

Various results of number theory

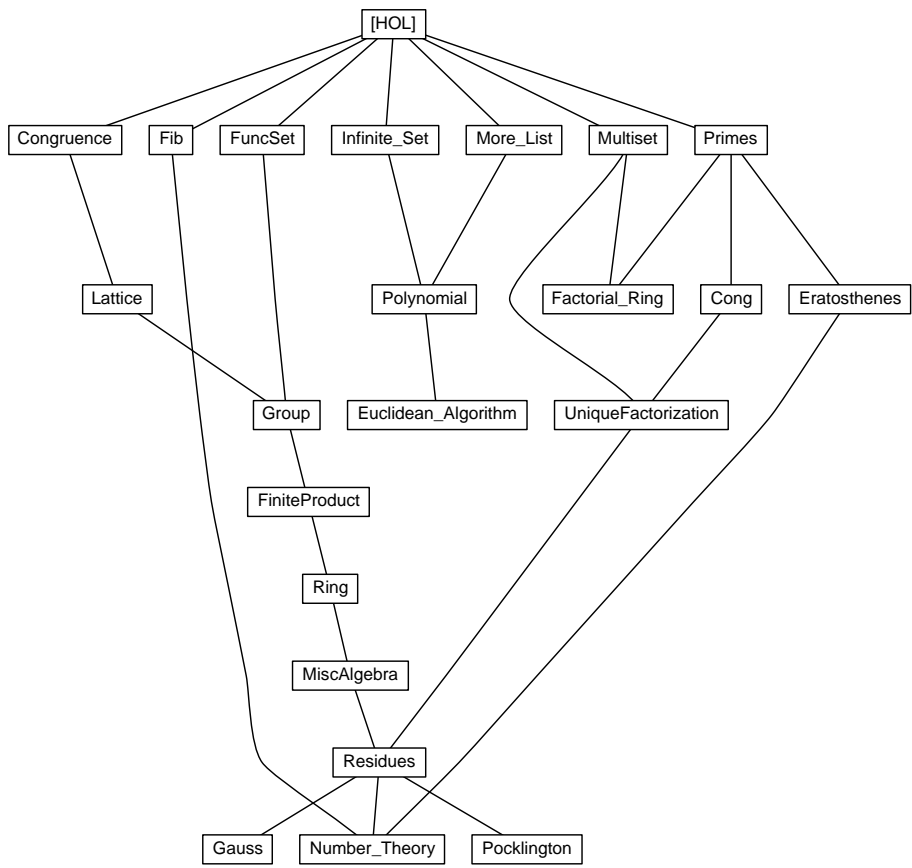
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1 Primes

theory *Primes*

imports *~/src/HOL/GCD ~/src/HOL/Binomial*

begin

declare *[[coercion int]]*

declare *[[coercion-enabled]]*

definition *prime* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*

where *prime* *p* = $(1 < p \wedge (\forall m. m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p))$

1.1 Primes

lemma *prime-odd-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* > 2 \Longrightarrow *odd* *p*

using *nat-dvd-1-iff-1 odd-one prime-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *prime-gt-0-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* > 0

unfolding *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-ge-1-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* >= 1

unfolding *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-gt-1-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* > 1

unfolding *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-ge-Suc-0-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* >= *Suc* 0

unfolding *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-gt-Suc-0-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* > *Suc* 0

unfolding *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-ge-2-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow *p* >= 2

unfolding *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-imp-coprime-nat*: *prime* *p* \Longrightarrow $\neg p \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow$ *coprime* *p* *n*

apply (*unfold prime-def*)

apply (*metis gcd-dvd1 gcd-dvd2*)

done

lemma *prime-int-altdef*:

prime *p* = $(1 < p \wedge (\forall m::\text{int}. m \geq 0 \longrightarrow m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow$

$m = 1 \vee m = p))$

apply (*simp add: prime-def*)

apply (*auto simp add:*)

apply (*metis One-nat-def of-nat-1 nat-0-le nat-dvd-iff*)

apply (*metis zdvd-int One-nat-def le0 of-nat-0 of-nat-1 of-nat-eq-iff of-nat-le-iff*)

done

lemma *prime-imp-coprime-int*:

fixes $n::int$ **shows** $prime\ p \implies \neg\ p\ dvd\ n \implies\ coprime\ p\ n$
apply (*unfold prime-int-altdef*)
apply (*metis gcd-dvd1 gcd-dvd2 gcd-ge-0-int*)
done

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-nat*: $prime\ p \implies p\ dvd\ m * n \implies p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n$
by (*blast intro: coprime-dvd-mult prime-imp-coprime-nat*)

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-int*:
fixes $n::int$ **shows** $prime\ p \implies p\ dvd\ m * n \implies p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n$
by (*blast intro: coprime-dvd-mult prime-imp-coprime-int*)

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-eq-nat* [*simp*]: $prime\ p \implies$
 $p\ dvd\ m * n = (p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n)$
by (*rule iffI, rule prime-dvd-mult-nat, auto*)

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-eq-int* [*simp*]:
fixes $n::int$
shows $prime\ p \implies p\ dvd\ m * n = (p\ dvd\ m \vee p\ dvd\ n)$
by (*rule iffI, rule prime-dvd-mult-int, auto*)

lemma *not-prime-eq-prod-nat*:
 $1 < n \implies \neg\ prime\ n \implies$
 $\exists\ m\ k. n = m * k \wedge 1 < m \wedge m < n \wedge 1 < k \wedge k < n$
unfolding *prime-def dvd-def* **apply** (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)
by (*metis Suc-lessD Suc-lessI n-less-m-mult-n n-less-n-mult-m nat-0-less-mult-iff*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power-nat*: $prime\ p \implies p\ dvd\ x^n \implies p\ dvd\ x$
by (*induct n*) *auto*

lemma *prime-dvd-power-int*:
fixes $x::int$ **shows** $prime\ p \implies p\ dvd\ x^n \implies p\ dvd\ x$
by (*induct n*) *auto*

lemma *prime-dvd-power-nat-iff*: $prime\ p \implies n > 0 \implies$
 $p\ dvd\ x^n \iff p\ dvd\ x$
by (*cases n*) (*auto elim: prime-dvd-power-nat*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power-int-iff*:
fixes $x::int$
shows $prime\ p \implies n > 0 \implies p\ dvd\ x^n \iff p\ dvd\ x$
by (*cases n*) (*auto elim: prime-dvd-power-int*)

1.1.1 Make prime naively executable

lemma *zero-not-prime-nat* [*simp*]: $\sim\ prime\ (0::nat)$
by (*simp add: prime-def*)

lemma *one-not-prime-nat* [*simp*]: $\sim\ prime\ (1::nat)$

```

by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma Suc-0-not-prime-nat [simp]: ~prime (Suc 0)
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-nat-code [code]:
  prime p  $\longleftrightarrow$  p > 1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n \in \{1 <..<p\}$ . ~ n dvd p)
  apply (simp add: Ball-def)
  apply (metis One-nat-def less-not-refl prime-def dvd-triv-right not-prime-eq-prod-nat)
  done

lemma prime-nat-simp:
  prime p  $\longleftrightarrow$  p > 1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n \in \text{set } [2..<p]$ .  $\neg$  n dvd p)
  by (auto simp add: prime-nat-code)

lemmas prime-nat-simp-numeral [simp] = prime-nat-simp [of numeral m] for m

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

A bit of regression testing:

lemma prime(97::nat) by simp
lemma prime(997::nat) by eval

lemma prime-imp-power-coprime-nat: prime p  $\implies$  ~ p dvd a  $\implies$  coprime a (p ^ m)
  by (metis coprime-exp gcd commute prime-imp-coprime-nat)

lemma prime-imp-power-coprime-int:
  fixes a::int shows prime p  $\implies$  ~ p dvd a  $\implies$  coprime a (p ^ m)
  by (metis coprime-exp gcd commute prime-imp-coprime-int)

lemma primes-coprime-nat: prime p  $\implies$  prime q  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  q  $\implies$  coprime p q
  by (metis gcd-nat.absorb1 gcd-nat.absorb2 prime-imp-coprime-nat)

lemma primes-imp-powers-coprime-nat:
  prime p  $\implies$  prime q  $\implies$  p ~ = q  $\implies$  coprime (p ^ m) (q ^ n)
  by (rule coprime-exp2-nat, rule primes-coprime-nat)

lemma prime-factor-nat:
  n  $\neq$  (1::nat)  $\implies$   $\exists p$ . prime p  $\wedge$  p dvd n
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  case (1 n) show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case True then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro: two-is-prime-nat)
  next
    case False with 1.prem have n > 1 by simp
    with 1.hyps show ?thesis

```

by (metis One-nat-def dvd-mult dvd-refl not-prime-eq-prod-nat order-less-irrefl)
qed
qed

One property of coprimality is easier to prove via prime factors.

lemma prime-divprod-pow-nat:

assumes p : prime p and ab : coprime a b and pab : $p^n \text{ dvd } a * b$
shows $p^n \text{ dvd } a \vee p^n \text{ dvd } b$

proof –

{ assume $n = 0 \vee a = 1 \vee b = 1$ with pab have ?thesis
apply (cases $n=0$, simp-all)
apply (cases $a=1$, simp-all)
done }

moreover

{ assume n : $n \neq 0$ and a : $a \neq 1$ and b : $b \neq 1$
then obtain m where m : $n = \text{Suc } m$ by (cases n) auto
from n have $p \text{ dvd } p^n$ apply (intro dvd-power) apply auto done
also note pab
finally have pab' : $p \text{ dvd } a * b$.
from prime-dvd-mult[OF pab']
have $p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$.

moreover

{ assume pa : $p \text{ dvd } a$
from coprime-common-divisor-nat [OF ab , OF pa] p have $\neg p \text{ dvd } b$ by auto
with p have coprime b p
by (subst gcd commute, intro prime-imp-coprime-nat)
then have pnb : coprime (p^n) b
by (subst gcd commute, rule coprime-exp)
from coprime-dvd-mult[OF pnb pab] have ?thesis by blast }

moreover

{ assume pb : $p \text{ dvd } b$
have $pnba$: $p^n \text{ dvd } b * a$ using pab by (simp add: mult commute)
from coprime-common-divisor-nat [OF ab , of p] pb p have $\neg p \text{ dvd } a$
by auto
with p have coprime a p
by (subst gcd commute, intro prime-imp-coprime-nat)
then have pna : coprime (p^n) a
by (subst gcd commute, rule coprime-exp)
from coprime-dvd-mult[OF pna $pnba$] have ?thesis by blast }
ultimately have ?thesis by blast }

ultimately show ?thesis by blast

qed

1.2 Infinitely many primes

lemma next-prime-bound: $\exists p$. prime $p \wedge n < p \wedge p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$

proof –

have $f1$: $\text{fact } n + 1 \neq (1::\text{nat})$ using fact-ge-1 [of n , where 'a=nat] by arith
from prime-factor-nat [OF $f1$]


```

obtain  $p$  where  $\text{prime } p$  and  $p \text{ dvd fact } n + 1$  by auto
then have  $p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$  apply (intro dvd-imp-le) apply auto done
{ assume  $p \leq n$ 
  from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $p \geq 1$ 
  by (cases p, simp-all)
  with  $\langle p \leq n \rangle$  have  $p \text{ dvd fact } n$ 
  by (intro dvd-fact)
  with  $\langle p \text{ dvd fact } n + 1 \rangle$  have  $p \text{ dvd fact } n + 1 - \text{fact } n$ 
  by (rule dvd-diff-nat)
  then have  $p \text{ dvd } 1$  by simp
  then have  $p \leq 1$  by auto
  moreover from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $p > 1$ 
  using prime-def by blast
  ultimately have False by auto }
then have  $n < p$  by presburger
with  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  and  $\langle p \leq \text{fact } n + 1 \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

1.3 Powers of Primes

Versions for type nat only

```

lemma prime-product:
  fixes  $p::\text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $\text{prime } (p * q)$ 
  shows  $p = 1 \vee q = 1$ 
proof -
  from assms have
     $1 < p * q$  and  $P: \bigwedge m. m \text{ dvd } p * q \implies m = 1 \vee m = p * q$ 
  unfolding prime-def by auto
  from  $\langle 1 < p * q \rangle$  have  $p \neq 0$  by (cases p) auto
  then have  $Q: p = p * q \longleftrightarrow q = 1$  by auto
  have  $p \text{ dvd } p * q$  by simp
  then have  $p = 1 \vee p = p * q$  by (rule P)
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: Q)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-exp:
  fixes p::nat
  shows prime (p^n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime p  $\wedge$  n = 1
proof(induct n)
  case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  {assume p = 0 hence ?case by simp}
  moreover
  {assume p=1 hence ?case by simp}
  moreover
  {assume p: p  $\neq$  0 p $\neq$ 1
   {assume pp: prime (p^Suc n)
    hence p = 1  $\vee$  p^n = 1 using prime-product[of p p^n] by simp
    with p have n: n = 0
      by (metis One-nat-def nat-power-eq-Suc-0-iff)
    with pp have prime p  $\wedge$  Suc n = 1 by simp}
   moreover
   {assume n: prime p  $\wedge$  Suc n = 1 hence prime (p^Suc n) by simp}
   ultimately have ?case by blast}
  ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

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

```

```

    with d have y = p ^ Suc i by simp
    with ij(2) have ?case by blast}
  ultimately show ?case using pxyz by blast
qed

```

lemma prime-power-exp:

```

  fixes p::nat
  assumes p: prime p and n: n ≠ 0
    and xn: x ^ n = p ^ k shows ∃ i. x = p ^ i
  using n xn
proof(induct n arbitrary: k)
  case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n k) hence th: x * x ^ n = p ^ k by simp
  {assume n = 0 with Suc have ?case by simp (rule exI[where x=k], simp)}
  moreover
  {assume n: n ≠ 0
   from prime-power-mult[OF p th]
   obtain i j where ij: x = p ^ i x ^ n = p ^ j by blast
   from Suc.hyps[OF n ij(2)] have ?case .}
  ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

lemma divides-primelow:

```

  fixes p::nat
  assumes p: prime p
  shows d dvd p ^ k ⟷ (∃ i. i ≤ k ∧ d = p ^ i)
proof
  assume H: d dvd p ^ k then obtain e where e: d * e = p ^ k
    unfolding dvd-def apply (auto simp add: mult.commute) by blast
  from prime-power-mult[OF p e] obtain i j where ij: d = p ^ i e = p ^ j by blast
  from e ij have p ^ (i + j) = p ^ k by (simp add: power-add)
  hence i + j = k using p prime-gt-1-nat power-inject-exp[of p i+j k] by simp
  hence i ≤ k by arith
  with ij(1) show ∃ i ≤ k. d = p ^ i by blast
next
  {fix i assume H: i ≤ k d = p ^ i
   then obtain j where j: k = i + j
   by (metis le-add-diff-inverse)
   hence p ^ k = p ^ j * d using H(2) by (simp add: power-add)
   hence d dvd p ^ k unfolding dvd-def by auto}
  thus ∃ i ≤ k. d = p ^ i ⟹ d dvd p ^ k by blast
qed

```

1.4 Chinese Remainder Theorem Variants

lemma bezout-gcd-nat:

```

  fixes a::nat shows ∃ x y. a * x - b * y = gcd a b ∨ b * x - a * y = gcd a b
  using bezout-nat[of a b]

```

by (metis bezout-nat diff-add-inverse gcd-add-mult gcd.commute
gcd-nat.right-neutral mult-0)

lemma gcd-bezout-sum-nat:

fixes $a::nat$
assumes $a * x + b * y = d$
shows gcd a b dvd d

proof –

let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
have $dv: ?g \ \text{dvd} \ a * x \ ?g \ \text{dvd} \ b * y$
by simp-all
from dvd-add[OF dv] assms
show ?thesis by auto

qed

A binary form of the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

lemma chinese-remainder:

fixes $a::nat$ assumes $ab: \text{coprime } a \ b$ and $a: a \neq 0$ and $b: b \neq 0$
shows $\exists x \ q1 \ q2. x = u + q1 * a \wedge x = v + q2 * b$

proof –

from bezout-add-strong-nat[OF a, of b] bezout-add-strong-nat[OF b, of a]
obtain $d1 \ x1 \ y1 \ d2 \ x2 \ y2$ where $dxy1: d1 \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d1 \ \text{dvd} \ b \ a * x1 = b * y1 + d1$
and $dxy2: d2 \ \text{dvd} \ b \ d2 \ \text{dvd} \ a \ b * x2 = a * y2 + d2$ by blast
then have $d12: d1 = 1 \ d2 = 1$
by (metis ab coprime-nat)+
let $?x = v * a * x1 + u * b * x2$
let $?q1 = v * x1 + u * y2$
let $?q2 = v * y1 + u * x2$
from $dxy2(3)[\text{simplified } d12] \ dxy1(3)[\text{simplified } d12]$
have $?x = u + ?q1 * a \ ?x = v + ?q2 * b$
by algebra+
thus ?thesis by blast

qed

Primality

lemma coprime-bezout-strong:

fixes $a::nat$ assumes coprime a b $b \neq 1$
shows $\exists x \ y. a * x = b * y + 1$

by (metis assms bezout-nat gcd-nat.left-neutral)

lemma bezout-prime:

assumes $p: \text{prime } p$ and $pa: \neg p \ \text{dvd} \ a$
shows $\exists x \ y. a * x = \text{Suc } (p * y)$

proof –

have $ap: \text{coprime } a \ p$
by (metis gcd.commute p pa prime-imp-coprime-nat)
moreover from p have $p \neq 1$ by auto
ultimately have $\exists x \ y. a * x = p * y + 1$
by (rule coprime-bezout-strong)

```

    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

end

```

2 Congruence

```

theory Cong
imports Primes
begin

```

2.1 Turn off *One-nat-def*

```

lemma power-eq-one-eq-nat [simp]:  $((x::nat) ^ m = 1) = (m = 0 \mid x = 1)$ 
  by (induct m) auto

```

```

declare mod-pos-pos-trivial [simp]

```

2.2 Main definitions

```

class cong =
  fixes cong :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $((1[- = -] '()mod -))$ 
begin

```

```

abbreviation notcong :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $((1[- \neq -] '()mod -))$ 
  where notcong x y m  $\equiv \neg$  cong x y m

```

```

end

```

```

instantiation nat :: cong
begin

```

```

definition cong-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where cong-nat x y m =  $((x \bmod m) = (y \bmod m))$ 

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

instantiation int :: cong
begin

```

```

definition cong-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where cong-int x y m =  $((x \bmod m) = (y \bmod m))$ 

```

instance ..

end

2.3 Set up Transfer

lemma *transfer-nat-int-cong*:

$(x::int) \geq 0 \implies y \geq 0 \implies m \geq 0 \implies$

$([(nat\ x) = (nat\ y)]\ (mod\ (nat\ m))) = ([x = y]\ (mod\ m))$

unfolding *cong-int-def cong-nat-def*

by (*metis Divides.transfer-int-nat-functions(2) nat-0-le nat-mod-distrib*)

declare *transfer-morphism-nat-int*[*transfer add return:*

transfer-nat-int-cong]

lemma *transfer-int-nat-cong*:

$[(int\ x) = (int\ y)]\ (mod\ (int\ m)) = [x = y]\ (mod\ m)$

apply (*auto simp add: cong-int-def cong-nat-def*)

apply (*auto simp add: zmod-int [symmetric]*)

done

declare *transfer-morphism-int-nat*[*transfer add return:*

transfer-int-nat-cong]

2.4 Congruence

lemma *cong-0-nat* [*simp, presburger*]: $[(a::nat) = b]\ (mod\ 0) = (a = b)$

unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-0-int* [*simp, presburger*]: $[(a::int) = b]\ (mod\ 0) = (a = b)$

unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-1-nat* [*simp, presburger*]: $[(a::nat) = b]\ (mod\ 1)$

unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-Suc-0-nat* [*simp, presburger*]: $[(a::nat) = b]\ (mod\ Suc\ 0)$

unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-1-int* [*simp, presburger*]: $[(a::int) = b]\ (mod\ 1)$

unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-refl-nat* [*simp*]: $[(k::nat) = k]\ (mod\ m)$

unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-refl-int* [*simp*]: $[(k::int) = k]\ (mod\ m)$

unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-sym-nat*: $[(a::nat) = b]\ (mod\ m) \implies [b = a]\ (mod\ m)$

unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-sym-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [b = a] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-sym-eq-nat*: $[(a::nat) = b] \text{ (mod } m) = [b = a] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-sym-eq-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) = [b = a] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-trans-nat* [*trans*]:
 $[(a::nat) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [b = c] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a = c] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-trans-int* [*trans*]:
 $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [b = c] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a = c] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-add-nat*:
 $[(a::nat) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a + c = b + d] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** (*metis mod-add-cong*)

lemma *cong-add-int*:
 $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a + c = b + d] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** (*metis mod-add-cong*)

lemma *cong-diff-int*:
 $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a - c = b - d] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** (*metis mod-diff-cong*)

lemma *cong-diff-aux-int*:
 $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies$
 $(a::int) >= c \implies b >= d \implies [tsub a c = tsub b d] \text{ (mod } m)$
by (*metis cong-diff-int tsub-eq*)

lemma *cong-diff-nat*:
assumes $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) (a::nat) >= c b >= d$
shows $[a - c = b - d] \text{ (mod } m)$
using *assms* **by** (*rule cong-diff-aux-int [transferred]*)

lemma *cong-mult-nat*:
 $[(a::nat) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a * c = b * d] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** (*metis mod-mult-cong*)

lemma *cong-mult-int*:
 $[(a::int) = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a * c = b * d] \text{ (mod } m)$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** (*metis mod-mult-cong*)

lemma *cong-exp-nat*: $[(x::nat) = y] (mod\ n) \implies [x^k = y^k] (mod\ n)$
by (*induct k*) (*auto simp add: cong-mult-nat*)

lemma *cong-exp-int*: $[(x::int) = y] (mod\ n) \implies [x^k = y^k] (mod\ n)$
by (*induct k*) (*auto simp add: cong-mult-int*)

lemma *cong-setsum-nat* [*rule-format*]:
 $(\forall x \in A. [(f\ x)::nat] = g\ x) (mod\ m) \longrightarrow$
 $[(\sum_{x \in A} f\ x) = (\sum_{x \in A} g\ x)] (mod\ m)$
apply (*cases finite A*)
apply (*induct set: finite*)
apply (*auto intro: cong-add-nat*)
done

lemma *cong-setsum-int* [*rule-format*]:
 $(\forall x \in A. [(f\ x)::int] = g\ x) (mod\ m) \longrightarrow$
 $[(\sum_{x \in A} f\ x) = (\sum_{x \in A} g\ x)] (mod\ m)$
apply (*cases finite A*)
apply (*induct set: finite*)
apply (*auto intro: cong-add-int*)
done

lemma *cong-setprod-nat* [*rule-format*]:
 $(\forall x \in A. [(f\ x)::nat] = g\ x) (mod\ m) \longrightarrow$
 $[(\prod_{x \in A} f\ x) = (\prod_{x \in A} g\ x)] (mod\ m)$
apply (*cases finite A*)
apply (*induct set: finite*)
apply (*auto intro: cong-mult-nat*)
done

lemma *cong-setprod-int* [*rule-format*]:
 $(\forall x \in A. [(f\ x)::int] = g\ x) (mod\ m) \longrightarrow$
 $[(\prod_{x \in A} f\ x) = (\prod_{x \in A} g\ x)] (mod\ m)$
apply (*cases finite A*)
apply (*induct set: finite*)
apply (*auto intro: cong-mult-int*)
done

lemma *cong-scalar-nat*: $[(a::nat) = b] (mod\ m) \implies [a * k = b * k] (mod\ m)$
by (*rule cong-mult-nat simp-all*)

lemma *cong-scalar-int*: $[(a::int) = b] (mod\ m) \implies [a * k = b * k] (mod\ m)$
by (*rule cong-mult-int simp-all*)

lemma *cong-scalar2-nat*: $[(a::nat) = b] (mod\ m) \implies [k * a = k * b] (mod\ m)$
by (*rule cong-mult-nat simp-all*)

lemma *cong-scalar2-int*: $[(a::int) = b] (mod\ m) \implies [k * a = k * b] (mod\ m)$
by (*rule cong-mult-int simp-all*)

lemma *cong-mult-self-nat*: $[(a::nat) * m = 0] \pmod m$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-mult-self-int*: $[(a::int) * m = 0] \pmod m$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-eq-diff-cong-0-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod m = [a - b = 0] \pmod m$
by (*metis cong-add-int cong-diff-int cong-refl-int diff-add-cancel diff-self*)

lemma *cong-eq-diff-cong-0-aux-int*: $a \geq b \implies$
 $[(a::int) = b] \pmod m = [tsub\ a\ b = 0] \pmod m$
by (*subst tsub-eq, assumption, rule cong-eq-diff-cong-0-int*)

lemma *cong-eq-diff-cong-0-nat*:
assumes $(a::nat) \geq b$
shows $[a = b] \pmod m = [a - b = 0] \pmod m$
using *assms* **by** (*rule cong-eq-diff-cong-0-aux-int [transferred]*)

lemma *cong-diff-cong-0'-nat*:
 $[(x::nat) = y] \pmod n \iff$
(if $x \leq y$ *then* $[y - x = 0] \pmod n$ *else* $[x - y = 0] \pmod n$ *)*
by (*metis cong-eq-diff-cong-0-nat cong-sym-nat nat-le-linear*)

lemma *cong-altdef-nat*: $(a::nat) \geq b \implies [a = b] \pmod m = (m\ dvd\ (a - b))$
apply (*subst cong-eq-diff-cong-0-nat, assumption*)
apply (*unfold cong-nat-def*)
apply (*simp add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 [symmetric]*)
done

lemma *cong-altdef-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod m = (m\ dvd\ (a - b))$
by (*metis cong-int-def zmod-eq-dvd-iff*)

lemma *cong-abs-int*: $[(x::int) = y] \pmod{abs\ m} = [x = y] \pmod m$
by (*simp add: cong-altdef-int*)

lemma *cong-square-int*:
fixes $a::int$
shows $\llbracket prime\ p; 0 < a; [a * a = 1] \pmod p \rrbracket$
 $\implies [a = 1] \pmod p \vee [a = -1] \pmod p$
apply (*simp only: cong-altdef-int*)
apply (*subst prime-dvd-mult-eq-int [symmetric], assumption*)
apply (*auto simp add: field-simps*)
done

lemma *cong-mult-rcancel-int*:
 $coprime\ k\ (m::int) \implies [a * k = b * k] \pmod m = [a = b] \pmod m$
by (*metis cong-altdef-int left-diff-distrib coprime-dvd-mult-iff gcd.commute*)

lemma *cong-mult-rcancel-nat*:

$\text{coprime } k \ (m::\text{nat}) \implies [a * k = b * k] \ (\text{mod } m) = [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m)$

by (*metis cong-mult-rcancel-int [transferred]*)

lemma *cong-mult-lcancel-nat*:

$\text{coprime } k \ (m::\text{nat}) \implies [k * a = k * b] \ (\text{mod } m) = [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m)$

by (*simp add: mult.commute cong-mult-rcancel-nat*)

lemma *cong-mult-lcancel-int*:

$\text{coprime } k \ (m::\text{int}) \implies [k * a = k * b] \ (\text{mod } m) = [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m)$

by (*simp add: mult.commute cong-mult-rcancel-int*)

lemma *coprime-cong-mult-int*:

$[(a::\text{int}) = b] \ (\text{mod } m) \implies [a = b] \ (\text{mod } n) \implies \text{coprime } m \ n$

$\implies [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m * n)$

by (*metis divides-mult cong-altdef-int*)

lemma *coprime-cong-mult-nat*:

assumes $[(a::\text{nat}) = b] \ (\text{mod } m)$ **and** $[a = b] \ (\text{mod } n)$ **and** *coprime* $m \ n$

shows $[a = b] \ (\text{mod } m * n)$

by (*metis assms coprime-cong-mult-int [transferred]*)

lemma *cong-less-imp-eq-nat*: $0 \leq (a::\text{nat}) \implies$

$a < m \implies 0 \leq b \implies b < m \implies [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m) \implies a = b$

by (*auto simp add: cong-nat-def*)

lemma *cong-less-imp-eq-int*: $0 \leq (a::\text{int}) \implies$

$a < m \implies 0 \leq b \implies b < m \implies [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m) \implies a = b$

by (*auto simp add: cong-int-def*)

lemma *cong-less-unique-nat*:

$0 < (m::\text{nat}) \implies (\exists! b. 0 \leq b \wedge b < m \wedge [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m))$

by (*auto simp: cong-nat-def*) (*metis mod-less-divisor mod-mod-trivial*)

lemma *cong-less-unique-int*:

$0 < (m::\text{int}) \implies (\exists! b. 0 \leq b \wedge b < m \wedge [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m))$

by (*auto simp: cong-int-def*) (*metis mod-mod-trivial pos-mod-conj*)

lemma *cong-iff-lin-int*: $([(a::\text{int}) = b] \ (\text{mod } m)) = (\exists k. b = a + m * k)$

apply (*auto simp add: cong-altdef-int dvd-def*)

apply (*rule-tac [!] x = -k in exI, auto*)

done

lemma *cong-iff-lin-nat*:

$([(a::\text{nat}) = b] \ (\text{mod } m)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k1 \ k2. b + k1 * m = a + k2 * m)$ (**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

proof (*rule iffI*)

assume *eqm: ?lhs*

```

show ?rhs
proof (cases b ≤ a)
  case True
    then show ?rhs using eqm
    by (metis cong-altdef-nat dvd-def le-add-diff-inverse add-0-right mult-0 mult.commute)
  next
    case False
      then show ?rhs using eqm
      apply (subst (asm) cong-sym-eq-nat)
      apply (auto simp: cong-altdef-nat)
      apply (metis add-0-right add-diff-inverse dvd-div-mult-self less-or-eq-imp-le
mult-0)
    done
  qed
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs
    by (metis cong-nat-def mod-mult-self2 mult.commute)
qed

```

lemma *cong-gcd-eq-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod m \implies \text{gcd } a \ m = \text{gcd } b \ m$
by (metis *cong-int-def gcd-red-int*)

lemma *cong-gcd-eq-nat*:
 $[(a::nat) = b] \pmod m \implies \text{gcd } a \ m = \text{gcd } b \ m$
by (metis *assms cong-gcd-eq-int [transferred]*)

lemma *cong-imp-coprime-nat*: $[(a::nat) = b] \pmod m \implies \text{coprime } a \ m \implies \text{coprime } b \ m$
by (auto simp add: *cong-gcd-eq-nat*)

lemma *cong-imp-coprime-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod m \implies \text{coprime } a \ m \implies \text{coprime } b \ m$
by (auto simp add: *cong-gcd-eq-int*)

lemma *cong-cong-mod-nat*: $[(a::nat) = b] \pmod m = [a \ \text{mod } m = b \ \text{mod } m] \pmod m$
by (auto simp add: *cong-nat-def*)

lemma *cong-cong-mod-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod m = [a \ \text{mod } m = b \ \text{mod } m] \pmod m$
by (auto simp add: *cong-int-def*)

lemma *cong-minus-int [iff]*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod{-m} = [a = b] \pmod m$
by (metis *cong-iff-lin-int minus-equation-iff mult-minus-left mult-minus-right*)

lemma *cong-add-lcancel-nat*:

$$[(a::nat) + x = a + y] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] (mod\ n)$$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-nat*)

lemma *cong-add-lcancel-int*:

$$[(a::int) + x = a + y] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] (mod\ n)$$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-int*)

lemma *cong-add-rcancel-nat*: $[(x::nat) + a = y + a] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-nat*)

lemma *cong-add-rcancel-int*: $[(x::int) + a = y + a] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-int*)

lemma *cong-add-lcancel-0-nat*: $[(a::nat) + x = a] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = 0] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-nat*)

lemma *cong-add-lcancel-0-int*: $[(a::int) + x = a] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = 0] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-int*)

lemma *cong-add-rcancel-0-nat*: $[x + (a::nat) = a] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = 0] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-nat*)

lemma *cong-add-rcancel-0-int*: $[x + (a::int) = a] (mod\ n) \longleftrightarrow [x = 0] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-iff-lin-int*)

lemma *cong-dvd-modulus-nat*: $[(x::nat) = y] (mod\ m) \implies n\ dvd\ m \implies$
 $[x = y] (mod\ n)$
apply (*auto simp add: cong-iff-lin-nat dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k1 * k in exI*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k2 * k in exI*)
apply (*simp add: field-simps*)
done

lemma *cong-dvd-modulus-int*: $[(x::int) = y] (mod\ m) \implies n\ dvd\ m \implies [x = y] (mod\ n)$
by (*auto simp add: cong-altdef-int dvd-def*)

lemma *cong-dvd-eq-nat*: $[(x::nat) = y] (mod\ n) \implies n\ dvd\ x \longleftrightarrow n\ dvd\ y$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** (*auto simp add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0*)

lemma *cong-dvd-eq-int*: $[(x::int) = y] (mod\ n) \implies n\ dvd\ x \longleftrightarrow n\ dvd\ y$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** (*auto simp add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0*)

lemma *cong-mod-nat*: $(n::nat) \sim= 0 \implies [a\ mod\ n = a] (mod\ n)$
by (*simp add: cong-nat-def*)

lemma *cong-mod-int*: $(n::int) \sim= 0 \implies [a\ mod\ n = a] (mod\ n)$

by (*simp add: cong-int-def*)

lemma *mod-mult-cong-nat*: $(a::nat) \sim= 0 \implies b \sim= 0$
 $\implies [x \bmod (a * b) = y] \pmod{a} \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \pmod{a}$
by (*simp add: cong-nat-def mod-mult2-eq mod-add-left-eq*)

lemma *neg-cong-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod{m} = ([-a = -b] \pmod{m})$
by (*metis cong-int-def minus-minus zminus-zmod*)

lemma *cong-modulus-neg-int*: $[(a::int) = b] \pmod{m} = ([a = b] \pmod{-m})$
by (*auto simp add: cong-altdef-int*)

lemma *mod-mult-cong-int*: $(a::int) \sim= 0 \implies b \sim= 0$
 $\implies [x \bmod (a * b) = y] \pmod{a} \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \pmod{a}$
apply (*cases b > 0, simp add: cong-int-def mod-mod-cancel mod-add-left-eq*)
apply (*subst (1 2) cong-modulus-neg-int*)
apply (*unfold cong-int-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac a * b = (-a * -b)*)
apply (*erule ssubst*)
apply (*subst zmod-zmult2-eq*)
apply (*auto simp add: mod-add-left-eq mod-minus-right div-minus-right*)
apply (*metis mod-diff-left-eq mod-diff-right-eq mod-mult-self1-is-0 diff-zero*)
done

lemma *cong-to-1-nat*: $[(a::nat) = 1] \pmod{n} \implies (n \text{ dvd } (a - 1))$
apply (*cases a = 0, force*)
by (*metis cong-altdef-nat leI less-one*)

lemma *cong-0-1-nat'*: $[(0::nat) = \text{Suc } 0] \pmod{n} = (n = \text{Suc } 0)$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-0-1-nat*: $[(0::nat) = 1] \pmod{n} = (n = 1)$
unfolding *cong-nat-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-0-1-int*: $[(0::int) = 1] \pmod{n} = ((n = 1) \mid (n = -1))$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** (*auto simp add: zmult-eq-1-iff*)

lemma *cong-to-1'-nat*: $[(a::nat) = 1] \pmod{n} \longleftrightarrow$
 $a = 0 \wedge n = 1 \vee (\exists m. a = 1 + m * n)$
by (*metis add.right-neutral cong-0-1-nat cong-iff-lin-nat cong-to-1-nat dvd-div-mult-self*
leI le-add-diff-inverse less-one mult-eq-if)

lemma *cong-le-nat*: $(y::nat) \leq x \implies [x = y] \pmod{n} \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. x = q * n + y)$
by (*metis cong-altdef-nat Nat.le-imp-diff-is-add dvd-def mult.commute*)

lemma *cong-solve-nat*: $(a::nat) \neq 0 \implies \exists x. [a * x = \text{gcd } a \ n] \pmod{n}$
apply (*cases n = 0*)
apply *force*
apply (*frule bezout-nat [of a n], auto*)

by (metis cong-add-rcancel-0-nat cong-mult-self-nat mult.commute)

lemma *cong-solve-int*: $(a::int) \neq 0 \implies \exists x. [a * x = \text{gcd } a \ n] \pmod n$
apply (cases $n = 0$)
apply (cases $a \geq 0$)
apply auto
apply (rule-tac $x = -1$ in *exI*)
apply auto
apply (insert bezout-int [of $a \ n$], auto)
by (metis cong-iff-lin-int mult.commute)

lemma *cong-solve-dvd-nat*:
assumes $a: (a::nat) \neq 0$ **and** $b: \text{gcd } a \ n \ \text{dvd } d$
shows $\exists x. [a * x = d] \pmod n$
proof –
from *cong-solve-nat* [OF a] **obtain** x **where** $[a * x = \text{gcd } a \ n] \pmod n$
by auto
then have $[(d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * (a * x) = (d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * \text{gcd } a \ n] \pmod n$
by (elim *cong-scalar2-nat*)
also from b **have** $(d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * \text{gcd } a \ n = d$
by (rule *dvd-div-mult-self*)
also have $(d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * (a * x) = a * (d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n * x)$
by auto
finally show ?thesis
by auto
qed

lemma *cong-solve-dvd-int*:
assumes $a: (a::int) \neq 0$ **and** $b: \text{gcd } a \ n \ \text{dvd } d$
shows $\exists x. [a * x = d] \pmod n$
proof –
from *cong-solve-int* [OF a] **obtain** x **where** $[a * x = \text{gcd } a \ n] \pmod n$
by auto
then have $[(d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * (a * x) = (d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * \text{gcd } a \ n] \pmod n$
by (elim *cong-scalar2-int*)
also from b **have** $(d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * \text{gcd } a \ n = d$
by (rule *dvd-div-mult-self*)
also have $(d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n) * (a * x) = a * (d \ \text{div } \text{gcd } a \ n * x)$
by auto
finally show ?thesis
by auto
qed

lemma *cong-solve-coprime-nat*: $\text{coprime } (a::nat) \ n \implies \exists x. [a * x = 1] \pmod n$
apply (cases $a = 0$)
apply force
apply (metis *cong-solve-nat*)
done

lemma *cong-solve-coprime-int*: $\text{coprime } (a::\text{int}) \ n \implies \text{EX } x. [a * x = 1] \ (\text{mod } n)$
apply (*cases a = 0*)
apply *auto*
apply (*cases n ≥ 0*)
apply *auto*
apply (*metis cong-solve-int*)
done

lemma *coprime-iff-invertible-nat*:
 $m > 0 \implies \text{coprime } a \ m = (\text{EX } x. [a * x = \text{Suc } 0] \ (\text{mod } m))$
by (*metis One-nat-def cong-gcd-eq-nat cong-solve-coprime-nat coprime-lmult gcd commute gcd-Suc-0*)

lemma *coprime-iff-invertible-int*: $m > (0::\text{int}) \implies \text{coprime } a \ m = (\text{EX } x. [a * x = 1] \ (\text{mod } m))$
apply (*auto intro: cong-solve-coprime-int*)
apply (*metis cong-int-def coprime-mul-eq gcd-1-int gcd commute gcd-red-int*)
done

lemma *coprime-iff-invertible'-nat*: $m > 0 \implies \text{coprime } a \ m =$
 $(\text{EX } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < m \ \& \ [a * x = \text{Suc } 0] \ (\text{mod } m))$
apply (*subst coprime-iff-invertible-nat*)
apply *auto*
apply (*auto simp add: cong-nat-def*)
apply (*metis mod-less-divisor mod-mult-right-eq*)
done

lemma *coprime-iff-invertible'-int*: $m > (0::\text{int}) \implies \text{coprime } a \ m =$
 $(\text{EX } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < m \ \& \ [a * x = 1] \ (\text{mod } m))$
apply (*subst coprime-iff-invertible-int*)
apply (*auto simp add: cong-int-def*)
apply (*metis mod-mult-right-eq pos-mod-conj*)
done

lemma *cong-cong-lcm-nat*: $[(x::\text{nat}) = y] \ (\text{mod } a) \implies$
 $[x = y] \ (\text{mod } b) \implies [x = y] \ (\text{mod } \text{lcm } a \ b)$
apply (*cases y ≤ x*)
apply (*metis cong-altdef-nat lcm-least*)
apply (*meson cong-altdef-nat cong-sym-nat lcm-least-iff nat-le-linear*)
done

lemma *cong-cong-lcm-int*: $[(x::\text{int}) = y] \ (\text{mod } a) \implies$
 $[x = y] \ (\text{mod } b) \implies [x = y] \ (\text{mod } \text{lcm } a \ b)$
by (*auto simp add: cong-altdef-int lcm-least*) [1]

lemma *cong-cong-setprod-coprime-nat* [*rule-format*]: $\text{finite } A \implies$
 $(\forall i \in A. (\forall j \in A. i \neq j \longrightarrow \text{coprime } (m \ i) \ (m \ j))) \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall i \in A. [(x::\text{nat}) = y] \ (\text{mod } m \ i)) \longrightarrow$

```

    [x = y] (mod (∏ i∈A. m i))
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply auto
  apply (metis One-nat-def coprime-cong-mult-nat gcd.commute setprod-coprime)
  done

```

```

lemma cong-cong-setprod-coprime-int [rule-format]: finite A ⇒
  (∀ i∈A. (∀ j∈A. i ≠ j → coprime (m i) (m j))) →
  (∀ i∈A. [(x::int) = y] (mod m i)) →
  [x = y] (mod (∏ i∈A. m i))
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply auto
  apply (metis coprime-cong-mult-int gcd.commute setprod-coprime)
  done

```

```

lemma binary-chinese-remainder-aux-nat:
  assumes a: coprime (m1::nat) m2
  shows EX b1 b2. [b1 = 1] (mod m1) ∧ [b1 = 0] (mod m2) ∧
    [b2 = 0] (mod m1) ∧ [b2 = 1] (mod m2)
  proof -
    from cong-solve-coprime-nat [OF a] obtain x1 where one: [m1 * x1 = 1] (mod
  m2)
    by auto
    from a have b: coprime m2 m1
    by (subst gcd.commute)
    from cong-solve-coprime-nat [OF b] obtain x2 where two: [m2 * x2 = 1] (mod
  m1)
    by auto
    have [m1 * x1 = 0] (mod m1)
    by (subst mult.commute, rule cong-mult-self-nat)
    moreover have [m2 * x2 = 0] (mod m2)
    by (subst mult.commute, rule cong-mult-self-nat)
    moreover note one two
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma binary-chinese-remainder-aux-int:
  assumes a: coprime (m1::int) m2
  shows EX b1 b2. [b1 = 1] (mod m1) ∧ [b1 = 0] (mod m2) ∧
    [b2 = 0] (mod m1) ∧ [b2 = 1] (mod m2)
  proof -
    from cong-solve-coprime-int [OF a] obtain x1 where one: [m1 * x1 = 1] (mod
  m2)
    by auto
    from a have b: coprime m2 m1
    by (subst gcd.commute)
    from cong-solve-coprime-int [OF b] obtain x2 where two: [m2 * x2 = 1] (mod
  m1)
    by auto

