?S ?u (c *R x + y)
  by (cases x  $\in$  S, simp, simp)
  then show ?h (c *R x + y)
    apply -
    apply (rule exI[where x=?S])
    apply (rule exI[where x=?u]) by metis
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma dependent-explicit:

dependent P \longleftrightarrow ($\exists S u. \text{finite } S \wedge S \subseteq P \wedge (\exists v \in S. u v \neq 0 \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) S = 0)$) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof–

```

{assume dP: dependent P
 then obtain a S u where aP: a  $\in$  P and fS: finite S
   and SP: S  $\subseteq$  P - {a} and ua: setsum ( $\lambda v. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v$ ) S = a
   unfolding dependent-def span-explicit by blast
 let ?S = insert a S
 let ?u =  $\lambda y. if y = a then - 1 else u y$ 
 let ?v = a
 from aP SP have aS: a  $\notin$  S by blast
 from fS SP aP have th0: finite ?S ?S  $\subseteq$  P ?v  $\in$  ?S ?u ?v  $\neq$  0 by auto

```

```

have s0: setsum ( $\lambda v. ?u \ v \ *_R \ v$ ) ?S = 0
  using fS aS
  apply (simp add: vector-smult-lneg setsum-clauses field-simps)
  apply (subst (2) ua[symmetric])
  apply (rule setsum-cong2)
  by auto
with th0 have ?rhs
  apply -
  apply (rule exI[where x= ?S])
  apply (rule exI[where x= ?u])
  by clarsimp}
moreover
{fix S u v assume fS: finite S
  and SP:  $S \subseteq P$  and vS:  $v \in S$  and uv:  $u \ v \neq 0$ 
  and u: setsum ( $\lambda v. u \ v \ *_R \ v$ ) S = 0
  let ?a = v
  let ?S = S - {v}
  let ?u =  $\lambda i. (- \ u \ i) / u \ v$ 
  have th0: ?a  $\in P$  finite ?S ?S  $\subseteq P$       using fS SP vS by auto
  have setsum ( $\lambda v. ?u \ v \ *_R \ v$ ) ?S = setsum ( $\lambda v. (- \ (inverse \ (u \ ?a))) \ *_R \ (u \ v)$ ) S - ?u v *_R v
  using fS vS uv
  by (simp add: setsum-diff1 vector-smult-lneg divide-inverse
    vector-smult-assoc field-simps)
  also have ... = ?a
    unfolding scaleR-right.setsum [symmetric] u
    using uv by simp
  finally have setsum ( $\lambda v. ?u \ v \ *_R \ v$ ) ?S = ?a .
  with th0 have ?lhs
    unfolding dependent-def span-explicit
    apply -
    apply (rule bexI[where x= ?a])
    apply (simp-all del: scaleR-minus-left)
    apply (rule exI[where x= ?S])
    by (auto simp del: scaleR-minus-left)}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma span-finite:

```

assumes fS: finite S
shows span S = {y.  $\exists u. \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v \ *_R \ v) \ S = y$ }
(is - = ?rhs)
proof -
{fix y assume y:  $y \in \text{span } S$ 
  from y obtain S' u where fS': finite S' and SS':  $S' \subseteq S$  and
    u: setsum ( $\lambda v. u \ v \ *_R \ v$ ) S' = y unfolding span-explicit by blast
  let ?u =  $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in S' \text{ then } u \ x \text{ else } 0$ 
  from setsum-restrict-set[OF fS, of  $\lambda v. u \ v \ *_R \ v \ S', \text{symmetric}$ ] SS'

```



```

have setsum (λv. ?u v *R v) S = setsum (λv. u v *R v) S'
  unfolding cond-value-iff cond-application-beta
  by (simp add: cond-value-iff inf-absorb2 cong del: if-weak-cong)
hence setsum (λv. ?u v *R v) S = y by (metis u)
hence y ∈ ?rhs by auto}
moreover
{fix y u assume u: setsum (λv. u v *R v) S = y
  then have y ∈ span S using fS unfolding span-explicit by auto}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Standard bases are a spanning set, and obviously finite.

```

lemma span-stdbasis: span {basis i :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set)} = UNIV
apply (rule set-ext)
apply auto
apply (subst basis-expansion'[symmetric])
apply (rule span-setsum)
apply simp
apply auto
apply (rule span-mul)
apply (rule span-superset)
apply (auto simp add: Collect-def mem-def)
done

```

```

lemma finite-stdbasis: finite {basis i :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set)} (is finite
?S)
proof-
  have eq: ?S = basis ' UNIV by blast
  show ?thesis unfolding eq by auto
qed

```

```

lemma card-stdbasis: card {basis i :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set)} = CARD('n)
(is card ?S = -)
proof-
  have eq: ?S = basis ' UNIV by blast
  show ?thesis unfolding eq using card-image[OF basis-inj] by simp
qed

```

```

lemma independent-stdbasis-lemma:
  assumes x: (x :: real ^ 'n) ∈ span (basis ' S)
  and iS: i ∉ S
  shows (x $ i) = 0
proof-
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
  let ?B = basis ' S
  let ?P = λ(x :: real ^ ^). ∀ i ∈ ?U. i ∉ S ⟶ x $ i = 0
  {fix x :: real ^ ^ assume xS: x ∈ ?B
    from xS have ?P x by auto}

```

```

moreover
have subspace ?P
  by (auto simp add: subspace-def Collect-def mem-def)
ultimately show ?thesis
  using x span-induct[of ?B ?P x] iS by blast
qed

lemma independent-stdbasis: independent {basis i :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ (UNIV :: 'n set))}
proof –
  let ?I = UNIV :: 'n set
  let ?b = basis :: - ⇒ real ^ 'n
  let ?B = ?b ‘ ?I
  have eq: {?b i | i. i ∈ ?I} = ?B
    by auto
  {assume d: dependent ?B
   then obtain k where k: k ∈ ?I ?b k ∈ span (?B – {?b k})
   unfolding dependent-def by auto
   have eq1: ?B – {?b k} = ?B – ?b ‘ {k} by simp
   have eq2: ?B – {?b k} = ?b ‘ (?I – {k})
     unfolding eq1
     apply (rule inj-on-image-set-diff[symmetric])
     apply (rule basis-inj) using k(1) by auto
   from k(2) have th0: ?b k ∈ span (?b ‘ (?I – {k})) unfolding eq2 .
   from independent-stdbasis-lemma[OF th0, of k, simplified]
   have False by simp}
  then show ?thesis unfolding eq dependent-def ..
qed

```

This is useful for building a basis step-by-step.

```

lemma independent-insert:
  independent(insert a S) ⟷
    (if a ∈ S then independent S
     else independent S ∧ a ∉ span S) (is ?lhs ⟷ ?rhs)
proof –
  {assume aS: a ∈ S
   hence ?thesis using insert-absorb[OF aS] by simp}
moreover
  {assume aS: a ∉ S
   {assume i: ?lhs
    then have ?rhs using aS
     apply simp
     apply (rule conjI)
     apply (rule independent-mono)
     apply assumption
     apply blast
     by (simp add: dependent-def)}}
moreover
  {assume i: ?rhs

```

```

have ?lhs using i aS
  apply simp
  apply (auto simp add: dependent-def)
  apply (case-tac aa = a, auto)
  apply (subgoal-tac insert a S - {aa} = insert a (S - {aa}))
  apply simp
  apply (subgoal-tac a ∈ span (insert aa (S - {aa})))
  apply (subgoal-tac insert aa (S - {aa}) = S)
  apply simp
  apply blast
  apply (rule in-span-insert)
  apply assumption
  apply blast
  apply blast
done}
ultimately have ?thesis by blast}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

The degenerate case of the Exchange Lemma.

```

lemma mem-delete:  $x \in (A - \{a\}) \longleftrightarrow x \neq a \wedge x \in A$ 
  by blast

```

```

lemma span-span:  $\text{span} (\text{span } A) = \text{span } A$ 
  unfolding span-def hull-hull ..

```

```

lemma span-inc:  $S \subseteq \text{span } S$ 
  by (metis subset-eq span-superset)

```

```

lemma spanning-subset-independent:
  assumes BA:  $B \subseteq A$  and iA: independent A
  and AsB:  $A \subseteq \text{span } B$ 
  shows  $A = B$ 
proof
  from BA show  $B \subseteq A$  .
next
  from span-mono[OF BA] span-mono[OF AsB]
  have sAB:  $\text{span } A = \text{span } B$  unfolding span-span by blast

```

```

{fix x assume x:  $x \in A$ 
  from iA have th0:  $x \notin \text{span} (A - \{x\})$ 
  unfolding dependent-def using x by blast
  from x have xSA:  $x \in \text{span } A$  by (blast intro: span-superset)
  have  $A - \{x\} \subseteq A$  by blast
  hence th1:  $\text{span} (A - \{x\}) \subseteq \text{span } A$  by (metis span-mono)
  {assume xB:  $x \notin B$ 
    from xB BA have  $B \subseteq A - \{x\}$  by blast
    hence  $\text{span } B \subseteq \text{span} (A - \{x\})$  by (metis span-mono)
    with th1 th0 sAB have  $x \notin \text{span } A$  by blast
  }
}

```

```

    with  $x$  have False by (metis span-superset)}
  then have  $x \in B$  by blast}
  then show  $A \subseteq B$  by blast
qed

```

The general case of the Exchange Lemma, the key to what follows.

lemma *exchange-lemma*:

```

  assumes  $f$ :finite  $t$  and  $i$ : independent  $s$ 
  and  $sp$ :  $s \subseteq \text{span } t$ 
  shows  $\exists t'. (\text{card } t' = \text{card } t) \wedge \text{finite } t' \wedge s \subseteq t' \wedge t' \subseteq s \cup t \wedge s \subseteq \text{span } t'$ 
using  $f$   $i$   $sp$ 
proof(induct card (t - s) arbitrary: s t rule: less-induct)
  case less
  note  $ft = \langle \text{finite } t \rangle$  and  $s = \langle \text{independent } s \rangle$  and  $sp = \langle s \subseteq \text{span } t \rangle$ 
  let  $?P = \lambda t'. (\text{card } t' = \text{card } t) \wedge \text{finite } t' \wedge s \subseteq t' \wedge t' \subseteq s \cup t \wedge s \subseteq \text{span } t'$ 
  let  $?ths = \exists t'. ?P t'$ 
  {assume  $st$ :  $s \subseteq t$ 
    from  $st$   $ft$  span-mono[OF  $st$ ] have  $?ths$  apply – apply (rule exI[where  $x=t$ ])
    by (auto intro: span-superset)}
  moreover
  {assume  $st$ :  $t \subseteq s$ 

    from spanning-subset-independent[OF  $st$   $s$   $sp$ ]
     $st$   $ft$  span-mono[OF  $st$ ] have  $?ths$  apply – apply (rule exI[where  $x=t$ ])
    by (auto intro: span-superset)}
  moreover
  {assume  $st$ :  $\neg s \subseteq t \neg t \subseteq s$ 
    from  $st(2)$  obtain  $b$  where  $b$ :  $b \in t$   $b \notin s$  by blast
    from  $b$  have  $t - \{b\} - s \subset t - s$  by blast
    then have  $cardlt$ :  $\text{card } (t - \{b\} - s) < \text{card } (t - s)$  using  $ft$ 
    by (auto intro: psubset-card-mono)
    from  $b$   $ft$  have  $ct0$ :  $\text{card } t \neq 0$  by auto
    {assume  $stb$ :  $s \subseteq \text{span}(t - \{b\})$ 
      from  $ft$  have  $ftb$ : finite  $(t - \{b\})$  by auto
      from less(1)[OF  $cardlt$   $ftb$   $s$   $stb$ ]
      obtain  $u$  where  $u$ :  $\text{card } u = \text{card } (t - \{b\})$   $s \subseteq u$   $u \subseteq s \cup (t - \{b\})$   $s \subseteq$ 
 $\text{span } u$  and  $fu$ : finite  $u$  by blast
      let  $?w = \text{insert } b u$ 
      have  $th0$ :  $s \subseteq \text{insert } b u$  using  $u$  by blast
      from  $u(3)$   $b$  have  $u \subseteq s \cup t$  by blast
      then have  $th1$ :  $\text{insert } b u \subseteq s \cup t$  using  $u$   $b$  by blast
      have  $bu$ :  $b \notin u$  using  $b$   $u$  by blast
      from  $u(1)$   $ft$   $b$  have  $\text{card } u = (\text{card } t - 1)$  by auto
      then
      have  $th2$ :  $\text{card } (\text{insert } b u) = \text{card } t$ 
      using card-insert-disjoint[OF  $fu$   $bu$ ]  $ct0$  by auto
      from  $u(4)$  have  $s \subseteq \text{span } u$  .
      also have  $\dots \subseteq \text{span } (\text{insert } b u)$  apply (rule span-mono) by blast
      finally have  $th3$ :  $s \subseteq \text{span } (\text{insert } b u)$  .
    }
  }

```

```

    from th0 th1 th2 th3 fu have th: ?P ?w by blast
    from th have ?ths by blast}
moreover
{assume stb:  $\neg s \subseteq \text{span}(t - \{b\})$ 
  from stb obtain a where a:  $a \in s$   $a \notin \text{span}(t - \{b\})$  by blast
  have ab:  $a \neq b$  using a b by blast
  have at:  $a \notin t$  using a ab span-superset[of a t - {b}] by auto
  have mlt:  $\text{card}((\text{insert } a (t - \{b\})) - s) < \text{card}(t - s)$ 
    using cardlt ft a b by auto
  have ft': finite (insert a (t - {b})) using ft by auto
  {fix x assume xs:  $x \in s$ 
    have t:  $t \subseteq (\text{insert } b (\text{insert } a (t - \{b\})))$  using b by auto
    from b(1) have b  $\in \text{span } t$  by (simp add: span-superset)
    have bs:  $b \in \text{span}(\text{insert } a (t - \{b\}))$  apply(rule in-span-delete)
      using a sp unfolding subset-eq by auto
    from xs sp have x  $\in \text{span } t$  by blast
    with span-mono[OF t]
    have x:  $x \in \text{span}(\text{insert } b (\text{insert } a (t - \{b\})))$  ..
    from span-trans[OF bs x] have x  $\in \text{span}(\text{insert } a (t - \{b\}))$  .}
  then have sp':  $s \subseteq \text{span}(\text{insert } a (t - \{b\}))$  by blast

  from less(1)[OF mlt ft' s sp'] obtain u where
    u:  $\text{card } u = \text{card}(\text{insert } a (t - \{b\}))$  finite u  $s \subseteq u$   $u \subseteq s \cup \text{insert } a (t - \{b\})$ 
     $s \subseteq \text{span } u$  by blast
    from u a b ft at ct0 have ?P u by auto
    then have ?ths by blast }
  ultimately have ?ths by blast
}
ultimately
show ?ths by blast
qed

```

This implies corresponding size bounds.

lemma *independent-span-bound*:

```

assumes f: finite t and i: independent s and sp:  $s \subseteq \text{span } t$ 
shows finite s  $\wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{card } t$ 
by (metis exchange-lemma[OF f i sp] finite-subset card-mono)

```

lemma *finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[simp]*: finite $\{f x \mid x. x \in (\text{UNIV}::'a::\text{finite set})\}$

proof–

```

have eq:  $\{f x \mid x. x \in \text{UNIV}\} = f \text{ ' UNIV}$  by auto
show ?thesis unfolding eq
  apply (rule finite-imageI)
  apply (rule finite)
  done

```

qed

lemma *independent-bound*:

```

fixes  $S::(\text{real}^n)$  set
shows  $\text{independent } S \implies \text{finite } S \wedge \text{card } S \leq \text{CARD}(n)$ 
apply (subst card-stdbasis[symmetric])
apply (rule independent-span-bound)
apply (rule finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat)
apply assumption
unfolding span-stdbasis
apply (rule subset-UNIV)
done

```

lemma *dependent-biggerset*: $(\text{finite } (S::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \implies \text{card } S > \text{CARD}(n)) \implies \text{dependent } S$
by (*metis independent-bound not-less*)

Hence we can create a maximal independent subset.

lemma *maximal-independent-subset-extend*:

```

assumes  $sv: (S::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \subseteq V$  and  $iS: \text{independent } S$ 
shows  $\exists B. S \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B$ 
using  $sv \ iS$ 
proof(induct CARD(n) - card S arbitrary: S rule: less-induct)
  case less
    note  $sv = \langle S \subseteq V \rangle$  and  $i = \langle \text{independent } S \rangle$ 
    let  $?P = \lambda B. S \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B$ 
    let  $?ths = \exists x. ?P \ x$ 
    let  $?d = \text{CARD}(n)$ 
    {assume  $V \subseteq \text{span } S$ 
      then have  $?ths$  using  $sv \ i$  by blast }
    moreover
      {assume  $VS: \neg V \subseteq \text{span } S$ 
        from  $VS$  obtain  $a$  where  $a: a \in V \wedge a \notin \text{span } S$  by blast
        from  $a$  have  $aS: a \notin S$  by (auto simp add: span-superset)
        have  $th0: \text{insert } a \ S \subseteq V$  using  $a \ sv$  by blast
        from independent-insert[of a S] i a
        have  $th1: \text{independent } (\text{insert } a \ S)$  by auto
        have  $mlt: ?d - \text{card } (\text{insert } a \ S) < ?d - \text{card } S$ 
          using  $aS \ a$  independent-bound[OF th1]
          by auto

        from less(1)[OF mlt th0 th1]
        obtain  $B$  where  $B: \text{insert } a \ S \subseteq B \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B$ 
          by blast
        from  $B$  have  $?P \ B$  by auto
        then have  $?ths$  by blast }
    ultimately show  $?ths$  by blast
qed

```

lemma *maximal-independent-subset*:

$\exists (B :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set}). B \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B$
by (*metis maximal-independent-subset-extend*[of $\{\} :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set})$] *empty-subsetI*
independent-empty)

Notion of dimension.

definition $\text{dim } V = (\text{SOME } n. \exists B. B \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B \wedge$
 $(\text{card } B = n))$

lemma *basis-exists*: $\exists B. (B :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set}) \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B \wedge$
 $(\text{card } B = \text{dim } V))$

unfolding *dim-def some-eq-ex*[of $\lambda n. \exists B. B \subseteq V \wedge \text{independent } B \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B \wedge$
 $(\text{card } B = n)$]

using *maximal-independent-subset*[of V] *independent-bound*

by *auto*

Consequences of independence or spanning for cardinality.

lemma *independent-card-le-dim*:

assumes $(B :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set}) \subseteq V$ **and** *independent* B **shows** $\text{card } B \leq \text{dim } V$

proof –

from *basis-exists*[of V] $\langle B \subseteq V \rangle$

obtain B' **where** *independent* B' **and** $B \subseteq \text{span } B'$ **and** $\text{card } B' = \text{dim } V$ **by**

blast

with *independent-span-bound*[*OF* - $\langle \text{independent } B \rangle \langle B \subseteq \text{span } B' \rangle$] *independent-bound*[of
 B']

show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *span-card-ge-dim*: $(B :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set}) \subseteq V \implies V \subseteq \text{span } B \implies \text{finite } B$
 $\implies \text{dim } V \leq \text{card } B$

by (*metis basis-exists*[of V] *independent-span-bound* *subset-trans*)

lemma *basis-card-eq-dim*:

$B \subseteq (V :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set})) \implies V \subseteq \text{span } B \implies \text{independent } B \implies \text{finite } B \wedge \text{card}$
 $B = \text{dim } V$

by (*metis order-eq-iff independent-card-le-dim span-card-ge-dim independent-bound*)

lemma *dim-unique*: $(B :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set}) \subseteq V \implies V \subseteq \text{span } B \implies \text{independent } B$
 $\implies \text{card } B = n \implies \text{dim } V = n$

by (*metis basis-card-eq-dim*)

More lemmas about dimension.

lemma *dim-univ*: $\text{dim } (\text{UNIV} :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set})) = \text{CARD}(^n)$

apply (*rule dim-unique*[of $\{\text{basis } i \mid i. i \in (\text{UNIV} :: ^n \text{ set})\}$])

by (*auto simp only: span-stdbasis card-stdbasis finite-stdbasis independent-stdbasis*)

lemma *dim-subset*:

$(S :: (\text{real } ^n \text{ set}) \subseteq T \implies \text{dim } S \leq \text{dim } T$

using *basis-exists*[of T] *basis-exists*[of S]

by (*metis independent-card-le-dim subset-trans*)

lemma *dim-subset-univ*: $\dim (S::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \leq \text{CARD}(n)$
by (*metis dim-subset subset-UNIV dim-univ*)

Converses to those.

lemma *card-ge-dim-independent*:
assumes $BV:(B::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \subseteq V$ **and** $iB:\text{independent } B$ **and** $dVB:\dim V \leq \text{card } B$
shows $V \subseteq \text{span } B$
proof–
 {**fix** a **assume** $aV: a \in V$
 {**assume** $aB: a \notin \text{span } B$
then have $iaB: \text{independent } (\text{insert } a \ B)$ **using** $iB \ aV \ BV$ **by** (*simp add: independent-insert*)
from $aV \ BV$ **have** $th0: \text{insert } a \ B \subseteq V$ **by** *blast*
from aB **have** $a \notin B$ **by** (*auto simp add: span-superset*)
with *independent-card-le-dim*[$OF \ th0 \ iaB$] dVB *independent-bound*[$OF \ iB$]
have *False* **by** *auto* }
then have $a \in \text{span } B$ **by** *blast*}
then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *card-le-dim-spanning*:
assumes $BV:(B::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \subseteq V$ **and** $VB: V \subseteq \text{span } B$
and $fB: \text{finite } B$ **and** $dVB: \dim V \geq \text{card } B$
shows *independent } B*
proof–
 {**fix** a **assume** $a: a \in B \ a \in \text{span } (B - \{a\})$
from $a \ fB$ **have** $c0: \text{card } B \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $a \ fB$ **have** $cb: \text{card } (B - \{a\}) = \text{card } B - 1$ **by** *auto*
from $BV \ a$ **have** $th0: B - \{a\} \subseteq V$ **by** *blast*
 {**fix** x **assume** $x: x \in V$
from a **have** $eq: \text{insert } a \ (B - \{a\}) = B$ **by** *blast*
from $x \ VB$ **have** $x': x \in \text{span } B$ **by** *blast*
from *span-trans*[$OF \ a(2), \text{unfolded eq}, \ OF \ x'$]
have $x \in \text{span } (B - \{a\})$. }
then have $th1: V \subseteq \text{span } (B - \{a\})$ **by** *blast*
have $th2: \text{finite } (B - \{a\})$ **using** fB **by** *auto*
from *span-card-ge-dim*[$OF \ th0 \ th1 \ th2$]
have $c: \dim V \leq \text{card } (B - \{a\})$.
from $c \ c0 \ dVB \ cb$ **have** *False* **by** *simp*}
then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *dependent-def* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *card-eq-dim*: $(B::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \subseteq V \implies \text{card } B = \dim V \implies \text{finite } B$
 $\implies \text{independent } B \iff V \subseteq \text{span } B$
by (*metis order-eq-iff card-le-dim-spanning card-ge-dim-independent*)

More general size bound lemmas.

lemma *independent-bound-general*:

independent ($S :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}$) $\implies \text{finite } S \wedge \text{card } S \leq \text{dim } S$

by (*metis independent-card-le-dim independent-bound subset-refl*)

lemma *dependent-biggerset-general*: ($\text{finite } (S :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \implies \text{card } S > \text{dim } S$) $\implies \text{dependent } S$

using *independent-bound-general*[*of* S] **by** (*metis linorder-not-le*)

lemma *dim-span*: $\text{dim } (\text{span } (S :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set})) = \text{dim } S$

proof–

have $th0$: $\text{dim } S \leq \text{dim } (\text{span } S)$

by (*auto simp add: subset-eq intro: dim-subset span-superset*)

from *basis-exists*[*of* S]

obtain B **where** $B: B \subseteq S$ *independent* $B \subseteq \text{span } B$ $\text{card } B = \text{dim } S$ **by** *blast*

from B **have** fB : $\text{finite } B$ $\text{card } B = \text{dim } S$ **using** *independent-bound* **by** *blast+*

have bSS : $B \subseteq \text{span } S$ **using** $B(1)$ **by** (*metis subset-eq span-inc*)

have $sssB$: $\text{span } S \subseteq \text{span } B$ **using** *span-mono*[*OF* $B(3)$] **by** (*simp add: span-span*)

from *span-card-ge-dim*[*OF* bSS $sssB$ $fB(1)$] $th0$ **show** *?thesis*

using $fB(2)$ **by** *arith*

qed

lemma *subset-le-dim*: $(S :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \subseteq \text{span } T \implies \text{dim } S \leq \text{dim } T$

by (*metis dim-span dim-subset*)

lemma *span-eq-dim*: $\text{span } (S :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) = \text{span } T \implies \text{dim } S = \text{dim } T$

by (*metis dim-span*)

lemma *spans-image*:

assumes lf : *linear* f **and** VB : $V \subseteq \text{span } B$

shows $f' V \subseteq \text{span } (f' B)$

unfolding *span-linear-image*[*OF* lf]

by (*metis VB image-mono*)

lemma *dim-image-le*:

fixes $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$

assumes lf : *linear* f **shows** $\text{dim } (f' S) \leq \text{dim } (S :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set})$

proof–

from *basis-exists*[*of* S] **obtain** B **where**

$B: B \subseteq S$ *independent* $B \subseteq \text{span } B$ $\text{card } B = \text{dim } S$ **by** *blast*

from B **have** fB : $\text{finite } B$ $\text{card } B = \text{dim } S$ **using** *independent-bound* **by** *blast+*

have $\text{dim } (f' S) \leq \text{card } (f' B)$

apply (*rule span-card-ge-dim*)

using lf fB **by** (*auto simp add: span-linear-image spans-image subset-image-iff*)

also have $\dots \leq \text{dim } S$ **using** *card-image-le*[*OF* $fB(1)$] fB **by** *simp*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

Relation between bases and injectivity/surjectivity of map.

lemma *spanning-surjective-image*:

```

assumes  $us$ :  $UNIV \subseteq \text{span } S$ 
and  $lf$ : linear  $f$  and  $sf$ : surj  $f$ 
shows  $UNIV \subseteq \text{span } (f \text{ ` } S)$ 
proof –
  have  $UNIV \subseteq f \text{ ` } UNIV$  using  $sf$  by (auto simp add: surj-def)
  also have  $\dots \subseteq \text{span } (f \text{ ` } S)$  using spans-image[ $OF\ lf\ us$ ] .
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma independent-injective-image:
  assumes  $iS$ : independent  $S$  and  $lf$ : linear  $f$  and  $fi$ : inj  $f$ 
  shows independent  $(f \text{ ` } S)$ 
proof –
  {fix  $a$  assume  $a$ :  $a \in S \wedge a \in \text{span } (f \text{ ` } S - \{f\ a\})$ 
    have  $eq$ :  $f \text{ ` } S - \{f\ a\} = f \text{ ` } (S - \{a\})$  using  $fi$ 
    by (auto simp add: inj-on-def)
    from  $a$  have  $f\ a \in f \text{ ` } \text{span } (S - \{a\})$ 
    unfolding  $eq$  span-linear-image[ $OF\ lf$ , of  $S - \{a\}$ ] by blast
    hence  $a \in \text{span } (S - \{a\})$  using  $fi$  by (auto simp add: inj-on-def)
    with  $a(1)$   $iS$  have False by (simp add: dependent-def) }
  then show ?thesis unfolding dependent-def by blast
qed

```

Picking an orthogonal replacement for a spanning set.

definition *pairwise* $R\ S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \forall y \in S. x \neq y \longrightarrow R\ x\ y)$

```

lemma vector-sub-project-orthogonal:  $(b::\text{real}^n) \cdot (x - ((b \cdot x) / (b \cdot b)) * b) = 0$ 
unfolding inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR by auto

```

```

lemma basis-orthogonal:
  fixes  $B :: (\text{real}^n)$  set
  assumes  $fB$ : finite  $B$ 
  shows  $\exists C. \text{finite } C \wedge \text{card } C \leq \text{card } B \wedge \text{span } C = \text{span } B \wedge \text{pairwise orthogonal } C$ 
  (is  $\exists C. ?P\ B\ C$ )
proof(induct rule: finite-induct[ $OF\ fB$ ])
  case 1 thus ?case apply (rule exI[where  $x=\{\}$ ]) by (auto simp add: pairwise-def)
next
  case (2  $a\ B$ )
  note  $fB = \langle \text{finite } B \rangle$  and  $aB = \langle a \notin B \rangle$ 
  from  $\langle \exists C. \text{finite } C \wedge \text{card } C \leq \text{card } B \wedge \text{span } C = \text{span } B \wedge \text{pairwise orthogonal } C \rangle$ 
  obtain  $C$  where  $C$ : finite  $C$   $\text{card } C \leq \text{card } B$ 
     $\text{span } C = \text{span } B$  pairwise orthogonal  $C$  by blast
  let  $?a = a - \text{setsum } (\lambda x. (x \cdot a / (x \cdot x)) * x) C$ 
  let  $?C = \text{insert } ?a\ C$ 
  from  $C(1)$  have  $fC$ : finite  $?C$  by simp
  from  $fB\ aB\ C(1,2)$  have  $cC$ :  $\text{card } ?C \leq \text{card } (\text{insert } a\ B)$  by (simp add:

```

```

card-insert-if)
  {fix x k
    have th0:  $\bigwedge(a::'b::comm-ring) b c. a - (b - c) = c + (a - b)$  by (simp add:
field-simps)
    have  $x - k *_R (a - (\sum_{x \in C}. (x \cdot a / (x \cdot x)) *_R x)) \in span\ C \longleftrightarrow x - k$ 
*_R a  $\in span\ C$ 
    apply (simp only: scaleR-right-diff-distrib th0)
    apply (rule span-add-eq)
    apply (rule span-mul)
    apply (rule span-setsum[OF C(1)])
    apply clarify
    apply (rule span-mul)
    by (rule span-superset)}
then have SC:  $span\ ?C = span\ (insert\ a\ B)$ 
  unfolding expand-set-eq span-breakdown-eq C(3)[symmetric] by auto
thm pairwise-def
{fix x y assume xC:  $x \in ?C$  and yC:  $y \in ?C$  and xy:  $x \neq y$ 
  {assume xa:  $x = ?a$  and ya:  $y = ?a$ 
    have orthogonal x y using xa ya xy by blast}
  moreover
  {assume xa:  $x = ?a$  and ya:  $y \neq ?a$   $y \in C$ 
    from ya have Cy:  $C = insert\ y\ (C - \{y\})$  by blast
    have fth: finite  $(C - \{y\})$  using C by simp
    have orthogonal x y
      using xa ya
      unfolding orthogonal-def xa inner-simps diff-eq-0-iff-eq
      apply simp
      apply (subst Cy)
      using C(1) fth
      apply (simp only: setsum-clauses) unfolding smult-conv-scaleR
      apply (auto simp add: inner-simps inner-commute[of y a] dot-lsum[OF fth])
      apply (rule setsum-0')
      apply clarsimp
      apply (rule C(4)[unfolded pairwise-def orthogonal-def, rule-format])
      by auto}
  moreover
  {assume xa:  $x \neq ?a$   $x \in C$  and ya:  $y = ?a$ 
    from xa have Cx:  $C = insert\ x\ (C - \{x\})$  by blast
    have fth: finite  $(C - \{x\})$  using C by simp
    have orthogonal x y
      using xa ya
      unfolding orthogonal-def ya inner-simps diff-eq-0-iff-eq
      apply simp
      apply (subst Cx)
      using C(1) fth
      apply (simp only: setsum-clauses) unfolding smult-conv-scaleR
      apply (subst inner-commute[of x])
      apply (auto simp add: inner-simps inner-commute[of x a] dot-rsum[OF fth])
      apply (rule setsum-0')}
}

```

```

apply clarsimp
apply (rule  $C(4)$ [unfolded pairwise-def orthogonal-def, rule-format])
by auto}
moreover
{assume  $xa: x \in C$  and  $ya: y \in C$ 
  have orthogonal  $x\ y$  using  $xa\ ya\ xy\ C(4)$  unfolding pairwise-def by blast}
ultimately have orthogonal  $x\ y$  using  $xC\ yC$  by blast}
then have  $CPO: \text{pairwise orthogonal } ?C$  unfolding pairwise-def by blast
from  $fC\ cC\ SC\ CPO$  have  $?P$  (insert a B)  $?C$  by blast
then show  $?case$  by blast
qed

```

lemma *orthogonal-basis-exists*:

```

fixes  $V :: (\text{real } ^n) \text{ set}$ 
shows  $\exists B. \text{independent } B \wedge B \subseteq \text{span } V \wedge V \subseteq \text{span } B \wedge (\text{card } B = \text{dim } V)$ 
 $\wedge \text{pairwise orthogonal } B$ 
proof –
from basis-exists[of V] obtain  $B$  where  $B: B \subseteq V \text{ independent } B\ V \subseteq \text{span } B$ 
 $\text{card } B = \text{dim } V$  by blast
from  $B$  have  $fB: \text{finite } B\ \text{card } B = \text{dim } V$  using independent-bound by auto
from basis-orthogonal[OF fB(1)] obtain  $C$  where
 $C: \text{finite } C\ \text{card } C \leq \text{card } B\ \text{span } C = \text{span } B\ \text{pairwise orthogonal } C$  by blast
from  $C\ B$ 
have  $CSV: C \subseteq \text{span } V$  by (metis span-inc span-mono subset-trans)
from span-mono[OF B(3)]  $C$  have  $SVC: \text{span } V \subseteq \text{span } C$  by (simp add: span-span)
from card-le-dim-spanning[OF CSV SVC C(1)]  $C(2,3)\ fB$ 
have  $iC: \text{independent } C$  by (simp add: dim-span)
from  $C\ fB$  have  $\text{card } C \leq \text{dim } V$  by simp
moreover have  $\text{dim } V \leq \text{card } C$  using span-card-ge-dim[OF CSV SVC C(1)]
by (simp add: dim-span)
ultimately have  $CdV: \text{card } C = \text{dim } V$  using  $C(1)$  by simp
from  $C\ B\ CSV\ CdV\ iC$  show  $?thesis$  by auto
qed

```

lemma *span-eq*: $\text{span } S = \text{span } T \longleftrightarrow S \subseteq \text{span } T \wedge T \subseteq \text{span } S$

```

using span-inc[unfolded subset-eq] using span-mono[of T span S] span-mono[of S span T]
by (auto simp add: span-span)

```

Low-dimensional subset is in a hyperplane (weak orthogonal complement).

lemma *span-not-univ-orthogonal*:

```

assumes  $sU: \text{span } S \neq \text{UNIV}$ 
shows  $\exists (a: \text{real } ^n). a \neq 0 \wedge (\forall x \in \text{span } S. a \cdot x = 0)$ 

```

proof –

```

from  $sU$  obtain  $a$  where  $a: a \notin \text{span } S$  by blast
from orthogonal-basis-exists obtain  $B$  where
 $B: \text{independent } B\ B \subseteq \text{span } S\ S \subseteq \text{span } B\ \text{card } B = \text{dim } S\ \text{pairwise orthogonal } B$ 

```

```

  by blast
  from B have fB: finite B card B = dim S using independent-bound by auto
  from span-mono[OF B(2)] span-mono[OF B(3)]
  have sSB: span S = span B by (simp add: span-span)
  let ?a = a - setsum (λb. (a • b / (b • b)) *R b) B
  have setsum (λb. (a • b / (b • b)) *R b) B ∈ span S
  unfolding sSB
  apply (rule span-setsum[OF fB(1)])
  apply clarsimp
  apply (rule span-mul)
  by (rule span-superset)
  with a have a0: ?a ≠ 0 by auto
  have ∀x∈span B. ?a • x = 0
  proof(rule span-induct^)
    show subspace (λx. ?a • x = 0) by (auto simp add: subspace-def mem-def
inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR)

next
  {fix x assume x: x ∈ B
   from x have B': B = insert x (B - {x}) by blast
   have fth: finite (B - {x}) using fB by simp
   have ?a • x = 0
     apply (subst B') using fB fth
     unfolding setsum-clauses(2)[OF fth]
     apply simp unfolding inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR
     apply (clarsimp simp add: inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR dot-lsum)
     apply (rule setsum-0', rule ballI)
     unfolding inner-commute
     by (auto simp add: x field-simps intro: B(5)[unfolded pairwise-def orthogonal-def,
rule-format])}
  then show ∀x ∈ B. ?a • x = 0 by blast
qed
  with a0 show ?thesis unfolding sSB by (auto intro: exI[where x=?a])
qed

lemma span-not-univ-subset-hyperplane:
  assumes SU: span S ≠ (UNIV :: (real'n) set)
  shows ∃ a. a ≠ 0 ∧ span S ⊆ {x. a • x = 0}
  using span-not-univ-orthogonal[OF SU] by auto

lemma lowdim-subset-hyperplane:
  assumes d: dim S < CARD('n::finite)
  shows ∃ (a::real'n). a ≠ 0 ∧ span S ⊆ {x. a • x = 0}
proof-
  {assume span S = UNIV
   hence dim (span S) = dim (UNIV :: (real'n) set) by simp
   hence dim S = CARD('n) by (simp add: dim-span dim-univ)
   with d have False by arith}
  hence th: span S ≠ UNIV by blast

```

```

from span-not-univ-subset-hyperplane[OF th] show ?thesis .
qed

```

We can extend a linear basis-basis injection to the whole set.

```

lemma linear-indep-image-lemma:
  assumes lf: linear f and fB: finite B
  and ifB: independent (f ‘ B)
  and fi: inj-on f B and xsB:  $x \in \text{span } B$ 
  and fx:  $f x = 0$ 
  shows  $x = 0$ 
  using fB ifB fi xsB fx
proof(induct arbitrary: x rule: finite-induct[OF fB])
  case 1 thus ?case by (auto simp add: span-empty)
next
  case (2 a b x)
  have fb: finite b using 2.prem1 by simp
  have th0:  $f ‘ b \subseteq f ‘ (\text{insert } a \ b)$ 
    apply (rule image-mono) by blast
  from independent-mono[OF 2.prem2 th0]
  have ifb: independent (f ‘ b) .
  have fib: inj-on f b
    apply (rule subset-inj-on [OF 2.prem3])
    by blast
  from span-breakdown[of a insert a b, simplified, OF 2.prem4]
  obtain k where  $k: x - k *_R a \in \text{span } (b - \{a\})$  by blast
  have  $f (x - k *_R a) \in \text{span } (f ‘ b)$ 
    unfolding span-linear-image[OF lf]
    apply (rule imageI)
    using k span-mono[of b - {a} b] by blast
  hence  $f x - k *_R f a \in \text{span } (f ‘ b)$ 
    by (simp add: linear-sub[OF lf] linear-cmul[OF lf])
  hence  $th: -k *_R f a \in \text{span } (f ‘ b)$ 
    using 2.prem5 by (simp add: vector-smult-lneg)
  {assume k0:  $k = 0$ 
    from k0 k have  $x \in \text{span } (b - \{a\})$  by simp
    then have  $x \in \text{span } b$  using span-mono[of b - {a} b]
      by blast}
  moreover
  {assume k0:  $k \neq 0$ 
    from span-mul[OF th, of  $-1 / k$ ] k0
    have th1:  $f a \in \text{span } (f ‘ b)$ 
      by (auto simp add: vector-smult-assoc)
    from inj-on-image-set-diff[OF 2.prem3, of insert a b {a}, symmetric]
    have tha:  $f ‘ \text{insert } a \ b - f ‘ \{a\} = f ‘ (\text{insert } a \ b - \{a\})$  by blast
    from 2.prem2[unfolding dependent-def bex-simps(10), rule-format, of f a]
    have  $f a \notin \text{span } (f ‘ b)$  using tha
      using 2.hyps(2)
      2.prem3 by auto
    with th1 have False by blast}

```

```

    then have  $x \in \text{span } b$  by blast}
  ultimately have  $xs_b: x \in \text{span } b$  by blast
  from 2.hyps(3)[OF fb ifb fib  $xs_b$  2.prem5(5)]
  show  $x = 0$  .
qed

```

We can extend a linear mapping from basis.

```

lemma linear-independent-extend-lemma:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{real-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-vector}$ 
  assumes  $fi: \text{finite } B$  and  $ib: \text{independent } B$ 
  shows  $\exists g. (\forall x \in \text{span } B. \forall y \in \text{span } B. g (x + y) = g x + g y)$ 
     $\wedge (\forall x \in \text{span } B. \forall c. g (c *_R x) = c *_R g x)$ 
     $\wedge (\forall x \in B. g x = f x)$ 
using  $ib\ fi$ 
proof(induct rule: finite-induct[OF fi])
  case 1 thus ?case by (auto simp add: span-empty)
next
  case (2 a b)
  from 2.prem5 2.hyps have  $ibf: \text{independent } b$  finite  $b$ 
    by (simp-all add: independent-insert)
  from 2.hyps(3)[OF  $ibf$ ] obtain  $g$  where
     $g: \forall x \in \text{span } b. \forall y \in \text{span } b. g (x + y) = g x + g y$ 
     $\forall x \in \text{span } b. \forall c. g (c *_R x) = c *_R g x \ \forall x \in b. g x = f x$  by blast
  let ?h =  $\lambda z. \text{SOME } k. (z - k *_R a) \in \text{span } b$ 
  {fix  $z$  assume  $z: z \in \text{span } (insert\ a\ b)$ 
    have  $th0: z - ?h\ z *_R a \in \text{span } b$ 
    apply (rule someI-ex)
    unfolding span-breakdown-eq[symmetric]
    using  $z$  .
    {fix  $k$  assume  $k: z - k *_R a \in \text{span } b$ 
      have  $eq: z - ?h\ z *_R a - (z - k *_R a) = (k - ?h\ z) *_R a$ 
        by (simp add: field-simps scaleR-left-distrib [symmetric])
      from span-sub[OF  $th0\ k$ ]
      have  $khz: (k - ?h\ z) *_R a \in \text{span } b$  by (simp add: eq)
      {assume  $k \neq ?h\ z$  hence  $k0: k - ?h\ z \neq 0$  by simp
        from  $k0$  span-mul[OF  $khz$ , of 1 / (k - ?h z)]
        have  $a \in \text{span } b$  by (simp add: vector-smult-assoc)
        with 2.prem5(1) 2.hyps(2) have False
        by (auto simp add: dependent-def)}}
    then have  $k = ?h\ z$  by blast}
  with  $th0$  have  $z - ?h\ z *_R a \in \text{span } b \wedge (\forall k. z - k *_R a \in \text{span } b \longrightarrow k =$ 
 $?h\ z)$  by blast}
  note  $h = this$ 
  let ?g =  $\lambda z. ?h\ z *_R f\ a + g (z - ?h\ z *_R a)$ 
  {fix  $x\ y$  assume  $x: x \in \text{span } (insert\ a\ b)$  and  $y: y \in \text{span } (insert\ a\ b)$ 
    have  $tha: \bigwedge (x::'a) \ y\ a\ k\ l. (x + y) - (k + l) *_R a = (x - k *_R a) + (y - l$ 
 $*_R a)$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    have  $addh: ?h (x + y) = ?h\ x + ?h\ y$ 

```

```

    apply (rule conjunct2[OF h, rule-format, symmetric])
    apply (rule span-add[OF x y])
    unfolding tha
    by (metis span-add x y conjunct1[OF h, rule-format])
  have ?g (x + y) = ?g x + ?g y
    unfolding addh tha
    g(1)[rule-format, OF conjunct1[OF h, OF x] conjunct1[OF h, OF y]]
    by (simp add: scaleR-left-distrib)
moreover
{fix x:: 'a and c:: real assume x: x ∈ span (insert a b)
  have tha:  $\bigwedge (x::'a) \ c \ k \ a. \ c *_{\mathbb{R}} x - (c * k) *_{\mathbb{R}} a = c *_{\mathbb{R}} (x - k *_{\mathbb{R}} a)$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have hc: ?h (c *ℝ x) = c * ?h x
    apply (rule conjunct2[OF h, rule-format, symmetric])
    apply (metis span-mul x)
    by (metis tha span-mul x conjunct1[OF h])
  have ?g (c *ℝ x) = c *ℝ ?g x
    unfolding hc tha g(2)[rule-format, OF conjunct1[OF h, OF x]]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)}
moreover
{fix x assume x: x ∈ (insert a b)
  {assume xa: x = a
    have ha1: 1 = ?h a
      apply (rule conjunct2[OF h, rule-format])
      apply (metis span-superset insertI1)
      using conjunct1[OF h, OF span-superset, OF insertI1]
      by (auto simp add: span-0)

    from xa ha1[symmetric] have ?g x = f x
      apply simp
      using g(2)[rule-format, OF span-0, of 0]
      by simp}
moreover
{assume xb: x ∈ b
  have h0: 0 = ?h x
    apply (rule conjunct2[OF h, rule-format])
    apply (metis span-superset x)
    apply simp
    apply (metis span-superset xb)
    done
  have ?g x = f x
    by (simp add: h0[symmetric] g(3)[rule-format, OF xb])}
ultimately have ?g x = f x using x by blast }
ultimately show ?case apply - apply (rule exI[where x=?g]) by blast
qed

```

lemma *linear-independent-extend*:

assumes *iB*: *independent* (*B*:: (real ^'n) set)
shows $\exists g. \text{linear } g \wedge (\forall x \in B. g \ x = f \ x)$


```

proof–
  from maximal-independent-subset-extend[of B UNIV] iB
  obtain C where  $C: B \subseteq C$  independent  $C \wedge x. x \in \text{span } C$  by auto

  from  $C(2)$  independent-bound[of C] linear-independent-extend-lemma[of  $C f$ ]
  obtain g where  $g: (\forall x \in \text{span } C. \forall y \in \text{span } C. g(x + y) = g x + g y)$ 
     $\wedge (\forall x \in \text{span } C. \forall c. g(c *_R x) = c *_R g x)$ 
     $\wedge (\forall x \in C. g x = f x)$  by blast
  from g show ?thesis unfolding linear-def using C
  apply clarsimp by blast
qed

```

Can construct an isomorphism between spaces of same dimension.

```

lemma card-le-inj: assumes fA: finite A and fB: finite B
  and c:  $\text{card } A \leq \text{card } B$  shows  $(\exists f. f' A \subseteq B \wedge \text{inj-on } f A)$ 
using fB c
proof(induct arbitrary: B rule: finite-induct[OF fA])
  case 1 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (2 x s t)
  thus ?case
  proof(induct rule: finite-induct[OF 2.prem(1)])
    case 1 then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (2 y t)
    from 2.prem(1,2,5) 2.hyps(1,2) have  $\text{cst: card } s \leq \text{card } t$  by simp
    from 2.prem(3) [OF 2.hyps(1) cst] obtain f where
       $f: f' s \subseteq t \wedge \text{inj-on } f s$  by blast
    from f 2.prem(2) 2.hyps(2) show ?case
    apply –
    apply (rule exI[where  $x = \lambda z. \text{if } z = x \text{ then } y \text{ else } f z$ ])
    by (auto simp add: inj-on-def)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma card-subset-eq: assumes fB: finite B and AB:  $A \subseteq B$  and
  c:  $\text{card } A = \text{card } B$ 
shows  $A = B$ 
proof–
  from fB AB have fA: finite A by (auto intro: finite-subset)
  from fA fB have fBA: finite (B – A) by auto
  have  $e: A \cap (B – A) = \{\}$  by blast
  have  $\text{eq: } A \cup (B – A) = B$  using AB by blast
  from card-Un-disjoint[OF fA fBA e, unfolded eq c]
  have  $\text{card } (B – A) = 0$  by arith
  hence  $B – A = \{\}$  unfolding card-eq-0-iff using fA fB by simp
  with AB show  $A = B$  by blast
qed

```

lemma *subspace-isomorphism*:

assumes s : subspace ($S :: (\text{real } ^n) \text{ set}$)

and t : subspace ($T :: (\text{real } ^m) \text{ set}$)

and d : $\dim S = \dim T$

shows $\exists f. \text{linear } f \wedge f \restriction S = T \wedge \text{inj-on } f S$

proof –

from *basis-exists*[*of* S] *independent-bound* **obtain** B **where**

B : $B \subseteq S$ *independent* $B S \subseteq \text{span } B$ $\text{card } B = \dim S$ **and** fB : *finite* B **by** *blast*

from *basis-exists*[*of* T] *independent-bound* **obtain** C **where**

C : $C \subseteq T$ *independent* $C T \subseteq \text{span } C$ $\text{card } C = \dim T$ **and** fC : *finite* C **by** *blast*

from $B(4)$ $C(4)$ *card-le-inj*[*of* $B C$] d **obtain** f **where**

f : $f \restriction B \subseteq C$ *inj-on* $f B$ **using** $\langle \text{finite } B \rangle \langle \text{finite } C \rangle$ **by** *auto*

from *linear-independent-extend*[*OF* $B(2)$] **obtain** g **where**

g : *linear* $g \forall x \in B. g x = f x$ **by** *blast*

from *inj-on-iff-eq-card*[*OF* fB , *of* f] $f(2)$

have $\text{card } (f \restriction B) = \text{card } B$ **by** *simp*

with $B(4)$ $C(4)$ **have** *ceq*: $\text{card } (f \restriction B) = \text{card } C$ **using** d

by *simp*

have $g \restriction B = f \restriction B$ **using** $g(2)$

by (*auto simp add: image-iff*)

also have $\dots = C$ **using** *card-subset-eq*[*OF* $fC f(1)$ *ceq*]

finally have gBC : $g \restriction B = C$

have gi : *inj-on* $g B$ **using** $f(2)$ $g(2)$

by (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)

note $g0 = \text{linear-indep-image-lemma}$ [*OF* $g(1)$ fB , *unfolded* gBC , *OF* $C(2)$ gi]

{fix $x y$ **assume** x : $x \in S$ **and** y : $y \in S$ **and** gxy : $g x = g y$

from $B(3)$ $x y$ **have** x' : $x \in \text{span } B$ **and** y' : $y \in \text{span } B$ **by** *blast*+

from gxy **have** $th0$: $g (x - y) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: linear-sub*[*OF* $g(1)$])

have $th1$: $x - y \in \text{span } B$ **using** $x' y'$ **by** (*metis span-sub*)

have $x=y$ **using** $g0$ [*OF* $th1 th0$] **by** *simp* }

then have giS : *inj-on* $g S$

unfolding *inj-on-def* **by** *blast*

from *span-subspace*[*OF* $B(1,3)$ s]

have $g \restriction S = \text{span } (g \restriction B)$ **by** (*simp add: span-linear-image*[*OF* $g(1)$])

also have $\dots = \text{span } C$ **unfolding** gBC ..

also have $\dots = T$ **using** *span-subspace*[*OF* $C(1,3)$ t]

finally have gS : $g \restriction S = T$

from $g(1)$ gS giS **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

Linear functions are equal on a subspace if they are on a spanning set.

lemma *subspace-kernel*:

assumes lf : *linear* f

shows *subspace* $\{x. f x = 0\}$

apply (*simp add: subspace-def*)

by (*simp add: linear-add*[*OF* lf] *linear-cmul*[*OF* lf] *linear-0*[*OF* lf])

lemma *linear-eq-0-span*:

```

assumes lf: linear f and f0:  $\forall x \in B. f\ x = 0$ 
shows  $\forall x \in \text{span } B. f\ x = 0$ 
proof
  fix x assume x:  $x \in \text{span } B$ 
  let ?P =  $\lambda x. f\ x = 0$ 
  from subspace-kernel[OF lf] have subspace ?P unfolding Collect-def .
  with x f0 span-induct[of B ?P x] show  $f\ x = 0$  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma linear-eq-0:
  assumes lf: linear f and SB:  $S \subseteq \text{span } B$  and f0:  $\forall x \in B. f\ x = 0$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in S. f\ x = 0$ 
  by (metis linear-eq-0-span[OF lf] subset-eq SB f0)

```

```

lemma linear-eq:
  assumes lf: linear f and lg: linear g and S:  $S \subseteq \text{span } B$ 
  and fg:  $\forall x \in B. f\ x = g\ x$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in S. f\ x = g\ x$ 
proof–
  let ?h =  $\lambda x. f\ x - g\ x$ 
  from fg have fg':  $\forall x \in B. ?h\ x = 0$  by simp
  from linear-eq-0[OF linear-compose-sub[OF lf lg] S fg']
  show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma linear-eq-stdbasis:
  assumes lf: linear ( $f :: \text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ) and lg: linear g
  and fg:  $\forall i. f\ (\text{basis } i) = g\ (\text{basis } i)$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
proof–
  let ?U = UNIV ::  $'m$  set
  let ?I =  $\{\text{basis } i :: \text{real}^m \mid i. i \in ?U\}$ 
  {fix x assume x:  $x \in (\text{UNIV} :: (\text{real}^m) \text{ set})$ 
    from equalityD2[OF span-stdbasis]
    have IU:  $(\text{UNIV} :: (\text{real}^m) \text{ set}) \subseteq \text{span } ?I$  by blast
    from linear-eq[OF lf lg IU] fg x
    have  $f\ x = g\ x$  unfolding Collect-def Ball-def mem-def by metis}
  then show ?thesis by (auto intro: ext)
qed

```

Similar results for bilinear functions.

```

lemma bilinear-eq:
  assumes bf: bilinear f
  and bg: bilinear g
  and SB:  $S \subseteq \text{span } B$  and TC:  $T \subseteq \text{span } C$ 
  and fg:  $\forall x \in B. \forall y \in C. f\ x\ y = g\ x\ y$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in S. \forall y \in T. f\ x\ y = g\ x\ y$ 
proof–
  let ?P =  $\lambda x. \forall y \in \text{span } C. f\ x\ y = g\ x\ y$ 

```

```

from bf bg have sp: subspace ?P
  unfolding bilinear-def linear-def subspace-def bf bg
  by(auto simp add: span-0 mem-def bilinear-lzero[OF bf] bilinear-lzero[OF bg]
span-add Ball-def intro: bilinear-ladd[OF bf])

```

```

have  $\forall x \in \text{span } B. \forall y \in \text{span } C. f x y = g x y$ 
  apply –
  apply (rule ballI)
  apply (rule span-induct[of B ?P])
  defer
  apply (rule sp)
  apply assumption
  apply (clarsimp simp add: Ball-def)
  apply (rule-tac  $P = \lambda y. f x a y = g x a y$  and  $S = C$  in span-induct)
  using fg
  apply (auto simp add: subspace-def)
  using bf bg unfolding bilinear-def linear-def
  by(auto simp add: span-0 mem-def bilinear-rzero[OF bf] bilinear-rzero[OF bg]
span-add Ball-def intro: bilinear-ladd[OF bf])
  then show ?thesis using SB TC by (auto intro: ext)
qed

```

```

lemma bilinear-eq-stdbasis:
  assumes bf: bilinear ( $f :: \text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow -$ )
  and bg: bilinear g
  and fg:  $\forall i j. f (\text{basis } i) (\text{basis } j) = g (\text{basis } i) (\text{basis } j)$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
proof –
  from fg have th:  $\forall x \in \{\text{basis } i \mid i. i \in (\text{UNIV} :: 'm \text{ set})\}. \forall y \in \{\text{basis } j \mid j. j \in (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set})\}. f x y = g x y$  by blast
  from bilinear-eq[OF bf bg equalityD2[OF span-stdbasis] equalityD2[OF span-stdbasis]
th] show ?thesis by (blast intro: ext)
qed

```

Detailed theorems about left and right invertibility in general case.

```

lemma left-invertible-transpose:
   $(\exists (B). B ** \text{transpose } (A) = \text{mat } (1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1})) \longleftrightarrow (\exists (B). A ** B = \text{mat } 1)$ 
  by (metis matrix-transpose-mul transpose-mat transpose-transpose)

```

```

lemma right-invertible-transpose:
   $(\exists (B). \text{transpose } (A) ** B = \text{mat } (1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1})) \longleftrightarrow (\exists (B). B ** A = \text{mat } 1)$ 
  by (metis matrix-transpose-mul transpose-mat transpose-transpose)

```

```

lemma linear-injective-left-inverse:
  assumes lf: linear ( $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$ ) and fi: inj f
  shows  $\exists g. \text{linear } g \wedge g \circ f = \text{id}$ 
proof –

```

```

from linear-independent-extend[OF independent-injective-image, OF independent-stdbasis,
OF lf fi]
obtain h:: real ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n where h: linear h  $\forall x \in f^{-1} \{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in$ 
(UNIV::'n set)}. h x = inv f x by blast
from h(2)
have th:  $\forall i. (h \circ f) (\text{basis } i) = \text{id } (\text{basis } i)$ 
using inv-o-cancel[OF fi, unfolded stupid-ext[symmetric] id-def o-def]
by auto

from linear-eq-stdbasis[OF linear-compose[OF lf h(1)] linear-id th]
have h o f = id .
then show ?thesis using h(1) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma linear-surjective-right-inverse:
assumes lf: linear (f:: real ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n) and sf: surj f
shows  $\exists g. \text{linear } g \wedge f \circ g = \text{id}$ 
proof–
from linear-independent-extend[OF independent-stdbasis]
obtain h:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'m where
h: linear h  $\forall x \in \{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}) \}. h x = \text{inv } f x$  by blast
from h(2)
have th:  $\forall i. (f \circ h) (\text{basis } i) = \text{id } (\text{basis } i)$ 
using sf
apply (auto simp add: surj-iff o-def stupid-ext[symmetric])
apply (erule-tac x=basis i in allE)
by auto

from linear-eq-stdbasis[OF linear-compose[OF h(1) lf] linear-id th]
have f o h = id .
then show ?thesis using h(1) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma matrix-left-invertible-injective:
 $(\exists B. (B::\text{real}^m \times \text{real}^n) ** (A::\text{real}^n \times \text{real}^m) = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x y. A *v x = A *v y \longrightarrow x = y)$ 
proof–
{fix B:: real ^'m ^'n and x y assume B: B ** A = mat 1 and xy: A *v x =
A *v y
from xy have B*v (A *v x) = B *v (A *v y) by simp
hence x = y
unfolding matrix-vector-mul-assoc B matrix-vector-mul-lid .}
moreover
{assume A:  $\forall x y. A *v x = A *v y \longrightarrow x = y$ 
hence i: inj (op *v A) unfolding inj-on-def by auto
from linear-injective-left-inverse[OF matrix-vector-mul-linear i]
obtain g where g: linear g g o op *v A = id by blast
have matrix g ** A = mat 1
unfolding matrix-eq matrix-vector-mul-lid matrix-vector-mul-assoc[symmetric]

```

```

matrix-works[OF g(1)]
  using g(2) by (simp add: o-def id-def stupid-ext)
  then have  $\exists B. (B::\text{real}^{m \times n}) ** A = \text{mat } 1$  by blast}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *matrix-left-invertible-ker:*

$(\exists B. (B::\text{real}^{m \times n}) ** (A::\text{real}^{n \times m}) = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. A * v x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0)$

unfolding *matrix-left-invertible-injective*

using *linear-injective-0*[OF *matrix-vector-mul-linear*, of *A*]

by (*simp add: inj-on-def*)

lemma *matrix-right-invertible-surjective:*

$(\exists B. (A::\text{real}^{n \times m}) ** (B::\text{real}^{m \times n}) = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow \text{surj } (\lambda x. A * v x)$

proof–

```

{fix B :: real ^'m ^'n assume AB: A ** B = mat 1
  {fix x :: real ^'m
    have A * v (B * v x) = x
    by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-lid matrix-vector-mul-assoc AB)}
  hence surj (op * v A) unfolding surj-def by metis }

```

moreover

```

{assume sf: surj (op * v A)
  from linear-surjective-right-inverse[OF matrix-vector-mul-linear sf]
  obtain g:: real ^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n where g: linear g op * v A o g = id
  by blast
}

```

have $A ** (\text{matrix } g) = \text{mat } 1$

unfolding *matrix-eq matrix-vector-mul-lid*

matrix-vector-mul-assoc[*symmetric*] *matrix-works*[OF *g(1)*]

using *g(2)* **unfolding** *o-def stupid-ext*[*symmetric*] *id-def*

hence $\exists B. A ** (B::\text{real}^{m \times n}) = \text{mat } 1$ **by** *blast*

}

ultimately show ?thesis **unfolding** *surj-def* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *matrix-left-invertible-independent-columns:*

fixes $A :: \text{real}^{n \times m}$

shows $(\exists (B::\text{real}^{m \times n}). B ** A = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow (\forall c. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. c \ i * s \ \text{column } i \ A) \ (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \ \text{set}) = 0 \longrightarrow (\forall i. c \ i = 0))$

(**is** ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof–

let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set

{assume *k*: $\forall x. A * v x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$

{fix *c i* **assume** *c*: $\text{setsum } (\lambda i. c \ i * s \ \text{column } i \ A) \ ?U = 0$

and *i*: $i \in ?U$

let ?x = $\chi \ i. c \ i$

have *th0*: $A * v \ ?x = 0$

```

    using c
    unfolding matrix-mult-vsum Cart-eq
    by auto
    from k[rule-format, OF th0] i
    have c i = 0 by (vector Cart-eq)}
  hence ?rhs by blast}
moreover
{assume H: ?rhs
  {fix x assume x: A *v x = 0
    let ?c =  $\lambda i. ((x\$i)::real)$ 
    from H[rule-format, of ?c, unfolded matrix-mult-vsum[symmetric], OF x]
    have x = 0 by vector}}
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding matrix-left-invertible-ker by blast
}
qed

```

lemma *matrix-right-invertible-independent-rows:*

```

  fixes A :: real'n'm
  shows ( $\exists (B::real^{m'}^{n'}). A ** B = mat\ 1$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall c. setsum (\lambda i. c\ i *s\ row\ i\ A) (UNIV :: 'm\ set) = 0 \longrightarrow (\forall i. c\ i = 0)$ )
  unfolding left-invertible-transpose[symmetric]
    matrix-left-invertible-independent-columns
  by (simp add: column-transpose)

```

lemma *matrix-right-invertible-span-columns:*

```

  ( $\exists (B::real^{n'}^{m'}). (A::real^{m'}^{n'}) ** B = mat\ 1$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   $span\ (columns\ A) = UNIV$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof–

```

  let ?U = UNIV :: 'm set
  have fU: finite ?U by simp
  have lhseq: ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall y. \exists (x::real^{m'}). setsum (\lambda i. (x\$i) *s\ column\ i\ A) ?U = y$ )
  unfolding matrix-right-invertible-surjective matrix-mult-vsum surj-def
  apply (subst eq-commute) ..
  have rhseq: ?rhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x. x \in span\ (columns\ A)$ ) by blast
  {assume h: ?lhs
    {fix x:: real'n
      from h[unfolded lhseq, rule-format, of x] obtain y:: real'm
        where y: setsum ( $\lambda i. (y\$i) *s\ column\ i\ A$ ) ?U = x by blast
      have x  $\in span\ (columns\ A)$ 
        unfolding y[symmetric]
        apply (rule span-setsum[OF fU])
        apply clarify
        unfolding smult-conv-scaleR
        apply (rule span-mul)
        apply (rule span-superset)
        unfolding columns-def
        by blast}
    then have ?rhs unfolding rhseq by blast}
  moreover

```

```

{assume h: ?rhs
  let ?P =  $\lambda(y::\text{real}^n). \exists(x::\text{real}^m). \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x\$i) * \text{column } i \text{ } A) \text{ } ?U =$ 
  y
  {fix y have ?P y
    proof(rule span-induct-alt[of ?P columns A, folded smult-conv-scaleR])
      show  $\exists x::\text{real}^m. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x\$i) * \text{column } i \text{ } A) \text{ } ?U = 0$ 
        by (rule exI[where x=0], simp)
    next
      fix c y1 y2 assume y1:  $y1 \in \text{columns } A$  and y2: ?P y2
      from y1 obtain i where i:  $i \in ?U \text{ } y1 = \text{column } i \text{ } A$ 
        unfolding columns-def by blast
      from y2 obtain x::  $\text{real}^m$  where
        x:  $\text{setsum } (\lambda i. (x\$i) * \text{column } i \text{ } A) \text{ } ?U = y2$  by blast
      let ?x = ( $\chi \text{ } j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } c + (x\$i) \text{ else } (x\$j)::\text{real}^m$ )
      show ?P (c*s y1 + y2)
        proof(rule exI[where x=?x, vector, auto simp add: i x[symmetric]
cond-value-iff right-distrib cond-application-beta cong del: if-weak-cong])
          fix j
          have th:  $\forall xa \in ?U. (\text{if } xa = i \text{ then } (c + (x\$i)) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j)$ 
            else  $(x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) = (\text{if } xa = i \text{ then } c * ((\text{column } i \text{ } A)\$j)$ 
            else  $0) + ((x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))$  using i(1)
          by (simp add: field-simps)
          have  $\text{setsum } (\lambda xa. \text{if } xa = i \text{ then } (c + (x\$i)) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j)$ 
            else  $(x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) \text{ } ?U = \text{setsum } (\lambda xa. (\text{if } xa = i \text{ then } c * ((\text{column } i \text{ } A)\$j)$ 
            else  $0) + ((x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) \text{ } ?U$ 
          apply (rule setsum-cong[OF refl])
          using th by blast
          also have  $\dots = \text{setsum } (\lambda xa. \text{if } xa = i \text{ then } c * ((\text{column } i \text{ } A)\$j) \text{ else } 0) \text{ } ?U + \text{setsum } (\lambda xa. ((x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) \text{ } ?U$ 
          by (simp add: setsum-addr)
          also have  $\dots = c * ((\text{column } i \text{ } A)\$j) + \text{setsum } (\lambda xa. ((x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) \text{ } ?U$ 
          unfolding setsum-delta[OF fU]
          using i(1) by simp
          finally show  $\text{setsum } (\lambda xa. \text{if } xa = i \text{ then } (c + (x\$i)) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j)$ 
            else  $(x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) \text{ } ?U = c * ((\text{column } i \text{ } A)\$j) + \text{setsum } (\lambda xa. ((x\$xa) * ((\text{column } xa \text{ } A)\$j))) \text{ } ?U$  .
          qed
        next
          show  $y \in \text{span } (\text{columns } A)$  unfolding h by blast
        qed
      then have ?lhs unfolding lhseq ..}
      ultimately show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  }

```

lemma *matrix-left-invertible-span-rows:*

$(\exists (B::\text{real}^m \times n). B ** (A::\text{real}^n \times m) = \text{mat } 1) \longleftrightarrow \text{span } (\text{rows } A) = \text{UNIV}$
 unfolding right-invertible-transpose[symmetric]


```

unfolding columns-transpose[symmetric]
unfolding matrix-right-invertible-span-columns
..

```

An injective map $(real, 'n) \text{ cart} \Rightarrow (real, 'n) \text{ cart}$ is also surjective.

lemma *linear-injective-imp-surjective*:

```

assumes lf: linear (f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n) and fi: inj f
shows surj f

```

proof–

```

let ?U = UNIV :: (real ^'n) set
from basis-exists[of ?U] obtain B
  where B: B  $\subseteq$  ?U independent B ?U  $\subseteq$  span B card B = dim ?U
  by blast
from B(4) have d: dim ?U = card B by simp
have th: ?U  $\subseteq$  span (f ' B)
  apply (rule card-ge-dim-independent)
  apply blast
  apply (rule independent-injective-image[OF B(2) lf fi])
  apply (rule order-eq-refl)
  apply (rule sym)
  unfolding d
  apply (rule card-image)
  apply (rule subset-inj-on[OF fi])
  by blast
from th show ?thesis
  unfolding span-linear-image[OF lf] surj-def
  using B(3) by blast

```

qed

And vice versa.

lemma *surjective-iff-injective-gen*:

```

assumes fS: finite S and fT: finite T and c: card S = card T
and ST: f ' S  $\subseteq$  T
shows ( $\forall y \in T. \exists x \in S. f x = y$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  inj-on f S (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)

```

proof–

```

{assume h: ?lhs
  {fix x y assume x: x  $\in$  S and y: y  $\in$  S and f: f x = f y
    from x fS have S0: card S  $\neq$  0 by auto
    {assume xy: x  $\neq$  y
      have th: card S  $\leq$  card (f ' (S - {y}))
        unfolding c
        apply (rule card-mono)
        apply (rule finite-imageI)
        using fS apply simp
        using h xy x y f unfolding subset-eq image-iff
        apply auto
        apply (case-tac xa = f x)
        apply (rule bexI[where x=x])
        apply auto
    }
  }
}

```

```

    done
  also have ... ≤ card (S - {y})
    apply (rule card-image-le)
    using fS by simp
  also have ... ≤ card S - 1 using y fS by simp
  finally have False using S0 by arith }
  then have x = y by blast}
  then have ?rhs unfolding inj-on-def by blast}
moreover
{assume h: ?rhs
  have f ' S = T
    apply (rule card-subset-eq[OF fT ST])
    unfolding card-image[OF h] using c .
  then have ?lhs by blast}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *linear-surjective-imp-injective*:

assumes *lf*: *linear* (*f*::*real* ^{*n*} => *real* ^{*n*}) and *sf*: *surj* *f*
 shows *inj* *f*

proof–

```

let ?U = UNIV :: (real n) set
from basis-exists[of ?U] obtain B
  where B: B ⊆ ?U independent B ?U ⊆ span B and d: card B = dim ?U
  by blast
{fix x assume x: x ∈ span B and fx: f x = 0
  from B(2) have fB: finite B using independent-bound by auto
  have fBi: independent (f ' B)
    apply (rule card-le-dim-spanning[of f ' B ?U])
    apply blast
    using sf B(3)
  unfolding span-linear-image[OF lf] surj-def subset-eq image-iff
  apply blast
  using fB apply (blast intro: finite-imageI)
  unfolding d[symmetric]
  apply (rule card-image-le)
  apply (rule fB)
  done
  have th0: dim ?U ≤ card (f ' B)
    apply (rule span-card-ge-dim)
    apply blast
    unfolding span-linear-image[OF lf]
    apply (rule subset-trans[where B = f ' UNIV])
    using sf unfolding surj-def apply blast
    apply (rule image-mono)
    apply (rule B(3))
    apply (metis finite-imageI fB)
  done
}

```

```

moreover have card (f ‘ B) ≤ card B
  by (rule card-image-le, rule fB)
ultimately have th1: card B = card (f ‘ B) unfolding d by arith
have fiB: inj-on f B
unfolding surjective-iff-injective-gen[OF fB finite-imageI[OF fB] th1 subset-reft,
symmetric] by blast
from linear-indep-image-lemma[OF lf fB fBi fiB x] fx
have x = 0 by blast}
note th = this
from th show ?thesis unfolding linear-injective-0[OF lf]
using B(3) by blast
qed

```

Hence either is enough for isomorphism.

```

lemma left-right-inverse-eq:
  assumes fg: f o g = id and gh: g o h = id
  shows f = h
proof –
  have f = f o (g o h) unfolding gh by simp
  also have ... = (f o g) o h by (simp add: o-assoc)
  finally show f = h unfolding fg by simp
qed

```

```

lemma isomorphism-expand:
  f o g = id ∧ g o f = id ⟷ (∀ x. f(g x) = x) ∧ (∀ x. g(f x) = x)
by (simp add: expand-fun-eq o-def id-def)

```

```

lemma linear-injective-isomorphism:
  assumes lf: linear (f :: real ^'n ⇒ real ^'n) and fi: inj f
  shows ∃ f'. linear f' ∧ (∀ x. f' (f x) = x) ∧ (∀ x. f (f' x) = x)
unfolding isomorphism-expand[symmetric]
using linear-surjective-right-inverse[OF lf linear-injective-imp-surjective[OF lf fi]]
linear-injective-left-inverse[OF lf fi]
by (metis left-right-inverse-eq)

```

```

lemma linear-surjective-isomorphism:
  assumes lf: linear (f :: real ^'n ⇒ real ^'n) and sf: surj f
  shows ∃ f'. linear f' ∧ (∀ x. f' (f x) = x) ∧ (∀ x. f (f' x) = x)
unfolding isomorphism-expand[symmetric]
using linear-surjective-right-inverse[OF lf sf] linear-injective-left-inverse[OF lf linear-surjective-imp-injective[
lf sf]]
by (metis left-right-inverse-eq)

```

Left and right inverses are the same for $(\text{real}, 'n) \text{ cart} \Rightarrow (\text{real}, 'n) \text{ cart}$.

```

lemma linear-inverse-left:
  assumes lf: linear (f :: real ^'n ⇒ real ^'n) and lf': linear f'
  shows f o f' = id ⟷ f' o f = id
proof –
  {fix f f': real ^'n ⇒ real ^'n

```

```

assume lf: linear f linear f' and f: f o f' = id
from f have sf: surj f

  apply (auto simp add: o-def stupid-ext[symmetric] id-def surj-def)
  by metis
from linear-surjective-isomorphism[OF lf(1) sf] lf f
have f' o f = id unfolding stupid-ext[symmetric] o-def id-def
  by metis}
then show ?thesis using lf lf' by metis
qed

```

Moreover, a one-sided inverse is automatically linear.

lemma left-inverse-linear:

```

assumes lf: linear (f::real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n) and gf: g o f = id
shows linear g
proof –
from gf have fi: inj f apply (auto simp add: inj-on-def o-def id-def stupid-ext[symmetric])
  by metis
from linear-injective-isomorphism[OF lf fi]
obtain h:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n where
  h: linear h  $\forall x. h (f x) = x \ \forall x. f (h x) = x$  by blast
have h = g apply (rule ext) using gf h(2,3)
  apply (simp add: o-def id-def stupid-ext[symmetric])
  by metis
with h(1) show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma right-inverse-linear:

```

assumes lf: linear (f:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n) and gf: f o g = id
shows linear g
proof –
from gf have fi: surj f apply (auto simp add: surj-def o-def id-def stupid-ext[symmetric])
  by metis
from linear-surjective-isomorphism[OF lf fi]
obtain h:: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n where
  h: linear h  $\forall x. h (f x) = x \ \forall x. f (h x) = x$  by blast
have h = g apply (rule ext) using gf h(2,3)
  apply (simp add: o-def id-def stupid-ext[symmetric])
  by metis
with h(1) show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

The same result in terms of square matrices.

lemma matrix-left-right-inverse:

```

fixes A A' :: real ^'n ^'n
shows A ** A' = mat 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  A' ** A = mat 1
proof –
  {fix A A' :: real ^'n ^'n assume AA': A ** A' = mat 1
   have sA: surj (op *v A)

```

```

unfolding surj-def
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac x=(A' *v y) in exI)
by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc AA' matrix-vector-mul-lid)
from linear-surjective-isomorphism[OF matrix-vector-mul-linear sA]
obtain f' :: real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real ^'n
where f': linear f'  $\forall x. f' (A *v x) = x \forall x. A *v f' x = x$  by blast
have th: matrix f' ** A = mat 1
by (simp add: matrix-eq matrix-works[OF f'(1)] matrix-vector-mul-assoc[symmetric]
matrix-vector-mul-lid f'(2)[rule-format])
hence (matrix f' ** A) ** A' = mat 1 ** A' by simp
hence matrix f' = A' by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc[symmetric] AA' matrix-mul-rid
matrix-mul-lid)
hence matrix f' ** A = A' ** A by simp
hence A' ** A = mat 1 by (simp add: th)}
then show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Considering an n-element vector as an n-by-1 or 1-by-n matrix.

definition rowvector $v = (\chi \ i \ j. (v\$j))$

definition columnvector $v = (\chi \ i \ j. (v\$i))$

lemma transpose-columnvector:

transpose(columnvector v) = rowvector v

by (simp add: transpose-def rowvector-def columnvector-def Cart-eq)

lemma transpose-rowvector: transpose(rowvector v) = columnvector v

by (simp add: transpose-def columnvector-def rowvector-def Cart-eq)

lemma dot-rowvector-columnvector:

columnvector (A *v v) = A ** columnvector v

by (vector columnvector-def matrix-matrix-mult-def matrix-vector-mult-def)

lemma dot-matrix-product: $(x :: \text{real}^{'n}) \cdot y = (((\text{rowvector } x :: \text{real}^{'n} \wedge 1) ** (\text{columnvector } y :: \text{real}^{'1} \wedge 'n)))\$1)\$1$

by (vector matrix-matrix-mult-def rowvector-def columnvector-def inner-vector-def)

lemma dot-matrix-vector-mul:

fixes A B :: real ^'n ^'n **and** x y :: real ^'n

shows (A *v x) \cdot (B *v y) =

$((((\text{rowvector } x :: \text{real}^{'n} \wedge 1) ** ((\text{transpose } A ** B) ** (\text{columnvector } y :: \text{real}^{'1} \wedge 'n))))\$1)\$1$

unfolding dot-matrix-product transpose-columnvector[symmetric]

dot-rowvector-columnvector matrix-transpose-mul matrix-mul-assoc ..

13.16 Infinity norm

definition infnorm $(x :: \text{real}^{'n}) = \text{Sup } \{ \text{abs}(x\$i) \mid i. i \in (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}) \}$

lemma *numseg-dimindex-nonempty*: $\exists i. i \in (UNIV :: 'n \text{ set})$
by *auto*

lemma *infnorm-set-image*:
 $\{abs(x\$i) \mid i. i \in (UNIV :: - \text{ set})\} =$
 $(\lambda i. abs(x\$i)) \text{ ` } (UNIV) \text{ by } blast$

lemma *infnorm-set-lemma*:
shows *finite* $\{abs((x::'a::abs \text{ } ^n)\$i) \mid i. i \in (UNIV :: 'n \text{ set})\}$
and $\{abs(x\$i) \mid i. i \in (UNIV :: 'n::finite \text{ set})\} \neq \{\}$
unfolding *infnorm-set-image*
by (*auto intro: finite-imageI*)

lemma *infnorm-pos-le*: $0 \leq infnorm (x::real \text{ } ^n)$
unfolding *infnorm-def*
unfolding *Sup-finite-ge-iff* [*OF infnorm-set-lemma*]
unfolding *infnorm-set-image*
by *auto*

lemma *infnorm-triangle*: $infnorm ((x::real \text{ } ^n) + y) \leq infnorm x + infnorm y$
proof–

have *th*: $\bigwedge x y (z::real). x - y \leq z \longleftrightarrow x - z \leq y$ **by** *arith*
have *th1*: $\bigwedge S f. f \text{ ` } S = \{f \ i \mid i. i \in S\}$ **by** *blast*
have *th2*: $\bigwedge x (y::real). abs(x + y) - abs(x) \leq abs(y)$ **by** *arith*
show *?thesis*
unfolding *infnorm-def*
unfolding *Sup-finite-le-iff* [*OF infnorm-set-lemma*]
apply (*subst diff-le-eq[symmetric]*)
unfolding *Sup-finite-ge-iff* [*OF infnorm-set-lemma*]
unfolding *infnorm-set-image* *be-simps*
apply (*subst th*)
unfolding *th1*
unfolding *Sup-finite-ge-iff* [*OF infnorm-set-lemma*]

unfolding *infnorm-set-image* *ball-simps* *be-simps*
apply *simp*
apply (*metis th2*)
done

qed

lemma *infnorm-eq-0*: $infnorm x = 0 \longleftrightarrow (x::real \text{ } ^n) = 0$
proof–

have $infnorm x \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
unfolding *infnorm-def*
unfolding *Sup-finite-le-iff* [*OF infnorm-set-lemma*]
unfolding *infnorm-set-image* *ball-simps*
by *vector*
then show *?thesis* **using** *infnorm-pos-le[of x]* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *infnorm-0*: $\text{infnorm } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: infnorm-eq-0*)

lemma *infnorm-neg*: $\text{infnorm } (-x) = \text{infnorm } x$
unfolding *infnorm-def*
apply (*rule cong[of Sup Sup]*)
apply *blast*
apply (*rule set-ext*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *infnorm-sub*: $\text{infnorm } (x - y) = \text{infnorm } (y - x)$

proof–

have $y - x = -(x - y)$ **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*metis infnorm-neg*)

qed

lemma *real-abs-sub-infnorm*: $|\text{infnorm } x - \text{infnorm } y| \leq \text{infnorm } (x - y)$

proof–

have *th*: $\bigwedge (nx::\text{real}) \ n \ ny. \ nx \leq n + ny \implies ny \leq n + nx \implies |nx - ny| \leq n$

by *arith*

from *infnorm-triangle[of x - y y]* *infnorm-triangle[of x - y -x]*

have *ths*: $\text{infnorm } x \leq \text{infnorm } (x - y) + \text{infnorm } y$

$\text{infnorm } y \leq \text{infnorm } (x - y) + \text{infnorm } x$

by (*simp-all add: field-simps infnorm-neg diff-def[symmetric]*)

from *th[OF ths]* **show** *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *real-abs-infnorm*: $|\text{infnorm } x| = \text{infnorm } x$

using *infnorm-pos-le[of x]* **by** *arith*

lemma *component-le-infnorm*:

shows $|x\$i| \leq \text{infnorm } (x::\text{real}^n)$

proof–

let *?U* = *UNIV* :: $'n$ *set*

let *?S* = $\{|x\$i| \mid i. i \in ?U\}$

have *fS*: *finite* *?S* **unfolding** *image-Collect[symmetric]*

apply (*rule finite-imageI*) **unfolding** *Collect-def mem-def* **by** *simp*

have *S0*: *?S* $\neq \{\}$ **by** *blast*

have *th1*: $\bigwedge S \ f. f \text{ ` } S = \{ f \ i \mid i. i \in S \}$ **by** *blast*

from *Sup-finite-in[OF fS S0]*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *infnorm-def infnorm-set-image*

by (*metis Sup-finite-ge-iff finite finite-imageI UNIV-not-empty image-is-empty rangeI order-refl*)

qed

```

lemma infnorm-mul-lemma: infnorm( $a * s\ x$ ) <=  $|a| * \text{infnorm } x$ 
  apply (subst infnorm-def)
  unfolding Sup-finite-le-iff[OF infnorm-set-lemma]
  unfolding infnorm-set-image ball-simps
  apply (simp add: abs-mult)
  apply (rule allI)
  apply (cut-tac component-le-infnorm[of  $x$ ])
  apply (rule mult-mono)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma infnorm-mul: infnorm( $a * s\ x$ ) =  $\text{abs } a * \text{infnorm } x$ 
proof –
  {assume  $a0$ :  $a = 0$  hence ?thesis by (simp add: infnorm-0) }
  moreover
  {assume  $a0$ :  $a \neq 0$ 
    from  $a0$  have  $th$ :  $(1/a) * s\ (a * s\ x) = x$ 
      by (simp add: vector-smult-assoc)
    from  $a0$  have  $ap$ :  $|a| > 0$  by arith
    from infnorm-mul-lemma[of  $1/a\ a * s\ x$ ]
    have  $\text{infnorm } x \leq 1/|a| * \text{infnorm } (a * s\ x)$ 
      unfolding  $th$  by simp
    with  $ap$  have  $|a| * \text{infnorm } x \leq |a| * (1/|a| * \text{infnorm } (a * s\ x))$  by (simp
  add: field-simps)
    then have  $|a| * \text{infnorm } x \leq \text{infnorm } (a * s\ x)$ 
      using  $ap$  by (simp add: field-simps)
    with infnorm-mul-lemma[of  $a\ x$ ] have ?thesis by arith }
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma infnorm-pos-lt: infnorm  $x > 0 \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0$ 
  using infnorm-pos-le[of  $x$ ] infnorm-eq-0[of  $x$ ] by arith

```

Prove that it differs only up to a bound from Euclidean norm.

```

lemma infnorm-le-norm: infnorm  $x \leq \text{norm } x$ 
  unfolding infnorm-def Sup-finite-le-iff[OF infnorm-set-lemma]
  unfolding infnorm-set-image ball-simps
  by (metis component-le-norm)
lemma card-enum:  $\text{card } \{1 .. n\} = n$  by auto
lemma norm-le-infnorm:  $\text{norm}(x) \leq \sqrt{\text{real } \text{CARD}(n)} * \text{infnorm}(x::\text{real}^n)$ 
proof –
  let ? $d = \text{CARD}(n)$ 
  have  $\text{real } ?d \geq 0$  by simp
  hence  $d2$ :  $(\sqrt{\text{real } ?d})^2 = \text{real } ?d$ 
    by (auto intro: real-sqrt-pow2)
  have  $th$ :  $\sqrt{\text{real } ?d} * \text{infnorm } x \geq 0$ 
    by (simp add: zero-le-mult-iff infnorm-pos-le)
  have  $th1$ :  $x \cdot x \leq (\sqrt{\text{real } ?d} * \text{infnorm } x)^2$ 
    unfolding power-mult-distrib  $d2$ 

```



```

unfolding real-of-nat-def inner-vector-def
apply (subst power2-abs[symmetric])
apply (rule setsum-bounded)
apply(auto simp add: power2-eq-square[symmetric])
apply (subst power2-abs[symmetric])
apply (rule power-mono)
unfolding infnorm-def Sup-finite-ge-iff[OF infnorm-set-lemma]
unfolding infnorm-set-image bex-simps apply(rule-tac x=i in exI) by auto
from real-le-lsqr[OF inner-ge-zero th th1]
show ?thesis unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner id-def .
qed

```

Equality in Cauchy-Schwarz and triangle inequalities.

```

lemma norm-cauchy-schwarz-eq:  $x \cdot y = \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y \iff \text{norm } x *_R y = \text{norm } y *_R x$  (is ?lhs  $\iff$  ?rhs)
proof –
  {assume h:  $x = 0$ 
    hence ?thesis by simp}
  moreover
  {assume h:  $y = 0$ 
    hence ?thesis by simp}
  moreover
  {assume x:  $x \neq 0$  and y:  $y \neq 0$ 
    from inner-eq-zero-iff[of norm y *_R x – norm x *_R y]
    have ?rhs  $\iff (\text{norm } y * (\text{norm } y * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } x - \text{norm } x * (x \cdot y)) - \text{norm } x * (\text{norm } y * (y \cdot x) - \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y * \text{norm } y) = 0)$ 
    using x y
    unfolding inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR
    unfolding power2-norm-eq-inner[symmetric] power2-eq-square diff-eq-0-iff-eq
apply (simp add: inner-commute)
    apply (simp add: field-simps) by metis
    also have ...  $\iff (2 * \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y * (\text{norm } x * \text{norm } y - x \cdot y) = 0)$ 
using x y
    by (simp add: field-simps inner-commute)
    also have ...  $\iff$  ?lhs using x y
    apply simp
    by metis
    finally have ?thesis by blast}
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma norm-cauchy-schwarz-abs-eq:
  shows  $\text{abs}(x \cdot y) = \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y \iff$ 
     $\text{norm } x *_R y = \text{norm } y *_R x \vee \text{norm}(x) *_R y = - \text{norm } y *_R x$  (is
    ?lhs  $\iff$  ?rhs)
proof –
  have th:  $\bigwedge(x::\text{real}) a. a \geq 0 \implies \text{abs } x = a \iff x = a \vee x = -a$  by arith
  have ?rhs  $\iff \text{norm } x *_R y = \text{norm } y *_R x \vee \text{norm } (-x) *_R y = \text{norm } y *_R (-x)$ 

```

```

  by simp
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (x \cdot y = \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y \vee$ 
     $(-x) \cdot y = \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y)$ 
    unfolding norm-cauchy-schwarz-eq[symmetric]
    unfolding norm-minus-cancel norm-scaleR ..
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?lhs
    unfolding th[OF mult-nonneg-nonneg, OF norm-ge-zero[of x] norm-ge-zero[of
y]] inner-simps by auto
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

```

lemma norm-triangle-eq:

```

  fixes x y :: 'a::real-inner
  shows norm(x + y) = norm x + norm y  $\longleftrightarrow$  norm x *_R y = norm y *_R x
proof -
  {assume x: x = 0  $\vee$  y = 0
   hence ?thesis by (cases x=0, simp-all)}
  moreover
  {assume x: x  $\neq$  0 and y: y  $\neq$  0
   hence norm x  $\neq$  0 norm y  $\neq$  0
   by simp-all
   hence n: norm x > 0 norm y > 0
   using norm-ge-zero[of x] norm-ge-zero[of y]
   by arith+
   have th:  $\bigwedge (a::\text{real}) \ b \ c. \ a + b + c \neq 0 \implies (a = b + c \longleftrightarrow a^2 = (b +$ 
c)^2) by algebra
   have norm(x + y) = norm x + norm y  $\longleftrightarrow$  norm(x + y)^2 = (norm x +
norm y)^2
   apply (rule th) using n norm-ge-zero[of x + y]
   by arith
   also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  norm x *_R y = norm y *_R x
   unfolding norm-cauchy-schwarz-eq[symmetric]
   unfolding power2-norm-eq-inner inner-simps
   by (simp add: power2-norm-eq-inner[symmetric] power2-eq-square inner-commute
field-simps)
   finally have ?thesis .}
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

13.17 Collinearity

definition

```

  collinear :: 'a::real-vector set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  collinear S  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists u. \forall x \in S. \forall y \in S. \exists c. x - y = c *_R u)$ 

```

lemma collinear-empty: collinear {} by (simp add: collinear-def)

lemma collinear-sing: collinear {x}

by (simp add: collinear-def)

```

lemma collinear-2: collinear {x, y}
  apply (simp add: collinear-def)
  apply (rule exI[where x=x - y])
  apply auto
  apply (rule exI[where x=1], simp)
  apply (rule exI[where x=- 1], simp)
  done

lemma collinear-lemma: collinear {0,x,y}  $\longleftrightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee (\exists c. y = c *_R x)$  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof -
  {assume x=0  $\vee$  y = 0 hence ?thesis
    by (cases x = 0, simp-all add: collinear-2 insert-commute)}
  moreover
  {assume x: x  $\neq$  0 and y: y  $\neq$  0
    {assume h: ?lhs
      then obtain u where u:  $\forall x \in \{0, x, y\}. \forall y \in \{0, x, y\}. \exists c. x - y = c *_R u$ 
    }
  }
unfolding collinear-def by blast
  from u[rule-format, of x 0] u[rule-format, of y 0]
  obtain cx and cy where
    cx: x = cx *_R u and cy: y = cy *_R u
  by auto
  from cx x have cx0: cx  $\neq$  0 by auto
  from cy y have cy0: cy  $\neq$  0 by auto
  let ?d = cy / cx
  from cx cy cx0 have y = ?d *_R x
    by (simp add: vector-smult-assoc)
  hence ?rhs using x y by blast}
  moreover
  {assume h: ?rhs
    then obtain c where c:  $y = c *_R x$  using x y by blast
    have ?lhs unfolding collinear-def c
      apply (rule exI[where x=x])
      apply auto
      apply (rule exI[where x=- 1], simp)
      apply (rule exI[where x=- c], simp)
      apply (rule exI[where x=1], simp)
      apply (rule exI[where x=1 - c], simp add: scaleR-left-diff-distrib)
      apply (rule exI[where x=c - 1], simp add: scaleR-left-diff-distrib)
      done}
    ultimately have ?thesis by blast}
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma norm-cauchy-schwarz-equal:
  shows  $\text{abs}(x \cdot y) = \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y \longleftrightarrow \text{collinear } \{0, x, y\}$ 
unfolding norm-cauchy-schwarz-abs-eq
apply (cases x=0, simp-all add: collinear-2)

```

```

apply (cases y=0, simp-all add: collinear-2 insert-commute)
unfolding collinear-lemma
apply simp
apply (subgoal-tac norm x ≠ 0)
apply (subgoal-tac norm y ≠ 0)
apply (rule iffI)
apply (cases norm x *R y = norm y *R x)
apply (rule exI[where x=(1/norm x) * norm y])
apply (drule sym)
unfolding scaleR-scaleR[symmetric]
apply (simp add: vector-smult-assoc field-simps)
apply (rule exI[where x=(1/norm x) * - norm y])
apply clarify
apply (drule sym)
unfolding scaleR-scaleR[symmetric]
apply (simp add: vector-smult-assoc field-simps)
apply (erule exE)
apply (erule ssubst)
unfolding scaleR-scaleR
unfolding norm-scaleR
apply (subgoal-tac norm x * c = |c| * norm x ∨ norm x * c = - |c| * norm x)
apply (case-tac c ≤ 0, simp add: field-simps)
apply (simp add: field-simps)
apply (case-tac c ≤ 0, simp add: field-simps)
apply (simp add: field-simps)
apply simp
apply simp
done

end

```

14 Permutations: Permutations, both general and specifically on finite sets.

```

theory Permutations
imports Parity Fact
begin

```

```

definition permutes (infixr permutes 41) where
  (p permutes S)  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \notin S \longrightarrow p\ x = x) \wedge (\forall y. \exists!x. p\ x = y)$ 

```

```

lemma swapid-sym: Fun.swap a b id = Fun.swap b a id
by (auto simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def fun-upd-def)

```

```

lemma swap-id-refl: Fun.swap a a id = id by simp
lemma swap-id-sym: Fun.swap a b id = Fun.swap b a id
  by (rule ext, simp add: swap-def)
lemma swap-id-idempotent[simp]: Fun.swap a b id o Fun.swap a b id = id
  by (rule ext, auto simp add: swap-def)

lemma inv-unique-comp: assumes fg: f o g = id and gf: g o f = id
shows inv f = g
using fg gf inv-equality[of g f] by (auto simp add: expand-fun-eq)

lemma inverse-swap-id: inv (Fun.swap a b id) = Fun.swap a b id
  by (rule inv-unique-comp, simp-all)

lemma swap-id-eq: Fun.swap a b id x = (if x = a then b else if x = b then a else x)
  by (simp add: swap-def)

lemma permutes-in-image: p permutes S  $\implies p\ x \in S \longleftrightarrow x \in S$ 
  unfolding permutes-def by metis

lemma permutes-image: assumes pS: p permutes S shows p ` S = S
  using pS
  unfolding permutes-def
  apply –
  apply (rule set-ext)
  apply (simp add: image-iff)
  apply metis
  done

lemma permutes-inj: p permutes S  $\implies$  inj p
  unfolding permutes-def inj-on-def by blast

lemma permutes-surj: p permutes s  $\implies$  surj p
  unfolding permutes-def surj-def by metis

lemma permutes-inv-o: assumes pS: p permutes S
shows p o inv p = id
and inv p o p = id
using permutes-inj[OF pS] permutes-surj[OF pS]
unfolding inj-iff[symmetric] surj-iff[symmetric] by blast+

lemma permutes-inverses:
  fixes p :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes pS: p permutes S

```

```

shows  $p \text{ (inv } p \text{ } x) = x$ 
and  $\text{inv } p \text{ (} p \text{ } x) = x$ 
using permutes-inv-o[OF  $pS$ , unfolded expand-fun-eq o-def] by auto

lemma permutes-subset:  $p \text{ permutes } S \implies S \subseteq T \implies p \text{ permutes } T$ 
unfolding permutes-def by blast

lemma permutes-empty[simp]:  $p \text{ permutes } \{\} \longleftrightarrow p = \text{id}$ 
unfolding expand-fun-eq permutes-def apply simp by metis

lemma permutes-sing[simp]:  $p \text{ permutes } \{a\} \longleftrightarrow p = \text{id}$ 
unfolding expand-fun-eq permutes-def apply simp by metis

lemma permutes-univ:  $p \text{ permutes } UNIV \longleftrightarrow (\forall y. \exists! x. p \text{ } x = y)$ 
unfolding permutes-def by simp

lemma permutes-inv-eq:  $p \text{ permutes } S \implies \text{inv } p \text{ } y = x \longleftrightarrow p \text{ } x = y$ 
unfolding permutes-def inv-def apply auto
apply (erule allE[where  $x=y$ ])
apply (erule allE[where  $x=y$ ])
apply (rule someI-ex) apply blast
apply (rule some1-equality)
apply blast
apply blast
done

lemma permutes-swap-id:  $a \in S \implies b \in S \implies \text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id permutes } S$ 
unfolding permutes-def swap-def fun-upd-def by auto metis

lemma permutes-superset:
 $p \text{ permutes } S \implies (\forall x \in S - T. p \text{ } x = x) \implies p \text{ permutes } T$ 
by (simp add: Ball-def permutes-def) metis

lemma permutes-id: id permutes  $S$  unfolding permutes-def by simp

lemma permutes-compose:  $p \text{ permutes } S \implies q \text{ permutes } S \implies q \circ p \text{ permutes } S$ 
unfolding permutes-def o-def by metis

lemma permutes-inv: assumes  $pS$ :  $p \text{ permutes } S$  shows  $\text{inv } p \text{ permutes } S$ 
using  $pS$  unfolding permutes-def permutes-inv-eq[OF  $pS$ ] by metis

lemma permutes-inv-inv: assumes  $pS$ :  $p \text{ permutes } S$  shows  $\text{inv } (\text{inv } p) = p$ 
unfolding expand-fun-eq permutes-inv-eq[OF  $pS$ ] permutes-inv-eq[OF permutes-inv[OF  $pS$ ]]

```

by *blast*

lemma *permutes-insert-lemma*:

assumes pS : p permutes $(\text{insert } a \ S)$
shows $\text{Fun.swap } a \ (p \ a) \ \text{id} \ o \ p$ permutes S
apply (rule *permutes-superset*[**where** $S = \text{insert } a \ S$])
apply (rule *permutes-compose*[*OF* pS])
apply (rule *permutes-swap-id*, *simp*)
using *permutes-in-image*[*OF* pS , *of* a] **apply** *simp*
apply (auto *simp* *add*: *Ball-def* *swap-def*)
done

lemma *permutes-insert*: $\{p. \ p \text{ permutes } (\text{insert } a \ S)\} =$
 $(\lambda(b,p). \ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \ o \ p) \ \text{' } \{(b,p). \ b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge p \in \{p. \ p \text{ permutes } S\}\}$
proof–

{fix p
{assume pS : p permutes $\text{insert } a \ S$
let $?b = p \ a$
let $?q = \text{Fun.swap } a \ (p \ a) \ \text{id} \ o \ p$
have $th0$: $p = \text{Fun.swap } a \ ?b \ \text{id} \ o \ ?q$ **unfolding** *expand-fun-eq* *o-assoc* **by**
simp
have $th1$: $?b \in \text{insert } a \ S$ **unfolding** *permutes-in-image*[*OF* pS] **by** *simp*
from *permutes-insert-lemma*[*OF* pS] $th0 \ th1$
have $\exists \ b \ q. \ p = \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \ o \ q \wedge b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge q \text{ permutes } S$ **by**
blast }
moreover
{fix $b \ q$ **assume** bq : $p = \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \ o \ q \wedge b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge q \text{ permutes } S$
from *permutes-subset*[*OF* $bq(3)$, *of* $\text{insert } a \ S$]
have qS : q permutes $\text{insert } a \ S$ **by** *auto*
have aS : $a \in \text{insert } a \ S$ **by** *simp*
from $bq(1)$ *permutes-compose*[*OF* qS *permutes-swap-id*[*OF* $aS \ bq(2)$]]
have p permutes $\text{insert } a \ S$ **by** *simp* }
ultimately have p permutes $\text{insert } a \ S \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ b \ q. \ p = \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \ o \ q$
 $\wedge b \in \text{insert } a \ S \wedge q \text{ permutes } S)$ **by** *blast* }
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *card-permutations*: **assumes** Sn : $\text{card } S = n$ **and** fS : *finite* S

shows $\text{card } \{p. \ p \text{ permutes } S\} = \text{fact } n$
using $fS \ Sn$ **proof** (*induct arbitrary*: n)
case *empty* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case ($\text{insert } x \ F$)

```

{ fix n assume H0: card (insert x F) = n
  let ?xF = {p. p permutes insert x F}
  let ?pF = {p. p permutes F}
  let ?pF' = {(b, p). b ∈ insert x F ∧ p ∈ ?pF}
  let ?g = (λ(b, p). Fun.swap x b id ∘ p)
  from permutes-insert[of x F]
  have xfgpF': ?xF = ?g ' ?pF' .
  have Fs: card F = n - 1 using ⟨x ∉ F⟩ H0 ⟨finite F⟩ by auto
  from insert.hyps Fs have pFs: card ?pF = fact (n - 1) using ⟨finite F⟩ by
auto
  moreover hence finite ?pF using fact-gt-zero-nat by (auto intro: card-ge-0-finite)
  ultimately have pF'f: finite ?pF' using H0 ⟨finite F⟩
    apply (simp only: Collect-split Collect-mem-eq)
    apply (rule finite-cartesian-product)
    apply simp-all
  done

  have ginj: inj-on ?g ?pF'
  proof -
    {
      fix b p c q assume bp: (b,p) ∈ ?pF' and cq: (c,q) ∈ ?pF'
      and eq: ?g (b,p) = ?g (c,q)
      from bp cq have ths: b ∈ insert x F c ∈ insert x F x ∈ insert x F p permutes
F q permutes F by auto
      from ths(4) ⟨x ∉ F⟩ eq have b = ?g (b,p) x unfolding permutes-def
      by (auto simp add: swap-def fun-upd-def expand-fun-eq)
      also have ... = ?g (c,q) x using ths(5) ⟨x ∉ F⟩ eq
      by (auto simp add: swap-def fun-upd-def expand-fun-eq)
      also have ... = c using ths(5) ⟨x ∉ F⟩ unfolding permutes-def
      by (auto simp add: swap-def fun-upd-def expand-fun-eq)
      finally have bc: b = c .
      hence Fun.swap x b id = Fun.swap x c id by simp
      with eq have Fun.swap x b id ∘ p = Fun.swap x b id ∘ q by simp
      hence Fun.swap x b id ∘ (Fun.swap x b id ∘ p) = Fun.swap x b id ∘
(Fun.swap x b id ∘ q) by simp
      hence p = q by (simp add: o-assoc)
      with bc have (b,p) = (c,q) by simp
    }
    thus ?thesis unfolding inj-on-def by blast
  qed
  from ⟨x ∉ F⟩ H0 have n0: n ≠ 0 using ⟨finite F⟩ by auto
  hence ∃ m. n = Suc m by arith
  then obtain m where n[simp]: n = Suc m by blast
  from pFs H0 have xFc: card ?xF = fact n
    unfolding xfgpF' card-image[OF ginj] using ⟨finite F⟩ ⟨finite ?pF⟩
    apply (simp only: Collect-split Collect-mem-eq card-cartesian-product)
    by simp
  from finite-imageI[OF pF'f, of ?g] have xFf: finite ?xF unfolding xfgpF' by
simp

```



```

    have card ?xF = fact n
      using xFf xFc unfolding xFf by blast
  }
  thus ?case using insert by simp
qed

```

lemma *finite-permutations*: **assumes** fS : *finite S* **shows** *finite {p. p permutes S}*
using *card-permutations*[*OF refl fS*] *fact-gt-zero-nat*
by (*auto intro: card-ge-0-finite*)

lemma (*in ab-semigroup-mult*) *fold-image-permute*: **assumes** fS : *finite S* **and** pS :
p permutes S

```

  shows fold-image times f z S = fold-image times (f o p) z S
    using fold-image-reindex[OF fS subset-inj-on[OF permutes-inj[OF pS], of S,
simplified], of f z]
  unfolding permutes-image[OF pS] .

```

lemma (*in ab-semigroup-add*) *fold-image-permute*: **assumes** fS : *finite S* **and** pS :
p permutes S

```

  shows fold-image plus f z S = fold-image plus (f o p) z S

```

proof–

```

  interpret ab-semigroup-mult plus apply unfold-locales apply (simp add: add-assoc)
    apply (simp add: add-commute) done
  from fold-image-reindex[OF fS subset-inj-on[OF permutes-inj[OF pS], of S, sim-
plified], of f z]
  show ?thesis
  unfolding permutes-image[OF pS] .

```

qed

lemma *setsum-permute*: **assumes** pS : *p permutes S*

```

  shows setsum f S = setsum (f o p) S

```

```

  unfolding setsum-def using fold-image-permute[of S p f 0]  $pS$  by clarsimp

```

lemma *setsum-permute-natseg*: **assumes** pS : *p permutes {m .. n}*

```

  shows setsum f {m .. n} = setsum (f o p) {m .. n}

```

```

  using setsum-permute[OF pS, of f]  $pS$  by blast

```

lemma *setprod-permute*: **assumes** pS : *p permutes S*

```

  shows setprod f S = setprod (f o p) S

```

```

  unfolding setprod-def

```

```

  using ab-semigroup-mult-class.fold-image-permute[of S p f 1]  $pS$  by clarsimp

```

lemma *setprod-permute-natseg*: **assumes** pS : *p permutes {m .. n}*

```

  shows setprod f {m .. n} = setprod (f o p) {m .. n}

```

```

  using setprod-permute[OF pS, of f]  $pS$  by blast

```

lemma *swap-id-common*: $a \neq c \implies b \neq c \implies \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ c \ \text{id} = \text{Fun.swap } b \ c \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id}$ **by** (*simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def*)

lemma *swap-id-common'*: $\sim(a = b) \implies \sim(a = c) \implies \text{Fun.swap } a \ c \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } b \ c \ \text{id} = \text{Fun.swap } b \ c \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id}$ **by** (*simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def*)

lemma *swap-id-independent*: $\sim(a = c) \implies \sim(a = d) \implies \sim(b = c) \implies \sim(b = d) \implies \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } c \ d \ \text{id} = \text{Fun.swap } c \ d \ \text{id} \circ \text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id}$ **by** (*simp add: swap-def expand-fun-eq*)

inductive *swapidseq* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 id[*simp*]: *swapidseq* 0 *id*
 | *comp-Suc*: *swapidseq* *n* *p* $\implies a \neq b \implies \text{swapidseq} \ (\text{Suc } n) \ (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id} \circ p)$

declare *id*[*unfolded id-def, simp*]

definition *permutation* *p* $\longleftrightarrow (\exists n. \text{swapidseq } n \ p)$

lemma *permutation-id*[*simp*]: *permutation id* **unfolding** *permutation-def*
 by (*rule exI[where x=0], simp*)
declare *permutation-id*[*unfolded id-def, simp*]

lemma *swapidseq-swap*: *swapidseq* (if $a = b$ then 0 else 1) (Fun.swap *a* *b* *id*)
 apply *clarsimp*
 using *comp-Suc*[of 0 *id* *a* *b*] **by** *simp*

lemma *permutation-swap-id*: *permutation* (Fun.swap *a* *b* *id*)
 apply (*cases a=b, simp-all*)
 unfolding *permutation-def* **using** *swapidseq-swap*[of *a* *b*] **by** *blast*

lemma *swapidseq-comp-add*: *swapidseq* *n* *p* $\implies \text{swapidseq } m \ q \implies \text{swapidseq } (n + m) \ (p \circ q)$
proof (*induct n p arbitrary: m q rule: swapidseq.induct*)
 case (*id* *m* *q*) **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
 case (*comp-Suc* *n* *p* *a* *b* *m* *q*)

```

have th: Suc n + m = Suc (n + m) by arith
show ?case unfolding th o-assoc[symmetric]
apply (rule swapidseq.comp-Suc) using comp-Suc.hyps(2)[OF comp-Suc.prems]
comp-Suc.hyps(3) by blast+
qed

```

```

lemma permutation-compose: permutation p  $\implies$  permutation q  $\implies$  permutation
(p o q)
unfolding permutation-def using swapidseq-comp-add[of - p - q] by metis

```

```

lemma swapidseq-endswap: swapidseq n p  $\implies$  a  $\neq$  b  $\implies$  swapidseq (Suc n) (p
o Fun.swap a b id)
apply (induct n p rule: swapidseq.induct)
using swapidseq-swap[of a b]
by (auto simp add: o-assoc[symmetric] intro: swapidseq.comp-Suc)

```

```

lemma swapidseq-inverse-exists: swapidseq n p  $\implies$   $\exists q.$  swapidseq n q  $\wedge$  p o q
= id  $\wedge$  q o p = id
proof(induct n p rule: swapidseq.induct)
case id thus ?case by (rule exI[where x=id], simp)
next
case (comp-Suc n p a b)
from comp-Suc.hyps obtain q where q: swapidseq n q p o q = id q o p = id
by blast
let ?q = q o Fun.swap a b id
note H = comp-Suc.hyps
from swapidseq-swap[of a b] H(3) have th0: swapidseq 1 (Fun.swap a b id) by
simp
from swapidseq-comp-add[OF q(1) th0] have th1: swapidseq (Suc n) ?q by simp
have Fun.swap a b id o p o ?q = Fun.swap a b id o (p o q) o Fun.swap a b id
by (simp add: o-assoc)
also have ... = id by (simp add: q(2))
finally have th2: Fun.swap a b id o p o ?q = id .
have ?q o (Fun.swap a b id o p) = q o (Fun.swap a b id o Fun.swap a b id) o p
by (simp only: o-assoc)
hence ?q o (Fun.swap a b id o p) = id by (simp add: q(3))
with th1 th2 show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

lemma swapidseq-inverse: assumes H: swapidseq n p shows swapidseq n (inv p)
using swapidseq-inverse-exists[OF H] inv-unique-comp[of p] by auto

```

```

lemma permutation-inverse: permutation p  $\implies$  permutation (inv p)
using permutation-def swapidseq-inverse by blast

```

lemma *symmetry-lemma*: $(\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. P\ a\ b\ c\ d \implies P\ a\ b\ d\ c) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. a \neq b \implies c \neq d \implies (a = c \wedge b = d \vee a = c \wedge b \neq d \vee a \neq c \wedge$
 $b = d \vee a \neq c \wedge a \neq d \wedge b \neq c \wedge b \neq d) \implies P\ a\ b\ c\ d)$
 $\implies (\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. a \neq b \dashv\vdash c \neq d \longrightarrow P\ a\ b\ c\ d)$ **by** *metis*

lemma *swap-general*: $a \neq b \implies c \neq d \implies \text{Fun.swap } a\ b\ \text{id } o\ \text{Fun.swap } c\ d\ \text{id} =$
 $\text{id} \vee$

$(\exists x\ y\ z. x \neq a \wedge y \neq a \wedge z \neq a \wedge x \neq y \wedge \text{Fun.swap } a\ b\ \text{id } o\ \text{Fun.swap } c\ d\ \text{id}$
 $= \text{Fun.swap } x\ y\ \text{id } o\ \text{Fun.swap } a\ z\ \text{id})$

proof –

assume $H: a \neq b\ c \neq d$

have $a \neq b \longrightarrow c \neq d \longrightarrow$

$(\text{Fun.swap } a\ b\ \text{id } o\ \text{Fun.swap } c\ d\ \text{id} = \text{id} \vee$

$(\exists x\ y\ z. x \neq a \wedge y \neq a \wedge z \neq a \wedge x \neq y \wedge \text{Fun.swap } a\ b\ \text{id } o\ \text{Fun.swap } c\ d\ \text{id}$
 $= \text{Fun.swap } x\ y\ \text{id } o\ \text{Fun.swap } a\ z\ \text{id}))$

apply (*rule symmetry-lemma*[**where** $a=a$ **and** $b=b$ **and** $c=c$ **and** $d=d$])

apply (*simp-all only: swapid-sym*)

apply (*case-tac* $a = c \wedge b = d$, *clarsimp simp only: swapid-sym swap-id-idempotent*)

apply (*case-tac* $a = c \wedge b \neq d$)

apply (*rule disjI2*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=b$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=d$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=b$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*clarsimp simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def*)

apply (*case-tac* $a \neq c \wedge b = d$)

apply (*rule disjI2*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=c$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=d$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=c$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*clarsimp simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def*)

apply (*rule disjI2*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=c$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=d$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*rule-tac* $x=b$ **in** *exI*)

apply (*clarsimp simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def*)

done

with H **show** *?thesis* **by** *metis*

qed

lemma *swapidseq-id-iff*[*simp*]: $\text{swapidseq } 0\ p \longleftrightarrow p = \text{id}$

using *swapidseq.cases*[*of* $0\ p\ p = \text{id}$]

by *auto*

lemma *swapidseq-cases*: $\text{swapidseq } n\ p \longleftrightarrow (n=0 \wedge p = \text{id} \vee (\exists a\ b\ q\ m. n = \text{Suc}$
 $m \wedge p = \text{Fun.swap } a\ b\ \text{id } o\ q \wedge \text{swapidseq } m\ q \wedge a \neq b))$

apply (*rule iffI*)

apply (*erule swapidseq.cases*[*of* $n\ p$])

apply *simp*

```

apply (rule disjI2)
apply (rule-tac x = a in exI)
apply (rule-tac x = b in exI)
apply (rule-tac x = pa in exI)
apply (rule-tac x = na in exI)
apply simp
apply auto
apply (rule comp-Suc, simp-all)
done

lemma fixing-swapidseq-decrease:
  assumes spn: swapidseq n p and ab:  $a \neq b$  and pa: (Fun.swap a b id o p)  $a = a$ 
  shows  $n \neq 0 \wedge \text{swapidseq } (n - 1) \text{ (Fun.swap a b id o p)}$ 
  using spn ab pa
proof(induct n arbitrary: p a b)
  case 0 thus ?case by (auto simp add: swap-def fun-upd-def)
next
  case (Suc n p a b)
  from Suc.prem1(1) swapidseq-cases[of Suc n p] obtain
    c d q m where cdqm:  $\text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } m \text{ } p = \text{Fun.swap } c \text{ } d \text{ id o } q \text{ swapidseq } m \text{ } q$ 
     $c \neq d \wedge n = m$ 
    by auto
  {assume H:  $\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id o } \text{Fun.swap } c \text{ } d \text{ id} = \text{id}$ 

    have ?case apply (simp only: cdqm o-assoc H)
    by (simp add: cdqm)}
  moreover
  { fix x y z
    assume H:  $x \neq a \wedge y \neq a \wedge z \neq a \wedge x \neq y$ 
     $\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id o } \text{Fun.swap } c \text{ } d \text{ id} = \text{Fun.swap } x \text{ } y \text{ id o } \text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } z \text{ id}$ 
    from H have az:  $a \neq z$  by simp

    {fix h have ( $\text{Fun.swap } x \text{ } y \text{ id o } h$ )  $a = a \longleftrightarrow h \text{ } a = a$ 
      using H by (simp add: swap-def)}
    note th3 = this
    from cdqm(2) have  $\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id o } p = \text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id o } (\text{Fun.swap } c \text{ } d \text{ id o } q)$  by simp
    hence  $\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id o } p = \text{Fun.swap } x \text{ } y \text{ id o } (\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } z \text{ id o } q)$  by (simp add: o-assoc H)
    hence ( $\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } b \text{ id o } p$ )  $a = (\text{Fun.swap } x \text{ } y \text{ id o } (\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } z \text{ id o } q)) \text{ } a$ 
    by simp
    hence ( $\text{Fun.swap } x \text{ } y \text{ id o } (\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } z \text{ id o } q)) \text{ } a = a$  unfolding Suc by metis

    hence th1: ( $\text{Fun.swap } a \text{ } z \text{ id o } q$ )  $a = a$  unfolding th3 .
    from Suc.hyps[OF cdqm(3)[unfolded cdqm(5)[symmetric]] az th1]
    have th2:  $\text{swapidseq } (n - 1) \text{ (Fun.swap } a \text{ } z \text{ id o } q) \text{ } n \neq 0$  by blast+
    have th:  $\text{Suc } n - 1 = \text{Suc } (n - 1)$  using th2(2) by auto
    have ?case unfolding cdqm(2) H o-assoc th
      apply (simp only: Suc-not-Zero simp-thms o-assoc[symmetric])
      apply (rule comp-Suc)
  }
```

```

    using th2 H apply blast+
  done}
ultimately show ?case using swap-general[OF Suc.prem(2) cdqm(4)] by metis
qed

```

lemma *swapidseq-identity-even*:

```

  assumes swapidseq n (id :: 'a ⇒ 'a) shows even n
  using ⟨swapidseq n id⟩
proof(induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix n
  assume H: ∀ m < n. swapidseq m (id :: 'a ⇒ 'a) ⟶ even m swapidseq n (id :: 'a
⇒ 'a)
  {assume n = 0 hence even n by arith}
  moreover
  {fix a b :: 'a and q m
   assume h: n = Suc m (id :: 'a ⇒ 'a) = Fun.swap a b id ∘ q swapidseq m q a
   ≠ b
   from fixing-swapidseq-decrease[OF h(3,4), unfolded h(2)[symmetric]]
   have m: m ≠ 0 swapidseq (m - 1) (id :: 'a ⇒ 'a) by auto
   from h m have mn: m - 1 < n by arith
   from H(1)[rule-format, OF mn m(2)] h(1) m(1) have even n apply arith
  done}
  ultimately show even n using H(2)[unfolded swapidseq-cases[of n id]] by auto
qed

```

definition *evenperm* $p = \text{even } (\text{SOME } n. \text{swapidseq } n \ p)$

lemma *swapidseq-even-even*: **assumes**

```

  m: swapidseq m p and n: swapidseq n p
  shows even m ⟷ even n

```

proof–

```

  from swapidseq-inverse-exists[OF n]
  obtain q where q: swapidseq n q p ∘ q = id q ∘ p = id by blast

```

```

  from swapidseq-identity-even[OF swapidseq-comp-add[OF m q(1), unfolded q]]
  show ?thesis by arith
qed

```

lemma *evenperm-unique*: **assumes** $p: \text{swapidseq } n \ p$ **and** $n: \text{even } n = b$

```

  shows evenperm p = b
  unfolding n[symmetric] evenperm-def
  apply (rule swapidseq-even-even[where p = p])
  apply (rule someI[where x = n])
  using p by blast+

```

lemma *evenperm-id*[*simp*]: *evenperm id = True*
apply (*rule evenperm-unique*[**where** *n = 0*]) **by** *simp-all*

lemma *evenperm-swap*: *evenperm (Fun.swap a b id) = (a = b)*
apply (*rule evenperm-unique*[**where** *n = if a = b then 0 else 1*])
by (*simp-all add: swapidseq-swap*)

lemma *evenperm-comp*:
assumes *p: permutation p* **and** *q: permutation q*
shows *evenperm (p o q) = (evenperm p = evenperm q)*
proof–
from *p q* **obtain**
n m **where** *n: swapidseq n p* **and** *m: swapidseq m q*
unfolding *permutation-def* **by** *blast*
note *nm = swapidseq-comp-add*[*OF n m*]
have *th: even (n + m) = (even n \longleftrightarrow even m)* **by** *arith*
from *evenperm-unique*[*OF n refl*] *evenperm-unique*[*OF m refl*]
evenperm-unique[*OF nm th*]
show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *evenperm-inv*: **assumes** *p: permutation p*
shows *evenperm (inv p) = evenperm p*
proof–
from *p* **obtain** *n* **where** *n: swapidseq n p* **unfolding** *permutation-def* **by** *blast*
from *evenperm-unique*[*OF swapidseq-inverse*[*OF n*] *evenperm-unique*[*OF n refl*,
symmetric]]
show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *bij-iff*: *bij f \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x. \exists! y. f y = x$)*
unfolding *bij-def inj-on-def surj-def*
apply *auto*
apply *metis*
apply *metis*
done

lemma *permutation-bijective*:
assumes *p: permutation p*
shows *bij p*

proof–

from p **obtain** n **where** n : *swapidseq* n p **unfolding** *permutation-def* **by** *blast*
from *swapidseq-inverse-exists*[*OF* n] **obtain** q **where**
 q : *swapidseq* n q $p \circ q = id$ $q \circ p = id$ **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *bij-iff* **apply** (*auto simp add: expand-fun-eq*) **apply**
metis **done**
qed

lemma *permutation-finite-support*: **assumes** p : *permutation* p

shows *finite* $\{x. p\ x \neq x\}$

proof–

from p **obtain** n **where** n : *swapidseq* n p **unfolding** *permutation-def* **by** *blast*
from n **show** *?thesis*
proof(*induct* n p *rule: swapidseq.induct*)
case *id* **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*comp-Suc* n p a b)
let $?S = insert\ a\ (insert\ b\ \{x. p\ x \neq x\})$
from *comp-Suc.hyps*(2) **have** fS : *finite* $?S$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle a \neq b \rangle$ **have** th : $\{x. (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id\ o\ p)\ x \neq x\} \subseteq ?S$
by (*auto simp add: swap-def*)
from *finite-subset*[*OF* $th\ fS$] **show** *?case* .

qed

qed

lemma *bij-inv-eq-iff*: $bij\ p \implies x = inv\ p\ y \longleftrightarrow p\ x = y$

using *surj-f-inv-f*[*of* p] *inv-f-f*[*of* f] **by** (*auto simp add: bij-def*)

lemma *bij-swap-comp*:

assumes bp : *bij* p **shows** $Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id\ o\ p = Fun.swap\ (inv\ p\ a)\ (inv\ p\ b)\ p$

using *surj-f-inv-f*[*OF* *bij-is-surj*[*OF* bp]]

by (*simp add: expand-fun-eq swap-def bij-inv-eq-iff*[*OF* bp])

lemma *bij-swap-ompose-bij*: $bij\ p \implies bij\ (Fun.swap\ a\ b\ id\ o\ p)$

proof–

assume H : *bij* p

show *?thesis*

unfolding *bij-swap-comp*[*OF* H] *bij-swap-iff*

using H .

qed

lemma *permutation-lemma*:

assumes fS : *finite* S **and** p : *bij* p **and** pS : $\forall x. x \notin S \longrightarrow p\ x = x$

shows *permutation* p

using $fS\ p\ pS$

proof(*induct* S *arbitrary: p rule: finite-induct*)

case (*empty* p) **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case (*insert* $a\ F\ p$)


```

let ?r = Fun.swap a (p a) id o p
let ?q = Fun.swap a (p a) id o ?r
have raa: ?r a = a by (simp add: swap-def)
from bij-swap-ompose-bij[OF insert(4)]
have br: bij ?r .

from insert raa have th:  $\forall x. x \notin F \longrightarrow ?r\ x = x$ 
  apply (clarsimp simp add: swap-def)
  apply (erule-tac x=x in allE)
  apply auto
  unfolding bij-iff apply metis
  done
from insert(3)[OF br th]
have rp: permutation ?r .
have permutation ?q by (simp add: permutation-compose permutation-swap-id
rp)
  thus ?case by (simp add: o-assoc)
qed

lemma permutation: permutation p  $\longleftrightarrow$  bij p  $\wedge$  finite {x. p x  $\neq$  x}
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?b  $\wedge$  ?f)
proof
  assume p: ?lhs
  from p permutation-bijective permutation-finite-support show ?b  $\wedge$  ?f by auto
next
  assume bf: ?b  $\wedge$  ?f
  hence bf: ?f ?b by blast+
  from permutation-lemma[OF bf] show ?lhs by blast
qed

lemma permutation-inverse-works: assumes p: permutation p
  shows inv p o p = id p o inv p = id
using permutation-bijective[OF p] surj-iff bij-def inj-iff by auto

lemma permutation-inverse-compose:
  assumes p: permutation p and q: permutation q
  shows inv (p o q) = inv q o inv p
proof–
  note ps = permutation-inverse-works[OF p]
  note qs = permutation-inverse-works[OF q]
  have p o q o (inv q o inv p) = p o (q o inv q) o inv p by (simp add: o-assoc)
  also have ... = id by (simp add: ps qs)
  finally have th0: p o q o (inv q o inv p) = id .
  have inv q o inv p o (p o q) = inv q o (inv p o p) o q by (simp add: o-assoc)
  also have ... = id by (simp add: ps qs)
  finally have th1: inv q o inv p o (p o q) = id .
  from inv-unique-comp[OF th0 th1] show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma permutation-permutes: permutation  $p \longleftrightarrow (\exists S. \text{finite } S \wedge p \text{ permutes } S)$ 
unfolding permutation permutes-def bij-iff[symmetric]
apply (rule iffI, clarify)
apply (rule exI[where  $x = \{x. p \ x \neq x\}$ ])
apply simp
apply clarsimp
apply (rule-tac  $B=S$  in finite-subset)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma permutes-induct:  $\text{finite } S \implies P \text{ id} \implies (\bigwedge a \ b \ p. a \in S \implies b \in S \implies$ 
 $P \ p \implies P \ p \implies \text{permutation } p \implies P (\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id } o \ p))$ 
 $\implies (\bigwedge p. p \text{ permutes } S \implies P \ p)$ 
proof(induct  $S$  rule: finite-induct)
  case empty thus ?case by auto
next
  case (insert  $x \ F \ p$ )
  let ?r =  $\text{Fun.swap } x \ (p \ x) \ \text{id } o \ p$ 
  let ?q =  $\text{Fun.swap } x \ (p \ x) \ \text{id } o \ ?r$ 
  have qp: ?q =  $p$  by (simp add: o-assoc)
  from permutes-insert-lemma[OF insert.premis(3)] insert have Pr:  $P \ ?r$  by blast
  from permutes-in-image[OF insert.premis(3), of  $x$ ]
  have pxF:  $p \ x \in \text{insert } x \ F$  by simp
  have xF:  $x \in \text{insert } x \ F$  by simp
  have rp: permutation ?r
  unfolding permutation-permutes using insert.hyps(1)
  permutes-insert-lemma[OF insert.premis(3)] by blast
  from insert.premis(2)[OF xF pxF Pr Pr rp]
  show ?case unfolding qp .
qed

```

definition $\text{sign } p = (\text{if evenperm } p \text{ then } (1::\text{int}) \text{ else } -1)$

```

lemma sign-nz:  $\text{sign } p \neq 0$  by (simp add: sign-def)
lemma sign-id:  $\text{sign } \text{id} = 1$  by (simp add: sign-def)
lemma sign-inverse: permutation  $p \implies \text{sign } (\text{inv } p) = \text{sign } p$ 
  by (simp add: sign-def evenperm-inv)

```

lemma *sign-compose*: *permutation* $p \implies$ *permutation* $q \implies$ *sign* $(p \circ q) =$
sign $(p) * \text{sign}(q)$ **by** (*simp add: sign-def evenperm-comp*)
lemma *sign-swap-id*: *sign* $(\text{Fun.swap } a \ b \ \text{id}) = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$
by (*simp add: sign-def evenperm-swap*)
lemma *sign-idempotent*: *sign* $p * \text{sign } p = 1$ **by** (*simp add: sign-def*)

lemma *permutes-natset-le*:
assumes p : p *permutes* $(S::'a::\text{wellorder set})$ **and** le : $\forall i \in S. \ p \ i \leq i$ **shows**
 $p = \text{id}$
proof –
 {**fix** n
 have $p \ n = n$
 using $p \ le$
 proof(*induct* n *arbitrary*: S *rule*: *less-induct*)
 fix $n \ S$ **assume** H : $\bigwedge m \in S. \ \llbracket m < n; \ p \text{ permutes } S; \ \forall i \in S. \ p \ i \leq i \rrbracket \implies p \ m$
 $= m$
 $p \text{ permutes } S \ \forall i \in S. \ p \ i \leq i$
 {**assume** $n \notin S$
 with $H(2)$ **have** $p \ n = n$ **unfolding** *permutes-def* **by** *metis*}
 moreover
 {**assume** ns : $n \in S$
 from $H(3)$ ns **have** $p \ n < n \vee p \ n = n$ **by** *auto*
 moreover{**assume** h : $p \ n < n$
 from $H \ h$ **have** $p \ (p \ n) = p \ n$ **by** *metis*
 with *permutes-inj*[*OF* $H(2)$] **have** $p \ n = n$ **unfolding** *inj-on-def* **by** *blast*
 with h **have** *False* **by** *simp*}
 ultimately **have** $p \ n = n$ **by** *blast* }
 ultimately **show** $p \ n = n$ **by** *blast*
 qed}
 thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: expand-fun-eq*)
 qed

lemma *permutes-natset-ge*:
assumes p : p *permutes* $(S::'a::\text{wellorder set})$ **and** le : $\forall i \in S. \ p \ i \geq i$ **shows** p
 $= \text{id}$
proof –
 {**fix** i **assume** $i: i \in S$
 from i *permutes-in-image*[*OF* *permutes-inv*[*OF* p]] **have** $\text{inv } p \ i \in S$ **by** *simp*
 with le **have** $p \ (\text{inv } p \ i) \geq \text{inv } p \ i$ **by** *blast*
 with *permutes-inverses*[*OF* p] **have** $i \geq \text{inv } p \ i$ **by** *simp*}
then **have** th : $\forall i \in S. \ \text{inv } p \ i \leq i$ **by** *blast*
from *permutes-natset-le*[*OF* *permutes-inv*[*OF* p] th]
have $\text{inv } p = \text{inv id}$ **by** *simp*
then **show** *?thesis*
apply (*subst permutes-inv-inv*[*OF* p , *symmetric*])

```

    apply (rule inv-unique-comp)
    apply simp-all
    done
qed

```

```

lemma image-inverse-permutations:  $\{inv\ p \mid p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\} = \{p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\}$ 
  apply (rule set-ext)
  apply auto
    using permutes-inv-inv permutes-inv apply auto
    apply (rule-tac  $x=inv\ x$  in  $exI$ )
    apply auto
    done

```

```

lemma image-compose-permutations-left:
  assumes  $q: q\ \text{permutes}\ S$  shows  $\{q\ o\ p \mid p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\} = \{p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\}$ 
  apply (rule set-ext)
  apply auto
  apply (rule permutes-compose)
  using  $q$  apply auto
  apply (rule-tac  $x = inv\ q\ o\ x$  in  $exI$ )
  by (simp add: o-assoc permutes-inv permutes-compose permutes-inv-o)

```

```

lemma image-compose-permutations-right:
  assumes  $q: q\ \text{permutes}\ S$ 
  shows  $\{p\ o\ q \mid p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\} = \{p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\}$ 
  apply (rule set-ext)
  apply auto
  apply (rule permutes-compose)
  using  $q$  apply auto
  apply (rule-tac  $x = x\ o\ inv\ q$  in  $exI$ )
  by (simp add: o-assoc permutes-inv permutes-compose permutes-inv-o o-assoc[symmetric])

```

```

lemma permutes-in-seg:  $p\ \text{permutes}\ \{1\ ..n\} \implies i \in \{1..n\} \implies 1 \leq p\ i \wedge p\ i \leq n$ 

```

```

  apply (simp add: permutes-def)
  applymetis
  done

```

term setsum

```

lemma setsum-permutations-inverse:  $setsum\ f\ \{p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\} = setsum\ (\lambda p.\ f(inv\ p))\ \{p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\}$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof-
    let ?S =  $\{p.\ p\ \text{permutes}\ S\}$ 
    have th0: inj-on inv ?S
    proof(auto simp add: inj-on-def)
      fix  $q\ r$ 

```

assume $q: q \text{ permutes } S$ and $r: r \text{ permutes } S$ and $qr: \text{inv } q = \text{inv } r$
 hence $\text{inv } (\text{inv } q) = \text{inv } (\text{inv } r)$ by *simp*
 with $\text{permutes-inv-inv}[OF\ q] \text{ permutes-inv-inv}[OF\ r]$
 show $q = r$ by *metis*
 qed
 have $th1: \text{inv } ‘ ?S = ?S$ using *image-inverse-permutations* by *blast*
 have $th2: ?rhs = \text{setsum } (f \circ \text{inv})\ ?S$ by (*simp add: o-def*)
 from $\text{setsum-reindex}[OF\ th0, \text{of } f]$ show *?thesis* unfolding $th1\ th2$.
 qed

lemma *setum-permutations-compose-left:*

assumes $q: q \text{ permutes } S$
 shows $\text{setsum } f\ \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} =$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda p. f(q \circ p))\ \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ (*is ?lhs = ?rhs*)

proof–

let $?S = \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$
 have $th0: ?rhs = \text{setsum } (f \circ (op \circ q))\ ?S$ by (*simp add: o-def*)
 have $th1: \text{inj-on } (op \circ q)\ ?S$
 apply (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)

proof–

fix $p\ r$
 assume $p \text{ permutes } S$ and $r: r \text{ permutes } S$ and $rp: q \circ p = q \circ r$
 hence $\text{inv } q \circ q \circ p = \text{inv } q \circ q \circ r$ by (*simp add: o-assoc[symmetric]*)
 with $\text{permutes-inj}[OF\ q, \text{unfolded } \text{inj-iff}]$

show $p = r$ by *simp*

qed

have $th3: (op \circ q)\ ‘ ?S = ?S$ using *image-compose-permutations-left*[*OF q*] by

auto

from $\text{setsum-reindex}[OF\ th1, \text{of } f]$
 show *?thesis* unfolding $th0\ th1\ th3$.

qed

lemma *sum-permutations-compose-right:*

assumes $q: q \text{ permutes } S$
 shows $\text{setsum } f\ \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\} =$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda p. f(p \circ q))\ \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$ (*is ?lhs = ?rhs*)

proof–

let $?S = \{p. p \text{ permutes } S\}$
 have $th0: ?rhs = \text{setsum } (f \circ (\lambda p. p \circ q))\ ?S$ by (*simp add: o-def*)
 have $th1: \text{inj-on } (\lambda p. p \circ q)\ ?S$
 apply (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)

proof–

fix $p\ r$
 assume $p \text{ permutes } S$ and $r: r \text{ permutes } S$ and $rp: p \circ q = r \circ q$
 hence $p \circ (q \circ \text{inv } q) = r \circ (q \circ \text{inv } q)$ by (*simp add: o-assoc*)
 with $\text{permutes-surj}[OF\ q, \text{unfolded } \text{surj-iff}]$

show $p = r$ by *simp*

```

qed
have th3: ( $\lambda p. p \circ q$ ) ‘  $?S = ?S$  using image-compose-permutations-right[OF q]
by auto
  from setsum-reindex[OF th1, of f]
  show ?thesis unfolding th0 th1 th3 .
qed

```

lemma *setsum-over-permutations-insert*:

```

assumes fS: finite S and aS:  $a \notin S$ 
shows setsum f { $p. p$  permutes (insert a S)} = setsum ( $\lambda b. setsum (\lambda q. f$ 
  ( $Fun.swap a b id \circ q$ )) { $p. p$  permutes S}) (insert a S)
proof -
  have th0:  $\bigwedge f a b. (\lambda(b,p). f (Fun.swap a b id \circ p)) = f \circ (\lambda(b,p). Fun.swap a b$ 
    id  $\circ p)$ 
  by (simp add: expand-fun-eq)
  have th1:  $\bigwedge^P Q. P \times Q = \{(a,b). a \in P \wedge b \in Q\}$  by blast
  have th2:  $\bigwedge^P Q. P \implies (P \implies Q) \implies P \wedge Q$  by blast
  show ?thesis
    unfolding permutes-insert
    unfolding setsum-cartesian-product
    unfolding th1[symmetric]
    unfolding th0
  proof(rule setsum-reindex)
    let ?f = ( $\lambda(b, y). Fun.swap a b id \circ y$ )
    let ?P = { $p. p$  permutes S}
    {fix b c p q assume b:  $b \in insert a S$  and c:  $c \in insert a S$ 
      and p:  $p$  permutes S and q:  $q$  permutes S
      and eq:  $Fun.swap a b id \circ p = Fun.swap a c id \circ q$ 
      from p q aS have pa:  $p a = a$  and qa:  $q a = a$ 
      unfolding permutes-def by metis+
      from eq have ( $Fun.swap a b id \circ p$ ) a = ( $Fun.swap a c id \circ q$ ) a by simp
      hence bc:  $b = c$ 
      by (simp add: permutes-def pa qa o-def fun-upd-def swap-def id-def cong del:
        if-weak-cong split: split-if-asm)
      from eq[unfolded bc] have ( $\lambda p. Fun.swap a c id \circ p$ ) ( $Fun.swap a c id \circ p$ )
        = ( $\lambda p. Fun.swap a c id \circ p$ ) ( $Fun.swap a c id \circ q$ ) by simp
      hence p = q unfolding o-assoc swap-id-idempotent
        by (simp add: o-def)
      with bc have  $b = c \wedge p = q$  by blast
    }

    then show inj-on ?f (insert a S  $\times$  ?P)
      unfolding inj-on-def
      apply clarify by metis
  qed

```

qed

end

15 Glbs: Definitions of Lower Bounds and Greatest Lower Bounds, analogous to Lubs

theory *Glbs*
imports *Lubs*
begin

definition

greatestP :: [*'a* => bool, *'a*::ord] => bool **where**
greatestP *P* *x* = (*P* *x* & Collect *P* *<= *x*)

definition

isLb :: [*'a* set, *'a* set, *'a*::ord] => bool **where**
isLb *R* *S* *x* = (*x* <=* *S* & *x*: *R*)

definition

isGlb :: [*'a* set, *'a* set, *'a*::ord] => bool **where**
isGlb *R* *S* *x* = *greatestP* (*isLb* *R* *S*) *x*

definition

lbs :: [*'a* set, *'a*::ord set] => *'a* set **where**
lbs *R* *S* = Collect (*isLb* *R* *S*)

15.1 Rules about the Operators *greatestP*, *isLb* and *isGlb*

lemma *leastPD1*: *greatestP* *P* *x* ==> *P* *x*
by (*simp* add: *greatestP*-def)

lemma *greatestPD2*: *greatestP* *P* *x* ==> Collect *P* *<= *x*
by (*simp* add: *greatestP*-def)

lemma *greatestPD3*: [| *greatestP* *P* *x*; *y*: Collect *P* |] ==> *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*
apply (*simp* add: *isLb*-def)
apply (*blast* dest: *isGlbD1* *isGlbD1a*)

done

lemma *isGlbD2*: $[\mid isGlb\ R\ S\ x; y : S \mid] ==> y \geq x$
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*: $[\mid isLb\ R\ S\ x; Collect\ (isLb\ R\ S)\ * \leq x \mid] ==> isGlb\ R\ S\ x$
by (*simp add: isGlb-def greatestP-def*)

lemma *isLbD*: $[\mid isLb\ R\ S\ x; y : S \mid] ==> y \geq x$
by (*simp add: isLb-def setge-def*)

lemma *isLbD2*: $isLb\ R\ S\ x ==> x \leq^* S$
by (*simp add: isLb-def*)

lemma *isLbD2a*: $isLb\ R\ S\ x ==> x : R$
by (*simp add: isLb-def*)

lemma *isLbI*: $[\mid x \leq^* S ; x : R \mid] ==> isLb\ R\ S\ x$
by (*simp add: isLb-def*)

lemma *isGlb-le-isLb*: $[\mid isGlb\ R\ S\ x; isLb\ R\ S\ y \mid] ==> x \geq y$
apply (*simp add: isGlb-def*)
apply (*blast intro!*: *greatestPD3*)
done

lemma *isGlb-ubs*: $isGlb\ R\ S\ x ==> lbs\ R\ S\ * \leq x$
apply (*simp add: lbs-def isGlb-def*)
apply (*erule greatestPD2*)
done

end

16 Topology-Euclidean-Space: Elementary topology in Euclidean space.

theory *Topology-Euclidean-Space*
imports *SEQ Euclidean-Space Glbs*
begin

16.1 General notion of a topology

definition *istopology* $L \longleftrightarrow \{\} \in L \wedge (\forall S \in L. \forall T \in L. S \cap T \in L) \wedge (\forall K. K \subseteq L \longrightarrow \bigcup K \in L)$

typedef (**open**) *'a topology* = $\{L :: ('a \text{ set}) \text{ set. } \text{istopology } L\}$

morphisms *openin topology*

unfolding *istopology-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *istopology-open-in[intro]*: *istopology* (*openin* U)

using *openin[of U]* **by** *blast*

lemma *topology-inverse'*: *istopology* $U \implies \text{openin } (\text{topology } U) = U$

using *topology-inverse[unfolded mem-def Collect-def]* .

lemma *topology-inverse-iff*: *istopology* $U \longleftrightarrow \text{openin } (\text{topology } U) = U$

using *topology-inverse[of U]* *istopology-open-in[of topology U]* **by** *auto*

lemma *topology-eq*: $T1 = T2 \longleftrightarrow (\forall S. \text{openin } T1 \ S \longleftrightarrow \text{openin } T2 \ S)$

proof–

{assume $T1=T2$ **hence** $\forall S. \text{openin } T1 \ S \longleftrightarrow \text{openin } T2 \ S$ **by** *simp*}

moreover

{assume $H: \forall S. \text{openin } T1 \ S \longleftrightarrow \text{openin } T2 \ S$

hence $\text{openin } T1 = \text{openin } T2$ **by** (*metis mem-def set-ext*)

hence $\text{topology } (\text{openin } T1) = \text{topology } (\text{openin } T2)$ **by** *simp*

hence $T1 = T2$ **unfolding** *openin-inverse* .}

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

Infer the “universe” from union of all sets in the topology.

definition *topspace* $T = \bigcup \{S. \text{openin } T \ S\}$

16.2 Main properties of open sets

lemma *openin-clauses*:

fixes $U :: 'a \text{ topology}$

shows *openin* $U \ \{\}$

$\bigwedge S \ T. \text{openin } U \ S \implies \text{openin } U \ T \implies \text{openin } U \ (S \cap T)$

$\bigwedge K. (\forall S \in K. \text{openin } U \ S) \implies \text{openin } U \ (\bigcup K)$

using *openin[of U]* **unfolding** *istopology-def Collect-def mem-def*

unfolding *subset-eq Ball-def mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *openin-subset[intro]*: *openin* $U \ S \implies S \subseteq \text{topspace } U$

unfolding *topspace-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *openin-empty[simp]*: *openin* $U \ \{\}$ **by** (*simp add: openin-clauses*)

lemma *openin-Int[intro]*: *openin* $U \ S \implies \text{openin } U \ T \implies \text{openin } U \ (S \cap T)$

using *openin-clauses* **by** *simp*

lemma *openin-Union[intro]*: $(\forall S \in K. \text{openin } U \ S) \implies \text{openin } U \ (\bigcup K)$

using *openin-clauses* **by** *simp*

lemma *openin-Un[intro]*: $\text{openin } U \ S \implies \text{openin } U \ T \implies \text{openin } U \ (S \cup T)$
using *openin-Union[of {S,T} U]* **by** *auto*

lemma *openin-topspace[intro, simp]*: $\text{openin } U \ (\text{topspace } U)$ **by** (*simp add: openin-Union topspace-def*)

lemma *openin-subopen*: $\text{openin } U \ S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists T. \text{openin } U \ T \wedge x \in T \wedge T \subseteq S)$ (**is** *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)

proof

assume *?lhs* **then show** *?rhs* **by** *auto*

next

assume *H*: *?rhs*

let *?t* = $\bigcup \{T. \text{openin } U \ T \wedge T \subseteq S\}$

have $\text{openin } U \ ?t$ **by** (*simp add: openin-Union*)

also have *?t* = *S* **using** *H* **by** *auto*

finally show $\text{openin } U \ S$.

qed

16.3 Closed sets

definition *closedin* $U \ S \longleftrightarrow S \subseteq \text{topspace } U \wedge \text{openin } U \ (\text{topspace } U - S)$

lemma *closedin-subset*: $\text{closedin } U \ S \implies S \subseteq \text{topspace } U$ **by** (*metis closedin-def*)

lemma *closedin-empty[simp]*: $\text{closedin } U \ \{\}$ **by** (*simp add: closedin-def*)

lemma *closedin-topspace[intro, simp]*:

$\text{closedin } U \ (\text{topspace } U)$ **by** (*simp add: closedin-def*)

lemma *closedin-Un[intro]*: $\text{closedin } U \ S \implies \text{closedin } U \ T \implies \text{closedin } U \ (S \cup T)$

by (*auto simp add: Diff-Un closedin-def*)

lemma *Diff-Inter[intro]*: $A - \bigcap S = \bigcup \{A - s \mid s \in S\}$ **by** *auto*

lemma *closedin-Inter[intro]*: **assumes** *Ke*: $K \neq \{\}$ **and** *Kc*: $\forall S \in K. \text{closedin } U \ S$

shows $\text{closedin } U \ (\bigcap K)$ **using** *Ke Kc* **unfolding** *closedin-def Diff-Inter* **by** *auto*

lemma *closedin-Int[intro]*: $\text{closedin } U \ S \implies \text{closedin } U \ T \implies \text{closedin } U \ (S \cap T)$

using *closedin-Inter[of {S,T} U]* **by** *auto*

lemma *Diff-Diff-Int*: $A - (A - B) = A \cap B$ **by** *blast*

lemma *openin-closedin-eq*: $\text{openin } U \ S \longleftrightarrow S \subseteq \text{topspace } U \wedge \text{closedin } U \ (\text{topspace } U - S)$

apply (*auto simp add: closedin-def Diff-Diff-Int inf-absorb2*)

apply (*metis openin-subset subset-eq*)

done

lemma *openin-closedin*: $S \subseteq \text{topspace } U \implies (\text{openin } U \ S \longleftrightarrow \text{closedin } U \ (\text{topspace } U - S))$

$U - S))$
by (*simp add: openin-closedin-eq*)

lemma *openin-diff*[*intro*]: **assumes** oS : *openin* U S **and** cT : *closedin* U T **shows**
openin U $(S - T)$

proof –

have $S - T = S \cap (\text{topspace } U - T)$ **using** *openin-subset*[*of* U S] *oS cT*
by (*auto simp add: topspace-def openin-subset*)
then show *?thesis* **using** oS cT **by** (*auto simp add: closedin-def*)
qed

lemma *closedin-diff*[*intro*]: **assumes** oS : *closedin* U S **and** cT : *openin* U T **shows**
closedin U $(S - T)$

proof –

have $S - T = S \cap (\text{topspace } U - T)$ **using** *closedin-subset*[*of* U S] *oS cT*
by (*auto simp add: topspace-def*)
then show *?thesis* **using** oS cT **by** (*auto simp add: openin-closedin-eq*)
qed

16.4 Subspace topology.

definition *subtopology* U $V = \text{topology } \{S \cap V \mid S. \text{openin } U S\}$

lemma *istopology-subtopology*: *istopology* $\{S \cap V \mid S. \text{openin } U S\}$ (**is** *istopology* *?L*)

proof –

have $\{\} \in ?L$ **by** *blast*
{fix A B **assume** A : $A \in ?L$ **and** B : $B \in ?L$
from A B **obtain** Sa **and** Sb **where** Sa : *openin* U Sa $A = Sa \cap V$ **and** Sb :
openin U Sb $B = Sb \cap V$ **by** *blast*
have $A \cap B = (Sa \cap Sb) \cap V$ *openin* U $(Sa \cap Sb)$ **using** Sa Sb **by** *blast* +
then have $A \cap B \in ?L$ **by** *blast* }
moreover
{fix K **assume** K : $K \subseteq ?L$
have $th0$: $?L = (\lambda S. S \cap V) \text{ ‘ openin } U$
apply (*rule set-ext*)
apply (*simp add: Ball-def image-iff*)
by (*metis mem-def*)
from K [*unfolded th0 subset-image-iff*]
obtain Sk **where** Sk : $Sk \subseteq \text{openin } U K = (\lambda S. S \cap V) \text{ ‘ } Sk$ **by** *blast*
have $\bigcup K = (\bigcup Sk) \cap V$ **using** Sk **by** *auto*
moreover have *openin* U $(\bigcup Sk)$ **using** Sk **by** (*auto simp add: subset-eq mem-def*)
ultimately have $\bigcup K \in ?L$ **by** *blast* }
ultimately show *?thesis* **unfolding** *istopology-def* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *openin-subtopology*:

openin (*subtopology* U V) $S \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. (\text{openin } U T) \wedge (S = T \cap V))$

unfolding *subtopology-def topology-inverse* [OF *istopology-subtopology*]
by (*auto simp add: Collect-def*)

lemma *topspace-subtopology*: $\text{topspace}(\text{subtopology } U \ V) = \text{topspace } U \cap V$
by (*auto simp add: topspace-def openin-subtopology*)

lemma *closedin-subtopology*:
 $\text{closedin } (\text{subtopology } U \ V) \ S \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \text{closedin } U \ T \wedge S = T \cap V)$
unfolding *closedin-def topspace-subtopology*
apply (*simp add: openin-subtopology*)
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply *clarify*
apply (*rule-tac x=topspace U - T in exI*)
by *auto*

lemma *openin-subtopology-refl*: $\text{openin } (\text{subtopology } U \ V) \ V \longleftrightarrow V \subseteq \text{topspace } U$
unfolding *openin-subtopology*
apply (*rule iffI, clarify*)
apply (*frule openin-subset[of U]*) **apply** *blast*
apply (*rule exI[where x=topspace U]*)
by *auto*

lemma *subtopology-superset*: **assumes** $UV: \text{topspace } U \subseteq V$
shows $\text{subtopology } U \ V = U$
proof–
{fix S
{fix T **assume** $T: \text{openin } U \ T \ S = T \cap V$
from T *openin-subset* [OF $T(1)$] UV **have** $eq: S = T$ **by** *blast*
have $\text{openin } U \ S$ **unfolding** eq **using** T **by** *blast*}
moreover
{assume $S: \text{openin } U \ S$
hence $\exists T. \text{openin } U \ T \wedge S = T \cap V$
using *openin-subset* [OF S] UV **by** *auto*}
ultimately have $(\exists T. \text{openin } U \ T \wedge S = T \cap V) \longleftrightarrow \text{openin } U \ S$ **by** *blast*}
then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *topology-eq openin-subtopology* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *subtopology-topspace[simp]*: $\text{subtopology } U \ (\text{topspace } U) = U$
by (*simp add: subtopology-superset*)

lemma *subtopology-UNIV[simp]*: $\text{subtopology } U \ \text{UNIV} = U$
by (*simp add: subtopology-superset*)

16.5 The universal Euclidean versions are what we use most of the time

definition

euclidean :: 'a::topological-space topology **where**
euclidean = topology open

lemma *open-openin*: open $S \longleftrightarrow$ openin euclidean S
unfolding euclidean-def
apply (rule cong[**where** $x=S$ **and** $y=S$])
apply (rule topology-inverse[symmetric])
apply (auto simp add: istopology-def)
by (auto simp add: mem-def subset-eq)

lemma *topspace-euclidean*: topspace euclidean = UNIV
apply (simp add: topspace-def)
apply (rule set-ext)
by (auto simp add: open-openin[symmetric])

lemma *topspace-euclidean-subtopology*[simp]: topspace (subtopology euclidean S)
= S
by (simp add: topspace-euclidean topspace-subtopology)

lemma *closed-closedin*: closed $S \longleftrightarrow$ closedin euclidean S
by (simp add: closed-def closedin-def topspace-euclidean open-openin Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV)

lemma *open-subopen*: open $S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists T. \text{open } T \wedge x \in T \wedge T \subseteq S)$
by (simp add: open-openin openin-subopen[symmetric])

16.6 Open and closed balls.

definition
ball :: 'a::metric-space \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
ball $x\ e = \{y. \text{dist } x\ y < e\}$

definition
cball :: 'a::metric-space \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
cball $x\ e = \{y. \text{dist } x\ y \leq e\}$

lemma *mem-ball*[simp]: $y \in \text{ball } x\ e \longleftrightarrow \text{dist } x\ y < e$ **by** (simp add: ball-def)

lemma *mem-cball*[simp]: $y \in \text{cball } x\ e \longleftrightarrow \text{dist } x\ y \leq e$ **by** (simp add: cball-def)

lemma *mem-ball-0* [simp]:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $x \in \text{ball } 0\ e \longleftrightarrow \text{norm } x < e$
by (simp add: dist-norm)

lemma *mem-cball-0* [simp]:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $x \in \text{cball } 0\ e \longleftrightarrow \text{norm } x \leq e$
by (simp add: dist-norm)

lemma *centre-in-cball*[simp]: $x \in \text{cball } x\ e \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq e$ **by** simp

lemma *ball-subset-cball*[simp,intro]: $\text{ball } x \ e \subseteq \text{cball } x \ e$ **by** (simp add: subset-eq)
lemma *subset-ball*[intro]: $d \leq e \implies \text{ball } x \ d \subseteq \text{ball } x \ e$ **by** (simp add: subset-eq)
lemma *subset-cball*[intro]: $d \leq e \implies \text{cball } x \ d \subseteq \text{cball } x \ e$ **by** (simp add: subset-eq)
lemma *ball-max-Un*: $\text{ball } a \ (\max r \ s) = \text{ball } a \ r \cup \text{ball } a \ s$
by (simp add: expand-set-eq) arith

lemma *ball-min-Int*: $\text{ball } a \ (\min r \ s) = \text{ball } a \ r \cap \text{ball } a \ s$
by (simp add: expand-set-eq)

lemma *diff-less-iff*: $(a::\text{real}) - b > 0 \iff a > b$
 $(a::\text{real}) - b < 0 \iff a < b$
 $a - b < c \iff a < c + b$ $a - b > c \iff a > c + b$ **by** arith+
lemma *diff-le-iff*: $(a::\text{real}) - b \geq 0 \iff a \geq b$ $(a::\text{real}) - b \leq 0 \iff a \leq b$
 $a - b \leq c \iff a \leq c + b$ $a - b \geq c \iff a \geq c + b$ **by** arith+

lemma *open-ball*[intro, simp]: $\text{open } (\text{ball } x \ e)$
unfolding *open-dist ball-def Collect-def Ball-def mem-def*
unfolding *dist-commute*
apply *clarify*
apply (rule-tac $x=e - \text{dist } x \ a$ **in** exI)
using *dist-triangle-alt*[**where** $z=x$]
apply (clarsimp simp add: diff-less-iff)
apply *atomize*
apply (erule-tac $x=y$ **in** $allE$)
apply (erule-tac $x=xa$ **in** $allE$)
by arith

lemma *centre-in-ball*[simp]: $x \in \text{ball } x \ e \iff e > 0$ **by** (metis mem-ball dist-self)
lemma *open-contains-ball*: $\text{open } S \iff (\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \text{ball } x \ e \subseteq S)$
unfolding *open-dist subset-eq mem-ball Ball-def dist-commute* ..

lemma *openE*[elim?]:
assumes $\text{open } S \ x \in S$
obtains e **where** $e > 0 \ \text{ball } x \ e \subseteq S$
using *assms unfolding open-contains-ball* **by** auto

lemma *open-contains-ball-eq*: $\text{open } S \implies \forall x. x \in S \iff (\exists e > 0. \text{ball } x \ e \subseteq S)$
by (metis open-contains-ball subset-eq centre-in-ball)

lemma *ball-eq-empty*[simp]: $\text{ball } x \ e = \{\} \iff e \leq 0$
unfolding *mem-ball expand-set-eq*
apply (simp add: not-less)
by (metis zero-le-dist order-trans dist-self)

lemma *ball-empty*[intro]: $e \leq 0 \implies \text{ball } x \ e = \{\}$ **by** simp

16.7 Basic “localization” results are handy for connectedness.

lemma *openin-open*: $\text{openin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } U) S \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \text{open } T \wedge (S = U \cap T))$

by (*auto simp add: openin-subtopology open-openin[symmetric]*)

lemma *openin-open-Int[intro]*: $\text{open } S \implies \text{openin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } U) (U \cap S)$

by (*auto simp add: openin-open*)

lemma *open-openin-trans[trans]*:

$\text{open } S \implies \text{open } T \implies T \subseteq S \implies \text{openin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } S) T$

by (*metis Int-absorb1 openin-open-Int*)

lemma *open-subset*: $S \subseteq T \implies \text{open } S \implies \text{openin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } T) S$

by (*auto simp add: openin-open*)

lemma *closedin-closed*: $\text{closedin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } U) S \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \text{closed } T \wedge S = U \cap T)$

by (*simp add: closedin-subtopology closed-closedin Int-ac*)

lemma *closedin-closed-Int*: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closedin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } U) (U \cap S)$

by (*metis closedin-closed*)

lemma *closed-closedin-trans*: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{closed } T \implies T \subseteq S \implies \text{closedin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } S) T$

apply (*subgoal-tac S ∩ T = T*)

apply *auto*

apply (*frule closedin-closed-Int[of T S]*)

by *simp*

lemma *closed-subset*: $S \subseteq T \implies \text{closed } S \implies \text{closedin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } T) S$

by (*auto simp add: closedin-closed*)

lemma *openin-euclidean-subtopology-iff*:

fixes $S U :: 'a::\text{metric-space set}$

shows $\text{openin} \text{ (subtopology euclidean } U) S$

$\longleftrightarrow S \subseteq U \wedge (\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \forall x' \in U. \text{dist } x' x < e \longrightarrow x' \in S)$ (**is** *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)

proof–

{assume ?lhs hence ?rhs unfolding openin-subtopology open-openin[symmetric]

by (*simp add: open-dist*) *blast*}

moreover

{assume $SU: S \subseteq U$ **and** $H: \bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \exists e > 0. \forall x' \in U. \text{dist } x' x < e \longrightarrow x' \in S$

from H **obtain** d **where** $d: \bigwedge x. x \in S \implies d x > 0 \wedge (\forall x' \in U. \text{dist } x' x < d x \longrightarrow x' \in S)$

```

    by metis
  let ?T =  $\bigcup \{B. \exists x \in S. B = \text{ball } x (d \ x)\}$ 
  have oT: open ?T by auto
  { fix x assume x  $\in$  S
    hence x  $\in \bigcup \{B. \exists x \in S. B = \text{ball } x (d \ x)\}$ 
    apply simp apply (rule-tac x=ball x(d x) in exI) apply auto
    by (rule d [THEN conjunct1])
    hence x  $\in$  ?T  $\cap$  U using SU and (x  $\in$  S) by auto }
  moreover
  { fix y assume y  $\in$  ?T
    then obtain B where y  $\in$  B B  $\in \{B. \exists x \in S. B = \text{ball } x (d \ x)\}$  by auto
    then obtain x where x  $\in$  S and x:y  $\in$  ball x (d x) by auto
    assume y  $\in$  U
    hence y  $\in$  S using d[OF (x  $\in$  S)] and x by (auto simp add: dist-commute) }
  ultimately have S = ?T  $\cap$  U by blast
  with oT have ?lhs unfolding openin-subtopology open-openin[symmetric] by
blast}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

These “transitivity” results are handy too.

lemma openin-trans[trans]: openin (subtopology euclidean T) S \implies openin (subtopology euclidean U) T
 \implies openin (subtopology euclidean U) S
 by unfolding open-openin openin-open by blast

lemma openin-open-trans: openin (subtopology euclidean T) S \implies open T \implies open S
 by (auto simp add: openin-open intro: openin-trans)

lemma closedin-trans[trans]:
 closedin (subtopology euclidean T) S \implies
 closedin (subtopology euclidean U) T
 \implies closedin (subtopology euclidean U) S
 by (auto simp add: closedin-closed closed-closedin closed-Inter Int-assoc)

lemma closedin-closed-trans: closedin (subtopology euclidean T) S \implies closed T
 \implies closed S
 by (auto simp add: closedin-closed intro: closedin-trans)

16.8 Connectedness

definition connected S \longleftrightarrow
 $\sim(\exists e1 \ e2. \text{open } e1 \wedge \text{open } e2 \wedge S \subseteq (e1 \cup e2) \wedge (e1 \cap e2 \cap S = \{\}))$
 $\wedge \sim(e1 \cap S = \{\}) \wedge \sim(e2 \cap S = \{\}))$

lemma connected-local:
 connected S $\longleftrightarrow \sim(\exists e1 \ e2.$
 openin (subtopology euclidean S) e1 \wedge


```

      openin (subtopology euclidean S) e2 ∧
      S ⊆ e1 ∪ e2 ∧
      e1 ∩ e2 = {} ∧
      ~(e1 = {}) ∧
      ~(e2 = {}))
unfolding connected-def openin-open by (safe, blast+)

lemma exists-diff:
  fixes P :: 'a set ⇒ bool
  shows (∃ S. P(¬ S)) ⟷ (∃ S. P S) (is ?lhs ⟷ ?rhs)
proof −
  {assume ?lhs hence ?rhs by blast }
  moreover
  {fix S assume H: P S
    have S = ¬ (¬ S) by auto
    with H have P (¬ (¬ S)) by metis }
  ultimately show ?thesis by metis
qed

lemma connected-clopen: connected S ⟷
  (∀ T. openin (subtopology euclidean S) T ∧
    closedin (subtopology euclidean S) T ⟶ T = {} ∨ T = S) (is ?lhs ⟷
    ?rhs)
proof −
  have ¬ connected S ⟷ (∃ e1 e2. open e1 ∧ open (¬ e2) ∧ S ⊆ e1 ∪ (¬ e2)
    ∧ e1 ∩ (¬ e2) ∩ S = {} ∧ e1 ∩ S ≠ {} ∧ (¬ e2) ∩ S ≠ {})
  unfolding connected-def openin-open closedin-closed
  apply (subst exists-diff) by blast
  hence th0: connected S ⟷ ¬ (∃ e2 e1. closed e2 ∧ open e1 ∧ S ⊆ e1 ∪ (¬
    e2) ∧ e1 ∩ (¬ e2) ∩ S = {} ∧ e1 ∩ S ≠ {} ∧ (¬ e2) ∩ S ≠ {})
  (is - ⟷ ¬ (∃ e2 e1. ?P e2 e1)) apply (simp add: closed-def) by metis

  have th1: ?rhs ⟷ ¬ (∃ t' t. closed t' ∧ t = S ∩ t' ∧ t ≠ {} ∧ t ≠ S ∧ (∃ t'. open t'
    ∧ t = S ∩ t'))
  (is - ⟷ ¬ (∃ t' t. ?Q t' t))
  unfolding connected-def openin-open closedin-closed by auto
  {fix e2
    {fix e1 have ?P e2 e1 ⟷ (∃ t. closed e2 ∧ t = S ∩ e2 ∧ open e1 ∧ t = S ∩ e1
      ∧ t ≠ {} ∧ t ≠ S)
      by auto}
    then have (∃ e1. ?P e2 e1) ⟷ (∃ t. ?Q e2 t) by metis}
  then have ∀ e2. (∃ e1. ?P e2 e1) ⟷ (∃ t. ?Q e2 t) by blast
  then show ?thesis unfolding th0 th1 by simp
qed

lemma connected-empty[simp, intro]: connected {}
  by (simp add: connected-def)

```

16.9 Hausdorff and other separation properties

class *t0-space* = *topological-space* +
assumes *t0-space*: $x \neq y \implies \exists U. \text{open } U \wedge \neg (x \in U \longleftrightarrow y \in U)$

class *t1-space* = *topological-space* +
assumes *t1-space*: $x \neq y \implies \exists U. \text{open } U \wedge x \in U \wedge y \notin U$

instance *t1-space* \subseteq *t0-space*
proof **qed** (*fast dest: t1-space*)

lemma *separation-t1*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::t1\text{-space}$
shows $x \neq y \longleftrightarrow (\exists U. \text{open } U \wedge x \in U \wedge y \notin U)$
using *t1-space*[*of x y*] **by** *blast*

lemma *closed-sing*:
fixes $a :: 'a::t1\text{-space}$
shows *closed* $\{a\}$
proof –
let $?T = \bigcup \{S. \text{open } S \wedge a \notin S\}$
have *open* $?T$ **by** (*simp add: open-Union*)
also have $?T = - \{a\}$
by (*simp add: expand-set-eq separation-t1, auto*)
finally show *closed* $\{a\}$ **unfolding** *closed-def* .
qed

lemma *closed-insert* [*simp*]:
fixes $a :: 'a::t1\text{-space}$
assumes *closed* S **shows** *closed* (*insert* $a\ S$)
proof –
from *closed-sing* *assms*
have *closed* ($\{a\} \cup S$) **by** (*rule closed-Un*)
thus *closed* (*insert* $a\ S$) **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *finite-imp-closed*:
fixes $S :: 'a::t1\text{-space}\ \text{set}$
shows *finite* $S \implies$ *closed* S
by (*induct set: finite, simp-all*)

T2 spaces are also known as Hausdorff spaces.

class *t2-space* = *topological-space* +
assumes *hausdorff*: $x \neq y \implies \exists U\ V. \text{open } U \wedge \text{open } V \wedge x \in U \wedge y \in V \wedge U \cap V = \{\}$

instance *t2-space* \subseteq *t1-space*
proof **qed** (*fast dest: hausdorff*)

instance *metric-space* \subseteq *t2-space*

proof

```

fix x y :: 'a::metric-space
assume xy: x ≠ y
let ?U = ball x (dist x y / 2)
let ?V = ball y (dist x y / 2)
have th0:  $\bigwedge d\ x\ y\ z. (d\ x\ z :: \text{real}) \leq d\ x\ y + d\ y\ z \implies d\ y\ z = d\ z\ y$ 
            $\implies \sim(d\ x\ y * 2 < d\ x\ z \wedge d\ z\ y * 2 < d\ x\ z)$  by arith
have open ?U  $\wedge$  open ?V  $\wedge$  x  $\in$  ?U  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  ?V  $\wedge$  ?U  $\cap$  ?V = {}
           using dist-pos-lt[OF xy] th0[of dist, OF dist-triangle dist-commute]
           by (auto simp add: expand-set-eq)
then show  $\exists U\ V. \text{open } U \wedge \text{open } V \wedge x \in U \wedge y \in V \wedge U \cap V = \{\}$ 
           by blast
qed

```

lemma separation-t2:

```

fixes x y :: 'a::t2-space
shows x ≠ y  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists U\ V. \text{open } U \wedge \text{open } V \wedge x \in U \wedge y \in V \wedge U \cap V = \{\})$ 
using hausdorff[of x y] by blast

```

lemma separation-t0:

```

fixes x y :: 'a::t0-space
shows x ≠ y  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists U. \text{open } U \wedge \sim(x \in U \longleftrightarrow y \in U))$ 
using t0-space[of x y] by blast

```

16.10 Limit points

definition

```

islimpt :: 'a::topological-space  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
(infixr islimpt 60) where
x islimpt S  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall T. x \in T \longrightarrow \text{open } T \longrightarrow (\exists y \in S. y \in T \wedge y \neq x))$ 

```

lemma islimptI:

```

assumes  $\bigwedge T. x \in T \implies \text{open } T \implies \exists y \in S. y \in T \wedge y \neq x$ 
shows x islimpt S
using assms unfolding islimpt-def by auto

```

lemma islimptE:

```

assumes x islimpt S and x  $\in$  T and open T
obtains y where y  $\in$  S and y  $\in$  T and y ≠ x
using assms unfolding islimpt-def by auto

```

lemma islimpt-subset: x islimpt S $\implies S \subseteq T \implies x$ islimpt T **by** (auto simp add: islimpt-def)

lemma islimpt-approachable:

```

fixes x :: 'a::metric-space
shows x islimpt S  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists x' \in S. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < e)$ 
unfolding islimpt-def
apply auto

```

```

apply(erule-tac x=ball x e in allE)
apply auto
apply(rule-tac x=y in bexI)
apply (auto simp add: dist-commute)
apply (simp add: open-dist, drule (1) bspec)
apply (clarify, drule spec, drule (1) mp, auto)
done

lemma islimpt-approachable-le:
  fixes x :: 'a::metric-space
  shows x islimpt S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall e > 0. \exists x' \in S. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x \leq e$ )
  unfolding islimpt-approachable
  using approachable-lt-le[where f= $\lambda x'. \text{dist } x' x$  and P= $\lambda x'. \neg (x' \in S \wedge x' \neq x)$ ]
  by metis

class perfect-space =

  assumes islimpt-UNIV [simp, intro]: (x::'a::metric-space) islimpt UNIV

lemma perfect-choose-dist:
  fixes x :: 'a::perfect-space
  shows 0 < r  $\implies \exists a. a \neq x \wedge \text{dist } a x < r$ 
using islimpt-UNIV [of x]
by (simp add: islimpt-approachable)

instance real :: perfect-space
apply default
apply (rule islimpt-approachable [THEN iffD2])
apply (clarify, rule-tac x=x + e/2 in bexI)
apply (auto simp add: dist-norm)
done

instance cart :: (perfect-space, finite) perfect-space
proof
  fix x :: 'a ^ 'b
  {
    fix e :: real assume 0 < e
    def a  $\equiv$  x $ undefined
    have a islimpt UNIV by (rule islimpt-UNIV)
    with (0 < e) obtain b where b  $\neq$  a and dist b a < e
    unfolding islimpt-approachable by auto
    def y  $\equiv$  Cart-lambda ((Cart-nth x)(undefined := b))
    from (b  $\neq$  a) have y  $\neq$  x
    unfolding a-def y-def by (simp add: Cart-eq)
    from (dist b a < e) have dist y x < e
    unfolding dist-vector-def a-def y-def
    apply simp
    apply (rule le-less-trans [OF setL2-le-setsum [OF zero-le-dist]])
    apply (subst setsum-diff1' [where a=undefined], simp, simp, simp)
  }

```

```

done
from  $\langle y \neq x \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{dist } y \ x < e \rangle$ 
have  $\exists y \in \text{UNIV}. y \neq x \wedge \text{dist } y \ x < e$  by auto
}
then show  $x$  islimpt UNIV unfolding islimpt-approachable by blast
qed

```

```

lemma closed-limpt: closed  $S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \text{ islimpt } S \longrightarrow x \in S)$ 
unfolding closed-def
apply (subst open-subopen)
apply (simp add: islimpt-def subset-eq)
by (metis ComplE ComplI insertCI insert-absorb mem-def)

```

```

lemma islimpt-EMPTY[simp]:  $\neg x \text{ islimpt } \{\}$ 
unfolding islimpt-def by auto

```

```

lemma closed-positive-orthant: closed  $\{x::\text{real}^n. \forall i. 0 \leq x[i]\}$ 
proof-
let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
let ?O =  $\{x::\text{real}^n. \forall i. x[i] \geq 0\}$ 
{fix  $x::\text{real}^n$  and  $i::n$  assume  $H: \forall e>0. \exists x' \in ?O. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' \ x < e$ 
and  $xi: x[i] < 0$ 
from  $xi$  have  $th0: -x[i] > 0$  by arith
from  $H[\text{rule-format}, OF th0]$  obtain  $x'$  where  $x': x' \in ?O \ x' \neq x \ \text{dist } x' \ x < -x[i]$  by blast
have  $th: \bigwedge b \ a \ (x::\text{real}). \text{abs } x \leq b \implies b \leq a \implies \sim(a + x < 0)$  by arith
have  $th': \bigwedge x \ (y::\text{real}). x < 0 \implies 0 \leq y \implies \text{abs } x \leq \text{abs } (y - x)$  by arith
have  $th1: |x[i]| \leq |(x' - x)[i]|$  using  $x'(1) \ xi$ 
apply (simp only: vector-component)
by (rule th') auto
have  $th2: |\text{dist } x \ x'| \geq |(x' - x)[i]|$  using component-le-norm[of  $x' - x \ i$ ]
apply (simp add: dist-norm) by norm
from  $th[OF th1 th2] \ x'(3)$  have False by (simp add: dist-commute) }
then show ?thesis unfolding closed-limpt islimpt-approachable
unfolding not-le[symmetric] by blast
qed

```

```

lemma finite-set-avoid:
fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$ 
assumes  $fS: \text{finite } S$  shows  $\exists d>0. \forall x \in S. x \neq a \longrightarrow d \leq \text{dist } a \ x$ 
proof(induct rule: finite-induct[OF fS])
case 1 thus ?case apply auto by ferrack
next
case (2  $x \ F$ )
from 2 obtain  $d$  where  $d: d > 0 \ \forall x \in F. x \neq a \longrightarrow d \leq \text{dist } a \ x$  by blast
{assume  $x = a$  hence ?case using  $d$  by auto }
moreover

```

```

{assume xa: x≠a
  let ?d = min d (dist a x)
  have dp: ?d > 0 using xa d(1) using dist-nz by auto
  from d have d': ∀x∈F. x≠a ⟶ ?d ≤ dist a x by auto
  with dp xa have ?case by (auto intro!: exI[where x=?d]) }
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

lemma islimpt-finite:
  fixes S :: 'a::metric-space set
  assumes fS: finite S shows ¬ a islimpt S
  unfolding islimpt-approachable
  using finite-set-avoid[OF fS, of a] by (metis dist-commute not-le)

```

```

lemma islimpt-Un: x islimpt (S ∪ T) ⟷ x islimpt S ∨ x islimpt T
  apply (rule iffI)
  defer
  apply (metis Un-upper1 Un-upper2 islimpt-subset)
  unfolding islimpt-def
  apply (rule ccontr, clarsimp, rename-tac A B)
  apply (drule-tac x=A ∩ B in spec)
  apply (auto simp add: open-Int)
  done

```

```

lemma discrete-imp-closed:
  fixes S :: 'a::metric-space set
  assumes e: 0 < e and d: ∀x ∈ S. ∀y ∈ S. dist y x < e ⟶ y = x
  shows closed S
proof-
  {fix x assume C: ∀e>0. ∃x'∈S. x' ≠ x ∧ dist x' x < e
    from e have e2: e/2 > 0 by arith
    from C[rule-format, OF e2] obtain y where y: y ∈ S y≠x dist y x < e/2 by
blast
    let ?m = min (e/2) (dist x y)
    from e2 y(2) have mp: ?m > 0 by (simp add: dist-nz[THEN sym])
    from C[rule-format, OF mp] obtain z where z: z ∈ S z≠x dist z x < ?m by
blast
    have th: dist z y < e using z y
      by (intro dist-triangle-lt [where z=x], simp)
    from d[rule-format, OF y(1) z(1) th] y z
    have False by (auto simp add: dist-commute)}
  then show ?thesis by (metis islimpt-approachable closed-limpt [where 'a='a])
qed

```

16.11 Interior of a Set

definition $\text{interior } S = \{x. \exists T. \text{open } T \wedge x \in T \wedge T \subseteq S\}$

lemma $\text{interior-eq: } \text{interior } S = S \longleftrightarrow \text{open } S$

```

apply (simp add: expand-set-eq interior-def)
apply (subst (2) open-subopen) by (safe, blast+)

lemma interior-open: open  $S \implies (\text{interior } S = S)$  by (metis interior-eq)

lemma interior-empty[simp]: interior  $\{\} = \{\}$  by (simp add: interior-def)

lemma open-interior[simp, intro]: open (interior  $S$ )
apply (simp add: interior-def)
apply (subst open-subopen) by blast

lemma interior-interior[simp]: interior (interior  $S$ ) = interior  $S$  by (metis interior-eq
open-interior)
lemma interior-subset: interior  $S \subseteq S$  by (auto simp add: interior-def)
lemma subset-interior:  $S \subseteq T \implies (\text{interior } S) \subseteq (\text{interior } T)$  by (auto simp
add: interior-def)
lemma interior-maximal:  $T \subseteq S \implies \text{open } T \implies T \subseteq (\text{interior } S)$  by (auto
simp add: interior-def)
lemma interior-unique:  $T \subseteq S \implies \text{open } T \implies (\forall T'. T' \subseteq S \wedge \text{open } T' \longrightarrow T'
\subseteq T) \implies \text{interior } S = T$ 
by (metis equalityI interior-maximal interior-subset open-interior)
lemma mem-interior:  $x \in \text{interior } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists e. 0 < e \wedge \text{ball } x e \subseteq S)$ 
apply (simp add: interior-def)
by (metis open-contains-ball centre-in-ball open-ball subset-trans)

lemma open-subset-interior: open  $S \implies S \subseteq \text{interior } T \longleftrightarrow S \subseteq T$ 
by (metis interior-maximal interior-subset subset-trans)

lemma interior-inter[simp]: interior ( $S \cap T$ ) = interior  $S \cap \text{interior } T$ 
apply (rule equalityI, simp)
apply (metis Int-lower1 Int-lower2 subset-interior)
by (metis Int-mono interior-subset open-Int open-interior open-subset-interior)

lemma interior-limit-point [intro]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a::\text{perfect-space}$ 
  assumes  $x: x \in \text{interior } S$  shows  $x \text{ islimpt } S$ 
proof–
  from  $x$  obtain  $e$  where  $e: e > 0 \ \forall x'. \text{dist } x x' < e \longrightarrow x' \in S$ 
  unfolding mem-interior subset-eq Ball-def mem-ball by blast
  {
    fix  $d::\text{real}$  assume  $d: d > 0$ 
    let  $?m = \min d e$ 
    have  $mde2: 0 < ?m$  using  $e(1) \ d(1)$  by simp
    from perfect-choose-dist [OF  $mde2$ , of  $x$ ]
    obtain  $y$  where  $y \neq x$  and  $\text{dist } y x < ?m$  by blast
    then have  $\text{dist } y x < e \ \text{dist } y x < d$  by simp-all
    from  $\langle \text{dist } y x < e \rangle \ e(2)$  have  $y \in S$  by (simp add: dist-commute)
    have  $\exists x' \in S. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < d$ 
    using  $\langle y \in S \rangle \ \langle y \neq x \rangle \ \langle \text{dist } y x < d \rangle$  by fast
  }

```

```

}
then show ?thesis unfolding islimpt-approachable by blast
qed

lemma interior-closed-Un-empty-interior:
  assumes cS: closed S and iT: interior T = {}
  shows interior(S ∪ T) = interior S
proof
  show interior S ⊆ interior (S ∪ T)
    by (rule subset-interior, blast)
next
  show interior (S ∪ T) ⊆ interior S
  proof
    fix x assume x ∈ interior (S ∪ T)
    then obtain R where open R x ∈ R R ⊆ S ∪ T
      unfolding interior-def by fast
    show x ∈ interior S
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume x ∉ interior S
      with ⟨x ∈ R⟩ ⟨open R⟩ obtain y where y ∈ R - S
        unfolding interior-def expand-set-eq by fast
      from ⟨open R⟩ ⟨closed S⟩ have open (R - S) by (rule open-Diff)
      from ⟨R ⊆ S ∪ T⟩ have R - S ⊆ T by fast
      from ⟨y ∈ R - S⟩ ⟨open (R - S)⟩ ⟨R - S ⊆ T⟩ ⟨interior T = {}⟩
      show False unfolding interior-def by fast
    qed
  qed
qed

```

16.12 Closure of a Set

definition $\text{closure } S = S \cup \{x \mid x. x \text{ islimpt } S\}$

lemma $\text{closure-interior: } \text{closure } S = - \text{interior } (- S)$

```

proof-
{ fix x
  have x ∈ - interior (- S) ⟷ x ∈ closure S (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof
    let ?exT = λ y. (∃ T. open T ∧ y ∈ T ∧ T ⊆ - S)
    assume ?lhs
    hence *: ¬ ?exT x
      unfolding interior-def
      by simp
    { assume ¬ ?rhs
      hence False using *
        unfolding closure-def islimpt-def
        by blast
    }
  }
thus ?rhs

```



```

      by blast
    next
      assume ?rhs thus ?lhs
        unfolding closure-def interior-def islimpt-def
        by blast
    qed
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by blast
qed

lemma interior-closure: interior  $S = - (closure (- S))$ 
proof-
  { fix x
    have  $x \in interior\ S \longleftrightarrow x \in - (closure (- S))$ 
      unfolding interior-def closure-def islimpt-def
      by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
    by blast
qed

lemma closed-closure[simp, intro]: closed (closure  $S$ )
proof-
  have closed  $(- interior (-S))$  by blast
  thus ?thesis using closure-interior[of  $S$ ] by simp
qed

lemma closure-hull: closure  $S = closed\ hull\ S$ 
proof-
  have  $S \subseteq closure\ S$ 
    unfolding closure-def
    by blast
  moreover
  have closed (closure  $S$ )
    using closed-closure[of  $S$ ]
    by assumption
  moreover
  { fix t
    assume *:  $S \subseteq t$  closed  $t$ 
    { fix x
      assume  $x islimpt\ S$ 
      hence  $x islimpt\ t$  using *(1)
        using islimpt-subset[of  $x$ , of  $S$ , of  $t$ ]
        by blast
    }
    with * have  $closure\ S \subseteq t$ 
      unfolding closure-def
      using closed-limpt[of  $t$ ]

```

```

    by auto
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using hull-unique[of  $S$ , of closure  $S$ , of closed]
    unfolding mem-def
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma closure-eq: closure  $S = S \longleftrightarrow$  closed  $S$ 
  unfolding closure-hull
  using hull-eq[of closed, unfolded mem-def, OF closed-Inter, of  $S$ ]
  by (metis mem-def subset-eq)

```

```

lemma closure-closed[simp]: closed  $S \implies$  closure  $S = S$ 
  using closure-eq[of  $S$ ]
  by simp

```

```

lemma closure-closure[simp]: closure (closure  $S$ ) = closure  $S$ 
  unfolding closure-hull
  using hull-hull[of closed  $S$ ]
  by assumption

```

```

lemma closure-subset:  $S \subseteq$  closure  $S$ 
  unfolding closure-hull
  using hull-subset[of  $S$  closed]
  by assumption

```

```

lemma subset-closure:  $S \subseteq T \implies$  closure  $S \subseteq$  closure  $T$ 
  unfolding closure-hull
  using hull-mono[of  $S$   $T$  closed]
  by assumption

```

```

lemma closure-minimal:  $S \subseteq T \implies$  closed  $T \implies$  closure  $S \subseteq T$ 
  using hull-minimal[of  $S$   $T$  closed]
  unfolding closure-hull mem-def
  by simp

```

```

lemma closure-unique:  $S \subseteq T \wedge$  closed  $T \wedge (\forall T'. S \subseteq T' \wedge$  closed  $T' \longrightarrow T \subseteq$ 
 $T') \implies$  closure  $S = T$ 
  using hull-unique[of  $S$   $T$  closed]
  unfolding closure-hull mem-def
  by simp

```

```

lemma closure-empty[simp]: closure  $\{\}$  =  $\{\}$ 
  using closed-empty closure-closed[of  $\{\}$ ]
  by simp

```

```

lemma closure-univ[simp]: closure UNIV = UNIV
  using closure-closed[of UNIV]

```

by *simp*

lemma *closure-eq-empty*: $\text{closure } S = \{\} \longleftrightarrow S = \{\}$
 using *closure-empty closure-subset*[of *S*]
 by *blast*

lemma *closure-subset-eq*: $\text{closure } S \subseteq S \longleftrightarrow \text{closed } S$
 using *closure-eq*[of *S*] *closure-subset*[of *S*]
 by *simp*

lemma *open-inter-closure-eq-empty*:
 $\text{open } S \implies (S \cap \text{closure } T) = \{\} \longleftrightarrow S \cap T = \{\}$
 using *open-subset-interior*[of $S - T$]
 using *interior-subset*[of $- T$]
 unfolding *closure-interior*
 by *auto*

lemma *open-inter-closure-subset*:
 $\text{open } S \implies (S \cap (\text{closure } T)) \subseteq \text{closure}(S \cap T)$
proof
 fix *x*
 assume *as*: $\text{open } S \ x \in S \cap \text{closure } T$
 { assume $*:x \text{ islimpt } T$
 have $x \text{ islimpt } (S \cap T)$
proof (*rule islimptI*)
 fix *A*
 assume $x \in A \text{ open } A$
 with *as* have $x \in A \cap S \text{ open } (A \cap S)$
 by (*simp-all add: open-Int*)
 with * **obtain** *y* where $y \in T \ y \in A \cap S \ y \neq x$
 by (*rule islimptE*)
 hence $y \in S \cap T \ y \in A \wedge y \neq x$
 by *simp-all*
 thus $\exists y \in (S \cap T). \ y \in A \wedge y \neq x \ ..$
 qed
 }
 then show $x \in \text{closure } (S \cap T)$ using *as*
 unfolding *closure-def*
 by *blast*
 qed

lemma *closure-complement*: $\text{closure}(- S) = - \text{interior}(S)$
proof–
 have $S = - (- S)$
 by *auto*
 thus ?thesis
 unfolding *closure-interior*
 by *auto*
 qed

lemma *interior-complement*: $\text{interior}(- S) = - \text{closure}(S)$
unfolding *closure-interior*
by *blast*

16.13 Frontier (aka boundary)

definition *frontier* $S = \text{closure } S - \text{interior } S$

lemma *frontier-closed*: $\text{closed}(\text{frontier } S)$
by (*simp add: frontier-def closed-Diff*)

lemma *frontier-closures*: $\text{frontier } S = (\text{closure } S) \cap (\text{closure}(- S))$
by (*auto simp add: frontier-def interior-closure*)

lemma *frontier-straddle*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $a \in \text{frontier } S \iff (\forall e>0. (\exists x \in S. \text{dist } a \ x < e) \wedge (\exists x. x \notin S \wedge \text{dist } a \ x < e))$ (**is** $?lhs \iff ?rhs$)
proof
assume $?lhs$
{ fix $e::\text{real}$
assume $e > 0$
let $?rhse = (\exists x \in S. \text{dist } a \ x < e) \wedge (\exists x. x \notin S \wedge \text{dist } a \ x < e)$
{ assume $a \in S$
have $\exists x \in S. \text{dist } a \ x < e$ **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle \langle a \in S \rangle$ **by** (*rule-tac x=a in bexI*) **auto**
moreover have $\exists x. x \notin S \wedge \text{dist } a \ x < e$ **using** $\langle ?lhs \rangle \langle a \in S \rangle$
unfolding *frontier-closures closure-def islimpt-def* **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle$
by (*auto, erule-tac x=ball a e in allE, auto*)
ultimately have $?rhse$ **by** *auto*
}
moreover
{ assume $a \notin S$
hence $?rhse$ **using** $\langle ?lhs \rangle$
unfolding *frontier-closures closure-def islimpt-def*
using *open-ball[of a e] $\langle e > 0 \rangle$*
by *simp (metis centre-in-ball mem-ball open-ball)*
}
ultimately have $?rhse$ **by** *auto*
}
thus $?rhs$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $?rhs$
moreover
{ fix T **assume** $a \notin S$ **and**
 $as: \forall e>0. (\exists x \in S. \text{dist } a \ x < e) \wedge (\exists x. x \notin S \wedge \text{dist } a \ x < e) \ a \notin S \ a \in T$
 $\text{open } T$
from $\langle \text{open } T \rangle \langle a \in T \rangle$ **have** $\exists e>0. \text{ball } a \ e \subseteq T$ **unfolding** *open-contains-ball[of T]* **by** *auto*

```

    then obtain  $e$  where  $e > 0$  ball  $a \in T$  by auto
    then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in S$  dist  $a \ y < e$  using  $as(1)$  by auto
    have  $\exists y \in S. y \in T \wedge y \neq a$ 
      using  $\langle \text{dist } a \ y < e \rangle \langle \text{ball } a \in T \rangle$  unfolding ball-def using  $\langle y \in S \rangle \langle a \notin S \rangle$ 
    by auto
  }
  hence  $a \in \text{closure } S$  unfolding closure-def islimpt-def using  $\langle ?rhs \rangle$  by auto
  moreover
  { fix  $T$  assume  $a \in T$  open  $T$   $a \in S$ 
    then obtain  $e$  where  $e > 0$  and  $balle: \text{ball } a \in T$  unfolding open-contains-ball
  using  $\langle ?rhs \rangle$  by auto
    obtain  $x$  where  $x \notin S$  dist  $a \ x < e$  using  $\langle ?rhs \rangle$  using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
    hence  $\exists y \in - S. y \in T \wedge y \neq a$  using  $balle \ \langle a \in S \rangle$  unfolding ball-def by
  (rule-tac  $x=x$  in bexI) auto
  }
  hence  $a \text{ islimpt } (- S) \vee a \notin S$  unfolding islimpt-def by auto
  ultimately show  $?lhs$  unfolding frontier-closures using closure-def[ $of \ - S$ ]
  by auto
qed

```

lemma frontier-subset-closed: $\text{closed } S \implies \text{frontier } S \subseteq S$
 by (metis frontier-def closure-closed Diff-subset)

lemma frontier-empty[simp]: $\text{frontier } \{\} = \{\}$
 by (simp add: frontier-def)

lemma frontier-subset-eq: $\text{frontier } S \subseteq S \longleftrightarrow \text{closed } S$
 proof–

```

  { assume  $\text{frontier } S \subseteq S$ 
    hence  $\text{closure } S \subseteq S$  using interior-subset unfolding frontier-def by auto
    hence  $\text{closed } S$  using closure-subset-eq by auto
  }
  thus  $?thesis$  using frontier-subset-closed[ $of \ S$ ] ..
qed

```

lemma frontier-complement: $\text{frontier } (- S) = \text{frontier } S$
 by (auto simp add: frontier-def closure-complement interior-complement)

lemma frontier-disjoint-eq: $\text{frontier } S \cap S = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \text{open } S$
 using frontier-complement frontier-subset-eq[$of \ - S$]
 unfolding open-closed by auto

16.14 Nets and the “eventually true” quantifier

Common nets and The “within” modifier for nets.

definition

$at_infinity :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector net}$ **where**
 $at_infinity = \text{Abs-net } (\lambda P. \exists r. \forall x. r \leq \text{norm } x \longrightarrow P \ x)$

definition

indirection :: 'a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a net (**infixr** *indirection* 70) **where**
a indirection $v = (at\ a)\ within\ \{b.\ \exists c \geq 0. b - a = scaleR\ c\ v\}$

Prove That They are all nets.

lemma *eventually-at-infinity*:

eventually $P\ at\ infinity \iff (\exists b. \forall x. norm\ x \geq b \longrightarrow P\ x)$

unfolding *at-infinity-def***proof** (*rule eventually-Abs-net, rule is-filter.intro*)

fix $P\ Q :: 'a \Rightarrow bool$

assume $\exists r. \forall x. r \leq norm\ x \longrightarrow P\ x$ **and** $\exists s. \forall x. s \leq norm\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x$

then obtain $r\ s$ **where**

$\forall x. r \leq norm\ x \longrightarrow P\ x$ **and** $\forall x. s \leq norm\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x$ **by** *auto*

then have $\forall x. max\ r\ s \leq norm\ x \longrightarrow P\ x \wedge Q\ x$ **by** *simp*

then show $\exists r. \forall x. r \leq norm\ x \longrightarrow P\ x \wedge Q\ x ..$

qed *auto*

Identify Trivial limits, where we can't approach arbitrarily closely.

definition

trivial-limit :: 'a net $\Rightarrow bool$ **where**

trivial-limit net $\iff eventually\ (\lambda x. False)\ net$

lemma *trivial-limit-within*:

shows *trivial-limit* (at a within S) $\iff \neg a\ islimpt\ S$

proof

assume *trivial-limit* (at a within S)

thus $\neg a\ islimpt\ S$

unfolding *trivial-limit-def*

unfolding *eventually-within eventually-at-topological*

unfolding *islimpt-def*

apply (*clarsimp simp add: expand-set-eq*)

apply (*rename-tac T, rule-tac x=T in exI*)

apply (*clarsimp, drule-tac x=y in bspec, simp-all*)

done

next

assume $\neg a\ islimpt\ S$

thus *trivial-limit* (at a within S)

unfolding *trivial-limit-def*

unfolding *eventually-within eventually-at-topological*

unfolding *islimpt-def*

apply *clarsimp*

apply (*rule-tac x=T in exI*)

apply *auto*

done

qed

lemma *trivial-limit-at-iff*: *trivial-limit* (at a) $\iff \neg a\ islimpt\ UNIV$

using *trivial-limit-within [of a UNIV]*

by (*simp add: within-UNIV*)

lemma *trivial-limit-at*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{perfect-space}$
shows $\neg \text{trivial-limit } (\text{at } a)$
by (*simp add: trivial-limit-at-iff*)

lemma *trivial-limit-at-infinity*:

$\neg \text{trivial-limit } (\text{at-infinity } :: ('a::\{\text{real-normed-vector}, \text{zero-neq-one}\}) \text{ net})$

unfolding *trivial-limit-def eventually-at-infinity*

apply *clarsimp*

apply (*rule-tac x=scaleR b (sgn 1) in exI*)

apply (*simp add: norm-sgn*)

done

lemma *trivial-limit-sequentially[intro]*: $\neg \text{trivial-limit sequentially}$

by (*auto simp add: trivial-limit-def eventually-sequentially*)

Some property holds “sufficiently close” to the limit point.

lemma *eventually-at*:

$\text{eventually } P (\text{at } a) \longleftrightarrow (\exists d>0. \forall x. 0 < \text{dist } x a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d \longrightarrow P x)$

unfolding *eventually-at dist-nz* **by** *auto*

lemma *eventually-within*: $\text{eventually } P (\text{at } a \text{ within } S) \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists d>0. \forall x \in S. 0 < \text{dist } x a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d \longrightarrow P x)$

unfolding *eventually-within eventually-at dist-nz* **by** *auto*

lemma *eventually-within-le*: $\text{eventually } P (\text{at } a \text{ within } S) \longleftrightarrow$

$(\exists d>0. \forall x \in S. 0 < \text{dist } x a \wedge \text{dist } x a \leq d \longrightarrow P x)$ (**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

unfolding *eventually-within*

by *auto (metis Rats-dense-in-nn-real order-le-less-trans order-refl)*

lemma *eventually-happens*: $\text{eventually } P \text{ net} \implies \text{trivial-limit net} \vee (\exists x. P x)$

unfolding *trivial-limit-def*

by (*auto elim: eventually-rev-mp*)

lemma *always-eventually*: $(\forall x. P x) \implies \text{eventually } P \text{ net}$

proof –

assume $\forall x. P x$ **hence** $P = (\lambda x. \text{True})$ **by** (*simp add: ext*)

thus $\text{eventually } P \text{ net}$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *trivial-limit-eventually*: $\text{trivial-limit net} \implies \text{eventually } P \text{ net}$

unfolding *trivial-limit-def* **by** (*auto elim: eventually-rev-mp*)

lemma *eventually-False*: $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{False}) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow \text{trivial-limit net}$

unfolding *trivial-limit-def* **..**

lemma *trivial-limit-eq*: $\text{trivial-limit net} \longleftrightarrow (\forall P. \text{eventually } P \text{ net})$

```

apply (safe elim!: trivial-limit-eventually)
apply (simp add: eventually-False [symmetric])
done

```

Combining theorems for ”eventually”

```

lemma eventually-conjI:
  [[eventually ( $\lambda x. P x$ ) net; eventually ( $\lambda x. Q x$ ) net]]
   $\implies$  eventually ( $\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x$ ) net
by (rule eventually-conj)

```

```

lemma eventually-rev-mono:
  eventually  $P$  net  $\implies (\forall x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \implies$  eventually  $Q$  net
using eventually-mono [of  $P Q$ ] by fast

```

```

lemma eventually-and: eventually ( $\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x$ ) net  $\longleftrightarrow$  eventually  $P$  net  $\wedge$ 
  eventually  $Q$  net
by (auto intro!: eventually-conjI elim: eventually-rev-mono)

```

```

lemma eventually-false: eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{False}$ ) net  $\longleftrightarrow$  trivial-limit net
by (auto simp add: eventually-False)

```

```

lemma not-eventually: ( $\forall x. \neg P x$ )  $\implies \sim(\text{trivial-limit net}) \implies \sim(\text{eventually}$ 
  ( $\lambda x. P x$ ) net)
by (simp add: eventually-False)

```

16.15 Limits

Notation Lim to avoid collision with lim defined in analysis

```

definition
  Lim :: 'a net  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::t2-space)  $\Rightarrow$  'b where
  Lim net f = (THE l. (f  $\dashrightarrow$  l) net)

```

```

lemma Lim:
  (f  $\dashrightarrow$  l) net  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    trivial-limit net  $\vee$ 
    ( $\forall e > 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{dist } (f x) l < e)$  net)
unfolding tendsto-iff trivial-limit-eq by auto

```

Show that they yield usual definitions in the various cases.

