# Irrational Rapidly Convergent Series

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## Abstract

We formalize with Isabelle/HOL a proof of a theorem by J. Hančl asserting the irrationality of the sum of a series consisting of rational numbers, built up by sequences that fulfill certain properties. Even though the criterion is a number theoretic result, the proof makes use only of analytical arguments. We also formalize a corollary of the theorem for a specific series fulfilling the assumptions of the theorem.

## Contents

## 1 Main Theorem and Sketch of the Proof

We formalize the proof of the following theorem by J. Hančl (Theorem 3 in [1]) :

**Theorem 1.** *(Theorem 3 in [1]) Let* $A \in \mathbb{R}$ *with* $A > 1$*. Let* $\{d_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{R}$ *with* $d_n > 1$ *for all* $n \in \mathbb{N}$*. Let* $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$*,* $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ *such that :*

$$(1)\ \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n^{\frac{1}{2^n}} = A,$$

*for all sufficiently large* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *:*

$$(2)\ \frac{A}{a_n^{\frac{1}{2^n}}} > \prod_{j=n}^{\infty} d_j$$

*and*

$$(3)\ \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d_n^{2^n}}{b_n} = \infty.$$

*Then the series* $\alpha = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n}$ *is an irrational number.*

The first step is to show that the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n}$ converges to some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. To show that $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ we argue by proof by contradiction (to this end several auxiliary lemmas are firstly shown). In particular, assuming that $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, i.e. that there exist $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $\alpha = \frac{p}{q}$, we show that a quantity $\mathcal{A}(n) \geq 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. At the same time, we find $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $\mathcal{A}(n) < 1$, yielding a contradiction from which we deduce the irrationality of the sum of the series.

For the proof see [1]. We note that the proof involves only elementary Analysis (criteria for convergence/divergence for sequences and series and several inequalities) and not any arithmetical/number theoretic arguments. Obviously for the formal proof we had to make many intermediate arguments explicit. Proofs of length of roughly 2 A4 pages in the original paper by J. Hančl were formalized in almost 1100 lines of code.

## 2 Corollary

We moreover formalize the following corollary that asserts the irrationality of the sum of an instance of a series that fulfills the assumptions of the theorem :

**Corollary 1.** *(Corollary 2 in [1]) Let* $A \in \mathbb{R}$ *with* $A > 1$*. Let* $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$*,* $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ *such that :*

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n^{\frac{1}{2^n}} = A$$

*and for all sufficiently large* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *(in particular: for* $n \geq 6$*)*

$$a_n^{\frac{1}{2^n}} (1 + 4(2/3)^n) \leq A$$

*and*

$$b_n \leq 2^{(4/3)^{n-1}}.$$

*Then the series* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n}$ *is an irrational number.*

The above corollary is an immediate consequence of the theorem by setting $d_n = 1 + (2/3)^n$. For the formalized proof of the corollary one more auxiliary lemma was required.

# 3 Irrational Rapidly Convergent Series

```
theory Irrationality-J-Hancl
  imports HOL−Analysis.Analysis HOL−Decision-Procs.Approximation
begin
```

This is the formalisation of a proof by J. Hanl, in particular of the proof of his Theorem 3 in the paper: Irrational Rapidly Convergent Series, Rend. Sem. Mat. Univ. Padova, Vol 107 (2002).

The statement asserts the irrationality of the sum of a series consisting of rational numbers defined using sequences that fulfill certain properties. Even though the statement is number-theoretic, the proof uses only arguments from introductory Analysis.

We prove the central result (theorem Hancl3) by contradiction, by making use of some of the auxiliary lemmas. To this end, assuming that the sum is a rational number, for a quantity ALPHA($n$) we show that ALPHA($n$) $\geq 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. After that we show that we can find an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which ALPHA($n$) $< 1$ which yields a contradiction and we thus conclude that the sum of the series is rational. We finally give an immediate application of theorem Hancl3 for a specific series (corollary Hancl3corollary, requiring lemma summable_ln_plus) which corresponds to Corollary 2 in the original paper by J. Hanl.

```
hide-const floatarith.Max
```