```



```

have [m1 * x1 = 0] (mod m1)
  by (subst mult.commute, rule cong-mult-self-int)
moreover have [m2 * x2 = 0] (mod m2)
  by (subst mult.commute, rule cong-mult-self-int)
moreover note one two
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma binary-chinese-remainder-nat:
  assumes a: coprime (m1::nat) m2
  shows EX x. [x = u1] (mod m1) ∧ [x = u2] (mod m2)
proof -
  from binary-chinese-remainder-aux-nat [OF a] obtain b1 b2
    where [b1 = 1] (mod m1) and [b1 = 0] (mod m2) and
           [b2 = 0] (mod m1) and [b2 = 1] (mod m2)
  by blast
  let ?x = u1 * b1 + u2 * b2
  have [?x = u1 * 1 + u2 * 0] (mod m1)
    apply (rule cong-add-nat)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-nat)
    apply (rule ‹[b1 = 1] (mod m1)›)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-nat)
    apply (rule ‹[b2 = 0] (mod m1)›)
  done
  then have [?x = u1] (mod m1) by simp
  have [?x = u1 * 0 + u2 * 1] (mod m2)
    apply (rule cong-add-nat)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-nat)
    apply (rule ‹[b1 = 0] (mod m2)›)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-nat)
    apply (rule ‹[b2 = 1] (mod m2)›)
  done
  then have [?x = u2] (mod m2) by simp
  with ‹[?x = u1] (mod m1)› show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma binary-chinese-remainder-int:
  assumes a: coprime (m1::int) m2
  shows EX x. [x = u1] (mod m1) ∧ [x = u2] (mod m2)
proof -
  from binary-chinese-remainder-aux-int [OF a] obtain b1 b2
    where [b1 = 1] (mod m1) and [b1 = 0] (mod m2) and
           [b2 = 0] (mod m1) and [b2 = 1] (mod m2)
  by blast
  let ?x = u1 * b1 + u2 * b2
  have [?x = u1 * 1 + u2 * 0] (mod m1)
    apply (rule cong-add-int)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-int)
    apply (rule ‹[b1 = 1] (mod m1)›)

```

```

    apply (rule cong-scalar2-int)
    apply (rule ⟨[b2 = 0] (mod m1)⟩)
  done
  then have [?x = u1] (mod m1) by simp
  have [?x = u1 * 0 + u2 * 1] (mod m2)
    apply (rule cong-add-int)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-int)
    apply (rule ⟨[b1 = 0] (mod m2)⟩)
    apply (rule cong-scalar2-int)
    apply (rule ⟨[b2 = 1] (mod m2)⟩)
  done
  then have [?x = u2] (mod m2) by simp
  with ⟨[?x = u1] (mod m1)⟩ show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma cong-modulus-mult-nat: [(x::nat) = y] (mod m * n) ⇒
  [x = y] (mod m)
  apply (cases y ≤ x)
  apply (simp add: cong-altdef-nat)
  apply (erule dvd-mult-left)
  apply (rule cong-sym-nat)
  apply (subst (asm) cong-sym-eq-nat)
  apply (simp add: cong-altdef-nat)
  apply (erule dvd-mult-left)
  done

```

```

lemma cong-modulus-mult-int: [(x::int) = y] (mod m * n) ⇒
  [x = y] (mod m)
  apply (simp add: cong-altdef-int)
  apply (erule dvd-mult-left)
  done

```

```

lemma cong-less-modulus-unique-nat:
  [(x::nat) = y] (mod m) ⇒ x < m ⇒ y < m ⇒ x = y
  by (simp add: cong-nat-def)

```

```

lemma binary-chinese-remainder-unique-nat:
  assumes a: coprime (m1::nat) m2
    and nz: m1 ≠ 0 m2 ≠ 0
  shows EX! x. x < m1 * m2 ∧ [x = u1] (mod m1) ∧ [x = u2] (mod m2)
proof -
  from binary-chinese-remainder-nat [OF a] obtain y where
    [y = u1] (mod m1) and [y = u2] (mod m2)
  by blast
  let ?x = y mod (m1 * m2)
  from nz have less: ?x < m1 * m2
  by auto
  have one: [?x = u1] (mod m1)
  apply (rule cong-trans-nat)

```

```

prefer 2
apply (rule ⟨[y = u1] (mod m1)⟩)
apply (rule cong-modulus-mult-nat)
apply (rule cong-mod-nat)
using nz apply auto
done
have two: [?x = u2] (mod m2)
apply (rule cong-trans-nat)
prefer 2
apply (rule ⟨[y = u2] (mod m2)⟩)
apply (subst mult.commute)
apply (rule cong-modulus-mult-nat)
apply (rule cong-mod-nat)
using nz apply auto
done
have ALL z. z < m1 * m2 ∧ [z = u1] (mod m1) ∧ [z = u2] (mod m2) → z
= ?x
proof clarify
  fix z
  assume z < m1 * m2
  assume [z = u1] (mod m1) and [z = u2] (mod m2)
  have [?x = z] (mod m1)
    apply (rule cong-trans-nat)
    apply (rule ⟨[?x = u1] (mod m1)⟩)
    apply (rule cong-sym-nat)
    apply (rule ⟨[z = u1] (mod m1)⟩)
    done
  moreover have [?x = z] (mod m2)
    apply (rule cong-trans-nat)
    apply (rule ⟨[?x = u2] (mod m2)⟩)
    apply (rule cong-sym-nat)
    apply (rule ⟨[z = u2] (mod m2)⟩)
    done
  ultimately have [?x = z] (mod m1 * m2)
    by (auto intro: coprime-cong-mult-nat a)
  with ⟨z < m1 * m2⟩ ⟨?x < m1 * m2⟩ show z = ?x
    apply (intro cong-less-modulus-unique-nat)
    apply (auto, erule cong-sym-nat)
    done
qed
with less one two show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma chinese-remainder-aux-nat:

```

fixes A :: 'a set
  and m :: 'a ⇒ nat
assumes fin: finite A
  and cop: ALL i : A. (ALL j : A. i ≠ j → coprime (m i) (m j))
shows EX b. (ALL i : A. [b i = 1] (mod m i) ∧ [b i = 0] (mod (∏ j ∈ A - {i}).

```

$m\ j))$
proof (*rule finite-set-choice, rule fin, rule ballI*)
fix i
assume $i : A$
with cop **have** $coprime (\prod j \in A - \{i\}. m\ j) (m\ i)$
by (*intro setprod-coprime, auto*)
then have $EX\ x. [(\prod j \in A - \{i\}. m\ j) * x = 1] (mod\ m\ i)$
by (*elim cong-solve-coprime-nat*)
then obtain x **where** $[(\prod j \in A - \{i\}. m\ j) * x = 1] (mod\ m\ i)$
by *auto*
moreover have $[(\prod j \in A - \{i\}. m\ j) * x = 0]$
 $(mod\ (\prod j \in A - \{i\}. m\ j))$
by (*subst mult.commute, rule cong-mult-self-nat*)
ultimately show $\exists a. [a = 1] (mod\ m\ i) \wedge [a = 0]$
 $(mod\ setprod\ m\ (A - \{i\}))$
by *blast*
qed

lemma *chinese-remainder-nat*:

fixes $A :: 'a\ set$
and $m :: 'a \Rightarrow nat$
and $u :: 'a \Rightarrow nat$
assumes *fin: finite A*
and $cop: ALL\ i:A. (ALL\ j : A. i \neq j \longrightarrow coprime\ (m\ i)\ (m\ j))$
shows $EX\ x. (ALL\ i:A. [x = u\ i] (mod\ m\ i))$
proof –
from *chinese-remainder-aux-nat [OF fin cop]* **obtain** b **where**
 $bprop: ALL\ i:A. [b\ i = 1] (mod\ m\ i) \wedge$
 $[b\ i = 0] (mod\ (\prod j \in A - \{i\}. m\ j))$
by *blast*
let $?x = \sum i \in A. (u\ i) * (b\ i)$
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule exI, clarify*)
fix i
assume $a: i : A$
show $[?x = u\ i] (mod\ m\ i)$
proof –
from *fin a* **have** $?x = (\sum j \in \{i\}. u\ j * b\ j) +$
 $(\sum j \in A - \{i\}. u\ j * b\ j)$
by (*subst setsum.union-disjoint [symmetric], auto intro: setsum.cong*)
then have $[?x = u\ i * b\ i + (\sum j \in A - \{i\}. u\ j * b\ j)] (mod\ m\ i)$
by *auto*
also have $[u\ i * b\ i + (\sum j \in A - \{i\}. u\ j * b\ j) =$
 $u\ i * 1 + (\sum j \in A - \{i\}. u\ j * 0)] (mod\ m\ i)$
apply (*rule cong-add-nat*)
apply (*rule cong-scalar2-nat*)
using *bprop a* **apply** *blast*
apply (*rule cong-setsum-nat*)
apply (*rule cong-scalar2-nat*)

```

    using bprop apply auto
    apply (rule cong-dvd-modulus-nat)
    apply (drule (1) bspec)
    apply (erule conjE)
    apply assumption
    apply rule
    using fin a apply auto
  done
finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed
qed

lemma coprime-cong-prod-nat [rule-format]: finite A  $\implies$ 
  ( $\forall i \in A. (\forall j \in A. i \neq j \longrightarrow \text{coprime } (m\ i) (m\ j))$ )  $\longrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall i \in A. [(x::\text{nat}) = y] \pmod{m\ i} \longrightarrow$ 
     $[x = y] \pmod{(\prod_{i \in A} m\ i)}$ )
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply auto
  apply (metis One-nat-def coprime-cong-mult-nat gcd.commute setprod-coprime)
done

lemma chinese-remainder-unique-nat:
  fixes A :: 'a set
  and m :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  and u :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  assumes fin: finite A
  and nz:  $\forall i \in A. m\ i \neq 0$ 
  and cop:  $\forall i \in A. (\forall j \in A. i \neq j \longrightarrow \text{coprime } (m\ i) (m\ j))$ 
  shows EX! x.  $x < (\prod_{i \in A} m\ i) \wedge (\forall i \in A. [x = u\ i] \pmod{m\ i})$ 
proof -
  from chinese-remainder-nat [OF fin cop]
  obtain y where one: (ALL i:A. [y = u i] (mod m i))
  by blast
  let ?x = y mod ( $\prod_{i \in A} m\ i$ )
  from fin nz have prodnz: ( $\prod_{i \in A} m\ i$ )  $\neq 0$ 
  by auto
  then have less: ?x < ( $\prod_{i \in A} m\ i$ )
  by auto
  have cong: ALL i:A. [?x = u i] (mod m i)
  apply auto
  apply (rule cong-trans-nat)
  prefer 2
  using one apply auto
  apply (rule cong-dvd-modulus-nat)
  apply (rule cong-mod-nat)
  using prodnz apply auto
  apply rule

```

```

    apply (rule fin)
    apply assumption
  done
have unique: ALL z. z < (∏ i∈A. m i) ∧
  (ALL i:A. [z = u i] (mod m i)) → z = ?x
proof (clarify)
  fix z
  assume zless: z < (∏ i∈A. m i)
  assume zcong: (ALL i:A. [z = u i] (mod m i))
  have ALL i:A. [?x = z] (mod m i)
    apply clarify
    apply (rule cong-trans-nat)
    using cong apply (erule bspec)
    apply (rule cong-sym-nat)
    using zcong apply auto
  done
with fin cop have [?x = z] (mod (∏ i∈A. m i))
  apply (intro coprime-cong-prod-nat)
  apply auto
  done
with zless less show z = ?x
  apply (intro cong-less-modulus-unique-nat)
  apply (auto, erule cong-sym-nat)
  done
qed
from less cong unique show ?thesis by blast
qed

end

```

3 Unique factorization for the natural numbers and the integers

```

theory UniqueFactorization
imports Cong ~/src/HOL/Library/Multiset
begin

```

3.1 Unique factorization: multiset version

```

lemma multiset-prime-factorization-exists:
  n > 0 ⇒ (∃ M. (∀ p::nat ∈ set-mset M. prime p) ∧ n = (∏ i ∈# M. i))
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix n :: nat
  assume ih: ∀ m < n. 0 < m → (∃ M. (∀ p ∈ set-mset M. prime p) ∧ m = (∏ i
  ∈# M. i))
  assume n > 0
  then consider n = 1 | n > 1 prime n | n > 1 ¬ prime n
  by arith

```

```

then show  $\exists M. (\forall p \in \text{set-mset } M. \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod_{i \in \#M} i)$ 
proof cases
  case 1
    then have  $(\forall p \in \text{set-mset } \{\#\}. \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod_{i \in \# \{\#\}. i}$ 
      by auto
    then show ?thesis ..
  next
    case 2
    then have  $(\forall p \in \text{set-mset } \{\#n\#\}. \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod_{i \in \# \{\#n\#\}. i}$ 
      by auto
    then show ?thesis ..
  next
    case 3
    with not-prime-eq-prod-nat
    obtain m k where  $n = m * k$   $1 < m$   $m < n$   $1 < k$   $k < n$ 
      by blast
    with ih obtain Q R where  $(\forall p \in \text{set-mset } Q. \text{prime } p) \wedge m = (\prod_{i \in \#Q} i)$ 
      and  $(\forall p \in \text{set-mset } R. \text{prime } p) \wedge k = (\prod_{i \in \#R} i)$ 
      by blast
    then have  $(\forall p \in \text{set-mset } (Q + R). \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod_{i \in \# Q + R} i)$ 
      by (auto simp add: n msetprod-Un)
    then show ?thesis ..
  qed
qed

lemma multiset-prime-factorization-unique-aux:
  fixes  $a :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } M. \text{prime } p$ 
    and  $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } N. \text{prime } p$ 
    and  $(\prod_{i \in \# M} i) \text{ dvd } (\prod_{i \in \# N} i)$ 
  shows  $\text{count } M \ a \leq \text{count } N \ a$ 
proof (cases a \in set-mset M)
  case True
    with assms have  $a: \text{prime } a$ 
      by auto
    with True have  $a \wedge \text{count } M \ a \text{ dvd } (\prod_{i \in \# M} i)$ 
      by (auto simp add: msetprod-multiplicity)
    also have  $\dots \text{ dvd } (\prod_{i \in \# N} i)$ 
      by (rule assms)
    also have  $\dots = (\prod_{i \in \text{set-mset } N. i \wedge \text{count } N \ i}$ 
      by (simp add: msetprod-multiplicity)
    also have  $\dots = a \wedge \text{count } N \ a * (\prod_{i \in (\text{set-mset } N - \{a\}). i \wedge \text{count } N \ i}$ 
proof (cases a \in set-mset N)
  case True
    then have  $b: \text{set-mset } N = \{a\} \cup (\text{set-mset } N - \{a\})$ 
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by (subst (1) b, subst setprod.union-disjoint, auto)
  next

```

```

    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: not-in-iff)
    qed
    finally have  $a \wedge \text{count } M \ a \ \text{dvd} \ a \wedge \text{count } N \ a * (\prod i \in (\text{set-mset } N - \{a\}). i \wedge \text{count } N \ i)$  .
    moreover
    have coprime ( $a \wedge \text{count } M \ a$ ) ( $\prod i \in (\text{set-mset } N - \{a\}). i \wedge \text{count } N \ i$ )
      apply (subst gcd.commute)
      apply (rule setprod-coprime)
      apply (rule primes-imp-powers-coprime-nat)
      using assms True
      apply auto
    done
    ultimately have  $a \wedge \text{count } M \ a \ \text{dvd} \ a \wedge \text{count } N \ a$ 
      by (elim coprime-dvd-mult)
    with a show ?thesis
      using power-dvd-imp-le prime-def by blast
  next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: not-in-iff)
  qed

```

lemma *multiset-prime-factorization-unique*:

```

  assumes  $\forall p::\text{nat} \in \text{set-mset } M. \text{prime } p$ 
    and  $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } N. \text{prime } p$ 
    and  $(\prod i \in \# \ M. i) = (\prod i \in \# \ N. i)$ 
  shows  $M = N$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{count } M \ a = \text{count } N \ a$  for a
    proof -
      from assms have  $\text{count } M \ a \leq \text{count } N \ a$ 
        by (intro multiset-prime-factorization-unique-aux, auto)
      moreover from assms have  $\text{count } N \ a \leq \text{count } M \ a$ 
        by (intro multiset-prime-factorization-unique-aux, auto)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by auto
    qed
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff)
  qed

```

definition *multiset-prime-factorization* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat multiset}$

where

```

multiset-prime-factorization n =
  (if n > 0
   then THE M. ( $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } M. \text{prime } p$ )  $\wedge n = (\prod i \in \# \ M. i)$ 
   else  $\{\#\}$ )

```



```

lemma multiset-prime-factorization:  $n > 0 \implies$ 
  ( $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } (\text{multiset-prime-factorization } n). \text{prime } p$ )  $\wedge$ 
   $n = (\prod_{i \in \#} (\text{multiset-prime-factorization } n). i)$ 
apply (unfold multiset-prime-factorization-def)
apply clarsimp
apply (frule multiset-prime-factorization-exists)
apply clarify
apply (rule theI)
apply (insert multiset-prime-factorization-unique)
apply auto
done

```

3.2 Prime factors and multiplicity for nat and int

```

class unique-factorization =
  fixes multiplicity :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  and prime-factors :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set

```

Definitions for the natural numbers.

```

instantiation nat :: unique-factorization
begin

```

```

definition multiplicity-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where multiplicity-nat p n = count (multiset-prime-factorization n) p

```

```

definition prime-factors-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat set
  where prime-factors-nat n = set-mset (multiset-prime-factorization n)

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

Definitions for the integers.

```

instantiation int :: unique-factorization
begin

```

```

definition multiplicity-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where multiplicity-int p n = multiplicity (nat p) (nat n)

```

```

definition prime-factors-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int set
  where prime-factors-int n = int ' (prime-factors (nat n))

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

3.3 Set up transfer

lemma *transfer-nat-int-prime-factors*: $\text{prime-factors } (\text{nat } n) = \text{nat } \text{' prime-factors } n$
unfolding *prime-factors-int-def*
apply *auto*
apply (*subst transfer-int-nat-set-return-embed*)
apply *assumption*
done

lemma *transfer-nat-int-prime-factors-closure*: $n \geq 0 \implies \text{nat-set } (\text{prime-factors } n)$
by (*auto simp add: nat-set-def prime-factors-int-def*)

lemma *transfer-nat-int-multiplicity*:
 $p \geq 0 \implies n \geq 0 \implies \text{multiplicity } (\text{nat } p) (\text{nat } n) = \text{multiplicity } p n$
by (*auto simp add: multiplicity-int-def*)

declare *transfer-morphism-nat-int*[*transfer add return:*
transfer-nat-int-prime-factors transfer-nat-int-prime-factors-closure
transfer-nat-int-multiplicity]

lemma *transfer-int-nat-prime-factors*: $\text{prime-factors } (\text{int } n) = \text{int } \text{' prime-factors } n$
unfolding *prime-factors-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *transfer-int-nat-prime-factors-closure*: $\text{is-nat } n \implies \text{nat-set } (\text{prime-factors } n)$
by (*simp only: transfer-nat-int-prime-factors-closure is-nat-def*)

lemma *transfer-int-nat-multiplicity*: $\text{multiplicity } (\text{int } p) (\text{int } n) = \text{multiplicity } p n$
by (*auto simp add: multiplicity-int-def*)

declare *transfer-morphism-int-nat*[*transfer add return:*
transfer-int-nat-prime-factors transfer-int-nat-prime-factors-closure
transfer-int-nat-multiplicity]

3.4 Properties of prime factors and multiplicity for nat and int

lemma *prime-factors-ge-0-int* [*elim*]:
fixes $n :: \text{int}$
shows $p \in \text{prime-factors } n \implies p \geq 0$
unfolding *prime-factors-int-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-factors-prime-nat* [*intro*]:
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
shows $p \in \text{prime-factors } n \implies \text{prime } p$
apply (*cases n = 0*)
apply (*simp add: prime-factors-nat-def multiset-prime-factorization-def*)

```

apply (auto simp add: prime-factors-nat-def multiset-prime-factorization)
done

lemma prime-factors-prime-int [intro]:
  fixes  $n :: int$ 
  assumes  $n \geq 0$  and  $p \in \text{prime-factors } n$ 
  shows  $\text{prime } p$ 
  apply (rule prime-factors-prime-nat [transferred, of  $n$   $p$ , simplified])
  using assms apply auto
  done

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-nat:
  fixes  $p :: nat$ 
  shows  $p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies p > 0$ 
  using prime-factors-prime-nat by force

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

lemma prime-factors-finite-nat [iff]:
  fixes  $n :: nat$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } (\text{prime-factors } n)$ 
  unfolding prime-factors-nat-def by auto

lemma prime-factors-finite-int [iff]:
  fixes  $n :: int$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } (\text{prime-factors } n)$ 
  unfolding prime-factors-int-def by auto

lemma prime-factors-altdef-nat:
  fixes  $n :: nat$ 
  shows  $\text{prime-factors } n = \{p. \text{multiplicity } p\ n > 0\}$ 
  by (force simp add: prime-factors-nat-def multiplicity-nat-def)

lemma prime-factors-altdef-int:
  fixes  $n :: int$ 
  shows  $\text{prime-factors } n = \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge \text{multiplicity } p\ n > 0\}$ 
  apply (unfold prime-factors-int-def multiplicity-int-def)
  apply (subst prime-factors-altdef-nat)
  apply (auto simp add: image-def)
  done

lemma prime-factorization-nat:
  fixes  $n :: nat$ 
  shows  $n > 0 \implies n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. p ^ \text{multiplicity } p\ n)$ 
  apply (frule multiset-prime-factorization)
  apply (simp add: prime-factors-nat-def multiplicity-nat-def msetprod-multiplicity)
  done

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-int:
  fixes  $n :: int$ 
  assumes  $n > 0$ 
  shows  $n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$ 
  apply (rule prime-factorization-nat [transferred, of n])
  using assms apply auto
  done

lemma prime-factorization-unique-nat:
  fixes  $f :: nat \Rightarrow -$ 
  assumes S-eq:  $S = \{p. 0 < f \ p\}$ 
    and finite S
    and S:  $\forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \ n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p)$ 
  shows  $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. f \ p = \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $f \in \text{multiset}$ 
    by (auto simp add: multiset-def)
  moreover from assms have  $n > 0$ 
    by (auto intro: prime-gt-0-nat)
  ultimately have multiset-prime-factorization  $n = \text{Abs-multiset } f$ 
    apply (unfold multiset-prime-factorization-def)
    apply (subst if-P, assumption)
    apply (rule the1-equality)
    apply (rule ex-ex1I)
    apply (rule multiset-prime-factorization-exists, assumption)
    apply (rule multiset-prime-factorization-unique)
    apply force
    apply force
    apply force
    using S S-eq apply (simp add: set-mset-def msetprod-multiplicity)
  done
  with  $\langle f \in \text{multiset} \rangle$  have  $\text{count } (\text{multiset-prime-factorization } n) = f$ 
    by simp
  with S-eq show ?thesis
    by (simp add: set-mset-def multiset-def prime-factors-nat-def multiplicity-nat-def)
qed

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

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

```

thm *prime-factors-characterization'-nat*
 [where $f = \lambda x. f \text{ (int (x::nat))}$,
 transferred direction: $\text{nat op } \leq (0::\text{int})$, rule-format]

lemma *primes-characterization'-int* [rule-format]:
 $\text{finite } \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f \text{ (p::int)}\} \implies \forall p. 0 < f p \longrightarrow \text{prime } p \implies$
 $\text{prime-factors } (\prod p \mid p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p. p \wedge f p) = \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p\}$
 using *prime-factors-characterization'-nat*
 [where $f = \lambda x. f \text{ (int (x::nat))}$,
 transferred direction: $\text{nat op } \leq (0::\text{int})$]
 by *auto*

lemma *prime-factors-characterization-int*:
 $S = \{p. 0 < f \text{ (p::int)}\} \implies \text{finite } S \implies$
 $\forall p \in S. \text{prime } (\text{nat } p) \implies n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \implies \text{prime-factors } n = S$
 apply *simp*
 apply (*subgoal-tac* $\{p. 0 < f p\} = \{p. 0 \leq p \wedge 0 < f p\}$)
 apply (*simp only*:)
 apply (*subst primes-characterization'-int*)
 apply *simp-all*
 apply (*metis nat-int*)
 apply (*metis le-cases nat-le-0 zero-not-prime-nat*)
 done

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

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

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

```

[where f = λx. f (int (x::nat)),
 transferred direction: nat op ≤ (0::int), rule-format]
apply auto
done

lemma multiplicity-characterization-int: S = {p. 0 < f (p::int)} ⇒
  finite S ⇒ ∀ p ∈ S. prime (nat p) ⇒ n = (∏ p ∈ S. p ^ f p) ⇒
  p ≥ 0 ⇒ multiplicity p n = f p
apply simp
apply (subgoal-tac {p. 0 < f p} = {p. 0 ≤ p ∧ 0 < f p})
apply (simp only:)
apply (subst multiplicity-characterization'-int)
apply simp-all
apply (metis nat-int)
apply (metis le-cases nat-le-0 zero-not-prime-nat)
done

lemma multiplicity-zero-nat [simp]: multiplicity (p::nat) 0 = 0
by (simp add: multiplicity-nat-def multiset-prime-factorization-def)

lemma multiplicity-zero-int [simp]: multiplicity (p::int) 0 = 0
by (simp add: multiplicity-int-def)

lemma multiplicity-one-nat': multiplicity p (1::nat) = 0
by (subst multiplicity-characterization-nat [where f = λx. 0], auto)

lemma multiplicity-one-nat [simp]: multiplicity p (Suc 0) = 0
by (metis One-nat-def multiplicity-one-nat')

lemma multiplicity-one-int [simp]: multiplicity p (1::int) = 0
by (metis multiplicity-int-def multiplicity-one-nat' transfer-nat-int-numerals(2))

lemma multiplicity-prime-nat [simp]: prime p ⇒ multiplicity p p = 1
  apply (subst multiplicity-characterization-nat [where f = λq. if q = p then 1
else 0])
  apply auto
  apply (metis (full-types) less-not-refl)
done

lemma multiplicity-prime-power-nat [simp]: prime p ⇒ multiplicity p (p ^ n) =
n
  apply (cases n = 0)
  apply auto
  apply (subst multiplicity-characterization-nat [where f = λq. if q = p then n
else 0])
  apply auto
  apply (metis (full-types) less-not-refl)
done

```

lemma *multiplicity-prime-power-int* [simp]: $\text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p (\text{int } p \wedge n) = n$

by (*metis multiplicity-prime-power-nat of-nat-power transfer-int-nat-multiplicity*)

lemma *multiplicity-nonprime-nat* [simp]:

fixes $p \ n :: \text{nat}$

shows $\neg \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 0$

apply (*cases n = 0*)

apply *auto*

apply (*frule multiset-prime-factorization*)

apply (*auto simp add: multiplicity-nat-def count-eq-zero-iff*)

done

lemma *multiplicity-not-factor-nat* [simp]:

fixes $p \ n :: \text{nat}$

shows $p \notin \text{prime-factors } n \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 0$

apply (*subst (asm) prime-factors-altdef-nat*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *multiplicity-not-factor-int* [simp]:

fixes $n :: \text{int}$

shows $p \geq 0 \implies p \notin \text{prime-factors } n \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 0$

apply (*subst (asm) prime-factors-altdef-int*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *multiplicity-product-aux-nat*: $(k :: \text{nat}) > 0 \implies l > 0 \implies$

$(\text{prime-factors } k) \cup (\text{prime-factors } l) = \text{prime-factors } (k * l) \wedge$

$(\forall p. \text{multiplicity } p \ k + \text{multiplicity } p \ l = \text{multiplicity } p \ (k * l))$

apply (*rule prime-factorization-unique-nat*)

apply (*simp only: prime-factors-altdef-nat*)

apply *auto*

apply (*subst power-add*)

apply (*subst setprod.distrib*)

apply (*rule arg-cong2 [where f = $\lambda x \ y. x * y$]*)

apply (*subgoal-tac prime-factors k \cup prime-factors l = prime-factors k \cup (prime-factors l - prime-factors k)*)

apply (*erule ssubst*)

apply (*subst setprod.union-disjoint*)

apply *auto*

apply (*metis One-nat-def nat-mult-1-right prime-factorization-nat setprod.neutral-const*)

apply (*subgoal-tac prime-factors k \cup prime-factors l = prime-factors l \cup (prime-factors k - prime-factors l)*)

apply (*erule ssubst*)

apply (*subst setprod.union-disjoint*)

apply *auto*

apply (*subgoal-tac ($\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } k - \text{prime-factors } l. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ l$)*)

```

=
  ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } k - \text{prime-factors } l} 1$ )
apply auto
apply (metis One-nat-def nat-mult-1-right prime-factorization-nat setprod.neutral-const)
done

```

```

lemma multiplicity-product-aux-int:
assumes  $(k::\text{int}) > 0$  and  $l > 0$ 
shows  $\text{prime-factors } k \cup \text{prime-factors } l = \text{prime-factors } (k * l) \wedge$ 
  ( $\forall p \geq 0. \text{multiplicity } p \ k + \text{multiplicity } p \ l = \text{multiplicity } p \ (k * l)$ )
apply (rule multiplicity-product-aux-nat [transferred, of l k])
using assms apply auto
done

```

```

lemma prime-factors-product-nat:  $(k::\text{nat}) > 0 \implies l > 0 \implies \text{prime-factors } (k * l) =$ 
   $\text{prime-factors } k \cup \text{prime-factors } l$ 
by (rule multiplicity-product-aux-nat [THEN conjunct1, symmetric])

```

```

lemma prime-factors-product-int:  $(k::\text{int}) > 0 \implies l > 0 \implies \text{prime-factors } (k * l) =$ 
   $\text{prime-factors } k \cup \text{prime-factors } l$ 
by (rule multiplicity-product-aux-int [THEN conjunct1, symmetric])

```

```

lemma multiplicity-product-nat:  $(k::\text{nat}) > 0 \implies l > 0 \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ (k * l) =$ 
   $\text{multiplicity } p \ k + \text{multiplicity } p \ l$ 
by (rule multiplicity-product-aux-nat [THEN conjunct2, rule-format, symmetric])

```

```

lemma multiplicity-product-int:  $(k::\text{int}) > 0 \implies l > 0 \implies p \geq 0 \implies$ 
   $\text{multiplicity } p \ (k * l) = \text{multiplicity } p \ k + \text{multiplicity } p \ l$ 
by (rule multiplicity-product-aux-int [THEN conjunct2, rule-format, symmetric])

```

```

lemma multiplicity-setprod-nat:  $\text{finite } S \implies \forall x \in S. f \ x > 0 \implies$ 
   $\text{multiplicity } (p::\text{nat}) \ (\prod x \in S. f \ x) = (\sum x \in S. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$ 
apply (induct set: finite)
apply auto
apply (subst multiplicity-product-nat)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma transfer-nat-int-sum-prod-closure3:  $(\sum x \in A. \text{int } (f \ x)) \geq 0 \ (\prod x \in A. \text{int } (f \ x)) \geq 0$ 
apply (rule setsum-nonneg; auto)
apply (rule setprod-nonneg; auto)

```


done

declare *transfer-morphism-nat-int*[*transfer*
add return: *transfer-nat-int-sum-prod-closure3*
del: *transfer-nat-int-sum-prod2 (1)*]

lemma *multiplicity-setprod-int*: $p \geq 0 \implies \text{finite } S \implies \forall x \in S. f x > 0 \implies$
 $\text{multiplicity } (p::\text{int}) (\prod x \in S. f x) = (\sum x \in S. \text{multiplicity } p (f x))$
apply (*frule multiplicity-setprod-nat*
[**where** $f = \lambda x. \text{nat}(\text{int}(\text{nat}(f x)))$,
transferred direction: nat op ≤ (0::int)])
apply *auto*
apply (*subst (asm) setprod.cong*)
apply (*rule refl*)
apply (*rule if-P*)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule setsum.cong*)
apply *auto*
done

declare *transfer-morphism-nat-int*[*transfer*
add return: *transfer-nat-int-sum-prod2 (1)*]

lemma *multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat*:
 $\text{finite } S \implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } (p::\text{nat}) \implies$
 $\text{multiplicity } p (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) = (\text{if } p \in S \text{ then } f p \text{ else } 0)$
apply (*subgoal-tac* ($\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in S \text{ then } f x$
*else 0) p))
apply (*erule ssubst*)
apply (*subst multiplicity-characterization-nat*)
prefer 5 **apply** (*rule refl*)
apply (*rule refl*)
apply *auto*
apply (*subst setprod.mono-neutral-right*)
apply *assumption*
prefer 3
apply (*rule setprod.cong*)
apply (*rule refl*)
apply *auto*
done*

lemma *multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-int*:
 $(p::\text{int}) \geq 0 \implies \text{finite } S \implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } (\text{nat } p) \implies$
 $\text{multiplicity } p (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) = (\text{if } p \in S \text{ then } f p \text{ else } 0)$
apply (*subgoal-tac* *int ' nat ' S = S*)
apply (*frule multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat*
[**where** $f = \lambda x. f(\text{int } x)$ **and** $S = \text{nat ' S}$, *transferred*])

```

apply auto
apply (metis linear nat-0-iff zero-not-prime-nat)
apply (metis (full-types) image-iff int-nat-eq less-le less-linear nat-0-iff zero-not-prime-nat)
done

lemma multiplicity-distinct-prime-power-nat:
  prime p  $\implies$  prime q  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  q  $\implies$  multiplicity p (q ^ n) = 0
apply (subgoal-tac q ^ n = setprod ( $\lambda x. x ^ n$ ) {q})
apply (erule ssubst)
apply (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat)
apply auto
done

lemma multiplicity-distinct-prime-power-int:
  prime p  $\implies$  prime q  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  q  $\implies$  multiplicity p (int q ^ n) = 0
by (metis multiplicity-distinct-prime-power-nat of-nat-power transfer-int-nat-multiplicity)

lemma dvd-multiplicity-nat:
  fixes x y :: nat
  shows 0 < y  $\implies$  x dvd y  $\implies$  multiplicity p x  $\leq$  multiplicity p y
  apply (cases x = 0)
  apply (auto simp add: dvd-def multiplicity-product-nat)
  done

lemma dvd-multiplicity-int:
  fixes p x y :: int
  shows 0 < y  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x dvd y  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  0  $\implies$  multiplicity p x  $\leq$  multiplicity
p y
  apply (cases x = 0)
  apply (auto simp add: dvd-def)
  apply (subgoal-tac 0 < k)
  apply (auto simp add: multiplicity-product-int)
  apply (erule zero-less-mult-pos)
  apply arith
  done

lemma dvd-prime-factors-nat [intro]:
  fixes x y :: nat
  shows 0 < y  $\implies$  x dvd y  $\implies$  prime-factors x  $\leq$  prime-factors y
  apply (simp only: prime-factors-altdef-nat)
  apply auto
  apply (metis dvd-multiplicity-nat le-0-eq neq0-conv)
  done

lemma dvd-prime-factors-int [intro]:
  fixes x y :: int
  shows 0 < y  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x dvd y  $\implies$  prime-factors x  $\leq$  prime-factors y
  apply (auto simp add: prime-factors-altdef-int)
  apply (metis dvd-multiplicity-int le-0-eq neq0-conv)

```

done

lemma *multiplicity-dvd-nat*:

fixes $x y :: \text{nat}$

shows $0 < x \implies 0 < y \implies \forall p. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y \implies x \text{ dvd } y$

apply (*subst prime-factorization-nat [of x], assumption*)

apply (*subst prime-factorization-nat [of y], assumption*)

apply (*rule setprod-dvd-setprod-subset2*)

apply *force*

apply (*subst prime-factors-altdef-nat*)**+**

apply *auto*

apply (*metis gr0I le-0-eq less-not-refl*)

apply (*metis le-imp-power-dvd*)

done

lemma *multiplicity-dvd-int*:

fixes $x y :: \text{int}$

shows $0 < x \implies 0 < y \implies \forall p \geq 0. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y \implies x \text{ dvd } y$

apply (*subst prime-factorization-int [of x], assumption*)

apply (*subst prime-factorization-int [of y], assumption*)

apply (*rule setprod-dvd-setprod-subset2*)

apply *force*

apply (*subst prime-factors-altdef-int*)**+**

apply *auto*

apply (*metis le-imp-power-dvd prime-factors-ge-0-int*)

done

lemma *multiplicity-dvd'-nat*:

fixes $x y :: \text{nat}$

assumes $0 < x$

assumes $\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

shows $x \text{ dvd } y$

using *dvd-0-right assms* **by** (*metis (no-types) le0 multiplicity-dvd-nat multiplicity-nonprime-nat not-gr0*)

lemma *multiplicity-dvd'-int*:

fixes $x y :: \text{int}$

shows $0 < x \implies 0 \leq y \implies$

$\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y \implies x \text{ dvd } y$

by (*metis dvd-int-iff abs-of-nat multiplicity-dvd'-nat multiplicity-int-def nat-int zero-le-imp-eq-int zero-less-imp-eq-int*)

lemma *dvd-multiplicity-eq-nat*:

fixes $x y :: \text{nat}$

shows $0 < x \implies 0 < y \implies x \text{ dvd } y \iff (\forall p. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$

by (*auto intro: dvd-multiplicity-nat multiplicity-dvd-nat*)

lemma *dvd-multiplicity-eq-int*: $0 < (x::int) \implies 0 < y \implies$
 $(x \text{ dvd } y) = (\forall p \geq 0. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$
by (*auto intro: dvd-multiplicity-int multiplicity-dvd-int*)

lemma *prime-factors-altdef2-nat*:

fixes $n :: nat$

shows $n > 0 \implies p \in \text{prime-factors } n \iff \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n$

apply (*cases prime p*)

apply *auto*

apply (*subst prime-factorization-nat [where n = n], assumption*)

apply (*rule dvd-trans*)

apply (*rule dvd-power [where x = p and n = multiplicity p n]*)

apply (*subst (asm) prime-factors-altdef2-nat, force*)

apply *rule*

apply *auto*

apply (*metis One-nat-def Zero-not-Suc dvd-multiplicity-nat le0*

le-antisym multiplicity-not-factor-nat multiplicity-prime-nat)

done

lemma *prime-factors-altdef2-int*:

fixes $n :: int$

assumes $n > 0$

shows $p \in \text{prime-factors } n \iff \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n$

using *assms by (simp add: prime-factors-altdef2-nat [transferred])*

lemma *multiplicity-eq-nat*:

fixes x **and** $y::nat$

assumes [*arith*]: $x > 0 \ y > 0$

and *mult-eq [simp]*: $\bigwedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

shows $x = y$

apply (*rule dvd-antisym*)

apply (*auto intro: multiplicity-dvd'-nat*)

done

lemma *multiplicity-eq-int*:

fixes $x \ y :: int$

assumes [*arith*]: $x > 0 \ y > 0$

and *mult-eq [simp]*: $\bigwedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

shows $x = y$

apply (*rule dvd-antisym [transferred]*)

apply (*auto intro: multiplicity-dvd'-int*)

done

3.5 An application

lemma *gcd-eq-nat*:

fixes $x \ y :: nat$

assumes *pos [arith]*: $x > 0 \ y > 0$

shows $\text{gcd } x \ y =$

```

  ( $\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x \cup \text{prime-factors } y. p \wedge \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ )
  (is - = ?z)
proof -
  have [arith]: ?z > 0
    using prime-factors-gt-0-nat by auto
  have aux:  $\bigwedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ ?z = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
    apply (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat)
    apply auto
    done
  have ?z dvd x
    by (intro multiplicity-dvd'-nat) (auto simp add: aux intro: prime-gt-0-nat)
  moreover have ?z dvd y
    by (intro multiplicity-dvd'-nat) (auto simp add: aux intro: prime-gt-0-nat)
  moreover have  $w \text{ dvd } x \wedge w \text{ dvd } y \longrightarrow w \text{ dvd } ?z$  for w
  proof (cases w = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      apply auto
      apply (erule multiplicity-dvd'-nat)
      apply (auto intro: dvd-multiplicity-nat simp add: aux)
      done
  qed
  ultimately have ?z = gcd x y
    by (subst gcd-unique-nat [symmetric], blast)
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

lemma lcm-eq-nat:

```

  assumes pos [arith]:  $x > 0 \ y > 0$ 
  shows lcm (x::nat) y =
    ( $\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x \cup \text{prime-factors } y. p \wedge \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ )
    (is - = ?z)
proof -
  have [arith]: ?z > 0
    by (auto intro: prime-gt-0-nat)
  have aux:  $\bigwedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ ?z = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
    apply (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat)
    apply auto
    done
  have x dvd ?z
    by (intro multiplicity-dvd'-nat) (auto simp add: aux)

```

```

moreover have  $y \text{ dvd } ?z$ 
  by (intro multiplicity-dvd'-nat) (auto simp add: aux)
moreover have  $x \text{ dvd } w \wedge y \text{ dvd } w \longrightarrow ?z \text{ dvd } w$  for  $w$ 
proof (cases w = 0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
      then show ?thesis
        apply auto
        apply (rule multiplicity-dvd'-nat)
        apply (auto intro: prime-gt-0-nat dvd-multiplicity-nat simp add: aux)
        done
  qed
ultimately have  $?z = \text{lcm } x \ y$ 
  by (subst lcm-unique-nat [symmetric], blast)
then show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma multiplicity-gcd-nat:
  fixes  $p \ x \ y :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes [arith]:  $x > 0 \ y > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{gcd } x \ y) = \min \ (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \ (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
  apply (subst gcd-eq-nat)
  apply auto
  apply (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma multiplicity-lcm-nat:
  fixes  $p \ x \ y :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes [arith]:  $x > 0 \ y > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{lcm } x \ y) = \max \ (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \ (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
  apply (subst lcm-eq-nat)
  apply auto
  apply (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers-nat)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma gcd-lcm-distrib-nat:
  fixes  $x \ y \ z :: \text{nat}$ 
  shows  $\text{gcd } x \ (\text{lcm } y \ z) = \text{lcm} \ (\text{gcd } x \ y) \ (\text{gcd } x \ z)$ 
  apply (cases x = 0 | y = 0 | z = 0)
  apply auto
  apply (rule multiplicity-eq-nat)
  apply (auto simp add: multiplicity-gcd-nat multiplicity-lcm-nat lcm-pos-nat)
  done

```

```

lemma gcd-lcm-distrib-int:
  fixes x y z :: int
  shows gcd x (lcm y z) = lcm (gcd x y) (gcd x z)
  apply (subst (1 2 3) gcd-abs-int)
  apply (subst lcm-abs-int)
  apply (subst (2) abs-of-nonneg)
  apply force
  apply (rule gcd-lcm-distrib-nat [transferred])
  apply auto
  done

end

```

4 Things that can be added to the Algebra library

```

theory MiscAlgebra
imports
  ~~/src/HOL/Algebra/Ring
  ~~/src/HOL/Algebra/FiniteProduct
begin

```

4.1 Finiteness stuff

```

lemma bounded-set1-int [intro]: finite {(x::int). a < x & x < b & P x}
  apply (subgoal-tac {x. a < x & x < b & P x} <= {a<..b})
  apply (erule finite-subset)
  apply auto
  done

```

4.2 The rest is for the algebra libraries

4.2.1 These go in Group.thy

Show that the units in any monoid give rise to a group.