```

lemma Lim-within-le: (f  $\dashrightarrow$  l)(at a within S)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x \in S. 0 < \text{dist } x a \wedge \text{dist } x a \leq d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f x) l < e$ )
by (auto simp add: tendsto-iff eventually-within-le)

```

```

lemma Lim-within: (f  $\dashrightarrow$  l) (at a within S)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x \in S. 0 < \text{dist } x a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f x) l < e$ )
by (auto simp add: tendsto-iff eventually-within)

```


lemma *Lim-at*: $(f \dashrightarrow l) (at\ a) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x. 0 < dist\ x\ a \wedge dist\ x\ a < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x)\ l < e)$
by (*auto simp add: tendsto-iff eventually-at*)

lemma *Lim-at-iff-LIM*: $(f \dashrightarrow l) (at\ a) \longleftrightarrow f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
unfolding *Lim-at LIM-def* **by** (*simp only: zero-less-dist-iff*)

lemma *Lim-at-infinity*:
 $(f \dashrightarrow l) at\ infinity \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists b. \forall x. norm\ x \geq b \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x)\ l < e)$
by (*auto simp add: tendsto-iff eventually-at-infinity*)

lemma *Lim-sequentially*:
 $(S \dashrightarrow l) sequentially \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. dist\ (S\ n)\ l < e)$
by (*auto simp add: tendsto-iff eventually-sequentially*)

lemma *Lim-sequentially-iff-LIMSEQ*: $(S \dashrightarrow l) sequentially \longleftrightarrow S \dashrightarrow l$
unfolding *Lim-sequentially LIMSEQ-def* ..

lemma *Lim-eventually*: *eventually* $(\lambda x. f\ x = l)$ *net* $\implies (f \dashrightarrow l)$ *net*
by (*rule topological-tendstoI, auto elim: eventually-rev-mono*)

The expected monotonicity property.

lemma *Lim-within-empty*: $(f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ \{\})$
unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within* **by** *simp*

lemma *Lim-within-subset*: $(f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ S) \implies T \subseteq S \implies (f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ T)$
unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within*
by (*auto elim!: eventually-elim1*)

lemma *Lim-Un*: **assumes** $(f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ S) (f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ T)$
shows $(f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ (S \cup T))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within*
apply *clarify*
apply (*drule spec, drule (1) mp, drule (1) mp*)
apply (*drule spec, drule (1) mp, drule (1) mp*)
apply (*auto elim: eventually-elim2*)
done

lemma *Lim-Un-univ*:
 $(f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ S) \implies (f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ T) \implies S \cup T = UNIV$
 $\implies (f \dashrightarrow l) net$
by (*metis Lim-Un within-UNIV*)

Interrelations between restricted and unrestricted limits.

lemma *Lim-at-within*: $(f \dashrightarrow l) net \implies (f \dashrightarrow l) (net\ within\ S)$

unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within*
apply (*clarify*, *drule spec*, *drule (1) mp*, *drule (1) mp*)
by (*auto elim!*: *eventually-elim1*)

lemma *Lim-within-open*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{topological-space}$
assumes $a \in S$ *open S*
shows $(f \dashrightarrow l)(\text{at } a \text{ within } S) \longleftrightarrow (f \dashrightarrow l)(\text{at } a) \text{ (is ?lhs } \longleftrightarrow \text{ ?rhs)}$
proof
assume *?lhs*
{ fix A **assume** *open A* $l \in A$
with $\langle ?lhs \rangle$ **have** *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \in A) (\text{at } a \text{ within } S)$
by (*rule topological-tendstoD*)
hence *eventually* $(\lambda x. x \in S \longrightarrow f x \in A) (\text{at } a)$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-within* .
then obtain T **where** *open T* $a \in T \ \forall x \in T. x \neq a \longrightarrow x \in S \longrightarrow f x \in A$
unfolding *eventually-at-topological* **by** *fast*
hence *open* $(T \cap S)$ $a \in T \cap S \ \forall x \in (T \cap S). x \neq a \longrightarrow f x \in A$
using *assms* **by** *auto*
hence $\exists T. \text{open } T \wedge a \in T \wedge (\forall x \in T. x \neq a \longrightarrow f x \in A)$
by *fast*
hence *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \in A) (\text{at } a)$
unfolding *eventually-at-topological* .
}
thus *?rhs* **by** (*rule topological-tendstoI*)
next
assume *?rhs*
thus *?lhs* **by** (*rule Lim-at-within*)
qed

Another limit point characterization.

lemma *islimpt-sequential*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $x \text{ islimpt } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists f. (\forall n::\text{nat}. f n \in S - \{x\}) \wedge (f \dashrightarrow x) \text{ sequentially})$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume *?lhs*
then obtain f **where** $f: \forall y. y > 0 \longrightarrow f y \in S \wedge f y \neq x \wedge \text{dist } (f y) x < y$
unfolding *islimpt-approachable* **using** *choice*[*of* $\lambda e y. e > 0 \longrightarrow y \in S \wedge y \neq x \wedge \text{dist } y x < e$] **by** *auto*
{ fix $n::\text{nat}$
have $f (\text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1)) \in S - \{x\}$ **using** f **by** *auto*
}
moreover
{ fix $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$
hence $\exists N::\text{nat}. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (N + 1)) < e$ **using** *real-arch-inv*[*of* e] **apply**
(auto simp add: Suc-pred') **apply**(*rule-tac* $x = n - 1$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto*
then obtain $N::\text{nat}$ **where** $\text{inverse } (\text{real } (N + 1)) < e$ **by** *auto*
hence $\forall n \geq N. \text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1) < e$ **by** (*auto*, *metis Suc-le-mono le-SucE*)

less-imp-inverse-less nat-le-real-less order-less-trans real-of-nat-Suc real-of-nat-Suc-gt-zero
moreover have $\forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f \text{ (inverse (real } n + 1))) \ x < (\text{inverse (real } n + 1))$ **using** $f \text{ (} e > 0 \text{)}$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\exists N :: \text{nat}. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f \text{ (inverse (real } n + 1))) \ x < e$
apply(*rule-tac* $x=N$ **in** *exI*) **apply** *auto* **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=n$ **in** *allE*) **by** *auto*
}
hence $((\lambda n. f \text{ (inverse (real } n + 1))) \text{ ---} \rightarrow x)$ *sequentially*
unfolding *Lim-sequentially* **using** f **by** *auto*
ultimately show $?rhs$ **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=(\lambda n :: \text{nat}. f \text{ (inverse (real } n + 1)))$)
in *exI*) **by** *auto*
next
assume $?rhs$
then obtain $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where** $f: (\forall n. f \ n \in S - \{x\}) \ (\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f \ n) \ x < e)$ **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially* **by** *auto*
{ **fix** $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$
then obtain N **where** $\text{dist } (f \ N) \ x < e$ **using** $f(2)$ **by** *auto*
moreover have $f \ N \in S \wedge f \ N \neq x$ **using** $f(1)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\exists x' \in S. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' \ x < e$ **by** *auto*
}
thus $?lhs$ **unfolding** *islimpt-approachable* **by** *auto*
qed

Basic arithmetical combining theorems for limits.

lemma *Lim-linear*:

assumes $(f \text{ ---} \rightarrow l)$ *net bounded-linear* h
shows $((\lambda x. h \ (f \ x)) \text{ ---} \rightarrow h \ l)$ *net*
using $(\text{bounded-linear } h) \text{ (} f \text{ ---} \rightarrow l \text{)}$ *net*
by (*rule bounded-linear.tendsto*)

lemma *Lim-ident-at*: $((\lambda x. x) \text{ ---} \rightarrow a) \text{ (at } a \text{)}$

unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-at-topological* **by** *fast*

lemma *Lim-const[intro]*: $((\lambda x. a) \text{ ---} \rightarrow a)$ *net* **by** (*rule tendsto-const*)

lemma *Lim-cmul[intro]*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(f \text{ ---} \rightarrow l)$ *net* $\implies ((\lambda x. c *_R f \ x) \text{ ---} \rightarrow c *_R l)$ *net*
by (*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *Lim-neg*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(f \text{ ---} \rightarrow l)$ *net* $\implies ((\lambda x. -(f \ x)) \text{ ---} \rightarrow -l)$ *net*
by (*rule tendsto-minus*)

lemma *Lim-add*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ **shows**

$(f \text{ ---} \rightarrow l)$ *net* $\implies (g \text{ ---} \rightarrow m)$ *net* $\implies ((\lambda x. f(x) + g(x)) \text{ ---} \rightarrow l + m)$
net

by (*rule tendsto-add*)

lemma *Lim-sub*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \implies (g \dashrightarrow m) \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda x. f(x) - g(x)) \dashrightarrow l - m) \text{ net}$
by (*rule tendsto-diff*)

lemma *Lim-mul*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $(c \dashrightarrow d) \text{ net}$ $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net}$
shows $((\lambda x. c(x) *_R f(x)) \dashrightarrow (d *_R l)) \text{ net}$
using *assms* **by** (*rule scaleR.tendsto*)

lemma *Lim-inv*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net}$ $l \neq 0$
shows $((\text{inverse } o f) \dashrightarrow \text{inverse } l) \text{ net}$
unfolding *o-def* **using** *assms* **by** (*rule tendsto-inverse*)

lemma *Lim-vmul*:

fixes $c :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $v :: 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(c \dashrightarrow d) \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda x. c(x) *_R v) \dashrightarrow d *_R v) \text{ net}$
by (*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *Lim-null*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. f(x) - l) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net}$ **by** (*simp add: Lim dist-norm*)

lemma *Lim-null-norm*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(f \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. \text{norm}(f(x)) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net}$
by (*simp add: Lim dist-norm*)

lemma *Lim-null-comparison*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(f(x)) \leq g(x)) \text{ net}$ $(g \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net}$
shows $(f \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net}$
proof(*simp add: tendsto-iff, rule+*)
fix $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $0 < e$
{ **fix** x
assume $\text{norm}(f(x)) \leq g(x)$ $0 < e$
hence $\text{dist}(f(x)) < e$ **by** (*simp add: dist-norm*)
}
thus *eventually* $(\lambda x. \text{dist}(f(x)) < e) \text{ net}$
using *eventually-and*[*of* $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f(x)) \leq g(x)$ $\lambda x. \text{dist}(g(x)) < e$ *net*]
using *eventually-mono*[*of* $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(f(x)) \leq g(x) \wedge \text{dist}(g(x)) < e)$ $(\lambda x. \text{dist}(f(x)) < e)$ *net*]
using *assms* $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** *tendsto-iff* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Lim-component:*

```

fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{metric-space} \wedge 'n$ 
shows  $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda a. f\ a\ \$i) \dashrightarrow l\$i) \text{ net}$ 
unfolding tendsto-iff
apply (clarify)
apply (drule spec, drule (1) mp)
apply (erule eventually-elim1)
apply (erule le-less-trans [OF dist-nth-le])
done

```

lemma *Lim-transform-bound:*

```

fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
fixes  $g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'c :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
assumes eventually  $(\lambda n. \text{norm}(f\ n) \leq \text{norm}(g\ n)) \text{ net}$   $(g \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net}$ 
shows  $(f \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ net}$ 
proof (rule tendstoI)
  fix  $e :: \text{real}$  assume  $e > 0$ 
  { fix  $x$ 
    assume  $\text{norm}(f\ x) \leq \text{norm}(g\ x)$   $\text{dist}(g\ x)\ 0 < e$ 
    hence  $\text{dist}(f\ x)\ 0 < e$  by (simp add: dist-norm) }
  thus eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{dist}(f\ x)\ 0 < e) \text{ net}$ 
    using eventually-and[of  $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x) \leq \text{norm}(g\ x)$   $\lambda x. \text{dist}(g\ x)\ 0 < e \text{ net}$ ]
    using eventually-mono[of  $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x) \leq \text{norm}(g\ x) \wedge \text{dist}(g\ x)\ 0 < e \text{ net}$ ]
     $\text{dist}(f\ x)\ 0 < e \text{ net}$ ]
    using assms  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  unfolding tendsto-iff by blast
qed

```

Deducing things about the limit from the elements.

lemma *Lim-in-closed-set:*

```

assumes closed  $S$  eventually  $(\lambda x. f(x) \in S) \text{ net}$   $\neg(\text{trivial-limit net})$   $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net}$ 
shows  $l \in S$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $l \notin S$ 
  with  $\langle \text{closed } S \rangle$  have  $\text{open}(\neg S)$   $l \in \neg S$ 
    by (simp-all add: open-Compl)
  with assms(4) have eventually  $(\lambda x. f\ x \in \neg S) \text{ net}$ 
    by (rule topological-tendstoD)
  with assms(2) have eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{False}) \text{ net}$ 
    by (rule eventually-elim2) simp
  with assms(3) show False
    by (simp add: eventually-False)
qed

```

Need to prove $\text{closed}(\text{cball}(x,e))$ before deducing this as a corollary.

lemma *Lim-dist-ubound:*

```

assumes  $\neg(\text{trivial-limit net})$   $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net}$  eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{dist } a\ (f\ x) \leq e) \text{ net}$ 

```

shows $\text{dist } a \ l \leq e$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg \text{dist } a \ l \leq e$
then have $0 < \text{dist } a \ l - e$ **by** simp
with assms(2) **have** eventually $(\lambda x. \text{dist } (f \ x) \ l < \text{dist } a \ l - e)$ net
by (rule tendstoD)
with assms(3) **have** eventually $(\lambda x. \text{dist } a \ (f \ x) \leq e \wedge \text{dist } (f \ x) \ l < \text{dist } a \ l - e)$ net
by (rule eventually-conjI)
then obtain w **where** $\text{dist } a \ (f \ w) \leq e$ $\text{dist } (f \ w) \ l < \text{dist } a \ l - e$
using assms(1) eventually-happens **by** auto
hence $\text{dist } a \ (f \ w) + \text{dist } (f \ w) \ l < e + (\text{dist } a \ l - e)$
by (rule add-le-less-mono)
hence $\text{dist } a \ (f \ w) + \text{dist } (f \ w) \ l < \text{dist } a \ l$
by simp
also have $\dots \leq \text{dist } a \ (f \ w) + \text{dist } (f \ w) \ l$
by (rule dist-triangle)
finally show False **by** simp
qed

lemma *Lim-norm-ubound*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $\neg(\text{trivial-limit net}) \ (f \dashrightarrow l)$ net eventually $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x) \leq e)$ net
shows $\text{norm}(l) \leq e$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg \text{norm } l \leq e$
then have $0 < \text{norm } l - e$ **by** simp
with assms(2) **have** eventually $(\lambda x. \text{dist } (f \ x) \ l < \text{norm } l - e)$ net
by (rule tendstoD)
with assms(3) **have** eventually $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (f \ x) \leq e \wedge \text{dist } (f \ x) \ l < \text{norm } l - e)$ net
by (rule eventually-conjI)
then obtain w **where** $\text{norm } (f \ w) \leq e$ $\text{dist } (f \ w) \ l < \text{norm } l - e$
using assms(1) eventually-happens **by** auto
hence $\text{norm } (f \ w - l) < \text{norm } l - e$ $\text{norm } (f \ w) \leq e$ **by** (simp-all add: dist-norm)
hence $\text{norm } (f \ w - l) + \text{norm } (f \ w) < \text{norm } l$ **by** simp
hence $\text{norm } (f \ w - l - f \ w) < \text{norm } l$ **by** (rule le-less-trans [OF norm-triangle-ineq4])
thus False **using** $\neg \text{norm } l \leq e$ **by** simp
qed

lemma *Lim-norm-lbound*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $\neg(\text{trivial-limit net}) \ (f \dashrightarrow l)$ net eventually $(\lambda x. e \leq \text{norm}(f \ x))$ net
shows $e \leq \text{norm } l$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\neg e \leq \text{norm } l$
then have $0 < e - \text{norm } l$ **by** simp

```

with assms(2) have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{dist } (f\ x) \ l < e - \text{norm } l$ ) net
  by (rule tendstoD)
with assms(3) have eventually ( $\lambda x. e \leq \text{norm } (f\ x) \wedge \text{dist } (f\ x) \ l < e - \text{norm}$ 
l) net
  by (rule eventually-conjI)
then obtain w where  $e \leq \text{norm } (f\ w) \ \text{dist } (f\ w) \ l < e - \text{norm } l$ 
  using assms(1) eventually-happens by auto
hence  $\text{norm } (f\ w - l) + \text{norm } l < e \leq \text{norm } (f\ w)$  by (simp-all add: dist-norm)
hence  $\text{norm } (f\ w - l) + \text{norm } l < \text{norm } (f\ w)$  by (rule less-le-trans)
hence  $\text{norm } (f\ w - l + l) < \text{norm } (f\ w)$  by (rule le-less-trans [OF norm-triangle-ineq])
thus False by simp
qed

```

Uniqueness of the limit, when nontrivial.

lemma *Lim-unique*:

```

fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::t2-space
assumes  $\neg \text{trivial-limit net } (f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net } (f \dashrightarrow l') \text{ net}$ 
shows  $l = l'$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $l \neq l'$ 
  obtain U V where open U open V  $l \in U \ l' \in V \ U \cap V = \{\}$ 
  using hausdorff [OF l  $\neq$  l'] by fast
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x \in U$ ) net
    using  $\langle f \dashrightarrow l \rangle \text{ net} \ \langle \text{open } U \rangle \ \langle l \in U \rangle$  by (rule topological-tendstoD)
  moreover
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x \in V$ ) net
    using  $\langle f \dashrightarrow l' \rangle \text{ net} \ \langle \text{open } V \rangle \ \langle l' \in V \rangle$  by (rule topological-tendstoD)
  ultimately
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{False}$ ) net
  proof (rule eventually-elim2)
    fix x
    assume  $f\ x \in U \ f\ x \in V$ 
    hence  $f\ x \in U \cap V$  by simp
    with  $\langle U \cap V = \{\} \rangle$  show False by simp
  qed
  with  $\langle \neg \text{trivial-limit net} \rangle$  show False
  by (simp add: eventually-False)
qed

```

lemma *tendsto-Lim*:

```

fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::t2-space
shows  $\sim(\text{trivial-limit net}) \implies (f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \implies \text{Lim net } f = l$ 
unfolding Lim-def using Lim-unique[of net f] by auto

```

Limit under bilinear function

lemma *Lim-bilinear*:

```

assumes  $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net}$  and  $(g \dashrightarrow m) \text{ net}$  and bounded-bilinear h
shows  $((\lambda x. h\ (f\ x) \ (g\ x)) \dashrightarrow (h\ l\ m)) \text{ net}$ 
using  $\langle \text{bounded-bilinear } h \rangle \ \langle f \dashrightarrow l \rangle \text{ net} \ \langle g \dashrightarrow m \rangle \text{ net}$ 

```

by (rule bounded-bilinear.tendsto)

These are special for limits out of the same vector space.

lemma *Lim-within-id*: (*id* \dashrightarrow *a*) (*at a within s*)
unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within eventually-at-topological*
by *auto*

lemmas *Lim-intros* = *Lim-add Lim-const Lim-sub Lim-cmul Lim-vmul Lim-within-id*

lemma *Lim-at-id*: (*id* \dashrightarrow *a*) (*at a*)
apply (*subst within-UNIV[symmetric]*) **by** (*simp add: Lim-within-id*)

lemma *Lim-at-zero*:

fixes *a* :: '*a*::real-normed-vector
fixes *l* :: '*b*::topological-space
shows (*f* \dashrightarrow *l*) (*at a*) \longleftrightarrow (($\lambda x. f(a + x)$) \dashrightarrow *l*) (*at 0*) (**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)
proof
assume *?lhs*
{ **fix** *S* **assume** *open S l* $\in S$
with (*?lhs*) **have** *eventually* ($\lambda x. f x \in S$) (*at a*)
by (rule *topological-tendstoD*)
then obtain *d* **where** *d* > 0 $\forall x. x \neq a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d \longrightarrow f x \in S$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-at* **by** *fast*
{ **fix** *x*::'*a* **assume** *x* $\neq 0 \wedge \text{dist } x 0 < d$
hence *f (a + x)* $\in S$ **using** *d*
apply(*erule-tac x=x+a in allE*)
by (*auto simp add: add-commute dist-norm dist-commute*)
}
hence $\exists d > 0. \forall x. x \neq 0 \wedge \text{dist } x 0 < d \longrightarrow f(a + x) \in S$
using *d(1)* **by** *auto*
hence *eventually* ($\lambda x. f(a + x) \in S$) (*at 0*)
unfolding *Limits.eventually-at* .
}
thus *?rhs* **by** (rule *topological-tendstoI*)
next
assume *?rhs*
{ **fix** *S* **assume** *open S l* $\in S$
with (*?rhs*) **have** *eventually* ($\lambda x. f(a + x) \in S$) (*at 0*)
by (rule *topological-tendstoD*)
then obtain *d* **where** *d* > 0 $\forall x. x \neq 0 \wedge \text{dist } x 0 < d \longrightarrow f(a + x) \in S$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-at* **by** *fast*
{ **fix** *x*::'*a* **assume** *x* $\neq a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d$
hence *f x* $\in S$ **using** *d* **apply**(*erule-tac x=x-a in allE*)
by(*auto simp add: add-commute dist-norm dist-commute*)
}
hence $\exists d > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d \longrightarrow f x \in S$ **using** *d(1)* **by** *auto*
hence *eventually* ($\lambda x. f x \in S$) (*at a*) **unfolding** *Limits.eventually-at* .
}
thus *?lhs* **by** (rule *topological-tendstoI*)

qed

It’s also sometimes useful to extract the limit point from the net.

definition

netlimit :: 'a::t2-space net \Rightarrow 'a **where**
netlimit net = (SOME a. (($\lambda x. x$) \dashrightarrow a) net)

lemma *netlimit-within*:

assumes \neg trivial-limit (at a within S)
shows *netlimit* (at a within S) = a

unfolding *netlimit-def*

apply (rule some-equality)

apply (rule Lim-at-within)

apply (rule Lim-ident-at)

apply (erule Lim-unique [OF assms])

apply (rule Lim-at-within)

apply (rule Lim-ident-at)

done

lemma *netlimit-at*:

fixes a :: 'a::perfect-space

shows *netlimit* (at a) = a

apply (subst within-UNIV[symmetric])

using *netlimit-within*[of a UNIV]

by (simp add: trivial-limit-at within-UNIV)

Transformation of limit.

lemma *Lim-transform*:

fixes f g :: 'a::type \Rightarrow 'b::real-normed-vector

assumes (($\lambda x. f x - g x$) \dashrightarrow 0) net (f \dashrightarrow l) net

shows (g \dashrightarrow l) net

proof–

from assms **have** (($\lambda x. f x - g x - f x$) \dashrightarrow 0 - l) net **using** *Lim-sub*[of
 $\lambda x. f x - g x$ 0 net f l] **by** auto

thus ?thesis **using** *Lim-neg* [of $\lambda x. - g x - l$ net] **by** auto

qed

lemma *Lim-transform-eventually*:

eventually ($\lambda x. f x = g x$) net \implies (f \dashrightarrow l) net \implies (g \dashrightarrow l) net

apply (rule topological-tendstoI)

apply (drule (2) topological-tendstoD)

apply (erule (1) eventually-elim2, simp)

done

lemma *Lim-transform-within*:

assumes $0 < d$ **and** $\forall x' \in S. 0 < \text{dist } x' x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < d \implies f x' = g x'$

and (f \dashrightarrow l) (at x within S)

shows (g \dashrightarrow l) (at x within S)

proof (rule *Lim-transform-eventually*)

```

show eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x = g\ x$ ) (at  $x$  within  $S$ )
  unfolding eventually-within
  using assms(1,2) by auto
show ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $x$  within  $S$ ) by fact
qed

```

```

lemma Lim-transform-at:
  assumes  $0 < d$  and  $\forall x'. 0 < \text{dist } x' \ x \wedge \text{dist } x' \ x < d \longrightarrow f\ x' = g\ x'$ 
  and ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $x$ )
  shows ( $g \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $x$ )
proof (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x = g\ x$ ) (at  $x$ )
    unfolding eventually-at
    using assms(1,2) by auto
  show ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $x$ ) by fact
qed

```

Common case assuming being away from some crucial point like 0.

```

lemma Lim-transform-away-within:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a::t1\text{-space}$ 
  assumes  $a \neq b$  and  $\forall x \in S. x \neq a \wedge x \neq b \longrightarrow f\ x = g\ x$ 
  and ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$  within  $S$ )
  shows ( $g \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$  within  $S$ )
proof (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
  show ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$  within  $S$ ) by fact
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x = g\ x$ ) (at  $a$  within  $S$ )
    unfolding Limits.eventually-within eventually-at-topological
    by (rule exI [where  $x = - \{b\}$ ], simp add: open-Compl assms)
qed

```

```

lemma Lim-transform-away-at:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a::t1\text{-space}$ 
  assumes  $ab: a \neq b$  and  $fg: \forall x. x \neq a \wedge x \neq b \longrightarrow f\ x = g\ x$ 
  and  $fl: (f \dashrightarrow l)$  (at  $a$ )
  shows ( $g \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$ )
  using Lim-transform-away-within[OF  $ab$ , of UNIV  $f\ g\ l$ ]  $fg\ fl$ 
  by (auto simp add: within-UNIV)

```

Alternatively, within an open set.

```

lemma Lim-transform-within-open:
  assumes open  $S$  and  $a \in S$  and  $\forall x \in S. x \neq a \longrightarrow f\ x = g\ x$ 
  and ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$ )
  shows ( $g \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$ )
proof (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x = g\ x$ ) (at  $a$ )
    unfolding eventually-at-topological
    using assms(1,2,3) by auto
  show ( $f \dashrightarrow l$ ) (at  $a$ ) by fact
qed

```

A congruence rule allowing us to transform limits assuming not at point.

lemma *Lim-cong-within*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq a \implies f x = g x$
shows $((\lambda x. f x) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ (at } a \text{ within } S) \longleftrightarrow ((g \dashrightarrow l) \text{ (at } a \text{ within } S))$
unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within eventually-at-topological*
using *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *Lim-cong-at*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq a \implies f x = g x$
shows $((\lambda x. f x) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ (at } a) \longleftrightarrow ((g \dashrightarrow l) \text{ (at } a))$
unfolding *tendsto-def eventually-at-topological*
using *assms* **by** *simp*

Useful lemmas on closure and set of possible sequential limits.

lemma *closure-sequential*:

fixes $l :: 'a::\text{metric-space}$
shows $l \in \text{closure } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. (\forall n. x n \in S) \wedge (x \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially})$ (**is**
?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

assume *?lhs* **moreover**
{ **assume** $l \in S$
hence *?rhs* **using** *Lim-const[of l sequentially]* **by** *auto*
} **moreover**
{ **assume** $l \text{ islimpt } S$
hence *?rhs* **unfolding** *islimpt-sequential* **by** *auto*
} **ultimately**
show *?rhs* **unfolding** *closure-def* **by** *auto*

next

assume *?rhs*
thus *?lhs* **unfolding** *closure-def* **unfolding** *islimpt-sequential* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *closed-sequential-limits*:

fixes $S :: 'a::\text{metric-space set}$
shows $\text{closed } S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x l. (\forall n. x n \in S) \wedge (x \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially} \longrightarrow l \in S)$
unfolding *closed-limpt*
using *closure-sequential* [**where** $'a = 'a$] *closure-closed* [**where** $'a = 'a$] *closed-limpt*
[**where** $'a = 'a$] *islimpt-sequential* [**where** $'a = 'a$] *mem-delete* [**where** $'a = 'a$]
by *metis*

lemma *closure-approachable*:

fixes $S :: 'a::\text{metric-space set}$
shows $x \in \text{closure } S \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists y \in S. \text{dist } y x < e)$
apply (*auto simp add: closure-def islimpt-approachable*)
by (*metis dist-self*)

lemma *closed-approachable*:

fixes $S :: 'a::\text{metric-space set}$

shows $\text{closed } S \implies (\forall e > 0. \exists y \in S. \text{dist } y \ x < e) \iff x \in S$
by (*metis closure-closed closure-approachable*)

Some other lemmas about sequences.

lemma *sequentially-offset*:
assumes *eventually* $(\lambda i. P \ i)$ *sequentially*
shows *eventually* $(\lambda i. P \ (i + k))$ *sequentially*
using *assms* **unfolding** *eventually-sequentially* **by** (*metis trans-le-add1*)

lemma *seq-offset*:
assumes $(f \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*
shows $((\lambda i. f \ (i + k)) \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*
using *assms* **unfolding** *tendsto-def*
by *clarify* (*rule sequentially-offset, simp*)

lemma *seq-offset-neg*:
 $(f \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially* $\implies ((\lambda i. f \ (i - k)) \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*
apply (*rule topological-tendstoI*)
apply (*drule* (2) *topological-tendstoD*)
apply (*simp only: eventually-sequentially*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\bigwedge N \ k \ (n :: \text{nat}). N + k \leq n \implies N \leq n - k$)
apply *metis*
by *arith*

lemma *seq-offset-rev*:
 $((\lambda i. f \ (i + k)) \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially* $\implies (f \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*
apply (*rule topological-tendstoI*)
apply (*drule* (2) *topological-tendstoD*)
apply (*simp only: eventually-sequentially*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\bigwedge N \ k \ (n :: \text{nat}). N + k \leq n \implies N \leq n - k \wedge (n - k) + k = n$)
by *metis arith*

lemma *seq-harmonic*: $((\lambda n. \text{inverse} \ (\text{real } n)) \dashrightarrow 0)$ *sequentially*
proof –
{ **fix** $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$
hence $\exists N :: \text{nat}. \forall n :: \text{nat} \geq N. \text{inverse} \ (\text{real } n) < e$
using *real-arch-inv*[*of e*] **apply** *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac x=n in exI*)
by (*metis le-imp-inverse-le not-less real-of-nat-gt-zero-cancel-iff real-of-nat-less-iff*
xt1(7))
}
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially dist-norm* **by** *simp*
qed

16.16 More properties of closed balls.

lemma *closed-cball*: *closed* $(\text{cball } x \ e)$
unfolding *cball-def closed-def*
unfolding *Collect-neg-eq* [*symmetric*] *not-le*

```

apply (clarsimp simp add: open-dist, rename-tac y)
apply (rule-tac x=dist x y - e in exI, clarsimp)
apply (rename-tac x')
apply (cut-tac x=x and y=x' and z=y in dist-triangle)
apply simp
done

```

lemma open-contains-cball: $\text{open } S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists e > 0. \text{ cball } x \ e \subseteq S)$

proof–

```

  { fix x and e::real assume x∈S e>0 ball x e ⊆ S
    hence ∃ d>0. cball x d ⊆ S unfolding subset-eq by (rule-tac x=e/2 in exI,
    auto)
  } moreover
  { fix x and e::real assume x∈S e>0 cball x e ⊆ S
    hence ∃ d>0. ball x d ⊆ S unfolding subset-eq apply(rule-tac x=e/2 in exI)
by auto
  } ultimately
  show ?thesis unfolding open-contains-ball by auto
qed

```

lemma open-contains-cball-eq: $\text{open } S \implies (\forall x. x \in S \longleftrightarrow (\exists e > 0. \text{ cball } x \ e \subseteq S))$

by (metis open-contains-cball subset-eq order-less-imp-le centre-in-cball mem-def)

lemma mem-interior-cball: $x \in \text{interior } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists e > 0. \text{ cball } x \ e \subseteq S)$

```

apply (simp add: interior-def, safe)
apply (force simp add: open-contains-cball)
apply (rule-tac x=ball x e in exI)
apply (simp add: subset-trans [OF ball-subset-cball])
done

```

lemma islimpt-ball:

```

  fixes x y :: 'a::{real-normed-vector,perfect-space}
  shows y islimpt ball x e  $\longleftrightarrow 0 < e \wedge y \in \text{cball } x \ e$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof

```

  assume ?lhs
  { assume e ≤ 0
    hence *:ball x e = {} using ball-eq-empty[of x e] by auto
    have False using ⟨?lhs⟩ unfolding * using islimpt-EMPTY[of y] by auto
  }
  hence e > 0 by (metis not-less)
  moreover
  have y ∈ cball x e using closed-cball[of x e] islimpt-subset[of y ball x e cball x e]
  ball-subset-cball[of x e] ⟨?lhs⟩ unfolding closed-limpt by auto
  ultimately show ?rhs by auto

```

next

```

  assume ?rhs hence e>0 by auto
  { fix d::real assume d>0
    have ∃ x'∈ball x e. x' ≠ y ∧ dist x' y < d

```

```

proof(cases  $d \leq \text{dist } x \ y$ )
  case True thus  $\exists x' \in \text{ball } x \ e. \ x' \neq y \wedge \text{dist } x' \ y < d$ 
  proof(cases  $x=y$ )
    case True hence False using  $\langle d \leq \text{dist } x \ y \rangle \langle d > 0 \rangle$  by auto
    thus  $\exists x' \in \text{ball } x \ e. \ x' \neq y \wedge \text{dist } x' \ y < d$  by auto
  next
    case False

    have  $\text{dist } x \ (y - (d / (2 * \text{dist } y \ x)) *_R (y - x))$ 
       $= \text{norm } (x - y + (d / (2 * \text{norm } (y - x))) *_R (y - x))$ 
    unfolding mem-cball mem-ball dist-norm diff-diff-eq2 diff-add-eq [THEN sym] by auto
    also have  $\dots = |- 1 + d / (2 * \text{norm } (x - y))| * \text{norm } (x - y)$ 
    using scaleR-left-distrib [of - 1 d / (2 * norm (y - x)), THEN sym, of y - x]
    unfolding scaleR-minus-left scaleR-one
    by (auto simp add: norm-minus-commute)
    also have  $\dots = |- \text{norm } (x - y) + d / 2|$ 
    unfolding abs-mult-pos [of norm (x - y), OF norm-ge-zero [of x - y]]
    unfolding left-distrib using  $\langle x \neq y \rangle$  [unfolded dist-nz, unfolded dist-norm]
  by auto
  also have  $\dots \leq e - d/2$  using  $\langle d \leq \text{dist } x \ y \rangle$  and  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle ?rhs \rangle$ 
by (auto simp add: dist-norm)
  finally have  $y - (d / (2 * \text{dist } y \ x)) *_R (y - x) \in \text{ball } x \ e$  using  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ 
by auto

  moreover

  have  $(d / (2 * \text{dist } y \ x)) *_R (y - x) \neq 0$ 
  using  $\langle x \neq y \rangle$  [unfolded dist-nz]  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  unfolding scaleR-eq-0-iff by (auto simp add: dist-commute)

  moreover
  have  $\text{dist } (y - (d / (2 * \text{dist } y \ x)) *_R (y - x)) \ y < d$  unfolding dist-norm
apply simp unfolding norm-minus-cancel
  using  $\langle d > 0 \rangle \langle x \neq y \rangle$  [unfolded dist-nz] dist-commute [of x y]
  unfolding dist-norm by auto
  ultimately show  $\exists x' \in \text{ball } x \ e. \ x' \neq y \wedge \text{dist } x' \ y < d$  by (rule-tac x=y - (d / (2 * dist y x)) *_R (y - x) in bexI) auto
  qed
next
  case False hence  $d > \text{dist } x \ y$  by auto
  show  $\exists x' \in \text{ball } x \ e. \ x' \neq y \wedge \text{dist } x' \ y < d$ 
  proof(cases  $x=y$ )
    case True
    obtain  $z$  where  $** : z \neq y \ \text{dist } z \ y < \min \ e \ d$ 
    using perfect-choose-dist [of min e d y]
    using  $\langle d > 0 \rangle \langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
    show  $\exists x' \in \text{ball } x \ e. \ x' \neq y \wedge \text{dist } x' \ y < d$ 
    unfolding  $\langle x = y \rangle$ 

```

```

      using ⟨z ≠ y⟩ **
      by (rule-tac x=z in beXI, auto simp add: dist-commute)
    next
      case False thus ∃ x'∈ball x e. x' ≠ y ∧ dist x' y < d
        using ⟨d>0⟩ ⟨d > dist x y⟩ ⟨?rhs⟩ by(rule-tac x=x in beXI, auto)
      qed
    qed }
  thus ?lhs unfolding mem-cball islimpt-approachable mem-ball by auto
qed

```

lemma closure-ball-lemma:

```

  fixes x y :: 'a::real-normed-vector
  assumes x ≠ y shows y islimpt ball x (dist x y)
proof (rule islimptI)
  fix T assume y ∈ T open T
  then obtain r where 0 < r ∀ z. dist z y < r ⟶ z ∈ T
    unfolding open-dist by fast
  def k ≡ min 1 (r / (2 * dist x y))
  def z ≡ y + scaleR k (x - y)
  have z-def2: z = x + scaleR (1 - k) (y - x)
    unfolding z-def by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have dist z y < r
    unfolding z-def k-def using ⟨0 < r⟩
    by (simp add: dist-norm min-def)
  hence z ∈ T using ⟨∀ z. dist z y < r ⟶ z ∈ T⟩ by simp
  have dist x z < dist x y
    unfolding z-def2 dist-norm
    apply (simp add: norm-minus-commute)
    apply (simp only: dist-norm [symmetric])
    apply (subgoal-tac |1 - k| * dist x y < 1 * dist x y, simp)
    apply (rule mult-strict-right-mono)
    apply (simp add: k-def divide-pos-pos zero-less-dist-iff ⟨0 < r⟩ ⟨x ≠ y⟩)
    apply (simp add: zero-less-dist-iff ⟨x ≠ y⟩)
    done
  hence z ∈ ball x (dist x y) by simp
  have z ≠ y
    unfolding z-def k-def using ⟨x ≠ y⟩ ⟨0 < r⟩
    by (simp add: min-def)
  show ∃ z∈ball x (dist x y). z ∈ T ∧ z ≠ y
    using ⟨z ∈ ball x (dist x y)⟩ ⟨z ∈ T⟩ ⟨z ≠ y⟩
    by fast
qed

```

lemma closure-ball:

```

  fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector
  shows 0 < e ⟹ closure (ball x e) = cball x e
apply (rule equalityI)
apply (rule closure-minimal)

```

```

apply (rule ball-subset-cball)
apply (rule closed-cball)
apply (rule subsetI, rename-tac y)
apply (simp add: le-less [where 'a=real])
apply (erule disjE)
apply (rule subsetD [OF closure-subset], simp)
apply (simp add: closure-def)
apply clarify
apply (rule closure-ball-lemma)
apply (simp add: zero-less-dist-iff)
done

```

lemma interior-cball:

```

  fixes x :: 'a::{real-normed-vector, perfect-space}
  shows interior (cball x e) = ball x e
proof(cases e≥0)
  case False note cs = this
  from cs have ball x e = {} using ball-empty[of e x] by auto moreover
  { fix y assume y ∈ cball x e
    hence False unfolding mem-cball using dist-nz[of x y] cs by auto }
  hence cball x e = {} by auto
  hence interior (cball x e) = {} using interior-empty by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
next
  case True note cs = this
  have ball x e ⊆ cball x e using ball-subset-cball by auto moreover
  { fix S y assume as: S ⊆ cball x e open S y∈S
    then obtain d where d>0 and d:∀ x'. dist x' y < d ⟶ x' ∈ S unfolding
    open-dist by blast

    then obtain xa where xa-y: xa ≠ y and xa: dist xa y < d
      using perfect-choose-dist [of d] by auto
    have xa∈S using d[THEN spec[where x=xa]] using xa by (auto simp add:
    dist-commute)
    hence xa-cball:xa ∈ cball x e using as(1) by auto

    hence y ∈ ball x e proof(cases x = y)
      case True
      hence e>0 using xa-y[unfolded dist-nz] xa-cball[unfolded mem-cball] by (auto
      simp add: dist-commute)
      thus y ∈ ball x e using ⟨x = y⟩ by simp
    next
      case False
      have dist (y + (d / 2 / dist y x) *R (y - x)) y < d unfolding dist-norm
        using ⟨d>0⟩ norm-ge-zero[of y - x] ⟨x ≠ y⟩ by auto
      hence *:y + (d / 2 / dist y x) *R (y - x) ∈ cball x e using d as(1)[unfolded
      subset-eq] by blast
      have y - x ≠ 0 using ⟨x ≠ y⟩ by auto
    }

```



```

hence **:d / (2 * norm (y - x)) > 0 unfolding zero-less-norm-iff[THEN
sym]
  using ⟨d>0⟩ divide-pos-pos[of d 2*norm (y - x)] by auto

  have dist (y + (d / 2 / dist y x) *R (y - x)) x = norm (y + (d / (2 *
norm (y - x))) *R y - (d / (2 * norm (y - x))) *R x - x)
  by (auto simp add: dist-norm algebra-simps)
  also have ... = norm ((1 + d / (2 * norm (y - x))) *R (y - x))
  by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have ... = |1 + d / (2 * norm (y - x))| * norm (y - x)
  using ** by auto
  also have ... = (dist y x) + d/2 using ** by (auto simp add: left-distrib
dist-norm)
  finally have e ≥ dist x y + d/2 using *[unfolded mem-cball] by (auto simp
add: dist-commute)
  thus y ∈ ball x e unfolding mem-ball using ⟨d>0⟩ by auto
qed }
hence ∀ S ⊆ cball x e. open S ⟶ S ⊆ ball x e by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using interior-unique[of ball x e cball x e] using
open-ball[of x e] by auto
qed

```

lemma frontier-ball:

```

fixes a :: 'a::real-normed-vector
shows 0 < e ==> frontier(ball a e) = {x. dist a x = e}
apply (simp add: frontier-def closure-ball interior-open order-less-imp-le)
apply (simp add: expand-set-eq)
by arith

```

lemma frontier-cball:

```

fixes a :: 'a::{real-normed-vector, perfect-space}
shows frontier(cball a e) = {x. dist a x = e}
apply (simp add: frontier-def interior-cball closed-cball order-less-imp-le)
apply (simp add: expand-set-eq)
by arith

```

lemma cball-eq-empty: (cball x e = {}) ⟷ e < 0

```

apply (simp add: expand-set-eq not-le)
by (metis zero-le-dist dist-self order-less-le-trans)

```

lemma cball-empty: e < 0 ==> cball x e = {} **by** (simp add: cball-eq-empty)

lemma cball-eq-sing:

```

fixes x :: 'a::perfect-space
shows (cball x e = {x}) ⟷ e = 0
proof (rule linorder-cases)
  assume e: 0 < e
  obtain a where a ≠ x dist a x < e
  using perfect-choose-dist [OF e] by auto
  hence a ≠ x dist x a ≤ e by (auto simp add: dist-commute)

```

with e **show** $?thesis$ **by** (*auto simp add: expand-set-eq*)
qed *auto*

lemma *cball-sing*:
fixes $x :: 'a::metric-space$
shows $e = 0 ==> cball\ x\ e = \{x\}$
by (*auto simp add: expand-set-eq*)

For points in the interior, localization of limits makes no difference.

lemma *eventually-within-interior*:
assumes $x \in interior\ S$
shows $eventually\ P\ (at\ x\ within\ S) \longleftrightarrow eventually\ P\ (at\ x)\ (is\ ?lhs = ?rhs)$
proof–
from *assms* **obtain** T **where** $T: open\ T\ x \in T\ T \subseteq S$
unfolding *interior-def* **by** *fast*
{ **assume** $?lhs$
then **obtain** A **where** $open\ A\ x \in A\ \forall y \in A. y \neq x \longrightarrow y \in S \longrightarrow P\ y$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-within* *Limits.eventually-at-topological*
by *auto*
with T **have** $open\ (A \cap T)\ x \in A \cap T\ \forall y \in (A \cap T). y \neq x \longrightarrow P\ y$
by *auto*
then **have** $?rhs$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-at-topological* **by** *auto*
} **moreover**
{ **assume** $?rhs$ **hence** $?lhs$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-within*
by (*auto elim: eventually-elim1*)
} **ultimately**
show $?thesis ..$
qed

lemma *lim-within-interior*:
 $x \in interior\ S \implies (f \dashrightarrow l)\ (at\ x\ within\ S) \longleftrightarrow (f \dashrightarrow l)\ (at\ x)$
unfolding *tendsto-def* **by** (*simp add: eventually-within-interior*)

lemma *netlimit-within-interior*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{perfect-space, real-normed-vector\}$
assumes $x \in interior\ S$
shows $netlimit(at\ x\ within\ S) = x\ (is\ ?lhs = ?rhs)$
proof–
from *assms* **obtain** $e::real$ **where** $e>0\ ball\ x\ e \subseteq S$ **using** *open-interior[of S]*
unfolding *open-contains-ball* **using** *interior-subset[of S]* **by** *auto*
hence $\neg\ trivial-limit\ (at\ x\ within\ S)$ **using** *islimpt-subset[of x ball x e S]* **un-**
folding *trivial-limit-within* *islimpt-ball* *centre-in-cball* **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **using** *netlimit-within* **by** *auto*
qed

16.17 Boundedness.

definition

$\text{bounded} :: 'a::\text{metric-space set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{bounded } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists x e. \forall y \in S. \text{dist } x y \leq e)$

lemma *bounded-any-center*: $\text{bounded } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists e. \forall y \in S. \text{dist } a y \leq e)$ **unfolding** *bounded-def***apply** *safe***apply** (*rule-tac* $x = \text{dist } a x + e$ **in** exI , *clarify*)**apply** (*drule* (1) *bspec*)**apply** (*erule* *order-trans* [*OF* *dist-triangle* *add-left-mono*])**apply** *auto***done****lemma** *bounded-iff*: $\text{bounded } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. \forall x \in S. \text{norm } x \leq a)$ **unfolding** *bounded-any-center* [**where** $a=0$]**by** (*simp* *add: dist-norm*)**lemma** *bounded-empty*[*simp*]: $\text{bounded } \{\}$ **by** (*simp* *add: bounded-def*)**lemma** *bounded-subset*: $\text{bounded } T \implies S \subseteq T \implies \text{bounded } S$ **by** (*metis* *bounded-def* *subset-eq*)**lemma** *bounded-interior*[*intro*]: $\text{bounded } S \implies \text{bounded}(\text{interior } S)$ **by** (*metis* *bounded-subset* *interior-subset*)**lemma** *bounded-closure*[*intro*]: **assumes** $\text{bounded } S$ **shows** $\text{bounded}(\text{closure } S)$ **proof**–

from *assms* **obtain** x **and** a **where** $a: \forall y \in S. \text{dist } x y \leq a$ **unfolding** *bounded-def*
by *auto*

{ **fix** y **assume** $y \in \text{closure } S$ **then** **obtain** f **where** $f: \forall n. f n \in S$ ($f \dashrightarrow y$) *sequentially***unfolding** *closure-sequential* **by** *auto***have** $\forall n. f n \in S \longrightarrow \text{dist } x (f n) \leq a$ **using** a **by** *simp***hence** *eventually* $(\lambda n. \text{dist } x (f n) \leq a)$ *sequentially***by** (*rule* *eventually-mono*, *simp* *add: f(1)*)**have** $\text{dist } x y \leq a$ **apply** (*rule* *Lim-dist-ubound* [*of* *sequentially* f])**apply** (*rule* *trivial-limit-sequentially*)**apply** (*rule* $f(2)$)**apply** *fact***done****}****thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** *bounded-def* **by** *auto***qed****lemma** *bounded-cball*[*simp,intro*]: $\text{bounded } (\text{cball } x e)$ **apply** (*simp* *add: bounded-def*)**apply** (*rule-tac* $x=x$ **in** exI)**apply** (*rule-tac* $x=e$ **in** exI)

```

apply auto
done

lemma bounded-ball[simp,intro]: bounded(ball x e)
  by (metis ball-subset-cball bounded-cball bounded-subset)

lemma finite-imp-bounded[intro]:
  fixes  $S :: 'a::\text{metric-space set}$  assumes finite S shows bounded S
proof–
  { fix  $a$  and  $F :: 'a \text{ set}$  assume  $as: \text{bounded } F$ 
    then obtain  $x\ e$  where  $\forall y \in F. \text{dist } x\ y \leq e$  unfolding bounded-def by auto
    hence  $\forall y \in (\text{insert } a\ F). \text{dist } x\ y \leq \max\ e\ (\text{dist } x\ a)$  by auto
    hence bounded (insert a F) unfolding bounded-def by (intro exI)
  }
  thus ?thesis using finite-induct[of S bounded] using bounded-empty assms by
auto
qed

lemma bounded-Un[simp]: bounded (S  $\cup$  T)  $\longleftrightarrow$  bounded S  $\wedge$  bounded T
  apply (auto simp add: bounded-def)
  apply (rename-tac x y r s)
  apply (rule-tac x=x in exI)
  apply (rule-tac x=max r (dist x y + s) in exI)
  apply (rule ballI, rename-tac z, safe)
  apply (drule (1) bspec, simp)
  apply (drule (1) bspec)
  apply (rule min-max.le-supI2)
  apply (erule order-trans [OF dist-triangle add-left-mono])
  done

lemma bounded-Union[intro]: finite F  $\implies$  ( $\forall S \in F. \text{bounded } S$ )  $\implies$  bounded( $\bigcup F$ )
  by (induct rule: finite-induct[of F], auto)

lemma bounded-pos: bounded S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists b > 0. \forall x \in S. \text{norm } x \leq b$ )
  apply (simp add: bounded-iff)
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\bigwedge x (y::\text{real}). 0 < 1 + \text{abs } y \wedge (x \leq y \longrightarrow x \leq 1 + \text{abs } y)$ )
  by metis arith

lemma bounded-Int[intro]: bounded S  $\vee$  bounded T  $\implies$  bounded (S  $\cap$  T)
  by (metis Int-lower1 Int-lower2 bounded-subset)

lemma bounded-diff[intro]: bounded S  $\implies$  bounded (S - T)
apply (metis Diff-subset bounded-subset)
done

lemma bounded-insert[intro]: bounded(insert x S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  bounded S
  by (metis Diff-cancel Un-empty-right Un-insert-right bounded-Un bounded-subset
finite.emptyI finite-imp-bounded infinite-remove subset-insertI)

```

```

lemma not-bounded-UNIV[simp, intro]:
  ¬ bounded (UNIV :: 'a::{real-normed-vector, perfect-space} set)
proof(auto simp add: bounded-pos not-le)
  obtain  $x :: 'a$  where  $x \neq 0$ 
    using perfect-choose-dist [OF zero-less-one] by fast
  fix  $b :: \text{real}$  assume  $b > 0$ 
  have  $b + 1 \geq 0$  using  $b$  by simp
  with  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $b < \text{norm} (\text{scaleR } (b + 1) (\text{sgn } x))$ 
    by (simp add: norm-sgn)
  then show  $\exists x :: 'a. b < \text{norm } x$  ..
qed

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-image:
  assumes bounded  $S$  bounded-linear  $f$ 
  shows bounded( $f \, ' S$ )
proof–
  from assms(1) obtain  $b$  where  $b > 0 \, \forall x \in S. \text{norm } x \leq b$  unfolding bounded-pos
by auto
  from assms(2) obtain  $B$  where  $B > 0 \, \forall x. \text{norm } (f \, x) \leq B * \text{norm } x$  using
    bounded-linear.pos-bounded by (auto simp add: mult-ac)
  { fix  $x$  assume  $x \in S$ 
    hence  $\text{norm } x \leq b$  using  $b$  by auto
    hence  $\text{norm } (f \, x) \leq B * b$  using  $B(2)$  apply(erule-tac x=x in allE)
    by (metis B(1) B(2) order-trans mult-le-cancel-left-pos)
  }
  thus ?thesis unfolding bounded-pos apply(rule-tac x=b*B in exI)
    using  $b \, B$  mult-pos-pos [of b B] by (auto simp add: mult-commute)
qed

```

```

lemma bounded-scaling:
  fixes  $S :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
  shows bounded  $S \implies$  bounded ( $(\lambda x. c *_{\text{R}} x) \, ' S$ )
  apply (rule bounded-linear-image, assumption)
  apply (rule scaleR.bounded-linear-right)
  done

```

```

lemma bounded-translation:
  fixes  $S :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
  assumes bounded  $S$  shows bounded ( $(\lambda x. a + x) \, ' S$ )
proof–
  from assms obtain  $b$  where  $b > 0 \, \forall x \in S. \text{norm } x \leq b$  unfolding bounded-pos
by auto
  { fix  $x$  assume  $x \in S$ 
    hence  $\text{norm } (a + x) \leq b + \text{norm } a$  using norm-triangle-ineq[of a x]  $b$  by
      auto
  }
  thus ?thesis unfolding bounded-pos using norm-ge-zero[of a]  $b(1)$  using add-strict-increasing[of
     $b \, 0 \, \text{norm } a]$ 

```

```

  by (auto intro!: add exI[of - b + norm a])
qed

```

Some theorems on sups and infs using the notion "bounded".

lemma *bounded-real*:

```

  fixes  $S :: \text{real set}$ 
  shows  $\text{bounded } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. \forall x \in S. \text{abs } x \leq a)$ 
  by (simp add: bounded-iff)

```

lemma *bounded-has-Sup*:

```

  fixes  $S :: \text{real set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{bounded } S \ S \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in S. x \leq \text{Sup } S$  and  $\forall b. (\forall x \in S. x \leq b) \longrightarrow \text{Sup } S \leq b$ 
proof
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in S$ 
  thus  $x \leq \text{Sup } S$ 
    by (metis SupInf.Sup-upper abs-le-D1 assms(1) bounded-real)
next
  show  $\forall b. (\forall x \in S. x \leq b) \longrightarrow \text{Sup } S \leq b$  using assms
    by (metis SupInf.Sup-least)
qed

```

lemma *Sup-insert*:

```

  fixes  $S :: \text{real set}$ 
  shows  $\text{bounded } S \implies \text{Sup}(\text{insert } x \ S) = (\text{if } S = \{\} \text{ then } x \text{ else } \max x (\text{Sup } S))$ 

```

by auto (metis Int-absorb Sup-insert-nonempty assms bounded-has-Sup(1) disjoint-iff-not-equal)

lemma *Sup-insert-finite*:

```

  fixes  $S :: \text{real set}$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } S \implies \text{Sup}(\text{insert } x \ S) = (\text{if } S = \{\} \text{ then } x \text{ else } \max x (\text{Sup } S))$ 
  apply (rule Sup-insert)
  apply (rule finite-imp-bounded)
  by simp

```

lemma *bounded-has-Inf*:

```

  fixes  $S :: \text{real set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{bounded } S \ S \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\forall x \in S. x \geq \text{Inf } S$  and  $\forall b. (\forall x \in S. x \geq b) \longrightarrow \text{Inf } S \geq b$ 
proof
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in S$ 
  from assms(1) obtain  $a$  where  $a: \forall x \in S. |x| \leq a$  unfolding bounded-real by
  auto
  thus  $x \geq \text{Inf } S$  using  $\langle x \in S \rangle$ 
    by (metis Inf-lower-EX abs-le-D2 minus-le-iff)
next
  show  $\forall b. (\forall x \in S. x \geq b) \longrightarrow \text{Inf } S \geq b$  using assms
    by (metis SupInf.Inf-greatest)

```

qed

lemma *Inf-insert:*

fixes $S :: \text{real set}$

shows $\text{bounded } S \implies \text{Inf}(\text{insert } x \ S) = (\text{if } S = \{\} \text{ then } x \text{ else } \min x \ (\text{Inf } S))$

by *auto (metis Int-absorb Inf-insert-nonempty bounded-has-Inf(1) disjoint-iff-not-equal)*

lemma *Inf-insert-finite:*

fixes $S :: \text{real set}$

shows $\text{finite } S \implies \text{Inf}(\text{insert } x \ S) = (\text{if } S = \{\} \text{ then } x \text{ else } \min x \ (\text{Inf } S))$

by *(rule Inf-insert, rule finite-imp-bounded, simp)*

lemma *real-isGlb-unique:* $[\text{isGlb } R \ S \ x; \text{isGlb } R \ S \ y] \implies x = (y::\text{real})$

apply *(frule isGlb-isLb)*

apply *(frule-tac x = y in isGlb-isLb)*

apply *(blast intro!: order-antisym dest!: isGlb-le-isLb)*

done

16.18 Equivalent versions of compactness

16.18.1 Sequential compactness

definition

compact $:: 'a::\text{metric-space set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

compact $S \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall f. (\forall n. f \ n \in S) \longrightarrow$

$(\exists l \in S. \exists r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}))$

A metric space (or topological vector space) is said to have the Heine-Borel property if every closed and bounded subset is compact.

class *heine-borel* =

assumes *bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence:*

$\text{bounded } s \implies \forall n. f \ n \in s$

$\implies \exists l \ r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$

lemma *bounded-closed-imp-compact:*

fixes $s::'a::\text{heine-borel set}$

assumes *bounded s and closed s shows compact s*

proof *(unfold compact-def, clarify)*

fix $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **assume** $f: \forall n. f \ n \in s$

obtain $l \ r$ **where** $r: \text{subseq } r$ **and** $l: ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$

using *bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence [OF <bounded s> < $\forall n. f \ n \in s$ >]* **by**

auto

from f **have** $fr: \forall n. (f \circ r) \ n \in s$ **by** *simp*

have $l \in s$ **using** *<closed s> fr l*

unfolding *closed-sequential-limits* **by** *blast*

show $\exists l \in s. \exists r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$

using *<l ∈ s> r l* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *subseq-bigger*: **assumes** *subseq r* **shows** $n \leq r\ n$
proof(*induct n*)
 show $0 \leq r\ 0$ **by** *auto*
next
 fix *n* **assume** $n \leq r\ n$
 moreover **have** $r\ n < r\ (Suc\ n)$
 using *assms* [*unfolded subseq-def*] **by** *auto*
 ultimately **show** $Suc\ n \leq r\ (Suc\ n)$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *eventually-subseq*:
 assumes *r*: *subseq r*
 shows *eventually P sequentially* \implies *eventually* ($\lambda n. P\ (r\ n)$) *sequentially*
unfolding *eventually-sequentially*
by (*metis subseq-bigger* [*OF r*] *le-trans*)

lemma *lim-subseq*:
 $subseq\ r \implies (s\ ----> l)\ sequentially \implies ((s\ o\ r)\ ----> l)\ sequentially$
unfolding *tendsto-def eventually-sequentially o-def*
by (*metis subseq-bigger le-trans*)

lemma *num-Axiom*: $EX! g. g\ 0 = e \wedge (\forall n. g\ (Suc\ n) = f\ n\ (g\ n))$
 unfolding *Ex1-def*
 apply (*rule-tac x=nat-rec e f in exI*)
 apply (*rule conjI*)
apply (*rule def-nat-rec-0, simp*)
apply (*rule allI, rule def-nat-rec-Suc, simp*)
apply (*rule allI, rule impI, rule ext*)
apply (*erule conjE*)
apply (*induct-tac x*)
apply *simp*
apply (*erule-tac x=n in allE*)
apply (*simp*)
done

lemma *convergent-bounded-increasing*: **fixes** $s :: nat \Rightarrow real$
 assumes *incseq s* **and** $\forall n. abs(s\ n) \leq b$
 shows $\exists l. \forall e :: real > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. abs(s\ n - l) < e$
proof–
 have *isUb UNIV (range s) b* **using** *assms(2)* **and** *abs-le-D1* **unfolding** *isUb-def*
and *setle-def* **by** *auto*
 then **obtain** *t* **where** $t :: isLub\ UNIV\ (range\ s)\ t$ **using** *reals-complete*[*of range s*] **by** *auto*
 { **fix** $e :: real$ **assume** $e > 0$ **and** $as :: \forall N. \exists n \geq N. \neg |s\ n - t| < e$
 { **fix** $n :: nat$
 obtain *N* **where** $N \geq n$ **and** $n :: |s\ N - t| \geq e$ **using** *as*[*THEN spec*][**where**
 $x=n$]] **by** *auto*


```

have  $t \geq s \ N$  using isLub-isUb[OF t, unfolded isUb-def settle-def] by auto
with  $n$  have  $s \ N \leq t - e$  using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
hence  $s \ n \leq t - e$  using assms(1)[unfolded incseq-def, THEN spec[where
 $x=n$ ], THEN spec[where x=N]] using  $\langle n \leq N \rangle$  by auto }
hence isUb UNIV (range s) ( $t - e$ ) unfolding isUb-def and settle-def by
auto
hence False using isLub-le-isUb[OF t, of t - e] and  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto }
thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma convergent-bounded-monotone: fixes  $s :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $\forall n. \text{abs}(s \ n) \leq b$  and monoseq s
shows  $\exists l. \forall e :: \text{real} > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{abs}(s \ n - l) < e$ 
using convergent-bounded-increasing[of s b] assms using convergent-bounded-increasing[of
 $\lambda n. - s \ n \ b$ ]
unfolding monoseq-def incseq-def
apply auto unfolding minus-add-distrib[THEN sym, unfolded diff-minus[THEN
sym]]
unfolding abs-minus-cancel by (rule-tac  $x = -l$  in exI) auto

```

```

lemma compact-real-lemma:
assumes  $\forall n :: \text{nat}. \text{abs}(s \ n) \leq b$ 
shows  $\exists (l :: \text{real}) \ r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((s \circ r) \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially
proof-
obtain  $r$  where  $r : \text{subseq } r \text{ monoseq } (\lambda n. s \ (r \ n))$ 
using seq-monosub[of s] by auto
thus ?thesis using convergent-bounded-monotone[of  $\lambda n. s \ (r \ n) \ b$ ] and assms
unfolding tendsto-iff dist-norm eventually-sequentially by auto
qed

```

```

instance real :: heine-borel
proof
fix  $s :: \text{real set}$  and  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assume  $s : \text{bounded } s$  and  $f : \forall n. f \ n \in s$ 
then obtain  $b$  where  $b : \forall n. \text{abs}(f \ n) \leq b$ 
unfolding bounded-iff by auto
obtain  $l :: \text{real}$  and  $r :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where
 $r : \text{subseq } r$  and  $l : ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially
using compact-real-lemma [OF b] by auto
thus  $\exists l \ r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma bounded-component:  $\text{bounded } s \implies \text{bounded } ((\lambda x. x \ \$ \ i) \ ` \ s)$ 
unfolding bounded-def
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac  $x = x \ \$ \ i$  in exI)
apply (rule-tac  $x = e$  in exI)
apply clarify

```

apply (rule order-trans [OF dist-nth-le], simp)
done

lemma compact-lemma:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{heine-borel} \wedge 'n$

assumes bounded s **and** $\forall n. f\ n \in s$

shows $\forall d.$

$\exists l\ r. \text{subseq } r \wedge$

$(\forall e > 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda n. \forall i \in d. \text{dist } (f\ (r\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l\ \$\ i) < e) \text{ sequentially}$

proof

fix $d :: 'n$ **set** **have** finite d **by** simp

thus $\exists l :: 'a \wedge 'n. \exists r. \text{subseq } r \wedge$

$(\forall e > 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda n. \forall i \in d. \text{dist } (f\ (r\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l\ \$\ i) < e) \text{ sequentially}$

proof(induct d) **case** empty **thus** ?case **unfolding** subseq-def **by** auto

next case (insert $k\ d$)

have $s' :: \text{bounded } ((\lambda x. x\ \$\ k) \text{ ` } s)$ **using** (bounded s) **by** (rule bounded-component)

obtain $l1 :: 'a \wedge 'n$ **and** $r1$ **where** $r1 :: \text{subseq } r1$ **and** $l1 :: \forall e > 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda n.$

$\forall i \in d. \text{dist } (f\ (r1\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l1\ \$\ i) < e) \text{ sequentially}$

using insert(3) **by** auto

have $f' :: \forall n. f\ (r1\ n)\ \$\ k \in (\lambda x. x\ \$\ k) \text{ ` } s$ **using** $\forall n. f\ n \in s$ **by** simp

obtain $l2\ r2$ **where** $r2 :: \text{subseq } r2$ **and** $l2 :: ((\lambda i. f\ (r1\ (r2\ i))\ \$\ k) \text{ ---} > l2)$

sequentially

using bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence[OF $s'\ f'$] **unfolding** o-def **by** auto

def $r \equiv r1 \circ r2$ **have** $r :: \text{subseq } r$

using $r1$ **and** $r2$ **unfolding** r-def o-def subseq-def **by** auto

moreover

def $l \equiv (\chi\ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } l2 \text{ else } l1\ \$\ i) :: 'a \wedge 'n$

{ fix $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$

from $l1\ \langle e > 0 \rangle$ **have** $N1 :: \text{eventually } (\lambda n. \forall i \in d. \text{dist } (f\ (r1\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l1\ \$\ i) < e)$ **sequentially by** blast

from $l2\ \langle e > 0 \rangle$ **have** $N2 :: \text{eventually } (\lambda n. \text{dist } (f\ (r1\ (r2\ n))\ \$\ k)\ l2 < e)$ **sequentially by** (rule tendstoD)

from $r2\ N1$ **have** $N1' :: \text{eventually } (\lambda n. \forall i \in d. \text{dist } (f\ (r1\ (r2\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l1\ \$\ i) < e)$ **sequentially**

by (rule eventually-subseq)

have $\text{eventually } (\lambda n. \forall i \in (\text{insert } k\ d). \text{dist } (f\ (r\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l\ \$\ i) < e)$ **sequentially**

using $N1'\ N2$ **by** (rule eventually-elim2, simp add: l-def r-def)

}

ultimately show ?case **by** auto

qed

qed

instance cart :: (heine-borel, finite) heine-borel

proof

fix $s :: ('a \wedge 'b)$ **set** **and** $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'b$

assume $s :: \text{bounded } s$ **and** $f :: \forall n. f\ n \in s$

then obtain $l\ r$ **where** $r :: \text{subseq } r$

and $l :: \forall e > 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda n. \forall i \in \text{UNIV}. \text{dist } (f\ (r\ n))\ \$\ i)\ (l\ \$\ i) < e)$ **sequentially**

```

    using compact-lemma [OF s f] by blast
  let ?d = UNIV::'b set
  { fix e::real assume e>0
    hence 0 < e / (real-of-nat (card ?d))
      using zero-less-card-finite using divide-pos-pos[of e, of real-of-nat (card ?d)]
  by auto
    with l have eventually ( $\lambda n. \forall i. \text{dist } (f \text{ (r n) } \$ i) (l \$ i) < e / (\text{real-of-nat } (\text{card } ?d))$ ) sequentially
      by simp
    moreover
    { fix n assume n:  $\forall i. \text{dist } (f \text{ (r n) } \$ i) (l \$ i) < e / (\text{real-of-nat } (\text{card } ?d))$ 
      have  $\text{dist } (f \text{ (r n)}) l \leq (\sum i \in ?d. \text{dist } (f \text{ (r n) } \$ i) (l \$ i))$ 
        unfolding dist-vector-def using zero-le-dist by (rule setL2-le-setsum)
      also have  $\dots < (\sum i \in ?d. e / (\text{real-of-nat } (\text{card } ?d)))$ 
        by (rule setsum-strict-mono) (simp-all add: n)
      finally have  $\text{dist } (f \text{ (r n)}) l < e$  by simp
    }
    ultimately have eventually ( $\lambda n. \text{dist } (f \text{ (r n)}) l < e$ ) sequentially
      by (rule eventually-elim1)
  }
  hence  $*(f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l$  sequentially unfolding o-def tendsto-iff by simp
  with r show  $\exists l r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially by auto
qed

```

```

lemma bounded-fst: bounded s  $\implies$  bounded (fst ' s)
unfolding bounded-def
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac x=a in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=e in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply (drule (1) bspec)
apply (simp add: dist-Pair-Pair)
apply (erule order-trans [OF real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge1])
done

```

```

lemma bounded-snd: bounded s  $\implies$  bounded (snd ' s)
unfolding bounded-def
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac x=b in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=e in exI)
apply clarsimp
apply (drule (1) bspec)
apply (simp add: dist-Pair-Pair)
apply (erule order-trans [OF real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge2])
done

```

```

instance * :: (heine-borel, heine-borel) heine-borel

```

```

proof

```

```

  fix s :: ('a * 'b) set and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a * 'b

```

```

assume  $s$ : bounded  $s$  and  $f$ :  $\forall n. f\ n \in s$ 
from  $s$  have  $s1$ : bounded ( $\text{fst } s$ ) by (rule bounded-fst)
from  $f$  have  $f1$ :  $\forall n. \text{fst } (f\ n) \in \text{fst } s$  by simp
obtain  $l1\ r1$  where  $r1$ : subseq  $r1$ 
  and  $l1$ :  $((\lambda n. \text{fst } (f\ (r1\ n)))) \dashrightarrow l1$  sequentially
  using bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence [OF  $s1\ f1$ ]
  unfolding o-def by fast
from  $s$  have  $s2$ : bounded ( $\text{snd } s$ ) by (rule bounded-snd)
from  $f$  have  $f2$ :  $\forall n. \text{snd } (f\ (r1\ n)) \in \text{snd } s$  by simp
obtain  $l2\ r2$  where  $r2$ : subseq  $r2$ 
  and  $l2$ :  $((\lambda n. \text{snd } (f\ (r1\ (r2\ n))))) \dashrightarrow l2$  sequentially
  using bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence [OF  $s2\ f2$ ]
  unfolding o-def by fast
have  $l1'$ :  $((\lambda n. \text{fst } (f\ (r1\ (r2\ n))))) \dashrightarrow l1$  sequentially
  using lim-subseq [OF  $r2\ l1$ ] unfolding o-def .
have  $l$ :  $((f \circ (r1 \circ r2)) \dashrightarrow (l1, l2))$  sequentially
  using tendsto-Pair [OF  $l1'\ l2$ ] unfolding o-def by simp
have  $r$ : subseq  $(r1 \circ r2)$ 
  using  $r1\ r2$  unfolding subseq-def by simp
show  $\exists l\ r. \text{subseq } r \wedge ((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially
  using  $l\ r$  by fast
qed

```

16.18.2 Completeness

lemma *cauchy-def*:

Cauchy $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall m\ n. m \geq N \wedge n \geq N \longrightarrow \text{dist}(s\ m)(s\ n) < e)$
unfolding *Cauchy-def* **by** *blast*

definition

complete :: '*a*::*metric-space set* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
complete $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall f. (\forall n. f\ n \in s) \wedge \text{Cauchy } f \longrightarrow (\exists l \in s. (f \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*))

lemma *cauchy*: *Cauchy* $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists N::\text{nat}. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist}(s\ n)(s\ N) < e)$ (**is** $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proof–

```

{ assume  $?rhs$ 
  { fix  $e::\text{real}$ 
    assume  $e > 0$ 
    with  $(?rhs)$  obtain  $N$  where  $N:\forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (s\ n) (s\ N) < e/2$ 
      by (erule-tac  $x=e/2$  in allE) auto
    { fix  $n\ m$ 
      assume  $nm:N \leq m \wedge N \leq n$ 
      hence  $\text{dist } (s\ m) (s\ n) < e$  using  $N$ 
        using dist-triangle-half-l[of  $s\ m\ s\ N\ e\ s\ n$ ]
        by blast
    }
  }
hence  $\exists N. \forall m\ n. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \longrightarrow \text{dist } (s\ m) (s\ n) < e$ 

```

```

      by blast
    }
  hence ?lhs
    unfolding cauchy-def
    by blast
}
thus ?thesis
  unfolding cauchy-def
  using dist-triangle-half-l
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma convergent-imp-cauchy:
  (s ----> l) sequentially ==> Cauchy s
proof(simp only: cauchy-def, rule, rule)
  fix e::real assume e>0 (s ----> l) sequentially
  then obtain N::nat where N:∀ n≥N. dist (s n) l < e/2 unfolding Lim-sequentially
by(erule-tac x=e/2 in allE) auto
  thus ∃ N. ∀ m n. N ≤ m ∧ N ≤ n ⟶ dist (s m) (s n) < e using dist-triangle-half-l[of
- l e -] by (rule-tac x=N in exI) auto
qed

```

```

lemma cauchy-imp-bounded: assumes Cauchy s shows bounded (range s)
proof-
  from assms obtain N::nat where ∀ m n. N ≤ m ∧ N ≤ n ⟶ dist (s m) (s
n) < 1 unfolding cauchy-def apply(erule-tac x= 1 in allE) by auto
  hence N:∀ n. N ≤ n ⟶ dist (s N) (s n) < 1 by auto
  moreover
  have bounded (s ‘ {0..N}) using finite-imp-bounded[of s ‘ {1..N}] by auto
  then obtain a where a:∀ x∈s ‘ {0..N}. dist (s N) x ≤ a
    unfolding bounded-any-center [where a=s N] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding bounded-any-center [where a=s N]
    apply(rule-tac x=max a 1 in exI) apply auto
    apply(erule-tac x=y in allE) apply(erule-tac x=y in ballE) by auto
qed

```

```

lemma compact-imp-complete: assumes compact s shows complete s
proof-
  { fix f assume as: (∀ n::nat. f n ∈ s) Cauchy f
    from as(1) obtain l r where lr: l∈s subseq r ((f ∘ r) ----> l) sequentially
  using assms unfolding compact-def by blast

```

```

    note lr' = subseq-bigger [OF lr(2)]

```

```

    { fix e::real assume e>0
      from as(2) obtain N where N:∀ m n. N ≤ m ∧ N ≤ n ⟶ dist (f m) (f
n) < e/2 unfolding cauchy-def using ⟨e>0⟩ apply (erule-tac x=e/2 in allE)
by auto

```

```

    from  $lr(3)$ [unfolded Lim-sequentially, THEN spec[where  $x=e/2$ ]] obtain  $M$ 
  where  $M:\forall n \geq M. \text{dist } ((f \circ r) \ n) \ l < e/2$  using  $\langle e>0 \rangle$  by auto
    { fix  $n::nat$  assume  $n:n \geq \max N \ M$ 
      have  $\text{dist } ((f \circ r) \ n) \ l < e/2$  using  $n \ M$  by auto
      moreover have  $r \ n \geq N$  using  $lr'[of \ n] \ n$  by auto
      hence  $\text{dist } (f \ n) \ ((f \circ r) \ n) < e / 2$  using  $N$  using  $n$  by auto
      ultimately have  $\text{dist } (f \ n) \ l < e$  using  $\text{dist-triangle-half-r}[of \ f \ (r \ n) \ f \ n \ e \ l]$  by (auto simp add: dist-commute) }
      hence  $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f \ n) \ l < e$  by blast }
    hence  $\exists l \in s. (f \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially using  $\langle l \in s \rangle$  unfolding Lim-sequentially by auto }
  thus ?thesis unfolding complete-def by auto
qed

```

instance *heine-borel* < *complete-space*

proof

```

  fix  $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$  assume Cauchy  $f$ 
  hence bounded (range  $f$ )
    by (rule cauchy-imp-bounded)
  hence compact (closure (range  $f$ ))
    using bounded-closed-imp-compact [of closure (range f)] by auto
  hence complete (closure (range  $f$ ))
    by (rule compact-imp-complete)
  moreover have  $\forall n. f \ n \in \text{closure } (\text{range } f)$ 
    using closure-subset [of range f] by auto
  ultimately have  $\exists l \in \text{closure } (\text{range } f). (f \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially
    using  $\langle \text{Cauchy } f \rangle$  unfolding complete-def by auto
  then show convergent  $f$ 
    unfolding convergent-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *complete-univ*: *complete* (*UNIV* :: $'a::\text{complete-space}$ set)

proof(simp add: *complete-def*, rule, rule)

```

  fix  $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$  assume Cauchy  $f$ 
  hence convergent  $f$  by (rule Cauchy-convergent)
  thus  $\exists l. f \dashrightarrow l$  unfolding convergent-def .
qed

```

lemma *complete-imp-closed*: assumes *complete* s shows *closed* s

proof –

```

  { fix  $x$  assume  $x \text{ islimpt } s$ 
    then obtain  $f$  where  $f: \forall n. f \ n \in s - \{x\} \ (f \dashrightarrow x)$  sequentially
      unfolding islimpt-sequential by auto
    then obtain  $l$  where  $l: l \in s \ (f \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially
      using  $\langle \text{complete } s \rangle$ [unfolded complete-def] using convergent-imp-cauchy[of f  $x$ ] by auto
    hence  $x \in s$  using Lim-unique[of sequentially f l x] trivial-limit-sequentially  $f(2)$  by auto
  }

```

thus *closed s* **unfolding** *closed-limpt* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *complete-eq-closed*:
 fixes *s* :: 'a::complete-space set
 shows *complete s* \longleftrightarrow *closed s* (**is** ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)
proof
 assume ?*lhs* **thus** ?*rhs* **by** (rule *complete-imp-closed*)
next
 assume ?*rhs*
 { **fix** *f* **assume** *as*: $\forall n::nat. f\ n \in s$ *Cauchy f*
 then **obtain** *l* **where** (*f* \dashrightarrow *l*) *sequentially* **using** *complete-univ*[*unfolded*
complete-def, *THEN spec*[**where** *x=f*]] **by** *auto*
 hence $\exists l \in s. (f \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially* **using** { ?*rhs* } [*unfolded closed-sequential-limits*,
THEN spec[**where** *x=f*], *THEN spec*[**where** *x=l*]] **using** *as*(1) **by** *auto* }
 thus ?*lhs* **unfolding** *complete-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *convergent-eq-cauchy*:
 fixes *s* :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'a::complete-space
 shows ($\exists l. (s \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*) \longleftrightarrow *Cauchy s* (**is** ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)
proof
 assume ?*lhs* **then obtain** *l* **where** (*s* \dashrightarrow *l*) *sequentially* **by** *auto*
 thus ?*rhs* **using** *convergent-imp-cauchy* **by** *auto*
next
 assume ?*rhs* **thus** ?*lhs* **using** *complete-univ*[*unfolded complete-def*, *THEN spec*[**where**
x=s]] **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *convergent-imp-bounded*:
 fixes *s* :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'a::metric-space
 shows (*s* \dashrightarrow *l*) *sequentially* \implies *bounded (s ' (UNIV::(nat set)))*
using *convergent-imp-cauchy*[*of s*]
using *cauchy-imp-bounded*[*of s*]
unfolding *image-def*
by *auto*

16.18.3 Total boundedness

fun *helper-1*::('a::metric-space set) \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow 'a **where**
helper-1 s e n = (*SOME y*::'a. *y* $\in s \wedge (\forall m < n. \neg (dist (helper-1 s e m) y < e))$)
declare *helper-1.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *compact-imp-totally-bounded*:
 assumes *compact s*
 shows $\forall e > 0. \exists k. finite\ k \wedge k \subseteq s \wedge s \subseteq (\bigcup ((\lambda x. ball\ x\ e) \text{ ` } k))$
proof(*rule*, *rule*, *rule ccontr*)
 fix *e*::*real* **assume** *e* > 0 **and** *assm*:: $\neg (\exists k. finite\ k \wedge k \subseteq s \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup (\lambda x. ball\ x$

```

e) ‘ k)
def x ≡ helper-1 s e
{ fix n
  have x n ∈ s ∧ (∀ m < n. ¬ dist (x m) (x n) < e)
  proof(induct-tac rule:nat-less-induct)
    fix n def Q ≡ (λy. y ∈ s ∧ (∀ m < n. ¬ dist (x m) y < e))
    assume as:∀ m < n. x m ∈ s ∧ (∀ ma < m. ¬ dist (x ma) (x m) < e)
    have ¬ s ⊆ (⋃ x ∈ x ‘ {0..<n}. ball x e) using assm apply simp ap-
ply(erule-tac x=x ‘ {0..<n} in allE) using as by auto
    then obtain z where z:z ∈ s z ∉ (⋃ x ∈ x ‘ {0..<n}. ball x e) unfolding
subset-eq by auto
    have Q (x n) unfolding x-def and helper-1.simps[of s e n]
    apply(rule someI2[where a=z]) unfolding x-def[symmetric] and Q-def
using z by auto
    thus x n ∈ s ∧ (∀ m < n. ¬ dist (x m) (x n) < e) unfolding Q-def by auto
  qed }
hence ∀ n::nat. x n ∈ s and x:∀ n. ∀ m < n. ¬ (dist (x m) (x n) < e) by blast+
then obtain l r where l ∈ s and r:subseq r and ((x ∘ r) ---> l) sequentially
using assms(1)[unfolded compact-def, THEN spec[where x=x]] by auto
from this(3) have Cauchy (x ∘ r) using convergent-imp-cauchy by auto
then obtain N::nat where N:∀ m n. N ≤ m ∧ N ≤ n ⟶ dist ((x ∘ r) m) ((x
∘ r) n) < e unfolding cauchy-def using ⟨e>0 by auto
show False
using N[THEN spec[where x=N], THEN spec[where x=N+1]]
using r[unfolded subseq-def, THEN spec[where x=N], THEN spec[where
x=N+1]]
using x[THEN spec[where x=r (N+1)], THEN spec[where x=r (N)]] by
auto
qed

```

16.18.4 Heine-Borel theorem

Following Burkill & Burkill vol. 2.

lemma *heine-borel-lemma*: fixes s::'a::metric-space set

assumes compact s s ⊆ (⋃ t) ∀ b ∈ t. open b

shows ∃ e > 0. ∀ x ∈ s. ∃ b ∈ t. ball x e ⊆ b

proof(rule ccontr)

assume ¬ (∃ e > 0. ∀ x ∈ s. ∃ b ∈ t. ball x e ⊆ b)

hence cont:∀ e > 0. ∃ x ∈ s. ∀ xa ∈ t. ¬ (ball x e ⊆ xa) by auto

{ fix n::nat

have 1 / real (n + 1) > 0 by auto

hence ∃ x. x ∈ s ∧ (∀ xa ∈ t. ¬ (ball x (inverse (real (n+1))) ⊆ xa)) using cont
unfolding Bex-def by auto }

hence ∀ n::nat. ∃ x. x ∈ s ∧ (∀ xa ∈ t. ¬ ball x (inverse (real (n + 1))) ⊆ xa) by
auto

then obtain f where f:∀ n::nat. f n ∈ s ∧ (∀ xa ∈ t. ¬ ball (f n) (inverse (real
(n + 1))) ⊆ xa)

using choice[of λn::nat. λx. x ∈ s ∧ (∀ xa ∈ t. ¬ ball x (inverse (real (n + 1)))
⊆ xa)] by auto

then obtain $l\ r$ **where** $l:l\in s$ **and** $r:\text{subseq } r$ **and** $lr:((f \circ r) \dashrightarrow l)$ *sequentially*
using $\text{assms}(1)[\text{unfolded compact-def}, \text{ THEN spec}[\text{where } x=f]]$ **by** *auto*

obtain b **where** $l\in b\ b\in t$ **using** $\text{assms}(2)$ **and** l **by** *auto*
then obtain e **where** $e>0$ **and** $e:\forall z. \text{dist } z\ l < e \longrightarrow z\in b$
using $\text{assms}(3)[\text{THEN bspec}[\text{where } x=b]]$ **unfolding** *open-dist* **by** *auto*

then obtain $N1$ **where** $N1:\forall n\geq N1. \text{dist } ((f \circ r)\ n)\ l < e / 2$
using $lr[\text{unfolded Lim-sequentially}, \text{ THEN spec}[\text{where } x=e/2]]$ **by** *auto*

obtain $N2::\text{nat}$ **where** $N2:N2>0$ *inverse* $(\text{real } N2) < e / 2$ **using** *real-arch-inv* *[of*
 $e/2]$ **and** $\langle e>0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
have $N2':\text{inverse } (\text{real } (r\ (N1 + N2) + 1)) < e/2$
apply(*rule order-less-trans*) **apply**(*rule less-imp-inverse-less*) **using** $N2$
using *subseq-bigger* *[OF* r , *of* $N1 + N2]$ **by** *auto*

def $x \equiv (f\ (r\ (N1 + N2)))$
have $x:\neg \text{ball } x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (r\ (N1 + N2) + 1))) \subseteq b$ **unfolding** $x\text{-def}$
using $f[\text{THEN spec}[\text{where } x=r\ (N1 + N2)]]$ **using** $\langle b\in t \rangle$ **by** *auto*
have $\exists y\in \text{ball } x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (r\ (N1 + N2) + 1))). y\notin b$ **apply**(*rule ccontr*)
using x **by** *auto*
then obtain y **where** $y:y\in \text{ball } x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (r\ (N1 + N2) + 1)))\ y\notin b$
by *auto*

have $\text{dist } x\ l < e/2$ **using** $N1$ **unfolding** $x\text{-def}$ $o\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{dist } y\ l < e$ **using** $y\ N2'$ **using** *dist-triangle* *[of* $y\ l\ x]$ **by** (*auto simp*
 add:dist-commute)

thus *False* **using** e **and** $\langle y\notin b \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *compact-imp-heine-borel*: $\text{compact } s \implies (\forall f. (\forall t\in f. \text{open } t) \wedge s \subseteq (\bigcup f))$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists f'. f' \subseteq f \wedge \text{finite } f' \wedge s \subseteq (\bigcup f'))$

proof *clarify*
fix f **assume** $\text{compact } s\ \forall t\in f. \text{open } t\ s \subseteq \bigcup f$
then obtain $e::\text{real}$ **where** $e>0$ **and** $\forall x\in s. \exists b\in f. \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq b$ **using** *heine-borel-lemma* *[of*
 $s\ f]$ **by** *auto*
hence $\forall x\in s. \exists b. b\in f \wedge \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq b$ **by** *auto*
hence $\exists bb. \forall x\in s. bb\ x\in f \wedge \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq bb\ x$ **using** *bchoice* *[of* $s\ \lambda x\ b. b\in f \wedge \text{ball}$
 $x\ e \subseteq b]$ **by** *auto*
then obtain bb **where** $bb:\forall x\in s. (bb\ x) \in f \wedge \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq (bb\ x)$ **by** *blast*

from $\langle \text{compact } s \rangle$ **have** $\exists k. \text{finite } k \wedge k \subseteq s \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup (\lambda x. \text{ball } x\ e)$ ‘ k **using**
compact-imp-totally-bounded *[of* $s]$ $\langle e>0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
then obtain k **where** $k:\text{finite } k\ k \subseteq s\ s \subseteq \bigcup (\lambda x. \text{ball } x\ e)$ ‘ k **by** *auto*

have *finite* $(bb\ ‘k)$ **using** $k(1)$ **by** *auto*

```

moreover
{ fix  $x$  assume  $x \in s$ 
  hence  $x \in \bigcup (\lambda x. \text{ball } x \ e) \text{ ' } k$  using  $k(3)$  unfolding subset-eq by auto
  hence  $\exists X \in \text{bb} \text{ ' } k. x \in X$  using  $\text{bb } k(2)$  by blast
  hence  $x \in \bigcup (\text{bb} \text{ ' } k)$  using Union-iff[of x bb ' k] by auto
}
ultimately show  $\exists f' \subseteq f. \text{finite } f' \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup f'$  using  $\text{bb } k(2)$  by (rule-tac x=bb
 $\text{' } k \text{ in exI}$ ) auto
qed

```

16.18.5 Bolzano-Weierstrass property

lemma *heine-borel-imp-bolzano-weierstrass*:

```

assumes  $\forall f. (\forall t \in f. \text{open } t) \wedge s \subseteq (\bigcup f) \longrightarrow (\exists f'. f' \subseteq f \wedge \text{finite } f' \wedge s \subseteq$ 
 $(\bigcup f'))$ 
  infinite t t  $\subseteq s$ 
shows  $\exists x \in s. x \text{ islimpt } t$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg (\exists x \in s. x \text{ islimpt } t)$ 
  then obtain  $f$  where  $f: \forall x \in s. x \in f x \wedge \text{open } (f x) \wedge (\forall y \in t. y \in f x \longrightarrow y =$ 
 $x)$  unfolding islimpt-def
  using bchoice[of s λ x T. x ∈ T ∧ open T ∧ (∀ y ∈ t. y ∈ T ⟶ y = x)] by
auto
  obtain  $g$  where  $g: g \subseteq \{t. \exists x. x \in s \wedge t = f x\}$  finite g s  $\subseteq \bigcup g$ 
  using assms(1)[THEN spec[where x={t. ∃ x. x ∈ s ∧ t = f x}]] using  $f$  by
auto
  from  $g(1,3)$  have  $g': \forall x \in g. \exists x a \in s. x = f x a$  by auto
  { fix  $x y$  assume  $x \in t \ y \in t \ f x = f y$ 
    hence  $x \in f x \ y \in f x \longrightarrow y = x$  using  $f[THEN \text{bspec[where } x=x]]$  and
 $\langle t \subseteq s \rangle$  by auto
    hence  $x = y$  using  $\langle f x = f y \rangle$  and  $f[THEN \text{bspec[where } x=y]]$  and  $\langle y \in t \rangle$ 
and  $\langle t \subseteq s \rangle$  by auto }
  hence inj-on f t unfolding inj-on-def by simp
  hence infinite (f ' t) using assms(2) using finite-imageD by auto
moreover
{ fix  $x$  assume  $x \in t \ f x \notin g$ 
  from  $g(3)$  assms(3)  $\langle x \in t \rangle$  obtain  $h$  where  $h \in g$  and  $x \in h$  by auto
  then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in s \ h = f y$  using  $g'[THEN \text{bspec[where } x=h]]$  by
auto
  hence  $y = x$  using  $f[THEN \text{bspec[where } x=y]]$  and  $\langle x \in t \rangle$  and  $\langle x \in h \rangle$  [unfolded
 $\langle h = f y \rangle$ ] by auto
  hence False using  $\langle f x \notin g \rangle \langle h \in g \rangle$  unfolding  $\langle h = f y \rangle$  by auto }
  hence  $f \text{ ' } t \subseteq g$  by auto
  ultimately show False using  $g(2)$  using finite-subset by auto
qed

```

16.18.6 Complete the chain of compactness variants

primrec *helper-2::(real \Rightarrow 'a::metric-space) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a* **where**
helper-2 beyond 0 = beyond 0 |

helper-2 beyond (Suc n) = beyond (dist undefined (helper-2 beyond n) + 1)

lemma *bolzano-weierstrass-imp-bounded*: **fixes** *s::'a::metric-space set*
assumes $\forall t. \text{infinite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \longrightarrow (\exists x \in s. x \text{ islimpt } t)$
shows *bounded s*
proof(*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg \text{bounded } s$
then obtain *beyond* **where** $\forall a. \text{beyond } a \in s \wedge \neg \text{dist undefined } (\text{beyond } a) \leq a$
unfolding *bounded-any-center* [**where** *a=undefined*]
apply *simp* **using** *choice*[*of* $\lambda a x. x \in s \wedge \neg \text{dist undefined } x \leq a$] **by** *auto*
hence *beyond*: $\bigwedge a. \text{beyond } a \in s \wedge a. \text{dist undefined } (\text{beyond } a) > a$
unfolding *linorder-not-le* **by** *auto*
def *x* \equiv *helper-2 beyond*

{ **fix** *m n :: nat* **assume** $m < n$
hence $\text{dist undefined } (x m) + 1 < \text{dist undefined } (x n)$
proof(*induct n*)
case 0 **thus** ?*case* **by** *auto*
next
case (Suc *n*)
have *: $\text{dist undefined } (x n) + 1 < \text{dist undefined } (x (\text{Suc } n))$
unfolding *x-def* **and** *helper-2.simps*
using *beyond(2)*[*of* $\text{dist undefined } (\text{helper-2 beyond } n) + 1$] **by** *auto*
thus ?*case* **proof**(*cases m < n*)
case True **thus** ?*thesis* **using** *Suc* **and** * **by** *auto*
next
case False **hence** $m = n$ **using** *Suc(2)* **by** *auto*
thus ?*thesis* **using** * **by** *auto*
qed
qed } **note** * = *this*

{ **fix** *m n :: nat* **assume** $m \neq n$
have $1 < \text{dist } (x m) (x n)$
proof(*cases m < n*)
case True
hence $1 < \text{dist undefined } (x n) - \text{dist undefined } (x m)$ **using** *[*of m n*] **by**
auto
thus ?*thesis* **using** *dist-triangle* [*of undefined x n x m*] **by** *arith*
next
case False **hence** $n < m$ **using** $\langle m \neq n \rangle$ **by** *auto*
hence $1 < \text{dist undefined } (x m) - \text{dist undefined } (x n)$ **using** *[*of n m*] **by**
auto
thus ?*thesis* **using** *dist-triangle2* [*of undefined x m x n*] **by** *arith*
qed } **note** ** = *this*

{ **fix** *a b* **assume** $x a = x b \wedge a \neq b$
hence False **using** **[*of a b*] **by** *auto* }
hence *inj x* **unfolding** *inj-on-def* **by** *auto*
moreover
{ **fix** *n :: nat*
have $x n \in s$

```

proof(cases  $n = 0$ )
  case True thus ?thesis unfolding x-def using beyond by auto
next
  case False then obtain  $z$  where  $n = \text{Suc } z$  using not0-implies-Suc by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding x-def using beyond by auto
qed }
ultimately have  $\text{infinite } (\text{range } x) \wedge \text{range } x \subseteq s$  unfolding x-def using
range-inj-infinite[of helper-2 beyond] using beyond(1) by auto

then obtain  $l$  where  $l \in s$  and  $l : l \text{ islimpt range } x$  using assms[THEN spec[where
 $x = \text{range } x$ ]] by auto
then obtain  $y$  where  $x \ y \neq l$  and  $y : \text{dist } (x \ y) \ l < 1/2$  unfolding islimpt-approachable
apply(erule-tac  $x = 1/2$  in allE) by auto
then obtain  $z$  where  $x \ z \neq l$  and  $z : \text{dist } (x \ z) \ l < \text{dist } (x \ y) \ l$  using  $l$ [unfolded
islimpt-approachable, THEN spec[where  $x = \text{dist } (x \ y) \ l$ ]]
unfolding dist-nz by auto
show False using  $y$  and  $z$  and dist-triangle-half-l[of  $x \ y \ l \ 1 \ x \ z$ ] and  $**$ [of  $y \ z$ ]
by auto
qed

lemma sequence-infinite-lemma:
  fixes  $l :: 'a :: \text{metric-space}$ 
  assumes  $\forall n :: \text{nat. } (f \ n \neq l) \ (f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$ 
  shows infinite ( $\text{range } f$ )
proof
  let  $?A = (\lambda x. \text{dist } x \ l) \text{ ` range } f$ 
  assume finite ( $\text{range } f$ )
  hence  $** : \text{finite } ?A \ ?A \neq \{\}$  by auto
  obtain  $k$  where  $k : \text{dist } (f \ k) \ l = \text{Min } ?A$  using Min-in[OF  $**$ ] by auto
  have  $0 < \text{Min } ?A$  using assms(1) unfolding dist-nz unfolding Min-gr-iff[OF
 $**$ ] by auto
  then obtain  $N$  where  $\text{dist } (f \ N) \ l < \text{Min } ?A$  using assms(2)[unfolded Lim-sequentially,
THEN spec[where  $x = \text{Min } ?A$ ]] by auto
  moreover have  $\text{dist } (f \ N) \ l \in ?A$  by auto
  ultimately show False using Min-le[OF  $**$ (1), of  $\text{dist } (f \ N) \ l$ ] by auto
qed

lemma sequence-unique-limpt:
  fixes  $l :: 'a :: \text{metric-space}$ 
  assumes  $\forall n :: \text{nat. } (f \ n \neq l) \ (f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$   $l' \text{ islimpt } (\text{range } f)$ 
  shows  $l' = l$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
  def  $e \equiv \text{dist } l' \ l$ 
  assume  $l' \neq l$  hence  $e > 0$  unfolding dist-nz e-def by auto
  then obtain  $N :: \text{nat}$  where  $N : \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f \ n) \ l < e / 2$ 
  using assms(2)[unfolded Lim-sequentially, THEN spec[where  $x = e/2$ ]] by auto
  def  $d \equiv \text{Min } (\text{insert } (e/2) ((\lambda n. \text{if } \text{dist } (f \ n) \ l' = 0 \text{ then } e/2 \text{ else } \text{dist } (f \ n) \ l'))$ 
 $\{0 \ .. \ N\})$ 
  have  $d > 0$  using  $e > 0$  unfolding d-def e-def using zero-le-dist[of  $- \ l'$ , unfolded

```

```

order-le-less] by auto
  obtain k where k: f k ≠ l' dist (f k) l' < d using ⟨d > 0⟩ and assms(3)[unfolded
islimpt-approachable, THEN spec[where x=d]] by auto
  have k ≥ N using k(1)[unfolded dist-nz] using k(2)[unfolded d-def]
  by (force simp del: Min.insert-idem)
  hence dist l' l < e using N[THEN spec[where x=k]] using k(2)[unfolded d-def]
and dist-triangle-half-r[of f k l' e l] by (auto simp del: Min.insert-idem)
  thus False unfolding e-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *bolzano-weierstrass-imp-closed*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::metric-space set
assumes ∀ t. infinite t ∧ t ⊆ s ⟶ (∃ x ∈ s. x islimpt t)
shows closed s
proof -
  { fix x l assume as: ∀ n::nat. x n ∈ s (x ⟶ l) sequentially
    hence l ∈ s
    proof (cases ∀ n. x n ≠ l)
      case False thus l ∈ s using as(1) by auto
    next
      case True note cas = this
      with as(2) have infinite (range x) using sequence-infinite-lemma[of x l] by
auto
      then obtain l' where l' ∈ s l' islimpt (range x) using assms[THEN spec[where
x=range x]] as(1) by auto
      thus l ∈ s using sequence-unique-limpt[of x l l'] using as cas by auto
    qed }
  thus ?thesis unfolding closed-sequential-limits by fast
qed

```

Hence express everything as an equivalence.

lemma *compact-eq-heine-borel*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::heine-borel set
shows compact s ⟷
  (∀ f. (∀ t ∈ f. open t) ∧ s ⊆ (⋃ f)
    ⟶ (∃ f'. f' ⊆ f ∧ finite f' ∧ s ⊆ (⋃ f')) (is ?lhs = ?rhs))

```

proof

```

assume ?lhs thus ?rhs using compact-imp-heine-borel[of s] by blast
next
  assume ?rhs
  hence ∀ t. infinite t ∧ t ⊆ s ⟶ (∃ x ∈ s. x islimpt t)
  by (blast intro: heine-borel-imp-bolzano-weierstrass[of s])
  thus ?lhs using bolzano-weierstrass-imp-bounded[of s] bolzano-weierstrass-imp-closed[of
s] bounded-closed-imp-compact[of s] by blast
qed

```

lemma *compact-eq-bolzano-weierstrass*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::heine-borel set
shows compact s ⟷ (∀ t. infinite t ∧ t ⊆ s ⟶ (∃ x ∈ s. x islimpt t)) (is

```

```

?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs thus ?rhs unfolding compact-eq-heine-borel using heine-borel-imp-bolzano-weierstrass[of
s] by auto
next
  assume ?rhs thus ?lhs using bolzano-weierstrass-imp-bounded bolzano-weierstrass-imp-closed
bounded-closed-imp-compact by auto
qed

lemma compact-eq-bounded-closed:
  fixes s :: 'a::heine-borel set
  shows compact s  $\longleftrightarrow$  bounded s  $\wedge$  closed s (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs thus ?rhs unfolding compact-eq-bolzano-weierstrass using bolzano-weierstrass-imp-bounded
bolzano-weierstrass-imp-closed by auto
next
  assume ?rhs thus ?lhs using bounded-closed-imp-compact by auto
qed

lemma compact-imp-bounded:
  fixes s :: 'a::metric-space set
  shows compact s  $\implies$  bounded s
proof -
  assume compact s
  hence  $\forall f. (\forall t \in f. \text{open } t) \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup f \longrightarrow (\exists f' \subseteq f. \text{finite } f' \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup f')$ 
    by (rule compact-imp-heine-borel)
  hence  $\forall t. \text{infinite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \longrightarrow (\exists x \in s. x \text{ islimpt } t)$ 
    using heine-borel-imp-bolzano-weierstrass[of s] by auto
  thus bounded s
    by (rule bolzano-weierstrass-imp-bounded)
qed

lemma compact-imp-closed:
  fixes s :: 'a::metric-space set
  shows compact s  $\implies$  closed s
proof -
  assume compact s
  hence  $\forall f. (\forall t \in f. \text{open } t) \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup f \longrightarrow (\exists f' \subseteq f. \text{finite } f' \wedge s \subseteq \bigcup f')$ 
    by (rule compact-imp-heine-borel)
  hence  $\forall t. \text{infinite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \longrightarrow (\exists x \in s. x \text{ islimpt } t)$ 
    using heine-borel-imp-bolzano-weierstrass[of s] by auto
  thus closed s
    by (rule bolzano-weierstrass-imp-closed)
qed

In particular, some common special cases.

lemma compact-empty[simp]:
  compact {}
  unfolding compact-def

```

by *simp*

lemma *compact-union*[*intro*]:
 fixes $s\ t :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$
 shows $\text{compact } s \implies \text{compact } t \implies \text{compact } (s \cup t)$
 unfolding *compact-eq-bounded-closed*
 using *bounded-Un*[*of s t*]
 using *closed-Un*[*of s t*]
 by *simp*

lemma *compact-inter*[*intro*]:
 fixes $s\ t :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$
 shows $\text{compact } s \implies \text{compact } t \implies \text{compact } (s \cap t)$
 unfolding *compact-eq-bounded-closed*
 using *bounded-Int*[*of s t*]
 using *closed-Int*[*of s t*]
 by *simp*

lemma *compact-inter-closed*[*intro*]:
 fixes $s\ t :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$
 shows $\text{compact } s \implies \text{closed } t \implies \text{compact } (s \cap t)$
 unfolding *compact-eq-bounded-closed*
 using *closed-Int*[*of s t*]
 using *bounded-subset*[*of s \cap t s*]
 by *blast*

lemma *closed-inter-compact*[*intro*]:
 fixes $s\ t :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$
 shows $\text{closed } s \implies \text{compact } t \implies \text{compact } (s \cap t)$
proof–
 assume *closed s compact t*
 moreover
 have $s \cap t = t \cap s$ by *auto* ultimately
 show ?thesis
 using *compact-inter-closed*[*of t s*]
 by *auto*
qed

lemma *finite-imp-compact*:
 fixes $s :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$
 shows $\text{finite } s \implies \text{compact } s$
 unfolding *compact-eq-bounded-closed*
 using *finite-imp-closed* *finite-imp-bounded*
 by *blast*

lemma *compact-sing* [*simp*]: $\text{compact } \{a\}$

```

unfolding compact-def o-def subseq-def
by (auto simp add: tendsto-const)

lemma compact-cball[simp]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a::\text{heine-borel}$ 
  shows compact(cball  $x$   $e$ )
  using compact-eq-bounded-closed bounded-cball closed-cball
  by blast

lemma compact-frontier-bounded[intro]:
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$ 
  shows bounded  $s \implies$  compact(frontier  $s$ )
  unfolding frontier-def
  using compact-eq-bounded-closed
  by blast

lemma compact-frontier[intro]:
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$ 
  shows compact  $s \implies$  compact (frontier  $s$ )
  using compact-eq-bounded-closed compact-frontier-bounded
  by blast

lemma frontier-subset-compact:
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$ 
  shows compact  $s \implies$  frontier  $s \subseteq s$ 
  using frontier-subset-closed compact-eq-bounded-closed
  by blast

lemma open-delete:
  fixes  $s :: 'a::t1\text{-space set}$ 
  shows open  $s \implies$  open ( $s - \{x\}$ )
  by (simp add: open-Diff)

Finite intersection property. I could make it an equivalence in fact.

lemma compact-imp-fip:
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$ 
  assumes compact  $s \ \forall t \in f. \text{ closed } t$ 
   $\forall f'. \text{ finite } f' \wedge f' \subseteq f \implies (s \cap (\bigcap f') \neq \{\})$ 
  shows  $s \cap (\bigcap f) \neq \{\}$ 
proof
  assume as:  $s \cap (\bigcap f) = \{\}$ 
  hence  $s \subseteq \bigcup \text{uminus } 'f$  by auto
  moreover have Ball (uminus '  $f$ ) open using open-Diff closed-Diff using
  assms(2) by auto
  ultimately obtain  $f'$  where  $f':f' \subseteq \text{uminus } 'f \ \text{finite } f' \ s \subseteq \bigcup f'$  using
  assms(1)[unfolded compact-eq-heine-borel, THEN spec[where  $x=(\lambda t. - t)$  '  $f$ ]]
  by auto
  hence finite (uminus '  $f'$ )  $\wedge$  uminus '  $f' \subseteq f$  by(auto simp add: Diff-Diff-Int)
  hence  $s \cap \bigcap \text{uminus } 'f' \neq \{\}$  using assms(3)[THEN spec[where  $x=\text{uminus } 'f'$ 

```


f'] by *auto*
 thus *False* using $f'(\beta)$ unfolding *subset-eq* and *Union-iff* by *blast*
 qed

16.19 Bounded closed nest property (proof does not use Heine-Borel).

lemma *bounded-closed-nest*:

assumes $\forall n. \text{closed}(s\ n) \ \forall n. (s\ n \neq \{\})$
 $(\forall m\ n. m \leq n \longrightarrow s\ n \subseteq s\ m) \ \text{bounded}(s\ 0)$
shows $\exists a::'a::\text{heine-borel}. \forall n::\text{nat}. a \in s(n)$

proof –

from *assms*(2) **obtain** x **where** $x::\forall n::\text{nat}. x \in s\ n$ **using** *choice*[of $\lambda n\ x. x \in s\ n$] **by** *auto*
from *assms*(4,1) **have** $*::\text{compact}\ (s\ 0)$ **using** *bounded-closed-imp-compact*[of $s\ 0$] **by** *auto*

then obtain $l\ r$ **where** $lr::l \in s\ 0 \text{ subseq } r \ ((x \circ r) \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$
unfolding *compact-def* **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *allE*) **using** x **using** *assms*(3)
by *blast*

{ **fix** $n::\text{nat}$
 { **fix** $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$
with $lr(\beta)$ **obtain** N **where** $N::\forall m \geq N. \text{dist}\ ((x \circ r)\ m)\ l < e$ **unfolding**
Lim-sequentially **by** *auto*
hence $\text{dist}\ ((x \circ r)\ (\max N\ n))\ l < e$ **by** *auto*
moreover
have $r\ (\max N\ n) \geq n$ **using** $lr(2)$ **using** *subseq-bigger*[of $r\ \max N\ n$] **by**
auto
hence $(x \circ r)\ (\max N\ n) \in s\ n$
using x **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=n$ **in** *allE*)
using x **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=r\ (\max N\ n)$ **in** *allE*)
using *assms*(3) **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=n$ **in** *allE*)**apply**(*erule-tac* $x=r\ (\max$
 $N\ n)$ **in** *allE*) **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\exists y \in s\ n. \text{dist}\ y\ l < e$ **by** *auto*
 }
hence $l \in s\ n$ **using** *closed-approachable*[of $s\ n\ l$] *assms*(1) **by** *blast*
 }
 thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
 qed

Decreasing case does not even need compactness, just completeness.

lemma *decreasing-closed-nest*:

assumes $\forall n. \text{closed}(s\ n)$
 $\forall n. (s\ n \neq \{\})$
 $\forall m\ n. m \leq n \longrightarrow s\ n \subseteq s\ m$
 $\forall e > 0. \exists n. \forall x \in (s\ n). \forall y \in (s\ n). \text{dist}\ x\ y < e$
shows $\exists a::'a::\text{heine-borel}. \forall n::\text{nat}. a \in s\ n$

proof –

```

have  $\forall n. \exists x. x \in s\ n$  using assms(2) by auto
hence  $\exists t. \forall n. t\ n \in s\ n$  using choice[of  $\lambda n\ x. x \in s\ n$ ] by auto
then obtain t where t:  $\forall n. t\ n \in s\ n$  by auto
{ fix e::real assume e>0
  then obtain N where N: $\forall x \in s\ N. \forall y \in s\ N. \text{dist } x\ y < e$  using assms(4) by
auto
  { fix m n ::nat assume  $N \leq m \wedge N \leq n$ 
    hence  $t\ m \in s\ N\ t\ n \in s\ N$  using assms(3) t unfolding subset-eq t by
blast+
    hence  $\text{dist } (t\ m)\ (t\ n) < e$  using N by auto
  }
  hence  $\exists N. \forall m\ n. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \longrightarrow \text{dist } (t\ m)\ (t\ n) < e$  by auto
}
hence Cauchy t unfolding cauchy-def by auto
then obtain l where l: $(t \dashrightarrow l)$  sequentially using complete-univ unfolding
complete-def by auto
{ fix n::nat
  { fix e::real assume e>0
    then obtain N::nat where N: $\forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (t\ n)\ l < e$  using l[unfolded
Lim-sequentially] by auto
    have  $t\ (\max\ n\ N) \in s\ n$  using assms(3) unfolding subset-eq apply(erule-tac
 $x=n$  in allE) apply(erule-tac  $x=\max\ n\ N$  in allE) using t by auto
    hence  $\exists y \in s\ n. \text{dist } y\ l < e$  apply(rule-tac  $x=t\ (\max\ n\ N)$  in bestI) using
N by auto
  }
  hence  $l \in s\ n$  using closed-approachable[of s n l] assms(1) by auto
}
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

Strengthen it to the intersection actually being a singleton.

lemma *decreasing-closed-nest-sing*:

fixes *s* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a*::*heine-borel* set

assumes $\forall n. \text{closed}(s\ n)$

$\forall n. s\ n \neq \{\}$

$\forall m\ n. m \leq n \longrightarrow s\ n \subseteq s\ m$

$\forall e > 0. \exists n. \forall x \in (s\ n). \forall y \in (s\ n). \text{dist } x\ y < e$

shows $\exists a. \bigcap (\text{range } s) = \{a\}$

proof—

obtain *a* where *a*: $\forall n. a \in s\ n$ using *decreasing-closed-nest[of s]* using *assms* by *auto*

{ fix *b* assume *b*: $b \in \bigcap (\text{range } s)$

{ fix *e*::*real* assume *e*>0

hence $\text{dist } a\ b < e$ using *assms(4)* using *b* using *a* by *blast*

}

hence $\text{dist } a\ b = 0$ by (*metis* *dist-eq-0-iff* *dist-nz less-le*)

}

with *a* have $\bigcap (\text{range } s) = \{a\}$ unfolding *image-def* by *auto*

thus *?thesis* ..

qed

Cauchy-type criteria for uniform convergence.

lemma *uniformly-convergent-eq-cauchy*: **fixes** $s::nat \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a::heine-borel$ **shows**
 $(\exists l. \forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n x. N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall m\ n\ x. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ m\ x)(s\ n\ x) < e)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof(rule)

assume ?lhs

then obtain l **where** $l:\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n x. N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e$ **by** auto

 { **fix** $e::real$ **assume** $e>0$

then obtain $N::nat$ **where** $N:\forall n x. N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e$

 / 2 **using** $l[THEN\ spec[where\ x=e/2]]$ **by** auto

 { **fix** $n m::nat$ **and** $x::'b$ **assume** $N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \wedge P x$

hence $dist(s\ m\ x)(s\ n\ x) < e$

using $N[THEN\ spec[where\ x=m], THEN\ spec[where\ x=x]]$

using $N[THEN\ spec[where\ x=n], THEN\ spec[where\ x=x]]$

using $dist-triangle-half-l[of\ s\ m\ x\ l\ x\ e\ s\ n\ x]$ **by** auto }
 hence $\exists N. \forall m\ n\ x. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ m\ x)(s\ n\ x) < e$

by auto }

thus ?rhs **by** auto

next

assume ?rhs

hence $\forall x. P x \longrightarrow Cauchy(\lambda n. s\ n\ x)$ **unfolding** *cauchy-def* **apply** auto **by**
 (erule-tac $x=e$ **in** $allE$)auto

then obtain l **where** $l:\forall x. P x \longrightarrow ((\lambda n. s\ n\ x) \dashrightarrow l\ x)$ *sequentially*
unfolding *convergent-eq-cauchy*[$THEN\ sym$]

using $choice[of\ \lambda x\ l. P x \longrightarrow ((\lambda n. s\ n\ x) \dashrightarrow l\ x) \text{ sequentially}]$ **by** auto

 { **fix** $e::real$ **assume** $e>0$

then obtain N **where** $N:\forall m\ n\ x. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ m\ x)(s\ n\ x) < e/2$

using $\langle ?rhs \rangle[THEN\ spec[where\ x=e/2]]$ **by** auto

 { **fix** x **assume** $P x$

then obtain M **where** $M:\forall n \geq M. dist(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e/2$

using $l[THEN\ spec[where\ x=x], unfolded\ Lim-sequentially]$ **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle$

by(auto elim!: $allE[where\ x=e/2]$)

fix $n::nat$ **assume** $n \geq N$

hence $dist(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e$ **using** $\langle P x \rangle$ **and** $N[THEN\ spec[where\ x=n],$
 $THEN\ spec[where\ x=N+M], THEN\ spec[where\ x=x]]$

using $M[THEN\ spec[where\ x=N+M]]$ **and** $dist-triangle-half-l[of\ s\ n\ x\ s$
 $(N+M)\ x\ e\ l\ x]$ **by** (auto simp add: *dist-commute*) }

hence $\exists N. \forall n x. N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e$ **by** auto }

thus ?lhs **by** auto

qed

lemma *uniformly-cauchy-imp-uniformly-convergent*:

fixes $s :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b::heine-borel$

assumes $\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall m\ (n::nat)\ x. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \wedge P x \longrightarrow dist(s\ m\ x)(s$

$n\ x) < e$
 $\forall x. P\ x \dashrightarrow (\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n. N \leq n \dashrightarrow \text{dist}(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e)$
shows $\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n\ x. N \leq n \wedge P\ x \dashrightarrow \text{dist}(s\ n\ x)(l\ x) < e$
proof –
obtain l' **where** $l:\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n\ x. N \leq n \wedge P\ x \longrightarrow \text{dist}(s\ n\ x)(l'\ x) < e$
using *assms(1)* **unfolding** *uniformly-convergent-eq-cauchy[THEN sym]* **by** *auto*
moreover
{ **fix** x **assume** $P\ x$
hence $l\ x = l'\ x$ **using** *Lim-unique[OF trivial-limit-sequentially, of $\lambda n. s\ n\ x$ $l\ x\ l'\ x$]*
using l **and** *assms(2)* **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially* **by** *blast* **}**
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

16.20 Continuity

Define continuity over a net to take in restrictions of the set.

definition

$\text{continuous} :: 'a::t2\text{-space}\ \text{net} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{topological-space}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{continuous}\ \text{net}\ f \longleftrightarrow (f \dashrightarrow f(\text{netlimit}\ \text{net}))\ \text{net}$

lemma *continuous-trivial-limit*:

$\text{trivial-limit}\ \text{net} \implies \text{continuous}\ \text{net}\ f$
unfolding *continuous-def tendsto-def trivial-limit-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-within*: $\text{continuous}\ (\text{at}\ x\ \text{within}\ s)\ f \longleftrightarrow (f \dashrightarrow f(x))\ (\text{at}\ x\ \text{within}\ s)$

unfolding *continuous-def*
unfolding *tendsto-def*
using *netlimit-within[of x s]*
by (*cases trivial-limit (at x within s)*) (*auto simp add: trivial-limit-eventually*)

lemma *continuous-at*: $\text{continuous}\ (\text{at}\ x)\ f \longleftrightarrow (f \dashrightarrow f(x))\ (\text{at}\ x)$

using *continuous-within [of x UNIV f]* **by** (*simp add: within-UNIV*)

lemma *continuous-at-within*:

assumes $\text{continuous}\ (\text{at}\ x)\ f$ **shows** $\text{continuous}\ (\text{at}\ x\ \text{within}\ s)\ f$
using *assms* **unfolding** *continuous-at continuous-within*
by (*rule Lim-at-within*)

Derive the epsilon-delta forms, which we often use as “definitions”

lemma *continuous-within-eps-delta*:

$\text{continuous}\ (\text{at}\ x\ \text{within}\ s)\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall e>0. \exists d>0. \forall x' \in s. \text{dist}\ x'\ x < d \dashrightarrow \text{dist}\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < e)$

unfolding *continuous-within* **and** *Lim-within*

apply *auto* **unfolding** *dist-nz[THEN sym]* **apply** (*auto elim!: allE*) **apply** (*rule-tac $x=d$ in exI*) **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-at-eps-delta*: $\text{continuous } (at\ x)\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall e>0. \exists d>0. \forall x'. \text{dist } x'\ x < d \longrightarrow \text{dist}(f\ x')(f\ x) < e)$
using *continuous-within-eps-delta*[of x UNIV f]
unfolding *within-UNIV* **by** *blast*

Versions in terms of open balls.

lemma *continuous-within-ball*:
 $\text{continuous } (at\ x\ \text{within } s)\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall e>0. \exists d>0. f\ ' (ball\ x\ d \cap s) \subseteq ball\ (f\ x)\ e)$ **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**

proof
assume $?lhs$
{ fix $e::real$ **assume** $e>0$
then obtain d **where** $d>0 \ \forall xa \in s. 0 < \text{dist } xa\ x \wedge \text{dist } xa\ x < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f\ xa)\ (f\ x) < e$
using $\langle ?lhs \rangle$ [*unfolded continuous-within Lim-within*] **by** *auto*
{ fix y **assume** $y \in f\ ' (ball\ x\ d \cap s)$
hence $y \in ball\ (f\ x)\ e$ **using** $d(2)$ **unfolding** *dist-nz*[*THEN sym*]
apply (*auto simp add: dist-commute*) **apply** (*erule-tac x=xa in ballE*) **apply** *auto* **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
}
hence $\exists d>0. f\ ' (ball\ x\ d \cap s) \subseteq ball\ (f\ x)\ e$ **using** $\langle d>0 \rangle$ **unfolding** *subset-eq ball-def* **by** (*auto simp add: dist-commute*) **}**
thus $?rhs$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $?rhs$ **thus** $?lhs$ **unfolding** *continuous-within Lim-within ball-def subset-eq*
apply (*auto simp add: dist-commute*) **apply** (*erule-tac x=e in allE*) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *continuous-at-ball*:
 $\text{continuous } (at\ x)\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall e>0. \exists d>0. f\ ' (ball\ x\ d) \subseteq ball\ (f\ x)\ e)$ **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**
proof
assume $?lhs$ **thus** $?rhs$ **unfolding** *continuous-at Lim-at subset-eq Ball-def Bex-def image-iff mem-ball*
apply *auto* **apply** (*erule-tac x=e in allE*) **apply** *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac x=d in exI*) **apply** *auto* **apply** (*erule-tac x=fx in allE*) **apply** (*auto simp add: dist-commute dist-nz*)
unfolding *dist-nz*[*THEN sym*] **by** *auto*
next
assume $?rhs$ **thus** $?lhs$ **unfolding** *continuous-at Lim-at subset-eq Ball-def Bex-def image-iff mem-ball*
apply *auto* **apply** (*erule-tac x=e in allE*) **apply** *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac x=d in exI*) **apply** *auto* **apply** (*erule-tac x=fx in allE*) **by** (*auto simp add: dist-commute dist-nz*)
qed

Define setwise continuity in terms of limits within the set.

definition

continuous-on ::

'a set \Rightarrow ('a::topological-space \Rightarrow 'b::topological-space) \Rightarrow bool
where
 continuous-on s f \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x \in s. (f \dashrightarrow f x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$)

lemma continuous-on-topological:

continuous-on s f \longleftrightarrow
 ($\forall x \in s. \forall B. \text{open } B \longrightarrow f x \in B \longrightarrow$
 ($\exists A. \text{open } A \wedge x \in A \wedge (\forall y \in s. y \in A \longrightarrow f y \in B)$)))

unfolding continuous-on-def tendsto-def

unfolding Limits.eventually-within eventually-at-topological

by (intro ball-cong [OF refl] all-cong imp-cong ex-cong conj-cong refl) auto

lemma continuous-on-iff:

continuous-on s f \longleftrightarrow
 ($\forall x \in s. \forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x' \in s. \text{dist } x' x < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f x') (f x) < e$)

unfolding continuous-on-def Lim-within

apply (intro ball-cong [OF refl] all-cong ex-cong)

apply (rename-tac y, case-tac y = x, simp)

apply (simp add: dist-nz)

done

definition

uniformly-continuous-on ::

'a set \Rightarrow ('a::metric-space \Rightarrow 'b::metric-space) \Rightarrow bool

where

uniformly-continuous-on s f \longleftrightarrow
 ($\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x \in s. \forall x' \in s. \text{dist } x' x < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f x') (f x) < e$)

Some simple consequential lemmas.

lemma uniformly-continuous-imp-continuous:

uniformly-continuous-on s f \implies continuous-on s f

unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-def continuous-on-iff **by** blast

lemma continuous-at-imp-continuous-within:

continuous (at x) f \implies continuous (at x within s) f

unfolding continuous-within continuous-at **using** Lim-at-within **by** auto

lemma Lim-trivial-limit: trivial-limit net \implies (f \dashrightarrow l) net

unfolding tendsto-def **by** (simp add: trivial-limit-eq)

lemma continuous-at-imp-continuous-on:

assumes $\forall x \in s. \text{continuous (at } x) f$

shows continuous-on s f

unfolding continuous-on-def

proof

fix x **assume** $x \in s$

with assms **have** *: (f \dashrightarrow f (netlimit (at x))) (at x)

unfolding continuous-def **by** simp

have (f \dashrightarrow f x) (at x)

```

proof (cases trivial-limit (at x))
  case True thus ?thesis
    by (rule Lim-trivial-limit)
next
  case False
  hence 1: netlimit (at x) = x
    using netlimit-within [of x UNIV]
    by (simp add: within-UNIV)
  with * show ?thesis by simp
qed
thus (f ----> f x) (at x within s)
  by (rule Lim-at-within)
qed

```

```

lemma continuous-on-eq-continuous-within:
  continuous-on s f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in s$ . continuous (at x within s) f)
unfolding continuous-on-def continuous-def
apply (rule ball-cong [OF refl])
apply (case-tac trivial-limit (at x within s))
apply (simp add: Lim-trivial-limit)
apply (simp add: netlimit-within)
done

```

lemmas continuous-on = continuous-on-def — legacy theorem name

```

lemma continuous-on-eq-continuous-at:
  shows open s ==> (continuous-on s f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in s$ . continuous (at x) f))
  by (auto simp add: continuous-on continuous-at Lim-within-open)

```

```

lemma continuous-within-subset:
  continuous (at x within s) f  $\implies$  t  $\subseteq$  s
    ==> continuous (at x within t) f
  unfolding continuous-within by (metis Lim-within-subset)

```

```

lemma continuous-on-subset:
  shows continuous-on s f  $\implies$  t  $\subseteq$  s ==> continuous-on t f
  unfolding continuous-on by (metis subset-eq Lim-within-subset)

```

```

lemma continuous-on-interior:
  shows continuous-on s f  $\implies$  x  $\in$  interior s ==> continuous (at x) f
unfolding interior-def
apply simp
by (meson continuous-on-eq-continuous-at continuous-on-subset)

```

```

lemma continuous-on-eq:
  ( $\forall x \in s$ . f x = g x)  $\implies$  continuous-on s f  $\implies$  continuous-on s g
  unfolding continuous-on-def tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within
  by simp

```

Characterization of various kinds of continuity in terms of sequences.

lemma *continuous-within-sequentially*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{metric-space}$

shows *continuous (at a within s) f* \longleftrightarrow

$(\forall x. (\forall n::\text{nat}. x\ n \in s) \wedge (x \dashrightarrow a) \text{ sequentially} \dashrightarrow ((f \circ x) \dashrightarrow f\ a) \text{ sequentially})$ **(is ?lhs = ?rhs)**

proof

assume *?lhs*

{ fix $x::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **assume** $x:\forall n. x\ n \in s \ \forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (x\ n)\ a < e$
fix $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e>0$

from $\langle ?lhs \rangle$ **obtain** $d>0$ **and** $d:\forall x \in s. 0 < \text{dist } x\ a \wedge \text{dist } x\ a < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f\ x)\ (f\ a) < e$ **unfolding** *continuous-within Lim-within* **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

from $x(2)\ \langle d>0 \rangle$ **obtain** N **where** $N:\forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (x\ n)\ a < d$ **by** *auto*

hence $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } ((f \circ x)\ n)\ (f\ a) < e$

apply(*rule-tac* $x=N$ **in** exI) **using** $N\ d$ **apply** *auto* **using** $x(1)$

apply(*erule-tac* $x=n$ **in** $allE$) **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=n$ **in** $allE$)

apply(*erule-tac* $x=x\ n$ **in** $ballE$) **apply** *auto* **unfolding** *dist-nz*[*THEN sym*]

apply *auto* **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

}

thus *?rhs* **unfolding** *continuous-within* **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially* **by** *simp*

next

assume *?rhs*

{ fix $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e>0$

assume $\neg (\exists d>0. \forall x \in s. 0 < \text{dist } x\ a \wedge \text{dist } x\ a < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f\ x)\ (f\ a) < e)$

hence $\forall d. \exists x. d>0 \longrightarrow x \in s \wedge (0 < \text{dist } x\ a \wedge \text{dist } x\ a < d \wedge \neg \text{dist } (f\ x)\ (f\ a) < e)$ **by** *blast*

then obtain x **where** $x:\forall d>0. x\ d \in s \wedge (0 < \text{dist } (x\ d)\ a \wedge \text{dist } (x\ d)\ a < d \wedge \neg \text{dist } (f\ (x\ d))\ (f\ a) < e)$

using *choice*[*of* $\lambda d\ x. 0 < d \longrightarrow x \in s \wedge (0 < \text{dist } x\ a \wedge \text{dist } x\ a < d \wedge \neg \text{dist } (f\ x)\ (f\ a) < e)$] **by** *auto*

{ fix $d::\text{real}$ **assume** $d>0$

hence $\exists N::\text{nat}. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (N + 1)) < d$ **using** *real-arch-inv*[*of* d] **by** *(auto, rule-tac* $x=n - 1$ **in** exI)*auto*

then obtain $N::\text{nat}$ **where** $N:\text{inverse } (\text{real } (N + 1)) < d$ **by** *auto*

{ fix $n::\text{nat}$ **assume** $n \geq N$

hence $\text{dist } (x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))))\ a < \text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))$ **using** $x[\text{THEN spec}[\text{where } x=\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))]]$ **by** *auto*

moreover have $\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1)) < d$ **using** $N\ n$ **by** *(auto,metis Suc-le-mono le-SucE less-imp-inverse-less nat-le-real-less order-less-trans real-of-nat-Suc real-of-nat-Suc-gt-zero)*

ultimately have $\text{dist } (x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))))\ a < d$ **by** *auto*

}

hence $\exists N::\text{nat}. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))))\ a < d$ **by** *auto*

}

hence $(\forall n::\text{nat}. x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))) \in s) \wedge (\forall e>0. \exists N::\text{nat}. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))))\ a < e)$ **using** x **by** *auto*

hence $\forall e>0. \exists N::\text{nat}. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f\ (x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1))))\ (f\ a) < e$ **using** $\langle ?rhs \rangle[\text{THEN spec}[\text{where } x=\lambda n::\text{nat}. x\ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } (n + 1)))]]$, *unfolded Lim-sequentially*] **by** *auto*

hence *False* **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=e$ **in** *allE*) **using** $\langle e>0 \rangle$ **using** x **by** *auto*
 }
 thus *?lhs* **unfolding** *continuous-within* **unfolding** *Lim-within* **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially*
by *blast*
qed

lemma *continuous-at-sequentially*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{metric-space}$
shows *continuous* (*at* a) $f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. (x \dashrightarrow a) \text{ sequentially}$
 $\dashrightarrow ((f \circ x) \dashrightarrow f a) \text{ sequentially})$
using *continuous-within-sequentially*[*of* a *UNIV* f] **unfolding** *within-UNIV* **by**
auto

lemma *continuous-on-sequentially*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{metric-space}$
shows *continuous-on* s $f \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall x. \forall a \in s. (\forall n. x(n) \in s) \wedge (x \dashrightarrow a) \text{ sequentially}$
 $\dashrightarrow ((f \circ x) \dashrightarrow f(a)) \text{ sequentially})$ (**is** *?lhs* = *?rhs*)

proof

assume *?rhs* **thus** *?lhs* **using** *continuous-within-sequentially*[*of* - s f] **unfolding**
continuous-on-eq-continuous-within **by** *auto*

next

assume *?lhs* **thus** *?rhs* **unfolding** *continuous-on-eq-continuous-within* **using**
continuous-within-sequentially[*of* - s f] **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *uniformly-continuous-on-sequentially'*:

uniformly-continuous-on s $f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x y. (\forall n. x n \in s) \wedge (\forall n. y n \in s) \wedge$
 $((\lambda n. \text{dist } (x n) (y n)) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially}$
 $\longrightarrow ((\lambda n. \text{dist } (f(x n)) (f(y n))) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially})$ (**is** *?lhs*
 = *?rhs*)

proof

assume *?lhs*
 { **fix** $x y$ **assume** $x:\forall n. x n \in s$ **and** $y:\forall n. y n \in s$ **and** $xy:(\lambda n. \text{dist } (x n) (y$
 $n)) \dashrightarrow 0$) *sequentially*

{ **fix** $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e>0$
then obtain d **where** $d>0$ **and** $d:\forall x \in s. \forall x' \in s. \text{dist } x' x < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f$
 $x') (f x) < e$

using $\langle ?lhs \rangle$ [*unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def*, *THEN spec*[**where** $x=e$]]
by *auto*

obtain N **where** $N:\forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (x n) (y n) < d$ **using** xy [*unfolded Lim-sequentially*
dist-norm] **and** $\langle d>0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

{ **fix** n **assume** $n \geq N$
hence $\text{dist } (f (x n)) (f (y n)) < e$
using N [*THEN spec*[**where** $x=n$]] **using** d [*THEN bspec*[**where** $x=x n$],
THEN bspec[**where** $x=y n$]] **using** x **and** y
unfolding *dist-commute* **by** *simp* }

hence $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (f (x n)) (f (y n)) < e$ **by** *auto* }
hence $((\lambda n. \text{dist } (f(x n)) (f(y n))) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially}$ **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially*

```

and dist-real-def by auto }
  thus ?rhs by auto
next
  assume ?rhs
  { assume  $\neg$  ?lhs
    then obtain e where  $e > 0 \ \forall d > 0. \exists x \in s. \exists x' \in s. \text{dist } x' x < d \wedge \neg \text{dist } (f x') (f x) < e$  unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-def by auto
    then obtain fa where  $\text{fa} : \forall x. \ 0 < x \longrightarrow \text{fst } (fa \ x) \in s \wedge \text{snd } (fa \ x) \in s \wedge \text{dist } (\text{fst } (fa \ x)) (\text{snd } (fa \ x)) < x \wedge \neg \text{dist } (f (\text{fst } (fa \ x))) (f (\text{snd } (fa \ x))) < e$ 
    using choice[of  $\lambda d \ x. \ d > 0 \longrightarrow \text{fst } x \in s \wedge \text{snd } x \in s \wedge \text{dist } (\text{snd } x) (\text{fst } x) < d \wedge \neg \text{dist } (f (\text{snd } x)) (f (\text{fst } x)) < e$ ] unfolding Bex-def
    by (auto simp add: dist-commute)
    def x  $\equiv \lambda n :: \text{nat}. \text{fst } (fa \ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1)))$ 
    def y  $\equiv \lambda n :: \text{nat}. \text{snd } (fa \ (\text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1)))$ 
    have  $xyn : \forall n. \ x \ n \in s \wedge y \ n \in s$  and  $xy0 : \forall n. \ \text{dist } (x \ n) (y \ n) < \text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1)$  and  $fx y : \forall n. \ \neg \text{dist } (f \ (x \ n)) (f \ (y \ n)) < e$ 
    unfolding x-def and y-def using fa by auto
    { fix e :: real assume  $e > 0$ 
      then obtain N :: nat where  $N \neq 0$  and  $N : 0 < \text{inverse } (\text{real } N) \wedge \text{inverse } (\text{real } N) < e$  unfolding real-arch-inv[of e] by auto
      { fix n :: nat assume  $n \geq N$ 
        hence  $\text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1) < \text{inverse } (\text{real } N)$  using real-of-nat-ge-zero
and  $\langle N \neq 0 \rangle$  by auto
        also have  $\dots < e$  using N by auto
        finally have  $\text{inverse } (\text{real } n + 1) < e$  by auto
        hence  $\text{dist } (x \ n) (y \ n) < e$  using xy0[THEN spec[where  $x = n$ ]] by auto }
        hence  $\exists N. \ \forall n \geq N. \ \text{dist } (x \ n) (y \ n) < e$  by auto }
        hence  $\forall e > 0. \ \exists N. \ \forall n \geq N. \ \text{dist } (f \ (x \ n)) (f \ (y \ n)) < e$  using  $\langle ?rhs \rangle$ [THEN spec[where  $x = x$ ], THEN spec[where  $x = y$ ]] and xyn unfolding Lim-sequentially dist-real-def by auto
        hence False using fx y and  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto }
      thus ?lhs unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-def by blast
    }
  }
qed

```

lemma *uniformly-continuous-on-sequentially*:

```

fixes f :: 'a :: real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: real-normed-vector
shows uniformly-continuous-on s f  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \ y. (\forall n. \ x \ n \in s) \wedge (\forall n. \ y \ n \in s) \wedge ((\lambda n. \ x \ n - y \ n) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially} \longrightarrow ((\lambda n. \ f(x \ n) - f(y \ n)) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially})$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

```

unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-sequentially'
unfolding dist-norm Lim-null-norm [symmetric] ..

```

The usual transformation theorems.

lemma *continuous-transform-within*:

```

fixes f g :: 'a :: metric-space  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: topological-space
assumes  $0 < d \ x \in s \ \forall x' \in s. \ \text{dist } x' x < d \dashrightarrow f \ x' = g \ x'$ 
          continuous (at x within s) f

```

shows *continuous (at x within s) g*
unfolding *continuous-within*
proof (rule *Lim-transform-within*)
 show $0 < d$ **by** *fact*
 show $\forall x' \in s. 0 < \text{dist } x' x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < d \longrightarrow f x' = g x'$
 using *assms(3)* **by** *auto*
 have $f x = g x$
 using *assms(1,2,3)* **by** *auto*
 thus $(f \dashrightarrow g x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
 using *assms(4)* **unfolding** *continuous-within* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *continuous-transform-at*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{topological-space}$
 assumes $0 < d \forall x'. \text{dist } x' x < d \dashrightarrow f x' = g x'$
 continuous (at x) f
 shows *continuous (at x) g*
 using *continuous-transform-within [of d x UNIV f g] assms*
 by (*simp add: within-UNIV*)

Combination results for pointwise continuity.

lemma *continuous-const: continuous net $(\lambda x. c)$*
 by (*auto simp add: continuous-def Lim-const*)

lemma *continuous-cmul*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::t2\text{-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
 shows *continuous net $f \implies \text{continuous net } (\lambda x. c *_R f x)$*
 by (*auto simp add: continuous-def Lim-cmul*)

lemma *continuous-neg*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::t2\text{-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
 shows *continuous net $f \implies \text{continuous net } (\lambda x. -(f x))$*
 by (*auto simp add: continuous-def Lim-neg*)

lemma *continuous-add*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a::t2\text{-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
 shows *continuous net $f \implies \text{continuous net } g \implies \text{continuous net } (\lambda x. f x + g x)$*
 by (*auto simp add: continuous-def Lim-add*)

lemma *continuous-sub*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a::t2\text{-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
 shows *continuous net $f \implies \text{continuous net } g \implies \text{continuous net } (\lambda x. f x - g x)$*
 by (*auto simp add: continuous-def Lim-sub*)

Same thing for setwise continuity.

lemma *continuous-on-const*:
 continuous-on s $(\lambda x. c)$

unfolding *continuous-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-cmul*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ f \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} (f \ x))$
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **by** (*auto intro: tendsto-intros*)

lemma *continuous-on-neg*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ f \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. - f \ x)$
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **by** (*auto intro: tendsto-intros*)

lemma *continuous-on-add*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ f \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ g$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. f \ x + g \ x)$
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **by** (*auto intro: tendsto-intros*)

lemma *continuous-on-sub*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ f \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ g$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x)$
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **by** (*auto intro: tendsto-intros*)

Same thing for uniform continuity, using sequential formulations.

lemma *uniformly-continuous-on-const*:

uniformly-continuous-on $s \ (\lambda x. c)$
unfolding *uniformly-continuous-on-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *uniformly-continuous-on-cmul*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes *uniformly-continuous-on* $s \ f$
shows *uniformly-continuous-on* $s \ (\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} f(x))$

proof –

{ **fix** $x \ y$ **assume** $((\lambda n. f \ (x \ n) - f \ (y \ n)) \dashrightarrow 0)$ *sequentially*
hence $((\lambda n. c *_{\mathbb{R}} f \ (x \ n) - c *_{\mathbb{R}} f \ (y \ n)) \dashrightarrow 0)$ *sequentially*
using *Lim-cmul*[*of* $(\lambda n. f \ (x \ n) - f \ (y \ n)) \ 0$ *sequentially* c]
unfolding *scaleR-zero-right scaleR-right-diff-distrib* **by** *auto*
}
thus *?thesis* **using** *assms* **unfolding** *uniformly-continuous-on-sequentially'*
unfolding *dist-norm Lim-null-norm [symmetric]* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *dist-minus*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{dist } (- x) (- y) = \text{dist } x \ y$
unfolding *dist-norm minus-diff-minus norm-minus-cancel ..*

lemma *uniformly-continuous-on-neg*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ f$
 $\implies \text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. -(f \ x))$
unfolding $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-def } \text{dist-minus} \ .$

lemma $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-add}$:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $\text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ f \ \text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ g$
shows $\text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. f \ x + g \ x)$
proof –
 $\{ \text{fix } x \ y \text{ assume } ((\lambda n. f \ (x \ n) - f \ (y \ n)) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially}$
 $\quad ((\lambda n. g \ (x \ n) - g \ (y \ n)) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially}$
 $\quad \text{hence } ((\lambda x a. f \ (x \ a) - f \ (y \ a) + (g \ (x \ a) - g \ (y \ a))) \dashrightarrow 0 + 0)$
 sequentially
 $\quad \text{using } \text{Lim-add}[of \ \lambda n. f \ (x \ n) - f \ (y \ n) \ 0 \ \text{sequentially } \lambda n. g \ (x \ n) - g \ (y \ n) \ 0] \text{ by auto}$
 $\quad \text{hence } ((\lambda n. f \ (x \ n) + g \ (x \ n) - (f \ (y \ n) + g \ (y \ n))) \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ sequentially}$
unfolding Lim-sequentially **and** $\text{add-diff-add [symmetric]}$ **by auto** $\}$
 $\text{thus } ?thesis \text{ using } \text{assms} \text{ unfolding } \text{uniformly-continuous-on-sequentially}'$
 $\text{unfolding } \text{dist-norm } \text{Lim-null-norm [symmetric]}$ **by auto**
qed

lemma $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-sub}$:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ f \implies \text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ g$
 $\implies \text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x)$
unfolding ab-diff-minus
using $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-add}[of \ s \ f \ \lambda x. - \ g \ x]$
using $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-neg}[of \ s \ g]$ **by auto**

Identity function is continuous in every sense.

lemma $\text{continuous-within-id}$:

$\text{continuous } (\text{at } a \text{ within } s) \ (\lambda x. x)$
unfolding continuous-within **by** $(\text{rule } \text{Lim-at-within } [OF \ \text{Lim-ident-at}])$

lemma continuous-at-id :

$\text{continuous } (\text{at } a) \ (\lambda x. x)$
unfolding continuous-at **by** $(\text{rule } \text{Lim-ident-at})$

lemma continuous-on-id :

$\text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. x)$
unfolding continuous-on-def **by** $(\text{auto intro: tendsto-ident-at-within})$

lemma $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-id}$:

$\text{uniformly-continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. x)$
unfolding $\text{uniformly-continuous-on-def}$ **by auto**

Continuity of all kinds is preserved under composition.

lemma $\text{continuous-within-topological}$:

$continuous (at\ x\ within\ s)\ f \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall B. open\ B \longrightarrow f\ x \in B \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists A. open\ A \wedge x \in A \wedge (\forall y \in s. y \in A \longrightarrow f\ y \in B)))$
unfolding *continuous-within*
unfolding *tendsto-def Limits.eventually-within eventually-at-topological*
by (*intro ball-cong [OF refl] all-cong imp-cong ex-cong conj-cong refl*) *auto*

lemma *continuous-within-compose:*
assumes *continuous (at x within s) f*
assumes *continuous (at (f x) within f ‘ s) g*
shows *continuous (at x within s) (g o f)*
using *assms unfolding continuous-within-topological by simp metis*

lemma *continuous-at-compose:*
assumes *continuous (at x) f continuous (at (f x)) g*
shows *continuous (at x) (g o f)*
proof –
have *continuous (at (f x) within range f) g using assms(2) using continuous-within-subset[of*
f x UNIV g range f, unfolded within-UNIV] by auto
thus *?thesis using assms(1) using continuous-within-compose[of x UNIV f g,*
unfolded within-UNIV] by auto
qed

lemma *continuous-on-compose:*
 $continuous-on\ s\ f \implies continuous-on\ (f\ ‘\ s)\ g \implies continuous-on\ s\ (g\ o\ f)$
unfolding *continuous-on-topological by simp metis*

lemma *uniformly-continuous-on-compose:*
assumes *uniformly-continuous-on s f uniformly-continuous-on (f ‘ s) g*
shows *uniformly-continuous-on s (g o f)*
proof –
{ fix $e::real$ assume $e>0$
then obtain d where $d>0$ and $d:\forall x \in f\ ‘\ s. \forall x' \in f\ ‘\ s. dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow dist$
 $(g\ x')\ (g\ x) < e$ using *assms(2) unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-def by auto*
obtain $d'>0$ $\forall x \in s. \forall x' \in s. dist\ x'\ x < d' \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < d$
using $\langle d>0 \rangle$ using *assms(1) unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-def by auto*
hence $\exists d>0. \forall x \in s. \forall x' \in s. dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow dist\ ((g\ o\ f)\ x')\ ((g\ o\ f)\ x) <$
 e using $\langle d>0 \rangle$ using d by *auto* }
thus ?thesis using *assms unfolding uniformly-continuous-on-def by auto*
qed

Continuity in terms of open preimages.

lemma *continuous-at-open:*
shows $continuous (at\ x)\ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall t. open\ t \wedge f\ x \in t \longrightarrow (\exists s. open\ s \wedge x \in s$
 $\wedge (\forall x' \in s. (f\ x') \in t)))$
unfolding *continuous-within-topological [of x UNIV f, unfolded within-UNIV]*
unfolding *imp-conjL by (intro all-cong imp-cong ex-cong conj-cong refl) auto*

lemma *continuous-on-open:*

shows *continuous-on s f* \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall t. \text{openin} (\text{subtopology euclidean } (f \text{ ` } s)) t$
 $\longrightarrow \text{openin} (\text{subtopology euclidean } s) \{x \in s. f x \in t\})$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (*safe*)
fix $t :: 'b \text{ set}$
assume 1: *continuous-on s f*
assume 2: *openin (subtopology euclidean (f ` s)) t*
from 2 **obtain** B **where** $B: \text{open } B$ **and** $t = f \text{ ` } s \cap B$
unfolding *openin-open* **by** *auto*
def $U == \bigcup \{A. \text{open } A \wedge (\forall x \in s. x \in A \longrightarrow f x \in B)\}$
have *open U* **unfolding** *U-def* **by** (*simp add: open-Union*)
moreover **have** $\forall x \in s. x \in U \longleftrightarrow f x \in t$
proof (*intro ballI iffI*)
fix x **assume** $x \in s$ **and** $x \in U$ **thus** $f x \in t$
unfolding *U-def* t **by** *auto*
next
fix x **assume** $x \in s$ **and** $f x \in t$
hence $x \in s$ **and** $f x \in B$
unfolding t **by** *auto*
with 1 B **obtain** A **where** *open A* $x \in A \forall y \in s. y \in A \longrightarrow f y \in B$
unfolding t *continuous-on-topological* **by** *metis*
then **show** $x \in U$
unfolding *U-def* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately **have** *open U* $\wedge \{x \in s. f x \in t\} = s \cap U$ **by** *auto*
then **show** *openin (subtopology euclidean s) {x ∈ s. f x ∈ t}*
unfolding *openin-open* **by** *fast*
next
assume ?rhs **show** *continuous-on s f*
unfolding *continuous-on-topological*
proof (*clarify*)
fix x **and** B **assume** $x \in s$ **and** *open B* **and** $f x \in B$
have *openin (subtopology euclidean (f ` s)) (f ` s ∩ B)*
unfolding *openin-open* **using** $\langle \text{open } B \rangle$ **by** *auto*
then **have** *openin (subtopology euclidean s) {x ∈ s. f x ∈ f ` s ∩ B}*
using $\langle ?rhs \rangle$ **by** *fast*
then **show** $\exists A. \text{open } A \wedge x \in A \wedge (\forall y \in s. y \in A \longrightarrow f y \in B)$
unfolding *openin-open* **using** $\langle x \in s \rangle$ **and** $\langle f x \in B \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed

Similarly in terms of closed sets.

lemma *continuous-on-closed*:

shows *continuous-on s f* \longleftrightarrow $(\forall t. \text{closedin} (\text{subtopology euclidean } (f \text{ ` } s)) t$
 $\longrightarrow \text{closedin} (\text{subtopology euclidean } s) \{x \in s. f x \in t\})$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
{ **fix** t
have $*: s - \{x \in s. f x \in f \text{ ` } s - t\} = \{x \in s. f x \in t\}$ **by** *auto*

```

    have **:  $f' s - (f' s - (f' s - t)) = f' s - t$  by auto
    assume as: closedin (subtopology euclidean (f' s)) t
    hence closedin (subtopology euclidean (f' s)) (f' s - (f' s - t)) unfolding
closedin-def topspace-euclidean-subtopology unfolding ** by auto
    hence closedin (subtopology euclidean s) { $x \in s. f x \in t$ } using ⟨?lhs⟩[unfolded
continuous-on-open, THEN spec[where  $x = (f' s) - t$ ]]
    unfolding openin-closedin-eq topspace-euclidean-subtopology unfolding * by
auto }
    thus ?rhs by auto
next
    assume ?rhs
    { fix t
      have *:  $s - \{x \in s. f x \in f' s - t\} = \{x \in s. f x \in t\}$  by auto
      assume as: openin (subtopology euclidean (f' s)) t
      hence openin (subtopology euclidean s) { $x \in s. f x \in t$ } using ⟨?rhs⟩[THEN
spec[where  $x = (f' s) - t$ ]]
      unfolding openin-closedin-eq topspace-euclidean-subtopology *[THEN sym]
closedin-subtopology by auto }
      thus ?lhs unfolding continuous-on-open by auto
    }
qed

```

Half-global and completely global cases.

lemma *continuous-open-in-preimage*:

```

    assumes continuous-on s f open t
    shows openin (subtopology euclidean s) { $x \in s. f x \in t$ }
proof-
    have *:  $\forall x. x \in s \wedge f x \in t \longleftrightarrow x \in s \wedge f x \in (t \cap f' s)$  by auto
    have openin (subtopology euclidean (f' s)) (t  $\cap$  f' s)
      using openin-open-Int[of t f' s, OF assms(2)] unfolding openin-open by auto
    thus ?thesis using assms(1)[unfolded continuous-on-open, THEN spec[where
 $x = t \cap f' s$ ]] using * by auto
qed

```

lemma *continuous-closed-in-preimage*:

```

    assumes continuous-on s f closed t
    shows closedin (subtopology euclidean s) { $x \in s. f x \in t$ }
proof-
    have *:  $\forall x. x \in s \wedge f x \in t \longleftrightarrow x \in s \wedge f x \in (t \cap f' s)$  by auto
    have closedin (subtopology euclidean (f' s)) (t  $\cap$  f' s)
      using closedin-closed-Int[of t f' s, OF assms(2)] unfolding Int-commute by
auto
    thus ?thesis
      using assms(1)[unfolded continuous-on-closed, THEN spec[where  $x = t \cap f' s$ ]]
using * by auto
qed

```

lemma *continuous-open-preimage*:

```

    assumes continuous-on s f open s open t
    shows open { $x \in s. f x \in t$ }

```


proof–

obtain T **where** T : $\text{open } T \{x \in s. f x \in t\} = s \cap T$
using $\text{continuous-open-in-preimage}[OF \text{ assms}(1,3)]$ **unfolding** openin-open **by**
 auto
thus $?thesis$ **using** $\text{open-Int}[of s T, OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ **by** auto
qed

lemma $\text{continuous-closed-preimage}$:

assumes $\text{continuous-on } s f \text{ closed } s \text{ closed } t$
shows $\text{closed } \{x \in s. f x \in t\}$

proof–

obtain T **where** T : $\text{closed } T \{x \in s. f x \in t\} = s \cap T$
using $\text{continuous-closed-in-preimage}[OF \text{ assms}(1,3)]$ **unfolding** closedin-closed
by auto
thus $?thesis$ **using** $\text{closed-Int}[of s T, OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ **by** auto
qed

lemma $\text{continuous-open-preimage-univ}$:

shows $\forall x. \text{continuous } (at x) f \implies \text{open } s \implies \text{open } \{x. f x \in s\}$
using $\text{continuous-open-preimage}[of UNIV f s]$ open-UNIV $\text{continuous-at-imp-continuous-on}$
by auto

lemma $\text{continuous-closed-preimage-univ}$:

shows $(\forall x. \text{continuous } (at x) f) \implies \text{closed } s \implies \text{closed } \{x. f x \in s\}$
using $\text{continuous-closed-preimage}[of UNIV f s]$ closed-UNIV $\text{continuous-at-imp-continuous-on}$
by auto

lemma $\text{continuous-open-vimage}$:

shows $\forall x. \text{continuous } (at x) f \implies \text{open } s \implies \text{open } (f - ' s)$
unfolding vimage-def **by** $(\text{rule continuous-open-preimage-univ})$

lemma $\text{continuous-closed-vimage}$:

shows $\forall x. \text{continuous } (at x) f \implies \text{closed } s \implies \text{closed } (f - ' s)$
unfolding vimage-def **by** $(\text{rule continuous-closed-preimage-univ})$

lemma $\text{interior-image-subset}$:

assumes $\forall x. \text{continuous } (at x) f \text{ inj } f$
shows $\text{interior } (f - ' s) \subseteq f - ' (\text{interior } s)$
apply rule **unfolding** interior-def mem-Collect-eq image-iff **apply** safe

proof– **fix** $x T$ **assume** $as: \text{open } T x \in T T \subseteq f - ' s$

hence $x \in f - ' s$ **by** auto **then** **guess** y **unfolding** image-iff **.. note** $y = \text{this}$
thus $\exists xa \in \{x. \exists T. \text{open } T \wedge x \in T \wedge T \subseteq s\}. x = f xa$ **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x=y \text{ in } \text{bexI})$ **using** assms as

apply safe **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x=\{x. f x \in T\} \text{ in } \text{exI})$ **apply** $(\text{safe}, \text{rule continuous-open-preimage-univ})$

proof– **fix** x **assume** $f x \in T$ **hence** $f x \in f - ' s$ **using** as **by** auto

thus $x \in s$ **unfolding** $\text{inj-image-mem-iff}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ **. qed** auto **qed**

Equality of continuous functions on closure and related results.

lemma $\text{continuous-closed-in-preimage-constant}$:

```

fixes f :: - => 'b::t1-space
shows continuous-on s f ==> closedin (subtopology euclidean s) {x ∈ s. f x =
a}
using continuous-closed-in-preimage[of s f {a}] by auto

```

lemma continuous-closed-preimage-constant:

```

fixes f :: - => 'b::t1-space
shows continuous-on s f ==> closed s ==> closed {x ∈ s. f x = a}
using continuous-closed-preimage[of s f {a}] by auto

```

lemma continuous-constant-on-closure:

```

fixes f :: - => 'b::t1-space
assumes continuous-on (closure s) f
      ∀ x ∈ s. f x = a
shows ∀ x ∈ (closure s). f x = a
      using continuous-closed-preimage-constant[of closure s f a]
      assms closure-minimal[of s {x ∈ closure s. f x = a}] closure-subset unfolding
subset-eq by auto

```

lemma image-closure-subset:

```

assumes continuous-on (closure s) f closed t (f ' s) ⊆ t
shows f ' (closure s) ⊆ t
proof–
  have s ⊆ {x ∈ closure s. f x ∈ t} using assms(3) closure-subset by auto
  moreover have closed {x ∈ closure s. f x ∈ t}
    using continuous-closed-preimage[OF assms(1)] and assms(2) by auto
  ultimately have closure s = {x ∈ closure s . f x ∈ t}
    using closure-minimal[of s {x ∈ closure s. f x ∈ t}] by auto
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma continuous-on-closure-norm-le:

```

fixes f :: 'a::metric-space => 'b::real-normed-vector
assumes continuous-on (closure s) f ∀ y ∈ s. norm(f y) ≤ b x ∈ (closure s)
shows norm(f x) ≤ b
proof–
  have *:f ' s ⊆ cball 0 b using assms(2)[unfolded mem-cball-0[THEN sym]] by
auto
  show ?thesis
    using image-closure-subset[OF assms(1) closed-cball[of 0 b] *] assms(3)
    unfolding subset-eq apply(erule-tac x=f x in ballE) by (auto simp add:
dist-norm)
qed

```

Making a continuous function avoid some value in a neighbourhood.

lemma continuous-within-avoid:

```

fixes f :: 'a::metric-space => 'b::metric-space
assumes continuous (at x within s) f x ∈ s f x ≠ a
shows ∃ e>0. ∀ y ∈ s. dist x y < e --> f y ≠ a

```

proof–

obtain d **where** $d > 0$ **and** $d : \forall x a \in s. 0 < \text{dist } x a \wedge \text{dist } x a < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (f x) (f x) < \text{dist } (f x) a$
using $\text{assms}(1)[\text{unfolded continuous-within Lim-within}, \text{ THEN spec}[\text{where } x = \text{dist } (f x) a]] \text{ assms}(3)[\text{unfolded dist-nz}]$ **by** *auto*
{ **fix** y **assume** $y \in s \text{ dist } x y < d$
hence $f y \neq a$ **using** $d[\text{THEN bspec}[\text{where } x = y]] \text{ assms}(3)[\text{unfolded dist-nz}]$
apply *auto* **unfolding** $\text{dist-nz}[\text{THEN sym}]$ **by** (*auto simp add: dist-commute*)
}
thus *?thesis* **using** $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *continuous-at-avoid*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{metric-space}$
assumes *continuous* (at x) f $f x \neq a$
shows $\exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } x y < e \longrightarrow f y \neq a$
using assms **using** *continuous-within-avoid*[of x $\text{UNIV } f a$, *unfolded within-UNIV*]
by *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-avoid*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{metric-space}$
assumes *continuous-on* s f $x \in s$ $f x \neq a$
shows $\exists e > 0. \forall y \in s. \text{dist } x y < e \longrightarrow f y \neq a$
using $\text{assms}(1)[\text{unfolded continuous-on-eq-continuous-within}, \text{ THEN bspec}[\text{where } x = x], \text{ OF } \text{assms}(2)]$ *continuous-within-avoid*[of x s $f a$] $\text{assms}(2,3)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-open-avoid*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{metric-space}$
assumes *continuous-on* s f *open* s $x \in s$ $f x \neq a$
shows $\exists e > 0. \forall y. \text{dist } x y < e \longrightarrow f y \neq a$
using $\text{assms}(1)[\text{unfolded continuous-on-eq-continuous-at}[\text{OF } \text{assms}(2)], \text{ THEN bspec}[\text{where } x = x], \text{ OF } \text{assms}(3)]$ *continuous-at-avoid*[of x $f a$] $\text{assms}(3,4)$ **by** *auto*

Proving a function is constant by proving open-ness of level set.

lemma *continuous-levelset-open-in-cases*:

fixes $f :: - \Rightarrow 'b::t1\text{-space}$
shows $\text{connected } s \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s f \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{openin } (\text{subtopology euclidean } s) \{x \in s. f x = a\}$
 $\Longrightarrow (\forall x \in s. f x \neq a) \vee (\forall x \in s. f x = a)$
unfolding *connected-clopen* **using** *continuous-closed-in-preimage-constant* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-levelset-open-in*:

fixes $f :: - \Rightarrow 'b::t1\text{-space}$
shows $\text{connected } s \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s f \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{openin } (\text{subtopology euclidean } s) \{x \in s. f x = a\} \Longrightarrow$
 $(\exists x \in s. f x = a) \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in s. f x = a)$
using *continuous-levelset-open-in-cases*[of s f]
by *meson*

lemma *continuous-levelset-open*:

fixes $f :: - \Rightarrow 'b::t1\text{-space}$
assumes *connected s continuous-on s f open* $\{x \in s. f\ x = a\} \ \exists x \in s. f\ x = a$
shows $\forall x \in s. f\ x = a$
using *continuous-levelset-open-in*[*OF* *assms*(1,2), *of* *a*, *unfolded openin-open*] **using** *assms* (3,4) **by** *fast*

Some arithmetical combinations (more to prove).

lemma *open-scaling*[*intro*]:

fixes $s :: 'a::real\text{-normed-vector set}$
assumes $c \neq 0$ *open s*
shows *open*(($\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} x$) ‘ *s*)
proof–
 { **fix** x **assume** $x \in s$
 then obtain e **where** $e > 0$ **and** $e: \forall x'. \text{dist } x' \ x < e \longrightarrow x' \in s$ **using**
assms(2)[*unfolded open-dist*, *THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=x$]] **by** *auto*
 have $e * \text{abs } c > 0$ **using** *assms*(1)[*unfolded zero-less-abs-iff*[*THEN* *sym*]]
using *mult-pos-pos*[*OF* $\langle e > 0 \rangle$] **by** *auto*
 moreover
 { **fix** y **assume** $\text{dist } y \ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) < e * |c|$
 hence $\text{norm } ((1 / c) *_{\mathbb{R}} y - x) < e$ **unfolding** *dist-norm*
 using *norm-scaleR*[*of* $c \ (1 / c) *_{\mathbb{R}} y - x$, *unfolded scaleR-right-diff-distrib*,
unfolded scaleR-scaleR] *assms*(1)
 assms(1)[*unfolded zero-less-abs-iff*[*THEN* *sym*]] **by** (*simp del:zero-less-abs-iff*)
 hence $y \in \text{op } *_{\mathbb{R}} c \text{ ‘ } s$ **using** *rev-image-eqI*[*of* $(1 / c) *_{\mathbb{R}} y \ s \ y \ \text{op}$
 $*_{\mathbb{R}} c]$ e [*THEN* *spec*[**where** $x=(1 / c) *_{\mathbb{R}} y$]] *assms*(1) **unfolding** *dist-norm*
scaleR-scaleR **by** *auto* }
 ultimately have $\exists e > 0. \forall x'. \text{dist } x' \ (c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) < e \longrightarrow x' \in \text{op } *_{\mathbb{R}} c \text{ ‘ } s$
apply(*rule-tac* $x=e * \text{abs } c$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto* }
 thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *open-dist* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *minus-image-eq-vimage*:

fixes $A :: 'a::ab\text{-group-add set}$
shows $(\lambda x. -\ x) \text{ ‘ } A = (\lambda x. -\ x) - \text{ ‘ } A$
by (*auto intro!*: *image-eqI* [**where** $f=\lambda x. -\ x$])

lemma *open-negations*:

fixes $s :: 'a::real\text{-normed-vector set}$
shows *open s* \implies *open* (($\lambda x. -\ x$) ‘ *s*)
unfolding *scaleR-minus1-left* [*symmetric*]
by (*rule open-scaling*, *auto*)

lemma *open-translation*:

fixes $s :: 'a::real\text{-normed-vector set}$
assumes *open s* **shows** *open*(($\lambda x. a + x$) ‘ *s*)
proof–
 { **fix** x **have** *continuous* (*at* x) ($\lambda x. x - a$) **using** *continuous-sub*[*of* *at* $x \ \lambda x. x$

```

 $\lambda x. a]$  continuous-at-id[of x] continuous-const[of at x a] by auto }
  moreover have  $\{x. x - a \in s\} = op + a ' s$  apply auto unfolding image-iff
apply(rule-tac  $x=x - a$  in bexI) by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using continuous-open-preimage-univ[of  $\lambda x. x - a$  s]
using assms by auto
qed

```

lemma *open-affinity*:

```

  fixes  $s :: 'a::real-normed-vector\ set$ 
  assumes open  $s$   $c \neq 0$ 
  shows open  $((\lambda x. a + c *_R x) ' s)$ 
proof -
  have  $*(\lambda x. a + c *_R x) = (\lambda x. a + x) \circ (\lambda x. c *_R x)$  unfolding o-def ..
  have  $op + a ' op *_R c ' s = (op + a \circ op *_R c) ' s$  by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms open-translation[of  $op *_R c ' s$  a] unfolding  $*$  by auto
qed

```

lemma *interior-translation*:

```

  fixes  $s :: 'a::real-normed-vector\ set$ 
  shows interior  $((\lambda x. a + x) ' s) = (\lambda x. a + x) ' (interior\ s)$ 
proof (rule set-ext, rule)
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in interior\ (op + a ' s)$ 
  then obtain  $e$  where  $e > 0$  and  $e:ball\ x\ e \subseteq op + a ' s$  unfolding mem-interior
by auto
  hence  $ball\ (x - a)\ e \subseteq s$  unfolding subset-eq Ball-def mem-ball dist-norm apply
auto apply(erule-tac  $x=a + xa$  in allE) unfolding ab-group-add-class.diff-diff-eq[THEN
sym] by auto
  thus  $x \in op + a ' interior\ s$  unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac  $x=x - a$  in
bexI) unfolding mem-interior using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
next
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in op + a ' interior\ s$ 
  then obtain  $y\ e$  where  $e > 0$  and  $e:ball\ y\ e \subseteq s$  and  $y:x = a + y$  unfolding
image-iff Bex-def mem-interior by auto
  { fix  $z$  have  $*:a + y - z = y + a - z$  by auto
    assume  $z \in ball\ x\ e$ 
    hence  $z - a \in s$  using  $e[unfolding\ subset-eq, THEN\ bspec[where\ x=z - a]]$ 
unfolding mem-ball dist-norm y ab-group-add-class.diff-diff-eq2  $*$  by auto
    hence  $z \in op + a ' s$  unfolding image-iff by(auto intro!: bexI[where  $x=z - a$ ]) }
  hence  $ball\ x\ e \subseteq op + a ' s$  unfolding subset-eq by auto
  thus  $x \in interior\ (op + a ' s)$  unfolding mem-interior using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
qed

```

We can now extend limit compositions to consider the scalar multiplier.

lemma *continuous-vmul*:

```

  fixes  $c :: 'a::metric-space \Rightarrow real$  and  $v :: 'b::real-normed-vector$ 
  shows continuous net  $c ==>$  continuous net  $(\lambda x. c(x) *_R v)$ 
unfolding continuous-def using Lim-vmul[of  $c$ ] by auto

```

lemma *continuous-mul*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous net } c \implies \text{continuous net } f$
 $\implies \text{continuous net } (\lambda x. c(x) *_R f x)$
unfolding *continuous-def* **by** (*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemmas *continuous-intros* = *continuous-add continuous-vmul continuous-cmul continuous-const continuous-sub continuous-at-id continuous-within-id continuous-mul*

lemma *continuous-on-vmul*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $v :: 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ c \implies \text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. c(x) *_R v)$
unfolding *continuous-on-eq-continuous-within* **using** *continuous-vmul*[*of - c*] **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-mul*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ c \implies \text{continuous-on } s \ f$
 $\implies \text{continuous-on } s \ (\lambda x. c(x) *_R f x)$
unfolding *continuous-on-eq-continuous-within* **using** *continuous-mul*[*of - c*] **by** *auto*

lemmas *continuous-on-intros* = *continuous-on-add continuous-on-const continuous-on-id continuous-on-compose continuous-on-cmul continuous-on-neg continuous-on-sub uniformly-continuous-on-add uniformly-continuous-on-const uniformly-continuous-on-id uniformly-continuous-on-compose uniformly-continuous-on-cmul uniformly-continuous-on-neg uniformly-continuous-on-sub continuous-on-mul continuous-on-vmul*

And so we have continuity of inverse.

lemma *continuous-inv*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $\text{continuous net } f \implies f(\text{netlimit net}) \neq 0$
 $\implies \text{continuous net } (\text{inverse } o f)$
unfolding *continuous-def* **using** *Lim-inv* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-at-within-inv*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-field}$
assumes $\text{continuous (at } a \text{ within } s) f f a \neq 0$
shows $\text{continuous (at } a \text{ within } s) (\text{inverse } o f)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *continuous-within o-def*
by (*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *continuous-at-inv*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{metric-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-field}$
shows $\text{continuous (at } a) f \implies f a \neq 0$
 $\implies \text{continuous (at } a) (\text{inverse } o f)$

using *within-UNIV*[*THEN sym, of at a*] **using** *continuous-at-within-inv*[*of a UNIV*] **by** *auto*

Topological properties of linear functions.

lemma *linear-lim-0*:

assumes *bounded-linear f* **shows** $(f \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ (at } (0))$

proof–

interpret *f: bounded-linear f* **by** *fact*

have $(f \dashrightarrow f\ 0) \text{ (at } 0)$

using *tendsto-ident-at* **by** $(\text{rule } f.\text{tendsto})$

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *f.zero* .

qed

lemma *linear-continuous-at*:

assumes *bounded-linear f* **shows** *continuous (at a) f*

unfolding *continuous-at* **using** *assms*

apply $(\text{rule } \text{bounded-linear.tendsto})$

apply $(\text{rule } \text{tendsto-ident-at})$

done

lemma *linear-continuous-within*:

shows *bounded-linear f ==> continuous (at x within s) f*

using *continuous-at-imp-continuous-within*[*of x f s*] **using** *linear-continuous-at*[*of f*] **by** *auto*

lemma *linear-continuous-on*:

shows *bounded-linear f ==> continuous-on s f*

using *continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*[*of s f*] **using** *linear-continuous-at*[*of f*] **by** *auto*

Also bilinear functions, in composition form.

lemma *bilinear-continuous-at-compose*:

shows *continuous (at x) f ==> continuous (at x) g ==> bounded-bilinear h*

$\implies \text{continuous (at x) } (\lambda x. h (f x) (g x))$

unfolding *continuous-at* **using** *Lim-bilinear*[*of f f x (at x) g g x h*] **by** *auto*

lemma *bilinear-continuous-within-compose*:

shows *continuous (at x within s) f ==> continuous (at x within s) g ==> bounded-bilinear h*

$\implies \text{continuous (at x within s) } (\lambda x. h (f x) (g x))$

unfolding *continuous-within* **using** *Lim-bilinear*[*of f f x*] **by** *auto*

lemma *bilinear-continuous-on-compose*:

shows *continuous-on s f ==> continuous-on s g ==> bounded-bilinear h*

$\implies \text{continuous-on s } (\lambda x. h (f x) (g x))$

unfolding *continuous-on-def*

by $(\text{fast elim: bounded-bilinear.tendsto})$

Preservation of compactness and connectedness under continuous function.

lemma *compact-continuous-image:*

assumes *continuous-on s f compact s*

shows *compact(f ‘ s)*

proof –

{ **fix** *x* **assume** *x:∀ n::nat. x n ∈ f ‘ s*
then obtain *y* **where** *y:∀ n. y n ∈ s ∧ x n = f (y n)* **unfolding** *image-iff*
Bex-def **using** *choice[of λn xa. xa ∈ s ∧ x n = f xa]* **by** *auto*
then obtain *l r* **where** *l ∈ s* **and** *r:subseq r* **and** *lr:((y ∘ r) ----> l)* *sequen-*
tially **using** *assms(2)[unfolded compact-def, THEN spec[where x=y]]* **by** *auto*
{ **fix** *e::real* **assume** *e>0*
then obtain *d* **where** *d>0* **and** *d:∀ x' ∈ s. dist x' l < d ⟶ dist (f x') (f*
l) < e **using** *assms(1)[unfolded continuous-on-iff, THEN bspec[where x=l], OF*
⟨l ∈ s⟩] **by** *auto*
then obtain *N::nat* **where** *N:∀ n ≥ N. dist ((y ∘ r) n) l < d* **using** *lr[unfolded*
Lim-sequentially, THEN spec[where x=d]] **by** *auto*
{ **fix** *n::nat* **assume** *n ≥ N* **hence** *dist ((x ∘ r) n) (f l) < e* **using** *N[THEN*
spec[where x=n]] d[THEN bspec[where x=y (r n)]] y[THEN spec[where x=r n]]
by *auto* }
hence *∃ N. ∀ n ≥ N. dist ((x ∘ r) n) (f l) < e* **by** *auto* }
hence *∃ l ∈ f ‘ s. ∃ r. subseq r ∧ ((x ∘ r) ----> l)* *sequentially* **unfolding**
Lim-sequentially **using** *r lr ⟨l ∈ s⟩* **by** *auto* }
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *compact-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *connected-continuous-image:*

assumes *continuous-on s f connected s*

shows *connected(f ‘ s)*

proof –

{ **fix** *T* **assume** *as: T ≠ {} T ≠ f ‘ s* *openin (subtopology euclidean (f ‘ s)) T*
closedin (subtopology euclidean (f ‘ s)) T
have *{x ∈ s. f x ∈ T} = {} ∨ {x ∈ s. f x ∈ T} = s*
using *assms(1)[unfolded continuous-on-open, THEN spec[where x=T]]*
using *assms(1)[unfolded continuous-on-closed, THEN spec[where x=T]]*
using *assms(2)[unfolded connected-clopen, THEN spec[where x={x ∈ s. f x*
∈ T}]] as(3,4) **by** *auto*
hence *False* **using** *as(1,2)*
using *as(4)[unfolded closedin-def topspace-euclidean-subtopology]* **by** *auto* }
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *connected-clopen* **by** *auto*
qed

Continuity implies uniform continuity on a compact domain.

lemma *compact-uniformly-continuous:*

assumes *continuous-on s f compact s*

shows *uniformly-continuous-on s f*

proof –

{ **fix** *x* **assume** *x:x ∈ s*
hence *∀ xa. ∃ y. 0 < xa ⟶ (y > 0 ∧ (∀ x' ∈ s. dist x' x < y ⟶ dist (f x') (f*
x) < xa)) **using** *assms(1)[unfolded continuous-on-iff, THEN bspec[where x=x]]*
by *auto*

hence $\exists fa. \forall xa > 0. \forall x' \in s. fa\ xa > 0 \wedge (dist\ x'\ x < fa\ xa \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < xa)$ **using** *choice*[*of* $\lambda e\ d. e > 0 \longrightarrow d > 0 \wedge (\forall x' \in s. (dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < e))$] **by** *auto* }
then have $\forall x \in s. \exists y. \forall xa. 0 < xa \longrightarrow (\forall x' \in s. y\ xa > 0 \wedge (dist\ x'\ x < y\ xa \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < xa))$ **by** *auto*
then obtain d **where** $d: \forall e > 0. \forall x \in s. \forall x' \in s. d\ x\ e > 0 \wedge (dist\ x'\ x < d\ x\ e \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < e)$
using *bchoice*[*of* $s\ \lambda x\ fa. \forall xa > 0. \forall x' \in s. fa\ xa > 0 \wedge (dist\ x'\ x < fa\ xa \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < xa)$] **by** *blast*

{ fix $e::real$ **assume** $e > 0$

{ fix x **assume** $x \in s$ **hence** $x \in ball\ x\ (d\ x\ (e / 2))$ **unfolding** *centre-in-ball*
using $d[THEN\ spec[where\ x=e/2]]$ **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto* }
hence $s \subseteq \bigcup \{ball\ x\ (d\ x\ (e / 2)) \mid x. x \in s\}$ **unfolding** *subset-eq* **by** *auto*
moreover
{ fix b **assume** $b \in \{ball\ x\ (d\ x\ (e / 2)) \mid x. x \in s\}$ **hence** *open* b **by** *auto* }
ultimately obtain ea **where** $ea > 0$ **and** $ea: \forall x \in s. \exists b \in \{ball\ x\ (d\ x\ (e / 2)) \mid x. x \in s\}. ball\ x\ ea \subseteq b$ **using** *heine-borel-lemma*[*OF* *assms*(2), *of* $\{ball\ x\ (d\ x\ (e / 2)) \mid x. x \in s\}$] **by** *auto*

{ fix $x\ y$ **assume** $x \in s\ y \in s$ **and** $as: dist\ y\ x < ea$
obtain z **where** $z \in s$ **and** $z: ball\ x\ ea \subseteq ball\ z\ (d\ z\ (e / 2))$ **using** $ea[THEN\ bspec[where\ x=x]]$ **and** $\langle x \in s \rangle$ **by** *auto*
hence $x \in ball\ z\ (d\ z\ (e / 2))$ **using** $\langle ea > 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** *subset-eq* **by** *auto*
hence $dist\ (f\ z)\ (f\ x) < e / 2$ **using** $d[THEN\ spec[where\ x=e/2]]$ **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle x \in s \rangle$ **and** $\langle z \in s \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: dist-commute*)
moreover have $y \in ball\ z\ (d\ z\ (e / 2))$ **using** as **and** $\langle ea > 0 \rangle$ **and** $z[unfolded\ subset-eq]$
by (*auto simp add: dist-commute*)
hence $dist\ (f\ z)\ (f\ y) < e / 2$ **using** $d[THEN\ spec[where\ x=e/2]]$ **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$
and $\langle y \in s \rangle$ **and** $\langle z \in s \rangle$
by (*auto simp add: dist-commute*)
ultimately have $dist\ (f\ y)\ (f\ x) < e$ **using** *dist-triangle-half-r*[*of* $f\ z\ f\ x\ e\ f\ y$]
by (*auto simp add: dist-commute*) }
then have $\exists d > 0. \forall x \in s. \forall x' \in s. dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow dist\ (f\ x')\ (f\ x) < e$ **using** $\langle ea > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto* }
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *uniformly-continuous-on-def* **by** *auto*
qed

Continuity of inverse function on compact domain.

lemma *continuous-on-inverse*:

fixes $f :: 'a::heine-borel \Rightarrow 'b::heine-borel$

assumes *continuous-on* $s\ f$ *compact* $s\ \forall x \in s. g\ (f\ x) = x$

shows *continuous-on* $(f\ 's)\ g$

proof—

have $*: g\ 'f\ 's = s$ **using** *assms*(3) **by** (*auto simp add: image-iff*)

```

{ fix t assume t:closedin (subtopology euclidean (g ‘ f ‘ s)) t
  then obtain T where T: closed T t = s ∩ T unfolding closedin-closed
unfolding * by auto
  have continuous-on (s ∩ T) f using continuous-on-subset[OF assms(1), of s
∩ t]
    unfolding T(2) and Int-left-absorb by auto
  moreover have compact (s ∩ T)
    using assms(2) unfolding compact-eq-bounded-closed
    using bounded-subset[of s s ∩ T] and T(1) by auto
  ultimately have closed (f ‘ t) using T(1) unfolding T(2)
    using compact-continuous-image [of s ∩ T f] unfolding compact-eq-bounded-closed
by auto
  moreover have {x ∈ f ‘ s. g x ∈ t} = f ‘ s ∩ f ‘ t using assms(3) unfolding
T(2) by auto
    ultimately have closedin (subtopology euclidean (f ‘ s)) {x ∈ f ‘ s. g x ∈ t}
      unfolding closedin-closed by auto }
  thus ?thesis unfolding continuous-on-closed by auto
qed

```

A uniformly convergent limit of continuous functions is continuous.

lemma *norm-triangle-lt*:

```

fixes x y :: 'a::real-normed-vector
shows norm x + norm y < e ⟹ norm (x + y) < e
by (rule le-less-trans [OF norm-triangle-ineq])

```

lemma *continuous-uniform-limit*:

```

fixes f :: 'a ⟹ 'b::metric-space ⟹ 'c::real-normed-vector
assumes ¬ (trivial-limit net) eventually (λn. continuous-on s (f n)) net
  ∀ e>0. eventually (λn. ∀ x ∈ s. norm(f n x - g x) < e) net
shows continuous-on s g
proof-
{ fix x and e::real assume x∈s e>0
  have eventually (λn. ∀ x∈s. norm (f n x - g x) < e / 3) net using ⟨e>0⟩
assms(3)[THEN spec[where x=e/3]] by auto
  then obtain n where n:∀ xa∈s. norm (f n xa - g xa) < e / 3 continuous-on
s (f n)
    using eventually-and[of (λn. ∀ x∈s. norm (f n x - g x) < e / 3) (λn.
continuous-on s (f n)) net] assms(1,2) eventually-happens by blast
  have e / 3 > 0 using ⟨e>0⟩ by auto
  then obtain d where d>0 and d:∀ x'∈s. dist x' x < d ⟶ dist (f n x') (f n
x) < e / 3
    using n(2)[unfolded continuous-on-iff, THEN bspec[where x=x], OF ⟨x∈s⟩,
THEN spec[where x=e/3]] by blast
  { fix y assume y∈s dist y x < d
    hence dist (f n y) (f n x) < e / 3 using d[THEN bspec[where x=y]] by
auto
    hence norm (f n y - g x) < 2 * e / 3 using norm-triangle-lt[of f n y - f n
x f n x - g x 2*e/3]
    using n(1)[THEN bspec[where x=x], OF ⟨x∈s⟩] unfolding dist-norm

```

unfolding *ab-group-add-class.ab-diff-minus* **by** *auto*
hence $\text{dist } (g \ y) \ (g \ x) < e$ **unfolding** *dist-norm* **using** $n(1)$ [*THEN* *bspec* [**where**
 $x=y$], *OF* $\langle y \in s \rangle$]
unfolding *norm-minus-cancel* [*of* $f \ n \ y - g \ y$, *THEN* *sym*] **using** *norm-triangle-lt* [*of*
 $f \ n \ y - g \ x \ g \ y - f \ n \ y \ e$] **by** (*auto simp add: uminus-add-conv-diff*) }
hence $\exists d > 0. \forall x' \in s. \text{dist } x' \ x < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (g \ x') \ (g \ x) < e$ **using** $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ **by**
auto }
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *continuous-on-iff* **by** *auto*
qed

16.21 Topological stuff lifted from and dropped to R

lemma *open-real*:

fixes $s :: \text{real set}$ **shows**

$\text{open } s \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall x \in s. \exists e > 0. \forall x'. \text{abs}(x' - x) < e \longrightarrow x' \in s)$ (**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

unfolding *open-dist dist-norm* **by** *simp*

lemma *islimpt-approachable-real*:

fixes $s :: \text{real set}$

shows $x \text{ islimpt } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists x' \in s. x' \neq x \wedge \text{abs}(x' - x) < e)$

unfolding *islimpt-approachable dist-norm* **by** *simp*

lemma *closed-real*:

fixes $s :: \text{real set}$

shows $\text{closed } s \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall x. (\forall e > 0. \exists x' \in s. x' \neq x \wedge \text{abs}(x' - x) < e) \longrightarrow x \in s)$

unfolding *closed-limpt islimpt-approachable dist-norm* **by** *simp*

lemma *continuous-at-real-range*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\text{continuous } (at \ x) \ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0.$

$\forall x'. \text{norm}(x' - x) < d \longrightarrow \text{abs}(f \ x' - f \ x) < e)$

unfolding *continuous-at* **unfolding** *Lim-at*

unfolding *dist-nz* [*THEN* *sym*] **unfolding** *dist-norm* **apply** *auto*

apply (*erule-tac* $x=e$ **in** *allE*) **apply** *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=d$ **in** *exI*) **apply**
auto **apply** (*erule-tac* $x=x'$ **in** *allE*) **apply** *auto*

apply (*erule-tac* $x=e$ **in** *allE*) **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-real-range*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\text{continuous-on } s \ f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. (\forall x' \in s. \text{norm}(x' - x) < d \longrightarrow \text{abs}(f \ x' - f \ x) < e))$

unfolding *continuous-on-iff dist-norm* **by** *simp*

lemma *continuous-at-norm*: $\text{continuous } (at \ x) \ \text{norm}$

unfolding *continuous-at* **by** (*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *continuous-on-norm*: *continuous-on s norm*
unfolding *continuous-on* **by** (intro ballI tendsto-intros)

lemma *continuous-at-component*: *continuous (at a) ($\lambda x. x \$ i$)*
unfolding *continuous-at* **by** (intro tendsto-intros)

lemma *continuous-on-component*: *continuous-on s ($\lambda x. x \$ i$)*
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **by** (intro ballI tendsto-intros)

lemma *continuous-at-infnorm*: *continuous (at x) infnorm*
unfolding *continuous-at Lim-at o-def* **unfolding** *dist-norm*
apply *auto* **apply** (rule-tac $x=e$ **in** *exI*) **apply** *auto*
using *order-trans[OF real-abs-sub-infnorm infnorm-le-norm, of - x]* **by** (metis *xt1(7)*)

Hence some handy theorems on distance, diameter etc. of/from a set.

lemma *compact-attains-sup*:
fixes $s :: \text{real set}$
assumes *compact s s $\neq \{\}$*
shows $\exists x \in s. \forall y \in s. y \leq x$
proof –
from *assms(1)* **have** *a:bounded s closed s* **unfolding** *compact-eq-bounded-closed*
by *auto*
{ fix $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** *as: $\forall x \in s. x \leq \text{Sup } s$ $\text{Sup } s \notin s$ $0 < e$ $\forall x' \in s. x' = \text{Sup } s \vee \neg \text{Sup } s - x' < e$*
have *isLub UNIV s (Sup s)* **using** *Sup[OF assms(2)]* **unfolding** *setle-def*
using *as(1)* **by** *auto*
moreover **have** *isUb UNIV s (Sup s - e)* **unfolding** *isUb-def* **unfolding** *setle-def* **using** *as(4,2)* **by** *auto*
ultimately **have** *False* **using** *isLub-le-isUb[of UNIV s Sup s Sup s - e]* **using** *(e>0)* **by** *auto* **}**
thus *?thesis* **using** *bounded-has-Sup(1)[OF a(1) assms(2)]* **using** *a(2)[unfolded closed-real, THEN spec[where x=Sup s]]*
apply (rule-tac $x=\text{Sup } s$ **in** *bexI*) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Inf*:
fixes $S :: \text{real set}$
shows $S \neq \{\} \implies (\exists b. b \leq^* S) \implies \text{isGlb UNIV } S (\text{Inf } S)$
by (auto simp add: *isLb-def setle-def setge-def isGlb-def greatestP-def*)

lemma *compact-attains-inf*:
fixes $s :: \text{real set}$
assumes *compact s s $\neq \{\}$* **shows** $\exists x \in s. \forall y \in s. x \leq y$
proof –
from *assms(1)* **have** *a:bounded s closed s* **unfolding** *compact-eq-bounded-closed*
by *auto*
{ fix $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** *as: $\forall x \in s. x \geq \text{Inf } s$ $\text{Inf } s \notin s$ $0 < e$ $\forall x' \in s. x' = \text{Inf } s \vee \neg \text{abs } (x' - \text{Inf } s) < e$*

```

have isGlb UNIV s (Inf s) using Inf[OF assms(2)] unfolding setge-def using
as(1) by auto
moreover
{ fix x assume x ∈ s
  hence *:abs (x - Inf s) = x - Inf s using as(1)[THEN bspec[where x=x]]
by auto
  have Inf s + e ≤ x using as(4)[THEN bspec[where x=x]] using as(2)
  (x ∈ s) unfolding * by auto }
  hence isLb UNIV s (Inf s + e) unfolding isLb-def and setge-def by auto
  ultimately have False using isGlb-le-isLb[of UNIV s Inf s Inf s + e] using
  (e > 0) by auto }
  thus ?thesis using bounded-has-Inf(1)[OF a(1) assms(2)] using a(2)[unfolded
closed-real, THEN spec[where x=Inf s]]
  apply(rule-tac x=Inf s in bexI) by auto
qed

```

```

lemma continuous-attains-sup:
fixes f :: 'a::metric-space ⇒ real
shows compact s ⇒ s ≠ {} ⇒ continuous-on s f
  ==> (∃ x ∈ s. ∀ y ∈ s. f y ≤ f x)
using compact-attains-sup[of f 's]
using compact-continuous-image[of s f] by auto

```

```

lemma continuous-attains-inf:
fixes f :: 'a::metric-space ⇒ real
shows compact s ⇒ s ≠ {} ⇒ continuous-on s f
  ==> (∃ x ∈ s. ∀ y ∈ s. f x ≤ f y)
using compact-attains-inf[of f 's]
using compact-continuous-image[of s f] by auto

```

```

lemma distance-attains-sup:
assumes compact s s ≠ {}
shows ∃ x ∈ s. ∀ y ∈ s. dist a y ≤ dist a x
proof (rule continuous-attains-sup [OF assms])
  { fix x assume x ∈ s
    have (dist a ---> dist a x) (at x within s)
      by (intro tendsto-dist tendsto-const Lim-at-within Lim-ident-at)
  }
  thus continuous-on s (dist a)
  unfolding continuous-on ..
qed

```

For *minimal* distance, we only need closure, not compactness.

```

lemma distance-attains-inf:
fixes a :: 'a::heine-borel
assumes closed s s ≠ {}
shows ∃ x ∈ s. ∀ y ∈ s. dist a x ≤ dist a y
proof -
  from assms(2) obtain b where b ∈ s by auto

```

```

let ?B = cball a (dist b a) ∩ s
have b ∈ ?B using ⟨b ∈ s⟩ by (simp add: dist-commute)
hence ?B ≠ {} by auto
moreover
{ fix x assume x ∈ ?B
  fix e::real assume e > 0
  { fix x' assume x' ∈ ?B and as: dist x' x < e
    from as have |dist a x' - dist a x| < e
      unfolding abs-less-iff minus-diff-eq
      using dist-triangle2 [of a x' x]
      using dist-triangle [of a x x']
      by arith
  }
  hence ∃ d > 0. ∀ x' ∈ ?B. dist x' x < d ⟶ |dist a x' - dist a x| < e
    using ⟨e > 0⟩ by auto
}
hence continuous-on (cball a (dist b a) ∩ s) (dist a)
  unfolding continuous-on Lim-within dist-norm real-norm-def
  by fast
moreover have compact ?B
  using compact-cball[of a dist b a]
  unfolding compact-eq-bounded-closed
  using bounded-Int and closed-Int and assms(1) by auto
ultimately obtain x where x ∈ cball a (dist b a) ∩ s ∀ y ∈ cball a (dist b a) ∩ s.
dist a x ≤ dist a y
  using continuous-attains-inf[of ?B dist a] by fastsimp
thus ?thesis by fastsimp
qed

```

16.22 Pasted sets

lemma *bounded-Times*:

assumes *bounded s bounded t* shows *bounded (s × t)*

proof—

obtain *x y a b* where $\forall z \in s. \text{dist } x z \leq a \ \forall z \in t. \text{dist } y z \leq b$

using *assms* [unfolded *bounded-def*] by auto

then have $\forall z \in s \times t. \text{dist } (x, y) z \leq \text{sqrt } (a^2 + b^2)$

by (auto simp add: dist-Pair-Pair real-sqrt-le-mono add-mono power-mono)

thus ?thesis unfolding *bounded-any-center* [where *a*=(*x, y*)] by auto

qed

lemma *mem-Times-iff*: $x \in A \times B \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x \in A \wedge \text{snd } x \in B$

by (induct *x*) simp

lemma *compact-Times*: $\text{compact } s \implies \text{compact } t \implies \text{compact } (s \times t)$

unfolding *compact-def*

apply clarify

apply (drule-tac $x = \text{fst} \circ f$ in *spec*)

apply (drule *mp*, simp add: *mem-Times-iff*)

```

apply (clarify, rename-tac l1 r1)
apply (drule-tac x=snd  $\circ$  f  $\circ$  r1 in spec)
apply (drule mp, simp add: mem-Times-iff)
apply (clarify, rename-tac l2 r2)
apply (rule-tac x=(l1, l2) in rev-bexI, simp)
apply (rule-tac x=r1  $\circ$  r2 in exI)
apply (rule conjI, simp add: subseq-def)
apply (drule-tac r=r2 in lim-subseq [COMP swap-prems-rl], assumption)
apply (drule (1) tendsto-Pair) back
apply (simp add: o-def)
done

```

Hence some useful properties follow quite easily.

lemma *compact-scaling*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes compact s shows compact (( $\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} x$ ) ' s)
proof –
  let ?f =  $\lambda x. \text{scaleR } c \ x$ 
  have *:bounded-linear ?f by (rule scaleR.bounded-linear-right)
  show ?thesis using compact-continuous-image[of s ?f] continuous-at-imp-continuous-on[of
s ?f]
    using linear-continuous-at[OF *] assms by auto
qed

```

lemma *compact-negations*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes compact s shows compact (( $\lambda x. -x$ ) ' s)
using compact-scaling [OF assms, of - 1] by auto

```

lemma *compact-sums*:

```

fixes s t :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes compact s compact t shows compact {x + y | x y. x  $\in$  s  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  t}
proof –
  have *:{x + y | x y. x  $\in$  s  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  t} = ( $\lambda z. \text{fst } z + \text{snd } z$ ) ' (s  $\times$  t)
    apply auto unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=(xa, y) in bexI) by auto
  have continuous-on (s  $\times$  t) ( $\lambda z. \text{fst } z + \text{snd } z$ )
    unfolding continuous-on by (rule ballI) (intro tendsto-intros)
  thus ?thesis unfolding * using compact-continuous-image compact-Times [OF
assms] by auto
qed

```

lemma *compact-differences*:

```

fixes s t :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes compact s compact t shows compact {x – y | x y. x  $\in$  s  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  t}
proof –
  have {x – y | x y. x  $\in$  s  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  t} = {x + y | x y. x  $\in$  s  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  (uminus ' t)}
    apply auto apply(rule-tac x= xa in exI) apply auto apply(rule-tac x=xa in
exI) by auto
  thus ?thesis using compact-sums[OF assms(1) compact-negations[OF assms(2)]]

```

by auto
qed

lemma *compact-translation*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$
 assumes *compact* s **shows** *compact* $((\lambda x. a + x) \cdot s)$
proof–
 have $\{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in \{a\}\} = (\lambda x. a + x) \cdot s$ **by** auto
 thus ?thesis **using** *compact-sums*[*OF* *assms compact-sing*[*of* a]] **by** auto
 qed

lemma *compact-affinity*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$
 assumes *compact* s **shows** *compact* $((\lambda x. a + c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \cdot s)$
proof–
 have $op + a \cdot op *_{\mathbb{R}} c \cdot s = (\lambda x. a + c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \cdot s$ **by** auto
 thus ?thesis **using** *compact-translation*[*OF* *compact-scaling*[*OF* *assms*], *of* $a \ c$]
by auto
 qed

Hence we get the following.

lemma *compact-sup-maxdistance*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$
 assumes *compact* s $s \neq \{\}$
 shows $\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. \forall u \in s. \forall v \in s. \text{norm}(u - v) \leq \text{norm}(x - y)$
proof–
 have $\{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in s\} \neq \{\}$ **using** $s \neq \{\}$ **by** auto
 then obtain x **where** $x : x \in \{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in s\} \ \forall y \in \{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in s\}. \text{norm } y \leq \text{norm } x$
 using *compact-differences*[*OF* *assms*(1) *assms*(1)]
 using *distance-attains-sup*[**where** $'a = 'a$, *unfolded dist-norm*, *of* $\{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in s\}$ 0] **by** auto
 from $x(1)$ obtain $a \ b$ **where** $a \in s \ b \in s \ x = a - b$ **by** auto
 thus ?thesis **using** $x(2)$ [*unfolded* $\langle x = a - b \rangle$] **by** blast
 qed

We can state this in terms of diameter of a set.

definition *diameter* $s = (\text{if } s = \{\} \text{ then } 0::\text{real} \text{ else } \text{Sup } \{\text{norm}(x - y) \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in s\})$

lemma *diameter-bounded*:

assumes *bounded* s
 shows $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}(x - y) \leq \text{diameter } s$
 $\forall d > 0. d < \text{diameter } s \rightarrow (\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. \text{norm}(x - y) > d)$
proof–
 let $?D = \{\text{norm}(x - y) \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in s\}$
 obtain a **where** $a : \forall x \in s. \text{norm } x \leq a$ **using** *assms*[*unfolded bounded-iff*] **by** auto


```

{ fix x y assume x ∈ s y ∈ s
  hence norm (x - y) ≤ 2 * a using norm-triangle-ineq[of x -y, unfolded
norm-minus-cancel] a[THEN bspec[where x=x]] a[THEN bspec[where x=y]] by
(auto simp add: field-simps) }
note * = this
{ fix x y assume x ∈ s y ∈ s hence s ≠ {} by auto
  have norm(x - y) ≤ diameter s unfolding diameter-def using ⟨s ≠ {}⟩ * [OF
⟨x ∈ s⟩ ⟨y ∈ s⟩] ⟨x ∈ s⟩ ⟨y ∈ s⟩
  by simp (blast intro!: Sup-upper *) }
moreover
{ fix d::real assume d > 0 d < diameter s
  hence s ≠ {} unfolding diameter-def by auto
  have ∃ d' ∈ ?D. d' > d
  proof(rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ (∃ d' ∈ {norm (x - y) | x y. x ∈ s ∧ y ∈ s}. d < d')
    hence ∀ d' ∈ ?D. d' ≤ d by auto (metis not-leE)
    thus False using ⟨d < diameter s⟩ ⟨s ≠ {}⟩
    apply (auto simp add: diameter-def)
    apply (drule Sup-real-iff [THEN [2] rev-iffD2])
    apply (auto, force)
  done
qed
  hence ∃ x ∈ s. ∃ y ∈ s. norm(x - y) > d by auto }
ultimately show ∀ x ∈ s. ∀ y ∈ s. norm(x - y) ≤ diameter s
  ∀ d > 0. d < diameter s ==> (∃ x ∈ s. ∃ y ∈ s. norm(x - y) > d) by auto
qed

```

lemma *diameter-bounded-bound*:

bounded s ==> x ∈ s ==> y ∈ s ==> norm(x - y) ≤ diameter s
using *diameter-bounded* **by** *blast*

lemma *diameter-compact-attained*:

fixes *s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set*

assumes *compact s s ≠ {}*

shows $\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. (\text{norm}(x - y) = \text{diameter } s)$

proof—

have *b:bounded s* **using** *assms(1)* **by** (rule *compact-imp-bounded*)

then obtain *x y* **where** *xy:s:x ∈ s y ∈ s and xy:∀ u ∈ s. ∀ v ∈ s. norm (u - v) ≤*
norm (x - y) **using** *compact-sup-maxdistance[OF assms]* **by** *auto*

hence *diameter s ≤ norm (x - y)*

unfolding *diameter-def* **by** *clarsimp (rule Sup-least, fast+)*

thus *?thesis*

by (metis *b diameter-bounded-bound order-antisym xy s*)

qed

Related results with closure as the conclusion.

lemma *closed-scaling*:

fixes *s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set*

assumes *closed s* **shows** *closed ((λx. c *_R x) ‘ s)*

```

proof(cases s={})
  case True thus ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases c=0)
    have *:( $\lambda x. 0$ ) ‘  $s = \{0\}$  using ‘ $s \neq \{\}$ ’ by auto
    case True thus ?thesis apply auto unfolding * by auto
  next
  case False
  { fix x l assume as: $\forall n::nat. x\ n \in \text{scaleR } c \text{ ‘ } s \text{ (} x \text{ ----} \> l \text{) sequentially}$ 
    { fix n::nat have  $\text{scaleR } (1 / c) (x\ n) \in s$ 
      using as(1)[THEN spec[where x=n]]
      using ‘ $c \neq 0$ ’ by (auto simp add: vector-smult-assoc)
    }
  }
  moreover
  { fix e::real assume e>0
    hence  $0 < e * |c|$  using ‘ $c \neq 0$ ’ mult-pos-pos[of e abs c] by auto
    then obtain N where  $\forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (x\ n)\ l < e * |c|$ 
      using as(2)[unfolded Lim-sequentially, THEN spec[where x=e * abs c]]
  }
by auto
  hence  $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist } (\text{scaleR } (1 / c) (x\ n)) (\text{scaleR } (1 / c) l) < e$ 
    unfolding dist-norm unfolding scaleR-right-diff-distrib[THEN sym]
    using mult-imp-div-pos-less[of abs c - e] ‘ $c \neq 0$ ’ by auto }
  hence  $((\lambda n. \text{scaleR } (1 / c) (x\ n)) \text{ ----} \> \text{scaleR } (1 / c) l)$  sequentially
unfolding Lim-sequentially by auto
  ultimately have  $l \in \text{scaleR } c \text{ ‘ } s$ 
    using assms[unfolded closed-sequential-limits, THEN spec[where x= $\lambda n. \text{scaleR } (1/c) (x\ n)$ ], THEN spec[where x= $\text{scaleR } (1/c) l$ ]]
    unfolding image-iff using ‘ $c \neq 0$ ’ apply (rule-tac x= $\text{scaleR } (1 / c) l$  in
    bexI) by auto }
  thus ?thesis unfolding closed-sequential-limits by fast
qed
qed

```

lemma closed-negations:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes closed s shows closed  $((\lambda x. -x) \text{ ‘ } s)$ 
using closed-scaling[OF assms, of - 1] by simp

```

lemma compact-closed-sums:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes compact s closed t shows closed  $\{x + y \mid x\ y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ 
proof -
  let ?S =  $\{x + y \mid x\ y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ 
  { fix x l assume as: $\forall n. x\ n \in ?S \text{ (} x \text{ ----} \> l \text{) sequentially}$ 
    from as(1) obtain f where  $f:\forall n. x\ n = \text{fst } (f\ n) + \text{snd } (f\ n) \ \forall n. \text{fst } (f\ n) \in s \ \forall n. \text{snd } (f\ n) \in t$ 
    using choice[of  $\lambda n\ y. x\ n = (\text{fst } y) + (\text{snd } y) \wedge \text{fst } y \in s \wedge \text{snd } y \in t$ ] by

```

auto

obtain $l' r$ **where** $l' \in s$ **and** $r : \text{subseq } r$ **and** $lr : ((\lambda n. \text{fst } (f n)) \circ r) \dashrightarrow l'$
sequentially
using $\text{assms}(1)[\text{unfolded compact-def}, \text{ THEN spec}[\text{where } x = \lambda n. \text{fst } (f n)]]$
using $f(2)$ **by** *auto*
have $((\lambda n. \text{snd } (f (r n))) \dashrightarrow l - l')$ *sequentially*
using $\text{Lim-sub}[OF \text{ lim-subseq}[OF r \text{ as } (2)] \text{ } lr]$ **and** $f(1)$ **unfolding** $o\text{-def}$ **by**
auto
hence $l - l' \in t$
using $\text{assms}(2)[\text{unfolded closed-sequential-limits}, \text{ THEN spec}[\text{where } x = \lambda n. \text{snd } (f (r n))], \text{ THEN spec}[\text{where } x = l - l']]$
using $f(3)$ **by** *auto*
hence $l \in ?S$ **using** $\langle l' \in s \rangle$ **apply** *auto* **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x = l' \text{ in } exI)$ **ap-**
ply $(\text{rule-tac } x = l - l' \text{ in } exI)$ **by** *auto*
}
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *closed-sequential-limits* **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *closed-compact-sums*:

fixes $s t :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes $\text{closed } s$ $\text{compact } t$
shows $\text{closed } \{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$
proof–
have $\{x + y \mid x y. x \in t \wedge y \in s\} = \{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ **apply** *auto*
apply $(\text{rule-tac } x = y \text{ in } exI)$ **apply** *auto* **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x = y \text{ in } exI)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** $\text{compact-closed-sums}[OF \text{ assms}(2,1)]$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *compact-closed-differences*:

fixes $s t :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes $\text{compact } s$ $\text{closed } t$
shows $\text{closed } \{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$
proof–
have $\{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in \text{uminus } 't\} = \{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$
apply *auto* **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x = xa \text{ in } exI)$ **apply** *auto* **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x = xa \text{ in } exI)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** $\text{compact-closed-sums}[OF \text{ assms}(1) \text{ closed-negations}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]]$
by *auto*
qed

lemma *closed-compact-differences*:

fixes $s t :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes $\text{closed } s$ $\text{compact } t$
shows $\text{closed } \{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$
proof–
have $\{x + y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in \text{uminus } 't\} = \{x - y \mid x y. x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$
apply *auto* **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x = xa \text{ in } exI)$ **apply** *auto* **apply** $(\text{rule-tac } x = xa \text{ in } exI)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** $\text{closed-compact-sums}[OF \text{ assms}(1) \text{ compact-negations}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]]$

by *simp*
qed

lemma *closed-translation*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$

assumes *closed s* shows *closed* $((\lambda x. a + x) ' s)$

proof–

have $\{a + y \mid y. y \in s\} = (op + a ' s)$ by *auto*

thus ?thesis using *compact-closed-sums[OF compact-sing[of a] assms]* by *auto*

qed

lemma *translation-Compl*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$

shows $(\lambda x. a + x) ' (-t) = -((\lambda x. a + x) ' t)$

apply (auto simp add: *image-iff*) apply (rule-tac $x=x - a$ in *beXI*) by *auto*

lemma *translation-UNIV*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$ shows *range* $(\lambda x. a + x) = \text{UNIV}$

apply (auto simp add: *image-iff*) apply (rule-tac $x=x - a$ in *exI*) by *auto*

lemma *translation-diff*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$

shows $(\lambda x. a + x) ' (s - t) = ((\lambda x. a + x) ' s) - ((\lambda x. a + x) ' t)$

by *auto*

lemma *closure-translation*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$

shows *closure* $((\lambda x. a + x) ' s) = (\lambda x. a + x) ' (\text{closure } s)$

proof–

have $*:op + a ' (-s) = -op + a ' s$

apply *auto* unfolding *image-iff* apply (rule-tac $x=x - a$ in *beXI*) by *auto*

show ?thesis unfolding *closure-interior translation-Compl*

using *interior-translation[of a - s]* unfolding $*$ by *auto*

qed

lemma *frontier-translation*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$

shows *frontier* $((\lambda x. a + x) ' s) = (\lambda x. a + x) ' (\text{frontier } s)$

unfolding *frontier-def translation-diff interior-translation closure-translation* by *auto*

16.23 Separation between points and sets.

lemma *separate-point-closed*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{heine-borel set}$

shows *closed s* $\implies a \notin s \implies (\exists d>0. \forall x \in s. d \leq \text{dist } a x)$

proof(cases $s = \{\}$)

case *True*

thus ?thesis by (auto intro!: *exI* [where $x=1$])

next
case *False*
assume *closed s a* $\notin s$
then obtain *x* **where** $x \in s \ \forall y \in s. \text{dist } a \ x \leq \text{dist } a \ y$ **using** $\langle s \neq \{\} \rangle$ *distance-attains-inf*
 $[of \ s \ a]$ **by** *blast*
with $\langle x \in s \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **using** *dist-pos-lt* $[of \ a \ x]$ **and** $\langle a \notin s \rangle$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *separate-compact-closed*:

fixes *s t* :: '*a*::{heine-borel, real-normed-vector} set

assumes *compact s* **and** *closed t* **and** $s \cap t = \{\}$

shows $\exists d > 0. \ \forall x \in s. \ \forall y \in t. \ d \leq \text{dist } x \ y$

proof–

have $0 \notin \{x - y \mid x \ y. \ x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ **using** *assms(3)* **by** *auto*

then obtain *d* **where** $d > 0$ **and** $d : \forall x \in \{x - y \mid x \ y. \ x \in s \wedge y \in t\}. \ d \leq \text{dist } 0$

x

using *separate-point-closed* $[OF \ compact-closed-differences \ [OF \ assms(1,2)], \ of \ 0]$ **by** *auto*

{ fix *x y* **assume** $x \in s \ y \in t$

hence $x - y \in \{x - y \mid x \ y. \ x \in s \wedge y \in t\}$ **by** *auto*

hence $d \leq \text{dist } (x - y) \ 0$ **using** *d* $[THEN \ bspec \ [where \ x = x - y]]$ **using** *dist-commute*

by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ dist-commute)$

hence $d \leq \text{dist } x \ y$ **unfolding** *dist-norm* **by** *auto* }

thus *?thesis* **using** $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *separate-closed-compact*:

fixes *s t* :: '*a*::{heine-borel, real-normed-vector} set

assumes *closed s* **and** *compact t* **and** $s \cap t = \{\}$

shows $\exists d > 0. \ \forall x \in s. \ \forall y \in t. \ d \leq \text{dist } x \ y$

proof–

have $*: t \cap s = \{\}$ **using** *assms(3)* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **using** *separate-compact-closed* $[OF \ assms(2,1) \ *]$

apply *auto* **apply** $(rule-tac \ x = d \ \text{in} \ exI)$ **apply** *auto* **apply** $(erule-tac \ x = y \ \text{in} \ ballE)$

by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ dist-commute)$

qed

16.24 Intervals

lemma *interval*: **fixes** *a* :: '*a*::ordⁿ' **shows**

$\{a <..<< b\} = \{x :: 'a^{'n}. \ \forall i. \ a\$i < x\$i \wedge x\$i < b\$i\}$ **and**

$\{a .. b\} = \{x :: 'a^{'n}. \ \forall i. \ a\$i \leq x\$i \wedge x\$i \leq b\$i\}$

by $(auto \ simp \ add: \ expand-set-eq \ vector-less-def \ vector-le-def)$

lemma *mem-interval*: **fixes** *a* :: '*a*::ordⁿ' **shows**

$x \in \{a <..<< b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \ a\$i < x\$i \wedge x\$i < b\$i)$

$x \in \{a \dots b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. a\$i \leq x\$i \wedge x\$i \leq b\$i)$
using *interval[of a b]* **by** (*auto simp add: expand-set-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def*)

lemma *interval-eq-empty*: **fixes** $a :: \text{real}^n$ **shows**
 $(\{a <..< b\} = \{\}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. b\$i \leq a\$i)$ **(is ?th1)** **and**
 $(\{a \dots b\} = \{\}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. b\$i < a\$i)$ **(is ?th2)**

proof –

{ **fix** $i\ x$ **assume** $as: b\$i \leq a\i **and** $x: x \in \{a <..< b\}$
 hence $a\$i < x\$i \wedge x\$i < b\i **unfolding** *mem-interval* **by** *auto*
 hence $a\$i < b\i **by** *auto*
 hence *False* **using** as **by** *auto* }

moreover

{ **assume** $as: \forall i. \neg (b\$i \leq a\$i)$
 let $?x = (1/2) *_R (a + b)$
 { **fix** i
 have $a\$i < b\i **using** $as[THEN spec[where\ x=i]]$ **by** *auto*
 hence $a\$i < ((1/2) *_R (a+b))\$i < ((1/2) *_R (a+b))\$i < b\i
unfolding *vector-smult-component* **and** *vector-add-component*
by *auto* }
 hence $\{a <..< b\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *mem-interval(1)[of ?x a b]* **by** *auto* }
ultimately show *?th1* **by** *blast*

{ **fix** $i\ x$ **assume** $as: b\$i < a\i **and** $x: x \in \{a \dots b\}$
 hence $a\$i \leq x\$i \wedge x\$i \leq b\i **unfolding** *mem-interval* **by** *auto*
 hence $a\$i \leq b\i **by** *auto*
 hence *False* **using** as **by** *auto* }

moreover

{ **assume** $as: \forall i. \neg (b\$i < a\$i)$
 let $?x = (1/2) *_R (a + b)$
 { **fix** i
 have $a\$i \leq b\i **using** $as[THEN spec[where\ x=i]]$ **by** *auto*
 hence $a\$i \leq ((1/2) *_R (a+b))\$i \leq ((1/2) *_R (a+b))\$i \leq b\$i$
unfolding *vector-smult-component* **and** *vector-add-component*
by *auto* }
 hence $\{a \dots b\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *mem-interval(2)[of ?x a b]* **by** *auto* }
ultimately show *?th2* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *interval-ne-empty*: **fixes** $a :: \text{real}^n$ **shows**

$\{a \dots b\} \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. a\$i \leq b\$i)$ **and**
 $\{a <..< b\} \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. a\$i < b\$i)$
unfolding *interval-eq-empty[of a b]* **by** (*auto simp add: not-less not-le*)

lemma *subset-interval-imp*: **fixes** $a :: \text{real}^n$ **shows**

$(\forall i. a\$i \leq c\$i \wedge d\$i \leq b\$i) \implies \{c \dots d\} \subseteq \{a \dots b\}$ **and**
 $(\forall i. a\$i < c\$i \wedge d\$i < b\$i) \implies \{c \dots d\} \subseteq \{a <..< b\}$ **and**
 $(\forall i. a\$i \leq c\$i \wedge d\$i \leq b\$i) \implies \{c <..< d\} \subseteq \{a \dots b\}$ **and**
 $(\forall i. a\$i \leq c\$i \wedge d\$i \leq b\$i) \implies \{c <..< d\} \subseteq \{a <..< b\}$
unfolding *subset-eq[unfolded Ball-def]* **unfolding** *mem-interval*

by (auto intro: order-trans less-le-trans le-less-trans less-imp-le)

lemma interval-sing: fixes a :: 'a::linorder^'n shows
 $\{a \dots a\} = \{a\} \wedge \{a < \dots < a\} = \{\}$
apply(auto simp add: expand-set-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def Cart-eq)
apply (simp add: order-eq-iff)
apply (auto simp add: not-less less-imp-le)
done

lemma interval-open-subset-closed: fixes a :: 'a::preorder^'n shows
 $\{a < \dots < b\} \subseteq \{a \dots b\}$
proof(simp add: subset-eq, rule)
fix x
assume x: x $\in \{a < \dots < b\}$
{ fix i
have a \$ i \leq x \$ i
using x order-less-imp-le[of a \$ i x \$ i]
by(simp add: expand-set-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def Cart-eq)
}
moreover
{ fix i
have x \$ i \leq b \$ i
using x order-less-imp-le[of x \$ i b \$ i]
by(simp add: expand-set-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def Cart-eq)
}
ultimately
show a \leq x \wedge x \leq b
by(simp add: expand-set-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def Cart-eq)
qed

lemma subset-interval: fixes a :: real^'n shows
 $\{c \dots d\} \subseteq \{a \dots b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. c $ i \leq d $ i) \longrightarrow (\forall i. a $ i \leq c $ i \wedge d $ i \leq b $ i)$ (is ?th1) **and**
 $\{c \dots d\} \subseteq \{a < \dots < b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. c $ i \leq d $ i) \longrightarrow (\forall i. a $ i < c $ i \wedge d $ i < b $ i)$ (is ?th2) **and**
 $\{c < \dots < d\} \subseteq \{a \dots b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. c $ i < d $ i) \longrightarrow (\forall i. a $ i \leq c $ i \wedge d $ i \leq b $ i)$ (is ?th3) **and**
 $\{c < \dots < d\} \subseteq \{a < \dots < b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. c $ i < d $ i) \longrightarrow (\forall i. a $ i \leq c $ i \wedge d $ i \leq b $ i)$ (is ?th4)
proof–
show ?th1 **unfolding** subset-eq **and** Ball-def **and** mem-interval **by** (auto intro: order-trans)
show ?th2 **unfolding** subset-eq **and** Ball-def **and** mem-interval **by** (auto intro: le-less-trans less-le-trans order-trans less-imp-le)
{ assume as: $\{c < \dots < d\} \subseteq \{a \dots b\} \forall i. c $ i < d $ i$
hence $\{c < \dots < d\} \neq \{\}$ **unfolding** interval-eq-empty **by** (auto, drule-tac x=i in spec, simp)
fix i

```

{ let ?x = ( $\chi$  j. (if j=i then ((min (a$j) (d$j))+c$j)/2 else (c$j+d$j)/2))::real^'n
  assume as2: a$i > c$i
  { fix j
    have c $ j < ?x $ j  $\wedge$  ?x $ j < d $ j unfolding Cart-lambda-beta
    apply(cases j=i) using as(2)[THEN spec[where x=j]]
    by (auto simp add: as2) }
  hence ?x $\in$ {c<..unfolding mem-interval by auto
  moreover
  have ?x $\notin$ {a .. b}
    unfolding mem-interval apply auto apply(rule-tac x=i in exI)
    using as(2)[THEN spec[where x=i]] and as2
    by auto
  ultimately have False using as by auto }
hence a$i  $\leq$  c$i by(rule ccontr)auto
moreover
{ let ?x = ( $\chi$  j. (if j=i then ((max (b$j) (c$j))+d$j)/2 else (c$j+d$j)/2))::real^'n
  assume as2: b$i < d$i
  { fix j
    have d $ j > ?x $ j  $\wedge$  ?x $ j > c $ j unfolding Cart-lambda-beta
    apply(cases j=i) using as(2)[THEN spec[where x=j]]
    by (auto simp add: as2) }
  hence ?x $\in$ {c<..unfolding mem-interval by auto
  moreover
  have ?x $\notin$ {a .. b}
    unfolding mem-interval apply auto apply(rule-tac x=i in exI)
    using as(2)[THEN spec[where x=i]] and as2
    by auto
  ultimately have False using as by auto }
hence b$i  $\geq$  d$i by(rule ccontr)auto
ultimately
have a$i  $\leq$  c$i  $\wedge$  d$i  $\leq$  b$i by auto
} note part1 = this
thus ?th3 unfolding subset-eq and Ball-def and mem-interval apply auto
apply (erule-tac x=ia in allE, simp)+ by (erule-tac x=i in allE, erule-tac x=i
in allE, simp)+
{ assume as:{c<..\subseteq {a<..}  $\forall$  i. c$i < d$i
  fix i
  from as(1) have {c<..\subseteq {a..} using interval-open-subset-closed[of a b]
by auto
  hence a$i  $\leq$  c$i  $\wedge$  d$i  $\leq$  b$i using part1 and as(2) by auto } note * =
this
thus ?th4 unfolding subset-eq and Ball-def and mem-interval apply auto
apply (erule-tac x=ia in allE, simp)+ by (erule-tac x=i in allE, erule-tac x=i
in allE, simp)+
qed

```

lemma disjoint-interval: fixes a::real^'n shows

$\{a \dots b\} \cap \{c \dots d\} = \{\} \iff (\exists i. (b_i < a_i \vee d_i < c_i \vee b_i < c_i \vee d_i < a_i))$ (is ?th1) **and**

$\{a \dots b\} \cap \{c \dots d\} = \{\} \iff (\exists i. (b\$i < a\$i \vee d\$i \leq c\$i \vee b\$i \leq c\$i \vee d\$i \leq a\$i))$ (is ?th2) and
 $\{a \dots b\} \cap \{c \dots d\} = \{\} \iff (\exists i. (b\$i \leq a\$i \vee d\$i < c\$i \vee b\$i \leq c\$i \vee d\$i \leq a\$i))$ (is ?th3) and
 $\{a \dots b\} \cap \{c \dots d\} = \{\} \iff (\exists i. (b\$i \leq a\$i \vee d\$i \leq c\$i \vee b\$i \leq c\$i \vee d\$i \leq a\$i))$ (is ?th4)

proof–

let ?z = (χ i. ((max (a\$ i) (c\$ i)) + (min (b\$ i) (d\$ i))) / 2)::real^n
show ?th1 ?th2 ?th3 ?th4
unfolding expand-set-eq and Int-iff and empty-iff and mem-interval and
 all-conj-distrib[THEN sym] and eq-False
apply (auto elim!: allE[where x=?z])
apply ((rule-tac x=x in exI, force) | (rule-tac x=i in exI, force))+
done
qed

lemma inter-interval: fixes a :: 'a::linorder^n shows

$\{a \dots b\} \cap \{c \dots d\} = \{(\chi i. \max (a\$i) (c\$i)) \dots (\chi i. \min (b\$i) (d\$i))\}$
unfolding expand-set-eq and Int-iff and mem-interval
by auto

lemma open-interval-lemma: fixes x :: real shows

$a < x \implies x < b \implies (\exists d > 0. \forall x'. \text{abs}(x' - x) < d \implies a < x' \wedge x' < b)$
by(rule-tac x=min (x - a) (b - x) in exI, auto)

lemma open-interval[intro]: fixes a :: real^n shows open {a<..**b**}

proof–

{ fix x assume x:x∈{a<..b**}**
{ fix i
have $\exists d > 0. \forall x'. \text{abs}(x' - (x\$i)) < d \implies a\$i < x' \wedge x' < b\i
using x[unfolding mem-interval, THEN spec[where x=i]]
using open-interval-lemma[of a\$ i x\$ i b\$ i] **by** auto **}**

hence $\forall i. \exists d > 0. \forall x'. \text{abs}(x' - (x\$i)) < d \implies a\$i < x' \wedge x' < b\i **by** auto
then obtain d where d: $\forall i. 0 < d \wedge (\forall x'. |x' - x\$i| < d \implies a\$i < x' \wedge x' < b\$i)$

using bchoice[of UNIV $\lambda i. d > 0 \wedge (\forall x'. |x' - x\$i| < d \implies a\$i < x' \wedge x' < b\$i)$] **by** auto

let ?d = Min (range d)
have **:finite (range d) range d $\neq \{\}$ **by** auto
have ?d>0 **unfolding** Min-gr-iff[OF **] **using** d **by** auto
moreover
{ fix x' assume as:dist x' x < ?d
{ fix i
have $|x' - x\$i| < d$
using norm-bound-component-lt[OF as[unfolding dist-norm], of i]

unfolding *vector-minus-component* and *Min-gr-iff*[*OF ***] by *auto*
 hence $a \leq x' \wedge x' \leq b$ using *d*[*THEN spec*[*where x=i*]] by *auto* }
 hence $a < x' \wedge x' < b$ unfolding *vector-less-def* by *auto* }
 ultimately have $\exists e > 0. \forall x'. \text{dist } x' x < e \longrightarrow x' \in \{a < .. < b\}$ by (*auto*,
rule-tac x=?d in exI, simp)
 }
 thus ?thesis unfolding *open-dist* using *open-interval-lemma* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *open-interval-real*[*intro*]: fixes $a :: \text{real}$ shows *open* $\{a < .. < b\}$
 by (*rule open-real-greaterThanLessThan*)

lemma *closed-interval*[*intro*]: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$ shows *closed* $\{a .. b\}$
 proof –

