

The Lambert W Function on the Reals

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Abstract

The Lambert W function is a multi-valued function defined as the inverse function of $x \mapsto xe^x$. Besides numerous applications in combinatorics, physics, and engineering, it also frequently occurs when solving equations containing both e^x and x , or both x and $\log x$.

This article provides a definition of the two real-valued branches $W_0(x)$ and $W_{-1}(x)$ and proves various properties such as basic identities and inequalities, monotonicity, differentiability, asymptotic expansions, and the MacLaurin series of $W_0(x)$ at $x = 0$.

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1 The Lambert W Function on the reals

```
theory Lambert-W
imports
  Complex-Main
  HOL-Library.FuncSet
  HOL-Real-Asymp.Real-Asymp
begin
  <proof><proof>
```

1.1 Properties of the function $x \mapsto xe^x$

```
lemma exp-times-self-gt:
  assumes  $x \neq -1$ 
  shows  $x * \exp x > -\exp (-1::real)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-ge:  $x * \exp x \geq -\exp (-1::real)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-strict-mono:
  assumes  $x \geq -1$   $x < (y :: real)$ 
  shows  $x * \exp x < y * \exp y$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-strict-antimono:
  assumes  $y \leq -1$   $x < (y :: real)$ 
  shows  $x * \exp x > y * \exp y$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-mono:
  assumes  $x \geq -1$   $x \leq (y :: real)$ 
  shows  $x * \exp x \leq y * \exp y$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-antimono:
  assumes  $y \leq -1$   $x \leq (y :: real)$ 
  shows  $x * \exp x \geq y * \exp y$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-inj: inj-on  $(\lambda x::real. x * \exp x)$   $\{-1..\}$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma exp-times-self-inj': inj-on  $(\lambda x::real. x * \exp x)$   $\{..-1\}$ 
  <proof>
```

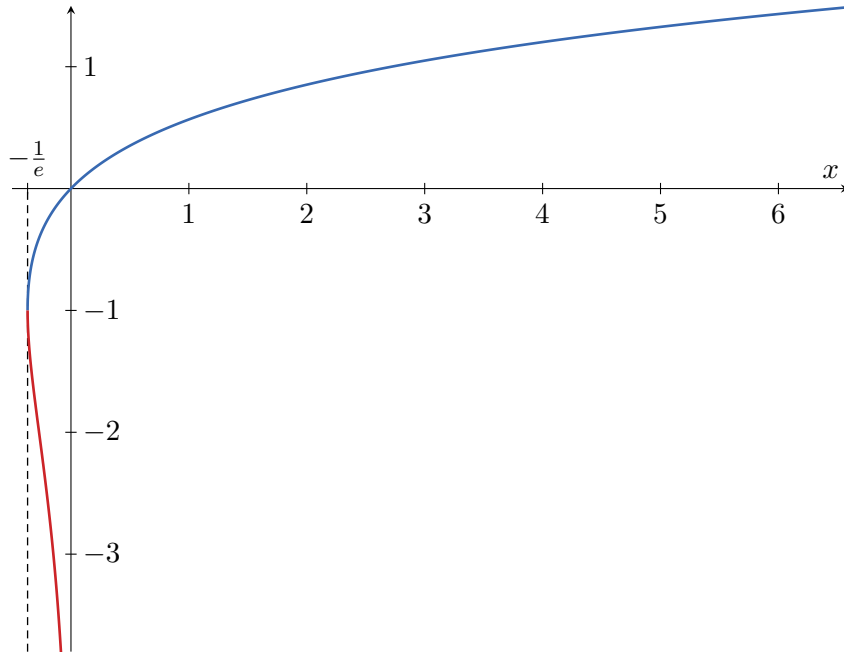


Figure 1: The two real branches of the Lambert W function: W_0 (blue) and W_{-1} (red).

1.2 Definition

The following are the two branches $W_0(x)$ and $W_{-1}(x)$ of the Lambert W function on the real numbers. These are the inverse functions of the function $x \mapsto xe^x$, i.e. we have $W(x)e^{W(x)} = x$ for both branches wherever they are defined. The two branches meet at the point $x = -\frac{1}{e}$.