The file Residues.thy provides some infrastructure to use facts about the unit group within the ring locale.

```

definition units-of :: ('a, 'b) monoid-scheme => 'a monoid where
  units-of G == (| carrier = Units G,
    Group.monoid.mult = Group.monoid.mult G,
    one = one G |)

```

```

lemma (in monoid) units-group: group(units-of G)
  apply (unfold units-of-def)
  apply (rule groupI)
  apply auto
  apply (subst m-assoc)

```

```

apply auto
apply (rule-tac  $x = \text{inv } x$  in beaI)
apply auto
done

lemma (in comm-monoid) units-comm-group: comm-group(units-of  $G$ )
apply (rule group.group-comm-groupI)
apply (rule units-group)
apply (insert comm-monoid-axioms)
apply (unfold units-of-def Units-def comm-monoid-def comm-monoid-axioms-def)
apply auto
done

lemma units-of-carrier: carrier (units-of  $G$ ) = Units  $G$ 
unfolding units-of-def by auto

lemma units-of-mult: mult(units-of  $G$ ) = mult  $G$ 
unfolding units-of-def by auto

lemma units-of-one: one(units-of  $G$ ) = one  $G$ 
unfolding units-of-def by auto

lemma (in monoid) units-of-inv:  $x : \text{Units } G \implies m\text{-inv } (\text{units-of } G) \ x = m\text{-inv } G \ x$ 
apply (rule sym)
apply (subst m-inv-def)
apply (rule the1-equality)
apply (rule ex-ex1I)
apply (subst (asm) Units-def)
apply auto
apply (erule inv-unique)
apply auto
apply (rule Units-closed)
apply (simp-all only: units-of-carrier [symmetric])
apply (insert units-group)
apply auto
apply (subst units-of-mult [symmetric])
apply (subst units-of-one [symmetric])
apply (erule group.r-inv, assumption)
apply (subst units-of-mult [symmetric])
apply (subst units-of-one [symmetric])
apply (erule group.l-inv, assumption)
done

lemma (in group) inj-on-const-mult:  $a : (\text{carrier } G) \implies \text{inj-on } (\%x. a \otimes x)$ 
(carrier  $G$ )
unfolding inj-on-def by auto

lemma (in group) surj-const-mult:  $a : (\text{carrier } G) \implies (\%x. a \otimes x) \text{ ' } (\text{carrier}$ 

```



```

G) = (carrier G)
  apply (auto simp add: image-def)
  apply (rule-tac x = (m-inv G a)  $\otimes$  x in bexI)
  apply auto

  apply (subst m-assoc [symmetric])
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma (in group) l-cancel-one [simp]:
  x : carrier G  $\implies$  a : carrier G  $\implies$  (x  $\otimes$  a = x) = (a = one G)
  apply auto
  apply (subst l-cancel [symmetric])
  prefer 4
  apply (erule ssubst)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma (in group) r-cancel-one [simp]: x : carrier G  $\implies$  a : carrier G  $\implies$ 
  (a  $\otimes$  x = x) = (a = one G)
  apply auto
  apply (subst r-cancel [symmetric])
  prefer 4
  apply (erule ssubst)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma (in group) l-cancel-one' [simp]: x : carrier G  $\implies$  a : carrier G  $\implies$ 
  (x = x  $\otimes$  a) = (a = one G)
  apply (subst eq-commute)
  apply simp
  done

```

```

lemma (in group) r-cancel-one' [simp]: x : carrier G  $\implies$  a : carrier G  $\implies$ 
  (x = a  $\otimes$  x) = (a = one G)
  apply (subst eq-commute)
  apply simp
  done

```

```

lemma (in comm-group) power-order-eq-one:
  assumes fin [simp]: finite (carrier G)
  and a [simp]: a : carrier G
  shows a (^) card(carrier G) = one G
proof -
  have ( $\otimes$  x  $\in$  carrier G. x) = ( $\otimes$  x  $\in$  carrier G. a  $\otimes$  x)
  by (subst (2) finprod-reindex [symmetric],

```

auto simp add: Pi-def inj-on-const-mult surj-const-mult
also have $\dots = (\bigotimes_{x \in \text{carrier } G} a) \otimes (\bigotimes_{x \in \text{carrier } G} x)$
by (auto simp add: finprod-multf Pi-def)
also have $(\bigotimes_{x \in \text{carrier } G} a) = a (\wedge) \text{card}(\text{carrier } G)$
by (auto simp add: finprod-const)
finally show *?thesis*

by auto
qed

4.2.2 Miscellaneous

lemma (*in cring*) *field-intro2*: $\mathbf{0}_R \sim = \mathbf{1}_R \implies \forall x \in \text{carrier } R - \{\mathbf{0}_R\}. x \in \text{Units } R \implies \text{field } R$

apply (*unfold-locales*)
apply (*insert cring-axioms, auto*)
apply (*rule trans*)
apply (*subgoal-tac a = (a \otimes b) \otimes inv b*)
apply *assumption*
apply (*subst m-assoc*)
apply *auto*
apply (*unfold Units-def*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma (*in monoid*) *inv-char*: $x : \text{carrier } G \implies y : \text{carrier } G \implies$

$x \otimes y = \mathbf{1} \implies y \otimes x = \mathbf{1} \implies \text{inv } x = y$
apply (*subgoal-tac x : Units G*)
apply (*subgoal-tac y = inv x \otimes $\mathbf{1}$*)
apply *simp*
apply (*erule subst*)
apply (*subst m-assoc [symmetric]*)
apply *auto*
apply (*unfold Units-def*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma (*in comm-monoid*) *comm-inv-char*: $x : \text{carrier } G \implies y : \text{carrier } G \implies$

$x \otimes y = \mathbf{1} \implies \text{inv } x = y$
apply (*rule inv-char*)
apply *auto*
apply (*subst m-comm, auto*)
done

lemma (*in ring*) *inv-neg-one [simp]*: $\text{inv } (\ominus \mathbf{1}) = \ominus \mathbf{1}$

apply (*rule inv-char*)
apply (*auto simp add: l-minus r-minus*)
done

```

lemma (in monoid) inv-eq-imp-eq:  $x : \text{Units } G \implies y : \text{Units } G \implies$ 
   $\text{inv } x = \text{inv } y \implies x = y$ 
apply (subgoal-tac  $\text{inv}(\text{inv } x) = \text{inv}(\text{inv } y)$ )
apply (subst (asm) Units-inv-inv+)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma (in ring) Units-minus-one-closed [intro]:  $\ominus \mathbf{1} : \text{Units } R$ 
apply (unfold Units-def)
apply auto
apply (rule-tac  $x = \ominus \mathbf{1}$  in beqI)
apply auto
apply (simp add: l-minus r-minus)
done

```

```

lemma (in monoid) inv-one [simp]:  $\text{inv } \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$ 
apply (rule inv-char)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma (in ring) inv-eq-neg-one-eq:  $x : \text{Units } R \implies (\text{inv } x = \ominus \mathbf{1}) = (x = \ominus \mathbf{1})$ 
apply auto
apply (subst Units-inv-inv [symmetric])
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma (in monoid) inv-eq-one-eq:  $x : \text{Units } G \implies (\text{inv } x = \mathbf{1}) = (x = \mathbf{1})$ 
by (metis Units-inv-inv inv-one)

```

4.2.3 This goes in FiniteProduct

```

lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-UN-disjoint:
   $\text{finite } I \implies (\text{ALL } i:I. \text{finite } (A \ i)) \longrightarrow (\text{ALL } i:I. \text{ALL } j:I. i \sim = j \longrightarrow$ 
     $(A \ i) \text{ Int } (A \ j) = \{\}) \longrightarrow$ 
     $(\text{ALL } i:I. \text{ALL } x: (A \ i). g \ x : \text{carrier } G) \longrightarrow$ 
     $\text{finprod } G \ g \ (\text{UNION } I \ A) = \text{finprod } G \ (\%i. \text{finprod } G \ g \ (A \ i)) \ I$ 
apply (induct set: finite)
apply force
apply clarsimp
apply (subst finprod-Un-disjoint)
apply blast
apply (erule finite-UN-I)
apply blast
apply (fastforce)
apply (auto intro!: funcsetI finprod-closed)
done

```

```

lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-Union-disjoint:
   $\llbracket \text{finite } C; (\text{ALL } A:C. \text{finite } A \ \& \ (\text{ALL } x:A. f \ x : \text{carrier } G));$ 

```

```

    (ALL A:C. ALL B:C. A ~ = B --> A Int B = {}) ||
  ==> finprod G f (∪ C) = finprod G (finprod G f) C
apply (frule finprod-UN-disjoint [of C id f])
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-one:
  finite A ==> (∧ x. x:A ==> f x = 1) ==> finprod G f A = 1
by (induct set: finite) auto

```

```

lemma (in cring) sum-zero-eq-neg: x : carrier R ==> y : carrier R ==> x ⊕ y =
0 ==> x = ⊖ y
by (metis minus-equality)

```

```

lemma (in domain) square-eq-one:
  fixes x
  assumes [simp]: x : carrier R
    and x ⊗ x = 1
  shows x = 1 | x = ⊖ 1
proof -
  have (x ⊕ 1) ⊗ (x ⊕ ⊖ 1) = x ⊗ x ⊕ ⊖ 1
    by (simp add: ring-simprules)
  also from ⟨x ⊗ x = 1⟩ have ... = 0
    by (simp add: ring-simprules)
  finally have (x ⊕ 1) ⊗ (x ⊕ ⊖ 1) = 0 .
  then have (x ⊕ 1) = 0 | (x ⊕ ⊖ 1) = 0
    by (intro integral, auto)
  then show ?thesis
    apply auto
    apply (erule notE)
    apply (rule sum-zero-eq-neg)
    apply auto
    apply (subgoal-tac x = ⊖ (⊖ 1))
    apply (simp add: ring-simprules)
    apply (rule sum-zero-eq-neg)
    apply auto
  done
qed

```

```

lemma (in Ring.domain) inv-eq-self: x : Units R ==> x = inv x ==> x = 1 ∨ x
= ⊖ 1
by (metis Units-closed Units-l-inv square-eq-one)

```

The following translates theorems about groups to the facts about the units of a ring. (The list should be expanded as more things are needed.)

lemma (in ring) finite-ring-finite-units [intro]: finite (carrier R) \implies finite (Units R)

by (rule finite-subset) auto

lemma (in monoid) units-of-pow:

fixes n :: nat

shows $x \in \text{Units } G \implies x (\wedge)_{\text{units-of } G} n = x (\wedge)_G n$

apply (induct n)

apply (auto simp add: units-group group.is-monoid

monoid.nat-pow-0 monoid.nat-pow-Suc units-of-one units-of-mult)

done

lemma (in cring) units-power-order-eq-one: finite (Units R) $\implies a : \text{Units } R$

$\implies a (\wedge) \text{card}(\text{Units } R) = \mathbf{1}$

apply (subst units-of-carrier [symmetric])

apply (subst units-of-one [symmetric])

apply (subst units-of-pow [symmetric])

apply assumption

apply (rule comm-group.power-order-eq-one)

apply (rule units-comm-group)

apply (unfold units-of-def, auto)

done

end

5 Residue rings

theory Residues

imports UniqueFactorization MiscAlgebra

begin

5.1 A locale for residue rings

definition residue-ring :: int \Rightarrow int ring

where

residue-ring m =

(|carrier = {0..m - 1},

mult = $\lambda x y. (x * y) \text{ mod } m,$

one = 1,

zero = 0,

add = $\lambda x y. (x + y) \text{ mod } m$)

locale residues =

fixes m :: int and R (structure)

assumes m-gt-one: m > 1

defines R \equiv residue-ring m

begin

lemma abelian-group: abelian-group R

```

apply (insert m-gt-one)
apply (rule abelian-groupI)
apply (unfold R-def residue-ring-def)
apply (auto simp add: mod-add-right-eq [symmetric] ac-simps)
apply (case-tac x = 0)
apply force
apply (subgoal-tac (x + (m - x)) mod m = 0)
apply (erule bezI)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma comm-monoid: comm-monoid R
apply (insert m-gt-one)
apply (unfold R-def residue-ring-def)
apply (rule comm-monoidI)
apply auto
apply (subgoal-tac x * y mod m * z mod m = z * (x * y mod m) mod m)
apply (erule ssubst)
apply (subst mod-mult-right-eq [symmetric])+
apply (simp-all only: ac-simps)
done

```

```

lemma cring: cring R
apply (rule cringI)
apply (rule abelian-group)
apply (rule comm-monoid)
apply (unfold R-def residue-ring-def, auto)
apply (subst mod-add-eq [symmetric])
apply (subst mult.commute)
apply (subst mod-mult-right-eq [symmetric])
apply (simp add: field-simps)
done

```

end

```

sublocale residues < cring
by (rule cring)

```

```

context residues
begin

```

These lemmas translate back and forth between internal and external concepts.

```

lemma res-carrier-eq: carrier R = {0..m - 1}
unfolding R-def residue-ring-def by auto

```

```

lemma res-add-eq: x ⊕ y = (x + y) mod m
unfolding R-def residue-ring-def by auto

```

```

lemma res-mult-eq:  $x \otimes y = (x * y) \text{ mod } m$ 
  unfolding R-def residue-ring-def by auto

lemma res-zero-eq:  $\mathbf{0} = 0$ 
  unfolding R-def residue-ring-def by auto

lemma res-one-eq:  $\mathbf{1} = 1$ 
  unfolding R-def residue-ring-def units-of-def by auto

lemma res-units-eq:  $\text{Units } R = \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < m \wedge \text{coprime } x \ m\}$ 
  apply (insert m-gt-one)
  apply (unfold Units-def R-def residue-ring-def)
  apply auto
  apply (subgoal-tac x  $\neq$  0)
  apply auto
  apply (metis invertible-coprime-int)
  apply (subst (asm) coprime-iff-invertible'-int)
  apply (auto simp add: cong-int-def mult.commute)
  done

lemma res-neg-eq:  $\ominus x = (- x) \text{ mod } m$ 
  apply (insert m-gt-one)
  apply (unfold R-def a-inv-def m-inv-def residue-ring-def)
  apply auto
  apply (rule the-equality)
  apply auto
  apply (subst mod-add-right-eq [symmetric])
  apply auto
  apply (subst mod-add-left-eq [symmetric])
  apply auto
  apply (subgoal-tac y mod m = - x mod m)
  apply simp
  apply (metis minus-add-cancel mod-mult-self1 mult.commute)
  done

lemma finite [iff]: finite (carrier R)
  by (subst res-carrier-eq) auto

lemma finite-Units [iff]: finite (Units R)
  by (subst res-units-eq) auto

The function  $a \mapsto a \text{ mod } m$  maps the integers to the residue classes. The following lemmas show that this mapping respects addition and multiplication on the integers.

lemma mod-in-carrier [iff]:  $a \text{ mod } m \in \text{carrier } R$ 
  unfolding res-carrier-eq
  using insert m-gt-one by auto

```

lemma *add-cong*: $(x \bmod m) \oplus (y \bmod m) = (x + y) \bmod m$
unfolding *R-def residue-ring-def*
apply *auto*
apply *presburger*
done

lemma *mult-cong*: $(x \bmod m) \otimes (y \bmod m) = (x * y) \bmod m$
unfolding *R-def residue-ring-def*
by *auto (metis mod-mult-eq)*

lemma *zero-cong*: $\mathbf{0} = 0$
unfolding *R-def residue-ring-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *one-cong*: $\mathbf{1} = 1 \bmod m$
using *m-gt-one* **unfolding** *R-def residue-ring-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *pow-cong*: $(x \bmod m) (\wedge) n = x^n \bmod m$
apply *(insert m-gt-one)*
apply *(induct n)*
apply *(auto simp add: nat-pow-def one-cong)*
apply *(metis mult.commute mult-cong)*
done

lemma *neg-cong*: $\ominus (x \bmod m) = (- x) \bmod m$
by *(metis mod-minus-eq res-neg-eq)*

lemma (**in** *residues*) *prod-cong*: $\text{finite } A \implies (\bigotimes_{i \in A}. (f i) \bmod m) = (\prod_{i \in A}. f i) \bmod m$
by *(induct set: finite) (auto simp: one-cong mult-cong)*

lemma (**in** *residues*) *sum-cong*: $\text{finite } A \implies (\bigoplus_{i \in A}. (f i) \bmod m) = (\sum_{i \in A}. f i) \bmod m$
by *(induct set: finite) (auto simp: zero-cong add-cong)*

lemma *mod-in-res-units* [*simp*]:
assumes $1 < m$ **and** *coprime a m*
shows $a \bmod m \in \text{Units } R$
proof (*cases a mod m = 0*)
case *True* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis*
by *(auto simp add: res-units-eq gcd-red-int [symmetric])*
next
case *False*
from *assms* **have** $0 < m$ **by** *simp*
with *pos-mod-sign [of m a]* **have** $0 \leq a \bmod m$.
with *False* **have** $0 < a \bmod m$ **by** *simp*
with *assms* **show** *?thesis*
by *(auto simp add: res-units-eq gcd-red-int [symmetric] ac-simps)*
qed

lemma *res-eq-to-cong*: $(a \bmod m) = (b \bmod m) \iff [a = b] \pmod{m}$
unfolding *cong-int-def* **by** *auto*

Simplifying with these will translate a ring equation in \mathbb{R} to a congruence.

lemmas *res-to-cong-simps* = *add-cong mult-cong pow-cong one-cong*
prod-cong sum-cong neg-cong res-eq-to-cong

Other useful facts about the residue ring.

lemma *one-eq-neg-one*: $\mathbf{1} = \ominus \mathbf{1} \implies m = 2$
apply (*simp add: res-one-eq res-neg-eq*)
apply (*metis add.commute add-diff-cancel mod-mod-trivial one-add-one uminus-add-conv-diff*
zero-neq-one zmod-zminus1-eq-if)
done

end

5.2 Prime residues

locale *residues-prime* =
fixes *p* and *R* (**structure**)
assumes *p-prime* [*intro*]: *prime p*
defines *R* \equiv *residue-ring p*

sublocale *residues-prime* < *residues p*
apply (*unfold R-def residues-def*)
using *p-prime* **apply** *auto*
apply (*metis (full-types) of-nat-1 of-nat-less-iff prime-gt-1-nat*)
done

context *residues-prime*
begin

lemma *is-field: field R*
apply (*rule cring.field-intro2*)
apply (*rule cring*)
apply (*auto simp add: res-carrier-eq res-one-eq res-zero-eq res-units-eq*)
apply (*rule classical*)
apply (*erule notE*)
apply (*subst gcd.commute*)
apply (*rule prime-imp-coprime-int*)
apply (*rule p-prime*)
apply (*rule notI*)
apply (*frule zdvd-imp-le*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *res-prime-units-eq*: $\text{Units } R = \{1..p - 1\}$
apply (*subst res-units-eq*)

```

apply auto
apply (subst gcd.commute)
apply (auto simp add: p-prime prime-imp-coprime-int dvd-not-zless)
done

```

end

```

sublocale residues-prime < field
by (rule is-field)

```

6 Test cases: Euler's theorem and Wilson's theorem

6.1 Euler's theorem

The definition of the phi function.

```

definition phi :: int  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where phi m = card {x.  $0 < x \wedge x < m \wedge \text{gcd } x \ m = 1$ }

```

```

lemma phi-def-nat: phi m = card {x.  $0 < x \wedge x < \text{nat } m \wedge \text{gcd } x \ (\text{nat } m) = 1$ }
apply (simp add: phi-def)
apply (rule bij-betw-same-card [of nat])
apply (auto simp add: inj-on-def bij-betw-def image-def)
apply (metis dual-order.irrefl dual-order.strict-trans leI nat-1 transfer-nat-int-gcd(1))
apply (metis One-nat-def of-nat-0 of-nat-1 of-nat-less-0-iff int-nat-eq nat-int
transfer-int-nat-gcd(1) of-nat-less-iff)
done

```

```

lemma prime-phi:
assumes  $2 \leq p$  phi p = p - 1
shows prime p

```

proof –

```

have *: {x.  $0 < x \wedge x < p \wedge \text{coprime } x \ p$ } = { $1..p - 1$ }
using assms unfolding phi-def-nat
by (intro card-seteq) fastforce+
```

```

have False if **:  $1 < x \wedge x < p$  and x dvd p for x :: nat
```

proof –

```

from * have cop:  $x \in \{1..p - 1\} \implies \text{coprime } x \ p$ 
by blast
```

```

have coprime x p
apply (rule cop)
using ** apply auto
done
```

```

with (x dvd p) ( $1 < x$ ) show ?thesis
by auto
```

qed

```

then show ?thesis
using ( $2 \leq p$ )

```

```

    by (simp add: prime-def)
      (metis One-nat-def dvd-pos-nat nat-dvd-not-less nat-neq-iff not-gr0
        not-numeral-le-zero one-dvd)
qed

lemma phi-zero [simp]: phi 0 = 0
  unfolding phi-def

  apply (auto simp add: card-eq-0-iff)

  done

lemma phi-one [simp]: phi 1 = 0
  by (auto simp add: phi-def card-eq-0-iff)

lemma (in residues) phi-eq: phi m = card (Units R)
  by (simp add: phi-def res-units-eq)

lemma (in residues) euler-theorem1:
  assumes a: gcd a m = 1
  shows [a ^ phi m = 1] (mod m)
proof -
  from a m-gt-one have [simp]: a mod m ∈ Units R
    by (intro mod-in-res-units)
  from phi-eq have (a mod m) ( ^ ) (phi m) = (a mod m) ( ^ ) (card (Units R))
    by simp
  also have ... = 1
    by (intro units-power-order-eq-one) auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: res-to-cong-simps)
qed

Outside the locale, we can relax the restriction  $m > 1$ .

lemma euler-theorem:
  assumes m ≥ 0
  and gcd a m = 1
  shows [a ^ phi m = 1] (mod m)
proof (cases m = 0 | m = 1)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (intro residues.euler-theorem1, unfold residues-def, auto)
qed

lemma (in residues-prime) phi-prime: phi p = nat p - 1
  apply (subst phi-eq)
  apply (subst res-prime-units-eq)

```

```

apply auto
done

```

```

lemma phi-prime:  $\text{prime } p \implies \text{phi } p = \text{nat } p - 1$ 
apply (rule residues-prime.phi-prime)
apply (erule residues-prime.intro)
done

```

```

lemma fermat-theorem:
  fixes a :: int
  assumes prime p
    and  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a$ 
  shows  $[a^{(p-1)} = 1] \pmod{p}$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $[a^{\text{phi } p} = 1] \pmod{p}$ 
    by (auto intro!; euler-theorem dest!; prime-imp-coprime-int simp add: ac-simps)
  also have  $\text{phi } p = \text{nat } p - 1$ 
    by (rule phi-prime) (rule assms)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (metis nat-int)
qed

```

```

lemma fermat-theorem-nat:
  assumes prime p and  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a$ 
  shows  $[a^{(p-1)} = 1] \pmod{p}$ 
  using fermat-theorem [of p a] assms
  by (metis of-nat-1 of-nat-power transfer-int-nat-cong zdvd-int)

```

6.2 Wilson's theorem

```

lemma (in field) inv-pair-lemma:  $x \in \text{Units } R \implies y \in \text{Units } R \implies$ 
   $\{x, \text{inv } x\} \neq \{y, \text{inv } y\} \implies \{x, \text{inv } x\} \cap \{y, \text{inv } y\} = \{\}$ 
apply auto
apply (metis Units-inv-inv)+
done

```

```

lemma (in residues-prime) wilson-theorem1:
  assumes a:  $p > 2$ 
  shows  $[\text{fact } (p-1) = (-1::\text{int})] \pmod{p}$ 
proof -
  let ?Inverse-Pairs =  $\{\{x, \text{inv } x\} \mid x. x \in \text{Units } R - \{1, \ominus 1\}\}$ 
  have UR:  $\text{Units } R = \{1, \ominus 1\} \cup \bigcup ?\text{Inverse-Pairs}$ 
    by auto
  have  $(\bigotimes_{i \in \text{Units } R} i) = (\bigotimes_{i \in \{1, \ominus 1\}} i) \otimes (\bigotimes_{i \in \bigcup ?\text{Inverse-Pairs}} i)$ 
    apply (subst UR)
    apply (subst finprod-Un-disjoint)
    apply (auto intro: funcsetI)
    using inv-one apply auto[1]
    using inv-eq-neg-one-eq apply auto

```

```

done
also have  $(\bigotimes_{i \in \{1, \ominus 1\}} i) = \ominus 1$ 
  apply (subst finprod-insert)
  apply auto
  apply (frule one-eq-neg-one)
  using a apply force
done
also have  $(\bigotimes_{i \in (\bigcup ?Inverse-Pairs)} i) = (\bigotimes_{A \in ?Inverse-Pairs} (\bigotimes_{y \in A} y))$ 
  apply (subst finprod-Union-disjoint)
  apply auto
  apply (metis Units-inv-inv)+
done
also have  $\dots = 1$ 
  apply (rule finprod-one)
  apply auto
  apply (subst finprod-insert)
  apply auto
  apply (metis inv-eq-self)
done
finally have  $(\bigotimes_{i \in Units\ R} i) = \ominus 1$ 
  by simp
also have  $(\bigotimes_{i \in Units\ R} i) = (\bigotimes_{i \in Units\ R} i \bmod p)$ 
  apply (rule finprod-cong')
  apply auto
  apply (subst (asm) res-prime-units-eq)
  apply auto
done
also have  $\dots = (\prod_{i \in Units\ R} i) \bmod p$ 
  apply (rule prod-cong)
  apply auto
done
also have  $\dots = \text{fact } (p - 1) \bmod p$ 
  apply (subst fact-altdef-nat)
  apply (insert assms)
  apply (subst res-prime-units-eq)
  apply (simp add: int-setprod zmod-int setprod-int-eq)
done
finally have  $\text{fact } (p - 1) \bmod p = \ominus 1$  .
then show ?thesis
  by (metis of-nat-fact Divides.transfer-int-nat-functions(2)
    cong-int-def res-neg-eq res-one-eq)
qed

```

```

lemma wilson-theorem:
  assumes prime p
  shows [fact (p - 1) = - 1] (mod p)
proof (cases p = 2)
  case True
  then show ?thesis

```

```

    by (simp add: cong-int-def fact-altdef-nat)
next
case False
then show ?thesis
  using assms prime-ge-2-nat
  by (metis residues-prime.wilson-theorem1 residues-prime.intro le-eq-less-or-eq)
qed

end

```

7 Pocklington's Theorem for Primes

```

theory Pocklington
imports Residues
begin

```

7.1 Lemmas about previously defined terms

lemma *prime*:

```

prime p  $\longleftrightarrow$  p  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  p  $\neq$  1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  m. 0 < m  $\wedge$  m < p  $\longrightarrow$  coprime p m)
(is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)

```

proof –

```

{assume p=0  $\vee$  p=1 hence ?thesis
 by (metis one-not-prime-nat zero-not-prime-nat)}

```

moreover

```

{assume p0: p $\neq$ 0 p $\neq$ 1

```

```

  {assume H: ?lhs

```

```

    {fix m assume m: m > 0 m < p

```

```

      {assume m=1 hence coprime p m by simp}

```

moreover

```

      {assume p dvd m hence p  $\leq$  m using dvd-imp-le m by blast with m(2)

```

```

        have coprime p m by simp}

```

ultimately have coprime p m

```

  by (metis H prime-imp-coprime-nat)}

```

```

  hence ?rhs using p0 by auto}

```

moreover

```

{ assume H:  $\forall$  m. 0 < m  $\wedge$  m < p  $\longrightarrow$  coprime p m

```

```

  obtain q where q: prime q q dvd p

```

```

  by (metis p0(2) prime-factor-nat)

```

have q0: q > 0

```

  by (metis prime-gt-0-nat q(1))

```

```

from dvd-imp-le[OF q(2)] p0 have qp: q  $\leq$  p by arith

```

```

{assume q = p hence ?lhs using q(1) by blast}

```

moreover

```

{assume q $\neq$ p with qp have qplt: q < p by arith

```

```

  from H qplt q0 have coprime p q by arith

```

hence ?lhs using q

```

  by (auto dest: gcd-nat.absorb2)}

```

```

ultimately have ?lhs by blast}

```

ultimately have *?thesis* by *blast*}
ultimately show *?thesis* by (*casesp=0* \vee *p=1*, *auto*)
qed

lemma *finite-number-segment*: $\text{card } \{ m. 0 < m \wedge m < n \} = n - 1$
proof –
have $\{ m. 0 < m \wedge m < n \} = \{ 1..<n \}$ by *auto*
thus *?thesis* by *simp*
qed

7.2 Some basic theorems about solving congruences

lemma *cong-solve*:
fixes *n::nat* assumes *an*: *coprime a n* shows $\exists x. [a * x = b] \pmod n$
proof –
{assume *a=0* hence *?thesis* using *an* by (*simp add: cong-nat-def*)}
moreover
{assume *az*: *a \neq 0*
from *bezout-add-strong-nat*[*OF az*, *of n*]
obtain *d x y* where *dxy*: *d dvd a d dvd n a*x = n*y + d* by *blast*
from *dxy*(1,2) have *d1*: *d = 1*
by (*metis assms coprime-nat*)
hence *a*x*b = (n*y + 1)*b* using *dxy*(3) by *simp*
hence *a*(x*b) = n*(y*b) + b*
by (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)
hence *a*(x*b) mod n = (n*(y*b) + b) mod n* by *simp*
hence *a*(x*b) mod n = b mod n* by (*simp add: mod-add-left-eq*)
hence $[a*(x*b) = b] \pmod n$ unfolding *cong-nat-def* .
hence *?thesis* by *blast*}
ultimately show *?thesis* by *blast*
qed

lemma *cong-solve-unique*:
fixes *n::nat* assumes *an*: *coprime a n* and *nz*: *n \neq 0*
shows $\exists! x. x < n \wedge [a * x = b] \pmod n$
proof –
let *?P* = $\lambda x. x < n \wedge [a * x = b] \pmod n$
from *cong-solve*[*OF an*] obtain *x* where *x*: $[a*x = b] \pmod n$ by *blast*
let *?x* = *x mod n*
from *x* have *th*: $[a * ?x = b] \pmod n$
by (*simp add: cong-nat-def mod-mult-right-eq*[*of a x n*])
from *mod-less-divisor*[*of n x*] *nz* *th* have *Px*: *?P ?x* by *simp*
{fix *y* assume *Py*: $y < n [a * y = b] \pmod n$
from *Py*(2) *th* have $[a * y = a*?x] \pmod n$ by (*simp add: cong-nat-def*)
hence $[y = ?x] \pmod n$
by (*metis an cong-mult-lcancel-nat*)
with *mod-less*[*OF Py*(1)] *mod-less-divisor*[*of n x*] *nz*
have *y = ?x* by (*simp add: cong-nat-def*)}
with *Px* show *?thesis* by *blast*

qed

lemma *cong-solve-unique-nontrivial*:

assumes p : prime p **and** pa : coprime p a **and** $x0$: $0 < x$ **and** xp : $x < p$
shows $\exists!y. 0 < y \wedge y < p \wedge [x * y = a] \pmod{p}$

proof –

from pa **have** ap : coprime a p

by (*metis gcd commute*)

have px : coprime x p

by (*metis gcd commute p prime x0 xp*)

obtain y **where** y : $y < p$ $[x * y = a] \pmod{p} \forall z. z < p \wedge [x * z = a] \pmod{p} \longrightarrow z = y$

by (*metis cong-solve-unique neq0-conv p prime-gt-0-nat px*)

{**assume** $y0$: $y = 0$

with $y(2)$ **have** th : $p \text{ dvd } a$

by (*auto dest: cong-dvd-eq-nat*)

have *False*

by (*metis gcd-nat.absorb1 one-not-prime-nat p pa th*)}

with y **show** *?thesis unfolding Ex1-def using neq0-conv by blast*

qed

lemma *cong-unique-inverse-prime*:

assumes prime p **and** $0 < x$ **and** $x < p$

shows $\exists!y. 0 < y \wedge y < p \wedge [x * y = 1] \pmod{p}$

by (*rule cong-solve-unique-nontrivial*) (*insert assms, simp-all*)

lemma *chinese-remainder-coprime-unique*:

fixes $a::\text{nat}$

assumes ab : coprime a b **and** az : $a \neq 0$ **and** bz : $b \neq 0$

and ma : coprime m a **and** nb : coprime n b

shows $\exists!x. \text{coprime } x \ (a * b) \wedge x < a * b \wedge [x = m] \pmod{a} \wedge [x = n] \pmod{b}$

proof –

let $?P = \lambda x. x < a * b \wedge [x = m] \pmod{a} \wedge [x = n] \pmod{b}$

from *binary-chinese-remainder-unique-nat[OF ab az bz]*

obtain x **where** x : $x < a * b$ $[x = m] \pmod{a}$ $[x = n] \pmod{b}$

$\forall y. ?P y \longrightarrow y = x$ **by** *blast*

from ma nb x

have coprime x a coprime x b

by (*metis cong-gcd-eq-nat*) $+$

then **have** coprime x $(a*b)$

by (*metis coprime-mul-eq*)

with x **show** *?thesis by blast*

qed

7.3 Lucas's theorem

lemma *phi-limit-strong*: $\phi(n) \leq n - 1$

proof –


```

have phi n = card {x. 0 < x ∧ x < int n ∧ coprime x (int n)}
  by (simp add: phi-def)
also have ... ≤ card {0 <..

```

```

lemma phi-lowerbound-1: assumes n: n ≥ 2
  shows phi n ≥ 1
proof -
  have 1 ≤ card {0::int <.. 1}
    by auto
  also have ... ≤ card {x. 0 < x ∧ x < n ∧ coprime x n}
    apply (rule card-mono) using assms
    by auto (metis dual-order.antisym gcd-1-int gcd.commute int-one-le-iff-zero-less)
  also have ... = phi n
    by (simp add: phi-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma phi-lowerbound-1-nat: assumes n: n ≥ 2
  shows phi(int n) ≥ 1
by (metis n nat-le-iff nat-numeral phi-lowerbound-1)

```

```

lemma euler-theorem-nat:
  fixes m::nat
  assumes coprime a m
  shows [a ^ phi m = 1] (mod m)
by (metis assms le0 euler-theorem [transferred])

```

```

lemma lucas-coprime-lemma:
  fixes n::nat
  assumes m: m ≠ 0 and am: [a ^ m = 1] (mod n)
  shows coprime a n
proof -
  {assume n=1 hence ?thesis by simp}
  moreover
  {assume n = 0 hence ?thesis using am m
    by (metis am cong-0-nat gcd-nat.right-neutral power-eq-one-eq-nat)}
  moreover
  {assume n: n ≠ 0 n ≠ 1
    from m obtain m' where m': m = Suc m' by (cases m, blast+)
    {fix d
      assume d: d dvd a d dvd n
      from n have n1: 1 < n by arith

```

```

    from am mod-less[OF n1] have am1:  $a^m \bmod n = 1$  unfolding cong-nat-def
  by simp
    from dvd-mult2[OF d(1), of a^m] have dam:d dvd a^m by (simp add: m')
    from dvd-mod-iff[OF d(2), of a^m] dam am1
    have d = 1 by simp }
  hence ?thesis by auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma lucas-weak:

```

  fixes n::nat
  assumes n:  $n \geq 2$  and an:[ $a^{(n-1)} = 1 \pmod n$ ]
  and nm: $\forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < n-1 \longrightarrow \neg [a^m = 1] \pmod n$ 
  shows prime n

```

proof -

```

  from n have n1:  $n \neq 1$  nne0:  $n-1 \neq 0$  n-1 > 0 n-1 < n by arith+
  from lucas-coprime-lemma[OF n1(3) an] have can: coprime a n .
  from euler-theorem-nat[OF can] have afn: [ $a^{\phi n} = 1 \pmod n$ ]
  by auto
  {assume phi n  $\neq n-1$ 
   with phi-limit-strong phi-lowerbound-1-nat [OF n]
   have c:phi n > 0  $\wedge$  phi n < n-1
   by (metis gr0I leD less-linear not-one-le-zero)
   from nm[rule-format, OF c] afn have False ..}
  hence phi n = n-1 by blast
  with prime-phi phi-prime n1(1,2) show ?thesis
  by auto

```

qed

```

lemma nat-exists-least-iff:  $(\exists (n::nat). P n) \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. P n \wedge (\forall m < n. \neg P m))$ 
  by (metis ex-least-nat-le not-less0)

```

```

lemma nat-exists-least-iff':  $(\exists (n::nat). P n) \longleftrightarrow (P (Least P) \wedge (\forall m < (Least P). \neg P m))$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)

```

proof -

```

  {assume ?rhs hence ?lhs by blast}
  moreover
  { assume H: ?lhs then obtain n where n: P n by blast
    let ?x = Least P
    {fix m assume m: m < ?x
     from not-less-Least[OF m] have  $\neg P m$  .}
    with LeastI-ex[OF H] have ?rhs by blast}
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast

```

qed

theorem lucas:

```

  assumes n2:  $n \geq 2$  and an1: [ $a^{(n-1)} = 1 \pmod n$ ]

```

and $pn: \forall p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n - 1 \longrightarrow [a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)} \neq 1] \pmod n$
shows *prime n*

proof –

from $n2$ **have** $n01: n \neq 0 \ n \neq 1 \ n - 1 \neq 0$ **by** *arith+*
from *mod-less-divisor*[*of n 1*] $n01$ **have** $onen: 1 \text{ mod } n = 1$ **by** *simp*
from *lucas-coprime-lemma*[*OF n01(3) an1*] *cong-imp-coprime-nat an1*
have $an: \text{coprime } a \ n \ \text{coprime } (a^{(n - 1)}) \ n$
by (*auto simp add: coprime-exp gcd commute*)
{assume $H0: \exists m. 0 < m \wedge m < n - 1 \wedge [a^m = 1] \pmod n$ (**is** *EX m. ?P*
 m)
from $H0$ [*unfolded nat-exists-least-iff* [*of ?P*]] **obtain** m **where**
 $m: 0 < m \wedge m < n - 1 \ [a^m = 1] \pmod n \ \forall k < m. \neg ?P \ k$ **by** *blast*
{assume $nm1: (n - 1) \text{ mod } m > 0$
from *mod-less-divisor*[*OF m(1)*] **have** $th0: (n - 1) \text{ mod } m < m$ **by** *blast*
let $?y = a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m * m)}$
note $mdeq = \text{mod-div-equality}$ [*of (n - 1) m*]
have $yn: \text{coprime } ?y \ n$
by (*metis an(1) coprime-exp gcd commute*)
have $?y \text{ mod } n = (a^m)^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m)} \text{ mod } n$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps power-mult*)
also have $\dots = (a^m \text{ mod } n)^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m)} \text{ mod } n$
using *power-mod*[*of a^m n (n - 1) div m*] **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = 1$ **using** $m(3)$ [*unfolded cong-nat-def onen*] $onen$
by (*metis power-one*)
finally have $th3: ?y \text{ mod } n = 1$.
have $th2: [?y * a^{((n - 1) \text{ mod } m)} = ?y * 1] \pmod n$
using $an1$ [*unfolded cong-nat-def onen*] $onen$
mod-div-equality[*of (n - 1) m, symmetric*]
by (*simp add: power-add*[*symmetric*] *cong-nat-def th3 del: One-nat-def*)
have $th1: [a^{((n - 1) \text{ mod } m)} = 1] \pmod n$
by (*metis cong-mult-rcancel-nat mult commute th2 yn*)
from $m(4)$ [*rule-format, OF th0*] $nm1$
less-trans[*OF mod-less-divisor*[*OF m(1), of n - 1*] $m(2)$] $th1$
have *False* **by** *blast* }
hence $(n - 1) \text{ mod } m = 0$ **by** *auto*
then have $mn: m \text{ dvd } n - 1$ **by** *presburger*
then obtain r **where** $r: n - 1 = m * r$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from $n01 \ r \ m(2)$ **have** $r01: r \neq 0 \ r \neq 1$ **by** – (*rule ccontr, simp*) +
obtain p **where** $p: \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } r$
by (*metis prime-factor-nat r01(2)*)
hence $th: \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n - 1$ **unfolding** r **by** (*auto intro: dvd-mult*)
have $(a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)}) \text{ mod } n = (a^{(m * r \text{ div } p)}) \text{ mod } n$ **using** r
by (*simp add: power-mult*)
also have $\dots = (a^{(m * (r \text{ div } p))}) \text{ mod } n$
using *div-mult1-eq*[*of m r p*] $p(2)$ [*unfolded dvd-eq-mod-eq-0*]
by *simp*
also have $\dots = ((a^m)^{(r \text{ div } p)}) \text{ mod } n$ **by** (*simp add: power-mult*)
also have $\dots = ((a^m \text{ mod } n)^{(r \text{ div } p)}) \text{ mod } n$ **using** *power-mod* ..
also have $\dots = 1$ **using** $m(3)$ $onen$ **by** (*simp add: cong-nat-def*)

finally have $[(a \wedge ((n - 1) \text{ div } p)) = 1] \pmod n$
using *onen* **by** (*simp add: cong-nat-def*)
with *pn th* **have** *False* **by** *blast*
hence *th*: $\forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < n - 1 \longrightarrow \neg [a \wedge m = 1] \pmod n$ **by** *blast*
from *lucas-weak[OF n2 an1 th]* **show** *?thesis* .
qed

7.4 Definition of the order of a number mod n (0 in non-coprime case)

definition *ord n a* = (if coprime n a then Least $(\lambda d. d > 0 \wedge [a \wedge d = 1] \pmod n)$ else 0)

lemma *coprime-ord*:

fixes *n::nat*
assumes *coprime n a*
shows $\text{ord } n \ a > 0 \wedge [a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) = 1] \pmod n \wedge (\forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < \text{ord } n \ a \longrightarrow [a \wedge m \neq 1] \pmod n)$
proof –
let $?P = \lambda d. 0 < d \wedge [a \wedge d = 1] \pmod n$
from *bigger-prime[of a]* **obtain** *p* **where** *p*: *prime p a < p* **by** *blast*
from *assms* **have** *o*: $\text{ord } n \ a = \text{Least } ?P$ **by** (*simp add: ord-def*)
{assume $n=0 \vee n=1$ **with** *assms* **have** $\exists m > 0. ?P \ m$
by *auto* }
moreover
{assume $n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1$ **hence** $n2:n \geq 2$ **by** *arith*
from *assms* **have** *na'*: *coprime a n*
by (*metis gcd.commute*)
from *phi-lowerbound-1-nat[OF n2] euler-theorem-nat [OF na']*
have *ex*: $\exists m > 0. ?P \ m$ **by** – (*rule exI[where x=phi n], auto*) }
ultimately have *ex*: $\exists m > 0. ?P \ m$ **by** *blast*
from *nat-exists-least-iff'[of ?P]* *ex* *assms* **show** *?thesis*
unfolding *o[symmetric]* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *ord-works*:

fixes *n::nat*
shows $[a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) = 1] \pmod n \wedge (\forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < \text{ord } n \ a \longrightarrow \sim [a \wedge m = 1] \pmod n)$
apply (*cases coprime n a*)
using *coprime-ord[of n a]*
by (*auto simp add: ord-def cong-nat-def*)

lemma *ord*:

fixes *n::nat*
shows $[a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) = 1] \pmod n$ **using** *ord-works* **by** *blast*