{ fix x i assume $as: \forall e > 0. \exists x' \in \{a .. b\}. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < e$
 { assume $xa: a \leq x$
 with as obtain y where $y: y \in \{a .. b\} \ y \neq x \ \text{dist } y x < a - x$ by (*erule-tac*
 $x=a - x$ in *allE*) *auto*
 hence *False* unfolding *mem-interval* and *dist-norm*
 using *component-le-norm*[*of y-x i, unfolded vector-minus-component*] and
 xa by (*auto elim!: allE*[*where x=i*])
 } hence $a \leq x$ by (*rule ccontr*) *auto*
 moreover
 { assume $xb: b \leq x$
 with as obtain y where $y: y \in \{a .. b\} \ y \neq x \ \text{dist } y x < x - b$ by (*erule-tac*
 $x=x - b$ in *allE*) *auto*
 hence *False* unfolding *mem-interval* and *dist-norm*
 using *component-le-norm*[*of y-x i, unfolded vector-minus-component*] and
 xb by (*auto elim!: allE*[*where x=i*])
 } hence $x \leq b$ by (*rule ccontr*) *auto*
 ultimately
 have $a \leq x \wedge x \leq b$ by *auto* }
 thus ?thesis unfolding *closed-limpt islimpt-approachable mem-interval* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *interior-closed-interval*[*intro*]: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$ shows
interior $\{a .. b\} = \{a < .. < b\}$ (is ?*L* = ?*R*)

proof (rule *subset-antisym*)

show ?*R* \subseteq ?*L* using *interior-maximal*[*OF interval-open-subset-closed open-interval*]
 by *auto*

next

{ fix x assume $\exists T. \text{open } T \wedge x \in T \wedge T \subseteq \{a .. b\}$
 then obtain s where $s: \text{open } s \wedge x \in s \wedge s \subseteq \{a .. b\}$ by *auto*
 then obtain e where $e > 0$ and $e: \forall x'. \text{dist } x' x < e \longrightarrow x' \in \{a .. b\}$ unfolding
open-dist and *subset-eq* by *auto*
 { fix i
 have $\text{dist } (x - (e / 2) *_{\text{R}} \text{basis } i) x < e$
 $\text{dist } (x + (e / 2) *_{\text{R}} \text{basis } i) x < e$

unfolding *dist-norm* apply *auto*
 unfolding *norm-minus-cancel* using *norm-basis*[of *i*] and $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ by *auto*
 hence $a \ \$ \ i \leq (x - (e / 2) *_R \text{basis } i) \ \$ \ i$
 $(x + (e / 2) *_R \text{basis } i) \ \$ \ i \leq b \ \$ \ i$
 using $e[THEN \text{spec}[\text{where } x = x - (e/2) *_R \text{basis } i]]$
 and $e[THEN \text{spec}[\text{where } x = x + (e/2) *_R \text{basis } i]]$
 unfolding *mem-interval* by (*auto elim!*: $allE[\text{where } x=i]$)
 hence $a \ \$ \ i < x \ \$ \ i$ and $x \ \$ \ i < b \ \$ \ i$
 unfolding *vector-minus-component* and *vector-add-component*
 unfolding *vector-smult-component* and *basis-component* using $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ by
auto }
 hence $x \in \{a < .. < b\}$ unfolding *mem-interval* by *auto* }
 thus $?L \subseteq ?R$ unfolding *interior-def* and *subset-eq* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *bounded-closed-interval*: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$ shows

bounded $\{a .. b\}$

proof–

let $?b = \sum_{i \in UNIV}. |a\$i| + |b\$i|$
 { fix $x :: \text{real}^n$ assume $x : \forall i. a \ \$ \ i \leq x \ \$ \ i \wedge x \ \$ \ i \leq b \ \$ \ i$
 { fix *i*
 have $|x\$i| \leq |a\$i| + |b\$i|$ using $x[THEN \text{spec}[\text{where } x=i]]$ by *auto* }
 hence $(\sum_{i \in UNIV}. |x \ \$ \ i|) \leq ?b$ by (*rule setsum-mono*)
 hence $\text{norm } x \leq ?b$ using *norm-le-l1*[of *x*] by *auto* }
 thus *?thesis* unfolding *interval* and *bounded-iff* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *bounded-interval*: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$ shows

bounded $\{a .. b\} \wedge \text{bounded } \{a < .. < b\}$

using *bounded-closed-interval*[of *a b*]

using *interval-open-subset-closed*[of *a b*]

using *bounded-subset*[of $\{a .. b\} \ \{a < .. < b\}$]

by *simp*

lemma *not-interval-univ*: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$ shows

$(\{a .. b\} \neq UNIV) \wedge (\{a < .. < b\} \neq UNIV)$

using *bounded-interval*[of *a b*]

by *auto*

lemma *compact-interval*: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$ shows

compact $\{a .. b\}$

using *bounded-closed-imp-compact* using *bounded-interval*[of *a b*] using *closed-interval*[of *a b*] by *auto*

lemma *open-interval-midpoint*: fixes $a :: \text{real}^n$

assumes $\{a < .. < b\} \neq \{\}$ shows $((1/2) *_R (a + b)) \in \{a < .. < b\}$

proof–

{ fix *i*
 have $a \ \$ \ i < ((1 / 2) *_R (a + b)) \ \$ \ i \wedge ((1 / 2) *_R (a + b)) \ \$ \ i < b \ \$ \ i$

```

    using assms[unfolded interval-ne-empty, THEN spec[where x=i]]
    unfolding vector-smult-component and vector-add-component
    by auto }
  thus ?thesis unfolding mem-interval by auto
qed

```

```

lemma open-closed-interval-convex: fixes x :: real^n
  assumes x:x ∈ {a<..b} and y:y ∈ {a .. b} and e:0 < e ≤ 1
  shows (e *R x + (1 - e) *R y) ∈ {a<..b}
proof-
  { fix i
    have a $ i = e * a $ i + (1 - e) * a $ i unfolding left-diff-distrib by simp
    also have ... < e * x $ i + (1 - e) * y $ i apply(rule add-less-le-mono)
    using e unfolding mult-less-cancel-left and mult-le-cancel-left apply simp-all
    using x unfolding mem-interval apply simp
    using y unfolding mem-interval apply simp
    done
    finally have a $ i < (e *R x + (1 - e) *R y) $ i by auto
    moreover {
      have b $ i = e * b $ i + (1 - e) * b $ i unfolding left-diff-distrib by simp
      also have ... > e * x $ i + (1 - e) * y $ i apply(rule add-less-le-mono)
      using e unfolding mult-less-cancel-left and mult-le-cancel-left apply simp-all
      using x unfolding mem-interval apply simp
      using y unfolding mem-interval apply simp
      done
      finally have (e *R x + (1 - e) *R y) $ i < b $ i by auto
    } ultimately have a $ i < (e *R x + (1 - e) *R y) $ i ∧ (e *R x + (1 -
e) *R y) $ i < b $ i by auto }
    thus ?thesis unfolding mem-interval by auto
  }
qed

```

```

lemma closure-open-interval: fixes a :: real^n
  assumes {a<..b} ≠ {}
  shows closure {a<..b} = {a .. b}
proof-
  have ab:a < b using assms[unfolded interval-ne-empty] unfolding vector-less-def
  by auto
  let ?c = (1 / 2) *R (a + b)
  { fix x assume as:x ∈ {a .. b}
    def f == λn::nat. x + (inverse (real n + 1)) *R (?c - x)
    { fix n assume fn:fn < b → a < fn → fn = x and xc:x ≠ ?c
      have *:0 < inverse (real n + 1) inverse (real n + 1) ≤ 1 unfolding
inverse-le-1-iff by auto
      have (inverse (real n + 1)) *R ((1 / 2) *R (a + b)) + (1 - inverse (real n
+ 1)) *R x =
        x + (inverse (real n + 1)) *R (((1 / 2) *R (a + b)) - x)
      by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
      hence fn < b and a < fn using open-closed-interval-convex[OF open-interval-midpoint[OF
assms] as *] unfolding f-def by auto
    }
  }

```

```

    hence False using fn unfolding f-def using xc by(auto simp add: vector-ssub-ldistrib)
  }
  moreover
  { assume  $\neg (f \dashrightarrow x)$  sequentially
    { fix e::real assume e>0
      hence  $\exists N::nat. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(N+1)) < e$  using real-arch-inv[of e] apply
      (auto simp add: Suc-pred') apply(rule-tac x=n-1 in exI) by auto
      then obtain N::nat where  $\text{inverse}(\text{real}(N+1)) < e$  by auto
      hence  $\forall n \geq N. \text{inverse}(\text{real } n + 1) < e$  by (auto, metis Suc-le-mono le-SucE
      less-imp-inverse-less nat-le-real-less order-less-trans real-of-nat-Suc real-of-nat-Suc-gt-zero)
      hence  $\exists N::nat. \forall n \geq N. \text{inverse}(\text{real } n + 1) < e$  by auto }
      hence  $((\lambda n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } n + 1)) \dashrightarrow 0)$  sequentially
      unfolding Lim-sequentially by(auto simp add: dist-norm)
      hence  $(f \dashrightarrow x)$  sequentially unfolding f-def
      using Lim-add[OF Lim-const, of  $\lambda n::nat. (\text{inverse}(\text{real } n + 1)) *_R ((1 /$ 
      2) *_R (a + b) - x) 0 sequentially x]
      using Lim-vmul[of  $\lambda n::nat. \text{inverse}(\text{real } n + 1) 0$  sequentially ((1 / 2) *_R
      (a + b) - x)] by auto }
      ultimately have  $x \in \text{closure } \{a <..< b\}$ 
      using as and open-interval-midpoint[OF assms] unfolding closure-def un-
      folding islimpt-sequential by(cases x=?c)auto }
      thus ?thesis using closure-minimal[OF interval-open-subset-closed closed-interval,
      of a b] by blast
    qed
  }

```

```

lemma bounded-subset-open-interval-symmetric: fixes s::(real^'n) set
  assumes bounded s shows  $\exists a. s \subseteq \{-a <..< a\}$ 
proof-
  obtain b where b>0 and b:: $\forall x \in s. \text{norm } x \leq b$  using assms[unfolded bounded-pos]
  by auto
  def a  $\equiv (\chi \ i. b+1)::\text{real}^'n$ 
  { fix x assume x  $\in s$ 
    fix i
    have  $(-a)\$i < x\$i$  and  $x\$i < a\$i$  using b[THEN bspec[where x=x], OF
    (x  $\in s$ )] and component-le-norm[of x i]
    unfolding vector-uminus-component and a-def and Cart-lambda-beta by
    auto
  }
  thus ?thesis by(auto intro: exI[where x=a] simp add: vector-less-def)
qed

```

```

lemma bounded-subset-open-interval:
  fixes s :: (real ^ 'n) set
  shows bounded s ==> ( $\exists a b. s \subseteq \{a <..< b\}$ )
  by (auto dest!: bounded-subset-open-interval-symmetric)

```

```

lemma bounded-subset-closed-interval-symmetric:
  fixes s :: (real ^ 'n) set
  assumes bounded s shows  $\exists a. s \subseteq \{-a .. a\}$ 

```

proof–

obtain a **where** $s \subseteq \{-a < \dots < a\}$ **using** *bounded-subset-open-interval-symmetric*[*OF* *assms*] **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** *interval-open-subset-closed*[*of* $-a$ a] **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *bounded-subset-closed-interval*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \wedge 'n)$ *set*
shows *bounded* $s ==> (\exists a \ b. s \subseteq \{a \dots b\})$
using *bounded-subset-closed-interval-symmetric*[*of* s] **by** *auto*

lemma *frontier-closed-interval*:

fixes $a \ b :: \text{real} \wedge -$
shows *frontier* $\{a \dots b\} = \{a \dots b\} - \{a < \dots < b\}$
unfolding *frontier-def* **unfolding** *interior-closed-interval* **and** *closure-closed*[*OF* *closed-interval*] **..**

lemma *frontier-open-interval*:

fixes $a \ b :: \text{real} \wedge -$
shows *frontier* $\{a < \dots < b\} = (\text{if } \{a < \dots < b\} = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{a \dots b\} - \{a < \dots < b\})$
proof(*cases* $\{a < \dots < b\} = \{\}$)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *frontier-empty* **by** *auto*
next
case *False* **thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** *frontier-def* **and** *closure-open-interval*[*OF* *False*] **and** *interior-open*[*OF* *open-interval*] **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *inter-interval-mixed-eq-empty*: **fixes** $a :: \text{real} \wedge 'n$

assumes $\{c < \dots < d\} \neq \{\}$ **shows** $\{a < \dots < b\} \cap \{c \dots d\} = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \{a < \dots < b\} \cap \{c < \dots < d\} = \{\}$
unfolding *closure-open-interval*[*OF* *assms*, *THEN* *sym*] **unfolding** *open-inter-closure-eq-empty*[*OF* *open-interval*] **..**

lemma *closed-interval-left*: **fixes** $b :: \text{real} \wedge 'n$

shows *closed* $\{x :: \text{real} \wedge 'n. \forall i. x \$ i \leq b \$ i\}$
proof–
{ fix i
fix $x :: \text{real} \wedge 'n$ **assume** $x : \forall e > 0. \exists x' \in \{x. \forall i. x \$ i \leq b \$ i\}. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < e$
{ assume $x \$ i > b \$ i$
then obtain y **where** $y \$ i \leq b \$ i \ y \neq x \ \text{dist } y x < x \$ i - b \$ i$ **using** $x[\text{THEN spec}[\text{where } x = x \$ i - b \$ i]]$ **by** *auto*
hence *False* **using** *component-le-norm*[*of* $y - x$ i] **unfolding** *dist-norm* **and** *vector-minus-component* **by** *auto* **}**
hence $x \$ i \leq b \$ i$ **by**(*rule ccontr*)*auto* **}**
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *closed-limpt* **unfolding** *islimpt-approachable* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *closed-interval-right*: **fixes** $a::real^n$
shows $closed \{x::real^n. \forall i. a\$i \leq x\$i\}$
proof –
 { **fix** i
 fix $x::real^n$ **assume** $x:\forall e>0. \exists x'\in\{x. \forall i. a\$i \leq x\$i\}. x' \neq x \wedge dist\ x'$
 $x < e$
 { **assume** $a\$i > x\i
 then obtain y **where** $a\$i \leq y\$i \ y \neq x \ dist\ y\ x < a\$i - x\$i$ **using**
 $x[THEN\ spec[where\ x=a\$i - x\$i]]$ **by** *auto*
 hence *False* **using** *component-le-norm[of\ y - x\ i]* **unfolding** *dist-norm* **and**
vector-minus-component **by** *auto* }
 hence $a\$i \leq x\i **by** *(rule ccontr) auto* }
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *closed-limpt* **unfolding** *islimpt-approachable* **by** *blast*
 qed

Intervals in general, including infinite and mixtures of open and closed.

definition *is-interval* $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in s. \forall b \in s. \forall x. (\forall i. ((a\$i \leq x\$i \wedge x\$i \leq b\$i) \vee (b\$i \leq x\$i \wedge x\$i \leq a\$i))) \longrightarrow x \in s)$

lemma *is-interval-interval*: *is-interval* $\{a .. b::real^n\}$ **(is ?th1)** *is-interval* $\{a < .. < b\}$
(is ?th2) **proof** –
have $*\wedge x\ y\ z::real. x < y \implies y < z \implies x < z$ **by** *auto*
show *?th1 ?th2* **unfolding** *is-interval-def* *mem-interval* *Ball-def* *atLeastAtMost-iff*
by *(meson order-trans le-less-trans less-le-trans *)* **qed**

lemma *is-interval-empty*:
is-interval $\{\}$
unfolding *is-interval-def*
by *simp*

lemma *is-interval-univ*:
is-interval *UNIV*
unfolding *is-interval-def*
by *simp*

16.25 Closure of halfspaces and hyperplanes.

lemma *Lim-inner*:
assumes $(f \dashrightarrow l)$ *net* **shows** $((\lambda y. inner\ a\ (f\ y)) \dashrightarrow inner\ a\ l)$ *net*
by *(intro tendsto-intros assms)*

lemma *continuous-at-inner*: *continuous* $(at\ x)$ $(inner\ a)$
unfolding *continuous-at* **by** *(intro tendsto-intros)*

lemma *continuous-on-inner*:
fixes $s :: 'a::real-inner\ set$
shows *continuous-on* s $(inner\ a)$

unfolding *continuous-on* **by** (rule ballI) (intro tendsto-intros)

lemma *closed-halfspace-le*: *closed* $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\}$

proof –

have $\forall x. \text{continuous} \ (\text{at } x) \ (\text{inner } a)$

unfolding *continuous-at* **by** (rule allI) (intro tendsto-intros)

hence *closed* (inner a – ‘ $\{..b\}$)

using *closed-real-atMost* **by** (rule continuous-closed-vimage)

moreover **have** $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\} = \text{inner } a \ -' \ \{..b\}$ **by** *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *closed-halfspace-ge*: *closed* $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x \geq b\}$

using *closed-halfspace-le*[of $-a \ -b$] **unfolding** *inner-minus-left* **by** *auto*

lemma *closed-hyperplane*: *closed* $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x = b\}$

proof –

have $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x = b\} = \{x. \text{inner } a \ x \geq b\} \cap \{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\}$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **using** *closed-halfspace-le*[of $a \ b$] **and** *closed-halfspace-ge*[of $b \ a$]

using *closed-Int* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *closed-halfspace-component-le*:

shows *closed* $\{x::\text{real}^n. x\$i \leq a\}$

using *closed-halfspace-le*[of (basis i):: $\text{real}^n \ a$] **unfolding** *inner-basis*[OF *assms*]
by *auto*

lemma *closed-halfspace-component-ge*:

shows *closed* $\{x::\text{real}^n. x\$i \geq a\}$

using *closed-halfspace-ge*[of $a \ (\text{basis } i)::\text{real}^n$] **unfolding** *inner-basis*[OF *assms*]
by *auto*

Openness of halfspaces.

lemma *open-halfspace-lt*: *open* $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x < b\}$

proof –

have $\{x. b \leq \text{inner } a \ x\} = \{x. \text{inner } a \ x < b\}$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **using** *closed-halfspace-ge*[*unfolded closed-def*, of $b \ a$] **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *open-halfspace-gt*: *open* $\{x. \text{inner } a \ x > b\}$

proof –

have $\{x. b \geq \text{inner } a \ x\} = \{x. \text{inner } a \ x > b\}$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **using** *closed-halfspace-le*[*unfolded closed-def*, of $a \ b$] **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *open-halfspace-component-lt*:

shows *open* $\{x::\text{real}^n. x\$i < a\}$

using *open-halfspace-lt*[of (basis i):: $\text{real}^n \ a$] **unfolding** *inner-basis*[OF *assms*]
by *auto*

lemma *open-halfspace-component-gt*:
 shows *open* $\{x::\text{real}^n. x\$i > a\}$
 using *open-halfspace-gt*[*of a (basis i)::real^n*] **unfolding** *inner-basis*[*OF assms*]
 by *auto*

This gives a simple derivation of limit component bounds.

lemma *Lim-component-le*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
 assumes $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \neg (\text{trivial-limit net})$ eventually $(\lambda x. f(x)\$i \leq b) \text{ net}$
 shows $l\$i \leq b$

proof–

{ **fix** x **have** $x \in \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{inner (basis } i) x \leq b\} \longleftrightarrow x\$i \leq b$ **unfolding**
inner-basis **by** *auto* } **note** $\ast = \text{this}$

show ?thesis **using** *Lim-in-closed-set*[*of {x. inner (basis i) x ≤ b} f net l*]
unfolding \ast

using *closed-halfspace-le*[*of (basis i)::real^n b*] **and** *assms*(1,2,3) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Lim-component-ge*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
 assumes $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \neg (\text{trivial-limit net})$ eventually $(\lambda x. b \leq (f x)\$i) \text{ net}$
 shows $b \leq l\$i$

proof–

{ **fix** x **have** $x \in \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{inner (basis } i) x \geq b\} \longleftrightarrow x\$i \geq b$ **unfolding**
inner-basis **by** *auto* } **note** $\ast = \text{this}$

show ?thesis **using** *Lim-in-closed-set*[*of {x. inner (basis i) x ≥ b} f net l*]
unfolding \ast

using *closed-halfspace-ge*[*of b (basis i)::real^n*] **and** *assms*(1,2,3) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Lim-component-eq*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
 assumes $\text{net}:(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \sim (\text{trivial-limit net})$ **and** *ev*:eventually $(\lambda x. f(x)\$i = b) \text{ net}$
 shows $l\$i = b$
using *ev*[*unfolded order-eq-iff eventually-and*] **using** *Lim-component-ge*[*OF net, of b i*]
and *Lim-component-le*[*OF net, of i b*] **by** *auto*

Limits relative to a union.

lemma *eventually-within-Un*:
 eventually $P (\text{net within } (s \cup t)) \longleftrightarrow$
 eventually $P (\text{net within } s) \wedge \text{eventually } P (\text{net within } t)$
unfolding *Limits.eventually-within*
by (*auto elim!*: *eventually-rev-mp*)

lemma *Lim-within-union*:
 $(f \dashrightarrow l) (\text{net within } (s \cup t)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(f \dashrightarrow l) (\text{net within } s) \wedge (f \dashrightarrow l) (\text{net within } t)$
unfolding *tendsto-def*
by (*auto simp add: eventually-within-Un*)

lemma *Lim-topological:*

$(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \iff$
 $\text{trivial-limit net} \vee$
 $(\forall S. \text{open } S \longrightarrow l \in S \longrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \in S) \text{ net})$
unfolding *tendsto-def trivial-limit-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-union:*

assumes *closed s closed t continuous-on s f continuous-on t f*
shows *continuous-on (s \cup t) f*
using *assms unfolding continuous-on Lim-within-union*
unfolding *Lim-topological trivial-limit-within closed-limpt* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-cases:*

assumes *closed s closed t continuous-on s f continuous-on t g*
 $\forall x. (x \in s \wedge \neg P x) \vee (x \in t \wedge P x) \longrightarrow f x = g x$
shows *continuous-on (s \cup t) ($\lambda x. \text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x$)*
proof –
let $?h = (\lambda x. \text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x)$
have $\forall x \in s. f x = (\text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x)$ **using** *assms(5)* **by** *auto*
hence *continuous-on s ?h* **using** *continuous-on-eq[of s f ?h]* **using** *assms(3)* **by** *auto*
moreover
have $\forall x \in t. g x = (\text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x)$ **using** *assms(5)* **by** *auto*
hence *continuous-on t ?h* **using** *continuous-on-eq[of t g ?h]* **using** *assms(4)* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *continuous-on-union[OF assms(1,2), of ?h]* **by** *auto*
qed

Some more convenient intermediate-value theorem formulations.

lemma *connected-ivt-hyperplane:*

assumes *connected s $x \in s$ $y \in s$ inner a $x \leq b$ $b \leq$ inner a y*
shows $\exists z \in s. \text{inner a } z = b$
proof(*rule ccontr*)
assume *as: $\neg (\exists z \in s. \text{inner a } z = b)$*
let $?A = \{x. \text{inner a } x < b\}$
let $?B = \{x. \text{inner a } x > b\}$
have *open ?A open ?B* **using** *open-halfspace-lt and open-halfspace-gt* **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $?A \cap ?B = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $s \subseteq ?A \cup ?B$ **using** *as* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *False* **using** *assms(1)[unfolded connected-def not-ex, THEN spec[where x=?A], THEN spec[where x=?B]] and assms(2–5)* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *connected-ivt-component: fixes $x::\text{real}^n$ shows*

connected s $\implies x \in s \implies y \in s \implies x \$ k \leq a \implies a \leq y \$ k \implies (\exists z \in s. z \$ k = a)$
using *connected-ivt-hyperplane[of s x y (basis k):: real^n a]* **by** (*auto simp add: inner-basis*)

16.26 Homeomorphisms

definition *homeomorphism* $s\ t\ f\ g \equiv$
 $(\forall x \in s. (g(f\ x) = x)) \wedge (f\ 's = t) \wedge \text{continuous-on } s\ f \wedge$
 $(\forall y \in t. (f(g\ y) = y)) \wedge (g\ 't = s) \wedge \text{continuous-on } t\ g$

definition

homeomorphic :: 'a::metric-space set \Rightarrow 'b::metric-space set \Rightarrow bool
 (infixr *homeomorphic* 60) **where**
homeomorphic-def: $s\ \text{homeomorphic}\ t \equiv (\exists f\ g. \text{homeomorphism } s\ t\ f\ g)$

lemma *homeomorphic-refl*: $s\ \text{homeomorphic}\ s$

unfolding *homeomorphic-def*
unfolding *homeomorphism-def*
using *continuous-on-id*
apply(rule-tac $x = (\lambda x. x)$ **in** *exI*)
apply(rule-tac $x = (\lambda x. x)$ **in** *exI*)
by *blast*

lemma *homeomorphic-sym*:

$s\ \text{homeomorphic}\ t \longleftrightarrow t\ \text{homeomorphic}\ s$
unfolding *homeomorphic-def*
unfolding *homeomorphism-def*
by *blast*

lemma *homeomorphic-trans*:

assumes $s\ \text{homeomorphic}\ t\ t\ \text{homeomorphic}\ u$ **shows** $s\ \text{homeomorphic}\ u$
proof–
obtain $f1\ g1$ **where** $fg1: \forall x \in s. g1\ (f1\ x) = x\ f1\ 's = t\ \text{continuous-on } s\ f1$
 $\forall y \in t. f1\ (g1\ y) = y\ g1\ 't = s\ \text{continuous-on } t\ g1$
using *assms(1)* **unfolding** *homeomorphic-def* *homeomorphism-def* **by** *auto*
obtain $f2\ g2$ **where** $fg2: \forall x \in t. g2\ (f2\ x) = x\ f2\ 't = u\ \text{continuous-on } t\ f2$
 $\forall y \in u. f2\ (g2\ y) = y\ g2\ 'u = t\ \text{continuous-on } u\ g2$
using *assms(2)* **unfolding** *homeomorphic-def* *homeomorphism-def* **by** *auto*

{ fix x **assume** $x \in s$ **hence** $(g1 \circ g2)\ ((f2 \circ f1)\ x) = x$ **using** $fg1(1)[\text{THEN } bspec[\text{where } x=x]]$ **and** $fg2(1)[\text{THEN } bspec[\text{where } x=f1\ x]]$ **and** $fg1(2)$ **by** *auto*
}
moreover **have** $(f2 \circ f1)\ 's = u$ **using** $fg1(2)\ fg2(2)$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** *continuous-on* $s\ (f2 \circ f1)$ **using** *continuous-on-compose*[*OF* $fg1(3)$] **and** $fg2(3)$ **unfolding** $fg1(2)$ **by** *auto*
moreover **{ fix** y **assume** $y \in u$ **hence** $(f2 \circ f1)\ ((g1 \circ g2)\ y) = y$ **using** $fg2(4)[\text{THEN } bspec[\text{where } x=y]]$ **and** $fg1(4)[\text{THEN } bspec[\text{where } x=g2\ y]]$ **and** $fg2(5)$ **by** *auto* **}**
moreover **have** $(g1 \circ g2)\ 'u = s$ **using** $fg1(5)\ fg2(5)$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** *continuous-on* $u\ (g1 \circ g2)$ **using** *continuous-on-compose*[*OF* $fg2(6)$] **and** $fg1(6)$ **unfolding** $fg2(5)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **unfolding** *homeomorphic-def* *homeomorphism-def* **ap-**
ply(rule-tac $x=f2 \circ f1$ **in** *exI*) **apply**(rule-tac $x=g1 \circ g2$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *homeomorphic-minimal*:

s *homeomorphic* *t* \longleftrightarrow
 $(\exists f g. (\forall x \in s. f(x) \in t \wedge (g(f(x)) = x)) \wedge$
 $(\forall y \in t. g(y) \in s \wedge (f(g(y)) = y)) \wedge$
 $\text{continuous-on } s \text{ } f \wedge \text{continuous-on } t \text{ } g)$
unfolding *homeomorphic-def* *homeomorphism-def*
apply *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=f$ **in** *exI*) **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=g$ **in** *exI*)
apply *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=f$ **in** *exI*) **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=g$ **in** *exI*) **apply** *auto*
unfolding *image-iff*
apply (*erule-tac* $x=g$ x **in** *ballE*) **apply** (*erule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *ballE*)
apply *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=g$ x **in** *bexI*) **apply** *auto*
apply (*erule-tac* $x=f$ x **in** *ballE*) **apply** (*erule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *ballE*)
apply *auto* **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=f$ x **in** *bexI*) **by** *auto*

Relatively weak hypotheses if a set is compact.

lemma *homeomorphism-compact*:

fixes *f* :: '*a*::heine-borel \Rightarrow '*b*::heine-borel

assumes *compact* *s* *continuous-on* *s* *f* $f^{-1} s = t$ *inj-on* *f* *s*
shows $\exists g. \text{homeomorphism } s \text{ } t \text{ } f \text{ } g$
proof –
def *g* $\equiv \lambda x. \text{SOME } y. y \in s \wedge f y = x$
have $g: \forall x \in s. g(f x) = x$ **using** *assms*(3) *assms*(4) [*unfolded inj-on-def*] **un-**
folding *g-def* **by** *auto*
{ **fix** *y* **assume** $y \in t$
then obtain *x* **where** $x: f x = y \text{ } x \in s$ **using** *assms*(3) **by** *auto*
hence $g(f x) = x$ **using** *g* **by** *auto*
hence $f(g y) = y$ **unfolding** *x*(1) [*THEN sym*] **by** *auto* **}**
hence $g': \forall x \in t. f(g x) = x$ **by** *auto*
moreover
{ **fix** *x*
have $x \in s \implies x \in g^{-1} t$ **using** *g* [*THEN bspec* [*where* $x=x$]] **unfolding** *image-iff*
using *assms*(3) **by** (*auto intro!*: *bexI* [*where* $x=f x$])
moreover
{ **assume** $x \in g^{-1} t$
then obtain *y* **where** $y: y \in t \text{ } g y = x$ **by** *auto*
then obtain $x': x' \in s \text{ } f x' = y$ **using** *assms*(3) **by** *auto*
hence $x \in s$ **unfolding** *g-def* **using** *someI2* [*of* $\lambda b. b \in s \wedge f b = y \text{ } x' \lambda x.$
 $x \in s$] **unfolding** *y*(2) [*THEN sym*] **and** *g-def* **by** *auto* **}**
ultimately have $x \in s \longleftrightarrow x \in g^{-1} t \text{ .. }$ **}**
hence $g^{-1} t = s$ **by** *auto*
ultimately
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *homeomorphism-def* *homeomorphic-def*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=g$ **in** *exI*) **using** *g* **and** *assms*(3) **and** *continuous-on-inverse* [*OF*
assms(2,1), *of* *g*, *unfolded assms*(3)] **and** *assms*(2) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *homeomorphic-compact*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{heine-borel} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{heine-borel}$ 

shows  $\text{compact } s \Longrightarrow \text{continuous-on } s \ f \Longrightarrow (f \text{ ` } s = t) \Longrightarrow \text{inj-on } f \ s$ 
       $\Longrightarrow s \text{ homeomorphic } t$ 
unfolding  $\text{homeomorphic-def}$  by  $(\text{metis homeomorphism-compact})$ 

```

Preservation of topological properties.

```

lemma  $\text{homeomorphic-compactness}$ :
   $s \text{ homeomorphic } t \Longrightarrow (\text{compact } s \longleftrightarrow \text{compact } t)$ 
unfolding  $\text{homeomorphic-def}$   $\text{homeomorphism-def}$ 
by  $(\text{metis compact-continuous-image})$ 

```

Results on translation, scaling etc.

```

lemma  $\text{homeomorphic-scaling}$ :
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
  assumes  $c \neq 0$  shows  $s \text{ homeomorphic } ((\lambda x. c *_R x) \text{ ` } s)$ 
unfolding  $\text{homeomorphic-minimal}$ 
apply  $(\text{rule-tac } x = \lambda x. c *_R x \text{ in } exI)$ 
apply  $(\text{rule-tac } x = \lambda x. (1 / c) *_R x \text{ in } exI)$ 
using  $\text{assms}$  apply  $\text{auto}$ 
using  $\text{continuous-on-cmul}[OF \text{ continuous-on-id}]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{homeomorphic-translation}$ :
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
shows  $s \text{ homeomorphic } ((\lambda x. a + x) \text{ ` } s)$ 
unfolding  $\text{homeomorphic-minimal}$ 
apply  $(\text{rule-tac } x = \lambda x. a + x \text{ in } exI)$ 
apply  $(\text{rule-tac } x = \lambda x. -a + x \text{ in } exI)$ 
using  $\text{continuous-on-add}[OF \text{ continuous-on-const continuous-on-id}]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{homeomorphic-affinity}$ :
  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
  assumes  $c \neq 0$  shows  $s \text{ homeomorphic } ((\lambda x. a + c *_R x) \text{ ` } s)$ 
proof–
  have  $*: op + a \text{ ` } op *_R c \text{ ` } s = (\lambda x. a + c *_R x) \text{ ` } s$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
    using  $\text{homeomorphic-trans}$ 
    using  $\text{homeomorphic-scaling}[OF \text{ assms}, of \ s]$ 
    using  $\text{homeomorphic-translation}[of \ (\lambda x. c *_R x) \text{ ` } s \ a]$  unfolding  $*$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{homeomorphic-balls}$ :
  fixes  $a \ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  assumes  $0 < d \ 0 < e$ 
shows  $(\text{ball } a \ d) \text{ homeomorphic } (\text{ball } b \ e)$  (is ?th)
       $(\text{cball } a \ d) \text{ homeomorphic } (\text{cball } b \ e)$  (is ?cth)
proof–
  have  $*: |e / d| > 0 \ |d / e| > 0$  using  $\text{assms}$  using  $\text{divide-pos-pos}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  show  $?th$  unfolding  $\text{homeomorphic-minimal}$ 

```

```

apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. b + (e/d) *_R (x - a)$  in  $exI$ )
apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. a + (d/e) *_R (x - b)$  in  $exI$ )
using assms apply (auto simp add: dist-commute)
unfolding dist-norm
apply (auto simp add: pos-divide-less-eq mult-strict-left-mono)
unfolding continuous-on
by (intro ballI tendsto-intros, simp)+
next
have *:  $|e / d| > 0 \mid d / e| > 0$  using assms using divide-pos-pos by auto
show ?cth unfolding homeomorphic-minimal
apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. b + (e/d) *_R (x - a)$  in  $exI$ )
apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. a + (d/e) *_R (x - b)$  in  $exI$ )
using assms apply (auto simp add: dist-commute)
unfolding dist-norm
apply (auto simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
unfolding continuous-on
by (intro ballI tendsto-intros, simp)+
qed

```

”Isometry” (up to constant bounds) of injective linear map etc.

lemma *cauchy-isometric*:

```

fixes  $x :: nat \Rightarrow real ^ 'n$ 
assumes  $e: 0 < e$  and  $s: \text{subspace } s$  and  $f: \text{bounded-linear } f$  and  $\text{norm } f: \forall x \in s. \text{norm}(f x) \geq e * \text{norm}(x)$  and  $xs: \forall n :: nat. x n \in s$  and  $cf: \text{Cauchy}(f \circ x)$ 
shows Cauchy  $x$ 
proof –
interpret  $f: \text{bounded-linear } f$  by fact
{ fix  $d :: real$  assume  $d > 0$ 
then obtain  $N$  where  $N: \forall n \geq N. \text{norm}(f(x n) - f(x N)) < e * d$ 
using  $cf[\text{unfolded } \text{cauchy } o\text{-def } \text{dist-norm}, \text{ THEN } \text{spec}[\text{where } x = e * d]]$  and  $e$ 
and mult-pos-pos[ $of\ e\ d$ ] by auto
{ fix  $n$  assume  $n \geq N$ 
hence  $\text{norm}(f(x n) - f(x N)) < e * d$  using  $N[\text{THEN } \text{spec}[\text{where } x = n]]$ 
unfolding  $f.\text{diff}[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$  by auto
moreover have  $e * \text{norm}(x n - x N) \leq \text{norm}(f(x n) - f(x N))$ 
using subspace-sub[ $OF\ s, of\ x\ n\ x\ N$ ] using  $xs[\text{THEN } \text{spec}[\text{where } x = N]]$ 
and  $xs[\text{THEN } \text{spec}[\text{where } x = n]]$ 
using  $\text{norm } f[\text{THEN } \text{bspec}[\text{where } x = x\ n - x\ N]]$  by auto
ultimately have  $\text{norm}(x n - x N) < d$  using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ 
using mult-left-less-imp-less[ $of\ e\ \text{norm}(x\ n - x\ N)\ d$ ] by auto }
hence  $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{norm}(x n - x N) < d$  by auto }
thus ?thesis unfolding cauchy and dist-norm by auto
qed

```

lemma *complete-isometric-image*:

```

fixes  $f :: real ^ - \Rightarrow real ^ -$ 
assumes  $0 < e$  and  $s: \text{subspace } s$  and  $f: \text{bounded-linear } f$  and  $\text{norm } f: \forall x \in s. \text{norm}(f x) \geq e * \text{norm}(x)$  and  $cs: \text{complete } s$ 
shows complete( $f \restriction s$ )

```

proof–

```

{ fix g assume as:∀ n::nat. g n ∈ f ' s and cfg:Cauchy g
  then obtain x where ∀ n. x n ∈ s ∧ g n = f (x n)
    using choice[of λ n xa. xa ∈ s ∧ g n = f xa] by auto
  hence x:∀ n. x n ∈ s  ∀ n. g n = f (x n) by auto
  hence f ∘ x = g unfolding expand-fun-eq by auto
  then obtain l where l ∈ s and l:(x ----> l) sequentially
    using cs[unfolded complete-def, THEN spec[where x=x]]
    using cauchy-isometric[OF <0<e> s f normf] and cfg and x(1) by auto
  hence ∃ l ∈ f ' s. (g ----> l) sequentially
    using linear-continuous-at[OF f, unfolded continuous-at-sequentially, THEN
spec[where x=x], of l]
    unfolding <f ∘ x = g> by auto }
thus ?thesis unfolding complete-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *dist-0-norm*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector
shows dist 0 x = norm x
unfolding dist-norm by simp

```

lemma *injective-imp-isometric*: fixes $f::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$

```

assumes s:closed s  subspace s and f:bounded-linear f ∀ x ∈ s. (f x = 0) ⟶ (x
= 0)
shows ∃ e > 0. ∀ x ∈ s. norm (f x) ≥ e * norm(x)

```

proof(cases $s \subseteq \{0::\text{real}^m\}$)

```

case True
{ fix x assume x ∈ s
  hence x = 0 using True by auto
  hence norm x ≤ norm (f x) by auto }
thus ?thesis by(auto intro!: exI[where x=1])

```

next

```

interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
case False
then obtain a where a:a≠0 a∈s by auto
from False have s ≠ {} by auto
let ?S = {f x | x. (x ∈ s ∧ norm x = norm a)}
let ?S' = {x::real^m. x ∈ s ∧ norm x = norm a}
let ?S'' = {x::real^m. norm x = norm a}

```

```

have ?S'' = frontier(cball 0 (norm a)) unfolding frontier-cball and dist-norm
by auto

```

```

hence compact ?S'' using compact-frontier[OF compact-cball, of 0 norm a] by
auto

```

```

moreover have ?S' = s ∩ ?S'' by auto

```

```

ultimately have compact ?S' using closed-inter-compact[of s ?S''] using s(1)
by auto

```

```

moreover have *:f ' ?S' = ?S by auto

```

```

ultimately have compact ?S using compact-continuous-image[OF linear-continuous-on[OF

```

$f(1)]$, of $?S]$ by auto
 hence closed $?S$ using compact-imp-closed by auto
 moreover have $?S \neq \{\}$ using a by auto
 ultimately obtain b' where $b' \in ?S \forall y \in ?S. \text{norm } b' \leq \text{norm } y$ using distance-attains-inf[*of*
 $?S \ 0]$ unfolding dist-0-norm by auto
 then obtain b where $b \in s$ and $ba:\text{norm } b = \text{norm } a$ and $b:\forall x \in \{x \in s. \text{norm } x$
 $= \text{norm } a\}. \text{norm } (f b) \leq \text{norm } (f x)$ unfolding $*[THEN \text{sym}]$ unfolding image-iff
 by auto

 let $?e = \text{norm } (f b) / \text{norm } b$
 have $\text{norm } b > 0$ using ba and a and norm-ge-zero by auto
 moreover have $\text{norm } (f b) > 0$ using $f(2)[THEN \text{bspec}[\text{where } x=b], OF \langle b \in s \rangle]$
 using $\langle \text{norm } b > 0 \rangle$ unfolding zero-less-norm-iff by auto
 ultimately have $0 < \text{norm } (f b) / \text{norm } b$ by (simp only: divide-pos-pos)
 moreover
 { fix x assume $x \in s$
 hence $\text{norm } (f b) / \text{norm } b * \text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } (f x)$
 proof(cases $x=0$)
 case True thus $\text{norm } (f b) / \text{norm } b * \text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } (f x)$ by auto
 next
 case False
 hence $*:0 < \text{norm } a / \text{norm } x$ using $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ unfolding zero-less-norm-iff[*THEN*
 $\text{sym}]$ by (simp only: divide-pos-pos)
 have $\forall c. \forall x \in s. c *_R x \in s$ using $s[\text{unfolded subspace-def smult-conv-scaleR}]$
 by auto
 hence $(\text{norm } a / \text{norm } x) *_R x \in \{x \in s. \text{norm } x = \text{norm } a\}$ using $\langle x \in s \rangle$
 and $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ by auto
 thus $\text{norm } (f b) / \text{norm } b * \text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } (f x)$ using $b[THEN \text{bspec}[\text{where}$
 $x=(\text{norm } a / \text{norm } x) *_R x]]$
 unfolding $f.\text{scaleR}$ and ba using $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle a \neq 0 \rangle$
 by (auto simp add: mult-commute pos-le-divide-eq pos-divide-le-eq)
 qed }
 ultimately
 show $?thesis$ by auto
 qed

 lemma closed-injective-image-subspace:
 fixes $f :: \text{real} \hat{=} - \Rightarrow \text{real} \hat{=} -$
 assumes subspace s bounded-linear $f \forall x \in s. f x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ closed s
 shows closed($f \text{ ` } s$)
 proof-
 obtain e where $e > 0$ and $e:\forall x \in s. e * \text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } (f x)$ using injective-imp-isometric[*OF*
 $\text{assms}(4,1,2,3)]$ by auto
 show $?thesis$ using complete-isometric-image[*OF* $\langle e > 0 \rangle \text{assms}(1,2) \ e]$ and
 $\text{assms}(4)$
 unfolding complete-eq-closed[*THEN sym*] by auto
 qed

16.27 Some properties of a canonical subspace.**lemma** *subspace-substandard:**subspace* $\{x::\text{real}^n. (\forall i. P\ i \longrightarrow x\$i = 0)\}$ **unfolding** *subspace-def* **by** *auto***lemma** *closed-substandard:**closed* $\{x::\text{real}^n. \forall i. P\ i \longrightarrow x\$i = 0\}$ (**is** *closed* $?A$)**proof**–**let** $?D = \{i. P\ i\}$ **let** $?Bs = \{\{x::\text{real}^n. \text{inner}\ (basis\ i)\ x = 0\} \mid i. i \in ?D\}$ **{ fix** x **{ assume** $x \in ?A$ **hence** $x.\forall i \in ?D. x\$i = 0$ **by** *auto***hence** $x \in \bigcap ?Bs$ **by**(*auto simp add: inner-basis x*) **}****moreover****{ assume** $x \in \bigcap ?Bs$ **{ fix** i **assume** $i \in ?D$ **then obtain** B **where** $B \in ?Bs$ **and** $B:B = \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{inner}\ (basis\ i)\ x = 0\}$ **by** *auto***hence** $x\$i = 0$ **unfolding** B **using** x **unfolding** *inner-basis* **by** *auto* **}****hence** $x \in ?A$ **by** *auto* **}****ultimately have** $x \in ?A \longleftrightarrow x \in \bigcap ?Bs$ **.. }****hence** $?A = \bigcap ?Bs$ **by** *auto***thus** *?thesis* **by**(*auto simp add: closed-Inter closed-hyperplane*)**qed****lemma** *dim-substandard:***shows** $\dim \{x::\text{real}^n. \forall i. i \notin d \longrightarrow x\$i = 0\} = \text{card}\ d$ (**is** $\dim\ ?A = -$)**proof**–**let** $?D = UNIV::'n\ \text{set}$ **let** $?B = (basis::'n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n) \text{ ` } d$ **let** $?bas = basis::'n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$ **have** $?B \subseteq ?A$ **by** *auto***moreover****{ fix** $x::\text{real}^n$ **assume** $x \in ?A$ **with** *finite*[*of* d]**have** $x \in \text{span}\ ?B$ **proof**(*induct* d *arbitrary:* x)**case** *empty* **hence** $x=0$ **unfolding** *Cart-eq* **by** *auto***thus** *?case* **using** *subspace-0*[*OF* *subspace-span*[*of* $\{\}$]] **by** *auto***next****case** (*insert* $k\ F$)**hence** $\forall i. i \notin \text{insert}\ k\ F \longrightarrow x\$i = 0$ **by** *auto***have** $*:F \subseteq \text{insert}\ k\ F$ **by** *auto***def** $y \equiv x - x\$k\ *_R\ basis\ k$ **have** $y.x = y + (x\$k)\ *_R\ basis\ k$ **unfolding** *y-def* **by** *auto*

```

{ fix i assume i':i ∉ F
  hence y $ i = 0 unfolding y-def unfolding vector-minus-component
    and vector-smult-component and basis-component
    using *[THEN spec[where x=i]] by auto }
hence y ∈ span (basis ' (insert k F)) using insert(3)
  using span-mono[of ?bas ' F ?bas ' (insert k F)]
  using image-mono[OF **, of basis] by auto
moreover
have basis k ∈ span (?bas ' (insert k F)) by (rule span-superset, auto)
hence x$k *_R basis k ∈ span (?bas ' (insert k F))
  using span-mul by auto
ultimately
have y + x$k *_R basis k ∈ span (?bas ' (insert k F))
  using span-add by auto
thus ?case using y by auto
qed
}
hence ?A ⊆ span ?B by auto

moreover
{ fix x assume x ∈ ?B
  hence x ∈ {(basis i)::real^n | i. i ∈ ?D} using assms by auto }
hence independent ?B using independent-mono[OF independent-stdbasis, of ?B]
and assms by auto

moreover
have d ⊆ ?D unfolding subset-eq using assms by auto
hence *:inj-on (basis::'n⇒real^n) d using subset-inj-on[OF basis-inj, of d] by
auto
have card ?B = card d unfolding card-image[OF *] by auto

ultimately show ?thesis using dim-unique[of basis ' d ?A] by auto
qed

Hence closure and completeness of all subspaces.

lemma closed-subspace-lemma: n ≤ card (UNIV::'n::finite set) ⇒ ∃ A::'n set.
card A = n
apply (induct n)
apply (rule-tac x={} in exI, simp)
apply clarsimp
apply (subgoal-tac ∃ x. x ∉ A)
apply (erule exE)
apply (rule-tac x=insert x A in exI, simp)
apply (subgoal-tac A ≠ UNIV, auto)
done

lemma closed-subspace: fixes s::(real^n) set
assumes subspace s shows closed s
proof –

```

```

have dim s ≤ card (UNIV :: 'n set) using dim-subset-univ by auto
then obtain d::'n set where t: card d = dim s
  using closed-subspace-lemma by auto
let ?t = {x::real^'n. ∀ i. i ∉ d ⟶ x$i = 0}
obtain f where f:bounded-linear f f ' ?t = s inj-on f ?t
  using subspace-isomorphism[unfolded linear-conv-bounded-linear, OF subspace-substandard[of
λi. i ∉ d] assms]
  using dim-substandard[of d] and t by auto
interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
have ∀ x ∈ ?t. f x = 0 ⟶ x = 0 using f.zero using f(3)[unfolded inj-on-def]
  by(erule-tac x=0 in ballE) auto
moreover have closed ?t using closed-substandard .
moreover have subspace ?t using subspace-substandard .
ultimately show ?thesis using closed-injective-image-subspace[of ?t f]
  unfolding f(2) using f(1) by auto
qed

```

```

lemma complete-subspace:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set shows subspace s ==> complete s
  using complete-eq-closed closed-subspace
  by auto

```

```

lemma dim-closure:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set
  shows dim(closure s) = dim s (is ?dc = ?d)
proof-
  have ?dc ≤ ?d using closure-minimal[OF span-inc, of s]
    using closed-subspace[OF subspace-span, of s]
    using dim-subset[of closure s span s] unfolding dim-span by auto
  thus ?thesis using dim-subset[OF closure-subset, of s] by auto
qed

```

16.28 Affine transformations of intervals

```

lemma affinity-inverses:
  assumes m0: m ≠ (0::'a::field)
  shows (λx. m * s x + c) o (λx. inverse(m) * s x + -(inverse(m) * s c)) = id
    (λx. inverse(m) * s x + -(inverse(m) * s c)) o (λx. m * s x + c) = id
  using m0
apply (auto simp add: expand-fun-eq vector-add-ldistrib vector-smult-assoc)
by (simp add: vector-smult-lneg[symmetric] vector-smult-assoc vector-sneg-minus1[symmetric])

```

```

lemma real-affinity-le:
  0 < (m::'a::linordered-field) ==> (m * x + c ≤ y ⟷ x ≤ inverse(m) * y +
-(c / m))
  by (simp add: field-simps inverse-eq-divide)

```

```

lemma real-le-affinity:
  0 < (m::'a::linordered-field) ==> (y ≤ m * x + c ⟷ inverse(m) * y + -(c /

```

$m) \leq x)$
by (*simp add: field-simps inverse-eq-divide*)

lemma *real-affinity-lt*:

$0 < (m::'a::\text{linordered-field}) \implies (m * x + c < y \longleftrightarrow x < \text{inverse}(m) * y + -(c / m))$
by (*simp add: field-simps inverse-eq-divide*)

lemma *real-lt-affinity*:

$0 < (m::'a::\text{linordered-field}) \implies (y < m * x + c \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse}(m) * y + -(c / m) < x)$
by (*simp add: field-simps inverse-eq-divide*)

lemma *real-affinity-eq*:

$(m::'a::\text{linordered-field}) \neq 0 \implies (m * x + c = y \longleftrightarrow x = \text{inverse}(m) * y + -(c / m))$
by (*simp add: field-simps inverse-eq-divide*)

lemma *real-eq-affinity*:

$(m::'a::\text{linordered-field}) \neq 0 \implies (y = m * x + c \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse}(m) * y + -(c / m) = x)$
by (*simp add: field-simps inverse-eq-divide*)

lemma *vector-affinity-eq*:

assumes $m0: (m::'a::\text{field}) \neq 0$
shows $m * s x + c = y \longleftrightarrow x = \text{inverse } m * s y + -(\text{inverse } m * s c)$
proof
assume $h: m * s x + c = y$
hence $m * s x = y - c$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
hence $\text{inverse } m * s (m * s x) = \text{inverse } m * s (y - c)$ **by** *simp*
then show $x = \text{inverse } m * s y + -(\text{inverse } m * s c)$
using $m0$ **by** (*simp add: vector-smult-assoc vector-ssub-ldistrib*)
next
assume $h: x = \text{inverse } m * s y + -(\text{inverse } m * s c)$
show $m * s x + c = y$ **unfolding** h *diff-minus[symmetric]*
using $m0$ **by** (*simp add: vector-smult-assoc vector-ssub-ldistrib*)
qed

lemma *vector-eq-affinity*:

$(m::'a::\text{field}) \neq 0 \implies (y = m * s x + c \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse}(m) * s y + -(\text{inverse}(m) * s c) = x)$
using *vector-affinity-eq* [**where** $m=m$ **and** $x=x$ **and** $y=y$ **and** $c=c$]
by *metis*

lemma *image-affinity-interval*: **fixes** $m::\text{real}$

fixes $a \ b \ c :: \text{real}^n$

shows $(\lambda x. m *_R x + c) \text{ ' } \{a .. b\} =$
 $(\text{if } \{a .. b\} = \{\} \text{ then } \{\}$
 $\text{else if } 0 \leq m \text{ then } \{m *_R a + c .. m *_R b + c\})$

```

      else {m *_R b + c .. m *_R a + c}))
proof(cases m=0)
  { fix x assume x ≤ c c ≤ x
    hence x=c unfolding vector-le-def and Cart-eq by (auto intro: order-antisym)
  }
  moreover case True
  moreover have c ∈ {m *_R a + c..m *_R b + c} unfolding True by(auto simp
add: vector-le-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
  { fix y assume a ≤ y y ≤ b m > 0
    hence m *_R a + c ≤ m *_R y + c m *_R y + c ≤ m *_R b + c
      unfolding vector-le-def by auto
    } moreover
  { fix y assume a ≤ y y ≤ b m < 0
    hence m *_R b + c ≤ m *_R y + c m *_R y + c ≤ m *_R a + c
      unfolding vector-le-def by(auto simp add: mult-left-mono-neg)
    } moreover
  { fix y assume m > 0 m *_R a + c ≤ y y ≤ m *_R b + c
    hence y ∈ (λx. m *_R x + c) ‘ {a..b}
      unfolding image-iff Bex-def mem-interval vector-le-def
      apply(auto simp add: vector-smult-assoc pth-3[symmetric]
        intro!: exI[where x=(1 / m) *_R (y - c)])
      by(auto simp add: pos-le-divide-eq pos-divide-le-eq mult-commute diff-le-iff)
    } moreover
  { fix y assume m *_R b + c ≤ y y ≤ m *_R a + c m < 0
    hence y ∈ (λx. m *_R x + c) ‘ {a..b}
      unfolding image-iff Bex-def mem-interval vector-le-def
      apply(auto simp add: vector-smult-assoc pth-3[symmetric]
        intro!: exI[where x=(1 / m) *_R (y - c)])
      by(auto simp add: neg-le-divide-eq neg-divide-le-eq mult-commute diff-le-iff)
    }
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis using False by auto
qed

```

lemma *image-smult-interval*: $(\lambda x. m *_R (x::real^n)) \text{ ‘ } \{a..b\} =$
 $(\text{if } \{a..b\} = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else if } 0 \leq m \text{ then } \{m *_R a..m *_R b\} \text{ else } \{m *_R b..m$
 $*_R a\})$
 using *image-affinity-interval*[of $m \ 0 \ a \ b$] by auto

16.29 Banach fixed point theorem (not really topological...)

lemma *banach-fix*:

assumes s :complete $s \neq \{\}$ and c : $0 \leq c < 1$ and f : $(f \text{ ‘ } s) \subseteq s$ and
 $\text{lipschitz}:\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{dist } (f \ x) \ (f \ y) \leq c * \text{dist } x \ y$
 shows $\exists! x \in s. (f \ x = x)$

proof—

have $1 - c > 0$ using c by auto

```

from  $s(2)$  obtain  $z0$  where  $z0 \in s$  by auto
def  $z \equiv \lambda n. (f \wedge n) z0$ 
{ fix  $n::nat$ 
  have  $z n \in s$  unfolding  $z\text{-def}$ 
  proof(induct  $n$ ) case  $0$  thus  $?case$  using  $\langle z0 \in s \rangle$  by auto
  next case  $Suc$  thus  $?case$  using  $f$  by auto qed }
note  $z\text{-in-}s = \text{this}$ 

def  $d \equiv dist (z\ 0) (z\ 1)$ 

have  $fzn:\bigwedge n. f (z\ n) = z (Suc\ n)$  unfolding  $z\text{-def}$  by auto
{ fix  $n::nat$ 
  have  $dist (z\ n) (z (Suc\ n)) \leq (c \wedge n) * d$ 
  proof(induct  $n$ )
    case  $0$  thus  $?case$  unfolding  $d\text{-def}$  by auto
  next
    case  $(Suc\ m)$ 
    hence  $c * dist (z\ m) (z (Suc\ m)) \leq c \wedge Suc\ m * d$ 
    using  $\langle 0 \leq c \rangle$  using mult-mono1-class.mult-mono1[of  $dist (z\ m) (z (Suc\ m))$ ]  $c \wedge m * d\ c]$  by auto
    thus  $?case$  using lipschitz[THEN bspec[where  $x=z\ m$ ], OF  $z\text{-in-}s$ , THEN bspec[where  $x=z (Suc\ m)$ ], OF  $z\text{-in-}s$ ]]
    unfolding  $fzn$  and mult-le-cancel-left by auto
  qed
} note  $cf\text{-}z = \text{this}$ 

{ fix  $n\ m::nat$ 
  have  $(1 - c) * dist (z\ m) (z (m+n)) \leq (c \wedge m) * d * (1 - c \wedge n)$ 
  proof(induct  $n$ )
    case  $0$  show  $?case$  by auto
  next
    case  $(Suc\ k)$ 
    have  $(1 - c) * dist (z\ m) (z (m + Suc\ k)) \leq (1 - c) * (dist (z\ m) (z (m + k)) + dist (z (m + k)) (z (Suc (m + k))))$ 
    using dist-triangle and  $c$  by(auto simp add: dist-triangle)
    also have  $\dots \leq (1 - c) * (dist (z\ m) (z (m + k)) + c \wedge (m + k) * d)$ 
    using  $cf\text{-}z$ [of  $m + k$ ] and  $c$  by auto
    also have  $\dots \leq c \wedge m * d * (1 - c \wedge k) + (1 - c) * c \wedge (m + k) * d$ 
    using  $Suc$  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
    also have  $\dots = (c \wedge m) * (d * (1 - c \wedge k) + (1 - c) * c \wedge k * d)$ 
    unfolding power-add by (auto simp add: field-simps)
    also have  $\dots \leq (c \wedge m) * d * (1 - c \wedge Suc\ k)$ 
    using  $c$  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
    finally show  $?case$  by auto
  qed
} note  $cf\text{-}z2 = \text{this}$ 
{ fix  $e::real$  assume  $e>0$ 
  hence  $\exists N. \forall m\ n. N \leq m \wedge N \leq n \longrightarrow dist (z\ m) (z\ n) < e$ 

```

```

proof(cases d = 0)
  case True
    hence  $\bigwedge n. z\ n = z\ 0$  using cf-z2[of 0] and c unfolding z-def by (auto simp
add: pos-prod-le[OF  $\langle 1 - c > 0 \rangle$ ])
    thus ?thesis using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
  next
    case False hence  $d > 0$  unfolding d-def using zero-le-dist[of z 0 z 1]
    by (metis False d-def less-le)
    hence  $0 < e * (1 - c) / d$  using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1 - c > 0 \rangle$ 
    using divide-pos-pos[of e * (1 - c) d] and mult-pos-pos[of e 1 - c] by auto
    then obtain N where  $N : c \wedge N < e * (1 - c) / d$  using real-arch-pow-inv[of
 $e * (1 - c) / d$ ] and c by auto
    { fix m n::nat assume  $m > n$  and as:m  $\geq N$  n  $\geq N$ 
      have  $c \wedge n \leq c \wedge N$  using  $\langle n \geq N \rangle$  and c using power-decreasing[OF
 $\langle n \geq N \rangle$ , of c] by auto
      have  $1 - c \wedge (m - n) > 0$  using c and power-strict-mono[of c 1 m - n]
using  $\langle m > n \rangle$  by auto
      hence  $d * (1 - c \wedge (m - n)) / (1 - c) > 0$ 
      using mult-pos-pos[OF  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ , of  $1 - c \wedge (m - n)$ ]
      using divide-pos-pos[of d * (1 - c  $\wedge$  (m - n)) 1 - c]
      using  $\langle 0 < 1 - c \rangle$  by auto

      have  $\text{dist } (z\ m) (z\ n) \leq c \wedge n * d * (1 - c \wedge (m - n)) / (1 - c)$ 
      using cf-z2[of n m - n] and  $\langle m > n \rangle$  unfolding pos-le-divide-eq[OF
 $\langle 1 - c > 0 \rangle$ ]
      by (auto simp add: mult-commute dist-commute)
      also have  $\dots \leq c \wedge N * d * (1 - c \wedge (m - n)) / (1 - c)$ 
      using mult-right-mono[OF * order-less-imp-le[OF **]]
      unfolding mult-assoc by auto
      also have  $\dots < (e * (1 - c) / d) * d * (1 - c \wedge (m - n)) / (1 - c)$ 
      using mult-strict-right-mono[OF N **] unfolding mult-assoc by auto
      also have  $\dots = e * (1 - c \wedge (m - n))$  using c and  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1 - c >$ 
0) by auto
      also have  $\dots \leq e$  using c and  $\langle 1 - c \wedge (m - n) > 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  using
mult-right-le-one-le[of e 1 - c  $\wedge$  (m - n)] by auto
      finally have  $\text{dist } (z\ m) (z\ n) < e$  by auto
    } note * = this
    { fix m n::nat assume as:N  $\leq m$  N  $\leq n$ 
      hence  $\text{dist } (z\ n) (z\ m) < e$ 
      proof(cases n = m)
        case True thus ?thesis using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
      next
        case False thus ?thesis using as and *[of n m] *[of m n] unfolding
nat-neq-iff by (auto simp add: dist-commute)
      qed }
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed
}
hence Cauchy z unfolding cauchy-def by auto

```

then obtain x where $x \in s$ and $x:(z \dashrightarrow x)$ sequentially using $s(1)$ [unfolded compact-def complete-def, THEN spec[where $x=z$]] and z -in- s by auto

```

def e ≡ dist (f x) x
have e = 0 proof(rule ccontr)
  assume e ≠ 0 hence e > 0 unfolding e-def using zero-le-dist[of f x x]
    by (metis dist-eq-0-iff dist-nz e-def)
  then obtain N where N:∀ n ≥ N. dist (z n) x < e / 2
    using x[unfolded Lim-sequentially, THEN spec[where x=e/2]] by auto
  hence N':dist (z N) x < e / 2 by auto

  have *:c * dist (z N) x ≤ dist (z N) x unfolding mult-le-cancel-right2
    using zero-le-dist[of z N x] and c
    by (metis dist-eq-0-iff dist-nz order-less-asm less-le)
  have dist (f (z N)) (f x) ≤ c * dist (z N) x using lipschitz[THEN bspec[where
x=z N], THEN bspec[where x=x]]
    using z-in-s[of N] ⟨x ∈ s⟩ using c by auto
  also have ... < e / 2 using N' and c using * by auto
  finally show False unfolding fzn
    using N[THEN spec[where x=Suc N]] and dist-triangle-half-r[of z (Suc N)
f x e x]
    unfolding e-def by auto
qed
hence f x = x unfolding e-def by auto
moreover
{ fix y assume f y = y y ∈ s
  hence dist x y ≤ c * dist x y using lipschitz[THEN bspec[where x=x], THEN
bspec[where x=y]]
    using ⟨x ∈ s⟩ and ⟨f x = x⟩ by auto
  hence dist x y = 0 unfolding mult-le-cancel-right1
    using c and zero-le-dist[of x y] by auto
  hence y = x by auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis using ⟨x ∈ s⟩ by blast+
qed

```

16.30 Edelstein fixed point theorem.

lemma edelstein-fix:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes s:compact s s ≠ {} and gs:(g ` s) ⊆ s
  and dist:∀ x ∈ s. ∀ y ∈ s. x ≠ y ⟶ dist (g x) (g y) < dist x y
shows ∃! x ∈ s. g x = x
proof(cases ∃ x ∈ s. g x = x)
  obtain x where x ∈ s using s(2) by auto
  case False hence g:∀ x ∈ s. g x ≠ x by auto
  { fix y assume y ∈ s
    hence x = y using ⟨x ∈ s⟩ and dist[THEN bspec[where x=x], THEN bspec[where
x=y]]

```



```

    unfolding g[THEN bspec[where x=x], OF ⟨x∈s⟩]
    unfolding g[THEN bspec[where x=y], OF ⟨y∈s⟩] by auto }
  thus ?thesis using ⟨x∈s⟩ and g by blast+
next
  case True
  then obtain x where [simp]:x∈s and g x ≠ x by auto
  { fix x y assume x ∈ s y ∈ s
    hence dist (g x) (g y) ≤ dist x y
    using dist[THEN bspec[where x=x], THEN bspec[where x=y]] by auto }
note dist' = this
  def y ≡ g x
  have [simp]:y∈s unfolding y-def using gs[unfolded image-subset-iff] and ⟨x∈s⟩
  by blast
  def f ≡ λn. g ^ n
  have [simp]:Λn z. g (f n z) = f (Suc n) z unfolding f-def by auto
  have [simp]:Λz. f 0 z = z unfolding f-def by auto
  { fix n::nat and z assume z∈s
    have f n z ∈ s unfolding f-def
    proof(induct n)
      case 0 thus ?case using ⟨z∈s⟩ by simp
    next
      case (Suc n) thus ?case using gs[unfolded image-subset-iff] by auto
    qed } note fs = this
  { fix m n ::nat assume m≤n
    fix w z assume w∈s z∈s
    have dist (f n w) (f n z) ≤ dist (f m w) (f m z) using ⟨m≤n⟩
    proof(induct n)
      case 0 thus ?case by auto
    next
      case (Suc n)
      thus ?case proof(cases m≤n)
        case True thus ?thesis using Suc(1)
          using dist'[OF fs fs, OF ⟨w∈s⟩ ⟨z∈s⟩, of n n] by auto
      next
        case False hence mn:m = Suc n using Suc(2) by simp
        show ?thesis unfolding mn by auto
      qed
    qed } note distf = this

  def h ≡ λn. (f n x, f n y)
  let ?s2 = s × s
  obtain l r where l∈?s2 and r:subseq r and lr:((h ∘ r) ---> l) sequentially
    using compact-Times [OF s(1) s(1), unfolded compact-def, THEN spec[where
x=h]] unfolding h-def
    using fs[OF ⟨x∈s⟩] and fs[OF ⟨y∈s⟩] by blast
  def a ≡ fst l def b ≡ snd l
  have lab:l = (a, b) unfolding a-def b-def by simp
  have [simp]:a∈s b∈s unfolding a-def b-def using ⟨l∈?s2⟩ by auto

```

```

have lima:((fst ∘ (h ∘ r)) ----> a) sequentially
and limb:((snd ∘ (h ∘ r)) ----> b) sequentially
using lr
unfolding o-def a-def b-def by (simp-all add: tendsto-intros)

{ fix n::nat
  have *:⋀fx fy (x::'a) y. dist fx fy ≤ dist x y ⟹ ¬ (dist (fx - fy) (a - b) <
dist a b - dist x y) unfolding dist-norm by norm
  { fix x y :: 'a
    have dist (-x) (-y) = dist x y unfolding dist-norm
    using norm-minus-cancel[of x - y] by (auto simp add: uminus-add-conv-diff)
  } note ** = this

  { assume as:dist a b > dist (f n x) (f n y)
    then obtain Na Nb where ∀m≥Na. dist (f (r m) x) a < (dist a b - dist
(f n x) (f n y)) / 2
    and ∀m≥Nb. dist (f (r m) y) b < (dist a b - dist (f n x) (f n y)) / 2
    using lima limb unfolding h-def Lim-sequentially by (fastsimp simp del:
less-divide-eq-number-of1)
    hence dist (f (r (Na + Nb + n)) x - f (r (Na + Nb + n)) y) (a - b) <
dist a b - dist (f n x) (f n y)
    apply (erule-tac x=Na+Nb+n in allE)
    apply (erule-tac x=Na+Nb+n in allE) apply simp
    using dist-triangle-add-half[of a f (r (Na + Nb + n)) x dist a b - dist (f
n x) (f n y)
      -b - f (r (Na + Nb + n)) y]
    unfolding ** by (auto simp add: algebra-simps dist-commute)
    moreover
    have dist (f (r (Na + Nb + n)) x - f (r (Na + Nb + n)) y) (a - b) ≥ dist
a b - dist (f n x) (f n y)
    using distf[of n r (Na+Nb+n), OF - ⟨x∈s⟩ ⟨y∈s⟩]
    using subseq-bigger[OF r, of Na+Nb+n]
    using *[of f (r (Na + Nb + n)) x f (r (Na + Nb + n)) y f n x f n y] by
auto
    ultimately have False by simp
  }
  hence dist a b ≤ dist (f n x) (f n y) by (rule ccontr) auto }
note ab-fn = this

have [simp]:a = b proof(rule ccontr)
  def e ≡ dist a b - dist (g a) (g b)
  assume a≠b hence e > 0 unfolding e-def using dist by fastsimp
  hence ∃n. dist (f n x) a < e/2 ∧ dist (f n y) b < e/2
  using lima limb unfolding Lim-sequentially
  apply (auto elim!: allE[where x=e/2]) apply (rule-tac x=r (max N Na) in
exI) unfolding h-def by fastsimp
  then obtain n where n:dist (f n x) a < e/2 ∧ dist (f n y) b < e/2 by auto
  have dist (f (Suc n) x) (g a) ≤ dist (f n x) a
  using dist[THEN bspec[where x=f n x], THEN bspec[where x=a]] and fs

```

```

by auto
  moreover have  $\text{dist } (f \text{ (Suc } n) \ y) \ (g \ b) \leq \text{dist } (f \ n \ y) \ b$ 
    using  $\text{dist}[THEN \text{ bspec}[\text{where } x=f \ n \ y], \text{ THEN } \text{bspec}[\text{where } x=b]]$  and  $fs$ 
by auto
  ultimately have  $\text{dist } (f \text{ (Suc } n) \ x) \ (g \ a) + \text{dist } (f \text{ (Suc } n) \ y) \ (g \ b) < e$  using
n by auto
  thus False unfolding e-def using ab-fn[of Suc n] by norm
qed

have [simp]:  $\bigwedge n. f \text{ (Suc } n) \ x = f \ n \ y$  unfolding f-def y-def by (induct-tac n) auto
{ fix  $x \ y$  assume  $x \in s \ y \in s$  moreover
  fix  $e :: \text{real}$  assume  $e > 0$  ultimately
  have  $\text{dist } y \ x < e \longrightarrow \text{dist } (g \ y) \ (g \ x) < e$  using dist by fastsimp }
hence continuous-on s g unfolding continuous-on-iff by auto

hence  $((\text{snd} \circ h \circ r) \dashrightarrow g \ a)$  sequentially unfolding continuous-on-sequentially
  apply (rule allE[where  $x=\lambda n. (fst \circ h \circ r) \ n$ ]) apply (erule ballE[where
 $x=a$ ])
  using lima unfolding h-def o-def using  $fs[OF \ \langle x \in s \rangle]$  by (auto simp add:
y-def)
  hence  $g \ a = a$  using Lim-unique[OF trivial-limit-sequentially limb, of g a]
  unfolding  $\langle a=b \rangle$  and o-assoc by auto
  moreover
  { fix  $x$  assume  $x \in s \ g \ x = x \ x \neq a$ 
    hence False using  $\text{dist}[THEN \text{ bspec}[\text{where } x=a], \text{ THEN } \text{bspec}[\text{where } x=x]]$ 
      using  $\langle g \ a = a \rangle$  and  $\langle a \in s \rangle$  by auto }
  ultimately show  $\exists! x \in s. g \ x = x$  using  $\langle a \in s \rangle$  by blast
qed

end

```

17 Vec1: Vectors of size 1, 2, or 3

```

theory Vec1
imports Topology-Euclidean-Space
begin

```

Some common special cases.

```

lemma forall-1[simp]:  $(\forall i :: 1. P \ i) \longleftrightarrow P \ 1$ 
  by (metis num1-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma ex-1[simp]:  $(\exists x :: 1. P \ x) \longleftrightarrow P \ 1$ 
  by auto (metis num1-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma exhaust-2:
  fixes  $x :: 2$  shows  $x = 1 \vee x = 2$ 
proof (induct x)
  case (of-int z)

```

```

    then have  $0 \leq z$  and  $z < 2$  by simp-all
    then have  $z = 0 \mid z = 1$  by arith
    then show ?case by auto
qed

```

```

lemma forall-2:  $(\forall i::2. P\ i) \longleftrightarrow P\ 1 \wedge P\ 2$ 
  by (metis exhaust-2)

```

```

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

```

```

lemma forall-3:  $(\forall i::3. P\ i) \longleftrightarrow P\ 1 \wedge P\ 2 \wedge P\ 3$ 
  by (metis exhaust-3)

```

```

lemma UNIV-1 [simp]:  $UNIV = \{1::1\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: num1-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma UNIV-2:  $UNIV = \{1::2, 2::2\}$ 
  using exhaust-2 by auto

```

```

lemma UNIV-3:  $UNIV = \{1::3, 2::3, 3::3\}$ 
  using exhaust-3 by auto

```

```

lemma setsum-1:  $\text{setsum } f\ (UNIV::1\ \text{set}) = f\ 1$ 
  unfolding UNIV-1 by simp

```

```

lemma setsum-2:  $\text{setsum } f\ (UNIV::2\ \text{set}) = f\ 1 + f\ 2$ 
  unfolding UNIV-2 by simp

```

```

lemma setsum-3:  $\text{setsum } f\ (UNIV::3\ \text{set}) = f\ 1 + f\ 2 + f\ 3$ 
  unfolding UNIV-3 by (simp add: add-ac)

```

```

instantiation num1 :: cart-one begin
instance proof
  show  $CARD(1) = Suc\ 0$  by auto
qed end

```

```

abbreviation  $vec1:: 'a \Rightarrow 'a^1$  where  $vec1\ x \equiv vec\ x$ 

```

```

abbreviation  $dest-vec1:: 'a^1 \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  where  $dest-vec1\ x \equiv (x\$1)$ 

```

lemma *vec1-component*[*simp*]: $(\text{vec1 } x)\$1 = x$
by *simp*

lemma *vec1-dest-vec1*: $\text{vec1}(\text{dest-vec1 } x) = x$ $\text{dest-vec1}(\text{vec1 } y) = y$
by (*simp-all add: Cart-eq*)

declare *vec1-dest-vec1*(1) [*simp*]

lemma *forall-vec1*: $(\forall x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P (\text{vec1 } x))$
by (*metis vec1-dest-vec1*(1))

lemma *exists-vec1*: $(\exists x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. P(\text{vec1 } x))$
by (*metis vec1-dest-vec1*(1))

lemma *vec1-eq*[*simp*]: $\text{vec1 } x = \text{vec1 } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*metis vec1-dest-vec1*(2))

lemma *dest-vec1-eq*[*simp*]: $\text{dest-vec1 } x = \text{dest-vec1 } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*metis vec1-dest-vec1*(1))

17.1 The collapse of the general concepts to dimension one.

lemma *vector-one*: $(x::'a \wedge 1) = (\chi \ i. (x\$1))$
by (*simp add: Cart-eq*)

lemma *forall-one*: $(\forall (x::'a \wedge 1). P x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P(\chi \ i. x))$
apply *auto*
apply (*erule-tac x = x\$1 in allE*)
apply (*simp only: vector-one[symmetric]*)
done

lemma *norm-vector-1*: $\text{norm } (x :: - \wedge 1) = \text{norm } (x\$1)$
by (*simp add: norm-vector-def*)

lemma *norm-real*: $\text{norm}(x::\text{real} \wedge 1) = \text{abs}(x\$1)$
by (*simp add: norm-vector-1*)

lemma *dist-real*: $\text{dist}(x::\text{real} \wedge 1) \ y = \text{abs}((x\$1) - (y\$1))$
by (*auto simp add: norm-real dist-norm*)

17.2 Explicit vector construction from lists.

primrec *from-nat* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{monoid-add,one}\}$
where *from-nat* 0 = 0 | *from-nat* (Suc n) = 1 + *from-nat* n

lemma *from-nat* [*simp*]: *from-nat* = *of-nat*
by (*rule ext, induct-tac x, simp-all*)

primrec

list-fun :: nat \Rightarrow - list \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -

where

list-fun n [] = ($\lambda x.$ 0)
 | *list-fun* n (x # xs) = *fun-upd* (*list-fun* (Suc n) xs) (*from-nat* n) x

definition *vector* l = (χ i. *list-fun* 1 l i)

lemma *vector-1*: (*vector*[x]) \$1 = x

unfolding *vector-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *vector-2*:

(*vector*[x,y]) \$1 = x
 (*vector*[x,y] :: 'a^2)\$2 = (y::'a::zero)
unfolding *vector-def* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *vector-3*:

(*vector* [x,y,z] :: ('a::zero)^3)\$1 = x
 (*vector* [x,y,z] :: ('a::zero)^3)\$2 = y
 (*vector* [x,y,z] :: ('a::zero)^3)\$3 = z
unfolding *vector-def* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *forall-vector-1*: ($\forall v::'a::zero^1. P\ v$) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x. P(\text{vector}[x])$)

apply *auto*

apply (*erule-tac* x=v\$1 **in** *allE*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* *vector* [v\$1] = v)

apply *simp*

apply (*vector vector-def*)

apply *simp*

done

lemma *forall-vector-2*: ($\forall v::'a::zero^2. P\ v$) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x\ y. P(\text{vector}[x, y])$)

apply *auto*

apply (*erule-tac* x=v\$1 **in** *allE*)

apply (*erule-tac* x=v\$2 **in** *allE*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* *vector* [v\$1, v\$2] = v)

apply *simp*

apply (*vector vector-def*)

apply (*simp add: forall-2*)

done

lemma *forall-vector-3*: ($\forall v::'a::zero^3. P\ v$) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x\ y\ z. P(\text{vector}[x, y, z])$)

apply *auto*

apply (*erule-tac* x=v\$1 **in** *allE*)

apply (*erule-tac* x=v\$2 **in** *allE*)

apply (*erule-tac* x=v\$3 **in** *allE*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* *vector* [v\$1, v\$2, v\$3] = v)

apply *simp*

apply (*vector vector-def*)

```

apply (simp add: forall-3)
done

lemma range-vec1 [simp]: range vec1 = UNIV apply(rule set-ext, rule) unfolding
image-iff defer
apply(rule-tac x=dest-vec1 x in bexI) by auto

lemma dest-vec1-lambda: dest-vec1( $\chi$  i. x i) = x 1
by (simp)

lemma dest-vec1-vec: dest-vec1(vec x) = x
by (simp)

lemma dest-vec1-sum: assumes fS: finite S
shows dest-vec1(setsum f S) = setsum (dest-vec1 o f) S
apply (induct rule: finite-induct[OF fS])
apply simp
apply auto
done

lemma norm-vec1 [simp]: norm(vec1 x) = abs(x)
by (simp add: vec-def norm-real)

lemma dist-vec1: dist(vec1 x) (vec1 y) = abs(x - y)
by (simp only: dist-real vec1-component)
lemma abs-dest-vec1: norm x = |dest-vec1 x|
by (metis vec1-dest-vec1(1) norm-vec1)

lemmas vec1-dest-vec1-simps = forall-vec1 vec-add[THEN sym] dist-vec1 vec-sub[THEN
sym] vec1-dest-vec1 norm-vec1 vector-smult-component
vec1-eq vec-cmul[THEN sym] smult-conv-scaleR[THEN sym] o-def dist-real-def
norm-vec1 real-norm-def

lemma bounded-linear-vec1: bounded-linear (vec1::real $\Rightarrow$ real $^1$ )
unfolding bounded-linear-def additive-def bounded-linear-axioms-def
unfolding smult-conv-scaleR[THEN sym] unfolding vec1-dest-vec1-simps
apply(rule conjI) defer apply(rule conjI) defer apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI)
by auto

lemma linear-vmul-dest-vec1:
fixes f:: real $^1$   $\Rightarrow$  real $^1$ 
shows linear f  $\Longrightarrow$  linear ( $\lambda x$ . dest-vec1(f x) *s v)
unfolding smult-conv-scaleR
by (rule linear-vmul-component)

lemma linear-from-scalars:
assumes lf: linear (f::real $^1$   $\Rightarrow$  real $^1$ )
shows f = ( $\lambda x$ . dest-vec1 x *s column 1 (matrix f))
unfolding smult-conv-scaleR

```

```

apply (rule ext)
apply (subst matrix-works[OF lf, symmetric])
apply (auto simp add: Cart-eq matrix-vector-mult-def column-def mult-commute)
done

```

```

lemma linear-to-scalars: assumes lf: linear (f::real ^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^1)
shows f = ( $\lambda x$ . vec1 (row 1 (matrix f)  $\cdot$  x))
apply (rule ext)
apply (subst matrix-works[OF lf, symmetric])
apply (simp add: Cart-eq matrix-vector-mult-def row-def inner-vector-def mult-commute)
done

```

```

lemma dest-vec1-eq-0: dest-vec1 x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
by (simp add: dest-vec1-eq[symmetric])

```

```

lemma setsum-scalars: assumes fS: finite S
shows setsum f S = vec1 (setsum (dest-vec1 o f) S)
unfolding vec-setsum[OF fS] by simp

```

```

lemma dest-vec1-wlog-le: ( $\bigwedge (x::'a::\text{linorder}^1) y. P x y \longleftrightarrow P y x$ )  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge x y$ .
dest-vec1 x  $\leq$  dest-vec1 y  $\implies$  P x y)  $\implies$  P x y
apply (cases dest-vec1 x  $\leq$  dest-vec1 y)
apply simp
apply (subgoal-tac dest-vec1 y  $\leq$  dest-vec1 x)
apply (auto)
done

```

Lifting and dropping

```

lemma continuous-on-o-dest-vec1: fixes f::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector
assumes continuous-on {a..b} f shows continuous-on {vec1 a..dest-vec1 b} (f
o dest-vec1)
using assms unfolding continuous-on-iff apply safe
apply (erule-tac x=x$1 in ballE,erule-tac x=e in allE) apply safe
apply (rule-tac x=d in exI) apply safe unfolding o-def dist-real-def dist-real
apply (erule-tac x=dest-vec1 x' in ballE) by (auto simp add:vector-le-def)

```

```

lemma continuous-on-o-vec1: fixes f::real^1  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector
assumes continuous-on {a..b} f shows continuous-on {dest-vec1 a..dest-vec1 b}
(f o vec1)
using assms unfolding continuous-on-iff apply safe
apply (erule-tac x=vec x in ballE,erule-tac x=e in allE) apply safe
apply (rule-tac x=d in exI) apply safe unfolding o-def dist-real-def dist-real
apply (erule-tac x=vec1 x' in ballE) by (auto simp add:vector-le-def)

```

```

lemma continuous-on-vec1:continuous-on A (vec1::real $\Rightarrow$ real^1)
by (rule linear-continuous-on[OF bounded-linear-vec1])

```

```

lemma mem-interval-1: fixes x :: real^1 shows
(x  $\in$  {a .. b})  $\longleftrightarrow$  dest-vec1 a  $\leq$  dest-vec1 x  $\wedge$  dest-vec1 x  $\leq$  dest-vec1 b)

```


$(x \in \{a <..<b\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } a < \text{dest-vec1 } x \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } x < \text{dest-vec1 } b)$
by(simp-all add: Cart-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def)

lemma *vec1-interval:fixes a::real shows*

vec1 ‘ $\{a .. b\} = \{\text{vec1 } a .. \text{vec1 } b\}$

vec1 ‘ $\{a <..<b\} = \{\text{vec1 } a <..<\text{vec1 } b\}$

apply(rule-tac[!] set-ext) **unfolding** image-iff vector-less-def **unfolding** mem-interval

unfolding forall-1 **unfolding** vec1-dest-vec1-simps

apply rule **defer** **apply**(rule-tac x=dest-vec1 x in bexI) **prefer** 3 **apply** rule

defer

apply(rule-tac x=dest-vec1 x in bexI) **by** auto

lemma *interval-cases-1: fixes x :: real^1 shows*

$x \in \{a .. b\} \implies x \in \{a <..<b\} \vee (x = a) \vee (x = b)$

unfolding Cart-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def mem-interval **by**(auto simp del:dest-vec1-eq)

lemma *in-interval-1: fixes x :: real^1 shows*

$(x \in \{a .. b\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } x \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } x \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b) \wedge$

$(x \in \{a <..<b\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } a < \text{dest-vec1 } x \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } x < \text{dest-vec1 } b)$

unfolding Cart-eq vector-less-def vector-le-def mem-interval **by**(auto simp del:dest-vec1-eq)

lemma *interval-eq-empty-1: fixes a :: real^1 shows*

$\{a .. b\} = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } a$

$\{a <..<b\} = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a$

unfolding interval-eq-empty **and** ex-1 **by** auto

lemma *subset-interval-1: fixes a :: real^1 shows*

$(\{a .. b\} \subseteq \{c .. d\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee$

$\text{dest-vec1 } c \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } b$

$\leq \text{dest-vec1 } d)$

$(\{a .. b\} \subseteq \{c <..<d\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee$

$\text{dest-vec1 } c < \text{dest-vec1 } a \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } b$

$< \text{dest-vec1 } d)$

$(\{a <..<b\} \subseteq \{c .. d\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee$

$\text{dest-vec1 } c \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } a < \text{dest-vec1 } b \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } b$

$\leq \text{dest-vec1 } d)$

$(\{a <..<b\} \subseteq \{c <..<d\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee$

$\text{dest-vec1 } c \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } a < \text{dest-vec1 } b \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } b$

$\leq \text{dest-vec1 } d)$

unfolding subset-interval[of a b c d] **unfolding** forall-1 **by** auto

lemma *eq-interval-1: fixes a :: real^1 shows*

$\{a .. b\} = \{c .. d\} \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } a \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } d < \text{dest-vec1 } c \vee$

$\text{dest-vec1 } a = \text{dest-vec1 } c \wedge \text{dest-vec1 } b = \text{dest-vec1 } d$

unfolding set-eq-subset[of $\{a .. b\}$ $\{c .. d\}$]

unfolding subset-interval-1(1)[of a b c d]

unfolding *subset-interval-1*(1)[of *c d a b*]
by *auto*

lemma *disjoint-interval-1*: **fixes** *a :: real^1* **shows**

$\{a .. b\} \cap \{c .. d\} = \{\} \iff \text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d < \text{dest-vec1 } c$
 $\vee \text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } c \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d < \text{dest-vec1 } a$
 $\{a .. b\} \cap \{c <..<d\} = \{\} \iff \text{dest-vec1 } b < \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d \leq \text{dest-vec1 } c$
 $\vee \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } c \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a$
 $\{a <..<b\} \cap \{c .. d\} = \{\} \iff \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d < \text{dest-vec1 } c$
 $\vee \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } c \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a$
 $\{a <..<b\} \cap \{c <..<d\} = \{\} \iff \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d \leq \text{dest-vec1 } c$
 $\vee \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } c \vee \text{dest-vec1 } d \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a$

unfolding *disjoint-interval* **and** *ex-1* **by** *auto*

lemma *open-closed-interval-1*: **fixes** *a :: real^1* **shows**

$\{a <..<b\} = \{a .. b\} - \{a, b\}$
unfolding *expand-set-eq* **apply** *simp* **unfolding** *vector-less-def* **and** *vector-le-def*
and *forall-1* **and** *dest-vec1-eq*[*THEN sym*] **by**(*auto simp del:dest-vec1-eq*)

lemma *closed-open-interval-1*: $\text{dest-vec1 } (a::\text{real}^1) \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b \implies \{a .. b\} = \{a <..<b\} \cup \{a, b\}$

unfolding *expand-set-eq* **apply** *simp* **unfolding** *vector-less-def* **and** *vector-le-def*
and *forall-1* **and** *dest-vec1-eq*[*THEN sym*] **by**(*auto simp del:dest-vec1-eq*)

lemma *Lim-drop-le*: **fixes** *f :: 'a \Rightarrow real^1* **shows**

$(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \implies \sim(\text{trivial-limit } \text{net}) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{dest-vec1 } (f x) \leq b) \text{ net} \implies \text{dest-vec1 } l \leq b$

using *Lim-component-le*[of *f l net 1 b*] **by** *auto*

lemma *Lim-drop-ge*: **fixes** *f :: 'a \Rightarrow real^1* **shows**

$(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \implies \sim(\text{trivial-limit } \text{net}) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } (f x)) \text{ net} \implies b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } l$

using *Lim-component-ge*[of *f l net b 1*] **by** *auto*

Also more convenient formulations of monotone convergence.

lemma *bounded-increasing-convergent*: **fixes** *s::nat \Rightarrow real^1*

assumes *bounded* $\{s\ n\ |\ n::\text{nat}. \text{True}\} \forall n. \text{dest-vec1 } (s\ n) \leq \text{dest-vec1 } (s\ (\text{Suc } n))$
shows $\exists l. (s \dashrightarrow l) \text{ sequentially}$

proof –

obtain *a* **where** $a::\forall n. |\text{dest-vec1 } (s\ n)| \leq a$ **using** *assms(1)*[*unfolded bounded-iff abs-dest-vec1*] **by** *auto*

{ fix *m::nat*

have $\bigwedge n. n \geq m \longrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } (s\ m) \leq \text{dest-vec1 } (s\ n)$

apply(*induct-tac n*) **apply** *simp* **using** *assms(2)* **apply**(*erule-tac x=na in allE*) **by**(*auto simp add: not-less-eq-eq*) }

hence $\forall m\ n. m \leq n \longrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } (s\ m) \leq \text{dest-vec1 } (s\ n)$ **by** *auto*

then obtain *l* **where** $\forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. |\text{dest-vec1 } (s\ n) - l| < e$ **using** *convergent-bounded-monotone*[*OF a*] **unfolding** *monoseq-def* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *Lim-sequentially* **apply**(*rule-tac x=vec1 l in exI*)

unfolding *dist-norm* **unfolding** *abs-dest-vec1* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *dest-vec1-simps*[*simp*]: **fixes** *a::real^1*
shows $a\$1 = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
 $a \leq b \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b$ $\text{dest-vec1 } (1::\text{real}^1) = 1$
by(*auto simp add: vector-le-def Cart-eq*)

lemma *dest-vec1-inverval*:
 $\text{dest-vec1 } \{a \dots b\} = \{\text{dest-vec1 } a \dots \text{dest-vec1 } b\}$
 $\text{dest-vec1 } \{a < \dots b\} = \{\text{dest-vec1 } a < \dots \text{dest-vec1 } b\}$
 $\text{dest-vec1 } \{a \dots < b\} = \{\text{dest-vec1 } a \dots < \text{dest-vec1 } b\}$
 $\text{dest-vec1 } \{a < \dots < b\} = \{\text{dest-vec1 } a < \dots < \text{dest-vec1 } b\}$
apply(*rule-tac* [!] *equalityI*)
unfolding *subset-eq Ball-def Bex-def mem-interval-1 image-iff*
apply(*rule-tac* [!] *allI*)**apply**(*rule-tac* [!] *impI*)
apply(*rule-tac*[2] $x=\text{vec1 } x$ **in** *exI*)**apply**(*rule-tac*[4] $x=\text{vec1 } x$ **in** *exI*)
apply(*rule-tac*[6] $x=\text{vec1 } x$ **in** *exI*)**apply**(*rule-tac*[8] $x=\text{vec1 } x$ **in** *exI*)
by (*auto simp add: vector-less-def vector-le-def*)

lemma *dest-vec1-setsum*: **assumes** *finite S*
shows $\text{dest-vec1 } (\text{setsum } f S) = \text{setsum } (\lambda x. \text{dest-vec1 } (f x)) S$
using *dest-vec1-sum[OF assms]* **by** *auto*

lemma *open-dest-vec1-vimage*: $\text{open } S \implies \text{open } (\text{dest-vec1 } -' S)$
unfolding *open-vector-def forall-1* **by** *auto*

lemma *tendsto-dest-vec1* [*tendsto-intros*]:
 $(f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda x. \text{dest-vec1 } (f x)) \dashrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } l) \text{ net}$
by(*rule tendsto-Cart-nth*)

lemma *continuous-dest-vec1*: $\text{continuous net } f \implies \text{continuous net } (\lambda x. \text{dest-vec1 } (f x))$
unfolding *continuous-def* **by** (*rule tendsto-dest-vec1*)

lemma *forall-dest-vec1*: $(\forall x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P(\text{dest-vec1 } x))$
apply *safe defer apply*(*erule-tac* $x=\text{vec1 } x$ **in** *allE*) **by** *auto*

lemma *forall-of-dest-vec1*: $(\forall v. P (\lambda x. \text{dest-vec1 } (v x))) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P x)$
apply *rule apply rule apply*(*erule-tac* $x=(\text{vec1 } \circ x)$ **in** *allE*) **unfolding** *o-def*
vec1-dest-vec1 **by** *auto*

lemma *forall-of-dest-vec1'*: $(\forall v. P (\text{dest-vec1 } v)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P x)$
apply *rule apply rule apply*(*erule-tac* $x=(\text{vec1 } x)$ **in** *allE*) **defer** **apply** *rule*
apply(*erule-tac* $x=\text{dest-vec1 } v$ **in** *allE*) **unfolding** *o-def vec1-dest-vec1* **by** *auto*

lemma *dist-vec1-0*[*simp*]: $\text{dist}(\text{vec1 } (x::\text{real})) 0 = \text{norm } x$ **unfolding** *dist-norm*
by *auto*

```

lemma bounded-linear-vec1-dest-vec1: fixes  $f::real \Rightarrow real$ 
  shows  $linear (vec1 \circ f \circ dest-vec1) = bounded-linear\ f$  (is  $?l = ?r$ ) proof–
  { assume  $?l$  guess  $K$  using  $linear-bounded[OF\ \langle ?l \rangle]$  ..
    hence  $\exists K. \forall x. |f\ x| \leq |x| * K$  apply( $rule-tac\ x=K\ in\ exI$ )
    unfolding  $vec1-dest-vec1-simps$  by ( $auto\ simp\ add:field-simps$ ) }
  thus  $?thesis$  unfolding  $linear-def\ bounded-linear-def\ additive-def\ bounded-linear-axioms-def$ 
   $o-def$ 
  unfolding  $vec1-dest-vec1-simps$  by  $auto$  qed

lemma  $vec1-le[simp]$ :fixes  $a::real$  shows  $vec1\ a \leq vec1\ b \longleftrightarrow a \leq b$ 
  unfolding  $vector-le-def$  by  $auto$ 
lemma  $vec1-less[simp]$ :fixes  $a::real$  shows  $vec1\ a < vec1\ b \longleftrightarrow a < b$ 
  unfolding  $vector-less-def$  by  $auto$ 

end

```

18 Determinants: Traces, Determinant of square matrices and some properties

```

theory Determinants
imports Euclidean-Space Permutations Vec1
begin

```

18.1 First some facts about products

```

lemma  $setprod-insert-eq$ :  $finite\ A \implies setprod\ f\ (insert\ a\ A) = (if\ a \in A\ then$ 
 $setprod\ f\ A\ else\ f\ a * setprod\ f\ A)$ 
apply  $clarsimp$ 
by( $subgoal-tac\ insert\ a\ A = A,$   $auto$ )

```

```

lemma  $setprod-add-split$ :
  assumes  $mn: (m::nat) \leq n + 1$ 
  shows  $setprod\ f\ \{m..n+p\} = setprod\ f\ \{m..n\} * setprod\ f\ \{n+1..n+p\}$ 
proof–
  let  $?A = \{m..n+p\}$ 
  let  $?B = \{m..n\}$ 
  let  $?C = \{n+1..n+p\}$ 
  from  $mn$  have  $un: ?B \cup ?C = ?A$  by  $auto$ 
  from  $mn$  have  $dj: ?B \cap ?C = \{\}$  by  $auto$ 
  have  $f: finite\ ?B\ finite\ ?C$  by  $simp-all$ 
  from  $setprod-Un-disjoint[OF\ f\ dj,\ of\ f,\ unfolded\ un]$  show  $?thesis$  .
qed

```

```

lemma  $setprod-offset$ :  $setprod\ f\ \{(m::nat) + p .. n + p\} = setprod\ (\lambda i. f\ (i +$ 
 $p))\ \{m..n\}$ 
apply ( $rule\ setprod-reindex-cong[where\ f=op + p]$ )

```

```

apply (auto simp add: image-iff Bex-def inj-on-def)
apply arith
apply (rule ext)
apply (simp add: add-commute)
done

```

```

lemma setprod-singleton: setprod f {x} = f x by simp

```

```

lemma setprod-singleton-nat-seg: setprod f {n..n} = f (n::'a::order) by simp

```

```

lemma setprod-numseg: setprod f {m..0} = (if m=0 then f 0 else 1)
  setprod f {m .. Suc n} = (if m ≤ Suc n then f (Suc n) * setprod f {m..n}
    else setprod f {m..n})
by (auto simp add: atLeastAtMostSuc-conv)

```

```

lemma setprod-le: assumes fS: finite S and fg:  $\forall x \in S. f x \geq 0 \wedge f x \leq (g x :: 'a::linordered-idom)$ 
shows setprod f S ≤ setprod g S
using fS fg
apply (induct S)
apply simp
apply auto
apply (rule mult-mono)
apply (auto intro: setprod-nonneg)
done

```

```

lemma setprod-inversef: finite A ==> setprod (inverse ∘ f) A = (inverse (setprod
  f A) :: 'a::field-inverse-zero)
apply (erule finite-induct)
apply (simp)
apply simp
done

```

```

lemma setprod-le-1: assumes fS: finite S and f:  $\forall x \in S. f x \geq 0 \wedge f x \leq (1 :: 'a::linordered-idom)$ 
shows setprod f S ≤ 1
using setprod-le[OF fS f] unfolding setprod-1 .

```

18.2 Trace

```

definition trace :: 'a::semiring-1 ^ 'n ^ 'n ⇒ 'a where
  trace A = setsum (λi. ((A $ i) $ i)) (UNIV :: 'n set)

```

```

lemma trace-0: trace(mat 0) = 0
by (simp add: trace-def mat-def)

```

```

lemma trace-I: trace(mat 1 :: 'a::semiring-1 ^ 'n ^ 'n) = of-nat(CARD('n))
by (simp add: trace-def mat-def)

```

lemma *trace-add*: $\text{trace } ((A::'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}^{'n}^{'n}) + B) = \text{trace } A + \text{trace } B$

by (*simp add: trace-def setsum-addf*)

lemma *trace-sub*: $\text{trace } ((A::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{'n}^{'n}) - B) = \text{trace } A - \text{trace } B$

by (*simp add: trace-def setsum-subtractf*)

lemma *trace-mul-sym*: $\text{trace } ((A::'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}^{'n}^{'n}) ** B) = \text{trace } (B ** A)$

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

apply (*subst setsum-commute*)

by (*simp add: mult-commute*)

definition *det*:: $'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{'n}^{'n} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

$\text{det } A = \text{setsum } (\lambda p. \text{of-int } (\text{sign } p) * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. A\$i\$p \ i) \ (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}))$
 $\{p. p \text{ permutes } (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set})\}$

lemma *setprod-permute*:

assumes $p: p \text{ permutes } S$

shows $\text{setprod } f \ S = \text{setprod } (f \circ p) \ S$

proof–

{assume $\neg \text{finite } S$ **hence** *?thesis* **by** *simp*}

moreover

{assume $fS: \text{finite } S$

then have *?thesis*

apply (*simp add: setprod-def cong del:strong-setprod-cong*)

apply (*rule ab-semigroup-mult.fold-image-permute*)

apply (*auto simp add: p*)

apply *unfold-locales*

done}

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *setproduct-permute-nat-interval*: $p \text{ permutes } \{m::\text{nat} .. n\} \implies \text{setprod } f$

$\{m..n\} = \text{setprod } (f \circ p) \ \{m..n\}$

by (*blast intro!: setprod-permute*)

lemma *det-transpose*: $\text{det } (\text{transpose } A) = \text{det } (A::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{'n}^{'n})$

proof–

```

let ?di =  $\lambda A \ i \ j. A\$i\$j$ 
let ?U = (UNIV :: 'n set)
have fU: finite ?U by simp
{fix p assume p: p  $\in$  {p. p permutes ?U}
  from p have pU: p permutes ?U by blast
  have sth: sign (inv p) = sign p
    by (metis sign-inverse fU p mem-def Collect-def permutation-permutes)
  from permutes-inj[OF pU]
  have pi: inj-on p ?U by (blast intro: subset-inj-on)
  from permutes-image[OF pU]
  have setprod ( $\lambda i. ?di$  (transpose A) i (inv p i)) ?U = setprod ( $\lambda i. ?di$  (transpose
A) i (inv p i)) (p  $\cap$  ?U) by simp
  also have ... = setprod (( $\lambda i. ?di$  (transpose A) i (inv p i)) o p) ?U
    unfolding setprod-reindex[OF pi] ..
  also have ... = setprod ( $\lambda i. ?di$  A i (p i)) ?U
proof–
  {fix i assume i: i  $\in$  ?U
    from i permutes-inv-o[OF pU] permutes-in-image[OF pU]
    have (( $\lambda i. ?di$  (transpose A) i (inv p i)) o p) i = ?di A i (p i)
      unfolding transpose-def by (simp add: expand-fun-eq)}
    then show setprod (( $\lambda i. ?di$  (transpose A) i (inv p i)) o p) ?U = setprod
( $\lambda i. ?di$  A i (p i)) ?U by (auto intro: setprod-cong)
  qed
  finally have of-int (sign (inv p)) * (setprod ( $\lambda i. ?di$  (transpose A) i (inv p i))
?U) = of-int (sign p) * (setprod ( $\lambda i. ?di$  A i (p i)) ?U) using sth
    by simp}
  then show ?thesis unfolding det-def apply (subst setsum-permutations-inverse)
    apply (rule setsum-cong2) by blast
qed

```

lemma det-lowerdiagonal:

```

fixes A :: 'a::comm-ring-1 ^ ('n::{finite,wellorder}) ^ ('n::{finite,wellorder})
assumes ld:  $\bigwedge i \ j. i < j \implies A\$i\$j = 0$ 
shows det A = setprod ( $\lambda i. A\$i\$i$ ) (UNIV :: 'n set)

```

proof–

```

let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
let ?PU = {p. p permutes ?U}
let ?pp =  $\lambda p. \text{of-int (sign p) * setprod } (\lambda i. A\$i\$p \ i) \ (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \ \text{set})$ 
have fU: finite ?U by simp
from finite-permutations[OF fU] have fPU: finite ?PU .
have id0: {id}  $\subseteq$  ?PU by (auto simp add: permutes-id)
{fix p assume p: p  $\in$  ?PU  $\setminus$  {id}
  from p have pU: p permutes ?U and pid: p  $\neq$  id by blast+
  from permutes-natset-le[OF pU] pid obtain i where
    i: p i > i by (metis not-le)
  from ld[OF i] have ex:  $\exists i \in ?U. A\$i\$p \ i = 0$  by blast
  from setprod-zero[OF fU ex] have ?pp p = 0 by simp}
then have p0:  $\forall p \in ?PU \setminus \{id\}. ?pp \ p = 0$  by blast

```

```

from setsum-mono-zero-cong-left[OF fPU id0 p0] show ?thesis
  unfolding det-def by (simp add: sign-id)
qed

```

lemma det-upperdiagonal:

```

fixes A :: 'a::comm-ring-1'^'n::{finite,wellorder}^'n::{finite,wellorder}
assumes ld:  $\bigwedge i j. i > j \implies A\$i\$j = 0$ 
shows det A = setprod ( $\lambda i. A\$i\$i$ ) (UNIV::'n set)
proof–
  let ?U = UNIV::'n set
  let ?PU = {p. p permutes ?U}
  let ?pp = ( $\lambda p. \text{of-int } (\text{sign } p) * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. A\$i\$p\ i)$ ) (UNIV :: 'n set)
  have fU: finite ?U by simp
  from finite-permutations[OF fU] have fPU: finite ?PU .
  have id0: {id}  $\subseteq$  ?PU by (auto simp add: permutes-id)
  {fix p assume p: p  $\in$  ?PU – {id}
    from p have pU: p permutes ?U and pid: p  $\neq$  id by blast+
    from permutes-natset-ge[OF pU] pid obtain i where
      i: p i < i by (metis not-le)
    from ld[OF i] have ex: $\exists i \in ?U. A\$i\$p\ i = 0$  by blast
    from setprod-zero[OF fU ex] have ?pp p = 0 by simp}
  then have p0:  $\forall p \in ?PU - \{id\}. ?pp\ p = 0$  by blast
  from setsum-mono-zero-cong-left[OF fPU id0 p0] show ?thesis
  unfolding det-def by (simp add: sign-id)
qed

```

lemma det-diagonal:

```

fixes A :: 'a::comm-ring-1'^'n'^'n
assumes ld:  $\bigwedge i j. i \neq j \implies A\$i\$j = 0$ 
shows det A = setprod ( $\lambda i. A\$i\$i$ ) (UNIV::'n set)
proof–
  let ?U = UNIV::'n set
  let ?PU = {p. p permutes ?U}
  let ?pp = ( $\lambda p. \text{of-int } (\text{sign } p) * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. A\$i\$p\ i)$ ) (UNIV :: 'n set)
  have fU: finite ?U by simp
  from finite-permutations[OF fU] have fPU: finite ?PU .
  have id0: {id}  $\subseteq$  ?PU by (auto simp add: permutes-id)
  {fix p assume p: p  $\in$  ?PU – {id}
    then have p  $\neq$  id by simp
    then obtain i where i: p i  $\neq$  i unfolding expand-fun-eq by auto
    from ld [OF i [symmetric]] have ex: $\exists i \in ?U. A\$i\$p\ i = 0$  by blast
    from setprod-zero [OF fU ex] have ?pp p = 0 by simp}
  then have p0:  $\forall p \in ?PU - \{id\}. ?pp\ p = 0$  by blast
  from setsum-mono-zero-cong-left[OF fPU id0 p0] show ?thesis
  unfolding det-def by (simp add: sign-id)
qed

```

lemma det-I: det (mat 1 :: 'a::comm-ring-1'^'n'^'n) = 1

proof–


```

let ?A = mat 1 :: 'a::comm-ring-1 ^ 'n ^ 'n
let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
let ?f =  $\lambda i j. ?A \$ i \$ j$ 
{fix i assume i: i  $\in$  ?U
  have ?f i i = 1 using i by (vector mat-def)}
hence th: setprod ( $\lambda i. ?f i i$ ) ?U = setprod ( $\lambda x. 1$ ) ?U
  by (auto intro: setprod-cong)
{fix i j assume i: i  $\in$  ?U and j: j  $\in$  ?U and ij: i  $\neq$  j
  have ?f i j = 0 using i j ij by (vector mat-def) }
then have det ?A = setprod ( $\lambda i. ?f i i$ ) ?U using det-diagonal
  by blast
also have ... = 1 unfolding th setprod-1 ..
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma det-0: det (mat 0 :: 'a::comm-ring-1 ^ 'n ^ 'n) = 0
  by (simp add: det-def setprod-zero)

```

```

lemma det-permute-rows:
  fixes A :: 'a::comm-ring-1 ^ 'n ^ 'n
  assumes p: p permutes (UNIV :: 'n::finite set)
  shows det( $\chi$  i. A $ p i :: 'a ^ 'n ^ 'n) = of-int (sign p) * det A
  apply (simp add: det-def setsum-right-distrib mult-assoc[symmetric])
  apply (subst sum-permutations-compose-right[OF p])
proof(rule setsum-cong2)
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
  let ?PU = {p. p permutes ?U}
  fix q assume qPU: q  $\in$  ?PU
  have fU: finite ?U by simp
  from qPU have q: q permutes ?U by blast
  from p q have pp: permutation p and qp: permutation q
    by (metis fU permutation-permutes)+
  from permutes-inv[OF p] have ip: inv p permutes ?U .
  have setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ p i \$ (q o p) i$ ) ?U = setprod (( $\lambda i. A \$ p i \$ (q o p) i$ ) o inv
p) ?U
    by (simp only: setprod-permute[OF ip, symmetric])
  also have ... = setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ (p o inv p) i \$ (q o (p o inv p)) i$ ) ?U
    by (simp only: o-def)
  also have ... = setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ i \$ q i$ ) ?U by (simp only: o-def permutes-inverses[OF
p])
  finally have thp: setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ p i \$ (q o p) i$ ) ?U = setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ i \$ q i$ )
?U
    by blast
  show of-int (sign (q o p)) * setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ p i \$ (q o p) i$ ) ?U = of-int (sign
p) * of-int (sign q) * setprod ( $\lambda i. A \$ i \$ q i$ ) ?U
    by (simp only: thp sign-compose[OF qp pp] mult-commute of-int-mult)
qed

```

```

lemma det-permute-columns:

```

```

fixes A :: 'a::comm-ring-1'^n^'n
assumes p: p permutes (UNIV :: 'n set)
shows det( $\chi$  i j. A$ i $ p j :: 'a'^n^'n) = of-int (sign p) * det A
proof –
  let ?Ap =  $\chi$  i j. A$ i $ p j :: 'a'^n^'n
  let ?At = transpose A
  have of-int (sign p) * det A = det (transpose ( $\chi$  i. transpose A $ p i))
    unfolding det-permute-rows[OF p, of ?At] det-transpose ..
  moreover
  have ?Ap = transpose ( $\chi$  i. transpose A $ p i)
    by (simp add: transpose-def Cart-eq)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma det-identical-rows:
  fixes A :: 'a::linordered-idom'^n^'n
  assumes ij: i  $\neq$  j
  and r: row i A = row j A
  shows det A = 0
proof –
  have tha:  $\bigwedge(a::'a) b. a = b ==> b = - a ==> a = 0$ 
    by simp
  have th1: of-int (-1) = - 1 by (metis of-int-1 of-int-minus number-of-Min)
  let ?p = Fun.swap i j id
  let ?A =  $\chi$  i. A $ ?p i
  from r have A = ?A by (simp add: Cart-eq row-def swap-def)
  hence det A = det ?A by simp
  moreover have det A = - det ?A
    by (simp add: det-permute-rows[OF permutes-swap-id] sign-swap-id ij th1)
  ultimately show det A = 0 by (metis tha)
qed

```

```

lemma det-identical-columns:
  fixes A :: 'a::linordered-idom'^n^'n
  assumes ij: i  $\neq$  j
  and r: column i A = column j A
  shows det A = 0
apply (subst det-transpose[symmetric])
apply (rule det-identical-rows[OF ij])
by (metis row-transpose r)

```

```

lemma det-zero-row:
  fixes A :: 'a::{idom, ring-char-0}^'n^'n
  assumes r: row i A = 0
  shows det A = 0
using r
apply (simp add: row-def det-def Cart-eq)
apply (rule setsum-0')
apply (auto simp: sign-nz)

```

done

lemma *det-zero-column*:

fixes $A :: 'a::\{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}^{n \times n}$
assumes $r: \text{column } i \ A = 0$
shows $\det A = 0$
apply (*subst det-transpose*[*symmetric*])
apply (*rule det-zero-row* [of i])
by (*metis row-transpose r*)

lemma *det-row-add*:

fixes $a \ b \ c :: 'n::\text{finite} \Rightarrow \text{ring}$
shows $\det((\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a \ i + b \ i \text{ else } c \ i)::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{n \times n}) =$
 $\det((\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a \ i \text{ else } c \ i)::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{n \times n}) +$
 $\det((\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } b \ i \text{ else } c \ i)::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{n \times n})$

unfolding *det-def Cart-lambda-beta setsum-addf*[*symmetric*]

proof (*rule setsum-cong2*)

let $?U = \text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}$
let $?pU = \{p. p \text{ permutes } ?U\}$
let $?f = (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a \ i + b \ i \text{ else } c \ i)::'n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{n \times n}$
let $?g = (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a \ i \text{ else } c \ i)::'n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{n \times n}$
let $?h = (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } b \ i \text{ else } c \ i)::'n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{n \times n}$
fix p **assume** $p: p \in ?pU$
let $?Uk = ?U - \{k\}$
from p **have** $pU: p \text{ permutes } ?U$ **by** *blast*
have $kU: ?U = \text{insert } k \ ?Uk$ **by** *blast*
{fix j **assume** $j: j \in ?Uk$
from j **have** $?f \ j \ \$ \ p \ j = ?g \ j \ \$ \ p \ j$ **and** $?f \ j \ \$ \ p \ j = ?h \ j \ \$ \ p \ j$
by *simp-all*}
then have $th1: \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk = \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?g \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk$
and $th2: \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk = \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?h \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk$
apply $-$
apply (*rule setprod-cong, simp-all*)
done
have $th3: \text{finite } ?Uk \ k \notin ?Uk$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?U = \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ (\text{insert } k \ ?Uk)$
unfolding kU [*symmetric*] **..**
also have $\dots = ?f \ k \ \$ \ p \ k * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk$
apply (*rule setprod-insert*)
apply *simp*
by *blast*
also have $\dots = (a \ k \ \$ \ p \ k * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk) + (b \ k \ \$ \ p \ k * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk)$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
also have $\dots = (a \ k \ \$ \ p \ k * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?g \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk) + (b \ k \ \$ \ p \ k * \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?h \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?Uk)$ **by** (*metis th1 th2*)
also have $\dots = \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?g \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ (\text{insert } k \ ?Uk) + \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?h \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ (\text{insert } k \ ?Uk)$
unfolding *setprod-insert*[*OF th3*] **by** *simp*
finally have $\text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?f \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?U = \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?g \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?U + \text{setprod } (\lambda i. ?h \ i \ \$ \ p \ i) \ ?U$

($\lambda i. ?h\ i\ \$\ p\ i$) $?U$ **unfolding** $kU[symmetric]$.
then show $of-int\ (sign\ p) * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U = of-int\ (sign\ p) * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?g\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U + of-int\ (sign\ p) * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?h\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U$
by (*simp add: field-simps*)
qed

lemma *det-row-mul*:

fixes $a\ b :: 'n::finite \Rightarrow - \wedge 'n$

shows $det((\chi\ i. if\ i = k\ then\ c * s\ a\ i\ else\ b\ i)::'a::comm-ring-1^{n^{n}}) = c * det((\chi\ i. if\ i = k\ then\ a\ i\ else\ b\ i)::'a::comm-ring-1^{n^{n}})$

unfolding *det-def Cart-lambda-beta setsum-right-distrib*

proof (*rule setsum-cong2*)

let $?U = UNIV :: 'n\ set$

let $?pU = \{p. p\ permutes\ ?U\}$

let $?f = (\lambda i. if\ i = k\ then\ c * s\ a\ i\ else\ b\ i)::'n \Rightarrow 'a::comm-ring-1^{n^{n}}$

let $?g = (\lambda i. if\ i = k\ then\ a\ i\ else\ b\ i)::'n \Rightarrow 'a::comm-ring-1^{n^{n}}$

fix p **assume** $p: p \in ?pU$

let $?Uk = ?U - \{k\}$

from p **have** $pU: p\ permutes\ ?U$ **by** *blast*

have $kU: ?U = insert\ k\ ?Uk$ **by** *blast*

{fix j **assume** $j: j \in ?Uk$

from j **have** $?f\ j\ \$\ p\ j = ?g\ j\ \$\ p\ j$ **by** *simp*}

then have $th1: setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?Uk = setprod\ (\lambda i. ?g\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?Uk$

apply $-$

apply (*rule setprod-cong, simp-all*)

done

have $th3: finite\ ?Uk\ k \notin ?Uk$ **by** *auto*

have $setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U = setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ (insert\ k\ ?Uk)$

unfolding $kU[symmetric]$..

also have $\dots = ?f\ k\ \$\ p\ k * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?Uk$

apply (*rule setprod-insert*)

apply *simp*

by *blast*

also have $\dots = (c * s\ a\ k) \$\ p\ k * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?Uk$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

also have $\dots = c * (a\ k\ \$\ p\ k * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?g\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?Uk)$

unfolding $th1$ **by** (*simp add: mult-ac*)

also have $\dots = c * (setprod\ (\lambda i. ?g\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ (insert\ k\ ?Uk))$

unfolding *setprod-insert[OF th3]* **by** *simp*

finally have $setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U = c * (setprod\ (\lambda i. ?g\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U)$

unfolding $kU[symmetric]$.

then show $of-int\ (sign\ p) * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?f\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U = c * (of-int\ (sign\ p) * setprod\ (\lambda i. ?g\ i\ \$\ p\ i)\ ?U)$

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

qed

lemma *det-row-0*:

fixes $b :: 'n::finite \Rightarrow - \wedge 'n$

shows $\det((\chi \ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } b \ i) :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}^n)^n) = 0$
 using $\text{det-row-mul}[of \ k \ 0 \ \lambda i. \ 1 \ b]$
 apply (*simp*)
 unfolding *vector-smult-lzero* .

lemma *det-row-operation*:

fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom}^n$
 assumes $ij: i \neq j$
 shows $\det (\chi \ k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then row } i \ A + c * s \text{ row } j \ A \text{ else row } k \ A) = \det A$
proof–
 let $?Z = (\chi \ k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then row } j \ A \text{ else row } k \ A) :: 'a^{\ n}^n$
 have $th: \text{row } i \ ?Z = \text{row } j \ ?Z$ **by** (*vector row-def*)
 have $th2: ((\chi \ k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then row } i \ A \text{ else row } k \ A) :: 'a^{\ n}^n) = A$
 by (*vector row-def*)
 show *?thesis*
 unfolding *det-row-add* [*of i*] *det-row-mul*[*of i*] *det-identical-rows*[*OF ij th*] *th2*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *det-row-span*:

fixes $A :: \text{real}^n$
 assumes $x: x \in \text{span} \{\text{row } j \ A \mid j. j \neq i\}$
 shows $\det (\chi \ k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then row } i \ A + x \text{ else row } k \ A) = \det A$
proof–
 let $?U = \text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}$
 let $?S = \{\text{row } j \ A \mid j. j \neq i\}$
 let $?d = \lambda x. \det (\chi \ k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then } x \text{ else row } k \ A)$
 let $?P = \lambda x. ?d (\text{row } i \ A + x) = \det A$
 {**fix** k
 have $(\text{if } k = i \text{ then row } i \ A + 0 \text{ else row } k \ A) = \text{row } k \ A$ **by** *simp*}
 then have $P0: ?P \ 0$
 apply –
 apply (*rule cong*[*of det, OF refl*])
 by (*vector row-def*)
moreover
 {**fix** $c \ z \ y$ **assume** $zS: z \in ?S$ **and** $Py: ?P \ y$
 from zS **obtain** j **where** $j: z = \text{row } j \ A \ i \neq j$ **by** *blast*
 let $?w = \text{row } i \ A + y$
 have $th0: \text{row } i \ A + (c * s \ z + y) = ?w + c * s \ z$ **by** *vector*
 have $thz: ?d \ z = 0$
 apply (*rule det-identical-rows*[*OF j(2)*])
 using j **by** (*vector row-def*)
 have $?d (\text{row } i \ A + (c * s \ z + y)) = ?d (?w + c * s \ z)$ **unfolding** *th0* ..
 then have $?P (c * s \ z + y)$ **unfolding** *thz Py det-row-mul*[*of i*] *det-row-add*[*of*
i]
 by *simp* }

ultimately show *?thesis*

```

    apply –
    apply (rule span-induct-alt[of ?P ?S, OF P0, folded smult-conv-scaleR])
    apply blast
    apply (rule x)
    done
qed

```

```

lemma det-dependent-rows:
  fixes A:: real'n'n
  assumes d: dependent (rows A)
  shows det A = 0
proof –
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
  from d obtain i where i: row i A ∈ span (rows A – {row i A})
    unfolding dependent-def rows-def by blast
  {fix j k assume jk: j ≠ k
    and c: row j A = row k A
    from det-identical-rows[OF jk c] have ?thesis .}
  moreover
  {assume H:  $\bigwedge i j. i \neq j \implies \text{row } i A \neq \text{row } j A$ 
    have th0:  $\neg \text{row } i A \in \text{span } \{\text{row } j A \mid j. j \neq i\}$ 
      apply (rule span-neg)
      apply (rule set-rev-mp)
      apply (rule i)
      apply (rule span-mono)
      using H i by (auto simp add: rows-def)
    from det-row-span[OF th0]
    have det A = det ( $\chi k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then } 0 * 1 \text{ else row } k A$ )
      unfolding right-minus vector-smult-lzero ..
    with det-row-mul[of i 0::real  $\lambda i. 1$ ]
    have det A = 0 by simp}
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma det-dependent-columns: assumes d: dependent(columns (A::real'n'n))
  shows det A = 0
by (metis d det-dependent-rows rows-transpose det-transpose)

```

```

lemma Cart-lambda-cong: ( $\bigwedge x. f x = g x$ )  $\implies$  (Cart-lambda f :: 'a'n) = (Cart-lambda
g :: 'a'n)

```

apply (rule *iffD1*[*OF Cart-lambda-unique*]) **by** *vector*

lemma *det-linear-row-setsum*:

assumes *fS*: *finite S*

shows $\det ((\chi \ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a \ i) \ S \text{ else } c \ i)::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^n \wedge 'n \wedge 'n)$
 $= \text{setsum } (\lambda j. \det ((\chi \ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a \ i \ j \text{ else } c \ i)::'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'n)) \ S$

proof(*induct* rule: *finite-induct*[*OF fS*])

case 1 **thus** ?case **apply** *simp* **unfolding** *setsum-empty* *det-row-0*[*of k*] **..**

next

case (2 *x F*)

then **show** ?case **by** (*simp* *add: det-row-add* *cong* *del: if-weak-cong*)

qed

lemma *finite-bounded-functions*:

assumes *fS*: *finite S*

shows *finite* {*f*. ($\forall i \in \{1..(k::\text{nat})\}. f \ i \in S \wedge (\forall i. i \notin \{1..k\} \longrightarrow f \ i = i)\}$ }

proof(*induct* *k*)

case 0

have *th*: {*f*. $\forall i. f \ i = i$ } = {*id*} **by** (*auto* *intro: ext*)

show ?case **by** (*auto* *simp* *add: th*)

next

case (*Suc k*)

let ?*f* = $\lambda(y::\text{nat},g) \ i. \text{if } i = \text{Suc } k \text{ then } y \text{ else } g \ i$

let ?*S* = ?*f* ' (*S* × {*f*. ($\forall i \in \{1..k\}. f \ i \in S \wedge (\forall i. i \notin \{1..k\} \longrightarrow f \ i = i)\}$)}

have ?*S* = {*f*. ($\forall i \in \{1.. \text{Suc } k\}. f \ i \in S \wedge (\forall i. i \notin \{1.. \text{Suc } k\} \longrightarrow f \ i = i)\}$ }

apply (*auto* *simp* *add: image-iff*)

apply (*rule-tac* *x=x* (*Suc k*) **in** *bexI*)

apply (*rule-tac* *x = λi. if i = Suc k then i else x i* **in** *exI*)

apply (*auto* *intro: ext*)

done

with *finite-imageI*[*OF finite-cartesian-product*[*OF fS Suc.hyps*(1)], *of* ?*f*]

show ?case **by** *metis*

qed

lemma *eq-id-iff*[*simp*]: ($\forall x. f \ x = x$) = (*f* = *id*) **by** (*auto* *intro: ext*)

lemma *det-linear-rows-setsum-lemma*:

assumes *fS*: *finite S* **and** *fT*: *finite T*

shows $\det((\chi \ i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a \ i) \ S \text{ else } c \ i)::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^n \wedge 'n \wedge 'n)$
 $=$

$$\text{setsum } (\lambda f. \det((\chi \ i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } a \ i \ (f \ i) \text{ else } c \ i)::'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'n)) \\ \{f. (\forall i \in T. f \ i \in S) \wedge (\forall i. i \notin T \longrightarrow f \ i = i)\}$$

using *fT*

proof(*induct* *T* *arbitrary: a c set: finite*)

case *empty*

have *th0*: $\bigwedge x \ y. (\chi \ i. \text{if } i \in \{\} \text{ then } x \ i \text{ else } y \ i) = (\chi \ i. y \ i)$ **by** *vector*

from *empty.prem*s **show** ?case **unfolding** *th0* **by** *simp*

next

```

case (insert z T a c)
let ?F =  $\lambda T. \{f. (\forall i \in T. f\ i \in S) \wedge (\forall i. i \notin T \longrightarrow f\ i = i)\}$ 
let ?h =  $\lambda(y,g)\ i. \text{if } i = z \text{ then } y \text{ else } g\ i$ 
let ?k =  $\lambda h. (h(z), (\lambda i. \text{if } i = z \text{ then } i \text{ else } h\ i))$ 
let ?s =  $\lambda k\ a\ c\ f. \text{det}((\chi\ i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } a\ i\ (f\ i) \text{ else } c\ i) :: 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'n)$ 
let ?c =  $\lambda i. \text{if } i = z \text{ then } a\ i\ j \text{ else } c\ i$ 
have thif:  $\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. (\text{if } a \vee b \text{ then } c \text{ else } d) = (\text{if } a \text{ then } c \text{ else if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } d)$ 
d) by simp
have thif2:  $\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d\ e. (\text{if } a \text{ then } b \text{ else if } c \text{ then } d \text{ else } e) =$ 
   $(\text{if } c \text{ then } (\text{if } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } d) \text{ else } (\text{if } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } e))$  by simp
from  $\langle z \notin T \rangle$  have nz:  $\bigwedge i. i \in T \implies i = z \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$  by auto
have det  $(\chi\ i. \text{if } i \in \text{insert } z\ T \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i) =$ 
   $\text{det } (\chi\ i. \text{if } i = z \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a\ i)\ S$ 
     $\text{else if } i \in T \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i)$ 
unfolding insert-iff thif ..
also have  $\dots = (\sum_{j \in S. \text{det } (\chi\ i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a\ i)\ S$ 
   $\text{else if } i = z \text{ then } a\ i\ j \text{ else } c\ i))$ 
unfolding det-linear-row-setsum[OF fS]
apply (subst thif2)
using nz by (simp cong del: if-weak-cong cong add: if-cong)
finally have tha:
   $\text{det } (\chi\ i. \text{if } i \in \text{insert } z\ T \text{ then } \text{setsum } (a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i) =$ 
   $(\sum (j, f) \in S \times ?F\ T. \text{det } (\chi\ i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } a\ i\ (f\ i)$ 
     $\text{else if } i = z \text{ then } a\ i\ j$ 
     $\text{else } c\ i))$ 
unfolding insert.hyps unfolding setsum-cartesian-product by blast
show ?case unfolding tha
apply(rule setsum-eq-general-reverses[where h= ?h and k= ?k],
  blast intro: finite-cartesian-product fS finite,
  blast intro: finite-cartesian-product fS finite)
using  $\langle z \notin T \rangle$ 
apply (auto intro: ext)
apply (rule cong[OF refl[of det]])
by vector
qed

```

lemma *det-linear-rows-setsum*:

assumes *fS*: *finite* (*S*::*'n::finite set*)

shows $\text{det } (\chi\ i. \text{setsum } (a\ i)\ S) = \text{setsum } (\lambda f. \text{det } (\chi\ i. a\ i\ (f\ i) :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$
 $\wedge 'n \wedge 'n)) \{f. \forall i. f\ i \in S\}$

proof—

have *th0*: $\bigwedge x\ y. ((\chi\ i. \text{if } i \in (\text{UNIV} :: 'n \text{ set}) \text{ then } x\ i \text{ else } y\ i) :: 'a \wedge 'n \wedge 'n) = (\chi$
 $i. x\ i)$ **by vector**

from *det-linear-rows-setsum-lemma[OF fS, of UNIV :: 'n set a, unfolded th0,*
OF finite] **show** ?*thesis* **by simp**

qed

lemma *matrix-mul-setsum-alt*:


```

fixes A B :: 'a::comm-ring-1'^n^n
shows A ** B = ( $\chi$  i. setsum ( $\lambda$ k. A$ i $k *s B $ k) (UNIV :: 'n set))
by (vector matrix-matrix-mult-def setsum-component)

lemma det-rows-mul:
  det(( $\chi$  i. c i *s a i)::'a::comm-ring-1'^n^n) =
  setprod ( $\lambda$ i. c i) (UNIV:: 'n set) * det(( $\chi$  i. a i)::'a'^n^n)
proof (simp add: det-def setsum-right-distrib cong add: setprod-cong, rule setsum-cong2)
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
  let ?PU = {p. p permutes ?U}
  fix p assume pU: p  $\in$  ?PU
  let ?s = of-int (sign p)
  from pU have p: p permutes ?U by blast
  have setprod ( $\lambda$ i. c i * a i $ p i) ?U = setprod c ?U * setprod ( $\lambda$ i. a i $ p i) ?U
    unfolding setprod-timesf ..
  then show ?s * ( $\prod$  xa $\in$ ?U. c xa * a xa $ p xa) =
    setprod c ?U * (?s * ( $\prod$  xa $\in$ ?U. a xa $ p xa)) by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

lemma det-mul:
  fixes A B :: 'a::linordered-idom'^n^n
  shows det (A ** B) = det A * det B
proof–
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
  let ?F = {f. ( $\forall$  i $\in$  ?U. f i  $\in$  ?U)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  i. i  $\notin$  ?U  $\longrightarrow$  f i = i)}
  let ?PU = {p. p permutes ?U}
  have fU: finite ?U by simp
  have fF: finite ?F by (rule finite)
  {fix p assume p: p permutes ?U

    have p  $\in$  ?F unfolding mem-Collect-eq permutes-in-image[OF p]
    using p[unfolding permutes-def] by simp}
  then have PUF: ?PU  $\subseteq$  ?F by blast
  {fix f assume fPU: f  $\in$  ?F – ?PU
    have fUU: f ' ?U  $\subseteq$  ?U using fPU by auto
    from fPU have f:  $\forall$  i  $\in$  ?U. f i  $\in$  ?U
       $\forall$  i. i  $\notin$  ?U  $\longrightarrow$  f i = i  $\neg$  ( $\forall$  y.  $\exists$ ! x. f x = y) unfolding permutes-def
    by auto

    let ?A = ( $\chi$  i. A$ i $f i *s B$ f i) :: 'a'^n^n
    let ?B = ( $\chi$  i. B$ f i) :: 'a'^n^n
    {assume fni:  $\neg$  inj-on f ?U
      then obtain i j where ij: f i = f j i  $\neq$  j
        unfolding inj-on-def by blast
      from ij
      have rth: row i ?B = row j ?B by (vector row-def)
      from det-identical-rows[OF ij(2) rth]
      have det ( $\chi$  i. A$ i $f i *s B$ f i) = 0
        unfolding det-rows-mul by simp}
  }

```

```

moreover
{assume  $f_i$ : inj-on  $f$  ? $U$ 
  from  $f$   $f_i$  have  $f_{ith}$ :  $\bigwedge i j. f i = f j \implies i = j$ 
    unfolding inj-on-def by metis
note  $fs = f_i$ [unfolded surjective-iff-injective-gen[OF  $fU$   $fU$  refl  $fUU$ , symmetric]]

  {fix  $y$ 
    from  $fs$   $f$  have  $\exists x. f x = y$  by blast
    then obtain  $x$  where  $x$ :  $f x = y$  by blast
    {fix  $z$  assume  $z$ :  $f z = y$  from  $f_{ith}$   $x$   $z$  have  $z = x$  by metis}
    with  $x$  have  $\exists! x. f x = y$  by blast}
    with  $f(\beta)$  have  $\det(\chi i. A \$ i \$ f i * s B \$ f i) = 0$  by blast}
    ultimately have  $\det(\chi i. A \$ i \$ f i * s B \$ f i) = 0$  by blast}
hence  $zth$ :  $\forall f \in ?F - ?PU. \det(\chi i. A \$ i \$ f i * s B \$ f i) = 0$  by simp
{fix  $p$  assume  $pU$ :  $p \in ?PU$ 
  from  $pU$  have  $p$ :  $p$  permutes ? $U$  by blast
  let ? $s$  =  $\lambda p. \text{of-int}(\text{sign } p)$ 
  let ? $f$  =  $\lambda q. ?s p * (\prod i \in ?U. A \$ i \$ p i) *$ 
     $(?s q * (\prod i \in ?U. B \$ i \$ q i))$ 
  have (setsum ( $\lambda q. ?s q *$ 
     $(\prod i \in ?U. (\chi i. A \$ i \$ p i * s B \$ p i :: 'a^{n^{'n}}) \$ i \$ q i))$  ? $PU$ ) =
    (setsum ( $\lambda q. ?s p * (\prod i \in ?U. A \$ i \$ p i) *$ 
     $(?s q * (\prod i \in ?U. B \$ i \$ q i))$ ) ? $PU$ )
  unfolding sum-permutations-compose-right[OF permutes-inv[OF  $p$ ], of ? $f$ ]
proof(rule setsum-cong2)
  fix  $q$  assume  $qU$ :  $q \in ?PU$ 
  hence  $q$ :  $q$  permutes ? $U$  by blast
  from  $p$   $q$  have  $pp$ : permutation  $p$  and  $pq$ : permutation  $q$ 
    unfolding permutation-permutes by auto
  have  $th00$ :  $\text{of-int}(\text{sign } p) * \text{of-int}(\text{sign } p) = (1 :: 'a)$ 
     $\wedge a. \text{of-int}(\text{sign } p) * (\text{of-int}(\text{sign } p) * a) = a$ 
    unfolding mult-assoc[symmetric] unfolding of-int-mult[symmetric]
    by (simp-all add: sign-idempotent)
  have  $ths$ :  $?s q = ?s p * ?s (q \circ \text{inv } p)$ 
    using  $pp$   $pq$  permutation-inverse[OF  $pp$ ] sign-inverse[OF  $pp$ ]
    by (simp add: th00 mult-ac sign-idempotent sign-compose)
  have  $th001$ :  $\text{setprod}(\lambda i. B \$ i \$ q (\text{inv } p i)) ?U = \text{setprod}((\lambda i. B \$ i \$ q (\text{inv } p$ 
     $i)) \circ p) ?U$ 
    by (rule setprod-permute[OF  $p$ ])
  have  $thp$ :  $\text{setprod}(\lambda i. (\chi i. A \$ i \$ p i * s B \$ p i :: 'a^{n^{'n}}) \$ i \$ q i) ?U =$ 
     $\text{setprod}(\lambda i. A \$ i \$ p i) ?U * \text{setprod}(\lambda i. B \$ i \$ q (\text{inv } p i)) ?U$ 
    unfolding th001 setprod-timesf[symmetric] o-def permutes-inverses[OF  $p$ ]
    apply (rule setprod-cong[OF refl])
    using permutes-in-image[OF  $q$ ] by vector
  show  $?s q * \text{setprod}(\lambda i. ((\chi i. A \$ i \$ p i * s B \$ p i :: 'a^{n^{'n}}) \$ i \$ q i)) ?U =$ 
     $?s p * (\text{setprod}(\lambda i. A \$ i \$ p i) ?U) * (?s (q \circ \text{inv } p) * \text{setprod}(\lambda i. B \$ i \$ (q \circ \text{inv } p$ 
     $i) ?U)$ 
    using  $ths$   $thp$   $pp$   $pq$  permutation-inverse[OF  $pp$ ] sign-inverse[OF  $pp$ ]
    by (simp add: sign-nz th00 field-simps sign-idempotent sign-compose)

```

```

    qed
  }
  then have th2: setsum ( $\lambda f. \det (\chi i. A \$ i \$ f i * s B \$ f i)$ ) ?PU =  $\det A * \det B$ 
    unfolding det-def setsum-product
    by (rule setsum-cong2)
  have  $\det (A ** B) = \text{setsum } (\lambda f. \det (\chi i. A \$ i \$ f i * s B \$ f i)) ?F$ 
    unfolding matrix-mul-setsum-alt det-linear-rows-setsum[OF fU] by simp
  also have ... = setsum ( $\lambda f. \det (\chi i. A \$ i \$ f i * s B \$ f i)$ ) ?PU
    using setsum-mono-zero-cong-left[OF fF PUF zth, symmetric]
    unfolding det-rows-mul by auto
  finally show ?thesis unfolding th2 .
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-left-inverse:
  fixes A :: real'n'n
  shows invertible A  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists (B :: \text{real}^{'n}{'n}). B ** A = \text{mat } 1)$ 
  by (metis invertible-def matrix-left-right-inverse)

```

```

lemma invertible-right-inverse:
  fixes A :: real'n'n
  shows invertible A  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists (B :: \text{real}^{'n}{'n}). A ** B = \text{mat } 1)$ 
  by (metis invertible-def matrix-left-right-inverse)

```

```

lemma invertible-det-nz:
  fixes A :: real'n'n
  shows invertible A  $\longleftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$ 

```

```

proof-
  {assume invertible A
   then obtain B :: real'n'n where B: A ** B = mat 1
     unfolding invertible-right-inverse by blast
   hence  $\det (A ** B) = \det (\text{mat } 1 :: \text{real}^{'n}{'n})$  by simp
   hence  $\det A \neq 0$ 
     apply (simp add: det-mul det-I) by algebra }
  moreover
  {assume H:  $\neg$  invertible A
   let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
   have fU: finite ?U by simp
   from H obtain c i where c: setsum ( $\lambda i. c i * s \text{row } i A$ ) ?U = 0
     and iU:  $i \in ?U$  and ci:  $c i \neq 0$ 
     unfolding invertible-right-inverse
     unfolding matrix-right-invertible-independent-rows by blast
   have stupid:  $\bigwedge (a :: \text{real}^{'n}) b. a + b = 0 \implies -a = b$ 
     apply (drule-tac f=op + (- a) in cong[OF refl])
     apply (simp only: ab-left-minus add-assoc[symmetric])
     apply simp

```

```

done
from c ci
have thr0: - row i A = setsum (λj. (1 / c i) * s (c j * s row j A)) (?U - {i})
  unfolding setsum-diff1 '[OF fU iU] setsum-cmul
  apply -
  apply (rule vector-mul-lcancel-imp[OF ci])
  apply (auto simp add: vector-smult-assoc vector-smult-rneg field-simps)
  unfolding stupid ..
have thr: - row i A ∈ span {row j A | j. j ≠ i}
  unfolding thr0
  apply (rule span-setsum)
  apply simp
  apply (rule ballI)
  apply (rule span-mul [where 'a=real ^'n, folded smult-conv-scaleR])+
  apply (rule span-superset)
  apply auto
done
let ?B = (χ k. if k = i then 0 else row k A) :: real ^'n ^'n
have thrb: row i ?B = 0 using iU by (vector row-def)
have det A = 0
  unfolding det-row-span[OF thr, symmetric] right-minus
  unfolding det-zero-row[OF thrb] ..}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *cramer-lemma-transpose*:

```

fixes A:: real ^'n ^'n and x :: real ^'n
shows det ((χ i. if i = k then setsum (λi. x $ i * s row i A) (UNIV::'n set)
  else row i A)::real ^'n ^'n) = x $ k * det A
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
let ?Uk = ?U - {k}
have U: ?U = insert k ?Uk by blast
have fUk: finite ?Uk by simp
have kUk: k ∉ ?Uk by simp
have th00: ⋀k s. x $ k * s row k A + s = (x $ k - 1) * s row k A + row k A + s
  by (vector field-simps)
have th001: ⋀f k . (λx. if x = k then f k else f x) = f by (auto intro: ext)
have (χ i. row i A) = A by (vector row-def)
then have thd1: det (χ i. row i A) = det A by simp
have thd0: det (χ i. if i = k then row k A + (∑ i ∈ ?Uk. x $ i * s row i A) else
row i A) = det A
  apply (rule det-row-span)
  apply (rule span-setsum[OF fUk])

```

```

  apply (rule ballI)
  apply (rule span-mul [where 'a=real^n, folded smult-conv-scaleR])+
  apply (rule span-superset)
  apply auto
  done
show ?lhs = x$k * det A
  apply (subst U)
  unfolding setsum-insert[OF fUk kUk]
  apply (subst th00)
  unfolding add-assoc
  apply (subst det-row-add)
  unfolding thd0
  unfolding det-row-mul
  unfolding th001[of k λi. row i A]
  unfolding thd1 by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

lemma cramer-lemma:
  fixes A :: real^n^n
  shows det((χ i j. if j = k then (A *v x)$i else A$i$j):: real^n^n) = x$k * det A
proof-
  let ?U = UNIV :: 'n set
  have stupid:  $\bigwedge c. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. c \text{ } i * s \text{ row } i \text{ (transpose A)}) \text{ } ?U = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. c \text{ } i * s \text{ column } i \text{ A}) \text{ } ?U$ 
  by (auto simp add: row-transpose intro: setsum-cong2)
  show ?thesis unfolding matrix-mult-vsum
  unfolding cramer-lemma-transpose[of k x transpose A, unfolded det-transpose, symmetric]
  unfolding stupid[of λi. x$i]
  apply (subst det-transpose[symmetric])
  apply (rule cong[OF refl[of det]]) by (vector transpose-def column-def row-def)
qed

lemma cramer:
  fixes A :: real^n^n
  assumes d0:  $\det A \neq 0$ 
  shows  $A *v x = b \iff x = (\chi k. \det(\chi i j. \text{if } j=k \text{ then } b\$i \text{ else } A\$i\$j) / \det A)$ 
proof-
  from d0 obtain B where  $B: A ** B = \text{mat } 1 \text{ B} ** A = \text{mat } 1$ 
  unfolding invertible-det-nz[symmetric] invertible-def by blast
  have  $(A ** B) *v b = b$  by (simp add: B matrix-vector-mul-lid)
  hence  $A *v (B *v b) = b$  by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc)
  then have  $x: \exists x. A *v x = b$  by blast
  {fix x assume  $x: A *v x = b$ 
  have  $x = (\chi k. \det(\chi i j. \text{if } j=k \text{ then } b\$i \text{ else } A\$i\$j) / \det A)$ 
  unfolding x[symmetric]
  using d0 by (simp add: Cart-eq cramer-lemma field-simps)}
  with x show ?thesis by auto

```

qed

definition *orthogonal-transformation* $f \longleftrightarrow \text{linear } f \wedge (\forall v \ w. f \ v \cdot f \ w = v \cdot w)$

lemma *orthogonal-transformation*: *orthogonal-transformation* $f \longleftrightarrow \text{linear } f \wedge (\forall (v::\text{real } ^n). \text{norm } (f \ v) = \text{norm } v)$

unfolding *orthogonal-transformation-def*
apply *auto*
apply (*erule-tac* $x=v$ **in** *allE*) +
apply (*simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner*)
by (*simp add: dot-norm linear-add[symmetric]*)

definition *orthogonal-matrix* $(Q::'a::\text{semiring-1}^n{}^n) \longleftrightarrow \text{transpose } Q ** Q = \text{mat } 1 \wedge Q ** \text{transpose } Q = \text{mat } 1$

lemma *orthogonal-matrix*: *orthogonal-matrix* $(Q::\text{real } ^n{}^n) \longleftrightarrow \text{transpose } Q ** Q = \text{mat } 1$

by (*metis matrix-left-right-inverse orthogonal-matrix-def*)

lemma *orthogonal-matrix-id*: *orthogonal-matrix* $(\text{mat } 1 :: ^n{}^n)$
by (*simp add: orthogonal-matrix-def transpose-mat matrix-mul-lid*)

lemma *orthogonal-matrix-mul*:
fixes $A :: \text{real } ^n{}^n$
assumes $oA : \text{orthogonal-matrix } A$
and $oB : \text{orthogonal-matrix } B$
shows *orthogonal-matrix* $(A ** B)$
using $oA \ oB$
unfolding *orthogonal-matrix matrix-transpose-mul*
apply (*subst matrix-mul-assoc*)
apply (*subst matrix-mul-assoc[symmetric]*)
by (*simp add: matrix-mul-rid*)

lemma *orthogonal-transformation-matrix*:
fixes $f::\text{real } ^n \Rightarrow \text{real } ^n$
shows *orthogonal-transformation* $f \longleftrightarrow \text{linear } f \wedge \text{orthogonal-matrix}(\text{matrix } f)$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof –

let $?mf = \text{matrix } f$
let $?ot = \text{orthogonal-transformation } f$
let $?U = \text{UNIV} :: ^n \text{ set}$
have $fU : \text{finite } ?U$ **by** *simp*
let $?m1 = \text{mat } 1 :: \text{real } ^n{}^n$
{assume $ot : ?ot$
from ot **have** $lf : \text{linear } f$ **and** $fd : \forall v \ w. f \ v \cdot f \ w = v \cdot w$

unfolding *orthogonal-transformation-def* *orthogonal-matrix* **by** *blast+*
{fix *i j*
let *?A = transpose ?mf ** ?mf*
have *th0: $\bigwedge b (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}). (if\ b\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)*x = (if\ b\ then\ x\ else\ 0)$*
 $\bigwedge b (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}). x*(if\ b\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) = (if\ b\ then\ x\ else\ 0)$
by *simp-all*
from *fd[rule-format, of basis i basis j, unfolded matrix-works[OF lf, symmetric]*
dot-matrix-vector-mul]
have *?A\$i\$j = ?m1 \$ i \$ j*
by (*simp add: inner-vector-def matrix-matrix-mult-def columnvector-def*
rowvector-def basis-def th0 setsum-delta[OF fU] mat-def)
hence *orthogonal-matrix ?mf* **unfolding** *orthogonal-matrix* **by** *vector*
with *lf* **have** *?rhs* **by** *blast*
moreover
{assume *lf: linear f* **and** *om: orthogonal-matrix ?mf*
from *lf om* **have** *?lhs*
unfolding *orthogonal-matrix-def norm-eq orthogonal-transformation*
unfolding *matrix-works[OF lf, symmetric]*
apply (*subst dot-matrix-vector-mul*)
by (*simp add: dot-matrix-product matrix-mul-lid*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *det-orthogonal-matrix:*

fixes *Q:: 'a::linordered-idomⁿ*
assumes *oQ: orthogonal-matrix Q*
shows *det Q = 1 \vee det Q = - 1*
proof-

have *th: $\bigwedge x::'a. x = 1 \vee x = - 1 \longleftrightarrow x*x = 1$* (**is** $\bigwedge x::'a. ?ths\ x$)

proof-

fix *x:: 'a*

have *th0: $x*x - 1 = (x - 1)*(x + 1)$* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

have *th1: $\bigwedge (x::'a)\ y. x = - y \longleftrightarrow x + y = 0$*

apply (*subst eq-iff-diff-eq-0*) **by** *simp*

have $x*x = 1 \longleftrightarrow x*x - 1 = 0$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = - 1$ **unfolding** *th0 th1* **by** *simp*

finally show *?ths x ..*

qed

from *oQ* **have** $Q ** \text{transpose } Q = \text{mat } 1$ **by** (*metis orthogonal-matrix-def*)

hence $\det (Q ** \text{transpose } Q) = \det (\text{mat } 1:: 'a^{n^{'n}})$ **by** *simp*

hence $\det Q * \det Q = 1$ **by** (*simp add: det-mul det-I det-transpose*)

then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *th* .

qed

```

lemma scaling-linear:
  fixes  $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$ 
  assumes  $f0: f\ 0 = 0$  and  $fd: \forall x\ y. \text{dist}\ (f\ x)\ (f\ y) = c * \text{dist}\ x\ y$ 
  shows linear  $f$ 
proof –
  {fix  $v\ w$ 
   {fix  $x$  note  $fd[\text{rule-format}, \text{of } x\ 0, \text{unfolded dist-norm } f0\ \text{diff-0-right}]$  }
   note  $th0 = \text{this}$ 
   have  $f\ v \cdot f\ w = c^2 * (v \cdot w)$ 
     unfolding dot-norm-neg dist-norm[symmetric]
     unfolding  $th0\ fd[\text{rule-format}]$  by (simp add: power2-eq-square field-simps)}
  note  $fc = \text{this}$ 
  show ?thesis unfolding linear-def vector-eq [where  $'a = \text{real}^n$ ] smult-conv-scaleR
by (simp add: inner-simps fc field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma isometry-linear:
   $f\ (0 :: \text{real}^n) = (0 :: \text{real}^n) \implies \forall x\ y. \text{dist}(f\ x)\ (f\ y) = \text{dist}\ x\ y$ 
   $\implies \text{linear}\ f$ 
by (rule scaling-linear [where  $c=1$ ]) simp-all

```

```

lemma orthogonal-transformation-isometry:
   $\text{orthogonal-transformation}\ f \longleftrightarrow f(0 :: \text{real}^n) = (0 :: \text{real}^n) \wedge (\forall x\ y. \text{dist}(f\ x)\ (f\ y) = \text{dist}\ x\ y)$ 
  unfolding orthogonal-transformation
  apply (rule iffI)
  apply clarify
  apply (clarsimp simp add: linear-0 linear-sub[symmetric] dist-norm)
  apply (rule conjI)
  apply (rule isometry-linear)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply clarify
  apply (erule-tac x=v in allE)
  apply (erule-tac x=0 in allE)
  by (simp add: dist-norm)

```

```

lemma isometry-sphere-extend:
  fixes  $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$ 
  assumes  $f1: \forall x. \text{norm}\ x = 1 \longrightarrow \text{norm}\ (f\ x) = 1$ 
  and  $fd1: \forall x\ y. \text{norm}\ x = 1 \longrightarrow \text{norm}\ y = 1 \longrightarrow \text{dist}\ (f\ x)\ (f\ y) = \text{dist}\ x\ y$ 

```


shows $\exists g. \text{orthogonal-transformation } g \wedge (\forall x. \text{norm } x = 1 \longrightarrow g \ x = f \ x)$

proof –

```

{fix x y x' y' x0 y0 x0' y0' :: real ^'n
  assume H: x = norm x *s x0 y = norm y *s y0
  x' = norm x *s x0' y' = norm y *s y0'
  norm x0 = 1 norm x0' = 1 norm y0 = 1 norm y0' = 1
  norm(x0' - y0') = norm(x0 - y0)
  hence *:x0 * y0 = x0' * y0' + y0' * x0' - y0 * x0 by(simp add: norm-eq
norm-eq-1 inner-simps)
  have norm(x' - y') = norm(x - y)
  apply (subst H(1))
  apply (subst H(2))
  apply (subst H(3))
  apply (subst H(4))
  using H(5-9)
  apply (simp add: norm-eq norm-eq-1)
  apply (simp add: inner-simps smult-conv-scaleR) unfolding *
  by (simp add: field-simps) }
note th0 = this
let ?g =  $\lambda x. \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{norm } x *s f \ (\text{inverse } (\text{norm } x) *s x)$ 
{fix x:: real ^'n assume nx: norm x = 1
  have ?g x = f x using nx by auto}
hence thfg:  $\forall x. \text{norm } x = 1 \longrightarrow ?g \ x = f \ x$  by blast
have g0: ?g 0 = 0 by simp
{fix x y :: real ^'n
  {assume x = 0 y = 0
    then have dist (?g x) (?g y) = dist x y by simp }
  moreover
  {assume x = 0 y  $\neq$  0
    then have dist (?g x) (?g y) = dist x y
    apply (simp add: dist-norm)
    apply (rule f1[rule-format])
    by(simp add: field-simps)}
  moreover
  {assume x  $\neq$  0 y = 0
    then have dist (?g x) (?g y) = dist x y
    apply (simp add: dist-norm)
    apply (rule f1[rule-format])
    by(simp add: field-simps)}
  moreover
  {assume z: x  $\neq$  0 y  $\neq$  0
    have th00: x = norm x *s (inverse (norm x) *s x) y = norm y *s (inverse
(norm y) *s y) norm x *s f ((inverse (norm x) *s x)) = norm x *s f (inverse
(norm x) *s x)
    norm y *s f (inverse (norm y) *s y) = norm y *s f (inverse (norm y) *s y)
    norm (inverse (norm x) *s x) = 1
    norm (f (inverse (norm x) *s x)) = 1
    norm (inverse (norm y) *s y) = 1
    norm (f (inverse (norm y) *s y)) = 1
  }
}

```

```

    norm (f (inverse (norm x) *s x) - f (inverse (norm y) *s y)) =
    norm (inverse (norm x) *s x - inverse (norm y) *s y)
  using z
  by (auto simp add: vector-smult-assoc field-simps intro: f1[rule-format]
    fd1[rule-format, unfolded dist-norm])
  from z th0[OF th00] have dist (?g x) (?g y) = dist x y
  by (simp add: dist-norm)}
  ultimately have dist (?g x) (?g y) = dist x y by blast}
note thd = this
show ?thesis
apply (rule exI[where x= ?g])
unfolding orthogonal-transformation-isometry
using g0 thfg thd by metis
qed

```

definition *rotation-matrix* $Q \longleftrightarrow \text{orthogonal-matrix } Q \wedge \det Q = 1$

definition *rotoinversion-matrix* $Q \longleftrightarrow \text{orthogonal-matrix } Q \wedge \det Q = -1$

lemma *orthogonal-rotation-or-rotoinversion*:

fixes $Q :: 'a::\text{linordered-idom}^{n \times n}$

shows *orthogonal-matrix* $Q \longleftrightarrow \text{rotation-matrix } Q \vee \text{rotoinversion-matrix } Q$

by (*metis rotoinversion-matrix-def rotation-matrix-def det-orthogonal-matrix*)

lemma *setprod-1*: $\text{setprod } f \{(1::\text{nat})..1\} = f\ 1$ **by** *simp*

lemma *setprod-2*: $\text{setprod } f \{(1::\text{nat})..2\} = f\ 1 * f\ 2$

by (*simp add: nat-number setprod-numseg mult-commute*)

lemma *setprod-3*: $\text{setprod } f \{(1::\text{nat})..3\} = f\ 1 * f\ 2 * f\ 3$

by (*simp add: nat-number setprod-numseg mult-commute*)

lemma *det-1*: $\det (A::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{1 \times 1}) = A\$1\$1$

by (*simp add: det-def sign-id UNIV-1*)

lemma *det-2*: $\det (A::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}^{2 \times 2}) = A\$1\$1 * A\$2\$2 - A\$1\$2 * A\$2\$1$

proof–

have *f12*: *finite* $\{2::2\}$ $1 \notin \{2::2\}$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *det-def UNIV-2*

unfolding *setsum-over-permutations-insert[OF f12]*

unfolding *permutes-sing*

apply (*simp add: sign-swap-id sign-id swap-id-eq*)

by (*simp add: arith-simps(31)[symmetric] del: arith-simps(31)*)

qed

lemma *det-3*: $\det (A::'a::comm-ring-1^{3^3}) =$

$A_{11} * A_{22} * A_{33} +$
 $A_{12} * A_{23} * A_{31} +$
 $A_{13} * A_{21} * A_{32} -$
 $A_{11} * A_{23} * A_{32} -$
 $A_{12} * A_{21} * A_{33} -$
 $A_{13} * A_{22} * A_{31}$

proof–

have *f123*: $\text{finite } \{2::3, 3\} \ 1 \notin \{2::3, 3\}$ **by** *auto*

have *f23*: $\text{finite } \{3::3\} \ 2 \notin \{3::3\}$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *det-def UNIV-3*

unfolding *setsum-over-permutations-insert*[*OF f123*]

unfolding *setsum-over-permutations-insert*[*OF f23*]

unfolding *permutes-sing*

apply (*simp add: sign-swap-id permutation-swap-id sign-compose sign-id swap-id-eq*)

apply (*simp add: arith-simps(31)[symmetric] del: arith-simps(31)*)

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

qed

end

19 Convex-Euclidean-Space: Convex sets, functions and related things.

theory *Convex-Euclidean-Space*

imports *Topology-Euclidean-Space Convex*

begin

declare *vector-add-ldistrib*[*simp*] *vector-ssub-ldistrib*[*simp*] *vector-smult-assoc*[*simp*]

vector-smult-rneg[*simp*]

declare *vector-sadd-rdistrib*[*simp*] *vector-sub-rdistrib*[*simp*]

lemmas *vector-component-simps* = *vector-minus-component vector-smult-component*

vector-add-component vector-le-def Cart-lambda-beta basis-component vector-uminus-component

lemma *norm-not-0*: $(x::\text{real}^n) \neq 0 \implies \text{norm } x \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

lemma *setsum-delta-notmem*: **assumes** $x \notin s$

shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda y. \text{if } (y = x) \text{ then } P \ x \text{ else } Q \ y) \ s = \text{setsum } Q \ s$

$\text{setsum } (\lambda y. \text{if } (x = y) \text{ then } P \ x \text{ else } Q \ y) \ s = \text{setsum } Q \ s$

$\text{setsum } (\lambda y. \text{if } (y = x) \text{ then } P \ y \text{ else } Q \ y) \ s = \text{setsum } Q \ s$

$\text{setsum } (\lambda y. \text{if } (x = y) \text{ then } P \ y \text{ else } Q \ y) \ s = \text{setsum } Q \ s$

apply(*rule-tac* [!] *setsum-cong2*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *setsum-delta''*:

fixes $s::'a::\text{real-vector set}$ **assumes** *finite s*

shows $(\sum x \in s. (\text{if } y = x \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = (\text{if } y \in s \text{ then } (f \ y) *_{\mathbb{R}} y \text{ else } 0)$

proof–

have $*:\bigwedge x \ y. (\text{if } y = x \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } (0::\text{real})) *_{\mathbb{R}} x = (\text{if } x=y \text{ then } (f \ x) *_{\mathbb{R}} x \text{ else } 0)$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** $*$ **using** *setsum-delta*[*OF assms*, *of y \lambda x. f x *_{\mathbb{R}} x*] **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *not-disjointI*: $x \in A \implies x \in B \implies A \cap B \neq \{\}$ **by** *blast*

lemma *if-smult*: $(\text{if } P \text{ then } x \text{ else } (y::\text{real})) *_{\mathbb{R}} v = (\text{if } P \text{ then } x *_{\mathbb{R}} v \text{ else } y *_{\mathbb{R}} v)$
by *auto*

lemma *image-smult-interval*: $(\lambda x. m *_{\mathbb{R}} (x::\text{real}^n)) \cdot \{a..b\} =$

$(\text{if } \{a..b\} = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else if } 0 \leq m \text{ then } \{m *_{\mathbb{R}} a..m *_{\mathbb{R}} b\} \text{ else } \{m *_{\mathbb{R}} b..m *_{\mathbb{R}} a\})$

using *image-affinity-interval*[*of m 0 a b*] **by** *auto*

lemma *dist-triangle-eq*:

fixes $x \ y \ z :: \text{real}^n$

shows $\text{dist } x \ z = \text{dist } x \ y + \text{dist } y \ z \iff \text{norm } (x - y) *_{\mathbb{R}} (y - z) = \text{norm } (y - z) *_{\mathbb{R}} (x - y)$

proof– **have** $*:x - y + (y - z) = x - z$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *dist-norm* *norm-triangle-eq*[*of x - y y - z*, *unfolded smult-conv-scaleR **]

by(*auto simp add: norm-minus-commute*) **qed**

lemma *norm-eqI*: $x = y \implies \text{norm } x = \text{norm } y$ **by** *auto*

lemma *norm-minus-eqI*: $(x::\text{real}^n) = -y \implies \text{norm } x = \text{norm } y$ **by** *auto*

lemma *Min-grI*: **assumes** *finite A* $A \neq \{\}$ $\forall a \in A. x < a$ **shows** $x < \text{Min } A$

unfolding *Min-gr-iff*[*OF assms(1,2)*] **using** *assms(3)* **by** *auto*

lemma *dimindex-ge-1*: $\text{CARD}(-::\text{finite}) \geq 1$

using *one-le-card-finite* **by** *auto*

lemma *real-dimindex-ge-1*: $\text{real } (\text{CARD}('n::\text{finite})) \geq 1$

by(*metis dimindex-ge-1 real-eq-of-nat real-of-nat-1 real-of-nat-le-iff*)

lemma *real-dimindex-gt-0:real* (*CARD*('n::finite)) > 0 **apply**(*rule less-le-trans*[*OF* - *real-dimindex-ge-1*]) **by** *auto*

19.1 Affine set and affine hull.

definition

affine :: 'a::real-vector set \Rightarrow bool **where**
affine s $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u v. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in s)$

lemma *affine-alt*: *affine* s $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \forall u::real. (1 - u) *_R x + u *_R y \in s)$

unfolding *affine-def* **by**(*metis eq-diff-eq'*)

lemma *affine-empty*[*intro*]: *affine* {}
unfolding *affine-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *affine-sing*[*intro*]: *affine* {x}
unfolding *affine-alt* **by** (*auto simp add: scaleR-left-distrib [symmetric]*)

lemma *affine-UNIV*[*intro*]: *affine* UNIV
unfolding *affine-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *affine-Inter*: $(\forall s \in f. \text{affine } s) \implies \text{affine } (\bigcap f)$
unfolding *affine-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *affine-Int*: *affine* s \implies *affine* t \implies *affine* (s \cap t)
unfolding *affine-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *affine-affine-hull*: *affine*(*affine hull* s)
unfolding *hull-def* **using** *affine-Inter*[*of* {t \in *affine*. s \subseteq t}]
unfolding *mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *affine-hull-eq*[*simp*]: (*affine hull* s = s) \longleftrightarrow *affine* s
by (*metis affine-affine-hull hull-same mem-def*)

lemma *setsum-restrict-set''*: **assumes** *finite A*
shows *setsum* f {x \in A. P x} = ($\sum_{x \in A. \text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0}$)
unfolding *mem-def*[*of* - P, *symmetric*] **unfolding** *setsum-restrict-set'*[*OF* *assms*]
..

19.2 Some explicit formulations (from Lars Schewe).

lemma *affine*: **fixes** V::'a::real-vector set
shows *affine* V $\longleftrightarrow (\forall s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq V \wedge \text{setsum } u s = 1 \longrightarrow (\text{setsum } (\lambda x. (u x) *_R x)) s \in V)$
unfolding *affine-def* **apply** *rule* **apply**(*rule*, *rule*, *rule*) **apply**(*erule conjE*)+
defer **apply**(*rule*, *rule*, *rule*, *rule*, *rule*) **proof**–
fix x y u v **assume** *as*: x \in V y \in V u + v = (1::real)
 $\forall s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq V \wedge \text{setsum } u s = 1 \longrightarrow (\sum_{x \in s. u x *_R x} \in V$

```

thus  $u *_R x + v *_R y \in V$  apply(cases  $x=y$ )
using  $as(4)[THEN spec[where\ x=\{x,y\}], THEN spec[where\ x=\lambda w. if\ w = x$ 
then  $u$  else  $v$ ]] and  $as(1-3)$ 
by(auto simp add: scaleR-left-distrib[THEN sym])
next
fix  $s\ u$  assume  $as:\forall x\in V. \forall y\in V. \forall u\ v. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x + v *_R y \in V$ 
finite  $s\ s \neq \{\}$   $s \subseteq V$  setsum  $u\ s = (1::real)$ 
def  $n \equiv card\ s$ 
have  $card\ s = 0 \vee card\ s = 1 \vee card\ s = 2 \vee card\ s > 2$  by auto
thus  $(\sum x\in s. u\ x *_R x) \in V$  proof(auto simp only: disjE)
assume  $card\ s = 2$  hence  $card\ s = Suc\ (Suc\ 0)$  by auto
then obtain  $a\ b$  where  $s = \{a, b\}$  unfolding card-Suc-eq by auto
thus ?thesis using  $as(1)[THEN bspec[where\ x=a], THEN bspec[where\ x=b]]$ 
using  $as(4,5)$ 
by(auto simp add: setsum-clauses(2))
next assume  $card\ s > 2$  thus ?thesis using  $as$  and  $n$ -def proof(induct  $n$ 
arbitrary:  $u\ s$ )
case (Suc  $n$ ) fix  $s::'a\ set$  and  $u::'a \Rightarrow real$ 
assume  $IA:\bigwedge u\ s. \llbracket 2 < card\ s; \forall x\in V. \forall y\in V. \forall u\ v. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R$ 
 $x + v *_R y \in V; finite\ s;$ 
 $s \neq \{\}; s \subseteq V; setsum\ u\ s = 1; n = card\ s \rrbracket \implies (\sum x\in s. u\ x *_R x)$ 
 $\in V$  and
 $as:Suc\ n = card\ s\ 2 < card\ s\ \forall x\in V. \forall y\in V. \forall u\ v. u + v = 1 \longrightarrow u *_R x$ 
 $+ v *_R y \in V$ 
finite  $s\ s \neq \{\}$   $s \subseteq V$  setsum  $u\ s = 1$ 
have  $\exists x\in s. u\ x \neq 1$  proof(rule-tac ccontr)
assume  $\neg (\exists x\in s. u\ x \neq 1)$  hence setsum  $u\ s = real-of-nat\ (card\ s)$ 
unfolding card-eq-setsum by auto
thus False using  $as(7)$  and  $\langle card\ s > 2 \rangle$  by (metis Numeral1-eq1-nat
less-0-number-of less-int-code(15)
less-nat-number-of not-less-iff-gr-or-eq of-nat-1 of-nat-eq-iff pos2 rel-simps(4))
qed
then obtain  $x$  where  $x:x\in s\ u\ x \neq 1$  by auto

have  $c:card\ (s - \{x\}) = card\ s - 1$  apply(rule card-Diff-singleton) using
 $\langle x\in s \rangle\ as(4)$  by auto
have  $*:s = insert\ x\ (s - \{x\})$  finite  $(s - \{x\})$  using  $\langle x\in s \rangle$  and  $as(4)$  by
auto
have  $**:setsum\ u\ (s - \{x\}) = 1 - u\ x$ 
using setsum-clauses(2)[OF  $*(2)$ , of  $u\ x$ , unfolded  $*(1)[THEN\ sym]$   $as(7)$ ]
by auto
have  $***:inverse\ (1 - u\ x) * setsum\ u\ (s - \{x\}) = 1$  unfolding  $**$  using
 $\langle u\ x \neq 1 \rangle$  by auto
have  $(\sum xa\in s - \{x\}. (inverse\ (1 - u\ x) * u\ xa) *_R xa) \in V$  proof(cases
card  $(s - \{x\}) > 2$ )
case True hence  $s - \{x\} \neq \{\}$  card  $(s - \{x\}) = n$  unfolding  $c$  and
 $as(1)[symmetric]$  proof(rule-tac ccontr)
assume  $\neg s - \{x\} \neq \{\}$  hence card  $(s - \{x\}) = 0$  unfolding card-0-eq[OF
 $*(2)$ ] by simp

```

thus *False* using *True* by *auto* qed *auto*
 thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac IA[of $s - \{x\}$ $\lambda y. (\text{inverse } (1 - u \ x) * u \ y)$])
 unfolding *setsum-right-distrib*[*THEN sym*] using *as* and *** and *True* by
auto
 next case *False* hence $\text{card } (s - \{x\}) = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$ using *as*(2) and *c*
 by *auto*
 then obtain *a b* where $(s - \{x\}) = \{a, b\}$ $a \neq b$ unfolding *card-Suc-eq*
 by *auto*
 thus ?thesis using *as*(3)[*THEN bspec*[where $x=a$], *THEN bspec*[where
 $x=b$]]
 using *** *(2) and $\langle s \subseteq V \rangle$ unfolding *setsum-right-distrib* by(*auto simp*
add: setsum-clauses(2)) qed
 thus $(\sum_{x \in s}. u \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} x) \in V$ unfolding *scaleR-scaleR*[*THEN sym*] and
scaleR-right.setsum [*symmetric*]
 apply(subst *) unfolding *setsum-clauses*(2)[*OF* *(2)]
 using *as*(3)[*THEN bspec*[where $x=x$], *THEN bspec*[where $x=(\text{inverse } (1 - u \ x)) *_{\mathcal{R}} (\sum_{x \in s - \{x\}}. u \ x a *_{\mathcal{R}} x a)$],
THEN spec[where $x=u \ x$], *THEN spec*[where $x=1 - u \ x$]] and *rev-subsetD*[*OF*
 $\langle x \in s \rangle \langle s \subseteq V \rangle]$ and $\langle u \ x \neq 1 \rangle$ by *auto*
 qed *auto*
 next assume $\text{card } s = 1$ then obtain *a* where $s = \{a\}$ by(*auto simp add:*
card-Suc-eq)
 thus ?thesis using *as*(4,5) by *simp*
 qed(insert $\langle s \neq \{\} \rangle$ $\langle \text{finite } s \rangle$, *auto*)
 qed

lemma *affine-hull-explicit*:

affine hull $p = \{y. \exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge \text{setsum}$
 $(\lambda v. (u \ v) *_{\mathcal{R}} v) \ s = y\}$
 apply(rule hull-unique) apply(subst subset-eq) prefer 3 apply rule unfolding
mem-Collect-eq and *mem-def*[of - *affine*]
 apply (erule *exE*) + apply (erule *conjE*) + prefer 2 apply rule proof –
 fix *x* assume $x \in p$ thus $\exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge$
 $(\sum_{v \in s}. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$
 apply(rule-tac $x = \{x\}$ in *exI*, rule-tac $x = \lambda x. 1$ in *exI*) by *auto*
 next
 fix $t \ x \ s \ u$ assume $as: p \subseteq t$ affine t finite s $s \neq \{\}$ $s \subseteq p$ setsum $u \ s = 1$ $(\sum_{v \in s}. u$
 $u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$
 thus $x \in t$ using *as*(2)[*unfolded affine*, *THEN spec*[where $x=s$], *THEN spec*[where
 $x=u$]] by *auto*
 next
 show affine $\{y. \exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge (\sum_{v \in s}. u$
 $v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = y\}$ unfolding *affine-def*
 apply(rule,rule,rule,rule,rule) unfolding *mem-Collect-eq* proof –
 fix $u \ v :: \text{real}$ assume $uv: u + v = 1$
 fix *x* assume $\exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge (\sum_{v \in s}. u$
 $v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$
 then obtain $sx \ ux$ where $x: \text{finite } sx \ sx \neq \{\} \ sx \subseteq p$ setsum $ux \ sx = 1$ $(\sum_{v \in sx}. ux \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$ by *auto*

fix y **assume** $\exists s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = y$
then obtain $sy \ uy$ **where** $y: \text{finite } sy \ sy \neq \{\} \ sy \subseteq p \ \text{setsum } uy \ sy = 1 \ (\sum v \in sy. uy \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = y$ **by** *auto*
have $xy: \text{finite } (sx \cup sy)$ **using** $x(1) \ y(1)$ **by** *auto*
have $**:(sx \cup sy) \cap sx = sx \ (sx \cup sy) \cap sy = sy$ **by** *auto*
show $\exists s ua. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\} \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } ua \ s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s. ua \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = u *_{\mathcal{R}} x + v *_{\mathcal{R}} y$
apply(*rule-tac* $x=sx \cup sy$ **in** *exI*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=\lambda a. (\text{if } a \in sx \text{ then } u * ux \ a \text{ else } 0) + (\text{if } a \in sy \text{ then } v * uy \ a \text{ else } 0)$ **in** *exI*)
unfolding *scaleR-left-distrib setsum-addf if-smult scaleR-zero-left ** setsum-restrict-set*[*OF xy, THEN sym*]
unfolding *scaleR-scaleR*[*THEN sym*] *scaleR-right.setsum* [*symmetric*] **and** *setsum-right-distrib*[*THEN sym*]
unfolding $x \ y$ **using** $x(1-\beta) \ y(1-\beta) \ uv$ **by** *simp qed qed*

lemma *affine-hull-finite*:

assumes *finite s*
shows *affine hull s = {y. $\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) \ s = y$ }*
unfolding *affine-hull-explicit* **and** *expand-set-eq* **and** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply** (*rule, rule*)
apply(*erule exE*) **+** **apply**(*erule conjE*) **+** **defer** **apply**(*erule exE*) **apply**(*erule conjE*) **proof**–
fix $x \ u$ **assume** $\text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \ (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$
thus $\exists sa \ u. \text{finite } sa \wedge \neg (\forall x. (x \in sa) = (x \in \{\})) \wedge sa \subseteq s \wedge \text{setsum } u \ sa = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in sa. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$
apply(*rule-tac* $x=s$ **in** *exI*, *rule-tac* $x=u$ **in** *exI*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
next
fix $x \ t \ u$ **assume** $t \subseteq s$ **hence** $*:s \cap t = t$ **by** *auto*
assume $\text{finite } t \wedge (\forall x. (x \in t) = (x \in \{\})) \ \text{setsum } u \ t = 1 \ (\sum v \in t. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$
thus $\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathcal{R}} v) = x$ **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=\lambda x. \text{if } x \in t \text{ then } u \ x \text{ else } 0$ **in** *exI*)
unfolding *if-smult scaleR-zero-left* **and** *setsum-restrict-set*[*OF assms, THEN sym*] **and** $*$ **by** *auto qed*

19.3 Stepping theorems and hence small special cases.

lemma *affine-hull-empty*[*simp*]: *affine hull {} = {}*

apply(*rule hull-unique*) **unfolding** *mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *affine-hull-finite-step*:

fixes $y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $(\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ \{\} = w \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} x) \ \{\} = y) \longleftrightarrow w = 0 \wedge y = 0$ (*is ?th1*)
 $\text{finite } s \implies (\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ (\text{insert } a \ s) = w \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} x) (\text{insert } a \ s) = y) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists v u. \text{setsum } u \ s = w - v \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u \ x *_{\mathcal{R}} x) \ s = y - v *_{\mathcal{R}}$

a) (is ?as \implies (?lhs = ?rhs))

proof–

show ?th1 by simp

assume ?as

{ assume ?lhs

then obtain u where u:setsum u (insert a s) = w \wedge ($\sum_{x \in \text{insert } a \text{ s. } u \ x \ *_R$
x) = y by auto

have ?rhs **proof**(cases a \in s)

case True hence *:insert a s = s by auto

show ?thesis using u[unfolded *] **apply**(rule-tac x=0 in exI) by auto

next

case False thus ?thesis **apply**(rule-tac x=u a in exI) using u and (?as) by
auto

qed } moreover

{ assume ?rhs

then obtain v u where vu:setsum u s = w - v ($\sum_{x \in s. u \ x \ *_R \ x$) = y - v
*_R a by auto

have *: $\bigwedge x. (if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ \text{else } M) \ *_R \ x = (if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ *_R \ x \ \text{else } M$
*_R x) by auto

have ?lhs **proof**(cases a \in s)

case True thus ?thesis

apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. (if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ \text{else } 0) + u \ x$ in exI)

unfolding setsum-clauses(2)[OF (?as)] **apply** simp

unfolding scaleR-left-distrib and setsum-addf

unfolding vu and * and scaleR-zero-left

by (auto simp add: setsum-delta[OF (?as)])

next

case False

hence *: $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies u \ x = (if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ \text{else } u \ x)$

$\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies u \ x \ *_R \ x = (if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ *_R \ x \ \text{else } u \ x \ *_R \ x)$ by

auto

from False show ?thesis

apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ \text{else } u \ x$ in exI)

unfolding setsum-clauses(2)[OF (?as)] and * using vu

using setsum-cong2[of s $\lambda x. u \ x \ *_R \ x \ \lambda x. if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ *_R \ x \ \text{else } u \ x \ *_R$
x, OF ** (2)]

using setsum-cong2[of s u $\lambda x. if \ x = a \ \text{then } v \ \text{else } u \ x$, OF ** (1)] by auto

qed }

ultimately show ?lhs = ?rhs by blast

qed

lemma affine-hull-2:

fixes a b :: 'a::real-vector

shows affine hull {a,b} = {u *_R a + v *_R b | u v. (u + v = 1)} (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof–

have *: $\bigwedge x \ y \ z. z = x - y \iff y + z = (x::real)$

$\bigwedge x \ y \ z. z = x - y \iff y + z = (x::'a)$ by auto

have ?lhs = {y. $\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ \{a, b\} = 1 \wedge (\sum_{v \in \{a, b\}. u \ v \ *_R \ v} = y)$ }

using affine-hull-finite[of {a,b}] by auto

also have $\dots = \{y. \exists v u. u \cdot b = 1 - v \wedge u \cdot b *_R b = y - v *_R a\}$
 by (simp add: affine-hull-finite-step(2)[of $\{b\} a$])
 also have $\dots = ?rhs$ unfolding * by auto
 finally show ?thesis by auto
 qed

lemma affine-hull-3:

fixes $a \ b \ c :: 'a::real-vector$
 shows $\text{affine hull } \{a, b, c\} = \{u *_R a + v *_R b + w *_R c \mid u \ v \ w. u + v + w = 1\}$ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 proof -
 have *: $\bigwedge x \ y \ z. z = x - y \longleftrightarrow y + z = (x::real)$
 $\bigwedge x \ y \ z. z = x - y \longleftrightarrow y + z = (x::'a)$ by auto
 show ?thesis apply (simp add: affine-hull-finite affine-hull-finite-step)
 unfolding * apply auto
 apply (rule-tac $x=v$ in exI) apply (rule-tac $x=va$ in exI) apply auto
 apply (rule-tac $x=u$ in exI) by (auto intro!: exI)
 qed

19.4 Some relations between affine hull and subspaces.

lemma affine-hull-insert-subset-span:

fixes $a :: real ^ -$
 shows $\text{affine hull } (\text{insert } a \ s) \subseteq \{a + v \mid v. v \in \text{span } \{x - a \mid x. x \in s\}\}$
 unfolding subset-eq Ball-def unfolding affine-hull-explicit span-explicit mem-Collect-eq
 smult-conv-scaleR
 apply (rule, rule) apply (erule exE) + apply (erule $conjE$) + proof -
 fix $x \ t \ u$ assume as: $\text{finite } t \ t \neq \{\}$ $t \subseteq \text{insert } a \ s$ setsum $u \ t = 1$ $(\sum_{v \in t. u \ v$
 $*_R v) = x$
 have $(\lambda x. x - a) ^ (t - \{a\}) \subseteq \{x - a \mid x. x \in s\}$ using as(3) by auto
 thus $\exists v. x = a + v \wedge (\exists S \ u. \text{finite } S \wedge S \subseteq \{x - a \mid x. x \in s\} \wedge (\sum_{v \in S. u \ v$
 $*_R v) = v)$
 apply (rule-tac $x=x - a$ in exI)
 apply (rule $conjI$, simp)
 apply (rule-tac $x=(\lambda x. x - a) ^ (t - \{a\})$ in exI)
 apply (rule-tac $x=\lambda x. u \ (x + a)$ in exI)
 apply (rule $conjI$) using as(1) apply simp
 apply (erule $conjI$)
 using as(1)
 apply (simp add: setsum-reindex[unfolded inj-on-def] scaleR-right-diff-distrib
 setsum-subtractf scaleR-left.setsum[THEN sym] setsum-diff1 scaleR-left-diff-distrib)
 unfolding as by simp qed

lemma affine-hull-insert-span:

fixes $a :: real ^ -$
 assumes $a \notin s$
 shows $\text{affine hull } (\text{insert } a \ s) =$
 $\{a + v \mid v. v \in \text{span } \{x - a \mid x. x \in s\}\}$
 apply (rule, rule affine-hull-insert-subset-span) unfolding subset-eq Ball-def

unfolding *affine-hull-explicit* **and** *mem-Collect-eq* **proof**(*rule,rule,erule exE,erule conjE*)
fix $y\ v$ **assume** $y = a + v\ v \in \text{span}\ \{x - a \mid x. x \in s\}$
then obtain $t\ u$ **where** *obt:finite* $t\ t \subseteq \{x - a \mid x. x \in s\}\ a + (\sum_{v \in t. u\ v} *_R v) = y$ **unfolding** *span-explicit smult-conv-scaleR* **by** *auto*
def $f \equiv (\lambda x. x + a)\ 't$
have *f:finite* $f\ f \subseteq s\ (\sum_{v \in f. u\ (v - a)} *_R (v - a)) = y - a$ **unfolding** *f-def*
using *obt*
by(*auto simp add: setsum-reindex[unfolded inj-on-def]*)
have $*:f \cap \{a\} = \{\}\ f \cap -\{a\} = f$ **using** *f(2) assms* **by** *auto*
show $\exists sa\ u. \text{finite}\ sa \wedge sa \neq \{\} \wedge sa \subseteq \text{insert}\ a\ s \wedge \text{setsum}\ u\ sa = 1 \wedge (\sum_{v \in sa. u\ v} *_R v) = y$
apply(*rule-tac x=insert a f in exI*)
apply(*rule-tac x=λx. if x=a then 1 - setsum (λx. u (x - a)) f else u (x - a) in exI*)
using *assms* **and** *f* **unfolding** *setsum-clauses(2)[OF f(1)]* **and** *if-smult*
unfolding *setsum-cases[OF f(1), of λx. x = a]*
by (*auto simp add: setsum-subtractf scaleR-left.setsum algebra-simps **) **qed**

lemma *affine-hull-span*:

fixes $a :: \text{real} \wedge -$
assumes $a \in s$
shows $\text{affine hull } s = \{a + v \mid v. v \in \text{span}\ \{x - a \mid x. x \in s - \{a\}\}\}$
using *affine-hull-insert-span[of a s - {a}, unfolded insert-Diff[OF assms]]* **by** *auto*

19.5 Cones.

definition

cone $:: 'a :: \text{real-vector set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{cone } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall c \geq 0. (c *_R x) \in s)$

lemma *cone-empty[intro, simp]*: $\text{cone } \{\}$
unfolding *cone-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cone-univ[intro, simp]*: cone UNIV
unfolding *cone-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cone-Inter[intro]*: $(\forall s \in f. \text{cone } s) \Longrightarrow \text{cone}(\bigcap f)$
unfolding *cone-def* **by** *auto*

19.6 Conic hull.

lemma *cone-cone-hull*: $\text{cone}(\text{cone hull } s)$
unfolding *hull-def* **using** *cone-Inter[of {t ∈ conic. s ⊆ t}]*
by (*auto simp add: mem-def*)

lemma *cone-hull-eq*: $(\text{cone hull } s = s) \longleftrightarrow \text{cone } s$
apply(*rule hull-eq[unfolded mem-def]*)
using *cone-Inter* **unfolding** *subset-eq* **by** (*auto simp add: mem-def*)

19.7 Affine dependence and consequential theorems (from Lars Schewe).

definition

$\text{affine-dependent} :: 'a::\text{real-vector set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{affine-dependent } s \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in s. x \in (\text{affine hull } (s - \{x\})))$

lemma *affine-dependent-explicit*:

$\text{affine-dependent } p \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 0 \wedge$
 $(\exists v \in s. u \ v \neq 0) \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \ s = 0)$
unfolding *affine-dependent-def affine-hull-explicit mem-Collect-eq* **apply** (*rule*)
apply (*erule bexE,erule exE,erule exE*) **apply** (*erule conjE*) + **defer** **apply** (*erule exE,erule exE*) **apply** (*erule conjE*) + **apply** (*erule bexE*)
proof –
fix $x \ s \ u$ **assume** $as: x \in p \ \text{finite } s \ s \neq \{\} \ s \subseteq p - \{x\} \ \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \ (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = x$
have $x \notin s$ **using** $as(1,4)$ **by** *auto*
show $\exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 0 \wedge (\exists v \in s. u \ v \neq 0) \wedge (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = 0$
apply (*rule-tac x=insert x s in exI, rule-tac x=λv. if v = x then - 1 else u v in exI*)
unfolding *if-smult and setsum-clauses(2)[OF as(2)] and setsum-delta-notmem[OF ⟨x∉s⟩]* **and** *as* **using** *as* **by** *auto*
next
fix $s \ u \ v$ **assume** $as: \text{finite } s \ s \subseteq p \ \text{setsum } u \ s = 0 \ (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = 0 \ v \in s \ u \ v \neq 0$
have $s \neq \{v\}$ **using** $as(3,6)$ **by** *auto*
thus $\exists x \in p. \exists s \ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{v\} \wedge s \subseteq p - \{v\} \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = x$
apply (*rule-tac x=v in bexI, rule-tac x=s - {v} in exI, rule-tac x=λx. - (1 / u v) * u x in exI*)
unfolding *scaleR-scaleR[THEN sym] and scaleR-right.setsum [symmetric]*
unfolding *setsum-right-distrib[THEN sym] and setsum-diff1[OF as(1)]* **using** *as* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *affine-dependent-explicit-finite*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-vector set}$ **assumes** *finite s*
shows $\text{affine-dependent } s \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ s = 0 \wedge (\exists v \in s. u \ v \neq 0) \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \ s = 0)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
have $*:\bigwedge vt \ u \ v. (\text{if } vt \text{ then } u \ v \text{ else } 0) *_{\mathbb{R}} v = (\text{if } vt \text{ then } (u \ v) *_{\mathbb{R}} v \text{ else } (0::'a))$
by *auto*
assume *?lhs*
then obtain $t \ u \ v$ **where** $\text{finite } t \ t \subseteq s \ \text{setsum } u \ t = 0 \ v \in t \ u \ v \neq 0 \ (\sum v \in t. u \ v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = 0$
unfolding *affine-dependent-explicit* **by** *auto*
thus *?rhs* **apply** (*rule-tac x=λx. if x∈t then u x else 0 in exI*)

```

    apply auto unfolding * and setsum-restrict-set[OF assms, THEN sym]
    unfolding Int-absorb1[OF  $\langle t \subseteq s \rangle$ ] by auto
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain u v where setsum u s = 0  $\vee \sum_{v \in s} u v \neq 0$  ( $\sum_{v \in s} u v *_R v$ ) = 0
by auto
  thus ?lhs unfolding affine-dependent-explicit using assms by auto
qed

```

19.8 A general lemma.

lemma convex-connected:

```

  fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
  assumes convex s shows connected s
proof-
  { fix e1 e2 assume as:open e1 open e2  $e1 \cap e2 \cap s = \{\}$   $s \subseteq e1 \cup e2$ 
    assume  $e1 \cap s \neq \{\}$   $e2 \cap s \neq \{\}$ 
    then obtain x1 x2 where  $x1: x1 \in e1$   $x1 \in s$  and  $x2: x2 \in e2$   $x2 \in s$  by auto
    hence n: norm (x1 - x2) > 0 unfolding zero-less-norm-iff using as(3) by
    auto

    { fix x e::real assume as:  $0 \leq x \leq 1$   $0 < e$ 
      { fix y have *:  $(1 - x) *_R x1 + x *_R x2 - ((1 - y) *_R x1 + y *_R x2) =$ 
         $(y - x) *_R x1 - (y - x) *_R x2$ 
        by (simp add: algebra-simps)
        assume  $|y - x| < e / \text{norm } (x1 - x2)$ 
        hence norm  $((1 - x) *_R x1 + x *_R x2 - ((1 - y) *_R x1 + y *_R x2)) < e$ 
        unfolding * and scaleR-right-diff-distrib[THEN sym]
        unfolding less-divide-eq using n by auto }
      hence  $\exists d > 0. \forall y. |y - x| < d \longrightarrow \text{norm } ((1 - x) *_R x1 + x *_R x2 - ((1 - y) *_R x1 + y *_R x2)) < e$ 
      apply (rule-tac  $x = e / \text{norm } (x1 - x2)$  in exI) using as
      apply auto unfolding zero-less-divide-iff using n by simp } note * =
    this

    have  $\exists x \geq 0. x \leq 1 \wedge (1 - x) *_R x1 + x *_R x2 \notin e1 \wedge (1 - x) *_R x1 + x$ 
     $*_R x2 \notin e2$ 
    apply (rule connected-real-lemma) apply (simp add:  $\langle x1 \in e1 \rangle \langle x2 \in e2 \rangle$  dist-commute)+
    using * apply (simp add: dist-norm)
    using as(1,2)[unfolded open-dist] apply simp
    using as(1,2)[unfolded open-dist] apply simp
    using assms[unfolded convex-alt, THEN bspec[where  $x = x1$ ], THEN bspec[where
     $x = x2$ ]] using x1 x2
    using as(3) by auto
    then obtain x where  $x \geq 0$   $x \leq 1$   $(1 - x) *_R x1 + x *_R x2 \notin e1$   $(1 - x) *_R$ 
     $x1 + x *_R x2 \notin e2$  by auto
    hence False using as(4)
    using assms[unfolded convex-alt, THEN bspec[where  $x = x1$ ], THEN bspec[where
     $x = x2$ ]]

```

```

    using x1(2) x2(2) by auto }
  thus ?thesis unfolding connected-def by auto
qed

```

19.9 One rather trivial consequence.

```

lemma connected-UNIV[intro]: connected (UNIV :: 'a::real-normed-vector set)
  by(simp add: convex-connected convex-UNIV)

```

19.10 Balls, being convex, are connected.