## 3.1 Misc

```
lemma filterlim-sequentially-iff:
  filterlim f F1 sequentially ⟷ filterlim (λx. f (x+k)) F1 sequentially
  unfolding filterlim-iff
  by (metis eventually-at-top-linorder eventually-sequentially-seg)

lemma filterlim-realpow-sequentially-at-top:
  (x::real) > 1 ⟹ filterlim (power x) at-top sequentially
  apply (rule LIMSEQ-divide-realpow-zero[THEN filterlim-inverse-at-top,of - 1,simplified])
  by auto

lemma filterlim-at-top-powr-real:
  fixes g::'b ⇒ real
  assumes filterlim f at-top F and g': (g ⟶ g') F g'>1
  shows LIM x F. g x powr f x :> at-top
proof −
  have LIM x F. ((g' + 1) / 2) powr f x :> at-top
  proof (subst filterlim-at-top-gt[of - - 1],rule+)
    fix Z::real assume Z > 1
    have ∀_F x in F. ln Z / ln ((g' + 1) / 2) ≤ f x
      using assms(1) filterlim-at-top by blast
    then have ∀_F x in F. ln Z ≤ ln (((g' + 1) / 2) powr f x)
```

```
    proof (eventually-elim)
      case (elim x)
      then show ?case
      using ‹g′>1› by (auto simp: divide-simps)
    qed
    then show ∀_F x in F. Z ≤ ((g′ + 1) / 2) powr f x
    proof (eventually-elim)
      case (elim x)
      then show ?case
      by (smt (verit, best) ‹g′>1› ln-le-cancel-iff divide-le-eq-1-pos powr-nonneg-iff)
    qed
  qed
  moreover have ∀_F x in F. ((g′+1)/2) powr f x ≤ g x powr f x
  proof −
    have ∀_F x in F. g x > (g′+1)/2
      by (metis add.commute g′ gt-half-sum one-add-one order-tendsto-iff)
    moreover have ∀_F x in F. f x>0
      using assms(1) filterlim-at-top-dense by blast
    ultimately show ?thesis
    proof eventually-elim
      case (elim x)
      then show ?case
        using ‹g′>1› by (auto intro!: powr-mono2)
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis using filterlim-at-top-mono by fast
qed

lemma powrfinitesum:
  fixes a::real and s::nat assumes s ≤ n
  shows (∏j=s..(n::nat).(a powr (2^j))) = a powr (∑j=s..(n::nat).(2^j))
  using ‹s ≤ n›
proof(induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  have ?case when s≤n using Suc.hyps
     by (metis Suc.prems add.commute linorder-not-le powr-add prod.nat-ivl-Suc′
sum.cl-ivl-Suc that)
  moreover have ?case when s=Suc n
  proof−
    have (∏j = s..Suc n. a powr 2 ^ j) =(a powr 2 ^(Suc n))
      using ‹s=Suc n› by simp
     also have a powr 2 ^ Suc n = a powr sum (power 2) {s..Suc n} using that
by auto
      ultimately show (∏j = s..Suc n. a powr 2 ^ j) = a powr sum (power 2)
{s..Suc n}
      using ‹s≤Suc n› by linarith
```

```
  qed
  ultimately show ?case using ‹s≤Suc n› by linarith
qed

lemma summable-ratio-test-tendsto:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes c < 1 and ∀ n. f n≠0 and (λn. norm (f (Suc n)) / norm (f n)) ⟶
c
  shows summable f
proof −
   obtain N where N-dist:∀ n≥N. dist (norm (f (Suc n)) / norm (f n)) c <
(1−c)/2
    using assms unfolding tendsto-iff eventually-sequentially
    by (meson diff-gt-0-iff-gt zero-less-divide-iff zero-less-numeral)
  have norm (f (Suc n)) / norm (f n) ≤ (1+c)/2 when n≥N for n
    using N-dist[rule-format,OF that] ‹c<1›
    apply (auto simp add:field-simps dist-norm)
    by argo
  then have norm (f (Suc n))  ≤ (1+c)/2 ∗ norm (f n) when n≥N for n
    using that assms(2)[rule-format, of n] by (auto simp add:divide-simps)
  moreover have (1+c)/2 < 1 using ‹c<1› by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using summable-ratio-test[of - N f] by blast
qed

lemma summable-ln-plus:
  fixes f::nat ⇒ real
  assumes summable f ∀ n. f n>0
  shows summable (λn. ln (1+f n))
proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev[OF - assms(1)])
  have ln (1 + f n) > 0 for n by (simp add: assms(2) ln-gt-zero)
  moreover have ln (1 + f n) ≤ f n for n
    apply (rule ln-add-one-self-le-self2)
    using assms(2)[rule-format,of n] by auto
  ultimately show ∀F n in sequentially. norm (ln (1 + f n)) ≤ f n
    by (auto intro!: eventuallyI simp add:less-imp-le)
qed

lemma suminf-real-offset-le:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ real
  assumes f: ⋀i. 0 ≤ f i and summable f
  shows (∑ i. f (i + k)) ≤ suminf f
proof −
  have (λn. ∑ i<n. f (i + k)) ⟶ (∑ i. f (i + k))
    using summable-sums[OF ‹summable f›]
    by (simp add: assms(2) summable-LIMSEQ summable-ignore-initial-segment)
  moreover have (λn. ∑ i<n. f i) ⟶ (∑ i. f i)
   using summable-sums[OF ‹summable f›] by (simp add: sums-def atLeast0LessThan
f)
```

```
  then have (λn. ∑i<n + k. f i) ⟶ (∑i. f i)
    by (rule LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  proof (rule LIMSEQ-le, safe intro!: exI[of - k])
    fix n assume k ≤ n
    have (∑i<n. f (i + k)) = (∑i<n. (f ∘ (λi. i + k)) i)
      by simp
    also have ... = (∑i∈(λi. i + k) ` {..<n}. f i)
      by (subst sum.reindex) auto
    also have ... ≤ sum f {..<n + k}
      by (intro sum-mono2) (auto simp: f)
    finally show (∑i<n. f (i + k)) ≤ sum f {..<n + k} .
  qed
qed



lemma factt:
  fixes s n ::nat assumes s ≤ n
  shows  (∑i=s..n. 2^i) < (2^(n+1) :: real)  using assms
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  show ?case by  auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  have ?case when  s=n+1 using that by auto
  moreover have ?case when  s ≠ n+1
  proof −
    have(∑i=s..(n+1). 2^i ) = (∑i=s..n. 2^i ) + (2::real)^(n+1)
      using sum.cl-ivl-Suc ‹s ≤ Suc n ›
      by (auto simp add:add.commute)
    also have ... < (2) ^ (n +1) + (2)^(n+1)
    proof −
      have s ≤n using that  ‹s ≤ Suc n › by auto
      then show  ?thesis
        using Suc.hyps ‹s ≤ n› by linarith
    qed
    also have ... = 2^(n+2) by simp
    finally show (∑i=s..(Suc n). 2^i )< (2::real)^(Suc n+1) by auto
  qed
  ultimately show  ?case by blast
qed
```