```

lemma ord-minimal:
  fixes n::nat
  shows  $0 < m \implies m < \text{ord } n \ a \implies \sim[a^m = 1] \pmod n$ 
  using ord-works by blast

lemma ord-eq-0:
  fixes n::nat
  shows  $\text{ord } n \ a = 0 \longleftrightarrow \sim \text{coprime } n \ a$ 
  by (cases coprime n a, simp add: coprime-ord, simp add: ord-def)

lemma divides-rexp:
   $x \text{ dvd } y \implies (x::\text{nat}) \text{ dvd } (y^{\text{Suc } n})$ 
  by (simp add: dvd-mult2[of x y])

lemma ord-divides:
  fixes n::nat
  shows  $[a^d = 1] \pmod n \longleftrightarrow \text{ord } n \ a \text{ dvd } d$  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  proof
    assume rh: ?rhs
    then obtain k where  $d = \text{ord } n \ a * k$  unfolding dvd-def by blast
    hence  $[a^d = (a^{\text{ord } n \ a} \pmod n)^k] \pmod n$ 
      by (simp add: cong-nat-def power-mult power-mod)
    also have  $[(a^{\text{ord } n \ a} \pmod n)^k = 1] \pmod n$ 
      using ord[of a n, unfolded cong-nat-def]
      by (simp add: cong-nat-def power-mod)
    finally show ?lhs .
  next
    assume lh: ?lhs
    { assume H:  $\neg \text{coprime } n \ a$ 
      hence  $o: \text{ord } n \ a = 0$  by (simp add: ord-def)
      {assume  $d: d=0$  with o H have ?rhs by (simp add: cong-nat-def)}
      moreover
      {assume  $d0: d \neq 0$  then obtain  $d'$  where  $d' = \text{Suc } d'$  by (cases d, auto)
        from H
        obtain p where  $p \text{ dvd } n \ p \text{ dvd } a \ p \neq 1$  by auto
        from lh
        obtain  $q1 \ q2$  where  $q12: a^d + n * q1 = 1 + n * q2$ 
          by (metis H d0 gcd.commute lucas-coprime-lemma)
        hence  $a^d + n * q1 - n * q2 = 1$  by simp
        with dvd-diff-nat [OF dvd-add [OF divides-rexp]] dvd-mult2 d' p
        have  $p \text{ dvd } 1$ 
          by metis
        with p(3) have False by simp
        hence ?rhs ..}
      ultimately have ?rhs by blast}
    moreover
    {assume H: coprime n a
      let ?o = ord n a

```

```

let ?q = d div ord n a
let ?r = d mod ord n a
have eqo: [(a ^ ?o) ^ ?q = 1] (mod n)
  by (metis cong-exp-nat ord power-one)
from H have onz: ?o ≠ 0 by (simp add: ord-eq-0)
hence op: ?o > 0 by simp
from mod-div-equality[of d ord n a] lh
have [a ^ (?o * ?q + ?r) = 1] (mod n) by (simp add: cong-nat-def mult.commute)
hence [(a ^ ?o) ^ ?q * (a ^ ?r) = 1] (mod n)
  by (simp add: cong-nat-def power-mult[symmetric] power-add[symmetric])
hence th: [a ^ ?r = 1] (mod n)
  using eqo mod-mult-left-eq[of (a ^ ?o) ^ ?q a ^ ?r n]
  apply (simp add: cong-nat-def del: One-nat-def)
  by (simp add: mod-mult-left-eq[symmetric])
{assume r: ?r = 0 hence ?rhs by (simp add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0)}
moreover
{assume r: ?r ≠ 0
  with mod-less-divisor[OF op, of d] have r0o: ?r > 0 ∧ ?r < ?o by simp
  from conjunct2[OF ord-works[of a n], rule-format, OF r0o] th
  have ?rhs by blast}
ultimately have ?rhs by blast}
ultimately show ?rhs by blast
qed

```

lemma order-divides-phi:

```

fixes n::nat shows coprime n a ⇒ ord n a dvd phi n
by (metis ord-divides euler-theorem-nat gcd.commute)

```

lemma order-divides-expdiff:

```

fixes n::nat and a::nat assumes na: coprime n a
shows [a ^ d = a ^ e] (mod n) ↔ [d = e] (mod (ord n a))

```

proof –

```

{fix n::nat and a::nat and d::nat and e::nat
  assume na: coprime n a and ed: (e::nat) ≤ d
  hence ∃ c. d = e + c by presburger
  then obtain c where c: d = e + c by presburger
  from na have an: coprime a n
    by (metis gcd.commute)
  have aen: coprime (a ^ e) n
    by (metis coprime-exp gcd.commute na)
  have acn: coprime (a ^ c) n
    by (metis coprime-exp gcd.commute na)
  have [a ^ d = a ^ e] (mod n) ↔ [a ^ (e + c) = a ^ (e + 0)] (mod n)
    using c by simp
  also have ... ↔ [a ^ e * a ^ c = a ^ e * a ^ 0] (mod n) by (simp add: power-add)
  also have ... ↔ [a ^ c = 1] (mod n)
    using cong-mult-lcancel-nat [OF aen, of a ^ c a ^ 0] by simp
  also have ... ↔ ord n a dvd c by (simp only: ord-divides)
  also have ... ↔ [e + c = e + 0] (mod ord n a)

```

```

    using cong-add-lcancel-nat
    by (metis cong-dvd-eq-nat dvd-0-right cong-dvd-modulus-nat cong-mult-self-nat
nat-mult-1)
    finally have [a^d = a^e] (mod n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  [d = e] (mod (ord n a))
    using c by simp }
    note th = this
    have e  $\leq$  d  $\vee$  d  $\leq$  e by arith
    moreover
    {assume ed: e  $\leq$  d from th[OF na ed] have ?thesis .}
    moreover
    {assume de: d  $\leq$  e
    from th[OF na de] have ?thesis
    by (metis cong-sym-nat)}
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

7.5 Another trivial primality characterization

lemma *prime-prime-factor*:

```

prime n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n  $\neq$  1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  p. prime p  $\wedge$  p dvd n  $\longrightarrow$  p = n)
(is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)

```

proof (cases n=0 \vee n=1)

case True

then show ?thesis

by (metis bigger-prime dvd-0-right one-not-prime-nat zero-not-prime-nat)

next

case False

show ?thesis

proof

assume prime n

then show ?rhs

by (metis one-not-prime-nat prime-def)

next

assume ?rhs

with False show prime n

by (auto simp: prime-def) (metis One-nat-def prime-factor-nat prime-def)

qed

qed

lemma *prime-divisor-sqrt*:

```

prime n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n  $\neq$  1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  d. d dvd n  $\wedge$  d2  $\leq$  n  $\longrightarrow$  d = 1)

```

proof –

{assume n=0 \vee n=1 hence ?thesis

by auto}

moreover

{assume n: n \neq 0 n \neq 1

hence np: n > 1 by arith

{fix d assume d: d dvd n d² \leq n and H: \forall m. m dvd n \longrightarrow m=1 \vee m=n

from H d have d1n: d = 1 \vee d=n by blast

```

{assume dn: d=n
  have n2 > n*1 using n by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
  with dn d(2) have d=1 by simp}
with d1n have d = 1 by blast }
moreover
{fix d assume d: d dvd n and H: ∀ d'. d' dvd n ∧ d'2 ≤ n → d' = 1
  from d n have d ≠ 0
    by (metis dvd-0-left-iff)
  hence dp: d > 0 by simp
  from d[unfolded dvd-def] obtain e where e: n = d*e by blast
  from n dp e have ep:e > 0 by simp
  have d2 ≤ n ∨ e2 ≤ n using dp ep
    by (auto simp add: e power2-eq-square mult-le-cancel-left)
  moreover
  {assume h: d2 ≤ n
    from H[rule-format, of d] h d have d = 1 by blast}
  moreover
  {assume h: e2 ≤ n
    from e have e dvd n unfolding dvd-def by (simp add: mult.commute)
    with H[rule-format, of e] h have e=1 by simp
    with e have d = n by simp}
  ultimately have d=1 ∨ d=n by blast}
ultimately have ?thesis unfolding prime-def using np n(2) by blast}
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma prime-prime-factor-sqrt:

```

prime n ↔ n ≠ 0 ∧ n ≠ 1 ∧ ¬ (∃ p. prime p ∧ p dvd n ∧ p2 ≤ n)
(is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)

```

proof –

```

{assume n=0 ∨ n=1
  hence ?thesis
    by (metis one-not-prime-nat zero-not-prime-nat)}
moreover

```

```

{assume n: n≠0 n≠1
  {assume H: ?lhs
    from H[unfolded prime-divisor-sqrt] n
    have ?rhs
      by (metis prime-prime-factor) }
moreover

```

```

{assume H: ?rhs
  {fix d assume d: d dvd n d2 ≤ n d≠1
    then obtain p where p: prime p p dvd d
      by (metis prime-factor-nat)
    from d(1) n have dp: d > 0
      by (metis dvd-0-left neq0-conv)
    from mult-mono[OF dvd-imp-le[OF p(2) dp] dvd-imp-le[OF p(2) dp]] d(2)
    have p2 ≤ n unfolding power2-eq-square by arith
    with H n p(1) dvd-trans[OF p(2) d(1)] have False by blast}

```


with n *prime-divisor-sqrt* **have** $?lhs$ **by** *auto* }
 ultimately **have** $?thesis$ **by** *blast* }
 ultimately **show** $?thesis$ **by** (*cases* $n=0 \vee n=1$, *auto*)
qed

7.6 Pocklington theorem

lemma *pocklington-lemma*:

assumes $n: n \geq 2$ **and** $nqr: n - 1 = q*r$ **and** $an: [a^{(n-1)} = 1] \pmod n$
and $aq: \forall p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } q \longrightarrow \text{coprime } (a^{((n-1) \text{ div } p)} - 1) n$
and $pp: \text{prime } p$ **and** $pn: p \text{ dvd } n$
shows $[p = 1] \pmod q$

proof –

have $p01: p \neq 0 \wedge p \neq 1$ **using** pp *one-not-prime-nat* *zero-not-prime-nat* **by** (*auto*
intro: prime-gt-0-nat)

obtain k **where** $k: a^{(q*r)} - 1 = n*k$

by (*metis an cong-to-1-nat dvd-def nqr*)

from pn [*unfolded dvd-def*] **obtain** l **where** $l: n = p*l$ **by** *blast*

{**assume** $a0: a = 0$

hence $a^{(n-1)} = 0$ **using** n **by** (*simp add: power-0-left*)

with n *an mod-less[of 1 n]* **have** *False* **by** (*simp add: power-0-left cong-nat-def*)}

hence $a0: a \neq 0$..

from n nqr **have** $aqr0: a^{(q*r)} \neq 0$ **using** $a0$ **by** *simp*

hence $(a^{(q*r)} - 1) + 1 = a^{(q*r)}$ **by** *simp*

with k l **have** $a^{(q*r)} = p*l*k + 1$ **by** *simp*

hence $a^{(r*q)} + p*0 = 1 + p*(l*k)$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

hence $odq: \text{ord } p (a^r) \text{ dvd } q$

unfolding *ord-divides[symmetric] power-mult[symmetric]*

by (*metis an cong-dvd-modulus-nat mult.commute nqr pn*)

from odq [*unfolded dvd-def*] **obtain** d **where** $d: q = \text{ord } p (a^r) * d$ **by** *blast*

{**assume** $d1: d \neq 1$

obtain P **where** $P: \text{prime } P \wedge P \text{ dvd } d$

by (*metis d1 prime-factor-nat*)

from d *dvd-mult[OF P(2), of ord p (a^r)]* **have** $Pq: P \text{ dvd } q$ **by** *simp*

from aq $P(1)$ Pq **have** $caP: \text{coprime } (a^{((n-1) \text{ div } P)} - 1) n$ **by** *blast*

from Pq **obtain** s **where** $s: q = P*s$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*

have $P0: P \neq 0$ **using** $P(1)$

by (*metis zero-not-prime-nat*)

from $P(2)$ **obtain** t **where** $t: d = P*t$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*

from d s t $P0$ **have** $s': \text{ord } p (a^r) * t = s$

by (*metis mult.commute mult-cancel1 mult.assoc*)

have $\text{ord } p (a^r) * t*r = r * \text{ord } p (a^r) * t$

by (*metis mult.assoc mult.commute*)

hence $exps: a^{(\text{ord } p (a^r) * t*r)} = ((a^r)^{\text{ord } p (a^r)})^t$

by (*simp only: power-mult*)

then **have** $th: [((a^r)^{\text{ord } p (a^r)})^t = 1] \pmod p$

by (*metis cong-exp-nat ord power-one*)

have $pd0: p \text{ dvd } a^{(\text{ord } p (a^r) * t*r)} - 1$

by (*metis cong-to-1-nat exps th*)

```

from nqr s s' have  $(n - 1) \text{ div } P = \text{ord } p (a^{\wedge}r) * t*r$  using P0 by simp
with caP have coprime  $(a^{\wedge}(\text{ord } p (a^{\wedge}r) * t*r) - 1) n$  by simp
with p01 pn pd0 coprime-common-divisor-nat have False
  by auto}
hence d1:  $d = 1$  by blast
hence o:  $\text{ord } p (a^{\wedge}r) = q$  using d by simp
from pp phi-prime[of p] have phip:  $\text{phi } p = p - 1$  by simp
{fix d assume d:  $d \text{ dvd } p \text{ d dvd } a \text{ d} \neq 1$ 
  from pp[unfolded prime-def] d have dp:  $d = p$  by blast
  from n have  $n \neq 0$  by simp
  then have False using d dp pn
  by auto (metis One-nat-def Suc-pred an dvd-1-iff-1 gcd-greatest-iff lucas-coprime-lemma)}

hence cpa: coprime p a by auto
have arp: coprime  $(a^{\wedge}r) p$ 
  by (metis coprime-exp cpa gcd.commute)
from euler-theorem-nat[OF arp, simplified ord-divides] o phip
have q dvd  $(p - 1)$  by simp
then obtain d where  $d:p - 1 = q * d$ 
  unfolding dvd-def by blast
have p0:p  $\neq 0$ 
  by (metis p01(1))
from p0 d have  $p + q * 0 = 1 + q * d$  by simp
then show ?thesis
  by (metis cong-iff-lin-nat mult.commute)
qed

theorem pocklington:
  assumes n:  $n \geq 2$  and nqr:  $n - 1 = q*r$  and sqr:  $n \leq q^2$ 
  and an:  $[a^{\wedge}(n - 1) = 1] \text{ (mod } n)$ 
  and aq:  $\forall p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } q \longrightarrow \text{coprime } (a^{\wedge}((n - 1) \text{ div } p) - 1) n$ 
  shows prime n
unfolding prime-prime-factor-sqrt[of n]
proof-
  let ?ths =  $n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1 \wedge \neg (\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n \wedge p^2 \leq n)$ 
  from n have n01:  $n \neq 0 \text{ n} \neq 1$  by arith+
  {fix p assume p: prime p p dvd n  $p^2 \leq n$ 
    from p(3) sqr have  $p^{\wedge}(\text{Suc } 1) \leq q^{\wedge}(\text{Suc } 1)$  by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
    hence pq:  $p \leq q$ 
    by (metis le0 power-le-imp-le-base)
    from pocklington-lemma[OF n nqr an aq p(1,2)]
    have th: q dvd  $p - 1$ 
    by (metis cong-to-1-nat)
    have  $p - 1 \neq 0$  using prime-ge-2-nat [OF p(1)] by arith
    with pq th have False
    by (simp add: nat-dvd-not-less)}
  with n01 show ?ths by blast
qed

```

lemma *pocklington-alt*:

assumes $n: n \geq 2$ **and** $nqr: n - 1 = q * r$ **and** $sqr: n \leq q^2$

and $an: [a^{(n - 1)} = 1] \pmod n$

and $aq: \forall p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } q \longrightarrow (\exists b. [a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)} = b] \pmod n) \wedge \text{coprime } (b - 1) n$

shows *prime* n

proof –

{**fix** p **assume** $p: \text{prime } p \ p \text{ dvd } q$

from aq *[rule-format]* p **obtain** b **where**

$b: [a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)} = b] \pmod n \ \text{coprime } (b - 1) n$ **by** *blast*

{**assume** $a0: a = 0$

from n an **have** $[0 = 1] \pmod n$ **unfolding** $a0$ *power-0-left* **by** *auto*

hence *False* **using** n **by** (*simp add: cong-nat-def dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 [symmetric]*)}

hence $a0: a \neq 0$..

hence $a1: a \geq 1$ **by** *arith*

from *one-le-power* *[OF a1]* **have** $ath: 1 \leq a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)}$.

{**assume** $b0: b = 0$

from $p(2)$ nqr **have** $(n - 1) \text{ mod } p = 0$

by (*metis mod-0 mod-mod-cancel mod-mult-self1-is-0*)

with *mod-div-equality* *[of n - 1 p]*

have $(n - 1) \text{ div } p * p = n - 1$ **by** *auto*

hence $eq: (a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)})^p = a^{(n - 1)}$

by (*simp only: power-mult [symmetric]*)

have $p - 1 \neq 0$ **using** *prime-ge-2-nat* *[OF p(1)]* **by** *arith*

then **have** $pS: \text{Suc } (p - 1) = p$ **by** *arith*

from b **have** $d: n \text{ dvd } a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)}$ **unfolding** $b0$

by *auto*

from *divides-rexp* *[OF d, of p - 1]* pS eq *cong-dvd-eq-nat* *[OF an]* n

have *False*

by *simp*}

then **have** $b0: b \neq 0$..

hence $b1: b \geq 1$ **by** *arith*

from *cong-imp-coprime-nat* *[OF Cong.cong-diff-nat [OF cong-sym-nat [OF b(1)]*
cong-refl-nat [of 1] b1]]

ath $b1$ b nqr

have *coprime* $(a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)} - 1) n$

by *simp*}

hence $th: \forall p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } q \longrightarrow \text{coprime } (a^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)} - 1) n$

by *blast*

from *pocklington* *[OF n nqr sqr an th]* **show** *?thesis* .

qed

7.7 Prime factorizations

definition *primefact* ps $n = (\text{foldr } op * ps \ 1 = n \wedge (\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{prime } p))$

lemma *primefact*: **assumes** $n: n \neq 0$

shows $\exists ps. \text{primefact } ps \ n$

```

using n
proof(induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix n assume H:  $\forall m < n. m \neq 0 \longrightarrow (\exists ps. \text{primefact } ps \ m)$  and n:  $n \neq 0$ 
  let ?ths =  $\exists ps. \text{primefact } ps \ n$ 
  {assume n = 1
   hence primefact [] n by (simp add: primefact-def)
   hence ?ths by blast }
  moreover
  {assume n1:  $n \neq 1$ 
   with n have n2:  $n \geq 2$  by arith
   obtain p where p: prime p p dvd n
   by (metis n1 prime-factor-nat)
   from p(2) obtain m where m:  $n = p * m$  unfolding dvd-def by blast
   from n m have m0:  $m > 0 \ m \neq 0$  by auto
   have 1 < p
   by (metis p(1) prime-def)
   with m0 m have mn:  $m < n$  by auto
   from H[rule-format, OF mn m0(2)] obtain ps where ps: primefact ps m ..
   from ps m p(1) have primefact (p#ps) n by (simp add: primefact-def)
   hence ?ths by blast}
  ultimately show ?ths by blast
qed

```

```

lemma primefact-contains:
  assumes pf: primefact ps n and p: prime p and pn: p dvd n
  shows p  $\in$  set ps
  using pf p pn
proof(induct ps arbitrary: p n)
  case Nil thus ?case by (auto simp add: primefact-def)
next
  case (Cons q qs p n)
  from Cons.premis[unfolded primefact-def]
  have q: prime q q * foldr op * qs 1 = n  $\forall p \in$  set qs. prime p and p: prime p p
  dvd q * foldr op * qs 1 by simp-all
  {assume p dvd q
   with p(1) q(1) have p = q unfolding prime-def by auto
   hence ?case by simp}
  moreover
  { assume h: p dvd foldr op * qs 1
   from q(3) have pqs: primefact qs (foldr op * qs 1)
   by (simp add: primefact-def)
   from Cons.hyps[OF pqs p(1) h] have ?case by simp}
  ultimately show ?case
  by (metis p prime-dvd-mult-eq-nat)
qed

```

```

lemma primefact-variant: primefact ps n  $\longleftrightarrow$  foldr op * ps 1 = n  $\wedge$  list-all prime ps
  by (auto simp add: primefact-def list-all-iff)

```

lemma *lucas-primefact*:

assumes $n: n \geq 2$ **and** $an: [a^{(n-1)} = 1] \pmod n$
and $psn: \text{foldr } op * ps \ 1 = n - 1$
and $psp: \text{list-all } (\lambda p. \text{prime } p \wedge \neg [a^{((n-1) \text{ div } p)} = 1] \pmod n)$ ps
shows *prime* n

proof –

{**fix** p **assume** $p: \text{prime } p \ p \ \text{dvd } n - 1 \ [a^{((n-1) \text{ div } p)} = 1] \pmod n$
from $psn \ psp$ **have** $psn1: \text{primefact } ps \ (n - 1)$
by (*auto simp add: list-all-iff primefact-variant*)
from $p(3)$ $\text{primefact-contains}[OF \ psn1 \ p(1,2)] \ psp$
have *False* **by** (*induct ps, auto*)}
with $\text{lucas}[OF \ n \ an]$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *pocklington-primefact*:

assumes $n: n \geq 2$ **and** $qrn: q*r = n - 1$ **and** $nq2: n \leq q^2$
and $arnb: (a^r) \pmod n = b$ **and** $psq: \text{foldr } op * ps \ 1 = q$
and $bqn: (b^q) \pmod n = 1$
and $psp: \text{list-all } (\lambda p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{coprime } ((b^{(q \text{ div } p)}) \pmod n - 1) \ n)$ ps
shows *prime* n

proof –

from $bqn \ psp \ qrn$
have $bqn: a^{(n-1)} \pmod n = 1$
and $psp: \text{list-all } (\lambda p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{coprime } (a^{(r*(q \text{ div } p))} \pmod n - 1) \ n)$ ps
unfolding $arnb[\text{symmetric}] \ \text{power-mod}$
by (*simp-all add: power-mult[symmetric] algebra-simps*)
from n **have** $n0: n > 0$ **by** *arith*
from $\text{mod-div-equality}[of \ a^{(n-1)} \ n]$
 $\text{mod-less-divisor}[OF \ n0, \ of \ a^{(n-1)}]$
have $an1: [a^{(n-1)} = 1] \pmod n$
by (*metis bqn cong-nat-def mod-mod-trivial*)
{**fix** p **assume** $p: \text{prime } p \ p \ \text{dvd } q$
from $psp \ psq$ **have** $pfpsq: \text{primefact } ps \ q$
by (*auto simp add: primefact-variant list-all-iff*)
from psp $\text{primefact-contains}[OF \ pfpsq \ p]$
have $p': \text{coprime } (a^{(r*(q \text{ div } p))} \pmod n - 1) \ n$
by (*simp add: list-all-iff*)
from p prime-def **have** $p01: p \neq 0 \ p \neq 1 \ p = \text{Suc}(p - 1)$
by *auto*
from $\text{div-mult1-eq}[of \ r \ q \ p] \ p(2)$
have $eq1: r*(q \text{ div } p) = (n - 1) \ \text{div } p$
unfolding $qrn[\text{symmetric}] \ \text{dvd-eq-mod-eq-0}$ **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)
have $ath: \bigwedge a \ (b::\text{nat}). \ a \leq b \implies a \neq 0 \implies 1 \leq a \wedge 1 \leq b$ **by** *arith*
{assume $a^{((n-1) \text{ div } p)} \pmod n = 0$

```

then obtain s where s: a ^ ((n - 1) div p) = n*s
  unfolding mod-eq-0-iff by blast
hence eq0: (a ^ ((n - 1) div p)) ^ p = (n*s) ^ p by simp
from qrn[symmetric] have qn1: q dvd n - 1 unfolding dvd-def by auto
from dvd-trans[OF p(2) qn1]
have npp: (n - 1) div p * p = n - 1 by simp
with eq0 have a ^ (n - 1) = (n*s) ^ p
  by (simp add: power-mult[symmetric])
hence 1 = (n*s) ^ (Suc (p - 1)) mod n using bqn p01 by simp
also have ... = 0 by (simp add: mult.assoc)
finally have False by simp }
then have th11: a ^ ((n - 1) div p) mod n ≠ 0 by auto
have th1: [a ^ ((n - 1) div p) mod n = a ^ ((n - 1) div p)] (mod n)
  unfolding cong-nat-def by simp
from th1 ath[OF mod-less-eq-dividend th11]
have th: [a ^ ((n - 1) div p) mod n - 1 = a ^ ((n - 1) div p) - 1] (mod n)
  by (metis cong-diff-nat cong-refl-nat)
have coprime (a ^ ((n - 1) div p) - 1) n
  by (metis cong-imp-coprime-nat eq1 p' th) }
with pocklington[OF n qrn[symmetric] nq2 an1]
show ?thesis by blast
qed

end

```

8 Gauss' Lemma

```

theory Gauss
imports Residues
begin

```

```

lemma cong-prime-prod-zero-nat:
  fixes a::nat
  shows [[a * b = 0] (mod p); prime p] ==> [a = 0] (mod p) | [b = 0] (mod p)
  by (auto simp add: cong-altdef-nat)

```

```

lemma cong-prime-prod-zero-int:
  fixes a::int
  shows [[a * b = 0] (mod p); prime p] ==> [a = 0] (mod p) | [b = 0] (mod p)
  by (auto simp add: cong-altdef-int)

```

```

locale GAUSS =
  fixes p :: nat
  fixes a :: int

```

```

  assumes p-prime: prime p
  assumes p-ge-2: 2 < p
  assumes p-a-relprime: [a ≠ 0](mod p)

```

assumes *a-nonzero*: $0 < a$
begin

definition $A = \{0::\text{int} <.. ((\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$
definition $B = (\lambda x. x * a) \text{ ' } A$
definition $C = (\lambda x. x \bmod p) \text{ ' } B$
definition $D = C \cap \{.. (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2\}$
definition $E = C \cap \{(\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2 <..\}$
definition $F = (\lambda x. (\text{int } p - x)) \text{ ' } E$

8.1 Basic properties of p

lemma *odd-p*: *odd p*
by (*metis p-prime p-ge-2 prime-odd-nat*)

lemma *p-minus-one-l*: $(\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2 < p$
proof –
have $(p - 1) \text{ div } 2 \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 1$
by (*metis div-by-1 div-le-dividend*)
also have $\dots = p - 1$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **using** *p-ge-2* **by** *arith*
qed

lemma *p-eq2*: $\text{int } p = (2 * ((\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)) + 1$
using *odd-p p-ge-2 div-mult-self1-is-id [of 2 p - 1]*
by *simp*

lemma *p-odd-int*: **obtains** $z::\text{int}$ **where** $\text{int } p = 2*z+1$ $0 < z$
using *odd-p p-ge-2*
by (*auto simp add: even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero*) (*metis p-eq2*)

8.2 Basic Properties of the Gauss Sets

lemma *finite-A*: *finite (A)*
by (*auto simp add: A-def*)

lemma *finite-B*: *finite (B)*
by (*auto simp add: B-def finite-A*)

lemma *finite-C*: *finite (C)*
by (*auto simp add: C-def finite-B*)

lemma *finite-D*: *finite (D)*
by (*auto simp add: D-def finite-C*)

lemma *finite-E*: *finite (E)*
by (*auto simp add: E-def finite-C*)

lemma *finite-F*: *finite (F)*
by (*auto simp add: F-def finite-E*)

```

lemma C-eq:  $C = D \cup E$ 
by (auto simp add: C-def D-def E-def)

lemma A-card-eq:  $\text{card } A = \text{nat } ((\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$ 
by (auto simp add: A-def)

lemma inj-on-xa-A: inj-on ( $\lambda x. x * a$ ) A
using a-nonzero by (simp add: A-def inj-on-def)

definition ResSet ::  $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where ResSet m X = ( $\forall y1 y2. (y1 \in X \ \& \ y2 \in X \ \& \ [y1 = y2] \ (\text{mod } m) \ \dashrightarrow \ y1 = y2)$ )

lemma ResSet-image:
 $\llbracket 0 < m; \text{ResSet } m \ A; \forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. ([f \ x = f \ y] \ (\text{mod } m) \ \dashrightarrow \ x = y) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{ResSet } m \ (f \ ' \ A)$ 
by (auto simp add: ResSet-def)

lemma A-res:  $\text{ResSet } p \ A$ 
using p-ge-2
by (auto simp add: A-def ResSet-def intro!: cong-less-imp-eq-int)

lemma B-res:  $\text{ResSet } p \ B$ 
proof –
  {fix x fix y
   assume a:  $[x * a = y * a] \ (\text{mod } p)$ 
   assume b:  $0 < x$ 
   assume c:  $x \leq (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2$ 
   assume d:  $0 < y$ 
   assume e:  $y \leq (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2$ 
   from a p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero cong-mult-rcancel-int [of - a x y]
   have  $[x = y] \ (\text{mod } p)$ 
   by (metis monoid-mult-class.mult.left-neutral cong-dvd-modulus-int cong-mult-rcancel-int

           cong-mult-self-int gcd.commute prime-imp-coprime-int)
   with cong-less-imp-eq-int [of x y p] p-minus-one-l
           order-le-less-trans [of x (int p - 1) div 2 p]
           order-le-less-trans [of y (int p - 1) div 2 p]
   have  $x = y$ 
   by (metis b c cong-less-imp-eq-int d e zero-less-imp-eq-int of-nat-0-le-iff)
  } note xy = this
show ?thesis
  apply (insert p-ge-2 p-a-relprime p-minus-one-l)
  apply (auto simp add: B-def)
  apply (rule ResSet-image)
  apply (auto simp add: A-res)
  apply (auto simp add: A-def xy)
  done

```


qed

lemma *SR-B-inj*: *inj-on* ($\lambda x. x \bmod p$) *B*

proof –

{ **fix** *x* **fix** *y*

assume *a*: $x * a \bmod p = y * a \bmod p$

assume *b*: $0 < x$

assume *c*: $x \leq (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2$

assume *d*: $0 < y$

assume *e*: $y \leq (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2$

assume *f*: $x \neq y$

from *a* **have** $[x * a = y * a](\text{mod } p)$

by (*metis cong-int-def*)

with *p-a-relprime p-prime cong-mult-rcancel-int* [*of a p x y*]

have $[x = y](\text{mod } p)$

by (*metis cong-mult-self-int dvd-div-mult-self gcd.commute prime-imp-coprime-int*)

with *cong-less-imp-eq-int* [*of x y p*] *p-minus-one-l*

order-le-less-trans [*of x (int p - 1) div 2 p*]

order-le-less-trans [*of y (int p - 1) div 2 p*]

have $x = y$

by (*metis b c cong-less-imp-eq-int d e zero-less-imp-eq-int of-nat-0-le-iff*)

then have *False*

by (*simp add: f*)}

then show *?thesis*

by (*auto simp add: B-def inj-on-def A-def metis*)

qed

lemma *inj-on-pminusx-E*: *inj-on* ($\lambda x. p - x$) *E*

apply (*auto simp add: E-def C-def B-def A-def*)

apply (*rule-tac g = (op - (int p)) in inj-on-inverseI*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *nonzero-mod-p*:

fixes *x::int* **shows** $\llbracket 0 < x; x < \text{int } p \rrbracket \implies [x \neq 0](\text{mod } p)$

by (*simp add: cong-int-def*)

lemma *A-ncong-p*: $x \in A \implies [x \neq 0](\text{mod } p)$

by (*rule nonzero-mod-p*) (*auto simp add: A-def*)

lemma *A-greater-zero*: $x \in A \implies 0 < x$

by (*auto simp add: A-def*)

lemma *B-ncong-p*: $x \in B \implies [x \neq 0](\text{mod } p)$

by (*auto simp add: B-def*) (*metis cong-prime-prod-zero-int A-ncong-p p-a-relprime p-prime*)

lemma *B-greater-zero*: $x \in B \implies 0 < x$

using *a-nonzero* **by** (*auto simp add: B-def A-greater-zero*)

lemma *C-greater-zero*: $y \in C \implies 0 < y$
proof (*auto simp add: C-def*)
 fix $x :: \text{int}$
 assume $a1: x \in B$
 have $f2: \bigwedge x_1. \text{int } x_1 = 0 \vee 0 < \text{int } x_1$ **by** *linarith*
 have $x \bmod \text{int } p \neq 0$ **using** $a1$ *B-ncong-p cong-int-def* **by** *simp*
 thus $0 < x \bmod \text{int } p$ **using** $a1$ $f2$
 by (*metis (no-types) B-greater-zero Divides.transfer-int-nat-functions(2) zero-less-imp-eq-int*)
qed

lemma *F-subset*: $F \subseteq \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq ((\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$
apply (*auto simp add: F-def E-def C-def*)
apply (*metis p-ge-2 Divides.pos-mod-bound less-diff-eq nat-int plus-int-code(2) zless-nat-conj*)
apply (*auto intro: p-odd-int*)
done

lemma *D-subset*: $D \subseteq \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$
by (*auto simp add: D-def C-greater-zero*)

lemma *F-eq*: $F = \{x. \exists y \in A. (x = p - ((y*a) \bmod p) \ \& \ (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2 < (y*a) \bmod p)\}$
by (*auto simp add: F-def E-def D-def C-def B-def A-def*)

lemma *D-eq*: $D = \{x. \exists y \in A. (x = (y*a) \bmod p \ \& \ (y*a) \bmod p \leq (\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$
by (*auto simp add: D-def C-def B-def A-def*)

lemma *all-A-relprime*: **assumes** $x \in A$ **shows** $\text{gcd } x \ p = 1$
using *p-prime A-ncong-p [OF assms]*
by (*simp add: cong-altdef-int*) (*metis gcd.commute prime-imp-coprime-int*)

lemma *A-prod-relprime*: $\text{gcd } (\text{setprod id } A) \ p = 1$
by (*metis id-def all-A-relprime setprod-coprime*)

8.3 Relationships Between Gauss Sets

lemma *StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet*: $\text{ResSet } m \ X \implies (\text{inj-on } (\lambda b. b \bmod m) \ X)$
by (*auto simp add: ResSet-def inj-on-def cong-int-def*)

lemma *B-card-eq-A*: $\text{card } B = \text{card } A$
using *finite-A* **by** (*simp add: finite-A B-def inj-on-xa-A card-image*)

lemma *B-card-eq*: $\text{card } B = \text{nat } ((\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
by (*simp add: B-card-eq-A A-card-eq*)

lemma *F-card-eq-E*: $\text{card } F = \text{card } E$
using *finite-E*

by (simp add: F-def inj-on-pminusx-E card-image)

lemma C-card-eq-B: card C = card B
proof –
 have inj-on (λx. x mod p) B
 by (metis SR-B-inj)
 then show ?thesis
 by (metis C-def card-image)
qed

lemma D-E-disj: $D \cap E = \{\}$
 by (auto simp add: D-def E-def)

lemma C-card-eq-D-plus-E: card C = card D + card E
 by (auto simp add: C-eq card-Un-disjoint D-E-disj finite-D finite-E)

lemma C-prod-eq-D-times-E: setprod id E * setprod id D = setprod id C
 by (metis C-eq D-E-disj finite-D finite-E inf-commute setprod.union-disjoint sup-commute)

lemma C-B-zcong-prod: [setprod id C = setprod id B] (mod p)
 apply (auto simp add: C-def)
 apply (insert finite-B SR-B-inj)
 apply (drule setprod.reindex [of λx. x mod int p B id])
 apply auto
 apply (rule cong-setprod-int)
 apply (auto simp add: cong-int-def)
 done

lemma F-Un-D-subset: $(F \cup D) \subseteq A$
 apply (intro Un-least subset-trans [OF F-subset] subset-trans [OF D-subset])
 apply (auto simp add: A-def)
 done

lemma F-D-disj: $(F \cap D) = \{\}$
proof (auto simp add: F-eq D-eq)
 fix y::int and z::int
 assume p - (y*a) mod p = (z*a) mod p
 then have [(y*a) mod p + (z*a) mod p = 0] (mod p)
 by (metis add.commute diff-eq-eq dvd-refl cong-int-def dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 mod-0)
 moreover have [y * a = (y*a) mod p] (mod p)
 by (metis cong-int-def mod-mod-trivial)
 ultimately have [a * (y + z) = 0] (mod p)
 by (metis cong-int-def mod-add-left-eq mod-add-right-eq mult.commute ring-class.ring-distrib(1))
 with p-prime a-nonzero p-a-relprime
 have a: [y + z = 0] (mod p)
 by (metis cong-prime-prod-zero-int)
 assume b: y ∈ A and c: z ∈ A
 with A-def have 0 < y + z

by *auto*
 moreover from $b\ c\ p\text{-eq2}\ A\text{-def}$ have $y + z < p$
 by *auto*
 ultimately show *False*
 by (*metis a nonzero-mod-p*)
 qed

lemma *F-Un-D-card*: $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

proof –
 have $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{card } E + \text{card } D$
 by (*auto simp add: finite-F finite-D F-D-disj card-Un-disjoint F-card-eq-E*)
 then have $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{card } C$
 by (*simp add: C-card-eq-D-plus-E*)
 then show $\text{card } (F \cup D) = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 by (*simp add: C-card-eq-B B-card-eq*)
 qed

lemma *F-Un-D-eq-A*: $F \cup D = A$

using *finite-A F-Un-D-subset A-card-eq F-Un-D-card*
 by (*auto simp add: card-seteq*)

lemma *prod-D-F-eq-prod-A*: $(\text{setprod id } D) * (\text{setprod id } F) = \text{setprod id } A$

by (*metis F-D-disj F-Un-D-eq-A Int-commute Un-commute finite-D finite-F setprod.union-disjoint*)

lemma *prod-F-zcong*: $[\text{setprod id } F = ((-1) ^ (\text{card } E)) * (\text{setprod id } E)] (\text{mod } p)$

proof –
 have $FE: \text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (op - p) E$
 apply (*auto simp add: F-def*)
 apply (*insert finite-E inj-on-pminusx-E*)
 apply (*drule setprod.reindex, auto*)
 done
 then have $\forall x \in E. [(p-x) \text{ mod } p = -x](\text{mod } p)$
 by (*metis cong-int-def minus-mod-self1 mod-mod-trivial*)
 then have $[\text{setprod } ((\lambda x. x \text{ mod } p) o (op - p)) E = \text{setprod } (uminus) E](\text{mod } p)$
 using *finite-E p-ge-2*
 cong-setprod-int [*of E* ($\lambda x. x \text{ mod } p$) *o* ($op - p$) *uminus p*]
 by *auto*
 then have *two*: $[\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (uminus) E](\text{mod } p)$
 by (*metis FE cong-cong-mod-int cong-refl-int cong-setprod-int minus-mod-self1*)
 have $\text{setprod } uminus E = (-1) ^ (\text{card } E) * (\text{setprod id } E)$
 using *finite-E* by (*induct set: finite*) *auto*
 with *two* show *?thesis*
 by *simp*
 qed

8.4 Gauss' Lemma

lemma *aux*: $\text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E} * a^{\text{card } A} * (-1)^{\text{card } E} = \text{setprod id } A * a^{\text{card } A}$

by (*metis* (*no-types*) *minus-minus mult.commute mult.left-commute power-minus power-one*)

theorem *pre-gauss-lemma*:

$[a^{\text{nat}((\text{int } p - 1) \text{ div } 2)} = (-1)^{\text{card } E}] \pmod{p}$

proof –

have $[\text{setprod id } A = \text{setprod id } F * \text{setprod id } D] \pmod{p}$

by (*auto simp add: prod-D-F-eq-prod-A mult.commute cong del:setprod.cong*)

then have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * \text{setprod id } E) * \text{setprod id } D] \pmod{p}$

apply (*rule cong-trans-int*)

apply (*metis cong-scalar-int prod-F-zcong*)

done

then have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * \text{setprod id } C)] \pmod{p}$

by (*metis C-prod-eq-D-times-E mult.commute mult.left-commute*)

then have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * \text{setprod id } B)] \pmod{p}$

by (*rule cong-trans-int*) (*metis C-B-zcong-prod cong-scalar2-int*)

then have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * \text{setprod id } ((\lambda x. x * a) ' A))] \pmod{p}$

by (*simp add: B-def*)

then have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * (\text{setprod } (\lambda x. x * a) A))] \pmod{p}$

by (*simp add: inj-on-xa-A setprod.reindex*)

moreover have $\text{setprod } (\lambda x. x * a) A = \text{setprod } (\lambda x. a) A * \text{setprod id } A$

using *finite-A* **by** (*induct set: finite*) *auto*

ultimately have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * (\text{setprod } (\lambda x. a) A * \text{setprod id } A))] \pmod{p}$

by *simp*

then have $[\text{setprod id } A = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * a^{\text{card } A} * \text{setprod id } A)] \pmod{p}$

apply (*rule cong-trans-int*)

apply (*simp add: cong-scalar2-int cong-scalar-int finite-A setprod-constant mult.assoc*)

done

then have $a: [\text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E} = ((-1)^{\text{card } E} * a^{\text{card } A} * \text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E})] \pmod{p}$

by (*rule cong-scalar-int*)

then have $[\text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E} = \text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E} * a^{\text{card } A} * (-1)^{\text{card } E}] \pmod{p}$

apply (*rule cong-trans-int*)

apply (*simp add: a mult.commute mult.left-commute*)

done

then have $[\text{setprod id } A * (-1)^{\text{card } E} = \text{setprod id } A * a^{\text{card } A}] \pmod{p}$

apply (*rule cong-trans-int*)

apply (*simp add: aux cong del:setprod.cong*)