$W_0(x)$ is the principal branch, whose domain is $[-\frac{1}{e}; \infty)$ and whose range is $[-1; \infty)$. $W_{-1}(x)$ has the domain $[-\frac{1}{e}; 0)$ and the range $(-\infty; -1]$. Figure 1 shows plots of these two branches for illustration.

definition *Lambert- W* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

Lambert- W $x = (\text{if } x < -\text{exp}(-1) \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } (\text{THE } w. w \geq -1 \wedge w * \text{exp } w = x))$

definition *Lambert- W'* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

Lambert- W' $x = (\text{if } x \in \{-\text{exp}(-1)..<0\} \text{ then } (\text{THE } w. w \leq -1 \wedge w * \text{exp } w = x) \text{ else } -1)$

lemma *Lambert- W -ex1*:

assumes $(x::\text{real}) \geq -\text{exp}(-1)$

shows $\exists! w. w \geq -1 \wedge w * \text{exp } w = x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-ex1*:
assumes $(x::real) \in \{-exp(-1)..<0\}$
shows $\exists! w. w \leq -1 \wedge w * exp w = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W-times-exp-self*:
assumes $x \geq -exp(-1)$
shows $Lambert-W x * exp(Lambert-W x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W-times-exp-self'*:
assumes $x \geq -exp(-1)$
shows $exp(Lambert-W x) * Lambert-W x = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W'-times-exp-self*:
assumes $x \in \{-exp(-1)..<0\}$
shows $Lambert-W' x * exp(Lambert-W' x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W'-times-exp-self'*:
assumes $x \in \{-exp(-1)..<0\}$
shows $exp(Lambert-W' x) * Lambert-W' x = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W-ge*: $Lambert-W x \geq -1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W'-le*: $Lambert-W' x \leq -1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W-eqI*:
assumes $w \geq -1 \wedge w * exp w = x$
shows $Lambert-W x = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lambert-W'-eqI*:
assumes $w \leq -1 \wedge w * exp w = x$
shows $Lambert-W' x = w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$W_0(x)$ and $W_{-1}(x)$ together fully cover all solutions of $we^w = x$:

lemma *exp-times-self-eqD*:
assumes $w * exp w = x$
shows $x \geq -exp(-1)$ **and** $w = Lambert-W x \vee x < 0 \wedge w = Lambert-W' x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *exp-times-self-eq-iff*:

$w * \exp w = x \iff x \geq -\exp(-1) \wedge (w = \text{Lambert-W } x \vee x < 0 \wedge w = \text{Lambert-W}' x)$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-exp-times-self* [simp]: $x \geq -1 \implies \text{Lambert-W } (x * \exp x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-exp-times-self'* [simp]: $x \geq -1 \implies \text{Lambert-W } (\exp x * x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-exp-times-self* [simp]: $x \leq -1 \implies \text{Lambert-W}' (x * \exp x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-exp-times-self'* [simp]: $x \leq -1 \implies \text{Lambert-W}' (\exp x * x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-times-ln-self*:

assumes $x \geq \exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } (x * \ln x) = \ln x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-times-ln-self'*:

assumes $x \geq \exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } (\ln x * x) = \ln x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-eq-minus-exp-minus1* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } (-\exp(-1)) = -1$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-eq-minus-exp-minus1* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W}' (-\exp(-1)) = -1$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-0* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } 0 = 0$

<proof>

1.3 Monotonicity properties

lemma *Lambert-W-strict-mono*:

assumes $x \geq -\exp(-1) \ x < y$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x < \text{Lambert-W } y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-mono*:

assumes $x \geq -\exp(-1) \ x \leq y$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x \leq \text{Lambert-W } y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-eq-iff* [simp]:

$x \geq -\exp(-1) \implies y \geq -\exp(-1) \implies \text{Lambert-W } x = \text{Lambert-W } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-le-iff* [simp]:

$x \geq -\exp(-1) \implies y \geq -\exp(-1) \implies \text{Lambert-W } x \leq \text{Lambert-W } y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-less-iff* [simp]:

$x \geq -\exp(-1) \implies y \geq -\exp(-1) \implies \text{Lambert-W } x < \text{Lambert-W } y \longleftrightarrow x < y$
<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-le-minus-one*:

assumes $x \leq -\exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x = -1$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-pos-iff* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } x > 0 \longleftrightarrow x > 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-eq-0-iff* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-nonneg-iff* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } x \geq 0 \longleftrightarrow x \geq 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-neg-iff* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } x < 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-nonpos-iff* [simp]: $\text{Lambert-W } x \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-geI*:

assumes $y * \exp y \leq x$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x \geq y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-gtI*:

assumes $y * \exp y < x$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x > y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-leI*:

assumes $y * \exp y \geq x$ $y \geq -1$ $x \geq -\exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-lessI*:

assumes $y * \exp y > x \ y \geq -1 \ x \geq -\exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x < y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-strict-antimono*:

assumes $-\exp(-1) \leq x \ x < y \ y < 0$

shows $\text{Lambert-W}' x > \text{Lambert-W}' y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-antimono*:

assumes $x \geq -\exp(-1) \ x \leq y \ y < 0$

shows $\text{Lambert-W}' x \geq \text{Lambert-W}' y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-eq-iff [simp]*:

$x \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies y \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies \text{Lambert-W}' x = \text{Lambert-W}' y \longleftrightarrow x = y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-le-iff [simp]*:

$x \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies y \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies \text{Lambert-W}' x \leq \text{Lambert-W}' y \longleftrightarrow x \geq y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-less-iff [simp]*:

$x \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies y \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies \text{Lambert-W}' x < \text{Lambert-W}' y \longleftrightarrow x > y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-le-minus-one*:

assumes $x \leq -\exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W}' x = -1$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-ge-zero*: $x \geq 0 \implies \text{Lambert-W}' x = -1$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-neg*: $\text{Lambert-W}' x < 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-nz [simp]*: $\text{Lambert-W}' x \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-geI*:

assumes $y * \exp y \geq x \ y \leq -1 \ x \geq -\exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-W}' x \geq y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-gtI:*

assumes $y * \exp y > x \ y \leq -1 \ x \geq -\exp(-1)$

shows $\text{Lambert-}W' \ x \geq y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-leI:*

assumes $y * \exp y \leq x \ x < 0$

shows $\text{Lambert-}W' \ x \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-lessI:*

assumes $y * \exp y < x \ x < 0$

shows $\text{Lambert-}W' \ x < y$

<proof>

lemma *bij-betw-exp-times-self-atLeastAtMost:*

fixes $a \ b :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \geq -1 \ a \leq b$

shows $\text{bij-betw} (\lambda x. x * \exp x) \{a..b\} \{a * \exp a..b * \exp b\}$

<proof>

lemma *bij-betw-exp-times-self-atLeastAtMost':*

fixes $a \ b :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \leq b \ b \leq -1$

shows $\text{bij-betw} (\lambda x. x * \exp x) \{a..b\} \{b * \exp b..a * \exp a\}$

<proof>

lemma *bij-betw-exp-times-self-atLeast:*

fixes $a :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \geq -1$

shows $\text{bij-betw} (\lambda x. x * \exp x) \{a.. \} \{a * \exp a.. \}$

<proof>

1.4 Basic identities and bounds

lemma *Lambert-W-2-ln-2 [simp]: Lambert-W (2 * ln 2) = ln 2*

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-exp-1 [simp]: Lambert-W (exp 1) = 1*

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-neg-ln-over-self:*

assumes $x \in \{\exp(-1).. \exp 1\}$

shows $\text{Lambert-}W (-\ln x / x) = -\ln x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-neg-ln-over-self*:

assumes $x \geq \exp 1$

shows $\text{Lambert-W}'(-\ln x / x) = -\ln x$

<proof>

lemma *exp-Lambert-W*: $x \geq -\exp(-1) \implies x \neq 0 \implies \exp(\text{Lambert-W } x) = x / \text{Lambert-W } x$

<proof>

lemma *exp-Lambert-W'*: $x \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \implies \exp(\text{Lambert-W}' x) = x / \text{Lambert-W}' x$

<proof>

lemma *ln-Lambert-W*:

assumes $x > 0$

shows $\ln(\text{Lambert-W } x) = \ln x - \text{Lambert-W } x$

<proof>

lemma *ln-minus-Lambert-W'*:

assumes $x \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\}$

shows $\ln(-\text{Lambert-W}' x) = \ln(-x) - \text{Lambert-W}' x$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-plus-Lambert-W-eq*:

assumes $x > 0 \ y > 0$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x + \text{Lambert-W } y = \text{Lambert-W } (x * y * (1 / \text{Lambert-W } x + 1 / \text{Lambert-W } y))$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-plus-Lambert-W'-eq*:

assumes $x \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\} \ y \in \{-\exp(-1)..<0\}$

shows $\text{Lambert-W}' x + \text{Lambert-W}' y = \text{Lambert-W}' (x * y * (1 / \text{Lambert-W}' x + 1 / \text{Lambert-W}' y))$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-gt-ln-minus-ln-ln*:

assumes $x > \exp 1$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x > \ln x - \ln(\ln x)$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-less-ln*:

assumes $x > \exp 1$

shows $\text{Lambert-W } x < \ln x$

<proof>

1.5 Limits, continuity, and differentiability

lemma *filterlim-Lambert-W-at-top* [*tendsto-intros*]: *filterlim Lambert-W at-top at-top*