## 3.2 Auxiliary lemmas and the main proof

```
lemma showpre7:
  fixes a b ::nat⇒int  and q p::int
  assumes q>0 and p>0and a: ∀ n. a n>0 and ∀ n. b n>0 and
    assumerational:(λ n. b (n+1) / a (n+1) )  sums (p/q)
```

```
  shows q∗((∏j=1..n. of-int( a j)))∗(suminf (λ(j::nat). (b (j+n+1)/ a (j+n+1
))))
        = ((∏j=1..n. of-int( a j)))∗(p −q∗ (∑j=1..n. b j / a j))
proof −
  define aa where aa=(∏j = 1..n. real-of-int (a j))
  define ff where ff=(λi. real-of-int (b (i+1)) / real-of-int (a (i+1)))

  have (∑j. ff (j+n)) = (∑n. ff n) − sum ff {..<n}
    apply (rule suminf-minus-initial-segment)
    using assumerational unfolding ff-def by (simp add: sums-summable)
  also have ... = p/q − sum ff {..<n}
    using assumerational unfolding ff-def by (simp add: sums-iff)
  also have ... = p/q − (∑j=1..n. ff (j−1))
  proof −
    have sum ff {..<n} = (∑j=1..n. ff (j−1))
      apply (subst sum-bounds-lt-plus1[symmetric])
      by simp
    then show ?thesis unfolding ff-def by auto
  qed
  finally have (∑j. ff (j + n)) = p / q − (∑j = 1..n. ff (j − 1)) .
  then have q∗(∑j. ff (j + n)) = p − q∗(∑j = 1..n. ff (j − 1))
    using ‹q>0› by (auto simp add:field-simps)
  then have aa∗q∗(∑j. ff (j + n)) = aa∗(p − q∗(∑j = 1..n. ff (j − 1)))
    by auto
  then show ?thesis unfolding aa-def ff-def by auto
qed

lemma show7:
  fixes d::nat⇒real and a b::nat⇒int and q p::int
  assumes q ≥1 and p ≥ 1 and a: ∀n. a n ≥ 1 and ∀n. b n ≥ 1
    and assumerational:(λ n. b (n+1) / a (n+1) ) sums (p/q)
  shows q∗((∏j=1..n. of-int( a j)))∗( suminf (λ (j::nat). (b (j+n+1)/ a (j+n+1
)))) ≥ 1
    (is ?L ≥ -)
proof−
  define LL where LL=?L
  define aa where aa=(∏j = 1..n. real-of-int (a j))
  define ff where ff=(λi. real-of-int (b (i+1)) / real-of-int (a (i+1)))

  have ?L > 0
  proof −
    have aa > 0
      unfolding aa-def using a
    by (induction n) (simp-all add: int-one-le-iff-zero-less prod-pos)
    moreover have (∑j. ff (j + n)) > 0
    proof (rule suminf-pos)
      have summable ff unfolding ff-def using assumerational
        using summable-def by blast
      then show  summable (λj. ff (j + n)) using summable-iff-shift[of ff n] by
```

```
auto
    show ⋀i. 0 < ff (i + n) unfolding ff-def using a assms(4) int-one-le-iff-zero-less
by auto
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis unfolding aa-def ff-def using ‹q≥1› by auto
  qed
  moreover have ?L ∈ ℤ
  proof −
    have ?L = aa ∗(p −q∗ ( ∑j=1..n. b j / a j))
      unfolding aa-def
      using a assms assumerational int-one-le-iff-zero-less showpre7 by force
    also have ... = aa ∗ p − q ∗ (∑j=1..n. aa ∗ b j / a j)
      by (auto simp add:algebra-simps sum-distrib-left)
    also have ... = prod a {1..n} ∗ p − q ∗ (∑j = 1..n. b j ∗ prod a ({1..n} −
{j}))
    proof −
      have (∑j=1..n. aa ∗ b j / a j) = (∑j=1..n. b j ∗ prod a ({1..n} − {j}))
        unfolding of-int-sum
      proof (rule sum.cong)
        fix j assume j ∈ {1..n}
          then have (∏i = 1..n. real-of-int (a i)) = a j ∗ (∏i∈{1..n} − {j}.
real-of-int (a i))
          by (meson finite-atLeastAtMost prod.remove)
        then have aa / real-of-int (a j) = prod a ({1..n} − {j})
         unfolding aa-def using a[rule-format,of j] by (auto simp add:field-simps)
        then show aa ∗ b j / a j = b j ∗ prod a ({1..n} − {j})
          by (metis mult.commute of-int-mult times-divide-eq-right)
      qed simp
      moreover have aa ∗ p = (∏j = 1..n.  (a j)) ∗  p
        unfolding aa-def by auto
      ultimately show ?thesis by force
    qed
    also have ... ∈ ℤ using Ints-of-int by blast
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    apply (fold LL-def)
   by (metis Ints-cases int-one-le-iff-zero-less not-less of-int-0-less-iff of-int-less-1-iff)
qed

lemma show8:
  fixes d ::nat⇒real  and a :: nat⇒int and s k::nat
  assumes A > 1 and d: ∀n. d n> 1  and a:∀n. a n>0 and s>0
    and convergent-prod d
    and assu2: ∀n ≥ s. A / of-int (a n) powr (1 / of-int (2^n)) > (∏j. d (n +
j))
  shows ∀n≥s. (∏j. d (j+n)) < A / (MAX j∈{s..n}. of-int (a j) powr (1 / of-int
(2 ^j)))
proof (intro strip)
```

```
  fix n assume s ≤ n
  define sp where sp ≡ (λn. ∏j. d (j+n))
  define ff where ff ≡ (λ(j::nat). (real-of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j)))
  have sp i ≥ sp n when i≤n for i
  proof −
    have (∏j. d (j + i)) = (∏ia. d (ia + (n − i) + i)) ∗ (∏ia<n − i. d (ia +
i))
    proof (rule prodinf-split-initial-segment)
      show convergent-prod (λj. d (j + i))
        using ‹convergent-prod d› convergent-prod-iff-shift[of d i] by simp
      show ⋀j. j < n − i ⟹ d (j + i) ≠ 0
        by (metis d not-one-less-zero)
    qed
    then have sp i = sp n ∗ (∏j<n − i. d (i + j))
      unfolding sp-def using ‹n≥i› by (auto simp:algebra-simps)
    moreover have sp i>1 sp n>1
      unfolding sp-def using convergent-prod-iff-shift ‹convergent-prod d› d
      by (auto intro!:less-1-prodinf)
    moreover have (∏j<n − i. d (i + j)) ≥ 1
      using d less-imp-le by (auto intro: prod-ge-1)
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  moreover have ∀j≥s. A / ff j > sp j
    unfolding ff-def sp-def using assu2 by (auto simp:algebra-simps)
  ultimately have ∀j. s≤j ∧ j≤n ⟶ A / ff j > sp n by force
  then show sp n< A / Max (ff ` {s..n})
   by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Max-in ‹n≥s› atLeastAtMost-iff empty-iff

       finite-atLeastAtMost finite-imageI imageE image-is-empty order-refl)
qed

lemma auxiliary1-9:
  fixes d ::nat⇒real and a::nat⇒int  and s m::nat
  assumes d: ∀n. d n> 1  and a: ∀n. a n>0 and s>0 and n ≥ m and  m ≥ s
    and auxifalse-assu: ∀n≥m. (of-int (a (n+1))) powr(1 /of-int (2^(n+1))) <
             (d (n+1))∗ (Max ((λ (j::nat). (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j))) `
{s..n} ))
  shows (of-int (a (n+1))) powr(1 /of-int (2^(n+1))) <
     (∏j=(m+1)..(n+1). d j) ∗ (Max ((λ (j::nat). (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int
(2^j))) ` {s..m}))
proof−
  define ff where ff ≡ λj. real-of-int (a j) powr (1 / of-int (2^j))
  have [simp]:ff j > 0 for j
   unfolding ff-def by (metis a less-numeral-extra(3) of-int-0-less-iff powr-gt-zero)

  have ff-asm:ff (n+1) < d (n+1) ∗ Max (ff ` {s..n}) when n≥m for n