```

done
with A-prod-relprime have  $(-1)^{\text{card } E} = a^{\text{card } A} \pmod{p}$ 
  by (metis cong-mult-lcancel-int)
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: A-card-eq cong-sym-int)
qed

```

end

end

9 The fibonacci function

```

theory Fib
imports Main GCD Binomial
begin

```

9.1 Fibonacci numbers

```

fun fib :: nat ⇒ nat
where
  fib0: fib 0 = 0
| fib1: fib (Suc 0) = 1
| fib2: fib (Suc (Suc n)) = fib (Suc n) + fib n

```

9.2 Basic Properties

```

lemma fib-1 [simp]: fib (1::nat) = 1
  by (metis One-nat-def fib1)

```

```

lemma fib-2 [simp]: fib (2::nat) = 1
  using fib.simps(3) [of 0]
  by (simp add: numeral-2-eq-2)

```

```

lemma fib-plus-2: fib (n + 2) = fib (n + 1) + fib n
  by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 add-2-eq-Suc' fib.simps(3))

```

```

lemma fib-add: fib (Suc (n+k)) = fib (Suc k) * fib (Suc n) + fib k * fib n
  by (induct n rule: fib.induct) (auto simp add: field-simps)

```

```

lemma fib-neq-0-nat: n > 0 ⇒ fib n > 0
  by (induct n rule: fib.induct) (auto simp add: )

```

9.3 A Few Elementary Results

Concrete Mathematics, page 278: Cassini's identity. The proof is much easier using integers, not natural numbers!

lemma *fib-Cassini-int*: $\text{int} (\text{fib} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} n)) * \text{fib} n) - \text{int}((\text{fib} (\text{Suc} n))^2) = -((-1) ^ n)$
by (*induct* *n* *rule*: *fib.induct*) (*auto simp add*: *field-simps power2-eq-square power-add*)

lemma *fib-Cassini-nat*:
 $\text{fib} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} n)) * \text{fib} n =$
(if even *n* *then* $(\text{fib} (\text{Suc} n))^2 - 1$ *else* $(\text{fib} (\text{Suc} n))^2 + 1$ *)*
using *fib-Cassini-int* [*of n*] **by** (*auto simp del*: *of-nat-mult of-nat-power*)

9.4 Law 6.111 of Concrete Mathematics

lemma *coprime-fib-Suc-nat*: $\text{coprime} (\text{fib} (n::\text{nat})) (\text{fib} (\text{Suc} n))$
apply (*induct* *n* *rule*: *fib.induct*)
apply *auto*
apply (*metis gcd-add1 add commute*)
done

lemma *gcd-fib-add*: $\text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n + m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$
apply (*simp add*: *gcd commute [of fib m]*)
apply (*cases m*)
apply (*auto simp add*: *fib-add*)
apply (*metis gcd commute mult commute coprime-fib-Suc-nat gcd-add-mult gcd-mult-cancel gcd commute*)
done

lemma *gcd-fib-diff*: $m \leq n \implies \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n - m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$
by (*simp add*: *gcd-fib-add [symmetric, of - n-m]*)

lemma *gcd-fib-mod*: $0 < m \implies \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n \bmod m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$
proof (*induct* *n* *rule*: *less-induct*)
case (*less n*)
show $\text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n \bmod m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$
proof (*cases m < n*)
case *True*
then **have** $m \leq n$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle 0 < m \rangle$ **have** *pos-n*: $0 < n$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle 0 < m \rangle \langle m < n \rangle$ **have** *diff*: $n - m < n$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n \bmod m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} ((n - m) \bmod m))$
by (*simp add*: *mod-if [of n]*) (*insert* $\langle m < n \rangle$, *auto*)
also **have** $\dots = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n - m))$
by (*simp add*: *less.hyps diff* $\langle 0 < m \rangle$)
also **have** $\dots = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$
by (*simp add*: *gcd-fib-diff* $\langle m \leq n \rangle$)
finally **show** $\text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n \bmod m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$.
next
case *False*
then **show** $\text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} (n \bmod m)) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib} m) (\text{fib} n)$
by (*cases m = n*) *auto*

qed
qed

lemma *fib-gcd*: $\text{fib} (\text{gcd } m \ n) = \text{gcd} (\text{fib } m) (\text{fib } n)$

— Law 6.111

by (*induct* $m \ n$ *rule*: *gcd-nat-induct*) (*simp-all* *add*: *gcd-non-0-nat gcd.commute gcd-fib-mod*)

theorem *fib-mult-eq-setsum-nat*: $\text{fib} (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } n = (\sum k \in \{..n\}. \text{fib } k * \text{fib } k)$

by (*induct* n *rule*: *nat.induct*) (*auto simp add*: *field-simps*)

9.5 Fibonacci and Binomial Coefficients

lemma *setsum-drop-zero*: $(\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. \text{if } 0 < k \text{ then } (f (k - 1)) \text{ else } 0) = (\sum j = 0..n. f j)$

by (*induct* n) *auto*

lemma *setsum-choose-drop-zero*:

$(\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. \text{if } k=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\text{Suc } n - k) \text{ choose } (k - 1)) = (\sum j = 0..n. (n-j) \text{ choose } j)$

by (*rule trans* [*OF setsum.cong setsum-drop-zero*]) *auto*

lemma *ne-diagonal-fib*: $(\sum k = 0..n. (n-k) \text{ choose } k) = \text{fib} (\text{Suc } n)$

proof (*induct* n *rule*: *fib.induct*)

case 1

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

next

case 2

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

next

case (3 n)

have $(\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } n) - k \text{ choose } k) =$

$(\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. (\text{Suc } n - k \text{ choose } k) + (\text{if } k=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\text{Suc } n - k \text{ choose } (k - 1))))$

by (*rule setsum.cong*) (*simp-all add*: *choose-reduce-nat*)

also have $\dots = (\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. \text{Suc } n - k \text{ choose } k) +$

$(\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. \text{if } k=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\text{Suc } n - k \text{ choose } (k - 1)))$

by (*simp add*: *setsum.distrib*)

also have $\dots = (\sum k = 0.. \text{Suc } n. \text{Suc } n - k \text{ choose } k) +$

$(\sum j = 0..n. n - j \text{ choose } j)$

by (*metis setsum-choose-drop-zero*)

finally show *?case* **using** 3

by *simp*

qed

end

10 The sieve of Eratosthenes

```
theory Eratosthenes
imports Main Primes
begin
```

10.1 Preliminary: strict divisibility

```
context dvd
begin
```

```
abbreviation dvd-strict :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infixl dvd'-strict 50)
```

```
where
```

```
  b dvd-strict a ≡ b dvd a ∧ ¬ a dvd b
```

```
end
```

10.2 Main corpus

The sieve is modelled as a list of booleans, where *False* means *marked out*.

```
type-synonym marks = bool list
```

```
definition numbers-of-marks :: nat ⇒ marks ⇒ nat set
```

```
where
```

```
  numbers-of-marks n bs = fst ‘ {x ∈ set (enumerate n bs). snd x}
```

```
lemma numbers-of-marks-simps [simp, code]:
```

```
  numbers-of-marks n [] = {}
```

```
  numbers-of-marks n (True # bs) = insert n (numbers-of-marks (Suc n) bs)
```

```
  numbers-of-marks n (False # bs) = numbers-of-marks (Suc n) bs
```

```
by (auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-def intro!: image-eqI)
```

```
lemma numbers-of-marks-Suc:
```

```
  numbers-of-marks (Suc n) bs = Suc ‘ numbers-of-marks n bs
```

```
by (auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-def enumerate-Suc-eq image-iff Bex-def)
```

```
lemma numbers-of-marks-replicate-False [simp]:
```

```
  numbers-of-marks n (replicate m False) = {}
```

```
by (auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-def enumerate-replicate-eq)
```

```
lemma numbers-of-marks-replicate-True [simp]:
```

```
  numbers-of-marks n (replicate m True) = {n.. $n+m$ }
```

```
by (auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-def enumerate-replicate-eq image-def)
```

```
lemma in-numbers-of-marks-eq:
```

```
   $m \in \text{numbers-of-marks } n \text{ } bs \iff m \in \{n.. $n + \text{length } bs\} \wedge bs ! (m - n)$$ 
```

```
by (simp add: numbers-of-marks-def in-set-enumerate-eq image-iff add commute)
```

```
lemma sorted-list-of-set-numbers-of-marks:
```

sorted-list-of-set (*numbers-of-marks* n bs) = *map fst* (*filter snd* (*enumerate* n bs))
by (*auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-def distinct-map*
intro!: sorted-filter distinct-filter inj-onI sorted-distinct-set-unique)

Marking out multiples in a sieve

definition *mark-out* :: $nat \Rightarrow marks \Rightarrow marks$

where

mark-out n bs = *map* ($\lambda(q, b). b \wedge \neg Suc\ n\ dvd\ Suc\ (Suc\ q)$) (*enumerate* n bs)

lemma *mark-out-Nil* [*simp*]: *mark-out* n [] = []

by (*simp add: mark-out-def*)

lemma *length-mark-out* [*simp*]: *length* (*mark-out* n bs) = *length* bs

by (*simp add: mark-out-def*)

lemma *numbers-of-marks-mark-out*:

numbers-of-marks n (*mark-out* m bs) = $\{q \in \text{numbers-of-marks } n\ bs. \neg Suc\ m\ dvd\ Suc\ q - n\}$

by (*auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-def mark-out-def in-set-enumerate-eq image-iff*
nth-enumerate-eq less-eq-dvd-minus)

Auxiliary operation for efficient implementation

definition *mark-out-aux* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow marks \Rightarrow marks$

where

mark-out-aux n m bs =
map ($\lambda(q, b). b \wedge (q < m + n \vee \neg Suc\ n\ dvd\ Suc\ (Suc\ q) + (n - m\ mod\ Suc\ n))$) (*enumerate* n bs)

lemma *mark-out-code* [*code*]: *mark-out* n bs = *mark-out-aux* n n bs

proof –

have *aux*: *False*

if A : $Suc\ n\ dvd\ Suc\ (Suc\ a)$

and B : $a < n + n$

and C : $n \leq a$

for a

proof (*cases* $n = 0$)

case *True*

with $A\ B\ C$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

def $m \equiv Suc\ n$

then **have** $m > 0$ **by** *simp*

from *False* **have** $n > 0$ **by** *simp*

from A **obtain** q **where** q : $Suc\ (Suc\ a) = Suc\ n * q$ **by** (*rule dvdE*)

have $q > 0$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $\neg q > 0$

with q **show** *False* **by** *simp*

qed

```

with ⟨ $n > 0$ ⟩ have  $Suc\ n * q \geq 2$  by (auto simp add: gr0-conv-Suc)
with  $q$  have  $a = Suc\ n * q - 2$  by simp
with  $B$  have  $q + n * q < n + n + 2$  by auto
then have  $m * q < m * 2$  by (simp add: m-def)
with ⟨ $m > 0$ ⟩ have  $q < 2$  by simp
with ⟨ $q > 0$ ⟩ have  $q = 1$  by simp
with  $a$  have  $a = n - 1$  by simp
with ⟨ $n > 0$ ⟩  $C$  show False by simp
qed
show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: mark-out-def mark-out-aux-def in-set-enumerate-eq intro: aux)
qed

lemma mark-out-aux-simps [simp, code]:
  mark-out-aux  $n\ m\ [] = []$ 
  mark-out-aux  $n\ 0\ (b \# bs) = False \# \text{mark-out-aux } n\ n\ bs$ 
  mark-out-aux  $n\ (Suc\ m)\ (b \# bs) = b \# \text{mark-out-aux } n\ m\ bs$ 
proof goal-cases
  case 1
  show ?case
    by (simp add: mark-out-aux-def)
  next
  case 2
  show ?case
    by (auto simp add: mark-out-code [symmetric] mark-out-aux-def mark-out-def enumerate-Suc-eq in-set-enumerate-eq less-eq-dvd-minus)
  next
  case 3
  { def  $v \equiv Suc\ m$  and  $w \equiv Suc\ n$ 
    fix  $q$ 
    assume  $m + n \leq q$ 
    then obtain  $r$  where  $q = m + n + r$  by (auto simp add: le-iff-add)
    { fix  $u$ 
      from w-def have  $u\ mod\ w < w$  by simp
      then have  $u + (w - u\ mod\ w) = w + (u - u\ mod\ w)$ 
        by simp
      then have  $u + (w - u\ mod\ w) = w + u\ div\ w * w$ 
        by (simp add: div-mod-equality' [symmetric])
    }
    then have  $w\ dvd\ v + w + r + (w - v\ mod\ w) \longleftrightarrow w\ dvd\ m + w + r + (w - m\ mod\ w)$ 
      by (simp add: add.assoc add.left-commute [of m] add.left-commute [of v] dvd-add-left-iff dvd-add-right-iff)
    moreover from  $q$  have  $Suc\ q = m + w + r$  by (simp add: w-def)
    moreover from  $q$  have  $Suc\ (Suc\ q) = v + w + r$  by (simp add: v-def w-def)
    ultimately have  $w\ dvd\ Suc\ (Suc\ (q + (w - v\ mod\ w))) \longleftrightarrow w\ dvd\ Suc\ (q + (w - m\ mod\ w))$ 
      by (simp only: add-Suc [symmetric])
  }

```

```

then have  $Suc\ n\ dvd\ Suc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ (q + n) - Suc\ m\ mod\ Suc\ n)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $Suc\ n\ dvd\ Suc\ (Suc\ (q + n - m\ mod\ Suc\ n))$ 
by (simp add: v-def w-def Suc-diff-le trans-le-add2)
}
then show ?case
by (auto simp add: mark-out-aux-def
enumerate-Suc-eq in-set-enumerate-eq not-less)
qed

```

Main entry point to sieve

```

fun sieve ::  $nat \Rightarrow marks \Rightarrow marks$ 
where
  sieve  $n\ [] = []$ 
| sieve  $n\ (False\ \#\ bs) = False\ \#\ sieve\ (Suc\ n)\ bs$ 
| sieve  $n\ (True\ \#\ bs) = True\ \#\ sieve\ (Suc\ n)\ (mark-out\ n\ bs)$ 

```

There are the following possible optimisations here:

- *sieve* can abort as soon as n is too big to let *mark-out* have any effect.
- Search for further primes can be given up as soon as the search position exceeds the square root of the maximum candidate.

This is left as an constructive exercise to the reader.

```

lemma numbers-of-marks-sieve:
   $numbers-of-marks\ (Suc\ n)\ (sieve\ n\ bs) =$ 
 $\{q \in numbers-of-marks\ (Suc\ n)\ bs. \forall m \in numbers-of-marks\ (Suc\ n)\ bs. \neg m$ 
 $dvd-strict\ q\}$ 
proof (induct n bs rule: sieve.induct)
  case 1
  show ?case by simp
next
  case 2
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case ( $\exists\ n\ bs$ )
  have aux:  $n \in Suc\ 'M \longleftrightarrow n > 0 \wedge n - 1 \in M$  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs) for  $M\ n$ 
  proof
    show ?rhs if ?lhs using that by auto
    show ?lhs if ?rhs
  proof -
    from that have  $n > 0$  and  $n - 1 \in M$  by auto
    then have  $Suc\ (n - 1) \in Suc\ 'M$  by blast
    with ( $n > 0$ ) show  $n \in Suc\ 'M$  by simp
  qed
qed
have aux1:  $False$  if  $Suc\ (Suc\ n) \leq m$  and  $m\ dvd\ Suc\ n$  for  $m :: nat$ 
proof -

```

```

from ⟨m dvd Suc n⟩ obtain q where Suc n = m * q ..
with ⟨Suc (Suc n) ≤ m⟩ have Suc (m * q) ≤ m by simp
then have m * q < m by arith
then have q = 0 by simp
with ⟨Suc n = m * q⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed
have aux2: m dvd q
if 1: ∀ q > 0. 1 < q → Suc n < q → q ≤ Suc (n + length bs) →
   bs ! (q - Suc (Suc n)) → ¬ Suc n dvd q → q dvd m → m dvd q
and 2: ¬ Suc n dvd m q dvd m
and 3: Suc n < q q ≤ Suc (n + length bs) bs ! (q - Suc (Suc n))
for m q :: nat
proof -
from 1 have *:  $\bigwedge q. \text{Suc } n < q \implies q \leq \text{Suc } (n + \text{length } bs) \implies$ 
    $\text{bs } ! (q - \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) \implies \neg \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } q \implies q \text{ dvd } m \implies m \text{ dvd } q$ 
by auto
from 2 have  $\neg \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } q$  by (auto elim: dvdE)
moreover note 3
moreover note ⟨q dvd m⟩
ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro: *)
qed
from 3 show ?case
apply (simp-all add: numbers-of-marks-mark-out numbers-of-marks-Suc Compr-image-eq
   inj-image-eq-iff in-numbers-of-marks-eq Ball-def imp-conjL aux)
apply safe
apply (simp-all add: less-diff-conv2 le-diff-conv2 dvd-minus-self not-less)
apply (clarsimp dest!: aux1)
apply (simp add: Suc-le-eq less-Suc-eq-le)
apply (rule aux2)
apply (clarsimp dest!: aux1)+
done
qed

```

Relation of the sieve algorithm to actual primes

definition *primes-upto* :: *nat* ⇒ *nat list*

where

primes-upto n = sorted-list-of-set {m. m ≤ n ∧ prime m}

lemma *set-primes-upto*: *set (primes-upto n) = {m. m ≤ n ∧ prime m}*

by (*simp add: primes-upto-def*)

lemma *sorted-primes-upto* [*iff*]: *sorted (primes-upto n)*

by (*simp add: primes-upto-def*)

lemma *distinct-primes-upto* [*iff*]: *distinct (primes-upto n)*

by (*simp add: primes-upto-def*)

lemma *set-primes-upto-sieve*:

set (primes-upto n) = numbers-of-marks 2 (sieve 1 (replicate (n - 1) True))

```

proof –
  consider  $n = 0 \vee n = 1 \mid n > 1$  by arith
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 1
      then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-sieve numeral-2-eq-2 set-primes-upto
        dest: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)
    next
      case 2
      {
        fix  $m\ q$ 
        assume  $Suc\ (Suc\ 0) \leq q$ 
          and  $q < Suc\ n$ 
          and  $m\ dvd\ q$ 
        then have  $m < Suc\ n$  by (auto dest: dvd-imp-le)
        assume  $*$ :  $\forall m \in \{Suc\ (Suc\ 0)..<Suc\ n\}. m\ dvd\ q \longrightarrow q\ dvd\ m$ 
          and  $m\ dvd\ q$  and  $m \neq 1$ 
        have  $m = q$ 
        proof (cases m = 0)
          case True with  $\langle m\ dvd\ q \rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
        next
          case False with  $\langle m \neq 1 \rangle$  have  $Suc\ (Suc\ 0) \leq m$  by arith
            with  $\langle m < Suc\ n \rangle$  and  $\langle m\ dvd\ q \rangle$  have  $q\ dvd\ m$  by simp
            with  $\langle m\ dvd\ q \rangle$  show ?thesis by (simp add: dvd-antisym)
        qed
      }
      then have aux:  $\bigwedge m\ q. Suc\ (Suc\ 0) \leq q \implies$ 
         $q < Suc\ n \implies$ 
         $m\ dvd\ q \implies$ 
         $\forall m \in \{Suc\ (Suc\ 0)..<Suc\ n\}. m\ dvd\ q \longrightarrow q\ dvd\ m \implies$ 
         $m\ dvd\ q \implies m \neq q \implies m = 1$  by auto
      from 2 show ?thesis
      apply (auto simp add: numbers-of-marks-sieve numeral-2-eq-2 set-primes-upto
        dest: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)
      apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-le-eq less-not-refl prime-def)
      apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-le-eq aux prime-def)
      done
    qed
  qed

lemma primes-upto-sieve [code]:
  primes-upto n = map fst (filter snd (enumerate 2 (sieve 1 (replicate (n - 1) True)))))
proof –
  have primes-upto n = sorted-list-of-set (numbers-of-marks 2 (sieve 1 (replicate (n - 1) True))))
  apply (rule sorted-distinct-set-unique)
  apply (simp-all only: set-primes-upto-sieve numbers-of-marks-def)

```

apply *auto*
done
then show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: sorted-list-of-set-numbers-of-marks*)
qed

lemma *prime-in-primes-upto*: $prime\ n \longleftrightarrow n \in set\ (primes-upto\ n)$
by (*simp add: set-primes-upto*)

10.3 Application: smallest prime beyond a certain number

definition *smallest-prime-beyond* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

smallest-prime-beyond $n = (LEAST\ p.\ prime\ p \wedge p \geq n)$

lemma *prime-smallest-prime-beyond* [*iff*]: $prime\ (smallest-prime-beyond\ n)$ (**is** *?P*)

and *smallest-prime-beyond-le* [*iff*]: $smallest-prime-beyond\ n \geq n$ (**is** *?Q*)

proof –

let *?least* = $LEAST\ p.\ prime\ p \wedge p \geq n$

from *primes-infinite* **obtain** q **where** $prime\ q \wedge q \geq n$

by (*metis finite-nat-set-iff-bounded-le mem-Collect-eq nat-le-linear*)

then have $prime\ ?least \wedge ?least \geq n$

by (*rule LeastI*)

then show *?P and ?Q*

by (*simp-all add: smallest-prime-beyond-def*)

qed

lemma *smallest-prime-beyond-smallest*: $prime\ p \Longrightarrow p \geq n \Longrightarrow smallest-prime-beyond\ n \leq p$

by (*simp only: smallest-prime-beyond-def*) (*auto intro: Least-le*)

lemma *smallest-prime-beyond-eq*:

$prime\ p \Longrightarrow p \geq n \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge q.\ prime\ q \Longrightarrow q \geq n \Longrightarrow q \geq p) \Longrightarrow smallest-prime-beyond\ n = p$

by (*simp only: smallest-prime-beyond-def*) (*auto intro: Least-equality*)

definition *smallest-prime-between* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ option$

where

smallest-prime-between $m\ n =$

(*if* $(\exists p.\ prime\ p \wedge m \leq p \wedge p \leq n)$ *then* *Some* (*smallest-prime-beyond* m) *else* *None*)

lemma *smallest-prime-between-None*:

$smallest-prime-between\ m\ n = None \longleftrightarrow (\forall q.\ m \leq q \wedge q \leq n \longrightarrow \neg\ prime\ q)$

by (*auto simp add: smallest-prime-between-def*)

lemma *smallest-prime-between-Some*:

$smallest-prime-between\ m\ n = Some\ p \longleftrightarrow smallest-prime-beyond\ m = p \wedge p \leq$

```

n
  by (auto simp add: smallest-prime-between-def dest: smallest-prime-beyond-smallest
[of - m])

lemma [code]: smallest-prime-between m n = List.find (λp. p ≥ m) (primes-upto
n)
proof -
  have List.find (λp. p ≥ m) (primes-upto n) = Some (smallest-prime-beyond m)
  if assms: m ≤ p prime p p ≤ n for p
  proof -
    def A ≡ {p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p ∧ m ≤ p}
    from assms have smallest-prime-beyond m ≤ p
    by (auto intro: smallest-prime-beyond-smallest)
    from this (p ≤ n) have *: smallest-prime-beyond m ≤ n
    by (rule order-trans)
    from assms have ex: ∃ p ≤ n. prime p ∧ m ≤ p
    by auto
    then have finite A
    by (auto simp add: A-def)
    with * have Min A = smallest-prime-beyond m
    by (auto simp add: A-def intro: Min-eqI smallest-prime-beyond-smallest)
    with ex sorted-primes-upto show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: set-primes-upto sorted-find-Min A-def)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: smallest-prime-between-def find-None-iff set-primes-upto
intro!: sym [of - None])
qed

```

```

definition smallest-prime-beyond-aux :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
where
  smallest-prime-beyond-aux k n = smallest-prime-beyond n

```

```

lemma [code]:
  smallest-prime-beyond-aux k n =
    (case smallest-prime-between n (k * n) of
      Some p ⇒ p
    | None ⇒ smallest-prime-beyond-aux (Suc k) n)
  by (simp add: smallest-prime-beyond-aux-def smallest-prime-between-Some split:
option.split)

```

```

lemma [code]: smallest-prime-beyond n = smallest-prime-beyond-aux 2 n
  by (simp add: smallest-prime-beyond-aux-def)

```

end

11 Comprehensive number theory

theory *Number-Theory*


```

imports Fib Residues Eratosthenes
begin

```

```

end

```

12 Less common functions on lists

```

theory More-List

```

```

imports Main

```

```

begin

```

```

definition strip-while :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list

```

```

where

```

```

  strip-while P = rev ∘ dropWhile P ∘ rev

```

```

lemma strip-while-rev [simp]:

```

```

  strip-while P (rev xs) = rev (dropWhile P xs)

```

```

by (simp add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-Nil [simp]:

```

```

  strip-while P [] = []

```

```

by (simp add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-append [simp]:

```

```

  ¬ P x ⇒ strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = xs @ [x]

```

```

by (simp add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-append-rec [simp]:

```

```

  P x ⇒ strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = strip-while P xs

```

```

by (simp add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-Cons [simp]:

```

```

  ¬ P x ⇒ strip-while P (x # xs) = x # strip-while P xs

```

```

by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (simp-all add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-eq-Nil [simp]:

```

```

  strip-while P xs = [] ⇔ (∀ x ∈ set xs. P x)

```

```

by (simp add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-eq-Cons-rec:

```

```

  strip-while P (x # xs) = x # strip-while P xs ⇔ ¬ (P x ∧ (∀ x ∈ set xs. P x))

```

```

by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (simp-all add: strip-while-def)

```

```

lemma strip-while-not-last [simp]:

```

```

  ¬ P (last xs) ⇒ strip-while P xs = xs

```

```

by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) simp-all

```

```

lemma split-strip-while-append:

```

```

  fixes xs :: 'a list

```

obtains $ys\ zs :: 'a\ list$
where $strip_while\ P\ xs = ys$ **and** $\forall x \in set\ zs.\ P\ x$ **and** $xs = ys\ @\ zs$
proof (rule that)
show $strip_while\ P\ xs = strip_while\ P\ xs ..$
show $\forall x \in set\ (rev\ (takeWhile\ P\ (rev\ xs))).\ P\ x$ **by** (simp add: takeWhile-eq-all-conv
[symmetric])
have $rev\ xs = rev\ (strip_while\ P\ xs\ @\ rev\ (takeWhile\ P\ (rev\ xs)))$
by (simp add: strip-while-def)
then show $xs = strip_while\ P\ xs\ @\ rev\ (takeWhile\ P\ (rev\ xs))$
by (simp only: rev-is-rev-conv)
qed

lemma *strip-while-snoc* [simp]:
 $strip_while\ P\ (xs\ @\ [x]) = (if\ P\ x\ then\ strip_while\ P\ xs\ else\ xs\ @\ [x])$
by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma *strip-while-map*:
 $strip_while\ P\ (map\ f\ xs) = map\ f\ (strip_while\ (P\ \circ\ f)\ xs)$
by (simp add: strip-while-def rev-map dropWhile-map)

definition *no-leading* :: $('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $no_leading\ P\ xs \longleftrightarrow (xs \neq [] \longrightarrow \neg P\ (hd\ xs))$

lemma *no-leading-Nil* [simp, intro!]:
 $no_leading\ P\ []$
by (simp add: no-leading-def)

lemma *no-leading-Cons* [simp, intro!]:
 $no_leading\ P\ (x\ \#\ xs) \longleftrightarrow \neg P\ x$
by (simp add: no-leading-def)

lemma *no-leading-append* [simp]:
 $no_leading\ P\ (xs\ @\ ys) \longleftrightarrow no_leading\ P\ xs \wedge (xs = [] \longrightarrow no_leading\ P\ ys)$
by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma *no-leading-dropWhile* [simp]:
 $no_leading\ P\ (dropWhile\ P\ xs)$
by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma *dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading*:
assumes $dropWhile\ P\ xs = ys$
obtains zs **where** $xs = zs\ @\ ys$ **and** $\bigwedge z.\ z \in set\ zs \implies P\ z$ **and** $no_leading\ P\ ys$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\exists zs.\ xs = zs\ @\ ys \wedge (\forall z \in set\ zs.\ P\ z) \wedge no_leading\ P\ ys$
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
case Nil **then show** ?case **by** simp

```

next
case (Cons x xs ys)
show ?case proof (cases P x)
  case True with Cons.hyps [of ys] Cons.prem
  have  $\exists zs. xs = zs @ ys \wedge (\forall a \in \text{set } zs. P a) \wedge \text{no-leading } P \text{ } ys$ 
  by simp
  then obtain zs where  $xs = zs @ ys$  and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$ 
  and *: no-leading P ys
  by blast
  with True have  $x \# xs = (x \# zs) @ ys$  and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } (x \# zs) \implies P z$ 
  by auto
  with * show ?thesis
  by blast next
case False
with Cons show ?thesis by (cases ys) simp-all
qed
qed
with that show thesis
  by blast
qed

```

lemma *dropWhile-idem-iff*:
 $\text{dropWhile } P \text{ } xs = xs \iff \text{no-leading } P \text{ } xs$
by (cases xs) (auto elim: dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading)

abbreviation *no-trailing* :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool
where
 $\text{no-trailing } P \text{ } xs \equiv \text{no-leading } P \text{ } (\text{rev } xs)$

lemma *no-trailing-unfold*:
 $\text{no-trailing } P \text{ } xs \iff (xs \neq [] \longrightarrow \neg P (\text{last } xs))$
by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma *no-trailing-Nil* [simp, intro!]:
 $\text{no-trailing } P \text{ } []$
by simp

lemma *no-trailing-Cons* [simp]:
 $\text{no-trailing } P \text{ } (x \# xs) \iff \text{no-trailing } P \text{ } xs \wedge (xs = [] \longrightarrow \neg P x)$
by simp

lemma *no-trailing-append-Cons* [simp]:
 $\text{no-trailing } P \text{ } (xs @ y \# ys) \iff \text{no-trailing } P \text{ } (y \# ys)$
by simp

lemma *no-trailing-strip-while* [simp]:
 $\text{no-trailing } P \text{ } (\text{strip-while } P \text{ } xs)$
by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) simp-all

lemma *strip-while-eq-obtain-trailing*:
assumes *strip-while* P $xs = ys$
obtains zs **where** $xs = ys @ zs$ **and** $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$ **and** *no-trailing* P ys
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\text{rev } (\text{rev } (\text{dropWhile } P (\text{rev } xs))) = \text{rev } ys$
by (*simp add: strip-while-def*)
then have $\text{dropWhile } P (\text{rev } xs) = \text{rev } ys$
by *simp*
then obtain zs **where** $A: \text{rev } xs = zs @ \text{rev } ys$ **and** $B: \bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$
and $C: \text{no-trailing } P ys$
using *dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading* **by** *blast*
from A **have** $\text{rev } (\text{rev } xs) = \text{rev } (zs @ \text{rev } ys)$
by *simp*
then have $xs = ys @ \text{rev } zs$
by *simp*
moreover from B **have** $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } (\text{rev } zs) \implies P z$
by *simp*
ultimately show *thesis* **using** *that C* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *strip-while-idem-iff*:
strip-while P $xs = xs \longleftrightarrow \text{no-trailing } P xs$
proof –
def $ys \equiv \text{rev } xs$
moreover have *strip-while* P $(\text{rev } ys) = \text{rev } ys \longleftrightarrow \text{no-trailing } P (\text{rev } ys)$
by (*simp add: dropWhile-idem-iff*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *no-trailing-map*:
no-trailing P $(\text{map } f xs) = \text{no-trailing } (P \circ f) xs$
by (*simp add: last-map no-trailing-unfold*)

lemma *no-trailing-upt* [*simp*]:
no-trailing P $[n..<m] \longleftrightarrow (n < m \longrightarrow \neg P (m - 1))$
by (*auto simp add: no-trailing-unfold*)

definition *nth-default* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
where
nth-default $dflt xs n = (\text{if } n < \text{length } xs \text{ then } xs ! n \text{ else } dflt)$

lemma *nth-default-nth*:
 $n < \text{length } xs \implies \text{nth-default } dflt xs n = xs ! n$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *nth-default-beyond*:

$length\ xs \leq n \implies nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs\ n = dflt$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *nth-default-Nil* [*simp*]:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ []\ n = dflt$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *nth-default-Cons*:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (x \# xs)\ n = (case\ n\ of\ 0 \Rightarrow x \mid Suc\ n' \Rightarrow nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs\ n')$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def split: nat.split*)

lemma *nth-default-Cons-0* [*simp*]:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (x \# xs)\ 0 = x$
by (*simp add: nth-default-Cons*)

lemma *nth-default-Cons-Suc* [*simp*]:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (x \# xs)\ (Suc\ n) = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs\ n$
by (*simp add: nth-default-Cons*)

lemma *nth-default-replicate-dflt* [*simp*]:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (replicate\ n\ dflt)\ m = dflt$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *nth-default-append*:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (xs\ @\ ys)\ n =$
(if $n < length\ xs$ *then* $nth\ xs\ n$ *else* $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ys\ (n - length\ xs)$ *)*
by (*auto simp add: nth-default-def nth-append*)

lemma *nth-default-append-trailing* [*simp*]:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (xs\ @\ replicate\ n\ dflt) = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs$
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff nth-default-append*) (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *nth-default-snoc-default* [*simp*]:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (xs\ @\ [dflt]) = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs$
by (*auto simp add: nth-default-def fun-eq-iff nth-append*)

lemma *nth-default-eq-dflt-iff*:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs\ k = dflt \iff (k < length\ xs \implies xs\ !\ k = dflt)$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *in-enumerate-iff-nth-default-eq*:
 $x \neq dflt \implies (n, x) \in set\ (enumerate\ 0\ xs) \iff nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs\ n = x$
by (*auto simp add: nth-default-def in-set-conv-nth enumerate-eq-zip*)

lemma *last-conv-nth-default*:
assumes $xs \neq []$
shows $last\ xs = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs\ (length\ xs - 1)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: nth-default-def last-conv-nth*)

lemma *nth-default-map-eq*:
 $f \text{ dflt}' = \text{dflt} \implies \text{nth-default dflt} (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) \ n = f (\text{nth-default dflt}' \text{ } xs \ n)$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *finite-nth-default-neq-default* [*simp*]:
 $\text{finite} \{k. \text{nth-default dflt } xs \ k \neq \text{dflt}\}$
by (*simp add: nth-default-def*)

lemma *sorted-list-of-set-nth-default*:
 $\text{sorted-list-of-set} \{k. \text{nth-default dflt } xs \ k \neq \text{dflt}\} = \text{map fst} (\text{filter} (\lambda(-, x). x \neq \text{dflt}) (\text{enumerate } 0 \text{ } xs))$
by (*rule sorted-distinct-set-unique*) (*auto simp add: nth-default-def in-set-conv-nth sorted-filter distinct-map-filter enumerate-eq-zip intro: rev-image-eqI*)

lemma *map-nth-default*:
 $\text{map} (\text{nth-default } x \text{ } xs) [0..<\text{length } xs] = xs$
proof –
have $*$: $\text{map} (\text{nth-default } x \text{ } xs) [0..<\text{length } xs] = \text{map} (\text{List.nth } xs) [0..<\text{length } xs]$
by (*rule map-cong*) (*simp-all add: nth-default-nth*)
show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: * map-nth*)
qed

lemma *range-nth-default* [*simp*]:
 $\text{range} (\text{nth-default dflt } xs) = \text{insert dflt} (\text{set } xs)$
by (*auto simp add: nth-default-def [abs-def] in-set-conv-nth*)

lemma *nth-strip-while*:
assumes $n < \text{length} (\text{strip-while } P \text{ } xs)$
shows $\text{strip-while } P \text{ } xs \ ! \ n = xs \ ! \ n$
proof –
have $\text{length} (\text{dropWhile } P (\text{rev } xs)) + \text{length} (\text{takeWhile } P (\text{rev } xs)) = \text{length } xs$
by (*subst add.commute*)
(simp add: arg-cong [where f=length, OF takeWhile-dropWhile-id, unfolded length-append])
then show *?thesis* **using** *assms*
by (*simp add: strip-while-def rev-nth dropWhile-nth*)
qed

lemma *length-strip-while-le*:
 $\text{length} (\text{strip-while } P \text{ } xs) \leq \text{length } xs$
unfolding *strip-while-def o-def length-rev*
by (*subst (2) length-rev[symmetric]*)
(simp add: strip-while-def length-dropWhile-le del: length-rev)

lemma *nth-default-strip-while-dflt* [*simp*]:
 $\text{nth-default dflt} (\text{strip-while} (\text{op} = \text{dflt}) \text{ } xs) = \text{nth-default dflt } xs$
by (*induct xs rule: rev-induct*) *auto*

lemma *nth-default-eq-iff*:
 $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ xs = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ys$
 $\longleftrightarrow strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ xs = strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ ys$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

proof
let $?xs = strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ xs$ **and** $?ys = strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ ys$
assume $?P$
then have $eq: nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?xs = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?ys$
by *simp*
have $len: length\ ?xs = length\ ?ys$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $len: length\ ?xs \neq length\ ?ys$
{ fix $xs\ ys :: 'a\ list$
let $?xs = strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ xs$ **and** $?ys = strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ ys$
assume $eq: nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?xs = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?ys$
assume $len: length\ ?xs < length\ ?ys$
then have $length\ ?ys > 0$ **by** *arith*
then have $?ys \neq []$ **by** *simp*
with *last-conv-nth-default* [*of ?ys dflt*]
have $last\ ?ys = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?ys\ (length\ ?ys - 1)$
by *auto*
moreover from $\langle ?ys \neq [] \rangle$ *no-trailing-strip-while* [*of HOL.eq dflt ys*]
have $last\ ?ys \neq dflt$ **by** (*simp add: no-trailing-unfold*)
ultimately have $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?xs\ (length\ ?ys - 1) \neq dflt$
using eq **by** *simp*
moreover from len **have** $length\ ?ys - 1 \geq length\ ?xs$ **by** *simp*
ultimately have *False* **by** (*simp only: nth-default-beyond*) *simp*
}
from *this* [*of xs ys*] *this* [*of ys xs*] $len\ eq$ **show** *False*
by (*auto simp only: linorder-class.neq-iff*)

qed
then show $?Q$
proof (*rule nth-equalityI* [*rule-format*])
fix n
assume $n < length\ ?xs$
moreover with len **have** $n < length\ ?ys$
by *simp*
ultimately have $xs: nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?xs\ n = ?xs\ !\ n$
and $ys: nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ ?ys\ n = ?ys\ !\ n$
by (*simp-all only: nth-default-nth*)
with eq **show** $?xs\ !\ n = ?ys\ !\ n$
by *simp*

qed
next
assume $?Q$
then have $nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ xs) = nth\text{-default}\ dflt\ (strip\text{-while}\ (HOL.eq\ dflt)\ ys)$
by *simp*
then show $?P$

```

    by simp
qed

end

```

13 Infinite Sets and Related Concepts

```

theory Infinite-Set
imports Main
begin

```

The set of natural numbers is infinite.

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le: infinite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n \geq m. n \in S$ )

```

```

    using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
    by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially frequently-def eventually-sequentially)

```

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded: infinite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n > m. n \in S$ )

```

```

    using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
    by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially frequently-def eventually-at-top-dense)

```

```

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded: finite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{..<k\}$ )

```

```

    using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

```

```

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded-le: finite (S::nat set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{.. k\}$ )

```

```

    using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

```

```

lemma finite-nat-bounded: finite (S::nat set)  $\implies$   $\exists k. S \subseteq \{..<k\}$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded)

```

For a set of natural numbers to be infinite, it is enough to know that for any number larger than some k , there is some larger number that is an element of the set.