<proof>

lemma *filterlim-Lambert-W-at-left-0* [*tendsto-intros*]:

filterlim Lambert-W' at-bot (at-left 0)
<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-Lambert-W* [*continuous-intros*]: *continuous-on* $\{-exp (-1).. \}$
Lambert-W

<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-Lambert-W-alt* [*continuous-intros*]:

assumes *continuous-on* $A f \wedge x. x \in A \implies f x \geq -exp (-1)$
shows *continuous-on* $A (\lambda x. Lambert-W (f x))$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-Lambert-W'* [*continuous-intros*]: *continuous-on* $\{-exp (-1)..<0 \}$
Lambert-W'

<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-Lambert-W'-alt* [*continuous-intros*]:

assumes *continuous-on* $A f \wedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in \{-exp (-1)..<0 \}$
shows *continuous-on* $A (\lambda x. Lambert-W' (f x))$
<proof>

lemma *tendsto-Lambert-W-1*:

assumes $(f \longrightarrow L) F$ *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \geq -exp (-1)) F$
shows $((\lambda x. Lambert-W (f x)) \longrightarrow Lambert-W L) F$

<proof>

lemma *tendsto-Lambert-W-2*:

assumes $(f \longrightarrow L) F L > -exp (-1)$
shows $((\lambda x. Lambert-W (f x)) \longrightarrow Lambert-W L) F$
<proof>

lemma *tendsto-Lambert-W* [*tendsto-intros*]:

assumes $(f \longrightarrow L) F$ *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \geq -exp (-1)) F \vee L > -exp (-1)$
shows $((\lambda x. Lambert-W (f x)) \longrightarrow Lambert-W L) F$
<proof>

lemma *tendsto-Lambert-W'-1*:

assumes $(f \longrightarrow L) F$ *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \geq -exp (-1)) F L < 0$
shows $((\lambda x. Lambert-W' (f x)) \longrightarrow Lambert-W' L) F$

<proof>

lemma *tendsto-Lambert-W'-2*:

assumes $(f \longrightarrow L) F L > -exp (-1) L < 0$
shows $((\lambda x. Lambert-W' (f x)) \longrightarrow Lambert-W' L) F$
<proof>

lemma *tendsto-Lambert-W'* [*tendsto-intros*]:

assumes $(f \longrightarrow L) F$ eventually $(\lambda x. f x \geq -\exp(-1)) F \vee L > -\exp(-1)$
 $L < 0$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W'(f x)) \longrightarrow \text{Lambert-}W' L) F$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *continuous-Lambert-W* [*continuous-intros*]:

assumes *continuous* $F f f (\text{Lim } F (\lambda x. x)) > -\exp(-1) \vee$ eventually $(\lambda x. f x \geq -\exp(-1)) F$
shows *continuous* $F (\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W(f x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *continuous-Lambert-W'* [*continuous-intros*]:

assumes *continuous* $F f f (\text{Lim } F (\lambda x. x)) > -\exp(-1) \vee$ eventually $(\lambda x. f x \geq -\exp(-1)) F$
 $f (\text{Lim } F (\lambda x. x)) < 0$
shows *continuous* $F (\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W'(f x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *has-field-derivative-Lambert-W* [*derivative-intros*]:

assumes $x: x > -\exp(-1)$
shows $(\text{Lambert-}W \text{ has-real-derivative inverse } (x + \exp(\text{Lambert-}W x)))$ (at x within A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *has-field-derivative-Lambert-W-gen* [*derivative-intros*]:

assumes $(f \text{ has-real-derivative } f')$ (at x within A) $f x > -\exp(-1)$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W(f x)) \text{ has-real-derivative } (f' / (f x + \exp(\text{Lambert-}W(f x)))))$ (at x within A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *has-field-derivative-Lambert-W'* [*derivative-intros*]:

assumes $x: x \in \{-\exp(-1) < .. < 0\}$
shows $(\text{Lambert-}W' \text{ has-real-derivative inverse } (x + \exp(\text{Lambert-}W' x)))$ (at x within A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *has-field-derivative-Lambert-W'-gen* [*derivative-intros*]:

assumes $(f \text{ has-real-derivative } f')$ (at x within A) $f x \in \{-\exp(-1) < .. < 0\}$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W'(f x)) \text{ has-real-derivative } (f' / (f x + \exp(\text{Lambert-}W'(f x)))))$ (at x within A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.6 Asymptotic expansion

Lastly, we prove some more detailed asymptotic expansions of W and W' at their singularities. First, we show that:

$$\begin{aligned} W(x) &= \log x - \log \log x + o(\log \log x) && \text{for } x \rightarrow \infty \\ W'(x) &= \log(-x) - \log(-\log(-x)) + o(\log(-\log(-x))) && \text{for } x \rightarrow 0^- \end{aligned}$$

theorem *Lambert-W-asympt-equiv-at-top:*

$$(\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W \ x - \ln x) \sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda x. -\ln (\ln x))$$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W-asympt-equiv-at-top' [asympt-equiv-intros]:*

$$\text{Lambert-}W \sim_{[at-top]} \ln$$

<proof>

theorem *Lambert-W'-asympt-equiv-at-left-0:*

$$(\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W' \ x - \ln (-x)) \sim_{[at-left 0]} (\lambda x. -\ln (-\ln (-x)))$$

<proof>

lemma *Lambert-W'-asympt-equiv'-at-left-0 [asympt-equiv-intros]:*

$$\text{Lambert-}W' \sim_{[at-left 0]} (\lambda x. \ln (-x))$$

<proof>

Next, we look at the branching point $a := \frac{1}{e}$. Here, the asymptotic behaviour is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} W(x) &= -1 + \sqrt{2e}(x - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}e(x - a) + o(x - a) && \text{for } x \rightarrow a^+ \\ W'(x) &= -1 - \sqrt{2e}(x - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}e(x - a) + o(x - a) && \text{for } x \rightarrow a^+ \end{aligned}$$

lemma *sqrt-sqrt-mult:*

assumes $x \geq (0 :: \text{real})$

shows $\text{sqrt } x * (\text{sqrt } x * y) = x * y$

<proof>

theorem *Lambert-W-asympt-equiv-at-right-minus-exp-minus1:*

defines $e \equiv \exp 1$

defines $a \equiv -\exp (-1)$

defines $C1 \equiv \text{sqrt } (2 * \exp 1)$

defines $f \equiv (\lambda x. -1 + C1 * \text{sqrt } (x - a))$

shows $(\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W \ x - f x) \sim_{[at-right a]} (\lambda x. -2/3 * e * (x - a))$

<proof>

theorem *Lambert-W'-asympt-equiv-at-right-minus-exp-minus1:*

defines $e \equiv \exp 1$

defines $a \equiv -\exp (-1)$

defines $C1 \equiv \text{sqrt } (2 * \exp 1)$

defines $f \equiv (\lambda x. -1 - C1 * \text{sqrt } (x - a))$

shows $(\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W' x - f x) \sim[at\text{-right } a] (\lambda x. -2/3 * e * (x - a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lastly, just for fun, we derive a slightly more accurate expansion of $W_0(x)$ for $x \rightarrow \infty$:

theorem *Lambert-W-asymp-equiv-at-top''*:
 $(\lambda x. \text{Lambert-}W x - \ln x + \ln(\ln x)) \sim[at\text{-top}] (\lambda x. \ln(\ln x) / \ln x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Lambert-W-MacLaurin-Series*

imports

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Formal-Power-Series

Bernoulli.Bernoulli-FPS

Stirling-Formula.Stirling-Formula

Lambert-W

begin

1.7 The MacLaurin series of $W_0(x)$ at $x = 0$

In this section, we derive the MacLaurin series of $W_0(x)$ as a formal power series at $x = 0$ and prove that its radius of convergence is e^{-1} .