    using auxifalse-assu that unfolding ff-def by simp
  from ‹n≥m›
  have Q: (Max( ff ` {s..n} )) ≤ (∏j=(m+1)..n. d j)∗ (Max (ff ` {s..m}))
```

```
  proof(induct n)
    case 0
    then show ?case using ‹m≥s› by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    have ?case when m=Suc n
      using that by auto
    moreover have ?case when m≠Suc n
    proof –
      have m ≤ n using that Suc(2) by simp
      then have IH: Max (ff ‘ {s..n}) ≤ prod d {m + 1..n} ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..m})
        using Suc(1) by linarith
      have Max (ff ‘ {s..Suc n}) = Max (ff ‘ {s..n} ∪ {ff (Suc n)})
        using Suc.prems assms(5) atLeastAtMostSuc-conv by auto
      also have ... = max (Max (ff ‘ {s..n})) (ff (Suc n))
        using Suc.prems assms(5) max-def sup-assoc that by auto
      also have ... ≤ max (Max (ff ‘ {s..n})) (d (n+1) ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..n}))
        using ‹m ≤ n› ff-asm by fastforce
      also have ... ≤ Max (ff ‘ {s..n}) ∗ max 1 (d (n+1))
      proof –
        have Max (ff ‘ {s..n}) ≥ 0
            by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Max-in ‹⋀j. 0 < ff j› ‹m ≤ n›
assms(5)
              atLeastAtMost-iff empty-iff finite-atLeastAtMost finite-imageI imageE
              image-is-empty less-eq-real-def)
        then show ?thesis using max-mult-distrib-right
          by (simp add: max-mult-distrib-right mult.commute)
      qed
      also have ... = Max (ff ‘ {s..n}) ∗ d (n+1)
        by (metis d max.commute max.strict-order-iff)
      also have ... ≤  prod d {m + 1..n} ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..m}) ∗ d (n+1)
        using IH d[rule-format, of n+1] by auto
      also have ... = prod d {m + 1..n+1} ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..m})
        using ‹n≥m› by (simp add:prod.nat-ivl-Suc' algebra-simps)
      finally show ?case by simp
    qed
    ultimately show ?case by blast
  qed
  then have d (n+1) ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..n} ) ≤ (∏j=(m+1)..(n+1). d j)∗ (Max (ff
‘ {s..m}))
    using ‹m≤n› d[rule-format,of Suc n] by (simp add:prod.nat-ivl-Suc')
  then show ?thesis using ff-asm[of n] ‹s≤m› ‹m≤n› unfolding ff-def by auto
qed

lemma show9:
  fixes d ::nat⇒real and a :: nat⇒int and s ::nat and A::real
  assumes  A > 1 and d: ∀ n. d n> 1 and a: ∀ n. a n>0 and s>0
    and assu1: (( λ n. (of-int (a n)) powr(1 /of-int (2^n)))⟶ A) sequentially
    and convergent-prod d
```

```
  and 8: ∀n≥s. prodinf (λj. d( n+j))
          < A/(Max ((λ(j::nat). (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j))) ‘ {s..n}))

 shows ∀m ≥s. ∃n≥m. ( (of-int (a (n+1))) powr(1 /of-int (2^(n+1))) ≥
       (d (n+1))∗ (Max ( ( λ (j::nat). (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j))) ‘
{s..n} )))
proof (rule ccontr)
 define ff where ff ≡ (λj. real-of-int (a j) powr (1 / of-int (2^j)))
 assume assumptioncontra: ¬ (∀m ≥s. ∃n≥m. ff(n+1) ≥ d(n+1) ∗ Max (ff ‘
{s..n}))

 then obtain t where t≥s and
  ttt: ∀n≥t. ff (n+1) < d (n+1) ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..n})
  by fastforce
 define B where B ≡ ∏j. d (t + 1 + j)
 have B>0 unfolding B-def
 proof (rule less-0-prodinf)
  show convergent-prod (λj. d (t + 1 + j))
   using convergent-prod-iff-shift[of d t+1] ‹convergent-prod d›
   by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  show ⋀i. 0 < d (t + 1 + i)
   using d le-less-trans zero-le-one by blast
 qed
 have A ≤ B ∗ Max ( ff ‘ {s..t})
 proof (rule tendsto-le[of sequentially λn. (∏j=(t+1)..(n+1). d j) ∗ Max ( ff ‘
{s..t}) -
     λn. ff (n+1)])
  show (λn. ff (n + 1)) ⟶ A
   using assu1[folded ff-def] LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment by blast
  have (λn. prod d {t + 1..n + 1}) ⟶ B
  proof -
   have convergent-prod (λj. d (t + 1 + j))
      using ‹convergent-prod d› convergent-prod-iff-shift[of d t+1] by (simp
add:algebra-simps)
   then have (λn. ∏i≤n. d (t + 1 + i)) ⟶ B
    using B-def convergent-prod-LIMSEQ by blast
   then have (λn. ∏i∈{0..n}. d (i+(t + 1))) ⟶ B
    using atLeast0AtMost by (auto simp:algebra-simps)
   then have (λn. prod d {(t + 1)..n + (t + 1)}) ⟶ B
    apply (subst (asm) prod.shift-bounds-cl-nat-ivl[symmetric])
    by simp
   from seq-offset-neg[OF this,of t]
   show (λn. prod d {t + 1..n+1}) ⟶ B
    apply (elim Lim-transform)
    apply (rule LIMSEQ-I)
    apply (rule exI[where x=t+1])
    by auto
  qed
  then show (λn. prod d {t + 1..n + 1} ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..t})) ⟶ B ∗ Max
```

```
(ff ‘ {s..t})
      by (auto intro:tendsto-eq-intros)
    have ∀F n in sequentially. (ff (n+1)) < (∏j=(t+1)..(n+1). d j) ∗ (Max ( ff
‘ {s..t}))
      unfolding eventually-sequentially ff-def
      using auxiliary1-9[OF d a ‹s>0› - ‹t≥s› ttt[unfolded ff-def]]
      by blast
     then show ∀F n in sequentially. (ff (n+1)) ≤ (∏j=(t+1)..(n+1). d j) ∗
(Max ( ff ‘ {s..t}))
      by (eventually-elim,simp)
  qed simp
  also have ... ≤ B ∗ Max ( ff ‘ {s..t+1})
  proof −
    have Max (ff ‘ {s..t}) ≤ Max (ff ‘ {s..t + 1})
      using ‹t≥s› by (auto intro: Max-mono)
    then show ?thesis using ‹B>0› by auto
  qed
  finally have A ≤ B ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..t + 1})
    unfolding B-def .
  moreover have B < A / Max (ff ‘ {s..t + 1})
    using 8[rule-format, of t+1,folded ff-def B-def] ‹s≤t› by auto
  moreover have Max (ff ‘ {s..t+1})>0
    using ‹A ≤ B ∗ Max (ff ‘ {s..t + 1})› ‹B>0› ‹A>1› zero-less-mult-pos [of B
Max (ff ‘ {s..Suc t})]
    by fastforce
  ultimately show False by (auto simp add:field-simps)
qed


lemma show10:
  fixes d ::nat⇒real  and  a ::nat⇒int  and s::nat
  assumes d [rule-format]: ∀n. d n> 1
    and a [rule-format]: ∀n. a n>0  and  s>0
    and 9: ∀m ≥s. ∃n≥m. a (n+1) powr(1 / of-int (2^(n+1))) ≥
          d (n+1) ∗ (Max ((λj. (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j))) ‘ {s..n} ))
  shows ∀m≥s. ∃n≥m. d (n+1) powr(2^(n+1)) ∗ (∏j=1..n. of-int( a j)) ∗
            (1 / (∏j=1..s−1. of-int( a j))) ≤ a (n+1)
proof (intro strip)
  fix m assume s ≤ m
  from 9[rule-format,OF this]
 obtain n where n≥m and asm-9:( (of-int (a (n+1))) powr(1 /of-int (2^(n+1)))