```

lemma unbounded-k-infinite:  $\forall m > k. \exists n > m. n \in S \implies$  infinite (S::nat set)

```

```

apply (clarsimp simp add: finite-nat-set-iff-bounded)

```

```

apply (drule-tac x=Suc (max m k) in spec)

```

```

using less-Suc-eq by fastforce

```

```

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

```

```

    by simp

```

```

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

The set of integers is also infinite.

lemma *infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs*: $\text{infinite } (S::\text{int set}) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } ((\text{nat } o \text{ abs}) ' S)$
by (*auto simp: transfer-nat-int-set-relations o-def image-comp dest: finite-image-absD*)

proposition *infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le*: $\text{infinite } (S::\text{int set}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n. |n| \geq m \wedge n \in S)$
apply (*simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le o-def image-def*)
apply (*metis abs-ge-zero nat-le-eq-zle le-nat-iff*)
done

proposition *infinite-int-iff-unbounded*: $\text{infinite } (S::\text{int set}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n. |n| > m \wedge n \in S)$
apply (*simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded o-def image-def*)
apply (*metis (full-types) nat-le-iff nat-mono not-le*)
done

proposition *finite-int-iff-bounded*: $\text{finite } (S::\text{int set}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. \text{abs } ' S \subseteq \{..<k\})$
using *infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le[of S]* **by** (*simp add: subset-eq (metis not-le)*)

proposition *finite-int-iff-bounded-le*: $\text{finite } (S::\text{int set}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. \text{abs } ' S \subseteq \{.. k\})$
using *infinite-int-iff-unbounded[of S]* **by** (*simp add: subset-eq (metis not-le)*)

13.1 Infinitely Many and Almost All

We often need to reason about the existence of infinitely many (resp., all but finitely many) objects satisfying some predicate, so we introduce corresponding binders and their proof rules.

lemma *not-INFM* [*simp*]: $\neg (\text{INFM } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. \neg P x)$ **by** (*fact not-frequently*)

lemma *not-MOST* [*simp*]: $\neg (\text{MOST } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{INFM } x. \neg P x)$ **by** (*fact not-eventually*)

lemma *INFM-const* [*simp*]: $(\text{INFM } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \wedge \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
by (*simp add: frequently-const-iff*)

lemma *MOST-const* [*simp*]: $(\text{MOST } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \vee \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
by (*simp add: eventually-const-iff*)

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

lemma *MOST-imp-iff*: $\text{MOST } x. P x \implies (\text{MOST } x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. Q x)$

by (auto intro: eventually-rev-mp eventually-mono)

lemma *INFM-conjI*: $INFM\ x.\ P\ x \implies MOST\ x.\ Q\ x \implies INFM\ x.\ P\ x \wedge Q\ x$
by (rule frequently-rev-mp[of P]) (auto elim: eventually-mono)

Properties of quantifiers with injective functions.

lemma *INFM-inj*: $INFM\ x.\ P\ (f\ x) \implies inj\ f \implies INFM\ x.\ P\ x$
using *finite-vimageI*[of {x. P x} f] by (auto simp: frequently-cofinite)

lemma *MOST-inj*: $MOST\ x.\ P\ x \implies inj\ f \implies MOST\ x.\ P\ (f\ x)$
using *finite-vimageI*[of {x. $\neg P\ x$ } f] by (auto simp: eventually-cofinite)

Properties of quantifiers with singletons.

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

lemma *MOST-neq* [simp]:
 $MOST\ x.\ x \neq a$
 $MOST\ x.\ a \neq x$
unfolding *eventually-cofinite* by *simp-all*

lemma *INFM-neq* [simp]:
 $(INFM\ x::'a.\ x \neq a) \longleftrightarrow infinite\ (UNIV::'a\ set)$
 $(INFM\ x::'a.\ a \neq x) \longleftrightarrow infinite\ (UNIV::'a\ set)$
unfolding *frequently-cofinite* by *simp-all*

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

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

Properties of quantifiers over the naturals.

lemma *MOST-nat*: $(\forall_{\infty} n.\ P\ (n::nat)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists m.\ \forall n > m.\ P\ n)$
by (auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded-le subset-eq not-le[symmetric])

lemma *MOST-nat-le*: $(\forall_{\infty} n.\ P\ (n::nat)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists m.\ \forall n \geq m.\ P\ n)$
by (auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded subset-eq not-le[symmetric])

lemma *INFM-nat*: $(\exists_{\infty} n.\ P\ (n::nat)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m.\ \exists n > m.\ P\ n)$
by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)

lemma *INFM-nat-le*: $(\exists_{\infty} n.\ P\ (n::nat)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m.\ \exists n \geq m.\ P\ n)$

by (*simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le*)

lemma *MOST-INFM*: $\text{infinite } (UNIV::'a \text{ set}) \implies \text{MOST } x::'a. P x \implies \text{INFM } x::'a. P x$
by (*simp add: eventually-frequently*)

lemma *MOST-Suc-iff*: $(\text{MOST } n. P (\text{Suc } n)) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } n. P n)$
by (*simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially eventually-sequentially-Suc*)

lemma
shows *MOST-SucI*: $\text{MOST } n. P n \implies \text{MOST } n. P (\text{Suc } n)$
and *MOST-SucD*: $\text{MOST } n. P (\text{Suc } n) \implies \text{MOST } n. P n$
by (*simp-all add: MOST-Suc-iff*)

lemma *MOST-ge-nat*: $\text{MOST } n::\text{nat}. m \leq n$
by (*simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially eventually-ge-at-top*)

lemma *Inf-many-def*: $\text{Inf-many } P \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } \{x. P x\}$ **by** (*fact frequently-cofinite*)

lemma *Alm-all-def*: $\text{Alm-all } P \longleftrightarrow \neg (\text{INFM } x. \neg P x)$ **by** *simp*

lemma *INFM-iff-infinite*: $(\text{INFM } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } \{x. P x\}$ **by** (*fact frequently-cofinite*)

lemma *MOST-iff-cofinite*: $(\text{MOST } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } \{x. \neg P x\}$ **by** (*fact eventually-cofinite*)

lemma *INFM-EX*: $(\exists_{\infty} x. P x) \implies (\exists x. P x)$ **by** (*fact frequently-ex*)

lemma *ALL-MOST*: $\forall x. P x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. P x$ **by** (*fact always-eventually*)

lemma *INFM-mono*: $\exists_{\infty} x. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. P x \implies Q x) \implies \exists_{\infty} x. Q x$ **by** (*fact frequently-elim1*)

lemma *MOST-mono*: $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. P x \implies Q x) \implies \forall_{\infty} x. Q x$ **by** (*fact eventually-mono*)

lemma *INFM-disj-distrib*: $(\exists_{\infty} x. P x \vee Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\exists_{\infty} x. P x) \vee (\exists_{\infty} x. Q x)$ **by** (*fact frequently-disj-iff*)

lemma *MOST-rev-mp*: $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. P x \longrightarrow Q x \implies \forall_{\infty} x. Q x$ **by** (*fact eventually-rev-mp*)

lemma *MOST-conj-distrib*: $(\forall_{\infty} x. P x \wedge Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall_{\infty} x. P x) \wedge (\forall_{\infty} x. Q x)$
by (*fact eventually-conj-iff*)

lemma *MOST-conjI*: $\text{MOST } x. P x \implies \text{MOST } x. Q x \implies \text{MOST } x. P x \wedge Q x$
by (*fact eventually-conj*)

lemma *INFM-finite-Bex-distrib*: $\text{finite } A \implies (\text{INFM } y. \exists x \in A. P x y) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. \text{INFM } y. P x y)$ **by** (*fact frequently-bex-finite-distrib*)

lemma *MOST-finite-Ball-distrib*: $\text{finite } A \implies (\text{MOST } y. \forall x \in A. P x y) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. \text{MOST } y. P x y)$ **by** (*fact eventually-ball-finite-distrib*)

lemma *INFM-E*: $\text{INFM } x. P x \implies (\bigwedge x. P x \implies \text{thesis}) \implies \text{thesis}$ **by** (*fact frequentlyE*)

lemma *MOST-I*: $(\bigwedge x. P x) \implies \text{MOST } x. P x$ **by** (*rule eventuallyI*)

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

13.2 Enumeration of an Infinite Set

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

Could be generalized to $enumerate' S n = (SOME t. t \in s \wedge finite \{s \in S. s < t\} \wedge card \{s \in S. s < t\} = n)$.

primrec (in *wellorder*) *enumerate* :: 'a set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a
where

enumerate-0: *enumerate* S 0 = (LEAST $n. n \in S$)
| *enumerate-Suc*: *enumerate* S (Suc n) = *enumerate* ($S - \{LEAST n. n \in S\}$) n

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

lemma *enumerate-in-set*: *infinite* $S \Longrightarrow enumerate S n \in S$
apply (*induct n arbitrary: S*)
apply (*fastforce intro: LeastI dest!: infinite-imp-nonempty*)
apply *simp*
apply (*metis DiffE infinite-remove*)
done

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

lemma *enumerate-step*: *infinite* $S \Longrightarrow enumerate S n < enumerate S (Suc n)$
apply (*induct n arbitrary: S*)
apply (*rule order-le-neq-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 \in 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*: $m < n \Longrightarrow infinite S \Longrightarrow enumerate S m < enumerate S n$
apply (*erule less-Suc-induct*)
apply (*auto intro: enumerate-step*)
done

lemma *le-enumerate*:
assumes S : *infinite* S
shows $n \leq enumerate S n$
using S
proof (*induct n*)
case 0
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (Suc n)
then have $n \leq enumerate S n$ **by** *simp*

```

also note enumerate-mono[of n Suc n, OF - ⟨infinite S⟩]
finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma enumerate-Suc'':
  fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes infinite S
  shows enumerate S (Suc n) = (LEAST s. s ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < s)
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have  $\forall s \in S. \text{enumerate } S \ 0 \leq s$ 
    by (auto simp: enumerate.simps intro: Least-le)
  then show ?case
    unfolding enumerate-Suc' enumerate-0[of S - {enumerate S 0}]
    by (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext) auto
next
  case (Suc n S)
  show ?case
    using enumerate-mono[OF zero-less-Suc ⟨infinite S⟩, of n] (infinite S)
    apply (subst (1 2) enumerate-Suc')
    apply (subst Suc)
    using (infinite S)
    apply simp
    apply (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext)
    apply (auto simp: enumerate-Suc''[symmetric])
    done
qed

lemma enumerate-Ex:
  assumes S: infinite (S::nat set)
  shows  $s \in S \implies \exists n. \text{enumerate } S \ n = s$ 
proof (induct s rule: less-induct)
  case (less s)
  show ?case
  proof cases
    let  $?y = \text{Max } \{s' \in S. s' < s\}$ 
    assume  $\exists y \in S. y < s$ 
    then have  $y: \bigwedge x. ?y < x \iff (\forall s' \in S. s' < s \longrightarrow s' < x)$ 
      by (subst Max-less-iff) auto
    then have y-in: ?y ∈ {s' ∈ S. s' < s}
      by (intro Max-in) auto
    with less.hyps[of ?y] obtain n where enumerate S n = ?y
      by auto
    with S have enumerate S (Suc n) = s
      by (auto simp: y less enumerate-Suc'' intro!: Least-equality)
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    assume  $*: \neg (\exists y \in S. y < s)$ 

```

```

    then have  $\forall t \in S. s \leq t$  by auto
    with  $\langle s \in S \rangle$  show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: exI[of -] Least-equality simp: enumerate-0)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma bij-enumerate:
  fixes  $S :: \text{nat set}$ 
  assumes  $S: \text{infinite } S$ 
  shows bij-betw (enumerate  $S$ ) UNIV  $S$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge n m. n \neq m \implies \text{enumerate } S n \neq \text{enumerate } S m$ 
    using enumerate-mono[OF - (infinite  $S$ )] by (auto simp: neq-iff)
  then have inj (enumerate  $S$ )
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  moreover have  $\forall s \in S. \exists i. \text{enumerate } S i = s$ 
    using enumerate-Ex[OF  $S$ ] by auto
  moreover note (infinite  $S$ )
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro: enumerate-in-set)
qed
end

```

14 Polynomials as type over a ring structure

```

theory Polynomial
imports Main ~~/src/HOL/Deriv ~~/src/HOL/Library/More-List
    ~~/src/HOL/Library/Infinite-Set
begin

```

14.1 Auxiliary: operations for lists (later) representing coefficients

```

definition cCons :: 'a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list (infixr ## 65)
where
   $x ## xs = (\text{if } xs = [] \wedge x = 0 \text{ then } [] \text{ else } x \# xs)$ 

```

```

lemma cCons-0-Nil-eq [simp]:
   $0 ## [] = []$ 
  by (simp add: cCons-def)

```

```

lemma cCons-Cons-eq [simp]:
   $x ## y \# ys = x \# y \# ys$ 
  by (simp add: cCons-def)

```

```

lemma cCons-append-Cons-eq [simp]:
   $x ## xs @ y \# ys = x \# xs @ y \# ys$ 
  by (simp add: cCons-def)

```

lemma *cCons-not-0-eq* [*simp*]:
 $x \neq 0 \implies x \#\# xs = x \# xs$
by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *strip-while-not-0-Cons-eq* [*simp*]:
 $strip_while (\lambda x. x = 0) (x \# xs) = x \#\# strip_while (\lambda x. x = 0) xs$
proof (*cases x = 0*)
case *False* **then show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *True* **show** *?thesis*
proof (*induct xs rule: rev-induct*)
case *Nil* **with** *True* **show** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*snoc y ys*) **then show** *?case*
by (*cases y = 0*) (*simp-all add: append-Cons [symmetric] del: append-Cons*)
qed
qed

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

14.2 Definition of type *poly*

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

setup-lifting *type-definition-poly*

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

lemma *poly-eqI*: $(\bigwedge n. coeff p n = coeff q n) \implies p = q$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)

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

14.3 Degree of a polynomial

definition *degree* :: *'a::zero poly* \Rightarrow *nat*

where

$degree p = (LEAST n. \forall i > n. coeff p i = 0)$

lemma *coeff-eq-0*:

assumes $degree p < n$

shows $coeff p n = 0$

proof –

have $\exists n. \forall i > n. coeff p i = 0$

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

lemma *le-degree*: $\text{coeff } p \ n \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*erule contrapos-np, rule coeff-eq-0, simp*)

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

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

14.4 The zero polynomial

instantiation *poly* :: (*zero*) *zero*
begin

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

instance ..

end

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

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

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

hence $\exists i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$ **by** (rule *less-degree-imp*)
then obtain i **where** $n < i$ **and** $\text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$ **by** *fast*
from $\langle \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ **and** $\langle n < i \rangle$ **have** $\text{degree } p \leq i$ **by** *simp*
also from $\langle \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $i \leq \text{degree } p$ **by** (rule *le-degree*)
finally have $\text{degree } p = i$.
with $\langle \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

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

14.5 List-style constructor for polynomials

lift-definition $pCons :: 'a::zero \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
is $\lambda a \ p. \text{case-nat } a \ (\text{coeff } p)$
by (rule *MOST-SucD*) (*simp add: MOST-coeff-eq-0*)

lemmas $\text{coeff-pCons} = pCons.\text{rep-eq}$

lemma *coeff-pCons-0* [*simp*]:
 $\text{coeff } (pCons \ a \ p) \ 0 = a$
by *transfer simp*

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

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

lemma *degree-pCons-eq*:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (pCons \ a \ p) = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)$
apply (rule *order-antisym* [*OF degree-pCons-le*])
apply (rule *le-degree*, *simp*)
done

lemma *degree-pCons-0*:
 $\text{degree } (pCons \ a \ 0) = 0$
apply (rule *order-antisym* [*OF - le0*])
apply (rule *degree-le*, *simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)
done

lemma *degree-pCons-eq-if* [*simp*]:
 $\text{degree } (pCons \ a \ p) = (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p))$
apply (cases $p = 0$, *simp-all*)
apply (rule *order-antisym* [*OF - le0*])
apply (rule *degree-le*, *simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

```

apply (rule order-antisym [OF degree-pCons-le])
apply (rule le-degree, simp)
done

lemma pCons-0-0 [simp]:
  pCons 0 0 = 0
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

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

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

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

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

```

```

    by (rule degree-pCons-eq)
  then have degree q < degree p
    using ⟨p = pCons a q⟩ by simp
  then show P q
    by (rule less.hyps)
qed
have P (pCons a q)
proof (cases a ≠ 0 ∨ q ≠ 0)
  case True
  with ⟨P q⟩ show ?thesis by (auto intro: pCons)
next
  case False
  with zero show ?thesis by simp
qed
then show ?case
  using ⟨p = pCons a q⟩ by simp
qed

```

```

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

```

14.6 Quickcheck generator for polynomials

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

14.7 List-style syntax for polynomials

```

syntax
  -poly :: args ⇒ 'a poly ([:(-):])

```

```

translations
  [:x, xs:] == CONST pCons x [:xs:]
  [:x:] == CONST pCons x 0
  [:x:] <= CONST pCons x (-constrain 0 t)

```

14.8 Representation of polynomials by lists of coefficients

```

primrec Poly :: 'a::zero list ⇒ 'a poly
where
  [code-post]: Poly [] = 0
| [code-post]: Poly (a # as) = pCons a (Poly as)

```

lemma *Poly-replicate-0* [simp]:

$Poly\ (replicate\ n\ 0) = 0$

by (induct n) simp-all

lemma *Poly-eq-0*:

$Poly\ as = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. as = replicate\ n\ 0)$

by (induct as) (auto simp add: Cons-replicate-eq)

lemma *degree-Poly*: $degree\ (Poly\ xs) \leq length\ xs$

by (induction xs) simp-all

definition *coeffs* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a::zero list

where

$coeffs\ p = (if\ p = 0\ then\ []\ else\ map\ (\lambda i. coeff\ p\ i)\ [0..< Suc\ (degree\ p)])$

lemma *coeffs-eq-Nil* [simp]:

$coeffs\ p = [] \longleftrightarrow p = 0$

by (simp add: coeffs-def)

lemma *not-0-coeffs-not-Nil*:

$p \neq 0 \implies coeffs\ p \neq []$

by simp

lemma *coeffs-0-eq-Nil* [simp]:

$coeffs\ 0 = []$

by simp

lemma *coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons* [simp]:

$coeffs\ (pCons\ a\ p) = a\ ##\ coeffs\ p$

proof –

{ **fix** ms :: nat list **and** f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a **and** x :: 'a

assume $\forall m \in set\ ms. m > 0$

then have $map\ (case\ nat\ x\ f)\ ms = map\ f\ (map\ (\lambda n. n - 1)\ ms)$

by (induct ms) (auto split: nat.split)

}

note * = this

show ?thesis

by (simp add: coeffs-def * upt-conv-Cons coeff-pCons map-decr-upt del: upt-Suc)

qed

lemma *length-coeffs*: $p \neq 0 \implies length\ (coeffs\ p) = degree\ p + 1$

by (simp add: coeffs-def)

lemma *coeffs-nth*:

assumes $p \neq 0\ n \leq degree\ p$

shows $coeffs\ p\ !\ n = coeff\ p\ n$

using assms **unfolding** coeffs-def **by** (auto simp del: upt-Suc)

lemma *not-0-cCons-eq* [simp]:

$p \neq 0 \implies a \#\# \text{coeffs } p = a \# \text{coeffs } p$
by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *Poly-coeffs* [*simp, code abstype*]:
Poly (*coeffs* p) = p
by (*induct p auto*)

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

lemma *last-coeffs-not-0*:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{last} (\text{coeffs } p) \neq 0$
by (*induct p (auto simp add: cCons-def)*)

lemma *strip-while-coeffs* [*simp*]:
strip-while (*HOL.eq* 0) (*coeffs* p) = *coeffs* p
by (*cases p = 0 (auto dest: last-coeffs-not-0 intro: strip-while-not-last)*)

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

lemma *coeff-Poly-eq*:
coeff (*Poly* xs) n = *nth-default* 0 xs n
apply (*induct xs arbitrary: n*) **apply** *simp-all*
by (*metis nat.case not0-implies-Suc nth-default-Cons-0 nth-default-Cons-Suc pCons.rep-eq*)

lemma *nth-default-coeffs-eq*:
nth-default 0 (*coeffs* p) = *coeff* p
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff coeff-Poly-eq [symmetric]*)

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

lemma *coeffs-eqI*:
assumes *coeff*: $\bigwedge n. \text{coeff } p \ n = \text{nth-default } 0 \ xs \ n$
assumes *zero*: $xs \neq [] \implies \text{last } xs \neq 0$
shows $\text{coeffs } p = xs$
proof –
from *coeff* **have** $p = \text{Poly } xs$ **by** (*simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-Poly-eq*)
with *zero* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp (cases xs, simp-all)*
qed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

end

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

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

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

14.9 Fold combinator for polynomials

definition *fold-coeffs* :: ('a::zero ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b

where

fold-coeffs f p = foldr f (coeffs p)

lemma *fold-coeffs-0-eq* [simp]:

fold-coeffs f 0 = id

by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-eq* [simp]:

f 0 = id ⇒ *fold-coeffs* f (pCons a p) = f a ∘ *fold-coeffs* f p

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

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-0-0-eq* [simp]:

fold-coeffs f (pCons 0 0) = id

by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-coeff-not-0-eq* [simp]:

a ≠ 0 ⇒ *fold-coeffs* f (pCons a p) = f a ∘ *fold-coeffs* f p

by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-not-0-0-eq* [simp]:

p ≠ 0 ⇒ *fold-coeffs* f (pCons a p) = f a ∘ *fold-coeffs* f p

by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

14.10 Canonical morphism on polynomials – evaluation

definition *poly* :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a

where

poly p = *fold-coeffs* (λa f x. a + x * f x) p (λx. 0) — The Horner Schema

lemma *poly-0* [simp]:

poly 0 x = 0

by (simp add: poly-def)

lemma *poly-pCons* [simp]:

poly (pCons a p) x = a + x * *poly* p x

by (cases p = 0 ∧ a = 0) (auto simp add: poly-def)

lemma *poly-altdef*:

poly p (x :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-0, semiring-1}) = (∑ i ≤ degree p. coeff p i * xⁱ)

proof (induction p rule: pCons-induct)

case (pCons a p)

show ?case

proof (cases p = 0)

case False

let ?p' = pCons a p

note *poly-pCons*[of a p x]

also note *pCons.IH*
also have $a + x * (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p} \text{coeff } p \ i * x^i) =$
 $\text{coeff } ?p' \ 0 * x^0 + (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p} \text{coeff } ?p' \ (\text{Suc } i) * x^{\text{Suc } i})$
by (*simp add: field-simps setsum-right-distrib coeff-pCons*)
also note *setsum-atMost-Suc-shift[symmetric]*
also note *degree-pCons-eq[OF <p ≠ 0>, of a, symmetric]*
finally show *?thesis .*
qed *simp*
qed *simp*

lemma *poly-0-coeff-0*: $\text{poly } p \ 0 = \text{coeff } p \ 0$
by (*cases p*) (*auto simp: poly-altdef*)

14.11 Monomials

lift-definition *monom* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero } \text{poly}$
is $\lambda a \ m \ n. \text{if } m = n \text{ then } a \text{ else } 0$
by (*simp add: MOST-iff-cofinite*)

lemma *coeff-monom [simp]*:
 $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } a \ m) \ n = (\text{if } m = n \text{ then } a \text{ else } 0)$
by *transfer rule*

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

lemma *monom-Suc*:
 $\text{monom } a \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{pCons } 0 \ (\text{monom } a \ n)$
by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *monom-eq-0 [simp]*: $\text{monom } 0 \ n = 0$
by (*rule poly-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *monom-eq-0-iff [simp]*: $\text{monom } a \ n = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)

lemma *monom-eq-iff [simp]*: $\text{monom } a \ n = \text{monom } b \ n \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)

lemma *degree-monom-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{monom } a \ n) \leq n$
by (*rule degree-le, simp*)

lemma *degree-monom-eq*: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{monom } a \ n) = n$
apply (*rule order-antisym [OF degree-monom-le]*)
apply (*rule le-degree, simp*)
done

lemma *coeffs-monom [code abstract]*:

coeffs (monom a n) = (if a = 0 then [] else replicate n 0 @ [a])
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc*)

lemma *fold-coeffs-monom* [*simp*]:
 $a \neq 0 \implies \text{fold-coeffs } f \text{ (monom } a \text{ n)} = f \ 0 \ \wedge \wedge \ n \ \circ \ f \ a$
by (*simp add: fold-coeffs-def coeffs-monom fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *poly-monom*:
fixes $a \ x :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-1}\}$
shows $\text{poly (monom } a \text{ n)} \ x = a * x \wedge \wedge \ n$
by (*cases a = 0, simp-all*)
(*induct n, simp-all add: mult.left-commute poly-def*)

14.12 Addition and subtraction

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

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

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

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

end

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

lift-definition *minus-poly* :: $'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$
is $\lambda p \ q \ n. \text{coeff } p \ n - \text{coeff } q \ n$
proof –
fix $q \ p :: 'a \ \text{poly}$

show $\forall_{\infty} n. \text{coeff } p \ n - \text{coeff } q \ n = 0$
using *MOST-coeff-eq-0*[of *p*] *MOST-coeff-eq-0*[of *q*] **by** *eventually-elim simp*
qed

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

instance

proof

fix *p q r* :: '*a poly*
show $p + q - p = q$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
show $p - q - r = p - (q + r)$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff diff-diff-eq*)

qed

end

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

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

is $\lambda p \ n. - \text{coeff } p \ n$

proof $-$

fix *p* :: '*a poly*
show $\forall_{\infty} n. - \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
using *MOST-coeff-eq-0* **by** *simp*

qed

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

instance

proof

fix *p q* :: '*a poly*
show $- p + p = 0$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
show $p - q = p + - q$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)

qed

end

lemma *add-pCons* [*simp*]:

$pCons \ a \ p + pCons \ b \ q = pCons \ (a + b) \ (p + q)$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *minus-pCons* [*simp*]:

$- pCons \ a \ p = pCons \ (- a) \ (- p)$

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

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

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

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

lemma *degree-add-less*:
 $\llbracket degree\ p < n; degree\ q < n \rrbracket \implies degree\ (p + q) < n$
 by (auto intro: le-less-trans degree-add-le-max)

lemma *degree-add-eq-right*:
 $degree\ p < degree\ q \implies degree\ (p + q) = degree\ q$
 apply (cases $q = 0$, simp)
 apply (rule order-antisym)
 apply (simp add: degree-add-le)
 apply (rule le-degree)
 apply (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
 done

lemma *degree-add-eq-left*:
 $degree\ q < degree\ p \implies degree\ (p + q) = degree\ p$
 using degree-add-eq-right [of $q\ p$]
 by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma *degree-minus* [simp]:
 $degree\ (-\ p) = degree\ p$
 unfolding degree-def by simp

lemma *degree-diff-le-max*:
 fixes $p\ q :: 'a :: ab-group-add\ poly$
 shows $degree\ (p - q) \leq \max\ (degree\ p)\ (degree\ q)$
 using degree-add-le [where $p=p$ and $q=-q$]
 by simp

lemma *degree-diff-le*:
 fixes $p\ q :: 'a :: ab-group-add\ poly$
 assumes $degree\ p \leq n$ and $degree\ q \leq n$
 shows $degree\ (p - q) \leq n$
 using assms degree-add-le [of $p\ n - q$] by simp

lemma *degree-diff-less*:
 fixes $p\ q :: 'a :: ab-group-add\ poly$

```

assumes degree  $p < n$  and degree  $q < n$ 
shows degree  $(p - q) < n$ 
using assms degree-add-less [of  $p\ n - q$ ] by simp

lemma add-monom: monom  $a\ n + monom\ b\ n = monom\ (a + b)\ n$ 
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma diff-monom: monom  $a\ n - monom\ b\ n = monom\ (a - b)\ n$ 
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma minus-monom:  $- monom\ a\ n = monom\ (-a)\ n$ 
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma coeff-setsum:  $coeff\ (\sum_{x \in A}. p\ x)\ i = (\sum_{x \in A}. coeff\ (p\ x)\ i)$ 
by (cases finite A, induct set: finite, simp-all)

lemma monom-setsum:  $monom\ (\sum_{x \in A}. a\ x)\ n = (\sum_{x \in A}. monom\ (a\ x)\ n)$ 
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-setsum)

fun plus-coeffs :: ' $a$ ::comm-monoid-add list  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  list  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  list
where
  plus-coeffs  $xs\ [] = xs$ 
| plus-coeffs  $xs\ (y\ \#\ ys) = (x + y)\ \#\#\ plus-coeffs\ xs\ ys$ 

lemma coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs [code abstract]:
   $coeffs\ (p + q) = plus-coeffs\ (coeffs\ p)\ (coeffs\ q)$ 
proof -
  { fix  $xs\ ys$  :: ' $a$  list and  $n$ 
    have  $nth-default\ 0\ (plus-coeffs\ xs\ ys)\ n = nth-default\ 0\ xs\ n + nth-default\ 0\ ys\ n$ 
    proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: n rule: plus-coeffs.induct)
      case ( $\exists\ x\ xs\ y\ ys\ n$ )
      then show ?case by (cases n) (auto simp add: cCons-def)
      qed simp-all }
  note  $*$  = this
  { fix  $xs\ ys$  :: ' $a$  list
    assume  $xs \neq [] \implies last\ xs \neq 0$  and  $ys \neq [] \implies last\ ys \neq 0$ 
    moreover assume  $plus-coeffs\ xs\ ys \neq []$ 
    ultimately have  $last\ (plus-coeffs\ xs\ ys) \neq 0$ 
    proof (induct xs ys rule: plus-coeffs.induct)
      case ( $\exists\ x\ xs\ y\ ys$ ) then show ?case by (auto simp add: cCons-def) metis
      qed simp-all }
  note  $**$  = this
  show ?thesis
    apply (rule coeffs-eqI)
    apply (simp add: * nth-default-coeffs-eq)
    apply (rule **)
    apply (auto dest: last-coeffs-not-0)
  
```

done
qed

lemma *coeffs-uminus* [*code abstract*]:
 $\text{coeffs } (- p) = \text{map } (\lambda a. - a) (\text{coeffs } p)$
by (*rule coeffs-eq1*)
(simp-all add: not-0-coeffs-not-Nil last-map last-coeffs-not-0 nth-default-map-eq nth-default-coeffs-eq)

lemma [*code*]:
fixes $p q :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add poly}$
shows $p - q = p + - q$
by (*fact diff-conv-add-uminus*)

lemma *poly-add* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (p + q) x = \text{poly } p x + \text{poly } q x$
apply (*induct p arbitrary: q, simp*)
apply (*case-tac q, simp, simp add: algebra-simps*)
done

lemma *poly-minus* [*simp*]:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{comm-ring}$
shows $\text{poly } (- p) x = - \text{poly } p x$
by (*induct p*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-diff* [*simp*]:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{comm-ring}$
shows $\text{poly } (p - q) x = \text{poly } p x - \text{poly } q x$
using *poly-add* [*of p - q x*] **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-setsum*: $\text{poly } (\sum_{k \in A} p k) x = (\sum_{k \in A} \text{poly } (p k) x)$
by (*induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *degree-setsum-le*: $\text{finite } S \implies (\bigwedge p. p \in S \implies \text{degree } (f p) \leq n) \implies \text{degree } (\text{setsum } f S) \leq n$

proof (*induct S rule: finite-induct*)

case (*insert p S*)

hence $\text{degree } (\text{setsum } f S) \leq n$ $\text{degree } (f p) \leq n$ **by** *auto*

thus *?case unfolding setsum.insert[OF insert(1-2)] by (metis degree-add-le)*

qed *simp*

lemma *poly-as-sum-of-monoms'*:

assumes $n: \text{degree } p \leq n$

shows $(\sum_{i \leq n} \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p i) i) = p$

proof –

have $\text{eq}: \bigwedge i. \{..n\} \cap \{i\} = (\text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } \{i\} \text{ else } \{\})$

by *auto*

show *?thesis*

using n **by** (*simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-setsum coeff-eq-0 setsum.If-cases eq if-distrib[where f= $\lambda x. x * a$ for a]*)

qed

lemma *poly-as-sum-of-monom*s: $(\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) = p$
by (*intro poly-as-sum-of-monom*s' *order-refl*)

lemma *Poly-snoc*: $\text{Poly } (xs \ @ \ [x]) = \text{Poly } xs + \text{monom } x \ (\text{length } xs)$
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc*)

14.13 Multiplication by a constant, polynomial multiplication and the unit polynomial

lift-definition *smult* :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
is $\lambda a \ p \ n. a * \text{coeff } p \ n$

proof –

fix *a* :: 'a **and** *p* :: 'a poly **show** $\forall \infty i. a * \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
using *MOST-coeff-eq-0*[*of p*] **by** *eventually-elim simp*

qed

lemma *coeff-smult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{coeff } (\text{smult } a \ p) \ n = a * \text{coeff } p \ n$
by (*simp add: smult.rep-eq*)

lemma *degree-smult-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{smult } a \ p) \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*rule degree-le, simp add: coeff-eq-0*)

lemma *smult-smult* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } a \ (\text{smult } b \ p) = \text{smult } (a * b) \ p$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: mult.assoc*)

lemma *smult-0-right* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } a \ 0 = 0$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp*)

lemma *smult-0-left* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } 0 \ p = 0$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp*)

lemma *smult-1-left* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } (1 :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}) \ p = p$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp*)

lemma *smult-add-right*:
 $\text{smult } a \ (p + q) = \text{smult } a \ p + \text{smult } a \ q$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *smult-add-left*:
 $\text{smult } (a + b) \ p = \text{smult } a \ p + \text{smult } b \ p$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *smult-minus-right* [*simp*]:
 $\text{smult } (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring}) \ (- p) = - \text{smult } a \ p$
by (*rule poly-eqI, simp*)

lemma *smult-minus-left* [simp]:
 $smult (- a :: 'a :: comm-ring) p = - smult a p$
by (rule *poly-eqI*, *simp*)

lemma *smult-diff-right*:
 $smult (a :: 'a :: comm-ring) (p - q) = smult a p - smult a q$
by (rule *poly-eqI*, *simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *smult-diff-left*:
 $smult (a - b :: 'a :: comm-ring) p = smult a p - smult b p$
by (rule *poly-eqI*, *simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemmas *smult-distrib* =
smult-add-left smult-add-right
smult-diff-left smult-diff-right

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

lemma *smult-monom*: $smult a (monom b n) = monom (a * b) n$
by (*induct n*, *simp add: monom-0*, *simp add: monom-Suc*)

lemma *degree-smult-eq* [simp]:
fixes $a :: 'a :: idom$
shows $degree (smult a p) = (if a = 0 then 0 else degree p)$
by (*cases a = 0*, *simp*, *simp add: degree-def*)

lemma *smult-eq-0-iff* [simp]:
fixes $a :: 'a :: idom$
shows $smult a p = 0 \iff a = 0 \vee p = 0$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)

lemma *coeffs-smult* [*code abstract*]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: idom poly$
shows $coeffs (smult a p) = (if a = 0 then [] else map (Groups.times a) (coeffs p))$
by (rule *coeffs-eqI*)
(*auto simp add: not-0-coeffs-not-Nil last-map last-coeffs-not-0 nth-default-map-eq nth-default-coeffs-eq*)

instantiation *poly* :: (*comm-semiring-0*) *comm-semiring-0*
begin

definition
 $p * q = fold-coeffs (\lambda a p. smult a q + pCons 0 p) p 0$

lemma *mult-poly-0-left*: $(0 :: 'a poly) * q = 0$
by (*simp add: times-poly-def*)

```

lemma mult-pCons-left [simp]:
  pCons a p * q = smult a q + pCons 0 (p * q)
  by (cases p = 0 ∧ a = 0) (auto simp add: times-poly-def)

lemma mult-poly-0-right: p * (0::'a poly) = 0
  by (induct p) (simp add: mult-poly-0-left, simp)

lemma mult-pCons-right [simp]:
  p * pCons a q = smult a p + pCons 0 (p * q)
  by (induct p) (simp add: mult-poly-0-left, simp add: algebra-simps)

lemmas mult-poly-0 = mult-poly-0-left mult-poly-0-right

lemma mult-smult-left [simp]:
  smult a p * q = smult a (p * q)
  by (induct p) (simp add: mult-poly-0, simp add: smult-add-right)

lemma mult-smult-right [simp]:
  p * smult a q = smult a (p * q)
  by (induct q) (simp add: mult-poly-0, simp add: smult-add-right)

lemma mult-poly-add-left:
  fixes p q r :: 'a poly
  shows  $(p + q) * r = p * r + q * r$ 
  by (induct r) (simp add: mult-poly-0, simp add: smult-distrib algebra-simps)

instance
proof
  fix p q r :: 'a poly
  show  $0 * p = 0$ 
    by (rule mult-poly-0-left)
  show  $p * 0 = 0$ 
    by (rule mult-poly-0-right)
  show  $(p + q) * r = p * r + q * r$ 
    by (rule mult-poly-add-left)
  show  $(p * q) * r = p * (q * r)$ 
    by (induct p, simp add: mult-poly-0, simp add: mult-poly-add-left)
  show  $p * q = q * p$ 
    by (induct p, simp add: mult-poly-0, simp)
qed

end

instance poly :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..

lemma coeff-mult:
  coeff (p * q) n = (∑ i ≤ n. coeff p i * coeff q (n - i))
proof (induct p arbitrary: n)

```



```

    case 0 show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons a p n) thus ?case
    by (cases n, simp, simp add: setsum-atMost-Suc-shift
        del: setsum-atMost-Suc)
qed

lemma degree-mult-le: degree (p * q) ≤ degree p + degree q
apply (rule degree-le)
apply (induct p)
apply simp
apply (simp add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pCons split: nat.split)
done

lemma mult-monom: monom a m * monom b n = monom (a * b) (m + n)
  by (induct m) (simp add: monom-0 smult-monom, simp add: monom-Suc)

instantiation poly :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
begin

definition one-poly-def: 1 = pCons 1 0

instance
proof
  show 1 * p = p for p :: 'a poly
    unfolding one-poly-def by simp
  show 0 ≠ (1::'a poly)
    unfolding one-poly-def by simp
qed

end

instance poly :: (comm-ring) comm-ring ..

instance poly :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..

lemma coeff-1 [simp]: coeff 1 n = (if n = 0 then 1 else 0)
  unfolding one-poly-def
  by (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma monom-eq-1 [simp]:
  monom 1 0 = 1
  by (simp add: monom-0 one-poly-def)

lemma degree-1 [simp]: degree 1 = 0
  unfolding one-poly-def
  by (rule degree-pCons-0)

lemma coeffs-1-eq [simp, code abstract]:

```

coeffs 1 = [1]
by (*simp add: one-poly-def*)

lemma *degree-power-le*:
 $\text{degree } (p \wedge n) \leq \text{degree } p * n$
by (*induct n*) (*auto intro: order-trans degree-mult-le*)

lemma *poly-smult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{poly } (\text{smult } a \ p) \ x = a * \text{poly } p \ x$
by (*induct p, simp, simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-mult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{poly } (p * q) \ x = \text{poly } p \ x * \text{poly } q \ x$
by (*induct p, simp-all, simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-1* [*simp*]:
 $\text{poly } 1 \ x = 1$
by (*simp add: one-poly-def*)

lemma *poly-power* [*simp*]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}\}$ *poly*
shows $\text{poly } (p \wedge n) \ x = \text{poly } p \ x \wedge n$
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-setprod*: $\text{poly } (\prod_{k \in A} p \ k) \ x = (\prod_{k \in A} \text{poly } (p \ k) \ x)$
by (*induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *degree-setprod-setsum-le*: $\text{finite } S \implies \text{degree } (\text{setprod } f \ S) \leq \text{setsum } (\text{degree } o \ f) \ S$

proof (*induct S rule: finite-induct*)

case (*insert a S*)

show *?case unfolding setprod.insert[OF insert(1-2)] setsum.insert[OF insert(1-2)]*

by (*rule le-trans[OF degree-mult-le], insert insert, auto*)

qed *simp*

14.14 Conversions from natural numbers

lemma *of-nat-poly*: $\text{of-nat } n = [:\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}:]$

proof (*induction n*)

case (*Suc n*)

hence $\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) = 1 + (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \ \text{poly})$

by *simp*

also have $(\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \ \text{poly}) = [:\text{of-nat } n :]$

by (*subst Suc*) (*rule refl*)

also have $1 = [:1:]$ **by** (*simp add: one-poly-def*)

finally show *?case by (subst (asm) add-pCons) simp*

qed *simp*

lemma *degree-of-nat* [*simp*]: $\text{degree } (\text{of-nat } n) = 0$
by (*simp add: of-nat-poly*)

lemma *degree-numeral* [*simp*]: $\text{degree } (\text{numeral } n) = 0$
by (*subst of-nat-numeral [symmetric], subst of-nat-poly*) *simp*

lemma *numeral-poly*: $\text{numeral } n = [:\text{numeral } n:]$
by (*subst of-nat-numeral [symmetric], subst of-nat-poly*) *simp*

14.15 Lemmas about divisibility

lemma *dvd-smult*: $p \text{ dvd } q \implies p \text{ dvd } \text{smult } a \ q$

proof –

assume $p \text{ dvd } q$

then obtain k **where** $q = p * k$ **..**

then have $\text{smult } a \ q = p * \text{smult } a \ k$ **by** *simp*

then show $p \text{ dvd } \text{smult } a \ q$ **..**

qed

lemma *dvd-smult-cancel*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{field}$

shows $p \text{ dvd } \text{smult } a \ q \implies a \neq 0 \implies p \text{ dvd } q$

by (*drule dvd-smult [where a=inverse a]*) *simp*

lemma *dvd-smult-iff*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{field}$

shows $a \neq 0 \implies p \text{ dvd } \text{smult } a \ q \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q$

by (*safe elim!: dvd-smult dvd-smult-cancel*)

lemma *smult-dvd-cancel*:

$\text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q \implies p \text{ dvd } q$

proof –

assume $\text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q$

then obtain k **where** $q = \text{smult } a \ p * k$ **..**

then have $q = p * \text{smult } a \ k$ **by** *simp*

then show $p \text{ dvd } q$ **..**

qed

lemma *smult-dvd*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{field}$

shows $p \text{ dvd } q \implies a \neq 0 \implies \text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q$

by (*rule smult-dvd-cancel [where a=inverse a]*) *simp*

lemma *smult-dvd-iff*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{field}$

shows $\text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } q = 0 \text{ else } p \text{ dvd } q)$

by (*auto elim: smult-dvd smult-dvd-cancel*)

14.16 Polynomials form an integral domain

lemma *coeff-mult-degree-sum*:

coeff (p * q) (degree p + degree q) =
coeff p (degree p) * *coeff* q (degree q)
by (induct p, simp, simp add: coeff-eq-0)

instance *poly* :: (idom) idom

proof

fix p q :: 'a poly
assume p ≠ 0 **and** q ≠ 0
have *coeff* (p * q) (degree p + degree q) =
coeff p (degree p) * *coeff* q (degree q)
by (rule coeff-mult-degree-sum)
also have *coeff* p (degree p) * *coeff* q (degree q) ≠ 0
using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ **and** ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ **by** simp
finally have ∃ n. *coeff* (p * q) n ≠ 0 ..
thus p * q ≠ 0 **by** (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

qed

lemma *degree-mult-eq*:

fixes p q :: 'a::semidom poly
shows [[p ≠ 0; q ≠ 0]] ⇒ degree (p * q) = degree p + degree q
apply (rule order-antisym [OF degree-mult-le le-degree])
apply (simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum)
done

lemma *degree-mult-right-le*:

fixes p q :: 'a::semidom poly
assumes q ≠ 0
shows degree p ≤ degree (p * q)
using *assms* **by** (cases p = 0) (simp-all add: degree-mult-eq)

lemma *coeff-degree-mult*:

fixes p q :: 'a::semidom poly
shows *coeff* (p * q) (degree (p * q)) =
coeff q (degree q) * *coeff* p (degree p)
by (cases p = 0 ∨ q = 0) (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq coeff-mult-degree-sum
mult-ac)

lemma *dvd-imp-degree-le*:

fixes p q :: 'a::semidom poly
shows [[p dvd q; q ≠ 0]] ⇒ degree p ≤ degree q
by (erule dvdE, hypsubst, subst degree-mult-eq) auto

lemma *divides-degree*:

assumes pq: p dvd (q :: 'a :: semidom poly)
shows degree p ≤ degree q ∨ q = 0
by (metis dvd-imp-degree-le pq)