```

lemma convex-box:

```

```

  assumes  $\bigwedge i. \text{convex } \{x. P\ i\ x\}$ 
  shows  $\text{convex } \{x. \forall i. P\ i\ (x\$i)\}$ 

```

```

using assms unfolding convex-def by auto

```

```

lemma convex-positive-orthant: convex  $\{x::\text{real}^n. (\forall i. 0 \leq x\$i)\}$ 
  by (rule convex-box) (simp add: atLeast-def[symmetric] convex-real-interval)

```

```

lemma convex-local-global-minimum:

```

```

  fixes  $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
  assumes  $0 < e \text{ convex-on } s\ f\ \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq s\ \forall y \in \text{ball } x\ e. f\ x \leq f\ y$ 
  shows  $\forall y \in s. f\ x \leq f\ y$ 

```

```

proof(rule ccontr)

```

```

  have  $x \in s$  using assms(1,3) by auto

```

```

  assume  $\neg (\forall y \in s. f\ x \leq f\ y)$ 

```

```

  then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in s$  and  $y: f\ x > f\ y$  by auto

```

```

  hence  $xy: 0 < \text{dist } x\ y$  by (auto simp add: dist-nz[THEN sym])

```

```

  then obtain  $u$  where  $0 < u \leq 1$  and  $u: u < e / \text{dist } x\ y$ 

```

```

    using real-lbound-gt-zero[of 1  $e / \text{dist } x\ y$ ] using  $xy\ (e > 0)$  and divide-pos-pos[of
 $e\ \text{dist } x\ y$ ] by auto

```

```

  hence  $f\ ((1-u) *_R x + u *_R y) \leq (1-u) * f\ x + u * f\ y$  using  $(x \in s)\ (y \in s)$ 

```

```

    using assms(2)[unfolded convex-on-def, THEN bspec[where  $x=x$ ], THEN
    bspec[where  $x=y$ ], THEN spec[where  $x=1-u$ ]] by auto

```

```

  moreover

```

```

  have  $*: x - ((1-u) *_R x + u *_R y) = u *_R (x - y)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

```

  have  $(1-u) *_R x + u *_R y \in \text{ball } x\ e$  unfolding mem-ball dist-norm unfolding
  * and norm-scaleR and abs-of-pos[OF  $(0 < u)$ ] unfolding dist-norm[THEN sym]

```

```

    using  $u$  unfolding pos-less-divide-eq[OF  $xy$ ] by auto

```

```

  hence  $f\ x \leq f\ ((1-u) *_R x + u *_R y)$  using assms(4) by auto

```

```

  ultimately show False using mult-strict-left-mono[OF  $y\ (u > 0)$ ] unfolding
  left-diff-distrib by auto

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma convex-ball:

```

```

  fixes  $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 

```

```

  shows  $\text{convex } (\text{ball } x\ e)$ 

```

```

proof(auto simp add: convex-def)

```

```

  fix  $y\ z$  assume  $yz: \text{dist } x\ y < e\ \text{dist } x\ z < e$ 

```

```

fix  $u\ v :: \text{real}$  assume  $uv: 0 \leq u\ 0 \leq v\ u + v = 1$ 
have  $\text{dist } x\ (u *_R y + v *_R z) \leq u * \text{dist } x\ y + v * \text{dist } x\ z$  using  $uv\ yz$ 
using  $\text{convex-distance[of ball } x\ e\ x, \text{ unfolded convex-on-def, THEN bspec[where } x=y], \text{ THEN bspec[where } x=z]]$  by auto
thus  $\text{dist } x\ (u *_R y + v *_R z) < e$  using  $\text{convex-bound-lt[OF } yz\ uv]$  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma convex-cball:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $\text{convex}(\text{cball } x\ e)$ 
proof(auto simp add: convex-def Ball-def)
  fix  $y\ z$  assume  $yz: \text{dist } x\ y \leq e\ \text{dist } x\ z \leq e$ 
  fix  $u\ v :: \text{real}$  assume  $uv: 0 \leq u\ 0 \leq v\ u + v = 1$ 
  have  $\text{dist } x\ (u *_R y + v *_R z) \leq u * \text{dist } x\ y + v * \text{dist } x\ z$  using  $uv\ yz$ 
  using  $\text{convex-distance[of cball } x\ e\ x, \text{ unfolded convex-on-def, THEN bspec[where } x=y], \text{ THEN bspec[where } x=z]]$  by auto
  thus  $\text{dist } x\ (u *_R y + v *_R z) \leq e$  using  $\text{convex-bound-le[OF } yz\ uv]$  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma connected-ball:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $\text{connected}(\text{ball } x\ e)$ 
using  $\text{convex-connected convex-ball}$  by auto

```

```

lemma connected-cball:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $\text{connected}(\text{cball } x\ e)$ 
using  $\text{convex-connected convex-cball}$  by auto

```

19.11 Convex hull.

```

lemma convex-convex-hull:  $\text{convex}(\text{convex hull } s)$ 
  unfolding hull-def using  $\text{convex-Inter[of } \{t \in \text{convex. } s \subseteq t\}]$ 
  unfolding mem-def by auto

```

```

lemma convex-hull-eq:  $\text{convex hull } s = s \longleftrightarrow \text{convex } s$ 
by (metis convex-convex-hull hull-same mem-def)

```

```

lemma bounded-convex-hull:
  fixes  $s :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$ 
  assumes  $\text{bounded } s$  shows  $\text{bounded}(\text{convex hull } s)$ 
proof– from assms obtain  $B$  where  $B: \forall x \in s. \text{norm } x \leq B$  unfolding bounded-iff
by auto
  show ?thesis apply(rule bounded-subset[OF bounded-cball, of - 0 B])
  unfolding subset-hull[unfolded mem-def, of convex, OF convex-cball]
  unfolding subset-eq mem-cball dist-norm using  $B$  by auto qed

```

```

lemma finite-imp-bounded-convex-hull:
  fixes  $s :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$ 

```

shows $\text{finite } s \implies \text{bounded}(\text{convex hull } s)$
using *bounded-convex-hull finite-imp-bounded* **by** *auto*

19.12 Stepping theorems for convex hulls of finite sets.

lemma *convex-hull-empty[simp]*: $\text{convex hull } \{\} = \{\}$
apply(*rule hull-unique*) **unfolding** *mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-hull-singleton[simp]*: $\text{convex hull } \{a\} = \{a\}$
apply(*rule hull-unique*) **unfolding** *mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-hull-insert*:
fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-vector set}$
assumes $s \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{convex hull } (\text{insert } a \ s) = \{x. \exists u \geq 0. \exists v \geq 0. \exists b. (u + v = 1) \wedge b \in (\text{convex hull } s) \wedge (x = u *_R a + v *_R b)\}$ (**is**
 $?xyz = ?hull$)
apply(*rule, rule hull-minimal, rule*) **unfolding** *mem-def[of - convex]* **and** *insert-iff*
prefer 3 **apply** *rule proof-*
fix x **assume** $x::x = a \vee x \in s$
thus $x \in ?hull$ **apply** *rule unfolding mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(*rule-tac x=1 in exI*)
defer
apply(*rule-tac x=0 in exI*) **using** *assms hull-subset[of s convex]* **by** *auto*
next
fix x **assume** $x \in ?hull$
then obtain $u \ v \ b$ **where** $\text{obt}: u \geq 0 \ v \geq 0 \ u + v = 1 \ b \in \text{convex hull } s \ x = u *_R a + v *_R b$ **by** *auto*
have $a \in \text{convex hull } \text{insert } a \ s \ b \in \text{convex hull } \text{insert } a \ s$
using *hull-mono[of s insert a s convex]* *hull-mono[of \{a\} insert a s convex]*
and *obt(4)* **by** *auto*
thus $x \in \text{convex hull } \text{insert } a \ s$ **unfolding** *obt(5)* **using** *convex-convex-hull[of insert a s, unfolded convex-def]*
apply(*erule-tac x=a in ballE*) **apply**(*erule-tac x=b in ballE*) **apply**(*erule-tac x=u in allE*) **using** *obt* **by** *auto*
next
show *convex ?hull* **unfolding** *convex-def* **apply**(*rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule*)
proof-
fix $x \ y \ u \ v$ **assume** $as:(0::\text{real}) \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = 1 \ x \in ?hull \ y \in ?hull$
from *as(4)* **obtain** $u1 \ v1 \ b1$ **where** $\text{obt1}: u1 \geq 0 \ v1 \geq 0 \ u1 + v1 = 1 \ b1 \in \text{convex hull } s \ x = u1 *_R a + v1 *_R b1$ **by** *auto*
from *as(5)* **obtain** $u2 \ v2 \ b2$ **where** $\text{obt2}: u2 \geq 0 \ v2 \geq 0 \ u2 + v2 = 1 \ b2 \in \text{convex hull } s \ y = u2 *_R a + v2 *_R b2$ **by** *auto*
have $*$ $\bigwedge (x::'a) \ s1 \ s2. x - s1 *_R x - s2 *_R x = ((1::\text{real}) - (s1 + s2)) *_R x$ **by** (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)
have $\exists b \in \text{convex hull } s. u *_R x + v *_R y = (u *_R u1) *_R a + (v *_R u2) *_R a + (b - (u *_R u1) *_R b - (v *_R u2) *_R b)$
proof(*cases u * v1 + v * v2 = 0*)
have $*$ $\bigwedge (x::'a) \ s1 \ s2. x - s1 *_R x - s2 *_R x = ((1::\text{real}) - (s1 + s2)) *_R x$ **by** (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)


```

case True hence **:  $u * v1 = 0 \vee v * v2 = 0$ 
  using mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF  $\langle u \geq 0 \rangle \langle v1 \geq 0 \rangle$ ] mult-nonneg-nonneg[OF
 $\langle v \geq 0 \rangle \langle v2 \geq 0 \rangle$ ] by arith+
  hence  $u * u1 + v * u2 = 1$  using as(3) obt1(3) obt2(3) by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding obt1(5) obt2(5) * using assms hull-subset[of s convex]
by(auto simp add: scaleR-right-distrib)
next
  have  $1 - (u * u1 + v * u2) = (u + v) - (u * u1 + v * u2)$  using as(3)
obt1(3) obt2(3) by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  also have  $\dots = u * (v1 + u1 - u1) + v * (v2 + u2 - u2)$  using as(3)
obt1(3) obt2(3) by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  also have  $\dots = u * v1 + v * v2$  by simp finally have **:  $1 - (u * u1 + v * u2) = u * v1 + v * v2$  by auto
  case False have  $0 \leq u * v1 + v * v2$   $0 \leq u * v1$   $0 \leq u * v1 + v * v2$   $0 \leq v * v2$  apply –
    apply(rule add-nonneg-nonneg) prefer 4 apply(rule add-nonneg-nonneg)
apply(rule-tac [!]) mult-nonneg-nonneg
    using as(1,2) obt1(1,2) obt2(1,2) by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding obt1(5) obt2(5) unfolding * and ** using False
    apply(rule-tac  $x = ((u * v1) / (u * v1 + v * v2)) *_R b1 + ((v * v2) / (u * v1 + v * v2)) *_R b2$  in exI) defer
    apply(rule convex-convex-hull[of s, unfolded convex-def, rule-format]) using
obt1(4) obt2(4)
    unfolding add-divide-distrib[THEN sym] and real-0-le-divide-iff
    by (auto simp add: scaleR-left-distrib scaleR-right-distrib)
  qed note * = this
  have  $u1 : u1 \leq 1$  unfolding obt1(3)[THEN sym] and not-le using obt1(2) by
auto
  have  $u2 : u2 \leq 1$  unfolding obt2(3)[THEN sym] and not-le using obt2(2) by
auto
  have  $u1 * u + u2 * v \leq (\max u1 u2) * u + (\max u1 u2) * v$  apply(rule
add-mono)
    apply(rule-tac [!]) mult-right-mono) using as(1,2) obt1(1,2) obt2(1,2) by
auto
  also have  $\dots \leq 1$  unfolding mult.add-right[THEN sym] and as(3) using u1
u2 by auto
  finally
    show  $u *_R x + v *_R y \in ?hull$  unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(rule-tac  $x = u * u1 + v * u2$  in exI)
    apply(rule conjI) defer apply(rule-tac  $x = 1 - u * u1 - v * u2$  in exI)
unfolding Bex-def
    using as(1,2) obt1(1,2) obt2(1,2) * by(auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg
add-nonneg-nonneg simp add: algebra-simps)
  qed
qed

```

19.13 Explicit expression for convex hull.

lemma *convex-hull-indexed*:

```

fixes  $s :: 'a::real\text{-}vector\ set$ 
shows  $convex\ hull\ s = \{y. \exists k\ u\ x. (\forall i \in \{1::nat .. k\}. 0 \leq u\ i \wedge x\ i \in s) \wedge$ 
 $(setsum\ u\ \{1..k\} = 1) \wedge$ 
 $(setsum\ (\lambda i. u\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} x\ i)\ \{1..k\} = y)\}$  (is  $?xyz = ?hull$  )
apply(rule hull-unique) unfolding mem-def[of - convex] apply(rule) defer
apply(subst convex-def) apply(rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule)
proof–
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in s$ 
  thus  $x \in ?hull$  unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, rule-tac
 $x=\lambda x. 1$  in exI) by auto
next
  fix  $t$  assume  $as:s \subseteq t\ convex\ t$ 
  show  $?hull \subseteq t$  apply(rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(erule exE | erule
conjE) proof–
    fix  $x\ k\ u\ y$  assume  $assm:\forall i \in \{1::nat..k\}. 0 \leq u\ i \wedge y\ i \in s\ setsum\ u\ \{1..k\}$ 
 $= 1\ (\sum i = 1..k. u\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} y\ i) = x$ 
    show  $x \in t$  unfolding assm(3)[THEN sym] apply(rule as(2)[unfolded convex,
rule-format])
    using assm(1,2) as(1) by auto qed
next
  fix  $x\ y\ u\ v$  assume  $uv:0 \leq u\ 0 \leq v\ u+v=(1::real)$  and  $xy:x \in ?hull\ y \in ?hull$ 
  from  $xy$  obtain  $k1\ u1\ x1$  where  $x:\forall i \in \{1::nat..k1\}. 0 \leq u1\ i \wedge x1\ i \in s\ setsum$ 
 $u1\ \{Suc\ 0..k1\} = 1\ (\sum i = Suc\ 0..k1. u1\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} x1\ i) = x$  by auto
  from  $xy$  obtain  $k2\ u2\ x2$  where  $y:\forall i \in \{1::nat..k2\}. 0 \leq u2\ i \wedge x2\ i \in s\ setsum$ 
 $u2\ \{Suc\ 0..k2\} = 1\ (\sum i = Suc\ 0..k2. u2\ i *_{\mathbb{R}} x2\ i) = y$  by auto
  have  $*\wedge P\ (x1::'a)\ x2\ s1\ s2\ i. (if\ P\ i\ then\ s1\ else\ s2) *_{\mathbb{R}} (if\ P\ i\ then\ x1\ else\ x2)$ 
 $= (if\ P\ i\ then\ s1 *_{\mathbb{R}} x1\ else\ s2 *_{\mathbb{R}} x2)$ 
 $\{1..k1 + k2\} \cap \{1..k1\} = \{1..k1\}\ \{1..k1 + k2\} \cap -\{1..k1\} = (\lambda i. i + k1)$ 
 $'\{1..k2\}$ 
  prefer  $\exists$  apply(rule,rule) unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=x - k1 in
bexI) by(auto simp add: not-le)
  have  $inj:inj\text{-}on\ (\lambda i. i + k1)\ \{1..k2\}$  unfolding inj-on-def by auto
  show  $u *_{\mathbb{R}} x + v *_{\mathbb{R}} y \in ?hull$  apply(rule)
  apply(rule-tac x=k1 + k2 in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda i. if\ i \in \{1..k1\}\ then\ u * u1\ i
else\ v * u2\ (i - k1) in exI)
  apply(rule-tac x=\lambda i. if\ i \in \{1..k1\}\ then\ x1\ i\ else\ x2\ (i - k1) in exI) ap-
ply(rule,rule) defer apply(rule)
  unfolding  $*$  and setsum-cases[OF finite-atLeastAtMost[of 1 k1 + k2]] and
setsum-reindex[OF inj] and o-def Collect-mem-eq
  unfolding scaleR-scaleR[THEN sym] scaleR-right.setsum [symmetric] setsum-right-distrib[THEN
sym] proof–
    fix  $i$  assume  $i:i \in \{1..k1+k2\}$ 
    show  $0 \leq (if\ i \in \{1..k1\}\ then\ u * u1\ i\ else\ v * u2\ (i - k1)) \wedge (if\ i \in \{1..k1\}$ 
 $then\ x1\ i\ else\ x2\ (i - k1)) \in s$ 
    proof(cases i \in \{1..k1\})
      case True thus  $?thesis$  using mult-nonneg-nonneg[of u u1 i] and  $uv(1)$ 
 $x(1)[THEN bspec[where\ x=i]]$  by auto
      next def  $j \equiv i - k1$ 
      case False with  $i$  have  $j \in \{1..k2\}$  unfolding j-def by auto

```

```

thus ?thesis unfolding j-def[symmetric] using False
using mult-nonneg-nonneg[of v u2 j] and uv(2) y(1)[THEN bspec[where
x=j]] by auto qed
qed(auto simp add: not-le x(2,3) y(2,3) uv(3))
qed

```

```

lemma convex-hull-finite:
  fixes s :: 'a::real-vector set
  assumes finite s
  shows convex hull s = {y.  $\exists u. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge$ 
    setsum u s = 1  $\wedge$  setsum ( $\lambda x. u x *_R x$ ) s = y} (is ?HULL = ?set)
proof(rule hull-unique, auto simp add: mem-def[of - convex] convex-def[of ?set])
  fix x assume x  $\in$  s thus  $\exists u. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge$  setsum u s = 1  $\wedge$  ( $\sum_{x \in s} u$ 
 $x *_R x$ ) = x
    apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda y. \text{if } x=y \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$  in exI) apply auto
    unfolding setsum-delta'[OF assms] and setsum-delta''[OF assms] by auto
next
  fix u v :: real assume uv:  $0 \leq u$   $0 \leq v$   $u + v = 1$ 
  fix ux assume ux:  $\forall x \in s. 0 \leq ux$   $x$  setsum ux s = (1::real)
  fix uy assume uy:  $\forall x \in s. 0 \leq uy$   $x$  setsum uy s = (1::real)
  { fix x assume x  $\in$  s
    hence  $0 \leq u * ux x + v * uy x$  using ux(1)[THEN bspec[where x=x]]
    uy(1)[THEN bspec[where x=x]] and uv(1,2)
    by (auto, metis add-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg uv(1) uv(2)) }
  moreover have ( $\sum_{x \in s} u * ux x + v * uy x$ ) = 1
    unfolding setsum-addf and setsum-right-distrib[THEN sym] and ux(2) uy(2)
using uv(3) by auto
  moreover have ( $\sum_{x \in s} (u * ux x + v * uy x) *_R x$ ) = u *_R ( $\sum_{x \in s} ux x *_R$ 
 $x$ ) + v *_R ( $\sum_{x \in s} uy x *_R x$ )
    unfolding scaleR-left-distrib and setsum-addf and scaleR-scaleR[THEN sym]
and scaleR-right.setsum [symmetric] by auto
  ultimately show  $\exists uc. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq uc x) \wedge$  setsum uc s = 1  $\wedge$  ( $\sum_{x \in s} uc x$ 
 $*_R x$ ) = u *_R ( $\sum_{x \in s} ux x *_R x$ ) + v *_R ( $\sum_{x \in s} uy x *_R x$ )
    apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. u * ux x + v * uy x$  in exI) by auto
next
  fix t assume t:  $s \subseteq t$  convex t
  fix u assume u:  $\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x$  setsum u s = (1::real)
  thus ( $\sum_{x \in s} u x *_R x$ )  $\in$  t using t(2)[unfolded convex-explicit, THEN spec[where
x=s], THEN spec[where x=u]]
    using assms and t(1) by auto
qed

```

19.14 Another formulation from Lars Schewe.

```

lemma setsum-constant-scaleR:
  fixes y :: 'a::real-vector
  shows ( $\sum_{x \in A} y$ ) = of-nat (card A) *_R y
apply (cases finite A)
apply (induct set: finite)

```

apply (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)
done

lemma *convex-hull-explicit*:

fixes $p :: 'a::\text{real-vector set}$

shows $\text{convex hull } p = \{y. \exists s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge$

$(\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge \text{setsum } u s = 1 \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u v *_R v) s = y\}$ (**is**

$?lhs = ?rhs$)

proof–

{ fix x **assume** $x \in ?lhs$

then obtain $k u y$ **where** $\text{obt}:\forall i \in \{1..k\}. 0 \leq u i \wedge y i \in p \text{ setsum } u$

$\{1..k\} = 1 \ (\sum i = 1..k. u i *_R y i) = x$

unfolding *convex-hull-indexed* **by** *auto*

have $\text{fin}:\text{finite } \{1..k\}$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{fin}':\bigwedge v. \text{finite } \{i \in \{1..k\}. y i = v\}$ **by** *auto*

{ fix j **assume** $j \in \{1..k\}$

hence $y j \in p \ 0 \leq \text{setsum } u \ \{i. \text{Suc } 0 \leq i \wedge i \leq k \wedge y i = y j\}$

using $\text{obt}(1)[\text{THEN } \text{bspec}[\text{where } x=j]]$ **and** $\text{obt}(2)$ **apply** *simp*

apply(*rule setsum-nonneg*) **using** $\text{obt}(1)$ **by** *auto* }

moreover

have $(\sum v \in y' \ \{1..k\}. \text{setsum } u \ \{i \in \{1..k\}. y i = v\}) = 1$

unfolding *setsum-image-gen*[*OF fin, THEN sym*] **using** $\text{obt}(2)$ **by** *auto*

moreover have $(\sum v \in y' \ \{1..k\}. \text{setsum } u \ \{i \in \{1..k\}. y i = v\} *_R v) = x$

using *setsum-image-gen*[*OF fin, of $\lambda i. u i *_R y i y$, THEN sym*]

unfolding *scaleR-left.setsum* **using** $\text{obt}(3)$ **by** *auto*

ultimately have $\exists s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge \text{setsum } u s = 1$

$\wedge (\sum v \in s. u v *_R v) = x$

apply(*rule-tac* $x=y' \ \{1..k\}$ **in** *exI*)

apply(*rule-tac* $x=\lambda v. \text{setsum } u \ \{i \in \{1..k\}. y i = v\}$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto*

hence $x \in ?rhs$ **by** *auto* }

moreover

{ fix y **assume** $y \in ?rhs$

then obtain $s u$ **where** $\text{obt}:\text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \ \forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x \text{ setsum } u s = 1$

$(\sum v \in s. u v *_R v) = y$ **by** *auto*

obtain f **where** $f:\text{inj-on } f \ \{1..\text{card } s\} \ f' \ \{1..\text{card } s\} = s$ **using** *ex-bij-betw-nat-finite-1*[*OF obt(1)*] **unfolding** *bij-betw-def* **by** *auto*

{ fix $i::\text{nat}$ **assume** $i \in \{1..\text{card } s\}$

hence $f i \in s$ **apply**(*subst* $f(2)[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$) **by** *auto*

hence $0 \leq u (f i) \ f i \in p$ **using** $\text{obt}(2,3)$ **by** *auto* }

moreover have $:\text{finite } \{1..\text{card } s\}$ **by** *auto*

{ fix y **assume** $y \in s$

then obtain i **where** $i \in \{1..\text{card } s\} \ f i = y$ **using** f **using** *image-iff*[*of* $y \ f \ \{1..\text{card } s\}$] **by** *auto*

hence $\{x. \text{Suc } 0 \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{card } s \wedge f x = y\} = \{i\}$ **apply** *auto* **using**

$f(1)[\text{unfolded inj-on-def}]$ **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *ballE*) **by** *auto*

hence $\text{card } \{x. \text{Suc } 0 \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{card } s \wedge f x = y\} = 1$ **by** *auto*

hence $(\sum x \in \{x \in \{1..card\ s\}. f\ x = y\}. u\ (f\ x)) = u\ y$
 $(\sum x \in \{x \in \{1..card\ s\}. f\ x = y\}. u\ (f\ x) *_R f\ x) = u\ y *_R y$
by $(auto\ simp\ add: setsum-constant-scaleR)$ }

hence $(\sum x = 1..card\ s. u\ (f\ x)) = 1\ (\sum i = 1..card\ s. u\ (f\ i) *_R f\ i) = y$
unfolding *setsum-image-gen*[*OF* $*(1)$, *of* $\lambda x. u\ (f\ x) *_R f\ x$] **and** *setsum-image-gen*[*OF* $*(1)$, *of* $\lambda x. u\ (f\ x) f$]
unfolding *f* **using** *setsum-cong2*[*of* $s\ \lambda y. (\sum x \in \{x \in \{1..card\ s\}. f\ x = y\}. u\ (f\ x) *_R f\ x) \lambda v. u\ v *_R v$]
using *setsum-cong2* [*of* $s\ \lambda y. (\sum x \in \{x \in \{1..card\ s\}. f\ x = y\}. u\ (f\ x))\ u$]
unfolding *obt*(4,5) **by** *auto*

ultimately have $\exists k\ u\ x. (\forall i \in \{1..k\}. 0 \leq u\ i \wedge x\ i \in p) \wedge setsum\ u\ \{1..k\}$
 $= 1 \wedge (\sum i::nat = 1..k. u\ i *_R x\ i) = y$
apply(*rule-tac* $x=card\ s$ **in** *exI*) **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=u \circ f$ **in** *exI*) **ap-**
ply(*rule-tac* $x=f$ **in** *exI*) **by** *fastsimp*
hence $y \in ?lhs$ **unfolding** *convex-hull-indexed* **by** *auto* }
ultimately show *?thesis* **unfolding** *expand-set-eq* **by** *blast*
qed

19.15 A stepping theorem for that expansion.

lemma *convex-hull-finite-step*:

fixes $s :: 'a::real-vector\ set$ **assumes** *finite s*
shows $(\exists u. (\forall x \in insert\ a\ s. 0 \leq u\ x) \wedge setsum\ u\ (insert\ a\ s) = w \wedge setsum$
 $(\lambda x. u\ x *_R x)\ (insert\ a\ s) = y)$
 $\longleftrightarrow (\exists v \geq 0. \exists u. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u\ x) \wedge setsum\ u\ s = w - v \wedge setsum\ (\lambda x. u\ x$
 $*_R x)\ s = y - v *_R a)$ **(is** *?lhs = ?rhs***)**
proof(*rule*, *case-tac*[*!*] $a \in s$)
assume $a \in s$ **hence** $*:insert\ a\ s = s$ **by** *auto*
assume *?lhs* **thus** *?rhs* **unfolding** $*$ **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto*
next
assume *?lhs* **then obtain** u **where** $u: \forall x \in insert\ a\ s. 0 \leq u\ x$ $setsum\ u\ (insert$
 $a\ s) = w$ $(\sum x \in insert\ a\ s. u\ x *_R x) = y$ **by** *auto*
assume $a \notin s$ **thus** *?rhs* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=u\ a$ **in** *exI*) **using** $u(1)$ [*THEN* *bspec* [**where**
 $x=a$]] **apply** *simp*
apply(*rule-tac* $x=u$ **in** *exI*) **using** $u[unfolding\ setsum-clauses(2)[OF\ assms]]$
and $\langle a \notin s \rangle$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $a \in s$ **hence** $*:insert\ a\ s = s$ **by** *auto*
have $fin: finite\ (insert\ a\ s)$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
assume *?rhs* **then obtain** $v\ u$ **where** $uv: v \geq 0\ \forall x \in s. 0 \leq u\ x$ $setsum\ u\ s = w$
 $- v\ (\sum x \in s. u\ x *_R x) = y - v *_R a$ **by** *auto*
show *?lhs* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=\lambda x. (if\ a = x\ then\ v\ else\ 0) + u\ x$ **in** *exI*) **unfolding**
scaleR-left-distrib **and** *setsum-addf* **and** *setsum-delta''*[*OF* *fin*] **and** *setsum-delta'*[*OF*
fin]
unfolding *setsum-clauses*(2)[*OF* *assms*] **using** uv **and** $uv(2)$ [*THEN* *bspec* [**where**
 $x=a$]] **and** $\langle a \in s \rangle$ **by** *auto*
next

assume $?rhs$ **then obtain** $v \ u$ **where** $uv:v \geq 0 \ \forall x \in s. \ 0 \leq u \ x \ \text{setsum } u \ s = w$
 $- \ v \ (\sum x \in s. \ u \ x \ *_R x) = y - v \ *_R a$ **by** *auto*
moreover assume $a \notin s$ **moreover have** $(\sum x \in s. \ \text{if } a = x \text{ then } v \text{ else } u \ x) =$
 $\text{setsum } u \ s \ (\sum x \in s. \ (\text{if } a = x \text{ then } v \text{ else } u \ x) \ *_R x) = (\sum x \in s. \ u \ x \ *_R x)$
apply(*rule-tac setsum-cong2*) **defer** **apply**(*rule-tac setsum-cong2*) **using** $\langle a \notin s \rangle$
by *auto*
ultimately show $?lhs$ **apply**(*rule-tac x = \lambda x. \ \text{if } a = x \text{ then } v \text{ else } u \ x* **in** *exI*)
unfolding *setsum-clauses(2)* [*OF assms*] **by** *auto*
qed

19.16 Hence some special cases.

lemma *convex-hull-2*:

$\text{convex hull } \{a, b\} = \{u \ *_R a + v \ *_R b \mid u \ v. \ 0 \leq u \wedge 0 \leq v \wedge u + v = 1\}$
proof– **have** $*: \bigwedge u. \ (\forall x \in \{a, b\}. \ 0 \leq u \ x) \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq u \ a \wedge 0 \leq u \ b$ **by** *auto* **have**
 $** : \text{finite } \{b\}$ **by** *auto*
show $?thesis$ **apply**(*simp add: convex-hull-finite*) **unfolding** *convex-hull-finite-step* [*OF*
 $**$, *of a 1*, *unfolded * conj-assoc*]
apply *auto* **apply**(*rule-tac x = v* **in** *exI*) **apply**(*rule-tac x = 1 - v* **in** *exI*) **apply**
simp
apply(*rule-tac x = u* **in** *exI*) **apply** *simp* **apply**(*rule-tac x = \lambda x. \ v* **in** *exI*) **by**
simp **qed**

lemma *convex-hull-2-alt*: $\text{convex hull } \{a, b\} = \{a + u \ *_R (b - a) \mid u. \ 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1\}$

unfolding *convex-hull-2* **unfolding** *Collect-def*
proof(*rule ext*) **have** $*: \bigwedge x \ y :: \text{real}. \ x + y = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1 - y$ **by** *auto*
fix x **show** $(\exists v \ u. \ x = v \ *_R a + u \ *_R b \wedge 0 \leq v \wedge 0 \leq u \wedge v + u = 1) =$
 $(\exists u. \ x = a + u \ *_R (b - a) \wedge 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1)$
unfolding $*$ **apply** *auto* **apply**(*rule-tac* [!] $x = u$ **in** *exI*) **by** (*auto simp add:*
algebra-simps) **qed**

lemma *convex-hull-3*:

$\text{convex hull } \{a, b, c\} = \{u \ *_R a + v \ *_R b + w \ *_R c \mid u \ v \ w. \ 0 \leq u \wedge 0 \leq v \wedge$
 $0 \leq w \wedge u + v + w = 1\}$

proof–

have $\text{fin} : \text{finite } \{a, b, c\} \ \text{finite } \{b, c\} \ \text{finite } \{c\}$ **by** *auto*
have $*: \bigwedge x \ y \ z :: \text{real}. \ x + y + z = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1 - y - z$
 $\bigwedge x \ y \ z :: \text{real}^+. \ x + y + z = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1 - y - z$ **by** (*auto simp add:*
field-simps)

show $?thesis$ **unfolding** *convex-hull-finite* [*OF fin(1)*] **and** *Collect-def* **and** *convex-hull-finite-step* [*OF*
fin(2)] **and** $*$

unfolding *convex-hull-finite-step* [*OF fin(3)*] **apply**(*rule ext*) **apply** *simp* **apply**
auto

apply(*rule-tac x = va* **in** *exI*) **apply** (*rule-tac x = u \ c* **in** *exI*) **apply** *simp*
apply(*rule-tac x = 1 - v - w* **in** *exI*) **apply** *simp* **apply**(*rule-tac x = v* **in** *exI*)
apply *simp* **apply**(*rule-tac x = \lambda x. \ w* **in** *exI*) **by** *simp* **qed**

lemma *convex-hull-3-alt*:

```

convex hull {a,b,c} = {a + u *R (b - a) + v *R (c - a) | u v. 0 ≤ u ∧ 0 ≤
v ∧ u + v ≤ 1}
proof - have *:  $\bigwedge x y z :: \text{real}. x + y + z = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1 - y - z$  by auto
show ?thesis unfolding convex-hull-3 apply (auto simp add: *) apply (rule-tac
x=v in exI) apply (rule-tac x=w in exI) apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
apply (rule-tac x=u in exI) apply (rule-tac x=v in exI) by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

```

19.17 Relations among closure notions and corresponding hulls.

TODO: Generalize linear algebra concepts defined in *Euclidean-Space.thy* so that we can generalize these lemmas.

```

lemma subspace-imp-affine:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set shows subspace s  $\implies$  affine s
  unfolding subspace-def affine-def smult-conv-scaleR by auto

```

```

lemma affine-imp-convex: affine s  $\implies$  convex s
  unfolding affine-def convex-def by auto

```

```

lemma subspace-imp-convex:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set shows subspace s  $\implies$  convex s
  using subspace-imp-affine affine-imp-convex by auto

```

```

lemma affine-hull-subset-span:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set shows (affine hull s)  $\subseteq$  (span s)
by (metis hull-minimal mem-def span-inc subspace-imp-affine subspace-span)

```

```

lemma convex-hull-subset-span:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set shows (convex hull s)  $\subseteq$  (span s)
by (metis hull-minimal mem-def span-inc subspace-imp-convex subspace-span)

```

```

lemma convex-hull-subset-affine-hull: (convex hull s)  $\subseteq$  (affine hull s)
by (metis affine-affine-hull affine-imp-convex hull-minimal hull-subset mem-def)

```

```

lemma affine-dependent-imp-dependent:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set shows affine-dependent s  $\implies$  dependent s
  unfolding affine-dependent-def dependent-def
  using affine-hull-subset-span by auto

```

```

lemma dependent-imp-affine-dependent:
  fixes s :: (real ^ -) set
  assumes dependent {x - a | x. x ∈ s} a  $\notin$  s
  shows affine-dependent (insert a s)
proof -
  from assms(1) [unfolded dependent-explicit smult-conv-scaleR] obtain S u v
  where obt: finite S S  $\subseteq$  {x - a | x. x ∈ s} v ∈ S u v  $\neq$  0  $(\sum_{v \in S} u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) =$ 

```

0 by auto

def $t \equiv (\lambda x. x + a) \text{ ‘ } S$

have $\text{inj}:\text{inj-on } (\lambda x. x + a) S$ unfolding inj-on-def by auto

have $0 \notin S$ using $\text{obt}(2)$ $\text{assms}(2)$ unfolding subset-eq by auto

have $\text{fin}:\text{finite } t$ and $t \subseteq s$ unfolding $t\text{-def}$ using $\text{obt}(1,2)$ by auto

hence $\text{finite } (\text{insert } a t)$ and $\text{insert } a t \subseteq \text{insert } a s$ by auto

moreover have $*\wedge P Q. (\sum x \in t. (\text{if } x = a \text{ then } P x \text{ else } Q x)) = (\sum x \in t. Q x)$

apply(rule setsum-cong2) using $\langle a \notin s \rangle \langle t \subseteq s \rangle$ by auto

have $(\sum x \in \text{insert } a t. \text{if } x = a \text{ then } -(\sum x \in t. u(x - a)) \text{ else } u(x - a)) = 0$

unfolding $\text{setsum-clauses}(2)[\text{OF fin}]$ using $\langle a \notin s \rangle \langle t \subseteq s \rangle$ apply auto unfolding

$*$ by auto

moreover have $\exists v \in \text{insert } a t. (\text{if } v = a \text{ then } -(\sum x \in t. u(x - a)) \text{ else } u(v - a)) \neq 0$

apply($\text{rule-tac } x=v + a \text{ in } \text{bexI}$) using $\text{obt}(3,4)$ and $\langle 0 \notin S \rangle$ unfolding $t\text{-def}$ by auto

moreover have $*\wedge P Q. (\sum x \in t. (\text{if } x = a \text{ then } P x \text{ else } Q x) *_R x) = (\sum x \in t. Q x *_R x)$

apply(rule setsum-cong2) using $\langle a \notin s \rangle \langle t \subseteq s \rangle$ by auto

have $(\sum x \in t. u(x - a)) *_R a = (\sum v \in t. u(v - a) *_R v)$

unfolding $\text{scaleR-left.setsum}$ unfolding $t\text{-def}$ and $\text{setsum-reindex}[\text{OF inj}]$

and $o\text{-def}$

using $\text{obt}(5)$ by ($\text{auto simp add: setsum-addf scaleR-right-distrib}$)

hence $(\sum v \in \text{insert } a t. (\text{if } v = a \text{ then } -(\sum x \in t. u(x - a)) \text{ else } u(v - a)) *_R v) = 0$

unfolding $\text{setsum-clauses}(2)[\text{OF fin}]$ using $\langle a \notin s \rangle \langle t \subseteq s \rangle$ by ($\text{auto simp add: vector-smult-lneg}$)

ultimately show $?thesis$ unfolding $\text{affine-dependent-explicit}$

apply($\text{rule-tac } x=\text{insert } a t \text{ in } \text{exI}$) by auto

qed

lemma *convex-cone*:

$\text{convex } s \wedge \text{cone } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. (x + y) \in s) \wedge (\forall x \in s. \forall c \geq 0. (c *_R x) \in s)$ (is $?lhs = ?rhs$)

proof—

{ fix $x y$ assume $x \in s \ y \in s$ and $?lhs$

hence $2 *_R x \in s \ 2 *_R y \in s$ unfolding cone-def by auto

hence $x + y \in s$ using $\langle ?lhs \rangle [\text{unfolded convex-def, THEN conjunct1}]$

apply($\text{erule-tac } x=2 *_R x \text{ in } \text{ballE}$) apply($\text{erule-tac } x=2 *_R y \text{ in } \text{ballE}$)

apply($\text{erule-tac } x=1/2 \text{ in } \text{allE}$) apply simp apply($\text{erule-tac } x=1/2 \text{ in } \text{allE}$)

by auto }

thus $?thesis$ unfolding $\text{convex-def cone-def}$ by blast

qed

lemma *affine-dependent-biggerset*: fixes $s::(\text{real}^n)$ set

assumes $\text{finite } s$ $\text{card } s \geq \text{CARD}(n) + 2$

shows *affine-dependent* s

proof–

have $s \neq \{\}$ using *assms* by *auto* then obtain $a \in s$ by *auto*
 have $*: \{x - a \mid x. x \in s - \{a\}\} = (\lambda x. x - a) \cdot (s - \{a\})$ by *auto*
 have $\text{card } \{x - a \mid x. x \in s - \{a\}\} = \text{card } (s - \{a\})$ unfolding $*$
 apply(*rule card-image*) unfolding *inj-on-def* by *auto*
 also have $\dots > \text{CARD}('n)$ using *assms*(2)
 unfolding *card-Diff-singleton*[*OF assms*(1) $\langle a \in s \rangle$] by *auto*
 finally show *?thesis* apply(*subst insert-Diff*[*OF* $\langle a \in s \rangle$, *THEN sym*])
 apply(*rule dependent-imp-affine-dependent*)
 apply(*rule dependent-biggerset*) by *auto* qed

lemma *affine-dependent-biggerset-general*:

assumes *finite* ($s :: (\text{real}^n)$ set) $\text{card } s \geq \text{dim } s + 2$
 shows *affine-dependent* s

proof–

from *assms*(2) have $s \neq \{\}$ by *auto*
 then obtain $a \in s$ by *auto*
 have $*: \{x - a \mid x. x \in s - \{a\}\} = (\lambda x. x - a) \cdot (s - \{a\})$ by *auto*
 have $**: \text{card } \{x - a \mid x. x \in s - \{a\}\} = \text{card } (s - \{a\})$ unfolding $*$
 apply(*rule card-image*) unfolding *inj-on-def* by *auto*
 have $\text{dim } \{x - a \mid x. x \in s - \{a\}\} \leq \text{dim } s$
 apply(*rule subset-le-dim*) unfolding *subset-eq*
 using $\langle a \in s \rangle$ by (*auto simp add: span-superset span-sub*)
 also have $\dots < \text{dim } s + 1$ by *auto*
 also have $\dots \leq \text{card } (s - \{a\})$ using *assms*
 using *card-Diff-singleton*[*OF assms*(1) $\langle a \in s \rangle$] by *auto*
 finally show *?thesis* apply(*subst insert-Diff*[*OF* $\langle a \in s \rangle$, *THEN sym*])
 apply(*rule dependent-imp-affine-dependent*) apply(*rule dependent-biggerset-general*)
 unfolding $**$ by *auto* qed

19.18 Caratheodory’s theorem.

lemma *convex-hull-caratheodory*: fixes $p :: (\text{real}^n)$ set

shows *convex hull* $p = \{y. \exists s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}('n) + 1 \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge \text{setsum } u s = 1 \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) s = y\}$
 unfolding *convex-hull-explicit expand-set-eq mem-Collect-eq*

proof(*rule, rule*)

fix y let $?P = \lambda n. \exists s u. \text{finite } s \wedge \text{card } s = n \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge$
 $\text{setsum } u s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = y$
 assume $\exists s u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x) \wedge \text{setsum } u s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s.$
 $u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = y$

then obtain N where $?P N$ by *auto*

hence $\exists n \leq N. (\forall k < n. \neg ?P k) \wedge ?P n$ apply(*rule-tac ex-least-nat-le*) by *auto*

then obtain n where $?P n$ and *smallest: $\forall k < n. \neg ?P k$* by *blast*

then obtain $s u$ where *obt: finite s card $s = n s \subseteq p \forall x \in s. 0 \leq u x \text{ setsum } u s = 1$*
 $(\sum v \in s. u v *_{\mathbb{R}} v) = y$ by *auto*

have $\text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}('n) + 1$ **proof**(*rule ccontr, simp only: not-le*)

assume $\text{CARD}('n) + 1 < \text{card } s$

hence *affine-dependent* s **using** *affine-dependent-biggerset*[$OF\ obt(1)$] **by** *auto*
 then **obtain** $w\ v$ **where** $wv: \text{setsum } w\ s = 0\ v \in s\ w\ v \neq 0\ (\sum v \in s. w\ v *_R v)$
 $= 0$
using *affine-dependent-explicit-finite*[$OF\ obt(1)$] **by** *auto*
def $i \equiv (\lambda v. (u\ v) / (-\ w\ v))\ '\ \{v \in s. w\ v < 0\}$ **def** $t \equiv \text{Min } i$
have $\exists x \in s. w\ x < 0$ **proof**(*rule ccontr, simp add: not-less*)
assume $as: \forall x \in s. 0 \leq w\ x$
hence $\text{setsum } w\ (s - \{v\}) \geq 0$ **apply**(*rule-tac setsum-nonneg*) **by** *auto*
hence $\text{setsum } w\ s > 0$ **unfolding** *setsum-diff1* [$OF\ obt(1)\ \langle v \in s \rangle$]
using *as*[$THEN\ bspec$ [**where** $x=v$]] **and** $\langle v \in s \rangle$ **using** $\langle w\ v \neq 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
thus *False* **using** $wv(1)$ **by** *auto*
qed **hence** $i \neq \{\}$ **unfolding** *i-def* **by** *auto*

hence $t \geq 0$ **using** *Min-ge-iff*[*of* $i\ 0$] **and** $obt(1)$ **unfolding** *t-def i-def*
using $obt(4)$ [*unfolded le-less*] **apply** *auto* **unfolding** *divide-le-0-iff* **by** *auto*
have $t: \forall v \in s. u\ v + t * w\ v \geq 0$ **proof**
fix v **assume** $v \in s$ **hence** $v: 0 \leq u\ v$ **using** $obt(4)$ [$THEN\ bspec$ [**where** $x=v$]]
by *auto*
show $0 \leq u\ v + t * w\ v$ **proof**(*cases* $w\ v < 0$)
case *False* **thus** *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac add-nonneg-nonneg*)
using v **apply** *simp* **apply**(*rule mult-nonneg-nonneg*) **using** $\langle t \geq 0 \rangle$ **by**
auto **next**
case *True* **hence** $t \leq u\ v / (-\ w\ v)$ **using** $\langle v \in s \rangle$
unfolding *t-def i-def* **apply**(*rule-tac Min-le*) **using** $obt(1)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *real-0-le-add-iff*
using *pos-le-divide-eq*[$OF\ True$ [*unfolded neg-0-less-iff-less*[$THEN\ sym$]]]
by *auto*
qed **qed**

obtain a **where** $a \in s$ **and** $t = (\lambda v. (u\ v) / (-\ w\ v))\ a$ **and** $w\ a < 0$
using *Min-in*[$OF - \langle i \neq \{\} \rangle$] **and** $obt(1)$ **unfolding** *i-def t-def* **by** *auto*
hence $a: a \in s\ u\ a + t * w\ a = 0$ **by** *auto*
have $*: \bigwedge f. \text{setsum } f\ (s - \{a\}) = \text{setsum } f\ s - ((f\ a)::'a::ring)$ **unfolding**
setsum-diff1 [$OF\ obt(1)\ \langle a \in s \rangle$] **by** *auto*
have $(\sum v \in s. u\ v + t * w\ v) = 1$
unfolding *setsum-addf* $wv(1)$ *setsum-right-distrib*[$THEN\ sym$] $obt(5)$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $(\sum v \in s. u\ v *_R v + (t * w\ v) *_R v) - (u\ a *_R a + (t * w\ a) *_R a) = y$
unfolding *setsum-addf* $obt(6)$ *scaleR-scaleR*[$THEN\ sym$] *scaleR-right.setsum*
[symmetric] $wv(4)$
using $a(2)$ [$THEN\ eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0$] [$THEN\ iffD2$]
by (*simp add: vector-smult-lneg*)
ultimately **have** $?P\ (n - 1)$ **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=(s - \{a\})$ **in** exI)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=\lambda v. u\ v + t * w\ v$ **in** exI) **using** $obt(1-3)$ **and** t **and** a
by (*auto simp add: * scaleR-left-distrib*)
thus *False* **using** *smallest*[$THEN\ spec$ [**where** $x=n-1$]] **by** *auto* **qed**
thus $\exists s\ u. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}(n) + 1$
 $\wedge (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u\ x) \wedge \text{setsum } u\ s = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in s. u\ v *_R v) = y$ **using** obt **by**
auto

qed auto

lemma caratheodory:

convex hull $p = \{x :: \text{real}^n. \exists s. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge$
 $\text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}(n) + 1 \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } s\}$
unfolding expand-set-eq **apply**(rule, rule) **unfolding** mem-Collect-eq **proof**–
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{convex hull } p$
then obtain $s \ u$ **where** $\text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}(n) + 1$
 $\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u \ x \text{ setsum } u \ s = 1 \ (\sum v \in s. u \ v *_R v) = x$ **unfolding** convex-hull-caratheodory
by auto
thus $\exists s. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}(n) + 1 \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } s$
apply(rule-tac $x=s$ **in** exI) **using** hull-subset[of s convex]
using convex-convex-hull[unfolding convex-explicit, of s , THEN spec[where $x=s$],
 THEN spec[where $x=u$]] **by** auto
next
fix x **assume** $\exists s. \text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}(n) + 1 \wedge x \in \text{convex hull}$
 s
then obtain s **where** $\text{finite } s \wedge s \subseteq p \wedge \text{card } s \leq \text{CARD}(n) + 1 \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } s$
by auto
thus $x \in \text{convex hull } p$ **using** hull-mono[OF $\langle s \subseteq p \rangle$] **by** auto
 qed

19.19 Openness and compactness are preserved by convex hull operation.

lemma open-convex-hull[intro]:

fixes $s :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes open s
shows open(convex hull s)
unfolding open-contains-cball convex-hull-explicit **unfolding** mem-Collect-eq
 ball-simps(10)
proof(rule, rule) **fix** a
assume $\exists sa \ u. \text{finite } sa \wedge sa \subseteq s \wedge (\forall x \in sa. 0 \leq u \ x) \wedge \text{setsum } u \ sa = 1 \wedge$
 $(\sum v \in sa. u \ v *_R v) = a$
then obtain $t \ u$ **where** $\text{obt:finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \forall x \in t. 0 \leq u \ x \wedge \text{setsum } u \ t = 1 \wedge$
 $(\sum v \in t. u \ v *_R v) = a$ **by** auto

from assms[unfolding open-contains-cball] **obtain** b **where** $b: \forall x \in s. 0 < b \ x \wedge$
 $\text{cball } x \ (b \ x) \subseteq s$

using bchoice[of $s \ \lambda x \ e. e > 0 \wedge \text{cball } x \ e \subseteq s$] **by** auto
have $b \neq \{ \}$ **unfolding** i-def **using** obt **by** auto **def** $i \equiv b \setminus \{ \}$

show $\exists e > 0. \text{cball } a \ e \subseteq \{y. \exists sa \ u. \text{finite } sa \wedge sa \subseteq s \wedge (\forall x \in sa. 0 \leq u \ x) \wedge$
 $\text{setsum } u \ sa = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in sa. u \ v *_R v) = y\}$

apply(rule-tac $x=\text{Min } i$ **in** exI) **unfolding** subset-eq **apply** rule **defer** **apply**
 rule **unfolding** mem-Collect-eq

proof–

show $0 < \text{Min } i$ **unfolding** i-def **and** Min-gr-iff[OF finite-imageI[OF obt(1)]]
 $\langle b \setminus \{ \} \neq \{ \} \rangle$

using b apply simp apply rule apply($erule-tac\ x=x$ in $ballE$) using $\langle t \subseteq s \rangle$
 by auto
 next fix y assume $y \in cball\ a\ (Min\ i)$
 hence $y: norm\ (a - y) \leq Min\ i$ unfolding $dist-norm[THEN\ sym]$ by auto
 { fix x assume $x \in t$
 hence $Min\ i \leq b\ x$ unfolding $i-def$ apply($rule-tac\ Min-le$) using $obt(1)$ by
 auto
 hence $x + (y - a) \in cball\ x\ (b\ x)$ using y unfolding $mem-cball\ dist-norm$
 by auto
 moreover from $\langle x \in t \rangle$ have $x \in s$ using $obt(2)$ by auto
 ultimately have $x + (y - a) \in s$ using y and $b[THEN\ bspec[where\ x=x]]$
 unfolding $subset-eq$ by fast }
 moreover
 have $*: inj-on\ (\lambda v. v + (y - a))\ t$ unfolding $inj-on-def$ by auto
 have $(\sum v \in (\lambda v. v + (y - a))\ 't. u\ (v - (y - a))) = 1$
 unfolding $setsum-reindex[OF\ *]$ o-def using $obt(4)$ by auto
 moreover have $(\sum v \in (\lambda v. v + (y - a))\ 't. u\ (v - (y - a))\ *_R\ v) = y$
 unfolding $setsum-reindex[OF\ *]$ o-def using $obt(4,5)$
 by (simp add: $setsum-addf\ setsum-subtractf\ scaleR-left.setsum[THEN\ sym]$
 $scaleR-right-distrib$)
 ultimately show $\exists sa\ u. finite\ sa \wedge (\forall x \in sa. x \in s) \wedge (\forall x \in sa. 0 \leq u\ x) \wedge$
 $setsum\ u\ sa = 1 \wedge (\sum v \in sa. u\ v\ *_R\ v) = y$
 apply($rule-tac\ x=(\lambda v. v + (y - a))\ 't$ in exI) apply($rule-tac\ x=\lambda v. u\ (v$
 $- (y - a))$ in exI)
 using $obt(1, 3)$ by auto
 qed
 qed

lemma *compact-real-interval:*

fixes $a\ b :: real$ shows *compact* $\{a..b\}$
proof ($rule\ bounded-closed-imp-compact$)
 have $\forall y \in \{a..b\}. dist\ a\ y \leq dist\ a\ b$
 unfolding $dist-real-def$ by auto
 thus *bounded* $\{a..b\}$ unfolding $bounded-def$ by fast
 show *closed* $\{a..b\}$ by ($rule\ closed-real-atLeastAtMost$)
 qed

lemma *compact-convex-combinations:*

fixes $s\ t :: 'a::real-normed-vector\ set$
 assumes *compact* s *compact* t
 shows *compact* $\{ (1 - u) *_R\ x + u *_R\ y \mid x\ y\ u. 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1 \wedge x \in s \wedge y \in t \}$
proof –
 let $?X = \{0..1\} \times s \times t$
 let $?h = (\lambda z. (1 - fst\ z) *_R\ fst\ (snd\ z) + fst\ z *_R\ snd\ (snd\ z))$
 have $*: \{ (1 - u) *_R\ x + u *_R\ y \mid x\ y\ u. 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1 \wedge x \in s \wedge y \in t \} =$
 $?h\ ' ?X$
 apply($rule\ set-ext$) unfolding $image-iff\ mem-Collect-eq$

```

    apply rule apply auto
    apply (rule-tac x=u in rev-bexI, simp)
    apply (erule rev-bexI, erule rev-bexI, simp)
    by auto
  have continuous-on ( $\{0..1\} \times s \times t$ )
    ( $\lambda z. (1 - \text{fst } z) *_R \text{fst } (\text{snd } z) + \text{fst } z *_R \text{snd } (\text{snd } z)$ )
    unfolding continuous-on by (rule ballI) (intro tendsto-intros)
  thus ?thesis unfolding *
    apply (rule compact-continuous-image)
    apply (intro compact-Times compact-real-interval assms)
    done
qed

lemma compact-convex-hull: fixes s::(real^n) set
  assumes compact s shows compact(convex hull s)
proof(cases s={})
  case True thus ?thesis using compact-empty by simp
next
  case False then obtain w where w∈s by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding caratheodory[of s]
  proof(induct (CARD('n) + 1))
    have *: {x. ∃ sa. finite sa ∧ sa ⊆ s ∧ card sa ≤ 0 ∧ x ∈ convex hull sa} = {}
    using compact-empty by auto
    case 0 thus ?case unfolding * by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    show ?case proof(cases n=0)
      case True have {x. ∃ t. finite t ∧ t ⊆ s ∧ card t ≤ Suc n ∧ x ∈ convex hull
t} = s
        unfolding expand-set-eq and mem-Collect-eq proof(rule, rule)
          fix x assume ∃ t. finite t ∧ t ⊆ s ∧ card t ≤ Suc n ∧ x ∈ convex hull t
          then obtain t where t: finite t t ⊆ s card t ≤ Suc n x ∈ convex hull t by
auto
          show x∈s proof(cases card t = 0)
            case True thus ?thesis using t(4) unfolding card-0-eq[OF t(1)] by simp
          next
            case False hence card t = Suc 0 using t(3) ⟨n=0⟩ by auto
            then obtain a where t = {a} unfolding card-Suc-eq by auto
            thus ?thesis using t(2,4) by simp
          qed
        next
          fix x assume x∈s
          thus ∃ t. finite t ∧ t ⊆ s ∧ card t ≤ Suc n ∧ x ∈ convex hull t
            apply(rule-tac x={x} in exI) unfolding convex-hull-singleton by auto
          qed thus ?thesis using assms by simp
        next
          case False have {x. ∃ t. finite t ∧ t ⊆ s ∧ card t ≤ Suc n ∧ x ∈ convex hull
t} =
            { (1 - u) *_R x + u *_R y | x y u.

```

```

     $0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1 \wedge x \in s \wedge y \in \{x. \exists t. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq n \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } t\}$ 
  unfolding expand-set-eq and mem-Collect-eq proof(rule,rule)
  fix x assume  $\exists u v c. x = (1 - c) *_R u + c *_R v \wedge$ 
     $0 \leq c \wedge c \leq 1 \wedge u \in s \wedge (\exists t. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq n \wedge v \in \text{convex hull } t)$ 
  then obtain u v c t where obt: $x = (1 - c) *_R u + c *_R v$ 
     $0 \leq c \wedge c \leq 1 \wedge u \in s \wedge \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq n \wedge v \in \text{convex hull } t$  by auto
  moreover have  $(1 - c) *_R u + c *_R v \in \text{convex hull insert } u t$ 
    apply(rule mem-convex) using obt(2) and convex-convex-hull and
    hull-subset[of insert u t convex]
    using obt(7) and hull-mono[of t insert u t] by auto
  ultimately show  $\exists t. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq \text{Suc } n \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } t$ 
    apply(rule-tac x=insert u t in exI) by (auto simp add: card-insert-if)
next
  fix x assume  $\exists t. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq \text{Suc } n \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } t$ 
  then obtain t where t:finite t  $t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq \text{Suc } n \wedge x \in \text{convex hull } t$  by
  auto
  let ?P =  $\exists u v c. x = (1 - c) *_R u + c *_R v \wedge$ 
     $0 \leq c \wedge c \leq 1 \wedge u \in s \wedge (\exists t. \text{finite } t \wedge t \subseteq s \wedge \text{card } t \leq n \wedge v \in \text{convex hull } t)$ 
  show ?P proof(cases card t = Suc n)
    case False hence card t  $\leq n$  using t(3) by auto
    thus ?P apply(rule-tac x=w in exI, rule-tac x=x in exI, rule-tac x=1
  in exI) using (w∈s) and t
      by(auto intro!: exI[where x=t])
    next
      case True then obtain a u where au:t = insert a u  $a \notin u$  apply(drule-tac
  card-eq-SucD) by auto
      show ?P proof(cases u={})
        case True hence x=a using t(4)[unfolded au] by auto
        show ?P unfolding (x=a) apply(rule-tac x=a in exI, rule-tac x=a in
  exI, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
          using t and (n≠0) unfolding au by(auto intro!: exI[where x={a}])
        next
          case False obtain ux vx b where obt:ux $\geq 0 \wedge vx \geq 0 \wedge ux + vx = 1 \wedge b \in \text{convex hull } u \wedge x = ux *_R a + vx *_R b$ 
            using t(4)[unfolded au convex-hull-insert[OF False]] by auto
            have *:1 - vx = ux using obt(3) by auto
            show ?P apply(rule-tac x=a in exI, rule-tac x=b in exI, rule-tac x=vx
  in exI)
              using obt and t(1-3) unfolding au and * using card-insert-disjoint[OF
  - au(2)]
                by(auto intro!: exI[where x=u])
            qed
          qed
        qed
      thus ?thesis using compact-convex-combinations[OF assms Suc] by simp
    qed
  
```

qed
qed

lemma *finite-imp-compact-convex-hull*:
 fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$
 shows $\text{finite } s \implies \text{compact}(\text{convex hull } s)$
 by (metis compact-convex-hull finite-imp-compact)

19.20 Extremal points of a simplex are some vertices.

lemma *dist-increases-online*:
 fixes $a \ b \ d :: 'a::\text{real-inner}$
 assumes $d \neq 0$
 shows $\text{dist } a \ (b + d) > \text{dist } a \ b \vee \text{dist } a \ (b - d) > \text{dist } a \ b$
proof(cases inner $a \ d - \text{inner } b \ d > 0$)
 case True hence $0 < \text{inner } d \ d + (\text{inner } a \ d * 2 - \text{inner } b \ d * 2)$
 apply(rule-tac add-pos-pos) using assms by auto
 thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac disjI2) unfolding dist-norm and norm-eq-sqrt-inner
 and real-sqrt-less-iff
 by (simp add: algebra-simps inner-commute)
 next
 case False hence $0 < \text{inner } d \ d + (\text{inner } b \ d * 2 - \text{inner } a \ d * 2)$
 apply(rule-tac add-pos-nonneg) using assms by auto
 thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac disjI1) unfolding dist-norm and norm-eq-sqrt-inner
 and real-sqrt-less-iff
 by (simp add: algebra-simps inner-commute)
 qed

lemma *norm-increases-online*:
 fixes $d :: 'a::\text{real-inner}$
 shows $d \neq 0 \implies \text{norm}(a + d) > \text{norm } a \vee \text{norm}(a - d) > \text{norm } a$
 using dist-increases-online[of $d \ a \ 0$] unfolding dist-norm by auto

lemma *simplex-furthest-lt*:
 fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-inner} \text{ set}$ assumes $\text{finite } s$
 shows $\forall x \in (\text{convex hull } s). \ x \notin s \longrightarrow (\exists y \in (\text{convex hull } s). \ \text{norm}(x - a) < \text{norm}(y - a))$
proof(induct-tac rule: finite-induct[of s])
 fix $x \ s$ assume as: $\text{finite } s \ x \notin s \ \forall x \in \text{convex hull } s. \ x \notin s \longrightarrow (\exists y \in \text{convex hull } s. \ \text{norm}(x - a) < \text{norm}(y - a))$
 show $\forall xa \in \text{convex hull insert } x \ s. \ xa \notin \text{insert } x \ s \longrightarrow (\exists y \in \text{convex hull insert } x \ s. \ \text{norm}(xa - a) < \text{norm}(y - a))$
proof(rule, rule, cases $s = \{\}$)
 case False fix y assume $y : y \in \text{convex hull insert } x \ s \ y \notin \text{insert } x \ s$
 obtain $u \ v \ b$ where $\text{obt}: u \geq 0 \ v \geq 0 \ u + v = 1 \ b \in \text{convex hull } s \ y = u *_{\mathbb{R}} x + v *_{\mathbb{R}} b$
 using $y(1)[\text{unfolded convex-hull-insert}[OF \text{False}]]$ by auto
 show $\exists z \in \text{convex hull insert } x \ s. \ \text{norm}(y - a) < \text{norm}(z - a)$
proof(cases $y \in \text{convex hull } s$)

```

    case True then obtain z where  $z \in \text{convex hull } s$   $\text{norm } (y - a) < \text{norm } (z - a)$ 
    using  $\text{as}(3)[\text{THEN } \text{bspec}[\text{where } x=y]]$  and  $y(2)$  by auto
    thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac  $x=z$  in  $\text{exI}$ ) unfolding  $\text{convex-hull-insert}[OF \text{ False}]$  by auto
  next
    case False show ?thesis using obt(3) proof(cases  $u=0$ , case-tac[!]  $v=0$ )
      assume  $u=0 \ v \neq 0$  hence  $y = b$  using obt by auto
      thus ?thesis using False and obt(4) by auto
    next
      assume  $u \neq 0 \ v=0$  hence  $y = x$  using obt by auto
      thus ?thesis using  $y(2)$  by auto
    next
      assume  $u \neq 0 \ v \neq 0$ 
      then obtain w where  $w>0 \ w<u \ w<v$  using  $\text{real-lbound-gt-zero}[of \ u \ v]$ 
    and obt(1,2) by auto
      have  $x \neq b$  proof(rule ccontr)
        assume  $\neg x \neq b$  hence  $y=b$  unfolding obt(5)
        using obt(3) by(auto simp add:  $\text{scaleR-left-distrib}[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$ )
        thus False using obt(4) and False by simp qed
      hence  $*w *_R (x - b) \neq 0$  using  $w(1)$  by auto
      show ?thesis using  $\text{dist-increases-online}[OF *, of \ a \ y]$ 
      proof(rule-tac disjE)
        assume  $\text{dist } a \ y < \text{dist } a \ (y + w *_R (x - b))$ 
        hence  $\text{norm } (y - a) < \text{norm } ((u + w) *_R x + (v - w) *_R b - a)$ 
        unfolding  $\text{dist-commute}[of \ a]$  unfolding  $\text{dist-norm}$  obt(5) by (simp
add:  $\text{algebra-simps}$ )
        moreover have  $(u + w) *_R x + (v - w) *_R b \in \text{convex hull insert } x \ s$ 
        unfolding  $\text{convex-hull-insert}[OF \ \langle s \neq \{\} \rangle]$  and  $\text{mem-Collect-eq}$ 
        apply(rule-tac  $x=u + w$  in  $\text{exI}$ ) apply rule defer
        apply(rule-tac  $x=v - w$  in  $\text{exI}$ ) using  $\langle u \geq 0 \rangle$  and w and obt(3,4) by
auto
        ultimately show ?thesis by auto
      next
        assume  $\text{dist } a \ y < \text{dist } a \ (y - w *_R (x - b))$ 
        hence  $\text{norm } (y - a) < \text{norm } ((u - w) *_R x + (v + w) *_R b - a)$ 
        unfolding  $\text{dist-commute}[of \ a]$  unfolding  $\text{dist-norm}$  obt(5) by (simp
add:  $\text{algebra-simps}$ )
        moreover have  $(u - w) *_R x + (v + w) *_R b \in \text{convex hull insert } x \ s$ 
        unfolding  $\text{convex-hull-insert}[OF \ \langle s \neq \{\} \rangle]$  and  $\text{mem-Collect-eq}$ 
        apply(rule-tac  $x=u - w$  in  $\text{exI}$ ) apply rule defer
        apply(rule-tac  $x=v + w$  in  $\text{exI}$ ) using  $\langle u \geq 0 \rangle$  and w and obt(3,4) by
auto
        ultimately show ?thesis by auto
      qed
    qed auto
  qed
qed auto
qed (auto simp add:  $\text{assms}$ )

```


lemma *simplex-furthest-le*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$
assumes $\text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists y \in s. \forall x \in (\text{convex hull } s). \text{norm}(x - a) \leq \text{norm}(y - a)$
proof–
have $\text{convex hull } s \neq \{\}$ **using** *hull-subset*[*of* s *convex*] **and** *assms*(2) **by** *auto*
then obtain x **where** $x \in \text{convex hull } s \wedge \forall y \in \text{convex hull } s. \text{norm}(y - a) \leq \text{norm}(x - a)$
using *distance-attains-sup*[*OF* *finite-imp-compact-convex-hull*[*OF* *assms*(1)], *of* a]
unfolding *dist-commute*[*of* a] **unfolding** *dist-norm* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **proof**(*cases* $x \in s$)
case *False* **then obtain** y **where** $y \in \text{convex hull } s \wedge \text{norm}(x - a) < \text{norm}(y - a)$
using *simplex-furthest-lt*[*OF* *assms*(1), *THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=x$]] **and** *x*(1)
by *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** *x*(2)[*THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=y$]] **by** *auto*
qed *auto*
qed

lemma *simplex-furthest-le-exists*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$
shows $\text{finite } s \implies (\forall x \in (\text{convex hull } s). \exists y \in s. \text{norm}(x - a) \leq \text{norm}(y - a))$
using *simplex-furthest-le*[*of* s] **by** (*cases* $s = \{\}$) *auto*

lemma *simplex-extremal-le*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$
assumes $\text{finite } s \wedge s \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists u \in s. \exists v \in s. \forall x \in \text{convex hull } s. \forall y \in \text{convex hull } s. \text{norm}(x - y) \leq \text{norm}(u - v)$
proof–
have $\text{convex hull } s \neq \{\}$ **using** *hull-subset*[*of* s *convex*] **and** *assms*(2) **by** *auto*
then obtain $u \ v$ **where** $u \in \text{convex hull } s \wedge v \in \text{convex hull } s$
 $\forall x \in \text{convex hull } s. \forall y \in \text{convex hull } s. \text{norm}(x - y) \leq \text{norm}(u - v)$
using *compact-sup-maxdistance*[*OF* *finite-imp-compact-convex-hull*[*OF* *assms*(1)]]
by *auto*
thus *?thesis* **proof**(*cases* $u \notin s \vee v \notin s$, *erule-tac* *disjE*)
assume $u \notin s$ **then obtain** y **where** $y \in \text{convex hull } s \wedge \text{norm}(u - v) < \text{norm}(y - v)$
using *simplex-furthest-lt*[*OF* *assms*(1), *THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=u$]] **and** *obt*(1)
by *auto*
thus *?thesis* **using** *obt*(3)[*THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=y$], *THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=v$]]
and *obt*(2) **by** *auto*
next
assume $v \notin s$ **then obtain** y **where** $y \in \text{convex hull } s \wedge \text{norm}(v - u) < \text{norm}(y - u)$
using *simplex-furthest-lt*[*OF* *assms*(1), *THEN* *bspec*[**where** $x=v$]] **and** *obt*(2)
by *auto*

```

thus ?thesis using obt(3)[THEN bspec[where  $x=u$ ], THEN bspec[where  $x=y$ ]]
and obt(1)
  by (auto simp add: norm-minus-commute)
qed auto
qed

```

```

lemma simplex-extremal-le-exists:
  fixes  $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } s \implies x \in \text{convex hull } s \implies y \in \text{convex hull } s$ 
   $\implies (\exists u \in s. \exists v \in s. \text{norm}(x - y) \leq \text{norm}(u - v))$ 
  using convex-hull-empty simplex-extremal-le[of  $s$ ] by (cases  $s = \{\}$ ) auto

```

19.21 Closest point of a convex set is unique, with a continuous projection.

definition

```

closest-point :: 'a::{real-inner,heine-borel} set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
closest-point  $s$   $a = (\text{SOME } x. x \in s \wedge (\forall y \in s. \text{dist } a \ x \leq \text{dist } a \ y))$ 

```

```

lemma closest-point-exists:
  assumes  $\text{closed } s \ s \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\text{closest-point } s \ a \in s \ \forall y \in s. \text{dist } a \ (\text{closest-point } s \ a) \leq \text{dist } a \ y$ 
  unfolding closest-point-def apply (rule-tac[!]) someI2-ex
  using distance-attains-inf[OF assms(1,2), of  $a$ ] by auto

```

```

lemma closest-point-in-set:
   $\text{closed } s \implies s \neq \{\} \implies (\text{closest-point } s \ a) \in s$ 
  by (meson closest-point-exists)

```

```

lemma closest-point-le:
   $\text{closed } s \implies x \in s \implies \text{dist } a \ (\text{closest-point } s \ a) \leq \text{dist } a \ x$ 
  using closest-point-exists[of  $s$ ] by auto

```

```

lemma closest-point-self:
  assumes  $x \in s$  shows  $\text{closest-point } s \ x = x$ 
  unfolding closest-point-def apply (rule some1-equality, rule ex1I[of  $x$ ])
  using assms by auto

```

```

lemma closest-point-refl:
   $\text{closed } s \implies s \neq \{\} \implies (\text{closest-point } s \ x = x \longleftrightarrow x \in s)$ 
  using closest-point-in-set[of  $s \ x$ ] closest-point-self[of  $x \ s$ ] by auto

```

```

lemma norm-lt:  $\text{norm } x < \text{norm } y \longleftrightarrow \text{inner } x \ x < \text{inner } y \ y$ 
  unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner by simp

```

```

lemma norm-le:  $\text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } y \longleftrightarrow \text{inner } x \ x \leq \text{inner } y \ y$ 
  unfolding norm-eq-sqrt-inner by simp

```

lemma *closer-points-lemma*:

assumes *inner* $y\ z > 0$
shows $\exists u > 0. \forall v > 0. v \leq u \longrightarrow \text{norm}(v *_R z - y) < \text{norm } y$
proof– **have** $z:\text{inner } z\ z > 0$ **unfolding** *inner-gt-zero-iff* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **using** *assms* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=\text{inner } y\ z / \text{inner } z\ z$ **in** *exI*) **ap-**
ply(*rule*) **defer** **proof**(*rule+*)
fix v **assume** $0 < v\ v \leq \text{inner } y\ z / \text{inner } z\ z$
thus $\text{norm}(v *_R z - y) < \text{norm } y$ **unfolding** *norm-lt* **using** z **and** *assms*
by (*simp* *add: field-simps inner-diff inner-commute mult-strict-left-mono*[*OF*
 $- \langle 0 < v \rangle$])
qed(*rule divide-pos-pos, auto*) **qed**

lemma *closer-point-lemma*:

assumes *inner* $(y - x)\ (z - x) > 0$
shows $\exists u > 0. u \leq 1 \wedge \text{dist}(x + u *_R (z - x))\ y < \text{dist } x\ y$
proof– **obtain** u **where** $u > 0$ **and** $u:\forall v > 0. v \leq u \longrightarrow \text{norm}(v *_R (z - x) -$
 $(y - x)) < \text{norm}(y - x)$
using *closer-points-lemma*[*OF* *assms*] **by** *auto*
show $?thesis$ **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=\min u\ 1$ **in** *exI*) **using** u [*THEN spec*[**where**
 $x=\min u\ 1$]] **and** $\langle u > 0 \rangle$
unfolding *dist-norm* **by**(*auto simp add: norm-minus-commute field-simps*) **qed**

lemma *any-closest-point-dot*:

assumes *convex* s *closed* $s\ x \in s\ y \in s\ \forall z \in s. \text{dist } a\ x \leq \text{dist } a\ z$
shows *inner* $(a - x)\ (y - x) \leq 0$
proof(*rule ccontr*) **assume** $\neg \text{inner}(a - x)\ (y - x) \leq 0$
then obtain u **where** $u:u > 0\ u \leq 1\ \text{dist}(x + u *_R (y - x))\ a < \text{dist } x\ a$ **using**
closer-point-lemma[*of* $a\ x\ y$] **by** *auto*
let $?z = (1 - u) *_R x + u *_R y$ **have** $?z \in s$ **using** *mem-convex*[*OF* *assms*(1,3,4),
of u] **using** u **by** *auto*
thus *False* **using** *assms*(5)[*THEN bspec*[**where** $x=?z$]] **and** $u(3)$ **by** (*auto simp*
add: dist-commute algebra-simps) **qed**

lemma *any-closest-point-unique*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-inner}$
assumes *convex* s *closed* $s\ x \in s\ y \in s$
 $\forall z \in s. \text{dist } a\ x \leq \text{dist } a\ z\ \forall z \in s. \text{dist } a\ y \leq \text{dist } a\ z$
shows $x = y$ **using** *any-closest-point-dot*[*OF* *assms*(1–4,5)] **and** *any-closest-point-dot*[*OF*
assms(1–2,4,3,6)]
unfolding *norm-pths*(1) **and** *norm-le-square*
by (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *closest-point-unique*:

assumes *convex* s *closed* $s\ x \in s\ \forall z \in s. \text{dist } a\ x \leq \text{dist } a\ z$
shows $x = \text{closest-point } s\ a$
using *any-closest-point-unique*[*OF* *assms*(1–3) - *assms*(4), *of* *closest-point* $s\ a$]
using *closest-point-exists*[*OF* *assms*(2)] **and** *assms*(3) **by** *auto*

lemma *closest-point-dot*:

assumes *convex s closed s* $x \in s$
shows $\text{inner } (a - \text{closest-point } s \ a) \ (x - \text{closest-point } s \ a) \leq 0$
apply(*rule any-closest-point-dot*[*OF assms(1,2) - assms(3)*])
using *closest-point-exists*[*OF assms(2)*] **and** *assms(3)* **by** *auto*

lemma *closest-point-lt*:

assumes *convex s closed s* $x \in s$ $x \neq \text{closest-point } s \ a$
shows $\text{dist } a \ (\text{closest-point } s \ a) < \text{dist } a \ x$
apply(*rule ccontr*) **apply**(*rule-tac notE*[*OF assms(4)*])
apply(*rule closest-point-unique*[*OF assms(1-3), of a*])
using *closest-point-le*[*OF assms(2), of - a*] **by** *fastsimp*

lemma *closest-point-lipschitz*:

assumes *convex s closed s* $s \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{dist } (\text{closest-point } s \ x) \ (\text{closest-point } s \ y) \leq \text{dist } x \ y$
proof –
have $\text{inner } (x - \text{closest-point } s \ x) \ (\text{closest-point } s \ y - \text{closest-point } s \ x) \leq 0$
 $\text{inner } (y - \text{closest-point } s \ y) \ (\text{closest-point } s \ x - \text{closest-point } s \ y) \leq 0$
apply(*rule-tac*[]) *any-closest-point-dot*[*OF assms(1-2)*])
using *closest-point-exists*[*OF assms(2-3)*] **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *dist-norm* **and** *norm-le*
using *inner-ge-zero*[*of (x - closest-point s x) - (y - closest-point s y)*]
by (*simp add: inner-add inner-diff inner-commute*) **qed**

lemma *continuous-at-closest-point*:

assumes *convex s closed s* $s \neq \{\}$
shows *continuous* (*at x*) (*closest-point s*)
unfolding *continuous-at-eps-delta*
using *le-less-trans*[*OF closest-point-lipschitz*[*OF assms*]] **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-on-closest-point*:

assumes *convex s closed s* $s \neq \{\}$
shows *continuous-on t* (*closest-point s*)
by(*metis continuous-at-imp-continuous-on continuous-at-closest-point*[*OF assms*])

19.22 Various point-to-set separating/supporting hyperplane theorems.

lemma *supporting-hyperplane-closed-point*:

fixes $z :: 'a :: \{\text{real-inner, heine-borel}\}$
assumes *convex s closed s* $s \neq \{\}$ $z \notin s$
shows $\exists a \ b. \exists y \in s. \text{inner } a \ z < b \wedge (\text{inner } a \ y = b) \wedge (\forall x \in s. \text{inner } a \ x \geq b)$
proof –
from *distance-attains-inf*[*OF assms(2-3)*] **obtain** y **where** $y \in s$ **and** $y : \forall x \in s. \text{dist } z \ y \leq \text{dist } z \ x$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac x=y - z in exI, rule-tac x=inner (y - z) y in exI, rule-tac x=y in bexI*)

```

    apply rule defer apply rule defer apply(rule, rule ccontr) using ⟨y∈s⟩
  proof-
    show inner (y - z) z < inner (y - z) y apply(subst diff-less-iff(1)[THEN
    sym])
    unfolding inner-diff-right[THEN sym] and inner-gt-zero-iff using ⟨y∈s⟩
    ⟨z∉s⟩ by auto
  next
    fix x assume x∈s have *:∀ u. 0 ≤ u ∧ u ≤ 1 ⟶ dist z y ≤ dist z ((1 - u)
    *R y + u *R x)
    using assms(1)[unfolded convex-alt] and y and ⟨x∈s⟩ and ⟨y∈s⟩ by auto
    assume ¬ inner (y - z) y ≤ inner (y - z) x then obtain v where
    v>0 v≤1 dist (y + v *R (x - y)) z < dist y z using closer-point-lemma[of
    z y x] apply - by (auto simp add: inner-diff)
    thus False using *[THEN spec[where x=v]] by(auto simp add: dist-commute
    algebra-simps)
  qed auto
qed

```

lemma *separating-hyperplane-closed-point*:

```

  fixes z :: 'a::{real-inner,heine-borel}
  assumes convex s closed s z ∉ s
  shows ∃ a b. inner a z < b ∧ (∀ x∈s. inner a x > b)
proof(cases s={})
  case True thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=-z in exI, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
    using less-le-trans[OF - inner-ge-zero[of z]] by auto
next
  case False obtain y where y∈s and y:∀ x∈s. dist z y ≤ dist z x
    using distance-attains-inf[OF assms(2) False] by auto
    show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=y - z in exI, rule-tac x=inner (y - z) z +
    (norm(y - z))2 / 2 in exI)
      apply rule defer apply rule proof-
        fix x assume x∈s
        have ¬ 0 < inner (z - y) (x - y) apply(rule-tac notI) proof(drule closer-point-lemma)
          assume ∃ u>0. u ≤ 1 ∧ dist (y + u *R (x - y)) z < dist y z
          then obtain u where u>0 u≤1 dist (y + u *R (x - y)) z < dist y z by
          auto
          thus False using y[THEN bspec[where x=y + u *R (x - y)]]
            using assms(1)[unfolded convex-alt, THEN bspec[where x=y]]
            using ⟨x∈s⟩ ⟨y∈s⟩ by (auto simp add: dist-commute algebra-simps) qed
        moreover have 0 < norm (y - z) ^ 2 using ⟨y∈s⟩ ⟨z∉s⟩ by auto
        hence 0 < inner (y - z) (y - z) unfolding power2-norm-eq-inner by simp
        ultimately show inner (y - z) z + (norm (y - z))2 / 2 < inner (y - z) x
          unfolding power2-norm-eq-inner and not-less by (auto simp add: field-simps
          inner-commute inner-diff)
        qed(insert ⟨y∈s⟩ ⟨z∉s⟩, auto)
      qed

```

lemma *separating-hyperplane-closed-0*:

```

  assumes convex (s::('a)^n set) closed s 0 ∉ s

```

```

shows  $\exists a b. a \neq 0 \wedge 0 < b \wedge (\forall x \in s. \text{inner } a \ x > b)$ 
proof(cases s={}) guess a using UNIV-witness[where 'a='n] ..
case True have norm ((basis a)::real^n) = 1
  using norm-basis and dimindex-ge-1 by auto
thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=basis a in exI, rule-tac x=1 in exI) using True
by auto
next case False thus ?thesis using False using separating-hyperplane-closed-point[OF
assms]
  apply - apply(erule exE)+ unfolding inner.zero-right apply(rule-tac x=a
in exI, rule-tac x=b in exI) by auto qed

```

19.23 Now set-to-set for closed/compact sets.

```

lemma separating-hyperplane-closed-compact:
  assumes convex (s::(real^n) set) closed s convex t compact t t ≠ {} s ∩ t = {}
  shows  $\exists a b. (\forall x \in s. \text{inner } a \ x < b) \wedge (\forall x \in t. \text{inner } a \ x > b)$ 
proof(cases s={})
case True
  obtain b where b:b>0  $\forall x \in t. \text{norm } x \leq b$  using compact-imp-bounded[OF
assms(4)] unfolding bounded-pos by auto
  obtain z::real^n where z:norm z = b + 1 using vector-choose-size[of b + 1]
and b(1) by auto
  hence z∉t using b(2)[THEN bspec[where x=z]] by auto
  then obtain a b where ab:inner a z < b  $\forall x \in t. b < \text{inner } a \ x$ 
  using separating-hyperplane-closed-point[OF assms(3) compact-imp-closed[OF
assms(4)], of z] by auto
  thus ?thesis using True by auto
next
case False then obtain y where y∈s by auto
  obtain a b where 0 < b  $\forall x \in \{x - y \mid x \in s \wedge y \in t\}. b < \text{inner } a \ x$ 
  using separating-hyperplane-closed-point[OF convex-differences[OF assms(1,3)],
of 0]
  using closed-compact-differences[OF assms(2,4)] using assms(6) by(auto,
blast)
  hence ab: $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in t. b + \text{inner } a \ y < \text{inner } a \ x$  apply- apply(rule,rule)
  apply(erule-tac x=x - y in ballE) by (auto simp add: inner-diff)
  def k  $\equiv \text{Sup } ((\lambda x. \text{inner } a \ x) \text{ ` } t)$ 
  show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=-a in exI, rule-tac x=-(k + b / 2) in exI)
  apply(rule,rule) defer apply(rule) unfolding inner-minus-left and neg-less-iff-less
proof-
  from ab have (( $\lambda x. \text{inner } a \ x$ ) ` t) *≤ (inner a y - b)
  apply(erule-tac x=y in ballE) apply(rule settleI) using ⟨y∈s⟩ by auto
  hence k:isLub UNIV (( $\lambda x. \text{inner } a \ x$ ) ` t) k unfolding k-def apply(rule-tac
Sup) using assms(5) by auto
  fix x assume x∈t thus inner a x < (k + b / 2) using ⟨0<b⟩ and isLubD2[OF
k, of inner a x] by auto
next
fix x assume x∈s
  hence k ≤ inner a x - b unfolding k-def apply(rule-tac Sup-least) using

```

```

assms(5)
  using ab[THEN bspec[where x=x]] by auto
  thus k + b / 2 < inner a x using ⟨0 < b⟩ by auto
qed
qed

lemma separating-hyperplane-compact-closed:
  fixes s :: (real ^ n) set
  assumes convex s compact s s ≠ {} convex t closed t s ∩ t = {}
  shows ∃ a b. (∀ x ∈ s. inner a x < b) ∧ (∀ x ∈ t. inner a x > b)
proof- obtain a b where (∀ x ∈ t. inner a x < b) ∧ (∀ x ∈ s. b < inner a x)
  using separating-hyperplane-closed-compact[OF assms(4-5,1-2,3)] and assms(6)
  by auto
  thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=-a in exI, rule-tac x=-b in exI) by auto qed

```

19.24 General case without assuming closure and getting non-strict separation.

```

lemma separating-hyperplane-set-0:
  assumes convex s (0::real^n) ∉ s
  shows ∃ a. a ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ x ∈ s. 0 ≤ inner a x)
proof- let ?k = λc. {x::real^n. 0 ≤ inner c x}
  have frontier (cball 0 1) ∩ (⋂ (?k ` s)) ≠ {}
  apply(rule compact-imp-fip) apply(rule compact-frontier[OF compact-cball])
  defer apply(rule,rule,erule conjE) proof-
  fix f assume as:f ⊆ ?k ` s finite f
  obtain c where c:f = ?k ` c c ⊆ s finite c using finite-subset-image[OF as(2,1)]
  by auto
  then obtain a b where ab:a ≠ 0 0 < b ∀ x ∈ convex hull c. b < inner a x
  using separating-hyperplane-closed-0[OF convex-convex-hull, of c]
  using finite-imp-compact-convex-hull[OF c(3), THEN compact-imp-closed]
and assms(2)
  using subset-hull[unfolded mem-def, of convex, OF assms(1), THEN sym, of c]
  by auto
  hence ∃ x. norm x = 1 ∧ (∀ y ∈ c. 0 ≤ inner y x) apply(rule-tac x=inverse(norm a) *R a in exI)
  using hull-subset[of c convex] unfolding subset-eq and inner-scaleR
  apply- apply rule defer apply rule apply(rule mult-nonneg-nonneg)
  by(auto simp add: inner-commute elim!: ballE)
  thus frontier (cball 0 1) ∩ ⋂ f ≠ {} unfolding c(1) frontier-cball dist-norm
  by auto
  qed(insert closed-halfspace-ge, auto)
  then obtain x where norm x = 1 ∀ y ∈ s. x ∈ ?k y unfolding frontier-cball
  dist-norm by auto
  thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=x in exI) by(auto simp add: inner-commute)
qed

```

```

lemma separating-hyperplane-sets:
  assumes convex s convex (t::(real^n) set) s ≠ {} t ≠ {} s ∩ t = {}

```

shows $\exists a b. a \neq 0 \wedge (\forall x \in s. \text{inner } a x \leq b) \wedge (\forall x \in t. \text{inner } a x \geq b)$
proof – **from** *separating-hyperplane-set-0* [*OF convex-differences* [*OF assms* (2,1)]]
obtain a **where** $a \neq 0 \ \forall x \in \{x - y \mid x \in t \wedge y \in s\}. 0 \leq \text{inner } a x$
using *assms* (3–5) **by** *auto*
hence $\forall x \in t. \forall y \in s. \text{inner } a y \leq \text{inner } a x$
by (*force simp add: inner-diff*)
thus *?thesis*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=a$ **in** *exI*, *rule-tac* $x=\text{Sup } ((\lambda x. \text{inner } a x) \text{ ` } s)$ **in** *exI*) **using**
 $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$
apply *auto*
apply (*rule* *Sup* [*THEN isLubD2*])
prefer 4
apply (*rule* *Sup-least*)
using *assms* (3–5) **apply** (*auto simp add: settle-def*)
apply *metis*
done
qed

19.25 More convexity generalities.

lemma *convex-closure*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes *convex* s **shows** *convex* (*closure* s)
unfolding *convex-def Ball-def closure-sequential*
apply (*rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule*) **apply** (*erule-tac* *exE*) +
apply (*rule-tac* $x=\lambda n. u *_R x b n + v *_R x c n$ **in** *exI*) **apply** (*rule,rule*)
apply (*rule* *assms* [*unfolded convex-def, rule-format*]) **prefer** 6
apply (*rule* *Lim-add*) **apply** (*rule-tac* [1–2] *Lim-cmul*) **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-interior*:

fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes *convex* s **shows** *convex* (*interior* s)
unfolding *convex-alt Ball-def mem-interior* **apply** (*rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule*)
apply (*erule* *exE* | *erule* *conjE*) + **proof** –
fix $x y u$ **assume** $u: 0 \leq u \leq (1::\text{real})$
fix $e d$ **assume** $\text{ed: ball } x e \subseteq s \text{ ball } y d \subseteq s \ 0 < d \ 0 < e$
show $\exists e > 0. \text{ball } ((1 - u) *_R x + u *_R y) e \subseteq s$ **apply** (*rule-tac* $x=\text{min } d e$ **in**
exI)
apply *rule* **unfolding** *subset-eq* **defer** **apply** *rule* **proof** –
fix z **assume** $z \in \text{ball } ((1 - u) *_R x + u *_R y) (\text{min } d e)$
hence $(1 - u) *_R (z - u *_R (y - x)) + u *_R (z + (1 - u) *_R (y - x)) \in s$
apply (*rule-tac* *assms* [*unfolded convex-alt, rule-format*])
using *ed* (1,2) **and** u **unfolding** *subset-eq mem-ball Ball-def dist-norm* **by** (*auto*
simp add: algebra-simps)
thus $z \in s$ **using** u **by** (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*) **qed** (*insert* u *ed* (3–4),
auto) **qed**

lemma *convex-hull-eq-empty* [*simp*]: *convex hull* $s = \{\}$ $\longleftrightarrow s = \{\}$
using *hull-subset* [*of* s *convex*] *convex-hull-empty* **by** *auto*

19.26 Moving and scaling convex hulls.

lemma *convex-hull-translation-lemma:*

$\text{convex hull } ((\lambda x. a + x) \text{ ' } s) \subseteq (\lambda x. a + x) \text{ ' } (\text{convex hull } s)$

by (*metis convex-convex-hull convex-translation hull-minimal hull-subset image-mono mem-def*)

lemma *convex-hull-bilemma:* **fixes** *neg*

assumes $(\forall s a. (\text{convex hull } (\text{up } a \ s)) \subseteq \text{up } a (\text{convex hull } s))$

shows $(\forall s. \text{up } a (\text{up } (\text{neg } a) \ s) = s) \wedge (\forall s. \text{up } (\text{neg } a) (\text{up } a \ s) = s) \wedge (\forall s \ t \ a. s \subseteq t \longrightarrow \text{up } a \ s \subseteq \text{up } a \ t)$

$\implies \forall s. (\text{convex hull } (\text{up } a \ s)) = \text{up } a (\text{convex hull } s)$

using *assms* **by** (*metis subset-antisym*)

lemma *convex-hull-translation:*

$\text{convex hull } ((\lambda x. a + x) \text{ ' } s) = (\lambda x. a + x) \text{ ' } (\text{convex hull } s)$

apply (*rule convex-hull-bilemma* [*rule-format*, *of - -* $\lambda a. -a$], *rule convex-hull-translation-lemma*)
unfolding *image-image* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-hull-scaling-lemma:*

$(\text{convex hull } ((\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } s)) \subseteq (\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } (\text{convex hull } s)$

by (*metis convex-convex-hull convex-scaling hull-subset mem-def subset-hull subset-image-iff*)

lemma *convex-hull-scaling:*

$\text{convex hull } ((\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } s) = (\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } (\text{convex hull } s)$

apply (*cases c=0*) **defer** **apply** (*rule convex-hull-bilemma* [*rule-format*, *of - - in-verse*]) **apply** (*rule convex-hull-scaling-lemma*)

unfolding *image-image scaleR-scaleR* **by** (*auto simp add:image-constant-conv*)

lemma *convex-hull-affinity:*

$\text{convex hull } ((\lambda x. a + c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } s) = (\lambda x. a + c *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } (\text{convex hull } s)$

by (*simp only: image-image* [*THEN sym*] *convex-hull-scaling convex-hull-translation*)

19.27 Convex set as intersection of halfspaces.

lemma *convex-halfspace-intersection:*

fixes $s :: (\text{real } \wedge -) \text{ set}$

assumes *closed s convex s*

shows $s = \bigcap \{h. s \subseteq h \wedge (\exists a \ b. h = \{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\})\}$

apply (*rule set-ext, rule*) **unfolding** *Inter-iff Ball-def mem-Collect-eq* **apply** (*rule, rule, erule conjE*) **proof**—

fix x **assume** $\forall xa. s \subseteq xa \wedge (\exists a \ b. xa = \{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\}) \longrightarrow x \in xa$

hence $\forall a \ b. s \subseteq \{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\} \longrightarrow x \in \{x. \text{inner } a \ x \leq b\}$ **by** *blast*

thus $x \in s$ **apply** (*rule-tac ccontr*) **apply** (*drule separating-hyperplane-closed-point* [*OF assms(2,1)*])

apply (*erule exE*) **+** **apply** (*erule-tac x=-a in allE, erule-tac x=-b in allE*)

by *auto*

qed *auto*

19.28 Radon’s theorem (from Lars Schewe).**lemma** *radon-ex-lemma*:assumes *finite c affine-dependent c*shows $\exists u. \text{setsum } u \ c = 0 \wedge (\exists v \in c. u \ v \neq 0) \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda v. u \ v \ *_R \ v) \ c = 0$ **proof**– **from** *assms(2)[unfolded affine-dependent-explicit]* **guess** *s .. then guess u ..***thus** *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac x=λv. if v∈s then u v else 0 in exI*) **unfolding** *if-smult scaleR-zero-left***and** *setsum-restrict-set[OF assms(1), THEN sym]* **by**(*auto simp add: Int-absorb1*) **qed****lemma** *radon-s-lemma*:assumes *finite s setsum f s = (0::real)*shows $\text{setsum } f \ \{x \in s. 0 < f \ x\} = - \text{setsum } f \ \{x \in s. f \ x < 0\}$ **proof**– **have** $*: \bigwedge x. (if \ f \ x < 0 \ then \ f \ x \ else \ 0) + (if \ 0 < f \ x \ then \ f \ x \ else \ 0) = f \ x$ **by** *auto***show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *real-add-eq-0-iff[THEN sym]* **and** *setsum-restrict-set''[OF assms(1)]* **and** *setsum-addf[THEN sym]* **and** $*$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *assumption* **qed****lemma** *radon-v-lemma*:assumes *finite s setsum f s = 0 $\forall x. g \ x = (0::real) \longrightarrow f \ x = (0::real)^{-}$* shows $(\text{setsum } f \ \{x \in s. 0 < g \ x\}) = - \text{setsum } f \ \{x \in s. g \ x < 0\}$ **proof**–**have** $*: \bigwedge x. (if \ 0 < g \ x \ then \ f \ x \ else \ 0) + (if \ g \ x < 0 \ then \ f \ x \ else \ 0) = f \ x$ **using** *assms(3)* **by** *auto***show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0* **and** *setsum-restrict-set''[OF assms(1)]* **and** *setsum-addf[THEN sym]* **and** $*$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *assumption* **qed****lemma** *radon-partition*:assumes *finite c affine-dependent c*shows $\exists m \ p. m \cap p = \{\} \wedge m \cup p = c \wedge (\text{convex hull } m) \cap (\text{convex hull } p) \neq \{\}$ **proof**–**obtain** *u v* **where** *uv: setsum u c = 0 v ∈ c u v ≠ 0 $(\sum v \in c. u \ v \ *_R \ v) = 0$* **using** *radon-ex-lemma[OF assms]* **by** *auto***have** *fin: finite {x ∈ c. 0 < u x} finite {x ∈ c. 0 > u x}* **using** *assms(1)* **by** *auto***def** *z* $\equiv (\text{inverse } (\text{setsum } u \ \{x \in c. u \ x > 0\})) \ *_R \ \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u \ x \ *_R \ x) \ \{x \in c. u \ x > 0\}$ **have** $\text{setsum } u \ \{x \in c. 0 < u \ x\} \neq 0$ **proof**(*cases u v ≥ 0*)**case** *False* **hence** *u v < 0* **by** *auto***thus** *?thesis* **proof**(*cases $\exists w \in \{x \in c. 0 < u \ x\}. u \ w > 0$*)**case** *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *setsum-nonneg-eq-0-iff[of - u, OF fin(1)]* **by** *auto***next****case** *False* **hence** $\text{setsum } u \ c \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda x. if \ x=v \ then \ u \ v \ else \ 0) \ c$ **apply**(*rule-tac setsum-mono*) **by** *auto***thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** *setsum-delta[OF assms(1)]* **using** *uv(2)* **and** $\langle u \ v <$

$0 \rangle$ and $uv(1)$ by auto qed
 qed (insert setsum-nonneg-eq-0-iff[of - u, OF fin(1)] uv(2-3), auto)

hence *:setsum u $\{x \in c. u x > 0\} > 0$ unfolding less-le apply(rule-tac conjI, rule-tac setsum-nonneg) by auto
 moreover have setsum u $(\{x \in c. 0 < u x\} \cup \{x \in c. u x < 0\}) = \text{setsum } u c$
 $(\sum x \in \{x \in c. 0 < u x\} \cup \{x \in c. u x < 0\}. u x *_R x) = (\sum x \in c. u x *_R x)$
 using assms(1) apply(rule-tac[!]) setsum-mono-zero-left) by auto
 hence setsum u $\{x \in c. 0 < u x\} = - \text{setsum } u \{x \in c. 0 > u x\}$
 $(\sum x \in \{x \in c. 0 < u x\}. u x *_R x) = - (\sum x \in \{x \in c. 0 > u x\}. u x *_R x)$
 unfolding eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0 using uv(1,4) by (auto simp add: setsum-Un-zero[OF fin, THEN sym])
 moreover have $\forall x \in \{v \in c. u v < 0\}. 0 \leq \text{inverse} (\text{setsum } u \{x \in c. 0 < u x\}) * - u x$
 apply (rule) apply (rule mult-nonneg-nonneg) using * by auto

ultimately have $z \in \text{convex hull } \{v \in c. u v \leq 0\}$ unfolding convex-hull-explicit mem-Collect-eq
 apply(rule-tac x= $\{v \in c. u v < 0\}$ in exI, rule-tac x= $\lambda y. \text{inverse} (\text{setsum } u \{x \in c. u x > 0\}) * - u y$ in exI)
 using assms(1) unfolding scaleR-scaleR[THEN sym] scaleR-right.setsum [symmetric] and z-def
 by(auto simp add: setsum-negf vector-smult-lneg mult-right.setsum[THEN sym])
 moreover have $\forall x \in \{v \in c. 0 < u v\}. 0 \leq \text{inverse} (\text{setsum } u \{x \in c. 0 < u x\}) * u x$
 apply (rule) apply (rule mult-nonneg-nonneg) using * by auto
 hence $z \in \text{convex hull } \{v \in c. u v > 0\}$ unfolding convex-hull-explicit mem-Collect-eq
 apply(rule-tac x= $\{v \in c. 0 < u v\}$ in exI, rule-tac x= $\lambda y. \text{inverse} (\text{setsum } u \{x \in c. u x > 0\}) * u y$ in exI)
 using assms(1) unfolding scaleR-scaleR[THEN sym] scaleR-right.setsum [symmetric] and z-def using *
 by(auto simp add: setsum-negf vector-smult-lneg mult-right.setsum[THEN sym])
 ultimately show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x= $\{v \in c. u v \leq 0\}$ in exI, rule-tac x= $\{v \in c. u v > 0\}$ in exI) by auto
 qed

lemma radon: assumes affine-dependent c
 obtains m p where $m \subseteq c \subseteq p \subseteq m \cap p = \{\}$ (convex hull m) \cap (convex hull p) $\neq \{\}$
 proof— from assms[unfolded affine-dependent-explicit] guess s .. then guess u ..
 hence *:finite s affine-dependent s and s:s $\subseteq c$ unfolding affine-dependent-explicit by auto
 from radon-partition[OF *] guess m .. then guess p ..
 thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac that[of p m]) using s by auto qed

19.29 Helly’s theorem.

lemma helly-induct: fixes f::(real^n) set set

```

assumes  $\text{card } f = n \wedge n \geq \text{CARD}('n) + 1$ 
 $\forall s \in f. \text{convex } s \wedge \forall t \subseteq f. \text{card } t = \text{CARD}('n) + 1 \longrightarrow \bigcap t \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $\bigcap f \neq \{\}$ 
using assms proof(induct n arbitrary: f)
case (Suc n)
have finite f using  $\langle \text{card } f = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  by (auto intro: card-ge-0-finite)
show  $\bigcap f \neq \{\}$  apply(cases n = CARD('n)) apply(rule Suc(5)[rule-format])
  unfolding  $\langle \text{card } f = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  proof–
    assume  $ng:n \neq \text{CARD}('n)$  hence  $\exists X. \forall s \in f. X s \in \bigcap (f - \{s\})$  apply(rule-tac
bchoice) unfolding ex-in-conv
    apply(rule, rule Suc(1)[rule-format]) unfolding card-Diff-singleton-if[OF 'finite
f]  $\langle \text{card } f = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ 
    defer defer apply(rule Suc(4)[rule-format]) defer apply(rule Suc(5)[rule-format])
using Suc(3) 'finite f by auto
    then obtain X where  $X:\forall s \in f. X s \in \bigcap (f - \{s\})$  by auto
    show ?thesis proof(cases inj-on X f)
      case False then obtain s t where  $st:s \neq t \wedge s \in f \wedge t \in f \wedge X s = X t$  unfolding
inj-on-def by auto
      hence  $*\bigcap f = \bigcap (f - \{s\}) \cap \bigcap (f - \{t\})$  by auto
      show ?thesis unfolding  $*$  unfolding ex-in-conv[THEN sym] apply(rule-tac
 $x=X s$  in exI)
      apply(rule, rule X[rule-format]) using X st by auto
    next case True then obtain m p where  $mp:m \cap p = \{\} \wedge m \cup p = X 'f$  convex
hull m  $\cap$  convex hull p  $\neq \{\}$ 
    using radon-partition[of X 'f] and affine-dependent-biggerset[of X 'f]
    unfolding card-image[OF True] and  $\langle \text{card } f = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  using Suc(3) 'finite
f and ng by auto
    have  $m \subseteq X 'f \wedge p \subseteq X 'f$  using mp(2) by auto
    then obtain g h where  $gh:m = X 'g \wedge p = X 'h \wedge g \subseteq f \wedge h \subseteq f$  unfolding
subset-image-iff by auto
    hence  $f \cup (g \cup h) = f$  by auto
    hence  $f:f = g \cup h$  using inj-on-Un-image-eq-iff[of X f g h] and True
    unfolding mp(2)[unfolded image-Un[THEN sym] gh] by auto
    have  $*:g \cap h = \{\}$  using mp(1) unfolding gh using inj-on-image-Int[OF
True gh(3,4)] by auto
    have convex hull ( $X 'h$ )  $\subseteq \bigcap g$  convex hull ( $X 'g$ )  $\subseteq \bigcap h$ 
    apply(rule-tac [!] hull-minimal) using Suc gh(3-4) unfolding mem-def
unfolding subset-eq
    apply(rule-tac [2] convex-Inter, rule-tac [4] convex-Inter) apply rule prefer
3 apply rule proof–
      fix x assume  $x \in X 'g$  then guess y unfolding image-iff ..
      thus  $x \in \bigcap h$  using  $X[THEN bspec[where x=y]]$  using  $*$  f by auto next
      fix x assume  $x \in X 'h$  then guess y unfolding image-iff ..
      thus  $x \in \bigcap g$  using  $X[THEN bspec[where x=y]]$  using  $*$  f by auto
    qed(auto)
    thus ?thesis unfolding f using mp(3)[unfolded gh] by blast qed
qed(insert dimindex-ge-1, auto) qed(auto)

```

lemma *helly*: **fixes** $f::(\text{real}^{'n}) \text{ set set}$

```

assumes  $\text{card } f \geq \text{CARD}('n) + 1 \ \forall s \in f. \text{convex } s$ 
            $\forall t \subseteq f. \text{card } t = \text{CARD}('n) + 1 \longrightarrow \bigcap t \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $\bigcap f \neq \{\}$ 
apply(rule helly-induct) using assms by auto

```

19.30 Convex hull is ”preserved” by a linear function.

```

lemma convex-hull-linear-image:
  assumes bounded-linear f
  shows  $f ` (\text{convex hull } s) = \text{convex hull } (f ` s)$ 
  apply rule unfolding subset-eq ball-simps apply(rule-tac[!]) hull-induct, rule
  hull-inc) prefer 3
  apply(erule imageE) apply(rule-tac  $x=xa$  in image-eqI) apply assumption
  apply(rule hull-subset[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format]) apply assumption
proof–
  interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
  show  $\text{convex } \{x. f x \in \text{convex hull } f ` s\}$ 
  unfolding convex-def by(auto simp add: f.scaleR f.add convex-convex-hull[unfolded
  convex-def, rule-format]) next
  interpret f: bounded-linear f by fact
  show  $\text{convex } \{x. x \in f ` (\text{convex hull } s)\}$  using convex-convex-hull[unfolded
  convex-def, of s]
  unfolding convex-def by (auto simp add: f.scaleR [symmetric] f.add [symmetric])
qed auto

```

```

lemma in-convex-hull-linear-image:
  assumes bounded-linear f  $x \in \text{convex hull } s$ 
  shows  $(f x) \in \text{convex hull } (f ` s)$ 
using convex-hull-linear-image[OF assms(1)] assms(2) by auto

```

19.31 Homeomorphism of all convex compact sets with nonempty interior.

```

lemma compact-frontier-line-lemma:
  fixes  $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$ 
  assumes compact s  $0 \in s$   $x \neq 0$ 
  obtains u where  $0 \leq u$   $(u *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \in \text{frontier } s \ \forall v > u. (v *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \notin s$ 
proof–
  obtain b where  $b > 0 \ \forall x \in s. \text{norm } x \leq b$  using compact-imp-bounded[OF
  assms(1), unfolded bounded-pos] by auto
  let ?A =  $\{y. \exists u. 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq b / \text{norm}(x) \wedge (y = u *_{\mathbb{R}} x)\}$ 
  have A: ?A =  $(\lambda u. u *_{\mathbb{R}} x) ` \{0 .. b / \text{norm } x\}$ 
  by auto
  have compact ?A unfolding A apply(rule compact-continuous-image, rule continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)
  apply(rule, rule continuous-vmul)
  apply(rule continuous-at-id) by(rule compact-real-interval)
  moreover have  $\{y. \exists u \geq 0. u \leq b / \text{norm } x \wedge y = u *_{\mathbb{R}} x\} \cap s \neq \{\}$  apply(rule
  not-disjointI[OF - assms(2)])
  unfolding mem-Collect-eq using  $\langle b > 0 \rangle$  assms(3) by(auto intro!: divide-nonneg-pos)

```

ultimately obtain $u \ y$ **where** $obt: u \geq 0 \ u \leq b \ / \ norm \ x \ y = u *_R x$
 $y \in ?A \ y \in s \ \forall z \in ?A \cap s. \ dist \ 0 \ z \leq \ dist \ 0 \ y$ **using** $distance\text{-}attains\text{-}sup[OF$
 $compact\text{-}inter[OF - assms(1), of \ ?A], of \ 0]$ **by** $auto$

have $norm \ x > 0$ **using** $assms(3)[unfolding \ zero\text{-}less\text{-}norm\text{-}iff[THEN \ sym]]$ **by**
 $auto$
{ **fix** v **assume** $as: v > u \ v *_R x \in s$
hence $v \leq b \ / \ norm \ x$ **using** $b(2)[rule\text{-}format, OF \ as(2)]$
using $\langle u \geq 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** $pos\text{-}le\text{-}divide\text{-}eq[OF \ \langle norm \ x > 0 \rangle]$ **by** $auto$
hence $norm \ (v *_R x) \leq norm \ y$ **apply**($rule\text{-}tac \ obt(6)[rule\text{-}format, unfolded$
 $dist\text{-}0\text{-}norm]$) **apply**($rule \ IntI$) **defer**
apply($rule \ as(2)$) **unfolding** $mem\text{-}Collect\text{-}eq$ **apply**($rule\text{-}tac \ x=v \ in \ exI$)
using $as(1) \ \langle u \geq 0 \rangle$ **by**($auto \ simp \ add:field\text{-}simps$)
hence $False$ **unfolding** $obt(3)$ **using** $\langle u \geq 0 \rangle \ \langle norm \ x > 0 \rangle \ \langle v > u \rangle$ **by**($auto \ simp$
 $add:field\text{-}simps$)
} **note** $u\text{-}max = this$

have $u *_R x \in frontier \ s$ **unfolding** $frontier\text{-}straddle$ **apply**($rule, rule, rule$) **ap-**
ply($rule\text{-}tac \ x=u *_R x \ in \ bexI$) **unfolding** $obt(3)[THEN \ sym]$
prefer 3 **apply**($rule\text{-}tac \ x=(u + (e / 2) / norm \ x) *_R x \ in \ exI$) **apply**($rule,$
 $rule$) **proof**–
fix e **assume** $0 < e$ **and** $as:(u + e / 2 / norm \ x) *_R x \in s$
hence $u + e / 2 / norm \ x > u$ **using** $\langle norm \ x > 0 \rangle$ **by**($auto \ simp \ del:zero\text{-}less\text{-}norm\text{-}iff$
 $intro!: divide\text{-}pos\text{-}pos$)
thus $False$ **using** $u\text{-}max[OF - as]$ **by** $auto$
qed($insert \ \langle y \in s \rangle, auto \ simp \ add: dist\text{-}norm \ scaleR\text{-}left\text{-}distrib \ obt(3)$)
thus $?thesis$ **by**($metis \ that[of \ u] \ u\text{-}max \ obt(1)$)
qed

lemma $starlike\text{-}compact\text{-}projective$:

assumes $compact \ s \ cball \ (0::real^{n'}) \ 1 \subseteq s$
 $\forall x \in s. \ \forall u. \ 0 \leq u \wedge u < 1 \longrightarrow (u *_R x) \in (s - frontier \ s)$
shows s **homeomorphic** $(cball \ (0::real^{n'}) \ 1)$
proof–
have $fs: frontier \ s \subseteq s$ **apply**($rule \ frontier\text{-}subset\text{-}closed$) **using** $compact\text{-}imp\text{-}closed[OF$
 $assms(1)]$ **by** $simp$
def $pi \equiv \lambda x::real^{n'}. \ inverse \ (norm \ x) *_R x$
have $0 \notin frontier \ s$ **unfolding** $frontier\text{-}straddle$ **apply**($rule \ ccontr$) **unfolding**
 $not\text{-}not$ **apply**($erule\text{-}tac \ x=1 \ in \ allE$)
using $assms(2)[unfolding \ subset\text{-}eq \ Ball\text{-}def \ mem\text{-}cball]$ **by** $auto$
have $in_jpi: \bigwedge x \ y. \ pi \ x = pi \ y \wedge norm \ x = norm \ y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ **unfolding** $pi\text{-}def$
by $auto$

have $contpi: continuous\text{-}on \ (UNIV - \{0\}) \ pi$ **apply**($rule \ continuous\text{-}at\text{-}imp\text{-}continuous\text{-}on$)
apply $rule$ **unfolding** $pi\text{-}def$
apply ($rule \ continuous\text{-}mul$)
apply ($rule \ continuous\text{-}at\text{-}inv[unfolding \ o\text{-}def]$)
apply ($rule \ continuous\text{-}at\text{-}norm$)
apply $simp$

```

apply (rule continuous-at-id)
done
def sphere  $\equiv \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{norm } x = 1\}$ 
have pi:  $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies \text{pi } x \in \text{sphere} \bigwedge x \ u. u > 0 \implies \text{pi } (u *_R x) = \text{pi } x$ 
unfolding pi-def sphere-def by auto

have 0  $\in s$  using assms(2) and centre-in-cball[of 0 1] by auto
have front-smul:  $\forall x \in \text{frontier } s. \forall u \geq 0. u *_R x \in s \longleftrightarrow u \leq 1$  proof(rule,rule,rule)
fix x u assume x:  $x \in \text{frontier } s$  and (0::real)  $\leq u$ 
hence x  $\neq 0$  using (0  $\notin \text{frontier } s$ ) by auto
obtain v where v:  $0 \leq v$   $v *_R x \in \text{frontier } s \forall w > v. w *_R x \notin s$ 
using compact-frontier-line-lemma[OF assms(1) (0  $\in s$ ) (x  $\neq 0$ )] by auto
have v=1 apply(rule ccontr) unfolding neq-iff apply(erule disjE) proof–
assume v < 1 thus False using v(3)[THEN spec[where x=1]] using x and
fs by auto next
assume v > 1 thus False using assms(3)[THEN bspec[where x=v *_R x],
THEN spec[where x=inverse v]]
using v and x and fs unfolding inverse-less-1-iff by auto qed
show u *_R x  $\in s \longleftrightarrow u \leq 1$  apply rule using v(3)[unfolded (v=1), THEN
spec[where x=u]] proof–
assume u  $\leq 1$  thus u *_R x  $\in s$  apply(cases u=1)
using assms(3)[THEN bspec[where x=x], THEN spec[where x=u]] using
(0  $\leq u$ ) and x and fs by auto qed auto qed

have  $\exists \text{surf. homeomorphism } (\text{frontier } s) \text{ sphere } \text{pi surf}$ 
apply(rule homeomorphism-compact) apply(rule compact-frontier[OF assms(1)])
apply(rule continuous-on-subset[OF contpi]) defer apply(rule set-ext,rule)
unfolding inj-on-def prefer 3 apply(rule,rule,rule)
proof– fix x assume x  $\in \text{pi } ' \text{frontier } s$  then obtain y where y  $\in \text{frontier } s$  x =
pi y by auto
thus x  $\in \text{sphere}$  using pi(1)[of y] and (0  $\notin \text{frontier } s$ ) by auto
next fix x assume x  $\in \text{sphere}$  hence norm x = 1 x  $\neq 0$  unfolding sphere-def by
auto
then obtain u where 0  $\leq u$  u *_R x  $\in \text{frontier } s \forall v > u. v *_R x \notin s$ 
using compact-frontier-line-lemma[OF assms(1) (0  $\in s$ ), of x] by auto
thus x  $\in \text{pi } ' \text{frontier } s$  unfolding image-iff le-less pi-def apply(rule-tac x=u
*_R x in bexI) using (norm x = 1) (0  $\notin \text{frontier } s$ ) by auto
next fix x y assume as: x  $\in \text{frontier } s$  y  $\in \text{frontier } s$  pi x = pi y
hence xys: x  $\in s$  y  $\in s$  using fs by auto
from as(1,2) have nor: norm x  $\neq 0$  norm y  $\neq 0$  using (0  $\notin \text{frontier } s$ ) by auto

from nor have x: x = norm x *_R ((inverse (norm y)) *_R y) unfolding
as(3)[unfolded pi-def, THEN sym] by auto
from nor have y: y = norm y *_R ((inverse (norm x)) *_R x) unfolding
as(3)[unfolded pi-def] by auto
have 0  $\leq \text{norm } y * \text{inverse } (\text{norm } x)$  0  $\leq \text{norm } x * \text{inverse } (\text{norm } y)$ 
unfolding divide-inverse[THEN sym] apply(rule-tac[!]) divide-nonneg-pos)
using nor by auto
hence norm x = norm y apply(rule-tac ccontr) unfolding neq-iff

```

```

using  $x\ y$  and front-smul[THEN bspec, OF as(1), THEN spec[where  $x = \text{norm } y * (\text{inverse } (\text{norm } x))$ ]]]
using front-smul[THEN bspec, OF as(2), THEN spec[where  $x = \text{norm } x * (\text{inverse } (\text{norm } y))$ ]]]
using xys nor by(auto simp add:field-simps divide-le-eq-1 divide-inverse[THEN sym])
thus  $x = y$  apply(subst injpi[THEN sym]) using as(3) by auto
qed(insert  $\langle 0 \notin \text{frontier } s \rangle$ , auto)
then obtain surf where  $\text{surf} : \forall x \in \text{frontier } s. \text{surf } (\pi x) = x$   $\pi$  ‘frontier  $s = \text{sphere continuous-on } (\text{frontier } s) \pi$ 
 $\forall y \in \text{sphere}. \pi (\text{surf } y) = y$  surf ‘sphere = frontier  $s$  continuous-on sphere surf
unfolding homeomorphism-def by auto

have cont-surfpi:continuous-on (UNIV − {0}) (surf ∘  $\pi$ ) apply(rule continuous-on-compose, rule contpi)
apply(rule continuous-on-subset[of sphere], rule surf(6)) using  $\pi(1)$  by auto

{ fix  $x$  assume  $as : x \in \text{cball } (0 :: \text{real}^n) 1$ 
have  $\text{norm } x *_R \text{surf } (\pi x) \in s$  proof(cases  $x=0 \vee \text{norm } x = 1$ )
case False hence  $\pi x \in \text{sphere}$   $\text{norm } x < 1$  using  $\pi(1)$ [of  $x$ ] as by(auto simp add: dist-norm)
thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac assms(3)[rule-format, THEN DiffD1])
apply(rule-tac fs[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format])
unfolding surf(5)[THEN sym] by auto
next case True thus ?thesis apply rule defer unfolding pi-def apply(rule fs[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format])
unfolding surf(5)[unfolded sphere-def, THEN sym] using  $\langle 0 \in s \rangle$  by auto
qed } note hom = this

{ fix  $x$  assume  $x \in s$ 
hence  $x \in (\lambda x. \text{norm } x *_R \text{surf } (\pi x))$  ‘cball 0 1 proof(cases  $x=0$ )
case True show ?thesis unfolding image-iff True apply(rule-tac  $x=0$  in bexI) by auto
next let  $?a = \text{inverse } (\text{norm } (\text{surf } (\pi x)))$ 
case False hence  $\text{invn} : \text{inverse } (\text{norm } x) \neq 0$  by auto
from False have  $\pi x : \pi x \in \text{sphere}$  using  $\pi(1)$  by auto
hence  $\pi (\text{surf } (\pi x)) = \pi x$  apply(rule-tac surf(4)[rule-format]) by assumption
hence  $** : \text{norm } x *_R (?a *_R \text{surf } (\pi x)) = x$  apply(rule-tac scaleR-left-imp-eq[OF invn]) unfolding pi-def using invn by auto
hence  $* : ?a * \text{norm } x > 0$  and  $?a > 0$   $?a \neq 0$  using surf(5)  $\langle 0 \notin \text{frontier } s \rangle$ 
apply −
apply(rule-tac mult-pos-pos) using False[unfolded zero-less-norm-iff[THEN sym]]] by auto
have  $\text{norm } (\text{surf } (\pi x)) \neq 0$  using  $**$  False by auto
hence  $\text{norm } x = \text{norm } ((?a * \text{norm } x) *_R \text{surf } (\pi x))$ 
unfolding norm-scaleR abs-mult abs-norm-cancel abs-of-pos[OF  $\langle ?a > 0 \rangle$ ]
by auto
moreover have  $\pi x = \pi ((\text{inverse } (\text{norm } (\text{surf } (\pi x))) * \text{norm } x) *_R \text{surf } (\pi x))$ 

```



```

(pi x))
  unfolding pi(2)[OF *] surf(4)[rule-format, OF pix] ..
  moreover have surf (pi x) ∈ frontier s using surf(5) pix by auto
  hence dist 0 (inverse (norm (surf (pi x))) *R x) ≤ 1 unfolding dist-norm
  using ** and * using front-smul[THEN bspec[where x=surf (pi x)], THEN
spec[where x=norm x * ?a]]
  using False ⟨x∈s⟩ by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=inverse
(norm (surf (pi x))) *R x in bezI)
  apply(subst injpi[THEN sym]) unfolding abs-mult abs-norm-cancel abs-of-pos[OF
⟨?a > 0⟩]
  unfolding pi(2)[OF ⟨?a > 0⟩] by auto
qed } note hom2 = this

show ?thesis apply(subst homeomorphic-sym) apply(rule homeomorphic-compact[where
f=λx. norm x *R surf (pi x)])
  apply(rule compact-cball) defer apply(rule set-ext, rule, erule imageE, drule
hom)
  prefer 4 apply(rule continuous-at-imp-continuous-on, rule) apply(rule-tac [3]
hom2) proof-
  fix x::real^'n assume as:x ∈ cball 0 1
  thus continuous (at x) (λx. norm x *R surf (pi x)) proof(cases x=0)
  case False thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac continuous-mul, rule-tac continuous-at-norm)
  using cont-surfpi unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF open-delete[OF
open-UNIV]] o-def by auto
  next guess a using UNIV-witness[where 'a = 'n] ..
  obtain B where B:∀ x∈s. norm x ≤ B using compact-imp-bounded[OF
assms(1)] unfolding bounded-iff by auto
  hence B > 0 using assms(2) unfolding subset-eq apply(erule-tac x=basis
a in ballE) defer apply(erule-tac x=basis a in ballE)
  unfolding Ball-def mem-cball dist-norm by (auto simp add: norm-basis[unfolded
One-nat-def])
  case True show ?thesis unfolding True continuous-at Lim-at apply(rule,rule)
apply(rule-tac x=e / B in exI)
  apply(rule) apply(rule divide-pos-pos) prefer 3 apply(rule,rule,erule
conjE)
  unfolding norm-zero scaleR-zero-left dist-norm diff-0-right norm-scaleR
abs-norm-cancel proof-
  fix e and x::real^'n assume as: norm x < e / B 0 < norm x 0 < e
  hence surf (pi x) ∈ frontier s using pi(1)[of x] unfolding surf(5)[THEN
sym] by auto
  hence norm (surf (pi x)) ≤ B using B fs by auto
  hence norm x * norm (surf (pi x)) ≤ norm x * B using as(2) by auto
  also have ... < e / B * B apply(rule mult-strict-right-mono) using as(1)
⟨B>0⟩ by auto
  also have ... = e using ⟨B>0⟩ by auto
  finally show norm x * norm (surf (pi x)) < e by assumption
qed(insert ⟨B>0⟩, auto) qed
next { fix x assume as:surf (pi x) = 0

```

```

have x = 0 proof(rule ccontr)
  assume x≠0 hence pi x ∈ sphere using pi(1) by auto
  hence surf (pi x) ∈ frontier s using surf(5) by auto
  thus False using ⟨0∉frontier s⟩ unfolding as by simp qed
} note surf-0 = this
show inj-on (λx. norm x *R surf (pi x)) (cball 0 1) unfolding inj-on-def
proof(rule,rule,rule)
  fix x y assume as:x ∈ cball 0 1 y ∈ cball 0 1 norm x *R surf (pi x) = norm
y *R surf (pi y)
  thus x=y proof(cases x=0 ∨ y=0)
    case True thus ?thesis using as by(auto elim: surf-0) next
    case False
      hence pi (surf (pi x)) = pi (surf (pi y)) using as(3)
        using pi(2)[of norm x surf (pi x)] pi(2)[of norm y surf (pi y)] by auto
      moreover have pi x ∈ sphere pi y ∈ sphere using pi(1) False by auto
      ultimately have *:pi x = pi y using surf(4)[THEN bspec[where x=pi x]]
surf(4)[THEN bspec[where x=pi y]] by auto
      moreover have norm x = norm y using as(3)[unfolded *] using False
by(auto dest:surf-0)
      ultimately show ?thesis using injpi by auto qed qed
qed auto qed

```

```

lemma homeomorphic-convex-compact-lemma: fixes s::(realn) set
  assumes convex s compact s cball 0 1 ⊆ s
  shows s homeomorphic (cball (0::realn) 1)
  apply(rule starlike-compact-projective[OF assms(2-3)]) proof(rule,rule,rule,erule
conjE)
    fix x u assume as:x ∈ s 0 ≤ u u < (1::real)
    hence u *R x ∈ interior s unfolding interior-def mem-Collect-eq
      apply(rule-tac x=ball (u *R x) (1 - u) in exI) apply(rule, rule open-ball)
      unfolding centre-in-ball apply rule defer apply(rule) unfolding mem-ball
proof-
    fix y assume dist (u *R x) y < 1 - u
    hence inverse (1 - u) *R (y - u *R x) ∈ s
      using assms(3) apply(rule-tac subsetD) unfolding mem-cball dist-commute
dist-norm
      unfolding group-add-class.diff-0 group-add-class.diff-0-right norm-minus-cancel
norm-scaleR
      apply (rule mult-left-le-imp-le[of 1 - u])
      unfolding mult-assoc[symmetric] using ⟨u<1⟩ by auto
    thus y ∈ s using assms(1)[unfolded convex-def, rule-format, of inverse(1 -
u) *R (y - u *R x) x 1 - u u]
      using as unfolding scaleR-scaleR by auto qed auto
    thus u *R x ∈ s - frontier s using frontier-def and interior-subset by auto
qed

```

```

lemma homeomorphic-convex-compact-cball: fixes e::real and s::(realn) set
  assumes convex s compact s interior s ≠ {} 0 < e
  shows s homeomorphic (cball (b::realn) e)

```

proof – **obtain** a **where** $a \in \text{interior } s$ **using** $\text{assms}(3)$ **by** auto
then obtain d **where** $d > 0$ **and** $d : \text{cball } a \ d \subseteq s$ **unfolding** $\text{mem-interior-cball}$
by auto
let $?d = \text{inverse } d$ **and** $?n = 0 :: \text{real}^n$
have $\text{cball } ?n \ 1 \subseteq (\lambda x. \text{inverse } d *_{\mathbb{R}} (x - a)) \text{ ' } s$
apply $(\text{rule}, \text{rule-tac } x = d *_{\mathbb{R}} x + a \text{ in image-eqI})$ **defer**
apply $(\text{rule } d[\text{unfolded subset-eq}, \text{rule-format}])$ **using** $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** mem-cball
 dist-norm
by $(\text{auto simp add: mult-right-le-one-le})$
hence $(\lambda x. \text{inverse } d *_{\mathbb{R}} (x - a)) \text{ ' } s$ **homeomorphic** $\text{cball } ?n \ 1$
using $\text{homeomorphic-convex-compact-lemma}[\text{of } (\lambda x. ?d *_{\mathbb{R}} -a + ?d *_{\mathbb{R}} x) \text{ ' } s, \text{ OF convex-affinity compact-affinity}]$
using $\text{assms}(1, 2)$ **by** $(\text{auto simp add: uminus-add-conv-diff scaleR-right-diff-distrib})$
thus $?thesis$ **apply** $(\text{rule-tac homeomorphic-trans}[\text{OF - homeomorphic-balls}(2)[\text{of } 1 - ?n]])$
apply $(\text{rule homeomorphic-trans}[\text{OF homeomorphic-affinity}[\text{of } ?d \ s \ ?d *_{\mathbb{R}} -a]])$
using $\langle d > 0 \rangle \ \langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** $(\text{auto simp add: uminus-add-conv-diff scaleR-right-diff-distrib})$
qed

lemma $\text{homeomorphic-convex-compact}$: **fixes** $s :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}$ **and** $t :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}$
assumes $\text{convex } s \ \text{compact } s \ \text{interior } s \neq \{\}$
 $\text{convex } t \ \text{compact } t \ \text{interior } t \neq \{\}$
shows s **homeomorphic** t
using assms **by** $(\text{meson zero-less-one homeomorphic-trans homeomorphic-convex-compact-cball homeomorphic-sym})$

19.32 Epigraphs of convex functions.

definition $\text{epigraph } s \ (f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}) = \{xy. \text{fst } xy \in s \wedge f(\text{fst } xy) \leq \text{snd } xy\}$

lemma mem-epigraph : $(x, y) \in \text{epigraph } s \ f \iff x \in s \wedge f x \leq y$ **unfolding**
 epigraph-def **by** auto

lemma convex-epigraph :
 $\text{convex}(\text{epigraph } s \ f) \iff \text{convex-on } s \ f \wedge \text{convex } s$
unfolding $\text{convex-def convex-on-def}$
unfolding $\text{Ball-def split-paired-All epigraph-def}$
unfolding $\text{mem-Collect-eq fst-conv snd-conv fst-add snd-add fst-scaleR snd-scaleR Ball-def[symmetric]}$
apply $\text{safe defer apply}(\text{erule-tac } x = x \text{ in allE}, \text{erule-tac } x = f x \text{ in allE})$ **apply**
 safe
apply $(\text{erule-tac } x = x a \text{ in allE}, \text{erule-tac } x = f x a \text{ in allE})$ **prefer** 3
apply $(\text{rule-tac } y = u * f a + v * f a a \text{ in order-trans})$ **defer by** $(\text{auto intro!: mult-left-mono add-mono})$

lemma convex-epigraphI :
 $\text{convex-on } s \ f \implies \text{convex } s \implies \text{convex}(\text{epigraph } s \ f)$
unfolding convex-epigraph **by** auto

lemma *convex-epigraph-convex*:

convex $s \implies \text{convex-on } s \ f \iff \text{convex}(\text{epigraph } s \ f)$
by(*simp add: convex-epigraph*)

19.33 Use this to derive general bound property of convex function.

lemma *convex-on*:

assumes *convex* s
shows *convex-on* $s \ f \iff (\forall k \ u \ x. (\forall i \in \{1..k::\text{nat}\}. 0 \leq u \ i \wedge x \ i \in s) \wedge \text{setsum } u \ \{1..k\} = 1 \implies$
 $f \ (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. u \ i *_{\mathbb{R}} x \ i) \ \{1..k\}) \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. u \ i * f(x \ i)) \ \{1..k\})$
unfolding *convex-epigraph-convex*[*OF* *assms*] *convex epigraph-def Ball-def mem-Collect-eq*
unfolding *fst-setsum snd-setsum fst-scaleR snd-scaleR*
apply *safe*
apply (*drule-tac* $x=k$ **in** *spec*)
apply (*drule-tac* $x=u$ **in** *spec*)
apply (*drule-tac* $x=\lambda i. (x \ i, f \ (x \ i))$ **in** *spec*)
apply *simp*
using *assms*[*unfolded convex*] **apply** *simp*
apply(*rule-tac* $y=\sum i = 1..k. u \ i * f \ (\text{fst } (x \ i))$ **in** *order-trans*)
defer apply(*rule setsum-mono*) **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=i$ **in** *allE*) **unfolding** *real-scaleR-def*
apply(*rule mult-left-mono*)**using** *assms*[*unfolded convex*] **by** *auto*

19.34 Convexity of general and special intervals.

lemma *is-interval-convex*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$
assumes *is-interval* s **shows** *convex* s
unfolding *convex-def* **apply**(*rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule*) **proof**–
fix $x \ y \ u \ v$ **assume** $as: x \in s \ y \in s \ 0 \leq u \ 0 \leq v \ u + v = (1::\text{real})$
hence $as: v = 1 - u \ 1 - v \geq 0$ **and** $as: v = 1 - u \ 1 - u \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
{ fix $a \ b$ **assume** $\neg b \leq u * a + v * b$
hence $u * a < (1 - v) * b$ **unfolding** *not-le* **using** $as(4)$ **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
hence $a < b$ **unfolding** $*$ **using** $as(4) \ (2)$ **apply**(*rule-tac mult-left-less-imp-less*[*of* $1 - v$]) **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
hence $a \leq u * a + v * b$ **unfolding** $*$ **using** $as(4)$ **by** (*auto simp add: field-simps intro!: mult-right-mono*)
} **moreover**
{ fix $a \ b$ **assume** $\neg u * a + v * b \leq a$
hence $v * b > (1 - u) * a$ **unfolding** *not-le* **using** $as(4)$ **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
hence $a < b$ **unfolding** $*$ **using** $as(4)$ **apply**(*rule-tac mult-left-less-imp-less*)
by(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
hence $u * a + v * b \leq b$ **unfolding** $*$ **using** $as(2) \ as(3)$ **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps intro!: mult-right-mono*) **}**
ultimately show $u *_{\mathbb{R}} x + v *_{\mathbb{R}} y \in s$ **apply**– **apply**(*rule assms*[*unfolded*

is-interval-def, *rule-format*, *OF as(1,2)]]*
using *as(3-)* *dimindex-ge-1* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *is-interval-connected*:
fixes *s :: (real ^ -) set*
shows *is-interval s \implies connected s*
using *is-interval-convex* *convex-connected* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-interval*: *convex {a .. b} convex {a < .. < b :: real ^ 'n}*
apply(*rule-tac[!]* *is-interval-convex*) **using** *is-interval-interval* **by** *auto*

19.35 Another intermediate value theorem formulation.

lemma *ivt-increasing-component-on-1*: **fixes** *f :: real \Rightarrow real ^ 'n*
assumes *a \leq b continuous-on {a .. b} f (f a)\$k \leq y y \leq (f b)\$k*
shows $\exists x \in \{a..b\}. (f x)$k = y$
proof- **have** *f a \in f ' {a..b} f b \in f ' {a..b}* **apply**(*rule-tac[!]* *imageI*)
using *assms(1)* **by**(*auto simp add: vector-le-def*)
thus *?thesis* **using** *connected-ivt-component*[*of f ' {a..b} f a f b k y*]
using *connected-continuous-image*[*OF assms(2) convex-connected* [*OF convex-real-interval(5)*]]
using *assms* **by**(*auto intro!: imageI*) **qed**

lemma *ivt-increasing-component-1*: **fixes** *f :: real \Rightarrow real ^ 'n*
shows *a \leq b \implies $\forall x \in \{a .. b\}. \text{continuous (at } x) f$*
 $\implies f a$ k \leq y \implies y \leq f b$ k \implies \exists x \in \{a..b\}. (f x)$k = y$
by(*rule ivt-increasing-component-on-1*)
(*auto simp add: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*)

lemma *ivt-decreasing-component-on-1*: **fixes** *f :: real \Rightarrow real ^ 'n*
assumes *a \leq b continuous-on {a .. b} f (f b)\$k \leq y y \leq (f a)\$k*
shows $\exists x \in \{a..b\}. (f x)$k = y$
apply(*subst neg-equal-iff-equal*[*THEN sym*]) **unfolding** *vector-uminus-component*[*THEN sym*]
apply(*rule ivt-increasing-component-on-1*) **using** *assms* **using** *continuous-on-neg*
by *auto*

lemma *ivt-decreasing-component-1*: **fixes** *f :: real \Rightarrow real ^ 'n*
shows *a \leq b \implies $\forall x \in \{a .. b\}. \text{continuous (at } x) f$*
 $\implies f b$ k \leq y \implies y \leq f a$ k \implies \exists x \in \{a..b\}. (f x)$k = y$
by(*rule ivt-decreasing-component-on-1*)
(*auto simp: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*)

19.36 A bound within a convex hull, and so an interval.

lemma *convex-on-convex-hull-bound*:
assumes *convex-on (convex hull s) f $\forall x \in s. f x \leq b$*
shows $\forall x \in \text{convex hull } s. f x \leq b$ **proof**
fix *x* **assume** *x \in convex hull s*
then obtain *k u v* **where** *obt: $\forall i \in \{1..k :: nat\}. 0 \leq u i \wedge v i \in s \text{ setsum } u \{1..k\}$*
 $= 1 (\sum i = 1..k. u i * v i) = x$

```

    unfolding convex-hull-indexed mem-Collect-eq by auto
    have  $(\sum i = 1..k. u\ i * f\ (v\ i)) \leq b$  using setsum-mono[of  $\{1..k\}$   $\lambda i. u\ i * f\ (v\ i)$   $\lambda i. u\ i * b$ ]
    unfolding setsum-left-distrib[THEN sym] obt(2) mult-1 apply (drule-tac meta-mp)
  apply (rule mult-left-mono)
    using assms(2) obt(1) by auto
    thus  $f\ x \leq b$  using assms(1)[unfolded convex-on[OF convex-convex-hull], rule-format, of  $k\ u\ v$ ]
    unfolding obt(2-3) using obt(1) and hull-subset[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format, of - s] by auto qed

```

lemma unit-interval-convex-hull:

```

   $\{0::real^n \dots 1\} = \text{convex hull } \{x. \forall i. (x\$i = 0) \vee (x\$i = 1)\}$  (is ?int = convex hull ?points)
proof – have  $01:\{0,1\} \subseteq \text{convex hull } ?points$  apply rule apply (rule-tac hull-subset[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format]) by auto
  { fix  $n\ x$  assume  $x \in \{0::real^n \dots 1\}$   $n \leq \text{CARD}(n)$   $\text{card } \{i. x\$i \neq 0\} \leq n$ 
    hence  $x \in \text{convex hull } ?points$  proof (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $x$ )
      case 0 hence  $x = 0$  apply (subst Cart-eq) apply rule by auto
      thus  $x \in \text{convex hull } ?points$  using 01 by auto
    next
      case (Suc  $n$ ) show  $x \in \text{convex hull } ?points$  proof (cases  $\{i. x\$i \neq 0\} = \{\}$ )
        case True hence  $x = 0$  unfolding Cart-eq by auto
        thus  $x \in \text{convex hull } ?points$  using 01 by auto
      next
        case False def  $xi \equiv \text{Min } ((\lambda i. x\$i) \text{ ‘ } \{i. x\$i \neq 0\})$ 
        have  $xi \in (\lambda i. x\$i) \text{ ‘ } \{i. x\$i \neq 0\}$  unfolding xi-def apply (rule Min-in)
      using False by auto
      then obtain  $i$  where  $i':x\$i = xi$   $x\$i \neq 0$  by auto
      have  $i:\wedge j. x\$j > 0 \implies x\$i \leq x\$j$ 
        unfolding i'(1) xi-def apply (rule-tac Min-le) unfolding image-iff
        defer apply (rule-tac  $x=j$  in bexI) using i' by auto
      have  $i01:x\$i \leq 1$   $x\$i > 0$  using Suc(2)[unfolded mem-interval, rule-format, of  $i$ ] using i'(2)  $\langle x\$i \neq 0 \rangle$ 
        by auto
      show ?thesis proof (cases  $x\$i=1$ )
        case True have  $\forall j \in \{i. x\$i \neq 0\}. x\$j = 1$  apply (rule, rule ccontr)
      unfolding mem-Collect-eq proof –
        fix  $j$  assume  $x\ \$\ j \neq 0$   $x\ \$\ j \neq 1$ 
        hence  $j:x\$j \in \{0 <..<1\}$  using Suc(2) by (auto simp add: vector-le-def elim!:allE[where  $x=j$ ])
        hence  $x\$j \in \text{op } \$\ x \text{ ‘ } \{i. x\ \$\ i \neq 0\}$  by auto
        hence  $x\$j \geq x\$i$  unfolding i'(1) xi-def apply (rule-tac Min-le) by auto
        thus False using True Suc(2)  $j$  by (auto simp add: vector-le-def elim!:ballE[where  $x=j$ ]) qed
      thus  $x \in \text{convex hull } ?points$  apply (rule-tac hull-subset[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format])
        by auto
      next let  $?y = \lambda j. \text{if } x\$j = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (x\$j - x\$i) / (1 - x\$i)$ 

```

```

    case False hence *:x = x$i *_R (χ j. if x$j = 0 then 0 else 1) + (1 - x$i)
*_R (χ j. ?y j) unfolding Cart-eq
  by(auto simp add: field-simps)
  { fix j have x$j ≠ 0 ⇒ 0 ≤ (x $ j - x $ i) / (1 - x $ i) (x $ j - x $
i) / (1 - x $ i) ≤ 1
    apply(rule-tac divide-nonneg-pos) using i(1)[of j] using False i01
    using Suc(2)[unfolded mem-interval, rule-format, of j] by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
    hence 0 ≤ ?y j ∧ ?y j ≤ 1 by auto }
  moreover have i∈{j. x$j ≠ 0} - {j. ((χ j. ?y j)::real^n) $ j ≠ 0} using
i01 by auto
  hence {j. x$j ≠ 0} ≠ {j. ((χ j. ?y j)::real^n) $ j ≠ 0} by auto
  hence **: {j. ((χ j. ?y j)::real^n) $ j ≠ 0} ⊂ {j. x$j ≠ 0} apply - apply
rule by auto
  have card {j. ((χ j. ?y j)::real^n) $ j ≠ 0} ≤ n using less-le-trans[OF
psubset-card-mono[OF - **] Suc(4)] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis apply(subst *) apply(rule convex-convex-hull[unfolded
convex-def, rule-format])
    apply(rule-tac hull-subset[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format]) defer ap-
ply(rule Suc(1))
    unfolding mem-interval using i01 Suc(3) by auto
  qed qed qed } note * = this
  show ?thesis apply rule defer apply(rule hull-minimal) unfolding subset-eq
prefer 3 apply rule
    apply(rule-tac n2=CARD('n) in *) prefer 3 apply(rule card-mono) using
01 and convex-interval(1) prefer 5 apply - apply rule
    unfolding mem-interval apply rule unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(erule-tac
x=i in allE)
    by(auto simp add: vector-le-def mem-def[of - convex]) qed

```

19.37 And this is a finite set of vertices.

lemma *unit-cube-convex-hull*: obtains s where finite $s \{0 .. 1::\text{real}^n\} = \text{convex hull } s$

```

  apply(rule that[of {x::real^n. ∀ i. x$i=0 ∨ x$i=1}])
  apply(rule finite-subset[of - (λs. (χ i. if i∈s then 1::real else 0)::real^n) ' UNIV])
  prefer 3 apply(rule unit-interval-convex-hull) apply rule unfolding mem-Collect-eq
proof -
  fix x::real^n assume as:∀ i. x $ i = 0 ∨ x $ i = 1
  show x ∈ (λs. χ i. if i ∈ s then 1 else 0) ' UNIV apply(rule image-eqI[where
x={i. x$i = 1}])
    unfolding Cart-eq using as by auto qed auto

```

19.38 Hence any cube (could do any nonempty interval).

lemma *cube-convex-hull*:

assumes $0 < d$ obtains $s::(\text{real}^n)$ set where finite $s \{x - (\chi i. d) .. x + (\chi i. d)\} = \text{convex hull } s$ **proof**—

let $?d = (\chi i. d)::\text{real}^n$

```

have *: {x - ?d .. x + ?d} = (λy. x - ?d + (2 * d) *R y) ‘ {0 .. 1} apply(rule
set-ext, rule)
  unfolding image-iff defer apply(erule bexE) proof-
  fix y assume as: y ∈ {x - ?d .. x + ?d}
    { fix i::'n have x $ i ≤ d + y $ i y $ i ≤ d + x $ i using as[unfolded
mem-interval, THEN spec[where x=i]]
      by auto
      hence 1 ≥ inverse d * (x $ i - y $ i) 1 ≥ inverse d * (y $ i - x $ i)
      apply(rule-tac[!] mult-left-le-imp-le[OF - assms]) unfolding mult-assoc[THEN
sym]
        using assms by(auto simp add: field-simps)
      hence inverse d * (x $ i * 2) ≤ 2 + inverse d * (y $ i * 2)
        inverse d * (y $ i * 2) ≤ 2 + inverse d * (x $ i * 2) by(auto simp
add:field-simps) }
      hence inverse (2 * d) *R (y - (x - ?d)) ∈ {0..1} unfolding mem-interval
using assms
      by(auto simp add: Cart-eq field-simps)
    thus ∃ z ∈ {0..1}. y = x - ?d + (2 * d) *R z apply- apply(rule-tac x=inverse
(2 * d) *R (y - (x - ?d)) in bexI)
      using assms by(auto simp add: Cart-eq vector-le-def)
  next
    fix y z assume as: z ∈ {0..1} y = x - ?d + (2*d) *R z
      have ∧i. 0 ≤ d * z $ i ∧ d * z $ i ≤ d using assms as(1)[unfolded
mem-interval] apply(erule-tac x=i in allE)
      apply rule apply(rule mult-nonneg-nonneg) prefer 3 apply(rule mult-right-le-one-le)
      using assms by(auto simp add: Cart-eq)
      thus y ∈ {x - ?d..x + ?d} unfolding as(2) mem-interval apply- apply
rule using as(1)[unfolded mem-interval]
      apply(erule-tac x=i in allE) using assms by(auto simp add: Cart-eq) qed
    obtain s where finite s {0..1::real}^n = convex hull s using unit-cube-convex-hull
by auto
    thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac that[of (λy. x - ?d + (2 * d) *R y) ‘ s]) unfolding
* and convex-hull-affinity by auto qed

```

19.39 Bounded convex function on open set is continuous.

lemma convex-on-bounded-continuous:

```

fixes s :: ('a::real-normed-vector) set
assumes open s convex-on s f ∀ x ∈ s. abs(f x) ≤ b
shows continuous-on s f
apply(rule continuous-at-imp-continuous-on) unfolding continuous-at-real-range
proof(rule, rule, rule)
  fix x e assume x ∈ s (0::real) < e
  def B ≡ abs b + 1
  have B: 0 < B ∧ x. x ∈ s ⟹ abs (f x) ≤ B
    unfolding B-def defer apply(erule assms(3)[rule-format]) by auto
  obtain k where k > 0 and k: cball x k ⊆ s using assms(1)[unfolded open-contains-cball,
THEN bspec[where x=x]] using (x ∈ s) by auto
  show ∃ d > 0. ∀ x'. norm (x' - x) < d ⟹ |f x' - f x| < e

```



```

apply(rule-tac  $x = \min (k / 2) (e / (2 * B) * k)$  in  $exI$ ) apply rule defer
proof(rule,rule)
  fix  $y$  assume  $as: norm (y - x) < \min (k / 2) (e / (2 * B) * k)$ 
  show  $|f y - f x| < e$  proof(cases  $y=x$ )
    case False def  $t \equiv k / norm (y - x)$ 
    have  $2 < t \ 0 < t$  unfolding  $t\text{-def}$  using  $as$  False and  $\langle k > 0 \rangle$  by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
    have  $y \in s$  apply(rule  $k[\text{unfolded subset-eq}, \text{rule-format}]$ ) unfolding  $mem\text{-cball}$ 
dist-norm
    apply(rule  $order\text{-trans}[\text{of } - 2 * norm (x - y)]$ ) using  $as$  by(auto simp add:
field-simps  $norm\text{-minus-commute}$ )
    { def  $w \equiv x + t *_R (y - x)$ 
      have  $w \in s$  unfolding  $w\text{-def}$  apply(rule  $k[\text{unfolded subset-eq}, \text{rule-format}]$ )
unfolding  $mem\text{-cball}$  dist-norm
      unfolding  $t\text{-def}$  using  $\langle k > 0 \rangle$  by auto
      have  $(1 / t) *_R x + - x + ((t - 1) / t) *_R x = (1 / t - 1 + (t - 1) /$ 
 $t) *_R x$  by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
      also have  $\dots = 0$  using  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  by(auto simp add:field-simps)
      finally have  $w: (1 / t) *_R w + ((t - 1) / t) *_R x = y$  unfolding  $w\text{-def}$ 
using False and  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
      have  $2 * B < e * t$  unfolding  $t\text{-def}$  using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle \ \langle 0 < k \rangle \ \langle B > 0 \rangle$  and  $as$ 
and False by (auto simp add:field-simps)
      hence  $(f w - f x) / t < e$ 
      using  $B(2)[OF \ \langle w \in s \rangle]$  and  $B(2)[OF \ \langle x \in s \rangle]$  using  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
      hence  $th1: f y - f x < e$  apply— apply(rule  $le\text{-less-trans}$ ) defer apply
assumption
      using  $assms(2)[\text{unfolded convex-on-def}, \text{rule-format}, \text{of } w \ x \ 1/t \ (t - 1)/t,$ 
unfolded w]
      using  $\langle 0 < t \rangle \ \langle 2 < t \rangle$  and  $\langle x \in s \rangle \ \langle w \in s \rangle$  by(auto simp add:field-simps) }
    moreover
    { def  $w \equiv x - t *_R (y - x)$ 
      have  $w \in s$  unfolding  $w\text{-def}$  apply(rule  $k[\text{unfolded subset-eq}, \text{rule-format}]$ )
unfolding  $mem\text{-cball}$  dist-norm
      unfolding  $t\text{-def}$  using  $\langle k > 0 \rangle$  by auto
      have  $(1 / (1 + t)) *_R x + (t / (1 + t)) *_R x = (1 / (1 + t) + t / (1 +$ 
 $t)) *_R x$  by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
      also have  $\dots = x$  using  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp add:field-simps)
      finally have  $w: (1 / (1 + t)) *_R w + (t / (1 + t)) *_R y = x$  unfolding
 $w\text{-def}$  using False and  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
      have  $2 * B < e * t$  unfolding  $t\text{-def}$  using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle \ \langle 0 < k \rangle \ \langle B > 0 \rangle$  and  $as$ 
and False by (auto simp add:field-simps)
      hence  $*(f w - f y) / t < e$  using  $B(2)[OF \ \langle w \in s \rangle]$  and  $B(2)[OF \ \langle y \in s \rangle]$ 
using  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  by(auto simp add:field-simps)
      have  $f x \leq 1 / (1 + t) * f w + (t / (1 + t)) * f y$ 
      using  $assms(2)[\text{unfolded convex-on-def}, \text{rule-format}, \text{of } w \ y \ 1/(1+t) \ t /$ 
 $(1+t), \text{unfolded w}]$ 
      using  $\langle 0 < t \rangle \ \langle 2 < t \rangle$  and  $\langle y \in s \rangle \ \langle w \in s \rangle$  by (auto simp add:field-simps)
      also have  $\dots = (f w + t * f y) / (1 + t)$  using  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  unfolding

```

```

divide-inverse by (auto simp add:field-simps)
  also have ... < e + f y using ⟨t>0⟩ * ⟨e>0⟩ by (auto simp add:field-simps)
  finally have f x - f y < e by auto }
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed(insert ⟨0<e⟩, auto)
qed(insert ⟨0<e⟩ ⟨0<k⟩ ⟨0<B⟩, auto simp add:field-simps intro!:mult-pos-pos)
qed

```

19.40 Upper bound on a ball implies upper and lower bounds.

lemma *scaleR-2*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-vector
shows scaleR 2 x = x + x
unfolding one-add-one-is-two [symmetric] scaleR-left-distrib by simp

```

lemma *convex-bounds-lemma*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::real-normed-vector
assumes convex-on (cball x e) f ∀ y ∈ cball x e. f y ≤ b
shows ∀ y ∈ cball x e. abs(f y) ≤ b + 2 * abs(f x)
apply(rule) proof(cases 0 ≤ e) case True
fix y assume y: y ∈ cball x e def z ≡ 2 *R x - y
have *: x - (2 *R x - y) = y - x by (simp add: scaleR-2)
have z: z ∈ cball x e using y unfolding z-def mem-cball dist-norm * by (auto simp
add: norm-minus-commute)
have (1 / 2) *R y + (1 / 2) *R z = x unfolding z-def by (auto simp add:
algebra-simps)
thus |f y| ≤ b + 2 * |f x| using assms(1)[unfolded convex-on-def,rule-format,
OF y z, of 1/2 1/2]
using assms(2)[rule-format,OF y] assms(2)[rule-format,OF z] by (auto simp
add:field-simps)
next case False fix y assume y ∈ cball x e
hence dist x y < 0 using False unfolding mem-cball not-le by (auto simp del:
dist-not-less-zero)
thus |f y| ≤ b + 2 * |f x| using zero-le-dist[of x y] by auto qed

```

19.41 Hence a convex function on an open set is continuous.

lemma *convex-on-continuous*:

```

assumes open (s::(real^'n) set) convex-on s f
shows continuous-on s f
unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF assms(1)] proof
note dime1 = dimindex-ge-1[where 'a='n]
fix x assume x ∈ s
then obtain e where e: cball x e ⊆ s e > 0 using assms(1) unfolding open-contains-cball
by auto
def d ≡ e / real CARD('n)
have 0 < d unfolding d-def using ⟨e>0⟩ dime1 by (rule-tac divide-pos-pos,
auto)
let ?d = (χ i. d)::real^'n

```

```

obtain  $c$  where  $c::\text{finite } c \{x - ?d..x + ?d\} = \text{convex hull } c$  using  $\text{cube-convex-hull}[OF$ 
 $\langle d > 0 \rangle, \text{ of } x]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  have  $x \in \{x - ?d..x + ?d\}$  using  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  unfolding  $\text{mem-interval}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  hence  $c \neq \{\}$  using  $c$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  def  $k \equiv \text{Max } (f \text{ ' } c)$ 
  have  $\text{convex-on } \{x - ?d..x + ?d\} f$  apply( $\text{rule convex-on-subset}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ )
    apply( $\text{rule subset-trans}[OF - e(1)]$ ) unfolding  $\text{subset-eq mem-cball}$  proof
      fix  $z$  assume  $z::z \in \{x - ?d..x + ?d\}$ 
      have  $e::e = \text{setsum } (\lambda i. d) (\text{UNIV}::'n \text{ set})$  unfolding  $\text{setsum-constant d-def}$ 
using  $\text{dimge1}$ 
      by ( $\text{metis eq-divide-imp times-divide-eq-left real-dimindex-gt-0 real-eq-of-nat}$ 
 $\text{less-le mult-commute}$ )
      show  $\text{dist } x \ z \leq e$  unfolding  $\text{dist-norm } e$  apply( $\text{rule-tac order-trans}[OF$ 
 $\text{norm-le-l1}]$ ,  $\text{rule setsum-mono}$ )
      using  $z[\text{unfolded mem-interval}]$  apply( $\text{erule-tac } x=i \text{ in allE}$ ) by  $\text{auto qed}$ 
      hence  $k::\forall y \in \{x - ?d..x + ?d\}. f y \leq k$  unfolding  $c(2)$  apply( $\text{rule-tac convex-on-convex-hull-bound}$ )
apply  $\text{assumption}$ 
      unfolding  $k\text{-def}$  apply( $\text{rule, rule Max-ge}$ ) using  $c(1)$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
      have  $d \leq e$  unfolding  $d\text{-def}$  apply( $\text{rule mult-imp-div-pos-le}$ ) using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ 
 $\text{dimge1}$  unfolding  $\text{mult-le-cancel-left1}$  using  $\text{real-dimindex-ge-1}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
      hence  $\text{dsube::cball } x \ d \subseteq \text{cball } x \ e$  unfolding  $\text{subset-eq Ball-def mem-cball}$  by
 $\text{auto}$ 
      have  $\text{conv::convex-on } (\text{cball } x \ d) f$  apply( $\text{rule convex-on-subset, rule convex-on-subset}[OF$ 
 $\text{assms}(2)]$ ) apply( $\text{rule } e(1)$ ) using  $\text{dsube}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
      hence  $\forall y \in \text{cball } x \ d. \text{abs } (f y) \leq k + 2 * \text{abs } (f x)$  apply( $\text{rule-tac convex-bounds-lemma}$ )
apply  $\text{assumption proof}$ 
      fix  $y$  assume  $y::y \in \text{cball } x \ d$ 
      { fix  $i::'n$  have  $x \$ i - d \leq y \$ i \ y \$ i \leq x \$ i + d$ 
        using  $\text{order-trans}[OF \text{ component-le-norm } y[\text{unfolded mem-cball dist-norm}]$ ,
 $\text{of } i]$  by  $\text{auto}$  }
      thus  $f y \leq k$  apply( $\text{rule-tac } k[\text{rule-format}]$ ) unfolding  $\text{mem-cball mem-interval}$ 
 $\text{dist-norm}$ 
      by  $\text{auto qed}$ 
      hence  $\text{continuous-on } (\text{ball } x \ d) f$  apply( $\text{rule-tac convex-on-bounded-continuous}$ )
      apply( $\text{rule open-ball, rule convex-on-subset}[OF \text{ conv}], \text{rule ball-subset-cball}$ )
      apply  $\text{force}$ 
      done
      thus  $\text{continuous } (\text{at } x) f$  unfolding  $\text{continuous-on-eq-continuous-at}[OF \text{ open-ball}]$ 
      using  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed

```

19.42 Line segments, Starlike Sets, etc.

definition

$\text{midpoint} :: 'a::\text{real-vector} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{midpoint } a \ b = (\text{inverse } (2::\text{real})) *_{\mathbb{R}} (a + b)$

definition

$\text{open-segment} :: 'a::\text{real-vector} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **set where**

$open-segment\ a\ b = \{(1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b \mid u::real. \ 0 < u \wedge u < 1\}$

definition

$closed-segment :: 'a::real-vector \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$ **where**
 $closed-segment\ a\ b = \{(1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b \mid u::real. \ 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1\}$

definition $between = (\lambda\ (a,b).\ closed-segment\ a\ b)$

lemmas $segment = open-segment-def\ closed-segment-def$

definition $starlike\ s \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ a \in s. \forall\ x \in s. closed-segment\ a\ x \subseteq s)$

lemma $midpoint-refl: midpoint\ x\ x = x$

unfolding $midpoint-def$ **unfolding** $scaleR-right-distrib$ **unfolding** $scaleR-left-distrib$ **[THEN sym]** **by** $auto$

lemma $midpoint-sym: midpoint\ a\ b = midpoint\ b\ a$ **unfolding** $midpoint-def$ **by** $(auto\ simp\ add: scaleR-right-distrib)$

lemma $midpoint-eq-iff: midpoint\ a\ b = c \longleftrightarrow a + b = c + c$

proof $-$

have $midpoint\ a\ b = c \longleftrightarrow scaleR\ 2\ (midpoint\ a\ b) = scaleR\ 2\ c$

by $simp$

thus $?thesis$

unfolding $midpoint-def\ scaleR-2$ $[symmetric]$ **by** $simp$

qed

lemma $dist-midpoint:$

fixes $a\ b :: 'a::real-normed-vector$ **shows**

$dist\ a\ (midpoint\ a\ b) = (dist\ a\ b) / 2$ **(is ?t1)**

$dist\ b\ (midpoint\ a\ b) = (dist\ a\ b) / 2$ **(is ?t2)**

$dist\ (midpoint\ a\ b)\ a = (dist\ a\ b) / 2$ **(is ?t3)**

$dist\ (midpoint\ a\ b)\ b = (dist\ a\ b) / 2$ **(is ?t4)**

proof $-$

have $*$: $\bigwedge x\ y::'a. 2 *_R x = -\ y \implies norm\ x = (norm\ y) / 2$ **unfolding** $equation-minus-iff$ **by** $auto$

have $**$: $\bigwedge x\ y::'a. 2 *_R x =\ y \implies norm\ x = (norm\ y) / 2$ **by** $auto$

note $scaleR-right-distrib$ $[simp]$

show $?t1$ **unfolding** $midpoint-def\ dist-norm$ **apply** $(rule\ *)$

by $(simp\ add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib, simp\ add: scaleR-2)$

show $?t2$ **unfolding** $midpoint-def\ dist-norm$ **apply** $(rule\ *)$

by $(simp\ add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib, simp\ add: scaleR-2)$

show $?t3$ **unfolding** $midpoint-def\ dist-norm$ **apply** $(rule\ *)$

by $(simp\ add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib, simp\ add: scaleR-2)$

show $?t4$ **unfolding** $midpoint-def\ dist-norm$ **apply** $(rule\ *)$

by $(simp\ add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib, simp\ add: scaleR-2)$

qed

lemma $midpoint-eq-endpoint:$

$\text{midpoint } a \ b = a \longleftrightarrow a = b$
 $\text{midpoint } a \ b = b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
unfolding *midpoint-eq-iff* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-contains-segment*:
 $\text{convex } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in s. \forall b \in s. \text{closed-segment } a \ b \subseteq s)$
unfolding *convex-alt closed-segment-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *convex-imp-starlike*:
 $\text{convex } s \implies s \neq \{\} \implies \text{starlike } s$
unfolding *convex-contains-segment starlike-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *segment-convex-hull*:
 $\text{closed-segment } a \ b = \text{convex hull } \{a, b\}$ **proof** –
have $\ast: \bigwedge x. \{x\} \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto*
have $\ast\ast: \bigwedge u \ v. u + v = 1 \longleftrightarrow u = 1 - (v::\text{real})$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *segment convex-hull-insert[OF \ast] convex-hull-singleton*
apply(*rule set-ext*)
unfolding *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(*rule,erule exE*)
apply(*rule-tac x=1 - u in exI*) **apply** *rule* **defer** **apply**(*rule-tac x=u in exI*)
defer
apply(*erule exE, (erule conjE)?*) **apply**(*rule-tac x=1 - u in exI*) **unfolding**
 $\ast\ast$ **by** *auto qed*

lemma *convex-segment*: $\text{convex } (\text{closed-segment } a \ b)$
unfolding *segment-convex-hull* **by**(*rule convex-convex-hull*)

lemma *ends-in-segment*: $a \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b \ b \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b$
unfolding *segment-convex-hull* **apply**(*rule-tac[!] hull-subset[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format]*) **by** *auto*

lemma *segment-furthest-le*:
fixes $a \ b \ x \ y :: \text{real}^n$
assumes $x \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b$ **shows** $\text{norm}(y - x) \leq \text{norm}(y - a) \vee \text{norm}(y - x) \leq \text{norm}(y - b)$ **proof** –
obtain z **where** $z \in \{a, b\}$ $\text{norm}(x - y) \leq \text{norm}(z - y)$ **using** *simplex-furthest-le*[*of* $\{a, b\} \ y$]
using *assms[unfolded segment-convex-hull]* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by**(*auto simp add:norm-minus-commute*) **qed**

lemma *segment-bound*:
fixes $x \ a \ b :: \text{real}^n$
assumes $x \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b$
shows $\text{norm}(x - a) \leq \text{norm}(b - a) \ \text{norm}(x - b) \leq \text{norm}(b - a)$
using *segment-furthest-le*[*OF assms, of a*]
using *segment-furthest-le*[*OF assms, of b*]
by (*auto simp add:norm-minus-commute*)

lemma *segment-refl*: $\text{closed-segment } a \ a = \{a\}$ **unfolding** *segment* **by** (*auto simp*)

add: algebra-simps)

lemma *between-mem-segment*: $\text{between } (a,b) \ x \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b$
unfolding *between-def mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *between:between* $(a,b) \ (x::\text{real}^n) \longleftrightarrow \text{dist } a \ b = (\text{dist } a \ x) + (\text{dist } x \ b)$
proof(*cases* $a = b$)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** *between-def split-conv mem-def*[*of* x , *symmetric*]
by(*auto simp add:segment-refl dist-commute*) **next**
case *False* **hence** $\text{Fal}:\text{norm } (a - b) \neq 0$ **and** $\text{Fal2}:\text{norm } (a - b) > 0$ **by** *auto*
have $*\wedge u. a - ((1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b) = u *_R (a - b)$ **by** (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *between-def split-conv mem-def*[*of* x , *symmetric*] *closed-segment-def mem-Collect-eq*
apply *rule* **apply**(*erule exE*, (*erule conjE*)+) **apply**(*subst dist-triangle-eq*)
proof–
fix u **assume** $as:x = (1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b \ 0 \leq u \ u \leq 1$
hence $*:a - x = u *_R (a - b) \ x - b = (1 - u) *_R (a - b)$
unfolding $as(1)$ **by**(*auto simp add:algebra-simps*)
show $\text{norm } (a - x) *_R (x - b) = \text{norm } (x - b) *_R (a - x)$
unfolding *norm-minus-commute*[*of* $x \ a$] *** Cart-eq using** $as(2,3)$
by(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
next **assume** $as:\text{dist } a \ b = \text{dist } a \ x + \text{dist } x \ b$
have $\text{norm } (a - x) / \text{norm } (a - b) \leq 1$ **unfolding** *divide-le-eq-1-pos*[*OF Fal2*] **unfolding** $as[\text{unfolded dist-norm}]$ *norm-ge-zero* **by** *auto*
thus $\exists u. x = (1 - u) *_R a + u *_R b \wedge 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1$ **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=\text{dist } a \ x / \text{dist } a \ b$ **in** *exI*)
unfolding *dist-norm Cart-eq* **apply**– **apply** *rule* **defer** **apply**(*rule*, *rule divide-nonneg-pos*) **prefer** 4 **proof** *rule*
fix $i::'n$ **have** $((1 - \text{norm } (a - x) / \text{norm } (a - b)) *_R a + (\text{norm } (a - x) / \text{norm } (a - b)) *_R b) \$ i =$
 $((\text{norm } (a - b) - \text{norm } (a - x)) * (a \$ i) + \text{norm } (a - x) * (b \$ i)) /$
 $\text{norm } (a - b)$
using *Fal* **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
also **have** $\dots = x \$ i$ **apply**(*rule divide-eq-imp*[*OF Fal*])
unfolding $as[\text{unfolded dist-norm}]$ **using** $as[\text{unfolded dist-triangle-eq Cart-eq,rule-format, of } i]$
by(*auto simp add:field-simps*)
finally **show** $x \$ i = ((1 - \text{norm } (a - x) / \text{norm } (a - b)) *_R a + (\text{norm } (a - x) / \text{norm } (a - b)) *_R b) \$ i$ **by** *auto*
qed(*insert Fal2, auto*) **qed** **qed**

lemma *between-midpoint*: **fixes** $a::\text{real}^n$ **shows**

between (a,b) (*midpoint* $a \ b$) (**is** *?t1*)

between (b,a) (*midpoint* $a \ b$) (**is** *?t2*)

proof– **have** $*\wedge x \ y \ z. x = (1/2::\text{real}) *_R z \implies y = (1/2) *_R z \implies \text{norm } z = \text{norm } x + \text{norm } y$ **by** *auto*

show *?t1 ?t2* **unfolding** *between midpoint-def dist-norm* **apply**(*rule-tac*[!] $*$)

by(*auto simp add:field-simps Cart-eq*) **qed**

lemma *between-mem-convex-hull*:

between (a,b) $x \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{convex hull } \{a,b\}$

unfolding *between-mem-segment segment-convex-hull* ..

19.43 Shrinking towards the interior of a convex set.

lemma *mem-interior-convex-shrink*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$

assumes *convex* s $c \in \text{interior } s$ $x \in s$ $0 < e \leq 1$

shows $x - e *_R (x - c) \in \text{interior } s$

proof– **obtain** d **where** $d > 0$ **and** $d : \text{ball } c \ d \subseteq s$ **using** *assms(2)* **unfolding** *mem-interior* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *mem-interior* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=e*d$ **in** *exI*)

apply(*rule*) **defer** **unfolding** *subset-eq Ball-def mem-ball* **proof**(*rule,rule*)

fix y **assume** *as*: $\text{dist } (x - e *_R (x - c)) \ y < e * d$

have $*:y = (1 - (1 - e)) *_R ((1 / e) *_R y - ((1 - e) / e) *_R x) + (1 - e) *_R x$
using $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp add: scaleR-left-diff-distrib scaleR-right-diff-distrib*)
have $\text{dist } c ((1 / e) *_R y - ((1 - e) / e) *_R x) = \text{abs}(1/e) * \text{norm } (e *_R c - y + (1 - e) *_R x)$

unfolding *dist-norm* **unfolding** *norm-scaleR[THEN sym]* **apply**(*rule norm-eqI*)

using $\langle e > 0 \rangle$

by(*auto simp add: Cart-eq field-simps*)

also **have** $\dots = \text{abs}(1/e) * \text{norm } (x - e *_R (x - c) - y)$ **by**(*auto intro!:norm-eqI simp add: algebra-simps*)

also **have** $\dots < d$ **using** *as[unfolded dist-norm]* **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$

by(*auto simp add:pos-divide-less-eq[OF $\langle e > 0 \rangle$] mult-commute*)

finally **show** $y \in s$ **apply**(*subst **) **apply**(*rule assms(1)[unfolded convex-alt,rule-format]*)

apply(*rule d[unfolded subset-eq,rule-format]*) **unfolding** *mem-ball* **using**

assms(3-5) **by** *auto*

qed(*rule mult-pos-pos, insert $\langle e > 0 \rangle \langle d > 0 \rangle$, auto*) **qed**

lemma *mem-interior-closure-convex-shrink*:

fixes $s :: (\text{real} \rightarrow \text{set})$

assumes *convex* s $c \in \text{interior } s$ $x \in \text{closure } s$ $0 < e \leq 1$

shows $x - e *_R (x - c) \in \text{interior } s$

proof– **obtain** d **where** $d > 0$ **and** $d : \text{ball } c \ d \subseteq s$ **using** *assms(2)* **unfolding** *mem-interior* **by** *auto*

have $\exists y \in s. \text{norm } (y - x) * (1 - e) < e * d$ **proof**(*cases* $x \in s$)

case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle \langle d > 0 \rangle$ **by**(*rule-tac* *bexI[where x=x]*, *auto intro!: mult-pos-pos*) **next**

case *False* **hence** $x : x \text{ islimpt } s$ **using** *assms(3)[unfolded closure-def]* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **proof**(*cases* $e=1$)

case *True* **obtain** y **where** $y \in s$ $y \neq x$ $\text{dist } y \ x < 1$

using *x[unfolded islimpt-approachable,THEN spec[where x=1]]* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=y$ **in** *bexI*) **unfolding** *True* **using** $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto* **next**

case *False* **hence** $0 < e * d / (1 - e)$ **and** $*:1 - e > 0$

```

    using  $\langle e \leq 1 \rangle \langle e > 0 \rangle \langle d > 0 \rangle$  by (auto intro!: mult-pos-pos divide-pos-pos)
    then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in s$   $y \neq x$  dist  $y \ x < e * d / (1 - e)$ 
    using  $x[\text{unfolded islimpt-approachable}, \text{THEN spec}[\text{where } x = e * d / (1 - e)]]$ 
  by auto
    thus ?thesis apply (rule-tac  $x = y$  in  $be x I$ ) unfolding dist-norm using
pos-less-divide-eq[OF *] by auto qed qed
    then obtain  $y$  where  $y \in s$  and  $y : \text{norm } (y - x) * (1 - e) < e * d$  by auto
    def  $z \equiv c + ((1 - e) / e) *_R (x - y)$ 
    have  $*: x - e *_R (x - c) = y - e *_R (y - z)$  unfolding z-def using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by
(auto simp add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib scaleR-right-distrib scaleR-left-diff-distrib)
    have  $z \in \text{interior } s$  apply (rule subset-interior[OF d, unfolded subset-eq, rule-format])
    unfolding interior-open[OF open-ball] mem-ball z-def dist-norm using  $y$  and
assms(4,5)
    by (auto simp add: field-simps norm-minus-commute)
    thus ?thesis unfolding * apply - apply (rule mem-interior-convex-shrink)
    using assms(1,4-5)  $\langle y \in s \rangle$  by auto qed

```

19.44 Some obvious but surprisingly hard simplex lemmas.

lemma simplex:

```

    assumes finite  $s$   $0 \notin s$ 
    shows convex hull (insert  $0$   $s$ ) =  $\{ y. (\exists u. (\forall x \in s. 0 \leq u \ x) \wedge \text{setsum } u \ s \leq 1$ 
 $\wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda x. u \ x *_R x) \ s = y) \}$ 
    unfolding convex-hull-finite[OF finite.insertI[OF assms(1)]] apply (rule set-ext,
rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq
    apply (erule-tac[!]  $exE$ ) apply (erule-tac[!]  $conjE$ ) + unfolding setsum-clauses(2)[OF
assms(1)]
    apply (rule-tac  $x = u$  in  $ex I$ ) defer apply (rule-tac  $x = \lambda x. \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 1 -$ 
 $\text{setsum } u \ s \text{ else } u \ x$  in  $ex I$ ) using assms(2)
    unfolding if-smult and setsum-delta-notmem[OF assms(2)] by auto

```

lemma std-simplex:

```

    convex hull (insert  $0$   $\{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV} \}$ ) =
 $\{ x :: \text{real}^n. (\forall i. 0 \leq x \$ i) \wedge \text{setsum } (\lambda i. x \$ i) \ \text{UNIV} \leq 1 \}$  (is convex hull
(insert  $0$  ?p) = ?s)
  proof - let ?D = UNIV :: 'n set
    have  $0 \notin ?p$  by (auto simp add: basis-nonzero)
    have  $\{ (\text{basis } i) :: \text{real}^n \mid i. i \in ?D \} = \text{basis } ?D$  by auto
    note sumbas = this setsum-reindex[OF basis-inj, unfolded o-def]
    show ?thesis unfolding simplex[OF finite-stdbasis  $\langle 0 \notin ?p \rangle$ ] apply (rule set-ext)
  unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply rule
    apply (erule  $exE$ , (erule  $conjE$ )) + apply (erule-tac[2]  $conjE$ ) + proof -
      fix  $x :: \text{real}^n$  and  $u$  assume as:  $\forall x \in \{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in ?D \}. 0 \leq u \ x$  setsum  $u$ 
 $\{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in ?D \} \leq 1$  ( $\sum x \in \{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in ?D \}. u \ x *_R x$ ) =  $x$ 
      have  $\forall i. u (\text{basis } i) = x \$ i$  using as(3) unfolding sumbas and basis-expansion-unique
[where 'a=real, unfolded smult-conv-scaleR] by auto
      hence  $** : \text{setsum } u \ \{ \text{basis } i \mid i. i \in ?D \} = \text{setsum } (op \$ x) \ ?D$  unfolding
sumbas by (rule-tac setsum-cong, auto)
      show  $(\forall i. 0 \leq x \$ i) \wedge \text{setsum } (op \$ x) \ ?D \leq 1$  apply - proof (rule, rule)

```


fix $i::'n$ **show** $0 \leq x \$ i$ **unfolding** $*[rule-format, of\ i, THEN\ sym]$ **ap-**
ply($rule-tac\ as(1)[rule-format]$) **by** $auto$
qed($insert\ as(2)[unfolded\ **],\ auto$)
next **fix** $x::real^{'n}$ **assume** $as:\forall i. 0 \leq x \$ i\ setsum\ (op\ \$\ x)\ ?D \leq 1$
show $\exists u. (\forall x \in \{basis\ i\ |\ i. i \in ?D\}. 0 \leq u\ x) \wedge setsum\ u\ \{basis\ i\ |\ i. i \in ?D\}$
 $\leq 1 \wedge (\sum x \in \{basis\ i\ |\ i. i \in ?D\}. u\ x *_R x) = x$
apply($rule-tac\ x=\lambda y. inner\ y\ x\ in\ exI$) **apply**($rule, rule$) **unfolding** $mem-Collect-eq$
apply($erule\ exE$) **using** $as(1)$ **apply**($erule-tac\ x=i\ in\ allE$)
unfolding $sumbas$ **using** $as(2)$ **and** $basis-expansion-unique$ **[where** $'a=real,$
 $unfolded\ smult-conv-scaleR]$ **by**($auto\ simp\ add:inner-basis$) **qed** **qed**

lemma *interior-std-simplex*:

$interior\ (convex\ hull\ (insert\ 0\ \{basis\ i\ |\ i. i \in UNIV\})) =$
 $\{x::real^{'n}. (\forall i. 0 < x \$ i) \wedge setsum\ (\lambda i. x \$ i)\ UNIV < 1\}$
apply($rule\ set-ext$) **unfolding** $mem-interior\ std-simplex$ **unfolding** $subset-eq$
 $mem-Collect-eq\ Ball-def\ mem-ball$
unfolding $Ball-def[symmetric]$ **apply** $rule$ **apply**($erule\ exE, (erule\ conjE)+$)
defer **apply**($erule\ conjE$) **proof-**
fix $x::real^{'n}$ **and** e **assume** $0 < e$ **and** $as:\forall xa. dist\ x\ xa < e \longrightarrow (\forall x. 0 \leq xa$
 $\$ x) \wedge setsum\ (op\ \$\ xa)\ UNIV \leq 1$
show $(\forall xa. 0 < x \$ xa) \wedge setsum\ (op\ \$\ x)\ UNIV < 1$ **apply**($rule, rule$) **proof-**
fix $i::'n$ **show** $0 < x \$ i$ **using** $as[THEN\ spec[where\ x=x - (e / 2) *_R\ basis$
 $i]]$ **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$
unfolding $dist-norm$ **by**($auto\ simp\ add: norm-basis\ elim:allE[where\ x=i]$)
next **guess** a **using** $UNIV-witness[where\ 'a='n]$ **..**
have $** : dist\ x\ (x + (e / 2) *_R\ basis\ a) < e$ **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **and** $norm-basis[of$
 $a]$
unfolding $dist-norm$ **by**($auto\ intro!: mult-strict-left-mono-comm$)
have $\bigwedge i. (x + (e / 2) *_R\ basis\ a) \$ i = x \$ i + (if\ i = a\ then\ e/2\ else\ 0)$ **by**
 $auto$
hence $* : setsum\ (op\ \$\ (x + (e / 2) *_R\ basis\ a))\ UNIV = setsum\ (\lambda i. x \$ i +$
 $(if\ i = a\ then\ e/2\ else\ 0))\ UNIV$ **by**($rule-tac\ setsum-cong, auto$)
have $setsum\ (op\ \$\ x)\ UNIV < setsum\ (op\ \$\ (x + (e / 2) *_R\ basis\ a))\ UNIV$
unfolding $*\ setsum-addf$
using $\langle 0 < e \rangle\ dimindex-ge-1$ **by**($auto\ simp\ add: setsum-delta'$)
also **have** $\dots \leq 1$ **using** $**$ **apply**($erule-tac\ as[rule-format]$) **by** $auto$
finally **show** $setsum\ (op\ \$\ x)\ UNIV < 1$ **by** $auto$ **qed**
next
fix $x::real^{'n}$ **assume** $as:\forall i. 0 < x \$ i\ setsum\ (op\ \$\ x)\ UNIV < 1$
guess a **using** $UNIV-witness[where\ 'a='b]$ **..**
let $?d = (1 - setsum\ (op\ \$\ x)\ UNIV) / real\ (CARD('n))$
have $Min\ ((op\ \$\ x)\ 'UNIV) > 0$ **apply**($rule\ Min-grI$) **using** $as(1)\ dimindex-ge-1$
by $auto$
moreover **have** $?d > 0$ **apply**($rule\ divide-pos-pos$) **using** $as(2)$ **using** $dimindex-ge-1$
by($auto\ simp\ add: Suc-le-eq$)
ultimately **show** $\exists e > 0. \forall y. dist\ x\ y < e \longrightarrow (\forall i. 0 \leq y \$ i) \wedge setsum\ (op\ \$\$
 $y)\ UNIV \leq 1$
apply($rule-tac\ x=min\ (Min\ ((op\ \$\ x)\ 'UNIV))\ ?D\ in\ exI$) **apply** $rule$ **defer**
apply($rule, rule$) **proof-**

```

fix y assume y:dist x y < min (Min (op $ x ‘ UNIV)) ?d
  have setsum (op $ y) UNIV ≤ setsum (λi. x$i + ?d) UNIV proof(rule
setsum-mono)
  fix i::'n have abs (y$i - x$i) < ?d apply(rule le-less-trans) using component-le-norm[of
y - x i]
    using y[unfolded min-less-iff-conj dist-norm, THEN conjunct2] by(auto
simp add: norm-minus-commute)
  thus y $ i ≤ x $ i + ?d by auto qed
  also have ... ≤ 1 unfolding setsum-addf setsum-constant card-enum real-eq-of-nat
using dimindex-ge-1 by(auto simp add: Suc-le-eq)
  finally show (∀i. 0 ≤ y $ i) ∧ setsum (op $ y) UNIV ≤ 1 apply–
proof(rule,rule)
    fix i::'n have norm (x - y) < x$i using y[unfolded min-less-iff-conj
dist-norm, THEN conjunct1]
      by auto
    thus 0 ≤ y$i using component-le-norm[of x - y i] and as(1)[rule-format,
of i] by auto
    qed auto qed auto qed

lemma interior-std-simplex-nonempty: obtains a::real ^ 'n where
  a ∈ interior(convex hull (insert 0 {basis i | i . i ∈ UNIV})) proof–
  let ?D = UNIV::'n set let ?a = setsum (λb::real ^ 'n. inverse (2 * real CARD('n))
*_R b) {(basis i) | i. i ∈ ?D}
  have *:{basis i :: real ^ 'n | i. i ∈ ?D} = basis ‘ ?D by auto
  { fix i have ?a $ i = inverse (2 * real CARD('n))
    unfolding setsum-component vector-smult-component and * and setsum-reindex[OF
basis-inj] and o-def
    apply(rule trans[of - setsum (λj. if i = j then inverse (2 * real CARD('n))
else 0) ?D]) apply(rule setsum-cong2)
    unfolding setsum-delta'[OF finite-UNIV[where 'a='n]] and real-dimindex-ge-1[where
'n='n] by(auto simp add: basis-component[of i]) }
  note ** = this
  show ?thesis apply(rule that[of ?a]) unfolding interior-std-simplex mem-Collect-eq
proof(rule,rule)
    fix i::'n show 0 < ?a $ i unfolding ** using dimindex-ge-1 by(auto simp
add: Suc-le-eq) next
    have setsum (op $ ?a) ?D = setsum (λi. inverse (2 * real CARD('n))) ?D
by(rule setsum-cong2, rule **)
    also have ... < 1 unfolding setsum-constant card-enum real-eq-of-nat divide-inverse[THEN
sym] by (auto simp add: field-simps)
    finally show setsum (op $ ?a) ?D < 1 by auto qed qed

end

```

20 Brouwer-Fixpoint: Results connected with topological dimension.

theory *Brouwer-Fixpoint*

imports *Convex-Euclidean-Space*

begin

lemma *brouwer-compactness-lemma*:

assumes *compact s continuous-on s* $f \neg (\exists x \in s. (f\ x = (0::real^n)))$
obtains *d* **where** $0 < d \ \forall x \in s. d \leq \text{norm}(f\ x)$ **proof**(*cases s={}*) **case** *False*
have *continuous-on s (norm o f)* **by**(*rule continuous-on-intros continuous-on-norm*
assms(2))
then obtain *x* **where** $x \in s \ \forall y \in s. (\text{norm} \circ f)\ x \leq (\text{norm} \circ f)\ y$
using *continuous-attains-inf[OF assms(1), of norm o f]* **and** *False* **unfolding**
o-def **by** *auto*
have $(\text{norm} \circ f)\ x > 0$ **using** *assms(3)* **and** *x(1)* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **apply**(*rule that*) **using** *x(2)* **unfolding** *o-def* **by** *auto* **qed**(*rule*
that[of 1], auto)

lemma *kuhn-labelling-lemma*:

assumes $(\forall x::real. P\ x \longrightarrow P\ (f\ x)) \ \forall x. P\ x \longrightarrow (\forall i. Q\ i \longrightarrow 0 \leq x\ \$i \wedge x\ \$i \leq 1)$
shows $\exists l. (\forall x\ i. l\ x\ i \leq (1::nat)) \wedge$
 $(\forall x\ i. P\ x \wedge Q\ i \wedge (x\ \$i = 0) \longrightarrow (l\ x\ i = 0)) \wedge$
 $(\forall x\ i. P\ x \wedge Q\ i \wedge (x\ \$i = 1) \longrightarrow (l\ x\ i = 1)) \wedge$
 $(\forall x\ i. P\ x \wedge Q\ i \wedge (l\ x\ i = 0) \longrightarrow x\ \$i \leq f(x)\ \$i) \wedge$
 $(\forall x\ i. P\ x \wedge Q\ i \wedge (l\ x\ i = 1) \longrightarrow f(x)\ \$i \leq x\ \$i)$ **proof**–
have *and-forall-thm: $\bigwedge P\ Q. (\forall x. P\ x) \wedge (\forall x. Q\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P\ x \wedge Q\ x)$* **by**
auto
have $*:\forall x\ y::real. 0 \leq x \wedge x \leq 1 \wedge 0 \leq y \wedge y \leq 1 \longrightarrow (x \neq 1 \wedge x \leq y \vee x \neq 0 \wedge y \leq x)$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *and-forall-thm* **apply**(*subst choice-iff[THEN sym]*)
proof(*rule,rule*) **case** *goal1*
let $?R = \lambda y. (P\ x \wedge Q\ xa \wedge x\ \$xa = 0 \longrightarrow y = (0::nat)) \wedge$
 $(P\ x \wedge Q\ xa \wedge x\ \$xa = 1 \longrightarrow y = 1) \wedge (P\ x \wedge Q\ xa \wedge y = 0 \longrightarrow x\ \xa
 $\leq f\ x\ \$xa) \wedge (P\ x \wedge Q\ xa \wedge y = 1 \longrightarrow f\ x\ \$xa \leq x\ \$xa)$
{ assume *P x Q xa* **hence** $0 \leq f\ x\ \$xa \wedge f\ x\ \$xa \leq 1$ **using** *assms(2)[rule-format, of*
f x xa]
apply(*drule-tac assms(1)[rule-format]*) **by** *auto* **}**
hence $?R\ 0 \vee ?R\ 1$ **by** *auto* **thus** *?case* **by** *auto* **qed** **qed**

20.1 The key “counting” observation, somewhat abstracted.

lemma *setsum-Un-disjoint'*: **assumes** *finite A finite B* $A \cap B = \{\}$ $A \cup B = C$

shows $\text{setsum}\ g\ C = \text{setsum}\ g\ A + \text{setsum}\ g\ B$

using *setsum-Un-disjoint[OF assms(1–3)]* **and** *assms(4)* **by** *auto*

lemma *kuhn-counting-lemma*: **assumes** *finite faces finite simplices*

$\forall f \in \text{faces}. \text{bnd}\ f \longrightarrow (\text{card}\ \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{face}\ f\ s\} = 1)$

$\forall f \in \text{faces}. \neg \text{bnd } f \longrightarrow (\text{card } \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{face } f \ s\} = 2)$
 $\forall s \in \text{simplices}. \text{compo } s \longrightarrow (\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\} = 1)$
 $\forall s \in \text{simplices}. \neg \text{compo } s \longrightarrow (\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\} = 0) \vee$
 $(\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\} = 2)$
 $\text{odd}(\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f\})$
shows $\text{odd}(\text{card } \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{compo } s\})$ **proof**–
have $\bigwedge x. \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f \wedge \text{face } f \ x\} \cup \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \neg \text{bnd } f \wedge \text{face } f \ x\} = \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{face } f \ x\}$
 $\bigwedge x. \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f \wedge \text{face } f \ x\} \cap \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \neg \text{bnd } f \wedge \text{face } f \ x\} = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{lem1}:\text{setsum } (\lambda s. (\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\})) \text{ simplices} =$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f\}. \text{face } f \ s\}) \text{ simplices} +$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \neg (\text{bnd } f)\}. \text{face } f \ s\}) \text{ simplices}$
unfolding *setsum-addf[THEN sym]* **apply**– **apply**(*rule setsum-cong2*)
using *assms(1)* **by**(*auto simp add: card-Un-Int, auto simp add: conj-commute*)
have $\text{lem2}:\text{setsum } (\lambda j. \text{card } \{f \in \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f\}. \text{face } f \ j\})$
 $\text{simplices} =$
 $1 * \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f\}$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda j. \text{card } \{f \in \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \neg \text{bnd } f\}. \text{face } f \ j\}) \text{ simplices}$
 $=$
 $2 * \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \neg \text{bnd } f\}$
apply(*rule-tac[!] setsum-multicount*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
have $\text{lem3}:\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\}) \text{ simplices} =$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\}) \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{compo } s\} +$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\}) \{s \in \text{simplices}. \neg \text{compo } s\}$
apply(*rule setsum-Un-disjoint'*) **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*
have $\text{lem4}:\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\}) \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{compo } s\}$
 $= \text{setsum } (\lambda s. 1) \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{compo } s\}$
apply(*rule setsum-cong2*) **using** *assms(5)* **by** *auto*
have $\text{lem5}:\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\}) \{s \in \text{simplices}. \neg \text{compo } s\} =$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\})$
 $\{s \in \text{simplices}. (\neg \text{compo } s) \wedge (\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\} =$
 $0)\} +$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda s. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\})$
 $\{s \in \text{simplices}. (\neg \text{compo } s) \wedge (\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\} =$
 $2)\}$
apply(*rule setsum-Un-disjoint'*) **using** *assms(2,6)* **by** *auto*
have $*:\text{int } (\sum s \in \{s \in \text{simplices}. \text{compo } s\}. \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\}) =$
 $\text{int } (\text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \text{bnd } f\} + 2 * \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{compo}' f \wedge \neg \text{bnd } f\}) -$
 $\text{int } (\text{card } \{s \in \text{simplices}. \neg \text{compo } s \wedge \text{card } \{f \in \text{faces}. \text{face } f \ s \wedge \text{compo}' f\} =$
 $2\} * 2)$
using *lem1[unfolded lem3 lem2 lem5]* **by** *auto*
have *even-minus-odd*: $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{even } x \implies \text{odd } (y::\text{int}) \implies \text{odd } (x - y)$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
have *odd-minus-even*: $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{odd } x \implies \text{even } (y::\text{int}) \implies \text{odd } (x - y)$ **using**

assms by *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *even-nat-def* **unfolding** *card-eq-setsum* **and** *lem4*[*THEN sym*] **and** **[unfolded card-eq-setsum]*
unfolding *card-eq-setsum*[*THEN sym*] **apply** (*rule odd-minus-even*) **unfolding**
zadd-int[*THEN sym*] **apply**(*rule odd-plus-even*)
apply(*rule assms*(7)[*unfolded even-nat-def*]) **unfolding** *int-mult* by *auto* **qed**

20.2 The odd/even result for faces of complete vertices, generalized.

lemma *card-1-exists*: $\text{card } s = 1 \longleftrightarrow (\exists !x. x \in s)$ **unfolding** *One-nat-def*
apply *rule* **apply**(*drule card-eq-SucD*) **defer** **apply**(*erule ex1E*) **proof**–
fix *x* **assume** *as*: $x \in s \forall y. y \in s \longrightarrow y = x$
have **:s = insert x {}* **apply**– **apply**(*rule set-ext,rule*) **unfolding** *singleton-iff*
apply(*rule as*(2)[*rule-format*]) **using** *as*(1) by *auto*
show $\text{card } s = \text{Suc } 0$ **unfolding** *** **using** *card-insert* by *auto* **qed** *auto*

lemma *card-2-exists*: $\text{card } s = 2 \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. x \neq y \wedge (\forall z \in s. (z = x) \vee (z = y)))$ **proof**
assume $\text{card } s = 2$ **then obtain** *x y* **where** *obt:s = {x, y} x ≠ y* **unfolding**
numeral-2-eq-2 **apply** – **apply**(*erule exE conjE* | *drule card-eq-SucD*) **by** *auto*
show $\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. x \neq y \wedge (\forall z \in s. z = x \vee z = y)$ **using** *obt* by *auto* **next**
assume $\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. x \neq y \wedge (\forall z \in s. z = x \vee z = y)$ **then guess** *x ..* **from**
this(2) **guess** *y ..*
with $\langle x \in s \rangle$ **have** **:s = {x, y} x ≠ y* by *auto*
from *this*(2) **show** $\text{card } s = 2$ **unfolding** *** by *auto* **qed**

lemma *image-lemma-0*: **assumes** $\text{card } \{a \in s. f ' (s - \{a\}) = t - \{b\}\} = n$
shows $\text{card } \{s'. \exists a \in s. (s' = s - \{a\}) \wedge (f ' s' = t - \{b\})\} = n$ **proof**–
have **:{s'. ∃ a ∈ s. (s' = s - {a}) ∧ (f ' s' = t - {b})} = (λa. s - {a}) ' {a ∈ s. f ' (s - {a}) = t - {b}}* by *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *** **unfolding** *assms*[*THEN sym*] **apply**(*rule card-image*)
unfolding *inj-on-def*
apply(*rule,rule,rule*) **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* by *auto* **qed**

lemma *image-lemma-1*: **assumes** *finite s finite t* $\text{card } s = \text{card } t$ $f ' s = t$ $b \in t$
shows $\text{card } \{s'. \exists a \in s. s' = s - \{a\} \wedge f ' s' = t - \{b\}\} = 1$ **proof**–
obtain *a* **where** *a:b = f a a ∈ s* **using** *assms*(4–5) by *auto*
have *inj:inj-on f s* **apply**(*rule eq-card-imp-inj-on*) **using** *assms*(1–4) by *auto*
have **:{a ∈ s. f ' (s - {a}) = t - {b}} = {a}* **apply**(*rule set-ext*) **unfolding**
singleton-iff
apply(*rule,rule inj*[*unfolded inj-on-def,rule-format*]) **unfolding** *a* **using** *a*(2)
and *assms* **and** *inj*[*unfolded inj-on-def*] by *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule image-lemma-0*) **unfolding** *** by *auto* **qed**

lemma *image-lemma-2*: **assumes** *finite s finite t* $\text{card } s = \text{card } t$ $f ' s \subseteq t$ $f ' s \neq t$ $b \in t$
shows $(\text{card } \{s'. \exists a \in s. (s' = s - \{a\}) \wedge f ' s' = t - \{b\}\} = 0) \vee$
 $(\text{card } \{s'. \exists a \in s. (s' = s - \{a\}) \wedge f ' s' = t - \{b\}\} = 2)$ **proof**(*cases*

```

{a ∈ s. f ‘ (s - {a}) = t - {b}} = {}
  case True thus ?thesis apply-apply(rule disjI1, rule image-lemma-0) using
  assms(1) by auto
next let ?M = {a ∈ s. f ‘ (s - {a}) = t - {b}}
  case False then obtain a where a ∈ ?M by auto hence a: a ∈ s f ‘ (s - {a}) =
  t - {b} by auto
  have f a ∈ t - {b} using a and assms by auto
  hence ∃ c ∈ s - {a}. f a = f c unfolding image-iff[symmetric] and a by auto
  then obtain c where c: c ∈ s a ≠ c f a = f c by auto
  hence *: f ‘ (s - {c}) = f ‘ (s - {a}) apply-apply(rule set-ext, rule) proof-
  fix x assume x ∈ f ‘ (s - {a}) then obtain y where y: f y = x y ∈ s - {a}
  by auto
  thus x ∈ f ‘ (s - {c}) unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=if y = c then a
  else y in bexI) using c a by auto qed auto
  have c ∈ ?M unfolding mem-Collect-eq and * using a and c(1) by auto
  show ?thesis apply(rule disjI2, rule image-lemma-0) unfolding card-2-exists
  apply(rule bexI[OF - ⟨a ∈ ?M⟩], rule bexI[OF - ⟨c ∈ ?M⟩], rule, rule ⟨a ≠ c⟩) proof(rule, unfold
  mem-Collect-eq,erule conjE)
    fix z assume as: z ∈ s f ‘ (s - {z}) = t - {b}
    have inj: inj-on f (s - {z}) apply(rule eq-card-imp-inj-on) unfolding as using
    as(1) and assms by auto
    show z = a ∨ z = c proof(rule ccontr)
      assume ¬ (z = a ∨ z = c) thus False using inj[unfolded inj-on-def, THEN
      bspec[where x=a], THEN bspec[where x=c]]
      using ⟨a ∈ s⟩ ⟨c ∈ s⟩ ⟨f a = f c⟩ ⟨a ≠ c⟩ by auto qed qed qed

```

20.3 Combine this with the basic counting lemma.

lemma kuhn-complete-lemma:

```

assumes finite simplices
  ∀ f s. face f s ⟷ (∃ a ∈ s. f = s - {a}) ∀ s ∈ simplices. card s = n + 2 ∀ s ∈ simplices.
  (rl ‘ s) ⊆ {0..n+1}
  ∀ f ∈ {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. face f s}. bnd f ⟶ (card {s ∈ simplices. face f s} = 1)
  ∀ f ∈ {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. face f s}. ¬bnd f ⟶ (card {s ∈ simplices. face f s} = 2)
  odd(card {f ∈ {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. face f s}. rl ‘ f = {0..n} ∧ bnd f})
  shows odd (card {s ∈ simplices. (rl ‘ s = {0..n+1})})
  apply(rule kuhn-counting-lemma) defer apply(rule assms)+ prefer 3 apply(rule
  assms) proof(rule-tac[1-2] ballI impI)+
    have *: {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. ∃ a ∈ s. f = s - {a}} = (⋃ s ∈ simplices. {f. ∃ a ∈ s. (f
    = s - {a})}) by auto
    have **: ∀ s ∈ simplices. card s = n + 2 ∧ finite s using assms(3) by (auto
    intro: card-ge-0-finite)
    show finite {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. face f s} unfolding assms(2)[rule-format] and *
    apply(rule finite-UN-I[OF assms(1)]) using ** by auto
    have *: ∧ P f s. s ∈ simplices ⟹ (f ∈ {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. ∃ a ∈ s. f = s - {a}}) ∧
    (∃ a ∈ s. (f = s - {a})) ∧ P f ⟷ (∃ a ∈ s. (f = s - {a}) ∧ P f) by auto
    fix s assume s: s ∈ simplices let ?S = {f ∈ {f. ∃ s ∈ simplices. face f s}. face f s
    ∧ rl ‘ f = {0..n}}
    have {0..n + 1} - {n + 1} = {0..n} by auto

```

hence $S: ?S = \{s'. \exists a \in s. s' = s - \{a\} \wedge rl \text{ ' } s' = \{0..n + 1\} - \{n + 1\}\}$
apply- **apply**(rule set-ext)
 unfolding *assms*(2)[rule-format] *mem-Collect-eq* and $*[OF \ s, \text{ unfolded } mem-Collect-eq]$, **where** $P = \lambda x. rl \text{ ' } x = \{0..n\}$ **by** *auto*
show $rl \text{ ' } s = \{0..n+1\} \implies card \ ?S = 1 \wedge rl \text{ ' } s \neq \{0..n+1\} \implies card \ ?S = 0$
 $\vee card \ ?S = 2$ **unfolding** *S*
apply(rule-tac[!]) *image-lemma-1 image-lemma-2*) **using** $** \text{ assms}(4)$ **and** *s*
by *auto* **qed**

20.4 We use the following notion of ordering rather than pointwise indexing.

definition $kle \ n \ x \ y \longleftrightarrow (\exists k \subseteq \{1..n::nat\}. (\forall j. y(j) = x(j) + (\text{if } j \in k \text{ then } (1::nat) \text{ else } 0)))$

lemma *kle-refl*[intro]: $kle \ n \ x \ x$ **unfolding** *kle-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *kle-antisym*: $kle \ n \ x \ y \wedge kle \ n \ y \ x \longleftrightarrow (x = y)$
unfolding *kle-def* **apply** rule **apply**(rule ext) **by** *auto*

lemma *pointwise-minimal-pointwise-maximal*: **fixes** $s::(nat \Rightarrow nat)$ *set*
assumes $finite \ s \ s \neq \{\}$ $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. (\forall j. x \ j \leq y \ j) \vee (\forall j. y \ j \leq x \ j)$
shows $\exists a \in s. \forall x \in s. \forall j. a \ j \leq x \ j \ \exists a \in s. \forall x \in s. \forall j. x \ j \leq a \ j$
using *assms* **unfolding** *atomize-conj* **apply-** **proof**(*induct s rule:finite-induct*)
fix *x* **and** $F::(nat \Rightarrow nat)$ *set* **assume** $as:finite \ F \ x \notin F$
 $\llbracket F \neq \{\}; \forall x \in F. \forall y \in F. (\forall j. x \ j \leq y \ j) \vee (\forall j. y \ j \leq x \ j) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\exists a \in F. \forall x \in F. \forall j. a \ j \leq x \ j) \wedge (\exists a \in F. \forall x \in F. \forall j. x \ j \leq a \ j)$ *insert*
 $x \ F \neq \{\}$
 $\forall xa \in insert \ x \ F. \forall y \in insert \ x \ F. (\forall j. xa \ j \leq y \ j) \vee (\forall j. y \ j \leq xa \ j)$
show $(\exists a \in insert \ x \ F. \forall x \in insert \ x \ F. \forall j. a \ j \leq x \ j) \wedge (\exists a \in insert \ x \ F. \forall x \in insert \ x \ F. \forall j. x \ j \leq a \ j)$ **proof**(*cases F={}*)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **apply-****apply**(rule,rule-tac[!]) $x=x$ **in** *bexI*) **by** *auto*
next
case *False* **obtain** *a b* **where** $a:a \in insert \ x \ F \ \forall x \in F. \forall j. a \ j \leq x \ j$ **and**
 $b:b \in insert \ x \ F \ \forall x \in F. \forall j. x \ j \leq b \ j$ **using** $as(3)[OF \ False]$ **using** $as(5)$ **by**
auto
have $\exists a \in insert \ x \ F. \forall x \in insert \ x \ F. \forall j. a \ j \leq x \ j$
using $as(5)[rule-format, OF \ a(1) \ insertI1]$ **apply-** **proof**(*erule disjE*)
assume $\forall j. a \ j \leq x \ j$ **thus** *?thesis* **apply**(rule-tac $x=a$ **in** *bexI*) **using** *a* **by**
auto **next**
assume $\forall j. x \ j \leq a \ j$ **thus** *?thesis* **apply**(rule-tac $x=x$ **in** *bexI*) **ap-**
ply(rule,rule) **using** *a* **apply** -
apply(erule-tac $x=xa$ **in** *ballE*) **apply**(erule-tac $x=j$ **in** *allE*) **+** **by** *auto*
qed **moreover**
have $\exists b \in insert \ x \ F. \forall x \in insert \ x \ F. \forall j. x \ j \leq b \ j$
using $as(5)[rule-format, OF \ b(1) \ insertI1]$ **apply-** **proof**(*erule disjE*)
assume $\forall j. x \ j \leq b \ j$ **thus** *?thesis* **apply**(rule-tac $x=b$ **in** *bexI*) **using** *b* **by**
auto **next**
assume $\forall j. b \ j \leq x \ j$ **thus** *?thesis* **apply**(rule-tac $x=x$ **in** *bexI*) **ap-**

```

ply(rule,rule) using b apply –
  apply(erule-tac x=xa in ballE) apply(erule-tac x=j in allE)+ by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by auto qed qed(auto)

```

```

lemma kle-imp-pointwise: kle n x y  $\implies$  ( $\forall j. x j \leq y j$ ) unfolding kle-def by
auto

```

```

lemma pointwise-antisym: fixes x::nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
shows ( $\forall j. x j \leq y j$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall j. y j \leq x j$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  (x = y)
apply(rule, rule ext,erule conjE) apply(erule-tac x=xa in allE)+ by auto

```

```

lemma kle-trans: assumes kle n x y kle n y z kle n x z  $\vee$  kle n z x shows kle n x
z
using assms apply– apply(erule disjE) apply assumption proof– case goal1
hence x=z apply– apply(rule ext) apply(drule kle-imp-pointwise)+
  apply(erule-tac x=xa in allE)+ by auto thus ?case by auto qed

```

```

lemma kle-strict: assumes kle n x y x  $\neq$  y
shows  $\forall j. x j \leq y j \ \exists k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq n \wedge x(k) < y(k)$ 
apply(rule kle-imp-pointwise[OF assms(1)]) proof–
guess k using assms(1)[unfolded kle-def] .. note k = this
show  $\exists k. 1 \leq k \wedge k \leq n \wedge x(k) < y(k)$  proof(cases k={})
case True hence x=y apply–apply(rule ext) using k by auto
thus ?thesis using assms(2) by auto next
case False hence (SOME k'. k'  $\in$  k)  $\in$  k apply–apply(rule someI-ex) by
auto
thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=SOME k'. k'  $\in$  k in exI) using k by auto qed
qed

```

```

lemma kle-minimal: assumes finite s s  $\neq$  {}  $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. kle n x y \vee kle n y x$ 
shows  $\exists a \in s. \forall x \in s. kle n a x$  proof–
have  $\exists a \in s. \forall x \in s. \forall j. a j \leq x j$  apply(rule pointwise-minimal-pointwise-maximal(1)[OF
assms(1–2)])
  apply(rule,rule) apply(drule-tac assms(3)[rule-format],assumption) using
kle-imp-pointwise by auto
then guess a .. note a=this show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=a in bexI) proof
fix x assume x  $\in$  s
  show kle n a x using assms(3)[rule-format,OF a(1)  $\langle x \in s \rangle$ ] apply– proof(erule
disjE)
    assume kle n x a hence x = a apply– unfolding pointwise-antisym[THEN
sym]
      apply(drule kle-imp-pointwise) using a(2)[rule-format,OF  $\langle x \in s \rangle$ ] by auto
    thus ?thesis using kle-refl by auto qed qed(insert a, auto) qed

```

```

lemma kle-maximal: assumes finite s s  $\neq$  {}  $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. kle n x y \vee kle n y x$ 
shows  $\exists a \in s. \forall x \in s. kle n x a$  proof–
have  $\exists a \in s. \forall x \in s. \forall j. a j \geq x j$  apply(rule pointwise-minimal-pointwise-maximal(2)[OF
assms(1–2)])

```



```

    apply(rule,rule) apply(drule-tac assms(3)[rule-format],assumption) using
kle-imp-pointwise by auto
    then guess a .. note a=this show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=a in beqI) proof
fix x assume x∈s
    show kle n x a using assms(3)[rule-format,OF a(1) (x∈s)] apply- proof(erule
disjE)
    assume kle n a x hence x = a apply- unfolding pointwise-antisym[THEN
sym]
    apply(drule kle-imp-pointwise) using a(2)[rule-format,OF (x∈s)] by auto
    thus ?thesis using kle-refl by auto qed qed(insert a, auto) qed

```

```

lemma kle-strict-set: assumes kle n x y x ≠ y
shows 1 ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. x k < y k} proof-
guess i using kle-strict(2)[OF assms] ..
hence card {i} ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. x k < y k} apply- apply(rule card-mono)
by auto
thus ?thesis by auto qed

```

```

lemma kle-range-combine:
assumes kle n x y kle n y z kle n x z ∨ kle n z x
m1 ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. x k < y k}
m2 ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. y k < z k}
shows kle n x z ∧ m1 + m2 ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. x k < z k}
apply(rule,rule kle-trans[OF assms(1-3)]) proof-
have ∧j. x j < y j ⇒ x j < z j apply(rule less-le-trans) using kle-imp-pointwise[OF
assms(2)] by auto moreover
have ∧j. y j < z j ⇒ x j < z j apply(rule le-less-trans) using kle-imp-pointwise[OF
assms(1)] by auto ultimately
have *: {k∈{1..n}. x k < y k} ∪ {k∈{1..n}. y k < z k} = {k∈{1..n}. x k < z
k} by auto
have **: {k ∈ {1..n}. x k < y k} ∩ {k ∈ {1..n}. y k < z k} = {} unfolding
disjoint-iff-not-equal
apply(rule,rule,unfold mem-Collect-eq,rule ccontr) apply(erule conjE)+ proof-
fix i j assume as:i ∈ {1..n} x i < y i j ∈ {1..n} y j < z j ¬ i ≠ j
guess kx using assms(1)[unfolded kle-def] .. note kx=this
have x i < y i using as by auto hence i ∈ kx using as(1) kx apply(rule-tac
ccontr) by auto
hence x i + 1 = y i using kx by auto moreover
guess ky using assms(2)[unfolded kle-def] .. note ky=this
have y i < z i using as by auto hence i ∈ ky using as(1) ky apply(rule-tac
ccontr) by auto
hence y i + 1 = z i using ky by auto ultimately
have z i = x i + 2 by auto
thus False using assms(3) unfolding kle-def by(auto simp add: split-if-eq1)
qed
have fin: ∧P. finite {x∈{1..n::nat}. P x} by auto
have m1 + m2 ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. x k < y k} + card {k∈{1..n}. y k < z k}
using assms(4-5) by auto
also have ... ≤ card {k∈{1..n}. x k < z k} unfolding card-Un-Int[OF fin fin]

```

unfolding * ** **by** *auto*

finally show $m1 + m2 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x\ k < z\ k\}$ **by** *auto qed*

lemma *kle-range-combine-l*:

assumes $\text{kle } n\ x\ y\ \text{kle } n\ y\ z\ \text{kle } n\ x\ z \vee \text{kle } n\ z\ x\ m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. y(k) < z(k)\}$

shows $\text{kle } n\ x\ z \wedge m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x(k) < z(k)\}$

using *kle-range-combine*[*OF* *assms*(1-3) - *assms*(4), *of* 0] **by** *auto*

lemma *kle-range-combine-r*:

assumes $\text{kle } n\ x\ y\ \text{kle } n\ y\ z\ \text{kle } n\ x\ z \vee \text{kle } n\ z\ x\ m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x\ k < y\ k\}$

shows $\text{kle } n\ x\ z \wedge m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x(k) < z(k)\}$

using *kle-range-combine*[*OF* *assms*(1-3) *assms*(4), *of* 0] **by** *auto*

lemma *kle-range-induct*:

assumes $\text{card } s = \text{Suc } m\ \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{kle } n\ x\ y \vee \text{kle } n\ y\ x$

shows $\exists x \in s. \exists y \in s. \text{kle } n\ x\ y \wedge m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x\ k < y\ k\}$ **proof-**

have *finite* $s \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms*(1) **by** (*auto intro: card-ge-0-finite*)

thus *?thesis* **using** *assms* **apply-** **proof**(*induct* *m* *arbitrary: s*)

case 0 **thus** *?case* **using** *kle-refl* **by** *auto next*

case (*Suc* *m*) **then obtain** *a* **where** $a: a \in s\ \forall x \in s. \text{kle } n\ a\ x$ **using** *kle-minimal*[*of* *s* *n*] **by** *auto*

show *?case* **proof**(*cases* $s \subseteq \{a\}$) **case** *False*

hence $\text{card } (s - \{a\}) = \text{Suc } m\ s - \{a\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *card-Diff-singleton*[*OF* - *a*(1)] *Suc*(4) (*finite* *s*) **by** *auto*

then obtain *x b* **where** $xb: x \in s - \{a\}\ b \in s - \{a\}\ \text{kle } n\ x\ b\ m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x\ k < b\ k\}$

using *Suc*(1)[*of* $s - \{a\}$] **using** *Suc*(5) (*finite* *s*) **by** *auto*

have $1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. a\ k < x\ k\}\ m \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. x\ k < b\ k\}$

apply(*rule* *kle-strict-set*) **apply**(*rule* *a*(2)[*rule-format*]) **using** *a* **and** *xb* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=a$ **in** *bexI*, *rule-tac* $x=b$ **in** *bexI*)

using *kle-range-combine*[*OF* *a*(2)[*rule-format*] *xb*(3) *Suc*(5)[*rule-format*], *of* 1 *m*] **using** *a*(1) *xb*(1-2) **by** *auto next*

case *True* **hence** $s = \{a\}$ **using** *Suc*(3) **by** *auto* **hence** $\text{card } s = 1$ **by** *auto*

hence *False* **using** *Suc*(4) (*finite* *s*) **by** *auto* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *auto qed qed*

lemma *kle-Suc*: $\text{kle } n\ x\ y \implies \text{kle } (n + 1)\ x\ y$

unfolding *kle-def* **apply**(*erule* *exE*) **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=k$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto*

lemma *kle-trans-1*: **assumes** $\text{kle } n\ x\ y$ **shows** $x\ j \leq y\ j\ y\ j \leq x\ j + 1$

using *assms*[*unfolded* *kle-def*] **by** *auto*

lemma *kle-trans-2*: **assumes** $\text{kle } n\ a\ b\ \text{kle } n\ b\ c\ \forall j. c\ j \leq a\ j + 1$ **shows** $\text{kle } n\ a\ c$ **proof-**

guess *kk1* **using** *assms*(1)[*unfolded* *kle-def*] **.. note** *kk1=this*

guess *kk2* **using** *assms*(2)[*unfolded* *kle-def*] **.. note** *kk2=this*

```

show ?thesis unfolding kle-def apply(rule-tac x=kk1  $\cup$  kk2 in exI) apply(rule)
defer proof
  fix i show c i = a i + (if i  $\in$  kk1  $\cup$  kk2 then 1 else 0) proof(cases i $\in$ kk1  $\cup$ 
kk2)
    case True hence c i  $\geq$  a i + (if i  $\in$  kk1  $\cup$  kk2 then 1 else 0)
    unfolding kk1[THEN conjunct2,rule-format,of i] kk2[THEN conjunct2,rule-format,of
i] by auto
    moreover have c i  $\leq$  a i + (if i  $\in$  kk1  $\cup$  kk2 then 1 else 0) using True
assms(3) by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto next
    case False thus ?thesis using kk1 kk2 by auto qed qed(insert kk1 kk2,
auto) qed

```

```

lemma kle-between-r: assumes kle n a b kle n b c kle n a x kle n c x shows kle n
b x
  apply(rule kle-trans-2[OF assms(2,4)]) proof have *: $\wedge$ c b x::nat. x  $\leq$  c + 1
 $\implies$  c  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  b + 1 by auto
  fix j show x j  $\leq$  b j + 1 apply(rule *)using kle-trans-1[OF assms(1),of j]
kle-trans-1[OF assms(3), of j] by auto qed

```

```

lemma kle-between-l: assumes kle n a b kle n b c kle n x a kle n x c shows kle n
x b
  apply(rule kle-trans-2[OF assms(3,1)]) proof have *: $\wedge$ c b x::nat. c  $\leq$  x + 1
 $\implies$  b  $\leq$  c  $\implies$  b  $\leq$  x + 1 by auto
  fix j show b j  $\leq$  x j + 1 apply(rule *) using kle-trans-1[OF assms(2),of j]
kle-trans-1[OF assms(4), of j] by auto qed

```

```

lemma kle-adjacent:
  assumes  $\forall j. b j = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } a(j) + 1 \text{ else } a j)$  kle n a x kle n x b
  shows (x = a)  $\vee$  (x = b) proof(cases x k = a k)
  case True show ?thesis apply(rule disjI1,rule ext) proof– fix j
    have x j  $\leq$  a j using kle-imp-pointwise[OF assms(3),THEN spec[where x=j]]

    unfolding assms(1)[rule-format] apply–apply(cases j=k) using True by
auto
    thus x j = a j using kle-imp-pointwise[OF assms(2),THEN spec[where x=j]]
by auto qed next
  case False show ?thesis apply(rule disjI2,rule ext) proof– fix j
    have x j  $\geq$  b j using kle-imp-pointwise[OF assms(2),THEN spec[where x=j]]
    unfolding assms(1)[rule-format] apply–apply(cases j=k) using False by
auto
    thus x j = b j using kle-imp-pointwise[OF assms(3),THEN spec[where x=j]]
by auto qed qed

```

20.5 kuhn’s notion of a simplex (a reformulation to avoid so much indexing).

definition $k\text{simplex } p \ n \ (s::(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \text{ set}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\text{card } s = n + 1 \wedge$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\forall x \in s. \forall j. x(j) \leq p) \wedge \\
& (\forall x \in s. \forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow (x j = p)) \wedge \\
& (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. kle\ n\ x\ y \vee kle\ n\ y\ x)
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *ksimplexI*: $card\ s = n + 1 \implies \forall x \in s. \forall j. x j \leq p \implies \forall x \in s. \forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow x j = p \implies \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. kle\ n\ x\ y \vee kle\ n\ y\ x \implies ksimplex\ p\ n\ s$
unfolding *ksimplex-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *ksimplex-eq*: $ksimplex\ p\ n\ (s :: (nat \Rightarrow nat)\ set) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(card\ s = n + 1 \wedge finite\ s \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in s. \forall j. x(j) \leq p) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in s. \forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow (x j = p)) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. kle\ n\ x\ y \vee kle\ n\ y\ x))$
unfolding *ksimplex-def* **by** $(auto\ intro: card-ge-0-finite)$

lemma *ksimplex-extrema*: **assumes** *ksimplex p n s* **obtains** *a b* **where** $a \in s\ b \in s$

$\forall x \in s. kle\ n\ a\ x \wedge kle\ n\ x\ b\ \forall i. b(i) = (if\ i \in \{1..n\}\ then\ a(i) + 1\ else\ a(i))$

proof $(cases\ n=0)$

case *True* **obtain** *x* **where** $*:s = \{x\}$ **using** *assms[unfolded ksimplex-eq True, THEN conjunct1]*

unfolding *add-0-left card-1-exists* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **apply** $(rule\ that[of\ x\ x])$ **unfolding** $*$ *True* **by** *auto next*

note *assm* $= assms[unfolded\ ksimplex-eq]$

case *False* **have** $s \neq \{\}$ **using** *assm* **by** *auto*

obtain *a* **where** $a: a \in s\ \forall x \in s. kle\ n\ a\ x$ **using** $\langle s \neq \{\} \rangle\ assm$ **using** *kle-minimal[of s n]* **by** *auto*

obtain *b* **where** $b: b \in s\ \forall x \in s. kle\ n\ x\ b$ **using** $\langle s \neq \{\} \rangle\ assm$ **using** *kle-maximal[of s n]* **by** *auto*

obtain *c d* **where** $c-d: c \in s\ d \in s\ kle\ n\ c\ d\ n \leq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. c\ k < d\ k\}$

using *kle-range-induct[of s n n]* **using** *assm* **by** *auto*

have $kle\ n\ c\ b \wedge n \leq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. c\ k < b\ k\}$ **apply** $(rule\ kle-range-combine-r[where\ y=d])$ **using** *c-d a b* **by** *auto*

hence $kle\ n\ a\ b \wedge n \leq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. a(k) < b(k)\}$ **apply-apply** $(rule\ kle-range-combine-l[where\ y=c])$ **using** $\langle c \in s \rangle\ \langle b \in s \rangle$ **by** *auto*

moreover **have** $card\ \{1..n\} \geq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. a(k) < b(k)\}$ **apply** $(rule\ card-mono)$ **by** *auto*

ultimately **have** $*:\{k \in \{1..n\}. a\ k < b\ k\} = \{1..n\}$ **apply-apply** $(rule\ card-subset-eq)$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **apply** $(rule\ that[OF\ a(1)\ b(1)])$ **defer** **apply** $(subst\ *[THEN\ sym])$

unfolding *mem-Collect-eq* **proof**

guess *k* **using** $a(2)[rule-format, OF\ b(1), unfolded\ kle-def]$ **.. note** $k=this$

fix *i* **show** $b\ i = (if\ i \in \{1..n\} \wedge a\ i < b\ i\ then\ a\ i + 1\ else\ a\ i)$ **proof** $(cases\ i \in \{1..n\})$

case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** $k[THEN\ conjunct2, rule-format]$ **by** *auto next*

case *False* **have** $a\ i = p$ **using** *assm* **and** $False\ \langle a \in s \rangle$ **by** *auto*

moreover **have** $b\ i = p$ **using** *assm* **and** $False\ \langle b \in s \rangle$ **by** *auto*

ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto qed qed(insert a(2) b(2) assm, auto) qed*

lemma *ksimplex-extrema-strong*:

assumes *ksimplex* $p\ n\ s\ n \neq 0$ **obtains** $a\ b$ **where** $a \in s\ b \in s\ a \neq b$
 $\forall x \in s. kle\ n\ a\ x \wedge kle\ n\ x\ b\ \forall i. b(i) = (if\ i \in \{1..n\}\ then\ a(i) + 1\ else\ a(i))$
proof –
obtain $a\ b$ **where** $ab: a \in s\ b \in s\ \forall x \in s. kle\ n\ a\ x \wedge kle\ n\ x\ b\ \forall i. b(i) = (if\ i \in \{1..n\}\ then\ a(i) + 1\ else\ a(i))$
apply(*rule* *ksimplex-extrema*[*OF* *assms*(1)]) **by** *auto*
have $a \neq b$ **apply**(*rule* *ccontr*) **unfolding** *not-not* **apply**(*drule* *cong*[*of* - - 1 1])
using *ab*(4) *assms*(2) **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac* *that*[*of* $a\ b$]) **using** *ab* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *ksimplexD*:

assumes *ksimplex* $p\ n\ s$
shows $card\ s = n + 1$ *finite* $s\ card\ s = n + 1\ \forall x \in s. \forall j. x\ j \leq p\ \forall x \in s. \forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow x\ j = p$
 $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. kle\ n\ x\ y \vee kle\ n\ y\ x$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *ksimplex-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *ksimplex-successor*:

assumes *ksimplex* $p\ n\ s\ a \in s$
shows $(\forall x \in s. kle\ n\ x\ a) \vee (\exists y \in s. \exists k \in \{1..n\}. \forall j. y(j) = (if\ j = k\ then\ a(j) + 1\ else\ a(j)))$
proof(*cases* $\forall x \in s. kle\ n\ x\ a$) **case** *True* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *auto* **next note** *assm* = *ksimplexD*[*OF* *assms*(1)]
case *False* **then obtain** b **where** $b: b \in s \neg kle\ n\ b\ a\ \forall x \in \{x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ x\ a\}. kle\ n\ b\ x$
using *kle-minimal*[*of* $\{x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ x\ a\}\ n$] **and** *assm* **by** *auto*
hence $** : 1 \leq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. a\ k < b\ k\}$ **apply** – **apply**(*rule* *kle-strict-set*)
using *assm*(6) **and** $\langle a \in s \rangle$ **by**(*auto* *simp* *add:kle-refl*)

let $?kle1 = \{x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ x\ a\}$ **have** $card\ ?kle1 > 0$ **apply**(*rule* *ccontr*) **using** *assm*(2) **and** *False* **by** *auto*
hence *sizekle1*: $card\ ?kle1 = Suc\ (card\ ?kle1 - 1)$ **using** *assm*(2) **by** *auto*
obtain $c\ d$ **where** $c-d: c \in s \neg kle\ n\ c\ a\ d \in s \neg kle\ n\ d\ a\ kle\ n\ c\ d\ card\ ?kle1 - 1 \leq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. c\ k < d\ k\}$
using *kle-range-induct*[*OF* *sizekle1*, *of* n] **using** *assm* **by** *auto*

let $?kle2 = \{x \in s. kle\ n\ x\ a\}$
have $card\ ?kle2 > 0$ **apply**(*rule* *ccontr*) **using** *assm*(6)[*rule-format*, *of* $a\ a$] **and** $\langle a \in s \rangle$ **and** *assm*(2) **by** *auto*
hence *sizekle2*: $card\ ?kle2 = Suc\ (card\ ?kle2 - 1)$ **using** *assm*(2) **by** *auto*
obtain $e\ f$ **where** $e-f: e \in s\ kle\ n\ e\ a\ f \in s\ kle\ n\ f\ a\ kle\ n\ e\ f\ card\ ?kle2 - 1 \leq card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. e\ k < f\ k\}$
using *kle-range-induct*[*OF* *sizekle2*, *of* n] **using** *assm* **by** *auto*

have $card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. a\ k < b\ k\} = 1$ **proof**(*rule* *ccontr*) **case** *goal1*
hence *as*: $card\ \{k \in \{1..n\}. a\ k < b\ k\} \geq 2$ **using** $**$ **by** *auto*
have $*: finite\ ?kle2\ finite\ ?kle1\ ?kle2 \cup ?kle1 = s\ ?kle2 \cap ?kle1 = \{\}$ **using** *assm*(2) **by** *auto*

have $(\text{card } ?kle2 - 1) + 2 + (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1) = \text{card } ?kle2 + \text{card } ?kle1$
using *sizekle1 sizekle2* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = n + 1$ **unfolding** *card-Un-Int[OF *(1-2)] *(3-)* **using** *assm(3)* **by** *auto*
finally have $n : (\text{card } ?kle2 - 1) + (2 + (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1)) = n + 1$ **by** *auto*
have $kle\ n\ e\ a \wedge \text{card } \{x \in s. kle\ n\ x\ a\} - 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e\ k < a\ k\}$
apply(*rule kle-range-combine-r[where y=f]*) **using** *e-f* **using** $\langle a \in s \rangle$ *assm(6)*
by *auto*
moreover have $kle\ n\ b\ d \wedge \text{card } \{x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ x\ a\} - 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. b\ k < d\ k\}$
apply(*rule kle-range-combine-l[where y=c]*) **using** *c-d* **using** *assm(6)* **and**
b **by** *auto*
hence $kle\ n\ a\ d \wedge 2 + (\text{card } \{x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ x\ a\} - 1) \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. a\ k < d\ k\}$ **apply**–
apply(*rule kle-range-combine[where y=b]*) **using** *as* **and** *b* *assm(6)* $\langle a \in s \rangle$
 $\langle d \in s \rangle$ **apply**– **by** *blast+*
ultimately have $kle\ n\ e\ d \wedge (\text{card } ?kle2 - 1) + (2 + (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1)) \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e\ k < d\ k\}$ **apply**–
apply(*rule kle-range-combine[where y=a]*) **using** *assm(6)[rule-format, OF*
 $\langle e \in s \rangle \langle d \in s \rangle$ **apply** – **by** *blast+*
moreover have $\text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e\ k < d\ k\} \leq \text{card } \{1..n\}$ **apply**(*rule*
card-mono) **by** *auto*
ultimately show *False* **unfolding** *n* **by** *auto* **qed**
then guess *k* **unfolding** *card-1-exists .. note k=this[unfolded mem-Collect-eq]*

show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule disjI2*) **apply**(*rule-tac x=b in bexI, rule-tac x=k in bexI*) **proof**
fix *j::nat* **have** $kle\ n\ a\ b$ **using** *b* **and** *assm(6)[rule-format, OF* $\langle a \in s \rangle \langle b \in s \rangle$
by *auto*
then guess *kk* **unfolding** *kle-def .. note kk-raw=this note kk=this[THEN*
conjunct2, rule-format]
have $kkk : k \in kk$ **apply**(*rule ccontr*) **using** *k(1)* **unfolding** *kk* **by** *auto*
show $b\ j = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } a\ j + 1 \text{ else } a\ j)$ **proof**(*cases j ∈ kk*)
case *True* **hence** $j = k$ **apply**–**apply**(*rule k(2)[rule-format]*) **using** *kk-raw*
kkk **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *kk* **using** *kkk* **by** *auto* **next**
case *False* **hence** $j \neq k$ **using** *k(2)[rule-format, of j k]* **using** *kk-raw kkk* **by**
auto
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *kk* **using** *kkk* **using** *False* **by** *auto* **qed** **qed**(*insert*
k(1) $\langle b \in s \rangle$, auto) **qed**

lemma *ksimplex-predecessor*:

assumes *ksimplex p n s a ∈ s*
shows $(\forall x \in s. kle\ n\ a\ x) \vee (\exists y \in s. \exists k \in \{1..n\}. \forall j. a(j) = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } y(j) + 1 \text{ else } y(j)))$
proof(*cases* $\forall x \in s. kle\ n\ a\ x$) **case** *True* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *auto* **next** **note** *assm*
 $= ksimplexD[OF assms(1)]$
case *False* **then obtain** *b* **where** $b : b \in s \wedge \neg kle\ n\ a\ b \wedge \forall x \in \{x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ a\ x\}. kle\ n\ x\ b$

using *kle-maximal*[of $\{x \in s. \neg \text{kle } n \ a \ x\} \ n$] and *assm* by *auto*
 hence $** : 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. a \ k > b \ k\}$ apply- apply(*rule kle-strict-set*)
 using *assm*(6) and $\langle a \in s \rangle$ by(*auto simp add:kle-refl*)

let $?kle1 = \{x \in s. \neg \text{kle } n \ a \ x\}$ have $\text{card } ?kle1 > 0$ apply(*rule ccontr*) using
assm(2) and *False* by *auto*
 hence $\text{sizekle1} : \text{card } ?kle1 = \text{Suc } (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1)$ using *assm*(2) by *auto*
 obtain *c d* where *c-d*: $c \in s \neg \text{kle } n \ a \ c \ d \in s \neg \text{kle } n \ a \ d \text{ kle } n \ d \ c \ \text{card } ?kle1 - 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. c \ k > d \ k\}$
 using *kle-range-induct*[*OF sizekle1, of n*] using *assm* by *auto*

let $?kle2 = \{x \in s. \text{kle } n \ a \ x\}$
 have $\text{card } ?kle2 > 0$ apply(*rule ccontr*) using *assm*(6)[*rule-format, of a a*] and
 $\langle a \in s \rangle$ and *assm*(2) by *auto*
 hence $\text{sizekle2} : \text{card } ?kle2 = \text{Suc } (\text{card } ?kle2 - 1)$ using *assm*(2) by *auto*
 obtain *e f* where *e-f*: $e \in s \text{ kle } n \ a \ e \ f \in s \text{ kle } n \ a \ f \text{ kle } n \ f \ e \ \text{card } ?kle2 - 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e \ k > f \ k\}$
 using *kle-range-induct*[*OF sizekle2, of n*] using *assm* by *auto*

have $\text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. a \ k > b \ k\} = 1$ proof(*rule ccontr*) case *goal1*
 hence $as : \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. a \ k > b \ k\} \geq 2$ using $**$ by *auto*
 have $* : \text{finite } ?kle2 \ \text{finite } ?kle1 \ ?kle2 \cup ?kle1 = s \ ?kle2 \cap ?kle1 = \{\}$ using
assm(2) by *auto*
 have $(\text{card } ?kle2 - 1) + 2 + (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1) = \text{card } ?kle2 + \text{card } ?kle1$
 using *sizekle1 sizekle2* by *auto*
 also have $\dots = n + 1$ unfolding *card-Un-Int*[*OF *(1-2)*] $*(3-)$ using
assm(3) by *auto*
 finally have $n : (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1) + 2 + (\text{card } ?kle2 - 1) = n + 1$ by *auto*
 have $\text{kle } n \ a \ e \wedge \text{card } \{x \in s. \text{kle } n \ a \ x\} - 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e \ k > a \ k\}$
 apply(*rule kle-range-combine-l*[where *y=f*]) using *e-f* using $\langle a \in s \rangle$ *assm*(6)
 by *auto*
 moreover have $\text{kle } n \ d \ b \wedge \text{card } \{x \in s. \neg \text{kle } n \ a \ x\} - 1 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. b \ k > d \ k\}$
 apply(*rule kle-range-combine-r*[where *y=c*]) using *c-d* using *assm*(6) and
b by *auto*
 hence $\text{kle } n \ d \ a \wedge (\text{card } \{x \in s. \neg \text{kle } n \ a \ x\} - 1) + 2 \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. a \ k > d \ k\}$ apply-
 apply(*rule kle-range-combine*[where *y=b*]) using *as* and *b* *assm*(6) $\langle a \in s \rangle$
 $\langle d \in s \rangle$ by *blast+*
 ultimately have $\text{kle } n \ d \ e \wedge (\text{card } ?kle1 - 1 + 2) + (\text{card } ?kle2 - 1) \leq \text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e \ k > d \ k\}$ apply-
 apply(*rule kle-range-combine*[where *y=a*]) using *assm*(6)[*rule-format, OF*
 $\langle e \in s \rangle \langle d \in s \rangle$] apply- by *blast+*
 moreover have $\text{card } \{k \in \{1..n\}. e \ k > d \ k\} \leq \text{card } \{1..n\}$ apply(*rule*
card-mono) by *auto*
 ultimately show *False* unfolding *n* by *auto* qed
 then guess *k* unfolding *card-1-exists* .. note $k = \text{this}[\text{unfolded mem-Collect-eq}]$

show *?thesis* apply(*rule disjI2*) apply(*rule-tac x=b in bexI, rule-tac x=k in*

```

bexI) proof
  fix j::nat have kle n b a using b and assm(6)[rule-format, OF  $\langle a \in s \rangle \langle b \in s \rangle$ ]
by auto
  then guess kk unfolding kle-def .. note kk-raw=this note kk=this[THEN
conjunct2,rule-format]
  have kkk:k∈kk apply(rule ccontr) using k(1) unfolding kk by auto
  show a j = (if j = k then b j + 1 else b j) proof(cases j∈kk)
    case True hence j=k apply–apply(rule k(2)[rule-format]) using kk-raw
kkk by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding kk using kkk by auto next
    case False hence j≠k using k(2)[rule-format, of j k] using kk-raw kkk by
auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding kk using kkk using False by auto qed qed(insert
k(1)  $\langle b \in s \rangle$ , auto) qed

```

20.6 The lemmas about simplices that we need.

```

lemma card-funspace': assumes finite s finite t card s = m card t = n
shows card {f. (∀ x∈s. f x ∈ t) ∧ (∀ x∈UNIV - s. f x = d)} = n ^ m (is card
(?M s) = -)
using assms apply – proof(induct m arbitrary: s)
have *:  $\{f. \forall x. f x = d\} = \{\lambda x. d\}$  apply(rule set-ext,rule)unfolding mem-Collect-eq
apply(rule,rule ext) by auto
case 0 thus ?case by(auto simp add: *) next
case (Suc m) guess a using card-eq-SucD[OF Suc(4)] .. then guess s0
apply(erule-tac exE) apply(erule conjE)+ note as0 = this
have *: card s0 = m using as0 using Suc(2) Suc(4) by auto
let ?l = (λ(b,g) x. if x = a then b else g x) have *: ?M (insert a s0) = ?l ‘
 $\{(b,g). b \in t \wedge g \in ?M s0\}$ 
apply(rule set-ext,rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq image-iff apply(erule conjE)
apply(rule-tac x=(x a, λy. if y∈s0 then x y else d) in bexI) apply(rule ext)
prefer 3 apply rule defer
apply(erule bexE,rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(erule splitE)+ ap-
ply(erule conjE)+ proof–
fix x xa xb xc y assume as:x = (λ(b, g) x. if x = a then b else g x) xa xb ∈
 $UNIV - insert a s0$  xa = (xc, y) xc ∈ t
   $\forall x \in s0. y x \in t \forall x \in UNIV - s0. y x = d$  thus x xb = d unfolding as by
auto qed auto
have inj:inj-on ?l {(b,g). b∈t ∧ g∈?M s0} unfolding inj-on-def apply(rule,rule,rule)
unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(erule splitE conjE)+ proof–
  case goal1 note as = this(1,4–)[unfolded goal1 split-conv]
  have xa = xb using as(1)[THEN cong[of - - a]] by auto
  moreover have ya = yb proof(rule ext) fix x show ya x = yb x proof(cases
x = a)
    case False thus ?thesis using as(1)[THEN cong[of - - x x]] by auto next
    case True thus ?thesis using as(5,7) using as0(2) by auto qed qed
  ultimately show ?case unfolding goal1 by auto qed
have finite s0 using  $\langle finite s \rangle$  unfolding as0 by simp
show ?case unfolding as0 * card-image[OF inj] using assms

```



```

    unfolding SetCompr-Sigma-eq apply-
    unfolding card-cartesian-product
    using Suc(1)[OF ⟨finite s0⟩ ⟨finite t⟩ ** ⟨card t = n⟩] by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma card-funspace: assumes finite s finite t
  shows card {f. (∀ x ∈ s. f x ∈ t) ∧ (∀ x ∈ UNIV - s. f x = d)} = (card t) ^ (card s)
  using assms by (auto intro: card-funspace')

```

```

lemma finite-funspace: assumes finite s finite t
  shows finite {f. (∀ x ∈ s. f x ∈ t) ∧ (∀ x ∈ UNIV - s. f x = d)} (is finite ?S)
proof (cases card t > 0)
  case True
    have card ?S = (card t) ^ (card s)
      using assms by (auto intro!: card-funspace)
    thus ?thesis using True by (auto intro: card-ge-0-finite)
  next
  case False hence t = {} using ⟨finite t⟩ by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases s = {})
      have *: {f. ∀ x. f x = d} = {λ x. d} by (auto intro: ext)
      case True thus ?thesis using ⟨t = {}⟩ by (auto simp: *)
    next
      case False thus ?thesis using ⟨t = {}⟩ by simp
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma finite-simplices: finite {s. ksimpler p n s}
  apply (rule finite-subset[of - {s. s ⊆ {f. (∀ i ∈ {1..n}. f i ∈ {0..p}) ∧ (∀ i ∈ UNIV - {1..n}. f i = p)}}])
  unfolding ksimpler-def defer apply (rule finite-Collect-subsets) apply (rule finite-funspace)
  by auto

```

```

lemma simplex-top-face: assumes 0 < p ∀ x ∈ f. x (n + 1) = p
  shows (∃ s a. ksimpler p (n + 1) s ∧ a ∈ s ∧ (f = s - {a})) ⟷ ksimpler p n f
  (is ?ls = ?rs) proof
    assume ?ls then guess s .. then guess a apply-apply (erule exE, (erule conjE)+) . note sa=this
    show ?rs unfolding ksimpler-def sa(3) apply (rule) defer apply rule defer
    apply (rule, rule, rule, rule) defer apply (rule, rule) proof-
      fix x y assume as: x ∈ s - {a} y ∈ s - {a} have xyp: x (n + 1) = y (n + 1)
        using as(1)[unfolded sa(3)[THEN sym], THEN assms(2)[rule-format]]
        using as(2)[unfolded sa(3)[THEN sym], THEN assms(2)[rule-format]] by
      auto
      show kle n x y ∨ kle n y x proof (cases kle (n + 1) x y)
        case True then guess k unfolding kle-def .. note k=this hence *: n+1 ∉ k
          using xyp by auto
        have ¬ (∃ x ∈ k. x ∉ {1..n}) apply (rule ccontr) unfolding not-not apply (erule

```

bexE) **proof**–
 fix x **assume** $as: x \in k \ x \notin \{1..n\}$ **have** $x \neq n+1$ **using** as **and** $*$ **by** *auto*
 thus *False* **using** as **and** $k[THEN\ conjunct1, unfolded\ subset\ eq]$ **by** *auto*
qed
 thus ?thesis **apply**–**apply**(*rule disjI1*) **unfolding** *kle-def* **using** k **ap-**
ply(*rule-tac* $x=k$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto* **next**
 case *False* **hence** $kle\ (n+1)\ y\ x$ **using** $ksimplexD(6)[OF\ sa(1), rule-format,$
of $x\ y]$ **using** as **by** *auto*
 then **guess** k **unfolding** *kle-def* **.. note** $k=this$ **hence** $*:n+1 \notin k$ **using**
xyp **by** *auto*
 hence $\neg (\exists x \in k. x \notin \{1..n\})$ **apply**–**apply**(*rule ccontr*) **unfolding** *not-not*
apply(*erule bexE*) **proof**–
 fix x **assume** $as: x \in k \ x \notin \{1..n\}$ **have** $x \neq n+1$ **using** as **and** $*$ **by** *auto*
 thus *False* **using** as **and** $k[THEN\ conjunct1, unfolded\ subset\ eq]$ **by** *auto*
qed
 thus ?thesis **apply**–**apply**(*rule disjI2*) **unfolding** *kle-def* **using** k **ap-**
ply(*rule-tac* $x=k$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto* **qed next**
 fix $x\ j$ **assume** $as: x \in s - \{a\} \ j \notin \{1..n\}$
 thus $x\ j = p$ **using** $as(1)[unfolded\ sa(3)[THEN\ sym], THEN\ assms(2)[rule-format]]$
apply(*cases* $j = n+1$) **using** $sa(1)[unfolded\ ksimplex-def]$ **by** *auto* **qed**(*insert*
sa ksimplexD[OF sa(1)], auto) **next**
assume ?rs **note** $rs=ksimplexD[OF\ this]$ **guess** $a\ b$ **apply**(*rule ksimplex-extrema[OF*
(?rs)]) **. note** $ab = this$
def $c \equiv \lambda i. \text{if } i = (n+1) \text{ then } p - 1 \text{ else } a\ i$
have $c \notin f$ **apply**(*rule ccontr*) **unfolding** *not-not* **apply**(*drule assms(2)[rule-format]*)
unfolding *c-def* **using** $assms(1)$ **by** *auto*
 thus ?ls **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=insert\ c\ f$ **in** *exI*, *rule-tac* $x=c$ **in** *exI*) **unfolding**
ksimplex-def conj-assoc
apply(*rule conjI*) **defer** **apply**(*rule conjI*) **defer** **apply**(*rule conjI*) **defer**
apply(*rule conjI*) **defer**
proof(*rule-tac* $[3-5]\ ballI\ allI$) +
 fix $x\ j$ **assume** $x: x \in insert\ c\ f$ **thus** $x\ j \leq p$ **proof** (*cases* $x=c$)
 case *True* **show** ?thesis **unfolding** *True c-def* **apply**(*cases* $j=n+1$) **using**
ab(1) **and** $rs(4)$ **by** *auto*
qed(*insert* $x\ rs(4)$, *auto simp add: c-def*)
 show $j \notin \{1..n+1\} \longrightarrow x\ j = p$ **apply**(*cases* $x=c$) **using** $x\ ab(1)\ rs(5)$
unfolding *c-def* **by** *auto*
 { fix z **assume** $z: z \in insert\ c\ f$ **hence** $kle\ (n+1)\ c\ z$ **apply**(*cases* $z = c$)
proof–
 case *False* **hence** $z \in f$ **using** z **by** *auto*
 then **guess** k **apply**(*drule-tac* $ab(3)[THEN\ bspec[where\ x=z], THEN$
conjunct1]) **unfolding** *kle-def* **apply**(*erule exE*) **.**
 thus $kle\ (n+1)\ c\ z$ **unfolding** *kle-def* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=insert\ (n+1)$
 k **in** *exI*) **unfolding** *c-def*
 using ab **using** $rs(5)[rule-format, OF\ ab(1), of\ n+1]$ $assms(1)$ **by** *auto*
qed auto } **note** $*$ **=** *this*
 fix y **assume** $y: y \in insert\ c\ f$ **show** $kle\ (n+1)\ x\ y \vee kle\ (n+1)\ y\ x$
proof(*cases* $x = c \vee y = c$)
 case *False* **hence** $*: x \in f \ y \in f$ **using** $x\ y$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **using** $rs(6)[rule-format, OF **]$ **by** $(auto\ dest: kle-Suc)$ **qed** $(insert\ *\ x\ y,\ auto)$
qed $(insert\ rs,\ auto)$ **qed**

lemma *ksimplex-fix-plane*:

assumes $a \in s\ j \in \{1..n::nat\}\ \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = q\ a0 \in s\ a1 \in s$
 $\forall i. a1\ i = ((if\ i \in \{1..n\}\ then\ a0\ i + 1\ else\ a0\ i)::nat)$
shows $(a = a0) \vee (a = a1)$ **proof**— **have** $*\bigwedge P\ A\ x\ y. \forall x \in A. P\ x \implies x \in A$
 $\implies y \in A \implies P\ x \wedge P\ y$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply** $(rule\ ccontr)$ **using** $*(OF\ assms(3),\ of\ a0\ a1)$ **unfolding**
 $assms(6)[THEN\ spec[where\ x=j]]$
using $assms(1-2,4-5)$ **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *ksimplex-fix-plane-0*:

assumes $a \in s\ j \in \{1..n::nat\}\ \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = 0\ a0 \in s\ a1 \in s$
 $\forall i. a1\ i = ((if\ i \in \{1..n\}\ then\ a0\ i + 1\ else\ a0\ i)::nat)$
shows $a = a1$ **apply** $(rule\ ccontr)$ **using** *ksimplex-fix-plane* $[OF\ assms]$
using $assms(3)[THEN\ bspec[where\ x=a1]]$ **using** $assms(2,5)$
unfolding $assms(6)[THEN\ spec[where\ x=j]]$ **by** *simp*

lemma *ksimplex-fix-plane-p*:

assumes *ksimplex* $p\ n\ s\ a \in s\ j \in \{1..n\}\ \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = p\ a0 \in s\ a1 \in s$
 $\forall i. a1\ i = ((if\ i \in \{1..n\}\ then\ a0\ i + 1\ else\ a0\ i))$
shows $a = a0$ **proof** $(rule\ ccontr)$ **note** $s = ksimplexD[OF\ assms(1), rule-format]$
assume $as:a \neq a0$ **hence** $*:a0 \in s - \{a\}$ **using** $assms(5)$ **by** *auto*
hence $a1 = a$ **using** *ksimplex-fix-plane* $[OF\ assms(2-)]$ **by** *auto*
thus *False* **using** *as* **using** $assms(3,5)$ **and** $assms(7)[rule-format, of\ j]$
unfolding $assms(4)[rule-format, OF *]$ **using** $s(4)[OF\ assms(6), of\ j]$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *ksimplex-replace-0*:

assumes *ksimplex* $p\ n\ s\ a \in s\ n \neq 0\ j \in \{1..n\}\ \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = 0$
shows $card\ \{s'.\ ksimplex\ p\ n\ s'\ \wedge\ (\exists b \in s'.\ s' - \{b\} = s - \{a\})\} = 1$ **proof**—
have $*\bigwedge s'\ a\ a'.\ s' - \{a'\} = s - \{a\} \implies a' = a \implies a' \in s' \implies a \in s \implies (s' = s)$ **by** *auto*
have $*\bigwedge s'\ a'.\ ksimplex\ p\ n\ s' \implies a' \in s' \implies s' - \{a'\} = s - \{a\} \implies s' = s$
proof— **case** *goal1*
guess $a0\ a1$ **apply** $(rule\ ksimplex-extrema-strong[OF\ assms(1,3)])$. **note** *exta*
 $= this[rule-format]$
have $a:a = a1$ **apply** $(rule\ ksimplex-fix-plane-0[OF\ assms(2,4-5)])$ **using**
 $exta(1-2,5)$ **by** *auto* **moreover**
guess $b0\ b1$ **apply** $(rule\ ksimplex-extrema-strong[OF\ goal1(1)\ assms(3)])$.
note *extb* $= this[rule-format]$
have $a':a' = b1$ **apply** $(rule\ ksimplex-fix-plane-0[OF\ goal1(2)\ assms(4), of\ b0])$
unfolding *goal1(3)* **using** *assms* *extb* *goal1* **by** *auto* **moreover**
have $b0 = a0$ **unfolding** *kle-antisym* $[THEN\ sym,\ of\ b0\ a0\ n]$ **using** *exta* *extb*
using *goal1(3)* **unfolding** $a\ a'$ **by** *blast*
hence $b1 = a1$ **apply**—**apply** $(rule\ ext)$ **unfolding** $exta(5)\ extb(5)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately

show $s' = s$ **apply-apply**(rule $*[of - a1\ b1]$) **using** $exta(1-2)$ $extb(1-2)$
goal1 by auto qed
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *card-1-exists* **apply-apply**(rule $ex1I[of - s]$)
unfolding *mem-Collect-eq* **defer** **apply**(erule *conjE* *bexE*) + **apply**(rule-tac
 $a'=b$ **in** $*$) **using** $assms(1,2)$ **by auto qed**

lemma *ksimplex-replace-1*:

assumes $ksimplex\ p\ n\ s\ a \in s\ n \neq 0\ j \in \{1..n\}\ \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = p$
shows $card\ \{s'.\ ksimplex\ p\ n\ s' \wedge (\exists b \in s'.\ s' - \{b\} = s - \{a\})\} = 1$ **proof-**
have $lem: \bigwedge a\ a'\ s'.\ s' - \{a'\} = s - \{a\} \implies a' = a \implies a' \in s' \implies a \in s \implies$
 $s' = s$ **by auto**
have $lem: \bigwedge s'\ a'.\ ksimplex\ p\ n\ s' \implies a' \in s' \implies s' - \{a'\} = s - \{a\} \implies s' =$
 s **proof- case goal1**
guess $a0\ a1$ **apply**(rule *ksimplex-extrema-strong*[$OF\ assms(1,3)$]) . **note** $exta$
 $=\ this[rule-format]$
have $a:a = a0$ **apply**(rule *ksimplex-fix-plane-p*[$OF\ assms(1-2,4-5)\ exta(1,2)$])
unfolding $exta$ **by auto moreover**
guess $b0\ b1$ **apply**(rule *ksimplex-extrema-strong*[$OF\ goal1(1)\ assms(3)$]) .
note $extb = this[rule-format]$
have $a':a' = b0$ **apply**(rule *ksimplex-fix-plane-p*[$OF\ goal1(1-2)\ assms(4),\ of$
 $- b1]$) **unfolding** $goal1\ extb$ **using** $extb(1,2)\ assms(5)$ **by auto**
moreover **have** $*:b1 = a1$ **unfolding** *kle-antisym*[*THEN sym, of b1 a1 n*]
using $exta\ extb$ **using** $goal1(3)$ **unfolding** $a\ a'$ **by blast moreover**
have $a0 = b0$ **apply**(rule *ext*) **proof- case goal1 show** $a0\ x = b0\ x$
using $*[THEN\ cong,\ of\ x\ x]$ **unfolding** $exta\ extb$ **apply-apply**(cases
 $x \in \{1..n\}$) **by auto qed**
ultimately show $s' = s$ **apply-apply**(rule $lem[OF\ goal1(3) - goal1(2)$
 $assms(2)]$) **by auto qed**
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *card-1-exists* **apply**(rule $ex1I[of - s]$) **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq*
apply(rule,rule $assms(1)$)
apply(rule-tac $x=a$ **in** $bexI$) **prefer** 3 **apply**(erule *conjE* *bexE*) + **apply**(rule-tac
 $a'=b$ **in** lem) **using** $assms(1-2)$ **by auto qed**

lemma *ksimplex-replace-2*:

assumes $ksimplex\ p\ n\ s\ a \in s\ n \neq 0\ \sim(\exists j \in \{1..n\}. \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = 0)$
 $\sim(\exists j \in \{1..n\}. \forall x \in s - \{a\}. x\ j = p)$
shows $card\ \{s'.\ ksimplex\ p\ n\ s' \wedge (\exists b \in s'.\ s' - \{b\} = s - \{a\})\} = 2$ (**is** $card$
 $?A = 2$) **proof-**
have $lem1: \bigwedge a\ a'\ s\ s'.\ s' - \{a'\} = s - \{a\} \implies a' = a \implies a' \in s' \implies a \in s$
 $\implies s' = s$ **by auto**
have $lem2: \bigwedge a\ b. a \in s \implies b \neq a \implies s \neq insert\ b\ (s - \{a\})$ **proof case goal1**
hence $a \in insert\ b\ (s - \{a\})$ **by auto hence** $a \in s - \{a\}$ **unfolding** *insert-iff*
using $goal1$ **by auto**
thus *False* **by auto qed**
guess $a0\ a1$ **apply**(rule *ksimplex-extrema-strong*[$OF\ assms(1,3)$]) . **note** $a0a1=this$
 $\{ assume\ a=a0$
have $*: \bigwedge P\ Q. (P \vee Q) \implies \neg P \implies Q$ **by auto**
have $\exists x \in s. \neg kle\ n\ x\ a0$ **apply**(rule-tac $x=a1$ **in** $bexI$) **proof assume** $as:kle$
 $n\ a1\ a0$

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show False using kle-imp-pointwise[OF as, THEN spec[where x=1]] unfolding
ing a0a1(5)[THEN spec[where x=1]]
  using assms(3) by auto qed(insert a0a1, auto)
hence  $\exists y \in s. \exists k \in \{1..n\}. \forall j. y j = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } a0 j + 1 \text{ else } a0 j)$ 
  apply(rule-tac *[OF ksimplex-successor[OF assms(1-2), unfolded a=a0]])
by auto
then guess a2 .. from this(2) guess k .. note k=this note a2=(a2 ∈ s)
def a3  $\equiv \lambda j. \text{if } j = k \text{ then } a1 j + 1 \text{ else } a1 j$ 
have a3  $\notin s$  proof assume a3 ∈ s hence kle n a3 a1 using a0a1(4) by auto
  thus False apply(drule-tac kle-imp-pointwise) unfolding a3-def
  apply(erule-tac x=k in allE) by auto qed
hence a3  $\neq a0$  a3  $\neq a1$  using a0a1 by auto
have a2  $\neq a0$  using k(2)[THEN spec[where x=k]] by auto
have lem3: $\bigwedge x. x \in (s - \{a0\}) \implies \text{kle } n \ a2 \ x$  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1
hence as:x ∈ s x ≠ a0 by auto
  have kle n a2 x  $\vee$  kle n x a2 using ksimplexD(6)[OF assms(1)] and as
  (a2 ∈ s) by auto moreover
  have kle n a0 x using a0a1(4) as by auto
  ultimately have x = a0  $\vee$  x = a2 apply-apply(rule kle-adjacent[OF k(2)])
using goal1(2) by auto
  hence x = a2 using as by auto thus False using goal1(2) using kle-reft
by auto qed
let ?s = insert a3 (s - {a0}) have ksimplex p n ?s apply(rule ksimplexI)
proof(rule-tac[2-] ballI, rule-tac[4] ballI)
  show card ?s = n + 1 using ksimplexD(2-3)[OF assms(1)]
  using a3 ≠ a0 a3 ∉ s a0 ∈ s by(auto simp add:card-insert-if)
  fix x assume x:x ∈ insert a3 (s - {a0})
  show  $\forall j. x j \leq p$  proof(rule, cases x = a3)
    fix j case False thus x j ≤ p using x ksimplexD(4)[OF assms(1)] by auto
  next
    fix j case True show x j ≤ p unfolding True proof(cases j=k)
      case False thus a3 j ≤ p unfolding True a3-def using a1 ∈ s ksim-
      plexD(4)[OF assms(1)] by auto next
      guess a4 using assms(5)[unfolded bex-simps ball-simps, rule-format, OF
      k(1)] .. note a4=this
      have a2 k ≤ a4 k using lem3[OF a4(1)[unfolded a=a0], THEN
      kle-imp-pointwise] by auto
      also have ... < p using ksimplexD(4)[OF assms(1), rule-format, of a4 k]
      using a4 by auto
      finally have *:a0 k + 1 < p unfolding k(2)[rule-format] by auto
      case True thus a3 j ≤ p unfolding a3-def unfolding a0a1(5)[rule-format]
      using k(1) k(2) assms(5) using * by simp qed qed
  show  $\forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow x j = p$  proof(rule, rule, cases x=a3) fix j::nat
  assume j:j ∉ {1..n}
  { case False thus x j = p using j x ksimplexD(5)[OF assms(1)] by auto }
  case True show x j = p unfolding True a3-def using j k(1)
  using ksimplexD(5)[OF assms(1), rule-format, OF a1 ∈ s j] by auto qed
fix y assume y:y ∈ insert a3 (s - {a0})
have lem4: $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies x \neq a0 \implies \text{kle } n \ x \ a3$  proof- case goal1

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    guess kk using a0a1(4)[rule-format,OF ⟨x∈s⟩,THEN conjunct2,unfolded
kle-def]
    apply-apply(erule exE,erule conjE) . note kk=this
    have k∉kk proof assume k∈kk
    hence a1 k = x k + 1 using kk by auto
    hence a0 k = x k unfolding a0a1(5)[rule-format] using k(1) by auto
    hence a2 k = x k + 1 unfolding k(2)[rule-format] by auto moreover
    have a2 k ≤ x k using lem3[of x,THEN kle-imp-pointwise] goal1 by auto

    ultimately show False by auto qed
    thus ?case unfolding kle-def apply(rule-tac x=insert k kk in exI) using
kk(1)
    unfolding a3-def kle-def kk(2)[rule-format] using k(1) by auto qed
    show kle n x y ∨ kle n y x proof(cases y=a3)
    case True show ?thesis unfolding True apply(cases x=a3) defer ap-
ply(rule disjI1,rule lem4)
    using x by auto next
    case False show ?thesis proof(cases x=a3) case True show ?thesis
unfolding True
    apply(rule disjI2,rule lem4) using y False by auto next
    case False thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac ksimplxD(6)[OF assms(1),rule-format])

    using x y ⟨y≠a3⟩ by auto qed qed qed
    hence insert a3 (s - {a0}) ∈ ?A unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply-apply(rule,assumption)
    apply(rule-tac x=a3 in bexI) unfolding ⟨a=a0⟩ using ⟨a3∉s⟩ by auto
moreover
    have s ∈ ?A using assms(1,2) by auto ultimately have ?A ⊇ {s, insert a3
(s - {a0})} by auto
    moreover have ?A ⊆ {s, insert a3 (s - {a0})} apply(rule) unfolding
mem-Collect-eq proof(erule conjE)
    fix s' assume as:ksimplex p n s' and ∃ b∈s'. s' - {b} = s - {a}
    from this(2) guess a' .. note a'=this
    guess a-min a-max apply(rule ksimplex-extrema-strong[OF as assms(3)]) .
note min-max=this
    have *:∀ x∈s' - {a'}. x k = a2 k unfolding a' proof fix x assume
x:x∈s-{a}
    hence kle n a2 x apply-apply(rule lem3) using ⟨a=a0⟩ by auto
    hence a2 k ≤ x k apply(rule-tac kle-imp-pointwise) by auto moreover
    have x k ≤ a2 k unfolding k(2)[rule-format] using a0a1(4)[rule-format,of
x,THEN conjunct1]
    unfolding kle-def using x by auto ultimately show x k = a2 k by auto
qed
    have **:a'=a-min ∨ a'=a-max apply(rule ksimplex-fix-plane[OF a'(1) k(1)
*]) using min-max by auto
    show s' ∈ {s, insert a3 (s - {a0})} proof(cases a'=a-min)
    case True have a-max = a1 unfolding kle-antisym[THEN sym,of a-max
a1 n] apply(rule)
    apply(rule a0a1(4)[rule-format,THEN conjunct2]) defer proof(rule
min-max(4)[rule-format,THEN conjunct2])

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    show  $a1 \in s'$  using  $a'$  unfolding  $\langle a=a0 \rangle$  using  $a0a1$  by auto
    show  $a\text{-max} \in s$  proof(rule ccontr) assume  $a\text{-max} \notin s$ 
      hence  $a\text{-max} = a'$  using  $a'$  min-max by auto
      thus False unfolding True using min-max by auto qed qed
    hence  $\forall i. a\text{-max } i = a1 \ i$  by auto
  hence  $a' = a$  unfolding True  $\langle a=a0 \rangle$  apply-apply(subst expand-fun-eq,rule)
  apply(erule-tac  $x=x$  in allE) unfolding  $a0a1(5)[\text{rule-format}]$  min-max(5)[rule-format]
  proof- case goal1 thus ?case apply(cases  $x \in \{1..n\}$ ) by auto qed
  hence  $s' = s$  apply-apply(rule lem1[OF  $a'(2)$ ]) using  $\langle a \in s \rangle \langle a' \in s' \rangle$  by
auto
  thus ?thesis by auto next
  case False hence as: $a' = a\text{-max}$  using ** by auto
  have  $a\text{-min} = a2$  unfolding kle-antisym[THEN sym, of - - n] apply rule
    apply(rule min-max(4)[rule-format, THEN conjunct1]) defer proof(rule
lem3)
    show  $a\text{-min} \in s - \{a0\}$  unfolding  $a'(2)[\text{THEN sym, unfolded } \langle a=a0 \rangle]$ 
      unfolding as using min-max(1-3) by auto
    have  $a2 \neq a$  unfolding  $\langle a=a0 \rangle$  using  $k(2)[\text{rule-format, of } k]$  by auto
    hence  $a2 \in s - \{a\}$  using  $a2$  by auto thus  $a2 \in s'$  unfolding  $a'(2)[\text{THEN}$ 
sym] by auto qed
    hence  $\forall i. a\text{-min } i = a2 \ i$  by auto
  hence  $a' = a3$  unfolding as  $\langle a=a0 \rangle$  apply-apply(subst expand-fun-eq,rule)
  apply(erule-tac  $x=x$  in allE) unfolding  $a0a1(5)[\text{rule-format}]$  min-max(5)[rule-format]
    unfolding  $a3\text{-def } k(2)[\text{rule-format}]$  unfolding  $a0a1(5)[\text{rule-format}]$ 
proof- case goal1
  show ?case unfolding goal1 apply(cases  $x \in \{1..n\}$ ) defer apply(cases
 $x=k$ )
    using  $\langle k \in \{1..n\} \rangle$  by auto qed
  hence  $s' = \text{insert } a3 \ (s - \{a0\})$  apply-apply(rule lem1) defer apply
assumption
    apply(rule  $a'(1)$ ) unfolding  $a' \langle a=a0 \rangle$  using  $\langle a3 \notin s \rangle$  by auto
  thus ?thesis by auto qed qed
  ultimately have *:  $?A = \{s, \text{insert } a3 \ (s - \{a0\})\}$  by blast
  have  $s \neq \text{insert } a3 \ (s - \{a0\})$  using  $\langle a3 \notin s \rangle$  by auto
  hence ?thesis unfolding * by auto } moreover
{ assume  $a=a1$ 
  have *:  $\bigwedge P \ Q. (P \vee Q) \implies \neg P \implies Q$  by auto
  have  $\exists x \in s. \neg \text{kle } n \ a1 \ x$  apply(rule-tac  $x=a0$  in bexI) proof assume as:kle
n a1 a0
    show False using kle-imp-pointwise[OF as, THEN spec[where  $x=1$ ]] unfold-
ing  $a0a1(5)[\text{THEN spec[where } x=1]]$ 
      using assms(3) by auto qed(insert  $a0a1$ , auto)
    hence  $\exists y \in s. \exists k \in \{1..n\}. \forall j. a1 \ j = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } y \ j + 1 \text{ else } y \ j)$ 
      apply(rule-tac *[OF ksimplex-predecessor[OF assms(1-2), unfolded  $\langle a=a1 \rangle$ ]])
by auto
    then guess  $a2$  .. from this(2) guess  $k$  .. note  $k=\text{this}$  note  $a2=\langle a2 \in s \rangle$ 
    def  $a3 \equiv \lambda j. \text{if } j = k \text{ then } a0 \ j - 1 \text{ else } a0 \ j$ 
    have  $a2 \neq a1$  using  $k(2)[\text{THEN spec[where } x=k]]$  by auto
    have lem3:  $\bigwedge x. x \in (s - \{a1\}) \implies \text{kle } n \ x \ a2$  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1

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hence  $as:x \in s \ x \neq a1$  by auto
  have  $kle\ n\ a2\ x \ \vee\ kle\ n\ x\ a2$  using  $ksimplexD(6)[OF\ assms(1)]$  and  $as$ 
 $\langle a2 \in s \rangle$  by auto moreover
  have  $kle\ n\ x\ a1$  using  $a0a1(4)$  as by auto
  ultimately have  $x = a2 \vee x = a1$  apply-apply(rule  $kle\text{-}adjacent[OF\ k(2)]$ )
using  $goal1(2)$  by auto
  hence  $x = a2$  using  $as$  by auto thus  $False$  using  $goal1(2)$  using  $kle\text{-}refl$ 
by auto qed
  have  $a0\ k \neq 0$  proof-
  guess  $a4$  using  $assms(4)[unfolded\ bex\text{-}simps\ ball\text{-}simps, rule\text{-}format, OF\ \langle k \in \{1..n\} \rangle]$ 
.. note  $a4 = this$ 
  have  $a4\ k \leq a2\ k$  using  $lem3[OF\ a4(1)[unfolded\ \langle a = a1 \rangle], THEN\ kle\text{-}imp\text{-}pointwise]$ 
by auto
  moreover have  $a4\ k > 0$  using  $a4$  by auto ultimately have  $a2\ k > 0$  by
auto
  hence  $a1\ k > 1$  unfolding  $k(2)[rule\text{-}format]$  by simp
  thus ?thesis unfolding  $a0a1(5)[rule\text{-}format]$  using  $k(1)$  by simp qed
hence  $lem4:\forall j. a0\ j = (if\ j=k\ then\ a3\ j + 1\ else\ a3\ j)$  unfolding  $a3\text{-}def$  by
simp
  have  $\neg kle\ n\ a0\ a3$  apply(rule  $ccontr$ ) unfolding  $not\text{-}not$  apply(drule  $kle\text{-}imp\text{-}pointwise$ )
  unfolding  $lem4[rule\text{-}format]$  apply(erule  $tac\ x=k$  in  $allE$ ) by auto
  hence  $a3 \notin s$  using  $a0a1(4)$  by auto
  hence  $a3 \neq a1\ a3 \neq a0$  using  $a0a1$  by auto
  let ?s = insert  $a3\ (s - \{a1\})$  have  $ksimplex\ p\ n\ ?s$  apply(rule  $ksimplexI$ )
proof(rule  $tac[2-]\ ballI, rule\text{-}tac[4]\ ballI$ )
  show  $card\ ?s = n+1$  using  $ksimplexD(2-3)[OF\ assms(1)]$ 
  using  $\langle a3 \neq a0 \rangle \langle a3 \notin s \rangle \langle a1 \in s \rangle$  by(auto simp add:  $card\text{-}insert\text{-}if$ )
  fix  $x$  assume  $x:x \in insert\ a3\ (s - \{a1\})$ 
  show  $\forall j. x\ j \leq p$  proof(rule, cases  $x = a3$ )
    fix  $j$  case  $False$  thus  $x\ j \leq p$  using  $x\ ksimplexD(4)[OF\ assms(1)]$  by auto
  next
    fix  $j$  case  $True$  show  $x\ j \leq p$  unfolding  $True$  proof(cases  $j=k$ )
      case  $False$  thus  $a3\ j \leq p$  unfolding  $True\ a3\text{-}def$  using  $\langle a0 \in s \rangle\ ksim\text{-}plexD(4)[OF\ assms(1)]$  by auto next
      guess  $a4$  using  $assms(5)[unfolded\ bex\text{-}simps\ ball\text{-}simps, rule\text{-}format, OF\ k(1)]$  .. note  $a4 = this$ 
      case  $True$  have  $a3\ k \leq a0\ k$  unfolding  $lem4[rule\text{-}format]$  by auto
      also have  $\dots \leq p$  using  $ksimplexD(4)[OF\ assms(1), rule\text{-}format, of\ a0\ k]$ 
 $a0a1$  by auto
      finally show  $a3\ j \leq p$  unfolding  $True$  by auto qed qed
    show  $\forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow x\ j = p$  proof(rule, rule, cases  $x = a3$ ) fix  $j::nat$ 
assume  $j:j \notin \{1..n\}$ 
    { case  $False$  thus  $x\ j = p$  using  $j\ x\ ksimplexD(5)[OF\ assms(1)]$  by auto }
    case  $True$  show  $x\ j = p$  unfolding  $True\ a3\text{-}def$  using  $j\ k(1)$ 
      using  $ksimplexD(5)[OF\ assms(1), rule\text{-}format, OF\ \langle a0 \in s \rangle\ j]$  by auto qed
  fix  $y$  assume  $y:y \in insert\ a3\ (s - \{a1\})$ 
  have  $lem4:\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies x \neq a1 \implies kle\ n\ a3\ x$  proof- case  $goal1$  hence
 $*:x \in s - \{a1\}$  by auto
  have  $kle\ n\ a3\ a2$  proof- have  $kle\ n\ a0\ a1$  using  $a0a1$  by auto then

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guess kk unfolding kle-def ..
  thus ?thesis unfolding kle-def apply(rule-tac x=kk in exI) unfolding
  lem4[rule-format] k(2)[rule-format]
  apply(rule)defer proof(rule) case goal1 thus ?case apply-apply(erule
  conjE)
    apply(erule-tac[!] x=j in allE) apply(cases j∈kk) apply(case-tac[!]
  j=k) by auto qed auto qed moreover
    have kle n a3 a0 unfolding kle-def lem4[rule-format] apply(rule-tac x={k}
  in exI) using k(1) by auto
    ultimately show ?case apply-apply(rule kle-between-l[of - a0 - a2])
  using lem3[OF *]
    using a0a1(4)[rule-format,OF goal1(1)] by auto qed
    show kle n x y ∨ kle n y x proof(cases y=a3)
    case True show ?thesis unfolding True apply(cases x=a3) defer ap-
  ply(rule disjI2,rule lem4)
      using x by auto next
      case False show ?thesis proof(cases x=a3) case True show ?thesis
  unfolding True
      apply(rule disjI1,rule lem4) using y False by auto next
      case False thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac ksimplxD(6)[OF assms(1),rule-format])

      using x y ⟨y≠a3⟩ by auto qed qed qed
    hence insert a3 (s - {a1}) ∈ ?A unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply-apply(rule,assumption)
    apply(rule-tac x=a3 in bexI) unfolding ⟨a=a1⟩ using ⟨a3∉s⟩ by auto
  moreover
    have s ∈ ?A using assms(1,2) by auto ultimately have ?A ⊇ {s, insert a3
  (s - {a1})} by auto
    moreover have ?A ⊆ {s, insert a3 (s - {a1})} apply(rule) unfolding
  mem-Collect-eq proof(erule conjE)
      fix s' assume as:ksimplex p n s' and ∃ b∈s'. s' - {b} = s - {a}
      from this(2) guess a' .. note a'=this
      guess a-min a-max apply(rule ksimplex-extrema-strong[OF as assms(3)]) .
  note min-max=this
      have *:∀ x∈s' - {a'}. x k = a2 k unfolding a' proof fix x assume
  x:x∈s-{a}
      hence kle n x a2 apply-apply(rule lem3) using ⟨a=a1⟩ by auto
      hence x k ≤ a2 k apply(drule-tac kle-imp-pointwise) by auto moreover
      { have a2 k ≤ a0 k using k(2)[rule-format,of k] unfolding a0a1(5)[rule-format]
  using k(1) by simp
      also have ... ≤ x k using a0a1(4)[rule-format,of x,THEN conjunct1,THEN
  kle-imp-pointwise] x by auto
      finally have a2 k ≤ x k . } ultimately show x k = a2 k by auto qed
    have **:a'=a-min ∨ a'=a-max apply(rule ksimplex-fix-plane[OF a'(1) k(1)
  *]) using min-max by auto
      have a2 ≠ a1 proof assume as:a2 = a1
      show False using k(2) unfolding as apply(erule-tac x=k in allE) by
  auto qed
      hence a2':a2 ∈ s' - {a'} unfolding a' using a2 unfolding ⟨a=a1⟩ by auto
      show s' ∈ {s, insert a3 (s - {a1})} proof(cases a'=a-min)

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case *True* have $a\text{-max} \in s - \{a1\}$ using *min-max unfolding* $a'(2)[\text{unfolded } \langle a=a1 \rangle, \text{THEN sym}]$ *True* by *auto*
 hence $a\text{-max} = a2$ unfolding *kle-antisym* $[\text{THEN sym}, \text{of } a\text{-max } a2 \ n]$
 apply-apply(*rule*)
 apply(*rule lem3, assumption*) apply(*rule min-max(4)[rule-format, THEN conjunct2]*) using $a2'$ by *auto*
 hence $a\text{-max} : \forall i. a\text{-max } i = a2 \ i$ by *auto*
 have $* : \forall j. a2 \ j = (\text{if } j \in \{1..n\} \text{ then } a3 \ j + 1 \text{ else } a3 \ j)$
 using $k(2)$ unfolding *lem4* $[\text{rule-format}]$ $a0a1(5)[\text{rule-format}]$ ap-
 ply-apply(*rule, erule-tac x=j in allE*)
 proof- case *goal1* thus ?*case* apply(*cases* $j \in \{1..n\}, \text{case-tac} [!]\ j=k$) by
auto qed
 have $\forall i. a\text{-min } i = a3 \ i$ using $a\text{-max}$ apply-apply(*rule, erule-tac x=i in allE*)
 unfolding *min-max(5)[rule-format]* $*[\text{rule-format}]$ proof- case *goal1*
 thus ?*case* apply(*cases* $i \in \{1..n\}$) by *auto* qed hence $a\text{-min} = a3$
 unfolding *expand-fun-eq* .
 hence $s' = \text{insert } a3 \ (s - \{a1\})$ using a' unfolding $\langle a=a1 \rangle$ *True* by *auto*
 thus ?*thesis* by *auto* next
 case *False* hence $as : a' = a\text{-max}$ using $**$ by *auto*
 have $a\text{-min} = a0$ unfolding *kle-antisym* $[\text{THEN sym}, \text{of } - - \ n]$ apply(*rule*)
 apply(*rule min-max(4)[rule-format, THEN conjunct1]*) defer apply(*rule*
 $a0a1(4)[\text{rule-format, THEN conjunct1}]$) proof-
 have $a\text{-min} \in s - \{a1\}$ using *min-max(1,3)* unfolding $a'(2)[\text{THEN}$
 $\text{sym}, \text{unfolded } \langle a=a1 \rangle]$ as by *auto*
 thus $a\text{-min} \in s$ by *auto* have $a0 \in s - \{a1\}$ using $a0a1(1-3)$ by *auto*
 thus $a0 \in s'$
 unfolding $a'(2)[\text{THEN sym}, \text{unfolded } \langle a=a1 \rangle]$ by *auto* qed
 hence $\forall i. a\text{-max } i = a1 \ i$ unfolding $a0a1(5)[\text{rule-format}]$ *min-max(5)[rule-format]*
 by *auto*
 hence $s' = s$ apply-apply(*rule lem1[OF a'(2)]*) using $\langle a \in s \rangle \ \langle a' \in s' \rangle$
 unfolding as $\langle a=a1 \rangle$ unfolding *expand-fun-eq* by *auto*
 thus ?*thesis* by *auto* qed qed
 ultimately have $* : ?A = \{s, \text{insert } a3 \ (s - \{a1\})\}$ by *blast*
 have $s \neq \text{insert } a3 \ (s - \{a1\})$ using $\langle a3 \notin s \rangle$ by *auto*
 hence ?*thesis* unfolding $*$ by *auto* } moreover
 { assume $as : a \neq a0 \ a \neq a1$ have $\neg (\forall x \in s. \text{kle } n \ a \ x)$ proof case *goal1*
 have $a = a0$ unfolding *kle-antisym* $[\text{THEN sym}, \text{of } - - \ n]$ apply(*rule*)
 using *goal1 a0a1 assms(2)* by *auto* thus *False* using as by *auto* qed
 hence $\exists y \in s. \exists k \in \{1..n\}. \forall j. a \ j = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } y \ j + 1 \text{ else } y \ j)$ using
ksimplex-predecessor[OF assms(1-2)] by *blast*
 then guess u .. from *this(2)* guess k .. note $k = \text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$ note u
 $= \langle u \in s \rangle$
 have $\neg (\forall x \in s. \text{kle } n \ x \ a)$ proof case *goal1*
 have $a = a1$ unfolding *kle-antisym* $[\text{THEN sym}, \text{of } - - \ n]$ apply(*rule*)
 using *goal1 a0a1 assms(2)* by *auto* thus *False* using as by *auto* qed
 hence $\exists y \in s. \exists k \in \{1..n\}. \forall j. y \ j = (\text{if } j = k \text{ then } a \ j + 1 \text{ else } a \ j)$ using
ksimplex-successor[OF assms(1-2)] by *blast*
 then guess v .. from *this(2)* guess l .. note $l = \text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$ note $v =$

```

(v ∈ s)
def a' ≡ λj. if j = l then u j + 1 else u j
have kl:k ≠ l proof assume k=l have *:⋀P. (if P then (1::nat) else 0) ≠ 2
by auto
thus False using ksimplexD(6)[OF assms(1),rule-format,OF u v] unfolding
kle-def
unfolding l(2) k(2) ⋀k=l apply-apply(erule disjE)apply(erule-tac[!]) exE
conjE)+
apply(erule-tac[!]) x=l in allE)+ by(auto simp add: *) qed
hence aa':a'≠a apply-apply rule unfolding expand-fun-eq unfolding a'-def
k(2)
apply(erule-tac x=l in allE) by auto
have a' ∉ s apply(rule) apply(drule ksimplexD(6)[OF assms(1),rule-format,OF
(a ∈ s)]) proof(cases kle n a a')
case goal2 hence kle n a' a by auto thus False apply(drule-tac kle-imp-pointwise)
apply(erule-tac x=l in allE) unfolding a'-def k(2) using kl by auto next
case True thus False apply(drule-tac kle-imp-pointwise)
apply(erule-tac x=k in allE) unfolding a'-def k(2) using kl by auto qed
have kle-uv:kle n u a kle n u a' kle n a v kle n a' v unfolding kle-def apply-
apply(rule-tac[1]) x={k} in exI,rule-tac[2] x={l} in exI
apply(rule-tac[3]) x={l} in exI,rule-tac[4] x={k} in exI
unfolding l(2) k(2) a'-def using l(1) k(1) by auto
have uv:⋀x. kle n u x ⇒ kle n x v ⇒ (x = u) ∨ (x = a) ∨ (x = a') ∨ (x
= v)
proof- case goal1 thus ?case proof(cases x k = u k, case-tac[!]) x l = u l)
assume as:x l = u l x k = u k
have x = u unfolding expand-fun-eq
using goal1(2)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise,unfolded l(2)] unfolding k(2)
apply-
using goal1(1)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] apply-apply rule apply(erule-tac
x=xa in allE)+ proof- case goal1
thus ?case apply(cases x=l) apply(case-tac[!]) x=k using as by auto qed
thus ?case by auto next
assume as:x l ≠ u l x k = u k
have x = a' unfolding expand-fun-eq unfolding a'-def
using goal1(2)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] unfolding l(2) k(2) apply-
using goal1(1)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] apply-apply rule apply(erule-tac
x=xa in allE)+ proof- case goal1
thus ?case apply(cases x=l) apply(case-tac[!]) x=k using as by auto qed
thus ?case by auto next
assume as:x l = u l x k ≠ u k
have x = a unfolding expand-fun-eq
using goal1(2)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] unfolding l(2) k(2) apply-
using goal1(1)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] apply-apply rule apply(erule-tac
x=xa in allE)+ proof- case goal1
thus ?case apply(cases x=l) apply(case-tac[!]) x=k using as by auto qed
thus ?case by auto next
assume as:x l ≠ u l x k ≠ u k
have x = v unfolding expand-fun-eq

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    using goal1 (2)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] unfolding l(2) k(2) apply-
    using goal1 (1)[THEN kle-imp-pointwise] apply-apply rule apply(erule-tac
x=xa in allE)+ proof- case goal1
    thus ?case apply(cases x=l) apply(case-tac[!] x=k) using as <k≠l> by
auto qed thus ?case by auto qed qed
    have uv:kle n u v apply(rule kle-trans[OF kle-uv(1,3)]) using ksimplexD(6)[OF
assms(1)] using u v by auto
    have lem3:  $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies kle\ n\ v\ x \implies kle\ n\ a'\ x$  apply(rule kle-between-r[of -
u - v])
    prefer 3 apply(rule kle-trans[OF uv]) defer apply(rule ksimplexD(6)[OF
assms(1),rule-format])
    using kle-uv <u∈s> by auto
    have lem4:  $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies kle\ n\ x\ u \implies kle\ n\ x\ a'$  apply(rule kle-between-l[of -
u - v])
    prefer 4 apply(rule kle-trans[OF - uv]) defer apply(rule ksimplexD(6)[OF
assms(1),rule-format])
    using kle-uv <v∈s> by auto
    have lem5:  $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies x \neq a \implies kle\ n\ x\ a' \vee kle\ n\ a'\ x$  proof- case goal1
thus ?case
    proof(cases kle n v x  $\vee$  kle n x u) case True thus ?thesis using goal1
by(auto intro:lem3 lem4) next
    case False hence *:kle n u x kle n x v using ksimplexD(6)[OF assms(1)]
using goal1 <u∈s> <v∈s> by auto
    show ?thesis using uv[OF *] using kle-uv using goal1 by auto qed qed
    have ksimplexD p n (insert a' (s - {a})) apply(rule ksimplexDI) proof(rule-tac[2-]
ballI,rule-tac[4] ballI)
    show card (insert a' (s - {a})) = n + 1 using ksimplexD(2-3)[OF assms(1)]
    using <a'≠a> <a'∉s> <a∈s> by(auto simp add:card-insert-if)
    fix x assume x: x ∈ insert a' (s - {a})
    show  $\forall j. x\ j \leq p$  proof(rule,cases x = a')
    fix j case False thus x j ≤ p using x ksimplexD(4)[OF assms(1)] by auto
next
    fix j case True show x j ≤ p unfolding True proof(cases j=l)
    case False thus a' j ≤ p unfolding True a'-def using <u∈s> ksim-
plexD(4)[OF assms(1)] by auto next
    case True have *:a l = u l v l = a l + 1 using k(2)[of l] l(2)[of l] <k≠l>
by auto
    have u l + 1 ≤ p unfolding *[THEN sym] using ksimplexD(4)[OF
assms(1)] using <v∈s> by auto
    thus a' j ≤ p unfolding a'-def True by auto qed qed
    show  $\forall j. j \notin \{1..n\} \longrightarrow x\ j = p$  proof(rule,rule,cases x=a') fix j::nat
assume j:j∉{1..n}
    { case False thus x j = p using j x ksimplexD(5)[OF assms(1)] by auto }
    case True show x j = p unfolding True a'-def using j l(1)
    using ksimplexD(5)[OF assms(1),rule-format,OF <u∈s> j] by auto qed
    fix y assume y:y∈insert a' (s - {a})
    show kle n x y  $\vee$  kle n y x proof(cases y=a')
    case True show ?thesis unfolding True apply(cases x=a') defer ap-
ply(rule lem5) using x by auto next

```

```

      case False show ?thesis proof(cases x=a') case True show ?thesis
unfolding True
  using lem5[of y] using y by auto next
  case False thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac ksimplxD(6)[OF assms(1),rule-format])

    using x y ⟨y≠a'⟩ by auto qed qed qed
  hence insert a' (s - {a}) ∈ ?A unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply-apply(rule,assumption)
    apply(rule-tac x=a' in bexI) using aa' ⟨a'∉s⟩ by auto moreover
    have s ∈ ?A using assms(1,2) by auto ultimately have ?A ⊇ {s, insert a'
(s - {a})} by auto
  moreover have ?A ⊆ {s, insert a' (s - {a})} apply(rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq
proof(erule conjE)
  fix s' assume as:ksimplex p n s' and ∃ b∈s'. s' - {b} = s - {a}
  from this(2) guess a'' .. note a''=this
  have u≠v unfolding expand-fun-eq unfolding l(2) k(2) by auto
  hence uv':¬ kle n v u using uv using kle-antisym by auto
  have u≠a v≠a unfolding expand-fun-eq k(2) l(2) by auto
  hence uvs':u∈s' v∈s' using ⟨u∈s⟩ ⟨v∈s⟩ using a'' by auto
  have lem6:a ∈ s' ∨ a' ∈ s' proof(cases ∀ x∈s'. kle n x u ∨ kle n v x)
    case False then guess w unfolding ball-simps .. note w=this
    hence kle n u w kle n w v using ksimplxD(6)[OF as] uvs' by auto
    hence w = a' ∨ w = a using urv[of w] uvs' w by auto thus ?thesis using
w by auto next
    case True have ¬ (∀ x∈s'. kle n x u) unfolding ball-simps apply(rule-tac
x=v in bexI)
      using uv ⟨u≠v⟩ unfolding kle-antisym[of n u v, THEN sym] using ⟨v∈s'⟩
by auto
    hence ∃ y∈s'. ∃ k∈{1..n}. ∀ j. y j = (if j = k then u j + 1 else u j) using
ksimplex-successor[OF as ⟨u∈s'⟩] by blast
  then guess w .. note w=this from this(2) guess kk .. note kk=this[rule-format]
  have ¬ kle n w u apply-apply(rule,drule kle-imp-pointwise)
    apply(erule-tac x=kk in allE) unfolding kk by auto
  hence *:kle n v w using True[rule-format,OF w(1)] by auto
  hence False proof(cases kk≠l) case True thus False using *(THEN
kle-imp-pointwise, unfolded l(2) kk k(2))
    apply(erule-tac x=l in allE) using ⟨k≠l⟩ by auto next
    case False hence kk≠k using ⟨k≠l⟩ by auto thus False using *(THEN
kle-imp-pointwise, unfolded l(2) kk k(2))
      apply(erule-tac x=k in allE) using ⟨k≠l⟩ by auto qed
  thus ?thesis by auto qed
  thus s' ∈ {s, insert a' (s - {a})} proof(cases a∈s')
    case True hence s' = s apply-apply(rule lem1[OF a''(2)]) using a''
⟨a∈s⟩ by auto
    thus ?thesis by auto next case False hence a'∈s' using lem6 by auto
    hence s' = insert a' (s - {a}) apply-apply(rule lem1[of - a'' - a'])
      unfolding a''(2)[THEN sym] using a'' using ⟨a'∉s⟩ by auto
    thus ?thesis by auto qed qed
  ultimately have *:?A = {s, insert a' (s - {a})} by blast
  have s ≠ insert a' (s - {a}) using ⟨a'∉s⟩ by auto

```

hence *?thesis* unfolding * by *auto* }
ultimately show *?thesis* by *auto* qed

20.7 Hence another step towards concreteness.

lemma *kuhn-simplex-lemma*:

assumes $\forall s. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n + 1) \ s \longrightarrow (rl \ ' \ s \subseteq \{0..n+1\})$
 $\text{odd } (\text{card } \{f. \exists s \ a. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n + 1) \ s \wedge a \in s \wedge (f = s - \{a\}) \wedge$
 $(rl \ ' \ f = \{0 .. n\}) \wedge ((\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x \ j = 0) \vee (\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x$
 $j = p)))$
shows $\text{odd}(\text{card } \{s \in \{s. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n + 1) \ s\}. rl \ ' \ s = \{0..n+1\}\})$ **proof**–
have $*: \bigwedge x \ y. x = y \implies \text{odd } (\text{card } x) \implies \text{odd } (\text{card } y)$ by *auto*
have $*: \text{odd}(\text{card } \{f \in \{f. \exists s \in \{s. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n + 1) \ s\}. (\exists a \in s. f = s - \{a\})\}. (rl \ ' \ f = \{0..n\}) \wedge$
 $((\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x \ j = 0) \vee$
 $(\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x \ j = p)))\}$ **apply**(*rule* * [*OF* - *assms*(2)]) by
auto
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule* *kuhn-complete-lemma* [*OF* *finite-simplices*]) **prefer** 6
apply(*rule* *) **apply**(*rule*, *rule*, *rule*)
apply(*subst* *ksimplex-def*) **defer** **apply**(*rule*, *rule* *assms*(1) [*rule-format*]) **un-**
folding *mem-Collect-eq* **apply** *assumption*
apply *default*+ **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(*erule* *disjE* *bexE*) + **defer**
apply(*erule* *disjE* *bexE*) + **defer**
apply *default*+ **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(*erule* *disjE* *bexE*) + **unfold-**
ing *mem-Collect-eq* **proof**–
fix *f s a* **assume** *as:ksimplex p (n + 1) s a* $a \in s \ f = s - \{a\}$
let $?S = \{s. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n + 1) \ s \wedge (\exists a \in s. f = s - \{a\})\}$
have $S: ?S = \{s'. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n + 1) \ s' \wedge (\exists b \in s'. s' - \{b\} = s - \{a\})\}$
unfolding *as* by *blast*
 $\{ \text{fix } j \text{ assume } j: j \in \{1..n + 1\} \ \forall x \in f. x \ j = 0 \text{ thus } \text{card } \{s. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n$
 $+ 1) \ s \wedge (\exists a \in s. f = s - \{a\})\} = 1 \text{ unfolding } S$
apply–**apply**(*rule* *ksimplex-replace-0*) **apply**(*rule* *as*) + **unfolding** *as* by
auto }
 $\{ \text{fix } j \text{ assume } j: j \in \{1..n + 1\} \ \forall x \in f. x \ j = p \text{ thus } \text{card } \{s. \text{ksimplex } p \ (n$
 $+ 1) \ s \wedge (\exists a \in s. f = s - \{a\})\} = 1 \text{ unfolding } S$
apply–**apply**(*rule* *ksimplex-replace-1*) **apply**(*rule* *as*) + **unfolding** *as* by
auto }
show $\neg ((\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x \ j = 0) \vee (\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x \ j = p))$
 $\implies \text{card } ?S = 2$
unfolding *S* **apply**(*rule* *ksimplex-replace-2*) **apply**(*rule* *as*) + **unfolding** *as*
by *auto* qed *auto* qed

20.8 Reduced labelling.

definition *reduced label* $(n::nat) \ (x::nat \Rightarrow nat) =$

$(\text{SOME } k. k \leq n \wedge (\forall i. 1 \leq i \wedge i < k+1 \longrightarrow \text{label } x \ i = 0) \wedge (k = n \vee \text{label } x \ (k$
 $+ 1) \neq (0::nat)))$

lemma *reduced-labelling*: **shows** *reduced label* $n \ x \leq n$ (**is** *?t1*) **and**

$\forall i. 1 \leq i \wedge i < \text{reduced label } n \ x + 1 \longrightarrow (\text{label } x \ i = 0)$ (**is** *?t2*)

```

(reduced label  $n \ x = n$ )  $\vee$  (label  $x$  (reduced label  $n \ x + 1$ )  $\neq 0$ ) (is ?t3) proof–
have num-WOP: $\bigwedge P \ k. \ P \ (k::nat) \implies \exists n. \ P \ n \wedge (\forall m < n. \neg P \ m)$ 
apply(drule ex-has-least-nat[where  $m=\lambda x. \ x$ ]) apply(erule exE,rule-tac  $x=x$ 
in exI) by auto
have *: $n \leq n \wedge (\text{label } x \ (n + 1) \neq 0 \vee n = n)$  by auto
then guess  $N$  apply(drule-tac num-WOP[of  $\lambda j. \ j \leq n \wedge (\text{label } x \ (j+1) \neq 0 \vee$ 
 $n = j)$ ]) apply(erule exE) . note  $N=this$ 
have  $N': N \leq n \ \forall i. \ 1 \leq i \wedge i < N + 1 \implies \text{label } x \ i = 0 \ N = n \vee \text{label } x \ (N$ 
 $+ 1) \neq 0$  defer proof(rule,rule)
fix  $i$  assume  $i: 1 \leq i \wedge i < N + 1$  thus  $\text{label } x \ i = 0$  using  $N[THEN \text{conjunct2}, THEN \text{spec}[where } x=i-1]]$  using  $N$  by auto qed(insert  $N$ , auto)
show ?t1 ?t2 ?t3 unfolding reduced-def apply(rule-tac[!] someI2-ex) using  $N'$ 
by(auto intro!: exI[where  $x=N$ ]) qed

```

```

lemma reduced-labelling-unique: fixes  $x::nat \Rightarrow nat$ 
assumes  $r \leq n \ \forall i. \ 1 \leq i \wedge i < r + 1 \implies (\text{label } x \ i = 0) \ (r = n) \vee (\text{label } x$ 
 $(r + 1) \neq 0)$ 
shows reduced label  $n \ x = r$  apply(rule le-antisym) apply(rule-tac[!] ccontr)
unfolding not-le
using reduced-labelling[of label  $n \ x$ ] using  $assms$  by auto

```

```

lemma reduced-labelling-0: assumes  $j \in \{1..n\}$   $\text{label } x \ j = 0$  shows reduced label
 $n \ x \neq j - 1$ 
using reduced-labelling[of label  $n \ x$ ] using  $assms$  by fastsimp

```

```

lemma reduced-labelling-1: assumes  $j \in \{1..n\}$   $\text{label } x \ j \neq 0$  shows reduced label
 $n \ x < j$ 
using  $assms$  and reduced-labelling[of label  $n \ x$ ] apply(erule-tac  $x=j$  in allE) by
auto

```

```

lemma reduced-labelling-Suc:
assumes reduced lab  $(n + 1) \ x \neq n + 1$  shows reduced lab  $(n + 1) \ x =$  reduced
lab  $n \ x$ 
apply(subst eq-commute) apply(rule reduced-labelling-unique)
using reduced-labelling[of lab  $n+1 \ x$ ] and  $assms$  by auto

```

```

lemma complete-face-top:
assumes  $\forall x \in f. \ \forall j \in \{1..n+1\}. \ x \ j = 0 \implies \text{lab } x \ j = 0$ 
 $\forall x \in f. \ \forall j \in \{1..n+1\}. \ x \ j = p \implies \text{lab } x \ j = 1$ 
shows ((reduced lab  $(n + 1)$ ) ‘ $f = \{0..n\}$ ’)  $\wedge ((\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \ \forall x \in f. \ x \ j = 0)$ 
 $\vee (\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \ \forall x \in f. \ x \ j = p)) \iff$ 
((reduced lab  $(n + 1)$ ) ‘ $f = \{0..n\}$ ’)  $\wedge (\forall x \in f. \ x \ (n + 1) = p)$  (is ?l = ?r)
proof
assume ?l (is ?as  $\wedge$  (?a  $\vee$  ?b)) thus ?r apply–apply(rule,erule conjE,assumption)
proof(cases ?a)
case True then guess  $j$  .. note  $j=this$  {fix  $x$  assume  $x::x \in f$ 
have reduced lab  $(n+1) \ x \neq j - 1$  using  $j$  apply–apply(rule reduced-labelling-0)
defer apply(rule  $assms(1)[rule-format]$ ) using  $x$  by auto }
moreover have  $j - 1 \in \{0..n\}$  using  $j$  by auto

```

then guess y unfolding $\langle ?l \rangle [THEN\ conjunct1, THEN\ sym]$ and $image\text{-}iff \dots$
 note $y = this$
 ultimately have $False$ by $auto$ thus $\forall x \in f. x (n + 1) = p$ by $auto$ next

 case $False$ hence $?b$ using $\langle ?l \rangle$ by $blast$ then guess $j \dots$ note $j = this$ {fix x
 assume $x : x \in f$
 have $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x < j$ using j apply—apply($rule\ reduced\ labelling\text{-}1$)
 using $assms(2)[rule\text{-}format, of\ x\ j]$ and x by $auto$ } note $* = this$
 have $j = n + 1$ proof($rule\ ccontr$) case $goal1$ hence $j < n + 1$ using j by
 $auto$ moreover
 have $n \in \{0..n\}$ by $auto$ then guess y unfolding $\langle ?l \rangle [THEN\ conjunct1, THEN\ sym]$ $image\text{-}iff \dots$
 ultimately show $False$ using $*[of\ y]$ by $auto$ qed
 thus $\forall x \in f. x (n + 1) = p$ using j by $auto$ qed qed($auto$)

20.9 Hence we get just about the nice induction.

lemma *kuhn-induction*:

assumes $0 < p\ \forall x. \forall j \in \{1..n+1\}. (\forall j. x\ j \leq p) \wedge (x\ j = 0) \longrightarrow (lab\ x\ j = 0)$
 $\forall x. \forall j \in \{1..n+1\}. (\forall j. x\ j \leq p) \wedge (x\ j = p) \longrightarrow (lab\ x\ j = 1)$
 odd (card { $f. ksimplex\ p\ n\ f \wedge ((reduced\ lab\ n)\ 'f = \{0..n\})$ })
 shows odd (card { $s. ksimplex\ p\ (n+1)\ s \wedge ((reduced\ lab\ (n+1))\ 's = \{0..n+1\})$ })
 proof—
 have $*: \bigwedge s\ t. odd\ (card\ s) \implies s = t \implies odd\ (card\ t) \wedge s\ f. (\bigwedge x. f\ x \leq n + 1) \implies f\ 's \subseteq \{0..n+1\}$ by $auto$
 show $?thesis$ apply($rule\ kuhn\ simplex\ lemma[unfolded\ mem\ Collect\ eq]$) apply($rule, rule, rule\ *, rule\ reduced\ labelling$)
 apply($rule\ *(1)[OF\ assms(4)]$) apply($rule\ set\ ext$) unfolding $mem\ Collect\ eq$
 apply($rule, erule\ conjE$) defer apply($rule$) proof—
 fix f assume $as : ksimplex\ p\ n\ f\ reduced\ lab\ n\ 'f = \{0..n\}$
 have $*: \forall x \in f. \forall j \in \{1..n+1\}. x\ j = 0 \longrightarrow lab\ x\ j = 0\ \forall x \in f. \forall j \in \{1..n+1\}. x\ j = p \longrightarrow lab\ x\ j = 1$
 using $assms(2-3)$ using $as(1)[unfolded\ ksimplex\ def]$ by $auto$
 have $allp : \forall x \in f. x (n + 1) = p$ using $assms(2)$ using $as(1)[unfolded\ ksimplex\ def]$ by $auto$
 { fix x assume $x \in f$ hence $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x < n + 1$ apply—apply($rule\ reduced\ labelling\text{-}1$)
 defer using $assms(3)$ using $as(1)[unfolded\ ksimplex\ def]$ by $auto$
 hence $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x = reduced\ lab\ n\ x$ apply—apply($rule\ reduced\ labelling\text{-}Suc$)
 using $reduced\ labelling(1)$ by $auto$ }
 hence $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ 'f = \{0..n\}$ unfolding $as(2)[THEN\ sym]$ apply—
 apply($rule\ set\ ext$) unfolding $image\text{-}iff$ by $auto$
 moreover guess s using $as(1)[unfolded\ simplex\ top\ face[OF\ assms(1)\ allp, THEN\ sym]] \dots$ then guess $a \dots$
 ultimately show $\exists s\ a. ksimplex\ p\ (n + 1)\ s \wedge$
 $a \in s \wedge f = s - \{a\} \wedge reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ 'f = \{0..n\} \wedge ((\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x\ j = 0) \vee (\exists j \in \{1..n+1\}. \forall x \in f. x\ j = p))$ (is $?ex$)
 apply($rule\ tac\ x = s$ in $exI, rule\ tac\ x = a$ in exI) unfolding $complete\ face\ top$ [$OF\ *$] using $allp\ as(1)$ by $auto$

next fix f assume $as:\exists s a. ksimplex\ p\ (n + 1)\ s \wedge$
 $a \in s \wedge f = s - \{a\} \wedge reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ 'f = \{0..n\} \wedge ((\exists j \in \{1..n + 1\}. \forall x \in f. x\ j = 0) \vee (\exists j \in \{1..n + 1\}. \forall x \in f. x\ j = p))$ **(is ?ex)**
then guess s .. then guess a apply–apply($erule\ exE, (erule\ conjE)+$) . note
 $sa=this$
{ fix x assume $x \in f$ hence $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x \in reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ 'f$
by auto
hence $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x < n + 1$ using $sa(4)$ by auto
hence $reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x = reduced\ lab\ n\ x$ apply–apply($rule\ reduced\ labelling\ Suc$)
using $reduced\ labelling(1)$ by auto }
thus $part1:reduced\ lab\ n\ 'f = \{0..n\}$ unfolding $sa(4)[THEN\ sym]$ ap-
ply–apply($rule\ set\ ext$) unfolding $image\ iff$ by auto
have $*\forall x \in f. x\ (n + 1) = p$ proof($cases\ \exists j \in \{1..n + 1\}. \forall x \in f. x\ j = 0$)
case True then guess j .. hence $\bigwedge x. x \in f \implies reduced\ lab\ (n + 1)\ x \neq j -$
1 apply–apply($rule\ reduced\ labelling\ 0$) apply assumption
apply($rule\ assms(2)[rule\ format]$) using $sa(1)[unfolded\ ksimplex\ def]$ un-
folding sa by auto moreover
have $j - 1 \in \{0..n\}$ using $\langle j \in \{1..n + 1\} \rangle$ by auto
ultimately have False unfolding $sa(4)[THEN\ sym]$ unfolding $image\ iff$
by fastsimp thus ?thesis by auto next
case False hence $\exists j \in \{1..n + 1\}. \forall x \in f. x\ j = p$ using $sa(5)$ by fastsimp
then guess j .. note $j=this$
thus ?thesis proof($cases\ j = n + 1$)
case False hence $*:j \in \{1..n\}$ using j by auto
hence $\bigwedge x. x \in f \implies reduced\ lab\ n\ x < j$ apply($rule\ reduced\ labelling\ 1$)
proof– fix x assume $x \in f$
hence $lab\ x\ j = 1$ apply–apply($rule\ assms(3)[rule\ format, OF\ j(1)]$)
using $sa(1)[unfolded\ ksimplex\ def]$ using j unfolding sa by auto thus
 $lab\ x\ j \neq 0$ by auto qed
moreover have $j \in \{0..n\}$ using $*$ by auto
ultimately have False unfolding $part1[THEN\ sym]$ using $*$ unfolding
 $image\ iff$ by auto thus ?thesis by auto qed auto qed
thus $ksimplex\ p\ n\ f$ using as unfolding $simplex\ top\ face[OF\ assms(1)\ *, THEN\ sym]$ by auto qed qed

lemma kuhn-induction-Suc:

assumes $0 < p\ \forall x. \forall j \in \{1..Suc\ n\}. (\forall j. x\ j \leq p) \wedge (x\ j = 0) \longrightarrow (lab\ x\ j =$
 $0)$
 $\forall x. \forall j \in \{1..Suc\ n\}. (\forall j. x\ j \leq p) \wedge (x\ j = p) \longrightarrow (lab\ x\ j = 1)$
 $odd\ (card\ \{f. ksimplex\ p\ n\ f \wedge ((reduced\ lab\ n)\ 'f = \{0..n\}))\}$
shows $odd\ (card\ \{s. ksimplex\ p\ (Suc\ n)\ s \wedge ((reduced\ lab\ (Suc\ n))\ 's = \{0..Suc$
 $n\})\}$
using $assms$ unfolding $Suc\ eq\ plus1$ by($rule\ kuhn\ induction$)

20.10 And so we get the final combinatorial result.

lemma ksimplex-0: $ksimplex\ p\ 0\ s \longleftrightarrow s = \{(\lambda x. p)\}$ (is ?l = ?r) proof

assume $l: ?l$ guess a using $ksimplexD(3)[OF\ l, unfolded\ add\ 0]$ unfolding
 $card\ 1\ exists$.. note $a=this$

have $a = (\lambda x. p)$ **using** $ksimplexD(5)[OF\ l, rule-format, OF\ a(1)]$ **by** $(rule, auto)$
thus $?r$ **using** a **by** $auto$ **next**
assume $r: ?r$ **show** $?l$ **unfolding** $r\ ksimplex-eq$ **by** $auto$ **qed**

lemma *reduce-labelling-0[simp]*: *reduced lab 0 x = 0* **apply** $(rule\ reduced-labelling-unique)$
by $auto$

lemma *kuhn-combinatorial*:

assumes $0 < p\ \forall x\ j. (\forall j. x(j) \leq p) \wedge 1 \leq j \wedge j \leq n \wedge (x\ j = 0) \longrightarrow (lab\ x\ j = 0)$
 $\forall x\ j. (\forall j. x(j) \leq p) \wedge 1 \leq j \wedge j \leq n \wedge (x\ j = p) \longrightarrow (lab\ x\ j = 1)$
shows $odd\ (card\ \{s. ksimplex\ p\ n\ s \wedge ((reduced\ lab\ n)\ 's = \{0..n\})\})$ **using**
assms **proof** $(induct\ n)$
let $?M = \lambda n. \{s. ksimplex\ p\ n\ s \wedge ((reduced\ lab\ n)\ 's = \{0..n\})\}$
{ case 0 have $*: ?M\ 0 = \{(\lambda x. p)\}$ **unfolding** $ksimplex-0$ **by** $auto$ **show** $?case$
unfolding $*$ **by** $auto$ **}**
case $(Suc\ n)$ **have** $odd\ (card\ (?M\ n))$ **apply** $(rule\ Suc(1)[OF\ Suc(2)])$ **using**
 $Suc(3-)$ **by** $auto$
thus $?case$ **apply-apply** $(rule\ kuhn-induction-Suc)$ **using** $Suc(2-)$ **by** $auto$ **qed**

lemma *kuhn-lemma*: **assumes** $0 < (p::nat)\ 0 < (n::nat)$

$\forall x. (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x\ i \leq p) \longrightarrow (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. (label\ x\ i = (0::nat)) \vee (label\ x\ i = 1))$
 $\forall x. (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x\ i \leq p) \longrightarrow (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. (x\ i = 0) \longrightarrow (label\ x\ i = 0))$
 $\forall x. (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x\ i \leq p) \longrightarrow (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. (x\ i = p) \longrightarrow (label\ x\ i = 1))$
obtains q **where** $\forall i \in \{1..n\}. q\ i < p$
 $\forall i \in \{1..n\}. \exists r\ s. (\forall j \in \{1..n\}. q(j) \leq r(j) \wedge r(j) \leq q(j) + 1) \wedge$
 $(\forall j \in \{1..n\}. q(j) \leq s(j) \wedge s(j) \leq q(j) + 1) \wedge$
 $\sim(label\ r\ i = label\ s\ i)$ **proof-**
let $?A = \{s. ksimplex\ p\ n\ s \wedge reduced\ label\ n\ 's = \{0..n\}\}$ **have** $n \neq 0$ **using**
assms **by** $auto$
have $conjD[\bigwedge P\ Q. P \wedge Q \Longrightarrow P \bigwedge P\ Q. P \wedge Q \Longrightarrow Q]$ **by** $auto$
have $odd\ (card\ ?A)$ **apply** $(rule\ kuhn-combinatorial[of\ p\ n\ label])$ **using** *assms*
by $auto$
hence $card\ ?A \neq 0$ **apply-apply** $(rule\ ccontr)$ **by** $auto$ **hence** $?A \neq \{\}$ **un-**
folding *card-eq-0-iff* **by** $auto$
then obtain s **where** $s \in ?A$ **by** $auto$ **note** $s = conjD[OF\ this[unfolding\ mem-Collect-eq]]$
guess $a\ b$ **apply** $(rule\ ksimplex-extrema-strong[OF\ s(1)\ \langle n \neq 0 \rangle])$ **. note** $ab = this$
show $?thesis$ **apply** $(rule\ that[of\ a])$ **proof** $(rule-tac[!]\ ballI)$ **fix** i **assume** $i \in \{1..n\}$
hence $a\ i + 1 \leq p$ **apply-apply** $(rule\ order-trans[of\ -\ b\ i])$ **apply** $(subst\ ab(5)[THEN\ spec[where\ x=i]])$
using $s(1)[unfolding\ ksimplex-def]$ **defer** **apply-** **apply** $(erule\ conjE) +$ **ap-**
ply $(drule-tac\ bspec[OF\ -\ ab(2)]) +$ **by** $auto$
thus $a\ i < p$ **by** $auto$
case *goal2* **hence** $i \in reduced\ label\ n\ 's$ **using** s **by** $auto$ **then guess** u
unfolding *image-iff* **.. note** $u = this$
from *goal2* **have** $i - 1 \in reduced\ label\ n\ 's$ **using** s **by** $auto$ **then guess** v
unfolding *image-iff* **.. note** $v = this$
show $?case$ **apply** $(rule-tac\ x=u\ in\ exI, rule-tac\ x=v\ in\ exI)$ **apply** $(rule\ conjI)$

```

defer apply(rule conjI) defer 2 proof(rule-tac[1-2] ballI)
  show label u i  $\neq$  label v i using reduced-labelling[of label n u] reduced-labelling[of
label n v]
    unfolding u(2)[THEN sym] v(2)[THEN sym] using goal2 by auto
    fix j assume j:j $\in\{1..n\}$  show a j  $\leq$  u j  $\wedge$  u j  $\leq$  a j + 1 a j  $\leq$  v j  $\wedge$  v j  $\leq$ 
a j + 1
      using conjD[OF ab(4)[rule-format, OF u(1)]] and conjD[OF ab(4)[rule-format,
OF v(1)]] apply–
      apply(drule-tac[!] kle-imp-pointwise)+ apply(erule-tac[!] x=j in allE)+
unfolding ab(5)[rule-format] using j
      by auto qed qed qed

```

20.11 The main result for the unit cube.

lemma kuhn-labelling-lemma':

```

assumes ( $\forall x::nat \Rightarrow real. P x \longrightarrow P (f x)$ )  $\forall x. P x \longrightarrow (\forall i::nat. Q i \longrightarrow 0 \leq$ 
 $x i \wedge x i \leq 1)$ 
shows  $\exists l. (\forall x i. l x i \leq (1::nat)) \wedge$ 
  ( $\forall x i. P x \wedge Q i \wedge (x i = 0) \longrightarrow (l x i = 0)$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall x i. P x \wedge Q i \wedge (x i = 1) \longrightarrow (l x i = 1)$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall x i. P x \wedge Q i \wedge (l x i = 0) \longrightarrow x i \leq f(x) i$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall x i. P x \wedge Q i \wedge (l x i = 1) \longrightarrow f(x) i \leq x i$ ) proof–
have and-forall-thm: $\bigwedge P Q. (\forall x. P x) \wedge (\forall x. Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. P x \wedge Q x)$  by
auto
have *: $\forall x y::real. 0 \leq x \wedge x \leq 1 \wedge 0 \leq y \wedge y \leq 1 \longrightarrow (x \neq 1 \wedge x \leq y \vee x$ 
 $\neq 0 \wedge y \leq x)$  by auto
show ?thesis unfolding and-forall-thm apply(subst choice-iff[THEN sym])+
proof(rule,rule) case goal1
  let ?R =  $\lambda y. (P x \wedge Q xa \wedge x xa = 0 \longrightarrow y = (0::nat)) \wedge$ 
    ( $P x \wedge Q xa \wedge x xa = 1 \longrightarrow y = 1$ )  $\wedge (P x \wedge Q xa \wedge y = 0 \longrightarrow x xa \leq$ 
    ( $f x$ ) xa)  $\wedge (P x \wedge Q xa \wedge y = 1 \longrightarrow (f x) xa \leq x xa)$ 
    { assume  $P x Q xa$  hence  $0 \leq (f x) xa \wedge (f x) xa \leq 1$  using assms(2)[rule-format, of
    f x xa]
      apply(drule-tac assms(1)[rule-format]) by auto }
  hence ?R 0  $\vee$  ?R 1 by auto thus ?case by auto qed qed

```

lemma brouwer-cube: **fixes** $f::real^{'n} \Rightarrow real^{'n}$

```

assumes continuous-on {0..1} f f ' {0..1}  $\subseteq$  {0..1}
shows  $\exists x \in \{0..1\}. f x = x$  apply(rule ccontr) proof–
def n  $\equiv$  CARD('n) have n:1  $\leq$  n 0 < n n  $\neq$  0 unfolding n-def by auto
assume  $\neg (\exists x \in \{0..1\}. f x = x)$  hence *: $\neg (\exists x \in \{0..1\}. f x - x = 0)$  by auto
guess d apply(rule brouwer-compactness-lemma[OF compact-interval - *])
  apply(rule continuous-on-intros assms)+ . note d=this[rule-format]
have *: $\forall x. x \in \{0..1\} \longrightarrow f x \in \{0..1\} \forall x. x \in \{0..1::real^{'n}\} \longrightarrow (\forall i. True$ 
 $\longrightarrow 0 \leq x i \wedge x i \leq 1)$ 
  using assms(2)[unfolded image-subset-iff Ball-def] unfolding mem-interval by
auto
  guess label using kuhn-labelling-lemma[OF *] apply–apply(erule exE,(erule
conjE)+) . note label = this[rule-format]

```

```

have lem1:  $\forall x \in \{0..1\}. \forall y \in \{0..1\}. \forall i. \text{label } x \ i \neq \text{label } y \ i$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{abs}(f \ x \ \$ \ i - x \ \$ \ i) \leq \text{norm}(f \ y - f \ x) + \text{norm}(y - x)$ 
proof(rule,rule,rule,rule)
  fix  $x \ y$  assume  $xy: x \in \{0..1::\text{real}^n\} \ y \in \{0..1::\text{real}^n\}$  fix  $i::n$  assume  $i:\text{label } x \ i \neq \text{label } y \ i$ 
  have *:  $\bigwedge x \ y \ f x \ f y::\text{real}. (x \leq f x \wedge f y \leq y \vee f x \leq x \wedge y \leq f y)$ 
 $\implies \text{abs}(f x - x) \leq \text{abs}(f y - f x) + \text{abs}(y - x)$  by auto
  have  $|(f \ x - x) \ \$ \ i| \leq \text{abs}((f \ y - f \ x)\$i) + \text{abs}((y - x)\$i)$  unfolding
vector-minus-component
  apply(rule *) apply(cases label  $x \ i = 0$ ) apply(rule disjI1,rule) prefer 3
proof(rule disjI2,rule)
  assume  $lx:\text{label } x \ i = 0$  hence  $ly:\text{label } y \ i = 1$  using  $i \text{ label}(1)[\text{of } y \ i]$  by
auto
  show  $x \ \$ \ i \leq f \ x \ \$ \ i$  apply(rule label(4)[rule-format]) using  $xy \ lx$  by auto
  show  $f \ y \ \$ \ i \leq y \ \$ \ i$  apply(rule label(5)[rule-format]) using  $xy \ ly$  by auto
next
  assume  $\text{label } x \ i \neq 0$  hence  $l:\text{label } x \ i = 1 \ \text{label } y \ i = 0$ 
  using  $i \text{ label}(1)[\text{of } x \ i] \ \text{label}(1)[\text{of } y \ i]$  by auto
  show  $f \ x \ \$ \ i \leq x \ \$ \ i$  apply(rule label(5)[rule-format]) using  $xy \ l$  by auto
  show  $y \ \$ \ i \leq f \ y \ \$ \ i$  apply(rule label(4)[rule-format]) using  $xy \ l$  by auto
qed
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{norm}(f \ y - f \ x) + \text{norm}(y - x)$  apply(rule add-mono)
by(rule component-le-norm)+
  finally show  $|f \ x \ \$ \ i - x \ \$ \ i| \leq \text{norm}(f \ y - f \ x) + \text{norm}(y - x)$  unfolding
vector-minus-component . qed
  have  $\exists e > 0. \forall x \in \{0..1\}. \forall y \in \{0..1\}. \forall z \in \{0..1\}. \forall i.$ 
 $\text{norm}(x - z) < e \wedge \text{norm}(y - z) < e \wedge \text{label } x \ i \neq \text{label } y \ i \longrightarrow \text{abs}((f(z) -$ 
 $z)\$i) < d / (\text{real } n)$  proof–
  have  $d': d / \text{real } n / 8 > 0$  apply(rule divide-pos-pos)+ using  $d(1)$  unfolding
n-def by auto
  have *: uniformly-continuous-on  $\{0..1\} \ f$  by(rule compact-uniformly-continuous[OF
assms(1) compact-interval])
  guess  $e$  using *[unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def,rule-format,OF  $d'$ ] ap-
ply–apply(erule exE,(erule conjE)+) .
  note  $e = \text{this}[\text{rule-format}, \text{unfolded dist-norm}]$ 
  show ?thesis apply(rule-tac  $x = \min(e/2) \ (d/\text{real } n/8)$  in  $exI$ ) apply(rule)
defer
  apply(rule,rule,rule,rule,rule) apply(erule conjE)+ proof–
  show  $0 < \min(e/2) \ (d/\text{real } n/8)$  using  $d' \ e$  by auto
  fix  $x \ y \ z \ i$  assume  $as: x \in \{0..1\} \ y \in \{0..1\} \ z \in \{0..1\} \ \text{norm}(x - z) <$ 
 $\min(e/2) \ (d/\text{real } n/8)$ 
 $\text{norm}(y - z) < \min(e/2) \ (d/\text{real } n/8) \ \text{label } x \ i \neq \text{label } y \ i$ 
  have *:  $\bigwedge z \ f z \ x \ f x \ n1 \ n2 \ n3 \ n4 \ d4 \ d::\text{real}. \text{abs}(f x - x) \leq n1 + n2 \implies \text{abs}(f x$ 
 $- f z) \leq n3 \implies \text{abs}(x - z) \leq n4 \implies$ 
 $n1 < d4 \implies n2 < 2 * d4 \implies n3 < d4 \implies n4 < d4 \implies (8 * d4 = d)$ 
 $\implies \text{abs}(f z - z) < d$  by auto
  show  $|(f \ z - z) \ \$ \ i| < d / \text{real } n$  unfolding vector-minus-component
proof(rule *)
  show  $|f \ x \ \$ \ i - x \ \$ \ i| \leq \text{norm}(f \ y - f \ x) + \text{norm}(y - x)$  apply(rule

```

```

lem1[rule-format]) using as by auto
  show  $|f x \$ i - f z \$ i| \leq \text{norm } (f x - f z) \mid x \$ i - z \$ i| \leq \text{norm } (x - z)$ 
  unfolding vector-minus-component[THEN sym] by (rule component-le-norm)+
  have tria:  $\text{norm } (y - x) \leq \text{norm } (y - z) + \text{norm } (x - z)$  using
dist-triangle[of y x z, unfolded dist-norm]
  unfolding norm-minus-commute by auto
  also have  $\dots < e / 2 + e / 2$  apply (rule add-strict-mono) using as(4,5)
by auto
  finally show  $\text{norm } (f y - f x) < d / \text{real } n / 8$  apply- apply (rule e(2))
using as by auto
  have  $\text{norm } (y - z) + \text{norm } (x - z) < d / \text{real } n / 8 + d / \text{real } n / 8$ 
apply (rule add-strict-mono) using as by auto
  thus  $\text{norm } (y - x) < 2 * (d / \text{real } n / 8)$  using tria by auto
  show  $\text{norm } (f x - f z) < d / \text{real } n / 8$  apply (rule e(2)) using as e(1)
by auto qed (insert as, auto) qed qed
  then guess e apply-apply (erule exE, (erule conjE)+) . note e=this[rule-format]

  guess p using real-arch-simple[of 1 + real n / e] .. note p=this
  have  $1 + \text{real } n / e > 0$  apply (rule add-pos-pos) defer apply (rule divide-pos-pos)
using e(1) n by auto
  hence  $p > 0$  using p by auto
  guess b using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite-1[OF finite-UNIV[where 'a='n]] .. note
b=this
  def b'  $\equiv \text{inv-into } \{1..n\} \ b$ 
  have b':  $\text{bij-betw } b' \ \text{UNIV } \{1..n\}$  using bij-betw-inv-into[OF b] unfolding b'-def
n-def by auto
  have bb'[simp]:  $\bigwedge i. b (b' i) = i$  unfolding b'-def apply (rule f-inv-into-f) un-
folding n-def using b
  unfolding bij-betw-def by auto
  have b'b[simp]:  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{1..n\} \implies b' (b i) = i$  unfolding b'-def apply (rule
inv-into-f-eq)
  using b unfolding n-def bij-betw-def by auto
  have *:  $\bigwedge x::\text{nat}. x=0 \vee x=1 \iff x \leq 1$  by auto
  have q1:  $0 < p \ 0 < n \ \forall x. (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x i \leq p) \longrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall i \in \{1..n\}. (\text{label } (\chi \ i. \text{real } (x (b' i)) / \text{real } p) \circ b) \ i = 0 \vee (\text{label } (\chi \ i. \text{real } (x (b' i)) / \text{real } p) \circ b) \ i = 1)$ 
  unfolding * using <p>0> <n>0> using label(1) by auto
  have q2:  $\forall x. (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x i \leq p) \longrightarrow (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x i = 0 \longrightarrow (\text{label } (\chi \ i. \text{real } (x (b' i)) / \text{real } p) \circ b) \ i = 0)$ 
 $\forall x. (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x i \leq p) \longrightarrow (\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x i = p \longrightarrow (\text{label } (\chi \ i. \text{real } (x (b' i)) / \text{real } p) \circ b) \ i = 1)$ 
  apply (rule, rule, rule, rule) defer proof (rule, rule, rule, rule) fix x i
  assume as:  $\forall i \in \{1..n\}. x i \leq p \ i \in \{1..n\}$ 
  { assume  $x i = p \vee x i = 0$ 
    have  $(\chi \ i. \text{real } (x (b' i)) / \text{real } p) \in \{0..1\}$  unfolding mem-interval
Cart-lambda-beta proof (rule, rule)
    fix j::'n have j:  $b' j \in \{1..n\}$  using b' unfolding n-def bij-betw-def by
auto
    show  $0 \$ j \leq \text{real } (x (b' j)) / \text{real } p$  unfolding zero-index

```

```

    apply(rule divide-nonneg-pos) using ⟨p>0⟩ using as(1)[rule-format,OF
j] by auto
    show real (x (b' j)) / real p ≤ 1 $ j unfolding one-index divide-le-eq-1
    using as(1)[rule-format,OF j] by auto qed } note cube=this
    { assume x i = p thus (label (χ i. real (x (b' i)) / real p) ∘ b) i = 1 unfolding
o-def
    apply-apply(rule label(3)) using cube using as ⟨p>0⟩ by auto }
    { assume x i = 0 thus (label (χ i. real (x (b' i)) / real p) ∘ b) i = 0 unfolding
o-def
    apply-apply(rule label(2)) using cube using as ⟨p>0⟩ by auto } qed
    guess q apply(rule kuhn-lemma[OF q1 q2]) . note q=this
    def z ≡ χ i. real (q (b' i)) / real p
    have ∃ i. d / real n ≤ abs((f z - z)$i) proof(rule ccontr)
    have ∀ i. q (b' i) ∈ {0..

```

apply(*rule*,*rule*,*rule divide-nonneg-pos*) **using** *q*(1)[*rule-format*,*OF b'-im*] $\langle p > 0 \rangle$
by(*auto intro:less-imp-le*)
have $\ast: \bigwedge x. 1 + \text{real } x = \text{real } (\text{Suc } x)$ **by** *auto*
{ have $(\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}. |\text{real } (r \text{ (b' } i)) - \text{real } (q \text{ (b' } i))|} \leq (\sum_{(i::'n) \in \text{UNIV}. 1)$
apply(*rule setsum-mono*) **using** *rs*(1)[*OF b'-im*] **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
also have $\dots < e * \text{real } p$ **using** $p \langle e > 0 \rangle \langle p > 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** *n-def real-of-nat-def*
by(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
finally have $(\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}. |\text{real } (r \text{ (b' } i)) - \text{real } (q \text{ (b' } i))|} < e * \text{real } p . \}$
moreover
{ have $(\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}. |\text{real } (s \text{ (b' } i)) - \text{real } (q \text{ (b' } i))|} \leq (\sum_{(i::'n) \in \text{UNIV}. 1)$
apply(*rule setsum-mono*) **using** *rs*(2)[*OF b'-im*] **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
also have $\dots < e * \text{real } p$ **using** $p \langle e > 0 \rangle \langle p > 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** *n-def real-of-nat-def*
by(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
finally have $(\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}. |\text{real } (s \text{ (b' } i)) - \text{real } (q \text{ (b' } i))|} < e * \text{real } p . \}$
ultimately
have $\text{norm } (r' - z) < e \text{ norm } (s' - z) < e$ **unfolding** *r'-def s'-def z-def* **apply**–
apply(*rule-tac*[]) *le-less-trans*[*OF norm-le-l1*] **using** $\langle p > 0 \rangle$
by(*auto simp add: field-simps setsum-divide-distrib*[*THEN sym*])
hence $|(f \text{ } z - z) \$ i| < d / \text{real } n$ **apply**–**apply**(*rule e*(2)[*OF* $\langle r' \in \{0..1\} \rangle$
 $\langle s' \in \{0..1\} \rangle \langle z \in \{0..1\} \rangle$)
using *rs*(3) **unfolding** *r'-def*[*symmetric*] *s'-def*[*symmetric*] *o-def bb'* **by** *auto*
thus *False* **using** *i* **by** *auto qed*

20.12 Retractions.

definition *retraction* *s t* ($r::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$) \longleftrightarrow
 $t \subseteq s \wedge \text{continuous-on } s \text{ } r \wedge (r \text{ ' } s \subseteq t) \wedge (\forall x \in t. r \text{ } x = x)$

definition *retract-of* (*infixl* *retract'-of* 12) **where**
 $(t \text{ retract-of } s) \longleftrightarrow (\exists r. \text{retraction } s \text{ } t \text{ } r)$

lemma *retraction-idempotent*: $\text{retraction } s \text{ } t \text{ } r \implies x \in s \implies r(r \text{ } x) = r \text{ } x$
unfolding *retraction-def* **by** *auto*

20.13 preservation of fixpoints under (more general notion of) retraction.

lemma *invertible-fixpoint-property*: **fixes** $s::(\text{real}^n)$ *set* **and** $t::(\text{real}^m)$ *set*
assumes *continuous-on* $t \text{ } i \text{ ' } t \subseteq s$ *continuous-on* $s \text{ } r \text{ ' } s \subseteq t$ $\forall y \in t. r \text{ (} i \text{ } y) = y$
 $\forall f. \text{continuous-on } s \text{ } f \wedge f \text{ ' } s \subseteq s \longrightarrow (\exists x \in s. f \text{ } x = x) \text{ continuous-on } t \text{ } g \text{ ' } t \subseteq t$
obtains *y* **where** $y \in t \text{ } g \text{ } y = y$ **proof**–
have $\exists x \in s. (i \circ g \circ r) \text{ } x = x$ **apply**(*rule* *assms*(6)[*rule-format*],*rule*)
apply(*rule* *continuous-on-compose* *assms*) + **apply**((*rule* *continuous-on-subset*)?,*rule* *assms*) +
using *assms*(2,4,8) **unfolding** *image-compose* **by**(*auto*,*blast*)
then *guess* $x ..$ **note** $x = \text{this}$ **hence** $\ast: g \text{ (} r \text{ } x) \in t$ **using** *assms*(4,8) **by** *auto*

```

have r ((i o g o r) x) = r x using x by auto
thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac that[of r x]) using x unfolding o-def
unfolding assms(5)[rule-format, OF *] using assms(4) by auto qed

```

```

lemma homeomorphic-fixpoint-property:
  fixes s::(real^'n) set and t::(real^'m) set assumes s homeomorphic t
  shows (∀f. continuous-on s f ∧ f ' s ⊆ s ⟶ (∃x∈s. f x = x)) ⟷
    (∀g. continuous-on t g ∧ g ' t ⊆ t ⟶ (∃y∈t. g y = y)) proof-
  guess r using assms[unfolded homeomorphic-def homeomorphism-def] .. then
  guess i ..
  thus ?thesis apply- apply rule apply(rule-tac[!] allI impI)+
  apply(rule-tac g=g in invertible-fixpoint-property[of t i s r]) prefer 10
  apply(rule-tac g=f in invertible-fixpoint-property[of s r t i]) by auto qed

```

```

lemma retract-fixpoint-property:
  assumes t retract-of s ∀f. continuous-on s f ∧ f ' s ⊆ s ⟶ (∃x∈s. f x = x)
  continuous-on t g g ' t ⊆ t
  obtains y where y ∈ t g y = y proof- guess h using assms(1) unfolding
  retract-of-def ..
  thus ?thesis unfolding retraction-def apply-
  apply(rule invertible-fixpoint-property[OF continuous-on-id - - - assms(2), of
  t h g]) prefer 7
  apply(rule-tac y=y in that) using assms by auto qed

```

20.14 So the Brouwer theorem for any set with nonempty interior.

```

lemma brouwer-weak: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'n
  assumes compact s convex s interior s ≠ {} continuous-on s f f ' s ⊆ s
  obtains x where x ∈ s f x = x proof-
  have *:interior {0..1::real^'n} ≠ {} unfolding interior-closed-interval interval-eq-empty
  by auto
  have *:{0..1::real^'n} homeomorphic s using homeomorphic-convex-compact[OF
  convex-interval(1) compact-interval * assms(2,1,3)] .
  have ∀f. continuous-on {0..1} f ∧ f ' {0..1} ⊆ {0..1} ⟶ (∃x∈{0..1::real^'n}.
  f x = x) using brouwer-cube by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding homeomorphic-fixpoint-property[OF *] apply(erule-tac
  x=f in allE)
  apply(erule impE) defer apply(erule bexE) apply(rule-tac x=y in that)
  using assms by auto qed

```

20.15 And in particular for a closed ball.

```

lemma brouwer-ball: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'n
  assumes 0 < e continuous-on (cball a e) f f ' (cball a e) ⊆ (cball a e)
  obtains x where x ∈ cball a e f x = x
  using brouwer-weak[OF compact-cball convex-cball, of a e f] unfolding interior-cball
  ball-eq-empty
  using assms by auto

```


Still more general form; could derive this directly without using the rather involved *HOMEOMORPHIC-CONVEX-COMPACT* theorem, just using a scaling and translation to put the set inside the unit cube.

```

lemma brouwer: fixes f::realn ⇒ realn
  assumes compact s convex s s ≠ {} continuous-on s f f ' s ⊆ s
  obtains x where x ∈ s f x = x proof–
  have ∃ e>0. s ⊆ cball 0 e using compact-imp-bounded[OF assms(1)] unfolding
    bounded-pos
    apply(erule-tac exE,rule-tac x=b in exI) by(auto simp add: dist-norm)
  then guess e apply–apply(erule exE,(erule conjE)+) . note e=this
  have ∃ x∈ cball 0 e. (f ∘ closest-point s) x = x
    apply(rule-tac brouwer-ball[OF e(1), of 0 f ∘ closest-point s]) apply(rule
      continuous-on-compose )
    apply(rule continuous-on-closest-point[OF assms(2) compact-imp-closed[OF
      assms(1)] assms(3)])
    apply(rule continuous-on-subset[OF assms(4)])
    using closest-point-in-set[OF compact-imp-closed[OF assms(1)] assms(3)] ap-
ply – defer
      using assms(5)[unfolded subset-eq] using e(2)[unfolded subset-eq mem-cball]
by(auto simp add: dist-norm)
  then guess x .. note x=this
  have *:closest-point s x = x apply(rule closest-point-self)
  apply(rule assms(5)[unfolded subset-eq,THEN bspec[where x=x],unfolded image-iff])
  apply(rule-tac x=closest-point s x in bexI) using x unfolding o-def
    using closest-point-in-set[OF compact-imp-closed[OF assms(1)] assms(3), of
      x] by auto
  show thesis apply(rule-tac x=closest-point s x in that) unfolding x(2)[unfolded
    o-def]
    apply(rule closest-point-in-set[OF compact-imp-closed[OF assms(1)] assms(3)])
using * by auto qed

```

So we get the no-retraction theorem.

```

lemma no-retraction-cball: assumes 0 < e
  shows ¬ (frontier(cball a e) retract-of (cball a e)) proof case goal1
  have *:∧ xa. a – (2 *R a – xa) = –(a – xa) using scaleR-left-distrib[of 1 1 a]
by auto
  guess x apply(rule retract-fixpoint-property[OF goal1, of λx. scaleR 2 a – x])
    apply(rule,rule,erule conjE) apply(rule brouwer-ball[OF assms]) apply as-
    sumption+
    apply(rule-tac x=x in bexI) apply assumption+ apply(rule continuous-on-intros)+
    unfolding frontier-cball subset-eq Ball-def image-iff apply(rule,rule,erule bexE)
    unfolding dist-norm apply(simp add: * norm-minus-commute) . note x =
    this
  hence scaleR 2 a = scaleR 1 x + scaleR 1 x by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
  hence a = x unfolding scaleR-left-distrib[THEN sym] by auto
  thus False using x using assms by auto qed

```

20.16 Bijections between intervals.

definition *interval-bij* = $(\lambda (a,b) (u,v) (x::\text{real}^n).$
 $(\chi i. u\$i + (x\$i - a\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i) * (v\$i - u\$i))::\text{real}^n)$

lemma *interval-bij-affine*:

interval-bij $(a,b) (u,v) = (\lambda x. (\chi i. (v\$i - u\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i) * x\$i) +$
 $(\chi i. u\$i - (v\$i - u\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i) * a\$i))$

apply *rule unfolding Cart-eq interval-bij-def vector-component-simps*
by(*auto simp add: field-simps add-divide-distrib[THEN sym]*)

lemma *continuous-interval-bij*:

continuous $(at\ x) (interval-bij\ (a,b::\text{real}^n) (u,v))$

unfolding *interval-bij-affine* **apply**(*rule continuous-intros*)

apply(*rule linear-continuous-at*) **unfolding** *linear-conv-bounded-linear[THEN sym]*

unfolding *linear-def* **unfolding** *Cart-eq* **unfolding** *Cart-lambda-beta* **defer**

apply(*rule continuous-intros*) **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps add-divide-distrib[THEN sym]*)

lemma *continuous-on-interval-bij*: *continuous-on* $s (interval-bij\ (a,b) (u,v))$

apply(*rule continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*) **by**(*rule, rule continuous-interval-bij*)

lemma *divide-nonneg-nonneg*: **assumes** $a \geq 0\ b \geq 0$ **shows** $0 \leq a / (b::\text{real})$

apply(*cases b=0*) **defer** **apply**(*rule divide-nonneg-pos*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *in-interval-interval-bij*: **assumes** $x \in \{a..b\}\ \{u..v\} \neq \{\}$

shows *interval-bij* $(a,b) (u,v)\ x \in \{u..v::\text{real}^n\}$

unfolding *interval-bij-def split-conv mem-interval Cart-lambda-beta* **proof**(*rule,rule*)

fix $i::n$ **have** $\{a..b\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

hence $a\$i \leq b\$i\ u\$i \leq v\i **using** *assms(2)* **unfolding** *interval-eq-empty not-ex*

apply–

apply(*erule-tac[!] x=i in allE*) **+** **by** *auto*

have $x:a\$i \leq x\$i\ x\$i \leq b\i **using** *assms(1)[unfolded mem-interval]* **by** *auto*

have $0 \leq (x\$i - a\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i) * (v\$i - u\$i)$

apply(*rule mult-nonneg-nonneg*) **apply**(*rule divide-nonneg-nonneg*)

using $*\ x$ **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)

thus $u\$i \leq u\$i + (x\$i - a\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i) * (v\$i - u\$i)$ **using**

$*$ **by** *auto*

have $((x\$i - a\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i)) * (v\$i - u\$i) \leq 1 * (v\$i - u\$i)$

apply(*rule mult-right-mono*) **unfolding** *divide-le-eq-1* **using** $*\ x$ **by** *auto*

thus $u\$i + (x\$i - a\$i) / (b\$i - a\$i) * (v\$i - u\$i) \leq v\i **using**

$*$ **by** *auto qed*

lemma *interval-bij-bij*: **assumes** $\forall i. a\$i < b\$i \wedge u\$i < v\i

shows *interval-bij* $(a,b) (u,v) (interval-bij\ (u,v) (a,b)\ x) = x$

unfolding *interval-bij-def split-conv Cart-eq Cart-lambda-beta*

apply(*rule, insert assms, erule-tac x=i in allE*) **by** *auto*

end

21 Operator-Norm: Operator Norm

theory *Operator-Norm*
 imports *Euclidean-Space*
 begin

definition *onorm* $f = \text{Sup } \{ \text{norm } (f\ x) \mid x. \text{norm } x = 1 \}$

lemma *norm-bound-generalize*:

fixes $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
 assumes $lf: \text{linear } f$
 shows $(\forall x. \text{norm } x = 1 \longrightarrow \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b * \text{norm } x)$ (is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof –

{assume $H: ?rhs$
 {fix $x :: \text{real}^n$ assume $x: \text{norm } x = 1$
 from $H[\text{rule-format}, \text{of } x]$ x have $\text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b$ by *simp*}
 then have ?lhs by *blast* }

moreover

{assume $H: ?lhs$
 from $H[\text{rule-format}, \text{of basis arbitrary}]$
 have $bp: b \geq 0$ using *norm-ge-zero*[*of f (basis arbitrary)*]
 by (*auto simp add: norm-basis elim: order-trans [OF norm-ge-zero]*)
 {fix $x :: \text{real}^n$
 {assume $x = 0$
 then have $\text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b * \text{norm } x$ by (*simp add: linear-0 [OF lf] bp*)}
 moreover
 {assume $x0: x \neq 0$
 hence $n0: \text{norm } x \neq 0$ by (*metis norm-eq-zero*)
 let $?c = 1 / \text{norm } x$
 have $\text{norm } (?c * x) = 1$ using $x0$ by (*simp add: n0*)
 with H have $\text{norm } (f\ (?c * x)) \leq b$ by *blast*
 hence $?c * \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b$
 by (*simp add: linear-cmul [OF lf]*)
 hence $\text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b * \text{norm } x$
 using $n0$ *norm-ge-zero*[*of x*] by (*auto simp add: field-simps*)}
 ultimately have $\text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b * \text{norm } x$ by *blast*}
 then have ?rhs by *blast*}
 ultimately show ?thesis by *blast*

qed

lemma *onorm*:

fixes $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
 assumes $lf: \text{linear } f$

```

shows  $\text{norm } (f\ x) \leq \text{onorm } f * \text{norm } x$ 
and  $\forall x. \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b * \text{norm } x \implies \text{onorm } f \leq b$ 
proof –
{
  let  $?S = \{\text{norm } (f\ x) \mid x. \text{norm } x = 1\}$ 
  have  $Se: ?S \neq \{\}$  using norm-basis by auto
  from linear-bounded[OF lf] have  $b: \exists b. ?S * \leq b$ 
    unfolding norm-bound-generalize[OF lf, symmetric] by (auto simp add:
setle-def)
  {from Sup[OF Se b, unfolded onorm-def[symmetric]]
    show  $\text{norm } (f\ x) \leq \text{onorm } f * \text{norm } x$ 
    apply –
    apply (rule spec[where  $x = x$ ])
    unfolding norm-bound-generalize[OF lf, symmetric]
    by (auto simp add: isLub-def isUb-def leastP-def setge-def setle-def)}
  {
    show  $\forall x. \text{norm } (f\ x) \leq b * \text{norm } x \implies \text{onorm } f \leq b$ 
    using Sup[OF Se b, unfolded onorm-def[symmetric]]
    unfolding norm-bound-generalize[OF lf, symmetric]
    by (auto simp add: isLub-def isUb-def leastP-def setge-def setle-def)}
}
qed

```

```

lemma onorm-pos-le: assumes  $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$  shows  $0 \leq \text{onorm } f$ 
  using order-trans[OF norm-ge-zero onorm(1)][OF lf, of basis arbitrary], unfolded
norm-basis] by simp

```

```

lemma onorm-eq-0: assumes  $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$ 
shows  $\text{onorm } f = 0 \iff (\forall x. f\ x = 0)$ 
using onorm[OF lf]
apply (auto simp add: onorm-pos-le)
apply atomize
apply (erule allE[where  $x=0::\text{real}$ ])
using onorm-pos-le[OF lf]
apply arith
done

```

```

lemma onorm-const:  $\text{onorm}(\lambda x::\text{real}^n. (y::\text{real}^m)) = \text{norm } y$ 
proof –
  let  $?f = \lambda x::\text{real}^n. (y::\text{real}^m)$ 
  have  $th: \{\text{norm } (?f\ x) \mid x. \text{norm } x = 1\} = \{\text{norm } y\}$ 
    by (auto intro: vector-choose-size set-ext)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding onorm-def th
    apply (rule Sup-unique) by (simp-all add: setle-def)
qed

```

```

lemma onorm-pos-lt: assumes  $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$ 

```

shows $0 < \text{onorm } f \iff \sim(\forall x. f x = 0)$
unfolding $\text{onorm-eq-0}[OF\ lf, \text{symmetric}]$
using $\text{onorm-pos-le}[OF\ lf]$ **by** arith

lemma onorm-compose :

assumes $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$
and $lg: \text{linear } (g::\text{real}^k \Rightarrow \text{real}^n)$
shows $\text{onorm } (f \circ g) \leq \text{onorm } f * \text{onorm } g$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm}(2)[OF\ \text{linear-compose}[OF\ lg\ lf], \text{rule-format}])$
unfolding o-def
apply $(\text{subst } \text{mult-assoc})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{order-trans})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm}(1)[OF\ lf])$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{mult-mono1})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm}(1)[OF\ lg])$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm-pos-le}[OF\ lf])$
done

lemma onorm-neg-lemma : **assumes** $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$

shows $\text{onorm } (\lambda x. - f x) \leq \text{onorm } f$
using $\text{onorm}[OF\ \text{linear-compose-neg}[OF\ lf]]\ \text{onorm}[OF\ lf]$
unfolding norm-minus-cancel **by** metis

lemma onorm-neg : **assumes** $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$

shows $\text{onorm } (\lambda x. - f x) = \text{onorm } f$
using $\text{onorm-neg-lemma}[OF\ lf]\ \text{onorm-neg-lemma}[OF\ \text{linear-compose-neg}[OF\ lf]]$
by simp

lemma onorm-triangle :

assumes $lf: \text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m)$ **and** $lg: \text{linear } g$
shows $\text{onorm } (\lambda x. f x + g x) \leq \text{onorm } f + \text{onorm } g$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm}(2)[OF\ \text{linear-compose-add}[OF\ lf\ lg], \text{rule-format}])$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{order-trans})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{norm-triangle-ineq})$
apply $(\text{simp } \text{add: distrib})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{add-mono})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm}(1)[OF\ lf])$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm}(1)[OF\ lg])$
done

lemma onorm-triangle-le : $\text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m) \implies \text{linear } g \implies \text{onorm}(f)$

$+ \text{onorm}(g) \leq e$
 $\implies \text{onorm}(\lambda x. f x + g x) \leq e$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{order-trans})$
apply $(\text{rule } \text{onorm-triangle})$
apply $\text{assumption}+$
done

lemma onorm-triangle-lt : $\text{linear } (f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m) \implies \text{linear } g \implies \text{onorm}(f)$

```

+ onorm(g) < e
==> onorm( $\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x$ ) < e
apply (rule order-le-less-trans)
apply (rule onorm-triangle)
by assumption+

end

```

22 Derivative: Multivariate calculus in Euclidean space.

```

theory Derivative
imports Brouwer-Fixpoint Vec1 RealVector Operator-Norm
begin

```

```

lemmas linear-linear = linear-conv-bounded-linear[THEN sym]

```

22.1 Derivatives

The definition is slightly tricky since we make it work over nets of a particular form. This lets us prove theorems generally and use “at a” or “at a within s” for restriction to a set (1-sided on \mathbb{R} etc.)

```

definition has-derivative :: ( $'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$ )  $\Rightarrow$ 
( $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $'a\ \text{net} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )
(infixl (has'-derivative) 12) where
  ( $f\ \text{has-derivative}\ f'$ )  $\text{net} \equiv \text{bounded-linear}\ f' \wedge ((\lambda y. (1 / (\text{norm}\ (y - \text{netlimit}\ \text{net})))) *_{\mathbb{R}}$ 
    ( $f\ y - (f\ (\text{netlimit}\ \text{net}) + f'(y - \text{netlimit}\ \text{net})))) \dashrightarrow 0)\ \text{net}$ 

```

```

lemma derivative-linear[dest]:( $f\ \text{has-derivative}\ f'$ )  $\text{net} \implies \text{bounded-linear}\ f'$ 
unfolding has-derivative-def by auto

```

```

lemma DERIV-conv-has-derivative:( $\text{DERIV}\ f\ x \text{ :> } f'$ ) = ( $f\ \text{has-derivative}\ op * f'$ )
( $\text{at}\ (x::\text{real})$ ) (is ?l = ?r) proof
  assume ?l note as = this[unfolded deriv-def LIM-def,rule-format]
  show ?r unfolding has-derivative-def Lim-at apply - apply (rule,rule mult.bounded-linear-right)
    apply safe apply (drule as,safe) apply (rule-tac  $x=s$  in exI) apply safe
    apply (erule-tac  $x=xa - x$  in allE) unfolding dist-norm netlimit-at[of x]
unfolding diff-0-right norm-scaleR
  by (auto simp add:field-simps)
next assume ?r note this[unfolded has-derivative-def Lim-at] note as=conjunct2[OF this,rule-format]
  have *: $\bigwedge x\ xa\ f'.\ xa \neq 0 \implies |(f\ (xa + x) - f\ x) / xa - f'| = |(f\ (xa + x) - f\ x) - xa * f'| / |xa|$ 
by (auto simp add:field-simps)

```

```

show ?l unfolding deriv-def LIM-def apply safe apply (drule as, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x=d in exI, safe) apply (erule-tac x=xa + x in allE)
  unfolding dist-norm diff-0-right norm-scaleR
  unfolding dist-norm netlimit-at[of x] by (auto simp add: algebra-simps *) qed

lemma FDERIV-conv-has-derivative: FDERIV f (x::'a::{real-normed-vector, perfect-space})
  :> f' = (f has-derivative f') (at x) (is ?l = ?r) proof
  assume ?l note as = this[unfolded fderiv-def]
  show ?r unfolding has-derivative-def Lim-at apply-apply (rule, rule as [THEN
    conjunct1]) proof (rule, rule)
    fix e::real assume e>0
    guess d using as [THEN conjunct2, unfolded LIM-def, rule-format, OF (e>0)] ..
    thus  $\exists d>0. \forall xa. 0 < \text{dist } xa \ x \wedge \text{dist } xa \ x < d \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{dist } ((1 / \text{norm } (xa - \text{netlimit } (at x))) *_R (f xa - (f (\text{netlimit } (at x)) + f'$ 
 $(xa - \text{netlimit } (at x)))) (0) < e$ 
      apply (rule-tac x=d in exI) apply (erule conjE, rule, assumption) apply rule
    apply (erule-tac x=xa - x in allE)
      unfolding dist-norm netlimit-at[of x] by (auto simp add: diff-diff-eq) qed
  next
    assume ?r note as = this[unfolded has-derivative-def]
    show ?l unfolding fderiv-def LIM-def apply-apply (rule, rule as [THEN conjunct1]) proof (rule, rule)
      fix e::real assume e>0
      guess d using as [THEN conjunct2, unfolded Lim-at, rule-format, OF (e>0)] ..
      thus  $\exists s>0. \forall xa. xa \neq 0 \wedge \text{dist } xa \ 0 < s \longrightarrow \text{dist } (\text{norm } (f (x + xa) - f x -$ 
 $f' xa) / \text{norm } xa) \ 0 < e$  apply-
      apply (rule-tac x=d in exI) apply (erule conjE, rule, assumption) apply rule
    apply (erule-tac x=xa + x in allE)
      unfolding dist-norm netlimit-at[of x] by (auto simp add: diff-diff-eq add.commute)
    qed qed

```

22.2 These are the only cases we'll care about, probably.

```

lemma has-derivative-within: (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  bounded-linear f'  $\wedge ((\lambda y. (1 / \text{norm}(y - x)) *_R (f y - (f x + f' (y - x))))$ 
 $\longrightarrow 0)$  (at x within s)
  unfolding has-derivative-def and Lim by (auto simp add: netlimit-within)

```

```

lemma has-derivative-at: (f has-derivative f') (at x)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  bounded-linear f'  $\wedge ((\lambda y. (1 / (\text{norm}(y - x))) *_R (f y - (f x + f' (y -$ 
 $x)))) \longrightarrow 0)$  (at x)
  apply (subst within-UNIV [THEN sym]) unfolding has-derivative-within unfolding
  within-UNIV by auto

```

22.3 More explicit epsilon-delta forms.

```

lemma has-derivative-within':
  (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  bounded-linear f'  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall e>0. \exists d>0. \forall x' \in s. 0 < \text{norm}(x' - x) \wedge \text{norm}(x' - x) < d$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{norm}(f x' - f x - f'(x' - x)) / \text{norm}(x' - x) < e$ )

```

unfolding *has-derivative-within Lim-within dist-norm*
unfolding *diff-0-right norm-mul by (simp add: diff-diff-eq)*

lemma *has-derivative-at'*:

$(f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x) \iff \text{bounded-linear } f' \wedge$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x'. 0 < \text{norm}(x' - x) \wedge \text{norm}(x' - x) < d$
 $\implies \text{norm}(f\ x' - f\ x - f'(x' - x)) / \text{norm}(x' - x) < e)$

apply(*subst within-UNIV[THEN sym]*) **unfolding** *has-derivative-within'* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-at-within*: $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x) \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x \text{ within } s)$

unfolding *has-derivative-within' has-derivative-at'* **by** *meson*

lemma *has-derivative-within-open*:

$a \in s \implies \text{open } s \implies ((f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ a \text{ within } s) \iff (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ a))$

unfolding *has-derivative-within has-derivative-at* **using** *Lim-within-open* **by** *auto*

22.4 Derivatives on real = Derivatives on $(\text{real}, 1)$ cart

lemma *has-derivative-within-vec1-dest-vec1*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**

$((\text{vec1} \circ f \circ \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-derivative } (\text{vec1} \circ f' \circ \text{dest-vec1})) (at\ (\text{vec1 } x) \text{ within } \text{vec1 } s)$

$= (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x \text{ within } s)$

unfolding *has-derivative-within* **unfolding** *bounded-linear-vec1-dest-vec1* [*unfolded linear-conv-bounded-linear*]

unfolding *o-def Lim-within Ball-def* **unfolding** *forall-vec1*

unfolding *vec1-dest-vec1-simps dist-vec1-0 image-iff* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-at-vec1-dest-vec1*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**

$((\text{vec1} \circ f \circ \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-derivative } (\text{vec1} \circ f' \circ \text{dest-vec1})) (at\ (\text{vec1 } x)) = (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x)$

using *has-derivative-within-vec1-dest-vec1* [**where** $s = \text{UNIV}$, *unfolded range-vec1 within-UNIV*] **by** *auto*

lemma *bounded-linear-vec1*: **fixes** $f::'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows *bounded-linear* $f = \text{bounded-linear } (\text{vec1} \circ f)$

unfolding *bounded-linear-def additive-def bounded-linear-axioms-def o-def*

unfolding *vec1-dest-vec1-simps* **by** *auto*

lemma *bounded-linear-dest-vec1*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$

shows *bounded-linear* $f = \text{bounded-linear } (f \circ \text{dest-vec1})$

unfolding *bounded-linear-def additive-def bounded-linear-axioms-def o-def*

unfolding *vec1-dest-vec1-simps* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-at-vec1*: **fixes** $f::'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**

$(f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x) = ((\text{vec1} \circ f) \text{ has-derivative } (\text{vec1} \circ f')) (at\ x)$

unfolding *has-derivative-at* **unfolding** *bounded-linear-vec1* [*unfolded linear-conv-bounded-linear*]

unfolding *o-def Lim-at* **unfolding** *vec1-dest-vec1-simps dist-vec1-0* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-within-dest-vec1*: **fixes** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ **shows**
 $((f \circ \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-derivative } (f' \circ \text{dest-vec1})) \text{ (at } (\text{vec1 } x) \text{ within } \text{vec1 } 's) =$
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
unfolding *has-derivative-within bounded-linear-dest-vec1* **unfolding** *o-def Lim-within*
Ball-def
unfolding *vec1-dest-vec1-simps dist-vec1-0 image-iff* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-at-dest-vec1*: **fixes** $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ **shows**
 $((f \circ \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-derivative } (f' \circ \text{dest-vec1})) \text{ (at } (\text{vec1 } x)) = (f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x)$
using *has-derivative-within-dest-vec1* **[where** $s = \text{UNIV}$ **]** **by** *(auto simp add: within-UNIV)*

lemma *derivative-is-linear*: **fixes** $f :: \text{real}^a \Rightarrow \text{real}^b$ **shows**
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net} \implies \text{linear } f'$
unfolding *has-derivative-def* **and** *linear-conv-bounded-linear* **by** *auto*

22.5 Combining theorems.

lemma **(in** *bounded-linear* **)** *has-derivative*: $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$
unfolding *has-derivative-def* **apply** *(rule, rule bounded-linear-axioms)*
unfolding *diff* **by** *(simp add: Lim-const)*

lemma *has-derivative-id*: $((\lambda x. x) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. h)) \text{ net}$
apply *(rule bounded-linear.has-derivative)* **using** *bounded-linear-ident* **[unfolded**
id-def] **by** *simp*

lemma *has-derivative-const*: $((\lambda x. c) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. 0)) \text{ net}$
unfolding *has-derivative-def* **apply** *(rule, rule bounded-linear-zero)* **by** *(simp add: Lim-const)*

lemma **(in** *bounded-linear* **)** *cmul*: **shows** *bounded-linear* $(\lambda x. (c :: \text{real}) *_R f x)$

proof –
have *bounded-linear* $(\lambda x. c *_R x)$
by *(rule scaleR.bounded-linear-right)*
moreover have *bounded-linear* f ..
ultimately show *?thesis*
by *(rule bounded-linear-compose)*
qed

lemma *has-derivative-cmul*: **assumes** $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$ **shows** $((\lambda x. c *_R f(x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. c *_R f'(h))) \text{ net}$
unfolding *has-derivative-def* **apply** *(rule, rule bounded-linear.cmul)*
using *assms* **[unfolded** *has-derivative-def* **]** **using** *Lim-cmul* **[OF** *assms* **[unfolded**
has-derivative-def, THEN conjunct2] **]**
unfolding *scaleR-right-diff-distrib scaleR-right-distrib* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-cmul-eq*: **assumes** $c \neq 0$
shows $((\lambda x. c *_R f(x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. c *_R f'(h))) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$

$f')$ net)
apply(rule) **defer** **apply**(rule has-derivative-cmul,assumption)
apply(drule has-derivative-cmul[where $c=1/c$]) **using** assms **by** auto

lemma has-derivative-neg:
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda x. -(f x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. -(f' h))) \text{ net}$
apply(drule has-derivative-cmul[where $c=-1$]) **by** auto

lemma has-derivative-neg-eq: $((\lambda x. -(f x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. -(f' h))) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$
apply(rule, drule-tac[!] has-derivative-neg) **by** auto

lemma has-derivative-add: **assumes** $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$ $(g \text{ has-derivative } g') \text{ net}$
shows $((\lambda x. f(x) + g(x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. f'(h) + g'(h))) \text{ net}$ **proof**–
note $as = \text{assms}[\text{unfolded has-derivative-def}]$
show ?thesis **unfolding** has-derivative-def **apply**(rule, rule bounded-linear-add)
using Lim-add[OF as(1)[THEN conjunct2] as(2)[THEN conjunct2]] **and** as
by (auto simp add:algebra-simps scaleR-right-diff-distrib scaleR-right-distrib)
qed

lemma has-derivative-add-const: $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda x. f x + c) \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$
apply(drule has-derivative-add) **apply**(rule has-derivative-const) **by** auto

lemma has-derivative-sub:
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net} \implies (g \text{ has-derivative } g') \text{ net} \implies ((\lambda x. f(x) - g(x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. f'(h) - g'(h))) \text{ net}$
apply(drule has-derivative-add) **apply**(drule has-derivative-neg,assumption) **by** (simp add:algebra-simps)

lemma has-derivative-setsum: **assumes** finite $s \ \forall a \in s. ((f a) \text{ has-derivative } (f' a)) \text{ net}$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f a x) s) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f' a h) s)) \text{ net}$
apply(induct-tac s rule:finite-subset-induct[where $A=s$]) **apply**(rule assms(1))

proof– **fix** $x F$ **assume** $as: \text{finite } F \ x \notin F \ x \in s \ ((\lambda x. \sum_{a \in F} f a x) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. \sum_{a \in F} f' a h)) \text{ net}$
thus $((\lambda xa. \sum_{a \in \text{insert } x F} f a xa) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. \sum_{a \in \text{insert } x F} f' a h)) \text{ net}$
unfolding setsum-insert[OF as(1,2)] **apply**–**apply**(rule has-derivative-add)
apply(rule assms(2)[rule-format]) **by** auto
qed(auto intro!: has-derivative-const)

lemma has-derivative-setsum-numseg:
 $\forall i. m \leq i \wedge i \leq n \longrightarrow ((f i) \text{ has-derivative } (f' i)) \text{ net} \implies$
 $((\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. f i x) \{m..n::\text{nat}\}) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. \text{setsum } (\lambda i. f' i h) \{m..n\})) \text{ net}$

`apply(rule has-derivative-setsum) by auto`

22.6 somewhat different results for derivative of scalar multiplier.

lemma *has-derivative-vmul-component*: **fixes** $c::\text{real}^a \Rightarrow \text{real}^b$ **and** $v::\text{real}^c$
assumes $(c \text{ has-derivative } c')$ *net*
shows $((\lambda x. c(x) \$ k *_R v) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. (c' x) \$ k *_R v)) \text{ net}$ **proof**–
have $*: \bigwedge y. (c y \$ k *_R v - (c (\text{netlimit } \text{net}) \$ k *_R v + c' (y - \text{netlimit } \text{net})$
 $\$ k *_R v)) =$
 $(c y \$ k - (c (\text{netlimit } \text{net}) \$ k + c' (y - \text{netlimit } \text{net}) \$ k)) *_R v$
unfolding *scaleR-left-diff-distrib scaleR-left-distrib* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *has-derivative-def* **and** $*$ **and** *linear-conv-bounded-linear[symmetric]*
apply(*rule, rule linear-vmul-component[of c' k v, unfolded smult-conv-scaleR]*)
defer
apply(*subst vector-smult-lzero[THEN sym, of v]*) **unfolding** *scaleR-scaleR*
smult-conv-scaleR **apply**(*rule Lim-vmul*)
using *assms[unfolded has-derivative-def]* **unfolding** *Lim o-def* **apply**–
ply(*cases trivial-limit net*)
apply(*rule, assumption, rule disjI2, rule, rule*) **proof**–
have $*: \bigwedge x. x - \text{vec } 0 = (x::\text{real}^n)$ **by** *auto*
have $** : \bigwedge d x. d * (c x \$ k - (c (\text{netlimit } \text{net}) \$ k + c' (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net}) \$$
 $k)) = (d *_R (c x - (c (\text{netlimit } \text{net}) + c' (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net}))) \$ k)$ **by** (*auto simp*
add:field-simps)
fix e **assume** $\neg \text{trivial-limit } \text{net } 0 < (e::\text{real})$
then have *eventually* $(\lambda x. \text{dist } ((1 / \text{norm } (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net})) *_R (c x - (c$
 $(\text{netlimit } \text{net}) + c' (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net})))) 0 < e)$ *net*
using *assms[unfolded has-derivative-def Lim]* **by** *auto*
thus eventually $(\lambda x. \text{dist } (1 / \text{norm } (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net}) * (c x \$ k - (c (\text{netlimit } \text{net})$
 $\$ k + c' (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net}) \$ k))) 0 < e)$ *net*
proof (*rule eventually-elim1*)
case goal1 thus *?case* **apply**–**unfolding** *dist-norm* **apply**(*rule le-less-trans*)
prefer 2 **apply** *assumption* **unfolding** $*$ **and** *norm-vec1*
using *component-le-norm[of (1 / norm (x - netlimit net)) *_R (c x - (c*
 $(\text{netlimit } \text{net}) + c' (x - \text{netlimit } \text{net}))) - 0 k]$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed(*insert assms[unfolded has-derivative-def], auto simp add:linear-conv-bounded-linear*)
qed

lemma *has-derivative-vmul-within*: **fixes** $c::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **and** $v::\text{real}^a$
assumes $(c \text{ has-derivative } c')$ (*at x within s*)
shows $((\lambda x. (c x) *_R v) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. (c' x) *_R v))$ (*at x within s*) **proof**–
have $*: \bigwedge c. (\lambda x. (\text{vec1 } \circ c \circ \text{dest-vec1}) x \$ 1 *_R v) = (\lambda x. (c x) *_R v) \circ \text{dest-vec1}$
unfolding *o-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** *has-derivative-vmul-component[of vec1 o c o dest-vec1 vec1*
 $\circ c' \circ \text{dest-vec1}$ *at (vec1 x) within vec1 ' s 1 v]*
unfolding $*$ **and** *has-derivative-within-vec1-dest-vec1* **unfolding** *has-derivative-within-dest-vec1*
using *assms* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *has-derivative-vmul-at*: **fixes** $c::real \Rightarrow real$ **and** $v::real^{'a}$
assumes $(c \text{ has-derivative } c') (at\ x)$
shows $((\lambda x. (c\ x) *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. (c'\ x) *_{\mathbb{R}} v)) (at\ x)$
using *has-derivative-vmul-within* **[where** $s=UNIV$ **and** *assms* **by** $(auto\ simp\ add: within-UNIV)$

lemma *has-derivative-lift-dot*:
assumes $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net}$
shows $((\lambda x. inner\ v\ (f\ x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda t. inner\ v\ (f'\ t))) \text{ net}$ **proof—**
show *?thesis* **using** *assms* **unfolding** *has-derivative-def* **apply—** **apply** $(erule\ conjE, rule)$
apply $(rule\ bounded-linear-compose[of\ f])$ **apply** $(rule\ inner.bounded-linear-right, assumption)$
apply $(drule\ Lim-inner[where\ a=v])$ **unfolding** *o-def*
by $(auto\ simp\ add: inner.scaleR-right\ inner.add-right\ inner.diff-right)$ **qed**

lemmas *has-derivative-intros* = *has-derivative-sub* *has-derivative-add* *has-derivative-cmul*
has-derivative-id *has-derivative-const*
has-derivative-neg *has-derivative-vmul-component* *has-derivative-vmul-at* *has-derivative-vmul-within*
has-derivative-cmul
bounded-linear.has-derivative *has-derivative-lift-dot*

22.7 limit transformation for derivatives.

lemma *has-derivative-transform-within*:
assumes $0 < d\ x \in s\ \forall x' \in s. dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow f\ x' = g\ x' (f \text{ has-derivative } f')$
 $(at\ x\ within\ s)$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x\ within\ s)$
using *assms* (4) **unfolding** *has-derivative-within* **apply—** **apply** $(erule\ conjE, rule, assumption)$
apply $(rule\ Lim-transform-within[OF\ assms(1)])$ **defer** **apply** *assumption*
apply $(rule, rule)$ **apply** $(drule\ assms(3)[rule-format])$ **using** *assms* $(3)[rule-format,$
 $OF\ assms(2)]$ **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-transform-at*:
assumes $0 < d\ \forall x'. dist\ x'\ x < d \longrightarrow f\ x' = g\ x' (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x)$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x)$
apply $(subst\ within-UNIV[THEN\ sym])$ **apply** $(rule\ has-derivative-transform-within[OF\ assms(1)])$
using *assms* $(2-3)$ **unfolding** *within-UNIV* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-transform-within-open*:
assumes $open\ s\ x \in s\ \forall y \in s. f\ y = g\ y (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x)$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x)$
using *assms* (4) **unfolding** *has-derivative-at* **apply—** **apply** $(erule\ conjE, rule, assumption)$
apply $(rule\ Lim-transform-within-open[OF\ assms(1,2)])$ **defer** **apply** *assumption*
apply $(rule, rule)$ **apply** $(drule\ assms(3)[rule-format])$ **using** *assms* $(3)[rule-format,$
 $OF\ assms(2)]$ **by** *auto*

22.8 differentiability.

no-notation *Deriv.differentiable* (**infixl** *differentiable* 60)

definition *differentiable* :: ('a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'b::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a
 net \Rightarrow bool (**infixr** *differentiable* 30) **where**
f differentiable net $\equiv (\exists f'. (f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net})$

definition *differentiable-on* :: ('a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'b::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow
 'a set \Rightarrow bool (**infixr** *differentiable'-on* 30) **where**
f differentiable-on s $\equiv (\forall x \in s. f \text{ differentiable (at } x \text{ within } s))$

lemma *differentiableI*: $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net} \implies f \text{ differentiable net}$
unfolding *differentiable-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *differentiable-at-withinI*: $f \text{ differentiable (at } x) \implies f \text{ differentiable (at } x$
within s)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **using** *has-derivative-at-within* **by** *blast*

lemma *differentiable-within-open*: **assumes** $a \in s$ *open s* **shows**
 $f \text{ differentiable (at } a \text{ within } s) \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ differentiable (at } a))$
unfolding *differentiable-def* *has-derivative-within-open*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*

lemma *differentiable-at-imp-differentiable-on*: $(\forall x \in (s::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}). f \text{ differen-}$
*table at } x) \implies f \text{ differentiable-on } s
unfolding *differentiable-on-def* **by**(*auto intro!*: *differentiable-at-withinI*)*

lemma *differentiable-on-eq-differentiable-at*: $\text{open } s \implies (f \text{ differentiable-on } s \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall x \in s. f \text{ differentiable at } x))$
unfolding *differentiable-on-def* **by**(*auto simp add: differentiable-within-open*)

lemma *differentiable-transform-within*:
assumes $0 < d \wedge x \in s \wedge \forall x' \in s. \text{dist } x' x < d \longrightarrow f x' = g x' f \text{ differentiable (at } x$
within s)
shows $g \text{ differentiable (at } x \text{ within } s)$
using *assms*(4) **unfolding** *differentiable-def* **by**(*auto intro!*: *has-derivative-transform-within*[*OF*
assms(1–3)])

lemma *differentiable-transform-at*:
assumes $0 < d \wedge \forall x'. \text{dist } x' x < d \longrightarrow f x' = g x' f \text{ differentiable at } x$
shows $g \text{ differentiable at } x$
using *assms*(3) **unfolding** *differentiable-def* **using** *has-derivative-transform-at*[*OF*
assms(1–2)] **by** *auto*

22.9 Frechet derivative and Jacobian matrix.

definition *frechet-derivative* $f \text{ net} = (\text{SOME } f'. (f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ net})$

lemma *frechet-derivative-works*:
 $f \text{ differentiable net} \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-derivative (frechet-derivative } f \text{ net)}) \text{ net}$
unfolding *frechet-derivative-def* *differentiable-def* **and** *some-eq-ex*[*of* $\lambda f'. (f$
*has-derivative } f') \text{ net}] **..***

lemma *linear-frechet-derivative*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^{'a} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'b}$
shows f differentiable net \implies linear(frechet-derivative f net)
unfolding frechet-derivative-works has-derivative-def **unfolding** linear-conv-bounded-linear
by auto

definition $\text{jacobian } f \text{ net} = \text{matrix}(\text{frechet-derivative } f \text{ net})$

lemma *jacobian-works*: $(f::(\text{real}^{'a} \Rightarrow (\text{real}^{'b})))$ differentiable net \longleftrightarrow (f has-derivative
 $(\lambda h. (\text{jacobian } f \text{ net}) * v h))$ net
apply rule **unfolding** jacobian-def **apply**(simp only: matrix-works[OF linear-frechet-derivative])
defer
apply(rule differentiableI) **apply** assumption **unfolding** frechet-derivative-works
by assumption

22.10 Differentiability implies continuity.

lemma *Lim-mul-norm-within*: **fixes** $f::'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $(f \dashrightarrow 0) \text{ (at } a \text{ within } s) \implies ((\lambda x. \text{norm}(x - a) *_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)) \dashrightarrow 0)$
 $\text{(at } a \text{ within } s)$
unfolding Lim-within **apply**(rule,rule) **apply**(erule-tac $x=e$ in $\text{allE}, \text{erule impE}, \text{assumption}, \text{erule}$
 $\text{exE}, \text{erule conjE}$)
apply(rule-tac $x=\min d 1$ in exI) **apply** rule **defer** **apply**(rule,erule-tac $x=x$
in ballE) **unfolding** dist-norm diff-0-right norm-mul
by(auto intro!: mult-strict-mono[of - 1::real, unfolded mult-1-left])

lemma *differentiable-imp-continuous-within*: **assumes** f differentiable (at x within
 s)
shows continuous (at x within s) f **proof**—
from assms **guess** f' **unfolding** differentiable-def has-derivative-within .. **note**
 $f'=\text{this}$
then **interpret** bounded-linear f' **by** auto
have $*(\bigwedge xa. x \neq xa \implies (f' \circ (\lambda y. y - x)) xa + \text{norm}(xa - x) *_{\mathbb{R}} ((1 / \text{norm}$
 $(xa - x)) *_{\mathbb{R}} (f xa - (f x + f'(xa - x)))) - ((f' \circ (\lambda y. y - x)) x + 0) = f xa$
 $- f x$
using zero **by** auto
have $**: \text{continuous (at } x \text{ within } s) (f' \circ (\lambda y. y - x))$
apply(rule continuous-within-compose) **apply**(rule continuous-intros)+
by(rule linear-continuous-within[OF f' [THEN conjunct1]])
show ?thesis **unfolding** continuous-within **using** f' [THEN conjunct2, THEN
Lim-mul-norm-within]
apply—**apply**(drule Lim-add) **apply**(rule $**[\text{unfolded continuous-within}]$) **un-**
folding Lim-within and dist-norm
apply(rule,rule) **apply**(erule-tac $x=e$ in allE) **apply**(erule impE|assumption)+
apply(erule exE,rule-tac $x=d$ in exI)
by(auto simp add:zero * elim!:allE) **qed**

lemma *differentiable-imp-continuous-at*: f differentiable at $x \implies$ continuous (at
 x) f

by(rule differentiable-imp-continuous-within[of - x UNIV, unfolded within-UNIV])

lemma differentiable-imp-continuous-on: f differentiable-on $s \implies$ continuous-on s
 f
unfolding differentiable-on-def continuous-on-eq-continuous-within
using differentiable-imp-continuous-within **by** blast

lemma has-derivative-within-subset:
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x \text{ within } s) \implies t \subseteq s \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x \text{ within } t)$
unfolding has-derivative-within **using** Lim-within-subset **by** blast

lemma differentiable-within-subset:
 f differentiable $(at\ x \text{ within } t) \implies s \subseteq t \implies f$ differentiable $(at\ x \text{ within } s)$
unfolding differentiable-def **using** has-derivative-within-subset **by** blast

lemma differentiable-on-subset: f differentiable-on $t \implies s \subseteq t \implies f$ differentiable-on s
unfolding differentiable-on-def **using** differentiable-within-subset **by** blast

lemma differentiable-on-empty: f differentiable-on $\{\}$
unfolding differentiable-on-def **by** auto

22.11 Several results are easier using a “multiplied-out” variant. *) (* (I got this idea from Dieudonne’s proof of the chain rule).

lemma has-derivative-within-alt:
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x \text{ within } s) \iff \text{bounded-linear } f' \wedge$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}(y - x) < d \longrightarrow \text{norm}(f(y) - f(x) - f'(y - x)) \leq$
 $e * \text{norm}(y - x))$ (is ?lhs \iff ?rhs)
proof assume ?lhs thus ?rhs **unfolding** has-derivative-within **apply-apply**(erule conjE, rule, assumption)
unfolding Lim-within **apply**(rule, erule-tac $x = e$ in allE, rule, erule impE, assumption)
apply(erule exE, rule-tac $x = d$ in exI) **apply**(erule conjE, rule, assumption, rule, rule)
proof –
fix $x\ y\ e\ d$ **assume** $as: 0 < e\ 0 < d\ \text{norm}(y - x) < d\ \forall xa \in s. 0 < \text{dist } xa\ x$
 $\wedge \text{dist } xa\ x < d \longrightarrow$
 $\text{dist}((1 / \text{norm}(xa - x)) *_R (f\ xa - (f\ x + f'(xa - x))))\ 0 < e\ y \in s$
bounded-linear f'
then interpret bounded-linear f' **by** auto
show $\text{norm}(f\ y - f\ x - f'(y - x)) \leq e * \text{norm}(y - x)$ **proof**(cases $y = x$)
case True **thus** ?thesis **using** bounded-linear f' **by**(auto simp add: zero)
next
case False **hence** $\text{norm}(f\ y - (f\ x + f'(y - x))) < e * \text{norm}(y - x)$ **using**
 $as(4)[\text{rule-format}, OF\ \langle y \in s \rangle]$
unfolding dist-norm diff-0-right norm-mul **using** $as(3)$
using pos-divide-less-eq[OF False[unfolded dist-nz], unfolded dist-norm]
by (auto simp add: linear-0 linear-sub)

```

thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: algebra-simps) qed qed next
assume ?rhs thus ?lhs unfolding has-derivative-within Lim-within apply—apply (erule
conjE, rule, assumption)
apply (rule, erule-tac x=e/2 in allE, rule, erule impE) defer apply (erule exE, rule-tac
x=d in exI)
apply (erule conjE, rule, assumption, rule, rule) unfolding dist-norm diff-0-right
norm-scaleR
apply (erule-tac x=xa in ballE, erule impE) proof—
fix e d y assume bounded-linear f' 0 < e 0 < d y ∈ s 0 < norm (y - x) ∧
norm (y - x) < d
norm (f y - f x - f' (y - x)) ≤ e / 2 * norm (y - x)
thus |1 / norm (y - x)| * norm (f y - (f x + f' (y - x))) < e
apply (rule-tac le-less-trans[of - e/2]) by (auto intro!: mult-imp-div-pos-le simp
add: algebra-simps) qed auto qed

```

lemma has-derivative-at-alt:

```

(f has-derivative f') (at x) ⟷ bounded-linear f' ∧
(∀ e > 0. ∃ d > 0. ∀ y. norm(y - x) < d ⟶ norm(f y - f x - f' (y - x)) ≤ e *
norm(y - x))
using has-derivative-within-alt[where s=UNIV] unfolding within-UNIV by
auto

```

22.12 The chain rule.

lemma diff-chain-within:

```

assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x within s) (g has-derivative g') (at (f x) within
(f ' s))
shows ((g o f) has-derivative (g' o f')) (at x within s)
unfolding has-derivative-within-alt apply (rule, rule bounded-linear-compose[unfolded
o-def[THEN sym]])
apply (rule assms(2)[unfolded has-derivative-def, THEN conjE], assumption)
apply (rule assms(1)[unfolded has-derivative-def, THEN conjE], assumption) proof (rule, rule)
note assms = assms[unfolded has-derivative-within-alt]
fix e::real assume 0 < e
guess B1 using bounded-linear.pos-bounded[OF assms(1)[THEN conjunct1, rule-format]]
.. note B1 = this
guess B2 using bounded-linear.pos-bounded[OF assms(2)[THEN conjunct1, rule-format]]
.. note B2 = this
have *: e / 2 / B2 > 0 using ⟨e>0⟩ B2 apply—apply (rule divide-pos-pos) by
auto
guess d1 using assms(1)[THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF *] .. note d1 =
this
have *: e / 2 / (1 + B1) > 0 using ⟨e>0⟩ B1 apply—apply (rule divide-pos-pos)
by auto
guess de using assms(2)[THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF *] .. note de =
this
guess d2 using assms(1)[THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF zero-less-one] ..
note d2 = this

```



```

def d0 ≡ (min d1 d2)/2 have d0:d0>0 d0 < d1 d0 < d2 unfolding d0-def
using d1 d2 by auto
def d ≡ (min d0 (de / (B1 + 1))) / 2 have de * 2 / (B1 + 1) > de / (B1 +
1) apply(rule divide-strict-right-mono) using B1 de by auto
hence d:d>0 d < d1 d < d2 d < (de / (B1 + 1)) unfolding d-def using d0
d1 d2 de B1 by(auto intro!: divide-pos-pos simp add:min-less-iff-disj not-less)

show ∃ d>0. ∀ y∈s. norm (y - x) < d ⟶ norm ((g ∘ f) y - (g ∘ f) x - (g'
∘ f') (y - x)) ≤ e * norm (y - x) apply(rule-tac x=d in exI)
proof(rule,rule ⟨d>0⟩,rule,rule)
fix y assume as:y ∈ s norm (y - x) < d
hence 1: norm (f y - f x - f' (y - x)) ≤ min (norm (y - x)) (e / 2 / B2 *
norm (y - x)) using d1 d2 d by auto

have norm (f y - f x) ≤ norm (f y - f x - f' (y - x)) + norm (f' (y - x))
using norm-triangle-sub[off y - f x f' (y - x)] by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ norm (f y - f x - f' (y - x)) + B1 * norm (y - x) apply(rule
add-left-mono) using B1 by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ min (norm (y - x)) (e / 2 / B2 * norm (y - x)) + B1 *
norm (y - x) apply(rule add-right-mono) using d1 d2 d as by auto
also have ... ≤ norm (y - x) + B1 * norm (y - x) by auto
also have ... = norm (y - x) * (1 + B1) by(auto simp add:field-simps)
finally have 3: norm (f y - f x) ≤ norm (y - x) * (1 + B1) by auto

hence norm (f y - f x) ≤ d * (1 + B1) apply- apply(rule order-trans,assumption,rule
mult-right-mono) using as B1 by auto
also have ... < de using d B1 by(auto simp add:field-simps)
finally have norm (g (f y) - g (f x) - g' (f y - f x)) ≤ e / 2 / (1 + B1) *
norm (f y - f x)
apply-apply(rule de[THEN conjunct2,rule-format]) using ⟨y∈s⟩ using d
as by auto
also have ... = (e / 2) * (1 / (1 + B1) * norm (f y - f x)) by auto
also have ... ≤ e / 2 * norm (y - x) apply(rule mult-left-mono) using ⟨e>0⟩
and 3 using B1 and ⟨e>0⟩ by(auto simp add:divide-le-eq)
finally have 4: norm (g (f y) - g (f x) - g' (f y - f x)) ≤ e / 2 * norm (y
- x) by auto

interpret g': bounded-linear g' using assms(2) by auto
interpret f': bounded-linear f' using assms(1) by auto
have norm (- g' (f' (y - x)) + g' (f y - f x)) = norm (g' (f y - f x - f' (y
- x)))
by(auto simp add:algebra-simps f'.diff g'.diff g'.add)
also have ... ≤ B2 * norm (f y - f x - f' (y - x)) using B2 by(auto simp
add:algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ B2 * (e / 2 / B2 * norm (y - x)) apply(rule mult-left-mono)
using as d1 d2 d B2 by auto
also have ... ≤ e / 2 * norm (y - x) using B2 by auto
finally have 5: norm (- g' (f' (y - x)) + g' (f y - f x)) ≤ e / 2 * norm (y
- x) by auto

```

have $\text{norm } (g \ (f \ y) - g \ (f \ x) - g' \ (f \ y - f \ x)) + \text{norm } (g \ (f \ y) - g \ (f \ x) - g' \ (f' \ (y - x)) - (g \ (f \ y) - g \ (f \ x) - g' \ (f \ y - f \ x))) \leq e * \text{norm } (y - x)$ **using**
 5 4 **by auto**
thus $\text{norm } ((g \circ f) \ y - (g \circ f) \ x - (g' \circ f') \ (y - x)) \leq e * \text{norm } (y - x)$ **unfolding** *o-def* **apply-** **apply**(*rule order-trans*, *rule norm-triangle-sub*) **by**
assumption qed qed

lemma *diff-chain-at*:

$(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \ (at \ x) \implies (g \text{ has-derivative } g') \ (at \ (f \ x)) \implies ((g \circ f) \text{ has-derivative } (g' \circ f')) \ (at \ x)$
using *diff-chain-within*[*of f f' x UNIV g g'*] **using** *has-derivative-within-subset*[*of g g' f x UNIV range f*] **unfolding** *within-UNIV* **by auto**

22.13 Composition rules stated just for differentiability.

lemma *differentiable-const*[*intro*]: $(\lambda z. \ c)$ *differentiable* (*net::'a::real-normed-vector net*)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **using** *has-derivative-const* **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-id*[*intro*]: $(\lambda z. \ z)$ *differentiable* (*net::'a::real-normed-vector net*)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **using** *has-derivative-id* **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-cmul*[*intro*]: f *differentiable* *net* $\implies (\lambda x. \ c *_{\mathbb{R}} f(x))$ *differentiable* (*net::'a::real-normed-vector net*)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **apply**(*erule exE*, *drule has-derivative-cmul*) **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-neg*[*intro*]: f *differentiable* *net* $\implies (\lambda z. \ -(f \ z))$ *differentiable* (*net::'a::real-normed-vector net*)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **apply**(*erule exE*, *drule has-derivative-neg*) **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-add*: f *differentiable* *net* $\implies g$ *differentiable* *net*
 $\implies (\lambda z. \ f \ z + g \ z)$ *differentiable* (*net::'a::real-normed-vector net*)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **apply**(*erule exE*) + **apply**(*rule-tac* $x = \lambda z. \ f' \ z + f' \ a \ z$ **in** *exI*)
apply(*rule has-derivative-add*) **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-sub*: f *differentiable* *net* $\implies g$ *differentiable* *net*
 $\implies (\lambda z. \ f \ z - g \ z)$ *differentiable* (*net::'a::real-normed-vector net*)
unfolding *differentiable-def* **apply**(*erule exE*) + **apply**(*rule-tac* $x = \lambda z. \ f' \ z - f' \ a \ z$ **in** *exI*)
apply(*rule has-derivative-sub*) **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-setsum*: **fixes** $f::'a \Rightarrow (\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n)$
assumes *finite s* $\forall a \in s. \ (f \ a)$ *differentiable* *net*
shows $(\lambda a. \ \text{setsum } (\lambda a. \ f \ a \ x) \ s)$ *differentiable* *net* **proof-**
guess f' **using** *bchoice*[*OF assms(2)*][*unfolded differentiable-def*] **..**
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *differentiable-def* **apply-** **apply**(*rule, rule has-derivative-setsum*)[**where**

$f' = f'$, rule *assms*(1)) **by auto qed**

lemma *differentiable-setsum-numseg*: **fixes** $f :: - \Rightarrow (\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n)$
shows $\forall i. m \leq i \wedge i \leq n \longrightarrow (f\ i) \text{ differentiable net} \Longrightarrow (\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f\ a\ x) \{m::\text{nat}..n\}) \text{ differentiable net}$
apply(rule *differentiable-setsum*) **using** *finite-atLeastAtMost*[of $n\ m$] **by auto**

lemma *differentiable-chain-at*:
 $f \text{ differentiable } (at\ x) \Longrightarrow g \text{ differentiable } (at(f\ x)) \Longrightarrow (g \circ f) \text{ differentiable } (at\ x)$
unfolding *differentiable-def* **by**(*meson diff-chain-at*)

lemma *differentiable-chain-within*:
 $f \text{ differentiable } (at\ x \text{ within } s) \Longrightarrow g \text{ differentiable } (at(f\ x) \text{ within } (f' \text{ ` } s))$
 $\Longrightarrow (g \circ f) \text{ differentiable } (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
unfolding *differentiable-def* **by**(*meson diff-chain-within*)

22.14 Uniqueness of derivative. *) (* *) (* The general result is a bit messy because we need approachability of the *) (* limit point from any direction. But OK for nontrivial intervals etc.

lemma *frechet-derivative-unique-within*: **fixes** $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
assumes $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') (at\ x \text{ within } s) (f \text{ has-derivative } f'') (at\ x \text{ within } s)$
 $(\forall i :: 'a :: \text{finite}. \forall e > 0. \exists d. 0 < \text{abs}(d) \wedge \text{abs}(d) < e \wedge (x + d *_R \text{basis } i) \in s)$
shows $f' = f''$ **proof** –
note $as = \text{assms}(1,2)[\text{unfolded has-derivative-def}]$
then interpret f' : *bounded-linear* f' **by auto from** as **interpret** f'' : *bounded-linear* f'' **by auto**
have $x \text{ islimpt } s$ **unfolding** *islimpt-approachable* **proof**(rule,rule)
guess a **using** *UNIV-witness*[**where** $'a = 'a$] ..
fix $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** $0 < e$ **guess** d **using** *assms*(3)[*rule-format*, *OF* $\langle e > 0 \rangle$, of a] ..
thus $\exists x' \in s. x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < e$ **apply**(rule-tac $x = x + d *_R \text{basis } a$ **in** *be xI*)
using *basis-nonzero*[of a] *norm-basis*[of a] **unfolding** *dist-norm* **by auto qed**
hence $*: \text{netlimit } (at\ x \text{ within } s) = x$ **apply**–**apply**(rule *netlimit-within*) **unfolding** *trivial-limit-within* **by simp**
show *?thesis* **apply**(rule *linear-eq-stdbasis*) **unfolding** *linear-conv-bounded-linear*
apply(rule *as*(1,2)[*THEN* *conjunct1*])+ **proof**(rule,rule *ccontr*)
fix $i :: 'a$ **def** $e \equiv \text{norm } (f' (\text{basis } i) - f'' (\text{basis } i))$
assume $f' (\text{basis } i) \neq f'' (\text{basis } i)$ **hence** $e > 0$ **unfolding** *e-def* **by auto**
guess d **using** *Lim-sub*[*OF* *as*(1,2)[*THEN* *conjunct2*], *unfolded* $*$ *Lim-within*, *rule-format*, *OF* $\langle e > 0 \rangle$] .. **note** $d = \text{this}$
guess c **using** *assms*(3)[*rule-format*, *OF* d [*THEN* *conjunct1*], of i] .. **note** $c = \text{this}$
have $*: \text{norm } (- ((1 / |c|) *_R f' (c *_R \text{basis } i)) + (1 / |c|) *_R f'' (c *_R \text{basis } i)) = \text{norm } ((1 / \text{abs } c) *_R (- (f' (c *_R \text{basis } i)) + f'' (c *_R \text{basis } i)))$
unfolding *scaleR-right-distrib* **by auto**
also have $\dots = \text{norm } ((1 / \text{abs } c) *_R (c *_R (- (f' (\text{basis } i)) + f'' (\text{basis } i))))$

unfolding $f'.scaleR\ f''.scaleR$ **unfolding** $scaleR\text{-right-distrib}\ scaleR\text{-minus-right}$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = e$ **unfolding** $e\text{-def}\ norm\text{-mul}$ **using** $c[THEN\ conjunct1]$ **using**
 $norm\text{-minus-cancel}[of\ f'\ (basis\ i) - f''\ (basis\ i)]$ **by** $(auto\ simp\ add: add.commute\ ab\text{-diff-minus})$
finally show *False* **using** c **using** $d[THEN\ conjunct2, rule\text{-format}, of\ x + c *_R$
 $basis\ i]$ **using** $norm\text{-basis}[of\ i]$ **unfolding** $dist\text{-norm}$
unfolding $f'.scaleR\ f''.scaleR\ f'.add\ f''.add\ f'.diff\ f''.diff\ scaleR\text{-scaleR}$
 $scaleR\text{-right-diff-distrib}\ scaleR\text{-right-distrib}$ **by** *auto* **qed qed**

lemma $frechet\text{-derivative-unique-at}$: **fixes** $f::real^{'a} \Rightarrow real^{'b}$
shows $(f\ has\text{-derivative}\ f')\ (at\ x) \Longrightarrow (f\ has\text{-derivative}\ f'')\ (at\ x) \Longrightarrow f' = f''$
apply $(rule\ frechet\text{-derivative-unique-within}[of\ f\ f'\ x\ UNIV\ f'])$ **unfolding** $within\text{-UNIV}$
apply $(assumption)+$
apply $(rule, rule, rule)$ **apply** $(rule\text{-tac}\ x=e/2\ in\ exI)$ **by** *auto*

lemma $isCont\ f\ x = continuous\ (at\ x)\ f$ **unfolding** $isCont\text{-def}\ LIM\text{-def}$
unfolding $continuous\text{-at}\ Lim\text{-at}$ **unfolding** $dist\text{-nz}$ **by** *auto*

lemma $frechet\text{-derivative-unique-within-closed-interval}$: **fixes** $f::real^{'a} \Rightarrow real^{'b}$
assumes $\forall i. a\ \$\ i < b\ \$\ i \in \{a..b\}$ **(is** $x \in ?I$) **and**
 $(f\ has\text{-derivative}\ f')\ (at\ x\ within\ \{a..b\})$ **and**
 $(f\ has\text{-derivative}\ f'')\ (at\ x\ within\ \{a..b\})$
shows $f' = f''$ **apply** $(rule\ frechet\text{-derivative-unique-within})$ **apply** $(rule\ assms(3,4))+$
proof $(rule, rule, rule)$
fix $e::real$ **and** $i::'a$ **assume** $e > 0$
thus $\exists d. 0 < |d| \wedge |d| < e \wedge x + d *_R basis\ i \in \{a..b\}$ **proof** $(cases\ x\ \$\ i = a\ \$\ i)$
case *True* **thus** $?thesis$ **apply** $(rule\text{-tac}\ x=(min\ (b\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i)\ e) / 2\ in\ exI)$
using $assms(1)[THEN\ spec[where\ x=i]]$ **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **and** $assms(2)$
unfolding $mem\text{-interval}$ **by** $(auto\ simp\ add: field\text{-simps})$ **next**
note $* = assms(2)[unfolded\ mem\text{-interval}, THEN\ spec[where\ x=i]]$
case *False* **moreover have** $a\ \$\ i < x\ \$\ i$ **using** *False* $*$ **by** *auto*
moreover $\{ have\ a\ \$\ i * 2 + min\ (x\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i)\ e \leq a\ \$\ i * 2 + x\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = a\ \$\ i + x\ \$\ i$ **by** *auto* **also have** $\dots \leq 2 * x\ \$\ i$ **using** $*$ **by** *auto*
finally have $a\ \$\ i * 2 + min\ (x\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i)\ e \leq x\ \$\ i * 2$ **by** *auto* **}**
moreover have $min\ (x\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i)\ e \geq 0$ **using** $*$ **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
hence $x\ \$\ i * 2 \leq b\ \$\ i * 2 + min\ (x\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i)\ e$ **using** $*$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show $?thesis$ **apply** $(rule\text{-tac}\ x=-(min\ (x\ \$\ i - a\ \$\ i)\ e) / 2\ in\ exI)$
using $assms(1)[THEN\ spec[where\ x=i]]$ **and** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **and** $assms(2)$
unfolding $mem\text{-interval}$ **by** $(auto\ simp\ add: field\text{-simps})$ **qed qed**

lemma $frechet\text{-derivative-unique-within-open-interval}$: **fixes** $f::real^{'a} \Rightarrow real^{'b}$
assumes $x \in \{a <..**b\}**$ $(f\ has\text{-derivative}\ f')\ (at\ x\ within\ \{a <..**b\})**$
 $(f\ has\text{-derivative}\ f'')\ (at\ x\ within\ \{a <..**b\})**$
shows $f' = f''$ **apply** $(rule\ frechet\text{-derivative-unique-within})$ **apply** $(rule\ assms(2-3))+$
proof $(rule, rule, rule)$
fix $e::real$ **and** $i::'a$ **assume** $e > 0$

```

note * = assms(1)[unfolded mem-interval, THEN spec[where  $x=i$ ]]
have  $a \ \$ \ i < x \ \$ \ i$  using * by auto
moreover { have  $a \ \$ \ i * 2 + \min (x \ \$ \ i - a \ \$ \ i) \ e \leq a \ \$ \ i * 2 + x \ \$ \ i - a \ \$ \ i$  by
auto
also have  $\dots = a \ \$ \ i + x \ \$ \ i$  by auto also have  $\dots < 2 * x \ \$ \ i$  using * by auto
finally have  $a \ \$ \ i * 2 + \min (x \ \$ \ i - a \ \$ \ i) \ e < x \ \$ \ i * 2$  by auto }
moreover have  $\min (x \ \$ \ i - a \ \$ \ i) \ e \geq 0$  using * and  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
hence  $x \ \$ \ i * 2 < b \ \$ \ i * 2 + \min (x \ \$ \ i - a \ \$ \ i) \ e$  using * by auto
ultimately show  $\exists d. 0 < |d| \wedge |d| < e \wedge x + d *_R \text{basis } i \in \{a <..< b\}$ 
apply(rule-tac  $x = -(\min (x \ \$ \ i - a \ \$ \ i) \ e) / 2$  in exI)
using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  and assms(1) unfolding mem-interval by(auto simp add:field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma frechet-derivative-at: fixes  $f::\text{real}^{'a} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'b}$ 
shows ( $f$  has-derivative  $f'$ ) (at  $x$ )  $\implies (f' = \text{frechet-derivative } f \text{ (at } x))$ 
apply(rule frechet-derivative-unique-at[of  $f$ ], assumption)
unfolding frechet-derivative-works[THEN sym] using differentiable-def by auto

```

```

lemma frechet-derivative-within-closed-interval: fixes  $f::\text{real}^{'a} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'b}$ 
assumes  $\forall i. a \ \$ \ i < b \ \$ \ i \ x \in \{a..b\}$  ( $f$  has-derivative  $f'$ ) (at  $x$  within  $\{a..b\}$ )
shows frechet-derivative  $f$  (at  $x$  within  $\{a..b\}$ )  $= f'$ 
apply(rule frechet-derivative-unique-within-closed-interval[where  $f=f$ ])
apply(rule assms(1,2))+ unfolding frechet-derivative-works[THEN sym]
unfolding differentiable-def using assms(3) by auto

```

22.15 Component of the differential must be zero if it exists at a local *) (* maximum or minimum for that corresponding component.

```

lemma differential-zero-maxmin-component: fixes  $f::\text{real}^{'a} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'b}$ 
assumes  $0 < e \ ((\forall y \in \text{ball } x \ e. (f \ y) \$ k \leq (f \ x) \$ k) \vee (\forall y \in \text{ball } x \ e. (f \ x) \$ k \leq (f \ y) \$ k))$ 
f differentiable (at  $x$ ) shows jacobian  $f$  (at  $x$ )  $\$ k = 0$  proof(rule ccontr)
def  $D \equiv \text{jacobian } f \text{ (at } x)$  assume jacobian  $f$  (at  $x$ )  $\$ k \neq 0$ 
then obtain  $j$  where  $j:D \$ k \$ j \neq 0$  unfolding Cart-eq D-def by auto
hence  $abs (\text{jacobian } f \text{ (at } x) \$ k \$ j) / 2 > 0$  unfolding D-def by auto
note  $as = \text{assms}(3)[\text{unfolded jacobian-works has-derivative-at-alt}]$ 
guess  $e'$  using  $as[THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF *]$  .. note  $e' = \text{this}$ 
guess  $d$  using real-lbound-gt-zero[OF assms(1)  $e'[THEN conjunct1]$ ] .. note  $d = \text{this}$ 
{ fix  $c$  assume  $abs \ c \leq d$ 
hence  $norm (x + c *_R \text{basis } j - x) < e'$  using norm-basis[of  $j$ ]  $d$  by auto
have  $|(f (x + c *_R \text{basis } j) - f \ x - D * v (c *_R \text{basis } j)) \$ k| \leq norm (f (x + c *_R \text{basis } j) - f \ x - D * v (c *_R \text{basis } j))$  by(rule component-le-norm)
also have  $\dots \leq |D \$ k \$ j| / 2 * |c|$  using  $e'[THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF *]$  and norm-basis[of  $j$ ] unfolding D-def[symmetric] by auto
finally have  $|(f (x + c *_R \text{basis } j) - f \ x - D * v (c *_R \text{basis } j)) \$ k| \leq |D \$ k \$ j| / 2 * |c|$  by simp
hence  $|f (x + c *_R \text{basis } j) \$ k - f \ x \$ k - c * D \$ k \$ j| \leq |D \$ k \$ j| / 2$ 

```

```

* |c|
  unfolding vector-component-simps matrix-vector-mul-component unfolding
smult-conv-scaleR[symmetric]
  unfolding inner-simps dot-basis smult-conv-scaleR by simp } note * = this
  have x + d *R basis j ∈ ball x e x - d *R basis j ∈ ball x e
  unfolding mem-ball dist-norm using norm-basis[of j] d by auto
  hence **:((f (x - d *R basis j))$k ≤ (f x)$k ∧ (f (x + d *R basis j))$k ≤ (f
x)$k) ∨
      ((f (x - d *R basis j))$k ≥ (f x)$k ∧ (f (x + d *R basis j))$k ≥ (f x)$k)
using assms(2) by auto
  have ***:∧ y y1 y2 d dx::real. (y1 ≤ y ∧ y2 ≤ y) ∨ (y ≤ y1 ∧ y ≤ y2) ⇒ d < abs dx
⇒ abs(y1 - y - dx) ≤ d ⇒ (abs(y2 - y - dx) ≤ d) ⇒ False by arith
  show False apply(rule **[OF **, where dx=d * D $ k $ j and d=|D $ k $
j| / 2 * |d|])
  using *[of -d] and *[of d] and d[THEN conjunct1] and j unfolding mult-minus-left
  unfolding abs-mult diff-minus-eq-add scaleR.minus-left unfolding algebra-simps
by (auto intro: mult-pos-pos)
qed

```

22.16 In particular if we have a mapping into (real, 1) cart.

```

lemma differential-zero-maxmin: fixes f::real^'a ⇒ real
  assumes x ∈ s open s (f has-derivative f') (at x)
  (∀ y ∈ s. f y ≤ f x) ∨ (∀ y ∈ s. f x ≤ f y)
  shows f' = (λ v. 0) proof-
  note deriv = assms(3)[unfolded has-derivative-at-vec1]
  obtain e where e>0 ball x e ⊆ s using assms(2)[unfolded open-contains-ball]
and assms(1) by auto
  hence **:jacobian (vec1 ∘ f) (at x) $ 1 = 0 using differential-zero-maxmin-component[of
e x λ x. vec1 (f x) 1]
  using assms(4) and assms(3)[unfolded has-derivative-at-vec1 o-def]
  unfolding differentiable-def o-def by auto
  have *:jacobian (vec1 ∘ f) (at x) = matrix (vec1 ∘ f') unfolding jacobian-def
and frechet-derivative-at[OF deriv] ..
  have vec1 ∘ f' = (λ x. 0) apply(rule) unfolding matrix-works[OF derivative-is-linear[OF
deriv], THEN sym]
  unfolding Cart-eq matrix-vector-mul-component using **[unfolded *] by auto
  thus ?thesis apply-apply(rule, subst vec1-eq[THEN sym]) unfolding o-def ap-
ply(drule fun-cong) by auto qed

```

22.17 The traditional Rolle theorem in one dimension.

```

lemma rolle: fixes f::real⇒real
  assumes a < b f a = f b continuous-on {a..b} f
  ∀ x ∈ {a <..b}. (f has-derivative f'(x)) (at x)
  shows ∃ x ∈ {a <..b}. f' x = (λ v. 0) proof-
  have ∃ x ∈ {a <..b}. ((∀ y ∈ {a <..b}. f x ≤ f y) ∨ (∀ y ∈ {a <..b}. f y ≤ f x))
proof-
  have (a + b) / 2 ∈ {a .. b} using assms(1) by auto hence *:{a .. b} ≠ {} by
auto

```

```

    guess d using continuous-attains-sup[OF compact-real-interval * assms(3)] ..
  note d=this
    guess c using continuous-attains-inf[OF compact-real-interval * assms(3)] ..
  note c=this
    show ?thesis proof(cases d ∈ {a <..b} ∨ c ∈ {a <..b})
      case True thus ?thesis apply(erule-tac disjE) apply(rule-tac x=d in bexI)
        apply(rule-tac[3] x=c in bexI) using d c by auto next def e ≡ (a + b)
      /2
      case False hence f d = f c using d c assms(2) by auto
      hence  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a..b\} \implies f x = f d$  using c d apply- apply(erule-tac x=x
in ballE)+ by auto
      thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=e in bexI) unfolding e-def using assms(1)
by auto qed qed
    then guess x .. note x=this
    hence  $f' x \circ \text{dest-vec1} = (\lambda v. 0)$  apply(rule-tac differential-zero-maxmin[of vec1
x vec1 ‘ {a <..b} f ∘ dest-vec1 (f' x) ∘ dest-vec1])
    unfolding vec1-interval defer apply(rule open-interval)
    apply(rule assms(4)[unfolded has-derivative-at-dest-vec1[THEN sym], THEN
bspec[where x=x]], assumption)
    unfolding o-def apply(erule disjE, rule disjI2) by(auto simp add: vector-less-def)

    thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=x in bexI) unfolding o-def apply rule
    apply(drule-tac x=vec1 v in fun-cong) unfolding vec1-dest-vec1 using x(1)
by auto qed

```

22.18 One-dimensional mean value theorem.

```

lemma mvt: fixes f::real ⇒ real
  assumes a < b continuous-on {a .. b} f  $\forall x \in \{a <..b\}. (f \text{ has-derivative } (f' x))$ 
  (at x)
  shows  $\exists x \in \{a <..b\}. (f b - f a = (f' x) (b - a))$  proof-
  have  $\exists x \in \{a <..b\}. (\lambda xa. f' x xa - (f b - f a) / (b - a) * xa) = (\lambda v. 0)$ 
    apply(rule rolle[OF assms(1), of  $\lambda x. f x - (f b - f a) / (b - a) * x$ ]) defer
    apply(rule continuous-on-intros assms(2) continuous-on-cmul[where 'b=real,
unfolded real-scaleR-def]) + proof
    fix x assume x:  $x \in \{a <..b\}$ 
    show  $((\lambda x. f x - (f b - f a) / (b - a) * x) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda xa. f' x xa - (f$ 
     $b - f a) / (b - a) * xa))$  (at x)
      by(rule has-derivative-intros assms(3)[rule-format, OF x]
        has-derivative-cmul[where 'b=real, unfolded real-scaleR-def]) +
    qed(insert assms(1), auto simp add: field-simps)
  then guess x .. thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=x in bexI) apply(drule fun-cong[of
- - b - a]) by auto qed

```

```

lemma mvt-simple: fixes f::real ⇒ real
  assumes a < b  $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. (f \text{ has-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a..b\})$ 
  shows  $\exists x \in \{a <..b\}. f b - f a = f' x (b - a)$ 
  apply(rule mvt) apply(rule assms(1), rule differentiable-imp-continuous-on)
  unfolding differentiable-on-def differentiable-def defer proof

```

```

fix  $x$  assume  $x::x \in \{a <..<b\}$  show ( $f$  has-derivative  $f' x$ ) (at  $x$ ) unfolding
has-derivative-within-open[OF  $x$  open-interval-real, THEN sym]
apply(rule has-derivative-within-subset) apply(rule assms(2)[rule-format]) us-
ing  $x$  by auto qed(insert assms(2), auto)

```

```

lemma mvt-very-simple: fixes  $f::real \Rightarrow real$ 
assumes  $a \leq b \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. (f \text{ has-derivative } f'(x))$  (at  $x$  within  $\{a..b\}$ )
shows  $\exists x \in \{a..b\}. f b - f a = f' x (b - a)$  proof(cases  $a = b$ )
interpret bounded-linear  $f' b$  using assms(2) assms(1) by auto
case True thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac  $x=a$  in bestI)
using assms(2)[THEN bspec[where  $x=a$ ]] unfolding has-derivative-def
unfolding True using zero by auto next
case False thus ?thesis using mvt-simple[OF - assms(2)] using assms(1) by
auto qed

```

22.19 A nice generalization (see Havin’s proof of 5.19 from Rudin’s book).

```

lemma mvt-general: fixes  $f::real \Rightarrow real^{'n}$ 
assumes  $a < b$  continuous-on  $\{a..b\}$   $f \ \forall x \in \{a <..<b\}. (f \text{ has-derivative } f'(x))$  (at
 $x$ )
shows  $\exists x \in \{a <..<b\}. \text{norm}(f b - f a) \leq \text{norm}(f'(x) (b - a))$  proof–
have  $\exists x \in \{a <..<b\}. (op \cdot (f b - f a) \circ f) b - (op \cdot (f b - f a) \circ f) a = (f b -$ 
 $f a) \cdot f' x (b - a)$ 
apply(rule mvt) apply(rule assms(1)) apply(rule continuous-on-inner continuous-on-intros
assms(2))+
unfolding o-def apply(rule, rule has-derivative-lift-dot) using assms(3) by
auto
then guess  $x$  .. note  $x=this$ 
show ?thesis proof(cases  $f a = f b$ )
case False
have  $\text{norm}(f b - f a) * \text{norm}(f b - f a) = \text{norm}(f b - f a)^2$  by(simp add:
power2-eq-square)
also have  $\dots = (f b - f a) \cdot (f b - f a)$  unfolding power2-norm-eq-inner ..
also have  $\dots = (f b - f a) \cdot f' x (b - a)$  using  $x$  unfolding inner-simps by
auto
also have  $\dots \leq \text{norm}(f b - f a) * \text{norm}(f' x (b - a))$  by(rule norm-cauchy-schwarz)
finally show ?thesis using False  $x(1)$  by(auto simp add: real-mult-left-cancel)
next
case True thus ?thesis using assms(1) apply(rule-tac  $x=(a + b) / 2$  in bestI)
by auto qed qed

```

22.20 Still more general bound theorem.

```

lemma differentiable-bound: fixes  $f::real^{'a} \Rightarrow real^{'b}$ 
assumes convex  $s \ \forall x \in s. (f \text{ has-derivative } f'(x))$  (at  $x$  within  $s$ )  $\forall x \in s. \text{onorm}(f' x) \leq B$ 
and  $x::x \in s$  and  $y::y \in s$ 
shows  $\text{norm}(f x - f y) \leq B * \text{norm}(x - y)$  proof–
let ? $p = \lambda u. x + u *_R (y - x)$ 

```



```

have *:  $\bigwedge u. u \in \{0..1\} \implies x + u *_R (y - x) \in s$ 
using assms(1)[unfolded convex-alt, rule-format, OF x y] unfolding scaleR-left-diff-distrib
scaleR-right-diff-distrib by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
hence 1: continuous-on {0..1} (f  $\circ$  ?p) apply— apply (rule continuous-on-intros
continuous-on-vmul) +
unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-within apply (rule, rule differentiable-imp-continuous-within)
unfolding differentiable-def apply (rule-tac x=f' xa in exI)
apply (rule has-derivative-within-subset) apply (rule assms(2)[rule-format]) by
auto
have 2:  $\forall u \in \{0 < .. < 1\}. ((f \circ ?p) \text{ has-derivative } f' (x + u *_R (y - x))) \circ (\lambda u. 0$ 
+ u *_R (y - x))) (at u) proof rule case goal1
let ?u = x + u *_R (y - x)
have (f  $\circ$  ?p has-derivative (f' ?u)  $\circ$  ( $\lambda u. 0 + u *_R (y - x)$ ) (at u within
{0 < .. < 1}))
apply (rule diff-chain-within) apply (rule has-derivative-intros) +
apply (rule has-derivative-within-subset) apply (rule assms(2)[rule-format])
using goal1 * by auto
thus ?case unfolding has-derivative-within-open[OF goal1 open-interval-real]
by auto qed
guess u using mvt-general[OF zero-less-one 1 2] .. note u = this
have *:  $\bigwedge x y. x \in s \implies \text{norm } (f' x y) \leq B * \text{norm } y$  proof— case goal1
have norm (f' x y)  $\leq$  onorm (f' x) * norm y
using onorm(1)[OF derivative-is-linear[OF assms(2)[rule-format, OF goal1]]
by assumption
also have ...  $\leq B * \text{norm } y$  apply (rule mult-right-mono)
using assms(3)[rule-format, OF goal1] by (auto simp add: field-simps)
finally show ?case by simp qed
have norm (f x - f y) = norm ((f  $\circ$  ( $\lambda u. x + u *_R (y - x)$ )) 1 - (f  $\circ$  ( $\lambda u. x$ 
+ u *_R (y - x))) 0)
by (auto simp add: norm-minus-commute)
also have ...  $\leq$  norm (f' (x + u *_R (y - x)) (y - x)) using u by auto
also have ...  $\leq B * \text{norm}(y - x)$  apply (rule **) using * and u by auto
finally show ?thesis by (auto simp add: norm-minus-commute) qed

lemma onorm-vec1: fixes f::real  $\Rightarrow$  real
shows onorm ( $\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f (\text{dest-vec1 } x))$ ) = onorm f proof—
have  $\forall x::\text{real}^1. \text{norm } x = 1 \iff x \in \{\text{vec1 } -1, \text{vec1 } (1::\text{real})\}$  unfolding
forall-vec1 by (auto simp add: Cart-eq)
hence 1:  $\{x. \text{norm } x = 1\} = \{\text{vec1 } -1, \text{vec1 } (1::\text{real})\}$  by auto
have 2:  $\{\text{norm } (\text{vec1 } (f (\text{dest-vec1 } x))) \mid x. \text{norm } x = 1\} = (\lambda x. \text{norm } (\text{vec1 } (f$ 
(dest-vec1 x)))) '  $\{x. \text{norm } x = 1\}$  by auto
have  $\forall x::\text{real}. \text{norm } x = 1 \iff x \in \{-1, 1\}$  by auto hence 3:  $\{x. \text{norm } x = 1\}$ 
=  $\{-1, (1::\text{real})\}$  by auto
have 4:  $\{\text{norm } (f x) \mid x. \text{norm } x = 1\} = (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) ' \{x. \text{norm } x = 1\}$  by
auto
show ?thesis unfolding onorm-def 1 2 3 4 by (simp add: Sup-finite-Max) qed

lemma convex-vec1: convex (vec1 ' s) = convex (s::real set)
unfolding convex-def Ball-def forall-vec1 unfolding vec1-dest-vec1-simps image-iff

```

by *auto*

lemma *differentiable-bound-real*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{convex } s \ \forall x \in s. (f \text{ has-derivative } f' \ x) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s) \ \forall x \in s. \text{onorm}(f' \ x) \leq B$ **and** $x::x \in s$ **and** $y::y \in s$
shows $\text{norm}(f \ x - f \ y) \leq B * \text{norm}(x - y)$
using *differentiable-bound*[*of* $\text{vec1} \ 's \ \text{vec1} \circ f \circ \text{dest-vec1} \ \lambda x. \text{vec1} \circ (f' \ (\text{dest-vec1} \ x)) \circ \text{dest-vec1} \ B \ \text{vec1} \ x \ \text{vec1} \ y]$
unfolding *Ball-def forall-vec1* **unfolding** *has-derivative-within-vec1-dest-vec1 image-iff*
unfolding *convex-vec1* **unfolding** *o-def vec1-dest-vec1-simps onorm-vec1* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

22.21 In particular.

lemma *has-derivative-zero-constant*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{convex } s \ \forall x \in s. (f \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. 0)) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s)$
shows $\exists c. \forall x \in s. f \ x = c$ **proof**(*cases s={}*)
case *False* **then obtain** x **where** $x \in s$ **by** *auto*
have $\bigwedge y. y \in s \implies f \ x = f \ y$ **proof**— **case** *goal1*
thus *?case* **using** *differentiable-bound-real*[*OF* *assms*(1–2), *of* $0 \ x \ y]$ **and** $\langle x \in s \rangle$
unfolding *onorm-vec1*[*of* $\lambda x. 0$, *THEN sym*] *onorm-const norm-vec1* **by** *auto*
qed
thus *?thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=f \ x$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto* **qed** *auto*

lemma *has-derivative-zero-unique*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{convex } s \ a \in s \ f \ a = c \ \forall x \in s. (f \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. 0)) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s)$
 $x \in s$
shows $f \ x = c$ **using** *has-derivative-zero-constant*[*OF* *assms*(1,4)] **using** *assms*(2–3,5)
by *auto*

22.22 Differentiability of inverse function (most basic form).

lemma *has-derivative-inverse-basic*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^b \Rightarrow \text{real}^c$
assumes $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \ (\text{at } (g \ y))$ *bounded-linear* $g' \ g' \circ f' = \text{id}$ *continuous* $(\text{at } y) \ g$
open $t \ y \in t \ \forall z \in t. f(g \ z) = z$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } g') \ (\text{at } y)$ **proof**—
interpret f' : *bounded-linear* f' **using** *assms* **unfolding** *has-derivative-def* **by** *auto*
interpret g' : *bounded-linear* g' **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
guess C **using** *bounded-linear.pos-bounded*[*OF* *assms*(2)] **.. note** $C = \text{this}$
have *lem1*: $\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall z. \text{norm}(z - y) < d \implies \text{norm}(g \ z - g \ y - g'(z - y)) \leq e * \text{norm}(g \ z - g \ y)$ **proof**(*rule,rule*) **case** *goal1*
have $*:e / C > 0$ **apply**(*rule divide-pos-pos*) **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle \ C$ **by** *auto*
guess $d0$ **using** *assms*(1)[*unfolded has-derivative-at-alt, THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF* *]
.. note $d0 = \text{this}$
guess $d1$ **using** *assms*(4)[*unfolded continuous-at Lim-at, rule-format, OF d0[THEN conjunct1]*]
.. note $d1 = \text{this}$

```

guess d2 using assms(5)[unfolded open-dist,rule-format,OF assms(6)] .. note
d2=this
guess d using real-lbound-gt-zero[OF d1[THEN conjunct1] d2[THEN conjunct1]] .. note d=this
thus ?case apply(rule-tac x=d in exI) apply rule defer proof(rule,rule)
fix z assume as:norm (z - y) < d hence z∈t using d2 d unfolding
dist-norm by auto
have norm (g z - g y - g' (z - y)) ≤ norm (g' (f (g z) - y - f' (g z - g
y)))
unfolding g'.diff f'.diff unfolding assms(3)[unfolded o-def id-def, THEN
fun-cong]
unfolding assms(7)[rule-format,OF ⟨z∈t⟩] apply(subst norm-minus-cancel[THEN
sym]) by auto
also have ... ≤ norm(f (g z) - y - f' (g z - g y)) * C by(rule C[THEN
conjunct2,rule-format])
also have ... ≤ (e / C) * norm (g z - g y) * C apply(rule mult-right-mono)
apply(rule d0[THEN conjunct2,rule-format,unfolded assms(7)[rule-format,OF
⟨y∈t⟩]]) apply(cases z=y) defer
apply(rule d1[THEN conjunct2, unfolded dist-norm,rule-format]) using as
d C d0 by auto
also have ... ≤ e * norm (g z - g y) using C by(auto simp add:field-simps)
finally show norm (g z - g y - g' (z - y)) ≤ e * norm (g z - g y) by
simp qed auto qed
have *: (0::real) < 1 / 2 by auto guess d using lem1[rule-format,OF *] .. note
d=this def B≡C*2
have B>0 unfolding B-def using C by auto
have lem2:∀ z. norm(z - y) < d ⟶ norm(g z - g y) ≤ B * norm(z - y)
proof(rule,rule) case goal1
have norm (g z - g y) ≤ norm(g' (z - y)) + norm ((g z - g y) - g'(z -
y)) by(rule norm-triangle-sub)
also have ... ≤ norm(g' (z - y)) + 1 / 2 * norm (g z - g y) apply(rule
add-left-mono) using d and goal1 by auto
also have ... ≤ norm (z - y) * C + 1 / 2 * norm (g z - g y) apply(rule
add-right-mono) using C by auto
finally show ?case unfolding B-def by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed
show ?thesis unfolding has-derivative-at-alt proof(rule,rule assms,rule,rule)
case goal1
hence *: e/B > 0 apply—apply(rule divide-pos-pos) using ⟨B>0⟩ by auto
guess d' using lem1[rule-format,OF *] .. note d'=this
guess k using real-lbound-gt-zero[OF d[THEN conjunct1] d'[THEN conjunct1]]
.. note k=this
show ?case apply(rule-tac x=k in exI,rule) defer proof(rule,rule) fix z
assume as:norm(z - y) < k
hence norm (g z - g y - g' (z - y)) ≤ e / B * norm(g z - g y) using d'
k by auto
also have ... ≤ e * norm(z - y) unfolding times-divide-eq-left pos-divide-le-eq[OF
⟨B>0⟩]
using lem2[THEN spec[where x=z]] using k as using ⟨e>0⟩ by(auto simp
add:field-simps)

```

finally show $\text{norm } (g \ z - g \ y - g' \ (z - y)) \leq e * \text{norm } (z - y)$ **by** *simp*
qed(*insert k, auto*) **qed** **qed**

22.23 Simply rewrite that based on the domain point x.

lemma *has-derivative-inverse-basic-x*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^b \Rightarrow \text{real}^c$
assumes $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \text{ bounded-linear } g' \ g' \circ f' = \text{id}$
 $\text{continuous (at } (f \ x)) \ g \ g(f \ x) = x \text{ open } t \ f \ x \in t \ \forall y \in t. f(g \ y) = y$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } g') \text{ (at } (f(x)))$
apply(*rule has-derivative-inverse-basic*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

22.24 This is the version in Dieudonne', assuming continuity of f and g.

lemma *has-derivative-inverse-dieudonne*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^a \Rightarrow \text{real}^b$
assumes $\text{open } s \text{ open } (f' \ s) \text{ continuous-on } s \ f \text{ continuous-on } (f' \ s) \ g \ \forall x \in s. g(f \ x) = x$
 $x \in s \ (f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \text{ bounded-linear } g' \ g' \circ f' = \text{id}$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } g') \text{ (at } (f \ x))$
apply(*rule has-derivative-inverse-basic-x*[*OF assms(7-9) - - assms(2)*])
using *assms(3-6) unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at*[*OF assms(1)*] *continuous-on-eq-continuous-at*
assms(2)] **by** *auto*

22.25 Here's the simplest way of not assuming much about g.

lemma *has-derivative-inverse*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^a \Rightarrow \text{real}^b$
assumes $\text{compact } s \ x \in s \ f \ x \in \text{interior}(f' \ s) \text{ continuous-on } s \ f$
 $\forall y \in s. g(f \ y) = y \ (f \text{ has-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \text{ bounded-linear } g' \ g' \circ f' = \text{id}$
shows $(g \text{ has-derivative } g') \text{ (at } (f \ x))$ **proof**–
{ **fix** y **assume** $y \in \text{interior}(f' \ s)$
then obtain x **where** $x \in s$ **and** $*:y = f \ x$ **unfolding** *image-iff* **using** *interior-subset*
by *auto*
have $f \ (g \ y) = y$ **unfolding** $*$ **and** *assms(5)*[*rule-format, OF (x ∈ s)*] **..** **}** **note**
 $* = \text{this}$
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule has-derivative-inverse-basic-x*[*OF assms(6-8)*])
apply(*rule continuous-on-interior*[*OF - assms(3)*]) **apply**(*rule continuous-on-inverse*[*OF*
assms(4,1)])
apply(*rule assms(2,5) assms(5)*[*rule-format*] *open-interior assms(3)*) **by** (*rule,*
*rule *, assumption*) **qed**

22.26 Proving surjectivity via Brouwer fixpoint theorem.

lemma *brouwer-surjective*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
assumes $\text{compact } t \text{ convex } t \ t \neq \{\}$ *continuous-on* $t \ f$
 $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in t. x + (y - f \ y) \in t \ x \in s$
shows $\exists y \in t. f \ y = x$ **proof**–
have $*:\bigwedge x \ y. f \ y = x \iff x + (y - f \ y) = y$ **by** (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $*$ **apply**(*rule brouwer*[*OF assms(1-3), of* $\lambda y. x + (y - f \ y)$])

apply(rule continuous-on-intros assms)+ **using** assms(4-6) **by** auto **qed**

lemma brouwer-surjective-cball: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
assumes $0 < e$ continuous-on (cball a e) f
 $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in \text{cball } a \ e. x + (y - f y) \in \text{cball } a \ e \ x \in s$
shows $\exists y \in \text{cball } a \ e. f y = x$ **apply**(rule brouwer-surjective) **apply**(rule compact-cball
convex-cball)+
unfolding cball-eq-empty **using** assms **by** auto

See Sussmann: “Multidifferential calculus”, Theorem 2.1.1

lemma sussmann-open-mapping: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^a \Rightarrow \text{real}^b$
assumes open s continuous-on s $f x \in s$
 $(f \text{ has-derivative } f')$ (at x) bounded-linear $g' f' \circ g' = \text{id}$
 $t \subseteq s \ x \in \text{interior } t$
shows $f x \in \text{interior } (f' t)$ **proof**–
interpret $f':\text{bounded-linear } f'$ **using** assms **unfolding** has-derivative-def **by**
auto
interpret $g':\text{bounded-linear } g'$ **using** assms **by** auto
guess B **using** bounded-linear.pos-bounded[OF assms(5)] **.. note** B=this **hence**
 $*:1/(2*B)>0$ **by**(auto intro!: divide-pos-pos)
guess e0 **using** assms(4)[unfolded has-derivative-at-alt, THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF
*] **.. note** e0=this
guess e1 **using** assms(8)[unfolded mem-interior-cball] **.. note** e1=this
have $*:0 < e0/B \ 0 < e1/B$ **apply**(rule-tac[!]) **divide-pos-pos**) **using** e0 e1 B **by**
auto
guess e **using** real-lbound-gt-zero[OF *] **.. note** e=this
have $\forall z \in \text{cball } (f x) \ (e/2). \exists y \in \text{cball } (f x) \ e. f(x + g'(y - f x)) = z$
apply(rule, rule brouwer-surjective-cball[where s=cball (f x) (e/2)])
prefer 3 **apply**(rule, rule) **proof**–
show continuous-on (cball (f x) e) $(\lambda y. f(x + g'(y - f x)))$ **unfolding** $g'.\text{diff}$
apply(rule continuous-on-compose[of - f, unfolded o-def])
apply(rule continuous-on-intros linear-continuous-on[OF assms(5)])+
apply(rule continuous-on-subset[OF assms(2)]) **apply**(rule, unfold image-iff,erule
bexE) **proof**–
fix y z **assume** as: $y \in \text{cball } (f x) \ e \ z = x + (g' y - g' (f x))$
have $\text{dist } x \ z = \text{norm } (g' (f x) - g' y)$ **unfolding** as(2) **and** dist-norm **by**
auto
also **have** $\dots \leq \text{norm } (f x - y) * B$ **unfolding** $g'.\text{diff}$ [THEN sym] **using** B
by auto
also **have** $\dots \leq e * B$ **using** as(1)[unfolded mem-cball dist-norm] **using** B
by auto
also **have** $\dots \leq e1$ **using** e **unfolding** less-divide-eq **using** B **by** auto
finally **have** $z \in \text{cball } x \ e1$ **unfolding** mem-cball **by** force
thus $z \in s$ **using** e1 assms(7) **by** auto **qed** next
fix y z **assume** as: $y \in \text{cball } (f x) \ (e/2) \ z \in \text{cball } (f x) \ e$
have $\text{norm } (g' (z - f x)) \leq \text{norm } (z - f x) * B$ **using** B **by** auto
also **have** $\dots \leq e * B$ **apply**(rule mult-right-mono) **using** as(2)[unfolded
mem-cball dist-norm] **and** B **unfolding** norm-minus-commute **by** auto
also **have** $\dots < e0$ **using** e **and** B **unfolding** less-divide-eq **by** auto

```

finally have *:norm (x + g' (z - f x) - x) < e0 by auto
have **:f x + f' (x + g' (z - f x) - x) = z using assms(6)[unfolding o-def
id-def, THEN cong] by auto
have norm (f x - (y + (z - f (x + g' (z - f x))))) ≤ norm (f (x + g' (z -
f x)) - z) + norm (f x - y)
using norm-triangle-ineq[of f (x + g' (z - f x)) - z f x - y] by (auto simp
add:algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ 1 / (B * 2) * norm (g' (z - f x)) + norm (f x - y) using
e0[THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF *] unfolding algebra-simps ** by auto
also have ... ≤ 1 / (B * 2) * norm (g' (z - f x)) + e/2 using as(1)[unfolding
mem-cball dist-norm] by auto
also have ... ≤ 1 / (B * 2) * B * norm (z - f x) + e/2 using * and B
by (auto simp add:field-simps)
also have ... ≤ 1 / 2 * norm (z - f x) + e/2 by auto
also have ... ≤ e/2 + e/2 apply (rule add-right-mono) using as(2)[unfolding
mem-cball dist-norm] unfolding norm-minus-commute by auto
finally show y + (z - f (x + g' (z - f x))) ∈ cball (f x) e unfolding
mem-cball dist-norm by auto
qed (insert e, auto) note lem = this
show ?thesis unfolding mem-interior apply (rule-tac x=e/2 in exI)
apply (rule, rule divide-pos-pos) prefer 3 proof
fix y assume y ∈ ball (f x) (e/2) hence *:y ∈ cball (f x) (e/2) by auto
guess z using lem[rule-format, OF *] .. note z=this
hence norm (g' (z - f x)) ≤ norm (z - f x) * B using B by (auto simp
add:field-simps)
also have ... ≤ e * B apply (rule mult-right-mono) using z(1) unfolding
mem-cball dist-norm norm-minus-commute using B by auto
also have ... ≤ e1 using e B unfolding less-divide-eq by auto
finally have x + g' (z - f x) ∈ t apply - apply (rule e1[THEN conjunct2, unfolded
subset-eq, rule-format])
unfolding mem-cball dist-norm by auto
thus y ∈ f ' t using z by auto qed (insert e, auto) qed

```

Hence the following eccentric variant of the inverse function theorem. *) (*)
This has no continuity assumptions, but we do need the inverse function. *)
(*) We could put $f' \circ g = I$ but this happens to fit with the minimal linear
) () algebra theory I've set up so far.

lemma has-derivative-inverse-strong: fixes f::realⁿ ⇒ realⁿ

```

assumes open s x ∈ s continuous-on s f
∀ x ∈ s. g(f x) = x (f has-derivative f') (at x) f' o g' = id
shows (g has-derivative g') (at (f x)) proof -
have linf:bounded-linear f' using assms(5) unfolding has-derivative-def by
auto
hence ling:bounded-linear g' unfolding linear-conv-bounded-linear[THEN sym]
apply - apply (rule right-inverse-linear) using assms(6) by auto
moreover have g' o f' = id using assms(6) linf ling unfolding linear-conv-bounded-linear[THEN
sym]
using linear-inverse-left by auto
moreover have *:∀ t ⊆ s. x ∈ interior t ⟶ f x ∈ interior (f ' t) apply (rule, rule, rule, rule

```

```

sussmann-open-mapping )
  apply(rule assms ling)+ by auto
  have continuous (at (f x)) g unfolding continuous-at Lim-at proof(rule,rule)
  fix e::real assume e>0
  hence f x ∈ interior (f ‘ (ball x e ∩ s)) using *[rule-format,of ball x e ∩ s]
  <x∈s>
  by(auto simp add: interior-open[OF open-ball] interior-open[OF assms(1)])
  then guess d unfolding mem-interior .. note d=this
  show ∃ d>0. ∀ y. 0 < dist y (f x) ∧ dist y (f x) < d ⟶ dist (g y) (g (f x))
  < e
  apply(rule-tac x=d in exI) apply(rule,rule d[THEN conjunct1]) proof(rule,rule)
  case goal1
    hence g y ∈ g ‘ f ‘ (ball x e ∩ s) using d[THEN conjunct2,unfolded
  subset-eq,THEN bspec[where x=y]]
    by(auto simp add:dist-commute)
    hence g y ∈ ball x e ∩ s using assms(4) by auto
    thus dist (g y) (g (f x)) < e using assms(4)[rule-format,OF <x∈s>] by(auto
  simp add:dist-commute) qed qed
  moreover have f x ∈ interior (f ‘ s) apply(rule sussmann-open-mapping)
  apply(rule assms ling)+ using interior-open[OF assms(1)] and <x∈s> by auto
  moreover have ∧ y. y ∈ interior (f ‘ s) ⟹ f (g y) = y proof- case goal1
  hence y∈f ‘ s using interior-subset by auto then guess z unfolding image-iff
  ..
  thus ?case using assms(4) by auto qed
  ultimately show ?thesis apply- apply(rule has-derivative-inverse-basic-x[OF
  assms(5)]) using assms by auto qed

```

22.27 A rewrite based on the other domain.

```

lemma has-derivative-inverse-strong-x: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'n
  assumes open s g y ∈ s continuous-on s f
  ∀ x∈s. g(f x) = x (f has-derivative f') (at (g y)) f' o g' = id f(g y) = y
  shows (g has-derivative g') (at y)
  using has-derivative-inverse-strong[OF assms(1-6)] unfolding assms(7) by
  simp

```

22.28 On a region.

```

lemma has-derivative-inverse-on: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'n
  assumes open s ∀ x∈s. (f has-derivative f'(x)) (at x) ∀ x∈s. g(f x) = x f'(x) o
  g'(x) = id x∈s
  shows (g has-derivative g'(x)) (at (f x))
  apply(rule has-derivative-inverse-strong[where g'=g' x and f=f]) apply(rule
  assms)+
  unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF assms(1)]
  apply(rule,rule differentiable-imp-continuous-at) unfolding differentiable-def us-
  ing assms by auto

```

22.29 Invertible derivative continuous at a point implies local injectivity. *) (* It’s only for this we need continuity of the derivative, except of course *) (* if we want the fact that the inverse derivative is also continuous. So if *) (* we know for some other reason that the inverse function exists, it’s OK.

lemma *bounded-linear-sub*: $\text{bounded-linear } f \implies \text{bounded-linear } g \implies \text{bounded-linear } (\lambda x. f x - g x)$
using *bounded-linear-add*[of $f \ \lambda x. - g x$] *bounded-linear-minus*[of g] **by**(*auto simp add:algebra-simps*)

lemma *has-derivative-locally-injective*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
assumes $a \in s$ *open s* *bounded-linear g'* $g' \circ f'(a) = \text{id}$
 $\forall x \in s. (f \text{ has-derivative } f'(x)) \text{ (at } x)$
 $\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. \forall x. \text{dist } a \ x < d \longrightarrow \text{onorm}(\lambda v. f' x v - f' a v) < e$
obtains t **where** $a \in t$ *open t* $\forall x \in t. \forall x' \in t. (f x' = f x) \longrightarrow (x' = x)$ **proof**–
interpret *bounded-linear g'* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
note $f'g' = \text{assms}(4)[\text{unfolded id-def o-def, THEN cong}]$
have $g'(f' a 1) = 1$ **using** $f'g'$ **by** *auto*
hence $*:0 < \text{onorm } g'$ **unfolding** *onorm-pos-lt*[*OF assms(3)*][*unfolded linear-linear*]]
by *fastsimp*
def $k \equiv 1 / \text{onorm } g' / 2$ **have** $*:k > 0$ **unfolding** *k-def* **using** $*$ **by** *auto*
guess $d1$ **using** *assms(6)*[*rule-format, OF **] **.. note** $d1 = \text{this}$
from $\langle \text{open } s \rangle$ **obtain** $d2$ **where** $d2 > 0$ $\text{ball } a \ d2 \subseteq s$ **using** $\langle a \in s \rangle$ **..**
obtain $d2$ **where** $d2 > 0$ $\text{ball } a \ d2 \subseteq s$ **using** *assms(2,1)* **..**
guess $d2$ **using** *assms(2)*[*unfolded open-contains-ball, rule-format, OF <a∈s>*] **..**
note $d2 = \text{this}$
guess d **using** *real-lbound-gt-zero*[*OF d1*][*THEN conjunct1*] $d2$ [*THEN conjunct1*]]
.. note $d = \text{this}$
show *?thesis* **proof** **show** $a \in \text{ball } a \ d$ **using** d **by** *auto*
show $\forall x \in \text{ball } a \ d. \forall x' \in \text{ball } a \ d. f x' = f x \longrightarrow x' = x$ **proof**(*intro strip*)
fix $x \ y$ **assume** $as:x \in \text{ball } a \ d \ y \in \text{ball } a \ d \ f x = f y$
def $ph \equiv \lambda w. w - g'(f w - f x)$ **have** $ph':ph = g' \circ (\lambda w. f' a w - (f w - f x))$
unfolding *ph-def o-def* **unfolding** *diff* **using** $f'g'$ **by**(*auto simp add:algebra-simps*)
have $\text{norm } (ph x - ph y) \leq (1/2) * \text{norm } (x - y)$
apply(*rule differentiable-bound*[*OF convex-ball - - as(1-2)*], **where** $f' = \lambda x \ v. v - g'(f' x v)$)
apply(*rule-tac*[!] *ballI*) **proof**– **fix** u **assume** $u:u \in \text{ball } a \ d$ **hence** $u \in s$
using $d \ d2$ **by** *auto*
have $*:(\lambda v. v - g'(f' u v)) = g' \circ (\lambda w. f' a w - f' u w)$ **unfolding** *o-def*
and *diff* **using** $f'g'$ **by** *auto*
show $(ph \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda v. v - g'(f' u v))) \text{ (at } u \text{ within ball } a \ d)$
unfolding ph' **apply**(*rule diff-chain-within*) **defer** **apply**(*rule bounded-linear.has-derivative*[*OF assms(3)*])
apply(*rule has-derivative-intros*) **defer** **apply**(*rule has-derivative-sub*[**where** $g' = \lambda x. 0, \text{unfolded diff-0-right}$])
apply(*rule has-derivative-at-within*) **using** *assms(5)* **and** $\langle u \in s \rangle \ \langle a \in s \rangle$


```

    by(auto intro!: has-derivative-intros derivative-linear)
    have **:bounded-linear ( $\lambda x. f' u x - f' a x$ ) bounded-linear ( $\lambda x. f' a x - f' u x$ )
    apply(rule-tac[!]) bounded-linear-sub
    apply(rule-tac[!]) derivative-linear using assms(5)  $\langle u \in s \rangle \langle a \in s \rangle$  by auto
    have onorm ( $\lambda v. v - g' (f' u v)$ )  $\leq$  onorm  $g' * \text{onorm } (\lambda w. f' a w - f' u w)$ 
    unfolding * apply(rule onorm-compose)
    unfolding linear-conv-bounded-linear by(rule assms(3) **)
    also have  $\dots \leq \text{onorm } g' * k$  apply(rule mult-left-mono)
    using d1[THEN conjunct2,rule-format,of u] using onorm-neg[OF **](1)[unfolded linear-linear]]
    using d and u and onorm-pos-le[OF assms(3)[unfolded linear-linear]]
  by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
  also have  $\dots \leq 1/2$  unfolding k-def by auto
  finally show onorm ( $\lambda v. v - g' (f' u v)$ )  $\leq 1 / 2$  by assumption qed
  moreover have norm ( $ph y - ph x$ ) = norm ( $y - x$ ) apply(rule arg-cong[where f=norm])
  unfolding ph-def using diff unfolding as by auto
  ultimately show  $x = y$  unfolding norm-minus-commute by auto qed qed
  auto qed