≥
            (d (n+1))∗ (Max ( ( λ (j::nat). (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j))) ‘
{s..n} )))
    by auto
  with ‹s≤m› have s≤n by auto

  define M where M ≡ λs. MAX j∈{s..n}. a j powr (1 / real-of-int (2 ^ j))
  have prod: (∏j=1..n. real-of-int (a j)) ∗ (1 / (∏j=1..s−1. of-int(a j)))
            = (∏j=s..n. of-int( a j))
```

```
  proof −
    define f where f= (λj. real-of-int( a j))
    have {Suc 0..n}= {Suc 0..s − Suc 0} ∪ {s..n} using ‹n≥s›  ‹s >0›
      by auto
    then have (∏j=1..n. f j) = (∏j=1..s−1. f j) ∗ (∏j=s..n. f j)
      apply (subst prod.union-disjoint[symmetric])
      by auto
    moreover have (∏j=1..s−1. f j) > 0
      by (metis a f-def of-int-0-less-iff prod-pos)
    then have (∏j=1..s−1. f j) ≠ 0 by argo
    ultimately show ?thesis unfolding f-def by auto
  qed
  then have d (n+1) powr 2 ^ (n+1) ∗ (∏j = 1..n. of-int (a j)) ∗ (1 / (∏j =
1..s − 1. of-int (a j))) =
            d (n+1) powr 2 ^ (n+1) ∗ (∏j = s..n. of-int (a j))
     by (metis mult.assoc prod)
  also have
    ... ≤ ((d (n+1))powr(2^(n+1) ) ∗ (∏i=s..n. M s powr(2^i)) )
  proof (rule mult-left-mono)
    show 0 ≤ (d (n + 1)) powr 2 ^ (n + 1)
      by auto
    show (∏j = s..n. real-of-int (a j)) ≤ (∏i = s..n. M s powr 2 ^ i)
    proof (intro prod-mono conjI)
      fix i assume i: i ∈ {s..n}
      have a i = (a i powr (1 / real-of-int (2 ^ i))) powr 2 ^ i
        unfolding powr-powr by (simp add: a less-eq-real-def)
      also have  . . . ≤ M s powr(2^i)
        unfolding M-def using i by (force intro: powr-mono2)
      finally show a i ≤ M s powr 2 ^ i .
      show ⋀i. i ∈ {s..n} ⟹ 0 ≤ real-of-int (a i)
        by (meson a less-imp-le of-int-0-le-iff)
    qed
  qed
  also have ... = d(n+1) powr (2^(n+1)) ∗ M s powr (∑i=s..n. 2^i)
  proof−
    have  d (n+1) powr (2^(n+1)) ≥ 1
       by (metis Transcendental.log-one d le-powr-iff zero-le-numeral zero-le-power
zero-less-one)
    moreover have (∏i=s..n. M s powr(2^i)) = M s powr (∑i=s..n. 2^i )
      using ‹s≤n› powrfinitesum by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  also have ... ≤ d (n + 1) powr 2 ^ (n + 1) ∗ M s powr(2^(n+1))
  proof −
    have sum (power 2) {s..n} < (2::real) ^ (n + 1) using factt ‹s≤n› by auto
    moreover have 1 ≤ M s
    proof −
       define S where S=(λ(j::nat). ( of-int( a j) powr(1 /real-of-int (2^j)) )) ‘
{s..n  }
```

```
      have finite S unfolding S-def by auto
      moreover have S≠{} unfolding S-def using ‹s≤n›  by auto
      moreover have ∃ x∈S. x≥1
      proof−
        have a s powr (1 / (2^s)) ≥ 1
        proof (rule ge-one-powr-ge-zero)
          show 1 ≤ real-of-int (a s)
            by (simp add: a int-one-le-iff-zero-less)
        qed auto
        moreover have of-int( a s) powr(1 /real-of-int (2^s)) ∈ S
          unfolding S-def
          using ‹s≤n› by auto
        ultimately show ?thesis by auto
      qed
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using Max-ge-iff[of S 1] unfolding S-def M-def by blast
    qed
    moreover have 0 ≤ (d (n + 1)) powr 2 ^ (n + 1) by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (simp add: mult-left-mono powr-mono M-def)
  qed

  also have ... =  (d (n+1) ∗ M s) powr(2^(n+1))
  proof −
    have d (n + 1) ≥ 0 using d[of n+1] by argo
    moreover have M s ≥ 0
      using ‹s≤n› by (auto simp: M-def Max-ge-iff)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      unfolding M-def using powr-mult by auto
  qed
  also have ... ≤ (real-of-int (a (n + 1)) powr (1 / real-of-int (2 ^ (n + 1))))
powr 2 ^ (n + 1)
  proof (rule powr-mono2)
    have M s ≥ 0
      using ‹s≤n› by (auto simp: M-def Max-ge-iff)
    moreover have d (n + 1) ≥0
      using d[of n+1] by argo
    ultimately show 0 ≤ (d (n + 1)) ∗ M s by auto
    show (d (n + 1)) ∗ M s ≤ real-of-int (a (n + 1)) powr (1 / real-of-int (2 ^
(n + 1)))
      using M-def asm-9 by presburger
  qed simp
  also have ... =  (of-int (a (n+1)))
    by (simp add: a less-eq-real-def pos-add-strict powr-powr)
  finally show ∃ n≥m. d (n + 1) powr 2 ^ (n + 1) ∗ (∏j = 1..n. real-of-int (a
j)) ∗
                (1 / (∏j = 1..s − 1. real-of-int (a j)))
                ≤ real-of-int (a (n + 1)) using ‹n≥m› ‹m≥s›
    by force
```

```
qed

lemma lasttoshow:
  fixes d ::nat⇒real  and a b ::nat⇒int  and q::int and s::nat
  assumes d: ∀ n. d n> 1
     and a:∀ n. a n>0 and s>0 and q>0
    and A > 1 and b:∀ n. b n>0 and 9:
    ∀ m≥s. ∃ n≥m. ((of-int (a (n+1))) powr(1 /of-int (2^(n+1))) ≥
         (d (n+1))∗ (Max ((λ(j::nat). (of-int (a j)) powr(1 /of-int (2^j))) ‘ {s..n}
)))
    and assu3: filterlim( λ n. (d n)^(2^n)/ b n) at-top sequentially
    and 5: ∀F n in sequentially. (∑j. (b (n + j)) /  (a (n + j))) ≤ 2 ∗ b n / a n
  shows ∃ n. q∗((∏j=1..n. real-of-int(a j))) ∗ suminf (λ(j::nat). (b (j+n+1)/ a
(j+n+1)))<1
proof−
  define as where as=(∏j = 1..s − 1. real-of-int (a j))
  obtain n where n≥s and n-def1:real-of-int q ∗ as ∗ 2
      ∗ real-of-int (b (n + 1)) / d (n + 1) powr 2 ^ (n + 1) < 1
    and n-def2:d (n + 1) powr 2 ^ (n + 1) ∗ (∏j = 1..n. real-of-int (a j)) ∗ (1
/ as)
         ≤ real-of-int (a (n + 1))
    and n-def3:(∑j. (b (n+1 + j)) /  (a (n+1 + j))) ≤ 2 ∗ b (n+1) / a (n+1)
  proof −
    have ∗:(λn. real-of-int (b n) / d n ^ 2 ^ n) ⟶ 0
      using tendsto-inverse-0-at-top[OF assu3] by auto
    then have (λn. real-of-int (b n) / d n powr 2 ^ n) ⟶ 0
    proof −
      have d n ^ 2 ^ n = d n powr (of-nat (2 ^ n)) for n
        by (metis d le-less-trans powr-realpow zero-le-one)
      then show ?thesis using ∗ by auto
    qed
    from tendsto-mult-right-zero[OF this,of q ∗ as ∗ 2]
    have (λn. q ∗ as ∗ 2 ∗ b n / d n powr 2 ^ n) ⟶ 0
      by auto
    then have ∀F n in sequentially. q ∗ as ∗ 2 ∗ b n / d n powr 2 ^ n < 1
      by (elim order-tendstoD) simp
    then have ∀F n in sequentially. q ∗ as ∗ 2 ∗ b n / d n powr 2 ^ n < 1
              ∧ (∑j. (b (n + j)) /  (a (n + j))) ≤ 2 ∗ b n / a n
      using 5 by eventually-elim auto
    then obtain N where N-def:∀ n≥N. q ∗ as ∗ 2 ∗ b n / d n powr 2 ^ n < 1
          ∧ (∑j. (b (n + j)) /  (a (n + j))) ≤ 2 ∗ b n / a n
      unfolding eventually-sequentially by auto
    obtain n where n≥s and n≥N and n-def:d (n + 1) powr 2 ^ (n + 1)