14.17 Polynomials form an ordered integral domain

definition $pos\text{-}poly :: 'a::linordered-idom \text{ poly} \Rightarrow bool$

where

$pos\text{-}poly\ p \longleftrightarrow 0 < coeff\ p\ (\text{degree}\ p)$

lemma $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}pCons$:

$pos\text{-}poly\ (pCons\ a\ p) \longleftrightarrow pos\text{-}poly\ p \vee (p = 0 \wedge 0 < a)$

unfolding $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ **by** $simp$

lemma $not\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}0$ [$simp$]: $\neg pos\text{-}poly\ 0$

unfolding $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$ **by** $simp$

lemma $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}add$: $\llbracket pos\text{-}poly\ p; pos\text{-}poly\ q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pos\text{-}poly\ (p + q)$

apply ($induct\ p\ arbitrary: q, simp$)

apply ($case\text{-}tac\ q, force\ simp\ add: pos\text{-}poly\text{-}pCons\ add\text{-}pos\text{-}pos$)

done

lemma $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}mult$: $\llbracket pos\text{-}poly\ p; pos\text{-}poly\ q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pos\text{-}poly\ (p * q)$

unfolding $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$

apply ($subgoal\text{-}tac\ p \neq 0 \wedge q \neq 0$)

apply ($simp\ add: degree\text{-}mult\text{-}eq\ coeff\text{-}mult\text{-}degree\text{-}sum$)

apply $auto$

done

lemma $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}total$: $p = 0 \vee pos\text{-}poly\ p \vee pos\text{-}poly\ (-\ p)$

by ($induct\ p$) ($auto\ simp\ add: pos\text{-}poly\text{-}pCons$)

lemma $last\text{-}coeffs\text{-}eq\text{-}coeff\text{-}degree$:

$p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow last\ (coeffs\ p) = coeff\ p\ (\text{degree}\ p)$

by ($simp\ add: coeffs\text{-}def$)

lemma $pos\text{-}poly\text{-}coeffs$ [$code$]:

$pos\text{-}poly\ p \longleftrightarrow (\text{let}\ as = coeffs\ p\ \text{in}\ as \neq [] \wedge last\ as > 0)$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

proof

assume $?Q$ **then show** $?P$ **by** ($auto\ simp\ add: pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def\ last\text{-}coeffs\text{-}eq\text{-}coeff\text{-}degree$)

next

assume $?P$ **then have** $*$: $0 < coeff\ p\ (\text{degree}\ p)$ **by** ($simp\ add: pos\text{-}poly\text{-}def$)

then have $p \neq 0$ **by** $auto$

with $*$ **show** $?Q$ **by** ($simp\ add: last\text{-}coeffs\text{-}eq\text{-}coeff\text{-}degree$)

qed

instantiation $poly :: (linordered-idom)\ linordered-idom$

begin

definition

$x < y \longleftrightarrow pos\text{-}poly\ (y - x)$

definition

$x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x = y \vee pos\text{-}poly\ (y - x)$

definition

$|x::'a \text{ poly}| = (\text{if } x < 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else } x)$

definition

$\text{sgn } (x::'a \text{ poly}) = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

instance

proof

fix $x \ y \ z :: 'a \text{ poly}$

show $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$

unfolding *less-eq-poly-def less-poly-def*

apply *safe*

apply *simp*

apply (*drule* (1) *pos-poly-add*)

apply *simp*

done

show $x \leq x$

unfolding *less-eq-poly-def* **by** *simp*

show $x \leq y \implies y \leq z \implies x \leq z$

unfolding *less-eq-poly-def*

apply *safe*

apply (*drule* (1) *pos-poly-add*)

apply (*simp* *add: algebra-simps*)

done

show $x \leq y \implies y \leq x \implies x = y$

unfolding *less-eq-poly-def*

apply *safe*

apply (*drule* (1) *pos-poly-add*)

apply *simp*

done

show $x \leq y \implies z + x \leq z + y$

unfolding *less-eq-poly-def*

apply *safe*

apply (*simp* *add: algebra-simps*)

done

show $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$

unfolding *less-eq-poly-def*

using *pos-poly-total* [*of* $x - y$]

by *auto*

show $x < y \implies 0 < z \implies z * x < z * y$

unfolding *less-poly-def*

by (*simp* *add: right-diff-distrib* [*symmetric*] *pos-poly-mult*)

show $|x| = (\text{if } x < 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else } x)$

by (*rule* *abs-poly-def*)

show $\text{sgn } x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

by (*rule* *sgn-poly-def*)

qed

end

TODO: Simplification rules for comparisons

14.18 Synthetic division and polynomial roots

Synthetic division is simply division by the linear polynomial $x - c$.

definition *synthetic-divmod* :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a poly \times 'a
where

synthetic-divmod p c = fold-coeffs (λa (q, r). (pCons r q, a + c * r)) p (0, 0)

definition *synthetic-div* :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a poly
where

synthetic-div p c = fst (*synthetic-divmod* p c)

lemma *synthetic-divmod-0* [simp]:

synthetic-divmod 0 c = (0, 0)

by (simp add: *synthetic-divmod-def*)

lemma *synthetic-divmod-pCons* [simp]:

synthetic-divmod (pCons a p) c = (λ (q, r). (pCons r q, a + c * r)) (*synthetic-divmod* p c)

by (cases p = 0 \wedge a = 0) (auto simp add: *synthetic-divmod-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-0* [simp]:

synthetic-div 0 c = 0

unfolding *synthetic-div-def* **by** simp

lemma *synthetic-div-unique-lemma*: smult c p = pCons a p \implies p = 0

by (induct p arbitrary: a) simp-all

lemma *snd-synthetic-divmod*:

snd (*synthetic-divmod* p c) = poly p c

by (induct p, simp, simp add: *split-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-pCons* [simp]:

synthetic-div (pCons a p) c = pCons (poly p c) (*synthetic-div* p c)

unfolding *synthetic-div-def*

by (simp add: *split-def* *snd-synthetic-divmod*)

lemma *synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*:

synthetic-div p c = 0 \iff degree p = 0

by (induct p, simp, case-tac p, simp)

lemma *degree-synthetic-div*:

degree (*synthetic-div* p c) = degree p - 1

by (induct p, simp, simp add: *synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *synthetic-div-correct*:

$p + \text{smult } c (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c) = p\text{Cons } (\text{poly } p \ c) (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c)$
by (*induct p*) *simp-all*

lemma *synthetic-div-unique*:

$p + \text{smult } c \ q = p\text{Cons } r \ q \implies r = \text{poly } p \ c \wedge q = \text{synthetic-div } p \ c$
apply (*induct p arbitrary: q r*)
apply (*simp, frule synthetic-div-unique-lemma, simp*)
apply (*case-tac q, force*)
done

lemma *synthetic-div-correct'*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
shows $[: -c, 1:] * \text{synthetic-div } p \ c + [: \text{poly } p \ c:] = p$
using *synthetic-div-correct [of p c]*
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{idom}$
shows $\text{poly } p \ c = 0 \longleftrightarrow [: -c, 1:] \ \text{dvd } p$
proof

assume $\text{poly } p \ c = 0$
with *synthetic-div-correct' [of c p]*
have $p = [: -c, 1:] * \text{synthetic-div } p \ c$ **by** *simp*
then show $[: -c, 1:] \ \text{dvd } p$ **..**

next

assume $[: -c, 1:] \ \text{dvd } p$
then obtain k **where** $p = [: -c, 1:] * k$ **by** (*rule dvdE*)
then show $\text{poly } p \ c = 0$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *dvd-iff-poly-eq-0*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{idom}$
shows $[: c, 1:] \ \text{dvd } p \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ (-c) = 0$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)

lemma *poly-roots-finite*:

fixes $p :: 'a::\text{idom poly}$
shows $p \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$
proof (*induct n \equiv degree p arbitrary: p*)
case ($0 \ p$)
then obtain a **where** $a \neq 0$ **and** $p = [: a:]$
by (*cases p, simp split: if-splits*)
then show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n p*)
show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$
proof (*cases $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$*)
case *False*
then show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ **by** *simp*


```

next
  case True
  then obtain a where poly p a = 0 ..
  then have [:-a, 1:] dvd p by (simp only: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  then obtain k where k: p = [:-a, 1:] * k ..
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have k ≠ 0 by auto
  with k have degree p = Suc (degree k)
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq del: mult-pCons-left)
  with ⟨Suc n = degree p⟩ have n = degree k by simp
  then have finite {x. poly k x = 0} using ⟨k ≠ 0⟩ by (rule Suc.hyps)
  then have finite (insert a {x. poly k x = 0}) by simp
  then show finite {x. poly p x = 0}
    by (simp add: k Collect-disj-eq del: mult-pCons-left)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma poly-eq-poly-eq-iff:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{idom,ring-char-0} poly
  shows poly p = poly q ⟷ p = q (is ?P ⟷ ?Q)
proof
  assume ?Q then show ?P by simp
next
  { fix p :: 'a::{idom,ring-char-0} poly
    have poly p = poly 0 ⟷ p = 0
      apply (cases p = 0, simp-all)
      apply (drule poly-roots-finite)
      apply (auto simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
      done
  } note this [of p - q]
  moreover assume ?P
  ultimately show ?Q by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-all-0-iff-0:
  fixes p :: 'a::{ring-char-0, idom} poly
  shows (∀ x. poly p x = 0) ⟷ p = 0
  by (auto simp add: poly-eq-poly-eq-iff [symmetric])

```

14.19 Long division of polynomials

definition *pdivmod-rel* :: 'a::field poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ bool
where

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textit{pdivmod-rel } x \ y \ q \ r \longleftrightarrow \\
 & \quad x = q * y + r \wedge (\textit{if } y = 0 \textit{ then } q = 0 \textit{ else } r = 0 \vee \textit{degree } r < \textit{degree } y)
 \end{aligned}$$

```

lemma pdivmod-rel-0:
  pdivmod-rel 0 y 0 0
  unfolding pdivmod-rel-def by simp

```

lemma *pdivmod-rel-by-0*:
pdivmod-rel x 0 0 x
unfolding *pdivmod-rel-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *eq-zero-or-degree-less*:
assumes $\text{degree } p \leq n$ **and** $\text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
shows $p = 0 \vee \text{degree } p < n$
proof (*cases* n)
case 0
with $\langle \text{degree } p \leq n \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{coeff } p \ n = 0 \rangle$
have $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) = 0$ **by** *simp*
then have $p = 0$ **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* ..
next
case (*Suc* m)
have $\forall i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
using $\langle \text{degree } p \leq n \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: coeff-eq-0*)
then have $\forall i \geq n. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
using $\langle \text{coeff } p \ n = 0 \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: le-less*)
then have $\forall i > m. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
using $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: less-eq-Suc-le*)
then have $\text{degree } p \leq m$
by (*rule degree-le*)
then have $\text{degree } p < n$
using $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: less-Suc-eq-le*)
then show *?thesis* ..
qed

lemma *pdivmod-rel-pCons*:
assumes *rel*: *pdivmod-rel* x y q r
assumes $y: y \neq 0$
assumes $b: b = \text{coeff } (pCons \ a \ r) \ (\text{degree } y) / \text{coeff } y \ (\text{degree } y)$
shows *pdivmod-rel* (*pCons* a x) y (*pCons* b q) (*pCons* a $r - smult \ b \ y$)
(is pdivmod-rel ?x y ?q ?r)
proof –
have $x: x = q * y + r$ **and** $r: r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } y$
using *assms* **unfolding** *pdivmod-rel-def* **by** *simp-all*

have $1: ?x = ?q * y + ?r$
using $b \ x$ **by** *simp*

have $2: ?r = 0 \vee \text{degree } ?r < \text{degree } y$
proof (*rule eq-zero-or-degree-less*)
show $\text{degree } ?r \leq \text{degree } y$
proof (*rule degree-diff-le*)
show $\text{degree } (pCons \ a \ r) \leq \text{degree } y$
using r **by** *auto*
show $\text{degree } (smult \ b \ y) \leq \text{degree } y$
by (*rule degree-smult-le*)

```

    qed
  next
    show coeff ?r (degree y) = 0
      using ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ unfolding b by simp
    qed

  from 1 2 show ?thesis
    unfolding pdivmod-rel-def
    using ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ by simp
  qed

lemma pdivmod-rel-exists:  $\exists q r. \text{pdivmod-rel } x \ y \ q \ r$ 
apply (cases y = 0)
apply (fast intro!: pdivmod-rel-by-0)
apply (induct x)
apply (fast intro!: pdivmod-rel-0)
apply (fast intro!: pdivmod-rel-pCons)
done

lemma pdivmod-rel-unique:
  assumes 1: pdivmod-rel x y q1 r1
  assumes 2: pdivmod-rel x y q2 r2
  shows  $q1 = q2 \wedge r1 = r2$ 
proof (cases y = 0)
  assume y = 0 with assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def)
next
  assume [simp]:  $y \neq 0$ 
  from 1 have  $q1: x = q1 * y + r1$  and  $r1: r1 = 0 \vee \text{degree } r1 < \text{degree } y$ 
    unfolding pdivmod-rel-def by simp-all
  from 2 have  $q2: x = q2 * y + r2$  and  $r2: r2 = 0 \vee \text{degree } r2 < \text{degree } y$ 
    unfolding pdivmod-rel-def by simp-all
  from  $q1 \ q2$  have  $q3: (q1 - q2) * y = r2 - r1$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  from  $r1 \ r2$  have  $r3: (r2 - r1) = 0 \vee \text{degree } (r2 - r1) < \text{degree } y$ 
    by (auto intro: degree-diff-less)

  show  $q1 = q2 \wedge r1 = r2$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg (q1 = q2 \wedge r1 = r2)$ 
    with  $q3$  have  $q1 \neq q2$  and  $r1 \neq r2$  by auto
    with  $r3$  have  $\text{degree } (r2 - r1) < \text{degree } y$  by simp
    also have  $\text{degree } y \leq \text{degree } (q1 - q2) + \text{degree } y$  by simp
    also have  $\dots = \text{degree } ((q1 - q2) * y)$ 
      using ⟨ $q1 \neq q2$ ⟩ by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
    also have  $\dots = \text{degree } (r2 - r1)$ 
      using  $q3$  by simp
    finally have  $\text{degree } (r2 - r1) < \text{degree } (r2 - r1)$  .
    then show False by simp

```

```

qed
qed

lemma pdivmod-rel-0-iff: pdivmod-rel 0 y q r  $\longleftrightarrow$   $q = 0 \wedge r = 0$ 
by (auto dest: pdivmod-rel-unique intro: pdivmod-rel-0)

lemma pdivmod-rel-by-0-iff: pdivmod-rel x 0 q r  $\longleftrightarrow$   $q = 0 \wedge r = x$ 
by (auto dest: pdivmod-rel-unique intro: pdivmod-rel-by-0)

lemmas pdivmod-rel-unique-div = pdivmod-rel-unique [THEN conjunct1]

lemmas pdivmod-rel-unique-mod = pdivmod-rel-unique [THEN conjunct2]

instantiation poly :: (field) ring-div
begin

definition divide-poly where
  div-poly-def:  $x \text{ div } y = (\text{THE } q. \exists r. \text{pdivmod-rel } x \ y \ q \ r)$ 

definition mod-poly where
  mod-poly-def:  $x \text{ mod } y = (\text{THE } r. \exists q. \text{pdivmod-rel } x \ y \ q \ r)$ 

lemma div-poly-eq:
  pdivmod-rel x y q r  $\implies$   $x \text{ div } y = q$ 
unfolding div-poly-def
by (fast elim: pdivmod-rel-unique-div)

lemma mod-poly-eq:
  pdivmod-rel x y q r  $\implies$   $x \text{ mod } y = r$ 
unfolding mod-poly-def
by (fast elim: pdivmod-rel-unique-mod)

lemma pdivmod-rel:
  pdivmod-rel x y (x div y) (x mod y)
proof –
  from pdivmod-rel-exists
  obtain q r where pdivmod-rel x y q r by fast
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: div-poly-eq mod-poly-eq)
qed

instance
proof
  fix x y :: 'a poly
  show  $x \text{ div } y * y + x \text{ mod } y = x$ 
  using pdivmod-rel [of x y]
  by (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def)
next
  fix x :: 'a poly

```

```

have pdivmod-rel  $x\ 0\ 0\ x$ 
  by (rule pdivmod-rel-by-0)
thus  $x\ \text{div}\ 0 = 0$ 
  by (rule div-poly-eq)
next
fix  $y :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
have pdivmod-rel  $0\ y\ 0\ 0$ 
  by (rule pdivmod-rel-0)
thus  $0\ \text{div}\ y = 0$ 
  by (rule div-poly-eq)
next
fix  $x\ y\ z :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
assume  $y \neq 0$ 
hence pdivmod-rel  $(x + z * y)\ y\ (z + x\ \text{div}\ y)\ (x\ \text{mod}\ y)$ 
  using pdivmod-rel [of x y]
  by (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def distrib-right)
thus  $(x + z * y)\ \text{div}\ y = z + x\ \text{div}\ y$ 
  by (rule div-poly-eq)
next
fix  $x\ y\ z :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
assume  $x \neq 0$ 
show  $(x * y)\ \text{div}\ (x * z) = y\ \text{div}\ z$ 
proof (cases y \neq 0 \wedge z \neq 0)
  have  $\bigwedge x :: 'a\ \text{poly}.\ \text{pdivmod-rel}\ x\ 0\ 0\ x$ 
    by (rule pdivmod-rel-by-0)
  then have [simp]:  $\bigwedge x :: 'a\ \text{poly}.\ x\ \text{div}\ 0 = 0$ 
    by (rule div-poly-eq)
  have  $\bigwedge x :: 'a\ \text{poly}.\ \text{pdivmod-rel}\ 0\ x\ 0\ 0$ 
    by (rule pdivmod-rel-0)
  then have [simp]:  $\bigwedge x :: 'a\ \text{poly}.\ 0\ \text{div}\ x = 0$ 
    by (rule div-poly-eq)
  case False then show ?thesis by auto
next
case True then have  $y \neq 0$  and  $z \neq 0$  by auto
with  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ 
have  $\bigwedge q\ r.\ \text{pdivmod-rel}\ y\ z\ q\ r \implies \text{pdivmod-rel}\ (x * y)\ (x * z)\ q\ (x * r)$ 
  by (auto simp add: pdivmod-rel-def algebra-simps)
  (rule classical, simp add: degree-mult-eq)
moreover from pdivmod-rel have pdivmod-rel  $y\ z\ (y\ \text{div}\ z)\ (y\ \text{mod}\ z)$  .
ultimately have pdivmod-rel  $(x * y)\ (x * z)\ (y\ \text{div}\ z)\ (x * (y\ \text{mod}\ z))$  .
then show ?thesis by (simp add: div-poly-eq)
qed
qed

end

lemma is-unit-monom-0:
fixes  $a :: 'a :: \text{field}$ 
assumes  $a \neq 0$ 

```

```

shows is-unit (monom a 0)
proof
  from assms show  $1 = \text{monom } a \ 0 * \text{monom } (\text{inverse } a) \ 0$ 
    by (simp add: mult-monom)
qed

lemma is-unit-triv:
  fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{field}$ 
  assumes  $a \neq 0$ 
  shows is-unit  $[:a:]$ 
  using assms by (simp add: is-unit-monom-0 monom-0 [symmetric])

lemma is-unit-iff-degree:
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows is-unit  $p \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$  (is  $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$ )
proof
  assume  $?Q$ 
  then obtain  $a$  where  $p = [:a:]$  by (rule degree-eq-zeroE)
  with assms show  $?P$  by (simp add: is-unit-triv)
next
  assume  $?P$ 
  then obtain  $q$  where  $q \neq 0 \ p * q = 1$  ..
  then have  $\text{degree } (p * q) = \text{degree } 1$ 
    by simp
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q = 0$ 
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  then show  $?Q$  by simp
qed

lemma is-unit-pCons-iff:
  is-unit ( $p\text{Cons } a \ p$ )  $\longleftrightarrow p = 0 \wedge a \neq 0$  (is  $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$ )
  by (cases p = 0) (auto simp add: is-unit-triv is-unit-iff-degree)

lemma is-unit-monom-trival:
  fixes  $p :: 'a::\text{field poly}$ 
  assumes is-unit  $p$ 
  shows  $\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p)) \ 0 = p$ 
  using assms by (cases p) (simp-all add: monom-0 is-unit-pCons-iff)

lemma is-unit-polyE:
  assumes is-unit  $p$ 
  obtains  $a$  where  $p = \text{monom } a \ 0$  and  $a \neq 0$ 
proof –
  obtain  $a \ q$  where  $p = p\text{Cons } a \ q$  by (cases p)
  with assms have  $p = [:a:]$  and  $a \neq 0$ 
    by (simp-all add: is-unit-pCons-iff)
  with that show thesis by (simp add: monom-0)
qed

```

```

instantiation poly :: (field) normalization-semidom
begin

definition normalize-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where normalize-poly p = smult (inverse (coeff p (degree p))) p

definition unit-factor-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where unit-factor-poly p = monom (coeff p (degree p)) 0

instance
proof
  fix p :: 'a poly
  show unit-factor p * normalize p = p
    by (cases p = 0)
      (simp-all add: normalize-poly-def unit-factor-poly-def,
        simp only: mult-smult-left [symmetric] smult-monom, simp)
  next
  show normalize 0 = (0::'a poly)
    by (simp add: normalize-poly-def)
  next
  show unit-factor 0 = (0::'a poly)
    by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def)
  next
  fix p :: 'a poly
  assume is-unit p
  then obtain a where p = monom a 0 and a  $\neq$  0
    by (rule is-unit-polyE)
  then show normalize p = 1
    by (auto simp add: normalize-poly-def smult-monom degree-monom-eq)
  next
  fix p q :: 'a poly
  assume q  $\neq$  0
  from  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have is-unit (monom (coeff q (degree q)) 0)
    by (auto intro: is-unit-monom-0)
  then show is-unit (unit-factor q)
    by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def)
  next
  fix p q :: 'a poly
  have monom (coeff (p * q) (degree (p * q))) 0 =
    monom (coeff p (degree p)) 0 * monom (coeff q (degree q)) 0
    by (simp add: monom-0 coeff-degree-mult)
  then show unit-factor (p * q) =
    unit-factor p * unit-factor q
    by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def)
qed

end

lemma unit-factor-monom [simp]:

```

$unit_factor (monom\ a\ n) =$
 (if $a = 0$ then 0 else $monom\ a\ 0$)
by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def degree-monom-eq)

lemma unit-factor-pCons [simp]:
 $unit_factor (pCons\ a\ p) =$
 (if $p = 0$ then $monom\ a\ 0$ else $unit_factor\ p$)
by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def)

lemma normalize-monom [simp]:
 $normalize (monom\ a\ n) =$
 (if $a = 0$ then 0 else $monom\ 1\ n$)
by (simp add: normalize-poly-def degree-monom-eq smult-monom)

lemma degree-mod-less:
 $y \neq 0 \implies x \bmod y = 0 \vee degree (x \bmod y) < degree\ y$
using pdivmod-rel [of $x\ y$]
unfolding pdivmod-rel-def **by** simp

lemma div-poly-less: $degree\ x < degree\ y \implies x \div y = 0$
proof –
assume $degree\ x < degree\ y$
hence pdivmod-rel $x\ y\ 0\ x$
by (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def)
thus $x \div y = 0$ **by** (rule div-poly-eq)
qed

lemma mod-poly-less: $degree\ x < degree\ y \implies x \bmod y = x$
proof –
assume $degree\ x < degree\ y$
hence pdivmod-rel $x\ y\ 0\ x$
by (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def)
thus $x \bmod y = x$ **by** (rule mod-poly-eq)
qed

lemma pdivmod-rel-smult-left:
 $pdivmod_rel\ x\ y\ q\ r$
 $\implies pdivmod_rel (smult\ a\ x)\ y (smult\ a\ q) (smult\ a\ r)$
unfolding pdivmod-rel-def **by** (simp add: smult-add-right)

lemma div-smult-left: $(smult\ a\ x) \div y = smult\ a (x \div y)$
by (rule div-poly-eq, rule pdivmod-rel-smult-left, rule pdivmod-rel)

lemma mod-smult-left: $(smult\ a\ x) \bmod y = smult\ a (x \bmod y)$
by (rule mod-poly-eq, rule pdivmod-rel-smult-left, rule pdivmod-rel)

lemma poly-div-minus-left [simp]:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::field\ poly$
shows $(- x) \div y = - (x \div y)$

using *div-smult-left* [*of - 1::'a*] **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-mod-minus-left* [*simp*]:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
shows $(- x) \text{ mod } y = - (x \text{ mod } y)$
using *mod-smult-left* [*of - 1::'a*] **by** *simp*

lemma *pdivmod-rel-add-left*:
assumes *pdivmod-rel* $x\ y\ q\ r$
assumes *pdivmod-rel* $x'\ y\ q'\ r'$
shows *pdivmod-rel* $(x + x')\ y\ (q + q')\ (r + r')$
using *assms* **unfolding** *pdivmod-rel-def*
by (*auto simp add: algebra-simps degree-add-less*)

lemma *poly-div-add-left*:
fixes $x\ y\ z :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
shows $(x + y) \text{ div } z = x \text{ div } z + y \text{ div } z$
using *pdivmod-rel-add-left* [*OF pdivmod-rel pdivmod-rel*]
by (*rule div-poly-eq*)

lemma *poly-mod-add-left*:
fixes $x\ y\ z :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
shows $(x + y) \text{ mod } z = x \text{ mod } z + y \text{ mod } z$
using *pdivmod-rel-add-left* [*OF pdivmod-rel pdivmod-rel*]
by (*rule mod-poly-eq*)

lemma *poly-div-diff-left*:
fixes $x\ y\ z :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
shows $(x - y) \text{ div } z = x \text{ div } z - y \text{ div } z$
by (*simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus poly-div-add-left poly-div-minus-left*)

lemma *poly-mod-diff-left*:
fixes $x\ y\ z :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
shows $(x - y) \text{ mod } z = x \text{ mod } z - y \text{ mod } z$
by (*simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus poly-mod-add-left poly-mod-minus-left*)

lemma *pdivmod-rel-smult-right*:
 $\llbracket a \neq 0; \text{pdivmod-rel } x\ y\ q\ r \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{pdivmod-rel } x\ (\text{smult } a\ y)\ (\text{smult } (\text{inverse } a)\ q)\ r$
unfolding *pdivmod-rel-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *div-smult-right*:
 $a \neq 0 \implies x \text{ div } (\text{smult } a\ y) = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } a)\ (x \text{ div } y)$
by (*rule div-poly-eq, erule pdivmod-rel-smult-right, rule pdivmod-rel*)

lemma *mod-smult-right*: $a \neq 0 \implies x \text{ mod } (\text{smult } a\ y) = x \text{ mod } y$
by (*rule mod-poly-eq, erule pdivmod-rel-smult-right, rule pdivmod-rel*)

lemma *poly-div-minus-right* [*simp*]:

```

fixes  $x y :: 'a::field\ poly$ 
shows  $x\ div\ (-\ y) = -\ (x\ div\ y)$ 
using div-smult-right [of - 1::'a] by (simp add: nonzero-inverse-minus-eq)

lemma poly-mod-minus-right [simp]:
  fixes  $x y :: 'a::field\ poly$ 
  shows  $x\ mod\ (-\ y) = x\ mod\ y$ 
  using mod-smult-right [of - 1::'a] by simp

lemma pdivmod-rel-mult:
  [pdivmod-rel  $x\ y\ q\ r$ ; pdivmod-rel  $q\ z\ q'\ r'$ ]
   $\implies\ pdivmod-rel\ x\ (y * z)\ q'\ (y * r' + r)$ 
apply (cases  $z = 0$ , simp add: pdivmod-rel-def)
apply (cases  $y = 0$ , simp add: pdivmod-rel-by-0-iff pdivmod-rel-0-iff)
apply (cases  $r = 0$ )
apply (cases  $r' = 0$ )
apply (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def)
apply (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def field-simps degree-mult-eq)
apply (cases  $r' = 0$ )
apply (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def degree-mult-eq)
apply (simp add: pdivmod-rel-def field-simps)
apply (simp add: degree-mult-eq degree-add-less)
done

lemma poly-div-mult-right:
  fixes  $x y z :: 'a::field\ poly$ 
  shows  $x\ div\ (y * z) = (x\ div\ y)\ div\ z$ 
  by (rule div-poly-eq, rule pdivmod-rel-mult, (rule pdivmod-rel)+)

lemma poly-mod-mult-right:
  fixes  $x y z :: 'a::field\ poly$ 
  shows  $x\ mod\ (y * z) = y * (x\ div\ y\ mod\ z) + x\ mod\ y$ 
  by (rule mod-poly-eq, rule pdivmod-rel-mult, (rule pdivmod-rel)+)

lemma mod-pCons:
  fixes  $a$  and  $x$ 
  assumes  $y: y \neq 0$ 
  defines  $b: b \equiv coeff\ (pCons\ a\ (x\ mod\ y))\ (degree\ y) / coeff\ y\ (degree\ y)$ 
  shows  $(pCons\ a\ x)\ mod\ y = (pCons\ a\ (x\ mod\ y) - smult\ b\ y)$ 
unfolding  $b$ 
apply (rule mod-poly-eq)
apply (rule pdivmod-rel-pCons [OF pdivmod-rel y refl])
done

definition pdivmod  $:: 'a::field\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly \times 'a\ poly$ 
where
   $pdivmod\ p\ q = (p\ div\ q, p\ mod\ q)$ 

lemma div-poly-code [code]:

```

$p \text{ div } q = \text{fst } (\text{pdivmod } p \ q)$
by (*simp add: pdivmod-def*)

lemma *mod-poly-code* [*code*]:
 $p \text{ mod } q = \text{snd } (\text{pdivmod } p \ q)$
by (*simp add: pdivmod-def*)

lemma *pdivmod-0*:
 $\text{pdivmod } 0 \ q = (0, 0)$
by (*simp add: pdivmod-def*)

lemma *pdivmod-pCons*:
 $\text{pdivmod } (\text{pCons } a \ p) \ q =$
(if $q = 0$ *then* $(0, \text{pCons } a \ p)$ *else*
(let $(s, r) = \text{pdivmod } p \ q;$
 $b = \text{coeff } (\text{pCons } a \ r) (\text{degree } q) / \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q)$
in $(\text{pCons } b \ s, \text{pCons } a \ r - \text{smult } b \ q))$
apply (*simp add: pdivmod-def Let-def, safe*)
apply (*rule div-poly-eq*)
apply (*erule pdivmod-rel-pCons [OF pdivmod-rel - refl]*)
apply (*rule mod-poly-eq*)
apply (*erule pdivmod-rel-pCons [OF pdivmod-rel - refl]*)
done

lemma *pdivmod-fold-coeffs* [*code*]:
 $\text{pdivmod } p \ q = (\text{if } q = 0 \text{ then } (0, p)$
 $\text{else } \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \ (s, r).$
 $\text{let } b = \text{coeff } (\text{pCons } a \ r) (\text{degree } q) / \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q)$
 $\text{in } (\text{pCons } b \ s, \text{pCons } a \ r - \text{smult } b \ q)$
 $) \ p \ (0, 0))$
apply (*cases q = 0*)
apply (*simp add: pdivmod-def*)
apply (*rule sym*)
apply (*induct p*)
apply (*simp-all add: pdivmod-0 pdivmod-pCons*)
apply (*case-tac a = 0 \wedge p = 0*)
apply (*auto simp add: pdivmod-def*)
done

14.20 Order of polynomial roots

definition *order* :: $'a::\text{idom} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where

$\text{order } a \ p = (\text{LEAST } n. \neg [:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n \ \text{dvd } p)$

lemma *coeff-linear-power*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}$
shows $\text{coeff } ([:a, 1:] \wedge n) \ n = 1$
apply (*induct n, simp-all*)

```

apply (subst coeff-eq-0)
apply (auto intro: le-less-trans degree-power-le)
done

```

```

lemma degree-linear-power:
  fixes a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1
  shows degree ([:a, 1:] ^ n) = n
apply (rule order-antisym)
apply (rule ord-le-eq-trans [OF degree-power-le], simp)
apply (rule le-degree, simp add: coeff-linear-power)
done

```

```

lemma order-1: [: -a, 1:] ^ order a p dvd p
apply (cases p = 0, simp)
apply (cases order a p, simp)
apply (subgoal-tac nat < (LEAST n. ¬ [: -a, 1:] ^ Suc n dvd p))
apply (drule not-less-Least, simp)
apply (fold order-def, simp)
done

```

```

lemma order-2: p ≠ 0 ⇒ ¬ [: -a, 1:] ^ Suc (order a p) dvd p
unfolding order-def
apply (rule LeastI-ex)
apply (rule-tac x=degree p in exI)
apply (rule notI)
apply (drule (1) dvd-imp-degree-le)
apply (simp only: degree-linear-power)
done

```

```

lemma order:
  p ≠ 0 ⇒ [: -a, 1:] ^ order a p dvd p ∧ ¬ [: -a, 1:] ^ Suc (order a p) dvd p
by (rule conjI [OF order-1 order-2])

```

```

lemma order-degree:
  assumes p: p ≠ 0
  shows order a p ≤ degree p
proof -
  have order a p = degree ([: -a, 1:] ^ order a p)
    by (simp only: degree-linear-power)
  also have ... ≤ degree p
    using order-1 p by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma order-root: poly p a = 0 ⇔ p = 0 ∨ order a p ≠ 0
apply (cases p = 0, simp-all)
apply (rule iffI)
apply (metis order-2 not-gr0 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd power-0 power-Suc-0 power-one-right)
unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd

```

apply (*metis dvd-power dvd-trans order-1*)
done

lemma *order-0I*: $\text{poly } p \ a \neq 0 \implies \text{order } a \ p = 0$
by (*subst (asm) order-root*) *auto*

14.21 Additional induction rules on polynomials

An induction rule for induction over the roots of a polynomial with a certain property. (e.g. all positive roots)

lemma *poly-root-induct* [*case-names 0 no-roots root*]:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$

assumes $Q \ 0$

assumes $\bigwedge p. (\bigwedge a. P \ a \implies \text{poly } p \ a \neq 0) \implies Q \ p$

assumes $\bigwedge a \ p. P \ a \implies Q \ p \implies Q \ ([:a, -1:] * p)$

shows $Q \ p$

proof (*induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct*)

case (*less p*)

show *?case*

proof (*cases p = 0*)

assume $\text{nz}: p \neq 0$

show *?case*

proof (*cases $\exists a. P \ a \wedge \text{poly } p \ a = 0$*)

case *False*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*intro assms(2)*) *blast*

next

case *True*

then obtain a **where** $a: P \ a \ \text{poly } p \ a = 0$

by *blast*

hence $[-: -a, 1:] \ \text{dvd } p$

by (*subst minus-dvd-iff*) (*simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)

then obtain q **where** $q: p = [:a, -1:] * q$ **by** (*elim dvdE*) *simp*

with nz **have** $q\text{-nz}: q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } q)$

by (*subst q, subst degree-mult-eq*) (*simp-all add: q-nz*)

hence $Q \ q$ **by** (*intro less*) *simp*

from $a(1)$ **and** *this* **have** $Q \ ([:a, -1:] * q)$

by (*rule assms(3)*)

with q **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

qed (*simp add: assms(1)*)

qed

lemma *dropWhile-rotate-append*:

dropWhile ($\text{op} = a$) (*replicate* $n \ a \ @ \ ys$) = *dropWhile* ($\text{op} = a$) ys

by (*induction n*) *simp-all*

lemma *Poly-append-rotate-0*: $\text{Poly } (xs \ @ \ \text{replicate } n \ 0) = \text{Poly } xs$

by (*subst coeffs-eq-iff*) (*simp-all add: strip-while-def dropWhile-rotate-append*)

An induction rule for simultaneous induction over two polynomials, prepending one coefficient in each step.

lemma *poly-induct2* [*case-names 0 pCons*]:
assumes $P\ 0\ 0 \wedge a\ p\ b\ q. P\ p\ q \implies P\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ (pCons\ b\ q)$
shows $P\ p\ q$

proof –

def $n \equiv \max\ (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p))\ (\text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ q))$
def $xs \equiv \text{coeffs}\ p\ @\ (\text{replicate}\ (n - \text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p))\ 0)$
def $ys \equiv \text{coeffs}\ q\ @\ (\text{replicate}\ (n - \text{length}\ (\text{coeffs}\ q))\ 0)$
have $\text{length}\ xs = \text{length}\ ys$
by (*simp add: xs-def ys-def n-def*)
hence $P\ (\text{Poly}\ xs)\ (\text{Poly}\ ys)$
by (*induction rule: list-induct2*) (*simp-all add: assms*)
also have $\text{Poly}\ xs = p$
by (*simp add: xs-def Poly-append-replicate-0*)
also have $\text{Poly}\ ys = q$
by (*simp add: ys-def Poly-append-replicate-0*)
finally show *?thesis* .

qed

14.22 Composition of polynomials

definition *pcompose* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0}\ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{poly}$
where

$pcompose\ p\ q = \text{fold-coeffs}\ (\lambda a\ c. [:a:] + q * c)\ p\ 0$

notation *pcompose* (**infixl** \circ_p 71)

lemma *pcompose-0* [*simp*]:
 $pcompose\ 0\ q = 0$
by (*simp add: pcompose-def*)

lemma *pcompose-pCons*:
 $pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ q = [:a:] + q * pcompose\ p\ q$
by (*cases p = 0 \wedge a = 0*) (*auto simp add: pcompose-def*)

lemma *pcompose-1*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}\ \text{poly}$
shows $pcompose\ 1\ p = 1$
unfolding *one-poly-def* **by** (*auto simp: pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *poly-pcompose*:
 $\text{poly}\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ x = \text{poly}\ p\ (\text{poly}\ q\ x)$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *degree-pcompose-le*:
 $\text{degree}\ (pcompose\ p\ q) \leq \text{degree}\ p * \text{degree}\ q$
apply (*induct p, simp*)
apply (*simp add: pcompose-pCons, clarify*)

apply (rule degree-add-le, simp)
apply (rule order-trans [OF degree-mult-le], simp)
done

lemma pcompose-add:
fixes $p\ q\ r :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{ab-semigroup-add}\}$ poly
shows $pcompose\ (p + q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r + pcompose\ q\ r$
proof (induction p q rule: poly-induct2)
case (pCons a p b q)
have $pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p + pCons\ b\ q)\ r =$
 $[:a + b:] + r * pcompose\ p\ r + r * pcompose\ q\ r$
by (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pCons.IH algebra-simps)
also have $[:a + b:] = [:a:] + [:b:]$ **by** simp
also have $\dots + r * pcompose\ p\ r + r * pcompose\ q\ r =$
 $pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ r + pcompose\ (pCons\ b\ q)\ r$
by (simp only: pcompose-pCons add-ac)
finally show ?case .
qed simp

lemma pcompose-uminus:
fixes $p\ r :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}$ poly
shows $pcompose\ (-p)\ r = -pcompose\ p\ r$
by (induction p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma pcompose-diff:
fixes $p\ q\ r :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}$ poly
shows $pcompose\ (p - q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r - pcompose\ q\ r$
using pcompose-add[of p - q] **by** (simp add: pcompose-uminus)

lemma pcompose-smult:
fixes $p\ r :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}$ poly
shows $pcompose\ (smult\ a\ p)\ r = smult\ a\ (pcompose\ p\ r)$
by (induction p)
(simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pcompose-add smult-add-right)

lemma pcompose-mult:
fixes $p\ q\ r :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}$ poly
shows $pcompose\ (p * q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r * pcompose\ q\ r$
by (induction p arbitrary: q)
(simp-all add: pcompose-add pcompose-smult pcompose-pCons algebra-simps)

lemma pcompose-assoc:
 $pcompose\ p\ (pcompose\ q\ r :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}\ \text{poly}) =$
 $pcompose\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ r$
by (induction p arbitrary: q)
(simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pcompose-add pcompose-mult)

lemma pcompose-idR[simp]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$ poly

shows $pcompose\ p\ [:0, 1:] = p$
by (*induct p; simp add: pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *degree-mult-eq-0*:
fixes $p\ q:: 'a :: semidom\ poly$
shows $degree\ (p*q) = 0 \iff p=0 \vee q=0 \vee (p\neq 0 \wedge q\neq 0 \wedge degree\ p = 0 \wedge degree\ q = 0)$
by (*auto simp add: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *pcompose-const[simp]:pcompose* $[:a:]\ q = [:a:]$ **by** (*subst pcompose-pCons,simp*)

lemma *pcompose-0'*: $pcompose\ p\ 0 = [:coeff\ p\ 0:]$
by (*induct p*) (*auto simp add:pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *degree-pcompose*:
fixes $p\ q:: 'a::semidom\ poly$
shows $degree\ (pcompose\ p\ q) = degree\ p * degree\ q$
proof (*induct p*)
case 0
thus ?*case* **by** *auto*
next
case (*pCons a p*)
have $degree\ (q * pcompose\ p\ q) = 0 \implies ?case$
proof (*cases p=0*)
case *True*
thus ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False* **assume** $degree\ (q * pcompose\ p\ q) = 0$
hence $degree\ q=0 \vee pcompose\ p\ q=0$ **by** (*auto simp add: degree-mult-eq-0*)
moreover **have** $\llbracket pcompose\ p\ q=0; degree\ q\neq 0 \rrbracket \implies False$ **using** *pCons.hyps(2)*
 $\langle p\neq 0 \rangle$
proof –
assume $pcompose\ p\ q=0\ degree\ q\neq 0$
hence $degree\ p=0$ **using** *pCons.hyps(2)* **by** *auto*
then **obtain** *a1* **where** $p=[:a1:]$
by (*metis degree-pCons-eq-if old.nat.distinct(2) pCons-cases*)
thus *False* **using** $\langle pcompose\ p\ q=0 \rangle \langle p\neq 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately **have** $degree\ (pCons\ a\ p) * degree\ q=0$ **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $degree\ (pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ q) = 0$
proof –
have $0 = max\ (degree\ [:a:])\ (degree\ (q*pcompose\ p\ q))$
using $\langle degree\ (q * pcompose\ p\ q) = 0 \rangle$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\dots \geq degree\ ([:a:] + q * pcompose\ p\ q)$
by (*rule degree-add-le-max*)


```

    finally show ?thesis by (auto simp add:pcompose-pCons)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  moreover have degree (q * pcompose p q) > 0  $\implies$  ?case
  proof -
    assume asm: 0 < degree (q * pcompose p q)
    hence p  $\neq$  0 q  $\neq$  0 pcompose p q  $\neq$  0 by auto
    have degree (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = degree (q * pcompose p q)
      unfolding pcompose-pCons
      using degree-add-eq-right[of [:a:]] asm by auto
    thus ?thesis
      using pCons.hyps(2) degree-mult-eq[OF ⟨q  $\neq$  0⟩ ⟨pcompose p q  $\neq$  0⟩] by auto
  qed
  ultimately show ?case by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma pcompose-eq-0:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: semidom poly
  assumes pcompose p q = 0 degree q > 0
  shows p = 0
  proof -
    have degree p = 0 using assms degree-pcompose[of p q] by auto
    then obtain a where p = [:a:]
      by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if gr0-conv-Suc neq0-conv pCons-cases)
    hence a = 0 using assms(1) by auto
    thus ?thesis using ⟨p = [:a:]⟩ by simp
  qed