```

22.30 Uniformly convergent sequence of derivatives.

```

lemma has-derivative-sequence-lipschitz-lemma: fixes  $f::nat \Rightarrow real^m \Rightarrow real^n$ 
  assumes convex s  $\forall n. \forall x \in s. ((f n) \text{ has-derivative } (f' n x))$  (at x within s)
   $\forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall h. \text{norm}(f' n x h - g' x h) \leq e * \text{norm}(h)$ 
  shows  $\forall m \geq N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}((f m x - f n x) - (f m y - f n y))$ 
 $\leq 2 * e * \text{norm}(x - y)$  proof(default)+
  fix  $m n x y$  assume as: $N \leq m N \leq n x \in s y \in s$ 
  show norm( $(f m x - f n x) - (f m y - f n y)$ )  $\leq 2 * e * \text{norm}(x - y)$ 
  apply(rule differentiable-bound[where  $f' = \lambda x h. f' m x h - f' n x h$ , OF
  assms(1) - - as(3-4)]) apply(rule-tac[!]) ballI proof-
  fix x assume  $x \in s$  show  $((\lambda a. f m a - f n a) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. f' m x h - f' n x h))$  (at x within s)
  by(rule has-derivative-intros assms(2)[rule-format]  $\langle x \in s \rangle$ )
  { fix h have norm ( $f' m x h - f' n x h$ )  $\leq$  norm ( $f' m x h - g' x h$ ) + norm
  ( $f' n x h - g' x h$ )
  using norm-triangle-ineq[ $of f' m x h - g' x h - f' n x h + g' x h$ ] unfolding
  norm-minus-commute by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
  also have  $\dots \leq e * \text{norm } h + e * \text{norm } h$  using assms(3)[rule-format,OF
   $\langle N \leq m \rangle \langle x \in s \rangle$ , of h] assms(3)[rule-format,OF  $\langle N \leq n \rangle \langle x \in s \rangle$ , of h]
  by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  finally have norm ( $f' m x h - f' n x h$ )  $\leq 2 * e * \text{norm } h$  by auto }
  thus onorm ( $\lambda h. f' m x h - f' n x h$ )  $\leq 2 * e$  apply-apply(rule onorm(2))
  apply(rule linear-compose-sub)
  unfolding linear-conv-bounded-linear using assms(2)[rule-format,OF  $\langle x \in s \rangle$ ,
  THEN derivative-linear] by auto qed qed

```

```

lemma has-derivative-sequence-lipschitz: fixes  $f::nat \Rightarrow real^m \Rightarrow real^n$ 
  assumes convex s  $\forall n. \forall x \in s. ((f n) \text{ has-derivative } (f' n x))$  (at x within s)

```

$\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall h. \text{norm}(f' n x h - g' x h) \leq e * \text{norm}(h)$ $0 < e$
shows $\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall m \geq N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}((f m x - f n x) - (f m y - f n y)) \leq e * \text{norm}(x - y)$ **proof**(rule,rule)
case goal1 **have** $*: 2 * (1/2 * e) = e$ $1/2 * e > 0$ **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** auto
guess N **using** $\text{assms}(\mathcal{J})[\text{rule-format}, OF * (2)]$..
thus ?case **apply**(rule-tac $x=N$ **in** exI) **apply**(rule has-derivative-sequence-lipschitz-lemma[**where** $e=1/2 * e$, unfolded $*$]) **using** assms **by** auto **qed**

lemma has-derivative-sequence: **fixes** $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
assumes $\text{convex } s \ \forall n. \forall x \in s. ((f n) \text{ has-derivative } (f' n x))$ (at x within s)
 $\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall h. \text{norm}(f' n x h - g' x h) \leq e * \text{norm}(h)$
 $x0 \in s \ ((\lambda n. f n x0) \dashrightarrow l)$ sequentially
shows $\exists g. \forall x \in s. ((\lambda n. f n x) \dashrightarrow g x)$ sequentially $\wedge (g \text{ has-derivative } g'(x))$
(at x within s) **proof**–
have $\text{lem1}:\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall m \geq N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}((f m x - f n x) - (f m y - f n y)) \leq e * \text{norm}(x - y)$
apply(rule has-derivative-sequence-lipschitz[**where** $e=42::\text{nat}$]) **apply**(rule assms) **by** auto
have $\exists g. \forall x \in s. ((\lambda n. f n x) \dashrightarrow g x)$ sequentially **apply**(rule bchoice) **unfolding** convergent-eq-cauchy **proof**
fix x **assume** $x \in s$ **show** Cauchy $(\lambda n. f n x)$ **proof**(cases $x=x0$)
case True **thus** ?thesis **using** convergent-imp-cauchy[$OF \ \text{assms}(5)$] **by** auto
next
case False **show** ?thesis **unfolding** Cauchy-def **proof**(rule,rule)
fix $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$ **hence** $*: e/2 > 0$ $e/2 / \text{norm}(x - x0) > 0$ **using** False
by(auto intro!: divide-pos-pos)
guess M **using** convergent-imp-cauchy[$OF \ \text{assms}(5)$, unfolded Cauchy-def, rule-format, $OF * (1)$] .. **note** $M = \text{this}$
guess N **using** $\text{lem1}[\text{rule-format}, OF * (2)]$.. **note** $N = \text{this}$
show $\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{dist}(f m x) (f n x) < e$ **apply**(rule-tac $x=\max M N$ **in** exI) **proof**(default+)
fix $m n$ **assume** $as:\max M N \leq m \ \max M N \leq n$
have $\text{dist}(f m x) (f n x) \leq \text{norm}(f m x0 - f n x0) + \text{norm}(f m x - f n x - (f m x0 - f n x0))$
unfolding dist-norm **by**(rule norm-triangle-sub)
also **have** $\dots \leq \text{norm}(f m x0 - f n x0) + e / 2$ **using** $N[\text{rule-format}, OF * (1)]$ **and** as **and** False **by** auto
also **have** $\dots < e / 2 + e / 2$ **apply**(rule add-strict-right-mono) **using** as **and** $M[\text{rule-format}]$ **unfolding** dist-norm **by** auto
finally **show** $\text{dist}(f m x) (f n x) < e$ **by** auto **qed qed qed qed**
then **guess** g .. **note** $g = \text{this}$
have $\text{lem2}:\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}((f n x - f n y) - (g x - g y)) \leq e * \text{norm}(x - y)$ **proof**(rule,rule)
fix $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $*: e > 0$ **guess** N **using** $\text{lem1}[\text{rule-format}, OF *]$.. **note** $N = \text{this}$
show $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{norm}(f n x - f n y - (g x - g y)) \leq e * \text{norm}(x - y)$ **apply**(rule-tac $x=N$ **in** exI) **proof**(default+)
fix $n x y$ **assume** $as:N \leq n \ x \in s \ y \in s$
have eventually $(\lambda xa. \text{norm}(f n x - f n y - (f xa x - f xa y))) \leq e * \text{norm}(x - y)$

```

(x - y)) sequentially
  unfolding eventually-sequentially apply(rule-tac x=N in exI) proof(rule,rule)
    fix m assume N≤m thus norm (f n x - f n y - (f m x - f m y)) ≤ e *
norm (x - y)
    using N[rule-format, of n m x y] and as by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
qed
  thus norm (f n x - f n y - (g x - g y)) ≤ e * norm (x - y) apply-
  apply(rule Lim-norm-ubound[OF trivial-limit-sequentially, where f=λm.
(f n x - f n y) - (f m x - f m y)])
  apply(rule Lim-sub Lim-const g[rule-format] as)+ by assumption qed qed
  show ?thesis unfolding has-derivative-within-alt apply(rule-tac x=g in exI)
  apply(rule,rule,rule g[rule-format],assumption) proof fix x assume x∈s
  have lem3:∀ u. ((λn. f' n x u) ---> g' x u) sequentially unfolding Lim-sequentially
proof(rule,rule,rule)
  fix u and e::real assume e>0 show ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. dist (f' n x u) (g' x u) <
e proof(cases u=0)
  case True guess N using assms(3)[rule-format,OF ⟨e>0⟩] .. note N=this
  show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=N in exI) unfolding True
  using N[rule-format,OF - ⟨x∈s⟩,of - 0] and ⟨e>0⟩ by auto next
  case False hence *:e / 2 / norm u > 0 using ⟨e>0⟩ by(auto intro!:
divide-pos-pos)
  guess N using assms(3)[rule-format,OF *] .. note N=this
  show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=N in exI) proof(rule,rule) case goal1
  show ?case unfolding dist-norm using N[rule-format,OF goal1 ⟨x∈s⟩,
of u] False ⟨e>0⟩
  by (auto simp add:field-simps) qed qed qed
  show bounded-linear (g' x) unfolding linear-linear linear-def apply(rule,rule,rule)
defer proof(rule,rule)
  fix x' y z::real^m and c::real
  note lin = assms(2)[rule-format,OF ⟨x∈s⟩,THEN derivative-linear]
  show g' x (c *R x') = c *R g' x x' apply(rule Lim-unique[OF trivial-limit-sequentially])
  apply(rule lem3[rule-format]) unfolding smult-conv-scaleR
  unfolding lin[unfolded bounded-linear-def bounded-linear-axioms-def,THEN
conjunct2,THEN conjunct1,rule-format]
  apply(rule Lim-cmul) by(rule lem3[rule-format])
  show g' x (y + z) = g' x y + g' x z apply(rule Lim-unique[OF trivial-limit-sequentially])
  apply(rule lem3[rule-format]) unfolding lin[unfolded bounded-linear-def
additive-def,THEN conjunct1,rule-format]
  apply(rule Lim-add) by(rule lem3[rule-format])+ qed
  show ∀ e>0. ∃ d>0. ∀ y∈s. norm (y - x) < d ⟶ norm (g y - g x - g' x (y
- x)) ≤ e * norm (y - x) proof(rule,rule) case goal1
  have *:e/3>0 using goal1 by auto guess N1 using assms(3)[rule-format,OF
*] .. note N1=this
  guess N2 using lem2[rule-format,OF *] .. note N2=this
  guess d1 using assms(2)[unfolded has-derivative-within-alt, rule-format,OF
⟨x∈s⟩, of max N1 N2,THEN conjunct2,rule-format,OF *] .. note d1=this
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=d1 in exI) apply(rule,rule d1[THEN con-
junct1]) proof(rule,rule)
  fix y assume as:y ∈ s norm (y - x) < d1 let ?N =max N1 N2

```

```

      have norm (g y - g x - (f ?N y - f ?N x)) ≤ e / 3 * norm (y - x)
    apply(subst norm-minus-cancel[THEN sym])
      using N2[rule-format, OF - ⟨y∈s⟩ ⟨x∈s⟩, of ?N] by auto moreover
      have norm (f ?N y - f ?N x - f' ?N x (y - x)) ≤ e / 3 * norm (y - x)
    using d1 and as by auto ultimately
      have norm (g y - g x - f' ?N x (y - x)) ≤ 2 * e / 3 * norm (y - x)
      using norm-triangle-le[of g y - g x - (f ?N y - f ?N x) f ?N y - f ?N x
        - f' ?N x (y - x) 2 * e / 3 * norm (y - x)]
      by (auto simp add:algebra-simps) moreover
      have norm (f' ?N x (y - x) - g' x (y - x)) ≤ e / 3 * norm (y - x)
    using N1 ⟨x∈s⟩ by auto
      ultimately show norm (g y - g x - g' x (y - x)) ≤ e * norm (y - x)
      using norm-triangle-le[of g y - g x - f' (max N1 N2) x (y - x) f' (max
        N1 N2) x (y - x) - g' x (y - x)] by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
    qed qed qed

```

22.31 Can choose to line up antiderivatives if we want.

```

lemma has-antiderivative-sequence: fixes f::nat⇒ real^'m ⇒ real^'n
  assumes convex s ∀ n. ∀ x∈s. ((f n) has-derivative (f' n x)) (at x within s)
  ∀ e>0. ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. ∀ x∈s. ∀ h. norm(f' n x h - g' x h) ≤ e * norm h
  shows ∃ g. ∀ x∈s. (g has-derivative g'(x)) (at x within s) proof(cases s={})
  case False then obtain a where a∈s by auto have *: ∧ P Q. ∃ g. ∀ x∈s. P g x
  ∧ Q g x ⇒ ∃ g. ∀ x∈s. Q g x by auto
  show ?thesis apply(rule *) apply(rule has-derivative-sequence[OF assms(1) -
    assms(3), of λ n x. f n x + (f 0 a - f n a)])
  apply(rule,rule) apply(rule has-derivative-add-const, rule assms(2)[rule-format],
    assumption)
  apply(rule ⟨a∈s⟩) by(auto intro!: Lim-const) qed auto

```

```

lemma has-antiderivative-limit: fixes g'::real^'m ⇒ real^'m ⇒ real^'n
  assumes convex s ∀ e>0. ∃ f f'. ∀ x∈s. (f has-derivative (f' x)) (at x within s)
  ∧ (∀ h. norm(f' x h - g' x h) ≤ e * norm(h))
  shows ∃ g. ∀ x∈s. (g has-derivative g'(x)) (at x within s) proof-
  have *: ∀ n. ∃ f f'. ∀ x∈s. (f has-derivative (f' x)) (at x within s) ∧ (∀ h. norm(f'
    x h - g' x h) ≤ inverse (real (Suc n)) * norm(h))
  apply(rule) using assms(2) apply(erule-tac x=inverse (real (Suc n)) in allE)
  by auto
  guess f using *[THEN choice] .. note * = this guess f' using *[THEN choice]
  .. note f=this
  show ?thesis apply(rule has-antiderivative-sequence[OF assms(1), of f f']) defer
  proof(rule,rule)
  fix e::real assume 0<e guess N using reals-Archimedean[OF ⟨e>0⟩] .. note
    N=this
  show ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. ∀ x∈s. ∀ h. norm (f' n x h - g' x h) ≤ e * norm h
  apply(rule-tac x=N in exI) proof(default+) case goal1
  have *: inverse (real (Suc n)) ≤ e apply(rule order-trans[OF - N[THEN
    less-imp-le]])
  using goal1(1) by(auto simp add:field-simps)

```

show ?case **using** $f[\text{rule-format}, \text{THEN } \text{conjunct2}, \text{OF } \text{goal1}(2), \text{of } n, \text{THEN } \text{spec}[\text{where } x=h]]$
apply(rule order-trans) **using** $N * \text{apply}(\text{cases } h=0) \text{ by auto qed}$
qed(insert f,auto) **qed**

22.32 Differentiation of a series.

definition $\text{sums-seq} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (\text{nat set}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\text{infixl } \text{sums'-seq } 12) \text{ where } (f \text{ sums-seq } l) \ s \equiv ((\lambda n. \text{setsum } f \ (s \cap \{0..n\}))$
 $----> l) \text{ sequentially}$

lemma *has-derivative-series*: **fixes** $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$
assumes $\text{convex } s \ \forall n. \ \forall x \in s. \ ((f \ n) \text{ has-derivative } (f' \ n \ x)) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s)$
 $\forall e > 0. \ \exists N. \ \forall n \geq N. \ \forall x \in s. \ \forall h. \ \text{norm}(\text{setsum } (\lambda i. f' \ i \ x \ h) \ (k \cap \{0..n\}) - g' \ x$
 $h) \leq e * \text{norm}(h)$
 $x \in s \ ((\lambda n. f \ n \ x) \text{ sums-seq } l) \ k$
shows $\exists g. \ \forall x \in s. \ ((\lambda n. f \ n \ x) \text{ sums-seq } (g \ x)) \ k \wedge (g \text{ has-derivative } g'(x)) \ (\text{at } x$
 $\text{within } s)$
unfolding *sums-seq-def* **apply**(rule *has-derivative-sequence*[OF *assms*(1) - *assms*(3)])
apply(rule,rule)
apply(rule *has-derivative-setsum*) **defer** **apply**(rule,rule *assms*(2)[rule-format],assumption)
using *assms*(4-5) **unfolding** *sums-seq-def* **by** auto

22.33 Derivative with composed bilinear function.

lemma *has-derivative-bilinear-within*: **fixes** $h::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^p$ **and**
 $f::\text{real}^q \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
assumes $(f \text{ has-derivative } f') \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s) \ (g \text{ has-derivative } g') \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s)$
 $\text{bounded-bilinear } h$
shows $((\lambda x. h \ (f \ x) \ (g \ x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda d. h \ (f \ x) \ (g' \ d) + h \ (f' \ d) \ (g \ x)))$
 $(\text{at } x \text{ within } s) \text{ proof-}$
have $(g \text{ ----> } g \ x) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s) \text{ apply}(\text{rule } \text{differentiable-imp-continuous-within}[\text{unfolded}$
 $\text{continuous-within}])$
using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *differentiable-def* **by** auto **moreover**
interpret $f':\text{bounded-linear } f' \text{ using } \text{assms} \text{ unfolding } \text{has-derivative-def} \text{ by}$
 auto
interpret $g':\text{bounded-linear } g' \text{ using } \text{assms} \text{ unfolding } \text{has-derivative-def} \text{ by}$
 auto
interpret $h:\text{bounded-bilinear } h \text{ using } \text{assms} \text{ by auto}$
have $((\lambda y. f' \ (y - x)) \text{ ----> } 0) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s) \text{ unfolding } f'.\text{zero}[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$
apply(rule *Lim-linear*[of $\lambda y. y - x \ 0 \text{ at } x \text{ within } s \ f'$]) **using** *Lim-sub*[OF
 $\text{Lim-within-id } \text{Lim-const}, \text{ of } x \ x \ s]$
unfolding *id-def* **using** *assms*(1) **unfolding** *has-derivative-def* **by** auto
hence $((\lambda y. f \ x + f' \ (y - x)) \text{ ----> } f \ x) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s)$
using *Lim-add*[OF *Lim-const*, of $\lambda y. f' \ (y - x) \ 0 \text{ at } x \text{ within } s \ f \ x]$ **by** auto
ultimately
have $*(\lambda x'. h \ (f \ x + f' \ (x' - x)) \ ((1/(\text{norm } (x' - x))) *_R (g \ x' - (g \ x + g'$
 $(x' - x))))$
 $+ h \ ((1/(\text{norm } (x' - x))) *_R (f \ x' - (f \ x + f' \ (x' - x)))) \ (g \ x'))$
 $\text{----> } h \ (f \ x) \ 0 + h \ 0 \ (g \ x) \ (\text{at } x \text{ within } s)$

```

    apply-apply(rule Lim-add) apply(rule-tac[!] Lim-bilinear[OF - - assms(3)])
using assms(1-2) unfolding has-derivative-within by auto
    guess B using bounded-bilinear.pos-bounded[OF assms(3)] .. note B=this
    guess C using f'.pos-bounded .. note C=this
    guess D using g'.pos-bounded .. note D=this
    have bcd:B * C * D > 0 using B C D by (auto intro!: mult-pos-pos)
    have **:((λy. (1/(norm(y - x))) *R (h (f'(y - x)) (g'(y - x)))) ---> 0) (at
x within s) unfolding Lim-within proof(rule,rule) case goal1
    hence e/(B*C*D)>0 using B C D by(auto intro!:divide-pos-pos mult-pos-pos)
    thus ?case apply(rule-tac x=e/(B*C*D) in exI,rule) proof(rule,rule,erule
conjE)
        fix y assume as:y ∈ s 0 < dist y x dist y x < e / (B * C * D)
        have norm (h (f' (y - x)) (g' (y - x))) ≤ norm (f' (y - x)) * norm (g' (y
- x)) * B using B by auto
        also have ... ≤ (norm (y - x) * C) * (D * norm (y - x)) * B apply(rule
mult-right-mono)
        apply(rule mult-mono) using B C D by (auto simp add: field-simps
intro!:mult-nonneg-nonneg)
        also have ... = (B * C * D * norm (y - x)) * norm (y - x) by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
        also have ... < e * norm (y - x) apply(rule mult-strict-right-mono)
        using as(3)[unfolded dist-norm] and as(2) unfolding pos-less-divide-eq[OF
bcd] by (auto simp add:field-simps)
        finally show dist ((1 / norm (y - x)) *R h (f' (y - x)) (g' (y - x))) 0 < e
        unfolding dist-norm apply-apply(cases y = x) by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    qed qed
    have bounded-linear (λd. h (f x) (g' d) + h (f' d) (g x)) unfolding linear-linear
linear-def
        unfolding smult-conv-scaleR unfolding g'.add f'.scaleR f'.add g'.scaleR
        unfolding h.add-right h.add-left scaleR-right-distrib h.scaleR-left h.scaleR-right
by auto
    thus ?thesis using Lim-add[OF * **] unfolding has-derivative-within
        unfolding smult-conv-scaleR unfolding g'.add f'.scaleR f'.add g'.scaleR f'.diff
g'.diff
        h.add-right h.add-left scaleR-right-distrib h.scaleR-left h.scaleR-right h.diff-right
h.diff-left
        scaleR-right-diff-distrib h.zero-right h.zero-left by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    qed

lemma has-derivative-bilinear-at: fixes h::real'm ⇒ real'n ⇒ real'p and f::real'p
⇒ real'm
    assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x) (g has-derivative g') (at x) bounded-bilinear
h
    shows ((λx. h (f x) (g x)) has-derivative (λd. h (f x) (g' d) + h (f' d) (g x)))
(at x)
    using has-derivative-bilinear-within[of f f' x UNIV g g' h] unfolding within-UNIV
using assms by auto

```

22.34 Considering derivative $(real, 1) \text{ cart} \Rightarrow (real, 'n) \text{ cart}$ as a vector.

definition *has-vector-derivative* :: $(real \Rightarrow 'b::real\text{-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow ('b) \Rightarrow (real \text{ net} \Rightarrow bool)$

(**infixl** *has'-vector'-derivative* 12) **where**

$(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ net} \equiv (f \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x *_R f')) \text{ net}$

definition *vector-derivative* $f \text{ net} \equiv (SOME f'. (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ net})$

lemma *vector-derivative-works*: **fixes** $f::real \Rightarrow 'a::real\text{-normed-vector}$

shows $f \text{ differentiable } net \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } (vector\text{-derivative } f \text{ net}))$
 $net \text{ (is } ?l = ?r)$

proof **assume** $?l$ **guess** f' **using** $\langle ?l \rangle [unfolding \text{ differentiable-def}]$ **.. note** $f' = \text{this}$
then interpret *bounded-linear* f' **by** *auto*

thus $?r$ **unfolding** *vector-derivative-def* *has-vector-derivative-def*

apply—**apply**(*rule someI-ex, rule-tac* $x=f' \ 1$ **in** exI)

using f' **unfolding** *scaleR[THEN sym]* **by** *auto*

next assume $?r$ **thus** $?l$ **unfolding** *vector-derivative-def* *has-vector-derivative-def*
differentiable-def **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *vector-derivative-unique-at*: **fixes** $f::real \Rightarrow real^{'n}$

assumes $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \text{ (} f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f'') \text{ (at } x)$

shows $f' = f''$ **proof**—

have $*(\lambda x. x *_R f') \circ dest\text{-vec1} = (\lambda x. x *_R f'') \circ dest\text{-vec1}$ **apply**(*rule*
frechet-derivative-unique-at)

using *assms[unfolding has-vector-derivative-def]* **unfolding** *has-derivative-at-dest-vec1[THEN*
sym] **by** *auto*

show $?thesis$ **proof**(*rule ccontr*) **assume** $f' \neq f''$ **moreover**

hence $((\lambda x. x *_R f') \circ dest\text{-vec1}) (vec1 \ 1) = ((\lambda x. x *_R f'') \circ dest\text{-vec1}) (vec1$
 $1)$ **using** $*$ **by** *auto*

ultimately show *False* **unfolding** *o-def vec1-dest-vec1* **by** *auto* **qed qed**

lemma *vector-derivative-unique-within-closed-interval*: **fixes** $f::real \Rightarrow real^{'n}$

assumes $a < b \ x \in \{a..b\}$

$(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a..b\})$

$(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f'') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{a..b\})$ **shows** $f' = f''$ **proof**—

have $*(\lambda x. x *_R f') \circ dest\text{-vec1} = (\lambda x. x *_R f'') \circ dest\text{-vec1}$

apply(*rule frechet-derivative-unique-within-closed-interval[of vec1 a vec1 b]*)

using *assms(3-)* *[unfolding has-vector-derivative-def]*

unfolding *has-derivative-within-dest-vec1[THEN sym]* *vec1-interval* **using**
assms(1-2) **by** *auto*

show $?thesis$ **proof**(*rule ccontr*) **assume** $f' \neq f''$ **moreover**

hence $((\lambda x. x *_R f') \circ dest\text{-vec1}) (vec1 \ 1) = ((\lambda x. x *_R f'') \circ dest\text{-vec1}) (vec1$
 $1)$ **using** $*$ **by** *auto*

ultimately show *False* **unfolding** *o-def vec1-dest-vec1* **by** *auto* **qed qed**

lemma *vector-derivative-at*: **fixes** $f::real \Rightarrow real^{'a}$ **shows**

$(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \implies vector\text{-derivative } f \text{ (at } x) = f'$

apply(*rule vector-derivative-unique-at*) **defer** **apply** *assumption*

unfolding *vector-derivative-works*[*THEN sym*] *differentiable-def*
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *vector-derivative-within-closed-interval*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}^a$
assumes $a < b$ $x \in \{a..b\}$ (*f has-vector-derivative f'*) (*at x within {a..b}*)
shows *vector-derivative f (at x within {a..b}) = f'*
apply(*rule vector-derivative-unique-within-closed-interval*)
using *vector-derivative-works*[*unfolded differentiable-def*]
using *assms* **by**(*auto simp add:has-vector-derivative-def*)

lemma *has-vector-derivative-within-subset*:
(*f has-vector-derivative f'*) (*at x within s*) $\implies t \subseteq s \implies$ (*f has-vector-derivative f'*) (*at x within t*)
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply**(*rule has-derivative-within-subset*) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-const*:
 $((\lambda x. c) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 0)$ *net*
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **using** *has-derivative-const* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-id*: $((\lambda x::\text{real}. x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 1)$ *net*
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **using** *has-derivative-id* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-cmul*: (*f has-vector-derivative f'*) *net* $\implies ((\lambda x. c *_R f x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (c *_R f'))$ *net*
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply**(*drule has-derivative-cmul*) **by**(*auto simp add:algebra-simps*)

lemma *has-vector-derivative-cmul-eq*: **assumes** $c \neq 0$
shows $((\lambda x. c *_R f x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (c *_R f'))$ *net* \longleftrightarrow (*f has-vector-derivative f'*) *net*
apply *rule* **apply**(*drule has-vector-derivative-cmul*[**where** $c=1/c$]) **defer**
apply(*rule has-vector-derivative-cmul*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-neg*:
(*f has-vector-derivative f'*) *net* $\implies ((\lambda x. -(f x)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (- f'))$ *net*
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply**(*drule has-derivative-neg*) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-add*:
assumes (*f has-vector-derivative f'*) *net* (*g has-vector-derivative g'*) *net*
shows $((\lambda x. f(x) + g(x)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (f' + g'))$ *net*
using *has-derivative-add*[*OF assms*[*unfolded has-vector-derivative-def*]]
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **unfolding** *scaleR-right-distrib* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-sub*:
assumes (*f has-vector-derivative f'*) *net* (*g has-vector-derivative g'*) *net*
shows $((\lambda x. f(x) - g(x)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (f' - g'))$ *net*
using *has-derivative-sub*[*OF assms*[*unfolded has-vector-derivative-def*]]
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* *scaleR-right-diff-distrib* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-bilinear-within*: **fixes** $h::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^p$
assumes $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s) \text{ (} g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s) \text{ bounded-bilinear } h$
shows $((\lambda x. h (f x) (g x)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (h (f x) g' + h f' (g x))) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$ **proof**–
interpret *bounded-bilinear h* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **using** *has-derivative-bilinear-within* $[OF \text{ assms}(1-2)[\text{unfolded } \text{has-vector-derivative-def} \text{ has-derivative-within-dest-vec1} [THEN \text{ sym}]], \text{ where } h=h]$
unfolding *o-def vec1-dest-vec1 has-vector-derivative-def*
unfolding *has-derivative-within-dest-vec1* $[\text{unfolded } \text{o-def}, \text{ where } f=\lambda x. h (f x) (g x) \text{ and } f'=\lambda d. h (f x) (d *_R g') + h (d *_R f') (g x)]$
using *assms*(3) **unfolding** *scaleR-right scaleR-left scaleR-right-distrib* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *has-vector-derivative-bilinear-at*: **fixes** $h::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^p$
assumes $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \text{ (} g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g') \text{ (at } x) \text{ bounded-bilinear } h$
shows $((\lambda x. h (f x) (g x)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (h (f x) g' + h f' (g x))) \text{ (at } x)$
apply(*rule has-vector-derivative-bilinear-within* $[\text{where } s=UNIV, \text{ unfolded within-UNIV}]$)
using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-at-within*: $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply**(*rule has-derivative-at-within*) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vector-derivative-transform-within*:
assumes $0 < d \ x \in s \ \forall x' \in s. \text{ dist } x' x < d \implies f x' = g x' \text{ (} f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
shows $(g \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x \text{ within } s)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *has-vector-derivative-def* **by**(*rule has-derivative-transform-within*)

lemma *has-vector-derivative-transform-at*:
assumes $0 < d \ \forall x'. \text{ dist } x' x < d \implies f x' = g x' \text{ (} f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x)$
shows $(g \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *has-vector-derivative-def* **by**(*rule has-derivative-transform-at*)

lemma *has-vector-derivative-transform-within-open*:
assumes $\text{open } s \ x \in s \ \forall y \in s. f y = g y \text{ (} f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x)$
shows $(g \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *has-vector-derivative-def* **by**(*rule has-derivative-transform-within-open*)

lemma *vector-diff-chain-at*:
assumes $(f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f') \text{ (at } x) \text{ (} g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g') \text{ (at } (f x))$
shows $((g \circ f) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (f' *_R g')) \text{ (at } x)$
using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply**– **apply**(*drule diff-chain-at* $[OF \text{ assms}(1)[\text{unfolded } \text{has-vector-derivative-def}]]$)
unfolding *o-def scaleR.scaleR-left* **by** *auto*

```

lemma vector-diff-chain-within:
  assumes (f has-vector-derivative f') (at x within s) (g has-vector-derivative g')
  (at (f x) within f ' s)
  shows ((g o f) has-vector-derivative (f' *R g')) (at x within s)
  using assms(2) unfolding has-vector-derivative-def apply– apply(drule diff-chain-within[OF
assms(1)[unfolded has-vector-derivative-def]])
  unfolding o-def scaleR.scaleR-left by auto

end

```

23 Integration: Kurzweil-Henstock gauge integration in many dimensions.

```

theory Integration
  imports Derivative ~~/src/HOL/Decision-Procs/Dense-Linear-Order
begin

declare [[smt-certificates=~~/src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Integration.certs]]
declare [[smt-fixed=true]]
declare [[z3-proofs=true]]

setup << Arith-Data.add-tactic Ferrante–Rackoff (K FerranteRackoff.dlo-tac) >>

```

23.1 Sundries

```

lemma conjunctD2: assumes a  $\wedge$  b shows a b using assms by auto
lemma conjunctD3: assumes a  $\wedge$  b  $\wedge$  c shows a b c using assms by auto
lemma conjunctD4: assumes a  $\wedge$  b  $\wedge$  c  $\wedge$  d shows a b c d using assms by auto
lemma conjunctD5: assumes a  $\wedge$  b  $\wedge$  c  $\wedge$  d  $\wedge$  e shows a b c d e using assms
by auto

declare smult-conv-scaleR[simp]

lemma simple-image:  $\{f\ x \mid x \in s\} = f\ ' s$  by blast

lemma linear-simps: assumes bounded-linear f
  shows  $f\ (a + b) = f\ a + f\ b$   $f\ (a - b) = f\ a - f\ b$   $f\ 0 = 0$   $f\ (- a) = - f\ a$   $f\ (s *R v) = s *R (f\ v)$ 
  apply(rule-tac[!]additive.add additive.minus additive.diff additive.zero bounded-linear.scaleR)
  using assms unfolding bounded-linear-def additive-def by auto

lemma bounded-linearI: assumes  $\bigwedge x\ y. f\ (x + y) = f\ x + f\ y$ 
   $\bigwedge r\ x. f\ (r *R x) = r *R f\ x$   $\bigwedge x. \text{norm}\ (f\ x) \leq \text{norm}\ x * K$ 
  shows bounded-linear f
  unfolding bounded-linear-def additive-def bounded-linear-axioms-def using assms
by auto

```

lemma *real-le-inf-subset*:

assumes $t \neq \{\}$ $t \subseteq s \exists b. b \leq^* s$ **shows** $\text{Inf } s \leq \text{Inf } (t::\text{real set})$
apply(rule *isGlb-le-isLb*) **apply**(rule *Inf[OF assms(1)]*)
using *assms* **apply-apply**(erule *exE*) **apply**(rule-tac $x=b$ **in** *exI*)
unfolding *isLb-def setge-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *real-ge-sup-subset*:

assumes $t \neq \{\}$ $t \subseteq s \exists b. s \leq^* b$ **shows** $\text{Sup } s \geq \text{Sup } (t::\text{real set})$
apply(rule *isLub-le-isUb*) **apply**(rule *Sup[OF assms(1)]*)
using *assms* **apply-apply**(erule *exE*) **apply**(rule-tac $x=b$ **in** *exI*)
unfolding *isUb-def setle-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *dist-trans[simp]*: $\text{dist } (\text{vec1 } x) (\text{vec1 } y) = \text{dist } x (y::\text{real})$
unfolding *dist-real-def dist-vec1 ..*

lemma *Lim-trans[simp]*: **fixes** $f::'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $((\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f x)) \dashrightarrow \text{vec1 } l) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow (f \dashrightarrow l) \text{ net}$
using *assms* **unfolding** *Lim dist-trans ..*

lemma *bounded-linear-component[intro]*: *bounded-linear* $(\lambda x::\text{real}^n. x \$ k)$
apply(rule *bounded-linearI[where K=1]*)
using *component-le-norm[of - k]* **unfolding** *real-norm-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *bounded-vec1[intro]*: *bounded* $s \implies \text{bounded } (\text{vec1 } ` (s::\text{real set}))$
unfolding *bounded-def* **apply** *safe* **apply**(rule-tac $x=\text{vec1 } x$ **in** *exI*, rule-tac $x=e$ **in** *exI*) **by** *auto*

lemma *transitive-stepwise-lt-eq*:

assumes $(\bigwedge x y z::\text{nat}. R x y \implies R y z \implies R x z)$
shows $((\forall m. \forall n>m. R m n) \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. R n (\text{Suc } n)))$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof(safe) **assume** $?r$ **fix** $n m::\text{nat}$ **assume** $m < n$ **thus** $R m n$ **apply-**
proof(*induct n arbitrary: m*) **case** (*Suc n*) **show** $?case$
proof(*cases m < n*) **case** *True*
show $?thesis$ **apply**(rule *assms[OF Suc(1)[OF True]]*) **using** $\langle ?r \rangle$ **by** *auto*
next case *False* **hence** $m = n$ **using** *Suc(2)* **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **using** $\langle ?r \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed qed *auto qed auto*

lemma *transitive-stepwise-gt*:

assumes $\bigwedge x y z. R x y \implies R y z \implies R x z \bigwedge n. R n (\text{Suc } n)$
shows $\forall n>m. R m n$
proof- **have** $\forall m. \forall n>m. R m n$ **apply**(subst *transitive-stepwise-lt-eq*)
apply(rule *assms*) **apply**(*assumption, assumption*) **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **by** *auto qed*

lemma *transitive-stepwise-le-eq*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. R x x \bigwedge x y z. R x y \implies R y z \implies R x z$
shows $((\forall m. \forall n \geq m. R m n) \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. R n (\text{Suc } n)))$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

```

proof safe assume ?r fix m n::nat assume m ≤ n thus R m n apply–
  proof(induct n arbitrary: m) case (Suc n) show ?case
    proof(cases m ≤ n) case True show ?thesis apply(rule assms(2))
      apply(rule Suc(1)[OF True]) using ⟨?r⟩ by auto
    next case False hence m = Suc n using Suc(2) by auto
      thus ?thesis using assms(1) by auto
    qed qed(insert assms(1), auto) qed auto

```

lemma *transitive-stepwise-le*:

```

  assumes  $\bigwedge x. R\ x\ x \wedge x\ y\ z. R\ x\ y \implies R\ y\ z \implies R\ x\ z \wedge n. R\ n\ (Suc\ n)$ 
  shows  $\forall n \geq m. R\ m\ n$ 
proof– have  $\forall m. \forall n \geq m. R\ m\ n$  apply(subst transitive-stepwise-le-eq)
  apply(rule assms) apply(rule assms, assumption, assumption) using assms(3)
by auto
  thus ?thesis by auto qed

```

23.2 Some useful lemmas about intervals.

lemma *empty-as-interval*: $\{\} = \{1..0::\text{real}^n\}$

```

  apply(rule set-ext, rule) defer unfolding vector-le-def mem-interval
  using UNIV-witness[where 'a='n] apply(erule-tac exE, rule-tac x=x in allE)
by auto

```

lemma *interior-subset-union-intervals*:

```

  assumes  $i = \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$   $j = \{c..d\}$  interior  $j \neq \{\}$   $i \subseteq j \cup s$  interior( $i$ )  $\cap$ 
interior( $j$ ) =  $\{\}$ 
  shows interior  $i \subseteq$  interior  $s$  proof–
    have  $\{a<.. $b\} \cap \{c..d\} = \{\}$  using inter-interval-mixed-eq-empty[of  $c\ d\ a\ b$ ]
    and assms(3,5)
    unfolding assms(1,2) interior-closed-interval by auto
    moreover have  $\{a<.. $b\} \subseteq \{c..d\} \cup s$  apply(rule order-trans, rule interval-open-subset-closed)
    using assms(4) unfolding assms(1,2) by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis apply–apply(rule interior-maximal) defer apply(rule
    open-interior)
    unfolding assms(1,2) interior-closed-interval by auto qed$$ 
```

lemma *inter-interior-unions-intervals*: **fixes** $f::(\text{real}^n)$ *set* *set*

```

  assumes finite  $f$  open  $s \forall t \in f. \exists a\ b. t = \{a..b\} \forall t \in f. s \cap (\text{interior } t) = \{\}$ 
  shows  $s \cap \text{interior}(\bigcup f) = \{\}$  proof(rule ccontr, unfold ex-in-conv[THEN sym])
case goal1
  have lem1:  $\bigwedge x\ e\ s\ U. \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq s \cap \text{interior } U \iff \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq s \cap U$  apply
  rule defer apply(rule-tac Int-greatest)
    unfolding open-subset-interior[OF open-ball] using interior-subset by auto
    have lem2:  $\bigwedge x\ s\ P. \exists x \in s. P\ x \implies \exists x \in \text{insert } x\ s. P\ x$  by auto
    have  $\bigwedge f. \text{finite } f \implies (\forall t \in f. \exists a\ b. t = \{a..b\}) \implies (\exists x. x \in s \cap \text{interior } (\bigcup f))$ 
 $\implies (\exists t \in f. \exists x. \exists e > 0. \text{ball } x\ e \subseteq s \cap t)$  proof– case goal1
    thus ?case proof(induct rule:finite-induct)
      case empty from this(2) guess  $x \dots$  hence False unfolding Union-empty
interior-empty by auto thus ?case by auto next

```

case (insert i f) guess x using insert(5) .. note x = this
 then guess e unfolding open-contains-ball-eq[OF open-Int[OF assms(2) open-interior],rule-format]
 .. note e=this
 guess a using insert(4)[rule-format,OF insertI1] .. then guess b .. note ab
 = this
 show ?case proof(cases x ∈ i) case False hence $x \in \text{UNIV} - \{a..b\}$ unfolding
 ab by auto
 then guess d unfolding open-contains-ball-eq[OF open-Diff[OF open-UNIV
 closed-interval],rule-format] ..
 hence $0 < d$ ball x (min d e) $\subseteq \text{UNIV} - i$ using e unfolding ab by auto
 hence ball x (min d e) $\subseteq s \cap \text{interior}(\bigcup f)$ using e unfolding lem1 by
 auto hence $x \in s \cap \text{interior}(\bigcup f)$ using $\langle d > 0 \rangle$ e by auto
 hence $\exists t \in f. \exists x \in e. 0 < e \wedge \text{ball } x \in s \cap t$ apply—apply(rule insert(3))
 using insert(4) by auto thus ?thesis by auto next
 case True show ?thesis proof(cases $x \in \{a <..< b\}$)
 case True then guess d unfolding open-contains-ball-eq[OF open-interval,rule-format]
 ..
 thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=i in bexI,rule-tac x=x in exI,rule-tac x=min
 d e in exI)
 unfolding ab using interval-open-subset-closed[of a b] and e by fastsimp+
 next
 case False then obtain k where $x \# k \leq a \# k \vee x \# k \geq b \# k$ unfolding
 mem-interval by(auto simp add:not-less)
 hence $x \# k = a \# k \vee x \# k = b \# k$ using True unfolding ab and mem-interval
 apply(erule-tac x=k in allE) by auto
 hence $\exists x. \text{ball } x (e/2) \subseteq s \cap (\bigcup f)$ proof(erule-tac disjE)
 let ?z = $x - (e/2) *_R \text{basis } k$ assume as: $x \# k = a \# k$ have ball ?z $(e / 2) \cap$
 $i = \{\}$ apply(rule ccontr) unfolding ex-in-conv[THEN sym] proof(erule exE)
 fix y assume $y \in \text{ball } ?z (e / 2) \cap i$ hence $\text{dist } ?z y < e/2$ and $y_i : y \in i$
 by auto
 hence $|(?z - y) \# k| < e/2$ using component-le-norm[of ?z - y k] unfolding
 dist-norm by auto
 hence $y \# k < a \# k$ unfolding vector-component-simps vector-scaleR-component
 as using e[THEN conjunct1] by(auto simp add:field-simps)
 hence $y \notin i$ unfolding ab mem-interval not-all by(rule-tac x=k in exI,auto)
 thus False using yi by auto qed
 moreover have $\text{ball } ?z (e/2) \subseteq s \cap (\bigcup \text{insert } i f)$ apply(rule order-trans[OF
 - e[THEN conjunct2, unfolded lem1]]) proof
 fix y assume as: $y \in \text{ball } ?z (e/2)$ have $\text{norm } (x - y) \leq |e| / 2 + \text{norm } (x$
 $- y - (e / 2) *_R \text{basis } k)$
 apply—apply(rule order-trans,rule norm-triangle-sub[of $x - y (e/2) *_R$
 basis k])
 unfolding norm-scaleR norm-basis by auto
 also have $\dots < |e| / 2 + |e| / 2$ apply(rule add-strict-left-mono) using
 as unfolding mem-ball dist-norm using e by(auto simp add:field-simps)
 finally show $y \in \text{ball } x e$ unfolding mem-ball dist-norm using e by(auto
 simp add:field-simps) qed
 ultimately show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=?z in exI) unfolding Union-insert
 by auto

next let $?z = x + (e/2) *_R \text{basis } k$ **assume** $as:x\$k = b\k **have** $\text{ball } ?z (e/2) \cap i = \{\}$ **apply**(rule *ccontr*) **unfolding** *ex-in-conv*[*THEN sym*] **proof**(erule *exE*)
fix y **assume** $y \in \text{ball } ?z (e/2) \cap i$ **hence** $\text{dist } ?z y < e/2$ **and** $yi:y \in i$
by *auto*
hence $|(?z - y) \$ k| < e/2$ **using** *component-le-norm*[of $?z - y$ k] **unfolding** *dist-norm* **by** *auto*
hence $y\$k > b\k **unfolding** *vector-component-simps* *vector-scaleR-component* **as** **using** $e[THEN \text{conjunct1}]$ **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)
hence $y \notin i$ **unfolding** *ab mem-interval not-all* **by**(rule-tac $x=k$ **in** *exI,auto*)
thus *False* **using** yi **by** *auto* **qed**
moreover **have** $\text{ball } ?z (e/2) \subseteq s \cap (\bigcup \text{insert } i f)$ **apply**(rule *order-trans*[*OF* - $e[THEN \text{conjunct2}, \text{unfolded } \text{lem1}]$]) **proof**
fix y **assume** $as:y \in \text{ball } ?z (e/2)$ **have** $\text{norm } (x - y) \leq |e|/2 + \text{norm } (x - y + (e/2) *_R \text{basis } k)$
apply—**apply**(rule *order-trans*,rule *norm-triangle-sub*[of $x - y - (e/2) *_R \text{basis } k$])
unfolding *norm-scaleR* *norm-basis* **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots < |e|/2 + |e|/2$ **apply**(rule *add-strict-left-mono*) **using** *as* **unfolding** *mem-ball* *dist-norm* **using** e **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)
finally **show** $y \in \text{ball } x e$ **unfolding** *mem-ball* *dist-norm* **using** e **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*) **qed**
ultimately **show** $?thesis$ **apply**(rule-tac $x=?z$ **in** *exI*) **unfolding** *Union-insert* **by** *auto* **qed**
then **guess** x **..** **hence** $x \in s \cap \text{interior } (\bigcup f)$ **unfolding** *lem1* [where $U = \bigcup f, THEN \text{sym}$] **using** *centre-in-ball* $e[THEN \text{conjunct1}]$ **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **apply**—**apply**(rule *lem2*,rule *insert(3)*) **using** *insert(4)* **by** *auto* **qed** **qed** **qed** **qed** **note** $*$ = *this*
guess t **using** $*[OF \text{assms}(1,3) \text{ goal1}]$ **..** **from** *this(2)* **guess** x **..** **then** **guess** e **..**
hence $x \in s \cap \text{interior } t$ **defer** **using** *open-subset-interior*[*OF* *open-ball*, of x e t] **by** *auto*
thus *False* **using** $\langle t \in f \rangle \text{assms}(4)$ **by** *auto* **qed**

23.3 Bounds on intervals where they exist.

definition *interval-upperbound* ($s :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}$) = $(\chi \ i. \text{Sup } \{a. \exists x \in s. x\$i = a\})$

definition *interval-lowerbound* ($s :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}$) = $(\chi \ i. \text{Inf } \{a. \exists x \in s. x\$i = a\})$

lemma *interval-upperbound*[*simp*]: **assumes** $\forall i. a\$i \leq b\i **shows** *interval-upperbound* $\{a..b\} = b$

using *assms* **unfolding** *interval-upperbound-def* *Cart-eq* *Cart-lambda-beta* **apply**—**apply**(rule,erule-tac $x=i$ **in** *allE*)

apply(rule *Sup-unique*) **unfolding** *setle-def* **apply** rule **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(erule *bexE*) **unfolding** *mem-interval* **defer**

apply(rule,rule) **apply**(rule-tac $x=b\$i$ **in** *bexI*) **defer** **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(rule-tac $x=b$ **in** *bexI*)

unfolding *mem-interval* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *interval-lowerbound*[simp]: **assumes** $\forall i. a\$i \leq b\i **shows** *interval-lowerbound* $\{a..b\} = a$
using *assms* **unfolding** *interval-lowerbound-def* *Cart-eq* *Cart-lambda-beta* **ap-**
ply-apply(*rule*, *erule-tac* $x=i$ **in** *allE*)
apply(*rule* *Inf-unique*) **unfolding** *setge-def* **apply** *rule* **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq*
apply(*erule* *bexE*) **unfolding** *mem-interval* **defer**
apply(*rule*, *rule*) **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=a\$i$ **in** *bexE*) **defer** **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq*
apply(*rule-tac* $x=a$ **in** *bexE*)
unfolding *mem-interval* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemmas *interval-bounds* = *interval-upperbound interval-lowerbound*

lemma *interval-bounds'*[simp]: **assumes** $\{a..b\} \neq \{\}$ **shows** *interval-upperbound* $\{a..b\}$
 $= b$ *interval-lowerbound* $\{a..b\} = a$
using *assms* **unfolding** *interval-ne-empty* **by** *auto*

lemma *interval-upperbound-1*[simp]: $\text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b \implies \text{interval-upperbound}$
 $\{a..b\} = (b::\text{real}^1)$
apply(*rule* *interval-upperbound*) **by** *auto*

lemma *interval-lowerbound-1*[simp]: $\text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b \implies \text{interval-lowerbound}$
 $\{a..b\} = (a::\text{real}^1)$
apply(*rule* *interval-lowerbound*) **by** *auto*

lemmas *interval-bound-1* = *interval-upperbound-1 interval-lowerbound-1*

23.4 Content (length, area, volume...) of an interval.

definition *content* ($s::(\text{real}^n \text{ set})$) =
 $(\text{if } s = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\prod_{i \in \text{UNIV}} (\text{interval-upperbound } s)\$i - (\text{interval-lowerbound } s)\$i))$

lemma *interval-not-empty*: $\forall i. a\$i \leq b\$i \implies \{a..b::\text{real}^n\} \neq \{\}$
unfolding *interval-eq-empty* **unfolding** *not-ex not-less* **by** *assumption*

lemma *content-closed-interval*: **assumes** $\forall i. a\$i \leq b\i
shows *content* $\{a..b\} = (\prod_{i \in \text{UNIV}} b\$i - a\$i)$
using *interval-not-empty*[*OF* *assms*] **unfolding** *content-def* *interval-upperbound*[*OF*
assms] *interval-lowerbound*[*OF* *assms*] **by** *auto*

lemma *content-closed-interval'*: **assumes** $\{a..b\} \neq \{\}$ **shows** *content* $\{a..b\} = (\prod_{i \in \text{UNIV}} b\$i - a\$i)$
apply(*rule* *content-closed-interval*) **using** *assms* **unfolding** *interval-ne-empty* .

lemma *content-1*: $\text{dest-vec1 } a \leq \text{dest-vec1 } b \implies \text{content } \{a..b\} = \text{dest-vec1 } b - \text{dest-vec1 } a$
using *content-closed-interval*[*of* $a\ b$] **by** *auto*

lemma *content-1'*: $a \leq b \implies \text{content } \{\text{vec1 } a.. \text{vec1 } b\} = b - a$ **using** *content-1* [of *vec a vec b*] **by** *auto*

lemma *content-unit* [intro]: $\text{content } \{0..1::\text{real}^n\} = 1$ **proof**–
have *: $\forall i. 0 \leq (1::\text{real}^n::\text{finite}) \$ i$ **by** *auto*
have $0 \in \{0..1::\text{real}^n::\text{finite}\}$ **unfolding** *mem-interval* **by** *auto*
thus ?thesis **unfolding** *content-def interval-bounds* [OF *] **using** *setprod-1* **by** *auto qed*

lemma *content-pos-le* [intro]: $0 \leq \text{content } \{a..b\}$ **proof** (cases $\{a..b\} = \{\}$)
case *False* **hence** *: $\forall i. a \$ i \leq b \$ i$ **unfolding** *interval-ne-empty* **by** *assumption*
have $(\prod_{i \in \text{UNIV}. \text{interval-upperbound } \{a..b\} \$ i - \text{interval-lowerbound } \{a..b\} \$ i) \geq 0$
apply (rule *setprod-nonneg*) **unfolding** *interval-bounds* [OF *] **using** * **ap-**
ply (erule-tac $x=x$ in *allE*) **by** *auto*
thus ?thesis **unfolding** *content-def* **by** (auto simp del: *interval-bounds'*) **qed** (unfold *content-def*, *auto*)

lemma *content-pos-lt*: **assumes** $\forall i. a \$ i < b \$ i$ **shows** $0 < \text{content } \{a..b\}$
proof– **have** *help-lemma1*: $\forall i. a \$ i < b \$ i \implies \forall i. a \$ i \leq ((b \$ i)::\text{real})$ **apply** (rule, *erule-tac* $x=i$ in *allE*) **by** *auto*
show ?thesis **unfolding** *content-closed-interval* [OF *help-lemma1* [OF *assms*]] **ap-**
ply (rule *setprod-pos*)
using *assms* **apply** (erule-tac $x=x$ in *allE*) **by** *auto qed*

lemma *content-pos-lt-1*: $\text{dest-vec1 } a < \text{dest-vec1 } b \implies 0 < \text{content } (\{a..b\})$
apply (rule *content-pos-lt*) **by** *auto*

lemma *content-eq-0*: $\text{content } (\{a..b::\text{real}^n\}) = 0 \iff (\exists i. b \$ i \leq a \$ i)$ **proof** (cases $\{a..b\} = \{\}$)
case *True* **thus** ?thesis **unfolding** *content-def if-P* [OF *True*] **unfolding** *interval-eq-empty* **apply**–
apply (rule, *erule exE*) **apply** (rule-tac $x=i$ in *exI*) **by** *auto next*
guess *a* **using** *UNIV-witness* [where $'a = 'n$] .. **case** *False* **note** *as=this* [unfolded *interval-eq-empty not-ex not-less*]
show ?thesis **unfolding** *content-def if-not-P* [OF *False*] *setprod-zero-iff* [OF *finite-UNIV*]
apply (rule) **apply** (erule-tac [!] *exE* *bexE*) **unfolding** *interval-bounds* [OF *as*]
apply (rule-tac $x=x$ in *exI*) **defer**
apply (rule-tac $x=i$ in *bexI*) **using** *as* **apply** (erule-tac $x=i$ in *allE*) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *cond-cases*: $(P \implies Q \ x) \implies (\neg P \implies Q \ y) \implies Q \ (\text{if } P \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)$ **by** *auto*

lemma *content-closed-interval-cases*:
 $\text{content } \{a..b\} = (\text{if } \forall i. a \$ i \leq b \$ i \text{ then } \text{setprod } (\lambda i. b \$ i - a \$ i) \text{ UNIV else } 0)$
apply (rule *cond-cases*)
apply (rule *content-closed-interval*) **unfolding** *content-eq-0 not-all not-le* **defer**
apply (erule *exE*, rule-tac $x=x$ in *exI*) **by** *auto*

lemma *content-eq-0-interior*: $\text{content } \{a..b\} = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{interior}(\{a..b\}) = \{\}$
unfolding *content-eq-0 interior-closed-interval interval-eq-empty* **by** *auto*

lemma *content-eq-0-1*: $\text{content } \{a..b::\text{real}^1\} = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{dest-vec1 } b \leq \text{dest-vec1 } a$
unfolding *content-eq-0* **by** *auto*

lemma *content-pos-lt-eq*: $0 < \text{content } \{a..b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. a\$i < b\$i)$
apply(*rule*) **defer** **apply**(*rule content-pos-lt,assumption*) **proof**– **assume** $0 < \text{content } \{a..b\}$
hence $\text{content } \{a..b\} \neq 0$ **by** *auto* **thus** $\forall i. a\$i < b\i **unfolding** *content-eq-0 not-ex not-le* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *content-empty[simp]*: $\text{content } \{\} = 0$ **unfolding** *content-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *content-subset*: **assumes** $\{a..b\} \subseteq \{c..d\}$ **shows** $\text{content } \{a..b::\text{real}^n\} \leq \text{content } \{c..d\}$ **proof**(*cases* $\{a..b\} = \{\}$)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *content-pos-le[of c d]* **by** *auto* **next**
case *False* **hence** $ab\text{-ne}:\forall i. a\$i \leq b\$i$ **unfolding** *interval-ne-empty* **by** *auto*
hence $ab\text{-ab}:a \in \{a..b\} \ b \in \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** *mem-interval* **by** *auto*
have $\{c..d\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms False* **by** *auto*
hence $cd\text{-ne}:\forall i. c\$i \leq d\$i$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *interval-ne-empty* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *content-def* **unfolding** *interval-bounds[OF ab-ne]* *interval-bounds[OF cd-ne]*
unfolding *if-not-P[OF False]* *if-not-P[OF $\{c..d\} \neq \{\}$]* **apply**(*rule setprod-mono,rule*)
proof **fix** *i::'n*
show $0 \leq b\$i - a\i **using** *ab-ne[THEN spec[where x=i]]* **by** *auto*
show $b\$i - a\$i \leq d\$i - c\i
using *assms[unfolded subset-eq mem-interval,rule-format,OF ab-ab(2),of i]*
using *assms[unfolded subset-eq mem-interval,rule-format,OF ab-ab(1),of i]*
by *auto* **qed** **qed**

lemma *content-lt-nz*: $0 < \text{content } \{a..b\} \longleftrightarrow \text{content } \{a..b\} \neq 0$
unfolding *content-pos-lt-eq content-eq-0* **unfolding** *not-ex not-le* **by** *auto*

23.5 The notion of a gauge — simply an open set containing the point.

definition *gauge* **where** $\text{gauge } d \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \in (d\ x) \wedge \text{open}(d\ x))$

lemma *gaugeI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x. x \in g \ \bigwedge x. \text{open } (g\ x)$ **shows** *gauge g*
using *assms* **unfolding** *gauge-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *gaugeD[dest]*: **assumes** *gauge d* **shows** $x \in d\ x \ \text{open } (d\ x)$ **using** *assms*
unfolding *gauge-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *gauge-ball-dependent*: $\forall x. 0 < e\ x \implies \text{gauge } (\lambda x. \text{ball } x\ (e\ x))$
unfolding *gauge-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *gauge-ball*[intro]: $0 < e \implies \text{gauge } (\lambda x. \text{ball } x \ e)$ **unfolding** *gauge-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *gauge-trivial*[intro]: $\text{gauge } (\lambda x. \text{ball } x \ 1)$ **apply**(*rule gauge-ball*) **by** *auto*

lemma *gauge-inter*[intro]: $\text{gauge } d1 \implies \text{gauge } d2 \implies \text{gauge } (\lambda x. (d1 \ x) \cap (d2 \ x))$
unfolding *gauge-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *gauge-inters*: **assumes** *finite s* $\forall d \in s. \text{gauge } (f \ d)$ **shows** $\text{gauge } (\lambda x. \bigcap \{f \ d \ x \mid d. d \in s\})$ **proof**–
have $\ast: \bigwedge x. \{f \ d \ x \mid d. d \in s\} = (\lambda d. f \ d \ x) \ 's$ **by** *auto* **show** ?thesis
unfolding *gauge-def* **unfolding** \ast
using *assms* **unfolding** *Ball-def Inter-iff mem-Collect-eq gauge-def* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *gauge-existence-lemma*: $(\forall x. \exists d::\text{real}. p \ x \longrightarrow 0 < d \wedge q \ d \ x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \exists d > 0. p \ x \longrightarrow q \ d \ x)$ **by**(*meson zero-less-one*)

23.6 Divisions.

definition *division-of* (**infixl** *division'-of* 40) **where**

$$\begin{aligned} s \text{ division-of } i &\equiv \\ &\text{finite } s \wedge \\ &(\forall k \in s. k \subseteq i \wedge k \neq \{\}) \wedge (\exists a \ b. k = \{a..b\}) \wedge \\ &(\forall k1 \in s. \forall k2 \in s. k1 \neq k2 \longrightarrow \text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\}) \wedge \\ &(\bigcup s = i) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *division-ofD*[dest]: **assumes** *s division-of i*
shows $\text{finite } s \wedge k. k \in s \implies k \subseteq i \wedge k. k \in s \implies k \neq \{\} \wedge k. k \in s \implies (\exists a \ b. k = \{a..b\})$
 $\wedge k1 \ k2. [k1 \in s; k2 \in s; k1 \neq k2] \implies \text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\} \bigcup s = i$
using *assms* **unfolding** *division-of-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *division-ofI*:

assumes *finite s* $\wedge k. k \in s \implies k \subseteq i \wedge k. k \in s \implies k \neq \{\} \wedge k. k \in s \implies (\exists a \ b. k = \{a..b\})$
 $\wedge k1 \ k2. [k1 \in s; k2 \in s; k1 \neq k2] \implies \text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\} \bigcup s = i$
shows *s division-of i* **using** *assms* **unfolding** *division-of-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *division-of-finite*: *s division-of i* \implies *finite s*
unfolding *division-of-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *division-of-self*[intro]: $\{a..b\} \neq \{\} \implies \{\{a..b\}\} \text{ division-of } \{a..b\}$
unfolding *division-of-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *division-of-trivial*[simp]: *s division-of* $\{\} \longleftrightarrow s = \{\}$ **unfolding** *division-of-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *division-of-sing[simp]*: s division-of $\{a..a::\text{real}^n\} \longleftrightarrow s = \{\{a..a\}\}$ (is $?l = ?r$) **proof**
 assume $?r$ moreover { assume $s = \{\{a\}\}$ moreover fix k assume $k \in s$
 ultimately have $\exists x y. k = \{x..y\}$ apply(rule-tac $x=a$ in exI) + unfolding
interval-sing[*THEN* *conjunct1*] by auto }
 ultimately show $?l$ unfolding *division-of-def* *interval-sing*[*THEN* *conjunct1*]
 by auto next
 assume $?l$ note $as=conjunctD4$ [OF this[unfolded *division-of-def* *interval-sing*[*THEN* *conjunct1*]]]
 { fix x assume $x:x \in s$ have $x=\{a\}$ using $as(2)$ [*rule-format*, OF x] by auto }
 moreover have $s \neq \{\}$ using $as(4)$ by auto ultimately show $?r$ unfolding
interval-sing[*THEN* *conjunct1*] by auto qed

lemma *elementary-empty*: obtains p where p division-of $\{\}$
 unfolding *division-of-trivial* by auto

lemma *elementary-interval*: obtains p where p division-of $\{a..b\}$
 by (metis *division-of-trivial* *division-of-self*)

lemma *division-contains*: s division-of $i \implies \forall x \in i. \exists k \in s. x \in k$
 unfolding *division-of-def* by auto

lemma *forall-in-division*:
 d division-of $i \implies ((\forall x \in d. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall a b. \{a..b\} \in d \longrightarrow P \{a..b\}))$
 unfolding *division-of-def* by fastsimp

lemma *division-of-subset*: assumes p division-of $(\bigcup p)$ $q \subseteq p$ shows q division-of $(\bigcup q)$
 apply(rule *division-ofI*) **proof**– note $as=division-ofD$ [OF $assms(1)$]
 show finite q apply(rule *finite-subset*) using $as(1)$ $assms(2)$ by auto
 { fix k assume $k \in q$ hence $kp:k \in p$ using $assms(2)$ by auto show $k \subseteq \bigcup q$
 using $\langle k \in q \rangle$ by auto
 show $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$ using $as(4)$ [OF kp] by auto show $k \neq \{\}$ using $as(3)$ [OF kp]
 by auto }
 fix $k1 k2$ assume $k1 \in q k2 \in q k1 \neq k2$ hence $*:k1 \in p k2 \in p k1 \neq k2$ using
 $assms(2)$ by auto
 show $\text{interior } k1 \cap \text{interior } k2 = \{\}$ using $as(5)$ [OF $*$] by auto qed auto

lemma *division-of-union-self*[*intro*]: p division-of $s \implies p$ division-of $(\bigcup p)$ un-
 folding *division-of-def* by auto

lemma *division-of-content-0*: assumes $\text{content } \{a..b\} = 0$ d division-of $\{a..b\}$
 shows $\forall k \in d. \text{content } k = 0$
 unfolding *forall-in-division* [OF $assms(2)$] apply(rule, rule, rule) apply(drule
division-ofD(2) [OF $assms(2)$])
 apply(drule *content-subset*) unfolding $assms(1)$ **proof**– case *goal1* thus ?case
 using *content-pos-le* [of $a b$] by auto qed

lemma *division-inter*: assumes $p1$ division-of $s1$ $p2$ division-of $(s2::(\text{real}^a) \text{ set})$

shows $\{k1 \cap k2 \mid k1 \ k2 . k1 \in p1 \wedge k2 \in p2 \wedge k1 \cap k2 \neq \{\}\}$ *division-of* $(s1 \cap s2)$ **(is ?A' division-of -) proof-**
let $?A = \{s. s \in (\lambda(k1,k2). k1 \cap k2) \cdot (p1 \times p2) \wedge s \neq \{\}\}$ **have** $?:?A' = ?A$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** * **proof**(*rule division-ofI*) **have** $?A \subseteq (\lambda(x, y). x \cap y) \cdot (p1 \times p2)$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** *finite* $(p1 \times p2)$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *division-of-def* **by** *auto* **ultimately** **show** *finite* $?A$ **by** *auto*
have $?:\bigwedge s. \bigcup \{x \in s. x \neq \{\}\} = \bigcup s$ **by** *auto* **show** $\bigcup ?A = s1 \cap s2$ **apply**(*rule set-ext*) **unfolding** * **and** *Union-image-eq UN-iff*
using *division-ofD(6)[OF assms(1)]* **and** *division-ofD(6)[OF assms(2)]* **by** *auto*
{ fix k **assume** $k \in ?A$ **then obtain** $k1 \ k2$ **where** $k:k = k1 \cap k2 \ k1 \in p1 \ k2 \in p2 \ k \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto* **thus** $k \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto*
show $k \subseteq s1 \cap s2$ **using** *division-ofD(2)[OF assms(1) k(2)]* **and** *division-ofD(2)[OF assms(2) k(3)]* **unfolding** k **by** *auto*
guess $a1$ **using** *division-ofD(4)[OF assms(1) k(2)]* **.. then** **guess** $b1$ **.. note** $ab1=this$
guess $a2$ **using** *division-ofD(4)[OF assms(2) k(3)]* **.. then** **guess** $b2$ **.. note** $ab2=this$
show $\exists a \ b. k = \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** $k \ ab1 \ ab2$ **unfolding** *inter-interval* **by** *auto*
} **fix** $k1 \ k2$
assume $k1 \in ?A$ **then obtain** $x1 \ y1$ **where** $k1:k1 = x1 \cap y1 \ x1 \in p1 \ y1 \in p2 \ k1 \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto*
assume $k2 \in ?A$ **then obtain** $x2 \ y2$ **where** $k2:k2 = x2 \cap y2 \ x2 \in p1 \ y2 \in p2 \ k2 \neq \{\}$ **by** *auto*
assume $k1 \neq k2$ **hence** $th:x1 \neq x2 \vee y1 \neq y2$ **unfolding** $k1 \ k2$ **by** *auto*
have $?:(\text{interior } x1 \cap \text{interior } x2 = \{\} \vee \text{interior } y1 \cap \text{interior } y2 = \{\}) \implies$
 $\text{interior}(x1 \cap y1) \subseteq \text{interior}(x1) \implies \text{interior}(x1 \cap y1) \subseteq \text{interior}(y1) \implies$
 $\text{interior}(x2 \cap y2) \subseteq \text{interior}(x2) \implies \text{interior}(x2 \cap y2) \subseteq \text{interior}(y2)$
 $\implies \text{interior}(x1 \cap y1) \cap \text{interior}(x2 \cap y2) = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
show $\text{interior } k1 \cap \text{interior } k2 = \{\}$ **unfolding** $k1 \ k2$ **apply**(*rule **) **defer**
apply(*rule-tac[1-4] subset-interior*)
using *division-ofD(5)[OF assms(1) k1(2) k2(2)]*
using *division-ofD(5)[OF assms(2) k1(3) k2(3)]* **using** th **by** *auto* **qed qed**

lemma *division-inter-1*: **assumes** d *division-of* $i \ \{a..b::\text{real}^n\} \subseteq i$
shows $\{ \{a..b\} \cap k \mid k. k \in d \wedge \{a..b\} \cap k \neq \{\} \}$ *division-of* $\{a..b\}$ **proof**(*cases* $\{a..b\} = \{\}$)
case *True* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *True* **and** *division-of-trivial* **by** *auto* **next**
have $?:\{a..b\} \cap i = \{a..b\}$ **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*
case *False* **show** *?thesis* **using** *division-inter[OF division-of-self[OF False] assms(1)]*
unfolding * **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *elementary-inter*: **assumes** $p1$ *division-of* $s \ p2$ *division-of* $(t::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set})$
shows $\exists p. p$ *division-of* $(s \cap t)$
by(*rule,rule division-inter[OF assms]*)

lemma *elementary-inters*: **assumes** *finite* $ff \neq \{\} \ \forall s \in f. \exists p. p$ *division-of* $(s::(\text{real}^n))$

```

set)
  shows  $\exists p. p$  division-of  $(\bigcap f)$  using assms apply-proof(induct f rule:finite-induct)
case (insert  $x f$ ) show ?case proof(cases  $f=\{\}$ )
  case True thus ?thesis unfolding True using insert by auto next
  case False guess  $p$  using insert(3)[OF False insert(5)[unfolded ball-simps, THEN
conunct2]] ..
  moreover guess  $px$  using insert(5)[rule-format, OF insertI1] .. ultimately
  show ?thesis unfolding Inter-insert apply(rule-tac elementary-inter) by as-
sumption+ qed qed auto

```

lemma *division-disjoint-union*:

```

assumes  $p1$  division-of  $s1$   $p2$  division-of  $s2$  interior  $s1 \cap$  interior  $s2 = \{\}$ 
shows  $(p1 \cup p2)$  division-of  $(s1 \cup s2)$  proof(rule division-ofI)
note  $d1 =$  division-ofD[OF assms(1)] and  $d2 =$  division-ofD[OF assms(2)]
show finite  $(p1 \cup p2)$  using  $d1(1)$   $d2(1)$  by auto
show  $\bigcup (p1 \cup p2) = s1 \cup s2$  using  $d1(6)$   $d2(6)$  by auto
{ fix  $k1$   $k2$  assume  $as:k1 \in p1 \cup p2$   $k2 \in p1 \cup p2$   $k1 \neq k2$  moreover let
?g=interior  $k1 \cap$  interior  $k2 = \{\}$ 
  { assume  $as:k1 \in p1$   $k2 \in p2$  have ?g using subset-interior[OF  $d1(2)$ ][OF  $as(1)$ ]]
subset-interior[OF  $d2(2)$ ][OF  $as(2)$ ]]
  using assms(3) by blast } moreover
{ assume  $as:k1 \in p2$   $k2 \in p1$  have ?g using subset-interior[OF  $d1(2)$ ][OF  $as(2)$ ]]
subset-interior[OF  $d2(2)$ ][OF  $as(1)$ ]]
  using assms(3) by blast } ultimately
show ?g using  $d1(5)$ [OF - -  $as(3)$ ] and  $d2(5)$ [OF - -  $as(3)$ ] by auto }
fix  $k$  assume  $k:k \in p1 \cup p2$  show  $k \subseteq s1 \cup s2$  using  $k$   $d1(2)$   $d2(2)$  by auto
show  $k \neq \{\}$  using  $k$   $d1(3)$   $d2(3)$  by auto show  $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$  using  $k$ 
 $d1(4)$   $d2(4)$  by auto qed

```

lemma *partial-division-extend-1*:

```

assumes  $\{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b::real^n\}$   $\{c..d\} \neq \{\}$ 
obtains  $p$  where  $p$  division-of  $\{a..b\}$   $\{c..d\} \in p$ 
proof- def  $n \equiv \text{CARD}(n)$  have  $n:1 \leq n$   $0 < n$   $n \neq 0$  unfolding  $n\text{-def}$  by
auto
guess  $\pi$  using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite-1[OF finite-UNIV[where ' $a='n$ ']] .. note
 $\pi=\text{this}$ 
def  $\pi' \equiv \text{inv-into } \{1..n\} \pi$ 
have  $\pi':\text{bij-betw } \pi' \text{ UNIV } \{1..n\}$  using bij-betw-inv-into[OF  $\pi$ ] unfolding  $\pi'\text{-def}$ 
 $n\text{-def}$  by auto
hence  $\pi'i:\bigwedge i. \pi' i \in \{1..n\}$  unfolding bij-betw-def by auto
have  $\pi\pi[\text{simp}]:\bigwedge i. \pi (\pi' i) = i$  unfolding  $\pi'\text{-def}$  apply(rule f-inv-into-f) un-
folding  $n\text{-def}$  using  $\pi$  unfolding bij-betw-def by auto
have  $\pi'\pi[\text{simp}]:\bigwedge i. i \in \{1..n\} \implies \pi' (\pi i) = i$  unfolding  $\pi'\text{-def}$  apply(rule
inv-into-f-eq) using  $\pi$  unfolding  $n\text{-def}$  bij-betw-def by auto
have  $\{c..d\} \neq \{\}$  using assms by auto
let ? $p1 = \lambda l. \{(\chi i. \text{if } \pi' i < l \text{ then } c\$i \text{ else } a\$i) .. (\chi i. \text{if } \pi' i < l \text{ then } d\$i$ 
else if  $\pi' i = l \text{ then } c\$ \pi l \text{ else } b\$i)\}$ 
let ? $p2 = \lambda l. \{(\chi i. \text{if } \pi' i < l \text{ then } c\$i \text{ else if } \pi' i = l \text{ then } d\$ \pi l \text{ else } a\$i) ..$ 
 $(\chi i. \text{if } \pi' i < l \text{ then } d\$i \text{ else } b\$i)\}$ 

```

```

let ?p = {?p1 l | l. l ∈ {1..n+1}} ∪ {?p2 l | l. l ∈ {1..n+1}}
have abcd: ∧i. a $ i ≤ c $ i ∧ c $ i ≤ d $ i ∧ d $ i ≤ b $ i using assms unfolding
subset-interval interval-eq-empty by (auto simp add: not-le not-less)
show ?thesis apply (rule that[of ?p]) apply (rule division-ofI)
proof- have ∧i. π' i < Suc n
  proof (rule ccontr, unfold not-less) fix i assume Suc n ≤ π' i
    hence π' i ∉ {1..n} by auto thus False using π' unfolding bij-betw-def by
auto
  qed hence c = (χ i. if π' i < Suc n then c $ i else a $ i)
    d = (χ i. if π' i < Suc n then d $ i else if π' i = n + 1 then c $ π (n +
1) else b $ i)
  unfolding Cart-eq Cart-lambda-beta using π' unfolding bij-betw-def by auto
  thus cdp: {c..d} ∈ ?p apply-apply (rule UnI1) unfolding mem-Collect-eq
apply (rule-tac x=n+1 in exI) by auto
  have ∧l. l ∈ {1..n+1} ⇒ ?p1 l ⊆ {a..b} ∧ l. l ∈ {1..n+1} ⇒ ?p2 l ⊆ {a..b}
  unfolding subset-eq apply (rule-tac[!]) ballI, rule-tac[!] ccontr
  proof- fix l assume l: l ∈ {1..n+1} fix x assume x ∉ {a..b}
    then guess i unfolding mem-interval not-all .. note i=this
    show x ∈ ?p1 l ⇒ False x ∈ ?p2 l ⇒ False unfolding mem-interval
apply (erule-tac[!]) x=i in allE
    apply (case-tac[!]) π' i < l, case-tac[!]) π' i = l) using abcd[of i] i by auto
  qed moreover have ∧x. x ∈ {a..b} ⇒ x ∈ ∪ ?p
  proof- fix x assume x: x ∈ {a..b}
    { presume x ∉ {c..d} ⇒ x ∈ ∪ ?p thus x ∈ ∪ ?p using cdp by blast }
    let ?M = {i. i ∈ {1..n+1} ∧ ¬ (c $ π i ≤ x $ π i ∧ x $ π i ≤ d $ π i)}
    assume x ∉ {c..d} then guess i0 unfolding mem-interval not-all ..
    hence π' i0 ∈ ?M using π' unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro!: le-SucI)
    hence M: finite ?M ?M ≠ {} by auto
    def l ≡ Min ?M note l = Min-less-iff[OF M, unfolded l-def[symmetric]]
    Min-in[OF M, unfolded mem-Collect-eq l-def[symmetric]]
    Min-gr-iff[OF M, unfolded l-def[symmetric]]
    have x ∈ ?p1 l ∨ x ∈ ?p2 l using l(2)[THEN conjunct2] unfolding de-Morgan-conj
not-le
    apply- apply (erule disjE) apply (rule disjI1) defer apply (rule disjI2)
  proof- assume as: x $ π l < c $ π l
    show x ∈ ?p1 l unfolding mem-interval Cart-lambda-beta
    proof case goal1 have π' i ∈ {1..n} using π' unfolding bij-betw-def not-le
by auto
      thus ?case using as x [unfolded mem-interval, rule-format, of i]
      apply auto using l(3)[of π' i] by (auto elim!: ballE [where x=π' i])
    qed
    next assume as: x $ π l > d $ π l
    show x ∈ ?p2 l unfolding mem-interval Cart-lambda-beta
    proof case goal1 have π' i ∈ {1..n} using π' unfolding bij-betw-def not-le
by auto
      thus ?case using as x [unfolded mem-interval, rule-format, of i]
      apply auto using l(3)[of π' i] by (auto elim!: ballE [where x=π' i])
    qed qed
    thus x ∈ ∪ ?p using l(2) by blast

```

```

qed ultimately show  $\bigcup ?p = \{a..b\}$  apply-apply(rule) defer apply(rule)
by(assumption,blast)

show finite ?p by auto
fix k assume  $k:k \in ?p$  then obtain l where  $l:k = ?p1\ l \vee k = ?p2\ l\ l \in \{1..n + 1\}$  by auto
show  $k \subseteq \{a..b\}$  apply(rule,unfold mem-interval,rule,rule)
proof- fix  $i::'n$  and x assume  $x \in k$  moreover have  $\pi' i < l \vee \pi' i = l \vee \pi' i > l$  by auto
ultimately show  $a\$i \leq x\$i \wedge x\$i \leq b\$i$  using abcd[of i] using l by(auto elim:disjE elim!:allE[where x=i] simp add:vector-le-def)
qed have  $\bigwedge l. ?p1\ l \neq \{\}$   $\bigwedge l. ?p2\ l \neq \{\}$  unfolding interval-eq-empty not-ex apply(rule-tac[!]) allI)
proof- case goal1 thus ?case using abcd[of x] by auto
next case goal2 thus ?case using abcd[of x] by auto
qed thus  $k \neq \{\}$  using k by auto
show  $\exists a\ b. k = \{a..b\}$  using k by auto
fix k' assume  $k':k' \in ?p\ k \neq k'$  then obtain l' where  $l':k' = ?p1\ l' \vee k' = ?p2\ l'\ l' \in \{1..n + 1\}$  by auto
{ fix k k' l l'
  assume  $k:k \in ?p$  and  $l:k = ?p1\ l \vee k = ?p2\ l\ l \in \{1..n + 1\}$ 
  assume  $k':k' \in ?p\ k \neq k'$  and  $l':k' = ?p1\ l' \vee k' = ?p2\ l'\ l' \in \{1..n + 1\}$ 
  assume  $l \leq l'$  fix x
  have  $x \notin \text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } k'$ 
  proof(rule,cases  $l' = n+1$ ) assume  $x:x \in \text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } k'$ 
  case True hence  $\bigwedge i. \pi' i < l'$  using  $\pi' i$  by(auto simp add:less-Suc-eq-le)
  hence  $k':k' = \{c..d\}$  using  $l'(1)\ \pi' i$  by(auto simp add:Cart-nth-inverse)
  have  $ln:l < n + 1$ 
  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 hence  $l2:l = n+1$  using l by auto
  hence  $\bigwedge i. \pi' i < l$  using  $\pi' i$  by(auto simp add:less-Suc-eq-le)
  hence  $k = \{c..d\}$  using  $l(1)\ \pi' i$  by(auto simp add:Cart-nth-inverse)
  thus False using  $\langle k \neq k' \rangle\ k'$  by auto
  qed have  $**:\pi'(\pi\ l) = l$  using  $\pi'\pi$ [of l] using l ln by auto
  have  $x\ \$\ \pi\ l < c\ \$\ \pi\ l \vee d\ \$\ \pi\ l < x\ \$\ \pi\ l$  using  $l(1)$  apply-
  proof(erule disjE)
    assume  $as:k = ?p1\ l$  note  $* = \text{conjunct1}[OF\ x[\text{unfolded as Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval}],\text{rule-format}]$ 
    show ?thesis using  $*[of\ \pi\ l]$  using ln unfolding Cart-lambda-beta ** by auto
  next assume  $as:k = ?p2\ l$  note  $* = \text{conjunct1}[OF\ x[\text{unfolded as Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval}],\text{rule-format}]$ 
    show ?thesis using  $*[of\ \pi\ l]$  using ln unfolding Cart-lambda-beta ** by auto
  qed thus False using x unfolding k' unfolding Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval
  by(auto elim!:allE[where x= $\pi\ l$ ])
  next case False hence  $l < n + 1$  using  $l'(2)$  using  $\langle l \leq l' \rangle$  by auto
  hence  $ln:l \in \{1..n\}\ l' \in \{1..n\}$  using l l' False by auto
  note  $\pi l = \pi'\pi[OF\ ln(1)]\ \pi'\pi[OF\ ln(2)]$ 

```

```

assume  $x : x \in \text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } k'$ 
show False using  $l(1) \ l'(1)$  apply–
proof(erule-tac[!] disjE)+
  assume  $as : k = ?p1 \ l \ k' = ?p1 \ l'$ 
  note  $*$  =  $x[\text{unfolded as Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval}]$ 
  have  $l \neq l'$  using  $k'(2)[\text{unfolded as}]$  by auto
  thus False using  $*$  by(smt Cart-lambda-beta  $\pi l$ )
next assume  $as : k = ?p2 \ l \ k' = ?p2 \ l'$ 
  note  $*$  = conjunctD2[OF  $x[\text{unfolded as Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval}]$ ,rule-format]
  have  $l \neq l'$  apply(rule) using  $k'(2)[\text{unfolded as}]$  by auto
  thus False using  $*[\text{of } \pi \ l] \ *[\text{of } \pi \ l']$ 
  unfolding Cart-lambda-beta  $\pi l$  using  $\langle l \leq l' \rangle$  by auto
next assume  $as : k = ?p1 \ l \ k' = ?p2 \ l'$ 
  note  $*$  = conjunctD2[OF  $x[\text{unfolded as Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval}]$ ,rule-format]
  show False using  $*[\text{of } \pi \ l] \ *[\text{of } \pi \ l']$ 
  unfolding Cart-lambda-beta  $\pi l$  using  $\langle l \leq l' \rangle$  using abcd[of  $\pi \ l'$ ] by
smt
next assume  $as : k = ?p2 \ l \ k' = ?p1 \ l'$ 
  note  $*$  = conjunctD2[OF  $x[\text{unfolded as Int-iff interior-closed-interval mem-interval}]$ ,rule-format]
  show False using  $*[\text{of } \pi \ l] \ *[\text{of } \pi \ l']$ 
  unfolding Cart-lambda-beta  $\pi l$  using  $\langle l \leq l' \rangle$  using abcd[of  $\pi \ l'$ ] by
smt
qed qed }
from this[OF  $k \ l \ k' \ l'$ ] this[OF  $k'(1) \ l' \ k - l$ ] have  $\bigwedge x. x \notin \text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } k'$ 
apply – apply(cases  $l' \leq l$ ) using  $k'(2)$  by auto
thus  $\text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } k' = \{\}$  by auto
qed qed

```

lemma *partial-division-extend-interval*: **assumes** p *division-of* $(\bigcup p)$ $(\bigcup p) \subseteq \{a..b\}$
obtains q **where** $p \subseteq q$ q *division-of* $\{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$ **proof**(*cases* $p = \{\}$)
case *True* **guess** q **apply**(*rule elementary-interval*[*of* $a \ b$]) .
thus $?thesis$ **apply**– **apply**(*rule that*[*of* q]) **unfolding** *True* **by** *auto* **next**
case *False* **note** $p = \text{division-ofD}[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$
have $*, \forall k \in p. \exists q. q \text{ division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge k \in q$ **proof** *case goal1*
guess c **using** $p(4)[OF \text{ goal1}]$ **.. then** **guess** d **.. note** $cd = \text{this}$
have $*, \{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \ \{c..d\} \neq \{\}$ **using** $p(2,3)[OF \text{ goal1, unfolded } cd]$ **using**
assms(2) **by** *auto*
guess q **apply**(*rule partial-division-extend-1*[*OF* $*$]) . **thus** $?case$ **unfolding**
cd– **by** *auto* **qed**
guess q **using** *bchoice*[*OF* $*$] **.. note** $q = \text{conjunctD2}[OF \text{ this}[\text{rule-format}]]$
have $\bigwedge x. x \in p \implies \exists d. d \text{ division-of } \bigcup (q \ x - \{x\})$ **apply**(*rule, rule-tac* $p=q \ x$
in *division-of-subset*) **proof**–
fix x **assume** $x : x \in p$ **show** $q \ x \text{ division-of } \bigcup q \ x$ **apply**–**apply**(*rule division-ofI*)
using *division-ofD*[*OF* $q(1)[OF \ x]$] **by** *auto* **show** $q \ x - \{x\} \subseteq q \ x$ **by** *auto*
qed

hence $\exists d. d \text{ division-of } \bigcap ((\lambda i. \bigcup (q \ i - \{i\})) \text{ ' } p)$ **apply**— **apply**(rule elementary-inters)
apply(rule finite-imageI[OF p(1)]) **unfolding** image-is-empty **apply**(rule
 False) **by** auto
 then **guess** $d \dots$ **note** $d = \text{this}$
show ?thesis **apply**(rule that[of $d \cup p$]) **proof**—
 have $*: \bigwedge s \ f \ t. s \neq \{ \} \implies (\forall i \in s. f \ i \cup i = t) \implies t = \bigcap (f \text{ ' } s) \cup (\bigcup s)$ **by**
 auto
 have $*: \{a..b\} = \bigcap (\lambda i. \bigcup (q \ i - \{i\})) \text{ ' } p \cup \bigcup p$ **apply**(rule *[OF False])
proof **fix** i **assume** $i \in p$
show $\bigcup (q \ i - \{i\}) \cup i = \{a..b\}$ **using** division-ofD(6)[OF q(1)[OF i]] **using**
 q(2)[OF i] **by** auto **qed**
show $d \cup p \text{ division-of } \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** * **apply**(rule division-disjoint-union[OF
 d assms(1)])
apply(rule inter-interior-unions-intervals) **apply**(rule p open-interior ballI)+
proof(assumption,rule)
fix k **assume** $k:k \in p$ **have** $*: \bigwedge u \ t \ s. u \subseteq s \implies s \cap t = \{ \} \implies u \cap t = \{ \}$
by auto
show interior $(\bigcap (\lambda i. \bigcup (q \ i - \{i\})) \text{ ' } p) \cap \text{interior } k = \{ \}$ **apply**(rule *[of
 - interior $(\bigcup (q \ k - \{k\}))$])
defer **apply**(subst Int-commute) **apply**(rule inter-interior-unions-intervals)
proof— **note** $qk = \text{division-ofD}[OF \ q(1)[OF \ k]]$
show finite $(q \ k - \{k\})$ open $(\text{interior } k)$ $\forall t \in q \ k - \{k\}. \exists a \ b. t = \{a..b\}$
using qk **by** auto
show $\forall t \in q \ k - \{k\}. \text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } t = \{ \}$ **using** qk(5) **using** q(2)[OF
 k] **by** auto
 have $*: \bigwedge x \ s. x \in s \implies \bigcap s \subseteq x$ **by** auto **show** interior $(\bigcap (\lambda i. \bigcup (q \ i - \{i\})) \text{ ' } p) \subseteq \text{interior } (\bigcup (q \ k - \{k\}))$
apply(rule subset-interior *)+ **using** k **by** auto **qed** **qed** **qed** **auto** **qed**

lemma elementary-bounded[dest]: $p \text{ division-of } s \implies \text{bounded } (s::\text{real}^n \text{ set})$
unfolding division-of-def **by**(metis bounded-Union bounded-interval)

lemma elementary-subset-interval: $p \text{ division-of } s \implies \exists a \ b. s \subseteq \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$
by(meson elementary-bounded bounded-subset-closed-interval)

lemma division-union-intervals-exists: **assumes** $\{a..b::\text{real}^n\} \neq \{ \}$
obtains p **where** $(\text{insert } \{a..b\} \ p) \text{ division-of } (\{a..b\} \cup \{c..d\})$ **proof**(cases
 $\{c..d\} = \{ \}$)
case True **show** ?thesis **apply**(rule that[of $\{ \}$]) **unfolding** True **using** assms
by auto **next**
case False **note** false=this **show** ?thesis **proof**(cases $\{a..b\} \cap \{c..d\} = \{ \}$)
have $*: \bigwedge a \ b. \{a, b\} = \{a\} \cup \{b\}$ **by** auto
case True **show** ?thesis **apply**(rule that[of $\{\{c..d\}\}$]) **unfolding** * **apply**(rule
 division-disjoint-union)
using false True assms **using** interior-subset **by** auto **next**
case False **obtain** $u \ v$ **where** $uv:\{a..b\} \cap \{c..d\} = \{u..v\}$ **unfolding** inter-interval
by auto
have $*\{u..v\} \subseteq \{c..d\}$ **using** uv **by** auto
guess p **apply**(rule partial-division-extend-1[OF * False[unfolded uv]]) . **note**

```

p=this division-ofD[OF this(1)]
  have *: {a..b} ∪ {c..d} = {a..b} ∪ (p - {u..v}) ∧ x s. insert x s = {x} ∪ s
using p(8) unfolding uv[THEN sym] by auto
  show thesis apply(rule that[of p - {u..v}]) unfolding *(1) apply(subst *(2))
apply(rule division-disjoint-union)
  apply(rule,rule assms) apply(rule division-of-subset[of p]) apply(rule division-of-union-self[OF
p(1)]) defer
    unfolding interior-inter[THEN sym] proof-
      have *: ∧ cd p uv ab. p ⊆ cd ⇒ ab ∩ cd = uv ⇒ ab ∩ p = uv ∩ p by auto
      have interior ({a..b} ∩ (p - {u..v})) = interior({u..v} ∩ (p - {u..v}))

    apply(rule arg-cong[of - - interior]) apply(rule *[OF - uv]) using p(8) by
auto
    also have ... = {} unfolding interior-inter apply(rule inter-interior-unions-intervals)
using p(6) p(7)[OF p(2)] p(3) by auto
    finally show interior ({a..b} ∩ (p - {u..v})) = {} by assumption qed
auto qed qed

lemma division-of-unions: assumes finite f ∧ p. p ∈ f ⇒ p division-of (⋃ p)
  ∧ k1 k2. [k1 ∈ f; k2 ∈ f; k1 ≠ k2] ⇒ interior k1 ∩ interior k2 = {}
shows ⋃ f division-of ⋃ ⋃ f apply(rule division-ofI) prefer 5 apply(rule assms(3)|assumption)+
  apply(rule finite-Union assms(1))+ prefer 3 apply(rule UnionE) apply(rule-tac
s=X in division-ofD(3)[OF assms(2)])
  using division-ofD[OF assms(2)] by auto

lemma elementary-union-interval: assumes p division-of ⋃ p
  obtains q where q division-of ({a..b::real^n} ∪ ⋃ p) proof-
  note assm=division-ofD[OF assms]
  have lem1: ∧ f s. ⋃ (f ' s) = ⋃ (λ x. ⋃ (f x)) ' s by auto
  have lem2: ∧ f s. f ≠ {} ⇒ ⋃ {s ∪ t | t. t ∈ f} = s ∪ ⋃ f by auto
{ presume p={} ⇒ thesis {a..b} = {} ⇒ thesis {a..b} ≠ {} ⇒ interior
{a..b} = {} ⇒ thesis
  p≠{} ⇒ interior {a..b}≠{} ⇒ {a..b} ≠ {} ⇒ thesis
  thus thesis by auto
next assume as:p={} guess p apply(rule elementary-interval[of a b]) .
  thus thesis apply(rule-tac that[of p]) unfolding as by auto
next assume as:{a..b}={} show thesis apply(rule that) unfolding as using
assms by auto
next assume as:interior {a..b} = {} {a..b} ≠ {}
  show thesis apply(rule that[of insert {a..b} p],rule division-ofI)
    unfolding finite-insert apply(rule assm(1)) unfolding Union-insert
    using assm(2-4) as apply- by(fastsimp dest: assm(5))+
next assume as:p ≠ {} interior {a..b} ≠ {} {a..b}≠{}
  have ∀ k ∈ p. ∃ q. (insert {a..b} q) division-of ({a..b} ∪ k) proof case goal1
    from assm(4)[OF this] guess c .. then guess d ..
    thus ?case apply-apply(rule division-union-intervals-exists[OF as(3),of c d])
by auto
qed from bchoice[OF this] guess q .. note q=division-ofD[OF this[rule-format]]
let ?D = ⋃ {insert {a..b} (q k) | k. k ∈ p}

```

```

show thesis apply(rule that[of ?D]) proof(rule division-ofI)
  have *: {insert {a..b} (q k) | k. k ∈ p} = (λk. insert {a..b} (q k)) ‘ p by auto
  show finite ?D apply(rule finite-Union) unfolding * apply(rule finite-imageI)
using assem(1) q(1) by auto
  show  $\bigcup ?D = \{a..b\} \cup \bigcup p$  unfolding * lem1 unfolding lem2[OF as(1), of
{a..b}, THEN sym]
  using q(6) by auto
  fix k assume k:k∈?D thus k ⊆ {a..b} ∪  $\bigcup p$  using q(2) by auto
  show k ≠ {} using q(3) k by auto show  $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$  using q(4) k by
auto
  fix k' assume k':k'∈?D k≠k'
  obtain x where x: k ∈ insert {a..b} (q x) x∈p using k by auto
  obtain x' where x':k'∈insert {a..b} (q x') x'∈p using k' by auto
  show interior k ∩ interior k' = {} proof(cases x=x')
    case True show ?thesis apply(rule q(5)) using x x' k' unfolding True by
auto
  next case False
    { presume k = {a..b}  $\implies$  ?thesis k' = {a..b}  $\implies$  ?thesis
      k ≠ {a..b}  $\implies$  k' ≠ {a..b}  $\implies$  ?thesis
      thus ?thesis by auto }
    { assume as':k = {a..b} show ?thesis apply(rule q(5)) using x' k'(2)
unfolding as' by auto }
    { assume as':k' = {a..b} show ?thesis apply(rule q(5)) using x k'(2)
unfolding as' by auto }
    assume as':k ≠ {a..b} k' ≠ {a..b}
    guess c using q(4)[OF x(2,1)] .. then guess d .. note c-d=this
    have interior k ∩ interior {a..b} = {} apply(rule q(5)) using x k'(2)
using as' by auto
    hence interior k ⊆ interior x apply-
    apply(rule interior-subset-union-intervals[OF c-d - as(2) q(2)[OF x(2,1)]])
by auto moreover
    guess c using q(4)[OF x'(2,1)] .. then guess d .. note c-d=this
    have interior k' ∩ interior {a..b} = {} apply(rule q(5)) using x' k'(2)
using as' by auto
    hence interior k' ⊆ interior x' apply-
    apply(rule interior-subset-union-intervals[OF c-d - as(2) q(2)[OF x'(2,1)]])
by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis using assem(5)[OF x(2) x'(2) False] by auto
qed qed } qed

```

lemma elementary-unions-intervals:

```

assumes finite f  $\wedge$  s. s ∈ f  $\implies$   $\exists a b. s = \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$ 
obtains p where p division-of ( $\bigcup f$ ) proof-
have  $\exists p. p$  division-of ( $\bigcup f$ ) proof(induct-tac f rule:finite-subset-induct)
  show  $\exists p. p$  division-of  $\bigcup \{ \}$  using elementary-empty by auto
  fix x F assume as:finite F x ∉ F  $\exists p. p$  division-of  $\bigcup F$  x∈f
  from this(3) guess p .. note p=this
  from asms(2)[OF as(4)] guess a .. then guess b .. note ab=this
  have *:  $\bigcup F = \bigcup p$  using division-ofD[OF p] by auto

```

show $\exists p. p \text{ division-of } \bigcup \text{insert } x \ F \text{ using elementary-union-interval}[OF$
 $p[\text{unfolded } *], \text{ of } a \ b]$

unfolding *Union-insert* $ab \ *$ **by** *auto*

qed(*insert* *assms*, *auto*) **thus** *?thesis* **apply**–**apply**(*erule* *exE*, *rule* *that*) **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *elementary-union*: **assumes** $ps \text{ division-of } s \ pt \text{ division-of } (t::(\text{real}^n \text{ set}))$

obtains p **where** $p \text{ division-of } (s \cup t)$

proof– **have** $s \cup t = \bigcup ps \cup \bigcup pt$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *division-of-def* **by**
auto

hence $*$: $\bigcup (ps \cup pt) = s \cup t$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **apply**–**apply**(*rule* *elementary-unions-intervals*[*of* $ps \cup pt$])

unfolding $*$ **prefer** 3 **apply**(*rule-tac* $p=p$ **in** *that*)

using *assms*[*unfolded division-of-def*] **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *partial-division-extend*: **fixes** $t::(\text{real}^n \text{ set})$

assumes $p \text{ division-of } s \ q \text{ division-of } t \ s \subseteq t$

obtains r **where** $p \subseteq r \ r \text{ division-of } t$ **proof**–

note $\text{divp} = \text{division-ofD}[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$ **and** $\text{divq} = \text{division-ofD}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$

obtain $a \ b$ **where** $ab:t \subseteq \{a..b\}$ **using** *elementary-subset-interval*[*OF* *assms*(2)]

by *auto*

guess $r1$ **apply**(*rule* *partial-division-extend-interval*) **apply**(*rule* *assms*(1)[*unfolded*
 $\text{divp}(6)[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$])

apply(*rule* *subset-trans*) **by**(*rule* $ab \text{ assms}[\text{unfolded } \text{divp}(6)[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]]$)+

note $r1 = \text{this division-ofD}[OF \text{ this}(2)]$

guess p' **apply**(*rule* *elementary-unions-intervals*[*of* $r1 - p$]) **using** $r1(3,6)$ **by**
auto

then obtain $r2$ **where** $r2:r2 \text{ division-of } (\bigcup (r1 - p)) \cap (\bigcup q)$

apply– **apply**(*drule* *elementary-inter*[*OF* - *assms*(2)[*unfolded* $\text{divq}(6)[\text{THEN}$
 $\text{sym}]$]]) **by** *auto*

{ **fix** x **assume** $x:x \in t \ x \notin s$

hence $x \in \bigcup r1$ **unfolding** $r1$ **using** ab **by** *auto*

then guess r **unfolding** *Union-iff* **.. note** $r=\text{this}$ **moreover**

have $r \notin p$ **proof** **assume** $r \in p$ **hence** $x \in s$ **using** $\text{divp}(2)$ r **by** *auto*

thus *False* **using** x **by** *auto* **qed**

ultimately have $x \in \bigcup (r1 - p)$ **by** *auto* }

hence $*$: $t = \bigcup p \cup (\bigcup (r1 - p) \cap \bigcup q)$ **unfolding** divp divq **using** *assms*(3) **by**
auto

show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule* *that*[*of* $p \cup r2$]) **unfolding** $*$ **defer** **apply**(*rule* *division-disjoint-union*)

unfolding $\text{divp}(6)$ **apply**(*rule* *assms* $r2$)+

proof– **have** $\text{interior } s \cap \text{interior } (\bigcup (r1 - p)) = \{\}$

proof(*rule* *inter-interior-unions-intervals*)

show *finite* $(r1 - p)$ **open** (*interior* s) $\forall t \in r1 - p. \exists a \ b. t = \{a..b\}$ **using** $r1$

by *auto*

have $*$: $\bigwedge s. (\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies \text{False}) \implies s = \{\}$ **by** *auto*

show $\forall t \in r1 - p. \text{interior } s \cap \text{interior } t = \{\}$ **proof**(*rule*)

fix $m \ x$ **assume** $as:m \in r1 - p$

have $\text{interior } m \cap \text{interior } (\bigcup p) = \{\}$ **proof**(*rule* *inter-interior-unions-intervals*)

show *finite p open (interior m) $\forall t \in p. \exists a b. t = \{a..b\}$ using divp by auto*
show $\forall t \in p. \text{interior } m \cap \text{interior } t = \{\}$ **apply**(rule, rule r1(γ)) **using**
as using r1 by auto
qed thus *interior s \cap interior m = $\{\}$ unfolding divp by auto*
qed qed
thus *interior s \cap interior ($\bigcup (r1-p) \cap (\bigcup q)$) = $\{\}$ using interior-subset by auto*
qed auto qed

23.7 Tagged (partial) divisions.

definition *tagged-partial-division-of (infixr tagged'-partial'-division'-of 40) where*
(s tagged-partial-division-of i) \equiv

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{finite } s \wedge \\
 & (\forall x k. (x, k) \in s \longrightarrow x \in k \wedge k \subseteq i \wedge (\exists a b. k = \{a..b\})) \wedge \\
 & (\forall x1 k1 x2 k2. (x1, k1) \in s \wedge (x2, k2) \in s \wedge ((x1, k1) \neq (x2, k2)) \\
 & \longrightarrow (\text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\}))
 \end{aligned}$$

lemma *tagged-partial-division-ofD[dest]: assumes s tagged-partial-division-of i*
shows *finite s $\wedge x k. (x, k) \in s \implies x \in k \wedge x k. (x, k) \in s \implies k \subseteq i$*
 $\wedge x k. (x, k) \in s \implies \exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$
 $\wedge x1 k1 x2 k2. (x1, k1) \in s \implies (x2, k2) \in s \implies (x1, k1) \neq (x2, k2) \implies \text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\}$
using *assms unfolding tagged-partial-division-of-def apply- by blast+*

definition *tagged-division-of (infixr tagged'-division'-of 40) where*
(s tagged-division-of i) \equiv
(s tagged-partial-division-of i) $\wedge (\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in s\} = i)$

lemma *tagged-division-of-finite[dest]: s tagged-division-of i \implies finite s*
unfolding *tagged-division-of-def tagged-partial-division-of-def by auto*

lemma *tagged-division-of:*
(s tagged-division-of i) \longleftrightarrow
 $\text{finite } s \wedge$
 $(\forall x k. (x, k) \in s$
 $\longrightarrow x \in k \wedge k \subseteq i \wedge (\exists a b. k = \{a..b\})) \wedge$
 $(\forall x1 k1 x2 k2. (x1, k1) \in s \wedge (x2, k2) \in s \wedge \sim((x1, k1) = (x2, k2))$
 $\longrightarrow (\text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\})) \wedge$
 $(\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in s\} = i)$
unfolding *tagged-division-of-def tagged-partial-division-of-def by auto*

lemma *tagged-division-ofI: assumes*
 $\text{finite } s \wedge x k. (x, k) \in s \implies x \in k \wedge x k. (x, k) \in s \implies k \subseteq i \wedge x k. (x, k) \in s$
 $\implies \exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$
 $\wedge x1 k1 x2 k2. (x1, k1) \in s \implies (x2, k2) \in s \implies \sim((x1, k1) = (x2, k2)) \implies$
 $(\text{interior}(k1) \cap \text{interior}(k2) = \{\})$
 $(\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in s\} = i)$

shows s tagged-division-of i
 unfolding tagged-division-of apply(rule) defer apply rule
 apply(rule allI impI conjI assms)+ apply assumption
 apply(rule, rule assms, assumption) apply(rule assms, assumption)
 using assms(1,5-) apply- by blast+

lemma tagged-division-ofD[dest]: assumes s tagged-division-of i
 shows finite $s \wedge x k. (x,k) \in s \implies x \in k \wedge x k. (x,k) \in s \implies k \subseteq i \wedge x k. (x,k) \in s \implies \exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$
 $\wedge x1 k1 x2 k2. (x1,k1) \in s \implies (x2,k2) \in s \implies \sim((x1,k1) = (x2,k2)) \implies (interior(k1) \cap interior(k2) = \{\})$
 $(\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x,k) \in s\} = i)$ using assms unfolding tagged-division-of apply-
 by blast+

lemma division-of-tagged-division: assumes s tagged-division-of i shows (snd ‘ s) division-of i
 proof(rule division-ofI) note assm=tagged-division-ofD[OF assms]
 show $\bigcup \text{snd ‘ } s = i$ finite (snd ‘ s) using assm by auto
 fix k assume $k:k \in \text{snd ‘ } s$ then obtain xk where $xk:(xk, k) \in s$ by auto
 thus $k \subseteq i$ $k \neq \{\}$ $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$ using assm apply- by fastsimp+
 fix k' assume $k':k' \in \text{snd ‘ } s$ $k \neq k'$ from this(1) obtain xk' where $xk':(xk', k') \in s$ by auto
 thus $interior k \cap interior k' = \{\}$ apply-apply(rule assm(5)) apply(rule xk xk')+ using k' by auto
 qed

lemma partial-division-of-tagged-division: assumes s tagged-partial-division-of i
 shows (snd ‘ s) division-of $\bigcup (\text{snd ‘ } s)$
 proof(rule division-ofI) note assm=tagged-partial-division-ofD[OF assms]
 show finite (snd ‘ s) $\bigcup \text{snd ‘ } s = \bigcup \text{snd ‘ } s$ using assm by auto
 fix k assume $k:k \in \text{snd ‘ } s$ then obtain xk where $xk:(xk, k) \in s$ by auto
 thus $k \neq \{\}$ $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$ $k \subseteq \bigcup \text{snd ‘ } s$ using assm by auto
 fix k' assume $k':k' \in \text{snd ‘ } s$ $k \neq k'$ from this(1) obtain xk' where $xk':(xk', k') \in s$ by auto
 thus $interior k \cap interior k' = \{\}$ apply-apply(rule assm(5)) apply(rule xk xk')+ using k' by auto
 qed

lemma tagged-partial-division-subset: assumes s tagged-partial-division-of i $t \subseteq s$
 shows t tagged-partial-division-of i
 using assms unfolding tagged-partial-division-of-def using finite-subset[OF assms(2)] by blast

lemma setsum-over-tagged-division-lemma: fixes $d::(\text{real}^m)$ set $\Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
 assumes p tagged-division-of $i \wedge u v. \{u..v\} \neq \{\} \implies \text{content } \{u..v\} = 0 \implies d \{u..v\} = 0$
 shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). d k) p = \text{setsum } d (\text{snd ‘ } p)$
 proof- note assm=tagged-division-ofD[OF assms(1)]
 have $*(\lambda(x,k). d k) = d \circ \text{snd}$ unfolding o-def apply(rule ext) by auto

```

show ?thesis unfolding * apply(subst eq-commute) proof(rule setsum-reindex-nonzero)
  show finite p using assm by auto
  fix x y assume as:x∈p y∈p x≠y snd x = snd y
  obtain a b where ab:snd x = {a..b} using assm(4)[of fst x snd x] as(1) by
  auto
  have (fst x, snd y) ∈ p (fst x, snd y) ≠ y unfolding as(4)[THEN sym] using
  as(1-3) by auto
  hence interior (snd x) ∩ interior (snd y) = {} apply—apply(rule assm(5)[of
  fst x - fst y]) using as by auto
  hence content {a..b} = 0 unfolding as(4)[THEN sym] ab content-eq-0-interior
  by auto
  hence d {a..b} = 0 apply—apply(rule assms(2)) using assm(2)[of fst x snd
  x] as(1) unfolding ab[THEN sym] by auto
  thus d (snd x) = 0 unfolding ab by auto qed qed

```

lemma tagged-in-interval: p tagged-division-of i \implies (x,k) ∈ p \implies x ∈ i **by** auto

lemma tagged-division-of-empty: {} tagged-division-of {}
unfolding tagged-division-of **by** auto

lemma tagged-partial-division-of-trivial[simp]:
 p tagged-partial-division-of {} \longleftrightarrow p = {}
unfolding tagged-partial-division-of-def **by** auto

lemma tagged-division-of-trivial[simp]:
 p tagged-division-of {} \longleftrightarrow p = {}
unfolding tagged-division-of **by** auto

lemma tagged-division-of-self:
 x ∈ {a..b} \implies {(x,{a..b})} tagged-division-of {a..b}
apply(rule tagged-division-ofI) **by** auto

lemma tagged-division-union:
assumes p1 tagged-division-of s1 p2 tagged-division-of s2 interior s1 ∩ interior
 s2 = {}
shows (p1 ∪ p2) tagged-division-of (s1 ∪ s2)
proof(rule tagged-division-ofI) **note** p1=tagged-division-ofD[OF assms(1)] **and**
 p2=tagged-division-ofD[OF assms(2)]
show finite (p1 ∪ p2) **using** p1(1) p2(1) **by** auto
show $\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in p1 \cup p2\} = s1 \cup s2$ **using** p1(6) p2(6) **by** blast
fix x k **assume** xk:(x,k)∈p1∪p2 **show** x∈k $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$ **using** xk p1(2,4)
 p2(2,4) **by** auto
show k⊆s1∪s2 **using** xk p1(3) p2(3) **by** blast
fix x' k' **assume** xk':(x',k')∈p1∪p2 (x,k) ≠ (x',k')
have *: $\bigwedge a b. a \subseteq s1 \implies b \subseteq s2 \implies \text{interior } a \cap \text{interior } b = \{\}$ **using** assms(3)
 subset-interior **by** blast
show interior k ∩ interior k' = {} **apply**(cases (x,k)∈p1, case-tac[!]) (x',k')∈p1
apply(rule p1(5)) **prefer** 4 **apply**(rule *) **prefer** 6 **apply**(subst Int-commute, rule
 *) **prefer** 8 **apply**(rule p2(5))

using $p1(3)$ $p2(3)$ using xk xk' by *auto* qed

lemma *tagged-division-unions*:

assumes *finite* *iset* $\forall i \in \text{iset}. (\text{pfn}(i) \text{ tagged-division-of } i)$
 $\forall i1 \in \text{iset}. \forall i2 \in \text{iset}. \sim(i1 = i2) \longrightarrow (\text{interior}(i1) \cap \text{interior}(i2) = \{\})$
shows $\bigcup (\text{pfn } ' \text{iset}) \text{ tagged-division-of } (\bigcup \text{iset})$
proof(*rule tagged-division-ofI*)
note *assm* = *tagged-division-ofD*[*OF assms*(2)[*rule-format*]]
show *finite* $(\bigcup \text{pfn } ' \text{iset})$ **apply**(*rule finite-Union*) using *assms* by *auto*
have $\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in \bigcup \text{pfn } ' \text{iset}\} = \bigcup (\lambda i. \bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in \text{pfn } i\}) ' \text{iset}$
by *blast*
also have $\dots = \bigcup \text{iset}$ using *assm*(6) by *auto*
finally show $\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in \bigcup \text{pfn } ' \text{iset}\} = \bigcup \text{iset}$.
fix x k assume $xk:(x,k) \in \bigcup \text{pfn } ' \text{iset}$ then obtain i where $i:i \in \text{iset } (x, k) \in \text{pfn } i$ by *auto*
show $x \in k \exists a$ $b. k = \{a..b\}$ $k \subseteq \bigcup \text{iset}$ using *assm*(2-4)[*OF i*] using *i*(1) by *auto*
fix x' k' assume $xk':(x',k') \in \bigcup \text{pfn } ' \text{iset}$ $(x, k) \neq (x', k')$ then obtain i' where $i':i' \in \text{iset } (x', k') \in \text{pfn } i'$ by *auto*
have $*: \bigwedge a$ $b. i \neq i' \implies a \subseteq i \implies b \subseteq i' \implies \text{interior } a \cap \text{interior } b = \{\}$ using *i*(1) *i'*(1)
using *assms*(3)[*rule-format*] *subset-interior* by *blast*
show $\text{interior } k \cap \text{interior } k' = \{\}$ **apply**(*cases i=i'*)
using *assm*(5)[*OF i - xk'*(2)] *i'*(2) using *assm*(3)[*OF i*] *assm*(3)[*OF i'*] **defer**
apply-apply(*rule **) by *auto*
qed

lemma *tagged-partial-division-of-union-self*:

assumes p *tagged-partial-division-of* s shows p *tagged-division-of* $(\bigcup (\text{snd } ' p))$
apply(*rule tagged-division-ofI*) using *tagged-partial-division-ofD*[*OF assms*] by *auto*

lemma *tagged-division-of-union-self*: assumes p *tagged-division-of* s

shows p *tagged-division-of* $(\bigcup (\text{snd } ' p))$

apply(*rule tagged-division-ofI*) using *tagged-division-ofD*[*OF assms*] by *auto*

23.8 Fine-ness of a partition w.r.t. a gauge.

definition *fine* (*infixr fine 46*) where

$d \text{ fine } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall (x,k) \in s. k \subseteq d(x))$

lemma *fineI*: assumes $\bigwedge x$ $k. (x,k) \in s \implies k \subseteq d$ x

shows $d \text{ fine } s$ using *assms* *unfolding fine-def* by *auto*

lemma *fineD*[*dest*]: assumes $d \text{ fine } s$

shows $\bigwedge x$ $k. (x,k) \in s \implies k \subseteq d$ x using *assms* *unfolding fine-def* by *auto*

lemma *fine-inter*: $(\lambda x. d1$ $x \cap d2$ $x)$ *fine* $p \longleftrightarrow d1$ *fine* $p \wedge d2$ *fine* p

unfolding fine-def by *auto*

lemma *fine-inters*:

$(\lambda x. \bigcap \{f\ d\ x \mid d. d \in s\})\ fine\ p \longleftrightarrow (\forall d \in s. (f\ d)\ fine\ p)$
unfolding *fine-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *fine-union*:

$d\ fine\ p1 \implies d\ fine\ p2 \implies d\ fine\ (p1 \cup p2)$
unfolding *fine-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *fine-unions*: $(\bigwedge p. p \in ps \implies d\ fine\ p) \implies d\ fine\ (\bigcup ps)$

unfolding *fine-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *fine-subset*: $p \subseteq q \implies d\ fine\ q \implies d\ fine\ p$

unfolding *fine-def* **by** *blast*

23.9 Gauge integral. Define on compact intervals first, then use a limit.

definition *has-integral-compact-interval* (**infixr** *has'-integral'-compact'-interval* 46) where

$(f\ has\text{-}integral\text{-}compact\text{-}interval\ y)\ i \equiv$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists d. gauge\ d \wedge$
 $(\forall p. p\ tagged\text{-}division\text{-}of\ i \wedge d\ fine\ p$
 $\longrightarrow norm(setsum\ (\lambda(x,k). content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x)\ p - y) < e))$

definition *has-integral* (**infixr** *has'-integral* 46) where

$((f :: real^n \Rightarrow 'b :: real\text{-}normed\text{-}vector))\ has\text{-}integral\ y)\ i \equiv$
 $if\ (\exists a\ b. i = \{a..b\})\ then\ (f\ has\text{-}integral\text{-}compact\text{-}interval\ y)\ i$
 $else\ (\forall e > 0. \exists B > 0. \forall a\ b. ball\ 0\ B \subseteq \{a..b\}$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists z. ((\lambda x. if\ x \in i\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0)\ has\text{-}integral\text{-}compact\text{-}interval\ z)$
 $\{a..b\} \wedge$
 $norm(z - y) < e))$

lemma *has-integral*:

$(f\ has\text{-}integral\ y)\ (\{a..b\}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists d. gauge\ d \wedge (\forall p. p\ tagged\text{-}division\text{-}of\ \{a..b\} \wedge d\ fine\ p$
 $\longrightarrow norm(setsum\ (\lambda(x,k). content(k) *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x)\ p - y) < e))$
unfolding *has-integral-def* *has-integral-compact-interval-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integralD*[*dest*]: **assumes**

$(f\ has\text{-}integral\ y)\ (\{a..b\})\ e > 0$
obtains *d* **where** $gauge\ d \wedge p. p\ tagged\text{-}division\text{-}of\ \{a..b\} \implies d\ fine\ p$
 $\implies norm(setsum\ (\lambda(x,k). content(k) *_{\mathbb{R}} f(x))\ p - y) < e$
using *assms* **unfolding** *has-integral* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-alt*:

$(f\ has\text{-}integral\ y)\ i \longleftrightarrow$
 $(if\ (\exists a\ b. i = \{a..b\})\ then\ (f\ has\text{-}integral\ y)\ i$
 $else\ (\forall e > 0. \exists B > 0. \forall a\ b. ball\ 0\ B \subseteq \{a..b\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \longrightarrow & (\exists z. ((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in i \text{ then } f(x) \text{ else } 0) \\ & \text{has-integral } z) (\{a..b\}) \wedge \\ & \text{norm}(z - y) < e))) \end{aligned}$$

unfolding *has-integral* **unfolding** *has-integral-compact-interval-def* *has-integral-def*
by *auto*

lemma *has-integral-altD*:

assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } y) \ i \neg (\exists a \ b. i = \{a..b\}) \ e > 0$
obtains B **where** $B > 0 \ \forall a \ b. \text{ball } 0 \ B \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow (\exists z. ((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in i \text{ then } f(x) \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } z) (\{a..b\}) \wedge \text{norm}(z - y) < e)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *has-integral* **unfolding** *has-integral-compact-interval-def*
has-integral-def **by** *auto*

definition *integrable-on* (**infixr** *integrable'-on* 46) **where**

$(f \text{ integrable-on } i) \equiv \exists y. (f \text{ has-integral } y) \ i$

definition *integral* $i \ f \equiv \text{SOME } y. (f \text{ has-integral } y) \ i$

lemma *integrable-integral[dest]*:

$f \text{ integrable-on } i \implies (f \text{ has-integral } (\text{integral } i \ f)) \ i$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* *integral-def* **by** (*rule someI-ex*)

lemma *has-integral-integrable[intro]*: $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s \implies f \text{ integrable-on } s$

unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-integral*: $f \text{ integrable-on } s \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-integral } (\text{integral } s \ f)) \ s$
by *auto*

lemma *has-integral-vec1*: **assumes** $(f \text{ has-integral } k) \ \{a..b\}$

shows $((\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f \ x)) \text{ has-integral } (\text{vec1 } k)) \ \{a..b\}$

proof– **have** $*: \bigwedge p. (\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R \text{vec1 } (f \ x)) - \text{vec1 } k = \text{vec1 } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f \ x) - k)$

unfolding *vec-sub* *Cart-eq* **by** (*auto simp add: split-beta*)

show *?thesis* **using** *assms* **unfolding** *has-integral* **apply** *safe*

apply (*erule-tac* $x=e$ **in** *allE, safe*) **apply** (*erule-tac* $x=d$ **in** *exI, safe*)

apply (*erule-tac* $x=p$ **in** *allE, safe*) **unfolding** $*$ *norm-vector-1* **by** *auto qed*

lemma *setsum-content-null*:

assumes $\text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0 \ p \ \text{tagged-division-of } \{a..b\}$

shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f \ x) \ p = (0 :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector})$

proof (*rule setsum-0'*, *rule*) **fix** y **assume** $y: y \in p$

obtain $x \ k$ **where** $xk: y = (x, k)$ **using** *surj-pair* [*of* y] **by** *blast*

note $\text{assm} = \text{tagged-division-ofD}(3-4)[OF \ \text{assms}(2) \ y[\text{unfolded } xk]]$

from *this* (2) **guess** c **.. then** **guess** d **.. note** $c-d=this$

have $(\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f \ x) \ y = \text{content } k *_R f \ x$ **unfolding** xk **by** *auto*

also **have** $\dots = 0$ **using** *content-subset* [*OF* $\text{assm}(1)[\text{unfolded } c-d]$] *content-pos-le* [*of* $c \ d$]

unfolding $\text{assms}(1) \ c-d$ **by** *auto*

finally **show** $(\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f \ x) \ y = 0$.

qed

23.10 Some basic combining lemmas.

lemma *tagged-division-unions-exists:*

assumes *finite iset* $\forall i \in \text{iset}. \exists p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } i \wedge d \text{ fine } p$
 $\forall i1 \in \text{iset}. \forall i2 \in \text{iset}. \sim(i1 = i2) \longrightarrow (\text{interior}(i1) \cap \text{interior}(i2) = \{\})$ ($\bigcup \text{iset} = i$)

obtains *p where* $p \text{ tagged-division-of } i \text{ d fine } p$

proof– **guess** *pfn* **using** *bchoice[OF assms(2)]* **.. note** *pfn = conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format]]*

show *thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac* $p = \bigcup (pfn \text{ ‘iset})$ **in** *that*) **unfolding** *assms(4)* [*THEN sym*]

apply(*rule tagged-division-unions* [*OF assms(1) - assms(3)*]) **defer**

apply(*rule fine-unions*) **using** *pfn* **by** *auto*

qed

23.11 The set we’re concerned with must be closed.

lemma *division-of-closed:* $s \text{ division-of } i \implies \text{closed } (i :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set})$

unfolding *division-of-def* **by**(*fastsimp intro!: closed-Union closed-interval*)

23.12 General bisection principle for intervals; might be useful elsewhere.

lemma *interval-bisection-step:*

assumes $P \{\}$ ($\forall s t. P s \wedge P t \wedge \text{interior}(s) \cap \text{interior}(t) = \{\} \longrightarrow P(s \cup t)$)
 $\sim(P \{a..b :: \text{real}^n\})$

obtains *c d where* $\sim(P \{c..d\})$

$\forall i. a\$i \leq c\$i \wedge c\$i \leq d\$i \wedge d\$i \leq b\$i \wedge 2 * (d\$i - c\$i) \leq b\$i - a\i

proof– **have** $\{a..b\} \neq \{\}$ **using** *assms(1,3)* **by** *auto*

note *ab=this[unfolded interval-eq-empty not-ex not-less]*

{ fix *f* **have** *finite f* \implies

$(\forall s \in f. P s) \implies$

$(\forall s \in f. \exists a b. s = \{a..b\}) \implies$

$(\forall s \in f. \forall t \in f. \sim(s = t) \longrightarrow \text{interior}(s) \cap \text{interior}(t) = \{\}) \implies P(\bigcup f)$

proof(*induct f rule:finite-induct*)

case *empty* **show** *?case* **using** *assms(1)* **by** *auto*

next case (*insert x f*) **show** *?case* **unfolding** *Union-insert* **apply**(*rule* *assms(2)* [*rule-format*])

apply *rule* **defer** **apply** *rule* **defer** **apply**(*rule inter-interior-unions-intervals*)

using *insert* **by** *auto*

qed } **note** $*$ = *this*

let $?A = \{\{c..d\} \mid c d. \forall i. (c\$i = a\$i) \wedge (d\$i = (a\$i + b\$i) / 2) \vee (c\$i = (a\$i + b\$i) / 2) \wedge (d\$i = b\$i)\}$

let $?PP = \lambda c d. \forall i. a\$i \leq c\$i \wedge c\$i \leq d\$i \wedge d\$i \leq b\$i \wedge 2 * (d\$i - c\$i) \leq b\$i - a\$i$

{ presume $\forall c d. ?PP c d \longrightarrow P \{c..d\} \implies \text{False}$

thus *thesis* **unfolding** *atomize-not not-all* **apply**–**apply**(*erule exE*) + **apply**(*rule-tac* $c=x$ **and** $d=xa$ **in** *that*) **by** *auto* }

assume $as: \forall c d. ?PP c d \longrightarrow P \{c..d\}$

```

have  $P (\bigcup ?A)$  proof(rule *, rule-tac[2-] ballI, rule-tac[4] ballI, rule-tac[4]
impI)
  let  $?B = (\lambda s. \{(\chi \ i. \text{ if } i \in s \text{ then } a\$i \text{ else } (a\$i + b\$i) / 2) ..$ 
     $(\chi \ i. \text{ if } i \in s \text{ then } (a\$i + b\$i) / 2 \text{ else } b\$i)\})$  ‘  $\{s. s \subseteq UNIV\}$ 
  have  $?A \subseteq ?B$  proof case goal1
    then guess  $c$  unfolding mem-Collect-eq .. then guess  $d$  apply- by(erule
exE,(erule conjE)+) note  $c=d$  this[rule-format]
    have  $*: \bigwedge a \ b \ c \ d. a = c \implies b = d \implies \{a..b\} = \{c..d\}$  by auto
    show  $x \in ?B$  unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac  $x = \{i. c\$i = a\$i\}$  in beexI)
    unfolding  $c=d$  apply(rule *) unfolding Cart-eq cond-component Cart-lambda-beta
    proof(rule-tac[1-2] allI) fix  $i$  show  $c \$ i = (\text{if } i \in \{i. c \$ i = a \$ i\} \text{ then}$ 
 $a \$ i \text{ else } (a \$ i + b \$ i) / 2)$ 
       $d \$ i = (\text{if } i \in \{i. c \$ i = a \$ i\} \text{ then } (a \$ i + b \$ i) / 2 \text{ else } b \$ i)$ 
      using  $c=d(2)[\text{of } i]$  ab[THEN spec[where  $x=i$ ]] by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    qed auto qed
    thus finite  $?A$  apply(rule finite-subset[of -  $?B$ ]) by auto
    fix  $s$  assume  $s \in ?A$  then guess  $c$  unfolding mem-Collect-eq .. then guess  $d$ 
apply- by(erule exE,(erule conjE)+)
    note  $c=d$  this[rule-format]
    show  $P \ s$  unfolding  $c=d$  apply(rule as[rule-format]) proof- case goal1 show
?case
      using  $c=d(2)[\text{of } i]$  using ab[THEN spec[where  $x=i$ ]] by auto qed
      show  $\exists a \ b. s = \{a..b\}$  unfolding  $c=d$  by auto
      fix  $t$  assume  $t \in ?A$  then guess  $e$  unfolding mem-Collect-eq .. then guess  $f$ 
apply- by(erule exE,(erule conjE)+)
      note  $e=f$  this[rule-format]
      assume  $s \neq t$  hence  $\neg (c = e \wedge d = f)$  unfolding  $c=d$   $e=f$  by auto
      then obtain  $i$  where  $c\$i \neq e\$i \vee d\$i \neq f\$i$  unfolding de-Morgan-conj
Cart-eq by auto
      hence  $i: c\$i \neq e\$i \vee d\$i \neq f\$i$  apply- apply(erule-tac [!] disjE)
      proof- assume  $c\$i \neq e\$i$  thus  $d\$i \neq f\$i$  using  $c=d(2)[\text{of } i]$   $e=f(2)[\text{of } i]$  by
fastsimp
      next assume  $d\$i \neq f\$i$  thus  $c\$i \neq e\$i$  using  $c=d(2)[\text{of } i]$   $e=f(2)[\text{of } i]$  by
fastsimp
      qed have  $*: \bigwedge s \ t. (\bigwedge a. a \in s \implies a \in t \implies \text{False}) \implies s \cap t = \{\}$  by auto
      show interior  $s \cap \text{interior } t = \{\}$  unfolding  $e=f$   $c=d$  interior-closed-interval
proof(rule *)
        fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \{c <..< d\}$   $x \in \{e <..< f\}$ 
        hence  $x: c\$i < d\$i \wedge e\$i < f\$i \wedge c\$i < f\$i \wedge e\$i < d\$i$  unfolding mem-interval
apply-apply(erule-tac [!]  $x=i$  in allE) + by auto
        show False using  $c=d(2)[\text{of } i]$  apply- apply(erule-tac disjE)
        proof(erule-tac [!] conjE) assume  $as: c \$ i = a \$ i \wedge d \$ i = (a \$ i + b \$ i) /$ 
 $2$ 
          show False using  $e=f(2)[\text{of } i]$  and  $i \ x$  unfolding as by(fastsimp simp
add:field-simps)
          next assume  $as: c \$ i = (a \$ i + b \$ i) / 2 \wedge d \$ i = b \$ i$ 
          show False using  $e=f(2)[\text{of } i]$  and  $i \ x$  unfolding as by(fastsimp simp
add:field-simps)
          qed qed qed

```

```

also have  $\bigcup ?A = \{a..b\}$  proof(rule set-ext,rule)
  fix x assume  $x \in \bigcup ?A$  then guess Y unfolding Union-iff ..
  from this(1) guess c unfolding mem-Collect-eq .. then guess d ..
  note c-d = this[THEN conjunct2,rule-format]  $\langle x \in Y \rangle$ [unfolded this[THEN conjunct1]]
  show  $x \in \{a..b\}$  unfolding mem-interval proof
    fix i show  $a \leq x \wedge x \leq b$ 
      using c-d(1)[of i] c-d(2)[unfolded mem-interval,THEN spec[where x=i]]
  by auto qed
  next fix x assume  $x \in \{a..b\}$ 
    have  $\forall i. \exists c d. (c = a \leq i \wedge d = (a \leq i + b \leq i) / 2 \vee c = (a \leq i + b \leq i) / 2 \wedge d = b \leq i) \wedge c \leq x \leq d$ 
      (is  $\forall i. \exists c d. ?P i c d$ ) unfolding mem-interval proof fix i
        have  $?P i (a \leq i) ((a \leq i + b \leq i) / 2) \vee ?P i ((a \leq i + b \leq i) / 2) (b \leq i)$ 
          using x[unfolded mem-interval,THEN spec[where x=i]] by auto thus  $\exists c d. ?P i c d$  by blast
        qed thus  $x \in \bigcup ?A$  unfolding Union-iff lambda-skolem unfolding Bex-def mem-Collect-eq
        apply—apply(erule exE)+ apply(rule-tac x={xa..xaa} in exI) unfolding mem-interval by auto
        qed finally show False using assms by auto qed

lemma interval-bisection:
  assumes  $P \{ \} (\forall s t. P s \wedge P t \wedge \text{interior}(s) \cap \text{interior}(t) = \{ \} \longrightarrow P(s \cup t))$ 
   $\neg P \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$ 
  obtains x where  $x \in \{a..b\} \forall e > 0. \exists c d. x \in \{c..d\} \wedge \{c..d\} \subseteq \text{ball } x e \wedge \{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \wedge \neg P(\{c..d\})$ 
proof—
  have  $\forall x. \exists y. \neg P \{fst x..snd x\} \longrightarrow (\neg P \{fst y..snd y\} \wedge (\forall i. fst x \leq fst y \leq snd y \leq snd x \wedge 2 * (snd y - fst y) \leq snd x - fst x))$  proof case
goal1 thus ?case proof—
  presume  $\neg P \{fst x..snd x\} \Longrightarrow ?thesis$ 
  thus ?thesis apply(cases P {fst x..snd x}) by auto
  next assume  $as: \neg P \{fst x..snd x\}$  from interval-bisection-step[of P, OF assms(1-2) as] guess c d .
  thus ?thesis apply— apply(rule-tac x=(c,d) in exI) by auto
  qed qed then guess f apply—apply(erule choice) by(erule exE) note f=this
  def AB  $\equiv \lambda n. (f \wedge n) (a,b)$  def A  $\equiv \lambda n. fst(AB n)$  and B  $\equiv \lambda n. snd(AB n)$ 
note ab-def = this AB-def
  have  $A 0 = a \wedge B 0 = b \wedge \neg P \{A(Suc n)..B(Suc n)\} \wedge (\forall i. A(n) \leq A(Suc n) \wedge A(Suc n) \leq B(Suc n) \wedge B(Suc n) \leq B(n) \wedge 2 * (B(Suc n) - A(Suc n)) \leq B(n) - A(n))$  (is  $\wedge n. ?P n$ )
proof— show  $A 0 = a \wedge B 0 = b$  unfolding ab-def by auto
  case goal3 note S = ab-def funpow.simps o-def id-apply show ?case
  proof(induct n) case 0 thus ?case unfolding S apply(rule f[rule-format])
using assms(3) by auto
  next case (Suc n) show ?case unfolding S apply(rule f[rule-format]) using

```

Suc unfolding *S* by *auto*

```

qed qed note AB = this(1-2) conjunctD2[OF this(3),rule-format]

have interv:  $\bigwedge e. 0 < e \implies \exists n. \forall x \in \{A \ n..B \ n\}. \forall y \in \{A \ n..B \ n\}. \text{dist } x \ y < e$ 
proof- case goal1 guess n using real-arch-pow2[of (setsum ( $\lambda i. b \$ i - a \$ i$ ) UNIV) / e] .. note n=this
show ?case apply(rule-tac x=n in exI) proof(rule,rule)
  fix x y assume xy:  $x \in \{A \ n..B \ n\} \ y \in \{A \ n..B \ n\}$ 
  have  $\text{dist } x \ y \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. \text{abs}((x - y) \$ i)) \text{ UNIV}$  unfolding dist-norm
by(rule norm-le-l1)
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. B \ n \$ i - A \ n \$ i) \text{ UNIV}$ 
  proof(rule setsum-mono) fix i show  $|(x - y) \$ i| \leq B \ n \$ i - A \ n \$ i$ 
    using xy[unfolded mem-interval, THEN spec[where x=i]]
    unfolding vector-minus-component by auto qed
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. b \$ i - a \$ i) \text{ UNIV} / 2^n$  unfolding setsum-divide-distrib
  proof(rule setsum-mono) case goal1 thus ?case
    proof(induct n) case 0 thus ?case unfolding AB by auto
    next case (Suc n) have  $B \ (Suc \ n) \$ i - A \ (Suc \ n) \$ i \leq (B \ n \$ i - A \ n \$ i) / 2$  using AB(4)[of n i] by auto
    also have  $\dots \leq (b \$ i - a \$ i) / 2 \wedge Suc \ n$  using Suc by(auto simp add:field-simps) finally show ?case .
  qed qed
  also have  $\dots < e$  using n using goal1 by(auto simp add:field-simps) finally
show  $\text{dist } x \ y < e$  .
qed qed

{ fix n m :: nat assume  $m \leq n$  then guess d unfolding le-Suc-ex-iff .. note d=this
  have  $\{A \ n..B \ n\} \subseteq \{A \ m..B \ m\}$  unfolding d
  proof(induct d) case 0 thus ?case by auto
  next case (Suc d) show ?case apply(rule subset-trans[OF - Suc])
    apply(rule) unfolding mem-interval apply(rule,erule-tac x=i in allE)
    proof- case goal1 thus ?case using AB(4)[of m + d i] by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  qed qed } note ABsubset = this
  have  $\exists a. \forall n. a \in \{A \ n..B \ n\}$  apply(rule decreasing-closed-nest[rule-format,OF closed-interval - ABsubset interv])
  proof- fix n show  $\{A \ n..B \ n\} \neq \{\}$  apply(cases 0 < n) using AB(3)[of n - 1] assms(1,3) AB(1-2) by auto qed auto
  then guess x0 .. note x0=this[rule-format]
  show thesis proof(rule that[rule-format,of x0])
    show  $x0 \in \{a..b\}$  using x0[of 0] unfolding AB .
    fix e assume  $0 < (e::real)$  from interv[OF this] guess n .. note n=this
    show  $\exists c \ d. x0 \in \{c..d\} \wedge \{c..d\} \subseteq \text{ball } x0 \ e \wedge \{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \wedge \neg P \ \{c..d\}$ 
    apply(rule-tac x=A \ n in exI,rule-tac x=B \ n in exI) apply(rule,rule x0)
apply rule defer
  proof show  $\neg P \ \{A \ n..B \ n\}$  apply(cases 0 < n) using AB(3)[of n - 1]
assms(3) AB(1-2) by auto
    show  $\{A \ n..B \ n\} \subseteq \text{ball } x0 \ e$  using n using x0[of n] by auto
    show  $\{A \ n..B \ n\} \subseteq \{a..b\}$  unfolding AB(1-2)[symmetric] apply(rule

```

ABsubset) by *auto*
qed qed qed

23.13 Cousin’s lemma.

lemma *fine-division-exists*: **assumes** *gauge g*
obtains *p* **where** *p* *tagged-division-of* $\{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$ *g fine p*
proof– **presume** $\neg (\exists p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge g \text{ fine } p) \implies \text{False}$
then **guess** *p* **unfolding** *atomize-not not-not .. thus thesis apply–apply*(*rule*
that[of p]) **by** *auto*
next **assume** *as*: $\neg (\exists p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge g \text{ fine } p)$
guess *x* **apply**(*rule interval-bisection*[*of* $\lambda s. \exists p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } s \wedge g \text{ fine } p, \text{rule-format}, OF - - as$])
apply(*rule-tac* $x=\{\}$ **in** *exI*) **defer** **apply**(*erule conjE exE*) +
proof– **show** $\{\}$ *tagged-division-of* $\{\}$ $\wedge g \text{ fine } \{\}$ **unfolding** *fine-def* **by** *auto*
fix *s t p p'* **assume** *p* *tagged-division-of* *s* *g fine p* *p'* *tagged-division-of* *t* *g fine*
p' interior s \cap *interior t* $= \{\}$
thus $\exists p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } s \cup t \wedge g \text{ fine } p$ **apply–apply**(*rule-tac* $x=p \cup$
p' in exI) **apply** *rule*
apply(*rule tagged-division-union*) **prefer** 4 **apply**(*rule fine-union*) **by** *auto*
qed **note** $x=\text{this}$
obtain *e* **where** $e:e>0$ *ball* *x* $e \subseteq g \ x$ **using** *gaugeD*[*OF* *assms*, *of* *x*] **unfolding**
open-contains-ball **by** *auto*
from $x(2)[OF \ e(1)]$ **guess** *c d* **apply–apply**(*erule exE conjE*) + . **note** $c-d =$
this
have *g fine* $\{(x, \{c..d\})\}$ **unfolding** *fine-def* **using** *e* **using** $c-d(2)$ **by** *auto*
thus *False* **using** *tagged-division-of-self*[*OF* $c-d(1)$] **using** $c-d$ **by** *auto* **qed**

23.14 Basic theorems about integrals.

lemma *has-integral-unique*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes (*f* *has-integral* *k1*) *i* (*f* *has-integral* *k2*) *i* **shows** $k1 = k2$
proof(*rule ccontr*) **let** $?e = \text{norm}(k1 - k2) / 2$ **assume** *as*: $k1 \neq k2$ **hence** $e:?e$
 > 0 **by** *auto*
have *lem*: $\bigwedge f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a. \bigwedge a \ b \ k1 \ k2.$
 $(f \text{ has-integral } k1) (\{a..b\}) \implies (f \text{ has-integral } k2) (\{a..b\}) \implies k1 \neq k2 \implies$
False
proof– **case** *goal1* **let** $?e = \text{norm}(k1 - k2) / 2$ **from** *goal1*(3) **have** $e:?e > 0$
by *auto*
guess *d1* **by**(*rule has-integralD*[*OF* *goal1*(1) *e*]) **note** $d1=\text{this}$
guess *d2* **by**(*rule has-integralD*[*OF* *goal1*(2) *e*]) **note** $d2=\text{this}$
guess *p* **by**(*rule fine-division-exists*[*OF* *gauge-inter*[*OF* *d1*(1) *d2*(1)], *of* *a b*])
note $p=\text{this}$
let $?c = (\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_{\mathbb{R}} f \ x)$ **have** $\text{norm } (k1 - k2) \leq \text{norm } (?c -$
 $k2) + \text{norm } (?c - k1)$
using *norm-triangle-ineq4*[*of* $k1 - ?c \ k2 - ?c$] **by**(*auto simp add: algebra-simps*
norm-minus-commute)
also **have** $\dots < \text{norm } (k1 - k2) / 2 + \text{norm } (k1 - k2) / 2$
apply(*rule add-strict-mono*) **apply**(*rule-tac*[!] $d2(2) \ d1(2)$) **using** *p* **unfold-**
ing *fine-def* **by** *auto*

```

    finally show False by auto
qed { presume  $\neg (\exists a\ b. i = \{a..b\}) \implies \textit{False}$ 
    thus False apply-apply(cases  $\exists a\ b. i = \{a..b\}$ )
    using assms by(auto simp add:has-integral intro:lem[OF - - as]) }
assume as: $\neg (\exists a\ b. i = \{a..b\})$ 
guess B1 by(rule has-integral-altD[OF assms(1) as, OF e]) note B1=this[rule-format]
guess B2 by(rule has-integral-altD[OF assms(2) as, OF e]) note B2=this[rule-format]
have  $\exists a\ b::\textit{real}^n. \textit{ball}\ 0\ B1 \cup \textit{ball}\ 0\ B2 \subseteq \{a..b\}$  apply(rule bounded-subset-closed-interval)
    using bounded-Un bounded-ball by auto then guess a b apply-by(erule
exE)+
    note ab=conjunctD2[OF this[unfolded Un-subset-iff]]
    guess w using B1(2)[OF ab(1)] .. note w=conjunctD2[OF this]
    guess z using B2(2)[OF ab(2)] .. note z=conjunctD2[OF this]
    have z = w using lem[OF w(1) z(1)] by auto
    hence  $\textit{norm}\ (k1 - k2) \leq \textit{norm}\ (z - k2) + \textit{norm}\ (w - k1)$ 
    using norm-triangle-ineq4[of k1 - w k2 - z] by(auto simp add: norm-minus-commute)

    also have  $\dots < \textit{norm}\ (k1 - k2) / 2 + \textit{norm}\ (k1 - k2) / 2$  apply(rule
add-strict-mono) by(rule-tac[!] z(2) w(2))
    finally show False by auto qed

```

```

lemma integral-unique[intro]:
  (f has-integral y) k  $\implies \textit{integral}\ k\ f = y$ 
  unfolding integral-def apply(rule some-equality) by(auto intro: has-integral-unique)

```

```

lemma has-integral-is-0: fixes f:: $\textit{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\textit{real-normed-vector}$ 
  assumes  $\forall x \in s. f\ x = 0$  shows (f has-integral 0) s
proof- have lem: $\bigwedge a\ b. \bigwedge f::\textit{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a. (\forall x \in \{a..b\}. f(x) = 0) \implies (f \text{ has-integral } 0) (\{a..b\})$  unfolding has-integral
  proof(rule,rule) fix a b e and f:: $\textit{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a$ 
    assume as: $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. f\ x = 0 \wedge (e::\textit{real})$ 
    show  $\exists d. \textit{gauge}\ d \wedge (\forall p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p \longrightarrow \textit{norm} ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \textit{content}\ k *_R f\ x) - 0) < e)$ 
    apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x. \textit{ball}\ x\ 1$  in exI) apply(rule,rule gaugeI) unfolding
centre-in-ball defer apply(rule open-ball)
    proof(rule,rule,erule conjE) case goal1
      have  $(\sum (x, k) \in p. \textit{content}\ k *_R f\ x) = 0$  proof(rule setsum-0',rule)
        fix x assume x: $x \in p$  have f (fst x) = 0 using tagged-division-ofD(2-3)[OF
goal1(1), of fst x snd x] using as x by auto
        thus  $(\lambda(x, k). \textit{content}\ k *_R f\ x)\ x = 0$  apply(subst surjective-pairing[of x])
      unfolding split-conv by auto
    qed thus ?case using as by auto
  qed auto qed { presume  $\neg (\exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\}) \implies ?thesis$ 
    thus ?thesis apply-apply(cases  $\exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\}$ )
    using assms by(auto simp add:has-integral intro:lem) }
  have *: $(\lambda x. \textit{if}\ x \in s \text{ then } f\ x \text{ else } 0) = (\lambda x. 0)$  apply(rule ext) using assms by
auto
  assume  $\neg (\exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\})$  thus ?thesis apply(subst has-integral-alt) unfold-

```



```

ing if-not-P *
  apply(rule,rule,rule-tac x=1 in exI,rule) defer apply(rule,rule,rule)
  proof- fix e::real and a b assume e>0
    thus  $\exists z. ((\lambda x::real.^n. 0::^a) \text{ has-integral } z) \{a..b\} \wedge \text{norm } (z - 0) < e$ 
    apply(rule-tac x=0 in exI) apply(rule,rule lem) by auto
  qed auto qed

lemma has-integral-0[simp]:  $((\lambda x::real.^n. 0) \text{ has-integral } 0) s$ 
  apply(rule has-integral-is-0) by auto

lemma has-integral-0-eq[simp]:  $((\lambda x. 0) \text{ has-integral } i) s \longleftrightarrow i = 0$ 
  using has-integral-unique[OF has-integral-0] by auto

lemma has-integral-linear: fixes  $f::real.^n \Rightarrow ^a::real\text{-normed-vector}$ 
  assumes  $(f \text{ has-integral } y) s$  bounded-linear  $h$  shows  $((h \circ f) \text{ has-integral } ((h \circ y))) s$ 
  proof- interpret bounded-linear  $h$  using assms(2) . from pos-bounded guess B
  .. note B=conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]
  have lem: $\bigwedge f::real.^n \Rightarrow ^a. \bigwedge y a b.$ 
     $(f \text{ has-integral } y) (\{a..b\}) \implies ((h \circ f) \text{ has-integral } h(y)) (\{a..b\})$ 
  proof(subst has-integral,rule,rule) case goal1
    from pos-bounded guess B .. note B=conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]
    have  $*:e / B > 0$  apply(rule divide-pos-pos) using goal1(2) B by auto
    guess  $g$  using has-integralD[OF goal1(1) *] . note  $g=this$ 
    show ?case apply(rule-tac x=g in exI) apply(rule,rule  $g(1)$ )
    proof(rule,rule,erule conjE) fix  $p$  assume  $as:p$  tagged-division-of  $\{a..b\}$   $g$  fine
     $p$ 
      have  $*:\bigwedge x k. h ((\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f x) x) = (\lambda(x, k). h (\text{content } k *_R f x)) x$  by auto
      have  $(\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R (h \circ f) x) = \text{setsum } (h \circ (\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f x)) p$ 
      unfolding o-def unfolding scaleR[THEN sym] * by simp
      also have  $\dots = h (\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x)$  using setsum[of  $\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f x p$ ] using as by auto
      finally have  $*:(\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R (h \circ f) x) = h (\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x)$  .
      show  $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R (h \circ f) x) - h y) < e$  unfolding *
      diff[THEN sym]
      apply(rule le-less-trans[OF B(2)]) using  $g(2)$ [OF as] B(1) by(auto simp
      add:field-simps)
    qed qed { presume  $\neg (\exists a b. s = \{a..b\}) \implies ?thesis$ 
    thus ?thesis apply-apply(cases  $\exists a b. s = \{a..b\}$ ) using assms by(auto simp
    add:has-integral intro!:lem) }
    assume  $as:\neg (\exists a b. s = \{a..b\})$  thus ?thesis apply(subst has-integral-alt) unfolding if-not-P
  proof(rule,rule) fix  $e::real$  assume  $e:0 < e$ 
    have  $*:0 < e/B$  by(rule divide-pos-pos,rule  $e$ ,rule B(1))
    guess  $M$  using has-integral-altD[OF assms(1) as *,rule-format] . note  $M=this$ 
    show  $\exists B > 0. \forall a b. \text{ball } 0 B \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow (\exists z. ((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } (h \circ f) x$ 

```

```

else 0) has-integral z) {a..b}  $\wedge$  norm (z - h y) < e)
  apply(rule-tac x=M in exI) apply(rule,rule M(1))
  proof(rule,rule,rule) case goal1 guess z using M(2)[OF goal1(1)] .. note
z=conjunctD2[OF this]
  have *:( $\lambda x.$  if  $x \in s$  then  $(h \circ f) x$  else 0) =  $h \circ (\lambda x.$  if  $x \in s$  then  $f x$  else 0)
  unfolding o-def apply(rule ext) using zero by auto
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=h z in exI,rule) unfolding * apply(rule
lem[OF z(1)]) unfolding diff[THEN sym]
  apply(rule le-less-trans[OF B(2)]) using B(1) z(2) by(auto simp add:field-simps)
qed qed qed

```

lemma *has-integral-cmul*:

```

shows (f has-integral k) s  $\implies$  (( $\lambda x.$  c *R f x) has-integral (c *R k)) s
unfolding o-def[THEN sym] apply(rule has-integral-linear,assumption)
by(rule scaleR.bounded-linear-right)

```

lemma *has-integral-neg*:

```

shows (f has-integral k) s  $\implies$  (( $\lambda x.$  -(f x)) has-integral (-k)) s
apply(rule-tac c=-1 in has-integral-cmul) by auto

```

lemma *has-integral-add*: fixes $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$

```

assumes (f has-integral k) s (g has-integral l) s
shows (( $\lambda x.$  f x + g x) has-integral (k + l)) s
proof- have lem: $\bigwedge f g::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a. \bigwedge a b k l.$ 
  (f has-integral k) ({a..b})  $\implies$  (g has-integral l) ({a..b})  $\implies$ 
  (( $\lambda x.$  f(x) + g(x)) has-integral (k + l)) ({a..b}) proof- case goal1
  show ?case unfolding has-integral proof(rule,rule) fix e::real assume e:e>0
hence *:e/2>0 by auto
  guess d1 using has-integralD[OF goal1(1) *] . note d1=this
  guess d2 using has-integralD[OF goal1(2) *] . note d2=this
  show  $\exists d.$  gauge d  $\wedge$  ( $\forall p.$  p tagged-division-of {a..b}  $\wedge$  d fine p  $\longrightarrow$  norm
  (( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R (f x + g x)) - (k + l)) < e)
  apply(rule-tac x= $\lambda x.$  (d1 x)  $\cap$  (d2 x) in exI) apply(rule,rule gauge-inter[OF
d1(1) d2(1)])
  proof(rule,rule,erule conjE) fix p assume as:p tagged-division-of {a..b} ( $\lambda x.$ 
d1 x  $\cap$  d2 x) fine p
  have *:( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R (f x + g x)) = ( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k
*R f x) + ( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R g x)
  unfolding scaleR-right-distrib setsum-addf[of  $\lambda(x,k).$  content k *R f x
 $\lambda(x,k).$  content k *R g x p,THEN sym]
  by(rule setsum-cong2,auto)
  have norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R (f x + g x)) - (k + l)) = norm
  ((( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R f x) - k) + (( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R g x) - l))
  unfolding * by(auto simp add:algebra-simps) also let ?res = ...
  from as have *:d1 fine p d2 fine p unfolding fine-inter by auto
  have ?res < e/2 + e/2 apply(rule le-less-trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq])
  apply(rule add-strict-mono) using d1(2)[OF as(1) *(1)] and d2(2)[OF
as(1) *(2)] by auto
  finally show norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R (f x + g x)) - (k + l)) <

```

e by *auto*

```

qed qed qed { presume  $\neg (\exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\}) \implies ?thesis$ 
thus ?thesis apply-apply(cases  $\exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\}$ ) using assms by(auto simp
add:has-integral intro!:lem) }
assume as: $\neg (\exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\})$  thus ?thesis apply(subst has-integral-alt) un-
folding if-not-P
proof(rule,rule) case goal1 hence  $*:e/2 > 0$  by auto
from has-integral-altD[OF assms(1) as *] guess B1 . note B1=this[rule-format]
from has-integral-altD[OF assms(2) as *] guess B2 . note B2=this[rule-format]
show ?case apply(rule-tac  $x=\max B1\ B2$  in exI) apply(rule,rule min-max.less-supI1,rule
B1)
proof(rule,rule,rule) fix a b assume ball 0 ( $\max B1\ B2$ )  $\subseteq \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$ 
hence  $*:\text{ball } 0\ B1 \subseteq \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$  ball 0  $B2 \subseteq \{a..b::\text{real}^n\}$  by auto
guess w using B1(2)[OF *(1)] .. note w=conjunctD2[OF this]
guess z using B2(2)[OF *(2)] .. note z=conjunctD2[OF this]
have  $*:\bigwedge x. (if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x + g\ x\ else\ 0) = (if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0) + (if$ 
 $x \in s\ then\ g\ x\ else\ 0)$  by auto
show  $\exists z. ((\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x + g\ x\ else\ 0)\ has-integral\ z)\ \{a..b\} \wedge norm$ 
 $(z - (k + l)) < e$ 
apply(rule-tac  $x=w + z$  in exI) apply(rule,rule lem[OF w(1) z(1), unfolded
*[THEN sym]])
using norm-triangle-ineq[of  $w - k\ z - l$ ] w(2) z(2) by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
qed qed qed

```

lemma has-integral-sub:

```

shows  $(f\ has-integral\ k)\ s \implies (g\ has-integral\ l)\ s \implies ((\lambda x. f(x) - g(x))$ 
 $has-integral\ (k - l))\ s$ 
using has-integral-add[OF - has-integral-neg, of f k s g l] unfolding algebra-simps
by auto

```

lemma integral-0: $integral\ s\ (\lambda x::\text{real}^n. 0::\text{real}^m) = 0$

by(rule integral-unique has-integral-0)+

lemma integral-add:

```

shows  $f\ integrable-on\ s \implies g\ integrable-on\ s \implies$ 
 $integral\ s\ (\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x) = integral\ s\ f + integral\ s\ g$ 
apply(rule integral-unique) apply(drule integrable-integral)+
apply(rule has-integral-add) by assumption+

```

lemma integral-cmul:

```

shows  $f\ integrable-on\ s \implies integral\ s\ (\lambda x. c *_R f\ x) = c *_R integral\ s\ f$ 
apply(rule integral-unique) apply(drule integrable-integral)+
apply(rule has-integral-cmul) by assumption+

```

lemma integral-neg:

```

shows  $f\ integrable-on\ s \implies integral\ s\ (\lambda x. - f\ x) = - integral\ s\ f$ 
apply(rule integral-unique) apply(drule integrable-integral)+
apply(rule has-integral-neg) by assumption+

```

lemma *integral-sub*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies g \text{ integrable-on } s \implies \text{integral } s (\lambda x. f x - g x) =$
 $\text{integral } s f - \text{integral } s g$
apply(rule *integral-unique*) **apply**(drule *integrable-integral*) +
apply(rule *has-integral-sub*) **by** *assumption* +

lemma *integrable-0*: $(\lambda x. 0) \text{ integrable-on } s$

unfolding *integrable-on-def* **using** *has-integral-0* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-add*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies g \text{ integrable-on } s \implies (\lambda x. f x + g x) \text{ integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by**(*auto intro: has-integral-add*)

lemma *integrable-cmul*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies (\lambda x. c *_R f(x)) \text{ integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by**(*auto intro: has-integral-cmul*)

lemma *integrable-neg*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies (\lambda x. -f(x)) \text{ integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by**(*auto intro: has-integral-neg*)

lemma *integrable-sub*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies g \text{ integrable-on } s \implies (\lambda x. f x - g x) \text{ integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by**(*auto intro: has-integral-sub*)

lemma *integrable-linear*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies \text{bounded-linear } h \implies (h \circ f) \text{ integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by**(*auto intro: has-integral-linear*)

lemma *integral-linear*:

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies \text{bounded-linear } h \implies \text{integral } s (h \circ f) = h(\text{integral } s f)$
apply(rule *has-integral-unique*) **defer** **unfolding** *has-integral-integral*
apply(drule *has-integral-linear*, *assumption*, *assumption*) **unfolding** *has-integral-integral* [THEN
sym]
apply(rule *integrable-linear*) **by** *assumption* +

lemma *integral-component-eq[simp]*: **fixes** $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$

assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } s$ **shows** $\text{integral } s (\lambda x. f x \$ k) = \text{integral } s f \$ k$
using *integral-linear* [OF *assms*(1)] *bounded-linear-component*, *unfolded o-def* .

lemma *has-integral-setsum*:

assumes $\text{finite } t \ \forall a \in t. ((f a) \text{ has-integral } (i a)) \ s$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f a x) t) \text{ has-integral } (\text{setsum } i t)) \ s$
proof(*insert assms*(1) *subset-refl*[of *t*], *induct rule:finite-subset-induct*)
case (*insert x F*) **show** ?*case* **unfolding** *setsum-insert* [OF *insert*(1,3)]
apply(rule *has-integral-add*) **using** *insert assms* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

lemma *integral-setsum*:

shows $\text{finite } t \implies \forall a \in t. (f \ a) \text{ integrable-on } s \implies$
 $\text{integral } s \ (\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f \ a \ x) \ t) = \text{setsum } (\lambda a. \text{integral } s \ (f \ a)) \ t$
apply(rule *integral-unique*) **apply**(rule *has-integral-setsum*)
using *integrable-integral* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-setsum*:

shows $\text{finite } t \implies \forall a \in t. (f \ a) \text{ integrable-on } s \implies (\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f \ a \ x) \ t)$
 $\text{integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **apply**(drule *bchoice*) **using** *has-integral-setsum*[*of*
t] **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-eq*:

assumes $\forall x \in s. f \ x = g \ x \ (f \text{ has-integral } k) \ s$ **shows** $(g \text{ has-integral } k) \ s$
using *has-integral-sub*[*OF* *assms*(2), *of* $\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x \ 0$]
using *has-integral-is-0*[*of* $s \ \lambda x. f \ x - g \ x$] **using** *assms*(1) **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-eq*:

shows $\forall x \in s. f \ x = g \ x \implies f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies g \text{ integrable-on } s$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **using** *has-integral-eq*[*of* $s \ f \ g$] **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-eq-eq*:

shows $\forall x \in s. f \ x = g \ x \implies ((f \text{ has-integral } k) \ s \longleftrightarrow (g \text{ has-integral } k) \ s)$
using *has-integral-eq*[*of* $s \ f \ g$] *has-integral-eq*[*of* $s \ g \ f$] **by** *rule auto*

lemma *has-integral-null*[*dest*]:

assumes $\text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0$ **shows** $(f \text{ has-integral } 0) (\{a..b\})$
unfolding *has-integral* **apply**(rule,rule,rule-tac $x = \lambda x. \text{ball } x \ 1$ **in** *exI*,rule) **defer**
proof(rule,rule,erule *conjE*) **fix** $e :: \text{real}$ **assume** $e > 0$ **thus** *gauge* $(\lambda x. \text{ball } x \ 1)$
by *auto*
fix p **assume** $p : p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\}$
have $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f \ x) - 0) = 0$ **unfolding** *norm-eq-zero*
diff-0-right
using *setsum-content-null*[*OF* *assms*(1) p , *of* f] .
thus $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f \ x) - 0) < e$ **using** e **by** *auto qed*

lemma *has-integral-null-eq*[*simp*]:

shows $\text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0 \implies ((f \text{ has-integral } i) (\{a..b\}) \longleftrightarrow i = 0)$
apply *rule* **apply**(rule *has-integral-unique*,*assumption*)
apply(drule *has-integral-null*,*assumption*)
apply(drule *has-integral-null*) **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-null*[*dest*]: **shows** $\text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0 \implies \text{integral}(\{a..b\}) \ f = 0$
by(rule *integral-unique*,drule *has-integral-null*)

lemma *integrable-on-null*[*dest*]: **shows** $\text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0 \implies f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\}$

unfolding *integrable-on-def* **apply**(drule *has-integral-null*) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-empty*[intro]: **shows** $(f \text{ has-integral } 0) \ \{\}$
unfolding *empty-as-interval* **apply**(rule *has-integral-null*)
using *content-empty* **unfolding** *empty-as-interval* .

lemma *has-integral-empty-eq*[simp]: **shows** $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ \{\} \longleftrightarrow i = 0$
apply(rule,rule *has-integral-unique,assumption*) **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-on-empty*[intro]: **shows** $f \text{ integrable-on } \{\}$ **unfolding** *integrable-on-def*
by *auto*

lemma *integral-empty*[simp]: **shows** $\text{integral } \{\} f = 0$
apply(rule *integral-unique*) **using** *has-integral-empty* .

lemma *has-integral-refl*[intro]: **shows** $(f \text{ has-integral } 0) \ \{a..a\} \ (f \text{ has-integral } 0)$
 $\{a\}$
proof– **have** $\ast: \{a\} = \{a..a\}$ **apply**(rule *set-ext*) **unfolding** *mem-interval singleton-iff*
Cart-eq
apply *safe* **prefer** 3 **apply**(erule-tac $x=i$ **in** *allE*) **by**(*auto simp add: field-simps*)
show $(f \text{ has-integral } 0) \ \{a..a\} \ (f \text{ has-integral } 0) \ \{a\}$ **unfolding** \ast
apply(rule-tac[!] *has-integral-null*) **unfolding** *content-eq-0-interior*
unfolding *interior-closed-interval* **using** *interval-sing* **by** *auto qed*

lemma *integrable-on-refl*[intro]: **shows** $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..a\}$ **unfolding** *integrable-on-def*
by *auto*

lemma *integral-refl*: **shows** $\text{integral } \{a..a\} f = 0$ **apply**(rule *integral-unique*) **by**
auto

23.15 Cauchy-type criterion for integrability.

lemma *integrable-cauchy*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{real-normed-vector, complete-space}\}$

shows $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall e>0. \exists d. \text{ gauge } d \wedge (\forall p1 \ p2. p1 \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p1 \wedge$
 $p2 \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p2$
 $\longrightarrow \text{norm}(\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{ content } k *_R f x) \ p1 -$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{ content } k *_R f x) \ p2) < e))$ (**is** $?l =$
 $(\forall e>0. \exists d. ?P \ e \ d))$

proof **assume** $?l$

then **guess** y **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* *has-integral* .. **note** $y=\text{this}$
show $\forall e>0. \exists d. ?P \ e \ d$ **proof**(rule,rule) **case** *goal1* **hence** $e/2 > 0$ **by** *auto*
then **guess** d **apply**– **apply**(*drule* $y[\text{rule-format}]$) **by**(erule *exE,erule conjE*)
note $d=\text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$

show $?case \text{ apply}(\text{rule-tac } x=d \text{ in } \text{exI,rule,rule } d) \text{ apply}(\text{rule,rule,rule,}(\text{erule}$
 $\text{conjE})+)$

proof– **fix** $p1 \ p2$ **assume** $as:p1 \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \ d \text{ fine } p1 \ p2 \text{ tagged-division-of}$
 $\{a..b\} \ d \text{ fine } p2$

show $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p1. \text{ content } k *_R f x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p2. \text{ content } k *_R$

$f\ x)) < e$
apply(rule *dist-triangle-half-l*[**where** $y=y$,unfolded *dist-norm*])
using $d(2)$ [*OF conjI*[*OF as*($1-2$)]] $d(2)$ [*OF conjI*[*OF as*($3-4$)]] .
qed qed
next assume $\forall e>0. \exists d. ?P\ e\ d$ **hence** $\forall n::nat. \exists d. ?P\ (\text{inverse}(\text{real } (n + 1)))$
d by auto
from *choice*[*OF this*] **guess** d **.. note** $d = \text{conjunctD2}[\text{OF this}[\text{rule-format}], \text{rule-format}]$
have $\bigwedge n. \text{gauge } (\lambda x. \bigcap \{d\ i\ x \mid i. i \in \{0..n\}\})$ **apply**(rule *gauge-inters*) **using**
 $d(1)$ **by auto**
hence $\forall n. \exists p. p\ \text{tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge (\lambda x. \bigcap \{d\ i\ x \mid i. i \in \{0..n\}\})\ \text{fine}$
 p **apply-**
proof case goal1 from this[of n] show $?case$ **apply**(*drule-tac fine-division-exists*)
by auto qed
from *choice*[*OF this*] **guess** p **.. note** $p = \text{conjunctD2}[\text{OF this}[\text{rule-format}]]$
have $dp: \bigwedge i\ n. i \leq n \implies d\ i\ \text{fine } p\ n$ **using** $p(2)$ **unfolding** *fine-inters* **by auto**
have *Cauchy* $(\lambda n. \text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_{\mathbb{R}} (f\ x))\ (p\ n))$
proof(rule *CauchyI*) **case goal1 then guess** N **unfolding** *real-arch-inv*[*of e*] **..**
note $N = \text{this}$
show $?case$ **apply**(rule-tac $x=N$ **in** exI)
proof(rule,rule,rule,rule) **fix** $m\ n$ **assume** $mn:N \leq m\ N \leq n$ **have** $*:N = (N$
 $- 1) + 1$ **using** N **by auto**
show $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p\ m. \text{content } k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p\ n. \text{content } k$
 $*_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x)) < e$
apply(rule *less-trans*[*OF - N*[*THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct2*]]) **ap-**
ply(subst $*$) **apply**(rule $d(2)$)
using $dp\ p(1)$ **using** mn **by auto**
qed qed
then guess y **unfolding** *convergent-eq-cauchy*[*THEN sym*] **.. note** $y = \text{this}[\text{unfolded}$
 $\text{Lim-sequentially}, \text{rule-format}]$
show $?l$ **unfolding** *integrable-on-def has-integral* **apply**(rule-tac $x=y$ **in** exI)
proof(rule,rule) **fix** $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e>0$ **hence** $*:e/2 > 0$ **by auto**
then guess $N1$ **unfolding** *real-arch-inv*[*of e/2*] **.. note** $N1 = \text{this}$ **hence** $N1' : N1$
 $= N1 - 1 + 1$ **by auto**
guess $N2$ **using** $y[\text{OF } *]$ **.. note** $N2 = \text{this}$
show $\exists d. \text{gauge } d \wedge (\forall p. p\ \text{tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d\ \text{fine } p \implies \text{norm}$
 $((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x) - y) < e)$
apply(rule-tac $x=d\ (N1 + N2)$ **in** exI) **apply** rule **defer**
proof(rule,rule,erule *conjE*) **show** *gauge* $(d\ (N1 + N2))$ **using** d **by auto**
fix q **assume** $as:q\ \text{tagged-division-of } \{a..b\}$ $d\ (N1 + N2)\ \text{fine } q$
have $*:\text{inverse}(\text{real } (N1 + N2 + 1)) < e / 2$ **apply**(rule *less-trans*) **using**
 $N1$ **by auto**
show $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in q. \text{content } k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x) - y) < e$ **apply**(rule *norm-triangle-half-r*)
apply(rule *less-trans*[*OF - **]) **apply**(subst $N1'$, rule $d(2)$ [*of p* $(N1 + N2)$])
defer
using $N2[\text{rule-format}, \text{unfolded } \text{dist-norm}, \text{of } N1 + N2]$
using $as\ dp[\text{of } N1 - 1 + 1 + N2\ N1 + N2]$ **using** $p(1)$ [*of* $N1 + N2$]
using $N1$ **by auto qed qed qed**

23.16 Additivity of integral on abutting intervals.

lemma *interval-split*:

$\{a..b::\text{real}^n\} \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\} = \{a..(\chi \ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \min(b\$k) \ c \text{ else } b\$i)\}$
 $\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\} = \{(\chi \ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \max(a\$k) \ c \text{ else } a\$i) .. b\}$
apply(*rule-tac*!) *set-ext*) **unfolding** *Int-iff mem-interval mem-Collect-eq*
unfolding *Cart-lambda-beta* **by** *auto*

lemma *content-split*:

content $\{a..b::\text{real}^n\} = \text{content}(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}) + \text{content}(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\})$

proof– **note** *simps = interval-split content-closed-interval-cases Cart-lambda-beta vector-le-def*

{ presume $a \leq b \implies ?thesis$ **thus** $?thesis$ **apply**(*cases a ≤ b*) **unfolding** *simps*
by *auto* }

have $*: UNIV = \text{insert } k (UNIV - \{k\}) \wedge x. \text{finite } (UNIV - \{x::'n\}) \wedge x. x \notin UNIV - \{x\}$
by *auto*

have $*: \bigwedge X \ Y \ Z. (\prod i \in UNIV. Z \ i \ (\text{if } i = k \text{ then } X \text{ else } Y \ i)) = Z \ k \ X \ * (\prod i \in UNIV - \{k\}. Z \ i \ (Y \ i))$

$(\prod i \in UNIV. b\$i - a\$i) = (\prod i \in UNIV - \{k\}. b\$i - a\$i) * (b\$k - a\$k)$

apply(*subst *(1)*) **defer** **apply**(*subst *(1)*) **unfolding** *setprod-insert[OF *(2-)]*

by *auto*

assume $as: a \leq b$ **moreover** **have** $\bigwedge x. \min(b \ \$ \ k) \ c = \max(a \ \$ \ k) \ c$

$\implies x * (b\$k - a\$k) = x * (\max(a \ \$ \ k) \ c - a \ \$ \ k) + x * (b \ \$ \ k - \max(a \ \$ \ k)$

$c)$

by (*auto simp add: field-simps*)

moreover **have** $\neg a \ \$ \ k \leq c \implies \neg c \leq b \ \$ \ k \implies \text{False}$

unfolding *not-le* **using** *as[unfolding vector-le-def, rule-format, of k]* **by** *auto*

ultimately show $?thesis$

unfolding *simps* **unfolding** $*(1)[\text{of } \lambda i \ x. b\$i - x] \ *(1)[\text{of } \lambda i \ x. x - a\$i] \ *(2)$

by(*auto*)

qed

lemma *division-split-left-inj*:

assumes $d \ \text{division-of } i \ k1 \in d \ k2 \in d \ k1 \neq k2$

$k1 \cap \{x::\text{real}^n. x\$k \leq c\} = k2 \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}$

shows $\text{content}(k1 \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}) = 0$

proof– **note** $d = \text{division-of } D[\text{OF } \text{assms}(1)]$

have $*: \bigwedge a \ b::\text{real}^n. \bigwedge c \ k. (\text{content}(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{interior}(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}) = \{\})$

unfolding *interval-split content-eq-0-interior* **by** *auto*

guess $u1 \ v1$ **using** $d(4)[\text{OF } \text{assms}(2)]$ **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*) **note** $uv1 = \text{this}$

guess $u2 \ v2$ **using** $d(4)[\text{OF } \text{assms}(3)]$ **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*) **note** $uv2 = \text{this}$

have $*: \bigwedge s \ t \ u. s \cap t = \{\} \implies u \subseteq s \implies u \subseteq t \implies u = \{\}$ **by** *auto*

show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $uv1 \ uv2 \ *$ **apply**(*rule **[OF d(5)[OF assms(2-4)]]*)

defer **apply**(*subst assms(5)[unfolding uv1 uv2]*) **unfolding** $uv1 \ uv2$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *division-split-right-inj*:

assumes $d \ \text{division-of } i \ k1 \in d \ k2 \in d \ k1 \neq k2$

$k1 \cap \{x::real^{'n}. x\$k \geq c\} = k2 \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}$
shows $content(k1 \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}) = 0$
proof– **note** $d=division-ofD[OF assms(1)]$
have $*: \bigwedge a b::real^{'n}. \bigwedge c k. (content(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}) = 0 \iff interior(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}) = \{\})$
unfolding *interval-split content-eq-0-interior* **by** *auto*
guess $u1 v1$ **using** $d(4)[OF assms(2)]$ **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*) **+** **note** $uv1=this$
guess $u2 v2$ **using** $d(4)[OF assms(3)]$ **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*) **+** **note** $uv2=this$
have $*: \bigwedge s t u. s \cap t = \{\} \implies u \subseteq s \implies u \subseteq t \implies u = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $uv1 uv2$ ***** **apply**(*rule* $**[OF d(5)[OF assms(2-4)]]$)
defer **apply**(*subst assms(5)[unfolded uv1 uv2]*) **unfolding** $uv1 uv2$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *tagged-division-split-left-inj*:

assumes d *tagged-division-of* i $(x1,k1) \in d$ $(x2,k2) \in d$ $k1 \neq k2$ $k1 \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\} = k2 \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}$
shows $content(k1 \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}) = 0$
proof– **have** $*: \bigwedge a b c. (a,b) \in c \implies b \in snd \text{ ‘ } c$ **unfolding** *image-iff* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=(a,b)$ **in** *bexI*) **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule* *division-split-left-inj*[*OF division-of-tagged-division*[*OF assms(1)*]])
apply(*rule-tac*[$1-2$] $*$) **using** $assms(2-)$ **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *tagged-division-split-right-inj*:

assumes d *tagged-division-of* i $(x1,k1) \in d$ $(x2,k2) \in d$ $k1 \neq k2$ $k1 \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\} = k2 \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}$
shows $content(k1 \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}) = 0$
proof– **have** $*: \bigwedge a b c. (a,b) \in c \implies b \in snd \text{ ‘ } c$ **unfolding** *image-iff* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=(a,b)$ **in** *bexI*) **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule* *division-split-right-inj*[*OF division-of-tagged-division*[*OF assms(1)*]])
apply(*rule-tac*[$1-2$] $*$) **using** $assms(2-)$ **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *division-split*:

assumes p *division-of* $\{a..b::real^{'n}\}$
shows $\{l \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\} \mid l. l \in p \wedge \sim(l \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\}) = \{\}\}$ *division-of* $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \leq c\})$ (**is** *?p1 division-of ?I1*) **and**
 $\{l \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\} \mid l. l \in p \wedge \sim(l \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\}) = \{\}\}$ *division-of* $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\$k \geq c\})$ (**is** *?p2 division-of ?I2*)
proof(*rule-tac*[$!$] *division-ofI*) **note** $p=division-ofD[OF assms]$
show *finite* *?p1* *finite* *?p2* **using** $p(1)$ **by** *auto* **show** $\bigcup ?p1 = ?I1 \bigcup ?p2 = ?I2$
unfolding $p(6)[THEN sym]$ **by** *auto*
{ **fix** k **assume** $k \in ?p1$ **then** **guess** l **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*,(*erule conjE*)) **+** **note** $l=this$
guess $u v$ **using** $p(4)[OF l(2)]$ **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*) **+** **note** $uv=this$
show $k \subseteq ?I1$ $k \neq \{\}$ $\exists a b. k = \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** l
using $p(2-3)[OF l(2)]$ $l(3)$ **unfolding** uv **apply**– **prefer** 3 **apply**(*subst interval-split*) **by** *auto*
fix k' **assume** $k' \in ?p1$ **then** **guess** l' **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**–**by**(*erule*

```

exE,(erule conjE)+) note l'=this
  assume k≠k' thus interior k ∩ interior k' = {} unfolding l l' using p(5)[OF
l(2) l'(2)] by auto }
{ fix k assume k∈?p2 then guess l unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply-by(erule
exE,(erule conjE)+) note l=this
  guess u v using p(4)[OF l(2)] apply-by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
  show k⊆?I2 k ≠ {} ∃ a b. k = {a..b} unfolding l
    using p(2-3)[OF l(2)] l(3) unfolding uv apply-prefer 3 apply(subst
interval-split) by auto
  fix k' assume k'∈?p2 then guess l' unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply-by(erule
exE,(erule conjE)+) note l'=this
  assume k≠k' thus interior k ∩ interior k' = {} unfolding l l' using p(5)[OF
l(2) l'(2)] by auto }
qed

```

```

lemma has-integral-split: fixes f::real^n ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector
  assumes (f has-integral i) ({a..b} ∩ {x. x$k ≤ c}) (f has-integral j) ({a..b} ∩
{x. x$k ≥ c})
  shows (f has-integral (i + j)) ({a..b})
proof(unfold has-integral,rule,rule) case goal1 hence e:e/2>0 by auto
  guess d1 using has-integralD[OF assms(1)[unfolded interval-split] e] . note
d1=this[unfolded interval-split[THEN sym]]
  guess d2 using has-integralD[OF assms(2)[unfolded interval-split] e] . note
d2=this[unfolded interval-split[THEN sym]]
  let ?d = λx. if x$k = c then (d1 x ∩ d2 x) else ball x (abs(x$k - c)) ∩ d1 x ∩
d2 x
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=?d in exI,rule) defer apply(rule,rule,(erule conjE)+)
  proof- show gauge ?d using d1(1) d2(1) unfolding gauge-def by auto
  fix p assume p tagged-division-of {a..b} ?d fine p note p = this tagged-division-ofD[OF
this(1)]
  have lem0:∧x kk. (x, kk) ∈ p ⇒ ~(kk ∩ {x. x$k ≤ c} = {}) ⇒ x$k ≤ c
    ∧x kk. (x, kk) ∈ p ⇒ ~(kk ∩ {x. x$k ≥ c} = {}) ⇒ x$k ≥ c
  proof- fix x kk assume as:(x, kk)∈p
  show ~(kk ∩ {x. x$k ≤ c} = {}) ⇒ x$k ≤ c
  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1
    from this(2)[unfolded not-le] have kk ⊆ ball x |x $ k - c|
    using p(2)[unfolded fine-def,rule-format,OF as,unfolded split-conv] by
auto
    hence ∃y. y ∈ ball x |x $ k - c| ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} using goal1(1) by blast
    then guess y .. hence |x $ k - y $ k| < |x $ k - c| y$k ≤ c ap-
ply-apply(rule le-less-trans)
    using component-le-norm[of x - y k,unfolded vector-minus-component]
by(auto simp add:dist-norm)
    thus False using goal1(2)[unfolded not-le] by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  qed
  show ~(kk ∩ {x. x$k ≥ c} = {}) ⇒ x$k ≥ c
  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1
    from this(2)[unfolded not-le] have kk ⊆ ball x |x $ k - c|
    using p(2)[unfolded fine-def,rule-format,OF as,unfolded split-conv] by

```

auto

hence $\exists y. y \in \text{ball } x \mid x \$ k - c \mid \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}$ **using** *goal1(1)* **by** *blast*
 then **guess** *y* .. hence $|x \$ k - y \$ k| < |x \$ k - c|$ $y \$ k \geq c$ **ap-**
ply–**apply**(*rule le-less-trans*)
 using *component-le-norm[of x - y k,unfolding vector-minus-component]*
by(*auto simp add:dist-norm*)
 thus *False* **using** *goal1(2)[unfolding not-le]* **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)
qed
qed

have *lem1*: $\bigwedge f P Q. (\forall x k. (x,k) \in \{(x,f k) \mid x k. P x k\} \longrightarrow Q x k) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x k. P x k \longrightarrow Q x (f k))$ **by** *auto*
 have *lem2*: $\bigwedge f s P f. \text{finite } s \implies \text{finite } \{(x,f k) \mid x k. (x,k) \in s \wedge P x k\}$
proof– **case** *goal1* **thus** *?case* **apply**–**apply**(*rule finite-subset[of - (\lambda(x,k). (x,f k)) ‘ s]*) **by** *auto* **qed**
 have *lem3*: $\bigwedge g::(\text{real} \wedge 'n \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{real} \wedge 'n \Rightarrow \text{bool}. \text{finite } p \implies$
 $\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x) \{(x,g k) \mid x k. (x,k) \in p \wedge \sim(g k = \{\})\}$
 $= \text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x) ((\lambda(x,k). (x,g k)) ‘ p)$
apply(*rule setsum-mono-zero-left*) **prefer** 3
proof **fix** *g*::($\text{real} \wedge 'n \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) $\Rightarrow \text{real} \wedge 'n \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **and** *i*::($\text{real} \wedge 'n$) $\times ((\text{real} \wedge 'n)$
set)
 assume *i* $\in (\lambda(x,k). (x,g k)) ‘ p - \{(x,g k) \mid x k. (x,k) \in p \wedge g k \neq \{\}\}$
 then **obtain** *x k* **where** $xk:i=(x,g k) \ (x,k) \in p \ (x,g k) \notin \{(x,g k) \mid x k. (x,k) \in p \wedge g k \neq \{\}\}$ **by** *auto*
 have $\text{content } (g k) = 0$ **using** *xk* **using** *content-empty* **by** *auto*
 thus $(\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x) i = 0$ **unfolding** *xk split-conv* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*
 have *lem4*: $\bigwedge g. (\lambda(x,l). \text{content } (g l) *_R f x) = (\lambda(x,l). \text{content } l *_R f x) o$
 $(\lambda(x,l). (x,g l))$ **apply**(*rule ext*) **by** *auto*

let *?M1* = $\{(x,kk \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) \mid x kk. (x,kk) \in p \wedge kk \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} \neq \{\}\}$
 have $\text{norm } ((\sum (x,k) \in ?M1. \text{content } k *_R f x) - i) < e/2$ **apply**(*rule d1(2),rule tagged-division-ofI*)
apply(*rule lem2 p(3)*) **prefer** 6 **apply**(*rule fineI*)
proof– **show** $\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x,k) \in ?M1\} = \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}$ **unfolding**
p(8)[THEN sym] **by** *auto*
 fix *x l* **assume** $xl:(x,l) \in ?M1$
 then **guess** *x' l'* **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**– **unfolding** *Pair-eq*
apply((*erule exE*)+,(*erule conjE*)+) . **note** $xl'=this$
 have $l' \subseteq d1 x'$ **apply**(*rule order-trans[OF fineD[OF p(2) xl'(3)]]*) **by** *auto*
 thus $l \subseteq d1 x$ **unfolding** *xl'* **by** *auto*
 show $x \in l \subseteq \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}$ **unfolding** *xl'* **using** *p(4-6)[OF xl'(3)]* **using** *xl'(4)*
 using *lem0(1)[OF xl'(3-4)]* **by** *auto*
 show $\exists a b. l = \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** *xl'* **using** *p(6)[OF xl'(3)]* **by**(*fastsimp simp add: interval-split[where c=c and k=k]*)
 fix *y r* **let** *?goal* = $\text{interior } l \cap \text{interior } r = \{\}$ **assume** $yr:(y,r) \in ?M1$
 then **guess** *y' r'* **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**– **unfolding** *Pair-eq*

apply((erule exE)+,(erule conjE)+) . **note** $yr' = \text{this}$
assume $as:(x,l) \neq (y,r)$ **show** $\text{interior } l \cap \text{interior } r = \{\}$
proof(cases $l' = r' \longrightarrow x' = y'$)
case *False* **thus** ?thesis **using** $p(7)[OF \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I}) \text{ } yr'(\mathcal{I})]$ **using** *as unfolding*
xl' yr' by auto
next case *True* **hence** $l' \neq r'$ **using** *as unfolding xl' yr' by auto*
thus ?thesis **using** $p(7)[OF \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I}) \text{ } yr'(\mathcal{I})]$ **using** *as unfolding xl' yr' by auto*
auto
qed qed moreover

let $?M2 = \{(x, kk \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}) \mid x \text{ } kk. (x, kk) \in p \wedge kk \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\} \neq \{\}\}$
have $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in ?M2. \text{content } k *_R f x) - j) < e/2$ **apply**(rule $d2(2)$, rule tagged-division-ofI)
apply(rule lem2 $p(3)$) + **prefer** 6 **apply**(rule fineI)
proof– **show** $\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in ?M2\} = \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}$ **unfolding**
 $p(8)[THEN \text{ } sym]$ **by** *auto*
fix $x \text{ } l$ **assume** $xl:(x,l) \in ?M2$
then **guess** $x' \text{ } l'$ **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**– **unfolding** *Pair-eq*
apply((erule exE)+,(erule conjE)+) . **note** $xl' = \text{this}$
have $l' \subseteq d2 \text{ } x'$ **apply**(rule order-trans[$OF \text{ } fineD[OF \text{ } p(2) \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I})]$]) **by** *auto*
thus $l \subseteq d2 \text{ } x$ **unfolding** xl' **by** *auto*
show $x \in l \subseteq \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}$ **unfolding** xl' **using** $p(4-6)[OF \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I})]$ **using** $xl'(4)$
using $lem0(2)[OF \text{ } xl'(3-4)]$ **by** *auto*
show $\exists a \text{ } b. l = \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** xl' **using** $p(6)[OF \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I})]$ **by**(fastsimp
simp add: interval-split[where $c=c$ and $k=k$])
fix $y \text{ } r$ **let** $?goal = \text{interior } l \cap \text{interior } r = \{\}$ **assume** $yr:(y,r) \in ?M2$
then **guess** $y' \text{ } r'$ **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**– **unfolding** *Pair-eq*
apply((erule exE)+,(erule conjE)+) . **note** $yr' = \text{this}$
assume $as:(x,l) \neq (y,r)$ **show** $\text{interior } l \cap \text{interior } r = \{\}$
proof(cases $l' = r' \longrightarrow x' = y'$)
case *False* **thus** ?thesis **using** $p(7)[OF \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I}) \text{ } yr'(\mathcal{I})]$ **using** *as unfolding*
xl' yr' by auto
next case *True* **hence** $l' \neq r'$ **using** *as unfolding xl' yr' by auto*
thus ?thesis **using** $p(7)[OF \text{ } xl'(\mathcal{I}) \text{ } yr'(\mathcal{I})]$ **using** *as unfolding xl' yr' by auto*
auto
qed qed ultimately

have $\text{norm } (((\sum (x, k) \in ?M1. \text{content } k *_R f x) - i) + ((\sum (x, k) \in ?M2. \text{content } k *_R f x) - j)) < e/2 + e/2$
apply– **apply**(rule norm-triangle-lt) **by** *auto*
also { **have** $*:\bigwedge x \text{ } y. x = (0::\text{real}) \implies x *_R (y::'a) = 0$ **using** *scaleR-zero-left*
by *auto*
have $((\sum (x, k) \in ?M1. \text{content } k *_R f x) - i) + ((\sum (x, k) \in ?M2. \text{content } k *_R f x) - j)$
 $= (\sum (x, k) \in ?M1. \text{content } k *_R f x) + (\sum (x, k) \in ?M2. \text{content } k *_R f x) -$
 $(i + j)$ **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots = (\sum (x, ka) \in p. \text{content } (ka \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) *_R f x) +$

$(\sum (x, ka) \in p. \text{content } (ka \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}) *_R f x) - (i + j)$
unfolding $\text{lem3}[OF p(\beta)]$ **apply**(subst setsum-reindex-nonzero[$OF p(\beta)$])
defer apply(subst setsum-reindex-nonzero[$OF p(\beta)$])
defer unfolding $\text{lem4}[THEN sym]$ **apply**(rule refl) **unfolding** split-paired-all
split-conv **apply**(rule-tac[!]) *)
proof— **case** goal1 **thus** ?case **apply**— **apply**(rule tagged-division-split-left-inj
[$OF p(1)$, of a b aa ba]) **by** auto
next case goal2 **thus** ?case **apply**— **apply**(rule tagged-division-split-right-inj[OF
 $p(1)$, of a b aa ba]) **by** auto
qed also note setsum-addf[$THEN sym$]
also have *: $\bigwedge x. x \in p \implies (\lambda(x, ka). \text{content } (ka \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) *_R f x) x$
 $+ (\lambda(x, ka). \text{content } (ka \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}) *_R f x) x$
 $= (\lambda(x, ka). \text{content } ka *_R f x) x$ **unfolding** split-paired-all split-conv
proof— **fix** a b **assume** (a,b) $\in p$ **from** p(6)[$OF this$] **guess** u v **ap-**
ply—**by**(erule exE)+ **note** uv=this
thus $\text{content } (b \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) *_R f a + \text{content } (b \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\})$
 $*_R f a = \text{content } b *_R f a$
unfolding scaleR-left-distrib[$THEN sym$] **unfolding** uv content-split[of u
v k c] **by** auto
qed note setsum-cong2[$OF this$]
finally have $(\sum (x, k) \in \{(x, kk \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) \mid x kk. (x, kk) \in p \wedge kk \cap$
 $\{x. x \$ k \leq c\} \neq \{\}\}. \text{content } k *_R f x) - i +$
 $((\sum (x, k) \in \{(x, kk \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}) \mid x kk. (x, kk) \in p \wedge kk \cap \{x. c \leq x$
 $\$ k\} \neq \{\}\}. \text{content } k *_R f x) - j) =$
 $(\sum (x, ka) \in p. \text{content } ka *_R f x) - (i + j)$ **by** auto }
finally show norm $((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) - (i + j)) < e$ **by** auto
qed qed

23.17 A sort of converse, integrability on subintervals.

lemma tagged-division-union-interval:

assumes p1 tagged-division-of $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x::\text{real}^n. x \$ k \leq (c::\text{real})\})$ p2
tagged-division-of $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\})$
shows $(p1 \cup p2)$ tagged-division-of $(\{a..b\})$
proof— **have** *: $\{a..b\} = (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) \cup (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\})$ **by**
auto

show ?thesis **apply**(subst *) **apply**(rule tagged-division-union[$OF assms$])

unfolding interval-split interior-closed-interval

by(auto simp add: vector-less-def elim!:allE[where x=k]) **qed**

lemma has-integral-separate-sides: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$

assumes (f has-integral i) $(\{a..b\})$ $e > 0$

obtains d **where** gauge d $(\forall p1 p2. p1 \text{ tagged-division-of } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq$
 $c\}) \wedge d \text{ fine } p1 \wedge$

$p2 \text{ tagged-division-of } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}) \wedge d \text{ fine } p2$

$\longrightarrow \text{norm}((\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x) p1 +$

$\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x) p2) - i) < e)$

proof— **guess** d **using** has-integralD[$OF assms$] . **note** d=this

show ?thesis **apply**(rule that[of d]) **apply**(rule d) **apply**(rule,rule,rule,(erule

```

conjE)+
  proof- fix p1 p2 assume p1 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} d fine
p1 note p1=tagged-division-ofD[OF this(1)] this
      assume p2 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ {x. c ≤ x $ k} d fine p2
note p2=tagged-division-ofD[OF this(1)] this
  note tagged-division-union-interval[OF p1(7) p2(7)] note p12 = tagged-division-ofD[OF
this] this
  have norm ((∑ (x, k) ∈ p1. content k *R f x) + (∑ (x, k) ∈ p2. content k *R f
x) - i) = norm ((∑ (x, k) ∈ p1 ∪ p2. content k *R f x) - i)
  apply(subst setsum-Un-zero) apply(rule p1 p2)+ apply(rule) unfolding
split-paired-all split-conv
  proof- fix a b assume ab:(a,b) ∈ p1 ∩ p2
  have (a,b) ∈ p1 using ab by auto from p1(4)[OF this] guess u v ap-
ply-by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
  have b ⊆ {x. x$k = c} using ab p1(3)[of a b] p2(3)[of a b] by fastsimp
  moreover have interior {x. x $ k = c} = {}
  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 then obtain x where x:x ∈ interior {x. x$k
= c} by auto
  then guess e unfolding mem-interior .. note e=this
  have x:x$k = c using x interior-subset by fastsimp
  have *:∧ i. |(x - (x + (χ i. if i = k then e / 2 else 0))) $ i| = (if i = k
then e/2 else 0) using e by auto
  have x + (χ i. if i = k then e/2 else 0) ∈ ball x e unfolding mem-ball
dist-norm
  apply(rule le-less-trans[OF norm-le-l1]) unfolding *
  unfolding setsum-delta[OF finite-UNIV] using e by auto
  hence x + (χ i. if i = k then e/2 else 0) ∈ {x. x$k = c} using e by auto
  thus False unfolding mem-Collect-eq using e x by auto
  qed ultimately have content b = 0 unfolding uv content-eq-0-interior
apply-apply(drule subset-interior) by auto
  thus content b *R f a = 0 by auto
qed auto
  also have ... < e by(rule d(2) p12 fine-union p1 p2)+
  finally show norm ((∑ (x, k) ∈ p1. content k *R f x) + (∑ (x, k) ∈ p2. content
k *R f x) - i) < e . qed qed

```

```

lemma integrable-split[intro]: fixes f::realn ⇒ 'a::{real-normed-vector,complete-space}
assumes f integrable-on {a..b}
  shows f integrable-on ({a..b} ∩ {x. x$k ≤ c}) (is ?t1) and f integrable-on ({a..b}
∩ {x. x$k ≥ c}) (is ?t2)
proof- guess y using assms unfolding integrable-on-def .. note y=this
  def b' ≡ (χ i. if i = k then min (b$k) c else b$i)::realn
  and a' ≡ (χ i. if i = k then max (a$k) c else a$i)::realn
  show ?t1 ?t2 unfolding interval-split integrable-cauchy unfolding interval-split[THEN
sym]
  proof(rule tac[!]) allI impI+ fix e::real assume e>0 hence e/2>0 by auto
  from has-integral-separate-sides[OF y this, of k c] guess d . note d=this[rule-format]
  let ?P = λA. ∃ d. gauge d ∧ (∀ p1 p2. p1 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ A ∧ d
fine p1 ∧ p2 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ A ∧ d fine p2 →

```

```

norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p1. \text{content } k *_R f x$ ) - ( $\sum (x, k) \in p2. \text{content } k *_R f x$ )) < e)
  show ?P {x. x $ k ≤ c} apply(rule-tac x=d in exI) apply(rule,rule d)
apply(rule,rule,rule)
  proof- fix p1 p2 assume as:p1 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} ∧
d fine p1 ∧ p2 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} ∧ d fine p2
  show norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p1. \text{content } k *_R f x$ ) - ( $\sum (x, k) \in p2. \text{content } k *_R f x$ )) < e
  proof- guess p using fine-division-exists[OF d(1), of a' b] . note p=this
  show ?thesis using norm-triangle-half-l[OF d(2)[of p1 p] d(2)[of p2 p]]
  using as unfolding interval-split b'-def[symmetric] a'-def[symmetric]
  using p using assms by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
qed qed
  show ?P {x. x $ k ≥ c} apply(rule-tac x=d in exI) apply(rule,rule d)
apply(rule,rule,rule)
  proof- fix p1 p2 assume as:p1 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≥ c} ∧
d fine p1 ∧ p2 tagged-division-of {a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≥ c} ∧ d fine p2
  show norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p1. \text{content } k *_R f x$ ) - ( $\sum (x, k) \in p2. \text{content } k *_R f x$ )) < e
  proof- guess p using fine-division-exists[OF d(1), of a b] . note p=this
  show ?thesis using norm-triangle-half-l[OF d(2)[of p p1] d(2)[of p p2]]
  using as unfolding interval-split b'-def[symmetric] a'-def[symmetric]
  using p using assms by(auto simp add:algebra-simps) qed qed qed qed

```

23.18 Generalized notion of additivity.

definition *neutral opp* = (SOME x. $\forall y. \text{opp } x y = y \wedge \text{opp } y x = y$)

definition *operative* :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$) \Rightarrow ((*real* ^ *n*) *set* $\Rightarrow 'a$) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

```

operative opp f  $\equiv$ 
  ( $\forall a b. \text{content } \{a..b\} = 0 \longrightarrow f \{a..b\} = \text{neutral}(\text{opp})$ ) ∧
  ( $\forall a b c k. f(\{a..b\}) =$ 
    opp (f({a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c}))
    (f({a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≥ c})))

```

lemma *operativeD[dest]*: **assumes** *operative opp f*

```

shows  $\bigwedge a b. \text{content } \{a..b\} = 0 \Longrightarrow f \{a..b\} = \text{neutral}(\text{opp})$ 
 $\bigwedge a b c k. f(\{a..b\}) = \text{opp } (f(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\})) (f(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}))$ 
using assms unfolding operative-def by auto

```

lemma *operative-trivial*:

```

operative opp f  $\Longrightarrow \text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0 \Longrightarrow f(\{a..b\}) = \text{neutral } \text{opp}$ 
unfolding operative-def by auto

```

lemma *property-empty-interval*:

```

( $\forall a b. \text{content}(\{a..b\}) = 0 \longrightarrow P(\{a..b\})$ )  $\Longrightarrow P \{ \}$ 
using content-empty unfolding empty-as-interval by auto

```

lemma *operative-empty*: $\text{operative } \text{opp } f \implies f \ \{\} = \text{neutral } \text{opp}$
unfolding *operative-def* **apply**(*rule property-empty-interval*) **by** *auto*

23.19 Using additivity of lifted function to encode definedness.

lemma *forall-option*: $(\forall x. P \ x) \longleftrightarrow P \ \text{None} \wedge (\forall x. P(\text{Some } x))$
by (*metis option.nchotomy*)

lemma *exists-option*:
 $(\exists x. P \ x) \longleftrightarrow P \ \text{None} \vee (\exists x. P(\text{Some } x))$
by (*metis option.nchotomy*)

fun *lifted where*
lifted (*opp*::*a* \Rightarrow *b*) (*Some* *x*) (*Some* *y*) = *Some*(*opp* *x* *y*) |
lifted *opp* *None* - = (*None*::*b option*) |
lifted *opp* - *None* = *None*

lemma *lifted-simp-1*[*simp*]: *lifted* *opp* *v* *None* = *None*
apply(*induct* *v*) **by** *auto*

definition *monoidal opp* $\equiv (\forall x \ y. \text{opp } x \ y = \text{opp } y \ x) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \ y \ z. \text{opp } x \ (\text{opp } y \ z) = \text{opp } (\text{opp } x \ y) \ z) \wedge$
 $(\forall x. \text{opp } (\text{neutral } \text{opp}) \ x = x)$

lemma *monoidalI*: **assumes** $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{opp } x \ y = \text{opp } y \ x$
 $\bigwedge x \ y \ z. \text{opp } x \ (\text{opp } y \ z) = \text{opp } (\text{opp } x \ y) \ z$
 $\bigwedge x. \text{opp } (\text{neutral } \text{opp}) \ x = x$ **shows** *monoidal opp*
unfolding *monoidal-def* **using** *assms* **by** *fastsimp*

lemma *monoidal-ac*: **assumes** *monoidal opp*
shows *opp* (*neutral opp*) *a* = *a opp a* (*neutral opp*) = *a opp a b* = *opp b a*
opp (*opp a b*) *c* = *opp a* (*opp b c*) *opp a* (*opp b c*) = *opp b* (*opp a c*)
using *assms* **unfolding** *monoidal-def* **apply**- **by** *metis+*

lemma *monoidal-simps*[*simp*]: **assumes** *monoidal opp*
shows *opp* (*neutral opp*) *a* = *a opp a* (*neutral opp*) = *a*
using *monoidal-ac*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*

lemma *neutral-lifted*[*cong*]: **assumes** *monoidal opp*
shows *neutral* (*lifted opp*) = *Some*(*neutral opp*)
apply(*subst neutral-def*) **apply**(*rule some-equality*) **apply**(*rule, induct-tac y*)
prefer 3
proof- **fix** *x* **assume** $\forall y. \text{lifted } \text{opp } x \ y = y \wedge \text{lifted } \text{opp } y \ x = y$
thus *x* = *Some* (*neutral opp*) **apply**(*induct* *x*) **defer**
apply *rule* **apply**(*subst neutral-def*) **apply**(*subst eq-commute, rule some-equality*)
apply(*rule, erule-tac x=Some y in allE*) **defer** **apply**(*erule-tac x=Some x in allE*) **by** *auto*
qed(*auto simp add:monoidal-ac*[*OF assms*])

lemma *monoidal-lifted*[intro]: **assumes** *monoidal opp* **shows** *monoidal(lifted opp)*
unfolding *monoidal-def forall-option neutral-lifted*[OF *assms*] **using** *monoidal-ac*[OF
assms] **by** *auto*

definition *support opp f s* = {*x*. *x* ∈ *s* ∧ *f x* ≠ neutral *opp*}

definition *fold' opp e s* ≡ (if *finite s* then *fold opp e s* else *e*)

definition *iterate opp s f* ≡ *fold' (λx a. opp (f x) a) (neutral opp) (support opp f s)*

lemma *support-subset*[intro]: *support opp f s* ⊆ *s* **unfolding** *support-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *support-empty*[simp]: *support opp f {}* = {} **using** *support-subset*[of *opp f {}*] **by** *auto*

lemma *fun-left-comm-monoidal*[intro]: **assumes** *monoidal opp* **shows** *fun-left-comm opp*

unfolding *fun-left-comm-def* **using** *monoidal-ac*[OF *assms*] **by** *auto*

lemma *support-clauses*:

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp f \{ \} = \{ \}$

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp f (\text{insert } x s) = (\text{if } f(x) = \text{neutral } opp \text{ then } \text{support } opp f s \text{ else } \text{insert } x (\text{support } opp f s))$

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp f (s - \{x\}) = (\text{support } opp f s) - \{x\}$

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp f (s \cup t) = (\text{support } opp f s) \cup (\text{support } opp f t)$

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp f (s \cap t) = (\text{support } opp f s) \cap (\text{support } opp f t)$

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp f (s - t) = (\text{support } opp f s) - (\text{support } opp f t)$

$\bigwedge f g s. \text{support } opp g (f ' s) = f ' (\text{support } opp (g o f) s)$

unfolding *support-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *finite-support*[intro]: *finite s* ⇒ *finite (support opp f s)*

unfolding *support-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *iterate-empty*[simp]: *iterate opp {} f* = *neutral opp*

unfolding *iterate-def fold'-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *iterate-insert*[simp]: **assumes** *monoidal opp finite s*

shows *iterate opp (insert x s) f* = (if *x* ∈ *s* then *iterate opp s f* else *opp (f x) (iterate opp s f)*)

proof(cases *x* ∈ *s*) **case** *True* **hence** **:insert x s = s* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *iterate-def if-P*[OF *True*] *** **by** *auto*

next case *False* **note** *x=this*

note *** = *fun-left-comm.fun-left-comm-apply*[OF *fun-left-comm-monoidal*[OF *assms*(1)]]

show *?thesis* **proof**(cases *f x* = *neutral opp*)

case *True* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *iterate-def if-not-P*[OF *x*] *support-clauses if-P*[OF *True*]

unfolding *True monoidal-simps*[OF *assms*(1)] **by** *auto*

next case *False* **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *iterate-def fold'-def if-not-P*[OF *x*] *support-clauses if-not-P*[OF *False*]

apply(*subst fun-left-comm.fold-insert*[OF *** *finite-support*])

using $\langle \text{finite } s \rangle$ **unfolding** *support-def* **using** *False x* **by** *auto* **qed qed**

lemma *iterate-some*:

assumes *monoidal opp finite s*

shows *iterate (lifted opp) s* $(\lambda x. \text{Some}(f x)) = \text{Some} (\text{iterate } \text{opp } s f)$ **using** *assms(2)*

proof(*induct s*) **case empty** **thus** *?case* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

next case (*insert x F*) **show** *?case* **apply**(*subst iterate-insert*) **prefer** 3 **apply**(*subst if-not-P*)

defer *unfolding insert(3) lifted.simps* **apply** *rule* **using** *assms insert* **by** *auto* **qed**

23.20 Two key instances of additivity.

lemma *neutral-add[simp]*:

neutral op + = (0::comm-monoid-add) **unfolding** *neutral-def*

apply(*rule some-equality*) **defer** **apply**(*erule-tac x=0 in allE*) **by** *auto*

lemma *operative-content[intro]*: *operative (op +) content*

unfolding *operative-def content-split[THEN sym]* *neutral-add* **by** *auto*

lemma *neutral-monoid*: *neutral ((op +)::('a::comm-monoid-add) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) = 0*
by (*rule neutral-add*)

lemma *monoidal-monoid[intro]*:

shows *monoidal ((op +)::('a::comm-monoid-add) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a)*

unfolding *monoidal-def neutral-monoid* **by**(*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *operative-integral*: **fixes** *f::real^n \Rightarrow 'a::banach*

shows *operative (lifted(op +))* $(\lambda i. \text{if } f \text{ integrable-on } i \text{ then } \text{Some}(\text{integral } i f) \text{ else } \text{None})$

unfolding *operative-def* **unfolding** *neutral-lifted[OF monoidal-monoid]* *neutral-add*

apply(*rule,rule,rule,rule*) **defer** **apply**(*rule allI*)**+**

proof– **fix** *a b c k* **show** $(\text{if } f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \text{ then } \text{Some} (\text{integral } \{a..b\} f) \text{ else } \text{None}) =$

$\text{lifted } \text{op} + (\text{if } f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} \text{ then } \text{Some} (\text{integral } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) f) \text{ else } \text{None})$

$(\text{if } f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\} \text{ then } \text{Some} (\text{integral } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}) f) \text{ else } \text{None})$

proof(*cases f integrable-on {a..b}*)

case True **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *if-P[OF True]*

unfolding *if-P[OF integrable-split(1)[OF True]] if-P[OF integrable-split(2)[OF True]]*

unfolding *lifted.simps option.inject* **apply**(*rule integral-unique*) **apply**(*rule has-integral-split*)

apply(*rule-tac[!] integrable-integral integrable-split*)**+** **using** *True* **by** *assumption***+**

next case False **have** $(\neg (f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\})) \vee (\neg (f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}))$

```

proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 hence  $f$  integrable-on  $\{a..b\}$  apply— unfolding
integrable-on-def
  apply(rule-tac  $x = \text{integral } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) f + \text{integral } (\{a..b\} \cap$ 
 $\{x. x \$ k \geq c\}) f$  in  $exI$ )
  apply(rule has-integral-split) apply(rule-tac[!] integrable-integral) by auto
  thus False using False by auto
qed thus ?thesis using False by auto
qed next
fix  $a\ b$  assume  $as : \text{content } \{a..b :: \text{real}^n\} = 0$ 
thus (if  $f$  integrable-on  $\{a..b\}$  then  $\text{Some } (\text{integral } \{a..b\} f)$  else None) = Some
0
  unfolding if-P[OF integrable-on-null[OF as]] using has-integral-null-eq[OF as]
by auto qed