             ∗ (∏j = 1..n. of-int (a j)) ∗ (1 / as) ≤ real-of-int (a (n + 1))
     using show10[OF d a ‹s>0› 9,folded as-def,rule-format,of max s N] by auto
    with N-def[rule-format, of n+1] that[of n]  show ?thesis by auto
  qed

  define pa where pa ≡ (∏j = 1..n. real-of-int (a j))
```

```
  define dn where dn ≡ d (n + 1) powr 2 ^ (n + 1)
  have [simp]:dn >0 as > 0
   subgoal unfolding dn-def by (metis d not-le numeral-One powr-gt-zero zero-le-numeral)
    subgoal unfolding as-def by (simp add: a prod-pos)
    done
  have [simp]:pa>0
    unfolding pa-def using a by (simp add: prod-pos)

   have K: q∗ (∏j=1..n. real-of-int (a j)) ∗ suminf (λ (j::nat). (b (j+n+1)/ a
(j+n+1)))
              ≤q∗ (∏j=1..n. real-of-int (a j)) ∗2∗ (b (n+1))/(a( n+1))
    apply (fold pa-def)
    using mult-left-mono[OF n-def3,of real-of-int q ∗ pa]
      ‹n≥s› ‹pa>0› ‹q>0› by (auto simp add:algebra-simps)
  also have KK:... ≤ 2∗q∗ (∏j=1..n. real-of-int (a j)) ∗ (b(n+1))∗
        ((∏j=1..s−1. real-of-int( a j))/((d (n+1))powr(2^(n+1)) ∗ (∏j=1..n.
real-of-int ( a j))))
  proof −
    have  dn ∗ pa ∗ (1 / as) ≤ real-of-int (a (n + 1))
      using n-def2 unfolding dn-def pa-def .
    then show ?thesis
      apply (fold pa-def dn-def as-def)
      using ‹pa>0› ‹q>0› a[rule-format, of Suc n] b[rule-format, of Suc n]
      by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  qed
  also have KKK: ... = q ∗ (∏j=1..(s−1). real-of-int(a j)) ∗ 2 ∗ b (n+1) / d
(n+1) powr 2^(n+1)
    apply (fold as-def pa-def dn-def)
    apply simp
    using ‹0 < pa› by blast
  also have KKKK: ... < 1 using n-def1 unfolding as-def by simp
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma
  fixes d ::nat⇒real  and  a b ::nat⇒int  and A::real
  assumes A > 1 and d: ∀n. d n> 1 and a: ∀n. a n>0 and b:∀n. b n>0
    and assu1: (( λ n. (of-int (a n)) powr(1 /of-int (2^n)))⟶ A) sequentially
    and assu3: filterlim ( λ n. (d n)^(2^n)/ b n) at-top sequentially
    and convergent-prod d
  shows issummable: summable (λj. b j / a j)
    and show5: ∀F n in sequentially. (∑j. (b (n + j)) / (a (n + j))) ≤ 2 ∗ b n /
a n
proof−
  define c where c = (λj. b j / a j)
  have c-pos:c j>0 for j
    using a b unfolding c-def by simp
  have c-ratio-tendsto:(λn. c (n+1) / c n ) ⟶ 0
  proof −
```

```
  define nn where nn ≡ (λn. (2::int) ^(Suc n))
  define ff where ff ≡ (λn. (a n / a (Suc n)) powr(1 /nn n)∗(d(Suc n)))
  have nn-pos:nn n>0 and ff-pos:ff n>0 for n
    subgoal unfolding nn-def by simp
    subgoal unfolding ff-def
      using d[rule-format, of Suc n] a[rule-format, of n] a[rule-format, of Suc n]
      by auto
    done
  have ff-tendsto:ff ⟶ 1 / sqrt A
  proof −
      have (of-int (a n)) powr(1 / (nn n)) = sqrt(of-int (a n) powr(1 /of-int
(2^n))) for n
        unfolding nn-def using a
        by (simp add: powr-half-sqrt [symmetric] powr-powr ac-simps)
      moreover have (( λ n. sqrt(of-int (a n) powr(1 /of-int (2^n))))⟶ sqrt
A) sequentially
        using assu1 tendsto-real-sqrt by blast
      ultimately have (( λ n. (of-int (a n)) powr(1 /of-int (nn n)))⟶ sqrt A)
sequentially
        by auto
    from tendsto-divide[OF this assu1[THEN LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment[where
k=1]]]
      have (λn. (a n / a (Suc n)) powr(1 /nn n)) ⟶ 1/sqrt A
        using ‹A>1› a unfolding nn-def
      by (auto simp add:powr-divide less-imp-le inverse-eq-divide sqrt-divide-self-eq)
      moreover have (λn. d (Suc n))⟶ 1
        apply (rule convergent-prod-imp-LIMSEQ)
        using convergent-prod-iff-shift[of d 1] ‹convergent-prod d› by auto
      ultimately show ?thesis
        unfolding ff-def by (auto intro:tendsto-eq-intros)
  qed
  have (λn. (ff n) powr nn n) ⟶ 0
  proof −
    define aa where aa=(1+1/sqrt A) / 2
    have eventually (λn. ff n<aa) sequentially
      apply (rule order-tendstoD[OF ff-tendsto])
      unfolding aa-def using ‹A>1› by (auto simp add:field-simps)
    moreover have (λn. aa powr nn n) ⟶ 0
    proof −
      have (λy. aa ^(nat ∘ nn) y) ⟶ 0
        apply (rule tendsto-power-zero)
        subgoal unfolding nn-def comp-def
          apply (rule filterlim-subseq)
          by (auto intro:strict-monoI)
        subgoal unfolding aa-def using ‹A>1› by auto
        done
      then show ?thesis
      proof (elim filterlim-mono-eventually)
        have aa>0 unfolding aa-def using ‹A>1›
```

```
          by (auto simp add:field-simps pos-add-strict)
        then show ∀F x in sequentially. aa ^ (nat ∘ nn) x = aa powr real-of-int
(nn x)
          by (auto simp: powr-int order.strict-implies-order[OF nn-pos])
      qed auto
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis
      apply (elim metric-tendsto-imp-tendsto)
      apply (auto intro!:powr-mono2 elim!:eventually-mono)
      using nn-pos ff-pos by (meson le-cases not-le)+
  qed
  then have (λn. (d (Suc n))^(nat (nn n)) ∗ (a n / a (Suc n))) ⟶ 0
  proof (elim filterlim-mono-eventually)
    show ∀F x in sequentially. ff x powr (nn x) = d (Suc x) ^ nat (nn x) ∗ (a x
/ a (Suc x))
      apply (rule eventuallyI)
      subgoal for x
        unfolding ff-def
        using a[rule-format,of x] a[rule-format,of Suc x] d[rule-format,of Suc x]
nn-pos[of x]
        apply (auto simp add:field-simps powr-divide powr-powr powr-mult )
        by (simp add: powr-int)
      done
  qed auto
  moreover have (λn. b (Suc n) / (d (Suc n))^(nat (nn n))) ⟶ 0
   using tendsto-inverse-0-at-top[OF assu3,THEN LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment[where
k=1]]
   unfolding nn-def by (auto simp add:field-simps nat-mult-distrib nat-power-eq)
  ultimately have (λn. b (Suc n) ∗ (a n / a (Suc n))) ⟶ 0
    apply −
    subgoal premises asm
      using tendsto-mult[OF asm,simplified]
      apply (elim filterlim-mono-eventually)
        using d by (auto simp add:algebra-simps,metis (mono-tags, lifting) al-
ways-eventually
          not-one-less-zero)
    done
  then have (λn. (b (Suc n) / b n) ∗ (a n / a (Suc n))) ⟶ 0
    apply (elim Lim-transform-bound[rotated])
    apply (rule eventuallyI)
    subgoal for x using a[rule-format, of x] a[rule-format, of Suc x]
        b[rule-format, of x] b[rule-format, of Suc x]
      by (auto simp add:field-simps)