We do not actually show that this series evaluates to 1 since Isabelle's library does not contain the required theorems about convergence of the composition of two power series yet. If it did, however, this last remaining step would be trivial since we did all the real work here.

lemma *Stirling-Suc-n-n*: $\text{Stirling } (Suc\ n) \ n = (Suc\ n\ choose\ 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Stirling-n-n-minus-1*: $n > 0 \implies \text{Stirling } n \ (n - 1) = (n\ choose\ 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

The following defines the power series $W(X)$ as the formal inverse of the formal power series Xe^X :

definition *fps-Lambert-W* :: *real fps* **where**
 $\text{fps-Lambert-}W = \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-X} * \text{fps-exp } 1)$

The formal composition of $W(X)$ and Xe^X is, in fact, the identity (in both directions).

lemma *fps-compose-Lambert-W*: $\text{fps-compose } \text{fps-Lambert-}W \ (\text{fps-X} * \text{fps-exp } 1) = \text{fps-X}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fps-compose-Lambert-W'*: $\text{fps-compose } (\text{fps-X} * \text{fps-exp } 1) \ \text{fps-Lambert-}W = \text{fps-X}$
 ⟨proof⟩

We have $W(0) = 0$, which shows that $W(X)$ indeed represents the branch W_0 .

lemma *fps-nth-Lambert-W-0* [simp]: *fps-nth fps-Lambert-W 0 = 0*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fps-nth-Lambert-W-1* [simp]: *fps-nth fps-Lambert-W 1 = 1*
 ⟨proof⟩

All the equalities that hold for the analytic Lambert W function in a neighbourhood of 0 also hold formally for the formal power series, e.g. $W(X) = Xe^{-W(X)}$:

lemma *fps-Lambert-W-over-X*:
*fps-Lambert-W = fps-X * fps-compose (fps-exp (-1)) fps-Lambert-W*
 ⟨proof⟩

We now derive the closed-form expression

$$W(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^{n-1}}{n!} X^n .$$

lemma *fps-nth-Lambert-W*: *fps-nth fps-Lambert-W n = (if n = 0 then 0 else ((-n)^(n-1) / fact n))*
 ⟨proof⟩

Next, we need a few auxiliary lemmas about summability and convergence radii that should go into Isabelle's standard library at some point:

lemma *summable-comparison-test-bigo*:
fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes *summable* $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (g \ n))$ $f \in O(g)$
shows *summable* f
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *summable-comparison-test-bigo'*:
assumes *summable* $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (g \ n))$
assumes $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (f \ n :: 'a :: \text{banach})) \in O(\lambda n. \text{norm } (g \ n))$
shows *summable* f
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *conv-radius-conv-Sup'*:
fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach}, \text{real-normed-div-algebra}\}$
shows *conv-radius* $f = \text{Sup } \{r. \forall z. \text{ereal } (\text{norm } z) < r \longrightarrow \text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (f \ n * z ^ n))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bigo-imp-conv-radius-ge*:
fixes $f \ g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{banach}, \text{real-normed-field}\}$
assumes $f \in O(g)$

shows $\text{conv-radius } f \geq \text{conv-radius } g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conv-radius-cong-bigtheta*:

assumes $f \in \Theta(g)$

shows $\text{conv-radius } f = \text{conv-radius } g$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *conv-radius-eqI-smallomega-smallo*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-div-algebra, banach}\}$

assumes $\bigwedge \varepsilon. \varepsilon > l \implies \varepsilon < \text{inverse } C \implies (\lambda n. \text{norm } (f\ n)) \in \omega(\lambda n. \varepsilon \wedge n)$

assumes $\bigwedge \varepsilon. \varepsilon < u \implies \varepsilon > \text{inverse } C \implies (\lambda n. \text{norm } (f\ n)) \in o(\lambda n. \varepsilon \wedge n)$

assumes $C: C > 0$ **and** $lu: l > 0 \ l < \text{inverse } C \ u > \text{inverse } C$

shows $\text{conv-radius } f = \text{ereal } C$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Finally, we show that the radius of convergence of $W(X)$ is e^{-1} by directly computing

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|[X^n] W(X)|} = e$$

using Stirling's formula for $n!$:

lemma *fps-conv-radius-Lambert-W*: $\text{fps-conv-radius } \text{fps-Lambert-W} = \text{exp } (-1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

References

- [1] R. M. Corless, G. H. Gonnet, D. E. G. Hare, D. J. Jeffrey, and D. E. Knuth. On the Lambert W function. *Advances in Computational Mathematics*, 5(1):329–359, Dec. 1996.