```

23.21 Points of division of a partition.

definition *division-points* ($k :: (\text{real}^n)$ set) $d =$
 $\{(j, x). (\text{interval-lowerbound } k) \$ j < x \wedge x < (\text{interval-upperbound } k) \$ j \wedge$
 $(\exists i \in d. (\text{interval-lowerbound } i) \$ j = x \vee (\text{interval-upperbound } i) \$ j = x)\}$

lemma *division-points-finite*: **assumes** d *division-of* i
shows *finite* (*division-points* i d)
proof— **note** $assm = \text{division-ofD}[OF\ assms]$
let $?M = \lambda j. \{(j, x) | x. (\text{interval-lowerbound } i) \$ j < x \wedge x < (\text{interval-upperbound } i) \$ j \wedge$
 $(\exists i \in d. (\text{interval-lowerbound } i) \$ j = x \vee (\text{interval-upperbound } i) \$ j = x)\}$
have $*: \text{division-points } i\ d = \bigcup (?M \text{ 'UNIV})$
unfolding *division-points-def* **by** auto
show ?thesis **unfolding** * **using** $assm$ **by** auto **qed**

lemma *division-points-subset*:
assumes d *division-of* $\{a..b\} \forall i. a \$ i < b \$ i\ a \$ k < c\ c < b \$ k$
shows *division-points* ($\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}$) $\{l \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} | l. l \in d \wedge$
 $\sim(l \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} = \{\})\}$
 $\subseteq \text{division-points } (\{a..b\})\ d$ (**is** ?t1) **and**
division-points ($\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}$) $\{l \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\} | l. l \in d \wedge \sim(l$
 $\cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\} = \{\})\}$
 $\subseteq \text{division-points } (\{a..b\})\ d$ (**is** ?t2)
proof— **note** $assm = \text{division-ofD}[OF\ assms(1)]$
have $*: \forall i. a \$ i \leq b \$ i\ \forall i. a \$ i \leq (\chi\ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \min(b \$ k)\ c \text{ else } b \$ i) \$ i$
 $\forall i. (\chi\ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \max(a \$ k)\ c \text{ else } a \$ i) \$ i \leq b \$ i\ \min(b \$ k)\ c = c$
 $\max(a \$ k)\ c = c$
using $assms$ **using** *less-imp-le* **by** auto
show ?t1 **unfolding** *division-points-def* *interval-split*[of $a\ b$]
unfolding *interval-bounds*[OF *(1)] *interval-bounds*[OF *(2)] *interval-bounds*[OF

*(3)] *Cart-lambda-beta* **unfolding** *

unfolding *subset-eq* **apply**(rule) **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* *split-beta* **ap-**
ply(erule *bexE* *conjE*) + **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply**(erule *exE* *conjE*) +
proof— **fix** $i\ l\ x$ **assume** $as : a \$ \text{fst } x < \text{snd } x \text{ and } x < (\text{if } \text{fst } x = k \text{ then } c \text{ else}$

```

b $ fst x)
  interval-lowerbound i $ fst x = snd x ∨ interval-upperbound i $ fst x = snd x
i = l ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} l ∈ d l ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} ≠ {}
  from assem(4)[OF this(5)] guess u v apply-by(erule exE)+ note l=this
  have *:∀ i. u $ i ≤ (χ i. if i = k then min (v $ k) c else v $ i) $ i using as(6)
unfolding l interval-split interval-ne-empty as .
  have *:∀ i. u $ i ≤ v $ i using l using as(6) unfolding interval-ne-empty[THEN
sym] by auto
  show a $ fst x < snd x ∧ snd x < b $ fst x ∧ (∃ i ∈ d. interval-lowerbound i $
fst x = snd x ∨ interval-upperbound i $ fst x = snd x)
  using as(1-3,5) unfolding l interval-split interval-ne-empty as interval-bounds[OF
*] Cart-lambda-beta apply-
  apply(rule,assumption,rule) defer apply(rule-tac x={u..v} in bexI) un-
folding interval-bounds[OF **]
  apply(case-tac[!] fst x = k) using assms by auto
qed
show ?t2 unfolding division-points-def interval-split[of a b]
  unfolding interval-bounds[OF *(1)] interval-bounds[OF *(2)] interval-bounds[OF
*(3)] Cart-lambda-beta unfolding *
  unfolding subset-eq apply(rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq split-beta ap-
ply(erule bexE conjE)+ unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(erule exE conjE)+
  proof- fix i l x assume as:(if fst x = k then c else a $ fst x) < snd x snd x <
b $ fst x interval-lowerbound i $ fst x = snd x ∨ interval-upperbound i $ fst x =
snd x
  i = l ∩ {x. c ≤ x $ k} l ∈ d l ∩ {x. c ≤ x $ k} ≠ {}
  from assem(4)[OF this(5)] guess u v apply-by(erule exE)+ note l=this
  have *:∀ i. (χ i. if i = k then max (u $ k) c else u $ i) $ i ≤ v $ i using
as(6) unfolding l interval-split interval-ne-empty as .
  have *:∀ i. u $ i ≤ v $ i using l using as(6) unfolding interval-ne-empty[THEN
sym] by auto
  show a $ fst x < snd x ∧ snd x < b $ fst x ∧ (∃ i ∈ d. interval-lowerbound i $
fst x = snd x ∨ interval-upperbound i $ fst x = snd x)
  using as(1-3,5) unfolding l interval-split interval-ne-empty as interval-bounds[OF
*] Cart-lambda-beta apply-
  apply rule defer apply(rule,assumption) apply(rule-tac x={u..v} in bexI)
unfolding interval-bounds[OF **]
  apply(case-tac[!] fst x = k) using assms by auto qed qed

```

lemma *division-points-psubset*:

```

assumes d division-of {a..b} ∀ i. a $ i < b $ i a $ k < c < b $ k
l ∈ d interval-lowerbound l $ k = c ∨ interval-upperbound l $ k = c
shows division-points ({a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c}) {l ∩ {x. x $ k ≤ c} | l. l ∈ d ∧ l ∩
{x. x $ k ≤ c} ≠ {} } ⊂ division-points ({a..b}) d (is ?D1 ⊂ ?D)
  division-points ({a..b} ∩ {x. x $ k ≥ c}) {l ∩ {x. x $ k ≥ c} | l. l ∈ d ∧ l ∩
{x. x $ k ≥ c} ≠ {} } ⊂ division-points ({a..b}) d (is ?D2 ⊂ ?D)
proof- have ab:∀ i. a $ i ≤ b $ i using assms(2) by(auto intro!:less-imp-le)
  guess u v using division-ofD(4)[OF assms(1,5)] apply-by(erule exE)+ note
l=this
  have uv:∀ i. u $ i ≤ v $ i ∀ i. a $ i ≤ u $ i ∧ v $ i ≤ b $ i using division-ofD(2,2,3)[OF

```

$assms(1,5)]$ **unfolding** l *interval-ne-empty*
unfolding *subset-eq* **apply**– **defer** **apply**(*erule-tac* $x=u$ **in** $ballE$, *erule-tac* $x=v$ **in** $ballE$) **unfolding** *mem-interval* **by** *auto*
have $*:interval-upperbound (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq interval-upperbound l \$ k\}) \$$
 $k = interval-upperbound l \$ k$
 $interval-upperbound (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq interval-lowerbound l \$ k\}) \$ k$
 $= interval-lowerbound l \$ k$
unfolding *interval-split* **apply**(*subst interval-bounds*) **prefer** 3 **apply**(*subst interval-bounds*)
unfolding l *interval-bounds*[*OF uv(1)*] **using** $uv[rule-format, of k]$ ab **by** *auto*
have $\exists x. x \in ?D - ?D1$ **using** $assms(2-)$ **apply**–**apply**(*erule disjE*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(k, (interval-lowerbound l) \$ k)$ **in** exI) **defer**
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(k, (interval-upperbound l) \$ k)$ **in** exI)
unfolding *division-points-def* **unfolding** *interval-bounds*[*OF ab*]
apply *auto* **unfolding** $*$ **by** *auto*
thus $?D1 \subset ?D$ **apply**–**apply**(*rule, rule division-points-subset*[*OF assms(1-4)*])
by *auto*

have $*:interval-lowerbound (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq interval-lowerbound l \$ k\}) \$$
 $k = interval-lowerbound l \$ k$
 $interval-lowerbound (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq interval-upperbound l \$ k\}) \$ k$
 $= interval-upperbound l \$ k$
unfolding *interval-split* **apply**(*subst interval-bounds*) **prefer** 3 **apply**(*subst interval-bounds*)
unfolding l *interval-bounds*[*OF uv(1)*] **using** $uv[rule-format, of k]$ ab **by** *auto*
have $\exists x. x \in ?D - ?D2$ **using** $assms(2-)$ **apply**–**apply**(*erule disjE*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(k, (interval-lowerbound l) \$ k)$ **in** exI) **defer**
apply(*rule-tac* $x=(k, (interval-upperbound l) \$ k)$ **in** exI)
unfolding *division-points-def* **unfolding** *interval-bounds*[*OF ab*]
apply *auto* **unfolding** $*$ **by** *auto*
thus $?D2 \subset ?D$ **apply**–**apply**(*rule, rule division-points-subset*[*OF assms(1-4)*])
by *auto qed*

23.22 Preservation by divisions and tagged divisions.

lemma *support-support*[*simp*]: *support opp f (support opp f s) = support opp f s*
unfolding *support-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *iterate-support*[*simp*]: *iterate opp (support opp f s) f = iterate opp s f*
unfolding *iterate-def support-support* **by** *auto*

lemma *iterate-expand-cases*:

iterate opp s f = (if finite(support opp f s) then iterate opp (support opp f s) f
else neutral opp)

apply(*cases*) **apply**(*subst if-P, assumption*) **unfolding** *iterate-def support-support*
fold'-def **by** *auto*

lemma *iterate-image*: **assumes** *monoidal opp inj-on f s*
shows *iterate opp (f ' s) g = iterate opp s (g o f)*

```

proof– have *:  $\bigwedge s. \text{finite } s \implies \forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. f\ x = f\ y \longrightarrow x = y \implies$ 
   $\text{iterate } \text{opp}\ (f\ 's)\ g = \text{iterate } \text{opp}\ s\ (g \circ f)$ 
proof– case goal1 show ?case using goal1
  proof(induct s) case empty thus ?case using assms(1) by auto
  next case (insert x s) show ?case unfolding iterate-insert[OF assms(1)]
insert(1)]
    unfolding if-not-P[OF insert(2)] apply(subst insert(3)[THEN sym])
    unfolding image-insert defer apply(subst iterate-insert[OF assms(1)])
    apply(rule finite-imageI insert) + apply(subst if-not-P)
    unfolding image-iff o-def using insert(2,4) by auto
  qed qed
show ?thesis
  apply(cases finite (support opp g (f 's)))
  apply(subst (1) iterate-support[THEN sym], subst (2) iterate-support[THEN
sym])
  unfolding support-clauses apply(rule *) apply(rule finite-imageD, assumption)
unfolding inj-on-def[symmetric]
  apply(rule subset-inj-on[OF assms(2) support-subset]) +
  apply(subst iterate-expand-cases) unfolding support-clauses apply(simp only:
if-False)
  apply(subst iterate-expand-cases) apply(subst if-not-P) by auto qed

```

lemma *iterate-nonzero-image-lemma*:

```

assumes monoidal opp finite s g(a) = neutral opp
 $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. f\ x = f\ y \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow g(f\ x) = \text{neutral } \text{opp}$ 
shows  $\text{iterate } \text{opp}\ \{f\ x \mid x. x \in s \wedge f\ x \neq a\}\ g = \text{iterate } \text{opp}\ s\ (g \circ f)$ 
proof– have *:  $\{f\ x \mid x. x \in s \wedge \sim(f\ x = a)\} = f\ ' \{x. x \in s \wedge \sim(f\ x = a)\}$  by
auto
  have **:  $\text{support } \text{opp}\ (g \circ f)\ \{x \in s. f\ x \neq a\} = \text{support } \text{opp}\ (g \circ f)\ s$ 
  unfolding support-def using assms(3) by auto
show ?thesis unfolding *
  apply(subst iterate-support[THEN sym]) unfolding support-clauses
  apply(subst iterate-image[OF assms(1)]) defer
  apply(subst(2) iterate-support[THEN sym]) apply(subst **)
  unfolding inj-on-def using assms(3,4) unfolding support-def by auto qed

```

lemma *iterate-eq-neutral*:

```

assumes monoidal opp  $\forall x \in s. (f\ x) = \text{neutral } \text{opp}$ 
shows  $(\text{iterate } \text{opp}\ s\ f = \text{neutral } \text{opp})$ 
proof– have *:  $\text{support } \text{opp}\ f\ s = \{\}$  unfolding support-def using assms(2) by
auto
  show ?thesis apply(subst iterate-support[THEN sym])
  unfolding * using assms(1) by auto qed

```

lemma *iterate-op*: **assumes** *monoidal opp finite s*

```

shows  $\text{iterate } \text{opp}\ s\ (\lambda x. \text{opp}\ (f\ x)\ (g\ x)) = \text{opp}\ (\text{iterate } \text{opp}\ s\ f)\ (\text{iterate } \text{opp}\ s\ g)$ 
using assms(2)

```

```

proof(induct s) case empty thus ?case unfolding iterate-insert[OF assms(1)]
using assms(1) by auto
next case (insert x F) show ?case unfolding iterate-insert[OF assms(1) in-
sert(1)] if-not-P[OF insert(2)] insert(3)
unfolding monoidal-ac[OF assms(1)] by(rule refl) qed

lemma iterate-eq: assumes monoidal opp  $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies f\ x = g\ x$ 
shows iterate opp s f = iterate opp s g
proof– have *:support opp g s = support opp f s
unfolding support-def using assms(2) by auto
show ?thesis
proof(cases finite (support opp f s))
case False thus ?thesis apply(subst iterate-expand-cases,subst(2) iterate-expand-cases)
unfolding * by auto
next def su  $\equiv$  support opp f s
case True note support-subset[of opp f s]
thus ?thesis apply– apply(subst iterate-support[THEN sym],subst(2) iterate-support[THEN
sym]) unfolding * using True
unfolding su-def[symmetric]
proof(induct su) case empty show ?case by auto
next case (insert x s) show ?case unfolding iterate-insert[OF assms(1)]
insert(1)
unfolding if-not-P[OF insert(2)] apply(subst insert(3))
defer apply(subst assms(2)[of x]) using insert by auto qed qed qed

lemma nonempty-witness: assumes  $s \neq \{\}$  obtains  $x$  where  $x \in s$  using assms
by auto

lemma operative-division: fixes  $f::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
assumes monoidal opp operative opp f d division-of {a..b}
shows iterate opp d f = f {a..b}
proof– def C  $\equiv$  card (division-points {a..b} d) thus ?thesis using assms
proof(induct C arbitrary: a b d rule:full-nat-induct)
case goal1
{ presume *:content {a..b}  $\neq 0 \implies$  ?case
thus ?case apply–apply(cases) defer apply assumption
proof– assume as:content {a..b} = 0
show ?case unfolding operativeD(1)[OF assms(2) as] apply(rule iterate-eq-neutral[OF
goal1(2)])
proof fix  $x$  assume  $x \in d$ 
then guess  $u\ v$  apply(drule-tac division-ofD(4)[OF goal1(4)]) by(erule
exE)+
thus  $f\ x = \text{neutral } opp$  using division-of-content-0[OF as goal1(4)]
using operativeD(1)[OF assms(2)]  $x$  by auto
qed qed }
assume content {a..b}  $\neq 0$  note  $ab = \text{this}$ [unfolded content-lt-nz[THEN sym]
content-pos-lt-eq]
hence  $ab' : \forall i. a\$i \leq b\$i$  by (auto intro!: less-imp-le) show ?case
proof(cases division-points {a..b} d = {})

```

case *True* **have** $d' : \forall i \in d. \exists u v. i = \{u..v\} \wedge$
 $(\forall j. u\$j = a\$j \wedge v\$j = a\$j \vee u\$j = b\$j \wedge v\$j = b\$j \vee u\$j = a\$j \wedge v\$j$
 $= b\$j)$
unfolding *forall-in-division*[*OF goal1(4)*] **apply**(*rule,rule,rule*)
apply(*rule-tac x=a in exI,rule-tac x=b in exI*) **apply**(*rule,rule refl*)
apply(*rule*)
proof– **fix** *u v j* **assume** $as : \{u..v\} \in d$ **note** *division-ofD(3)*[*OF goal1(4)*
this]
hence $uv : \forall i. u\$i \leq v\$i \wedge u\$j \leq v\j **unfolding** *interval-ne-empty* **by** *auto*
have $*: \bigwedge p r Q. p \vee r \vee (\forall x \in d. Q x) \implies p \vee r \vee (Q \{u..v\})$ **using** *as* **by**
auto
have $(j, u\$j) \notin \text{division-points } \{a..b\}$ *d*
 $(j, v\$j) \notin \text{division-points } \{a..b\}$ *d* **using** *True* **by** *auto*
note *this*[*unfolded de-Morgan-conj division-points-def mem-Collect-eq split-conv*
interval-bounds[*OF ab*] *bex-simps*]
note $*[OF \text{ this}(1)] * [OF \text{ this}(2)]$ **note** *this*[*unfolded interval-bounds*[*OF*
uv(1)]]
moreover **have** $a\$j \leq u\$j \wedge v\$j \leq b\j **using** *division-ofD(2,2,3)*[*OF goal1(4)*
as]
unfolding *subset-eq* **apply**– **apply**(*erule-tac x=u in ballE,erule-tac[3]*
x=v in ballE)
unfolding *interval-ne-empty mem-interval* **by** *auto*
ultimately **show** $u\$j = a\$j \wedge v\$j = a\$j \vee u\$j = b\$j \wedge v\$j = b\$j \vee u\$j$
 $= a\$j \wedge v\$j = b\$j$
unfolding *not-less de-Morgan-disj* **using** *ab*[*rule-format,of j*] *uv(2)* **by**
auto
qed **have** $(1/2) *_R (a+b) \in \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** *mem-interval* **using** *ab* **by**(*auto*
intro!less-imp-le)
note *this*[*unfolded division-ofD(6)*[*OF goal1(4),THEN sym*] *Union-iff*]
then **guess** *i ..* **note** $i = \text{this}$ **guess** *u v* **using** $d'[\text{rule-format}, OF \ i(1)]$
apply–**by**(*erule exE conjE*) + **note** $uv = \text{this}$
have $\{a..b\} \in d$
proof– **{ presume** $i = \{a..b\}$ **thus** *?thesis* **using** *i* **by** *auto* **}**
{ presume $u = a \wedge v = b$ **thus** $i = \{a..b\}$ **using** *uv* **by** *auto* **}**
show $u = a \wedge v = b$ **unfolding** *Cart-eq*
proof(*rule-tac[!] allI*) **fix** *j* **note** $i(2)[\text{unfolded } uv \text{ mem-interval, rule-format, of}$
j]
thus $u \$ j = a \$ j \wedge v \$ j = b \$ j$ **using** $uv(2)[\text{rule-format, of } j]$ **by** *auto*
qed **qed**
hence $*: d = \text{insert } \{a..b\} (d - \{\{a..b\}\})$ **by** *auto*
have *iterate opp* $(d - \{\{a..b\}\}) f = \text{neutral opp}$ **apply**(*rule iterate-eq-neutral*[*OF*
goal1(2)])
proof **fix** *x* **assume** $x : x \in d - \{\{a..b\}\}$ **hence** $x \in d$ **by** *auto* **note** $d'[\text{rule-format}, OF$
this]
then **guess** *u v* **apply**–**by**(*erule exE conjE*) + **note** $uv = \text{this}$
have $u \neq a \vee v \neq b$ **using** $x[\text{unfolded } uv]$ **by** *auto*
then **obtain** *j* **where** $u\$j \neq a\$j \vee v\$j \neq b\j **unfolding** *Cart-eq* **by** *auto*
hence $u\$j = v\j **using** $uv(2)[\text{rule-format, of } j]$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{content } \{u..v\} = 0$ **unfolding** *content-eq-0* **apply**(*rule-tac x=j in*


```

exI) by auto
  thus  $f x = \text{neutral opp}$  unfolding uv(1) by(rule operativeD(1)[OF goal1(3)])
  qed thus iterate opp  $d f = f \{a..b\}$  apply-apply(subst *)
    apply(subst iterate-insert[OF goal1(2)]) using goal1(2,4) by auto
  next case False hence  $\exists x. x \in \text{division-points } \{a..b\} d$  by auto
  then guess  $k c$  unfolding split-paired-Ex apply- unfolding division-points-def
  mem-Collect-eq split-conv
    by(erule exE conjE)+ note  $kc = \text{this}[\text{unfolded interval-bounds}[\text{OF } ab]]$ 
  from this(3) guess  $j$  .. note  $j = \text{this}$ 
  def  $d1 \equiv \{l \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} \mid l. l \in d \wedge l \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} \neq \{\}\}$ 
  def  $d2 \equiv \{l \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\} \mid l. l \in d \wedge l \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\} \neq \{\}\}$ 
  def  $cb \equiv (\chi i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } c \text{ else } b \$ i)$  and  $ca \equiv (\chi i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } c \text{ else } a \$ i)$ 
  note division-points-psubset[OF goal1(4) ab  $kc(1-2) j$ ]
  note psubset-card-mono[OF - this(1)] psubset-card-mono[OF - this(2)]
  hence  $*(\text{iterate opp } d1 f) = f (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) (\text{iterate opp } d2 f) =$ 
 $f (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\})$ 
    apply- unfolding interval-split apply(rule-tac[!]) goal1(1)[rule-format])
    using division-split[OF goal1(4), where  $k=k$  and  $c=c$ ]
    unfolding interval-split d1-def[symmetric] d2-def[symmetric] unfolding
  goal1(2) Suc-le-mono
    using goal1(2-3) using division-points-finite[OF goal1(4)] by auto
  have  $f \{a..b\} = \text{opp} (\text{iterate opp } d1 f) (\text{iterate opp } d2 f)$  (is - = ?prev)
    unfolding * apply(rule operativeD(2)) using goal1(3) .
  also have  $\text{iterate opp } d1 f = \text{iterate opp } d (\lambda l. f(l \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}))$ 
    unfolding d1-def apply(rule iterate-nonzero-image-lemma[unfolded o-def])
    unfolding empty-as-interval apply(rule goal1 division-of-finite opera-
  tiveD[OF goal1(3)]) +
    unfolding empty-as-interval[THEN sym] apply(rule content-empty)
  proof(rule,rule,rule,erule conjE) fix  $l y$  assume  $as: l \in d \ y \in d \ l \cap \{x. x \$$ 
 $k \leq c\} = y \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\} \ l \neq y$ 
    from division-ofD(4)[OF goal1(4) this(1)] guess  $u v$  apply-by(erule
  exE)+ note  $l = \text{this}$ 
    show  $f (l \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}) = \text{neutral opp}$  unfolding  $l$  interval-split
    apply(rule operativeD(1) goal1)+ unfolding interval-split[THEN sym]
  apply(rule division-split-left-inj)
    apply(rule goal1) unfolding  $l$ [THEN sym] apply(rule as(1),rule as(2))
  by(rule as)+
  qed also have  $\text{iterate opp } d2 f = \text{iterate opp } d (\lambda l. f(l \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}))$ 
    unfolding d2-def apply(rule iterate-nonzero-image-lemma[unfolded o-def])
    unfolding empty-as-interval apply(rule goal1 division-of-finite opera-
  tiveD[OF goal1(3)]) +
    unfolding empty-as-interval[THEN sym] apply(rule content-empty)
  proof(rule,rule,rule,erule conjE) fix  $l y$  assume  $as: l \in d \ y \in d \ l \cap \{x. c \leq$ 
 $x \$ k\} = y \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\} \ l \neq y$ 
    from division-ofD(4)[OF goal1(4) this(1)] guess  $u v$  apply-by(erule
  exE)+ note  $l = \text{this}$ 
    show  $f (l \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}) = \text{neutral opp}$  unfolding  $l$  interval-split
    apply(rule operativeD(1) goal1)+ unfolding interval-split[THEN sym]

```

```

apply(rule division-split-right-inj)
  apply(rule goal1) unfolding  $l[THEN\ sym]$  apply(rule as(1), rule as(2))
by(rule as)+
  qed also have  $*\forall x \in d. f\ x = opp\ (f\ (x \cap \{x. x\ \$\ k \leq c\}))\ (f\ (x \cap \{x. c \leq x\ \$\ k\}))$ 
  unfolding forall-in-division[OF goal1(4)] apply(rule, rule, rule, rule operativeD(2)) using goal1(3) .
  have  $opp\ (iterate\ opp\ d\ (\lambda l. f\ (l \cap \{x. x\ \$\ k \leq c\})))\ (iterate\ opp\ d\ (\lambda l. f\ (l \cap \{x. c \leq x\ \$\ k\})))$ 
    =  $iterate\ opp\ d\ f\ \mathbf{apply}(subst(3)\ iterate-eq[OF\ -\ *[rule-format]])$  prefer 3
  apply(rule iterate-op[THEN sym]) using goal1 by auto
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed qed qed

```

```

lemma iterate-image-nonzero: assumes monoidal opp
  finite s  $\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \sim(x = y) \wedge f\ x = f\ y \longrightarrow g(f\ x) = neutral\ opp$ 
  shows  $iterate\ opp\ (f\ 's)\ g = iterate\ opp\ s\ (g \circ f)$  using assms
proof(induct rule:finite-subset-induct[OF assms(2) subset-refl])
  case goal1 show ?case using assms(1) by auto
next case goal2 have  $*\wedge x\ y. y = neutral\ opp \implies x = opp\ y\ x$  using assms(1)
by auto
  show ?case unfolding image-insert apply(subst iterate-insert[OF assms(1)])
  apply(rule finite-imageI goal2)+
  apply(cases  $f\ a \in f\ 'F$ ) unfolding if-P if-not-P apply(subst goal2(4)[OF assms(1) goal2(1)]) defer
  apply(subst iterate-insert[OF assms(1) goal2(1)]) defer
  apply(subst iterate-insert[OF assms(1) goal2(1)])
  unfolding if-not-P[OF goal2(3)] defer unfolding image-iff defer apply(erule bexE)
  apply(rule *) unfolding o-def apply(rule-tac  $y=x$  in goal2(7)[rule-format])
  using goal2 unfolding o-def by auto qed

```

```

lemma operative-tagged-division: assumes monoidal opp operative opp f d tagged-division-of
   $\{a..b\}$ 
  shows  $iterate(opp)\ d\ (\lambda(x,l). f\ l) = f\ \{a..b\}$ 
proof– have  $*(\lambda(x,l). f\ l) = (f\ o\ snd)$  unfolding o-def by(rule, auto) note assm
  = tagged-division-ofD[OF assms(3)]
  have  $iterate(opp)\ d\ (\lambda(x,l). f\ l) = iterate\ opp\ (snd\ 'd)\ f$  unfolding *
  apply(rule iterate-image-nonzero[THEN sym, OF assms(1)]) apply(rule tagged-division-of-finite
assms)+
  unfolding Ball-def split-paired-All snd-conv apply(rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, erule
conjE)
  proof– fix  $a\ b\ aa\ ba$  assume  $as:(a, b) \in d\ (aa, ba) \in d\ (a, b) \neq (aa, ba)\ b = ba$ 
  guess  $u\ v$  using assm(4)[OF as(1)] apply–by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
  show  $f\ b = neutral\ opp$  unfolding uv apply(rule operativeD(1)[OF assms(2)])
  unfolding content-eq-0-interior using tagged-division-ofD(5)[OF assms(3)
as(1-3)]
  unfolding as(4)[THEN sym] uv by auto

```

qed also have ... = f {a..b}
 using operative-division[OF assms(1-2) division-of-tagged-division[OF assms(3)]]
 .
 finally show ?thesis . qed

23.23 Additivity of content.

lemma setsum-iterate:assumes finite s shows setsum f s = iterate op + s f

proof– have *:setsum f s = setsum f (support op + f s)
 apply(rule setsum-mono-zero-right)
 unfolding support-def neutral-monoid using assms by auto
 thus ?thesis unfolding * setsum-def iterate-def fold-image-def fold'-def
 unfolding neutral-monoid . qed

lemma additive-content-division: assumes d division-of {a..b}

shows setsum content d = content({a..b})
 unfolding operative-division[OF monoidal-monoid operative-content assms, THEN
 sym]
 apply(subst setsum-iterate) using assms by auto

lemma additive-content-tagged-division:

assumes d tagged-division-of {a..b}
 shows setsum ($\lambda(x,l). \text{content } l$) d = content({a..b})
 unfolding operative-tagged-division[OF monoidal-monoid operative-content assms, THEN
 sym]
 apply(subst setsum-iterate) using assms by auto

23.24 Finally, the integral of a constant

lemma has-integral-const[intro]:

(($\lambda x. c$) has-integral (content({a..b::realⁿ}) *_R c)) ({a..b})
 unfolding has-integral apply(rule, rule, rule-tac $x = \lambda x. \text{ball } x \ 1$ in exI)
 apply(rule, rule gauge-trivial) apply(rule, rule, erule conjE)
 unfolding split-def apply(subst scaleR-left.setsum[THEN sym, unfolded o-def])
 defer apply(subst additive-content-tagged-division[unfolded split-def]) apply as-
 sumption by auto

23.25 Bounds on the norm of Riemann sums and the integral itself.

lemma dsum-bound: assumes p division-of {a..b} norm(c) ≤ e

shows norm(setsum ($\lambda l. \text{content } l$ *_R c) p) ≤ e * content({a..b}) (is ?l ≤ ?r)
 apply(rule order-trans, rule setsum-norm) defer unfolding norm-scaleR setsum-left-distrib[THEN
 sym]
 apply(rule order-trans[OF mult-left-mono], rule assms, rule setsum-abs-ge-zero)
 apply(subst mult-commute) apply(rule mult-left-mono)
 apply(rule order-trans[of - setsum content p]) apply(rule eq-refl, rule setsum-cong2)
 apply(subst abs-of-nonneg) unfolding additive-content-division[OF assms(1)]
proof– from order-trans[OF norm-ge-zero[of c] assms(2)] show 0 ≤ e .

fix x **assume** $x \in p$ **from** $\text{division-ofD}(4)[\text{OF } \text{assms}(1) \text{ this}]$ **guess** $u \ v$ **ap-**
ply-by($\text{erule } \text{exE}$) +
thus $0 \leq \text{content } x$ **using** content-pos-le **by** auto
qed($\text{insert } \text{assms}, \text{auto}$)

lemma rsum-bound : **assumes** p **tagged-division-of** $\{a..b\} \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm}(f \ x) \leq e$
shows $\text{norm}(\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_{\text{R}} f \ x) \ p) \leq e * \text{content}(\{a..b\})$
proof($\text{cases } \{a..b\} = \{\}$) **case** True
show $?thesis$ **using** $\text{assms}(1)$ **unfolding** $\text{True tagged-division-of-trivial}$ **by** auto
next case False **show** $?thesis$
apply($\text{rule } \text{order-trans}, \text{rule } \text{setsum-norm}$) **defer** **unfolding** $\text{split-def norm-scaleR}$
apply($\text{rule } \text{order-trans}[\text{OF } \text{setsum-mono}]$) **apply**($\text{rule } \text{mult-left-mono}[\text{OF } -$
 $\text{abs-ge-zero}, \text{of } - \ e]$) **defer**
unfolding $\text{setsum-left-distrib}[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$ **apply**($\text{subst } \text{mult-commute}$) **ap-**
ply($\text{rule } \text{mult-left-mono}$)
apply($\text{rule } \text{order-trans}[\text{of } - \ \text{setsum } (\text{content } \circ \text{snd}) \ p]$) **apply**($\text{rule } \text{eq-refl}, \text{rule}$
 setsum-cong2)
apply($\text{subst } \text{o-def}, \text{rule } \text{abs-of-nonneg}$)
proof- show $\text{setsum } (\text{content } \circ \text{snd}) \ p \leq \text{content } \{a..b\}$ **apply**($\text{rule } \text{eq-refl}$)
unfolding $\text{additive-content-tagged-division}[\text{OF } \text{assms}(1), \text{THEN } \text{sym}]$ split-def
by auto
guess w **using** $\text{nonempty-witness}[\text{OF } \text{False}]$.
thus $e \geq 0$ **apply-apply**($\text{rule } \text{order-trans}$) **defer** **apply**($\text{rule } \text{assms}(2)[\text{rule-format}], \text{assumption}$)
by auto
fix xk **assume** $*:xk \in p$ **guess** $x \ k$ **using** $\text{surj-pair}[\text{of } xk]$ **apply-by**($\text{erule } \text{exE}$) +
note $xk = \text{this} * [\text{unfolded this}]$
from $\text{tagged-division-ofD}(4)[\text{OF } \text{assms}(1) \ xk(2)]$ **guess** $u \ v$ **apply-by**(erule
 exE) + **note** $uv = \text{this}$
show $0 \leq \text{content } (\text{snd } xk)$ **unfolding** $xk \ \text{snd-conv } uv$ **by**($\text{rule } \text{content-pos-le}$)
show $\text{norm } (f \ (\text{fst } xk)) \leq e$ **unfolding** $xk \ \text{fst-conv}$ **using** $\text{tagged-division-ofD}(2,3)[\text{OF}$
 $\text{assms}(1) \ xk(2)] \ \text{assms}(2)$ **by** auto
qed($\text{insert } \text{assms}, \text{auto}$) **qed**

lemma rsum-diff-bound :
assumes p **tagged-division-of** $\{a..b\} \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm}(f \ x - g \ x) \leq e$
shows $\text{norm}(\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_{\text{R}} f \ x) \ p - \text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k$
 $*_{\text{R}} g \ x) \ p) \leq e * \text{content}(\{a..b\})$
apply($\text{rule } \text{order-trans}[\text{OF } - \ \text{rsum-bound}[\text{OF } \text{assms}]]$) **apply**($\text{rule } \text{eq-refl}$) **ap-**
ply($\text{rule } \text{arg-cong}[\text{where } f = \text{norm}]$)
unfolding $\text{setsum-subtractf}[\text{THEN } \text{sym}]$ **apply**($\text{rule } \text{setsum-cong2}$) **unfolding**
 scaleR.diff-right **by** auto

lemma $\text{has-integral-bound}$: **fixes** $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $0 \leq B$ (f **has-integral** i) ($\{a..b\}$) $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm}(f \ x) \leq B$
shows $\text{norm } i \leq B * \text{content } \{a..b\}$
proof- let $?P = \text{content } \{a..b\} > 0$ **{ presume** $?P \implies ?thesis$
thus $?thesis$ **proof**($\text{cases } ?P$) **case** False
hence $*:\text{content } \{a..b\} = 0$ **using** content-lt-nz **by** auto

```

    hence **:i = 0 using assms(2) apply(subst has-integral-null-eq[THEN sym])
  by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding * ** using assms(1) by auto
  qed auto } assume ab:?P
  { presume  $\neg$  ?thesis  $\implies$  False thus ?thesis by auto }
  assume  $\neg$  ?thesis hence *:norm i - B * content {a..b} > 0 by auto
  from assms(2)[unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF *] guess d apply-by(erule
exE conjE)+ note d=this[rule-format]
  from fine-division-exists[OF this(1), of a b] guess p . note p=this
  have *: $\bigwedge s$  B. norm s  $\leq$  B  $\implies$   $\neg$  (norm (s - i) < norm i - B)
  proof- case goal1 thus ?case unfolding not-less
    using norm-triangle-sub[of i s] unfolding norm-minus-commute by auto
  qed show False using d(2)[OF conjI[OF p]] *[OF rsum-bound[OF p(1) assms(3)]]
  by auto qed

```

23.26 Similar theorems about relationship among components.

```

lemma rsum-component-le: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m
  assumes p tagged-division-of {a..b}  $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. (f x)\$i \leq (g x)\$i$ 
  shows (setsum ( $\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x$ ) p)  $\$i \leq$  (setsum ( $\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R g x$ ) p)  $\$i$ 
  unfolding setsum-component apply(rule setsum-mono)
  apply(rule mp) defer apply assumption unfolding split-paired-all apply rule
  unfolding split-conv
  proof- fix a b assume ab:(a,b)  $\in$  p note assm = tagged-division-ofD(2-4)[OF
assms(1) ab]
  from this(3) guess u v apply-by(erule exE)+ note b=this
  show (content b *_R f a)  $\$i \leq$  (content b *_R g a)  $\$i$  unfolding b
    unfolding Cart-nth.scaleR real-scaleR-def apply(rule mult-left-mono)
    defer apply(rule content-pos-le,rule assms(2)[rule-format]) using assm by
  auto qed

```

```

lemma has-integral-component-le: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m
  assumes (f has-integral i) s (g has-integral j) s  $\forall x \in s. (f x)\$k \leq (g x)\$k$ 
  shows i  $\$k \leq j \$k$ 
  proof- have lem: $\bigwedge a b g i j. \bigwedge f::real^'n \Rightarrow real^'m. (f \text{ has-integral } i) (\{a..b\})$ 
 $\implies$ 
    (g has-integral j) ( $\{a..b\}$ )  $\implies \forall x \in \{a..b\}. (f x)\$k \leq (g x)\$k \implies i \$k \leq j \$k$ 
  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 hence *:0 < (i  $\$k - j \$k$ ) / 3 by auto
    guess d1 using goal1(1)[unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF *] apply-by(erule
exE conjE)+ note d1=this[rule-format]
    guess d2 using goal1(2)[unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF *] apply-by(erule
exE conjE)+ note d2=this[rule-format]
    guess p using fine-division-exists[OF gauge-inter[OF d1(1) d2(1)], of a b]
  unfolding fine-inter .
    note p = this(1) conjunctD2[OF this(2)] note le-less-trans[OF component-le-norm,
of - - k]
    note this[OF d1(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1,2)]]] this[OF d2(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1,3)]]]

```

```

thus False unfolding Cart-nth.diff using rsum-component-le[OF p(1) goal1(3)]
by smt
qed let  $?P = \exists a\ b. s = \{a..b\}$ 
{ presume  $\neg ?P \implies ?thesis$  thus  $?thesis$  proof(cases  $?P$ )
  case True then guess a b apply–by(erule exE) + note s=this
  show  $?thesis$  apply(rule lem) using assms[unfolded s] by auto
qed auto } assume as: $\neg ?P$ 
{ presume  $\neg ?thesis \implies False$  thus  $?thesis$  by auto }
assume  $\neg i\$k \leq j\$k$  hence  $ij:(i\$k - j\$k) / 3 > 0$  by auto
note has-integral-altD[OF - as this] from this[OF assms(1)] this[OF assms(2)]
guess B1 B2 . note B=this[rule-format]
have bounded (ball 0 B1  $\cup$  ball (0::realn) B2) unfolding bounded-Un by(rule
conjI bounded-ball) +
from bounded-subset-closed-interval[OF this] guess a b apply–by(erule exE) +
note ab = conjunctD2[OF this[unfolded Un-subset-iff]]
guess w1 using B(2)[OF ab(1)] .. note w1=conjunctD2[OF this]
guess w2 using B(4)[OF ab(2)] .. note w2=conjunctD2[OF this]
have  $*:\bigwedge w1\ w2\ j\ i::real. |w1 - i| < (i - j) / 3 \implies |w2 - j| < (i - j) / 3 \implies$ 
 $w1 \leq w2 \implies False$  by smt
note le-less-trans[OF component-le-norm[of - k]] note this[OF w1(2)] this[OF
w2(2)] moreover
have  $w1\$k \leq w2\$k$  apply(rule lem[OF w1(1) w2(1)]) using assms by auto
ultimately
show False unfolding Cart-nth.diff by(rule  $*$ ) qed

```

```

lemma integral-component-le: fixes  $f::real^{'n} \Rightarrow real^{'m}$ 
assumes f integrable-on s g integrable-on s  $\forall x \in s. (f\ x)\$k \leq (g\ x)\$k$ 
shows  $(integral\ s\ f)\$k \leq (integral\ s\ g)\$k$ 
apply(rule has-integral-component-le) using integrable-integral assms by auto

```

```

lemma has-integral-dest-vec1-le: fixes  $f::real^{'n} \Rightarrow real^{'1}$ 
assumes (f has-integral i) s (g has-integral j) s  $\forall x \in s. f\ x \leq g\ x$ 
shows dest-vec1 i  $\leq$  dest-vec1 j apply(rule has-integral-component-le[OF assms(1–2)])
using assms(3) unfolding vector-le-def by auto

```

```

lemma integral-dest-vec1-le: fixes  $f::real^{'n} \Rightarrow real^{'1}$ 
assumes f integrable-on s g integrable-on s  $\forall x \in s. f\ x \leq g\ x$ 
shows dest-vec1(integral s f)  $\leq$  dest-vec1(integral s g)
apply(rule has-integral-dest-vec1-le) apply(rule-tac[1–2] integrable-integral) us-
ing assms by auto

```

```

lemma has-integral-component-nonneg: fixes  $f::real^{'n} \Rightarrow real^{'m}$ 
assumes (f has-integral i) s  $\forall x \in s. 0 \leq (f\ x)\$k$  shows  $0 \leq i\$k$ 
using has-integral-component-le[OF has-integral-0 assms(1)] using assms(2) by
auto

```

```

lemma integral-component-nonneg: fixes  $f::real^{'n} \Rightarrow real^{'m}$ 
assumes f integrable-on s  $\forall x \in s. 0 \leq (f\ x)\$k$  shows  $0 \leq (integral\ s\ f)\$k$ 
apply(rule has-integral-component-nonneg) using assms by auto

```

lemma *has-integral-dest-vec1-nonneg*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s \ \forall x \in s. \ 0 \leq f \ x$ **shows** $0 \leq i$
using *has-integral-component-nonneg*[*OF* *assms*(1), *of* 1]
using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *vector-le-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-dest-vec1-nonneg*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } s \ \forall x \in s. \ 0 \leq f \ x$ **shows** $0 \leq \text{integral } s \ f$
apply(*rule* *has-integral-dest-vec1-nonneg*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-component-neg*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s \ \forall x \in s. \ (f \ x)\$k \leq 0$ **shows** $i\$k \leq 0$
using *has-integral-component-le*[*OF* *assms*(1) *has-integral-0*] *assms*(2) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-dest-vec1-neg*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s \ \forall x \in s. \ f \ x \leq 0$ **shows** $i \leq 0$
using *has-integral-component-neg*[*OF* *assms*(1), *of* 1] **using** *assms*(2) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-component-lbound*:
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ \{a..b\} \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \ B \leq f(x)\k **shows** $B * \text{content } \{a..b\} \leq i\k
using *has-integral-component-le*[*OF* *has-integral-const* *assms*(1), *of* $(\chi \ i. \ B) \ k$]
assms(2)
unfolding *Cart-lambda-beta vector-scaleR-component* **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)

lemma *has-integral-component-ubound*:
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ \{a..b\} \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \ f \ x\$k \leq B$
shows $i\$k \leq B * \text{content}(\{a..b\})$
using *has-integral-component-le*[*OF* *assms*(1) *has-integral-const*, *of* $k \ \text{vec } B$]
unfolding *vec-component Cart-nth.scaleR* **using** *assms*(2) **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)

lemma *integral-component-lbound*:
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \ B \leq f(x)\k
shows $B * \text{content}(\{a..b\}) \leq (\text{integral}(\{a..b\}) \ f)\k
apply(*rule* *has-integral-component-lbound*) **using** *assms* **unfolding** *has-integral-integral*
by *auto*

lemma *integral-component-ubound*:
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. \ f(x)\$k \leq B$
shows $(\text{integral}(\{a..b\}) \ f)\$k \leq B * \text{content}(\{a..b\})$
apply(*rule* *has-integral-component-ubound*) **using** *assms* **unfolding** *has-integral-integral*
by *auto*

23.27 Uniform limit of integrable functions is integrable.

lemma *real-arch-invD*:
 $0 < (e::\text{real}) \implies (\exists n::\text{nat}. \ n \neq 0 \wedge 0 < \text{inverse}(\text{real } n) \wedge \text{inverse}(\text{real } n) < e)$
by(*subst(asm) real-arch-inv*)

```

lemma integrable-uniform-limit: fixes f::realn ⇒ 'a::banach
assumes ∀ e>0. ∃ g. (∀ x∈{a..b}. norm(f x - g x) ≤ e) ∧ g integrable-on {a..b}
shows f integrable-on {a..b}
proof - { presume *:content {a..b} > 0 ⇒ ?thesis
show ?thesis apply cases apply(rule *,assumption)
unfolding content-lt-nz integrable-on-def using has-integral-null by auto }
assume as:content {a..b} > 0
have *:∧ P. ∀ e>(0::real). P e ⇒ ∀ n::nat. P (inverse (real n+1)) by auto
from choice[OF *[OF assms]] guess g .. note g=conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format],rule-format]
from choice[OF allI[OF g(2)[unfolded integrable-on-def], of λx. x]] guess i ..
note i=this[rule-format]

have Cauchy i unfolding Cauchy-def
proof(rule,rule) fix e::real assume e>0
hence e / 4 / content {a..b} > 0 using as by(auto simp add:field-simps)
then guess M apply-apply(subst(asm) real-arch-inv) by(erule exE conjE)+
note M=this
show ∃ M. ∀ m≥M. ∀ n≥M. dist (i m) (i n) < e apply(rule-tac x=M in
exI,rule,rule,rule,rule)
proof- case goal1 have e/4>0 using ⟨e>0⟩ by auto note * = i[unfolded
has-integral,rule-format,OF this]
from *[of m] guess gm apply-by(erule conjE exE)+ note gm=this[rule-format]
from *[of n] guess gn apply-by(erule conjE exE)+ note gn=this[rule-format]
from fine-division-exists[OF gauge-inter[OF gm(1) gn(1)], of a b] guess p .
note p=this
have lem2:∧ s1 s2 i1 i2. norm(s2 - s1) ≤ e/2 ⇒ norm(s1 - i1) < e / 4
⇒ norm(s2 - i2) < e / 4 ⇒ norm(i1 - i2) < e
proof- case goal1 have norm (i1 - i2) ≤ norm (i1 - s1) + norm (s1 -
s2) + norm (s2 - i2)
using norm-triangle-ineq[of i1 - s1 s1 - i2]
using norm-triangle-ineq[of s1 - s2 s2 - i2] by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
also have ... < e using goal1 unfolding norm-minus-commute by(auto
simp add:algebra-simps)
finally show ?case .
qed
show ?case unfolding dist-norm apply(rule lem2) defer
apply(rule gm(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1)]],rule-tac[2] gn(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1)]])
using conjunctD2[OF p(2)[unfolded fine-inter]] apply- apply assumption+
apply(rule order-trans)
apply(rule rsum-diff-bound[OF p(1), where e=2 / real M])
proof show 2 / real M * content {a..b} ≤ e / 2 unfolding divide-inverse
using M as by(auto simp add:field-simps)
fix x assume x:x ∈ {a..b}
have norm (f x - g n x) + norm (f x - g m x) ≤ inverse (real n + 1) +
inverse (real m + 1)
using g(1)[OF x, of n] g(1)[OF x, of m] by auto
also have ... ≤ inverse (real M) + inverse (real M) apply(rule add-mono)
apply(rule-tac[!] le-imp-inverse-le) using goal1 M by auto

```



```

    also have ... = 2 / real M unfolding divide-inverse by auto
    finally show norm (g n x - g m x) ≤ 2 / real M
      using norm-triangle-le[of g n x - f x f x - g m x 2 / real M]
      by(auto simp add:algebra-simps simp add:norm-minus-commute)
    qed qed qed
  from this[unfolded convergent-eq-cauchy[THEN sym]] guess s .. note s=this

  show ?thesis unfolding integrable-on-def apply(rule-tac x=s in exI) unfold-
ing has-integral
  proof(rule,rule)
    case goal1 hence *:e/3 > 0 by auto
    from s[unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF this] guess N1 .. note N1=this
    from goal1 as have e / 3 / content {a..b} > 0 by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    from real-arch-invD[OF this] guess N2 apply-by(erule exE conjE)+ note
    N2=this
    from i[of N1 + N2,unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF *] guess g' .. note
    g'=conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]
    have lem:  $\bigwedge sf\ sg\ i. \text{norm}(sf - sg) \leq e / 3 \implies \text{norm}(i - s) < e / 3 \implies$ 
     $\text{norm}(sg - i) < e / 3 \implies \text{norm}(sf - s) < e$ 
    proof- case goal1 have norm (sf - s) ≤ norm (sf - sg) + norm (sg - i)
    + norm (i - s)
      using norm-triangle-ineq[of sf - sg sg - s]
      using norm-triangle-ineq[of sg - i i - s] by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
      also have ... < e using goal1 unfolding norm-minus-commute by(auto
      simp add:algebra-simps)
    finally show ?case .
  qed
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=g' in exI) apply(rule,rule g')
  proof(rule,rule) fix p assume p:p tagged-division-of {a..b} ∧ g' fine p note
  * = g'(2)[OF this]
  show norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x$ ) - s) < e apply-apply(rule
  lem[OF - - *])
  apply(rule order-trans,rule rsum-diff-bound[OF p[THEN conjunct1]]) ap-
ply(rule,rule g,assumption)
  proof- have content {a..b} < e / 3 * (real N2)
  using N2 unfolding inverse-eq-divide using as by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  hence content {a..b} < e / 3 * (real (N1 + N2) + 1)
  apply-apply(rule less-le-trans,assumption) using ⟨e>0⟩ by auto
  thus inverse (real (N1 + N2) + 1) * content {a..b} ≤ e / 3
  unfolding inverse-eq-divide by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  show norm (i (N1 + N2) - s) < e / 3 by(rule N1[rule-format,unfolded
  dist-norm],auto)
  qed qed qed qed

```

23.28 Negligible sets.

definition indicator $s \equiv (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (0::\text{real}))$

lemma dest-vec1-indicator:

indicator $s\ x = (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ **unfolding** *indicator-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *indicator-pos-le[intro]*: $0 \leq (\text{indicator } s\ x)$ **unfolding** *indicator-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *indicator-le-1[intro]*: $(\text{indicator } s\ x) \leq 1$ **unfolding** *indicator-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *dest-vec1-indicator-abs-le-1*: $\text{abs}(\text{indicator } s\ x) \leq 1$
unfolding *indicator-def* **by** *auto*

definition *negligible* $(s :: (\text{real}^n) \text{ set}) \equiv (\forall a\ b. ((\text{indicator } s) \text{ has-integral } 0) \{a..b\})$

lemma *indicator-simps[simp]*: $x \in s \implies \text{indicator } s\ x = 1 \ x \notin s \implies \text{indicator } s\ x = 0$
unfolding *indicator-def* **by** *auto*

23.29 Negligibility of hyperplane.

lemma *vsum-nonzero-image-lemma*:

assumes *finite* s $g(a) = 0$

$\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. f\ x = f\ y \wedge x \neq y \longrightarrow g(f\ x) = 0$

shows $\text{setsum } g \{f\ x \mid x. x \in s \wedge f\ x \neq a\} = \text{setsum } (g \circ f) s$

unfolding *setsum-iterate[OF assms(1)]* **apply**(*subst setsum-iterate*) **defer**

apply(*rule iterate-nonzero-image-lemma*) **apply**(*rule assms monoidal-monoid*) +
unfolding *assms* **using** *neutral-add* **unfolding** *neutral-add* **using** *assms* **by**

auto

lemma *interval-doublesplit*: **shows** $\{a..b\} \cap \{x. \text{abs}(x\$k - c) \leq (e :: \text{real})\} =$
 $\{(\chi\ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \max(a\$k) (c - e) \text{ else } a\$i) .. (\chi\ i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \min(b\$k)$
 $(c + e) \text{ else } b\$i)\}$

proof– **have** $*: \bigwedge x\ c\ e :: \text{real}. \text{abs}(x - c) \leq e \longleftrightarrow x \geq c - e \wedge x \leq c + e$ **by** *auto*
have $*: \bigwedge s\ P\ Q. s \cap \{x. P\ x \wedge Q\ x\} = (s \cap \{x. Q\ x\}) \cap \{x. P\ x\}$ **by** *blast*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $*$ **interval-split** **by**(*rule refl*) **qed**

lemma *division-doublesplit*: **assumes** p *division-of* $\{a..b :: \text{real}^n\}$

shows $\{l \cap \{x. \text{abs}(x\$k - c) \leq e\} \mid l. l \in p \wedge l \cap \{x. \text{abs}(x\$k - c) \leq e\} \neq \{\}\}$
division-of $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. \text{abs}(x\$k - c) \leq e\})$

proof– **have** $*: \bigwedge x\ c. \text{abs}(x - c) \leq e \longleftrightarrow x \geq c - e \wedge x \leq c + e$ **by** *auto*

have $*: \bigwedge p\ q\ p'\ q'. p \text{ division-of } q \implies p = p' \implies q = q' \implies p' \text{ division-of } q'$
by *auto*

note *division-split(1)[OF assms, where c=c+e and k=k, unfolded interval-split]*

note *division-split(2)[OF this, where c=c-e and k=k]*

thus *?thesis* **apply**(*rule ***) **unfolding** *interval-doublesplit* **unfolding** $*$ **unfolding** *interval-split* *interval-doublesplit*

apply(*rule set-ext*) **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **apply** *rule* **apply**(*erule conjE exE*) + **apply**(*rule-tac x=la in exI*) **defer**

apply(*erule conjE exE*) + **apply**(*rule-tac x=l \cap \{x. c + e \geq x \\$ k\}* **in** *exI*)

apply *rule* **defer** **apply** *rule*

apply(*rule-tac x=l in exI*) **by** *blast* + **qed**

lemma *content-doublesplit*: **assumes** $0 < e$
obtains d **where** $0 < d$ *content* $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. \text{abs}(x\$k - c) \leq d\}) < e$
proof (*cases* *content* $\{a..b\} = 0$)
case *True* **show** *?thesis* **apply** (*rule* *that* [*of* 1]) **defer** *unfolding* *interval-doublesplit*
apply (*rule* *le-less-trans* [*OF* *content-subset*]) **defer** **apply** (*subst* *True*)
unfolding *interval-doublesplit* [*THEN* *sym*] **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
next case *False* **def** $d \equiv e / 3 / \text{setprod } (\lambda i. b\$i - a\$i) (UNIV - \{k\})$
note *False* [*unfolded* *content-eq-0* *not-ex* *not-le*, *rule-format*]
hence $\text{prod0}: 0 < \text{setprod } (\lambda i. b\$i - a\$i) (UNIV - \{k\})$ **apply**—**apply** (*rule* *setprod-pos*) **by** *smt*
hence $d > 0$ *unfolding* *d-def* **using** *assms* **by** (*auto* *simp* *add:field-simps*) **thus** *?thesis*
proof (*rule* *that* [*of* d]) **have** $*: UNIV = \text{insert } k (UNIV - \{k\})$ **by** *auto*
have $*: \{a..b\} \cap \{x. |x\$k - c| \leq d\} \neq \{\} \implies$
 $(\prod i \in UNIV - \{k\}. \text{interval-upperbound } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. |x\$k - c| \leq d\}) \$ i$
 $- \text{interval-lowerbound } (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. |x\$k - c| \leq d\}) \$ i)$
 $= (\prod i \in UNIV - \{k\}. b\$i - a\$i)$ **apply** (*rule* *setprod-cong*, *rule* *refl*)
unfolding *interval-doublesplit* *interval-eq-empty* *not-ex* *not-less* **unfolding**
interval-bounds **by** *auto*
show *content* $(\{a..b\} \cap \{x. |x\$k - c| \leq d\}) < e$ **apply** (*cases*) **unfolding**
content-def **apply** (*subst* *if-P*, *assumption*, *rule* *assms*)
unfolding *if-not-P* **apply** (*subst* $*$) **apply** (*subst* *setprod-insert*) **unfolding** $**$
unfolding *interval-doublesplit* *interval-eq-empty* *not-ex* *not-less* **unfolding**
interval-bounds **unfolding** *Cart-lambda-beta* *if-P* [*OF* *refl*]
proof— **have** $(\min (b \$ k) (c + d) - \max (a \$ k) (c - d)) \leq 2 * d$ **by** *auto*
also have $\dots < e / (\prod i \in UNIV - \{k\}. b \$ i - a \$ i)$ **unfolding** *d-def* **using**
assms *prod0* **by** (*auto* *simp* *add:field-simps*)
finally show $(\min (b \$ k) (c + d) - \max (a \$ k) (c - d)) * (\prod i \in UNIV - \{k\}. b \$ i - a \$ i) < e$
unfolding *pos-less-divide-eq* [*OF* *prod0*] . **qed** *auto* **qed** **qed**

lemma *negligible-standard-hyperplane* [*intro*]: *negligible* $\{x. x\$k = (c::\text{real})\}$
unfolding *negligible-def* *has-integral* **apply** (*rule*, *rule*, *rule*, *rule*)
proof— **case** *goal1* **from** *content-doublesplit* [*OF* *this*, *of* a b k c] **guess** d . **note**
 $d = \text{this}$ **let** $?i = \text{indicator } \{x. x\$k = c\}$
show *?case* **apply** (*rule-tac* $x = \lambda x. \text{ball } x \ d$ **in** *exI*) **apply** (*rule*, *rule* *gauge-ball*, *rule* d)
proof (*rule*, *rule*) **fix** p **assume** $p: p$ *tagged-division-of* $\{a..b\} \wedge (\lambda x. \text{ball } x \ d)$ *fine* p
have $*(\sum (x, ka) \in p. \text{content } ka *_R ?i \ x) = (\sum (x, ka) \in p. \text{content } (ka \cap \{x. \text{abs}(x\$k - c) \leq d\}) *_R ?i \ x)$
apply (*rule* *setsum-cong2*) **unfolding** *split-paired-all* *real-scaleR-def* *mult-cancel-right* *split-conv*
apply (*cases*, *rule* *disjI1*, *assumption*, *rule* *disjI2*)
proof— **fix** $x \ l$ **assume** $as: (x, l) \in p$ $?i \ x \neq 0$ **hence** $xk: x\$k = c$ **unfolding**
indicator-def **apply**—**by** (*rule* *ccontr*, *auto*)
show *content* $l = \text{content } (l \cap \{x. |x\$k - c| \leq d\})$ **apply** (*rule* *arg-cong* [*where* $f = \text{content}$])

```

apply(rule set-ext,rule,rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq
proof– fix  $y$  assume  $y:y \in l$  note  $p[THEN\ conjunct2,unfolded\ fine-def,rule-format,OF\ as(1),unfolded\ split-conv]$ 
note  $this[unfolded\ subset-eq\ mem-ball\ dist-norm,rule-format,OF\ y]$  note
 $le-less-trans[OF\ component-le-norm[of\ -\ k]\ this]$ 
thus  $|y\ \$\ k - c| \leq d$  unfolding Cart-nth.diff  $xk$  by auto
qed auto qed
note  $p' = tagged-division-ofD[OF\ p[THEN\ conjunct1]]$  and  $p'' = division-of-tagged-division[OF\ p[THEN\ conjunct1]]$ 
show  $norm\ ((\sum (x, ka) \in p.\ content\ ka * _R\ ?i\ x) - 0) < e$  unfolding diff-0-right
* unfolding real-scaleR-def real-norm-def
apply(subst abs-of-nonneg) apply(rule setsum-nonneg,rule) unfolding split-paired-all
split-conv
apply(rule mult-nonneg-nonneg) apply(drule  $p'(4)$ ) apply(erule exE)+ ap-
ply(rule-tac  $b=b$  in back-subst)
prefer 2 apply(subst(asm) eq-commute) apply assumption
apply(subst interval-doublesplit) apply(rule content-pos-le) apply(rule indicator-pos-le)
proof– have  $(\sum (x, ka) \in p.\ content\ (ka \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) * ?i\ x) \leq$ 
 $(\sum (x, ka) \in p.\ content\ (ka \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}))$ 
apply(rule setsum-mono) unfolding split-paired-all split-conv
apply(rule mult-right-le-one-le) apply(drule  $p'(4)$ ) by(auto simp add:interval-doublesplit
intro!:content-pos-le)
also have  $\dots < e$  apply(subst setsum-over-tagged-division-lemma[ $OF\ p[THEN\ conjunct1]$ ]))
proof– case goal1 have  $content\ (\{u..v\} \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) \leq content\ \{u..v\}$ 
unfolding interval-doublesplit apply(rule content-subset) unfolding
interval-doublesplit[ $THEN\ sym$ ] by auto
thus ?case unfolding goal1 unfolding interval-doublesplit using content-pos-le
by smt
next have  $*:setsum\ content\ \{l \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\} \mid l.\ l \in snd\ 'p \wedge l \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\} \neq \{\}\} \geq 0$ 
apply(rule setsum-nonneg,rule) unfolding mem-Collect-eq image-iff
apply(erule exE bexE conjE)+ unfolding split-paired-all
proof– fix  $x\ l\ a\ b$  assume  $as:x = l \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}$   $(a, b) \in p\ l =$ 
 $snd\ (a, b)$ 
guess  $u\ v$  using  $p'(4)[OF\ as(2)]$  apply–by(erule exE)+ note  $* = this$ 
show  $content\ x \geq 0$  unfolding as snd-conv * interval-doublesplit by(rule
content-pos-le)
qed have  $*:norm\ (1::real) \leq 1$  by auto note division-doublesplit[ $OF\ p'',unfolded\ interval-doublesplit$ ]
note dsum-bound[ $OF\ this\ **,unfolded\ interval-doublesplit[THEN\ sym]$ ]
note  $this[unfolded\ real-scaleR-def\ real-norm-def\ mult-1-right\ mult-1,\ of\ k\ c\ d]$  note le-less-trans[ $OF\ this\ d(2)$ ]
from  $this[unfolded\ abs-of-nonneg[OF\ *]]$  show  $(\sum ka \in snd\ 'p.\ content\ (ka \cap \{x.\ |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\})) < e$ 
apply(subst vsum-nonzero-image-lemma[ $of\ snd\ 'p\ content\ \{\},\ unfolded\ o-def,THEN\ sym$ ])
apply(rule finite-imageI  $p'\ content-empty$ )+ unfolding forall-in-division[ $OF$ 

```

$p'']$

proof(rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,rule,erule conjE) **fix** $m\ n\ u\ v$

assume as: $\{m..n\} \in \text{snd } 'p\ \{u..v\} \in \text{snd } 'p\ \{m..n\} \neq \{u..v\}\ \{m..n\} \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\} = \{u..v\} \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}$

have $(\{m..n\} \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) \cap (\{u..v\} \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) \subseteq \{m..n\} \cap \{u..v\}$ **by** blast

note subset-interior[OF this, unfolded division-ofD(5)[OF p'' as(1-3)] interior-inter[of $\{m..n\}$]]

hence interior $(\{m..n\} \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) = \{\}$ **unfolding** as Int-absorb **by** auto

thus content $(\{m..n\} \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) = 0$ **unfolding** interval-doublesplit content-eq-0-interior[THEN sym] .

qed **qed**

finally show $(\sum (x, ka) \in p. \text{content } (ka \cap \{x. |x\ \$\ k - c| \leq d\}) * ?i\ x) < e$

.

qed **qed** **qed**

23.30 A technical lemma about "refinement" of division.

lemma tagged-division-finer: **fixes** $p::(\text{real}^n \times ((\text{real}^n \text{ set}))) \text{ set}$

assumes p tagged-division-of $\{a..b\}$ gauge d

obtains q **where** q tagged-division-of $\{a..b\}$ d fine $q\ \forall (x,k) \in p. k \subseteq d(x) \longrightarrow (x,k) \in q$

proof—

let $?P = \lambda p. p$ tagged-partial-division-of $\{a..b\} \longrightarrow$ gauge $d \longrightarrow$

$(\exists q. q$ tagged-division-of $(\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x,k) \in p\}) \wedge d$ fine $q \wedge$

$(\forall (x,k) \in p. k \subseteq d(x) \longrightarrow (x,k) \in q))$

{ **have** $?:\text{finite } p$ p tagged-partial-division-of $\{a..b\}$ **using** assms(1) **unfolding** tagged-division-of-def **by** auto

presume $\bigwedge p. \text{finite } p \implies ?P\ p$ **from** this[rule-format, OF $*\text{assms}(2)$] **guess** q **..** **note** $q=\text{this}$

thus $?thesis$ **apply**—**apply**(rule that[of q]) **unfolding** tagged-division-ofD[OF assms(1)] **by** auto

{ **fix** $p::(\text{real}^n \times ((\text{real}^n \text{ set}))) \text{ set}$ **assume** as:finite p

show $?P\ p$ **apply**(rule,rule) **using** as **proof**(induct p)

case empty **show** $?case$ **apply**(rule-tac $x=\{\}$ **in** exI) **unfolding** fine-def **by** auto

next **case** (insert $xk\ p$) **guess** $x\ k$ **using** surj-pair[of xk] **apply**—**by**(erule exE)+ **note** $xk=\text{this}$

note tagged-partial-division-subset[OF insert(4) subset-insertI]

from insert(3)[OF this insert(5)] **guess** $q1$ **..** **note** $q1 = \text{conjunctD3}[OF \text{this}]$

have $?:\bigcup \{l. \exists y. (y,l) \in \text{insert } xk\ p\} = k \cup \bigcup \{l. \exists y. (y,l) \in p\}$ **unfolding** xk **by** auto

note $p = \text{tagged-partial-division-ofD}[OF \text{insert}(4)]$

from $p(4)[\text{unfolded } xk, OF \text{insertI1}]$ **guess** $u\ v$ **apply**—**by**(erule exE)+ **note** $uv=\text{this}$

have finite $\{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in p\}$

apply(rule finite-subset[of - snd ' p],rule) **unfolding** subset-eq image-iff

mem-Collect-eq

```

  apply(erule exE,rule-tac x=(xa,x) in bexI) using p by auto
  hence int:interior {u..v} ∩ interior (⋃ {k. ∃ x. (x, k) ∈ p}) = {}
    apply(rule inter-interior-unions-intervals) apply(rule open-interior) ap-
ply(rule-tac[!] ballI)
    unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(erule-tac[!] exE) apply(drule p(4)[OF
insertI2],assumption)
    apply(rule p(5)) unfolding uv xk apply(rule insertI1,rule insertI2) apply
assumption
    using insert(2) unfolding uv xk by auto

  show ?case proof(cases {u..v} ⊆ d x)
    case True thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x={(x,{u..v})} ∪ q1 in exI) apply
rule
      unfolding * uv apply(rule tagged-division-union,rule tagged-division-of-self)
      apply(rule p[unfolded xk uv] insertI1)+ apply(rule q1,rule int)
      apply(rule,rule fine-union,subst fine-def) defer apply(rule q1)
      unfolding Ball-def split-paired-All split-conv apply(rule,rule,rule,rule)
      apply(erule insertE) defer apply(rule UnI2) apply(drule q1(3)[rule-format])
unfolding xk uv by auto
      next case False from fine-division-exists[OF assms(2), of u v] guess q2 .
note q2=this
      show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=q2 ∪ q1 in exI)
      apply rule unfolding * uv apply(rule tagged-division-union q2 q1 int
fine-union)+
      unfolding Ball-def split-paired-All split-conv apply rule apply(rule fine-union)
      apply(rule q1 q2)+ apply(rule,rule,rule,rule) apply(erule insertE)
      apply(rule UnI2) defer apply(drule q1(3)[rule-format])using False un-
folding xk uv by auto
      qed qed qed

```

23.31 Hence the main theorem about negligible sets.

lemma *finite-product-dependent*: **assumes** $\text{finite } s \wedge x. x \in s \implies \text{finite } (t \ x)$

shows $\text{finite } \{(i, j) \mid i \in s \wedge j \in t \ i\}$ **using** *assms*

proof(*induct*) **case** (*insert x s*)

have $*:\{(i, j) \mid i \in \text{insert } x \ s \wedge j \in t \ i\} = (\lambda y. (x, y)) \text{ ` } (t \ x) \cup \{(i, j) \mid i \in s \wedge j \in t \ i\}$ **by** *auto*

show ?case **unfolding** * **apply**(rule *finite-UnI*) **using** *insert* **by** *auto* **qed** *auto*

lemma *sum-sum-product*: **assumes** $\text{finite } s \ \forall i \in s. \text{finite } (t \ i)$

shows $\text{setsum } (\lambda i. \text{setsum } (x \ i) \ (t \ i)::\text{real}) \ s = \text{setsum } (\lambda(i, j). x \ i \ j) \ \{(i, j) \mid i \in s \wedge j \in t \ i\}$ **using** *assms*

proof(*induct*) **case** (*insert a s*)

have $*:\{(i, j) \mid i \in \text{insert } a \ s \wedge j \in t \ i\} = (\lambda y. (a, y)) \text{ ` } (t \ a) \cup \{(i, j) \mid i \in s \wedge j \in t \ i\}$ **by** *auto*

show ?case **unfolding** * **apply**(subst *setsum-Un-disjoint*) **unfolding** *setsum-insert*[*OF insert(1-2)*]

prefer 4 **apply**(subst *insert(3)*) **unfolding** *add-right-cancel*

proof– **show** $\text{setsum } (x \ a) \ (t \ a) = (\sum (x \ a, y) \in \text{Pair } a \ ' \ t \ a. \ x \ x \ a \ y) \ \text{apply}(\text{subst } \text{setsum-reindex}) \ \text{unfolding } \text{inj-on-def} \ \text{by } \text{auto}$
show $\text{finite } \{(i, j) \mid i \ j. \ i \in s \wedge j \in t \ i\} \ \text{apply}(\text{rule } \text{finite-product-dependent})$
using $\text{insert} \ \text{by } \text{auto}$
qed($\text{insert } \text{insert}, \text{auto}$) **qed** auto

lemma $\text{has-integral-negligible}$: **fixes** $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $\text{negligible } s \ \forall x \in (t - s). \ f \ x = 0$
shows $(f \ \text{has-integral } 0) \ t$
proof– **presume** $P : \bigwedge f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a. \ \bigwedge a \ b. \ (\forall x. \ \sim(x \in s) \longrightarrow f \ x = 0) \implies (f \ \text{has-integral } 0) \ (\{a..b\})$
let $?f = (\lambda x. \ \text{if } x \in t \ \text{then } f \ x \ \text{else } 0)$
show $?thesis \ \text{apply}(\text{rule-tac } f = ?f \ \text{in } \text{has-integral-eq}) \ \text{apply}(\text{rule}) \ \text{unfolding}$
 $\text{if-}P \ \text{apply}(\text{rule } \text{refl})$
apply($\text{subst } \text{has-integral-alt}$) **apply**($\text{cases,subst } \text{if-}P, \text{assumption}$) **unfolding**
 $\text{if-not-}P$
proof– **assume** $\exists a \ b. \ t = \{a..b\}$ **then** **guess** $a \ b$ **apply**–**by**($\text{erule } \text{exE}$) **+** **note**
 $t = \text{this}$
show $(?f \ \text{has-integral } 0) \ t \ \text{unfolding } t \ \text{apply}(\text{rule } P) \ \text{using } \text{assms}(2) \ \text{un-}$
 $\text{folding } t \ \text{by } \text{auto}$
next **show** $\forall e > 0. \ \exists B > 0. \ \forall a \ b. \ \text{ball } 0 \ B \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow (\exists z. \ ((\lambda x. \ \text{if } x \in t \ \text{then}$
 $?f \ x \ \text{else } 0) \ \text{has-integral } z) \ \{a..b\} \wedge \text{norm } (z - 0) < e)$
apply($\text{safe,rule-tac } x=1 \ \text{in } \text{exI,rule}$) **apply**($\text{rule } \text{zero-less-one,safe}$) **ap-**
 $\text{ply}(\text{rule-tac } x=0 \ \text{in } \text{exI})$
apply($\text{rule,rule } P$) **using** $\text{assms}(2)$ **by** auto
qed
next **fix** $f :: \text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $a \ b :: \text{real}^n$ **assume** $\text{asm} : \forall x. \ x \notin s \longrightarrow f \ x = 0$
show $(f \ \text{has-integral } 0) \ \{a..b\} \ \text{unfolding } \text{has-integral}$
proof(safe) **case** goal1
hence $\bigwedge n. \ e / 2 / ((\text{real } n + 1) * (2^n)) > 0$
apply–**apply**($\text{rule } \text{divide-pos-pos}$) **defer** **apply**($\text{rule } \text{mult-pos-pos}$) **by**(auto
 $\text{simp } \text{add:field-simps}$)
note $\text{assms}(1)[\text{unfolded } \text{negligible-def } \text{has-integral,rule-format,OF } \text{this,of } a \ b]$
note $\text{allI}[\text{OF } \text{this,of } \lambda x. \ x]$
from $\text{choice}[\text{OF } \text{this}]$ **guess** d **..** **note** $d = \text{conjunctD2}[\text{OF } \text{this}[\text{rule-format}]]$
show $?case \ \text{apply}(\text{rule-tac } x = \lambda x. \ d \ (\text{nat } \lfloor \text{norm } (f \ x) \rfloor)) \ x \ \text{in } \text{exI}$
proof safe **show** $\text{gauge } (\lambda x. \ d \ (\text{nat } \lfloor \text{norm } (f \ x) \rfloor)) \ x \ \text{using } d(1) \ \text{unfolding}$
 $\text{gauge-def} \ \text{by } \text{auto}$
fix p **assume** $\text{as} : p \ \text{tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \ (\lambda x. \ d \ (\text{nat } \lfloor \text{norm } (f \ x) \rfloor)) \ x \ \text{fine}$
 p
let $?goal = \text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \ \text{content } k *_R f \ x) - 0) < e$
{ **presume** $p \neq \{\}$ $\implies ?goal$ **thus** $?goal \ \text{apply}(\text{cases } p = \{\}) \ \text{using } \text{goal1} \ \text{by}$
 auto **}**
assume $\text{as}' : p \neq \{\}$ **from** $\text{real-arch-simple}[\text{of } \text{Sup}((\lambda(x,k). \ \text{norm}(f \ x)) \ ' \ p)]$
guess N **..**
hence $N : \forall x \in (\lambda(x, k). \ \text{norm } (f \ x)) \ ' \ p. \ x \leq \text{real } N \ \text{apply}(\text{subst}(\text{asm})$
 $\text{Sup-finite-le-iff}) \ \text{using } \text{as}' \ \text{by } \text{auto}$
have $\forall i. \ \exists q. \ q \ \text{tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge (d \ i) \ \text{fine } q \wedge (\forall (x, k) \in p. \ k \subseteq (d$
 $i) \ x \longrightarrow (x, k) \in q)$

```

apply(rule,rule tagged-division-finer[OF as(1) d(1)]) by auto
from choice[OF this] guess q .. note q=conjunctD3[OF this[rule-format]]
have *: $\bigwedge i. (\sum (x, k) \in q \ i. \text{content } k *_R \text{indicator } s \ x) \geq 0$  apply(rule
setsum-nonneg,safe)
unfolding real-scaleR-def apply(rule mult-nonneg-nonneg) apply(drule
tagged-division-ofD(4)[OF q(1)]) by auto
have **: $\bigwedge f \ g \ s \ t. \text{finite } s \implies \text{finite } t \implies (\forall (x,y) \in t. (0::\text{real}) \leq g(x,y))$ 
 $\implies (\forall y \in s. \exists x. (x,y) \in t \wedge f(y) \leq g(x,y)) \implies \text{setsum } f \ s \leq \text{setsum } g \ t$ 
proof— case goal1 thus ?case apply—apply(rule setsum-le-included[of s t
g snd f]) prefer 4
apply safe apply(erule-tac x=x in ballE) apply(erule exE) apply(rule-tac
x=(xa,x) in bexI) by auto qed
have norm ( $(\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f \ x) - 0$ )  $\leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. (\text{real } i + 1))$ 
*
norm(setsum ( $\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R \text{indicator } s \ x$ ) (q i))) {0..N+1}
unfolding real-norm-def setsum-right-distrib abs-of-nonneg[OF *] diff-0-right
apply(rule order-trans,rule setsum-norm) defer apply(subst sum-sum-product)
prefer 3
proof(rule **,safe) show finite {(i, j) | i j. i  $\in \{0..N + 1\} \wedge j \in q \ i$ }
apply(rule finite-product-dependent) using q by auto
fix i a b assume as'':(a,b)  $\in q \ i$  show  $0 \leq (\text{real } i + 1) * (\text{content } b *_R$ 
indicator s a)
unfolding real-scaleR-def apply(rule mult-nonneg-nonneg) defer ap-
ply(rule mult-nonneg-nonneg)
using tagged-division-ofD(4)[OF q(1) as''] by auto
next fix i::nat show finite (q i) using q by auto
next fix x k assume xk:(x,k)  $\in p$  def n  $\equiv \text{nat } \lfloor \text{norm } (f \ x) \rfloor$ 
have *:norm (f x)  $\in (\lambda(x, k). \text{norm } (f \ x)) \text{ ' } p$  using xk by auto
have nfx:real n  $\leq \text{norm}(f \ x)$  norm(f x)  $\leq \text{real } n + 1$  unfolding n-def by
auto
hence n  $\in \{0..N + 1\}$  using N[rule-format,OF *] by auto
moreover note as(2)[unfolded fine-def,rule-format,OF xk,unfolded split-conv]
note q(3)[rule-format,OF xk,unfolded split-conv,rule-format,OF this] note
this[unfolded n-def[symmetric]]
moreover have norm (content k *_R f x)  $\leq (\text{real } n + 1) * (\text{content } k *$ 
indicator s x)
proof(cases x $\in s$ ) case False thus ?thesis using assm by auto
next case True have *:content k  $\geq 0$  using tagged-division-ofD(4)[OF
as(1) xk] by auto
moreover have content k * norm (f x)  $\leq \text{content } k * (\text{real } n + 1)$ 
apply(rule mult-mono) using nfx * by auto
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding abs-mult using nfx True by(auto
simp add:field-simps)
qed ultimately show  $\exists y. (y, x, k) \in \{(i, j) \mid i j. i \in \{0..N + 1\} \wedge j \in q$ 
i}  $\wedge \text{norm } (\text{content } k *_R f \ x) \leq (\text{real } y + 1) * (\text{content } k *_R \text{indicator } s \ x)$ 
apply(rule-tac x=n in exI,safe) apply(rule-tac x=n in exI,rule-tac
x=(x,k) in exI,safe) by auto
qed(insert as, auto)
also have ...  $\leq \text{setsum } (\lambda i. e / 2 / 2 ^ i) \{0..N+1\}$  apply(rule setsum-mono)

```



```

proof– case goal1 thus ?case apply(subst mult-commute, subst pos-le-divide-eq[THEN
sym])
      using d(2)[rule-format,of q i i] using q[rule-format] by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
      qed also have ... < e * inverse 2 * 2 unfolding divide-inverse setsum-right-distrib[THEN
sym]
      apply(rule mult-strict-left-mono) unfolding power-inverse atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost[THEN
sym]
      apply(subst sumr-geometric) using goal1 by auto
      finally show ?goal by auto qed qed qed

```

```

lemma has-integral-spike: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector
  assumes negligible s (∀ x∈(t – s). g x = f x) (f has-integral y) t
  shows (g has-integral y) t
proof– { fix a b::real^'n and f g::real^'n ⇒ 'a and y::'a
  assume as:∀ x ∈ {a..b} – s. g x = f x (f has-integral y) {a..b}
  have ((λx. f x + (g x – f x)) has-integral (y + 0)) {a..b} apply(rule
has-integral-add[OF as(2)])
  apply(rule has-integral-negligible[OF assms(1)]) using as by auto
  hence (g has-integral y) {a..b} by auto } note * = this
  show ?thesis apply(subst has-integral-alt) using assms(2–) apply–apply(rule
cond-cases,safe)
  apply(rule *, assumption+) apply(subst(asm) has-integral-alt) unfolding
if-not-P
  apply(erule-tac x=e in allE,safe,rule-tac x=B in exI,safe) apply(erule-tac
x=a in allE,erule-tac x=b in allE,safe)
  apply(rule-tac x=z in exI,safe) apply(rule *[where fa2=λx. if x∈t then f x
else 0]) by auto qed

```

```

lemma has-integral-spike-eq:
  assumes negligible s ∀ x∈(t – s). g x = f x
  shows ((f has-integral y) t ⇔ (g has-integral y) t)
  apply rule apply(rule-tac[]) has-integral-spike[OF assms(1)]) using assms(2)
by auto

```

```

lemma integrable-spike: assumes negligible s ∀ x∈(t – s). g x = f x f integrable-on
t
  shows g integrable-on t
  using assms unfolding integrable-on-def apply–apply(erule exE)
  apply(rule,rule has-integral-spike) by fastsimp

```

```

lemma integral-spike: assumes negligible s ∀ x∈(t – s). g x = f x
  shows integral t f = integral t g
  unfolding integral-def using has-integral-spike-eq[OF assms] by auto

```

23.32 Some other trivialities about negligible sets.

lemma *negligible-subset*[intro]: **assumes** *negligible* $s \subseteq t$ **shows** *negligible* t **unfolding** *negligible-def*

proof (safe) **case** *goal1* **show** ?case **using** *assms*(1)[*unfolded negligible-def*, *rule-format*, of $a \ b$]

apply—**apply**(*rule has-integral-spike*[*OF assms*(1)]) **defer** **apply** *assumption*
using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *indicator-def* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *negligible-diff*[intro?]: **assumes** *negligible* s **shows** *negligible* $(s - t)$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *negligible-inter*: **assumes** *negligible* $s \vee$ *negligible* t **shows** *negligible* $(s \cap t)$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *negligible-union*: **assumes** *negligible* s *negligible* t **shows** *negligible* $(s \cup t)$ **unfolding** *negligible-def*

proof safe **case** *goal1* **note** *assm* = *assms*[*unfolded negligible-def*, *rule-format*, of $a \ b$]

thus ?case **apply**(*subst has-integral-spike-eq*[*OF assms*(2)])
defer **apply** *assumption* **unfolding** *indicator-def* **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *negligible-union-eq*[simp]: *negligible* $(s \cup t) \longleftrightarrow$ (*negligible* $s \wedge$ *negligible* t)

using *negligible-union* **by** *auto*

lemma *negligible-sing*[intro]: *negligible* $\{a::\text{real}^n\}$

proof— **guess** x **using** *UNIV-witness*[**where** $'a='n$] ..

show ?thesis **using** *negligible-standard-hyperplane*[of $x \ a\$x$] **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *negligible-insert*[simp]: *negligible* $(\text{insert } a \ s) \longleftrightarrow$ *negligible* s

apply(*subst insert-is-Un*) **unfolding** *negligible-union-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *negligible-empty*[intro]: *negligible* $\{\}$ **by** *auto*

lemma *negligible-finite*[intro]: **assumes** *finite* s **shows** *negligible* s

using *assms* **apply**(*induct* s) **by** *auto*

lemma *negligible-unions*[intro]: **assumes** *finite* $s \ \forall t \in s. \text{negligible } t$ **shows** *negligible* $(\bigcup s)$

using *assms* **by**(*induct*, *auto*)

lemma *negligible*: *negligible* $s \longleftrightarrow$ ($\forall t::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set. (indicator } s \text{ has-integral } 0)$ t)

apply safe **defer** **apply**(*subst negligible-def*)

proof— **fix** $t::(\text{real}^n) \text{ set}$ **assume** *as*:*negligible* s

have $*(\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \cap t \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) = (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in t \text{ then if } x \in s \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$
 $\text{else } 0)$ **by**(*rule ext*, *auto*)

show (*indicator* s *has-integral* 0) t **apply**(*subst has-integral-alt*)

apply(*cases*, *subst if-P*, *assumption*) **unfolding** *if-not-P* **apply**(*safe*, *rule as*[*unfolded*

```

negligible-def,rule-format])
  apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI) apply(safe,rule zero-less-one) apply(rule-tac x=0
in exI)
  using negligible-subset[OF as,of s  $\cap$  t] unfolding negligible-def indicator-def
unfolding * by auto qed auto

```

23.33 Finite case of the spike theorem is quite commonly needed.

lemma *has-integral-spike-finite*: **assumes** *finite s $\forall x \in t - s. g\ x = f\ x$*
(f has-integral y) t **shows** *(g has-integral y) t*
apply(rule *has-integral-spike*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-spike-finite-eq*: **assumes** *finite s $\forall x \in t - s. g\ x = f\ x$*
shows *((f has-integral y) t \longleftrightarrow (g has-integral y) t)*
apply rule **apply**(rule-tac[!] *has-integral-spike-finite*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-spike-finite*:
assumes *finite s $\forall x \in t - s. g\ x = f\ x$* *f integrable-on t* **shows** *g integrable-on t*
using *assms* **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* **apply** *safe* **apply**(rule-tac *x=y* in *exI*)
apply(rule *has-integral-spike-finite*) **by** *auto*

23.34 In particular, the boundary of an interval is negligible.

lemma *negligible-frontier-interval*: *negligible({a..b} - {a<..**b**})*
proof— **let** $?A = \bigcup ((\lambda k. \{x. x\$k = a\$k\} \cup \{x. x\$k = b\$k\}) \text{ ‘ } UNIV)$
have $\{a..b\} - \{a<..**b**\} \subseteq ?A$ **apply** rule **unfolding** *Diff-iff mem-interval*
not-all
apply(erule *conjE* *exE*) **+** **apply**(rule-tac $X = \{x. x\ \$\ xa = a\ \$\ xa\} \cup \{x. x\ \$\ xa = b\ \$\ xa\}$ in *UnionI*)
apply(erule-tac[!] $x = xa$ in *allE*) **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **apply**—**apply**(rule *negligible-subset*[of $?A$]) **apply**(rule *negligible-unions*[OF *finite-imageI*]) **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *has-integral-spike-interior*:
assumes $\forall x \in \{a<..**b**\}. g\ x = f\ x$ *(f has-integral y) ({a..b})* **shows** *(g has-integral y) ({a..b})*
apply(rule *has-integral-spike*[OF *negligible-frontier-interval* - *assms*(2)]) **using** *assms*(1) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-spike-interior-eq*:
assumes $\forall x \in \{a<..**b**\}. g\ x = f\ x$ **shows** *((f has-integral y) ({a..b}) \longleftrightarrow (g has-integral y) ({a..b}))*
apply rule **apply**(rule-tac[!] *has-integral-spike-interior*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-spike-interior*: **assumes** $\forall x \in \{a<..**b**\}. g\ x = f\ x$ *f integrable-on {a..b}* **shows** *g integrable-on {a..b}*
using *assms* **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* **using** *has-integral-spike-interior*[OF

assms(1)] by auto

23.35 Integrability of continuous functions.

lemma *neutral-and[simp]: neutral op \wedge = True*
unfolding *neutral-def* **apply**(*rule some-equality*) **by auto**

lemma *monoidal-and[intro]: monoidal op \wedge unfolding monoidal-def by auto*

lemma *iterate-and[simp]: assumes finite s shows (iterate op \wedge) s p \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x \in s.$
p x) **using** *assms*
apply *induct* **unfolding** *iterate-insert[OF monoidal-and]* **by auto***

lemma *operative-division-and: assumes operative op \wedge P d division-of {a..b}*
shows ($\forall i \in d. P i$) \longleftrightarrow *P {a..b}*
using *operative-division[OF monoidal-and assms] division-of-finite[OF assms(2)]*
by auto

lemma *operative-approximable: assumes $0 \leq e$ fixes $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$*
shows *operative op \wedge ($\lambda i. \exists g. (\forall x \in i. \text{norm } (f x - g (x::\text{real}^n)) \leq e) \wedge g$*
integrable-on i) **unfolding** *operative-def neutral-and*
proof *safe* **fix** *a b::real^n { assume content {a..b} = 0*
thus $\exists g. (\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm } (f x - g x) \leq e) \wedge g \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\}$
apply(*rule-tac x=f in exI*) **using** *assms* **by**(*auto intro!: integrable-on-null*)
{ fix c k g assume as: $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm } (f x - g x) \leq e$ g integrable-on {a..b}
show $\exists g. (\forall x \in \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}. \text{norm } (f x - g x) \leq e) \wedge g \text{ integrable-on}$
 $\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}$
 $\exists g. (\forall x \in \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}. \text{norm } (f x - g x) \leq e) \wedge g \text{ integrable-on}$
 $\{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}$
apply(*rule-tac[!] x=g in exI*) **using** *as(1) integrable-split[OF as(2)]* **by auto**
}
fix c k g1 g2 assume as: $\forall x \in \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}. \text{norm } (f x - g1 x) \leq e$
 $g1 \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \leq c\}$
 $\forall x \in \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}. \text{norm } (f x - g2 x) \leq e$ $g2$
 $\text{integrable-on } \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \$ k\}$
let ?g = $\lambda x. \text{if } x \$ k = c \text{ then } f x \text{ else if } x \$ k \leq c \text{ then } g1 x \text{ else } g2 x$
show $\exists g. (\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm } (f x - g x) \leq e) \wedge g \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\}$ **ap-**
ply(*rule-tac x=?g in exI*)
proof *safe* **case** *goal1* **thus** *?case* **apply**— **apply**(*cases x\$k=c, case-tac x\$k <*
c) **using** *as* **by auto**
next **case** *goal2* **presume** *?g integrable-on {a..b} \cap {x. x \$ k \leq c} ?g integrable-on*
 $\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \$ k \geq c\}$
then **guess** *h1 h2* **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* **by auto** **from** *has-integral-split[OF*
this]
show *?case* **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* **by auto**
next **show** *?g integrable-on {a..b} \cap {x. x \$ k \leq c} ?g integrable-on {a..b} \cap*
 $\{x. x \$ k \geq c\}$
apply(*rule-tac[!] integrable-spike[OF negligible-standard-hyperplane[of k c]]*)
using *as(2,4)* **by auto** **qed** **qed**

lemma *approximable-on-division*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $0 \leq e$ *division-of* $\{a..b\} \forall i \in d. \exists g. (\forall x \in i. \text{norm } (f\ x - g\ x) \leq e)$
 $\wedge g$ *integrable-on* i
obtains g **where** $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm } (f\ x - g\ x) \leq e$ g *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$
proof – **note** $*$ = *operative-division*[*OF monoidal-and operative-approximable*[*OF*
assms(1)] *assms*(2)]
note *this*[*unfolded iterate-and*[*OF division-of-finite*[*OF assms*(2)]]] **from** *assms*(3)[*unfolded*
this[*of f*]]
guess g **.. thus** *thesis* **apply** – **apply**(*rule that*[*of g*]) **by** *auto qed*

lemma *integrable-continuous*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes *continuous-on* $\{a..b\}$ f **shows** f *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$
proof(*rule integrable-uniform-limit,safe*) **fix** $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e:0 < e$
from *compact-uniformly-continuous*[*OF assms compact-interval,unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def,rule-fc*
 e] **guess** d **..**
note $d = \text{conjunctD2}$ [*OF this,rule-format*]
from *fine-division-exists*[*OF gauge-ball*[*OF d*(1)], *of a b*] **guess** p . **note** $p = \text{this}$
note $p' = \text{tagged-division-ofD}$ [*OF p*(1)]
have $*: \forall i \in \text{snd } 'p. \exists g. (\forall x \in i. \text{norm } (f\ x - g\ x) \leq e) \wedge g$ *integrable-on* i
proof(*safe,unfold snd-conv*) **fix** $x\ l$ **assume** $as:(x,l) \in p$
from $p'(4)$ [*OF this*] **guess** $a\ b$ **apply** – **by**(*erule exE*) + **note** $l = \text{this}$
show $\exists g. (\forall x \in l. \text{norm } (f\ x - g\ x) \leq e) \wedge g$ *integrable-on* l **apply**(*rule-tac*
 $x = \lambda y. f\ x$ **in** exI)
proof *safe show* $(\lambda y. f\ x)$ *integrable-on* l **unfolding** *integrable-on-def l* **by**(*rule,rule*
has-integral-const)
fix y **assume** $y: y \in l$ **note** *fineD*[*OF p*(2) *as,unfolded subset-eq,rule-format,OF*
this]
note $d(2)$ [*OF - - this*[*unfolded mem-ball*]]
thus $\text{norm } (f\ y - f\ x) \leq e$ **using** $y\ p'(2-3)$ [*OF as*] **unfolding** *dist-norm l*
norm-minus-commute **by** *fastsimp qed qed*
from e **have** $0 \leq e$ **by** *auto* **from** *approximable-on-division*[*OF this division-of-tagged-division*[*OF*
 $p(1)$] $*$] **guess** g .
thus $\exists g. (\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm } (f\ x - g\ x) \leq e) \wedge g$ *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$ **by** *auto*
qed

23.36 Specialization of additivity to one dimension.

lemma *operative-1-lt*: **assumes** *monoidal opp*
shows *operative opp* $f \longleftrightarrow ((\forall a\ b. b \leq a \longrightarrow f\ \{a..b::\text{real}^1\} = \text{neutral } opp) \wedge$
 $(\forall a\ b\ c. a < c \wedge c < b \longrightarrow opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})(f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}))$
unfolding *operative-def content-eq-0-1 forall-1 vector-le-def vector-less-def*
proof *safe* **fix** $a\ b\ c::\text{real}^1$ **assume** $as:\forall a\ b\ c. f\ \{a..b\} = opp\ (f\ (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x$
 $\$ 1 \leq c\}))\ (f\ (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x\ \$ 1\}))\ a\ \$ 1 < c\ \$ 1\ c\ \$ 1 < b\ \$ 1$
from $\text{this}(2-)$ **have** $\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\ \$ 1 \leq c\ \$ 1\} = \{a..c\}\ \{a..b\} \cap \{x. x\ \$ 1$
 $\geq c\ \$ 1\} = \{c..b\}$ **by** *auto*
thus $opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})\ (f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** $as(1)$ [*rule-format,of a b*
 $c\ \$ 1$] **by** *auto*
next **fix** $a\ b::\text{real}^1$ **and** $c::\text{real}$

```

assume  $as: \forall a\ b. b \ \$\ 1 \leq a \ \$\ 1 \longrightarrow f\ \{a..b\} = neutral\ opp\ \forall a\ b\ c. a \ \$\ 1 < c \ \$\ 1 \wedge c \ \$\ 1 < b \ \$\ 1 \longrightarrow opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})\ (f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}$ 
show  $f\ \{a..b\} = opp\ (f\ (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \ \$\ 1 \leq c\}))\ (f\ (\{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \ \$\ 1\}))$ 
proof(cases  $c \in \{a\ \$\ 1 .. b\ \$\ 1\}$ )
  case False hence  $c < a\ \$\ 1 \vee c > b\ \$\ 1$  by auto
  thus ?thesis apply–apply(erule disjE)
  proof– assume  $c < a\ \$\ 1$  hence  $*\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \ \$\ 1 \leq c\} = \{1..0\}\ \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \ \$\ 1\} = \{a..b\}$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding * apply(subst  $as(1)$ [rule-format, of 0 1]) using assms
by auto
  next assume  $b\ \$\ 1 < c$  hence  $*\{a..b\} \cap \{x. x \ \$\ 1 \leq c\} = \{a..b\}\ \{a..b\} \cap \{x. c \leq x \ \$\ 1\} = \{1..0\}$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding * apply(subst  $as(1)$ [rule-format, of 0 1]) using assms
by auto
  qed
next case True hence  $*\min\ (b \ \$\ 1)\ c = c\ \max\ (a \ \$\ 1)\ c = c$  by auto
show ?thesis unfolding interval-split num1-eq-iff if-True * vec-def[THEN sym]
proof(cases  $c = a\ \$\ 1 \vee c = b\ \$\ 1$ )
  case False thus  $f\ \{a..b\} = opp\ (f\ \{a..vec1\ c\})\ (f\ \{vec1\ c..b\})$ 
  apply–apply(subst  $as(2)$ [rule-format]) using True by auto
  next case True thus  $f\ \{a..b\} = opp\ (f\ \{a..vec1\ c\})\ (f\ \{vec1\ c..b\})$  apply–
  proof(erule disjE) assume  $c = a\ \$\ 1$  hence  $*:a = vec1\ c$  unfolding Cart-eq
by auto
  hence  $f\ \{a..vec1\ c\} = neutral\ opp$  apply–apply(rule  $as(1)$ [rule-format])
by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms unfolding * by auto
  next assume  $c = b\ \$\ 1$  hence  $*:b = vec1\ c$  unfolding Cart-eq by auto
  hence  $f\ \{vec1\ c..b\} = neutral\ opp$  apply–apply(rule  $as(1)$ [rule-format])
by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms unfolding * by auto qed qed qed qed

lemma operative-1-le: assumes monoidal opp
shows  $operative\ opp\ f \longleftrightarrow ((\forall a\ b. b \leq a \longrightarrow f\ \{a..b::real^1\} = neutral\ opp) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall a\ b\ c. a \leq c \wedge c \leq b \longrightarrow opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})\ (f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}))$ 
unfolding operative-1-lt[OF assms]
proof safe fix  $a\ b\ c::real^1$  assume  $as: \forall a\ b\ c. a \leq c \wedge c \leq b \longrightarrow opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})$ 
 $(f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}$   $a < c\ c < b$ 
show  $opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})\ (f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}$  apply(rule  $as(1)$ [rule-format]) using
 $as(2-)$  unfolding vector-le-def vector-less-def by auto
next fix  $a\ b\ c::real^1$ 
assume  $\forall a\ b. b \leq a \longrightarrow f\ \{a..b\} = neutral\ opp\ \forall a\ b\ c. a < c \wedge c < b \longrightarrow opp$ 
 $(f\ \{a..c\})\ (f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}$   $a \leq c\ c \leq b$ 
note  $as = this$ [rule-format]
show  $opp\ (f\ \{a..c\})\ (f\ \{c..b\}) = f\ \{a..b\}$ 
proof(cases  $c = a \vee c = b$ )
  case False thus ?thesis apply–apply(subst  $as(2)$ ) using  $as(3-)$  unfolding
vector-le-def vector-less-def Cart-eq by(auto simp del:dest-vec1-eq)
  next case True thus ?thesis apply–

```

```

proof(erule disjE) assume *:c=a hence f {a..c} = neutral opp ap-
ply-apply(rule as(1)[rule-format]) by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms unfolding * by auto
  next assume *:c=b hence f {c..b} = neutral opp apply-apply(rule
as(1)[rule-format]) by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms unfolding * by auto qed qed qed

```

23.37 Special case of additivity we need for the FCT.

lemma interval-bound-sing[simp]: interval-upperbound {a} = a interval-lowerbound {a} = a
unfolding interval-upperbound-def interval-lowerbound-def **unfolding** Cart-eq **by** auto

lemma additive-tagged-division-1: fixes f::real^1 \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector
assumes dest-vec1 a \leq dest-vec1 b p tagged-division-of {a..b}
shows setsum ($\lambda(x,k). f(\text{interval-upperbound } k) - f(\text{interval-lowerbound } k)$) p
 $= f b - f a$
proof- let ?f = ($\lambda k::(\text{real}^1)$ set. if k = {} then 0 else f(interval-upperbound k)
 $- f(\text{interval-lowerbound } k)$)
have *:operative op + ?f **unfolding** operative-1-lt[OF monoidal-monoid] interval-eq-empty-1
by(auto simp add: not-less vector-less-def)
have *:{a..b} \neq {} **using** assms(1) **by** auto **note** operative-tagged-division[OF
monoidal-monoid * assms(2)]
note * = this[unfolded if-not-P[OF **] interval-bound-1[OF assms(1)], THEN
sym]
show ?thesis **unfolding** * **apply**(subst setsum-iterate[THEN sym]) **defer**
apply(rule setsum-cong2) **unfolding** split-paired-all split-conv **using** assms(2)
by auto **qed**

23.38 A useful lemma allowing us to factor out the content size.

lemma has-integral-factor-content:
 $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \{a..b\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists d. \text{gauge } d \wedge (\forall p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p$
 $\longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k *_R f x) p - i) \leq e * \text{content } \{a..b\}))$
proof(cases content {a..b} = 0)
case True **show** ?thesis **unfolding** has-integral-null-eq[OF True] **apply** safe
apply(rule, rule, rule gauge-trivial, safe) **unfolding** setsum-content-null[OF True]
True **defer**
apply(erule-tac x=1 in allE, safe) **defer** **apply**(rule fine-division-exists[of - a
b], assumption)
apply(erule-tac x=p in allE) **unfolding** setsum-content-null[OF True] **by** auto
next case False **note** F = this[unfolded content-lt-nz[THEN sym]]
let ?P = $\lambda e \text{ opp}. \exists d. \text{gauge } d \wedge (\forall p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p \longrightarrow$
 $\text{opp } (\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) - i)) e)$
show ?thesis **apply**(subst has-integral)
proof safe **fix** e::real **assume** e:e>0

```

{ assume  $\forall e > 0. ?P\ e\ op <$  thus  $?P\ (e * \text{content}\ \{a..b\})\ op \leq$  apply(erule-tac
 $x=e * \text{content}\ \{a..b\}$  in allE)
  apply(erule impE) defer apply(erule exE,rule-tac  $x=d$  in exI)
  using  $F\ e$  by(auto simp add:field-simps intro:mult-pos-pos) }
{ assume  $\forall e > 0. ?P\ (e * \text{content}\ \{a..b\})\ op \leq$  thus  $?P\ e\ op <$  apply(erule-tac
 $x=e / 2 / \text{content}\ \{a..b\}$  in allE)
  apply(erule impE) defer apply(erule exE,rule-tac  $x=d$  in exI)
  using  $F\ e$  by(auto simp add:field-simps intro:mult-pos-pos) } qed qed

```

23.39 Fundamental theorem of calculus.

```

lemma fundamental-theorem-of-calculus: fixes  $f::\text{real}^1 \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
  assumes  $a \leq b\ \forall x \in \{a..b\}. ((f\ o\ \text{vec1})\ \text{has-vector-derivative}\ f'(\text{vec1}\ x))\ (\text{at}\ x\ \text{within}\ \{a..b\})$ 
  shows  $(f'\ \text{has-integral}\ (f(\text{vec1}\ b) - f(\text{vec1}\ a)))\ (\{\text{vec1}\ a..\text{vec1}\ b\})$ 
unfolding has-integral-factor-content
proof safe fix  $e::\text{real}$  assume  $e>0$  have  $ab:\text{dest-vec1}\ (\text{vec1}\ a) \leq \text{dest-vec1}\ (\text{vec1}\ b)$ 
  using assms(1) by auto
  note assm = assms(2)[unfolded has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-within-alt]
  have  $*:\bigwedge P\ Q. \forall x \in \{a..b\}. P\ x \wedge (\forall e > 0. \exists d > 0. Q\ x\ e\ d) \implies \forall x. \exists (d::\text{real}) > 0. x \in \{a..b\} \longrightarrow Q\ x\ e\ d$  using e by blast
  note this[OF assm,unfolded gauge-existence-lemma] from choice[OF this,unfolded Ball-def[symmetric]]
  guess d .. note  $d=\text{conjunctD2}[OF\ this[\text{rule-format}],\text{rule-format}]$ 
  show  $\exists d. \text{gauge}\ d \wedge (\forall p. p\ \text{tagged-division-of}\ \{\text{vec1}\ a..\text{vec1}\ b\} \wedge d\ \text{fine}\ p \longrightarrow \text{norm}\ ((\sum (x,k) \in p. \text{content}\ k *_R f' x) - (f(\text{vec1}\ b) - f(\text{vec1}\ a)))) \leq e * \text{content}\ \{\text{vec1}\ a..\text{vec1}\ b\})$ 
    apply(rule-tac  $x=\lambda x. \text{ball}\ x\ (d\ (\text{dest-vec1}\ x))$  in exI,safe)
    apply(rule gauge-ball-dependent,rule,rule d(1))
  proof- fix p assume  $as:p\ \text{tagged-division-of}\ \{\text{vec1}\ a..\text{vec1}\ b\}\ (\lambda x. \text{ball}\ x\ (d\ (\text{dest-vec1}\ x))))\ \text{fine}\ p$ 
    show  $\text{norm}\ ((\sum (x,k) \in p. \text{content}\ k *_R f' x) - (f(\text{vec1}\ b) - f(\text{vec1}\ a))) \leq e * \text{content}\ \{\text{vec1}\ a..\text{vec1}\ b\}$ 
      unfolding content-1[OF ab] additive-tagged-division-1[OF ab as(1),of f,THEN sym]
      unfolding vector-minus-component[THEN sym] additive-tagged-division-1[OF ab as(1),of  $\lambda x. x$ ,THEN sym]
      apply(subst dest-vec1-setsum) unfolding setsum-right-distrib defer unfolding setsum-subtractf[THEN sym]
    proof(rule setsum-norm-le,safe) fix  $x\ k$  assume  $(x,k) \in p$ 
      note  $xk = \text{tagged-division-ofD}(2-4)[OF\ as(1)\ this]$  from this(3) guess  $u\ v$ 
      apply-by(erule exE)+ note  $k=this$ 
      have  $*:\text{dest-vec1}\ u \leq \text{dest-vec1}\ v$  using  $xk$  unfolding k by auto
      have  $\text{ball}:\forall xa \in k. xa \in \text{ball}\ x\ (d\ (\text{dest-vec1}\ x))$  using as(2)[unfolded fine-def,rule-format,OF  $\langle (x,k) \in p \rangle$ ,unfolded split-conv subset-eq] .
      have  $\text{norm}\ ((v\$1 - u\$1) *_R f' x - (f v - f u)) \leq \text{norm}\ (f u - f x - (u\$1 - x\$1) *_R f' x) + \text{norm}\ (f v - f x - (v\$1 - x\$1) *_R f' x)$ 
      apply(rule order-trans[OF - norm-triangle-ineq4]) apply(rule eq-refl) apply(rule arg-cong[where  $f=\text{norm}$ ])

```



```

    unfolding scaleR.diff-left by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
    also have ... ≤ e * norm (dest-vec1 u - dest-vec1 x) + e * norm (dest-vec1
v - dest-vec1 x)
    apply(rule add-mono) apply(rule d(2)[of x$1 u$1,unfolded o-def vec1-dest-vec1])
prefer 4
    apply(rule d(2)[of x$1 v$1,unfolded o-def vec1-dest-vec1])
    using ball[rule-format,of u] ball[rule-format,of v]
    using xk(1-2) unfolding k subset-eq by(auto simp add:dist-norm norm-real)
    also have ... ≤ e * dest-vec1 (interval-upperbound k - interval-lowerbound
k)
    unfolding k interval-bound-1[OF *] using xk(1) unfolding k by(auto simp
add:dist-norm norm-real field-simps)
    finally show norm (content k *R f' x - (f (interval-upperbound k) - f
(interval-lowerbound k))) ≤
    e * dest-vec1 (interval-upperbound k - interval-lowerbound k) unfolding k
interval-bound-1[OF *] content-1[OF *] .
qed(insert as, auto) qed qed

```

23.40 Attempt a systematic general set of "offset" results for components.

lemma gauge-modify:

```

assumes (∀ s. open s ⟶ open {x. f(x) ∈ s}) gauge d
shows gauge (λx y. d (f x) (f y))
using assms unfolding gauge-def apply safe defer apply(erule-tac x=f x in
allE)
apply(erule-tac x=d (f x) in allE) unfolding mem-def Collect-def by auto

```

23.41 Only need trivial subintervals if the interval itself is trivial.

```

lemma division-of-nontrivial: fixes s::(real^n) set set
assumes s division-of {a..b} content({a..b}) ≠ 0
shows {k. k ∈ s ∧ content k ≠ 0} division-of {a..b} using assms(1) apply-
proof(induct card s arbitrary:s rule:nat-less-induct)
fix s::(real^n) set set assume assm:s division-of {a..b}
  ∀ m<card s. ∀ x. m = card x ⟶ x division-of {a..b} ⟶ {k ∈ x. content k ≠
0} division-of {a..b}
  note s = division-ofD[OF assm(1)] let ?thesis = {k ∈ s. content k ≠ 0}
division-of {a..b}
  { presume *: {k ∈ s. content k ≠ 0} ≠ s ⟹ ?thesis
  show ?thesis apply cases defer apply(rule *,assumption) using assm(1) by
auto }
  assume noteq:{k ∈ s. content k ≠ 0} ≠ s
  then obtain k where k:k∈s content k = 0 by auto
  from s(4)[OF k(1)] guess c d apply-by(erule exE)+ note k=k this
  from k have card s > 0 unfolding card-gt-0-iff using assm(1) by auto
  hence card:card (s - {k}) < card s using assm(1) k(1) apply(subst card-Diff-singleton-if)
by auto

```

```

have *:closed ( $\bigcup (s - \{k\})$ ) apply(rule closed-Union) defer apply rule ap-
ply(drule DiffD1,drule s(4))
  apply safe apply(rule closed-interval) using assm(1) by auto
  have  $k \subseteq \bigcup (s - \{k\})$  apply safe apply(rule *[unfolded closed-limpt,rule-format])
  unfolding islimpt-approachable
  proof safe fix x and e::real assume as: $x \in k$   $e > 0$ 
    from k(2)[unfolded k content-eq-0] guess i ..
    hence  $i : c\$i = d\$i$  using s(3)[OF k(1),unfolded k] unfolding interval-ne-empty
  by smt
    hence  $xi : x\$i = d\$i$  using as unfolding k mem-interval by smt
    def y  $\equiv (\chi j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then if } c\$i \leq (a\$i + b\$i) / 2 \text{ then } c\$i + \min e (b\$i -$ 
 $c\$i) / 2 \text{ else } c\$i - \min e (c\$i - a\$i) / 2 \text{ else } x\$j)$ 
    show  $\exists x' \in \bigcup (s - \{k\}). x' \neq x \wedge \text{dist } x' x < e$  apply(rule-tac  $x=y$  in bexI)
    proof have  $d \in \{c..d\}$  using s(3)[OF k(1)] unfolding k interval-eq-empty
    mem-interval by(fastsimp simp add: not-less)
      hence  $d \in \{a..b\}$  using s(2)[OF k(1)] unfolding k by auto note di =
    this[unfolded mem-interval,THEN spec[where  $x=i$ ]]
      hence  $xyi : y\$i \neq x\$i$  unfolding y-def unfolding i xi Cart-lambda-beta
    if-P[OF refl]
      apply(cases) apply(subst if-P,assumption) unfolding if-not-P not-le using
    as(2) using assms(2)[unfolded content-eq-0] by smt+
      thus  $y \neq x$  unfolding Cart-eq by auto
      have *:UNIV = insert i (UNIV - {i}) by auto
      have norm  $(y - x) < e + \text{setsum } (\lambda i. 0) (UNIV::'n \text{ set})$  apply(rule
    le-less-trans[OF norm-le-l1])
      apply(subst *,subst setsum-insert) prefer 3 apply(rule add-less-le-mono)
    proof- show  $|(y - x) \$ i| < e$  unfolding y-def Cart-lambda-beta vector-minus-component
    if-P[OF refl]
      apply(cases) apply(subst if-P,assumption) unfolding if-not-P unfolding
    i xi using di as(2) by auto
      show  $(\sum i \in UNIV - \{i\}. |(y - x) \$ i|) \leq (\sum i \in UNIV. 0)$  unfolding y-def
    by auto
      qed auto thus  $\text{dist } y x < e$  unfolding dist-norm by auto
      have  $y \notin k$  unfolding k mem-interval apply rule apply(erule-tac  $x=i$  in
    alle) using xyi unfolding k i xi by auto
      moreover have  $y \in \bigcup s$  unfolding s mem-interval
      proof note  $\text{sims} = y\text{-def Cart-lambda-beta if-not-P}$ 
      fix j::'n show  $a \$ j \leq y \$ j \wedge y \$ j \leq b \$ j$ 
      proof(cases  $j = i$ ) case False have  $x \in \{a..b\}$  using s(2)[OF k(1)] as(1)
    by auto
      thus ?thesis unfolding sims if-not-P[OF False] unfolding mem-interval
    by auto
      next case True note  $T = \text{this show ?thesis}$ 
      proof(cases  $c \$ i \leq (a \$ i + b \$ i) / 2$ )
      case True show ?thesis unfolding sims if-P[OF T] if-P[OF True]
    unfolding i
      using True as(2) di apply-apply rule unfolding T by (auto simp
    add:field-simps)
      next case False thus ?thesis unfolding sims if-P[OF T] if-not-P[OF

```

```

False] unfolding i
      using True as(2) di apply-apply rule unfolding T by (auto simp
add:field-simps)
      qed qed qed
      ultimately show  $y \in \bigcup (s - \{k\})$  by auto
      qed qed hence  $\bigcup (s - \{k\}) = \{a..b\}$  unfolding s(6)[THEN sym] by auto
      hence  $\{ka \in s - \{k\}. \text{content } ka \neq 0\}$  division-of  $\{a..b\}$  apply-apply(rule
assm(2)[rule-format,OF card refl])
      apply(rule division-ofI) defer apply(rule-tac[1-4] s) using assm(1) by auto
      moreover have  $\{ka \in s - \{k\}. \text{content } ka \neq 0\} = \{k \in s. \text{content } k \neq 0\}$ 
using k by auto ultimately show ?thesis by auto qed

```

23.42 Integrability on subintervals.

```

lemma operative-integrable: fixes f::real^n => 'a::banach shows
  operative op ^ (λi. f integrable-on i)
  unfolding operative-def neutral-and apply safe apply(subst integrable-on-def)
  unfolding has-integral-null-eq apply(rule,rule refl) apply(rule,assumption)+
  unfolding integrable-on-def by(auto intro: has-integral-split)

lemma integrable-subinterval: fixes f::real^n => 'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on {a..b} {c..d} ⊆ {a..b} shows f integrable-on {c..d}
  apply(cases {c..d} = {}) defer apply(rule partial-division-extend-1[OF assms(2)],assumption)
  using operative-division-and[OF operative-integrable,THEN sym,of - - f] assms(1)
  by auto

```

23.43 Combining adjacent intervals in 1 dimension.

```

lemma has-integral-combine: assumes (a::real^1) ≤ c c ≤ b
  (f has-integral i) {a..c} (f has-integral (j::'a::banach)) {c..b}
  shows (f has-integral (i + j)) {a..b}
proof- note operative-integral[of f, unfolded operative-1-le[OF monoidal-lifted[OF
monoidal-monoid]]]
  note conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format] note * = this(2)[OF conjI[OF assms(1-2)],unfolded
if-P[OF assms(3)]]
  hence f integrable-on {a..b} apply- apply(rule ccontr) apply(subst(asm) if-P)
defer
  apply(subst(asm) if-P) using assms(3-) by auto
  with * show ?thesis apply-apply(subst(asm) if-P) defer apply(subst(asm)
if-P) defer apply(subst(asm) if-P)
  unfolding lifted.simps using assms(3-) by(auto simp add: integrable-on-def
integral-unique) qed

lemma integral-combine: fixes f::real^1 => 'a::banach
  assumes a ≤ c c ≤ b f integrable-on {a..b}
  shows integral {a..c} f + integral {c..b} f = integral({a..b}) f
  apply(rule integral-unique[THEN sym]) apply(rule has-integral-combine[OF assms(1-2)])
  apply(rule-tac[!]) integrable-integral integrable-subinterval[OF assms(3)]+ using
assms(1-2) by auto

```

lemma *integrable-combine*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^1 \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $a \leq c \leq b$ f *integrable-on* $\{a..c\}$ f *integrable-on* $\{c..b\}$
shows f *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$ **using** *assms* **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* **by**(*fastsimp*
intro!has-integral-combine)

23.44 Reduce integrability to “local” integrability.

lemma *integrable-on-little-subintervals*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \exists d > 0. \forall u v. x \in \{u..v\} \wedge \{u..v\} \subseteq \text{ball } x \ d \wedge \{u..v\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow f$ *integrable-on* $\{u..v\}$
shows f *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$
proof— **have** $\forall x. \exists d. x \in \{a..b\} \longrightarrow d > 0 \wedge (\forall u v. x \in \{u..v\} \wedge \{u..v\} \subseteq \text{ball } x \ d \wedge \{u..v\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow f$ *integrable-on* $\{u..v\}$)
using *assms* **by** *auto* **note** *this[unfolding gauge-existence-lemma]* **from** *choice[OF this]* **guess** d **..** **note** $d=\text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$
guess p **apply**(*rule fine-division-exists[OF gauge-ball-dependent,of d a b]*) **using** d **by** *auto* **note** $p=\text{this}(1-2)$
note *division-of-tagged-division[OF this(1)]* **note** $*$ = *operative-division-and[OF operative-integrable,OF this,THEN sym,of f]*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $*$ **apply** *safe* **unfolding** *snd-conv*
proof— **fix** $x \ k$ **assume** $(x,k) \in p$ **note** *tagged-division-ofD(2-4)[OF p(1) this]*
fineD[OF p(2) this]
thus f *integrable-on* k **apply** *safe* **apply**(*rule d[THEN conjunct2,rule-format,of x]*) **by** *auto* **qed** **qed**

23.45 Second FCT or existence of antiderivative.

lemma *integrable-const[intro]*: $(\lambda x. c)$ *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by**(*rule,rule has-integral-const*)

lemma *integral-has-vector-derivative*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes *continuous-on* $\{a..b\}$ $f \ x \in \{a..b\}$
shows $((\lambda u. \text{integral } \{\text{vec } a..\text{vec } u\} (f \circ \text{dest-vec1})) \text{ has-vector-derivative } f(x))$
(at x within {a..b})
unfolding *has-vector-derivative-def* *has-derivative-within-alt*
apply *safe* **apply**(*rule scaleR.bounded-linear-left*)
proof— **fix** $e::\text{real}$ **assume** $e>0$
note *compact-uniformly-continuous[OF assms(1) compact-real-interval,unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def]*
from *this[rule-format,OF e]* **guess** d **apply**—**by**(*erule conjE exE*) + **note** $d=\text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$
let $?I = \lambda a \ b. \text{integral } \{\text{vec1 } a..\text{vec1 } b\} (f \circ \text{dest-vec1})$
show $\exists d > 0. \forall y \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm } (y - x) < d \longrightarrow \text{norm } (?I \ a \ y - ?I \ a \ x - (y - x) *_R f \ x) \leq e * \text{norm } (y - x)$
proof(*rule,rule,rule d,safe*) **case** *goal1* **show** *?case* **proof**(*cases y < x*)
case *False* **have** $f \circ \text{dest-vec1}$ *integrable-on* $\{\text{vec1 } a..\text{vec1 } y\}$ **apply**(*rule integrable-subinterval,rule integrable-continuous*)
apply(*rule continuous-on-o-dest-vec1 assms*) + **unfolding** *not-less* **using** *assms(2) goal1* **by** *auto*
hence $* ?I \ a \ y - ?I \ a \ x = ?I \ x \ y$ **unfolding** *algebra-simps* **apply**(*subst eq-commute*) **apply**(*rule integral-combine*)

```

    using False unfolding not-less using assms(2) goal1 by auto
    have **:norm (y - x) = content {vec1 x..vec1 y} apply(subst content-1)
using False unfolding not-less by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding ** apply(rule has-integral-bound[where f=( $\lambda u. f u - f x$ ) o dest-vec1]) unfolding * unfolding o-def
    defer apply(rule has-integral-sub) apply(rule integrable-integral)
    apply(rule integrable-subinterval,rule integrable-continuous) apply(rule
continuous-on-o-dest-vec1[unfolded o-def] assms)+
    proof- show {vec1 x..vec1 y}  $\subseteq$  {vec1 a..vec1 b} using goal1 assms(2) by
auto
    have *:y - x = norm(y - x) using False by auto
    show (( $\lambda xa. f x$ ) has-integral (y - x)  $\ast_R f x$ ) {vec1 x..vec1 y} apply(subst
*) unfolding ** by auto
    show  $\forall xa \in \{vec1 x..vec1 y\}. norm (f (dest-vec1 xa) - f x) \leq e$  apply safe
apply(rule less-imp-le)
    apply(rule d(2)[unfolded dist-norm]) using assms(2) using goal1 by auto
    qed(insert e,auto)
    next case True have f o dest-vec1 integrable-on {vec1 a..vec1 x} apply(rule
integrable-subinterval,rule integrable-continuous)
    apply(rule continuous-on-o-dest-vec1 assms)+ unfolding not-less using
assms(2) goal1 by auto
    hence *:?I a x - ?I a y = ?I y x unfolding algebra-simps apply(subst
eq-commute) apply(rule integral-combine)
    using True using assms(2) goal1 by auto
    have **:norm (y - x) = content {vec1 y..vec1 x} apply(subst content-1)
using True unfolding not-less by auto
    have ***: $\bigwedge fy fx c::'a. fx - fy - (y - x) \ast_R c = -(fy - fx - (x - y) \ast_R c)$ 
unfolding scaleR-left.diff by auto
    show ?thesis apply(subst ***) unfolding norm-minus-cancel **
    apply(rule has-integral-bound[where f=( $\lambda u. f u - f x$ ) o dest-vec1])
unfolding * unfolding o-def
    defer apply(rule has-integral-sub) apply(subst minus-minus[THEN sym])
unfolding minus-minus
    apply(rule integrable-integral) apply(rule integrable-subinterval,rule integrable-continuous)
    apply(rule continuous-on-o-dest-vec1[unfolded o-def] assms)+
    proof- show {vec1 y..vec1 x}  $\subseteq$  {vec1 a..vec1 b} using goal1 assms(2) by
auto
    have *:x - y = norm(y - x) using True by auto
    show (( $\lambda xa. f x$ ) has-integral (x - y)  $\ast_R f x$ ) {vec1 y..vec1 x} apply(subst
*) unfolding ** by auto
    show  $\forall xa \in \{vec1 y..vec1 x\}. norm (f (dest-vec1 xa) - f x) \leq e$  apply safe
apply(rule less-imp-le)
    apply(rule d(2)[unfolded dist-norm]) using assms(2) using goal1 by auto
    qed(insert e,auto) qed qed qed

```

lemma *integral-has-vector-derivative'*: fixes $f::real^1 \Rightarrow 'a::banach$
 assumes *continuous-on* {a..b} $f x \in \{a..b\}$
 shows (($\lambda u. (integral \{a..vec u\} f)$) has-vector-derivative $f x$) (at (x\$1) within {a\$1..b\$1})

using *integral-has-vector-derivative*[*OF continuous-on-o-vec1*[*OF assms*(1)], of *x\$1*]

unfolding *o-def vec1-dest-vec1* **using** *assms*(2) **by** *auto*

lemma *antiderivative-continuous*: **assumes** *continuous-on* {*a..b::real*} *f*
obtains *g* **where** $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. (g \text{ has-vector-derivative } (f(x)::\text{banach}))$ (at *x* within {*a..b*})

apply(*rule that,rule*) **using** *integral-has-vector-derivative*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*

23.46 Combined fundamental theorem of calculus.

lemma *antiderivative-integral-continuous*: **fixes** *f::real* \Rightarrow '*a::banach* **assumes** *continuous-on* {*a..b*} *f*

obtains *g* **where** $\forall u \in \{a..b\}. \forall v \in \{a..b\}. u \leq v \longrightarrow ((f \text{ o } \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-integral } (g \ v - g \ u)) \ \{ \text{vec } u.. \text{vec } v \}$

proof– **from** *antiderivative-continuous*[*OF assms*] **guess** *g* . **note** *g=this*

show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule that*[of *g*])

proof *safe case goal1* **have** $\forall x \in \{u..v\}. (g \text{ has-vector-derivative } f \ x)$ (at *x* within {*u..v*})

apply(*rule,rule has-vector-derivative-within-subset*) **apply**(*rule g*[*rule-format*])

using *goal1*(1–2) **by** *auto*

thus *?case* **using** *fundamental-theorem-of-calculus*[*OF goal1*(3), of *g* o *dest-vec1* *f* o *dest-vec1*]

unfolding *o-def vec1-dest-vec1* **by** *auto* **qed qed**

23.47 General “twiddling” for interval-to-interval function image.

lemma *has-integral-twiddle*:

assumes $0 < r \ \forall x. h(g \ x) = x \ \forall x. g(h \ x) = x \ \forall x. \text{continuous} \ (at \ x) \ g$

$\forall u \ v. \exists w \ z. g \ ' \ \{u..v\} = \{w..z\}$

$\forall u \ v. \exists w \ z. h \ ' \ \{u..v\} = \{w..z\}$

$\forall u \ v. \text{content}(g \ ' \ \{u..v\}) = r * \text{content} \ \{u..v\}$

(*f* *has-integral* *i*) {*a..b*}

shows $((\lambda x. f(g \ x)) \text{ has-integral } (1 / r) *_{\mathbb{R}} i) \ (h \ ' \ \{a..b\})$

proof– { **presume** $*:\{a..b\} \neq \{\}$ \implies *?thesis*

show *?thesis* **apply** *cases* **defer** **apply**(*rule **, *assumption*)

proof– **case** *goal1* **thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** *goal1* *assms*(8)[*unfolded goal1* *has-integral-empty-eq*] **by** *auto* **qed** }

assume {*a..b*} $\neq \{\}$ **from** *assms*(6)[*rule-format*, of *a* *b*] **guess** *w z* **apply**–**by**(*erule exE*) + **note** *wz=this*

have *inj:inj g inj h* **unfolding** *inj-on-def* **apply** *safe* **apply**(*rule-tac*[!] *ccontr*)

using *assms*(2) **apply**(*erule-tac* *x=x* **in** *allE*) **using** *assms*(2) **apply**(*erule-tac* *x=y* **in** *allE*) **defer**

using *assms*(3) **apply**(*erule-tac* *x=x* **in** *allE*) **using** *assms*(3) **apply**(*erule-tac* *x=y* **in** *allE*) **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *has-integral-def* *has-integral-compact-interval-def* **ap-**
ply(*subst if-P*) **apply**(*rule,rule,rule wz*)

proof *safe* **fix** *e::real* **assume** *e:e>0* **hence** $e * r > 0$ **using** *assms*(1) **by**(*rule*

```

mult-pos-pos)
  from assms(8)[unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF this] guess d apply-by(erule
exE conjE)+ note d=this[rule-format]
  def d' ≡ λx y. d (g x) (g y) have d': λx. d' x = {y. g y ∈ (d (g x))} unfolding
d'-def by(auto simp add:mem-def)
  show ∃ d. gauge d ∧ (∀ p. p tagged-division-of h ' {a..b} ∧ d fine p → norm
((∑ (x, k) ∈ p. content k *R f (g x)) - (1 / r) *R i) < e)
  proof(rule-tac x=d' in exI,safe) show gauge d' using d(1) unfolding gauge-def
d' using continuous-open-preimage-univ[OF assms(4)] by auto
  fix p assume as:p tagged-division-of h ' {a..b} d' fine p note p = tagged-division-ofD[OF
as(1)]
  have (λ(x, k). (g x, g ' k)) ' p tagged-division-of {a..b} ∧ d fine (λ(x, k). (g
x, g ' k)) ' p unfolding tagged-division-of
  proof safe show finite ((λ(x, k). (g x, g ' k)) ' p) using as by auto
  show d fine (λ(x, k). (g x, g ' k)) ' p using as(2) unfolding fine-def d'
by auto
  fix x k assume xk[intro]:(x,k) ∈ p show g x ∈ g ' k using p(2)[OF xk] by
auto
  show ∃ u v. g ' k = {u..v} using p(4)[OF xk] using assms(5-6) by auto
  { fix y assume y ∈ k thus g y ∈ {a..b} g y ∈ {a..b} using p(3)[OF
xk,unfolded subset-eq,rule-format,of h (g y)]
  using assms(2)[rule-format,of y] unfolding inj-image-mem-iff[OF
inj(2)] by auto }
  fix x' k' assume xk':(x',k') ∈ p fix z assume z ∈ interior (g ' k) z ∈
interior (g ' k')
  hence *:interior (g ' k) ∩ interior (g ' k') ≠ {} by auto
  have same:(x, k) = (x', k') apply-apply(rule ccontr,drule p(5)[OF xk
xk'])
  proof- assume as:interior k ∩ interior k' = {} from nonempty-witness[OF
*] guess z .
  hence z ∈ g ' (interior k ∩ interior k') using interior-image-subset[OF
assms(4) inj(1)]
  unfolding image-Int[OF inj(1)] by auto thus False using as by blast
qed thus g x = g x' by auto
  { fix z assume z ∈ k thus g z ∈ g ' k' using same by auto }
  { fix z assume z ∈ k' thus g z ∈ g ' k using same by auto }
  next fix x assume x ∈ {a..b} hence h x ∈ ⋃ {k. ∃ x. (x, k) ∈ p} using
p(6) by auto
  then guess X unfolding Union-iff .. note X=this from this(1) guess y
unfolding mem-Collect-eq ..
  thus x ∈ ⋃ {k. ∃ x. (x, k) ∈ (λ(x, k). (g x, g ' k)) ' p} apply-
  apply(rule-tac X=g ' X in UnionI) defer apply(rule-tac x=h x in
image-eqI)
  using X(2) assms(3)[rule-format,of x] by auto
  qed note ** = d(2)[OF this] have *:inj-on (λ(x, k). (g x, g ' k)) p using
inj(1) unfolding inj-on-def by fastsimp
  have (∑ (x, k) ∈ (λ(x, k). (g x, g ' k)) ' p. content k *R f x) - i = r *R (∑ (x,
k) ∈ p. content k *R f (g x)) - i (is ?l = -) unfolding algebra-simps add-left-cancel
unfolding setsum-reindex[OF *] apply(subst scaleR-right.setsum) defer

```

```

apply(rule setsum-cong2) unfolding o-def split-paired-all split-conv
  apply(drule p(4)) apply safe unfolding assms(7)[rule-format] using p
by auto
  also have ... = r *R (( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R f (g x)) - (1 / r) *R i) (is
- = ?r) unfolding scaleR.diff-right scaleR.scaleR-left[THEN sym]
  unfolding real-scaleR-def using assms(1) by auto finally have *: ?l = ?r
.
  show norm (( $\sum (x, k) \in p.$  content k *R f (g x)) - (1 / r) *R i) < e using
** unfolding * unfolding norm-scaleR
  using assms(1) by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed qed qed

```

23.48 Special case of a basic affine transformation.

```

lemma interval-image-affinity-interval: shows  $\exists u v. (\lambda x. m *_{\mathbb{R}} (x :: \text{real}^n) + c)$ 
‘ {a..b} = {u..v}
  unfolding image-affinity-interval by auto

```

```

lemmas Cart-simps = Cart-nth.add Cart-nth.minus Cart-nth.zero Cart-nth.diff
Cart-nth.scaleR real-scaleR-def Cart-lambda-beta
Cart-eq vector-le-def vector-less-def

```

```

lemma setprod-cong2: assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x$  shows setprod f A =
setprod g A
  apply(rule setprod-cong) using assms by auto

```

```

lemma content-image-affinity-interval:
  content(( $\lambda x :: \text{real}^n. m *_{\mathbb{R}} x + c$ ) ‘ {a..b}) = (abs m) ^ CARD('n) * content
{a..b} (is ?l = ?r)
proof - { presume *: {a..b} ≠ {}  $\implies$  ?thesis show ?thesis apply(cases, rule *, assumption)
  unfolding not-not using content-empty by auto }
  assume as: {a..b} ≠ {} show ?thesis proof(cases m ≥ 0)
    case True show ?thesis unfolding image-affinity-interval if-not-P[OF as]
if-P[OF True]
  unfolding content-closed-interval'[OF as] apply(subst content-closed-interval')

```

```

  defer apply(subst setprod-constant[THEN sym]) apply(rule finite-UNIV)
unfolding setprod-timesf[THEN sym]
  apply(rule setprod-cong2) using True as unfolding interval-ne-empty Cart-simps
not-le
  by(auto simp add:field-simps intro:mult-left-mono)
  next case False show ?thesis unfolding image-affinity-interval if-not-P[OF as]
if-not-P[OF False]
  unfolding content-closed-interval'[OF as] apply(subst content-closed-interval')

```

```

  defer apply(subst setprod-constant[THEN sym]) apply(rule finite-UNIV)
unfolding setprod-timesf[THEN sym]
  apply(rule setprod-cong2) using False as unfolding interval-ne-empty
Cart-simps not-le
  by(auto simp add:field-simps mult-le-cancel-left-neg) qed qed

```


lemma *has-integral-affinity*: **assumes** $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \{a..b::\text{real}^n\} m \neq 0$
shows $((\lambda x. f(m *_R x + c)) \text{ has-integral } ((1 / (abs(m) ^ CARD('n::finite))) *_R i)) ((\lambda x. (1 / m) *_R x + -((1 / m) *_R c)) ' \{a..b\})$
apply(rule *has-integral-twiddle,safe*) **unfolding** *Cart-eq Cart-simps* **apply**(rule *zero-less-power*)
defer apply(insert *assms*(2), *simp add:field-simps*) **apply**(insert *assms*(2), *simp add:field-simps*)
apply(rule *continuous-intros*)+ **apply**(rule *interval-image-affinity-interval*)+ **apply**(rule *content-image-affinity-interval*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-affinity*: **assumes** $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} m \neq 0$
shows $(\lambda x. f(m *_R x + c)) \text{ integrable-on } ((\lambda x. (1 / m) *_R x + -((1/m) *_R c)) ' \{a..b\})$
using *assms* **unfolding** *integrable-on-def* **apply** *safe* **apply**(rule *has-integral-affinity*) **by** *auto*

23.49 Special case of stretching coordinate axes separately.

lemma *image-stretch-interval*:
 $(\lambda x. \chi k. m k * x \$ k) ' \{a..b::\text{real}^n\} =$
 $(\text{if } \{a..b\} = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{(\chi k. \min (m(k) * a \$ k) (m(k) * b \$ k)) .. (\chi k. \max (m(k) * a \$ k) (m(k) * b \$ k))\}) (\text{is } ?l = ?r)$
proof(cases $\{a..b\}=\{\}$) **case** *True* **thus** *?thesis* **unfolding** *True* **by** *auto*
next **have** $*: \bigwedge P Q. (\forall i. P i) \wedge (\forall i. Q i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. P i \wedge Q i)$ **by** *auto*
case *False* **note** $ab = \text{this}[\text{unfolded interval-ne-empty}]$
show *?thesis* **apply**—**apply**(rule *set-ext*)
proof— **fix** $x::\text{real}^n$ **have** $*: \bigwedge P Q. (\forall i. P i = Q i) \implies (\forall i. P i) = (\forall i. Q i)$ **by** *auto*
show $x \in ?l \longleftrightarrow x \in ?r$ **unfolding** *if-not-P[OF False]*
unfolding *image-iff mem-interval Bex-def Cart-simps Cart-eq **
unfolding *lambda-skolem[THEN sym,of $\lambda i xa. (a \$ i \leq xa \wedge xa \leq b \$ i) \wedge x \$ i = m i * xa$]*
proof(rule $**,rule$) **fix** $i::'n$ **show** $(\exists xa. (a \$ i \leq xa \wedge xa \leq b \$ i) \wedge x \$ i = m i * xa) =$
 $(\min (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) \leq x \$ i \wedge x \$ i \leq \max (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i))$
proof(cases $m i = 0$) **case** *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *ab* **by** *auto*
next **case** *False* **hence** $0 < m i \vee 0 > m i$ **by** *auto* **thus** *?thesis* **apply**—
proof(erule *disjE*) **assume** $as: 0 < m i$ **hence** $*: \min (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) = m i * a \$ i$
 $\max (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) = m i * b \$ i$ **using** *ab* **unfolding** *min-def max-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $*$ **apply** rule **defer** **apply**(rule-tac $x=1 / m i * x \$ i$ in *exI*)
using *as* **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)
next **assume** $as: 0 > m i$ **hence** $*: \max (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) = m i * a \$ i$
 $\min (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) = m i * b \$ i$ **using** *ab* **as** **unfolding**

```

min-def max-def
  by(auto simp add:field-simps mult-le-cancel-left-neg intro: order-antisym)
  show ?thesis unfolding * apply rule defer apply(rule-tac x=1 / m i *
x$i in exI)
    using as by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed qed qed qed qed

```

```

lemma interval-image-stretch-interval:  $\exists u v. (\lambda x. \chi k. m k * x \$ k) ' \{a..b::real^{n'}\}$ 
=  $\{u..v\}$ 
  unfolding image-stretch-interval by auto

```

```

lemma content-image-stretch-interval:
  content(( $\lambda x::real^{n'}. \chi k. m k * x \$ k$ ) '  $\{a..b\}$ ) = abs(setprod m UNIV) * con-
tent( $\{a..b\}$ )
proof(cases  $\{a..b\} = \{\}$ ) case True thus ?thesis
  unfolding content-def image-is-empty image-stretch-interval if-P[OF True] by
auto
next case False hence  $(\lambda x. \chi k. m k * x \$ k) ' \{a..b\} \neq \{\}$  by auto
  thus ?thesis using False unfolding content-def image-stretch-interval apply-
unfolding interval-bounds' if-not-P
    unfolding abs-setprod setprod-timesf[THEN sym] apply(rule setprod-cong2)
unfolding Cart-lambda-beta
  proof- fix i::'n have  $(m i < 0 \vee m i > 0) \vee m i = 0$  by auto
    thus  $max (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) - min (m i * a \$ i) (m i * b \$ i) = |m$ 
 $i| * (b \$ i - a \$ i)$ 
    apply-apply(erule disjE)+ unfolding min-def max-def using False[unfolded
interval-ne-empty,rule-format,of i]
    by(auto simp add:field-simps not-le mult-le-cancel-left-neg mult-le-cancel-left-pos)
  qed qed

```

```

lemma has-integral-stretch: assumes  $f$  has-integral  $i$   $\{a..b\} \forall k. \sim(m k = 0)$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. f(\chi k. m k * x \$ k))$  has-integral
 $((1/(abs(setprod m UNIV))) *_R i)) ((\lambda x. \chi k. 1/(m k) * x \$ k) ' \{a..b\})$ 
  apply(rule has-integral-twiddle) unfolding zero-less-abs-iff content-image-stretch-interval
  unfolding image-stretch-interval empty-as-interval Cart-eq using assms
proof- show  $\forall x. continuous (at x) (\lambda x. \chi k. m k * x \$ k)$ 
  apply(rule,rule linear-continuous-at) unfolding linear-linear
  unfolding linear-def Cart-simps Cart-eq by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed
auto

```

```

lemma integrable-stretch:
  assumes  $f$  integrable-on  $\{a..b\} \forall k. \sim(m k = 0)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. f(\chi k. m k * x \$ k))$  integrable-on  $((\lambda x. \chi k. 1/(m k) * x \$ k) ' \{a..b\})$ 
  using assms unfolding integrable-on-def apply-apply(erule exE) apply(drule
has-integral-stretch) by auto

```

23.50 even more special cases.

```

lemma uminus-interval-vector[simp]:uminus '  $\{a..b\} = \{-b .. -a::real^{n'}\}$ 
  apply(rule set-ext,rule) defer unfolding image-iff

```

apply(*rule-tac* $x = -x$ **in** *beXI*) **by**(*auto simp add:vector-le-def minus-le-iff le-minus-iff*)

lemma *has-integral-reflect-lemma*[*intro*]: **assumes** (*f has-integral i*) {*a..b*}
shows (($\lambda x. f(-x)$) *has-integral i*) { $-b .. -a$ }
using *has-integral-affinity*[*OF assms, of -1 0*] **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-reflect*[*simp*]: (($\lambda x. f(-x)$) *has-integral i*) { $-b..-a$ } \longleftrightarrow (*f has-integral i*) ({*a..b*})
apply *rule* **apply**(*drule-tac* [!] *has-integral-reflect-lemma*) **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-reflect*[*simp*]: ($\lambda x. f(-x)$) *integrable-on* { $-b..-a$ } \longleftrightarrow *f integrable-on* {*a..b*}
unfolding *integrable-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-reflect*[*simp*]: *integral* { $-b..-a$ } ($\lambda x. f(-x)$) = *integral* ({*a..b*}) *f*
unfolding *integral-def* **by** *auto*

23.51 Stronger form of FCT; quite a tedious proof.

declare *norm-triangle-ineq4*[*intro*]

lemma *bgauge-existence-lemma*: ($\forall x \in s. \exists d :: \text{real}. 0 < d \wedge q \ d \ x$) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x. \exists d > 0. x \in s \longrightarrow q \ d \ x$) **by**(*meson zero-less-one*)

lemma *additive-tagged-division-1'*: **fixes** *f :: real \Rightarrow 'a :: real-normed-vector*
assumes $a \leq b$ *p tagged-division-of* {*vec1 a..vec1 b*}
shows *setsum* ($\lambda(x,k). f \ (dest\text{-}vec1 \ (interval\text{-}upperbound \ k)) - f \ (dest\text{-}vec1 \ (interval\text{-}lowerbound \ k))$) *p* = $f \ b - f \ a$
using *additive-tagged-division-1*[*OF - assms(2), of f o dest-vec1*]
unfolding *o-def vec1-dest-vec1* **using** *assms(1)* **by** *auto*

lemma *split-minus*[*simp*]: ($\lambda(x, k). f \ x \ k$) $x - (\lambda(x, k). g \ x \ k) \ x = (\lambda(x, k). f \ x \ k - g \ x \ k) \ x$
unfolding *split-def* **by**(*rule refl*)

lemma *norm-triangle-le-sub*: $norm \ x + norm \ y \leq e \implies norm \ (x - y) \leq e$
apply(*subst*(*asm*)(2) *norm-minus-cancel*[*THEN sym*])
apply(*drule norm-triangle-le*) **by**(*auto simp add:algebra-simps*)

lemma *fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-interior*:
assumes $a \leq b$ *continuous-on* {*a..b*} *f* $\forall x \in \{a < .. < b\}. (f \ \text{has-vector-derivative} \ f'(x)) \ (at \ x)$
shows (($f' \ o \ dest\text{-}vec1$) *has-integral* ($f \ b - f \ a$)) {*vec a..vec b*}
proof – { **presume** $*: a < b \implies ?thesis$
show *?thesis* **proof**(*cases, rule *, assumption*)
assume $\neg a < b$ **hence** $a = b$ **using** *assms(1)* **by** *auto*
hence $*:\{vec \ a .. vec \ b\} = \{vec \ b\}$ $f \ b - f \ a = 0$ **by**(*auto simp add: Cart-eq vector-le-def order-antisym*)
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *(2) **apply**(*rule has-integral-null*) **unfolding** *content-eq-0-1*

```

using * ⟨a=b⟩ by auto
  qed } assume ab:  $a < b$ 
  let ?P =  $\lambda e. \exists d. \text{gauge } d \wedge (\forall p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{\text{vec1 } a.. \text{vec1 } b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p \longrightarrow$ 
     $\text{norm } ((\sum_{(x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_{\mathbb{R}} (f' \circ \text{dest-vec1}) } x) - (f b - f a))$ 
 $\leq e * \text{content } \{\text{vec1 } a.. \text{vec1 } b\})$ 
    { presume  $\wedge e. e > 0 \implies ?P e$  thus ?thesis unfolding has-integral-factor-content
by auto }
  fix e::real assume e:  $e > 0$ 
  note assms(3)[unfolded has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-at-alt ball-conj-distrib]
  note conjunctD2[OF this] note bounded=this(1) and this(2)
  from this(2) have  $\forall x \in \{a <.. < b\}. \exists d > 0. \forall y. \text{norm } (y - x) < d \longrightarrow \text{norm } (f$ 
 $y - f x - (y - x) *_{\mathbb{R}} f' x) \leq e/2 * \text{norm } (y - x)$ 
    apply-apply safe apply(erule-tac  $x=x$  in ballE, erule-tac  $x=e/2$  in allE)
using e by auto note this[unfolded bgauche-existence-lemma]
  from choice[OF this] guess d .. note conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format]] note d
    = this[rule-format]
  have bounded ( $f' \{a..b\}$ ) apply(rule compact-imp-bounded compact-continuous-image)+
using compact-real-interval assms by auto
  from this[unfolded bounded-pos] guess B .. note B = this[rule-format]

  have  $\exists da. 0 < da \wedge (\forall c. a \leq c \wedge \{a..c\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \wedge \{a..c\} \subseteq \text{ball } a \text{ da}$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{norm}(\text{content } \{\text{vec1 } a.. \text{vec1 } c\} *_{\mathbb{R}} f' a - (f c - f a)) \leq (e * (b - a)) / 4)$ 
    proof- have  $a \in \{a..b\}$  using ab by auto
  note assms(2)[unfolded continuous-on-eq-continuous-within, rule-format, OF this]
  note  $*$  = this[unfolded continuous-within Lim-within, rule-format] have  $(e * (b$ 
 $- a)) / 8 > 0$  using e ab by(auto simp add: field-simps)
  from * [OF this] guess k .. note k = conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
  have  $\exists l. 0 < l \wedge \text{norm}(l *_{\mathbb{R}} f' a) \leq (e * (b - a)) / 8$ 
  proof(cases  $f' a = 0$ ) case True
    thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac  $x=1$  in exI) using ab e by(auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg)

  next case False thus ?thesis
    apply(rule-tac  $x=(e * (b - a)) / 8 / \text{norm } (f' a)$  in exI)
    using ab e by(auto simp add: field-simps)
  qed then guess l .. note l = conjunctD2[OF this]
  show ?thesis apply(rule-tac  $x=\min k l$  in exI) apply safe unfolding min-less-iff-conj
apply(rule, (rule l k) +)
  proof- fix c assume as:  $a \leq c \wedge \{a..c\} \subseteq \{a..b\} \wedge \{a..c\} \subseteq \text{ball } a (\min k l)$ 
  note as' = this[unfolded subset-eq Ball-def mem-ball dist-real-def mem-interval]
  have  $\text{norm } ((c - a) *_{\mathbb{R}} f' a - (f c - f a)) \leq \text{norm } ((c - a) *_{\mathbb{R}} f' a) +$ 
 $\text{norm } (f c - f a)$  by(rule norm-triangle-ineq4)
  also have  $\dots \leq e * (b - a) / 8 + e * (b - a) / 8$ 
  proof(rule add-mono) case goal1 have  $|c - a| \leq |l|$  using as' by auto
  thus ?case apply-apply(rule order-trans[OF - l(2)]) unfolding norm-scaleR
apply(rule mult-right-mono) by auto
  next case goal2 show ?case apply(rule less-imp-le) apply(cases  $a = c$ )
defer
    apply(rule k(2)[unfolded dist-norm]) using as' e ab by(auto simp

```

```

add:field-simps)
  qed finally show norm (content {vec1 a..vec1 c} *R f' a - (f c - f a)) ≤
e * (b - a) / 4 unfolding content-1'[OF as(1)] by auto
  qed qed then guess da .. note da=conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]

  have ∃ db>0. ∀ c≤b. {c..b} ⊆ {a..b} ∧ {c..b} ⊆ ball b db → norm(content
{vec1 c..vec1 b} *R f' b - (f b - f c)) ≤ (e * (b - a)) / 4
  proof- have b∈{a..b} using ab by auto
  note assms(2)[unfolded continuous-on-eq-continuous-within,rule-format,OF this]
  note * = this[unfolded continuous-within Lim-within,rule-format] have (e * (b
- a)) / 8 > 0 using e ab by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  from *[OF this] guess k .. note k = conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]
  have ∃ l. 0 < l ∧ norm(l *R f' b) ≤ (e * (b - a)) / 8
  proof(cases f' b = 0) case True
  thus ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI) using ab e by(auto intro!:mult-nonneg-nonneg)

  next case False thus ?thesis
  apply(rule-tac x=(e * (b - a)) / 8 / norm (f' b) in exI)
  using ab e by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  qed then guess l .. note l = conjunctD2[OF this]
  show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=min k l in exI) apply safe unfolding min-less-iff-conj
apply(rule,(rule l k)+)
  proof- fix c assume as:c ≤ b {c..b} ⊆ {a..b} {c..b} ⊆ ball b (min k l)
  note as' = this[unfolded subset-eq Ball-def mem-ball dist-real-def mem-interval]
  have norm ((b - c) *R f' b - (f b - f c)) ≤ norm ((b - c) *R f' b) + norm
(f b - f c) by(rule norm-triangle-ineq4)
  also have ... ≤ e * (b - a) / 8 + e * (b - a) / 8
  proof(rule add-mono) case goal1 have |c - b| ≤ |l| using as' by auto
  thus ?case apply-apply(rule order-trans[OF - l(2)]) unfolding norm-scaleR
apply(rule mult-right-mono) by auto
  next case goal2 show ?case apply(rule less-imp-le) apply(cases b = c)
defer apply(subst norm-minus-commute)
  apply(rule k(2)[unfolded dist-norm]) using as' e ab by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
  qed finally show norm (content {vec1 c..vec1 b} *R f' b - (f b - f c)) ≤ e
* (b - a) / 4 unfolding content-1'[OF as(1)] by auto
  qed qed then guess db .. note db=conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]

let ?d = (λx. ball x (if x=vec1 a then da else if x=vec b then db else d (dest-vec1
x)))
show ?P e apply(rule-tac x=?d in exI)
proof safe case goal1 show ?case apply(rule gauge-ball-dependent) using ab
db(1) da(1) d(1) by auto
  next case goal2 note as=this let ?A = {t. fst t ∈ {vec1 a, vec1 b}} note p =
tagged-division-ofD[OF goal2(1)]
  have pA:p = (p ∩ ?A) ∪ (p - ?A) finite (p ∩ ?A) finite (p - ?A) (p ∩ ?A)
∩ (p - ?A) = {} using goal2 by auto
  note * = additive-tagged-division-1'[OF assms(1) goal2(1), THEN sym]
  have **:∧ n1 s1 n2 s2::real. n2 ≤ s2 / 2 ⇒ n1 - s1 ≤ s2 / 2 ⇒ n1 + n2

```

$\leq s1 + s2$ by arith

show ?case **unfolding** content-1'[OF assms(1)] **and** *[of $\lambda x. x$] *[of f]
 setsum-subtractf[THEN sym] split-minus
unfolding setsum-right-distrib **apply**(subst(2) pA,subst pA) **unfolding**
 setsum-Un-disjoint[OF pA(2-)]
proof(rule norm-triangle-le,rule **)
case goal1 **show** ?case **apply**(rule order-trans,rule setsum-norm-le) **ap-**
ply(rule pA) **defer** **apply**(subst divide.setsum)
proof(rule order-refl,safe,unfold not-le o-def split-conv fst-conv,rule ccontr)
fix $x\ k$ **assume** $as:(x,k) \in p$
 $e * (dest-vec1\ (interval-upperbound\ k) - dest-vec1\ (interval-lowerbound\ k)) / 2$
 $< norm\ (content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} f'\ (dest-vec1\ x) - (f\ (dest-vec1\ (interval-upperbound\ k)) - f\ (dest-vec1\ (interval-lowerbound\ k))))$
from p(4)[OF this(1)] **guess** $u\ v$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $k=this$
hence $\forall i. u\$i \leq v\i **and** $uv:\{u,v\} \subseteq \{u..v\}$ **using** p(2)[OF as(1)] **by** auto
note this(1) this(1)[unfolded forall-1]
note result = as(2)[unfolded k interval-bounds[OF this(1)] content-1[OF this(2)]]

assume $as':x \neq vec1\ a\ x \neq vec1\ b$ **hence** $x\$1 \in \{a <..< b\}$ **using** p(2-3)[OF as(1)] **by**(auto simp add: Cart-eq) **note** $* = d(2)$ [OF this]
have $norm\ ((v\$1 - u\$1) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'\ (x\$1) - (f\ (v\$1) - f\ (u\$1))) =$
 $norm\ ((f\ (u\$1) - f\ (x\$1) - (u\$1 - x\$1) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'\ (x\$1)) - (f\ (v\$1) - f\ (x\$1) - (v\$1 - x\$1) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'\ (x\$1)))$
apply(rule arg-cong[of - - norm]) **unfolding** scaleR-left.diff **by** auto
also **have** $\dots \leq e / 2 * norm\ (u\$1 - x\$1) + e / 2 * norm\ (v\$1 - x\$1)$
apply(rule norm-triangle-le-sub)
apply(rule add-mono) **apply**(rule tac[!]) **using** fineD[OF goal2(2) as(1)]
 as' **unfolding** k subset-eq
apply-by **apply**(erule-tac $x=u$ in ballE,erule-tac[3] $x=v$ in ballE) **using**
 uv **by**(auto simp add: dist-real)
also **have** $\dots \leq e / 2 * norm\ (v\$1 - u\$1)$ **using** p(2)[OF as(1)] **unfolding**
 k **by**(auto simp add: field-simps)
finally **have** $e * (dest-vec1\ v - dest-vec1\ u) / 2 < e * (dest-vec1\ v - dest-vec1\ u) / 2$
apply-by **apply**(rule less-le-trans[OF result]) **using** uv **by** auto **thus** False
by auto qed

next **have** $*:\wedge x\ s1\ s2::real. 0 \leq s1 \implies x \leq (s1 + s2) / 2 \implies x - s1 \leq s2 / 2$ **by** auto

case goal2 **show** ?case **apply**(rule *) **apply**(rule setsum-nonneg) **ap-**
ply(rule,unfold split-paired-all split-conv)
defer **unfolding** setsum-Un-disjoint[OF pA(2-),THEN sym] pA(1)[THEN sym]
unfolding setsum-right-distrib[THEN sym]
apply(subst additive-tagged-division-1[OF - as(1)]) **unfolding** vec1-dest-vec1
apply(rule assms)
proof-by **fix** $x\ k$ **assume** $(x,k) \in p \cap \{t. fst\ t \in \{vec1\ a, vec1\ b\}\}$ **note**
 $xk=IntD1$ [OF this]

from $p(4)[OF \text{ this}]$ guess $u \ v$ apply-by($erule \ exE$) + note $uv=this$
 with $p(2)[OF \ xk]$ have $\{u..v\} \neq \{\}$ by auto
 thus $0 \leq e * ((interval\text{-}upperbound \ k)\$1 - (interval\text{-}lowerbound \ k)\$1)$
 unfolding uv using e by($auto \ simp \ add:field\text{-}simps$)
 next have $*\wedge s \ f \ t \ e. \ setsum \ f \ s = setsum \ f \ t \implies norm(setsum \ f \ t) \leq e \implies$
 $norm(setsum \ f \ s) \leq e$ by auto
 show $norm(\sum_{(x,k) \in p \cap ?A. \ content \ k *_{\mathcal{R}} (f' \circ dest\text{-}vec1) \ x -$
 $(f \ ((interval\text{-}upperbound \ k)\$1) - f \ ((interval\text{-}lowerbound \ k)\$1))) \leq e * (b$
 $- a) / 2$
 apply($rule \ *[where \ t=p \cap \{t. \ fst \ t \in \{vec1 \ a, \ vec1 \ b\} \wedge content(snd \ t) \neq 0\}]$)
 apply($rule \ setsum\text{-}mono\text{-}zero\text{-}right[OF \ pA(2)]$) defer apply($rule$) un-
 folding $split\text{-}paired\text{-}all \ split\text{-}conv \ o\text{-}def$
 proof- fix $x \ k$ assume $(x,k) \in p \cap \{t. \ fst \ t \in \{vec1 \ a, \ vec1 \ b\}\} - p \cap \{t. \ fst \ t \in \{vec1 \ a, \ vec1 \ b\} \wedge content(snd \ t) \neq 0\}$
 hence $xk:(x,k) \in p \ content \ k = 0$ by auto from $p(4)[OF \ xk(1)]$ guess u
 v apply-by($erule \ exE$) + note $uv=this$
 have $k \neq \{\}$ using $p(2)[OF \ xk(1)]$ by auto hence $*:u = v$ using xk
 unfolding $uv \ content\text{-}eq\text{-}0\text{-}1 \ interval\text{-}eq\text{-}empty$ by auto
 thus $content \ k *_{\mathcal{R}} (f' \ (x\$1)) - (f \ ((interval\text{-}upperbound \ k)\$1) - f \ ((interval\text{-}lowerbound \ k)\$1)) = 0$ using xk unfolding uv by auto
 next have $*:p \cap \{t. \ fst \ t \in \{vec1 \ a, \ vec1 \ b\} \wedge content(snd \ t) \neq 0\} =$
 $\{t. \ t \in p \wedge fst \ t = vec1 \ a \wedge content(snd \ t) \neq 0\} \cup \{t. \ t \in p \wedge fst \ t = vec1 \ b \wedge content(snd \ t) \neq 0\}$ by blast
 have $*\wedge s \ f. \ \wedge e::real. (\forall x \ y. \ x \in s \wedge y \in s \longrightarrow x = y) \implies (\forall x. \ x \in s \longrightarrow norm(f \ x) \leq e) \implies e > 0 \implies norm(setsum \ f \ s) \leq e$
 proof($case\text{-}tac \ s=\{\}$) case $goal2$ then obtain x where $x \in s$ by auto
 hence $*:s = \{x\}$ using $goal2(1)$ by auto
 thus $?case$ using $\langle x \in s \rangle \ goal2(2)$ by auto
 qed auto
 case $goal2$ show $?case$ apply($subst \ *, \ subst \ setsum\text{-}Un\text{-}disjoint$) prefer
 4 apply($rule \ order\text{-}trans[of \ - \ e * (b - a)/4 + e * (b - a)/4]$)
 apply($rule \ norm\text{-}triangle\text{-}le, rule \ add\text{-}mono$) apply($rule\text{-}tac[1-2] \ **$)
 proof- let $?B = \lambda x. \ \{t \in p. \ fst \ t = vec1 \ x \wedge content(snd \ t) \neq 0\}$
 have $pa:\wedge k. (vec1 \ a, k) \in p \implies \exists v. \ k = \{vec1 \ a .. v\} \wedge vec1 \ a \leq v$
 proof- case $goal1$ guess $u \ v$ using $p(4)[OF \ goal1]$ apply-by($erule \ exE$) + note $uv=this$
 have $*:u \leq v$ using $p(2)[OF \ goal1]$ unfolding uv by auto
 have $u:u = vec1 \ a$ proof($rule \ ccontr$) have $u \in \{u..v\}$ using
 $p(2-3)[OF \ goal1(1)]$ unfolding uv by auto
 have $u \geq vec1 \ a$ using $p(2-3)[OF \ goal1(1)]$ unfolding $uv \ subset\text{-}eq$
 by auto moreover assume $u \neq vec1 \ a$ ultimately
 have $u > vec1 \ a$ unfolding $Cart\text{-}simps$ by auto
 thus $False$ using $p(2)[OF \ goal1(1)]$ unfolding uv by($auto \ simp \ add:Cart\text{-}simps$)
 qed thus $?case$ apply($rule\text{-}tac \ x=v \ in \ exI$) unfolding uv using $*$ by
 auto
 qed
 have $pb:\wedge k. (vec1 \ b, k) \in p \implies \exists v. \ k = \{v .. vec1 \ b\} \wedge vec1 \ b \geq v$

```

proof– case goal1 guess u v using p(4)[OF goal1] apply–by(erule
exE) + note uv=this
  have *:u ≤ v using p(2)[OF goal1] unfolding uv by auto
    have u:v = vec1 b proof(rule ccontr) have u ∈ {u..v} using
p(2–3)[OF goal1(1)] unfolding uv by auto
    have v ≤ vec1 b using p(2–3)[OF goal1(1)] unfolding uv subset-eq
by auto moreover assume v ≠ vec1 b ultimately
  have v < vec1 b unfolding Cart-simps by auto
    thus False using p(2)[OF goal1(1)] unfolding uv by(auto simp
add:Cart-simps)
  qed thus ?case apply(rule-tac x=u in exI) unfolding uv using *
by auto
qed

```

```

show  $\forall x y. x \in ?B \ a \wedge y \in ?B \ a \longrightarrow x = y$  apply(rule,rule,rule,unfold
split-paired-all)
  unfolding mem-Collect-eq fst-conv snd-conv apply safe
  proof– fix x k k' assume k:(vec1 a, k) ∈ p (vec1 a, k') ∈ p content k
≠ 0 content k' ≠ 0
    guess v using pa[OF k(1)] .. note v = conjunctD2[OF this]
    guess v' using pa[OF k(2)] .. note v' = conjunctD2[OF this] let ?v
= vec1 (min (v$1) (v'$1))
    have  $\{vec1 \ a <..< ?v\} \subseteq k \cap k'$  unfolding v v' by(auto simp
add:Cart-simps) note subset-interior[OF this,unfolded interior-inter]
    moreover have vec1 ((a + ?v$1)/2) ∈ {vec1 a <..< ?v} using k(3–)
unfolding v v' content-eq-0-1 not-le by(auto simp add:Cart-simps)
    ultimately have vec1 ((a + ?v$1)/2) ∈ interior k ∩ interior k'
unfolding interior-open[OF open-interval] by auto
    hence *:k = k' apply– apply(rule ccontr) using p(5)[OF k(1–2)]
by auto
    { assume x ∈ k thus x ∈ k' unfolding * . } { assume x ∈ k' thus x ∈ k
unfolding * . }
  qed

```

```

show  $\forall x y. x \in ?B \ b \wedge y \in ?B \ b \longrightarrow x = y$  apply(rule,rule,rule,unfold
split-paired-all)
  unfolding mem-Collect-eq fst-conv snd-conv apply safe
  proof– fix x k k' assume k:(vec1 b, k) ∈ p (vec1 b, k') ∈ p content k
≠ 0 content k' ≠ 0
    guess v using pb[OF k(1)] .. note v = conjunctD2[OF this]
    guess v' using pb[OF k(2)] .. note v' = conjunctD2[OF this] let ?v
= vec1 (max (v$1) (v'$1))
    have  $\{?v <..< vec1 \ b\} \subseteq k \cap k'$  unfolding v v' by(auto simp
add:Cart-simps) note subset-interior[OF this,unfolded interior-inter]
    moreover have vec1 ((b + ?v$1)/2) ∈ {?v <..< vec1 b} using k(3–)
unfolding v v' content-eq-0-1 not-le by(auto simp add:Cart-simps)
    ultimately have vec1 ((b + ?v$1)/2) ∈ interior k ∩ interior k'
unfolding interior-open[OF open-interval] by auto
    hence *:k = k' apply– apply(rule ccontr) using p(5)[OF k(1–2)]
by auto

```



```

      { assume  $x \in k$  thus  $x \in k'$  unfolding * . } { assume  $x \in k'$  thus  $x \in k$ 
unfolding * . }
    qed

    let ?a = a and ?b = b
    show  $\forall x. x \in ?B \ a \longrightarrow \text{norm } ((\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f' (x\$1) - (f$ 
       $((\text{interval-upperbound } k)\$1) - f ((\text{interval-lowerbound } k)\$1))) x$ 
       $\leq e * (b - a) / 4$  apply safe unfolding fst-conv snd-conv apply safe
unfolding vec1-dest-vec1
    proof- case goal1 guess v using pa[OF goal1(1)] .. note v =
conjunctD2[OF this]
      have vec1 ?a ∈ {vec1 ?a..v} using v(2) by auto hence dest-vec1 v ≤
      ?b using p(3)[OF goal1(1)] unfolding subset-eq v by auto
      moreover have {?a..dest-vec1 v} ⊆ ball ?a da using fineD[OF as(2)]
goal1(1)]
      apply-apply(subst(asm) if-P,rule refl) unfolding subset-eq apply
safe apply(erule-tac x=vec1 x in ballE)
      by(auto simp add:Cart-simps subset-eq dist-real v dist-real-def)
    ultimately
      show ?case unfolding v unfolding interval-bounds[OF v(2)[unfolded
v vector-le-def]] vec1-dest-vec1 apply-
      apply(rule da(2)[of v$1,unfolded vec1-dest-vec1])
      using goal1 fineD[OF as(2) goal1(1)] unfolding v content-eq-0-1 by
auto
    qed

    show  $\forall x. x \in ?B \ b \longrightarrow \text{norm } ((\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f' (x\$1) - (f$ 
       $((\text{interval-upperbound } k)\$1) - f ((\text{interval-lowerbound } k)\$1))) x$ 
       $\leq e * (b - a) / 4$  apply safe unfolding fst-conv snd-conv apply safe
unfolding vec1-dest-vec1
    proof- case goal1 guess v using pb[OF goal1(1)] .. note v =
conjunctD2[OF this]
      have vec1 ?b ∈ {v..vec1 ?b} using v(2) by auto hence dest-vec1 v ≥
      ?a using p(3)[OF goal1(1)] unfolding subset-eq v by auto
      moreover have {dest-vec1 v..?b} ⊆ ball ?b db using fineD[OF as(2)]
goal1(1)]
      apply-apply(subst(asm) if-P,rule refl) unfolding subset-eq apply
safe apply(erule-tac x=vec1 x in ballE) using ab
      by(auto simp add:Cart-simps subset-eq dist-real v dist-real-def)
    ultimately
      show ?case unfolding v unfolding interval-bounds[OF v(2)[unfolded
v vector-le-def]] vec1-dest-vec1 apply-
      apply(rule db(2)[of v$1,unfolded vec1-dest-vec1])
      using goal1 fineD[OF as(2) goal1(1)] unfolding v content-eq-0-1 by
auto
    qed

    qed
  qed(insert p(1) ab e, auto simp add:field-simps) qed auto qed qed qed
qed

```

23.52 Stronger form with finite number of exceptional points.

lemma *fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-interior-strong*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $\text{finite } s \ a \leq b \ \text{continuous-on } \{a..b\} \ f$
 $\forall x \in \{a <..<b\} - s. (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f'(x)) \ (at \ x)$
shows $((f' \ o \ \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-integral } (f \ b - f \ a)) \ \{\text{vec } a.. \text{vec } b\}$ **using** *assms*
apply—
proof(*induct card s arbitrary:s a b*)
case 0 **show** ?*case* **apply**(*rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-interior*) **using**
0 **by** *auto*
next case (*Suc n*) **from** *this*(2) **guess** $c \ s'$ **apply**—**apply**(*subst(asm) eq-commute*)
unfolding *card-Suc-eq*
apply(*subst(asm)(2) eq-commute*) **by**(*erule exE conjE*) + **note** $cs = \text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$
show ?*case* **proof**(*cases c \in \{a <..<b\}*)
case *False* **thus** ?*thesis* **apply**— **apply**(*rule Suc(1)[OF cs(3) - Suc(4,5)]*)
apply *safe defer*
apply(*rule Suc(6)[rule-format]*) **using** *Suc(3)* **unfolding** *cs* **by** *auto*
next have $*:f \ b - f \ a = (f \ c - f \ a) + (f \ b - f \ c)$ **by** *auto*
case *True* **hence** $\text{vec1 } a \leq \text{vec1 } c \ \text{vec1 } c \leq \text{vec1 } b$ **by** *auto*
thus ?*thesis* **apply**(*subst **) **apply**(*rule has-integral-combine*) **apply** *assump-*
tion +
apply(*rule-tac[!] Suc(1)[OF cs(3)]*) **using** *Suc(3)* **unfolding** *cs*
proof— **show** *continuous-on* $\{a..c\} \ f$ *continuous-on* $\{c..b\} \ f$
apply(*rule-tac[!] continuous-on-subset[OF Suc(5)]*) **using** *True* **by** *auto*
let ? $P = \lambda i \ j. \forall x \in \{i <..<j\} - s'. (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' \ x) \ (at \ x)$
show ? $P \ a \ c \ ?P \ c \ b$ **apply** *safe* **apply**(*rule-tac[!] Suc(6)[rule-format]*) **using**
True **unfolding** *cs* **by** *auto*
qed *auto* **qed** **qed**

lemma *fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-strong*: **fixes** $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $\text{finite } s \ a \leq b \ \text{continuous-on } \{a..b\} \ f$
 $\forall x \in \{a..b\} - s. (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f'(x)) \ (at \ x)$
shows $((f' \ o \ \text{dest-vec1}) \text{ has-integral } (f(b) - f(a))) \ \{\text{vec1 } a.. \text{vec1 } b\}$
apply(*rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-interior-strong[OF assms(1-3), of*
f'])
using *assms(4)* **by** *auto*

lemma *indefinite-integral-continuous-left*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^1 \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ a < c \leq b \ 0 < e$
obtains d **where** $0 < d \ \forall t. c \leq 1 - d < t \leq 1 \wedge t \leq c \longrightarrow \text{norm}(\text{integral } \{a..c\} \ f - \text{integral } \{a..t\} \ f) < e$
proof— **have** $\exists w > 0. \forall t. c \leq 1 - w < t \leq 1 \wedge t \leq c \longrightarrow \text{norm}(f \ c) * \text{norm}(c - t) < e / 3$
proof(*cases f c = 0*) **case** *False* **hence** $0 < e / 3 / \text{norm}(f \ c)$
apply—**apply**(*rule divide-pos-pos*) **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
thus ?*thesis* **apply**—**apply**(*rule,rule,assumption,safe*)
proof— **fix** t **assume** $as:t < c$ **and** $c \leq 1 - e / 3 / \text{norm}(f \ c) < t \leq 1$
hence $c \leq 1 - t < e / 3 / \text{norm}(f \ c)$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{norm}(c - t) < e / 3 / \text{norm}(f \ c)$ **using** *as* **unfolding** *norm-vector-1*
vector-less-def **by** *auto*

```

    thus norm (f c) * norm (c - t) < e / 3 using False apply-
    apply(subst mult-commute) apply(subst pos-less-divide-eq[THEN sym]) by
auto
    qed next case True show ?thesis apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI) unfolding
True using ⟨e>0⟩ by auto
    qed then guess w .. note w = conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]

    have *:e / 3 > 0 using assms by auto
    have f integrable-on {a..c} apply(rule integrable-subinterval[OF assms(1)]) us-
ing assms(2-3) by auto
    from integrable-integral[OF this,unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF *] guess
d1 ..
    note d1 = conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format] def d ≡ λx. ball x w ∩ d1 x
    have gauge d unfolding d-def using w(1) d1 by auto
    note this[unfolded gauge-def,rule-format,of c] note conjunctD2[OF this]
    from this(2)[unfolded open-contains-ball,rule-format,OF this(1)] guess k .. note
k=conjunctD2[OF this]

    let ?d = min k (c$1 - a$1)/2 show ?thesis apply(rule that[of ?d])
    proof safe show ?d > 0 using k(1) using assms(2) unfolding vector-less-def
by auto
    fix t assume as:c$1 - ?d < t$1 t ≤ c let ?thesis = norm (integral {a..c} f
- integral {a..t} f) < e
    { presume *:t < c ⇒ ?thesis
    show ?thesis apply(cases t = c) defer apply(rule *)
    unfolding vector-less-def apply(subst less-le) using ⟨e>0⟩ as(2) by auto
    } assume t < c

    have f integrable-on {a..t} apply(rule integrable-subinterval[OF assms(1)])
using assms(2-3) as(2) by auto
    from integrable-integral[OF this,unfolded has-integral,rule-format,OF *] guess
d2 ..
    note d2 = conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]
    def d3 ≡ λx. if x ≤ t then d1 x ∩ d2 x else d1 x
    have gauge d3 using d2(1) d1(1) unfolding d3-def gauge-def by auto
    from fine-division-exists[OF this, of a t] guess p . note p=this
    note p'=tagged-division-ofD[OF this(1)]
    have pt:∀ (x,k)∈p. x$1 ≤ t$1 proof safe case goal1 from p'(2,3)[OF this]
show ?case by auto qed
    with p(2) have d2 fine p unfolding fine-def d3-def apply safe apply(erule-tac
x=(a,b) in ballE)+ by auto
    note d2-fin = d2(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1) this]]

    have *:{a..c} ∩ {x. x$1 ≤ t$1} = {a..t} {a..c} ∩ {x. x$1 ≥ t$1} = {t..c}
    using assms(2-3) as by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    have p ∪ {(c, {t..c})} tagged-division-of {a..c} ∧ d1 fine p ∪ {(c, {t..c})}
apply rule
    apply(rule tagged-division-union-interval[of - - 1 t$1]) unfolding * ap-
ply(rule p)

```

```

    apply(rule tagged-division-of-self) unfolding fine-def
  proof safe fix x k y assume (x,k)∈p y∈k thus y∈d1 x
    using p(2) pt unfolding fine-def d3-def apply- apply(erule-tac x=(x,k)
in ballE)+ by auto
    next fix x assume x∈{t..c} hence dist c x < k unfolding dist-real
      using as(1) by(auto simp add:field-simps)
      thus x ∈ d1 c using k(2) unfolding d-def by auto
    qed(insert as(2), auto) note d1-fin = d1(2)[OF this]

    have *:integral{a..c} f - integral {a..t} f = -(((c$1 - t$1) *R f c + (∑ (x,
k)∈p. content k *R f x)) -
      integral {a..c} f) + ((∑ (x, k)∈p. content k *R f x) - integral {a..t} f) +
(c$1 - t$1) *R f c
    e = (e/3 + e/3) + e/3 by auto
    have **: (∑ (x, k)∈p ∪ {(c, {t..c})}. content k *R f x) = (c$1 - t$1) *R f c
+ (∑ (x, k)∈p. content k *R f x)
    proof- have **: ∧x F. F ∪ {x} = insert x F by auto
      have (c, {t..c}) ∉ p proof safe case goal1 from p'(2-3)[OF this]
        have c ∈ {a..t} by auto thus False using ⟨t<c⟩ unfolding vector-less-def
      by auto
    qed thus ?thesis unfolding ** apply- apply(subst setsum-insert) ap-
ply(rule p')
      unfolding split-conv defer apply(subst content-1) using as(2) by auto
    qed

    have ***: c$1 - w < t$1 ∧ t < c
  proof- have c$1 - k < t$1 using ⟨k>0⟩ as(1) by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    moreover have k ≤ w apply(rule ccontr) using k(2)
      unfolding subset-eq apply(erule-tac x=c + vec ((k + w)/2) in ballE)
      unfolding d-def using ⟨k>0⟩ ⟨w>0⟩ by(auto simp add:field-simps not-le
not-less dist-real)
    ultimately show ?thesis using ⟨t<c⟩ by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed

    show ?thesis unfolding *(1) apply(subst *(2)) apply(rule norm-triangle-lt
add-strict-mono)+
      unfolding norm-minus-cancel apply(rule d1-fin[unfolded **]) apply(rule
d2-fin)
      using w(2)[OF ***] unfolding norm-scaleR norm-real by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    qed qed

lemma indefinite-integral-continuous-right: fixes f::real^1 ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on {a..b} a ≤ c < b 0 < e
  obtains d where 0 < d ∀ t. c ≤ t ∧ t$1 < c$1 + d ⟶ norm(integral{a..c} f
- integral{a..t} f) < e
proof- have *: (λx. f (- x)) integrable-on {- b..- a} - b < - c - c ≤ - a
  using asms unfolding Cart-simps by auto
  from indefinite-integral-continuous-left[OF * ⟨e>0⟩] guess d . note d = this
  let ?d = min d (b$1 - c$1)
  show ?thesis apply(rule that[of ?d])

```

```

proof safe show  $0 < ?d$  using  $d(1)$  assms(3) unfolding Cart-simps by auto
  fix  $t::^1$  assume  $as:c \leq t$   $t\$1 < c\$1 + ?d$ 
  have  $∗:integral\{a..c\} f = integral\{a..b\} f - integral\{c..b\} f$ 
     $integral\{a..t\} f = integral\{a..b\} f - integral\{t..b\} f$  unfolding algebra-simps
  apply(rule-tac[]) integral-combine) using assms as unfolding Cart-simps by
auto
  have  $(-c)\$1 - d < (-t)\$1 \wedge -t \leq -c$  using as by auto note  $d(2)$ [rule-format, OF
this]
  thus  $norm (integral\{a..c\} f - integral\{a..t\} f) < e$  unfolding  $*$ 
  unfolding integral-reflect apply–apply(subst norm-minus-commute) by(auto
simp add:algebra-simps) qed qed

declare dest-vec1-eq[simp del] not-less[simp] not-le[simp]

lemma indefinite-integral-continuous: fixes  $f::real^1 \Rightarrow 'a::banach$ 
  assumes  $f$  integrable-on  $\{a..b\}$  shows continuous-on  $\{a..b\}$   $(\lambda x. integral\{a..x\} f)$ 
proof(unfold continuous-on-iff, safe) fix  $x \ e$  assume  $as:x \in \{a..b\}$   $0 < (e::real)$ 
  let  $?thesis = \exists d > 0. \forall x' \in \{a..b\}. dist\ x' \ x < d \longrightarrow dist (integral\{a..x'\} f) < e$ 
  { presume  $a < b \implies ?thesis$ 
    show  $?thesis$  apply(cases, rule *, assumption)
    proof– case goal1 hence  $\{a..b\} = \{x\}$  using  $as(1)$  unfolding Cart-simps
      by(auto simp only:field-simps not-less Cart-eq forall-1 mem-interval)
    thus  $?case$  using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by auto
    qed } assume  $a < b$ 
  have  $(x=a \vee x=b) \vee (a < x \wedge x < b)$  using  $as(1)$  by (auto simp add: Cart-simps)
  thus  $?thesis$  apply–apply(erule disjE) +
  proof– assume  $x=a$  have  $a \leq a$  by auto
    from indefinite-integral-continuous-right[OF assms(1) this  $\langle a < b \rangle \langle e > 0 \rangle$ ] guess
     $d$  . note  $d=this$ 
    show  $?thesis$  apply(rule, rule, rule d, safe) apply(subst dist-commute)
    unfolding  $\langle x=a \rangle$  dist-norm apply(rule d(2)[rule-format]) unfolding norm-real
    by auto
    next assume  $x=b$  have  $b \leq b$  by auto
    from indefinite-integral-continuous-left[OF assms(1)  $\langle a < b \rangle$  this  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ ] guess
     $d$  . note  $d=this$ 
    show  $?thesis$  apply(rule, rule, rule d, safe) apply(subst dist-commute)
    unfolding  $\langle x=b \rangle$  dist-norm apply(rule d(2)[rule-format]) unfolding norm-real
    by auto
    next assume  $a < x \wedge x < b$  hence  $xl:a < x \leq b$  and  $xr:a \leq x < b$  by(auto simp
    add: vector-less-def)
    from indefinite-integral-continuous-left [OF assms(1) xl  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ ] guess  $d1$  .
    note  $d1=this$ 
    from indefinite-integral-continuous-right[OF assms(1) xr  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ ] guess  $d2$  .
    note  $d2=this$ 
    show  $?thesis$  apply(rule-tac x=min d1 d2 in exI)
    proof safe show  $0 < \min d1\ d2$  using  $d1\ d2$  by auto
    fix  $y$  assume  $y \in \{a..b\}$   $dist\ y\ x < \min d1\ d2$ 

```

```

      thus dist (integral {a..y} f) (integral {a..x} f) < e apply—apply(subst
dist-commute)
      apply(cases y < x) unfolding dist-norm apply(rule d1(2)[rule-format])
defer
      apply(rule d2(2)[rule-format]) unfolding Cart-simps not-less norm-real
by(auto simp add:field-simps)
qed qed qed

```

23.53 This doesn’t directly involve integration, but that gives an easy proof.

```

lemma has-derivative-zero-unique-strong-interval: fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes finite k continuous-on {a..b} f f a = y
  ∀ x∈({a..b} - k). (f has-derivative (λh. 0)) (at x within {a..b}) x ∈ {a..b}
  shows f x = y
proof— have ab:a≤b using assms by auto
  have *:(λx. 0::'a) ∘ dest-vec1 = (λx. 0) unfolding o-def by auto have **:a ≤
x using assms by auto
  have ((λx. 0::'a) ∘ dest-vec1 has-integral f x - f a) {vec1 a..vec1 x}
  apply(rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-interior-strong[OF assms(1) **])
  apply(rule continuous-on-subset[OF assms(2)]) defer
  apply safe unfolding has-vector-derivative-def apply(subst has-derivative-within-open[THEN
sym])
  apply assumption apply(rule open-interval-real) apply(rule has-derivative-within-subset[where
s={a..b}])
  using assms(4) assms(5) by auto note this[unfolded *]
  note has-integral-unique[OF has-integral-0 this]
  thus ?thesis unfolding assms by auto qed

```

23.54 Generalize a bit to any convex set.

```

lemmas scaleR-simps = scaleR-zero-left scaleR-minus-left scaleR-left-diff-distrib
scaleR-zero-right scaleR-minus-right scaleR-right-diff-distrib scaleR-eq-0-iff
scaleR-cancel-left scaleR-cancel-right scaleR.add-right scaleR.add-left real-vector-class.scaleR-one

```

```

lemma has-derivative-zero-unique-strong-convex: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes convex s finite k continuous-on s f c ∈ s f c = y
  ∀ x∈(s - k). (f has-derivative (λh. 0)) (at x within s) x ∈ s
  shows f x = y
proof— { presume *:x ≠ c ⇒ ?thesis show ?thesis apply(cases,rule *,assumption)
  unfolding assms(5)[THEN sym] by auto } assume x≠c
  note conv = assms(1)[unfolded convex-alt,rule-format]
  have as1:continuous-on {0..1} (f ∘ (λt. (1 - t) *R c + t *R x))
  apply(rule continuous-on-intros)+ apply(rule continuous-on-subset[OF assms(3)])
  apply safe apply(rule conv) using assms(4,7) by auto
  have *:∧ t xa. (1 - t) *R c + t *R x = (1 - xa) *R c + xa *R x ⇒ t = xa
proof— case goal1 hence (t - xa) *R x = (t - xa) *R c
  unfolding scaleR-simps by(auto simp add:algebra-simps)
  thus ?case using (x≠c) by auto qed

```

```

have as2:finite {t. ((1 - t) *R c + t *R x) ∈ k} using assms(2)
  apply(rule finite-surj[where f=λz. SOME t. (1-t) *R c + t *R x = z])
  apply safe unfolding image-iff apply rule defer apply assumption
  apply(rule sym) apply(rule some-equality) defer apply(drule *) by auto
have (f ∘ (λt. (1 - t) *R c + t *R x)) 1 = y
  apply(rule has-derivative-zero-unique-strong-interval[OF as2 as1, of ])
  unfolding o-def using assms(5) defer apply-apply(rule)
proof- fix t assume as:t∈{0..1} - {t. (1 - t) *R c + t *R x ∈ k}
  have *:c - t *R c + t *R x ∈ s - k apply safe apply(rule conv[unfolded
scaleR-simps])
  using ⟨x∈s⟩ ⟨c∈s⟩ as by(auto simp add: algebra-simps)
  have (f ∘ (λt. (1 - t) *R c + t *R x)) has-derivative (λx. 0) ∘ (λz. (0 - z *R
c) + z *R x)) (at t within {0..1})
  apply(rule diff-chain-within) apply(rule has-derivative-add)
  unfolding scaleR-simps apply(rule has-derivative-sub) apply(rule has-derivative-const)
  apply(rule has-derivative-vmul-within,rule has-derivative-id)+
  apply(rule has-derivative-within-subset,rule assms(6)[rule-format])
  apply(rule *) apply safe apply(rule conv[unfolded scaleR-simps]) using
⟨x∈s⟩ ⟨c∈s⟩ by auto
  thus ((λxa. f ((1 - xa) *R c + xa *R x)) has-derivative (λh. 0)) (at t within
{0..1}) unfolding o-def .
qed auto thus ?thesis by auto qed

```

23.55 Also to any open connected set with finite set of exceptions. Could generalize to locally convex set with limpt-free set of exceptions.

```

lemma has-derivative-zero-unique-strong-connected: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes connected s open s finite k continuous-on s f c ∈ s f c = y
  ∀ x∈(s - k). (f has-derivative (λh. 0)) (at x within s) x∈s
  shows f x = y
proof- have {x ∈ s. f x ∈ {y}} = {} ∨ {x ∈ s. f x ∈ {y}} = s
  apply(rule assms(1)[unfolded connected-clopen,rule-format]) apply rule defer
  apply(rule continuous-closed-in-preimage[OF assms(4) closed-sing])
  apply(rule open-openin-trans[OF assms(2)]) unfolding open-contains-ball
proof safe fix x assume x∈s
  from assms(2)[unfolded open-contains-ball,rule-format,OF this] guess e .. note
e=conjunctD2[OF this]
  show ∃ e>0. ball x e ⊆ {xa ∈ s. f xa ∈ {f x}} apply(rule,rule,rule e)
  proof safe fix y assume y:y ∈ ball x e thus y∈s using e by auto
    show f y = f x apply(rule has-derivative-zero-unique-strong-convex[OF
convex-ball])
    apply(rule assms) apply(rule continuous-on-subset,rule assms) apply(rule
e)+
    apply(subst centre-in-ball,rule e,rule) apply safe
    apply(rule has-derivative-within-subset) apply(rule assms(7)[rule-format])
    using y e by auto qed qed
  thus ?thesis using ⟨x∈s⟩ ⟨f c = y⟩ ⟨c∈s⟩ by auto qed

```

23.56 Integrating characteristic function of an interval.

lemma *has-integral-restrict-open-subinterval*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \{c..d\} \{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b\}$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{ if } x \in \{c<..<<d\} \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } i) \{a..b\}$
proof– **def** $g \equiv \lambda x. \text{ if } x \in \{c<..<<d\} \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0$
{ presume $*:\{c..d\} \neq \{\}$ **\Rightarrow ?thesis**
show ?thesis **apply**(cases,rule *,assumption)
proof– **case** goal1 **hence** $*:\{c<..<<d\} = \{\}$ **using** interval-open-subset-closed
by auto
show ?thesis **using** assms(1) **unfolding** * **using** goal1 **by** auto
qed } **assume** $\{c..d\} \neq \{\}$
from partial-division-extend-1[OF assms(2) this] **guess** p . **note** $p=this$
note $mon = \text{monoidal-lifted}[OF \text{ monoidal-monoid}]$
note $operat = \text{operative-division}[OF \text{ this operative-integral } p(1), \text{ THEN } sym]$
let ?P = $(\text{if } g \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{integral } \{a..b\} g) \text{ else } \text{None}) =$
Some i
{ presume ?P **hence** $g \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \wedge \text{integral } \{a..b\} g = i$
apply– **apply**(cases,subst(asm) if-P,assumption) **by** auto
thus ?thesis **using** integrable-integral **unfolding** g-def **by** auto }

note *iterate-eq-neutral*[OF mon,unfolded neutral-lifted[OF monoidal-monoid]]
note $* = \text{this}[\text{unfolded neutral-monoid}]$
have *iterate:iterate* (lifted op +) $(p - \{\{c..d\}\})$
 $(\lambda i. \text{ if } g \text{ integrable-on } i \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{integral } i g) \text{ else } \text{None}) = \text{Some } 0$
proof(rule *,rule) **case** goal1 **hence** $x \in p$ **by** auto **note** $div = \text{division-of } D(2-5)[OF$
 $p(1) \text{ this}]$
from div(3) **guess** $u v$ **apply**–**by**(erule exE)+ **note** $uv=this$
have $\text{interior } x \cap \text{interior } \{c..d\} = \{\}$ **using** div(4)[OF p(2)] **goal1** **by** auto
hence $(g \text{ has-integral } 0) x$ **unfolding** uv **apply**–**apply**(rule has-integral-spike-interior[where
 $f=\lambda x. 0]$)
unfolding g-def interior-closed-interval **by** auto **thus** ?case **by** auto
qed

have $*:p = \text{insert } \{c..d\} (p - \{\{c..d\}\})$ **using** p **by** auto
have $*:g \text{ integrable-on } \{c..d\}$ **apply**(rule integrable-spike-interior[where $f=f$])
unfolding g-def **defer** **apply**(rule has-integral-integrable) **using** assms(1) **by**
auto
moreover **have** $\text{integral } \{c..d\} g = i$ **apply**(rule has-integral-unique[OF - assms(1)])
apply(rule has-integral-spike-interior[where $f=g$]) **defer**
apply(rule integrable-integral[OF **]) **unfolding** g-def **by** auto
ultimately **show** ?P **unfolding** operat **apply**– **apply**(subst *) **apply**(subst
iterate-insert) **apply** rule+
unfolding iterate **defer** **apply**(subst if-not-P) **defer** **using** p **by** auto **qed**

lemma *has-integral-restrict-closed-subinterval*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) (\{c..d\}) \{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b\}$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{ if } x \in \{c..d\} \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } i) \{a..b\}$
proof– **note** *has-integral-restrict-open-subinterval*[OF assms]
note $* = \text{has-integral-spike}[OF \text{ negligible-frontier-interval - this}]$

show *?thesis* **apply**(rule **[of c d]*) **using** *interval-open-subset-closed[of c d]* **by**
auto qed

lemma *has-integral-restrict-closed-subintervals-eq*: **fixes** *f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::banach*
assumes $\{c..d\} \subseteq \{a..b\}$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in \{c..d\} \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } i) \{a..b\} \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-integral } i) \{c..d\}$ **(is ?l = ?r)**
proof(cases $\{c..d\} = \{\}$) **case** *False* **let** *?g = λx. if x ∈ {c..d} then f x else 0*
show *?thesis* **apply** rule **defer** **apply**(rule *has-integral-restrict-closed-subinterval[OF*
- assms])
proof *assumption* **assume** *?l* **hence** *?g integrable-on {c..d}*
apply—**apply**(rule *integrable-subinterval[OF - assms]*) **by** *auto*
hence **:f integrable-on {c..d}* **apply**—**apply**(rule *integrable-eq*) **by** *auto*
hence *i = integral {c..d} f* **apply**—**apply**(rule *has-integral-unique*)
apply(rule *⟨?l⟩*) **apply**(rule *has-integral-restrict-closed-subinterval[OF - assms]*)
by *auto*
thus *?r* **using** *** **by** *auto qed qed auto*

23.57 Hence we can apply the limit process uniformly to all integrals.

lemma *has-integral'*: **fixes** *f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::banach* **shows**
 $(f \text{ has-integral } i) s \longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. \exists B > 0. \forall a b. \text{ball } 0 B \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow (\exists z. ((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f(x) \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } z) \{a..b\} \wedge \text{norm}(z - i) < e))$ **(is ?l $\longleftrightarrow (\forall e > 0. ?r e)$)**
proof— **{ presume** **:∃ a b. s = {a..b} ⇒ ?thesis*
show *?thesis* **apply**(cases,rule **,assumption*)
apply(subst *has-integral-alt*) **by** *auto* }
assume $\exists a b. s = \{a..b\}$ **then** **guess** *a b* **apply**—**by**(erule *exE*) **+ note** *s=this*
from *bounded-interval[of a b, THEN conjunct1, unfolded bounded-pos]* **guess** *B*
..
note *B = conjunctD2[OF this,rule-format]* **show** *?thesis* **apply** *safe*
proof— **fix** *e* **assume** *?l e > (0::real)*
show *?r e* **apply**(rule-tac *x=B+1 in exI*) **apply** *safe* **defer** **apply**(rule-tac
x=i in exI)
proof **fix** *c d* **assume** *as:ball 0 (B+1) ⊆ {c..d::real^'n}*
thus $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } i) \{c..d\}$ **unfolding** *s*
apply—**apply**(rule *has-integral-restrict-closed-subinterval*) **apply**(rule *⟨?l⟩[unfolded*
s])
apply *safe* **apply**(drule *B(2)[rule-format]*) **unfolding** *subset-eq* **apply**(erule-tac
x=x in ballE)
by(auto simp *add:dist-norm*)
qed(insert *B ⟨e>0⟩, auto*)
next **assume** *as:∀ e > 0. ?r e*
from *this[rule-format,OF zero-less-one]* **guess** *C .. note* *C=conjunctD2[OF*
this,rule-format]
def *c ≡ (λ i. - max B C)::real^'n* **and** *d ≡ (λ i. max B C)::real^'n*
have *c-d:{a..b} ⊆ {c..d}* **apply** *safe* **apply**(drule *B(2)*) **unfolding** *mem-interval*
proof **case** *goal1* **thus** *?case* **using** *component-le-norm[of x i]* **unfolding** *c-def*

```

d-def
  by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed
  have ball 0  $C \subseteq \{c..d\}$  apply safe unfolding mem-interval mem-ball dist-norm

  proof case goal1 thus ?case using component-le-norm[of x i] unfolding c-def
d-def by auto qed
    from  $C(2)[OF \text{ this}]$  have  $\exists y. (f \text{ has-integral } y) \{a..b\}$ 
      unfolding has-integral-restrict-closed-subintervals-eq[OF c-d, THEN sym] un-
folding s by auto
      then guess y .. note y=this

    have  $y = i$  proof(rule ccontr) assume  $y \neq i$  hence  $0 < \text{norm } (y - i)$  by auto
    from as[rule-format, OF this] guess C .. note C=conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
    def c  $\equiv (\chi \text{ i. } - \max B \ C)::\text{real}^n$  and  $d \equiv (\chi \text{ i. } \max B \ C)::\text{real}^n$ 
    have  $c-d:\{a..b\} \subseteq \{c..d\}$  apply safe apply (drule B(2)) unfolding mem-interval
    proof case goal1 thus ?case using component-le-norm[of x i] unfolding
c-def d-def
      by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed
      have ball 0  $C \subseteq \{c..d\}$  apply safe unfolding mem-interval mem-ball
dist-norm
      proof case goal1 thus ?case using component-le-norm[of x i] unfolding
c-def d-def by auto qed
      note  $C(2)[OF \text{ this}]$  then guess z .. note z = conjunctD2[OF this, unfolded
s]
      note this[unfolded has-integral-restrict-closed-subintervals-eq[OF c-d]]
      hence  $z = y$  norm  $(z - i) < \text{norm } (y - i)$  apply- apply (rule has-integral-unique[OF
- y(1)]) .
      thus False by auto qed
      thus ?l using y unfolding s by auto qed qed

lemma has-integral-trans[simp]: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$  shows
   $((\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f \ x)) \text{ has-integral } \text{vec1 } i) \ s \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s$ 
  unfolding has-integral'[unfolded has-integral]
proof case goal1 thus ?case apply safe
  apply (erule-tac x=e in allE, safe) apply (rule-tac x=B in exI, safe)
  apply (erule-tac x=a in allE, erule-tac x=b in allE, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x=dest-vec1 z in exI, safe) apply (erule-tac x=ea in allE, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x=d in exI, safe) apply (erule-tac x=p in allE, safe)
  apply (subst(asm)(2) norm-vector-1) unfolding split-def
  unfolding setsum-component Cart-nth.diff cond-value-iff[of dest-vec1]
    Cart-nth.scaleR vec1-dest-vec1 zero-index apply assumption
  apply (subst(asm)(2) norm-vector-1) by auto
next case goal2 thus ?case apply safe
  apply (erule-tac x=e in allE, safe) apply (rule-tac x=B in exI, safe)
  apply (erule-tac x=a in allE, erule-tac x=b in allE, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x=vec1 z in exI, safe) apply (erule-tac x=ea in allE, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x=d in exI, safe) apply (erule-tac x=p in allE, safe)
  apply (subst norm-vector-1) unfolding split-def
  unfolding setsum-component Cart-nth.diff cond-value-iff[of dest-vec1]

```

Cart-nth.scaleR vec1-dest-vec1 zero-index **apply** *assumption*
apply(*subst norm-vector-1*) **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *integral-trans[simp]*: **assumes** $(f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real})$ *integrable-on s*
shows $\text{integral } s \ (\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f \ x)) = \text{vec1 } (\text{integral } s \ f)$
apply(*rule integral-unique*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-on-trans[simp]*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**
 $(\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f \ x)) \text{ integrable-on } s \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ integrable-on } s)$
unfolding *integrable-on-def*
apply(*subst(2) vec1-dest-vec1(1)[THEN sym]*) **unfolding** *has-integral-trans*
apply *safe defer apply(rule-tac x=vec1 y in exI)* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-le*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s \ (g \text{ has-integral } j) \ s \ \forall x \in s. (f \ x) \leq (g \ x)$
shows $i \leq j$ **using** *has-integral-component-le[of vec1 o f vec1 i s vec1 o g vec1 j 1]*
unfolding *o-def* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-le*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } s \ g \text{ integrable-on } s \ \forall x \in s. f \ x \leq g \ x$
shows $\text{integral } s \ f \leq \text{integral } s \ g$
using *has-integral-le[OF assms(1,2)[unfolded has-integral-integral] assms(3)]* .

lemma *has-integral-nonneg*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s \ \forall x \in s. 0 \leq f \ x$ **shows** $0 \leq i$
using *has-integral-component-nonneg[of vec1 o f vec1 i s 1]*
unfolding *o-def* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-nonneg*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } s \ \forall x \in s. 0 \leq f \ x$ **shows** $0 \leq \text{integral } s \ f$
using *has-integral-nonneg[OF assms(1)[unfolded has-integral-integral] assms(2)]*
.