    done
  then show ?thesis unfolding c-def by (auto simp add:algebra-simps)
qed
from c-ratio-tendsto
have (λn. norm (b (Suc n) / a (Suc n)) / norm (b n / a n)) ⟶ 0
  unfolding c-def
```

```
   using a b by (force simp add:divide-simps abs-of-pos intro: Lim-transform-eventually)
  from summable-ratio-test-tendsto[OF - - this] a b
  show summable c unfolding c-def
    by (metis c-def c-pos less-irrefl zero-less-one)
  have ∀F n in sequentially. (∑j. c (n + j)) ≤ 2 * c n
  proof −
    obtain N where N-ratio:∀n≥N. c (n + 1) / c n < 1 / 2
    proof −
      have eventually (λn. c (n+1) / c n < 1/2) sequentially
        using c-ratio-tendsto[unfolded tendsto-iff,rule-format, of 1/2,simplified]
        apply eventually-elim
        subgoal for n using c-pos[of n] c-pos[of Suc n] by auto
        done
      then show ?thesis using that unfolding eventually-sequentially by auto
    qed
    have (∑j. c (j + n)) ≤ 2 * c n when n≥N for n
    proof −
      have (∑j<m. c (j + n)) ≤ 2*c n * (1 − 1 / 2^(m+1)) for m
      proof (induct m)
        case 0
        then show ?case using c-pos[of n] by simp
      next
        case (Suc m)
        have (∑j<Suc m. c (j + n)) = c n + (∑i<m. c (Suc i + n))
          unfolding sum.lessThan-Suc-shift by simp
        also have ... ≤ c n + (∑i<m. c (i + n) / 2)
        proof −
          have c (Suc i + n) ≤ c (i + n) / 2 for i
            using N-ratio[rule-format,of i+n] ‹n≥N› c-pos[of i+n]  by simp
          then show ?thesis by (auto intro:sum-mono)
        qed
        also have ... = c n + (∑i<m. c (i + n)) / 2
          unfolding sum-divide-distrib by simp
        also have ... ≤ c n + c n * (1 − 1 / 2 ^(m + 1))
          using Suc by auto
        also have ... = 2 * c n * (1 − 1 / 2 ^(Suc m + 1))
          by (auto simp add:field-simps)
        finally show ?case .
      qed
      then have (∑j<m. c (j + n)) ≤ 2*c n for m
        using c-pos[of n]
      by (smt divide-le-eq-1-pos divide-pos-pos nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left zero-less-power)
      moreover have summable (λj. c (j + n))
        using ‹summable c› by (simp add: summable-iff-shift)
       ultimately show ?thesis using suminf-le-const[of λj. c (j+n) 2*c n] by
auto
    qed
   then show ?thesis unfolding eventually-sequentially by (auto simp add:algebra-simps)
  qed
```

```
  then show ∀_F n in sequentially. (∑j. (b (n + j)) /  (a (n + j))) ≤ 2 ∗ b n /
a n
    unfolding c-def by simp
qed


theorem Hancl3:
  fixes d ::nat⇒real and  a b :: nat⇒int
  assumes A > 1 and d: ∀n. d n > 1 and a: ∀n. a n>0 and b: ∀n. b n > 0
and s>0
    and assu1: (λn. (a n) powr(1 / of-int(2^n))) ⟶ A
    and assu2: ∀n ≥ s. A / (a n) powr (1 / of-int(2^n)) > (∏j. d (n+j))
    and assu3: LIM n sequentially. d n ^ 2 ^ n / b n :> at-top
    and convergent-prod d
  shows (∑n. b n / a n) ∉ ℚ
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume asm: ¬ ((∑n. b n / a n) ∉ ℚ)
  have ab-sum: summable (λj. b j / a j)
    using issummable[OF ‹A>1› d a b assu1 assu3 ‹convergent-prod d›] .
  obtain p q ::int where q>0 and pq-def: (λn. b (n+1) / a (n+1)) sums (p/q)
  proof −
    from asm have (∑n. b n / a n) ∈ ℚ by auto
    then have (∑n. b (n+1) / a (n+1)) ∈ ℚ
      apply (subst suminf-minus-initial-segment[OF ab-sum,of 1])
      by auto
    then obtain p′ q′ ::int where q′≠0 and pq-def: (λ n. b (n+1) / a (n+1) )
sums (p′/q′)
      unfolding Rats-eq-int-div-int
     using summable-ignore-initial-segment[OF ab-sum,of 1,THEN summable-sums]
      by force
    define p q where p ≡ (if q′<0 then −p′ else p′) and q ≡ (if q′<0 then −q′
else q′)
    have p′/q′ = p/q q>0
      using ‹q′≠0› unfolding p-def q-def by auto
    then show ?thesis using that[of q p] pq-def by auto
  qed

  define ALPHA where
      ALPHA = (λn. of-int q ∗ (∏j=1..n. of-int(a j)) ∗ (∑j. (b (j+n+1)/a
(j+n+1))))
  have ALPHA n ≥ 1 for n
  proof −
    have (∑n. b (n+1) / a (n+1)) > 0
    proof (rule suminf-pos)
      show summable (λn. b (n + 1) / real-of-int (a (n + 1)))
        using summable-ignore-initial-segment[OF ab-sum,of 1] by auto
      show ⋀n. 0 < b (n + 1) / a (n + 1)
        using a b by simp
    qed
```

```
    then have p/q > 0
      using pq-def sums-unique by force
    then have q≥1 p≥1 using ‹q>0› by (auto simp add:divide-simps)
    moreover have ∀n. 1 ≤ a n ∀n. 1 ≤ b n using a b
      by (auto simp add: int-one-le-iff-zero-less)
    ultimately show ?thesis unfolding ALPHA-def
      using show7[OF - - - - pq-def] by auto
  qed
  moreover have ∃n. ALPHA n < 1 unfolding ALPHA-def
  proof (rule lasttoshow[OF d a ‹s>0› ‹q>0› ‹A>1› b - assu3])
    show ∀F n in sequentially. (∑j. b (n+j) / a (n+j)) ≤ (2 ∗ b n) / a n
      using show5[OF ‹A>1› d a b assu1 assu3 ‹convergent-prod d›] by simp
   show ∀m≥s. ∃n≥m. d (n+1) ∗ (MAX j∈{s..n}. a j powr (1 / of-int (2 ^ j)))
                 ≤ a (n+1) powr (1 / of-int (2 ^ (n+1)))
      apply (rule show9[OF ‹A>1› d a ‹s>0› assu1 ‹convergent-prod d›])
        using show8[OF ‹A>1› d a ‹s>0› ‹convergent-prod d› assu2] by (simp
add:algebra-simps)
  qed
  ultimately show False using not-le by blast
qed

corollary Hancl3corollary:
  fixes A::real and  a b :: nat⇒int
  assumes A > 1 and a: ∀n. a n>0 and b: ∀n. b n>0
    and assu1: (λn. (a n) powr(1 / of-int(2^n))) ⟶ A
    and asscor2: ∀n ≥ 6. a n powr(1 / of-int (2^n)) ∗ (1 + 4∗(2/3)^n) ≤ A
                        ∧ b n ≤ 2 powr (4/3)^(n−1)
  shows (∑n. b n / a n) ∉ ℚ
proof−
  define d::nat⇒real where d= (λ n. 1+(2/3)^(n+1))
  have dgt1:∀n. 1 < d n  unfolding d-def by auto
  moreover have convergent-prod d
    unfolding d-def
   by (simp add: abs-convergent-prod-imp-convergent-prod summable-imp-abs-convergent-prod)
  moreover have ∀n≥6. (∏j. d (n+j)) < A / a n powr (1 / of-int (2 ^ n))
  proof (intro strip)
    fix n::nat assume 6 ≤ n
    have d-sum:summable (λj. ln (d j)) unfolding d-def
      by (auto intro: summable-ln-plus)

    have (∑j. ln (d (n + j))) < ln (1+4 ∗ (2/3) ^ n)
    proof −
      define c::real where c = (2/3) ^ n
      have 0<c c<1/8
      proof −
        have c = (2/3)^6 ∗ (2/3) ^(n−6)
          unfolding c-def using ‹n≥6›
          by (metis le-add-diff-inverse power-add)
        also have ... ≤ (2/3)^6 by (auto intro:power-le-one)
```

```
        also have ... < 1/8 by (auto simp add:field-simps)
        finally show c < 1/8 .
      qed (simp add:c-def)

      have (∑j. ln (d (n + j))) ≤ (∑j. (2/3) ^(n + j + 1))
      proof (rule suminf-le)
        show ⋀j. ln (d (n + j)) ≤ (2/3) ^(n + j + 1)
          unfolding d-def
       by (metis divide-pos-pos less-eq-real-def ln-add-one-self-le-self zero-less-numeral
zero-less-power)
        show summable (λj. ln (d (n + j)))
          using summable-ignore-initial-segment[OF d-sum]
          by (force simp add: algebra-simps)
        show summable (λj. (2 / 3::real) ^(n + j + 1))
         using summable-geometric[THEN summable-ignore-initial-segment,of 2/3
n+1]
          by (auto simp add:algebra-simps)
      qed
      also have ... = (∑j. (2/3)^(n+1)*(2/3) ^j)
        by (auto simp add:algebra-simps power-add)
      also have ... = (2/3)^(n+1) * (∑j. (2/3) ^j)
        by (force intro!: summable-geometric suminf-mult)
      also have ... = 2 * c
        unfolding c-def
        by (simp add: suminf-geometric)
      also have ... <  4 * c − (4 * c)²
        using ‹0<c› ‹c<1/8›
       by (sos ((((A<0 * A<1) * R<1) + ((A<=0 * R<1) * (R<1/16 * [1]^2)))))
      also have ... ≤ ln (1 + 4 * c)
        apply (rule ln-one-plus-pos-lower-bound)
        using ‹0<c› ‹c<1/8› by auto
      finally show ?thesis unfolding c-def by simp
    qed
    then have exp (∑j. ln (d (n + j))) < 1 + 4 * (2/3) ^n
      by (smt (z3) divide-pos-pos ln-exp ln-ge-iff zero-less-power)
    moreover have exp (∑j. ln (d (n + j))) = (∏j. d (n + j))
    proof (subst exp-suminf-prodinf-real [symmetric])
      show ⋀k. 0 ≤ ln (d (n + k))
        using dgt1 by (simp add: less-imp-le)
      show abs-convergent-prod (λna. exp (ln (d (n + na))))
      proof (subst exp-ln)
        show ⋀j. 0 < d (n + j)
          using dgt1 le-less-trans zero-le-one by blast
        show abs-convergent-prod (λj. d (n + j))
          unfolding abs-convergent-prod-def
          using ‹convergent-prod d›
          by (simp add: dgt1 convergent-prod-iff-shift less-imp-le algebra-simps)
      qed
      show (∏j. exp (ln (d (n + j)))) = (∏j. d (n + j))
```

```
        by (meson dgt1 exp-ln not-less not-one-less-zero order-trans)
    qed
    ultimately have (∏j. d (n + j))  < 1 + 4 ∗ (2/3) ^ n
      by simp
    also have ... ≤ A / (a n) powr (1 / of-int (2 ^ n))
    proof −
      have a n powr (1 / real-of-int (2 ^ n)) > 0
        using a[rule-format,of n] by auto
      then show ?thesis using asscor2[rule-format,OF ‹6≤n›]
        by (auto simp add:field-simps)
    qed
    finally show (∏j. d (n + j)) < A / real-of-int (a n) powr (1 / of-int (2 ^ n))
.
  qed
  moreover have LIM n sequentially. d n ^ 2 ^ n / real-of-int (b n) :> at-top
  proof −
    have LIM n sequentially. d n ^ 2 ^ n / 2 powr((4/3)^(n−1)) :> at-top
    proof −
      define n1 where n1 ≡ (λn. (2::real) ∗ (3/2)^(n−1))
      define n2 where n2 ≡ (λn. ((4::real)/3)^(n−1))
      have LIM n sequentially. (((1+(8/9)/(n1 n)) powr (n1 n))/2) powr (n2 n)
:> at-top
      proof (rule filterlim-at-top-powr-real[where g′=exp (8/9) / 2])
        define e1 where e1 = exp (8/9) / (2::real)
        show e1>1 unfolding e1-def by (approximation 4)
        show (λn. ((1+(8/9)/(n1 n)) powr (n1 n))/2) ⟶ e1
        proof −
          have (λn. (1+(8/9)/(n1 n)) powr (n1 n)) ⟶ exp (8/9)
            apply (rule filterlim-compose[OF tendsto-exp-limit-at-top])
            unfolding n1-def
            by (auto intro!: filterlim-tendsto-pos-mult-at-top
                filterlim-realpow-sequentially-at-top
                simp:filterlim-sequentially-iff[of λx. (3 / 2) ^ (x − Suc 0) - 1])
          then show ?thesis unfolding e1-def
            by (intro tendsto-intros,auto)
        qed
        show filterlim n2 at-top sequentially
          unfolding n2-def
          apply (subst filterlim-sequentially-iff[of λn. (4 / 3) ^ (n − 1) - 1])
          by (auto intro:filterlim-realpow-sequentially-at-top)
      qed
      moreover have ∀F n in sequentially. (((1+(8/9)/(n1 n)) powr (n1 n))/2)
powr (n2 n)
        = d n ^ 2 ^ n / 2 powr((4/3)^(n−1))
      proof (rule eventually-sequentiallyI)
        fix k::nat assume k ≥ 1
        have ((1 + 8 / 9 / n1 k) powr n1 k / 2) powr n2 k
            = (((1 + 8 / 9 / n1 k) powr n1 k) powr n2 k) / 2 powr (4 / 3) ^ (k −
1)
```

```
          by (simp add: n1-def n2-def powr-divide)
        also have ... = (1 + 8 / 9 / n1 k) powr (n1 k ∗ n2 k) / 2 powr (4 / 3) ^
(k − 1)
          by (simp add: powr-powr)
        also have ... = (1 + 8 / 9 / n1 k) powr (2 ^ k) / 2 powr (4 / 3) ^ (k −
1)
        proof −
          have n1 k ∗ n2 k = 2 ^ k
            unfolding n1-def n2-def
            using ‹k≥1› by (simp add: mult-ac flip:power-mult-distrib power-Suc)
          then show ?thesis by simp
        qed
        also have ... = (1 + 8 / 9 / n1 k) ^ (2 ^ k) / 2 powr (4 / 3) ^ (k − 1)
          unfolding n1-def
            by (smt (verit, best) powr-realpow divide-pos-pos numeral-plus-numeral
numeral-plus-one of-nat-numeral of-nat-power semiring-norm(2) zero-less-power)
        also have ... = d k ^ 2 ^ k / 2 powr (4 / 3) ^ (k − 1)
        proof −
          have ∗∗: 8 / 9 / n1 k = (2/3) ^ (k+1)
            unfolding n1-def using ‹k≥1›
            by (simp add: divide-simps split: nat-diff-split)
          then show ?thesis
            unfolding d-def by presburger
        qed
        finally show ((1 + 8 / 9 / n1 k) powr n1 k / 2) powr n2 k
                    = d k ^ 2 ^ k / 2 powr (4 / 3) ^ (k − 1) .
      qed
      ultimately show ?thesis using filterlim-cong by fast
    qed
    moreover have ∀F n in sequentially. d n ^ 2 ^ n / 2 powr((4/3)^(n−1))
      ≤ d n ^ 2 ^ n / real-of-int (b n)
      using eventually-sequentiallyI[of 6]
      by (smt (verit, best) asscor2 b dgt1 frac-le of-int-0-less-iff zero-le-power)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (auto elim: filterlim-at-top-mono)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis using Hancl3[OF ‹A>1› - a b - assu1,of d 6] by force
qed

end
```

## 4 Acknowledgements

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