23.58 Hence a general restriction property.

lemma *has-integral-restrict[simp]*: **assumes** $s \subseteq t$ **shows**
 $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } (0::'a::\text{banach})) \text{ has-integral } i) \ t \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s$
proof – **have** $*:\lambda x. (\text{if } x \in t \text{ then if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0 \text{ else } 0) = (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0)$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply**(*subst(2) has-integral'*) **apply**(*subst has-integral'*) **unfolding**
 $*$ **by** *rule* **qed**

lemma *has-integral-restrict-univ*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ **shows**
 $((\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) \text{ has-integral } i) \ \text{UNIV} \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s$ **by**
auto

lemma *has-integral-on-superset*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$

```

assumes  $\forall x. \sim(x \in s) \longrightarrow f\ x = 0 \ s \subseteq t \ (f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s$ 
shows  $(f \text{ has-integral } i) \ t$ 
proof – have  $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f\ x \text{ else } 0) = (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in t \text{ then } f\ x \text{ else } 0)$ 
  apply(rule) using assms(1–2) by auto
thus ?thesis apply – using assms(3) apply(subst has-integral-restrict-univ[THEN sym])
apply – apply(subst(asm) has-integral-restrict-univ[THEN sym]) by auto qed

lemma integrable-on-superset: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes  $\forall x. \sim(x \in s) \longrightarrow f\ x = 0 \ s \subseteq t \ f \text{ integrable-on } s$ 
shows  $f \text{ integrable-on } t$ 
using assms unfolding integrable-on-def by(auto intro:has-integral-on-superset)

lemma integral-restrict-univ[intro]: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
shows  $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies \text{integral UNIV } (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f\ x \text{ else } 0) = \text{integral } s\ f$ 
apply(rule integral-unique) unfolding has-integral-restrict-univ by auto

lemma integrable-restrict-univ: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$  shows
 $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f\ x \text{ else } 0) \text{ integrable-on UNIV} \longleftrightarrow f \text{ integrable-on } s$ 
unfolding integrable-on-def by auto

lemma negligible-on-intervals:  $\text{negligible } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall a\ b. \text{negligible}(s \cap \{a..b\}))$  (is ?l = ?r)
proof assume ?r show ?l unfolding negligible-def
  proof safe case goal1 show ?case apply(rule has-integral-negligible[OF (?r)[rule-format, of a b]])
  unfolding indicator-def by auto qed qed auto

lemma has-integral-spike-set-eq: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes  $\text{negligible}((s - t) \cup (t - s))$  shows  $(f \text{ has-integral } y) \ s \longleftrightarrow (f \text{ has-integral } y) \ t$ 
unfolding has-integral-restrict-univ[THEN sym, of f] apply(rule has-integral-spike-eq[OF assms]) by (safe, auto split: split-if-asm)

lemma has-integral-spike-set[dest]: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes  $\text{negligible}((s - t) \cup (t - s)) \ (f \text{ has-integral } y) \ s$ 
shows  $(f \text{ has-integral } y) \ t$ 
using assms has-integral-spike-set-eq by auto

lemma integrable-spike-set[dest]: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes  $\text{negligible}((s - t) \cup (t - s)) \ f \text{ integrable-on } s$ 
shows  $f \text{ integrable-on } t$  using assms(2) unfolding integrable-on-def
unfolding has-integral-spike-set-eq[OF assms(1)] .

lemma integrable-spike-set-eq: fixes  $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes  $\text{negligible}((s - t) \cup (t - s))$ 
shows  $(f \text{ integrable-on } s \longleftrightarrow f \text{ integrable-on } t)$ 
apply(rule, rule-tac[!]) integrable-spike-set) using assms by auto

```

23.59 More lemmas that are useful later.

lemma *has-integral-subset-component-le*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
assumes $s \subseteq t$ (*f has-integral i*) s (*f has-integral j*) $t \forall x \in t. 0 \leq f(x)$
shows $i \leq j$

proof – **note** *has-integral-restrict-univ*[*THEN sym, of f*]

note *assms*(2–3)[*unfolded this*] **note** $*$ = *has-integral-component-le*[*OF this*]
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule **) **using** *assms*(1,4) **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *has-integral-subset-le*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $s \subseteq t$ (*f has-integral i*) s (*f has-integral j*) $t \forall x \in t. 0 \leq f(x)$
shows $i \leq j$ **using** *has-integral-subset-component-le*[*OF assms*(1), *of vec1 o f*
vec1 i vec1 j 1]
unfolding *o-def* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-subset-component-le*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$
assumes $s \subseteq t$ *f integrable-on s* *f integrable-on t* $\forall x \in t. 0 \leq f(x)$
shows $(\text{integral } s \ f) \leq (\text{integral } t \ f)$
apply(*rule has-integral-subset-component-le*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *integral-subset-le*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $s \subseteq t$ *f integrable-on s* *f integrable-on t* $\forall x \in t. 0 \leq f(x)$
shows $(\text{integral } s \ f) \leq (\text{integral } t \ f)$
apply(*rule has-integral-subset-le*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-alt'*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
shows (*f has-integral i*) $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \ b. (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\}) \wedge$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists B > 0. \forall a \ b. \text{ball } 0 \ B \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow \text{norm}(\text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) - i) < e)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof **assume** $?r$

show $?l$ **apply** – **apply**(*subst has-integral'*)

proof **safe** **case** *goal1* **from** $\langle ?r \rangle$ [*THEN conjunct2, rule-format, OF this*] **guess**
 $B \dots$ **note** $B = \text{conjunctD2}$ [*OF this*]

show $?case$ **apply**(*rule, rule, rule B, safe*)

apply(*rule-tac* $x = \text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0)$ **in** *exI*)

apply(*drule B(2)[rule-format]*) **using** *integrable-integral*[*OF* $\langle ?r \rangle$ [*THEN conjunct1, rule-format*]] **by** *auto*

qed **next**

assume $?l$ **note** $as = \text{this}$ [*unfolded has-integral'*[*of f*], *rule-format*]

let $?f = \lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0$

show $?r$ **proof** **safe** **fix** $a \ b::\text{real}^n$

from as [*OF zero-less-one*] **guess** $B \dots$ **note** $B = \text{conjunctD2}$ [*OF this, rule-format*]

let $?a = (\chi \ i. \min (a \ \$i) (-B))::\text{real}^n$ **and** $?b = (\chi \ i. \max (b \ \$i) B)::\text{real}^n$

show $?f$ *integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$ **apply**(*rule integrable-subinterval*[*of - ?a ?b*])

proof – **have** $\text{ball } 0 \ B \subseteq \{a..?b\}$ **apply** *safe* **unfolding** *mem-ball mem-interval dist-norm*

proof **case** *goal1* **thus** $?case$ **using** *component-le-norm*[*of x i*] **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*) **qed**

from $B(2)$ [*OF this*] **guess** $z \dots$ **note** *conjunct1*[*OF this*]

thus $?f$ integrable-on $\{?a..?b\}$ **unfolding** integrable-on-def **by** auto
show $\{a..b\} \subseteq \{?a..?b\}$ **apply** safe **unfolding** mem-interval **apply**(rule,erule-tac
 $x=i$ in $allE$) **by** auto **qed**

fix $e::real$ **assume** $e>0$ **from** $as[OF\ this]$ **guess** B **.. note** $B=conjunctD2[OF\ this,rule-format]$
show $\exists B>0. \forall a\ b. ball\ 0\ B \subseteq \{a..b\} \longrightarrow$
 $norm\ (integral\ \{a..b\}\ (\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0) - i) < e$
proof(rule,rule,rule B ,safe) **case** goal1 **from** $B(2)[OF\ this]$ **guess** z **.. note**
 $z=conjunctD2[OF\ this]$
from integral-unique $[OF\ this(1)]$ **show** $?case$ **using** $z(2)$ **by** auto **qed** **qed**

23.60 Continuity of the integral (for a 1-dimensional interval).

lemma integrable-alt: **fixes** $f::real^n \Rightarrow 'a::banach$ **shows**
 f integrable-on $s \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall a\ b. (\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0)\ integrable-on\ \{a..b\}) \wedge$
 $(\forall e>0. \exists B>0. \forall a\ b\ c\ d. ball\ 0\ B \subseteq \{a..b\} \wedge ball\ 0\ B \subseteq \{c..d\}$
 $\longrightarrow norm(integral\ \{a..b\}\ (\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0) -$
 $integral\ \{c..d\}\ (\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0)) < e)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof **assume** $?l$ **then** **guess** y **unfolding** integrable-on-def **.. note** $this[unfolded\ has-integral-alt'[of\ f]]$
note $y=conjunctD2[OF\ this,rule-format]$ **show** $?r$ **apply** safe **apply**(rule y)
proof— **case** goal1 **hence** $e/2 > 0$ **by** auto **from** $y(2)[OF\ this]$ **guess** B **..**
note $B=conjunctD2[OF\ this,rule-format]$
show $?case$ **apply**(rule,rule,rule B)
proof safe **case** goal1 **show** $?case$ **apply**(rule norm-triangle-half-1)
using $B(2)[OF\ goal1(1)]\ B(2)[OF\ goal1(2)]$ **by** auto **qed** **qed**

next **assume** $?r$ **note** $as = conjunctD2[OF\ this,rule-format]$
have Cauchy $(\lambda n. integral\ (\{\chi\ i. - real\ n\} .. \{\chi\ i. real\ n\}))\ (\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0)$
proof(unfold Cauchy-def,safe) **case** goal1
from $as(2)[OF\ this]$ **guess** B **.. note** $B = conjunctD2[OF\ this,rule-format]$
from real-arch-simple $[of\ B]$ **guess** N **.. note** $N = this$
 $\{ \text{fix } n \text{ assume } n:n \geq N \text{ have } ball\ 0\ B \subseteq \{\chi\ i. - real\ n.. \chi\ i. real\ n\} \text{ apply}$
safe
unfolding mem-ball mem-interval dist-norm
proof **case** goal1 **thus** $?case$ **using** component-le-norm $[of\ x\ i]$
using $n\ N$ **by**(auto simp add:field-simps) **qed** }
thus $?case$ **apply**—**apply**(rule-tac $x=N$ in exI) **apply** safe **unfolding** dist-norm
apply(rule $B(2)$) **by** auto
qed **from** $this[unfolded\ convergent-eq-cauchy[THEN\ sym]]$ **guess** i **..**
note $i = this[unfolded\ Lim-sequentially, rule-format]$
show $?l$ **unfolding** integrable-on-def has-integral-alt'[of f] **apply**(rule-tac $x=i$
in exI)

```

apply safe apply(rule as(1)[unfolded integrable-on-def])
proof— case goal1 hence *:e/2 > 0 by auto
  from i[OF this] guess N .. note N = this[rule-format]
  from as(2)[OF *] guess B .. note B = conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format] let
  ?B = max (real N) B
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=?B in exI)
  proof safe show 0 < ?B using B(1) by auto
    fix a b assume ab:ball 0 ?B ⊆ {a..b::real^'n}
    from real-arch-simple[of ?B] guess n .. note n = this
    show norm (integral {a..b} (λx. if x ∈ s then f x else 0) - i) < e
      apply(rule norm-triangle-half-1) apply(rule B(2)) defer apply(subst
norm-minus-commute)
      apply(rule N[unfolded dist-norm, of n])
    proof safe show N ≤ n using n by auto
      fix x::real^'n assume x:x ∈ ball 0 B hence x ∈ ball 0 ?B by auto
      thus x ∈ {a..b} using ab by blast
      show x ∈ {χ i. - real n..χ i. real n} using x unfolding mem-interval
mem-ball dist-norm apply—
      proof case goal1 thus ?case using component-le-norm[of x i]
      using n by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed qed qed qed qed

```

```

lemma integrable-altD: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::banach
assumes f integrable-on s
shows ∧a b. (λx. if x ∈ s then f x else 0) integrable-on {a..b}
  ∧e. e>0 ⇒ ∃B>0. ∀a b c d. ball 0 B ⊆ {a..b} ∧ ball 0 B ⊆ {c..d}
  → norm(integral {a..b} (λx. if x ∈ s then f x else 0) - integral {c..d} (λx. if
x ∈ s then f x else 0)) < e
using assms[unfolded integrable-alt[of f]] by auto

```

```

lemma integrable-on-subinterval: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ 'a::banach
assumes f integrable-on s {a..b} ⊆ s shows f integrable-on {a..b}
apply(rule integrable-eq) defer apply(rule integrable-altD(1)[OF assms(1)])
using assms(2) by auto

```

23.61 A straddling criterion for integrability.

```

lemma integrable-straddle-interval: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real
assumes ∀e>0. ∃g h i j. (g has-integral i) ({a..b}) ∧ (h has-integral j) ({a..b})
  ∧
  norm(i - j) < e ∧ (∀x ∈ {a..b}. (g x) ≤ (f x) ∧ (f x) ≤ (h x))
shows f integrable-on {a..b}
proof(subst integrable-cauchy,safe)
  case goal1 hence e:e/3 > 0 by auto note assms[rule-format,OF this]
  then guess g h i j apply— by(erule exE conjE)+ note obt = this
  from obt(1)[unfolded has-integral[of g], rule-format, OF e] guess d1 .. note
d1 = conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
  from obt(2)[unfolded has-integral[of h], rule-format, OF e] guess d2 .. note
d2 = conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=λx. d1 x ∩ d2 x in exI) apply(rule conjI gauge-inter

```

```

d1 d2)+ unfolding fine-inter
proof safe have **:  $\bigwedge i j g1 g2 h1 h2 f1 f2. g1 - h2 \leq f1 - f2 \implies f1 - f2 \leq h1 - g2 \implies$ 
 $abs(i - j) < e / 3 \implies abs(g2 - i) < e / 3 \implies abs(g1 - i) < e / 3 \implies$ 
 $abs(h2 - j) < e / 3 \implies abs(h1 - j) < e / 3 \implies abs(f1 - f2) < e$  using
 $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by arith
case goal1 note tagged-division-ofD(2-4) note  $*$  = this[OF goal1(1)] this[OF goal1(4)]

have  $(\sum (x, k) \in p1. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p1. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} g\ x) \geq 0$ 
 $0 \leq (\sum (x, k) \in p2. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} h\ x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p2. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x)$ 
 $(\sum (x, k) \in p2. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p2. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} g\ x) \geq 0$ 
 $0 \leq (\sum (x, k) \in p1. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} h\ x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p1. content\ k *_{\mathbb{R}} f\ x)$ 
unfolding setsum-subtractf[THEN sym] apply– apply(rule-tac[!] setsum-nonneg)
apply safe unfolding real-scaleR-def mult.diff-right[THEN sym]
apply(rule-tac[!] mult-nonneg-nonneg)
proof– fix a b assume  $ab:(a,b) \in p1$ 
show  $0 \leq content\ b$  using  $*(3)[OF\ ab]$  apply safe using content-pos-le .
thus  $0 \leq content\ b$  .
show  $0 \leq f\ a - g\ a \ 0 \leq h\ a - f\ a$  using  $*(1-2)[OF\ ab]$  using obt(4)[rule-format, of a] by auto
next fix a b assume  $ab:(a,b) \in p2$ 
show  $0 \leq content\ b$  using  $*(6)[OF\ ab]$  apply safe using content-pos-le .
thus  $0 \leq content\ b$  .
show  $0 \leq f\ a - g\ a \ 0 \leq h\ a - f\ a$  using  $*(4-5)[OF\ ab]$  using obt(4)[rule-format, of a] by auto qed

thus ?case apply– unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule **) defer defer
unfolding real-norm-def[THEN sym] apply(rule obt(3))
apply(rule d1(2)[OF conjI[OF goal1(4,5)]])
apply(rule d1(2)[OF conjI[OF goal1(1,2)]])
apply(rule d2(2)[OF conjI[OF goal1(4,6)]])
apply(rule d2(2)[OF conjI[OF goal1(1,3)]]) by auto qed qed

lemma integrable-straddle: fixes  $f::real^n \Rightarrow real$ 
assumes  $\forall e>0. \exists g\ h\ i\ j. (g\ has-integral\ i)\ s \wedge (h\ has-integral\ j)\ s \wedge$ 
 $norm(i - j) < e \wedge (\forall x \in s. (g\ x) \leq (f\ x) \wedge (f\ x) \leq (h\ x))$ 
shows  $f\ integrable-on\ s$ 
proof– have  $\bigwedge a\ b. (\lambda x. if\ x \in s\ then\ f\ x\ else\ 0)\ integrable-on\ \{a..b\}$ 
proof(rule integrable-straddle-interval,safe) case goal1 hence  $*:e/4 > 0$  by
auto
from assms[rule-format, OF this] guess  $g\ h\ i\ j$  apply–by(erule exE conjE) +
note obt=this
note obt(1)[unfolded has-integral-alt'[of g]] note conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
note  $g = this(1)$  and this(2)[OF *] from this(2) guess B1 .. note B1 =
conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
note obt(2)[unfolded has-integral-alt'[of h]] note conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
note  $h = this(1)$  and this(2)[OF *] from this(2) guess B2 .. note B2 =
conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]

```



```

def  $c \equiv \chi \ i. \min (a\$i) (- (\max B1 \ B2))$  and  $d \equiv \chi \ i. \max (b\$i) (\max B1 \ B2)$ 
have  $*:ball \ 0 \ B1 \subseteq \{c..d\}$   $ball \ 0 \ B2 \subseteq \{c..d\}$  apply safe unfolding mem-ball
mem-interval dist-norm
proof(rule-tac [!] allI)
  case goal1 thus ?case using component-le-norm[of x i] unfolding c-def d-def
by auto next
  case goal2 thus ?case using component-le-norm[of x i] unfolding c-def d-def
by auto qed
have  $**: \bigwedge ch \ cg \ ag \ ah::real. \ norm(ah - ag) \leq \ norm(ch - cg) \implies \ norm(cg -$ 
 $i) < e / 4 \implies$ 
 $\norm{ch - j} < e / 4 \implies \norm{ag - ah} < e$ 
using obt(3) unfolding real-norm-def by arith
show ?case apply(rule-tac  $x=\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g \ x \text{ else } 0$  in exI)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } h \ x \text{ else } 0$  in exI)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=integral \ \{a..b\} \ (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g \ x \text{ else } 0)$  in exI)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=integral \ \{a..b\} \ (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } h \ x \text{ else } 0)$  in exI)
  apply safe apply(rule-tac[1-2] integrable-integral, rule g, rule h)
  apply(rule  $**[OF - B1(2)[OF *(1)] \ B2(2)[OF *(2)]]$ )
proof– have  $*: \bigwedge x \ f \ g. (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) - (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g \ x \text{ else } 0) =$ 
 $(\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f \ x - g \ x \text{ else } (0::real))$  by auto
note  $** = \text{abs-of-nonneg}[OF \ \text{integral-nonneg}[OF \ \text{integrable-sub}, \ OF \ h \ g]]$ 
show  $\norm{integral \ \{a..b\} \ (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } h \ x \text{ else } 0) -$ 
 $integral \ \{a..b\} \ (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g \ x \text{ else } 0)}$ 
 $\leq \norm{integral \ \{c..d\} \ (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } h \ x \text{ else } 0) -$ 
 $integral \ \{c..d\} \ (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g \ x \text{ else } 0)}$ 
unfolding integral-sub[OF h g, THEN sym] real-norm-def apply(subst  $**$ )
defer apply(subst  $**$ ) defer
  apply(rule has-integral-subset-le) defer apply(rule integrable-integral
integrable-sub h g) +
  proof safe fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \{a..b\}$  thus  $x \in \{c..d\}$  unfolding mem-interval
c-def d-def
  apply – apply rule apply(rule-tac  $x=i$  in allE) by auto
  qed(insert obt(4), auto) qed(insert obt(4), auto) qed note interv = this

show ?thesis unfolding integrable-alt[of f] apply safe apply(rule interv)
proof– case goal1 hence  $*:e/3 > 0$  by auto
  from assms[rule-format, OF this] guess  $g \ h \ i \ j$  apply–by(erule exE conjE) +
note obt=this
  note obt(1)[unfolded has-integral-alt [of g]] note conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
  note  $g = \text{this}(1)$  and  $\text{this}(2)[OF *]$  from  $\text{this}(2)$  guess  $B1$  .. note  $B1 =$ 
 $\text{conjunctD2}[OF \ \text{this}, \ \text{rule-format}]$ 
  note obt(2)[unfolded has-integral-alt [of h]] note conjunctD2[OF this, rule-format]
  note  $h = \text{this}(1)$  and  $\text{this}(2)[OF *]$  from  $\text{this}(2)$  guess  $B2$  .. note  $B2 =$ 
 $\text{conjunctD2}[OF \ \text{this}, \ \text{rule-format}]$ 
  show ?case apply(rule-tac  $x=\max B1 \ B2$  in exI) apply safe apply(rule
min-max.less-supI1, rule B1)
  proof– fix  $a \ b \ c \ d::real^n$  assume  $as:ball \ 0 \ (\max B1 \ B2) \subseteq \{a..b\}$   $ball \ 0$ 
 $(\max B1 \ B2) \subseteq \{c..d\}$ 

```

```

have **:ball 0 B1  $\subseteq$  ball (0::real^'n) (max B1 B2) ball 0 B2  $\subseteq$  ball (0::real^'n)
(max B1 B2) by auto
have *: $\bigwedge$ ga gc ha hc fa fc::real. abs(ga - i) < e / 3  $\wedge$  abs(gc - i) < e / 3
 $\wedge$  abs(ha - j) < e / 3  $\wedge$ 
abs(hc - j) < e / 3  $\wedge$  abs(i - j) < e / 3  $\wedge$  ga  $\leq$  fa  $\wedge$  fa  $\leq$  ha  $\wedge$  gc  $\leq$  fc
 $\wedge$  fc  $\leq$  hc  $\implies$  abs(fa - fc) < e by smt
show norm (integral {a..b} ( $\lambda x$ . if  $x \in s$  then  $f x$  else 0) - integral {c..d}
( $\lambda x$ . if  $x \in s$  then  $f x$  else 0)) < e
unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule *, safe) unfolding real-norm-def[THEN
sym]
apply(rule B1(2),rule order-trans,rule **,rule as(1))
apply(rule B1(2),rule order-trans,rule **,rule as(2))
apply(rule B2(2),rule order-trans,rule **,rule as(1))
apply(rule B2(2),rule order-trans,rule **,rule as(2))
apply(rule obt) apply(rule-tac[!] integral-le) using obt
by(auto intro!: h g interv) qed qed qed

```

23.62 Adding integrals over several sets.

```

lemma has-integral-union: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
assumes (f has-integral i) s (f has-integral j) t negligible(s  $\cap$  t)
shows (f has-integral (i + j)) (s  $\cup$  t)
proof— note * = has-integral-restrict-univ[THEN sym, of f]
show ?thesis unfolding * apply(rule has-integral-spike[OF assms(3)])
defer apply(rule has-integral-add[OF assms(1-2)[unfolded *]]) by auto qed

lemma has-integral-unions: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
assumes finite t  $\forall s \in t$ . (f has-integral (i s)) s  $\forall s \in t$ .  $\forall s' \in t$ .  $\sim(s = s') \longrightarrow$ 
negligible(s  $\cap$  s')
shows (f has-integral (setsum i t)) ( $\bigcup$  t)
proof— note * = has-integral-restrict-univ[THEN sym, of f]
have **:negligible ( $\bigcup$  (( $\lambda(a,b)$ . a  $\cap$  b) ‘ {(a,b). a  $\in$  t  $\wedge$  b  $\in$  {y. y  $\in$  t  $\wedge$   $\sim(a =$ 
y)} })))
apply(rule negligible-unions) apply(rule finite-imageI) apply(rule finite-subset[of
- t  $\times$  t]) defer
apply(rule finite-cartesian-product[OF assms(1,1)]) using assms(3) by auto
note assms(2)[unfolded *] note has-integral-setsum[OF assms(1) this]
thus ?thesis unfolding * apply—apply(rule has-integral-spike[OF **]) defer
apply assumption
proof safe case goal1 thus ?case
proof(cases  $x \in \bigcup t$ ) case True then guess s unfolding Union-iff .. note
s=this
hence *: $\forall b \in t$ .  $x \in b \iff b = s$  using goal1(3) by blast
show ?thesis unfolding if-P[OF True] apply(rule trans) defer
apply(rule setsum-cong2) apply(subst *, assumption) apply(rule refl)
unfolding setsum-delta[OF assms(1)] using s by auto qed auto qed qed

```

23.63 In particular adding integrals over a division, maybe not of an interval.

```

lemma has-integral-combine-division: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes d division-of s  $\forall k \in d. (f \text{ has-integral } (i \ k)) \ k$ 
  shows (f has-integral (setsum i d)) s
proof- note d = division-ofD[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis unfolding d(6)[THEN sym] apply(rule has-integral-unions)
    apply(rule d assms)+ apply(rule,rule,rule)
  proof- case goal1 from d(4)[OF this(1)] d(4)[OF this(2)]
    guess a c b d apply-by(erule exE)+ note obt=this
    from d(5)[OF goal1] show ?case unfolding obt interior-closed-interval
      apply-apply(rule negligible-subset[of ({a..b}-{a<..})  $\cup$  ({c..}-{c<..})])
        apply(rule negligible-union negligible-frontier-interval)+ by auto qed qed

```

```

lemma integral-combine-division-bottomup: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes d division-of s  $\forall k \in d. f \text{ integrable-on } k$ 
  shows integral s f = setsum ( $\lambda i. \text{integral } i \ f$ ) d
  apply(rule integral-unique) apply(rule has-integral-combine-division[OF assms(1)])
  using assms(2) unfolding has-integral-integral .

```

```

lemma has-integral-combine-division-topdown: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on s d division-of k  $k \subseteq s$ 
  shows (f has-integral (setsum ( $\lambda i. \text{integral } i \ f$ ) d)) k
  apply(rule has-integral-combine-division[OF assms(2)])
  apply safe unfolding has-integral-integral[THEN sym]
proof- case goal1 from division-ofD(2,4)[OF assms(2) this]
  show ?case apply safe apply(rule integrable-on-subinterval)
    apply(rule assms) using assms(3) by auto qed

```

```

lemma integral-combine-division-topdown: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on s d division-of s
  shows integral s f = setsum ( $\lambda i. \text{integral } i \ f$ ) d
  apply(rule integral-unique,rule has-integral-combine-division-topdown) using assms
  by auto

```

```

lemma integrable-combine-division: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes d division-of s  $\forall i \in d. f \text{ integrable-on } i$ 
  shows f integrable-on s
  using assms(2) unfolding integrable-on-def
  by(metis has-integral-combine-division[OF assms(1)])

```

```

lemma integrable-on-subdivision: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes d division-of i f integrable-on s  $i \subseteq s$ 
  shows f integrable-on i
  apply(rule integrable-combine-division assms)+
proof safe case goal1 note division-ofD(2,4)[OF assms(1) this]
  thus ?case apply safe apply(rule integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(2)])
    using assms(3) by auto qed

```

23.64 Also tagged divisions.

lemma *has-integral-combine-tagged-division*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes p *tagged-division-of* $s \forall (x,k) \in p. (f \text{ has-integral } (i \ k)) \ k$
shows $(f \text{ has-integral } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). i \ k) \ p)) \ s$
proof— **have** $*(f \text{ has-integral } (\text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{integral } k \ f) \ (\text{snd } 'p))) \ s$
apply(*rule* *has-integral-combine-division*) **apply**(*rule* *division-of-tagged-division*[*OF* *assms*(1)])
using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *has-integral-integral*[*THEN* *sym*] **by** (*safe*, *auto*)
thus *?thesis* **apply**— **apply**(*rule* *subst*[**where** $P=\lambda i. (f \text{ has-integral } i) \ s$]) **defer**
apply *assumption*
apply(*rule* *trans*[*of* - *setsum* $(\lambda(x,k). \text{integral } k \ f) \ p$]) **apply**(*subst* *eq-commute*)
apply(*rule* *setsum-over-tagged-division-lemma*[*OF* *assms*(1)]) **apply**(*rule* *integral-null*, *assumption*)
apply(*rule* *setsum-cong2*) **using** *assms*(2) **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *integral-combine-tagged-division-bottomup*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes p *tagged-division-of* $\{a..b\} \forall (x,k) \in p. f \text{ integrable-on } k$
shows $\text{integral } \{a..b\} \ f = \text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{integral } k \ f) \ p$
apply(*rule* *integral-unique*) **apply**(*rule* *has-integral-combine-tagged-division*[*OF* *assms*(1)])
using *assms*(2) **by** *auto*

lemma *has-integral-combine-tagged-division-topdown*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ p$ *tagged-division-of* $\{a..b\}$
shows $(f \text{ has-integral } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{integral } k \ f) \ p)) \ \{a..b\}$
apply(*rule* *has-integral-combine-tagged-division*[*OF* *assms*(2)])
proof *safe* **case** *goal1* **note** *tagged-division-ofD*(3-4)[*OF* *assms*(2) *this*]
thus *?case* **using** *integrable-subinterval*[*OF* *assms*(1)] **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *integral-combine-tagged-division-topdown*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ p$ *tagged-division-of* $\{a..b\}$
shows $\text{integral } \{a..b\} \ f = \text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{integral } k \ f) \ p$
apply(*rule* *integral-unique*, *rule* *has-integral-combine-tagged-division-topdown*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

23.65 Henstock’s lemma.

lemma *henstock-lemma-part1*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ 0 < e \text{ gauge } d$
 $(\forall p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k \ *_R \ f \ x) \ p - \text{integral } (\{a..b\}) \ f) < e)$
and $p:p \text{ tagged-partial-division-of } \{a..b\} \ d \text{ fine } p$
shows $\text{norm}(\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k \ *_R \ f \ x - \text{integral } k \ f) \ p) \leq e \text{ (is } ?x \leq e)$
proof— **{ presume** $\bigwedge k. 0 < k \implies ?x \leq e + k$ **thus** *?thesis* **by** *arith* **}**
fix $k::\text{real}$ **assume** $k:k>0$ **note** $p' = \text{tagged-partial-division-ofD}$ [*OF* $p(1)$]
have $\bigcup \text{snd } 'p \subseteq \{a..b\}$ **using** $p'(3)$ **by** *fastsimp*
note *partial-division-of-tagged-division*[*OF* $p(1)$] *this*
from *partial-division-extend-interval*[*OF* *this*] **guess** q . **note** $q=\text{this}$ **and** $q' = \text{division-ofD}$ [*OF* *this*(2)]
def $r \equiv q - \text{snd } 'p$ **have** $\text{snd } 'p \cap r = \{\}$ **unfolding** *r-def* **by** *auto*

have r :finite r **using** q' **unfolding** r -def **by** auto
have $\forall i \in r. \exists p. p$ tagged-division-of $i \wedge d$ fine $p \wedge$
 $\text{norm}(\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,j). \text{content } j *_R f x) p - \text{integral } i f) < k / (\text{real } (\text{card } r)$
 $+ 1)$
proof safe **case** goal1 **hence** $i:i \in q$ **unfolding** r -def **by** auto
from $q'(4)$ [OF this] **guess** $u v$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $uv=this$
have $*:k / (\text{real } (\text{card } r) + 1) > 0$ **apply**(rule divide-pos-pos,rule k) **by** auto
have f integrable-on $\{u..v\}$ **apply**(rule integrable-subinterval[OF assms(1)])
using $q'(2)$ [OF i] **unfolding** uv **by** auto
note integrable-integral[OF this, unfolded has-integral[of f]]
from this[rule-format,OF $*$] **guess** dd .. **note** $dd=\text{conjunctD2}$ [OF this,rule-format]
note gauge-inter[OF $\langle \text{gauge } d \rangle dd(1)$] **from** fine-division-exists[OF this,of $u v$]
guess qq .
thus ?case **apply**(rule-tac $x=qq$ in exI) **using** $dd(2)$ [of qq] **unfolding** fine-inter
 uv **by** auto **qed**
from bchoice[OF this] **guess** qq .. **note** $qq=this$ [rule-format]

let ? $p = p \cup \bigcup qq$ ‘ r **have** $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in ?p. \text{content } k *_R f x) - \text{integral}$
 $\{a..b\} f) < e$
apply(rule assms(4)[rule-format])
proof show d fine ? p **apply**(rule fine-union,rule p) **apply**(rule fine-unions)
using qq **by** auto
note $*$ = tagged-partial-division-of-union-self[OF $p(1)$]
have $p \cup \bigcup qq$ ‘ r tagged-division-of $\bigcup \text{snd } ' p \cup \bigcup r$
proof(rule tagged-division-union[OF $*$ tagged-division-unions])
show finite r **by** fact **case** goal2 **thus** ?case **using** qq **by** auto
next case goal3 **thus** ?case **apply**(rule,rule,rule) **apply**(rule $q'(5)$) **unfolding**
 r -def **by** auto
next case goal4 **thus** ?case **apply**(rule inter-interior-unions-intervals) **ap-**
ply(fact,rule)
apply(rule,rule q') **defer** **apply**(rule,subst Int-commute)
apply(rule inter-interior-unions-intervals) **apply**(rule finite-imageI,rule
 $p',rule)$ **defer**
apply(rule,rule q') **using** $q(1)$ p' **unfolding** r -def **by** auto **qed**
moreover **have** $\bigcup \text{snd } ' p \cup \bigcup r = \{a..b\} \{qq \ i \mid i. i \in r\} = qq$ ‘ r
unfolding Union-Un-distrib[THEN sym] r -def **using** q **by** auto
ultimately show ? p tagged-division-of $\{a..b\}$ **by** fastsimp **qed**

hence $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) + (\sum (x, k) \in \bigcup qq$ ‘ $r. \text{content } k$
 $*_R f x) -$
 $\text{integral } \{a..b\} f) < e$ **apply**(subst setsum-Un-zero[THEN sym]) **apply**(rule p')
prefer 3
apply assumption **apply** rule **apply**(rule finite-imageI,rule r) **apply** safe
apply(drule qq)
proof— **fix** $x \ l \ k$ **assume** $as:(x,l) \in p \ (x,l) \in qq \ k \in r$
note qq [OF this(3)] **note** tagged-division-ofD(3,4)[OF conjunct1[OF this]
 $as(2)$]
from this(2) **guess** $u v$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $uv=this$

have $l \in \text{snd } 'p$ **unfolding** *image-iff* **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=(x,l)$ **in** *beXI*) **using** *as*
by *auto*
 hence $l \in q \ k \in q \ l \neq k$ **using** *as*(1,3) $q(1)$ **unfolding** *r-def* **by** *auto*
 note $q'(5)[\text{OF } \text{this}]$ hence *interior* $l = \{\}$ **using** *subset-interior*[*OF* $\langle l \subseteq k \rangle$]
by *blast*
 thus *content* $l *_R f x = 0$ **unfolding** *uv content-eq-0-interior*[*THEN sym*] **by**
auto **qed** *auto*

hence *norm* $((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) + \text{setsum } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f x))$
 $(qq \ 'r) - \text{integral } \{a..b\} f) < e$ **apply**(*subst(asm)* *setsum-UNION-zero*)
prefer 4 **apply** *assumption* **apply**(*rule finite-imageI, fact*)
unfolding *split-paired-all split-conv image-iff* **defer** **apply**(*erule bexE*) +
proof – **fix** $x \ m \ k \ l \ T1 \ T2$ **assume** $(x, m) \in T1 \ (x, m) \in T2 \ T1 \neq T2 \ k \in r \ l \in r \ T1$
 $= qq \ k \ T2 = qq \ l$
 note *as* = *this*(1–5)[*unfolded this*(6–)] note *kl* = *tagged-division-ofD*(3,4)[*OF*
 $qq[\text{THEN } \text{conjunct1}]$]
from *this*(2)[*OF as*(4,1)] **guess** $u \ v$ **apply** – **by**(*erule exE*) + **note** $uv = \text{this}$
have $*: \text{interior } (k \cap l) = \{\}$ **unfolding** *interior-inter* **apply**(*rule q'*)
using *as* **unfolding** *r-def* **by** *auto*
have *interior* $m = \{\}$ **unfolding** *subset-empty*[*THEN sym*] **unfolding** $*$ [*THEN*
sym]
apply(*rule subset-interior*) **using** $kl(1)[\text{OF } \text{as}(4,1)] \ kl(1)[\text{OF } \text{as}(5,2)]$ **by**
auto
 thus *content* $m *_R f x = 0$ **unfolding** *uv content-eq-0-interior*[*THEN sym*] **by**
auto
qed(*insert qq, auto*)

hence $**: \text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) + \text{setsum } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x, k). \text{content } k *_R f x) \circ qq) \ r -$
 $\text{integral } \{a..b\} f) < e$ **apply**(*subst(asm)* *setsum-reindex-nonzero*) **apply** *fact*
apply(*rule setsum-0', rule*) **unfolding** *split-paired-all split-conv* **defer** **apply**
assumption
proof – **fix** $k \ l \ x \ m$ **assume** $as: k \in r \ l \in r \ k \neq l \ qq \ k = qq \ l \ (x, m) \in qq \ k$
 note *tagged-division-ofD*(6)[*OF qq*[*THEN conjunct1*]] **from** *this*[*OF as*(1)]
this[*OF as*(2)]
 show *content* $m *_R f x = 0$ **using** *as*(3) **unfolding** *as* **by** *auto* **qed**

have $*: \bigwedge ir \ ip \ i \ cr \ cp. \text{norm}((cp + cr) - i) < e \implies \text{norm}(cr - ir) < k \implies$
 $ip + ir = i \implies \text{norm}(cp - ip) \leq e + k$
proof – **case** *goal1* **thus** ?*case* **using** *norm-triangle-le*[*of cp + cr - i - (cr -*
ir)]
unfolding *goal1*(3)[*THEN sym*] *norm-minus-cancel* **by**(*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)
qed

have ? $x = \text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R f x) - (\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{integral } k f))$
unfolding *split-def setsum-subtractf* ..
 also have $\dots \leq e + k$ **apply**(*rule* $*$ [*OF ***, **where** $ir = \text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{integral } k f)$
 $r]$)

```

proof– case goal2 have  $*(\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{integral } k \ f) = (\sum k \in \text{snd } p. \text{integral } k \ f)$ 
  apply(subst setsum-reindex-nonzero) apply fact
  unfolding split-paired-all snd-conv split-def o-def
proof– fix x l y m assume  $as:(x, l) \in p \ (y, m) \in p \ (x, l) \neq (y, m) \ l = m$ 
  from  $p'(4)[OF \ as(1)]$  guess u v apply–by(erule exE) + note  $uv = \text{this}$ 
  show  $\text{integral } l \ f = 0$  unfolding uv apply(rule integral-unique)
    apply(rule has-integral-null) unfolding content-eq-0-interior
    using  $p'(5)[OF \ as(1-3)]$  unfolding uv as(4)[THEN sym] by auto
qed auto
  show  $?case$  unfolding integral-combine-division-topdown[OF assms(1) q(2)]
* r-def
  apply(rule setsum-Un-disjoint'[THEN sym]) using  $q(1) \ q'(1) \ p'(1)$  by auto
  next case goal1 have  $*:k * \text{real } (\text{card } r) / (1 + \text{real } (\text{card } r)) < k$  using k
by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  show  $?case$  apply(rule le-less-trans[of - setsum ( $\lambda x. k / (\text{real } (\text{card } r) + 1)$ )
r])
    unfolding setsum-subtractf[THEN sym] apply(rule setsum-norm-le, fact)
    apply rule apply(drule qq) defer unfolding divide-inverse setsum-left-distrib[THEN sym]
    unfolding divide-inverse[THEN sym] using  $*$  by(auto simp add:field-simps
real-eq-of-nat)
  qed finally show  $?x \leq e + k$  . qed

lemma henstock-lemma-part2: fixes  $f::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$ 
  assumes  $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ 0 < e \text{ gauge } d$ 
   $\forall p. p \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{content } k$ 
 $*_R f \ x) \ p -$ 
     $\text{integral}(\{a..b\}) \ f) < e \quad p \text{ tagged-partial-division-of } \{a..b\} \ d \text{ fine } p$ 
  shows  $\text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{norm}(\text{content } k *_R f \ x - \text{integral } k \ f)) \ p \leq 2 * \text{real}$ 
 $(\text{CARD}('n)) * e$ 
  unfolding split-def apply(rule vsum-norm-allsubsets-bound) defer
apply(rule henstock-lemma-part1[unfolded split-def, OF assms(1-3)])
apply safe apply(rule assms[rule-format, unfolded split-def]) defer
apply(rule tagged-partial-division-subset, rule assms, assumption)
apply(rule fine-subset, assumption, rule assms) using assms(5) by auto

lemma henstock-lemma: fixes  $f::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$ 
  assumes  $f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \ e > 0$ 
  obtains d where gauge d
   $\forall p. p \text{ tagged-partial-division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge d \text{ fine } p$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{setsum } (\lambda(x,k). \text{norm}(\text{content } k *_R f \ x - \text{integral } k \ f)) \ p < e$ 
proof– have  $*:e / (2 * (\text{real } \text{CARD}('n) + 1)) > 0$  apply(rule divide-pos-pos)
using assms(2) by auto
  from integrable-integral[OF assms(1), unfolded has-integral[of f], rule-format, OF this]
  guess d .. note  $d = \text{conjunctD2}[OF \ \text{this}]$  show thesis apply(rule that, rule d)
  proof safe case goal1 note  $* = \text{henstock-lemma-part2}[OF \ \text{assms}(1) * d \ \text{this}]$ 
  show  $?case$  apply(rule le-less-trans[OF *]) using  $\langle e > 0 \rangle$  by(auto simp add:field-simps)

```

qed qed

23.66 monotone convergence (bounded interval first).

```

lemma monotone-convergence-interval: fixes f::nat ⇒ real^'n ⇒ real^1
  assumes ∀ k. (f k) integrable-on {a..b}
  ∀ k. ∀ x∈{a..b}. dest-vec1 (f k x) ≤ dest-vec1 (f (Suc k) x)
  ∀ x∈{a..b}. ((λk. f k x) ----> g x) sequentially
  bounded {integral {a..b} (f k) | k . k ∈ UNIV}
  shows g integrable-on {a..b} ∧ ((λk. integral ({a..b}) (f k)) ----> integral
    ({a..b}) g) sequentially
proof (case-tac[!] content {a..b} = 0) assume as:content {a..b} = 0
  show ?thesis using integrable-on-null[OF as] unfolding integral-null[OF as]
using Lim-const by auto
next assume ab:content {a..b} ≠ 0
  have fg:∀ x∈{a..b}. ∀ k. (f k x)$1 ≤ (g x)$1
  proof safe case goal1 note assms(3)[rule-format,OF this]
    note * = Lim-component-ge[OF this trivial-limit-sequentially]
    show ?case apply (rule *) unfolding eventually-sequentially
      apply (rule-tac x=k in exI) apply- apply (rule transitive-stepwise-le)
      using assms(2)[rule-format,OF goal1] by auto qed
  have ∃ i. ((λk. integral ({a..b}) (f k)) ----> i) sequentially
    apply (rule bounded-increasing-convergent) defer
    apply rule apply (rule integral-component-le) apply safe
    apply (rule assms(1-2)[rule-format])+ using assms(4) by auto
  then guess i .. note i=this
  have i':∀ k. dest-vec1 (integral ({a..b}) (f k)) ≤ dest-vec1 i
    apply (rule Lim-component-ge,rule i) apply (rule trivial-limit-sequentially)
    unfolding eventually-sequentially apply (rule-tac x=k in exI)
    apply (rule transitive-stepwise-le) prefer 3 apply (rule integral-dest-vec1-le)
    apply (rule assms(1-2)[rule-format])+ using assms(2) by auto

  have (g has-integral i) {a..b} unfolding has-integral
  proof safe case goal1 note e=this
    hence ∀ k. (∃ d. gauge d ∧ (∀ p. p tagged-division-of {a..b} ∧ d fine p →
      norm ((∑ (x, ka)∈p. content ka *R f k x) - integral {a..b} (f k)) < e
    / 2 ^ (k + 2)))
    apply-apply (rule,rule assms(1)[unfolded has-integral-integral has-integral,rule-format])
    apply (rule divide-pos-pos) by auto
  from choice[OF this] guess c .. note c=conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format],rule-format]

  have ∃ r. ∀ k≥r. 0 ≤ i$1 - dest-vec1 (integral {a..b} (f k)) ∧
    i$1 - dest-vec1 (integral {a..b} (f k)) < e / 4
  proof- case goal1 have e/4 > 0 using e by auto
    from i[unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF this] guess r ..
    thus ?case apply (rule-tac x=r in exI) apply rule
      apply (erule-tac x=k in allE)
    proof- case goal1 thus ?case using i'[of k] unfolding dist-real by auto
  qed qed

```



```

then guess r .. note r=conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format]]

have  $\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \exists n \geq r. \forall k \geq n. 0 \leq (g\ x)\$1 - (f\ k\ x)\$1 \wedge$ 
   $(g\ x)\$1 - (f\ k\ x)\$1 < e / (4 * \text{content}(\{a..b\}))$ 
proof case goal1 have  $e / (4 * \text{content} \{a..b\}) > 0$  apply (rule divide-pos-pos,fact)
  using ab content-pos-le[of a b] by auto
  from assms(3)[rule-format,OF goal1,unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF
this]
  guess n .. note n=this
  thus ?case apply (rule-tac x=n + r in exI) apply safe apply (erule-tac[2-3]
x=k in allE)
  unfolding dist-real using fg[rule-format,OF goal1] by (auto simp add:field-simps)
qed
from bchoice[OF this] guess m .. note m=conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format],rule-format]
def d  $\equiv \lambda x. c\ (m\ x)\ x$ 

show ?case apply (rule-tac x=d in exI)
proof safe show gauge d using c(1) unfolding gauge-def d-def by auto
next fix p assume p:p tagged-division-of  $\{a..b\}$  d fine p
  note p'=tagged-division-ofD[OF p(1)]
  have  $\exists a. \forall x \in p. m\ (\text{fst}\ x) \leq a$  by (rule upper-bound-finite-set,fact)
  then guess s .. note s=this
  have *: $\forall a\ b\ c\ d. \text{norm}(a - b) \leq e / 4 \wedge \text{norm}(b - c) < e / 2 \wedge$ 
     $\text{norm}(c - d) < e / 4 \longrightarrow \text{norm}(a - d) < e$ 
  proof safe case goal1 thus ?case using norm-triangle-lt[of a - b b - c 3*
e/4]
    norm-triangle-lt[of a - b + (b - c) c - d e] unfolding norm-minus-cancel
    by (auto simp add:algebra-simps) qed
  show norm  $((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content}\ k *_R g\ x) - i) < e$  apply (rule *[rule-format,where
     $b = \sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content}\ k *_R f\ (m\ x)\ x$  and  $c = \sum (x, k) \in p. \text{integral}\ k\ (f$ 
     $(m\ x))$ ])
  proof safe case goal1
    show ?case apply (rule order-trans[of -  $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content}\ k * (e / (4 * \text{content}\ \{a..b\}))$ ])
      unfolding setsum-subtractf[THEN sym] apply (rule order-trans,rule
setsum-norm[OF p'(1)])
      apply (rule setsum-mono) unfolding split-paired-all split-conv
      unfolding split-def setsum-left-distrib[THEN sym] scaleR.diff-right[THEN
sym]
      unfolding additive-content-tagged-division[OF p(1), unfolded split-def]
      proof - fix x k assume xk:(x,k)  $\in p$  hence x:x $\in \{a..b\}$  using p'(2-3)[OF
xk] by auto
        from p'(4)[OF xk] guess u v apply -by (erule exE)+ note uv=this
        show norm  $(\text{content}\ k *_R (g\ x - f\ (m\ x)\ x)) \leq \text{content}\ k * (e / (4 * \text{content}\ \{a..b\}))$ 
          unfolding norm-scaleR uv unfolding abs-of-nonneg[OF content-pos-le]

          apply (rule mult-left-mono) unfolding norm-real using m(2)[OF x,of
m x] by auto

```

```

qed(insert ab,auto)

next case goal2 show ?case apply(rule le-less-trans[of - norm ( $\sum j = 0..s.$ 
 $\sum (x, k) \in \{xk \in p. m (fst xk) = j\}. content k *_R f (m x) x - integral k (f$ 
 $(m x))))$ 
apply(subst setsum-group) apply fact apply(rule finite-atLeastAtMost)
defer
apply(subst split-def)+ unfolding setsum-subtractf apply rule
proof- show norm ( $\sum j = 0..s. \sum (x, k) \in \{xk \in p.$ 
 $m (fst xk) = j\}. content k *_R f (m x) x - integral k (f (m x))) < e / 2$ 
apply(rule le-less-trans[of - setsum ( $\lambda i. e / 2^{(i+2)}$ ) {0..s}])
apply(rule setsum-norm-le[OF finite-atLeastAtMost])
proof show ( $\sum i = 0..s. e / 2^{(i+2)} < e / 2$ 
unfolding power-add divide-inverse inverse-mult-distrib
unfolding setsum-right-distrib[THEN sym] setsum-left-distrib[THEN
sym]
unfolding power-inverse sum-gp apply(rule mult-strict-left-mono[OF
- e])
unfolding power2-eq-square by auto
fix t assume  $t \in \{0..s\}$ 
show norm ( $\sum (x, k) \in \{xk \in p. m (fst xk) = t\}. content k *_R f (m x)$ 
 $x -$ 
 $integral k (f (m x))) \leq e / 2^{(t+2)}$  apply(rule order-trans[of -
norm(setsum ( $\lambda(x,k). content k *_R f t x - integral k (f t) \{xk \in p.$ 
 $m (fst xk) = t\})$ ])
apply(rule eq-refl) apply(rule arg-cong[where f=norm]) apply(rule
setsum-cong2) defer
apply(rule henstock-lemma-part1) apply(rule assms(1)[rule-format])
apply(rule divide-pos-pos,rule e) defer apply safe apply(rule c)+
apply rule apply assumption+ apply(rule tagged-partial-division-subset[of
p])
apply(rule p(1)[unfolded tagged-division-of-def,THEN conjunct1])
defer
unfolding fine-def apply safe apply(drule p(2)[unfolded fine-def,rule-format])
unfolding d-def by auto qed
qed(insert s, auto)

next case goal3
note comb = integral-combine-tagged-division-topdown[OF assms(1)[rule-format]
p(1)]
have *:  $\bigwedge sr\ sx\ ss\ ks\ kr::real^1. kr = sr \longrightarrow ks = ss \longrightarrow ks \leq i \wedge sr \leq sx$ 
 $\wedge sx \leq ss \wedge 0 \leq i \S 1 - kr \S 1$ 
 $\wedge i \S 1 - kr \S 1 < e/4 \longrightarrow abs(sx \S 1 - i \S 1) < e/4$  unfolding Cart-eq
forall-1 vector-le-def by arith
show ?case unfolding norm-real Cart-nth.diff apply(rule *[rule-format],safe)
apply(rule comb[of r],rule comb[of s]) unfolding vector-le-def forall-1
setsum-component
apply(rule i') apply(rule-tac[1-2] setsum-mono) unfolding split-paired-all
split-conv

```

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    apply(rule-tac[1-2] integral-component-le[OF ])
  proof safe show 0 ≤ i$1 - (integral {a..b} (f r))$1 using r(1) by auto
    show i$1 - (integral {a..b} (f r))$1 < e / 4 using r(2) by auto
  fix x k assume xk:(x,k)∈p from p'(4)[OF this] guess u v apply-by(erule
exE)+ note uv=this
    show f r integrable-on k f s integrable-on k f (m x) integrable-on k f (m
x) integrable-on k
    unfolding uv apply(rule-tac[!] integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(1)[rule-format]])
      using p'(3)[OF xk] unfolding uv by auto
    fix y assume y∈k hence y∈{a..b} using p'(3)[OF xk] by auto
      hence *:∧m. ∀n≥m. (f m y)$1 ≤ (f n y)$1 apply-apply(rule
transitive-stepwise-le) using assms(2) by auto
    show (f r y)$1 ≤ (f (m x) y)$1 (f (m x) y)$1 ≤ (f s y)$1
      apply(rule-tac[!] *[rule-format]) using s[rule-format,OF xk] m(1)[of x]
p'(2-3)[OF xk] by auto
    qed qed qed qed note * = this

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  have integral {a..b} g = i apply(rule integral-unique) using * .
  thus ?thesis using i * by auto qed

```

```

lemma monotone-convergence-increasing: fixes f::nat ⇒ real^'n ⇒ real^1
  assumes ∀k. (f k) integrable-on s ∀k. ∀x∈s. (f k x)$1 ≤ (f (Suc k) x)$1
  ∀x∈s. ((λk. f k x) ---> g x) sequentially bounded {integral s (f k)| k. True}
  shows g integrable-on s ∧ ((λk. integral s (f k)) ---> integral s g) sequentially
proof- have lem:∧f::nat ⇒ real^'n ⇒ real^1. ∧ g s. ∀k.∀x∈s. 0≤dest-vec1 (f
k x) ⇒ ∀k. (f k) integrable-on s ⇒
  ∀k. ∀x∈s. (f k x)$1 ≤ (f (Suc k) x)$1 ⇒ ∀x∈s. ((λk. f k x) ---> g x)
sequentially ⇒
  bounded {integral s (f k)| k. True} ⇒ g integrable-on s ∧ ((λk. integral s (f
k)) ---> integral s g) sequentially
proof- case goal1 note assms=this[rule-format]
  have ∀x∈s. dest-vec1(f k x) ≤ dest-vec1(g x) apply safe apply(rule
Lim-component-ge)
    apply(rule goal1(4)[rule-format],assumption) apply(rule trivial-limit-sequentially)
    unfolding eventually-sequentially apply(rule-tac x=k in exI)
    apply(rule transitive-stepwise-le) using goal1(3) by auto note fg=this[rule-format]

  have ∃i. ((λk. integral s (f k)) ---> i) sequentially apply(rule bounded-increasing-convergent)
    apply(rule goal1(5)) apply(rule,rule integral-component-le) apply(rule goal1(2)[rule-format])+
    using goal1(3) by auto then guess i .. note i=this
  have ∧k. ∀x∈s. ∀n≥k. f k x ≤ f n x apply(rule,rule transitive-stepwise-le)
using goal1(3) by auto
  hence i':∀k. (integral s (f k))$1 ≤ i$1 apply-apply(rule,rule Lim-component-ge)
    apply(rule i,rule trivial-limit-sequentially) unfolding eventually-sequentially
    apply(rule-tac x=k in exI,safe) apply(rule integral-dest-vec1-le)
    apply(rule goal1(2)[rule-format])+ by auto

```

```

note int = assms(2)[unfolded integrable-alt[of - s],THEN conjunct1,rule-format]
  have ifif:∧k t. (λx. if x ∈ t then if x ∈ s then f k x else 0 else 0) =

```

```

    (λx. if x ∈ t ∩ s then f k x else 0) apply(rule ext) by auto
  have int': ∧k a b. f k integrable-on {a..b} ∩ s apply(subst integrable-restrict-univ[THEN
sym])
    apply(subst ifif[THEN sym]) apply(subst integrable-restrict-univ) using int
.
  have ∧a b. (λx. if x ∈ s then g x else 0) integrable-on {a..b} ∧
    ((λk. integral {a..b} (λx. if x ∈ s then f k x else 0)) --->
    integral {a..b} (λx. if x ∈ s then g x else 0)) sequentially
  proof(rule monotone-convergence-interval,safe)
    case goal1 show ?case using int .
    next case goal2 thus ?case apply—apply(cases x∈s) using assms(3) by
auto
    next case goal3 thus ?case apply—apply(cases x∈s) using assms(4) by
auto
    next case goal4 note * = integral-dest-vec1-nonneg[unfolded vector-le-def
forall-1 zero-index]
    have ∧k. norm (integral {a..b} (λx. if x ∈ s then f k x else 0)) ≤ norm
(integral s (f k))
    unfolding norm-real apply(subst abs-of-nonneg) apply(rule *[OF int])
    apply(safe,case-tac x∈s) apply(drule assms(1)) prefer 3
    apply(subst abs-of-nonneg) apply(rule *[OF assms(2) goal1(1)[THEN
spec]])
    apply(subst integral-restrict-univ[THEN sym,OF int])
    unfolding ifif unfolding integral-restrict-univ[OF int']
    apply(rule integral-subset-component-le[OF - int' assms(2)]) using assms(1)
by auto
    thus ?case using assms(5) unfolding bounded-iff apply safe
    apply(rule-tac x=aa in exI,safe) apply(erule-tac x=integral s (f k) in
ballE)
    apply(rule order-trans) apply assumption by auto qed note g = con-
junctD2[OF this]

  have (g has-integral i) s unfolding has-integral-alt' apply safe apply(rule
g(1))
  proof— case goal1 hence e/4>0 by auto
    from i[unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF this] guess N .. note
N=this
    note assms(2)[of N,unfolded has-integral-integral has-integral-alt'[of f N]]
    from this[THEN conjunct2,rule-format,OF ⟨e/4>0⟩] guess B .. note
B=conjunctD2[OF this]
    show ?case apply(rule,rule,rule B,safe)
    proof— fix a b::real^n assume ab:ball 0 B ⊆ {a..b}
      from ⟨e>0⟩ have e/2>0 by auto
      from g(2)[unfolded Lim-sequentially,of a b,rule-format,OF this] guess M
.. note M=this
      have **:norm (integral {a..b} (λx. if x ∈ s then f N x else 0) - i) < e/2
      apply(rule norm-triangle-half-l) using B(2)[rule-format,OF ab] N[rule-format,of
N]
      unfolding dist-norm apply—defer apply(subst norm-minus-commute)

```

```

by auto
  have *:  $\bigwedge f1\ f2\ g. \text{abs}(f1 - i\$1) < e / 2 \longrightarrow \text{abs}(f2 - g) < e / 2 \longrightarrow f1 \leq f2 \longrightarrow f2 \leq i\$1$ 
     $\longrightarrow \text{abs}(g - i\$1) < e$  by arith
  show norm (integral {a..b} ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g\ x \text{ else } 0$ ) - i) < e
    unfolding norm-real Cart-simps apply(rule *[rule-format])
    apply(rule **[unfolded norm-real Cart-simps])
    apply(rule M[rule-format, of M + N, unfolded dist-real]) apply(rule
le-add1)
    apply(rule integral-component-le[OF int int]) defer
    apply(rule order-trans[OF - i'[rule-format, of M + N]])
  proof safe case goal2 have  $\bigwedge m. x \in s \implies \forall n \geq m. (f\ m\ x)\$1 \leq (f\ n\ x)\$1$ 
    apply(rule transitive-stepwise-le) using assms(3) by auto thus ?case
by auto
  next case goal1 show ?case apply(subst integral-restrict-univ[THEN
sym, OF int])
    unfolding ifif integral-restrict-univ[OF int']
    apply(rule integral-subset-component-le[OF - int']) using assms by auto
  qed qed qed
  thus ?case apply safe defer apply(drule integral-unique) using i by auto
qed

have sub:  $\bigwedge k. \text{integral } s\ (\lambda x. f\ k\ x - f\ 0\ x) = \text{integral } s\ (f\ k) - \text{integral } s\ (f\ 0)$ 
  apply(subst integral-sub) apply(rule assms(1)[rule-format]) by rule
have  $\bigwedge x\ m. x \in s \implies \forall n \geq m. \text{dest-vec1}\ (f\ m\ x) \leq \text{dest-vec1}\ (f\ n\ x)$  apply(rule
transitive-stepwise-le)
  using assms(2) by auto note * = this[rule-format]
have ( $\lambda x. g\ x - f\ 0\ x$ ) integrable-on s  $\wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s\ (\lambda x. f\ (Suc\ k)\ x - f\ 0\ x)) \dashrightarrow$ 
integral s ( $\lambda x. g\ x - f\ 0\ x$ )) sequentially apply(rule lem, safe)
proof- case goal1 thus ?case using *[of x 0 Suc k] by auto
next case goal2 thus ?case apply(rule integrable-sub) using assms(1) by auto
next case goal3 thus ?case using *[of x Suc k Suc (Suc k)] by auto
next case goal4 thus ?case apply-apply(rule Lim-sub)
  using seq-offset[OF assms(3)[rule-format], of x 1] by auto
next case goal5 thus ?case using assms(4) unfolding bounded-iff
  apply safe apply(rule-tac x=a + norm (integral s ( $\lambda x. f\ 0\ x$ )) in exI)
  apply safe apply(erule-tac x=integral s ( $\lambda x. f\ (Suc\ k)\ x$ ) in ballE) unfolding
sub
  apply(rule order-trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq4]) by auto qed
note conjunctD2[OF this] note Lim-add[OF this(2) Lim-const[of integral s (f
0)]]
  integrable-add[OF this(1) assms(1)[rule-format, of 0]]
  thus ?thesis unfolding sub apply-apply rule defer apply(subst(asm) integral-sub)
  using assms(1) apply auto apply(rule seq-offset-rev[where k=1]) by auto
qed

```

lemma monotone-convergence-decreasing: fixes $f::nat \Rightarrow real^{n \Rightarrow real^1}$
 assumes $\forall k. (f\ k)$ integrable-on s $\forall k. \forall x \in s. (f\ (Suc\ k)\ x)\$1 \leq (f\ k\ x)\$1$

$\forall x \in s. ((\lambda k. f k x) \dashrightarrow g x) \text{ sequentially bounded } \{ \text{integral } s (f k) \mid k. \text{ True} \}$
shows $g \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (f k)) \dashrightarrow \text{integral } s g) \text{ sequentially}$
proof– **note** $\text{assm} = \text{assms}[\text{rule-format}]$
have $*: \{ \text{integral } s (\lambda x. - f k x) \mid k. \text{ True} \} = \text{op} *_{\mathbb{R}} -1 \text{ ‘ } \{ \text{integral } s (f k) \mid k. \text{ True} \}$
apply safe unfolding image-iff apply($\text{rule-tac } x = \text{integral } s (f k) \text{ in } \text{be}xI$)
prefer 3
apply($\text{rule-tac } x = k \text{ in } \text{ex}I$) **unfolding** $\text{integral-neg}[OF \text{ assm}(1)]$ **by** *auto*
have $(\lambda x. - g x) \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (\lambda x. - f k x)) \dashrightarrow \text{integral } s (\lambda x. - g x)) \text{ sequentially}$ **apply**($\text{rule monotone-convergence-increasing}$)
apply($\text{safe, rule integrable-neg}$) **apply**(rule assm) **defer** **apply**(rule Lim-neg)
apply($\text{rule assm, assumption}$) **unfolding** * **apply**($\text{rule bounded-scaling}$) **using**
 assm **by** *auto*
note $* = \text{conjunctD2}[OF \text{ this}]$
show $?thesis$ **apply** rule **using** $\text{integrable-neg}[OF *(1)]$ **defer**
using $\text{Lim-neg}[OF *(2)]$ **apply**– **unfolding** $\text{integral-neg}[OF \text{ assm}(1)]$
unfolding $\text{integral-neg}[OF *(1), THEN \text{ sym}]$ **by** *auto* **qed**

lemma *monotone-convergence-increasing-real*: **fixes** $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\forall k. (f k) \text{ integrable-on } s \quad \forall k. \forall x \in s. (f (\text{Suc } k) x) \geq (f k x)$
 $\forall x \in s. ((\lambda k. f k x) \dashrightarrow g x) \text{ sequentially bounded } \{ \text{integral } s (f k) \mid k. \text{ True} \}$
shows $g \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (f k)) \dashrightarrow \text{integral } s g) \text{ sequentially}$
proof– **have** $*: \{ \text{integral } s (\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f k x)) \mid k. \text{ True} \} = \text{vec1} \text{ ‘ } \{ \text{integral } s (f k) \mid k. \text{ True} \}$
unfolding $\text{integral-trans}[OF \text{ assms}(1)[\text{rule-format}]]$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{vec1} \circ g \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (\text{vec1} \circ f k)) \dashrightarrow \text{integral } s (\text{vec1} \circ g)) \text{ sequentially}$
apply($\text{rule monotone-convergence-increasing}$) **unfolding** $\text{o-def integrable-on-trans}$
unfolding vec1-dest-vec1 **apply**(rule assms) + **unfolding** Lim-trans **unfolding**
 $*$ **using** $\text{assms}(3,4)$ **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** o-def **unfolding** $\text{integral-trans}[OF \text{ assms}(1)[\text{rule-format}]]$
by *auto* **qed**

lemma *monotone-convergence-decreasing-real*: **fixes** $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\forall k. (f k) \text{ integrable-on } s \quad \forall k. \forall x \in s. (f (\text{Suc } k) x) \leq (f k x)$
 $\forall x \in s. ((\lambda k. f k x) \dashrightarrow g x) \text{ sequentially bounded } \{ \text{integral } s (f k) \mid k. \text{ True} \}$
shows $g \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (f k)) \dashrightarrow \text{integral } s g) \text{ sequentially}$
proof– **have** $*: \{ \text{integral } s (\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (f k x)) \mid k. \text{ True} \} = \text{vec1} \text{ ‘ } \{ \text{integral } s (f k) \mid k. \text{ True} \}$
unfolding $\text{integral-trans}[OF \text{ assms}(1)[\text{rule-format}]]$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{vec1} \circ g \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (\text{vec1} \circ f k)) \dashrightarrow \text{integral } s (\text{vec1} \circ g)) \text{ sequentially}$
apply($\text{rule monotone-convergence-decreasing}$) **unfolding** $\text{o-def integrable-on-trans}$
unfolding vec1-dest-vec1 **apply**(rule assms) + **unfolding** Lim-trans **unfolding**
 $*$ **using** $\text{assms}(3,4)$ **by** *auto*
thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** o-def **unfolding** $\text{integral-trans}[OF \text{ assms}(1)[\text{rule-format}]]$
by *auto* **qed**

23.67 absolute integrability (this is the same as Lebesgue integrability).

definition *absolutely-integrable-on* (infixr *absolutely'-integrable'-on* 46) where
 $f \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s \longleftrightarrow f \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge (\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x))) \text{ integrable-on } s$

lemma *absolutely-integrable-onI*[intro?]:
 $f \text{ integrable-on } s \implies (\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x))) \text{ integrable-on } s \implies f \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$

unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-def* by auto

lemma *absolutely-integrable-onD*[dest]: **assumes** $f \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$
shows $f \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge (\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x))) \text{ integrable-on } s$
using *assms* **unfolding** *absolutely-integrable-on-def* by auto

lemma *absolutely-integrable-on-trans*[simp]: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**
 $(\text{vec1 } o f) \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s \longleftrightarrow f \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$
unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-def* *o-def* by auto

lemma *integral-norm-bound-integral*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
assumes $f \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge g \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge \forall x \in s. \text{norm}(f x) \leq g x$
shows $\text{norm}(\text{integral } s f) \leq (\text{integral } s g)$

proof— **have** $*\wedge x y. (\forall e::\text{real}. 0 < e \longrightarrow x < y + e) \longrightarrow x \leq y$ **apply**(*safe,rule ccontr*)

apply(*erule-tac* $x=x - y$ **in** *allE*) by auto

have $\wedge e \text{ sg } \text{dsa } \text{dia } \text{ig}. \text{norm}(\text{sg}) \leq \text{dsa} \longrightarrow \text{abs}(\text{dsa} - \text{dia}) < e / 2 \longrightarrow \text{norm}(\text{sg} - \text{ig}) < e / 2$
 $\longrightarrow \text{norm}(\text{ig}) < \text{dia} + e$

proof *safe* **case** *goal1* **show** ?*case* **apply**(*rule le-less-trans*[*OF norm-triangle-sub*[*of ig sg*]])

apply(*subst real-sum-of-halves*[*of e,THEN sym*]) **unfolding** *add-assoc*[*symmetric*]

apply(*rule add-le-less-mono*) **defer** **apply**(*subst norm-minus-commute,rule goal1*)

apply(*rule order-trans*[*OF goal1*(1)]) **using** *goal1*(2) by *arith*

qed **note** *norm=this*[*rule-format*]

have $\text{lem}::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a. \wedge g a b. f \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \implies g \text{ integrable-on } \{a..b\} \implies$

$\forall x \in \{a..b\}. \text{norm}(f x) \leq (g x) \implies \text{norm}(\text{integral}(\{a..b\}) f) \leq (\text{integral}(\{a..b\}) g)$

proof(*rule* *[*rule-format*]) **case** *goal1* **hence** $*:e/2>0$ by auto

from *integrable-integral*[*OF goal1*(1),*unfolded has-integral*[*of f*],*rule-format,OF* *]

guess *d1* .. **note** *d1 = conjunctD2*[*OF this,rule-format*]

from *integrable-integral*[*OF goal1*(2),*unfolded has-integral*[*of g*],*rule-format,OF* *]

guess *d2* .. **note** *d2 = conjunctD2*[*OF this,rule-format*]

note *gauge-inter*[*OF d1*(1) *d2*(1)]

from *fine-division-exists*[*OF this, of a b*] **guess** *p* . **note** *p=this*

show ?*case* **apply**(*rule norm*) **defer**

```

    apply(rule d2(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1)],unfolded real-norm-def]) defer
    apply(rule d1(2)[OF conjI[OF p(1)]]) defer apply(rule setsum-norm-le)
  proof safe fix x k assume (x,k)∈p note as = tagged-division-ofD(2-4)[OF
p(1) this]
    from this(3) guess u v apply-by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
    show norm (content k *R f x) ≤ content k *R g x unfolding uv norm-scaleR
      unfolding abs-of-nonneg[OF content-pos-le] real-scaleR-def
      apply(rule mult-left-mono) using goal1(3) as by auto
    qed(insert p[unfolded fine-inter],auto) qed

{ presume ∧e. 0 < e ⇒ norm (integral s f) < integral s g + e
  thus ?thesis apply-apply(rule *[rule-format]) by auto }
fix e::real assume e>0 hence e/2 > 0 by auto
note assms(1)[unfolded integrable-alt[of f]] note f=this[THEN conjunct1,rule-format]
note assms(2)[unfolded integrable-alt[of g]] note g=this[THEN conjunct1,rule-format]
from integrable-integral[OF assms(1),unfolded has-integral'[of f],rule-format,OF
e]
guess B1 .. note B1=conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format],rule-format]
from integrable-integral[OF assms(2),unfolded has-integral'[of g],rule-format,OF
e]
guess B2 .. note B2=conjunctD2[OF this[rule-format],rule-format]
from bounded-subset-closed-interval[OF bounded-ball, of 0::real^n max B1 B2]
guess a b apply-by(erule exE)+ note ab=this[unfolded ball-max-Un]

have ball 0 B1 ⊆ {a..b} using ab by auto
from B1(2)[OF this] guess z .. note z=conjunctD2[OF this]
have ball 0 B2 ⊆ {a..b} using ab by auto
from B2(2)[OF this] guess w .. note w=conjunctD2[OF this]

show norm (integral s f) < integral s g + e apply(rule norm)
  apply(rule lem[OF f g, of a b]) unfolding integral-unique[OF z(1)] integral-unique[OF
w(1)]
  defer apply(rule w(2)[unfolded real-norm-def],rule z(2))
  apply safe apply(case-tac x∈s) unfolding if-P apply(rule assms(3)[rule-format])
by auto qed

lemma integral-norm-bound-integral-component: fixes f::real^n ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on s g integrable-on s ∀ x∈s. norm(f x) ≤ (g x)$k
  shows norm(integral s f) ≤ (integral s g)$k
proof- have norm (integral s f) ≤ integral s ((λx. x $ k) o g)
  apply(rule integral-norm-bound-integral[OF assms(1)])
  apply(rule integrable-linear[OF assms(2)],rule)
  unfolding o-def by(rule assms)
thus ?thesis unfolding o-def integral-component-eq[OF assms(2)] . qed

lemma has-integral-norm-bound-integral-component: fixes f::real^n ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes (f has-integral i) s (g has-integral j) s ∀ x∈s. norm(f x) ≤ (g x)$k
  shows norm(i) ≤ j$k using integral-norm-bound-integral-component[of f s g k]
  unfolding integral-unique[OF assms(1)] integral-unique[OF assms(2)]

```


using *assms* by *auto*

lemma *absolutely-integrable-le*: fixes $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
 assumes f *absolutely-integrable-on* s
 shows $\text{norm}(\text{integral } s \ f) \leq \text{integral } s \ (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x))$
 apply(rule *integral-norm-bound-integral*) using *assms* by *auto*

lemma *absolutely-integrable-0*[*intro*]: $(\lambda x. 0)$ *absolutely-integrable-on* s
 unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-def* by *auto*

lemma *absolutely-integrable-cmul*[*intro*]:
 f *absolutely-integrable-on* $s \implies (\lambda x. c *_{\mathbb{R}} f \ x)$ *absolutely-integrable-on* s
 unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-def* using *integrable-cmul*[*of f s c*]
 using *integrable-cmul*[*of* $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x) \ s \ \text{abs } c$] by *auto*

lemma *absolutely-integrable-neg*[*intro*]:
 f *absolutely-integrable-on* $s \implies (\lambda x. -f(x))$ *absolutely-integrable-on* s
 apply(drule *absolutely-integrable-cmul*[*where c=-1*]) by *auto*

lemma *absolutely-integrable-norm*[*intro*]:
 f *absolutely-integrable-on* $s \implies (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x))$ *absolutely-integrable-on* s
 unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-def* by *auto*

lemma *absolutely-integrable-abs*[*intro*]:
 f *absolutely-integrable-on* $s \implies (\lambda x. \text{abs}(f \ x::\text{real}))$ *absolutely-integrable-on* s
 apply(drule *absolutely-integrable-norm*) unfolding *real-norm-def* .

lemma *absolutely-integrable-on-subinterval*: fixes $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ shows
 f *absolutely-integrable-on* $s \implies \{a..b\} \subseteq s \implies f$ *absolutely-integrable-on* $\{a..b\}$
 unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-def* by(*meson integrable-on-subinterval*)

lemma *absolutely-integrable-bounded-variation*: fixes $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
 assumes f *absolutely-integrable-on* *UNIV*
 obtains B **where** $\forall d. d$ *division-of* $(\bigcup d) \longrightarrow \text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{norm}(\text{integral } k \ f))$
 $d \leq B$
 apply(rule *that*[*of integral UNIV* $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x))$])
proof *safe* **case** *goal1* **note** $d = \text{division-of } D$ [*OF this*(2)]
 have $(\sum k \in d. \text{norm}(\text{integral } k \ f)) \leq (\sum i \in d. \text{integral } i \ (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x)))$
 apply(rule *setsum-mono*, rule *absolutely-integrable-le*) apply(drule *d(4)*, *safe*)
 apply(rule *absolutely-integrable-on-subinterval*[*OF assms*]) by *auto*
 also have $\dots \leq \text{integral } (\bigcup d) \ (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x))$
 apply(*subst integral-combine-division-topdown*[*OF - goal1*(2)])
 using *integrable-on-subdivision*[*OF goal1*(2)] using *assms* by *auto*
 also have $\dots \leq \text{integral } \text{UNIV} \ (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f \ x))$
 apply(rule *integral-subset-le*)
 using *integrable-on-subdivision*[*OF goal1*(2)] using *assms* by *auto*
 finally show ?*case* . **qed**

lemma *helplemma*:

assumes *setsum* ($\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x - g\ x))\ s < e$ *finite s*
shows *abs*(*setsum* ($\lambda x. \text{norm}(f\ x))\ s - \text{setsum} (\lambda x. \text{norm}(g\ x))\ s) $< e$
unfolding *setsum-subtractf*[*THEN sym*] **apply**(*rule le-less-trans*[*OF setsum-abs*])
apply(*rule le-less-trans*[*OF - assms(1)*]) **apply**(*rule setsum-mono*)
using *norm-triangle-ineq3* .$

lemma *bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable-interval*:
fixes $f::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m$ **assumes** *f integrable-on* {*a..b*}
 $\forall d. d \text{ division-of } \{a..b\} \longrightarrow \text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{norm}(\text{integral } k\ f))\ d \leq B$
shows *f absolutely-integrable-on* {*a..b*}
proof— **let** $?S = (\lambda d. \text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{norm}(\text{integral } k\ f))\ d)$ ‘ {*d. d division-of*
{*a..b*} } **def** *i* $\equiv \text{Sup } ?S$
have *i::isLub UNIV ?S i* **unfolding** *i-def* **apply**(*rule Sup*)
apply(*rule elementary-interval*) **defer** **apply**(*rule-tac x=B in exI*)
apply(*rule settleI*) **using** *assms(2)* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **apply**(*rule,rule assms*) **apply** *rule* **apply**(*subst has-integral[of -*
i])
proof *safe* **case** *goal1* **hence** $i - e / 2 \notin \text{Collect } (\text{isUb UNIV } (\text{setsum } (\lambda k.$
 $\text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f))$ ‘
{*d. d division-of* {*a..b*} }))) **using** *isLub-ubs*[*OF i,rule-format*]
unfolding *setge-def* *ubs-def* **by** *auto*
hence $\exists y. y \text{ division-of } \{a..b\} \wedge i - e / 2 < (\sum_{k \in y. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f))}$
unfolding *mem-Collect-eq isUb-def settle-def* **by** *simp* **then** **guess** *d .. note*
d=conjunctD2[*OF this*]
note $d' = \text{division-of } D[\text{OF this}(1)]$

have $\forall x. \exists e > 0. \forall i \in d. x \notin i \longrightarrow \text{ball } x\ e \cap i = \{\}$
proof **case** *goal1* **have** $\exists da > 0. \forall xa \in \bigcup \{i \in d. x \notin i\}. da \leq \text{dist } x\ xa$
apply(*rule separate-point-closed*) **apply**(*rule closed-Union*)
apply(*rule finite-subset*[*OF - d'(1)*]) **apply** *safe* **apply**(*drule d'(4)*) **by** *auto*
thus *?case* **apply** *safe* **apply**(*rule-tac x=xa in exI,safe*)
apply(*erule-tac x=xa in ballE*) **by** *auto*
qed **from** *choice*[*OF this*] **guess** *k .. note* $k = \text{conjunctD2}[\text{OF this}[\text{rule-format}], \text{rule-format}]$

have $e/2 > 0$ **using** *goal1* **by** *auto*
from *henstock-lemma*[*OF assms(1) this*] **guess** *g . note* $g = \text{this}[\text{rule-format}]$
let $?g = \lambda x. g\ x \cap \text{ball } x\ (k\ x)$
show *?case* **apply**(*rule-tac x=?g in exI*) **apply** *safe*
proof— **show** *gauge ?g* **using** $g(1)$ **unfolding** *gauge-def* **using** $k(1)$ **by** *auto*
fix *p* **assume** *p tagged-division-of* {*a..b*} *?g fine p*
note $p = \text{this}(1)$ *conjunctD2*[*OF this(2)*][*unfolded fine-inter*]
note $p' = \text{tagged-division-of } D[\text{OF } p(1)]$
def $p' \equiv \{(x,k) \mid x\ k. \exists i\ l. x \in i \wedge i \in d \wedge (x,l) \in p \wedge k = i \cap l\}$
have $gp':g \text{ fine } p'$ **using** $p(2)$ **unfolding** *p'-def* *fine-def* **by** *auto*
have $p'':p' \text{ tagged-division-of } \{a..b\}$ **apply**(*rule tagged-division-ofI*)
proof— **show** *finite p'* **apply**(*rule finite-subset*[*of -* ($\lambda(k,(x,l)). (x,k \cap l)$)
‘ { $(k,xl) \mid k\ xl. k \in d \wedge xl \in p\}$ }]) **unfolding** *p'-def*
defer **apply**(*rule finite-imageI,rule finite-product-dependent*[*OF d'(1)*
 $p'(1)$])

apply safe unfolding image-iff **apply**(rule-tac $x=(i,x,l)$ in bexI) **by auto**
fix $x\ k$ **assume** $(x,k)\in p'$
hence $\exists i\ l. x \in i \wedge i \in d \wedge (x, l) \in p \wedge k = i \cap l$ **unfolding** p' -def **by**
auto
then guess $i\ l$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $il=\text{conjunctD4}[OF\ \text{this}]$
show $x\in k\ k\subseteq\{a..b\}$ **using** $p'(2-3)[OF\ il(3)]$ il **by auto**
show $\exists a\ b. k = \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** il **using** $p'(4)[OF\ il(3)]\ d'(4)[OF\ il(2)]$
apply safe unfolding inter-interval **by auto**
next fix $x1\ k1$ **assume** $(x1,k1)\in p'$
hence $\exists i\ l. x1 \in i \wedge i \in d \wedge (x1, l) \in p \wedge k1 = i \cap l$ **unfolding** p' -def
by auto
then guess $i1\ l1$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $il1=\text{conjunctD4}[OF\ \text{this}]$
fix $x2\ k2$ **assume** $(x2,k2)\in p'$
hence $\exists i\ l. x2 \in i \wedge i \in d \wedge (x2, l) \in p \wedge k2 = i \cap l$ **unfolding** p' -def
by auto
then guess $i2\ l2$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $il2=\text{conjunctD4}[OF\ \text{this}]$
assume $(x1, k1) \neq (x2, k2)$
hence $\text{interior}(i1) \cap \text{interior}(i2) = \{\} \vee \text{interior}(l1) \cap \text{interior}(l2) = \{\}$
using $d'(5)[OF\ il1(2)\ il2(2)]\ p'(5)[OF\ il1(3)\ il2(3)]$ **unfolding** $il1\ il2$
by auto
thus $\text{interior}\ k1 \cap \text{interior}\ k2 = \{\}$ **unfolding** $il1\ il2$ **by auto**
next have $*\forall (x, X) \in p'. X \subseteq \{a..b\}$ **unfolding** p' -def **using** d' **by auto**
show $\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in p'\} = \{a..b\}$ **apply rule** **apply**(rule Union-least)
unfolding mem-Collect-eq **apply**(erule exE) **apply**(drule $*[\text{rule-format}]$)
apply safe
proof- fix y **assume** $y:y\in\{a..b\}$
hence $\exists x\ l. (x, l) \in p \wedge y\in l$ **unfolding** $p'(6)[THEN\ \text{sym}]$ **by auto**
then guess $x\ l$ **apply-by**(erule exE)+ **note** $xl=\text{conjunctD2}[OF\ \text{this}]$
hence $\exists k. k\in d \wedge y\in k$ **using** y **unfolding** $d'(6)[THEN\ \text{sym}]$ **by auto**
then guess $i\ ..$ **note** $i = \text{conjunctD2}[OF\ \text{this}]$
have $x\in i$ **using** $\text{fineD}[OF\ p(3)\ xl(1)]$ **using** $k(2)[OF\ i(1),\ of\ x]$ **using**
 $i(2)\ xl(2)$ **by auto**
thus $y\in\bigcup \{k. \exists x. (x, k) \in p'\}$ **unfolding** p' -def Union-iff **apply**(rule-tac
 $x=i \cap l$ in bexI)
defer unfolding mem-Collect-eq **apply**(rule-tac $x=x$ in exI)+ **ap-**
ply(rule-tac $x=i\cap l$ in exI)
apply safe **apply**(rule-tac $x=i$ in exI) **apply**(rule-tac $x=l$ in exI) **using**
 $i\ xl$ **by auto**
qed qed

hence $(\sum (x, k)\in p'. \text{norm}(\text{content}\ k *_R f\ x - \text{integral}\ k\ f)) < e / 2$
apply-apply(rule $g(2)[\text{rule-format}]$) **unfolding tagged-division-of-def** **ap-**
ply safe **using** gp' .
hence $**: |(\sum (x,k)\in p'. \text{norm}(\text{content}\ k *_R f\ x)) - (\sum (x,k)\in p'. \text{norm}$
 $(\text{integral}\ k\ f))| < e / 2$
unfolding split-def **apply**(rule helplemma) **using** p'' **by auto**

have $p'\text{alt}:p' = \{(x,(i \cap l)) \mid x\ i\ l. (x,l) \in p \wedge i \in d \wedge \sim(i \cap l = \{\})\}$
proof safe case goal2

```

    have  $x \in i$  using fineD[OF  $p(\mathcal{I})$  goal2(1)]  $k(2)$ [OF goal2(2), of  $x$ ] goal2(4-)
  by auto
    hence  $(x, i \cap l) \in p'$  unfolding p'-def apply safe
    apply(rule-tac  $x=x$  in exI, rule-tac  $x=i \cap l$  in exI) apply safe using goal2
  by auto
    thus ?case using goal2(3) by auto
  next fix  $x\ k$  assume  $(x, k) \in p'$ 
    hence  $\exists i\ l. x \in i \wedge i \in d \wedge (x, l) \in p \wedge k = i \cap l$  unfolding p'-def by
  auto
    then guess  $i\ l$  apply-by(erule exE)+ note  $il = \text{conjunctD4}[OF\ this]$ 
    thus  $\exists y\ i\ l. (x, k) = (y, i \cap l) \wedge (y, l) \in p \wedge i \in d \wedge i \cap l \neq \{\}$ 
    apply(rule-tac  $x=x$  in exI, rule-tac  $x=i$  in exI, rule-tac  $x=l$  in exI)
    using  $p'(2)$ [OF  $il(3)$ ] by auto
  qed
    have  $\text{sum-}p': (\sum (x, k) \in p'. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f)) = (\sum k \in \text{snd } 'p'. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f))$ 
  apply(subst setsum-over-tagged-division-lemma[OF  $p''$ , of  $\lambda k. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f)$ ])
    unfolding norm-eq-zero apply(rule integral-null, assumption) ..
    note  $\text{snd-}p = \text{division-ofD}[OF\ \text{division-of-tagged-division}[OF\ p(1)]]$ 

    have  $*: \bigwedge \text{sni}\ \text{sni}'\ \text{sf}\ \text{sf}'. \text{abs}(\text{sf}' - \text{sni}') < e / 2 \longrightarrow i - e / 2 < \text{sni} \wedge \text{sni}'$ 
   $\leq i \wedge$ 
     $\text{sni} \leq \text{sni}' \wedge \text{sf}' = \text{sf} \longrightarrow \text{abs}(\text{sf} - i) < e$  by arith
    show  $\text{norm } ((\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_{\mathcal{R}} \text{norm } (f\ x)) - i) < e$ 
    unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule  $*[\text{rule-format}, OF\ **], \text{safe}$ ) apply(rule
   $d(2)$ )
    proof- case goal1 show ?case unfolding sum-p'
      apply(rule isLubD2[OF  $i$ ]) using division-of-tagged-division[OF  $p''$ ] by
    auto
    next case goal2 have  $*: \{k \cap l \mid k\ l. k \in d \wedge l \in \text{snd } 'p\} =$ 
       $(\lambda(k, l). k \cap l) \cdot \{(k, l) \mid k\ l. k \in d \wedge l \in \text{snd } 'p\}$  by auto
      have  $(\sum k \in d. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f)) \leq (\sum i \in d. \sum l \in \text{snd } 'p. \text{norm } (\text{integral } (i \cap l)\ f))$ 
    proof(rule setsum-mono) case goal1 note  $k = \text{this}$ 
      from  $d'(4)$ [OF this] guess  $u\ v$  apply-by(erule exE)+ note  $uv = \text{this}$ 
      def  $d' \equiv \{\{u..v\} \cap l \mid l. l \in \text{snd } 'p \wedge \sim(\{u..v\} \cap l = \{\})\}$  note  $uvab =$ 
 $d'(2)$ [OF  $k[\text{unfolded } uv]$ ]
      have  $d'$  division-of  $\{u..v\}$  apply(subst  $d'$ -def) apply(rule division-inter-1)

      apply(rule division-of-tagged-division[OF  $p(1)$ ]) using  $uvab$  .
      hence  $\text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f) \leq \text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f))\ d'$ 
      unfolding  $uv$  apply(subst integral-combine-division-topdown[of - -  $d'$ ])
    apply(rule integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(1)  $uvab$ ]) apply assumption
      apply(rule setsum-norm-le) by auto
    also have  $\dots = (\sum k \in \{k \cap l \mid l. l \in \text{snd } 'p\}. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f))$ 
      apply(rule setsum-mono-zero-left) apply(subst simple-image)
      apply(rule finite-imageI)+ apply fact unfolding  $d'$ -def  $uv$  apply blast
    proof case goal1 hence  $i \in \{\{u..v\} \cap l \mid l. l \in \text{snd } 'p\}$  by auto

```

```

    from this[unfolded mem-Collect-eq] guess l .. note l=this
    hence {u..v} ∩ l = {} using goal1 by auto thus ?case using l by auto
    qed also have ... = (∑ l ∈ snd ' p. norm (integral (k ∩ l) f)) unfolding
simple-image
    apply(rule setsum-reindex-nonzero[unfolded o-def]) apply(rule finite-imageI, rule
p')
    proof- case goal1 have interior (k ∩ l) ⊆ interior (l ∩ y) apply(subst(2)
interior-inter)
        apply(rule Int-greatest) defer apply(subst goal1(4)) by auto
        hence *:interior (k ∩ l) = {} using snd-p(5)[OF goal1(1-3)] by auto
        from d'(4)[OF k] snd-p(4)[OF goal1(1)] guess u1 v1 u2 v2 ap-
ply-by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
        show ?case using * unfolding uv inter-interval content-eq-0-interior[THEN
sym] by auto
        qed finally show ?case .
    qed also have ... = (∑ (i,l) ∈ {(i, l) | i l. i ∈ d ∧ l ∈ snd ' p}. norm (integral
(i ∩ l) f))
        apply(subst sum-sum-product[THEN sym], fact) using p'(1) by auto
        also have ... = (∑ x ∈ {(i, l) | i l. i ∈ d ∧ l ∈ snd ' p}. norm (integral (split
op ∩ x) f))
        unfolding split-def ..
        also have ... = (∑ k ∈ {i ∩ l | i l. i ∈ d ∧ l ∈ snd ' p}. norm (integral k f))
        unfolding * apply(rule setsum-reindex-nonzero[THEN sym, unfolded
o-def])
        apply(rule finite-product-dependent) apply(fact, rule finite-imageI, rule p')
        unfolding split-paired-all mem-Collect-eq split-conv o-def
    proof- note * = division-ofD(4,5)[OF division-of-tagged-division, OF p(1)]
    fix l1 l2 k1 k2 assume as:(l1, k1) ≠ (l2, k2) l1 ∩ k1 = l2 ∩ k2
        ∃ i l. (l1, k1) = (i, l) ∧ i ∈ d ∧ l ∈ snd ' p
        ∃ i l. (l2, k2) = (i, l) ∧ i ∈ d ∧ l ∈ snd ' p
        hence l1 ∈ d k1 ∈ snd ' p by auto from d'(4)[OF this(1)] *(1)[OF
this(2)]
        guess u1 v1 u2 v2 apply-by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
        have l1 ≠ l2 ∨ k1 ≠ k2 using as by auto
        hence (interior(k1) ∩ interior(k2) = {}) ∨ interior(l1) ∩ interior(l2) =
{}) apply-
            apply(erule disjE) apply(rule disjI2) apply(rule d'(5)) prefer 4
        apply(rule disjI1)
            apply(rule *) using as by auto
        moreover have interior(l1 ∩ k1) = interior(l2 ∩ k2) using as(2) by
auto
        ultimately have interior(l1 ∩ k1) = {} by auto
        thus norm (integral (l1 ∩ k1) f) = 0 unfolding uv inter-interval
        unfolding content-eq-0-interior[THEN sym] by auto
    qed also have ... = (∑ (x, k) ∈ p'. norm (integral k f)) unfolding sum-p'
        apply(rule setsum-mono-zero-right) apply(subst *)
        apply(rule finite-imageI[OF finite-product-dependent]) apply fact
        apply(rule finite-imageI[OF p'(1)]) apply safe
    proof- case goal2 have ia ∩ b = {} using goal2 unfolding p'alt image-iff

```

Bex-def not-ex

```

    apply(erule-tac x=(a,ia∩b) in allE) by auto thus ?case by auto
  next case goal1 thus ?case unfolding p'-def apply safe
    apply(rule-tac x=i in exI,rule-tac x=l in exI) unfolding snd-conv
image-iff
    apply safe apply(rule-tac x=(a,l) in bexI) by auto
  qed finally show ?case .

next case goal3
  let ?S = {(x, i ∩ l) | x i l. (x, l) ∈ p ∧ i ∈ d}
  have Sigma-alt: ∧ s t. s × t = {(i, j) | i j. i ∈ s ∧ j ∈ t} by auto
  have *: ?S = (λ(xl,i). (fst xl, snd xl ∩ i)) ' (p × d)
    apply safe unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=((x,l),i) in bexI) by
auto
  note pdfin = finite-cartesian-product[OF p'(1) d'(1)]
  have (∑ (x, k) ∈ p'. norm (content k *R f x)) = (∑ (x, k) ∈ ?S. |content k|
* norm (f x))
    unfolding norm-scaleR apply(rule setsum-mono-zero-left)
    apply(subst *, rule finite-imageI) apply fact unfolding p'alt apply blast
    apply safe apply(rule-tac x=x in exI,rule-tac x=i in exI,rule-tac x=l
in exI) by auto
  also have ... = (∑ ((x,l),i) ∈ p × d. |content (l ∩ i)| * norm (f x)) unfolding
*
    apply(subst setsum-reindex-nonzero,fact) unfolding split-paired-all
    unfolding o-def split-def snd-conv fst-conv mem-Sigma-iff Pair-eq ap-
ply(erule-tac conjE)+
    proof— fix x1 l1 k1 x2 l2 k2 assume as:(x1,l1) ∈ p (x2,l2) ∈ p k1 ∈ d k2 ∈ d
      x1 = x2 l1 ∩ k1 = l2 ∩ k2 ¬ ((x1 = x2 ∧ l1 = l2) ∧ k1 = k2)
      from d'(4)[OF as(3)] p'(4)[OF as(1)] guess u1 v1 u2 v2 apply—by(erule
exE)+ note uv=this
      from as have l1 ≠ l2 ∨ k1 ≠ k2 by auto
      hence (interior(k1) ∩ interior(k2) = {} ∨ interior(l1) ∩ interior(l2) =
{})
        apply—apply(erule disjE) apply(rule disjI2) defer apply(rule disjI1)
        apply(rule d'(5)[OF as(3-4)],assumption) apply(rule p'(5)[OF
as(1-2)]) by auto
      moreover have interior(l1 ∩ k1) = interior(l2 ∩ k2) unfolding as ..
      ultimately have interior (l1 ∩ k1) = {} by auto
      thus |content (l1 ∩ k1)| * norm (f x1) = 0 unfolding uv inter-interval
        unfolding content-eq-0-interior[THEN sym] by auto
    qed safe also have ... = (∑ (x, k) ∈ p. content k *R norm (f x)) unfolding
Sigma-alt
    apply(subst sum-sum-product[THEN sym]) apply(rule p', rule, rule d')
    apply(rule setsum-cong2) unfolding split-paired-all split-conv
    proof— fix x l assume as:(x,l) ∈ p
      note xl = p'(2-4)[OF this] from this(3) guess u v apply—by(erule
exE)+ note uv=this
      have (∑ i ∈ d. |content (l ∩ i)|) = (∑ k ∈ d. content (k ∩ {u..v}))
      apply(rule setsum-cong2) apply(drule d'(4),safe) apply(subst Int-commute)

```

```

    unfolding inter-interval uv apply(subst abs-of-nonneg) by auto
  also have ... = setsum content {k ∩ {u..v} | k. k ∈ d} unfolding simple-image
  apply(rule setsum-reindex-nonneg[unfolded o-def, THEN sym]) apply(rule
d')
    proof- case goal1 from d'(4)[OF this(1)] d'(4)[OF this(2)]
      guess u1 v1 u2 v2 apply- by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
      have {} = interior ((k ∩ y) ∩ {u..v}) apply(subst interior-inter)
      using d'(5)[OF goal1(1-3)] by auto
      also have ... = interior (y ∩ (k ∩ {u..v})) by auto
      also have ... = interior (k ∩ {u..v}) unfolding goal1(4) by auto
      finally show ?case unfolding uv inter-interval content-eq-0-interior ..
    qed also have ... = setsum content {{u..v} ∩ k | k. k ∈ d ∧ ~({u..v} ∩
k = {})}
      apply(rule setsum-mono-zero-right) unfolding simple-image
      apply(rule finite-imageI, rule d') apply blast apply safe
      apply(rule-tac x=k in exI)
    proof- case goal1 from d'(4)[OF this(1)] guess a b apply-by(erule
exE)+ note ab=this
      have interior (k ∩ {u..v}) ≠ {} using goal1(2)
      unfolding ab inter-interval content-eq-0-interior by auto
      thus ?case using goal1(1) using interior-subset[of k ∩ {u..v}] by auto
    qed finally show (∑ i ∈ d. |content (l ∩ i)| * norm (f x)) = content l *R
norm (f x)
      unfolding setsum-left-distrib[THEN sym] real-scaleR-def apply -
      apply(subst(asm) additive-content-division[OF division-inter-1[OF d(1)]])
      using xl(2)[unfolded uv] unfolding uv by auto
    qed finally show ?case .
  qed qed qed qed

```

```

lemma bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'m
  assumes f integrable-on UNIV ∀ d. d division-of (⋃ d) ⟶ setsum (λk. norm(integral
k f)) d ≤ B
  shows f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
proof(rule absolutely-integrable-onI, fact, rule)
  let ?S = (λd. setsum (λk. norm(integral k f)) d) ‘ {d. d division-of (⋃ d)} def
i ≡ Sup ?S
  have i:isLub UNIV ?S i unfolding i-def apply(rule Sup)
    apply(rule elementary-interval) defer apply(rule-tac x=B in exI)
    apply(rule settleI) using assms(2) by auto
  have f-int: ∧ a b. f absolutely-integrable-on {a..b}
    apply(rule bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable-interval[where B=B])
    apply(rule integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(1)]) defer apply safe
    apply(rule assms(2)[rule-format]) by auto
  show ((λx. norm (f x)) has-integral i) UNIV apply(subst has-integral-alt', safe)
  proof- case goal1 show ?case using f-int[of a b] by auto
  next case goal2 have ∃ y ∈ setsum (λk. norm (integral k f)) ‘ {d. d division-of
⋃ d}. ¬ y ≤ i - e
    proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 hence i ≤ i - e apply-
      apply(rule isLub-le-isUb[OF i]) apply(rule isUbI) unfolding settle-def by

```

auto

```

    thus False using goal2 by auto
  qed then guess K .. note * = this[unfolded image-iff not-le]
  from this(1) guess d .. note this[unfolded mem-Collect-eq]
  note d = this(1) *(2)[unfolded this(2)] note d'=division-ofD[OF this(1)]
  have bounded ( $\bigcup d$ ) by(rule elementary-bounded,fact)
  from this[unfolded bounded-pos] guess K .. note K=conjunctD2[OF this]
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=K + 1 in exI,safe)
  proof- fix a b assume ab:ball 0 (K + 1)  $\subseteq$  {a..b::real^n}
    have *: $\forall s s1. i - e < s1 \wedge s1 \leq s \wedge s < i + e \longrightarrow \text{abs}(s - i) < (e::real)$ 
  by arith
    show norm (integral {a..b}) ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in \text{UNIV} \text{ then norm } (f x) \text{ else } 0$ ) - i
  < e
    unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule *[rule-format],safe) apply(rule d(2))
  proof- case goal1 have ( $\sum k \in d. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k f)$ )  $\leq \text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{integral } k (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x))) d$ 
    apply(rule setsum-mono) apply(rule absolutely-integrable-le)
    apply(drule d'(4),safe) by(rule f-int)
  also have ... = integral ( $\bigcup d$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)$ )
    apply(rule integral-combine-division-bottomup[THEN sym])
    apply(rule d) unfolding forall-in-division[OF d(1)] using f-int by auto
  also have ...  $\leq \text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in \text{UNIV} \text{ then norm } (f x) \text{ else } 0)$ 
  proof- case goal1 have  $\bigcup d \subseteq \{a..b\}$  apply rule apply(drule K(2)[rule-format])

    apply(rule ab[unfolded subset-eq,rule-format]) by(auto simp add:dist-norm)
    thus ?case apply- apply(subst if-P,rule) apply(rule integral-subset-le)
  defer
    apply(rule integrable-on-subdivision[of - - {a..b}])
    apply(rule d) using f-int[of a b] by auto
  qed finally show ?case .

  next note f = absolutely-integrable-onD[OF f-int[of a b]]
  note * = this(2)[unfolded has-integral-integral has-integral[of  $\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)$ ],rule-format]
  have e/2>0 using <e>0> by auto from *[OF this] guess d1 .. note
  d1=conjunctD2[OF this]
  from henstock-lemma[OF f(1) <e/2>0>] guess d2 . note d2=this
  from fine-division-exists[OF gauge-inter[OF d1(1) d2(1)], of a b] guess p
  .
  note p=this(1) conjunctD2[OF this(2)[unfolded fine-inter]]
  have *: $\bigwedge sf sf' si di. sf' = sf \longrightarrow si \leq i \longrightarrow \text{abs}(sf - si) < e / 2$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{abs}(sf' - di) < e / 2 \longrightarrow di < i + e$  by arith
  show integral {a..b} ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in \text{UNIV} \text{ then norm } (f x) \text{ else } 0$ ) < i + e
  apply(subst if-P,rule)
  proof(rule *[rule-format])
    show |( $\sum (x,k) \in p. \text{norm } (\text{content } k *_R f x)$ ) - ( $\sum (x,k) \in p. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k f)$ )| < e / 2
    unfolding split-def apply(rule helplemma) using d2(2)[rule-format,of
  p]

```



```

      using p(1,3) unfolding tagged-division-of-def split-def by auto
      show abs (( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R \text{norm } (f x)$ ) - integral {a..b} ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x)$ )) < e / 2
      using d1(2)[rule-format, OF conjI[OF p(1,2)]] unfolding real-norm-def
    .
    show ( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{content } k *_R \text{norm } (f x)$ ) = ( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{norm } (\text{content } k *_R f x)$ )
      apply(rule setsum-cong2) unfolding split-paired-all split-conv
      apply(drule tagged-division-ofD(4)[OF p(1)]) unfolding norm-scaleR
      apply(subst abs-of-nonneg) by auto
      show ( $\sum (x, k) \in p. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k f)$ )  $\leq i$ 
      apply(subst setsum-over-tagged-division-lemma[OF p(1)]) defer apply
    apply(rule isLubD2[OF i])
      unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=snd ' p in bexI) unfolding
    mem-Collect-eq defer
      apply(rule partial-division-of-tagged-division[of - {a..b}])
      using p(1) unfolding tagged-division-of-def by auto
    qed qed qed(insert K, auto) qed qed

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-restrict-univ:
  ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f x \text{ else } (0::'a::\text{banach})$ ) absolutely-integrable-on UNIV  $\longleftrightarrow f$ 
  absolutely-integrable-on s
  unfolding absolutely-integrable-on-def if-distrib norm-zero integrable-restrict-univ
..

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-add[intro]: fixes f g::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m
  assumes f absolutely-integrable-on s g absolutely-integrable-on s
  shows ( $\lambda x. f(x) + g(x)$ ) absolutely-integrable-on s
proof- let ?P =  $\bigwedge f g::\text{real}^n \Rightarrow \text{real}^m. f \text{ absolutely-integrable-on UNIV} \Rightarrow$ 
  g absolutely-integrable-on UNIV  $\Rightarrow (\lambda x. f(x) + g(x)) \text{ absolutely-integrable-on UNIV}$ 
  { presume as:PROP ?P note a = absolutely-integrable-restrict-univ[THEN sym]
    have *:  $\bigwedge x. (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0) + (\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } g x \text{ else } 0)$ 
      = ( $\text{if } x \in s \text{ then } f x + g x \text{ else } 0$ ) by auto
    show ?thesis apply(subst a) using as[OF assms[unfolded a[of f] a[of g]]]
  }
  unfolding * . }
  fix f g::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m assume assms:f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
  g absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
  note absolutely-integrable-bounded-variation
  from this[OF assms(1)] this[OF assms(2)] guess B1 B2 . note B=this[rule-format]
  show ( $\lambda x. f(x) + g(x)$ ) absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
    apply(rule bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable[of - B1+B2])
    apply(rule integrable-add) prefer 3
  proof safe case goal1 have  $\bigwedge k. k \in d \Rightarrow f \text{ integrable-on } k \wedge g \text{ integrable-on } k$ 
    apply(drule division-ofD(4)[OF goal1]) apply safe
    apply(rule-tac[!]) integrable-on-subinterval[of - UNIV]) using assms by auto
  hence ( $\sum k \in d. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k (\lambda x. f x + g x))$ )  $\leq$ 
    ( $\sum k \in d. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k f)$ ) + ( $\sum k \in d. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k g)$ ) apply-

```

```

    unfolding setsum-addf[THEN sym] apply(rule setsum-mono)
    apply(subst integral-add) prefer 3 apply(rule norm-triangle-ineq) by auto
    also have ...  $\leq B1 + B2$  using B(1)[OF goal1] B(2)[OF goal1] by auto
    finally show ?case .
  qed(insert assms,auto) qed

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-sub[intro]: fixes f g::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m
  assumes f absolutely-integrable-on s g absolutely-integrable-on s
  shows  $(\lambda x. f(x) - g(x))$  absolutely-integrable-on s
  using absolutely-integrable-add[OF assms(1) absolutely-integrable-neg[OF assms(2)]]
  unfolding algebra-simps .

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-linear: fixes f::real^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real^'n and h::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$ 
  real^'p
  assumes f absolutely-integrable-on s bounded-linear h
  shows (h o f) absolutely-integrable-on s
proof- { presume as: $\bigwedge f::real^'m \Rightarrow real^'n. \bigwedge h::real^'n \Rightarrow real^'p.$ 
    f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV  $\Longrightarrow$  bounded-linear h  $\Longrightarrow$ 
    (h o f) absolutely-integrable-on UNIV note a = absolutely-integrable-restrict-univ[THEN
  sym]
    show ?thesis apply(subst a) using as[OF assms[unfolded a[of f] a[of g]]]
    unfolding o-def if-distrib linear-simps[OF assms(2)] . }
  fix f::real^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real^'n and h::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'p
  assume assms:f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV bounded-linear h
  from absolutely-integrable-bounded-variation[OF assms(1)] guess B . note B=this
  from bounded-linear.pos-bounded[OF assms(2)] guess b .. note b=conjunctD2[OF
  this]
  show (h o f) absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
    apply(rule bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable[of - B * b])
    apply(rule integrable-linear[OF - assms(2)])
  proof safe case goal2
    have  $(\sum k \in d. \text{norm}(\text{integral } k (h \circ f))) \leq \text{setsum}(\lambda k. \text{norm}(\text{integral } k f)) d$ 
    * b
    unfolding setsum-left-distrib apply(rule setsum-mono)
  proof- case goal1 from division-ofD(4)[OF goal2 this]
    guess u v apply-by(erule exE)+ note uv=this
    have *:f integrable-on k unfolding uv apply(rule integrable-on-subinterval[of
    - UNIV])
    using assms by auto note this[unfolded has-integral-integral]
    note has-integral-linear[OF this assms(2)] integrable-linear[OF * assms(2)]
    note * = has-integral-unique[OF this(2)[unfolded has-integral-integral] this(1)]
    show ?case unfolding * using b by auto
    qed also have ...  $\leq B * b$  apply(rule mult-right-mono) using B goal2 b by
  auto
  finally show ?case .
  qed(insert assms,auto) qed

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-setsum: fixes f::'a  $\Rightarrow$  real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m
  assumes finite t  $\bigwedge a. a \in t \Longrightarrow (f a)$  absolutely-integrable-on s

```

shows $(\lambda x. \text{setsum } (\lambda a. f a x) t) \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$
using *assms*(1,2) **apply** *induct* **defer** **apply**(*subst setsum.insert*) **apply** *assumption*+ **by**(*rule,auto*)

lemma *absolutely-integrable-vector-abs*:

assumes *f* *absolutely-integrable-on* *s*
shows $(\lambda x. (\chi i. \text{abs}(f x \$ i))::\text{real}^n) \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$
proof– **have** $\ast: \bigwedge x. ((\chi i. \text{abs}(f x \$ i))::\text{real}^n) = (\text{setsum } (\lambda i. ((\lambda y. (\chi j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } y \$ 1 \text{ else } 0)) \circ (\text{vec1 } \circ ((\lambda x. (\text{norm}((\chi j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } x \$ i \text{ else } 0))::\text{real}^n))) \circ f))) x)) \text{ UNIV}$
unfolding *Cart-eq setsum-component Cart-lambda-beta*
proof **case** *goal1* **have** $\ast: \bigwedge i x a. ((\text{if } i = x a \text{ then } f x \$ x a \text{ else } 0) \cdot (\text{if } i = x a \text{ then } f x \$ x a \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $(\text{if } i = x a \text{ then } (f x \$ x a) \cdot (f x \$ x a) \text{ else } 0)$ **by** *auto*
have $|f x \$ i| = (\text{setsum } (\lambda k. \text{if } k = i \text{ then } \text{abs}((f x) \$ i) \text{ else } 0) \text{ UNIV})$
unfolding *setsum-delta[OF finite-UNIV]* **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots = (\sum x a \in \text{UNIV}. ((\lambda y. \chi j. \text{if } j = x a \text{ then } \text{dest-vec1 } y \text{ else } 0) \circ (\lambda x. \text{vec1 } (\text{norm } (\chi j. \text{if } j = x a \text{ then } x \$ x a \text{ else } 0)))) \circ f) x \$ i)$
unfolding *norm-eq-sqrt-inner inner-vector-def Cart-lambda-beta o-def* *****
apply(*rule setsum-cong2*) **unfolding** *setsum-delta[OF finite-UNIV]* **by** *auto*
finally **show** *?case* **unfolding** *o-def* **. qed**
show *?thesis* **unfolding** ***** **apply**(*rule absolutely-integrable-setsum*) **apply**(*rule finite-UNIV*)
apply(*rule absolutely-integrable-linear*)
unfolding *absolutely-integrable-on-trans* **unfolding** *o-def* **apply**(*rule absolutely-integrable-norm*)
apply(*rule absolutely-integrable-linear[OF assms,unfolded o-def]*) **unfolding** *linear-linear*
apply(*rule-tac[!]* *linearI*) **unfolding** *Cart-eq* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *absolutely-integrable-max*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}^n$

assumes *f* *absolutely-integrable-on* *s* *g* *absolutely-integrable-on* *s*
shows $(\lambda x. (\chi i. \text{max } (f(x) \$ i) (g(x) \$ i))::\text{real}^n) \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$
proof– **have** $\ast: \bigwedge x. (1 / 2) \cdot \ast_R ((\chi i. |(f x - g x) \$ i|) + (f x + g x)) = (\chi i. \text{max } (f(x) \$ i) (g(x) \$ i))$
unfolding *Cart-eq* **by** *auto*
note *absolutely-integrable-sub[OF assms]* *absolutely-integrable-add[OF assms]*
note *absolutely-integrable-vector-abs[OF this(1)]* *this(2)*
note *absolutely-integrable-add[OF this]* **note** *absolutely-integrable-cmul[OF this,of 1/2]*
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** ***** **. qed**

lemma *absolutely-integrable-max-real*: **fixes** $f::\text{real}^m \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes *f* *absolutely-integrable-on* *s* *g* *absolutely-integrable-on* *s*
shows $(\lambda x. \text{max } (f x) (g x)) \text{ absolutely-integrable-on } s$
proof– **have** $\ast: (\lambda x. \chi i. \text{max } ((\text{vec1 } \circ f) x \$ i) ((\text{vec1 } \circ g) x \$ i)) = \text{vec1 } \circ (\lambda x. \text{max } (f x) (g x))$
apply *rule* **unfolding** *Cart-eq* **by** *auto* **note** *absolutely-integrable-max[of vec1 o f s vec1 o g]*

```

note this[unfolded absolutely-integrable-on-trans, OF assms]
thus ?thesis unfolding * by auto qed

lemma absolutely-integrable-min: fixes f::real^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real^'n
  assumes f absolutely-integrable-on s g absolutely-integrable-on s
  shows ( $\lambda x. (\chi \ i. \min (f(x)\$i) (g(x)\$i))::\text{real}^{'n}$ ) absolutely-integrable-on s
proof— have *:  $\bigwedge x. (1 / 2) *_{\mathbb{R}} ((f\ x + g\ x) - (\chi \ i. |(f\ x - g\ x)\ \$\ i|)) = (\chi \ i. \min (f(x)\$i) (g(x)\$i))$ 
  unfolding Cart-eq by auto
  note absolutely-integrable-add[OF assms] absolutely-integrable-sub[OF assms]
  note this(1) absolutely-integrable-vector-abs[OF this(2)]
  note absolutely-integrable-sub[OF this] note absolutely-integrable-cmul[OF this, of 1/2]
  thus ?thesis unfolding * . qed

lemma absolutely-integrable-min-real: fixes f::real^'m  $\Rightarrow$  real
  assumes f absolutely-integrable-on s g absolutely-integrable-on s
  shows ( $\lambda x. \min (f\ x) (g\ x)$ ) absolutely-integrable-on s
proof— have *:  $(\lambda x. \chi \ i. \min ((\text{vec1} \circ f)\ x\ \$\ i) ((\text{vec1} \circ g)\ x\ \$\ i)) = \text{vec1} \circ (\lambda x. \min (f\ x) (g\ x))$ 
  apply rule unfolding Cart-eq by auto note absolutely-integrable-min[of vec1 o f s vec1 o g]
  note this[unfolded absolutely-integrable-on-trans, OF assms]
  thus ?thesis unfolding * by auto qed

lemma absolutely-integrable-abs-eq: fixes f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m
  shows f absolutely-integrable-on s  $\longleftrightarrow$  f integrable-on s  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\lambda x. (\chi \ i. \text{abs}(f\ x\$i))::\text{real}^{'m}$ ) integrable-on s (is ?l = ?r)
proof assume ?l thus ?r apply—apply rule defer
  apply(drule absolutely-integrable-vector-abs) by auto
next assume ?r { presume lem:  $\bigwedge f::\text{real}^{'n} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'m}. f \text{ integrable-on UNIV}$ 
 $\implies$ 
    ( $\lambda x. (\chi \ i. \text{abs}(f(x)\$i))::\text{real}^{'m}$ ) integrable-on UNIV  $\implies$  f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
  }
  have *:  $\bigwedge x. (\chi \ i. |(if\ x \in s \text{ then } f\ x \text{ else } 0)\ \$\ i|) = (if\ x \in s \text{ then } (\chi \ i. |f\ x\ \$\ i|) \text{ else } 0)$ 
  unfolding Cart-eq by auto
  show ?l apply(subst absolutely-integrable-restrict-univ[THEN sym]) apply(rule lem)
  unfolding integrable-restrict-univ * using (<?r>) by auto }
fix f::real^'n  $\Rightarrow$  real^'m assume assms: f integrable-on UNIV
  ( $\lambda x. (\chi \ i. \text{abs}(f(x)\$i))::\text{real}^{'m}$ ) integrable-on UNIV
let ?B = setsum ( $\lambda i. \text{integral UNIV } (\lambda x. (\chi \ j. \text{abs}(f\ x\$j))) ::\text{real}^{'m}$ ) $ i) UNIV
show f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
  apply(rule bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable[OF assms(1), where B=?B], safe)
proof— case goal1 note d=this and d'=division-ofD[OF this]
  have ( $\sum k \in d. \text{norm } (\text{integral } k\ f)$ )  $\leq$ 
    ( $\sum k \in d. \text{setsum } (\text{op } \$\ (\text{integral } k\ (\lambda x. \chi \ j. |f\ x\ \$\ j|))) \text{ UNIV}$ ) apply(rule setsum-mono)

```

```

    apply(rule order-trans[OF norm-le-l1],rule setsum-mono)
  proof- fix k and i::'m assume k∈d
    from d'(4)[OF this] guess a b apply-by(erule exE)+ note ab=this
    show |integral k f $ i| ≤ integral k (λx. χ j. |f x $ j|) $ i apply(rule abs-leI)
    unfolding vector-uminus-component[THEN sym] defer apply(subst integral-neg[THEN
sym])
    defer apply(rule tac[1-2] integral-component-le) apply(rule integrable-neg)
      using integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(1),of a b]
      integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(2),of a b] unfolding ab by auto
  qed also have ... ≤ setsum (op $ (integral UNIV (λx. χ j. |f x $ j|))) UNIV
    apply(subst setsum-commute,rule setsum-mono)
  proof- case goal1 have *: (λx. χ j. |f x $ j|) integrable-on ∪ d
    using integrable-on-subdivision[OF d assms(2)] by auto
    have (∑ i∈d. integral i (λx. χ j. |f x $ j|) $ j)
      = integral (∪ d) (λx. (χ j. abs(f x $ j)) :: real^'m) $ j
    unfolding setsum-component[THEN sym]
    apply(subst integral-combine-division-topdown[THEN sym,OF * d]) by auto
    also have ... ≤ integral UNIV (λx. χ j. |f x $ j|) $ j
    apply(rule integral-subset-component-le) using assms * by auto
    finally show ?case .
  qed finally show ?case . qed qed

```

```

lemma nonnegative-absolutely-integrable: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'m
  assumes ∀ x∈s. ∀ i. 0 ≤ f(x)$i f integrable-on s
  shows f absolutely-integrable-on s
  unfolding absolutely-integrable-abs-eq apply rule defer
  apply(rule integrable-eq[of - f]) unfolding Cart-eq using assms by auto

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'m
  assumes ∀ x∈s. norm(f x) ≤ g x f integrable-on s g integrable-on s
  shows f absolutely-integrable-on s
  proof- { presume *: f::real^'n ⇒ real^'m. ∧ g. ∀ x. norm(f x) ≤ g x ⇒ f
integrable-on UNIV
    ⇒ g integrable-on UNIV ⇒ f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
    show ?thesis apply(subst absolutely-integrable-restrict-univ[THEN sym])
      apply(rule *[of - λx. if x∈s then g x else 0])
      using assms unfolding integrable-restrict-univ by auto }
  fix g and f :: real^'n ⇒ real^'m
  assume assms: ∀ x. norm(f x) ≤ g x f integrable-on UNIV g integrable-on UNIV
  show f absolutely-integrable-on UNIV
    apply(rule bounded-variation-absolutely-integrable[OF assms(2),where B=integral
UNIV g])
  proof safe case goal1 note d=this and d'=division-ofD[OF this]
    have (∑ k∈d. norm (integral k f)) ≤ (∑ k∈d. integral k g)
    apply(rule setsum-mono) apply(rule integral-norm-bound-integral) apply(drule tac[!
d'(4),safe])
    apply(rule tac[1-2] integrable-on-subinterval) using assms by auto
    also have ... = integral (∪ d) g apply(rule integral-combine-division-bottomup[THEN
sym])

```

```

    apply(rule d, safe) apply(drule d'(4), safe)
    apply(rule integrable-on-subinterval[OF assms(3)]) by auto
  also have ... ≤ integral UNIV g apply(rule integral-subset-le) defer
    apply(rule integrable-on-subdivision[OF d, of - UNIV]) prefer 4
    apply(rule, rule-tac y=norm (f x) in order-trans) using assms by auto
  finally show ?case . qed qed

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound-real: fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real
  assumes ∀ x∈s. norm(f x) ≤ g x f integrable-on s g integrable-on s
  shows f absolutely-integrable-on s
  apply(subst absolutely-integrable-on-trans[THEN sym])
  apply(rule absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound[where g=g])
  using assms unfolding o-def by auto

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-absolutely-integrable-bound:
  fixes f::real^'n ⇒ real^'m and g::real^'n ⇒ real^'p
  assumes ∀ x∈s. norm(f x) ≤ norm(g x) f integrable-on s g absolutely-integrable-on
  s
  shows f absolutely-integrable-on s
  apply(rule absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound[of s f λx. norm (g x)])
  using assms by auto

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-inf-real:
  assumes finite k k ≠ {}
  ∀ i∈k. (λx. (fs x i)::real) absolutely-integrable-on s
  shows (λx. (Inf ((fs x) ' k))) absolutely-integrable-on s using assms
proof induct case (insert a k) let ?P = (λx. if fs x ' k = {} then fs x a
  else min (fs x a) (Inf (fs x ' k))) absolutely-integrable-on s
  show ?case unfolding image-insert
    apply(subst Inf-insert-finite) apply(rule finite-imageI[OF insert(1)])
  proof(cases k={}) case True
    thus ?P apply(subst if-P) defer apply(rule insert(5)[rule-format]) by auto
  next case False thus ?P apply(subst if-not-P) defer
    apply(rule absolutely-integrable-min-real)
    defer apply(rule insert(3)[OF False]) using insert(5) by auto
  qed qed auto

```

```

lemma absolutely-integrable-sup-real:
  assumes finite k k ≠ {}
  ∀ i∈k. (λx. (fs x i)::real) absolutely-integrable-on s
  shows (λx. (Sup ((fs x) ' k))) absolutely-integrable-on s using assms
proof induct case (insert a k) let ?P = (λx. if fs x ' k = {} then fs x a
  else max (fs x a) (Sup (fs x ' k))) absolutely-integrable-on s
  show ?case unfolding image-insert
    apply(subst Sup-insert-finite) apply(rule finite-imageI[OF insert(1)])
  proof(cases k={}) case True
    thus ?P apply(subst if-P) defer apply(rule insert(5)[rule-format]) by auto
  next case False thus ?P apply(subst if-not-P) defer
    apply(rule absolutely-integrable-max-real)

```

```

    defer apply(rule insert(3)[OF False]) using insert(5) by auto
  qed qed auto

```

23.68 Dominated convergence.

```

lemma dominated-convergence: fixes f::nat ⇒ real^'n ⇒ real
  assumes  $\bigwedge k. (f\ k) \text{ integrable-on } s \text{ } h \text{ integrable-on } s$ 
   $\bigwedge k. \forall x \in s. \text{ norm}(f\ k\ x) \leq (h\ x)$ 
   $\forall x \in s. ((\lambda k. f\ k\ x) \dashrightarrow g\ x) \text{ sequentially}$ 
  shows  $g \text{ integrable-on } s \ ((\lambda k. \text{ integral } s\ (f\ k)) \dashrightarrow \text{ integral } s\ g) \text{ sequentially}$ 
proof- have  $\bigwedge m. (\lambda x. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. m \leq j\}) \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge$ 
   $((\lambda k. \text{ integral } s\ (\lambda x. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+k\}\})) \dashrightarrow$ 
   $\text{ integral } s\ (\lambda x. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. m \leq j\})) \text{ sequentially}$ 
proof(rule monotone-convergence-decreasing-real,safe) fix m::nat
  show bounded  $\{\text{ integral } s\ (\lambda x. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+k\}\}) \mid k. \text{ True}\}$ 
  unfolding bounded-iff apply(rule-tac x=integral s h in exI)
proof safe fix k::nat
  show norm  $(\text{ integral } s\ (\lambda x. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+k\}\})) \leq \text{ integral } s\ h$ 
  apply(rule integral-norm-bound-integral) unfolding simple-image
  apply(rule absolutely-integrable-onD) apply(rule absolutely-integrable-inf-real)
  prefer 5 unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule) apply(rule Inf-abs-ge)
  prefer 5 apply rule apply(rule-tac g=h in absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound-real)
  using assms unfolding real-norm-def by auto
qed fix k::nat show  $(\lambda x. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+k\}\}) \text{ integrable-on } s$ 
  unfolding simple-image apply(rule absolutely-integrable-onD)
  apply(rule absolutely-integrable-inf-real) prefer 3
  using absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound-real[OF assms(3,1,2)] by auto
fix x assume x::x∈s show  $\text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+\text{Suc } k\}\}$ 
   $\leq \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+k\}\}$  apply(rule Inf-ge) unfolding setge-def
  defer apply rule apply(subst Inf-finite-le-iff) prefer 3
  apply(rule-tac x=xa in bexI) by auto
let ?S =  $\{f\ j\ x \mid j. m \leq j\}$  def i ≡  $\text{ Inf } ?S$ 
show  $((\lambda k. \text{ Inf } \{f\ j\ x \mid j. j \in \{m..m+k\}\}) \dashrightarrow i) \text{ sequentially}$ 
  unfolding Lim-sequentially
proof safe case goal1 note e=this have i::isGlb UNIV ?S i unfolding i-def
  apply(rule Inf)
  defer apply(rule-tac x=- h x - 1 in exI) unfolding setge-def
  proof safe case goal1 thus ?case using assms(3)[rule-format,OF x, of j]
  by auto
  qed auto

  have  $\exists y \in ?S. \neg y \geq i + e$ 
  proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 hence  $i \geq i + e$  apply-
  apply(rule isGlb-le-isLb[OF i]) apply(rule isLbI) unfolding setge-def by
  fastsimp+
  thus False using e by auto
  qed then guess y .. note y=this[unfolded not-le]
  from this(1)[unfolded mem-Collect-eq] guess N .. note N=conjunctD2[OF
  this]

```

```

show ?case apply(rule-tac x=N in exI)
proof safe case goal1
  have *:  $\bigwedge y \ i x. y < i + e \longrightarrow i \leq ix \longrightarrow ix \leq y \longrightarrow \text{abs}(ix - i) < e$  by
arith
  show ?case unfolding dist-real-def apply(rule *[rule-format, OF y(2)])
  unfolding i-def apply(rule real-le-inf-subset) prefer 3
  apply(rule, rule isGlbD1[OF i]) prefer 3 apply(subst Inf-finite-le-iff)
  prefer 3 apply(rule-tac x=y in bexI) using N goal1 by auto
qed qed qed note dec1 = conjunctD2[OF this]

have  $\bigwedge m. (\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. m \leq j\}) \text{ integrable-on } s \wedge$ 
 $((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + k\}\})) \dashrightarrow$ 
 $\text{integral } s (\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. m \leq j\})) \text{ sequentially}$ 
proof(rule monotone-convergence-increasing-real, safe) fix m::nat
  show bounded {integral s ( $\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + k\}\}) \mid k. \text{True}$ }
  unfolding bounded-iff apply(rule-tac x=integral s h in exI)
proof safe fix k::nat
  show norm (integral s ( $\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + k\}\})) \leq \text{integral } s h$ 
  apply(rule integral-norm-bound-integral) unfolding simple-image
  apply(rule absolutely-integrable-onD) apply(rule absolutely-integrable-sup-real)
  prefer 5 unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule) apply(rule Sup-abs-le)
  prefer 5 apply rule apply(rule-tac g=h in absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound-real)
  using assms unfolding real-norm-def by auto
qed fix k::nat show ( $\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + k\}\}) \text{ integrable-on } s$ 
  unfolding simple-image apply(rule absolutely-integrable-onD)
  apply(rule absolutely-integrable-sup-real) prefer 3
  using absolutely-integrable-integrable-bound-real[OF assms(3,1,2)] by auto
fix x assume x:x∈s show  $\text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + \text{Suc } k\}\}$ 
 $\geq \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + k\}\}$  apply(rule Sup-le) unfolding settle-def
  defer apply rule apply(subst Sup-finite-ge-iff) prefer 3 apply(rule-tac x=y
in bexI) by auto
let ?S = {f j x | j. m ≤ j} def i ≡ Sup ?S
show (( $\lambda k. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. j \in \{m..m + k\}\}) \dashrightarrow i$ ) sequentially
  unfolding Lim-sequentially
proof safe case goal1 note e=this have i:isLub UNIV ?S i unfolding i-def
apply(rule Sup)
  defer apply(rule-tac x=h x in exI) unfolding settle-def
  proof safe case goal1 thus ?case using assms(3)[rule-format, OF x, of j]
by auto
qed auto

have  $\exists y \in ?S. \neg y \leq i - e$ 
proof(rule ccontr) case goal1 hence  $i \leq i - e$  apply-
  apply(rule isLub-le-isUb[OF i]) apply(rule isUbI) unfolding settle-def
by fastsimp+
  thus False using e by auto
qed then guess y .. note y=this[unfolded not-le]
from this(1)[unfolded mem-Collect-eq] guess N .. note N=conjunctD2[OF

```


this]

```

show ?case apply(rule-tac x=N in exI)
proof safe case goal1
  have *:  $\bigwedge y ix. i - e < y \longrightarrow ix \leq i \longrightarrow y \leq ix \longrightarrow \text{abs}(ix - i) < e$  by
arith
  show ?case unfolding dist-real-def apply(rule *[rule-format, OF y(2)])
    unfolding i-def apply(rule real-ge-sup-subset) prefer 3
    apply(rule, rule isLubD1[OF i]) prefer 3 apply(subst Sup-finite-ge-iff)
    prefer 3 apply(rule-tac x=y in bexI) using N goal1 by auto
qed qed qed note inc1 = conjunctD2[OF this]

have g integrable-on s  $\wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (\lambda x. \text{Inf } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\})) \dashrightarrow$ 
integral s g) sequentially
apply(rule monotone-convergence-increasing-real, safe) apply fact
proof- show bounded {integral s ( $\lambda x. \text{Inf } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\}$ ) | k. True}
  unfolding bounded-iff apply(rule-tac x=integral s h in exI)
proof safe fix k::nat
  show norm (integral s ( $\lambda x. \text{Inf } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\}$ ))  $\leq$  integral s h
  apply(rule integral-norm-bound-integral) apply fact+
  unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule) apply(rule Inf-abs-ge) using assms(3)
by auto
qed fix k::nat and x assume x:x∈s

have *:  $\bigwedge x y::\text{real}. x \geq -y \implies -x \leq y$  by auto
show Inf {f j x | j. k  $\leq$  j}  $\leq$  Inf {f j x | j. Suc k  $\leq$  j} apply-
  apply(rule real-le-inf-subset) prefer 3 unfolding setge-def
  apply(rule-tac x=- h x in exI) apply safe apply(rule *)
  using assms(3)[rule-format, OF x] unfolding real-norm-def abs-le-iff by auto
show (( $\lambda k. \text{Inf } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\}$ )  $\dashrightarrow$  g x) sequentially unfolding Lim-sequentially
proof safe case goal1 hence 0 < e/2 by auto
  from assms(4)[unfolded Lim-sequentially, rule-format, OF x this] guess N ..
note N=this
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=N in exI, safe) unfolding dist-real-def
  apply(rule le-less-trans[of - e/2]) apply(rule Inf-asclose) apply safe
  defer apply(rule less-imp-le) using N goal1 unfolding dist-real-def by
auto
qed qed note inc2 = conjunctD2[OF this]

have g integrable-on s  $\wedge ((\lambda k. \text{integral } s (\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\})) \dashrightarrow$ 
integral s g) sequentially
apply(rule monotone-convergence-decreasing-real, safe) apply fact
proof- show bounded {integral s ( $\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\}$ ) | k. True}
  unfolding bounded-iff apply(rule-tac x=integral s h in exI)
proof safe fix k::nat
  show norm (integral s ( $\lambda x. \text{Sup } \{f j x \mid j. k \leq j\}$ ))  $\leq$  integral s h
  apply(rule integral-norm-bound-integral) apply fact+
  unfolding real-norm-def apply(rule) apply(rule Sup-abs-le) using assms(3)
by auto

```

```

qed fix k::nat and x assume x::x∈s

show Sup {f j x |j. k ≤ j} ≥ Sup {f j x |j. Suc k ≤ j} apply-
  apply(rule real-ge-sup-subset) prefer 3 unfolding settle-def
  apply(rule-tac x=h x in exI) apply safe
  using assms(3)[rule-format,OF x] unfolding real-norm-def abs-le-iff by auto
  show ((λk. Sup {f j x |j. k ≤ j}) ----> g x) sequentially unfolding
Lim-sequentially
  proof safe case goal1 hence 0<e/2 by auto
    from assms(4)[unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF x this] guess N ..
  note N=this
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=N in exI,safe) unfolding dist-real-def
    apply(rule le-less-trans[of - e/2]) apply(rule Sup-asclose) apply safe
    defer apply(rule less-imp-le) using N goal1 unfolding dist-real-def by
auto
  qed qed note dec2 = conjunctD2[OF this]

show g integrable-on s by fact
show ((λk. integral s (f k)) ----> integral s g) sequentially unfolding Lim-sequentially
  proof safe case goal1
    from inc2(2)[unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF goal1] guess N1 ..
  note N1=this[unfolded dist-real-def]
    from dec2(2)[unfolded Lim-sequentially,rule-format,OF goal1] guess N2 ..
  note N2=this[unfolded dist-real-def]
  show ?case apply(rule-tac x=N1+N2 in exI,safe)
  proof- fix n assume n:n ≥ N1 + N2
    have *:∧i0 i i1 g. |i0 - g| < e ----> |i1 - g| < e ----> i0 ≤ i ----> i ≤ i1 ---->
|i - g| < e by arith
    show dist (integral s (f n)) (integral s g) < e unfolding dist-real-def
      apply(rule *[rule-format,OF N1[rule-format] N2[rule-format], of n n])
    proof- show integral s (λx. Inf {f j x |j. n ≤ j}) ≤ integral s (f n)
      proof(rule integral-le[OF dec1(1) assms(1)],safe)
        fix x assume x::x ∈ s have *:∧x y::real. x ≥ - y ----> - x ≤ y by auto
        show Inf {f j x |j. n ≤ j} ≤ f n x apply(rule Inf-lower[where z=- h
x]) defer
          apply(rule *) using assms(3)[rule-format,OF x] unfolding real-norm-def
abs-le-iff by auto
        qed show integral s (f n) ≤ integral s (λx. Sup {f j x |j. n ≤ j})
        proof(rule integral-le[OF assms(1) inc1(1)],safe)
          fix x assume x::x ∈ s
          show f n x ≤ Sup {f j x |j. n ≤ j} apply(rule Sup-upper[where z=h x])
        defer
          using assms(3)[rule-format,OF x] unfolding real-norm-def abs-le-iff by
auto
        qed qed(insert n,auto) qed qed qed

declare [[smt-certificates=]]
declare [[smt-fixed=false]]

```

end

24 Real-Integration: Integration on real intervals

theory *Real-Integration*
imports *Integration*
begin

We follow John Harrison in formalizing the Gauge integral.

definition *Integral* :: *real set* \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
Integral *s* *f* *k* = (*f* *o* *dest-vec1* *has-integral* *k*) (*vec1* ‘ *s*)

lemmas *integral-unfold* = *Integral-def* *split-conv* *o-def* *vec1-interval*

lemma *Integral-unique*:

$[[\text{Integral}\{a..b\} \text{ } f \text{ } k1; \text{Integral}\{a..b\} \text{ } f \text{ } k2]] \implies k1 = k2$

unfolding *integral-unfold* **apply**(*rule* *has-integral-unique*) **by** *assumption*+

lemma *Integral-zero* [*simp*]: *Integral*{*a..a*} *f* 0

unfolding *integral-unfold* **by** *auto*

lemma *Integral-eq-diff-bounds*: **assumes** $a \leq b$ **shows** *Integral*{*a..b*} (%*x*. 1) (*b* – *a*)

unfolding *integral-unfold* **using** *has-integral-const*[*of* 1::*real* *vec1* *a* *vec1* *b*]

unfolding *content-1*’[*OF* *assms*] **by** *auto*

lemma *Integral-mult-const*: **assumes** $a \leq b$ **shows** *Integral*{*a..b*} (%*x*. *c*) (*c**(*b* – *a*))

unfolding *integral-unfold* **using** *has-integral-const*[*of* *c*::*real* *vec1* *a* *vec1* *b*]

unfolding *content-1*’[*OF* *assms*] **by**(*auto* *simp* *add:field-simps*)

lemma *Integral-mult*: **assumes** *Integral*{*a..b*} *f* *k* **shows** *Integral*{*a..b*} (%*x*. *c* * *f* *x*) (*c* * *k*)

using *assms* **unfolding** *integral-unfold* **apply**(*drule-tac* *has-integral-cmul*[**where** *c=c*]) **by** *auto*

lemma *Integral-add*:

assumes *Integral* {*a..b*} *f* *x1* *Integral* {*b..c*} *f* *x2* $a \leq b$ **and** $b \leq c$

shows *Integral* {*a..c*} *f* (*x1* + *x2*)

using *assms* **unfolding** *integral-unfold* **apply**–

apply(*rule* *has-integral-combine*[*of* *vec1* *a* *vec1* *b* *vec1* *c*]) **by** *auto*

lemma *FTC1*: **assumes** $a \leq b \ \forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \implies \text{DERIV } f \text{ } x \text{ } := f'(x)$

shows *Integral*{*a..b*} *f*’ (*f*(*b*) – *f*(*a*))

proof–**note** *fundamental-theorem-of-calculus*[*OF* *assms*(1), *off* *o* *dest-vec1* *f*’ *o* *dest-vec1*]

note * = *this*[*unfolded* *o-def* *vec1-dest-vec1*]

```

have **:  $\bigwedge x. (\lambda xa::real. xa * f' x) = op * (f' x)$  apply(rule ext) by(auto simp
add:field-simps)
show ?thesis unfolding integral-unfold apply(rule *)
using assms(2) unfolding DERIV-conv-has-derivative has-vector-derivative-def
apply safe apply(rule has-derivative-at-within) by(auto simp add:**) qed

```

```

lemma Integral-subst: [| Integral{a..b} f k1; k2=k1 |] ==> Integral{a..b} f k2
by simp

```

24.1 Additivity Theorem of Gauge Integral

Bartle/Sherbert: Theorem 10.1.5 p. 278

```

lemma Integral-add-fun: [| Integral{a..b} f k1; Integral{a..b} g k2 |] ==> Inte-
gral{a..b} (%x. f x + g x) (k1 + k2)
unfolding integral-unfold apply(rule has-integral-add) by assumption+

```

```

lemma norm-vec1'[simp]:norm (vec1 x) = norm x
using norm-vector-1[of vec1 x] by auto

```

```

lemma Integral-le: assumes  $a \leq b \ \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow f(x) \leq g(x)$  Inte-
gral{a..b} f k1 Integral{a..b} g k2 shows  $k1 \leq k2$ 
proof – note assms(3-4)[unfolded integral-unfold] note has-integral-vec1[OF this(1)]
has-integral-vec1[OF this(2)]
note has-integral-component-le[OF this,of 1] thus ?thesis using assms(2) by
auto qed

```

```

lemma monotonic-anti-derivative:
fixes f g :: real => real shows
  [|  $a \leq b; \forall c. a \leq c \ \& \ c \leq b \ \longrightarrow f' c \leq g' c;$ 
 $\forall x. DERIV f x :> f' x; \forall x. DERIV g x :> g' x$  |]
  ==>  $f b - f a \leq g b - g a$ 
apply (rule Integral-le, assumption)
apply (auto intro: FTC1)
done

```

end

25 Path-Connected: Continuous paths and path-connected sets

```

theory Path-Connected
imports Convex-Euclidean-Space
begin

```

25.1 Paths.

definition

path :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *path* *g* \longleftrightarrow *continuous-on* {0 .. 1} *g*

definition

pathstart :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow '*a*
where *pathstart* *g* = *g* 0

definition

pathfinish :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow '*a*
where *pathfinish* *g* = *g* 1

definition

path-image :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow '*a* *set*
where *path-image* *g* = *g* ‘ {0 .. 1}

definition

reversepath :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*)
where *reversepath* *g* = ($\lambda x.$ *g*(1 - *x*))

definition

joinpaths :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*) \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*)
 (**infixr** +++ 75)
where *g1* +++ *g2* = ($\lambda x.$ if $x \leq 1/2$ then *g1* (2 * *x*) else *g2* (2 * *x* - 1))

definition

simple-path :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *simple-path* *g* \longleftrightarrow
 ($\forall x \in \{0..1\}. \forall y \in \{0..1\}. g\ x = g\ y \longrightarrow x = y \vee x = 0 \wedge y = 1 \vee x = 1 \wedge y = 0$)

definition

injective-path :: (*real* \Rightarrow '*a*::*topological-space*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *injective-path* *g* \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x \in \{0..1\}. \forall y \in \{0..1\}. g\ x = g\ y \longrightarrow x = y$)

25.2 Some lemmas about these concepts.

lemma *injective-imp-simple-path*:

injective-path *g* \implies *simple-path* *g*
unfolding *injective-path-def* *simple-path-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-image-nonempty*: *path-image* *g* $\neq \{\}$

unfolding *path-image-def* *image-is-empty* *interval-eq-empty* **by** *auto*

lemma *pathstart-in-path-image*[*intro*]: (*pathstart* *g*) \in *path-image* *g*

unfolding *pathstart-def* *path-image-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *pathfinish-in-path-image*[*intro*]: (*pathfinish* *g*) \in *path-image* *g*

unfolding *pathfinish-def* *path-image-def* **by** *auto*

```

lemma connected-path-image[intro]:  $\text{path } g \implies \text{connected}(\text{path-image } g)$ 
  unfolding path-def path-image-def
  apply (erule connected-continuous-image)
  by (rule convex-connected, rule convex-real-interval)

lemma compact-path-image[intro]:  $\text{path } g \implies \text{compact}(\text{path-image } g)$ 
  unfolding path-def path-image-def
  by (erule compact-continuous-image, rule compact-real-interval)

lemma reversepath-reversepath[simp]:  $\text{reversepath}(\text{reversepath } g) = g$ 
  unfolding reversepath-def by auto

lemma pathstart-reversepath[simp]:  $\text{pathstart}(\text{reversepath } g) = \text{pathfinish } g$ 
  unfolding pathstart-def reversepath-def pathfinish-def by auto

lemma pathfinish-reversepath[simp]:  $\text{pathfinish}(\text{reversepath } g) = \text{pathstart } g$ 
  unfolding pathstart-def reversepath-def pathfinish-def by auto

lemma pathstart-join[simp]:  $\text{pathstart}(g1 \mathrel{+++} g2) = \text{pathstart } g1$ 
  unfolding pathstart-def joinpaths-def pathfinish-def by auto

lemma pathfinish-join[simp]:  $\text{pathfinish}(g1 \mathrel{+++} g2) = \text{pathfinish } g2$ 
  unfolding pathstart-def joinpaths-def pathfinish-def by auto

lemma path-image-reversepath[simp]:  $\text{path-image}(\text{reversepath } g) = \text{path-image } g$ 
proof–
  have *:  $\bigwedge g. \text{path-image}(\text{reversepath } g) \subseteq \text{path-image } g$ 
  unfolding path-image-def subset-eq reversepath-def Ball-def image-iff apply (rule, rule, erule
bexE)
  apply (rule-tac x=1 - xa in bexI) by auto
  show ?thesis using *[of g] *[of reversepath g] unfolding reversepath-reversepath
by auto qed

lemma path-reversepath[simp]:  $\text{path}(\text{reversepath } g) \longleftrightarrow \text{path } g$  proof–
  have *:  $\bigwedge g. \text{path } g \implies \text{path}(\text{reversepath } g)$  unfolding path-def reversepath-def
  apply (rule continuous-on-compose[unfolded o-def, of -  $\lambda x. 1 - x$ ])
  apply (rule continuous-on-sub, rule continuous-on-const, rule continuous-on-id)
  apply (rule continuous-on-subset[of {0..1}], assumption) by auto
  show ?thesis using *[of reversepath g] *[of g] unfolding reversepath-reversepath
by (rule iffI) qed

lemmas reversepath-simps = path-reversepath path-image-reversepath pathstart-reversepath
pathfinish-reversepath

lemma path-join[simp]: assumes  $\text{pathfinish } g1 = \text{pathstart } g2$  shows  $\text{path } (g1 \mathrel{+++} g2) \longleftrightarrow \text{path } g1 \wedge \text{path } g2$ 
  unfolding path-def pathfinish-def pathstart-def apply rule defer apply (erule
conjE) proof–
  assume as: continuous-on {0..1} ( $g1 \mathrel{+++} g2$ )

```

```

have *:g1 = (λx. g1 (2 *R x)) ∘ (λx. (1/2) *R x)
      g2 = (λx. g2 (2 *R x - 1)) ∘ (λx. (1/2) *R (x + 1))
  unfolding o-def by (auto simp add: add-divide-distrib)
  have op *R (1 / 2) ‘ {0::real..1} ⊆ {0..1} (λx. (1 / 2) *R (x + 1)) ‘
  {(0::real)..1} ⊆ {0..1}
  by auto
  thus continuous-on {0..1} g1 ∧ continuous-on {0..1} g2 apply –apply rule
  apply(subst *) defer apply(subst *) apply (rule-tac[!] continuous-on-compose)
  apply (rule continuous-on-cmul, rule continuous-on-add, rule continuous-on-id,
rule continuous-on-const) defer
  apply (rule continuous-on-cmul, rule continuous-on-id) apply(rule-tac[!] continuous-on-eq[of
- g1 +++ g2]) defer prefer 3
  apply(rule-tac[1-2] continuous-on-subset[of {0 .. 1}]) apply(rule as, assump-
tion, rule as, assumption)
  apply(rule) defer apply rule proof–
  fix x assume x ∈ op *R (1 / 2) ‘ {0::real..1}
  hence x ≤ 1 / 2 unfolding image-iff by auto
  thus (g1 +++ g2) x = g1 (2 *R x) unfolding joinpaths-def by auto next
  fix x assume x ∈ (λx. (1 / 2) *R (x + 1)) ‘ {0::real..1}
  hence x ≥ 1 / 2 unfolding image-iff by auto
  thus (g1 +++ g2) x = g2 (2 *R x - 1) proof(cases x = 1 / 2)
  case True hence x = (1/2) *R 1 unfolding Cart-eq by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding joinpaths-def using assms[unfolded pathstart-def
pathfinish-def] by (auto simp add: mult-ac)
  qed (auto simp add: le-less joinpaths-def) qed
next assume as:continuous-on {0..1} g1 continuous-on {0..1} g2
  have *:{0 .. 1::real} = {0.. (1/2)*R 1} ∪ {(1/2) *R 1 .. 1} by auto
  have *:op *R 2 ‘ {0..(1 / 2) *R 1} = {0..1::real} apply(rule set-ext, rule)
unfolding image-iff
  defer apply(rule-tac x=(1/2)*R x in bexI) by auto
  have ***:(λx. 2 *R x - 1) ‘ {(1 / 2) *R 1..1} = {0..1::real}
  apply (auto simp add: image-def)
  apply (rule-tac x=(x + 1) / 2 in bexI)
  apply (auto simp add: add-divide-distrib)
  done
  show continuous-on {0..1} (g1 +++ g2) unfolding * apply(rule continuous-on-union)
  apply (rule closed-real-atLeastAtMost)+ proof–
  show continuous-on {0..(1 / 2) *R 1} (g1 +++ g2) apply(rule continuous-on-eq[of
- λx. g1 (2 *R x)]) defer
  unfolding o-def[THEN sym] apply(rule continuous-on-compose) apply(rule
continuous-on-cmul, rule continuous-on-id)
  unfolding ** apply(rule as(1)) unfolding joinpaths-def by auto next
  show continuous-on {(1/2)*R 1..1} (g1 +++ g2) apply(rule continuous-on-eq[of
- g2 ∘ (λx. 2 *R x - 1)]) defer
  apply(rule continuous-on-compose) apply(rule continuous-on-sub, rule continuous-on-cmul,
rule continuous-on-id, rule continuous-on-const)
  unfolding *** o-def joinpaths-def apply(rule as(2)) using assms[unfolded
pathstart-def pathfinish-def]
  by (auto simp add: mult-ac) qed qed

```

lemma *path-image-join-subset*: $\text{path-image}(g1 \text{ +++ } g2) \subseteq (\text{path-image } g1 \cup \text{path-image } g2)$ **proof**

fix x **assume** $x \in \text{path-image } (g1 \text{ +++ } g2)$
then obtain y **where** $y: y \in \{0..1\}$ $x = (\text{if } y \leq 1 / 2 \text{ then } g1 (2 *_{\mathbb{R}} y) \text{ else } g2 (2 *_{\mathbb{R}} y - 1))$
unfolding *path-image-def image-iff joinpaths-def* **by** *auto*
thus $x \in \text{path-image } g1 \cup \text{path-image } g2$ **apply** (*cases* $y \leq 1 / 2$)
apply (*rule-tac UnI1*) **defer** **apply** (*rule-tac UnI2*) **unfolding** $y(2)$ *path-image-def*
using $y(1)$
by (*auto intro! imageI*) **qed**

lemma *subset-path-image-join*:

assumes $\text{path-image } g1 \subseteq s$ $\text{path-image } g2 \subseteq s$ **shows** $\text{path-image}(g1 \text{ +++ } g2) \subseteq s$
using *path-image-join-subset*[*of* $g1$ $g2$] **and** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-image-join*:

assumes *path* $g1$ *path* $g2$ *pathfinish* $g1 = \text{pathstart } g2$
shows $\text{path-image}(g1 \text{ +++ } g2) = (\text{path-image } g1) \cup (\text{path-image } g2)$
apply (*rule, rule path-image-join-subset, rule*) **unfolding** *Un-iff* **proof** (*erule disjE*)
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{path-image } g1$
then obtain y **where** $y: y \in \{0..1\}$ $x = g1 y$ **unfolding** *path-image-def image-iff*
by *auto*
thus $x \in \text{path-image } (g1 \text{ +++ } g2)$ **unfolding** *joinpaths-def path-image-def image-iff*
apply (*rule-tac* $x = (1 / 2) *_{\mathbb{R}} y$ **in** *be xI*) **by** *auto next*
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{path-image } g2$
then obtain y **where** $y: y \in \{0..1\}$ $x = g2 y$ **unfolding** *path-image-def image-iff*
by *auto*
then show $x \in \text{path-image } (g1 \text{ +++ } g2)$ **unfolding** *joinpaths-def path-image-def image-iff*
apply (*rule-tac* $x = (1 / 2) *_{\mathbb{R}} (y + 1)$ **in** *be xI*) **using** *assms* (\mathcal{J})[*unfolded pathfinish-def pathstart-def*]
by (*auto simp add: add-divide-distrib*) **qed**

lemma *not-in-path-image-join*:

assumes $x \notin \text{path-image } g1$ $x \notin \text{path-image } g2$ **shows** $x \notin \text{path-image}(g1 \text{ +++ } g2)$
using *assms* **and** *path-image-join-subset*[*of* $g1$ $g2$] **by** *auto*

lemma *simple-path-reversepath*: **assumes** *simple-path* g **shows** *simple-path* (*reversepath* g)

using *assms* **unfolding** *simple-path-def reversepath-def* **apply**— **apply** (*rule ballI*) +
apply (*erule-tac* $x = 1 - x$ **in** *ballE*, *erule-tac* $x = 1 - y$ **in** *ballE*)
by *auto*

lemma *simple-path-join-loop*:


```

assumes injective-path g1 injective-path g2 pathfinish g2 = pathstart g1
(path-image g1  $\cap$  path-image g2)  $\subseteq$  {pathstart g1, pathstart g2}
shows simple-path(g1 +++ g2)
unfolding simple-path-def proof((rule ballI)+, rule impI) let ?g = g1 +++ g2
note inj = assms(1,2)[unfolded injective-path-def, rule-format]
fix x y::real assume xy:x  $\in$  {0..1} y  $\in$  {0..1} ?g x = ?g y
show x = y  $\vee$  x = 0  $\wedge$  y = 1  $\vee$  x = 1  $\wedge$  y = 0 proof(case-tac x  $\leq$  1/2, case-tac[!]
y  $\leq$  1/2, unfold not-le)
  assume as:x  $\leq$  1 / 2 y  $\leq$  1 / 2
  hence g1 (2 *R x) = g1 (2 *R y) using xy(3) unfolding joinpaths-def by
auto
  moreover have 2 *R x  $\in$  {0..1} 2 *R y  $\in$  {0..1} using xy(1,2) as
  by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using inj(1)[of 2*R x 2*R y] by auto
next assume as:x > 1 / 2 y > 1 / 2
  hence g2 (2 *R x - 1) = g2 (2 *R y - 1) using xy(3) unfolding joinpaths-def
by auto
  moreover have 2 *R x - 1  $\in$  {0..1} 2 *R y - 1  $\in$  {0..1} using xy(1,2) as
by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using inj(2)[of 2*R x - 1 2*R y - 1] by auto
next assume as:x  $\leq$  1 / 2 y > 1 / 2
  hence ?g x  $\in$  path-image g1 ?g y  $\in$  path-image g2 unfolding path-image-def
joinpaths-def
  using xy(1,2) by auto
  moreover have ?g y  $\neq$  pathstart g2 using as(2) unfolding pathstart-def
joinpaths-def
  using inj(2)[of 2 *R y - 1 0] and xy(2)
  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  ultimately have *: ?g x = pathstart g1 using assms(4) unfolding xy(3) by
auto
  hence x = 0 unfolding pathstart-def joinpaths-def using as(1) and xy(1)
  using inj(1)[of 2 *R x 0] by auto
  moreover have y = 1 using * unfolding xy(3) assms(3)[THEN sym]
  unfolding joinpaths-def pathfinish-def using as(2) and xy(2)
  using inj(2)[of 2 *R y - 1 1] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
next assume as:x > 1 / 2 y  $\leq$  1 / 2
  hence ?g x  $\in$  path-image g2 ?g y  $\in$  path-image g1 unfolding path-image-def
joinpaths-def
  using xy(1,2) by auto
  moreover have ?g x  $\neq$  pathstart g2 using as(1) unfolding pathstart-def
joinpaths-def
  using inj(2)[of 2 *R x - 1 0] and xy(1)
  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  ultimately have *: ?g y = pathstart g1 using assms(4) unfolding xy(3) by
auto
  hence y = 0 unfolding pathstart-def joinpaths-def using as(2) and xy(2)
  using inj(1)[of 2 *R y 0] by auto
  moreover have x = 1 using * unfolding xy(3)[THEN sym] assms(3)[THEN

```

```

sym]
  unfolding joinpaths-def pathfinish-def using as(1) and xy(1)
  using inj(2)[of 2 *R x - 1 1] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto qed qed

lemma injective-path-join:
  assumes injective-path g1 injective-path g2 pathfinish g1 = pathstart g2
  (path-image g1 ∩ path-image g2) ⊆ {pathstart g2}
  shows injective-path(g1 +++ g2)
  unfolding injective-path-def proof(rule,rule,rule) let ?g = g1 +++ g2
  note inj = assms(1,2)[unfolded injective-path-def, rule-format]
  fix x y assume xy:x ∈ {0..1} y ∈ {0..1} (g1 +++ g2) x = (g1 +++ g2) y
  show x = y proof(cases x ≤ 1/2, case-tac[!] y ≤ 1/2, unfold not-le)
    assume x ≤ 1 / 2 y ≤ 1 / 2 thus ?thesis using inj(1)[of 2*R x 2*R y] and
xy
    unfolding joinpaths-def by auto
    next assume x > 1 / 2 y > 1 / 2 thus ?thesis using inj(2)[of 2*R x - 1
2*R y - 1] and xy
    unfolding joinpaths-def by auto
    next assume as:x ≤ 1 / 2 y > 1 / 2
    hence ?g x ∈ path-image g1 ?g y ∈ path-image g2 unfolding path-image-def
joinpaths-def
    using xy(1,2) by auto
    hence ?g x = pathfinish g1 ?g y = pathstart g2 using assms(4) unfolding
assms(3) xy(3) by auto
    thus ?thesis using as and inj(1)[of 2 *R x 1] inj(2)[of 2 *R y - 1 0] and
xy(1,2)
    unfolding pathstart-def pathfinish-def joinpaths-def
    by auto
    next assume as:x > 1 / 2 y ≤ 1 / 2
    hence ?g x ∈ path-image g2 ?g y ∈ path-image g1 unfolding path-image-def
joinpaths-def
    using xy(1,2) by auto
    hence ?g x = pathstart g2 ?g y = pathfinish g1 using assms(4) unfolding
assms(3) xy(3) by auto
    thus ?thesis using as and inj(2)[of 2 *R x - 1 0] inj(1)[of 2 *R y 1] and
xy(1,2)
    unfolding pathstart-def pathfinish-def joinpaths-def
    by auto qed qed

```

lemmas join-paths-simps = path-join path-image-join pathstart-join pathfinish-join

25.3 Reparametrizing a closed curve to start at some chosen point.

definition *shiftpath* a ($f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{topological-space}$) =
 $(\lambda x. \text{if } (a + x) \leq 1 \text{ then } f(a + x) \text{ else } f(a + x - 1))$

lemma *pathstart-shiftpath*: $a \leq 1 \implies \text{pathstart}(\text{shiftpath } a \ g) = g \ a$

unfolding *pathstart-def shiftpath-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *pathfinish-shiftpath*: **assumes** $0 \leq a$ *pathfinish* $g = \text{pathstart } g$
shows *pathfinish*(*shiftpath* a g) = g a
using *assms* **unfolding** *pathstart-def pathfinish-def shiftpath-def*
by *auto*

lemma *endpoints-shiftpath*:
assumes *pathfinish* $g = \text{pathstart } g$ $a \in \{0 \dots 1\}$
shows *pathfinish*(*shiftpath* a g) = g a *pathstart*(*shiftpath* a g) = g a
using *assms* **by**(*auto intro! pathfinish-shiftpath pathstart-shiftpath*)

lemma *closed-shiftpath*:
assumes *pathfinish* $g = \text{pathstart } g$ $a \in \{0..1\}$
shows *pathfinish*(*shiftpath* a g) = *pathstart*(*shiftpath* a g)
using *endpoints-shiftpath*[*OF assms*] **by** *auto*

lemma *path-shiftpath*:
assumes *path* g *pathfinish* $g = \text{pathstart } g$ $a \in \{0..1\}$
shows *path*(*shiftpath* a g) **proof**–
have $\ast: \{0 \dots 1\} = \{0 \dots 1-a\} \cup \{1-a \dots 1\}$ **using** *assms*(3) **by** *auto*
have $\ast\ast: \bigwedge x. x + a = 1 \implies g(x + a - 1) = g(x + a)$
using *assms*(2)[*unfolded pathfinish-def pathstart-def*] **by** *auto*
show ?thesis **unfolding** *path-def shiftpath-def* * **apply**(*rule continuous-on-union*)
apply(*rule closed-real-atLeastAtMost*) + **apply**(*rule continuous-on-eq*[*of* - $g \circ$
 $(\lambda x. a + x)$]) **prefer** 3
apply(*rule continuous-on-eq*[*of* - $g \circ (\lambda x. a - 1 + x)$]) **defer** **prefer** 3
apply(*rule continuous-on-intros*) + **prefer** 2 **apply**(*rule continuous-on-intros*) +
apply(*rule-tac*[1-2] *continuous-on-subset*[*OF assms*(1)[*unfolded path-def*]])
using *assms*(3) **and** $\ast\ast$ **by**(*auto, auto simp add: field-simps*) **qed**

lemma *shiftpath-shiftpath*: **assumes** *pathfinish* $g = \text{pathstart } g$ $a \in \{0..1\}$ $x \in \{0..1\}$
shows *shiftpath* $(1 - a)$ (*shiftpath* a g) $x = g$ x
using *assms* **unfolding** *pathfinish-def pathstart-def shiftpath-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-image-shiftpath*:
assumes $a \in \{0..1\}$ *pathfinish* $g = \text{pathstart } g$
shows *path-image*(*shiftpath* a g) = *path-image* g **proof**–
{ fix x **assume** $as: g$ $1 = g$ 0 $x \in \{0..1::\text{real}\}$ $\forall y \in \{0..1\} \cap \{x. \neg a + x \leq 1\}.$
 g $x \neq g(a + y - 1)$
hence $\exists y \in \{0..1\} \cap \{x. a + x \leq 1\}. g$ $x = g(a + y)$ **proof**(*cases* $a \leq x$)
case *False* **thus** ?thesis **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=1 + x - a$ **in** *beI*)
using *as*(1,2) **and** *as*(3)[*THEN* *bspec*[*where* $x=1 + x - a$]] **and** *assms*(1)
by(*auto simp add: field-simps atomize-not*) **next**
case *True* **thus** ?thesis **using** *as*(1-2) **and** *assms*(1) **apply**(*rule-tac* $x=x$
 $- a$ **in** *beI*)
by(*auto simp add: field-simps*) **qed** }
thus ?thesis **using** *assms* **unfolding** *shiftpath-def path-image-def pathfinish-def*

pathstart-def
by(*auto simp add: image-iff*) **qed**

25.4 Special case of straight-line paths.

definition

linepath :: '*a*::*real-normed-vector* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow '*a* **where**
linepath *a b* = ($\lambda x. (1 - x) *_R a + x *_R b$)

lemma *pathstart-linepath[simp]*: *pathstart*(*linepath* *a b*) = *a*
unfolding *pathstart-def linepath-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *pathfinish-linepath[simp]*: *pathfinish*(*linepath* *a b*) = *b*
unfolding *pathfinish-def linepath-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *continuous-linepath-at[intro]*: *continuous* (*at* *x*) (*linepath* *a b*)
unfolding *linepath-def* **by** (*intro continuous-intros*)

lemma *continuous-on-linepath[intro]*: *continuous-on* *s* (*linepath* *a b*)
using *continuous-linepath-at* **by**(*auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*)

lemma *path-linepath[intro]*: *path*(*linepath* *a b*)
unfolding *path-def* **by**(*rule continuous-on-linepath*)

lemma *path-image-linepath[simp]*: *path-image*(*linepath* *a b*) = (*closed-segment* *a b*)
unfolding *path-image-def segment linepath-def* **apply** (*rule set-ext, rule*) **defer**
unfolding *mem-Collect-eq image-iff* **apply**(*erule exE*) **apply**(*rule-tac x=u *_R*
1 in bexI)
by *auto*

lemma *reversepath-linepath[simp]*: *reversepath*(*linepath* *a b*) = *linepath* *b a*
unfolding *reversepath-def linepath-def* **by**(*rule ext, auto*)

lemma *injective-path-linepath*:

assumes *a* \neq *b* **shows** *injective-path*(*linepath* *a b*)

proof –

{ **fix** *x y* :: *real*
assume $x *_R b + y *_R a = x *_R a + y *_R b$
hence $(x - y) *_R a = (x - y) *_R b$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with *assms* **have** $x = y$ **by** *simp* }

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *injective-path-def linepath-def* **by**(*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)
qed

lemma *simple-path-linepath[intro]*: $a \neq b \implies$ *simple-path*(*linepath* *a b*) **by**(*auto*
intro!: injective-imp-simple-path injective-path-linepath)

25.5 Bounding a point away from a path.

lemma *not-on-path-ball*:

```

fixes  $g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{heine-borel}$ 
assumes  $\text{path } g \ z \notin \text{path-image } g$ 
shows  $\exists e>0. \text{ball } z \ e \cap (\text{path-image } g) = \{\}$  proof–
obtain  $a$  where  $a \in \text{path-image } g \ \forall y \in \text{path-image } g. \text{dist } z \ a \leq \text{dist } z \ y$ 
  using  $\text{distance-attains-inf}[\text{OF} - \text{path-image-nonempty}, \text{of } g \ z]$ 
  using  $\text{compact-path-image}[\text{THEN compact-imp-closed}, \text{OF } \text{assms}(1)]$  by auto
thus  $?thesis$  apply( $\text{rule-tac } x=\text{dist } z \ a$  in  $exI$ ) using  $\text{assms}(2)$  by(auto intro!:
dist-pos-lt) qed

```

```

lemma not-on-path-cball:
  fixes  $g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{heine-borel}$ 
  assumes  $\text{path } g \ z \notin \text{path-image } g$ 
  shows  $\exists e>0. \text{cball } z \ e \cap (\text{path-image } g) = \{\}$  proof–
  obtain  $e$  where  $\text{ball } z \ e \cap \text{path-image } g = \{\}$   $e>0$  using not-on-path-ball[OF
assms] by auto
  moreover have  $\text{cball } z \ (e/2) \subseteq \text{ball } z \ e$  using  $\langle e>0 \rangle$  by auto
  ultimately show  $?thesis$  apply( $\text{rule-tac } x=e/2$  in  $exI$ ) by auto qed

```

25.6 Path component, considered as a “joinability” relation (from Tom Hales).

definition $\text{path-component } s \ x \ y \longleftrightarrow (\exists g. \text{path } g \wedge \text{path-image } g \subseteq s \wedge \text{pathstart } g = x \wedge \text{pathfinish } g = y)$

lemmas $\text{path-defs} = \text{path-def pathstart-def pathfinish-def path-image-def path-component-def}$

lemma *path-component-mem*: **assumes** $\text{path-component } s \ x \ y$ **shows** $x \in s \ y \in s$
using *assms* **unfolding** *path-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-component-refl*: **assumes** $x \in s$ **shows** $\text{path-component } s \ x \ x$
unfolding *path-defs* **apply**($\text{rule-tac } x=\lambda u. x$ **in** exI) **using** *assms*
by(*auto intro!:**continuous-on-intros*)

lemma *path-component-refl-eq*: $\text{path-component } s \ x \ x \longleftrightarrow x \in s$
by(*auto intro!:* *path-component-mem path-component-refl*)

lemma *path-component-sym*: $\text{path-component } s \ x \ y \Longrightarrow \text{path-component } s \ y \ x$
using *assms* **unfolding** *path-component-def* **apply**(*erule exE*) **apply**($\text{rule-tac } x=\text{reversepath } g$ **in** exI)
by *auto*

lemma *path-component-trans*: **assumes** $\text{path-component } s \ x \ y \ \text{path-component } s \ y \ z$
shows $\text{path-component } s \ x \ z$
using *assms* **unfolding** *path-component-def* **apply**– **apply**(*erule exE*) **+** **apply**($\text{rule-tac } x=g \ ++ \ ga$ **in** exI) **by**(*auto simp add: path-image-join*)

lemma *path-component-of-subset*: $s \subseteq t \Longrightarrow \text{path-component } s \ x \ y \Longrightarrow \text{path-component } t \ x \ y$

unfolding *path-component-def* **by** *auto*

25.7 Can also consider it as a set, as the name suggests.

lemma *path-component-set*: $\text{path-component } s \ x = \{ y. (\exists g. \text{path } g \wedge \text{path-image } g \subseteq s \wedge \text{pathstart } g = x \wedge \text{pathfinish } g = y) \}$

apply(*rule set-ext*) **unfolding** *mem-Collect-eq* **unfolding** *mem-def path-component-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *mem-path-component-set*: $x \in \text{path-component } s \ y \longleftrightarrow \text{path-component } s \ y$
x **unfolding** *mem-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-component-subset*: $(\text{path-component } s \ x) \subseteq s$
apply(*rule, rule path-component-mem(2)*) **by**(*auto simp add:mem-def*)

lemma *path-component-eq-empty*: $\text{path-component } s \ x = \{ \} \longleftrightarrow x \notin s$
apply *rule* **apply**(*drule equals0D[of - x]*) **defer** **apply**(*rule equals0I*) **unfolding** *mem-path-component-set*
apply(*drule path-component-mem(1)*) **using** *path-component-refl* **by** *auto*

25.8 Path connectedness of a space.

definition *path-connected* $s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \exists g. \text{path } g \wedge (\text{path-image } g) \subseteq s \wedge \text{pathstart } g = x \wedge \text{pathfinish } g = y)$

lemma *path-connected-component*: $\text{path-connected } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \forall y \in s. \text{path-component } s \ x \ y)$
unfolding *path-connected-def path-component-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-connected-component-set*: $\text{path-connected } s \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in s. \text{path-component } s \ x = s)$
unfolding *path-connected-component* **apply**(*rule, rule, rule, rule path-component-subset*)
unfolding *subset-eq mem-path-component-set Ball-def mem-def* **by** *auto*

25.9 Some useful lemmas about path-connectedness.

lemma *convex-imp-path-connected*:
fixes $s :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector set}$
assumes *convex s* **shows** *path-connected s*
unfolding *path-connected-def* **apply**(*rule,rule,rule-tac x=linepath x y in exI*)
unfolding *path-image-linepath* **using** *assms[unfolded convex-contains-segment]*
by *auto*

lemma *path-connected-imp-connected*: **assumes** *path-connected s* **shows** *connected s*
unfolding *connected-def not-ex* **apply**(*rule,rule,rule ccontr*) **unfolding** *not-not*
apply(*erule conjE*) **proof**–
fix $e1 \ e2$ **assume** $as: \text{open } e1 \ \text{open } e2 \ s \subseteq e1 \cup e2 \ e1 \cap e2 \cap s = \{ \} \ e1 \cap s \neq \{ \} \ e2 \cap s \neq \{ \}$

```

then obtain x1 x2 where obt:x1∈e1∩s x2∈e2∩s by auto
then obtain g where g:path g path-image g ⊆ s pathstart g = x1 pathfinish g
= x2
using assms[unfolded path-connected-def,rule-format,of x1 x2] by auto
have *:connected {0..1::real} by(auto intro!: convex-connected convex-real-interval)
have {0..1} ⊆ {x ∈ {0..1}. g x ∈ e1} ∪ {x ∈ {0..1}. g x ∈ e2} using as(3)
g(2)[unfolded path-defs] by blast
moreover have {x ∈ {0..1}. g x ∈ e1} ∩ {x ∈ {0..1}. g x ∈ e2} = {} using
as(4) g(2)[unfolded path-defs] unfolding subset-eq by auto
moreover have {x ∈ {0..1}. g x ∈ e1} ≠ {} ∧ {x ∈ {0..1}. g x ∈ e2} ≠ {}
using g(3,4)[unfolded path-defs] using obt
by (simp add: ex-in-conv [symmetric],metis zero-le-one order-refl)
ultimately show False using *[unfolded connected-local not-ex,rule-format, of
{x∈{0..1}. g x ∈ e1} {x∈{0..1}. g x ∈ e2}]
using continuous-open-in-preimage[OF g(1)[unfolded path-def] as(1)]
using continuous-open-in-preimage[OF g(1)[unfolded path-def] as(2)] by auto
qed

```

lemma *open-path-component*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes open s shows open(path-component s x)
unfolding open-contains-ball proof
fix y assume as:y ∈ path-component s x
hence y∈s apply- apply(rule path-component-mem(2)) unfolding mem-def
by auto
then obtain e where e:e>0 ball y e ⊆ s using assms[unfolded open-contains-ball]
by auto
show ∃ e>0. ball y e ⊆ path-component s x apply(rule-tac x=e in exI) ap-
ply(rule,rule ⟨e>0⟩,rule) unfolding mem-ball mem-path-component-set proof-
fix z assume dist y z < e thus path-component s x z apply(rule-tac path-component-trans[of
- - y]) defer
apply(rule path-component-of-subset[OF e(2)]) apply(rule convex-imp-path-connected[OF
convex-ball, unfolded path-connected-component, rule-format]) using ⟨e>0⟩
using as[unfolded mem-def] by auto qed qed

```

lemma *open-non-path-component*:

```

fixes s :: 'a::real-normed-vector set
assumes open s shows open(s - path-component s x)
unfolding open-contains-ball proof
fix y assume as:y∈s - path-component s x
then obtain e where e:e>0 ball y e ⊆ s using assms[unfolded open-contains-ball]
by auto
show ∃ e>0. ball y e ⊆ s - path-component s x apply(rule-tac x=e in exI)
apply(rule,rule ⟨e>0⟩,rule,rule) defer proof(rule ccontr)
fix z assume z∈ball y e ¬ z ∉ path-component s x
hence y ∈ path-component s x unfolding not-not mem-path-component-set
using ⟨e>0⟩
apply- apply(rule path-component-trans,assumption) apply(rule path-component-of-subset[OF
e(2)])

```

apply(rule *convex-imp-path-connected*[*OF* *convex-ball*, *unfolded path-connected-component*,
rule-format]) **by** *auto*

thus *False* **using** *as* **by** *auto* **qed**(insert *e*(2), *auto*) **qed**

lemma *connected-open-path-connected*:

fixes *s* :: 'a::real-normed-vector set

assumes *open s connected s* **shows** *path-connected s*

unfolding *path-connected-component-set* **proof**(rule,rule,rule *path-component-subset*,
rule)

fix *x y* **assume** $x \in s \ y \in s$ **show** $y \in \text{path-component } s \ x$ **proof**(rule *ccontr*)

assume $y \notin \text{path-component } s \ x$ **moreover**

have $\text{path-component } s \ x \cap s \neq \{\}$ **using** $\langle x \in s \rangle$ *path-component-eq-empty*
path-component-subset[*of s x*] **by** *auto*

ultimately show *False* **using** $\langle y \in s \rangle$ *open-non-path-component*[*OF* *assms*(1)]
open-path-component[*OF* *assms*(1)]

using *assms*(2)[*unfolded connected-def not-ex*, rule-format, *ofpath-component*
s x s - path-component s x] **by** *auto*

qed **qed**

lemma *path-connected-continuous-image*:

assumes *continuous-on s f path-connected s* **shows** *path-connected (f ' s)*

unfolding *path-connected-def* **proof**(rule,rule)

fix *x' y'* **assume** $x' \in f ' s \ y' \in f ' s$

then obtain *x y* **where** $xy: x \in s \ y \in s \ x' = f \ x \ y' = f \ y$ **by** *auto*

guess *g* **using** *assms*(2)[*unfolded path-connected-def*, rule-format, *OF xy*(1,2)] **..**

thus $\exists g. \text{path } g \wedge \text{path-image } g \subseteq f ' s \wedge \text{pathstart } g = x' \wedge \text{pathfinish } g = y'$

unfolding *xy* **apply**(rule-tac $x=f \circ g$ **in** *exI*) **unfolding** *path-defs*

using *assms*(1) **by**(*auto intro!*: *continuous-on-compose continuous-on-subset*[*of*
- - *g ' {0..1}*]) **qed**

lemma *homeomorphic-path-connectedness*:

$s \text{ homeomorphic } t \implies (\text{path-connected } s \longleftrightarrow \text{path-connected } t)$

unfolding *homeomorphic-def homeomorphism-def* **apply**(*erule exE*|*erule conjE*) +
apply *rule*

apply(*drule-tac f=f* **in** *path-connected-continuous-image*) **prefer** 3

apply(*drule-tac f=g* **in** *path-connected-continuous-image*) **by** *auto*

lemma *path-connected-empty: path-connected {}*

unfolding *path-connected-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *path-connected-singleton: path-connected {a}*

unfolding *path-connected-def pathstart-def pathfinish-def path-image-def*

apply (*clarify*, rule-tac $x=\lambda x. a$ **in** *exI*, *simp add: image-constant-conv*)

apply (*simp add: path-def continuous-on-const*)

done

lemma *path-connected-Un: assumes path-connected s path-connected t $s \cap t \neq \{\}$*

shows *path-connected (s \cup t)* **unfolding** *path-connected-component* **proof**(rule,rule)

fix *x y* **assume** $as: x \in s \cup t \ y \in s \cup t$


```

from assms(3) obtain z where  $z \in s \cap t$  by auto
thus path-component ( $s \cup t$ ) x y using as using assms(1-2)[unfolded path-connected-component]
apply–
  apply(erule-tac[!] UnE) + apply(rule-tac[2-3] path-component-trans[of - - z])
  by(auto simp add: path-component-of-subset [OF Un-upper1] path-component-of-subset [OF
Un-upper2]) qed

```

25.10 sphere is path-connected.

```

lemma path-connected-punctured-universe:
  assumes  $2 \leq \text{CARD}('n::\text{finite})$  shows path-connected((UNIV::(real^'n) set) –
  {a}) proof–
  obtain  $\psi$  where  $\psi$ :bij-betw  $\psi$  { $1..\text{CARD}('n)$ } (UNIV::'n set) using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite-1 [OF
finite-UNIV] by auto
  let  $?U = \text{UNIV}::(\text{real}^{'n}) \text{ set}$  let  $?u = ?U - \{0\}$ 
  let  $?basis = \lambda k. \text{basis } (\psi k)$ 
  let  $?A = \lambda k. \{x::\text{real}^{'n}. \exists i \in \{1..k\}. \text{inner } (\text{basis } (\psi i)) x \neq 0\}$ 
  have  $\forall k \in \{2..\text{CARD}('n)\}. \text{path-connected } (?A k)$  proof
    have  $*:\bigwedge k. ?A (\text{Suc } k) = \{x. \text{inner } (?basis (\text{Suc } k)) x < 0\} \cup \{x. \text{inner } (?basis$ 
    (Suc k)  $x > 0\} \cup ?A k$  apply(rule set-ext,rule) defer
    apply(erule UnE) + unfolding mem-Collect-eq apply(rule-tac[1-2]  $x=\text{Suc}$ 
    k in bexI)
    by(auto elim!: ballE simp add: not-less le-Suc-eq)
    fix k assume  $k \in \{2..\text{CARD}('n)\}$  thus path-connected ( $?A k$ ) proof(induct
    k)
      case (Suc k) show  $?case$  proof(cases k = 1)
        case False from Suc have  $d:k \in \{1..\text{CARD}('n)\}$   $\text{Suc } k \in \{1..\text{CARD}('n)\}$ 
by auto
        hence  $\psi k \neq \psi (\text{Suc } k)$  using  $\psi$ [unfolded bij-betw-def inj-on-def, THEN
conjunct1, THEN bspec[where  $x=k$ ]] by auto
        hence  $**:\text{?basis } k + \text{?basis } (\text{Suc } k) \in \{x. 0 < \text{inner } (?basis (\text{Suc } k)) x\} \cap$ 
        ( $?A k$ )
         $\text{?basis } k - \text{?basis } (\text{Suc } k) \in \{x. 0 > \text{inner } (?basis (\text{Suc } k)) x\} \cap (\{x. 0$ 
         $< \text{inner } (?basis (\text{Suc } k)) x\} \cup (?A k))$  using d
        by(auto simp add: inner-basis intro!: bexI[where  $x=k$ ])
        show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $* \text{Un-assoc}$  apply(rule path-connected-Un) defer
apply(rule path-connected-Un)
        prefer 5 apply(rule-tac[1-2] convex-imp-path-connected, rule convex-halfspace-lt,
rule convex-halfspace-gt)
        apply(rule Suc(1)) using  $d ** \text{False}$  by auto
        next case True hence  $d:1 \in \{1..\text{CARD}('n)\}$   $2 \in \{1..\text{CARD}('n)\}$  using Suc(2)
by auto
        have  $***:\text{Suc } 1 = 2$  by auto
        have  $**:\bigwedge s t P Q. s \cup t \cup \{x. P x \vee Q x\} = (s \cup \{x. P x\}) \cup (t \cup \{x. Q$ 
         $x\})$  by auto
        have nequals0I: $\bigwedge x A. x \in A \implies A \neq \{\}$  by auto
        have  $\psi 2 \neq \psi (\text{Suc } 0)$  using  $\psi$ [unfolded bij-betw-def inj-on-def, THEN
conjunct1, THEN bspec[where  $x=2$ ]] using assms by auto
        thus  $?thesis$  unfolding  $* \text{True}$  unfolding  $** \text{neg-iff bex-disj-distrib}$  apply

```

```

—
  apply(rule path-connected-Un, rule-tac[1-2] path-connected-Un) defer 3
apply(rule-tac[1-4] convex-imp-path-connected)
  apply(rule-tac[5] x=?basis 1 + ?basis 2 in nequals0I)
  apply(rule-tac[6] x=-?basis 1 + ?basis 2 in nequals0I)
  apply(rule-tac[7] x=-?basis 1 - ?basis 2 in nequals0I)
  using d unfolding *** by(auto intro!: convex-halfspace-gt convex-halfspace-lt,
auto simp add: inner-basis)
  qed qed auto qed note lem = this

  have ***:  $\bigwedge x::\text{real}^n. (\exists i \in \{1..CARD('n)\}. \text{inner}(\text{basis } (\psi i)) x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \text{inner}(\text{basis } i) x \neq 0)$ 
  apply rule apply(erule bexE) apply(rule-tac x= $\psi i$  in exI) defer apply(erule
exE) proof—
    fix x:: $\text{real}^n$  and i assume as:inner (basis i) x  $\neq 0$ 
    have  $i \in \psi^{-1} \{1..CARD('n)\}$  using  $\psi[\text{unfolded bij-betw-def}, \text{ THEN conjunct2}]$ 
  by auto
    then obtain j where  $j \in \{1..CARD('n)\}$   $\psi j = i$  by auto
    thus  $\exists i \in \{1..CARD('n)\}. \text{inner}(\text{basis } (\psi i)) x \neq 0$  apply(rule-tac x=j in
bexI) using as by auto qed auto
    have  $?: U - \{a\} = (\lambda x. x + a)^{-1} \{x. x \neq 0\}$  apply(rule set-ext) unfolding
image-iff
    apply rule apply(rule-tac x=x - a in bexI) by auto
    have  $?: \bigwedge x::\text{real}^n. x \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \text{inner}(\text{basis } i) x \neq 0)$  unfolding Cart-eq
  by(auto simp add: inner-basis)
    show ?thesis unfolding * apply(rule path-connected-continuous-image) ap-
ply(rule continuous-on-intros)+
    unfolding ** apply(rule lem[THEN bspec[where x=CARD('n)], unfolded
***]) using assms by auto qed

lemma path-connected-sphere: assumes  $2 \leq CARD('n::\text{finite})$  shows path-connected
 $\{x::\text{real}^n. \text{norm}(x - a) = r\}$  proof(cases  $r \leq 0$ )
  case True thus ?thesis proof(cases  $r = 0$ )
    case False hence  $\{x::\text{real}^n. \text{norm}(x - a) = r\} = \{\}$  using True by auto
    thus ?thesis using path-connected-empty by auto
  qed(auto intro!:path-connected-singleton) next
  case False hence  $?: \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{norm}(x - a) = r\} = (\lambda x. a + r *_{\mathbb{R}} x)^{-1} \{x. \text{norm } x = 1\}$  unfolding not-le apply -apply(rule set-ext,rule)
    unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=(1/r) * $_{\mathbb{R}}$  (x - a) in bexI) unfolding
mem-Collect-eq norm-scaleR by (auto simp add: scaleR-right-diff-distrib)
    have  $?: \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{norm } x = 1\} = (\lambda x. (1/\text{norm } x) *_{\mathbb{R}} x)^{-1} (UNIV - \{0\})$ 
  apply(rule set-ext,rule)
    unfolding image-iff apply(rule-tac x=x in bexI) unfolding mem-Collect-eq
  by(auto split:split-if-asm)
    have continuous-on (UNIV -  $\{0\}$ )  $(\lambda x::\text{real}^n. 1 / \text{norm } x)$  unfolding o-def
continuous-on-eq-continuous-within
    apply(rule, rule continuous-at-within-inv[unfolded o-def inverse-eq-divide]) ap-
ply(rule continuous-at-within)
    apply(rule continuous-at-norm[unfolded o-def]) by auto

```

```

thus ?thesis unfolding * ** using path-connected-punctured-universe[OF assms]
  by(auto intro!: path-connected-continuous-image continuous-on-intros) qed

lemma connected-sphere:  $2 \leq \text{CARD}('n) \implies \text{connected } \{x::\text{real}^n. \text{norm}(x - a) = r\}$ 
  using path-connected-sphere path-connected-imp-connected by auto

end

```

26 Fashoda: Fashoda meet theorem.

```

theory Fashoda
imports Brouwer-Fixpoint Vec1 Path-Connected
begin

```

26.1 Fashoda meet theorem.

```

lemma infnorm-2:  $\text{infnorm } (x::\text{real}^2) = \max (\text{abs}(x\$1)) (\text{abs}(x\$2))$ 
  unfolding infnorm-def UNIV-2 apply(rule Sup-eq) by auto

lemma infnorm-eq-1-2:  $\text{infnorm } (x::\text{real}^2) = 1 \iff (\text{abs}(x\$1) \leq 1 \wedge \text{abs}(x\$2) \leq 1 \wedge (x\$1 = -1 \vee x\$1 = 1 \vee x\$2 = -1 \vee x\$2 = 1))$ 
  unfolding infnorm-2 by auto

lemma infnorm-eq-1-imp: assumes  $\text{infnorm } (x::\text{real}^2) = 1$  shows  $\text{abs}(x\$1) \leq 1 \wedge \text{abs}(x\$2) \leq 1$ 
  using assms unfolding infnorm-eq-1-2 by auto

lemma fashoda-unit: fixes  $f g::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}^2$ 
  assumes  $f' \{-1..1\} \subseteq \{-1..1\}$   $g' \{-1..1\} \subseteq \{-1..1\}$ 
  continuous-on  $\{-1..1\}$   $f$  continuous-on  $\{-1..1\}$   $g$ 
   $f(-1)\$1 = -1$   $f1\$1 = 1$   $g(-1)\$2 = -1$   $g1\$2 = 1$ 
  shows  $\exists s \in \{-1..1\}. \exists t \in \{-1..1\}. f s = g t$  proof(rule ccontr)
  case goal1 note as = this[unfolded bex-simps,rule-format]
  def sqprojection  $\equiv \lambda z::\text{real}^2. (\text{inverse } (\text{infnorm } z)) *_R z$ 
  def negatex  $\equiv \lambda x::\text{real}^2. (\text{vector } [-(x\$1), x\$2])::\text{real}^2$ 
  have lem1: $\forall z::\text{real}^2. \text{infnorm}(\text{negatex } z) = \text{infnorm } z$ 
    unfolding negatex-def infnorm-2 vector-2 by auto
  have lem2: $\forall z. z \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{infnorm}(\text{sqprojection } z) = 1$  unfolding sqprojection-def
    unfolding infnorm-mul[unfolded smult-conv-scaleR] unfolding abs-inverse
    real-abs-infnorm
    unfolding infnorm-eq-0[THEN sym] by auto
  let ?F =  $(\lambda w::\text{real}^2. (f \circ (\lambda x. x\$1)) w - (g \circ (\lambda x. x\$2)) w)$ 
  have *:  $\bigwedge i. (\lambda x::\text{real}^2. x \$ i) ' \{-1..1\} = \{-1..1::\text{real}\}$ 
  apply(rule set-ext) unfolding image-iff Bex-def mem-interval apply rule defer

  apply(rule tac x=vec x in exI) by auto

```

```

{ fix x assume x ∈ (λw. (f ∘ (λx. x $ 1)) w - (g ∘ (λx. x $ 2)) w) ‘ {-
1..1::real^2}
  then guess w unfolding image-iff .. note w = this
  hence x ≠ 0 using as[of w$1 w$2] unfolding mem-interval by auto} note
x0=this
  have 21:∧i::2. i≠1 ⇒ i=2 using UNIV-2 by auto
  have 1:{- 1<.. $1::real^2$ } ≠ {} unfolding interval-eq-empty by auto
  have 2:continuous-on {- 1..1} (negatex ∘ sqprojection ∘ ?F) apply(rule continuous-on-intros
continuous-on-component continuous-on-vec1)+
  prefer 2 apply(rule continuous-on-intros continuous-on-component continuous-on-vec1)+
unfolding *
  apply(rule assms)+ apply(rule continuous-on-compose,subst sqprojection-def)
  apply(rule continuous-on-mul ) apply(rule continuous-at-imp-continuous-on,rule)
apply(rule continuous-at-inv[unfolded o-def])
  apply(rule continuous-at-infnorm) unfolding infnorm-eq-0 defer apply(rule
continuous-on-id) apply(rule linear-continuous-on) proof-
  show bounded-linear negatex apply(rule bounded-linearI') unfolding Cart-eq
proof(rule-tac[!] allI) fix i::2 and x y::real^2 and c::real
  show negatex (x + y) $ i = (negatex x + negatex y) $ i negatex (c *R x) $
i = (c *R negatex x) $ i
  apply-apply(case-tac[!] i≠1) prefer 3 apply(drule-tac[1-2] 21)
  unfolding negatex-def by(auto simp add:vector-2 ) qed qed(insert x0,
auto)
  have 3:(negatex ∘ sqprojection ∘ ?F) ‘ {- 1..1} ⊆ {- 1..1} unfolding subset-eq
apply rule proof-
  case goal1 then guess y unfolding image-iff .. note y=this have ?F y ≠ 0
apply(rule x0) using y(1) by auto
  hence *:infnorm (sqprojection (?F y)) = 1 unfolding y o-def apply- by(rule
lem2[rule-format])
  have infnorm x = 1 unfolding *[THEN sym] y o-def by(rule lem1[rule-format])
  thus x ∈ {- 1..1} unfolding mem-interval infnorm-2 apply- apply rule
  proof-case goal1 thus ?case apply(cases i=1) defer apply(drule 21) by
auto qed qed
  guess x apply(rule brouwer-weak[of {- 1..1::real^2} negatex ∘ sqprojection ∘
?F])
  apply(rule compact-interval convex-interval)+ unfolding interior-closed-interval
  apply(rule 1 2 3)+ . note x=this
  have ?F x ≠ 0 apply(rule x0) using x(1) by auto
  hence *:infnorm (sqprojection (?F x)) = 1 unfolding o-def by(rule lem2[rule-format])
  have nx:infnorm x = 1 apply(subst x(2)[THEN sym]) unfolding *[THEN sym]
o-def by(rule lem1[rule-format])
  have ∀ x i. x ≠ 0 → (0 < (sqprojection x) $ i ↔ 0 < x $ i)  ∀ x i. x ≠ 0 →
((sqprojection x) $ i < 0 ↔ x $ i < 0)
  apply- apply(rule-tac[!] allI impI)+ proof- fix x::real^2 and i::2 assume
x:x≠0
  have inverse (infnorm x) > 0 using x[unfolded infnorm-pos-lt[THEN sym]]
by auto
  thus (0 < sqprojection x $ i) = (0 < x $ i)  (sqprojection x $ i < 0) = (x $
i < 0)

```

```

unfolding sqprojection-def vector-component-simps Cart-nth.scaleR real-scaleR-def
unfolding zero-less-mult-iff mult-less-0-iff by(auto simp add:field-simps) qed
note lem3 = this[rule-format]
have x1:x $ 1 ∈ {− 1..1::real} x $ 2 ∈ {− 1..1::real} using x(1) unfolding
mem-interval by auto
hence nz:f (x $ 1) − g (x $ 2) ≠ 0 unfolding right-minus-eq apply-apply(rule
as) by auto
have x $ 1 = −1 ∨ x $ 1 = 1 ∨ x $ 2 = −1 ∨ x $ 2 = 1 using nx unfolding
infnorm-eq-1-2 by auto
thus False proof- fix P Q R S
presume P ∨ Q ∨ R ∨ S P⇒False Q⇒False R⇒False S⇒False thus
False by auto
next assume as:x$1 = 1
hence *:f (x $ 1) $ 1 = 1 using assms(6) by auto
have sqprojection (f (x$1) − g (x$2)) $ 1 < 0
using x(2)[unfolded o-def Cart-eq,THEN spec[where x=1]]
unfolding as negatex-def vector-2 by auto moreover
from x1 have g (x $ 2) ∈ {− 1..1} apply-apply(rule assms(2)[unfolded
subset-eq,rule-format]) by auto
ultimately show False unfolding lem3[OF nz] vector-component-simps *
mem-interval
apply(erule-tac x=1 in allE) by auto
next assume as:x$1 = −1
hence *:f (x $ 1) $ 1 = − 1 using assms(5) by auto
have sqprojection (f (x$1) − g (x$2)) $ 1 > 0
using x(2)[unfolded o-def Cart-eq,THEN spec[where x=1]]
unfolding as negatex-def vector-2 by auto moreover
from x1 have g (x $ 2) ∈ {− 1..1} apply-apply(rule assms(2)[unfolded
subset-eq,rule-format]) by auto
ultimately show False unfolding lem3[OF nz] vector-component-simps *
mem-interval
apply(erule-tac x=1 in allE) by auto
next assume as:x$2 = 1
hence *:g (x $ 2) $ 2 = 1 using assms(8) by auto
have sqprojection (f (x$1) − g (x$2)) $ 2 > 0
using x(2)[unfolded o-def Cart-eq,THEN spec[where x=2]]
unfolding as negatex-def vector-2 by auto moreover
from x1 have f (x $ 1) ∈ {− 1..1} apply-apply(rule assms(1)[unfolded
subset-eq,rule-format]) by auto
ultimately show False unfolding lem3[OF nz] vector-component-simps *
mem-interval
apply(erule-tac x=2 in allE) by auto
next assume as:x$2 = −1
hence *:g (x $ 2) $ 2 = − 1 using assms(7) by auto
have sqprojection (f (x$1) − g (x$2)) $ 2 < 0
using x(2)[unfolded o-def Cart-eq,THEN spec[where x=2]]
unfolding as negatex-def vector-2 by auto moreover
from x1 have f (x $ 1) ∈ {− 1..1} apply-apply(rule assms(1)[unfolded
subset-eq,rule-format]) by auto

```

ultimately show *False* **unfolding** *lem3[OF nz] vector-component-simps * mem-interval*

apply(*erule-tac x=2 in allE*) **by** *auto qed(auto) qed*

lemma *fashoda-unit-path*: **fixes** *f :: real \Rightarrow real²* **and** *g :: real \Rightarrow real²*
assumes *path f path g path-image f $\subseteq \{-1..1\}$ path-image g $\subseteq \{-1..1\}$*
(pathstart f)\$1 = -1 (pathfinish f)\$1 = 1 (pathstart g)\$2 = -1 (pathfinish g)\$2 = 1
obtains *z* **where** *z \in path-image f z \in path-image g* **proof**–
note *assms=assms[unfolded path-def pathstart-def pathfinish-def path-image-def]*
def *iscale $\equiv \lambda z::real. inverse 2 *_{\mathbb{R}} (z + 1)$*
have *isc::iscale ‘ $\{-1..1\} \subseteq \{0..1\}$* **unfolding** *iscale-def* **by**(*auto*)
have $\exists s \in \{-1..1\}. \exists t \in \{-1..1\}. (f \circ iscale) s = (g \circ iscale) t$ **proof**(*rule fashoda-unit*)
show *(f \circ iscale) ‘ $\{-1..1\} \subseteq \{-1..1\}$ (g \circ iscale) ‘ $\{-1..1\} \subseteq \{-1..1\}$*
using *isc and assms(3-4) unfolding image-compose* **by** *auto*
have **::continuous-on $\{-1..1\}$ iscale* **unfolding** *iscale-def* **by**(*rule continuous-on-intros*)
show *continuous-on $\{-1..1\}$ (f \circ iscale) continuous-on $\{-1..1\}$ (g \circ iscale)*
apply–**apply**(*rule-tac[!] continuous-on-compose[OF *]*) **apply**(*rule-tac[!] continuous-on-subset[OF - isc]*)
by(*rule assms*)
have $(1 / 2) *_{\mathbb{R}} (1 + (1::real^1)) = 1$ **unfolding** *Cart-eq*
by *auto*
show *(f \circ iscale) (-1) \$ 1 = -1 (f \circ iscale) 1 \$ 1 = 1 (g \circ iscale) (-1) \$ 2 = -1 (g \circ iscale) 1 \$ 2 = 1*
unfolding *o-def iscale-def* **using** *assms* **by**(*auto simp add:**) **qed**
then guess *s .. from this(2)* **guess** *t .. note st=this*
show *thesis* **apply**(*rule-tac z=f (iscale s) in that*)
using *st s \in $\{-1..1\}$* **unfolding** *o-def path-image-def image-iff* **apply**–
apply(*rule-tac x=iscale s in bexI*) **prefer** 3 **apply**(*rule-tac x=iscale t in bexI*)
using *isc[unfolded subset-eq, rule-format]* **by** *auto qed*

lemma *fashoda*: **fixes** *b::real²*
assumes *path f path g path-image f $\subseteq \{a..b\}$ path-image g $\subseteq \{a..b\}$*
(pathstart f)\$1 = a\$1 (pathfinish f)\$1 = b\$1
(pathstart g)\$2 = a\$2 (pathfinish g)\$2 = b\$2
obtains *z* **where** *z \in path-image f z \in path-image g* **proof**–
fix *P Q S* **presume** *P \vee Q \vee S P \Longrightarrow thesis Q \Longrightarrow thesis S \Longrightarrow thesis* **thus**
thesis **by** *auto*
next **have** *{a..b} $\neq \{\}$* **using** *assms(3) using path-image-nonempty* **by** *auto*
hence *a \leq b* **unfolding** *interval-eq-empty vector-le-def* **by**(*auto simp add: not-less*)
thus *a\$1 = b\$1 \vee a\$2 = b\$2 \vee (a\$1 < b\$1 \wedge a\$2 < b\$2)* **unfolding**
vector-le-def forall-2 **by** *auto*
next **assume** *as:a\$1 = b\$1* **have** $\exists z \in \text{path-image } g. z$2 = (\text{pathstart } f)2 **ap-**
ply(*rule connected-ivt-component*)
apply(*rule connected-path-image assms*)**+****apply**(*rule pathstart-in-path-image,rule pathfinish-in-path-image*)
unfolding *assms* **using** *assms(3)[unfolded path-image-def subset-eq,rule-format,of f 0]*
unfolding *pathstart-def* **by**(*auto simp add: vector-le-def*) **then guess** *z .. note*

```

 $z = \text{this}$ 
  have  $z \in \{a..b\}$  using  $z(1)$  assms(4) unfolding path-image-def by blast
  hence  $z = f\ 0$  unfolding Cart-eq forall-2 unfolding  $z(2)$  pathstart-def
    using assms(3)[unfolded path-image-def subset-eq mem-interval, rule-format, of
f 0 1]
    unfolding mem-interval apply(erule-tac x=1 in allE) using as by auto
    thus thesis apply-apply(rule that[OF - z(1)]) unfolding path-image-def by
auto
next assume  $as: a\$2 = b\$2$  have  $\exists z \in \text{path-image } f. z\$1 = (\text{pathstart } g)\$1$  ap-
ply(rule connected-ivt-component)
  apply(rule connected-path-image assms) + apply(rule pathstart-in-path-image, rule
pathfinish-in-path-image)
  unfolding assms using assms(4)[unfolded path-image-def subset-eq, rule-format, of
g 0]
  unfolding pathstart-def by(auto simp add: vector-le-def) then guess  $z$  .. note
 $z = \text{this}$ 
  have  $z \in \{a..b\}$  using  $z(1)$  assms(3) unfolding path-image-def by blast
  hence  $z = g\ 0$  unfolding Cart-eq forall-2 unfolding  $z(2)$  pathstart-def
    using assms(4)[unfolded path-image-def subset-eq mem-interval, rule-format, of
g 0 2]
    unfolding mem-interval apply(erule-tac x=2 in allE) using as by auto
    thus thesis apply-apply(rule that[OF z(1)]) unfolding path-image-def by
auto
next assume  $as: a\ \$\ 1 < b\ \$\ 1 \wedge a\ \$\ 2 < b\ \$\ 2$ 
  have  $\text{int-nem}:\{-1..1::\text{real}^2\} \neq \{\}$  unfolding interval-eq-empty by auto
  guess  $z$  apply(rule fashoda-unit-path[of interval-bij (a,b) (-1,1)  $\circ$  f interval-bij
(a,b) (-1,1)  $\circ$  g])
    unfolding path-def path-image-def pathstart-def pathfinish-def
    apply(rule-tac[1-2] continuous-on-compose) apply(rule assms[unfolded path-def]
continuous-on-interval-bij) +
    unfolding subset-eq apply(rule-tac[1-2] ballI)
  proof- fix  $x$  assume  $x \in (\text{interval-bij } (a, b) (-1, 1) \circ f) \text{ ‘ } \{0..1\}$ 
    then guess  $y$  unfolding image-iff .. note  $y = \text{this}$ 
    show  $x \in \{-1..1\}$  unfolding  $y$  o-def apply(rule in-interval-interval-bij)
      using  $y(1)$  using assms(3)[unfolded path-image-def subset-eq] int-nem by
auto
  next fix  $x$  assume  $x \in (\text{interval-bij } (a, b) (-1, 1) \circ g) \text{ ‘ } \{0..1\}$ 
    then guess  $y$  unfolding image-iff .. note  $y = \text{this}$ 
    show  $x \in \{-1..1\}$  unfolding  $y$  o-def apply(rule in-interval-interval-bij)
      using  $y(1)$  using assms(4)[unfolded path-image-def subset-eq] int-nem by
auto
  next show  $(\text{interval-bij } (a, b) (-1, 1) \circ f)\ 0\ \$\ 1 = -1$ 
     $(\text{interval-bij } (a, b) (-1, 1) \circ f)\ 1\ \$\ 1 = 1$ 
     $(\text{interval-bij } (a, b) (-1, 1) \circ g)\ 0\ \$\ 2 = -1$ 
     $(\text{interval-bij } (a, b) (-1, 1) \circ g)\ 1\ \$\ 2 = 1$  unfolding interval-bij-def
Cart-lambda-beta vector-component-simps o-def split-conv
    unfolding assms[unfolded pathstart-def pathfinish-def] using as by auto qed
note  $z = \text{this}$ 
  from  $z(1)$  guess  $z_f$  unfolding image-iff .. note  $z_f = \text{this}$ 

```

```

from  $z(2)$  guess  $zg$  unfolding image-iff .. note  $zg=this$ 
have  $*\forall i. (-1) \$ i < (1::real^2) \$ i \wedge a \$ i < b \$ i$  unfolding forall-2 using
as by auto
show thesis apply(rule-tac  $z=$ interval-bij  $(-1,1)$   $(a,b)$   $z$  in that)
apply(subst  $zf$ ) defer apply(subst  $zg$ ) unfolding o-def interval-bij-bij[OF  $*$ ]
path-image-def
using  $zf(1)$   $zg(1)$  by auto qed

```

26.2 Some slightly ad hoc lemmas I use below

```

lemma segment-vertical: fixes  $a::real^2$  assumes  $a\$1 = b\$1$ 
shows  $x \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b \longleftrightarrow (x\$1 = a\$1 \wedge x\$1 = b\$1 \wedge$ 
 $(a\$2 \leq x\$2 \wedge x\$2 \leq b\$2 \vee b\$2 \leq x\$2 \wedge x\$2 \leq a\$2))$  (is  $- = ?R$ )
proof–
let  $?L = \exists u. (x \$ 1 = (1 - u) * a \$ 1 + u * b \$ 1 \wedge x \$ 2 = (1 - u) * a \$ 2$ 
 $+ u * b \$ 2) \wedge 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1$ 
{ presume  $?L \implies ?R$   $?R \implies ?L$  thus ?thesis unfolding closed-segment-def
mem-Collect-eq
unfolding Cart-eq forall-2 smult-conv-scaleR[THEN sym] vector-component-simps
by blast }
{ assume  $?L$  then guess  $u$  apply–apply(erule  $exE$ )apply(erule  $conjE$ )+ .
note  $u=this$ 
{ fix  $b \ a$  assume  $b + u * a > a + u * b$ 
hence  $(1 - u) * b > (1 - u) * a$  by(auto simp add:field-simps)
hence  $b \geq a$  apply(drule-tac mult-less-imp-less-left) using  $u$  by auto
hence  $u * a \leq u * b$  apply–apply(rule mult-left-mono[OF  $- u(3)$ ])
using  $u(3-4)$  by(auto simp add:field-simps) } note  $* = this$ 
{ fix  $a \ b$  assume  $u * b > u * a$  hence  $(1 - u) * a \leq (1 - u) * b$  ap-
ply–apply(rule mult-left-mono)
apply(drule mult-less-imp-less-left) using  $u$  by auto
hence  $a + u * b \leq b + u * a$  by(auto simp add:field-simps) } note  $** =$ 
this
thus  $?R$  unfolding  $u$  assms using  $u$  by(auto simp add:field-simps not-le
intro:* **) }
{ assume  $?R$  thus  $?L$  proof(cases  $x\$2 = b\$2$ )
case True thus  $?L$  apply(rule-tac  $x=(x\$2 - a\$2) / (b\$2 - a\$2)$  in  $exI$ )
unfolding assms True
using  $\langle ?R \rangle$  by(auto simp add:field-simps)
next case False thus  $?L$  apply(rule-tac  $x=1 - (x\$2 - b\$2) / (a\$2 - b\$2)$ 
in  $exI$ ) unfolding assms using  $\langle ?R \rangle$ 
by(auto simp add:field-simps)
qed } qed

```

```

lemma segment-horizontal: fixes  $a::real^2$  assumes  $a\$2 = b\$2$ 
shows  $x \in \text{closed-segment } a \ b \longleftrightarrow (x\$2 = a\$2 \wedge x\$2 = b\$2 \wedge$ 
 $(a\$1 \leq x\$1 \wedge x\$1 \leq b\$1 \vee b\$1 \leq x\$1 \wedge x\$1 \leq a\$1))$  (is  $- = ?R$ )
proof–
let  $?L = \exists u. (x \$ 1 = (1 - u) * a \$ 1 + u * b \$ 1 \wedge x \$ 2 = (1 - u) * a \$ 2$ 
 $+ u * b \$ 2) \wedge 0 \leq u \wedge u \leq 1$ 

```



```

{ presume ?L  $\implies$  ?R ?R  $\implies$  ?L thus ?thesis unfolding closed-segment-def
mem-Collect-eq
  unfolding Cart-eq forall-2 smult-conv-scaleR[THEN sym] vector-component-simps
by blast }
{ assume ?L then guess u apply-apply(erule exE)apply(erule conjE)+ .
note u=this
  { fix b a assume b + u * a > a + u * b
    hence (1 - u) * b > (1 - u) * a by(auto simp add:field-simps)
    hence b  $\geq$  a apply(drule-tac mult-less-imp-less-left) using u by auto
    hence u * a  $\leq$  u * b apply-apply(rule mult-left-mono[OF - u(3)])
      using u(3-4) by(auto simp add:field-simps) } note * = this
  { fix a b assume u * b > u * a hence (1 - u) * a  $\leq$  (1 - u) * b ap-
ply-apply(rule mult-left-mono)
    apply(drule mult-less-imp-less-left) using u by auto
    hence a + u * b  $\leq$  b + u * a by(auto simp add:field-simps) } note ** =
this
  thus ?R unfolding u assms using u by(auto simp add:field-simps not-le
intro:* **) }
{ assume ?R thus ?L proof(cases x$1 = b$1)
  case True thus ?L apply(rule-tac x=(x$1 - a$1) / (b$1 - a$1) in exI)
unfolding assms True
  using <?R> by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  next case False thus ?L apply(rule-tac x=1 - (x$1 - b$1) / (a$1 - b$1)
in exI) unfolding assms using <?R>
  by(auto simp add:field-simps)
qed } qed

```

26.3 useful Fashoda corollary pointed out to me by Tom Hales.

```

lemma fashoda-interlace: fixes a::real^2
  assumes path f path g
  path-image f  $\subseteq$  {a..b} path-image g  $\subseteq$  {a..b}
  (pathstart f)$2 = a$2 (pathfinish f)$2 = a$2
  (pathstart g)$2 = a$2 (pathfinish g)$2 = a$2
  (pathstart f)$1 < (pathstart g)$1 (pathstart g)$1 < (pathfinish f)$1
  (pathfinish f)$1 < (pathfinish g)$1
  obtains z where z  $\in$  path-image f z  $\in$  path-image g
proof-
  have {a..b}  $\neq$  {} using path-image-nonempty using assms(3) by auto
  note ab=this[unfolded interval-eq-empty not-ex forall-2 not-less]
  have pathstart f  $\in$  {a..b} pathfinish f  $\in$  {a..b} pathstart g  $\in$  {a..b} pathfinish g
 $\in$  {a..b}
  using pathstart-in-path-image pathfinish-in-path-image using assms(3-4) by
auto
  note startfin = this[unfolded mem-interval forall-2]
  let ?P1 = linepath (vector[a$1 - 2, a$2 - 2]) (vector[(pathstart f)$1, a$2 -
2]) +++
  linepath(vector[(pathstart f)$1, a$2 - 2])(pathstart f) +++ f +++

```

```

    linepath(pathfinish f)(vector[(pathfinish f)$1, a$2 - 2]) +++
    linepath(vector[(pathfinish f)$1, a$2 - 2])(vector[b$1 + 2, a$2 - 2])
  let ?P2 = linepath(vector[(pathstart g)$1, (pathstart g)$2 - 3])(pathstart g)
+++ g +++
    linepath(pathfinish g)(vector[(pathfinish g)$1, a$2 - 1]) +++
    linepath(vector[(pathfinish g)$1, a$2 - 1])(vector[b$1 + 1, a$2 - 1]) +++
    linepath(vector[b$1 + 1, a$2 - 1])(vector[b$1 + 1, b$2 + 3])
  let ?a = vector[a$1 - 2, a$2 - 3]
  let ?b = vector[b$1 + 2, b$2 + 3]
  have P1P2:path-image ?P1 = path-image (linepath (vector[a$1 - 2, a$2 - 2])
(vector[(pathstart f)$1, a$2 - 2])) ∪
    path-image (linepath(vector[(pathstart f)$1, a$2 - 2])(pathstart f)) ∪ path-image
f ∪
    path-image (linepath(pathfinish f)(vector[(pathfinish f)$1, a$2 - 2])) ∪
    path-image (linepath(vector[(pathfinish f)$1, a$2 - 2])(vector[b$1 + 2, a$2
- 2]))
    path-image ?P2 = path-image(linepath(vector[(pathstart g)$1, (pathstart g)$2
- 3])(pathstart g)) ∪ path-image g ∪
    path-image(linepath(pathfinish g)(vector[(pathfinish g)$1, a$2 - 1])) ∪
    path-image(linepath(vector[(pathfinish g)$1, a$2 - 1])(vector[b$1 + 1, a$2 -
1])) ∪
    path-image(linepath(vector[b$1 + 1, a$2 - 1])(vector[b$1 + 1, b$2 + 3]))
using assms(1-2)
  by(auto simp add: path-image-join path-linepath)
  have abab: {a..b} ⊆ {?a..?b} by(auto simp add:vector-le-def forall-2 vector-2)
  guess z apply(rule fashoda[of ?P1 ?P2 ?a ?b])
  unfolding pathstart-join pathfinish-join pathstart-linepath pathfinish-linepath
vector-2 proof-
  show path ?P1 path ?P2 using assms by auto
  have path-image ?P1 ⊆ {?a .. ?b} unfolding P1P2 path-image-linepath ap-
ply(rule Un-least)+ defer 3
  apply(rule-tac[1-4] convex-interval(1)[unfolded convex-contains-segment, rule-format])
  unfolding mem-interval forall-2 vector-2 using ab startfin abab assms(3)
  using assms(9-) unfolding assms by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  thus path-image ?P1 ⊆ {?a .. ?b} .
  have path-image ?P2 ⊆ {?a .. ?b} unfolding P1P2 path-image-linepath ap-
ply(rule Un-least)+ defer 2
  apply(rule-tac[1-4] convex-interval(1)[unfolded convex-contains-segment, rule-format])
  unfolding mem-interval forall-2 vector-2 using ab startfin abab assms(4)
  using assms(9-) unfolding assms by(auto simp add:field-simps)
  thus path-image ?P2 ⊆ {?a .. ?b} .
  show a $ 1 - 2 = a $ 1 - 2 b $ 1 + 2 = b $ 1 + 2 pathstart g $ 2 - 3 =
a $ 2 - 3 b $ 2 + 3 = b $ 2 + 3
  by(auto simp add: assms)
qed note z=this[unfolded P1P2 path-image-linepath]
show thesis apply(rule that[of z]) proof-
  have (z ∈ closed-segment (vector [a $ 1 - 2, a $ 2 - 2]) (vector [pathstart f
$ 1, a $ 2 - 2]) ∨
    z ∈ closed-segment (vector [pathstart f $ 1, a $ 2 - 2]) (pathstart f)) ∨

```

$z \in \text{closed-segment } (\text{pathfinish } f) (\text{vector } [\text{pathfinish } f \ \$ \ 1, a \ \$ \ 2 - 2]) \vee$
 $z \in \text{closed-segment } (\text{vector } [\text{pathfinish } f \ \$ \ 1, a \ \$ \ 2 - 2]) (\text{vector } [b \ \$ \ 1 + 2, a \ \$ \ 2 - 2]) \implies$
 $((z \in \text{closed-segment } (\text{vector } [\text{pathstart } g \ \$ \ 1, \text{pathstart } g \ \$ \ 2 - 3]) (\text{pathstart } g)) \vee$
 $z \in \text{closed-segment } (\text{pathfinish } g) (\text{vector } [\text{pathfinish } g \ \$ \ 1, a \ \$ \ 2 - 1])) \vee$
 $z \in \text{closed-segment } (\text{vector } [\text{pathfinish } g \ \$ \ 1, a \ \$ \ 2 - 1]) (\text{vector } [b \ \$ \ 1 + 1, a \ \$ \ 2 - 1])) \vee$
 $z \in \text{closed-segment } (\text{vector } [b \ \$ \ 1 + 1, a \ \$ \ 2 - 1]) (\text{vector } [b \ \$ \ 1 + 1, b \ \$ \ 2 + 3]) \implies \text{False}$
apply(*simp only: segment-vertical segment-horizontal vector-2*) **proof**– **case**
goal1 **note** *as=this*
have $\text{pathfinish } f \in \{a..b\}$ **using** *assms(3)* *pathfinish-in-path-image[of f]* **by**
auto
hence $1 + b \ \$ \ 1 \leq \text{pathfinish } f \ \$ \ 1 \implies \text{False}$ **unfolding** *mem-interval*
forall-2 **by** *auto*
hence $z \ \$ \ 1 \neq \text{pathfinish } f \ \$ \ 1$ **using** *as(2)* **using** *assms ab* **by**(*auto simp*
add:field-simps)
moreover **have** $\text{pathstart } f \in \{a..b\}$ **using** *assms(3)* *pathstart-in-path-image[of*
f] **by** *auto*
hence $1 + b \ \$ \ 1 \leq \text{pathstart } f \ \$ \ 1 \implies \text{False}$ **unfolding** *mem-interval forall-2*
by *auto*
hence $z \ \$ \ 1 \neq \text{pathstart } f \ \$ \ 1$ **using** *as(2)* **using** *assms ab* **by**(*auto simp*
add:field-simps)
ultimately **have** $*:z \ \$ \ 2 = a \ \$ \ 2 - 2$ **using** *goal1(1)* **by** *auto*
have $z \ \$ \ 1 \neq \text{pathfinish } g \ \$ \ 1$ **using** *as(2)* **using** *assms ab* **by**(*auto simp*
*add:field-simps **)
moreover **have** $\text{pathstart } g \in \{a..b\}$ **using** *assms(4)* *pathstart-in-path-image[of*
g] **by** *auto*
note *this[unfolding mem-interval forall-2]*
hence $z \ \$ \ 1 \neq \text{pathstart } g \ \$ \ 1$ **using** *as(1)* **using** *assms ab* **by**(*auto simp*
*add:field-simps **)
ultimately **have** $a \ \$ \ 2 - 1 \leq z \ \$ \ 2 \wedge z \ \$ \ 2 \leq b \ \$ \ 2 + 3 \vee b \ \$ \ 2 + 3 \leq z \ \$ \ 2 \wedge z \ \$ \ 2 \leq a \ \$ \ 2 - 1$
using *as(2)* **unfolding** ** assms* **by**(*auto simp add:field-simps*)
thus *False* **unfolding** ** using ab* **by** *auto*
qed **hence** $z \in \text{path-image } f \vee z \in \text{path-image } g$ **using** *z* **unfolding** *Un-iff*
by *blast*
hence $z' : z \in \{a..b\}$ **using** *assms(3-4)* **by** *auto*
have $a \ \$ \ 2 = z \ \$ \ 2 \implies (z \ \$ \ 1 = \text{pathstart } f \ \$ \ 1 \vee z \ \$ \ 1 = \text{pathfinish } f \ \$ \ 1)$
 $\implies (z = \text{pathstart } f \vee z = \text{pathfinish } f)$
unfolding *Cart-eq forall-2 assms* **by** *auto*
with *z'* **show** $z \in \text{path-image } f$ **using** *z(1)* **unfolding** *Un-iff mem-interval*
forall-2 **apply**–
apply(*simp only: segment-vertical segment-horizontal vector-2*) **unfolding**
assms **by** *auto*
have $a \ \$ \ 2 = z \ \$ \ 2 \implies (z \ \$ \ 1 = \text{pathstart } g \ \$ \ 1 \vee z \ \$ \ 1 = \text{pathfinish } g \ \$ \ 1)$
 $\implies (z = \text{pathstart } g \vee z = \text{pathfinish } g)$
unfolding *Cart-eq forall-2 assms* **by** *auto*

```

with  $z'$  show  $z \in \text{path-image } g$  using  $z(2)$  unfolding Un-iff mem-interval
forall-2 apply–
    apply(simp only: segment-vertical segment-horizontal vector-2) unfolding
assms by auto
qed qed

```

end

```

theory Multivariate-Analysis
imports Determinants Integration Real-Integration Fashoda
begin

end

```