```

14.23 Leading coefficient

```

definition lead-coeff :: 'a :: zero poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  lead-coeff p = coeff p (degree p)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-pCons[simp]:
  p  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  lead-coeff (pCons a p) = lead-coeff p
  p = 0  $\implies$  lead-coeff (pCons a p) = a
  unfolding lead-coeff-def by auto

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-0[simp]: lead-coeff 0 = 0
  unfolding lead-coeff-def by auto

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-mult:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: idom poly
  shows lead-coeff (p * q) = lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q
  by (unfold lead-coeff-def, cases p = 0  $\vee$  q = 0, auto simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum
  degree-mult-eq)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-add-le:

```

assumes $\text{degree } p < \text{degree } q$
shows $\text{lead-coeff } (p+q) = \text{lead-coeff } q$
using *assms unfolding lead-coeff-def*
by (*metis coeff-add coeff-eq-0 monoid-add-class.add.left-neutral degree-add-eq-right*)

lemma *lead-coeff-minus*:
 $\text{lead-coeff } (-p) = - \text{lead-coeff } p$
by (*metis coeff-minus degree-minus lead-coeff-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-comp*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$
assumes $\text{degree } q > 0$
shows $\text{lead-coeff } (p \text{compose } p \ q) = \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q \wedge (\text{degree } p)$
proof (*induct p*)
case 0
thus ?*case* **unfolding** *lead-coeff-def* **by** *auto*
next
case (*pCons a p*)
have $\text{degree } (q * p \text{compose } p \ q) = 0 \implies ?\text{case}$
proof –
assume $\text{degree } (q * p \text{compose } p \ q) = 0$
hence $p \text{compose } p \ q = 0$ **by** (*metis assms degree-0 degree-mult-eq-0 neq0-conv*)
hence $p=0$ **using** *pcompose-eq-0[OF - ⟨degree q > 0⟩]* **by** *simp*
thus ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
moreover **have** $\text{degree } (q * p \text{compose } p \ q) > 0 \implies ?\text{case}$
proof –
assume $\text{degree } (q * p \text{compose } p \ q) > 0$
hence $\text{lead-coeff } (p \text{compose } (p \text{Cons } a \ p) \ q) = \text{lead-coeff } (q * p \text{compose } p \ q)$
by (*auto simp add:pcompose-pCons lead-coeff-add-le*)
also **have** $\dots = \text{lead-coeff } q * (\text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q \wedge \text{degree } p)$
using *pCons.hyps(2) lead-coeff-mult[of q pcompose p q]* **by** *simp*
also **have** $\dots = \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q \wedge (\text{degree } p + 1)$
by *auto*
finally **show** ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately **show** ?*case* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *lead-coeff-smult*:
 $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{smult } c \ p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}) = c * \text{lead-coeff } p$
proof –
have $\text{smult } c \ p = [:c:] * p$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{lead-coeff } \dots = c * \text{lead-coeff } p$
by (*subst lead-coeff-mult*) *simp-all*
finally **show** ?*thesis* .
qed

lemma *lead-coeff-1* [*simp*]: *lead-coeff 1 = 1*
by (*simp add: lead-coeff-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-of-nat* [*simp*]:
lead-coeff (of-nat n) = (of-nat n :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-char-0})
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: lead-coeff-def of-nat-poly*)

lemma *lead-coeff-numeral* [*simp*]:
lead-coeff (numeral n) = numeral n
unfolding *lead-coeff-def*
by (*subst of-nat-numeral [symmetric], subst of-nat-poly*) *simp*

lemma *lead-coeff-power*:
lead-coeff (p ^ n :: 'a :: idom poly) = lead-coeff p ^ n
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: lead-coeff-mult*)

lemma *lead-coeff-nonzero*: *p ≠ 0 ⇒ lead-coeff p ≠ 0*
by (*simp add: lead-coeff-def*)

14.24 Derivatives of univariate polynomials

function *pderiv* :: ('a :: semidom) *poly* ⇒ 'a *poly*

where

[*simp del*]: *pderiv (pCons a p) = (if p = 0 then 0 else p + pCons 0 (pderiv p))*
by (*auto intro: pCons-cases*)

termination *pderiv*
by (*relation measure degree*) *simp-all*

lemma *pderiv-0* [*simp*]:
pderiv 0 = 0
using *pderiv.simps [of 0 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *pderiv-pCons*:
pderiv (pCons a p) = p + pCons 0 (pderiv p)
by (*simp add: pderiv.simps*)

lemma *pderiv-1* [*simp*]: *pderiv 1 = 0*
unfolding *one-poly-def* **by** (*simp add: pderiv-pCons*)

lemma *pderiv-of-nat* [*simp*]: *pderiv (of-nat n) = 0*
and *pderiv-numeral* [*simp*]: *pderiv (numeral m) = 0*
by (*simp-all add: of-nat-poly numeral-poly pderiv-pCons*)

lemma *coeff-pderiv*: *coeff (pderiv p) n = of-nat (Suc n) * coeff p (Suc n)*
by (*induct p arbitrary: n*)
(*auto simp add: pderiv-pCons coeff-pCons algebra-simps split: nat.split*)

fun *pderiv-coeffs-code* :: ('a :: semidom) ⇒ 'a *list* ⇒ 'a *list* **where**

$pderiv-coeffs-code\ f\ (x\ \#\ xs) = cCons\ (f * x)\ (pderiv-coeffs-code\ (f+1)\ xs)$
 $| pderiv-coeffs-code\ f\ [] = []$

definition $pderiv-coeffs :: ('a :: semidom)\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
 $pderiv-coeffs\ xs = pderiv-coeffs-code\ 1\ (tl\ xs)$

lemma $pderiv-coeffs-code$:

$nth-default\ 0\ (pderiv-coeffs-code\ f\ xs)\ n = (f + of-nat\ n) * (nth-default\ 0\ xs\ n)$

proof $(induct\ xs\ arbitrary:\ f\ n)$

case $(Cons\ x\ xs\ f\ n)$

show $?thesis$

proof $(cases\ n)$

case 0

thus $?thesis$ **by** $(cases\ pderiv-coeffs-code\ (f + 1)\ xs = [] \wedge f * x = 0,$ *auto simp: cCons-def*)

next

case $(Suc\ m)$ **note** $n = this$

show $?thesis$

proof $(cases\ pderiv-coeffs-code\ (f + 1)\ xs = [] \wedge f * x = 0)$

case $False$

hence $nth-default\ 0\ (pderiv-coeffs-code\ f\ (x\ \#\ xs))\ n =$
 $nth-default\ 0\ (pderiv-coeffs-code\ (f + 1)\ xs)\ m$

by $(auto\ simp: cCons-def\ n)$

also have $\dots = (f + of-nat\ n) * (nth-default\ 0\ xs\ m)$

unfolding $Cons$ **by** $(simp\ add: n\ add-ac)$

finally show $?thesis$ **by** $(simp\ add: n)$

next

case $True$

{

fix g

have $pderiv-coeffs-code\ g\ xs = [] \implies g + of-nat\ m = 0 \vee nth-default\ 0\ xs$
 $m = 0$

proof $(induct\ xs\ arbitrary:\ g\ m)$

case $(Cons\ x\ xs\ g)$

from $Cons(2)$ **have** $empty: pderiv-coeffs-code\ (g + 1)\ xs = []$

and $g: (g = 0 \vee x = 0)$

by $(auto\ simp: cCons-def\ split: if-splits)$

note $IH = Cons(1)[OF\ empty]$

from $IH[of\ m]\ IH[of\ m - 1]\ g$

show $?thesis$ **by** $(cases\ m,$ *auto simp: field-simps*)

qed *simp*

} note $empty = this$

from $True$ **have** $nth-default\ 0\ (pderiv-coeffs-code\ f\ (x\ \#\ xs))\ n = 0$

by $(auto\ simp: cCons-def\ n)$

moreover have $(f + of-nat\ n) * nth-default\ 0\ (x\ \#\ xs)\ n = 0$ **using** $True$

by $(simp\ add: n,$ *insert empty[of f+1], auto simp: field-simps*)

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*

qed

qed
qed simp

lemma map-upt-Suc: $\text{map } f [0 ..< \text{Suc } n] = f 0 \# \text{map } (\lambda i. f (\text{Suc } i)) [0 ..< n]$
by (induct n arbitrary: f, auto)

lemma coeffs-pderiv-code [code abstract]:
 $\text{coeffs } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{pderiv-coeffs } (\text{coeffs } p)$ **unfolding** pderiv-coeffs-def
proof (rule coeffs-eqI, unfold pderiv-coeffs-code coeff-pderiv, goal-cases)
case (1 n)
have id: $\text{coeff } p (\text{Suc } n) = \text{nth-default } 0 (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{coeff } p (\text{Suc } i)) [0 ..< \text{degree } p]) n$
by (cases n < degree p, auto simp: nth-default-def coeff-eq-0)
show ?case **unfolding** coeffs-def map-upt-Suc **by** (auto simp: id)
next
case 2
obtain n xs **where** id: $\text{tl } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{xs } (1 :: 'a) = n$ **by** auto
from 2 **show** ?case
unfolding id **by** (induct xs arbitrary: n, auto simp: cCons-def)
qed

context
assumes SORT-CONSTRAINT('a::{semidom, semiring-char-0})
begin

lemma pderiv-eq-0-iff:
 $\text{pderiv } (p :: 'a \text{ poly}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$
apply (rule iffI)
apply (cases p, simp)
apply (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-pderiv del: of-nat-Suc)
apply (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-pderiv coeff-eq-0)
done

lemma degree-pderiv: $\text{degree } (\text{pderiv } (p :: 'a \text{ poly})) = \text{degree } p - 1$
apply (rule order-antisym [OF degree-le])
apply (simp add: coeff-pderiv coeff-eq-0)
apply (cases degree p, simp)
apply (rule le-degree)
apply (simp add: coeff-pderiv del: of-nat-Suc)
apply (metis degree-0 leading-coeff-0-iff nat.distinct(1))
done

lemma not-dvd-pderiv:
assumes $\text{degree } (p :: 'a \text{ poly}) \neq 0$
shows $\neg p \text{ dvd pderiv } p$
proof
assume dvd: $p \text{ dvd pderiv } p$
then obtain q **where** $p: \text{pderiv } p = p * q$ **unfolding** dvd-def **by** auto
from dvd **have** le: $\text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } (\text{pderiv } p)$

by (*simp add: assms dvd-imp-degree-le pderiv-eq-0-iff*)
 from *this*[*unfolded degree-deriv*] *assms* show *False* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *dvd-deriv-iff* [*simp*]: ($p :: 'a$ poly) *dvd* *deriv* $p \iff \text{degree } p = 0$
 using *not-dvd-deriv*[*of p*] by (*auto simp: pderiv-eq-0-iff [symmetric]*)

end

lemma *deriv-singleton* [*simp*]: *deriv* [a] = 0
 by (*simp add: deriv-pCons*)

lemma *deriv-add*: *deriv* ($p + q$) = *deriv* $p + \text{deriv } q$
 by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: coeff-deriv algebra-simps*)

lemma *deriv-minus*: *deriv* ($- p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$) = $-\text{deriv } p$
 by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: coeff-deriv algebra-simps*)

lemma *deriv-diff*: *deriv* ($p - q$) = *deriv* $p - \text{deriv } q$
 by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: coeff-deriv algebra-simps*)

lemma *deriv-smult*: *deriv* (*smult* a p) = *smult* a (*deriv* p)
 by (*rule poly-eqI, simp add: coeff-deriv algebra-simps*)

lemma *deriv-mult*: *deriv* ($p * q$) = $p * \text{deriv } q + q * \text{deriv } p$
 by (*induct p*) (*auto simp: deriv-add deriv-smult deriv-pCons algebra-simps*)

lemma *deriv-power-Suc*:
deriv ($p \wedge \text{Suc } n$) = *smult* (*of-nat* (*Suc n*)) ($p \wedge n$) * *deriv* p
 apply (*induct n*)
 apply *simp*
 apply (*subst power-Suc*)
 apply (*subst deriv-mult*)
 apply (*erule ssubst*)
 apply (*simp only: of-nat-Suc smult-add-left smult-1-left*)
 apply (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
 done

lemma *deriv-setprod*: *deriv* (*setprod* f (as)) =
 $(\sum a \in as. \text{setprod } f (as - \{a\}) * \text{deriv } (f a))$

proof (*induct as rule: infinite-finite-induct*)

case (*insert a as*)

hence *id*: *setprod* f (*insert a as*) = $f a * \text{setprod } f as$

$\wedge g. \text{setsum } g$ (*insert a as*) = $g a + \text{setsum } g as$

insert a as - \{a\} = as

by *auto*

{

fix b

assume $b \in as$

hence $id2$: $insert\ a\ as - \{b\} = insert\ a\ (as - \{b\})$ **using** $\langle a \notin as \rangle$ **by** *auto*
have $setprod\ f\ (insert\ a\ as - \{b\}) = f\ a * setprod\ f\ (as - \{b\})$
unfolding $id2$
by (*subst setprod.insert, insert insert, auto*)
} **note** $id2 = this$
show *?case*
unfolding $id\ pderiv-mult\ insert(3)\ setsum-right-distrib$
by (*auto simp add: ac-simps id2 intro!: setsum.cong*)
qed *auto*

lemma *DERIV-pow2*: $DERIV\ (\%x. x ^ Suc\ n)\ x \> real\ (Suc\ n) * (x ^ n)$
by (*rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-pow, simp*)
declare *DERIV-pow2* [*simp*] *DERIV-pow* [*simp*]

lemma *DERIV-add-const*: $DERIV\ f\ x \> D \implies DERIV\ (\%x. a + f\ x :: 'a::real-normed-field)\ x \> D$
by (*rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-add, auto*)

lemma *poly-DERIV* [*simp*]: $DERIV\ (\%x. poly\ p\ x)\ x \> poly\ (pderiv\ p)\ x$
by (*induct p, auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp add: pderiv-pCons*)

lemma *continuous-on-poly* [*continuous-intros*]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{real-normed-field\}$ *poly*
assumes *continuous-on A f*
shows *continuous-on A* $(\lambda x. poly\ p\ (f\ x))$
proof –
have *continuous-on A* $(\lambda x. (\sum i \leq degree\ p. (f\ x) ^ i * coeff\ p\ i))$
by (*intro continuous-intros assms*)
also have $\dots = (\lambda x. poly\ p\ (f\ x))$ **by** (*intro ext*) (*simp add: poly-altdef mult-ac*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

Consequences of the derivative theorem above

lemma *poly-differentiable*[*simp*]: $(\%x. poly\ p\ x)$ *differentiable* (*at x::real filter*)
apply (*simp add: real-differentiable-def*)
apply (*blast intro: poly-DERIV*)
done

lemma *poly-isCont*[*simp*]: $isCont\ (\%x. poly\ p\ x)\ (x::real)$
by (*rule poly-DERIV [THEN DERIV-isCont]*)

lemma *poly-IVT-pos*: $[[a < b; poly\ p\ (a::real) < 0; 0 < poly\ p\ b]]$
 $\implies \exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (poly\ p\ x = 0)$
using *IVT-objl* [*of poly p a 0 b*]
by (*auto simp add: order-le-less*)

lemma *poly-IVT-neg*: $[[(a::real) < b; 0 < poly\ p\ a; poly\ p\ b < 0]]$
 $\implies \exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (poly\ p\ x = 0)$
by (*insert poly-IVT-pos [where p = - p] simp*)

```

lemma poly-IVT:
  fixes  $p::\text{real poly}$ 
  assumes  $a < b$  and  $\text{poly } p \ a * \text{poly } p \ b < 0$ 
  shows  $\exists x > a. x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) less-not-sym mult-less-0-iff poly-IVT-neg poly-IVT-pos)

lemma poly-MVT:  $(a::\text{real}) < b \implies$ 
   $\exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (p\text{deriv } p) \ x)$ 
using MVT [of a b poly p]
apply auto
apply (rule-tac  $x = z$  in exI)
apply (auto simp add: mult-left-cancel poly-DERIV [THEN DERIV-unique])
done

lemma poly-MVT':
  assumes  $\{\min a \ .. \max a \ b\} \subseteq A$ 
  shows  $\exists x \in A. \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (p\text{deriv } p) \ (x::\text{real})$ 
proof (cases a b rule: linorder-cases)
  case less
  from poly-MVT[OF less, of p] guess  $x$  by (elim exE conjE)
  thus ?thesis by (intro bexI[of - x]) (auto intro!: subsetD[OF assms])

next
  case greater
  from poly-MVT[OF greater, of p] guess  $x$  by (elim exE conjE)
  thus ?thesis by (intro bexI[of - x]) (auto simp: algebra-simps intro!: subsetD[OF assms])
qed (insert assms, auto)

lemma poly-pinfty-gt-lc:
  fixes  $p::\text{real poly}$ 
  assumes lead-coeff  $p > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists n. \forall x \geq n. \text{poly } p \ x \geq \text{lead-coeff } p$  using assms
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a p)
  have  $\llbracket a \neq 0; p = 0 \rrbracket \implies ?case$  by auto
  moreover have  $p \neq 0 \implies ?case$ 
  proof -
  assume  $p \neq 0$ 
  then obtain  $n1$  where gte-lcoeff:  $\forall x \geq n1. \text{lead-coeff } p \leq \text{poly } p \ x$  using that
  pCons by auto
  have gt-0: lead-coeff  $p > 0$  using pCons(3) ( $p \neq 0$ ) by auto
  def  $n \equiv \max n1 \ (1 + |a| / (\text{lead-coeff } p))$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule-tac  $x = n$  in exI, rule, rule)

```



```

fix x assume n ≤ x
hence lead-coeff p ≤ poly p x
  using gte-lcoeff unfolding n-def by auto
hence |a|/(lead-coeff p) ≥ |a|/(poly p x) and poly p x > 0 using gt-0
  by (intro frac-le, auto)
hence x ≥ 1 + |a|/(poly p x) using ⟨n ≤ x⟩[unfolded n-def] by auto
thus lead-coeff (pCons a p) ≤ poly (pCons a p) x
  using ⟨lead-coeff p ≤ poly p x⟩ ⟨poly p x > 0⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩
  by (auto simp add:field-simps)
qed
qed
ultimately show ?case by fastforce
qed

```

14.25 Algebraic numbers

Algebraic numbers can be defined in two equivalent ways: all real numbers that are roots of rational polynomials or of integer polynomials. The Algebraic-Numbers AFP entry uses the rational definition, but we need the integer definition.

The equivalence is obvious since any rational polynomial can be multiplied with the LCM of its coefficients, yielding an integer polynomial with the same roots.

14.26 Algebraic numbers

definition *algebraic* :: 'a :: field-char-0 ⇒ bool **where**
algebraic x ↔ (∃ p. (∀ i. coeff p i ∈ ℤ) ∧ p ≠ 0 ∧ poly p x = 0)

lemma *algebraicI*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ p \neq 0 \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
shows *algebraic* x
using *assms* **unfolding** *algebraic-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *algebraicE*:
assumes *algebraic* x
obtains p **where** $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ p \neq 0 \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
using *assms* **unfolding** *algebraic-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *quotient-of-denom-pos'*: *snd* (*quotient-of* x) > 0
using *quotient-of-denom-pos*[*OF surjective-pairing*].

lemma *of-int-div-in-Ints*:
b dvd a ⇒ *of-int* a *div of-int* b ∈ (ℤ :: 'a :: ring-div set)
proof (*cases of-int* b = (0 :: 'a))
assume *b dvd a of-int* b ≠ (0 :: 'a)
then obtain c **where** a = b * c **by** (*elim dvdE*)
with ⟨*of-int* b ≠ (0 :: 'a)⟩ **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*

qed *auto*

lemma *of-int-divide-in-Ints*:

$b \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b \in (\mathbb{Z} :: 'a :: \text{field set})$

proof (*cases of-int b = (0 :: 'a)*)

assume $b \text{ dvd } a \text{ of-int } b \neq (0 :: 'a)$

then obtain c **where** $a = b * c$ **by** (*elim dvdE*)

with $\langle \text{of-int } b \neq (0 :: 'a) \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed *auto*

lemma *algebraic-altdef*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 poly}$

shows $\text{algebraic } x \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0)$

proof *safe*

fix p **assume** *rat*: $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}$ **and** *root*: $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$ **and** *nz*: $p \neq 0$

def $cs \equiv \text{coeffs } p$

from *rat* **have** $\forall c \in \text{range } (\text{coeff } p). \exists c'. c = \text{of-rat } c'$ **unfolding** *Rats-def* **by** *blast*

then obtain f **where** $f: \bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i = \text{of-rat } (f \ (\text{coeff } p \ i))$

by (*subst (asm) bchoice-iff*) *blast*

def $cs' \equiv \text{map } (\text{quotient-of } \circ f) \ (\text{coeffs } p)$

def $d \equiv \text{Lcm } (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } cs'))$

def $p' \equiv \text{smult } (\text{of-int } d) \ p$

have $\forall n. \text{coeff } p' \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$

proof

fix $n :: \text{nat}$

show $\text{coeff } p' \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$

proof (*cases n ≤ degree p*)

case *True*

def $c \equiv \text{coeff } p \ n$

def $a \equiv \text{fst } (\text{quotient-of } (f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n)))$ **and** $b \equiv \text{snd } (\text{quotient-of } (f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n)))$

have *b-pos*: $b > 0$ **unfolding** *b-def* **using** *quotient-of-denom-pos'* **by** *simp*

have $\text{coeff } p' \ n = \text{of-int } d * \text{coeff } p \ n$ **by** (*simp add: p'-def*)

also have $\text{coeff } p \ n = \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$ **unfolding** *a-def b-def*

by (*subst quotient-of-div [of f (coeff p n), symmetric]*)

(*simp-all add: f [symmetric]*)

also have $\text{of-int } d * \dots = \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } (a*d) / \text{of-int } b)$

by (*simp add: of-rat-mult of-rat-divide*)

also from *nz True* **have** $b \in \text{snd } ' \text{set } cs'$ **unfolding** *cs'-def*

by (*force simp: o-def b-def coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc*)

hence $b \text{ dvd } (a * d)$ **unfolding** *d-def* **by** *simp*

hence $\text{of-int } (a * d) / \text{of-int } b \in (\mathbb{Z} :: \text{rat set})$

by (*rule of-int-divide-in-Ints*)

hence $\text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } (a * d) / \text{of-int } b) \in \mathbb{Z}$ **by** (*elim Ints-cases*) *auto*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed (*auto simp: p'-def not-le coeff-eq-0*)

qed

moreover have $set (map\ snd\ cs') \subseteq \{0 < ..\}$
unfolding cs' -def **using** *quotient-of-denom-pos'* **by** (*auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc*)
hence $d \neq 0$ **unfolding** d -def **by** (*induction cs'*) *simp-all*
with nz **have** $p' \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: p'-def*)
moreover from *root* **have** $poly\ p'\ x = 0$ **by** (*simp add: p'-def*)
ultimately show *algebraic x* **unfolding** *algebraic-def* **by** *blast*
next

assume *algebraic x*
then obtain p **where** $p: \bigwedge i. coeff\ p\ i \in \mathbb{Z}\ poly\ p\ x = 0\ p \neq 0$
by (*force simp: algebraic-def*)
moreover have $coeff\ p\ i \in \mathbb{Z} \implies coeff\ p\ i \in \mathbb{Q}$ **for** i **by** (*elim Ints-cases*) *simp*
ultimately show $(\exists p. (\forall i. coeff\ p\ i \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge poly\ p\ x = 0)$ **by** *auto*
qed

Lemmas for Derivatives

lemma *order-unique-lemma*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: idom\ poly$
assumes $[-a, 1:] \wedge^n\ dvd\ p \neg [-a, 1:] \wedge\ Suc\ n\ dvd\ p$
shows $n = order\ a\ p$
unfolding *Polynomial.order-def*
apply (*rule Least-equality [symmetric]*)
apply (*fact assms*)
apply (*rule classical*)
apply (*erule notE*)
unfolding *not-less-eq-eq*
using *assms(1)* **apply** (*rule power-le-dvd*)
apply *assumption*
done

lemma *lemma-order-pderiv1*:
 $pderiv\ ([-a, 1:] \wedge^n\ Suc\ n * q) = [-a, 1:] \wedge^n\ Suc\ n * pderiv\ q +$
 $smult\ (of\ nat\ (Suc\ n))\ (q * [-a, 1:] \wedge^n)$
apply (*simp only: pderiv-mult pderiv-power-Suc*)
apply (*simp del: power-Suc of-nat-Suc add: pderiv-pCons*)
done

lemma *lemma-order-pderiv*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: field-char-0\ poly$
assumes $n: 0 < n$
and $pd: pderiv\ p \neq 0$
and $pe: p = [-a, 1:] \wedge^n * q$
and $nd: \sim [-a, 1:]\ dvd\ q$
shows $n = Suc\ (order\ a\ (pderiv\ p))$
using n
proof $-$
have $pderiv\ ([-a, 1:] \wedge^n * q) \neq 0$

```

    using assms by auto
  obtain n' where  $n = \text{Suc } n' \ 0 < \text{Suc } n' \ \text{pderiv } ([: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n' * q) \neq 0$ 
    using assms by (cases n) auto
  have *: !!k l.  $k \ \text{dvd} \ k * \ \text{pderiv } q + \ \text{smult} \ (\text{of-nat} \ (\text{Suc } n')) \ l \implies k \ \text{dvd} \ l$ 
    by (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc simp: dvd-add-right-iff dvd-smult-iff)
  have  $n' = \text{order } a \ (\text{pderiv } ([: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n' * q))$ 
  proof (rule order-unique-lemma)
    show  $[: - a, 1:] \wedge n' \ \text{dvd} \ \text{pderiv } ([: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n' * q)$ 
      apply (subst lemma-order-pderiv1)
      apply (rule dvd-add)
      apply (metis dvdI dvd-mult2 power-Suc2)
      apply (metis dvd-smult dvd-triv-right)
      done
    next
      show  $\neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n' \ \text{dvd} \ \text{pderiv } ([: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n' * q)$ 
        apply (subst lemma-order-pderiv1)
        by (metis * nd dvd-mult-cancel-right power-not-zero pCons-eq-0-iff power-Suc zero-neq-one)
      qed
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis (n = Suc n') pe)
  qed

```

lemma *order-decomp*:

```

  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists q. p = [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q \wedge \neg [: - a, 1:] \ \text{dvd} \ q$ 
  proof -
    from assms have  $A: [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p \ \text{dvd} \ p$ 
      and  $B: \neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc} \ (\text{order } a \ p) \ \text{dvd} \ p$  by (auto dest: order)
    from  $A$  obtain  $q$  where  $C: p = [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$  ..
    with  $B$  have  $\neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc} \ (\text{order } a \ p) \ \text{dvd} \ [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$ 
      by simp
    then have  $\neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * [: - a, 1:] \ \text{dvd} \ [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$ 
      by simp
    then have  $D: \neg [: - a, 1:] \ \text{dvd} \ q$ 
      using idom-class.dvd-mult-cancel-left [of  $[: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p \ [: - a, 1:] \ q$ ]
      by auto
    from  $C \ D$  show ?thesis by blast
  qed

```

lemma *order-pderiv*:

```

  [[pderiv  $p \neq 0$ ; order  $a \ (p :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 poly}) \neq 0$ ]]  $\implies$ 
    (order  $a \ p = \text{Suc} \ (\text{order } a \ (\text{pderiv } p))$ )
  apply (case-tac p = 0, simp)
  apply (drule-tac a = a and p = p in order-decomp)
  using neq0-conv
  apply (blast intro: lemma-order-pderiv)
  done

```

lemma *order-mult*: $p * q \neq 0 \implies \text{order } a (p * q) = \text{order } a p + \text{order } a q$
proof –

```

def i ≡ order a p
def j ≡ order a q
def t ≡ [:-a, 1:]
have t-dvd-iff:  $\bigwedge u. t \text{ dvd } u \iff \text{poly } u \ a = 0$ 
  unfolding t-def by (simp add: dvd-iff-poly-eq-0)
assume  $p * q \neq 0$ 
then show order a (p * q) = i + j
  apply clarsimp
  apply (drule order [where a=a and p=p, folded i-def t-def])
  apply (drule order [where a=a and p=q, folded j-def t-def])
  apply clarify
  apply (erule dvdE)+
  apply (rule order-unique-lemma [symmetric], fold t-def)
  apply (simp-all add: power-add t-dvd-iff)
done

```

qed

lemma *order-smult*:

```

assumes  $c \neq 0$ 
shows order x (smult c p) = order x p
proof (cases p = 0)
  case False
  have smult c p = [:-c:] * p by simp
  also from assms False have order x ... = order x [:-c:] + order x p
    by (subst order-mult) simp-all
  also from assms have order x [:-c:] = 0 by (intro order-0I) auto
  finally show ?thesis by simp

```

qed *simp*

lemma *order-1-eq-0* [*simp*]: $\text{order } x \ 1 = 0$
 by (*metis* *order-root poly-1 zero-neq-one*)

lemma *order-power-n-n*: $\text{order } a ([:-a, 1:] ^ n) = n$

proof (*induct* n)

case 0

thus ?case by (*metis* *order-root poly-1 power-0 zero-neq-one*)

next

case (*Suc* n)

have $\text{order } a ([:-a, 1:] ^ \text{Suc } n) = \text{order } a ([:-a, 1:] ^ n) + \text{order } a [:-a, 1:]$

by (*metis* (*no-types, hide-lams*) *One-nat-def add-Suc-right monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral*)

one-neq-zero order-mult pCons-eq-0-iff power-add power-eq-0-iff power-one-right)

moreover have $\text{order } a [:-a, 1:] = 1$ **unfolding** *order-def*

proof (*rule Least-equality, rule ccontr*)

assume $\neg \neg [:-a, 1:] ^ \text{Suc } 1 \text{ dvd } [:-a, 1:]$

hence $[:-a, 1:] ^ \text{Suc } 1 \text{ dvd } [:-a, 1:]$ **by** *simp*

```

hence degree ([:- a, 1:] ^ Suc 1) ≤ degree ([:- a, 1:] )
  by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le, auto)
thus False by auto
next
fix y assume asm:¬ [:- a, 1:] ^ Suc y dvd [:- a, 1:]
show 1 ≤ y
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ 1 ≤ y
    hence y=0 by auto
    hence [:- a, 1:] ^ Suc y dvd [:- a, 1:] by auto
    thus False using asm by auto
  qed
qed
ultimately show ?case using Suc by auto
qed

```

Now justify the standard squarefree decomposition, i.e. $f / \gcd(f, f')$.

```

lemma order-divides: [:- a, 1:] ^ n dvd p ↔ p = 0 ∨ n ≤ order a p
apply (cases p = 0, auto)
apply (drule order-2 [where a=a and p=p])
apply (metis not-less-eq-eq power-le-dvd)
apply (erule power-le-dvd [OF order-1])
done

```

```

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp-order:
  assumes pderiv (p :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly) ≠ 0
  and p: p = q * d
  and p': pderiv p = e * d
  and d: d = r * p + s * pderiv p
  shows order a q = (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
proof (rule classical)
  assume 1: order a q ≠ (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ have p ≠ 0 by auto
  with p have order a p = order a q + order a d
    by (simp add: order-mult)
  with 1 have order a p ≠ 0 by (auto split: if-splits)
  have order a (pderiv p) = order a e + order a d
    using ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨pderiv p = e * d⟩ by (simp add: order-mult)
  have order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv p))
    using ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨order a p ≠ 0⟩ by (rule order-pderiv)
  have d ≠ 0 using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨p = q * d⟩ by simp
  have ([:- a, 1:] ^ (order a (pderiv p))) dvd d
    apply (simp add: d)
    apply (rule dvd-add)
    apply (rule dvd-mult)
    apply (simp add: order-divides ⟨p ≠ 0⟩
      ⟨order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv p))⟩)
    apply (rule dvd-mult)
    apply (simp add: order-divides)

```

```

done
then have order a (pderiv p) ≤ order a d
  using ⟨d ≠ 0⟩ by (simp add: order-divides)
show ?thesis
  using ⟨order a p = order a q + order a d⟩
  using ⟨order a (pderiv p) = order a e + order a d⟩
  using ⟨order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv p))⟩
  using ⟨order a (pderiv p) ≤ order a d⟩
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp-order2:
  [[pderiv p ≠ 0 :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly];
   p = q * d;
   pderiv p = e * d;
   d = r * p + s * pderiv p
  ] ⇒ ∀ a. order a q = (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
by (blast intro: poly-squarefree-decomp-order)

```

```

lemma order-pderiv2:
  [[pderiv p ≠ 0; order a (p :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly) ≠ 0]
   ⇒ (order a (pderiv p) = n) = (order a p = Suc n)
by (auto dest: order-pderiv)

```

```

definition
  rsquarefree :: 'a::idom poly => bool where
  rsquarefree p = (p ≠ 0 & (∀ a. (order a p = 0) | (order a p = 1)))

```

```

lemma pderiv-iszero: pderiv p = 0 ⇒ ∃ h. p = [:h :: 'a :: {semidom, semiring-char-0}]
apply (simp add: pderiv-eq-0-iff)
apply (case-tac p, auto split: if-splits)
done

```

```

lemma rsquarefree-roots:
  fixes p :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly
  shows rsquarefree p = (∀ a. ¬(poly p a = 0 ∧ poly (pderiv p) a = 0))
apply (simp add: rsquarefree-def)
apply (case-tac p = 0, simp, simp)
apply (case-tac pderiv p = 0)
apply simp
apply (drule pderiv-iszero, clarsimp)
apply (metis coeff-0 coeff-pCons-0 degree-pCons-0 le0 le-antisym order-degree)
apply (force simp add: order-root order-pderiv2)
done

```

```

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp:
  assumes pderiv (p :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly) ≠ 0
  and p = q * d
  and pderiv p = e * d

```

```

    and  $d = r * p + s * pderiv\ p$ 
    shows  $rsquarefree\ q \ \& \ (\forall a. (poly\ q\ a = 0) = (poly\ p\ a = 0))$ 
  proof -
    from  $\langle pderiv\ p \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $p \neq 0$  by auto
    with  $\langle p = q * d \rangle$  have  $q \neq 0$  by simp
    have  $\forall a. order\ a\ q = (if\ order\ a\ p = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$ 
      using assms by (rule poly-squarefree-decomp-order2)
    with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
      by (simp add: rsquarefree-def order-root)
  qed

```

```
no-notation cCons (infixr ## 65)
```

```
end
```

15 Abstract euclidean algorithm

```

theory Euclidean-Algorithm
imports ~~/src/HOL/GCD ~~/src/HOL/Library/Polynomial
begin

```

A Euclidean semiring is a semiring upon which the Euclidean algorithm can be implemented. It must provide:

- division with remainder
- a size function such that $size\ (a\ mod\ b) < size\ b$ for any $b \neq (0::'a)$

The existence of these functions makes it possible to derive gcd and lcm functions for any Euclidean semiring.

```

class euclidean-semiring = semiring-div + normalization-semidom +
  fixes euclidean-size :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  assumes size-0 [simp]: euclidean-size 0 = 0
  assumes mod-size-less:
     $b \neq 0 \implies euclidean-size\ (a\ mod\ b) < euclidean-size\ b$ 
  assumes size-mult-mono:
     $b \neq 0 \implies euclidean-size\ a \leq euclidean-size\ (a * b)$ 
begin

```

```

lemma euclidean-division:
  fixes a :: 'a and b :: 'a
  assumes  $b \neq 0$ 
  obtains s and t where  $a = s * b + t$ 
    and euclidean-size t < euclidean-size b
proof -
  from div-mod-equality [of a b 0]
  have  $a = a\ div\ b * b + a\ mod\ b$  by simp

```



```

with that and assms show ?thesis by (auto simp add: mod-size-less)
qed

lemma dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd:
  assumes  $a \neq 0$  and  $b \text{ dvd } a$  and  $\text{size-eq: euclidean-size } a = \text{euclidean-size } b$ 
  shows  $a \text{ dvd } b$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg a \text{ dvd } b$ 
  then have  $b \bmod a \neq 0$  by (simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  from  $b \text{ dvd } a$  have  $b \text{ dvd } b \bmod a$  by (simp add: dvd-mod-iff)
  from  $b \text{ dvd } b \bmod a$  obtain  $c$  where  $b \bmod a = b * c$  unfolding  $\text{dvd-def}$  by blast
  with  $\langle b \bmod a \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $c \neq 0$  by auto
  with  $\langle b \bmod a = b * c \rangle$  have  $\text{euclidean-size } (b \bmod a) \geq \text{euclidean-size } b$ 
    using  $\text{size-mult-mono}$  by force
  moreover from  $\langle \neg a \text{ dvd } b \rangle$  and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  have  $\text{euclidean-size } (b \bmod a) < \text{euclidean-size } a$ 
    using  $\text{mod-size-less}$  by blast
  ultimately show  $\text{False}$  using  $\text{size-eq}$  by simp
qed

function  $\text{gcd-eucl} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
where
   $\text{gcd-eucl } a \ b = (\text{if } b = 0 \text{ then normalize } a \text{ else } \text{gcd-eucl } b \ (a \bmod b))$ 
  by pat-completeness simp
termination
  by (relation measure (euclidean-size o snd)) (simp-all add: mod-size-less)

declare  $\text{gcd-eucl.simps}$  [ $\text{simp del}$ ]

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

definition  $\text{lcm-eucl} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 

```

where

$lcm\text{-}eucl\ a\ b = normalize\ (a * b)\ div\ gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b$

definition $Lcm\text{-}eucl :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a$ — Somewhat complicated definition of Lcm that has the advantage of working for infinite sets as well

where

$Lcm\text{-}eucl\ A = (if\ \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a\ dvd\ l)\ then$
 $let\ l = SOME\ l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a\ dvd\ l) \wedge euclidean\text{-}size\ l =$
 $(LEAST\ n. \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a\ dvd\ l) \wedge euclidean\text{-}size\ l = n)$
 $in\ normalize\ l$
 $else\ 0)$

definition $Gcd\text{-}eucl :: 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a$

where

$Gcd\text{-}eucl\ A = Lcm\text{-}eucl\ \{d. \forall a \in A. d\ dvd\ a\}$

declare $Lcm\text{-}eucl\text{-}def\ Gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}def\ [code\ del]$

lemma $gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}0$:

$gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ 0 = normalize\ a$
by ($simp\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl.simps\ [of\ a\ 0]$)

lemma $gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}0\text{-}left$:

$gcd\text{-}eucl\ 0\ a = normalize\ a$
by ($simp\text{-}all\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}0\ gcd\text{-}eucl.simps\ [of\ 0\ a]$)

lemma $gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}non\text{-}0$:

$b \neq 0 \implies gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b = gcd\text{-}eucl\ b\ (a\ mod\ b)$
by ($simp\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl.simps\ [of\ a\ b]\ gcd\text{-}eucl.simps\ [of\ b\ 0]$)

lemma $gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}dvd1$ [*iff*]: $gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b\ dvd\ a$

and $gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}dvd2$ [*iff*]: $gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b\ dvd\ b$

by ($induct\ a\ b\ rule: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}induct$)
 ($simp\text{-}all\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}0\ gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}non\text{-}0\ dvd\text{-}mod\text{-}iff$)

lemma $normalize\text{-}gcd\text{-}eucl$ [*simp*]:

$normalize\ (gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b) = gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b$
by ($induct\ a\ b\ rule: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}induct$) ($simp\text{-}all\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}0\ gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}non\text{-}0$)

lemma $gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}greatest$:

fixes $k\ a\ b :: 'a$

shows $k\ dvd\ a \implies k\ dvd\ b \implies k\ dvd\ gcd\text{-}eucl\ a\ b$

proof ($induct\ a\ b\ rule: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}induct$)

case ($zero\ a$) **from** $zero(1)$ **show** $?case$ **by** ($rule\ dvd\text{-}trans$) ($simp\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}0$)

next

case ($mod\ a\ b$)

then show $?case$

by ($simp\ add: gcd\text{-}eucl\text{-}non\text{-}0\ dvd\text{-}mod\text{-}iff$)

qed

lemma *eq-gcd-euclI*:
fixes *gcd* :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
assumes $\bigwedge a b. \text{gcd } a b \text{ dvd } a \wedge a b. \text{gcd } a b \text{ dvd } b \wedge a b. \text{normalize } (\text{gcd } a b) = \text{gcd } a b$
 $\bigwedge a b k. k \text{ dvd } a \implies k \text{ dvd } b \implies k \text{ dvd } \text{gcd } a b$
shows *gcd* = *gcd-eucl*
by (*intro ext*, *rule associated-eqI*) (*simp-all add: gcd-eucl-greatest assms*)

lemma *gcd-eucl-zero* [*simp*]:
 $\text{gcd-eucl } a b = 0 \iff a = 0 \wedge b = 0$
by (*metis dvd-0-left dvd-refl gcd-eucl-dvd1 gcd-eucl-dvd2 gcd-eucl-greatest*)+

lemma *dvd-Lcm-eucl* [*simp*]: $a \in A \implies a \text{ dvd } \text{Lcm-eucl } A$
and *Lcm-eucl-least*: $(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \text{ dvd } b) \implies \text{Lcm-eucl } A \text{ dvd } b$
and *unit-factor-Lcm-eucl* [*simp*]:
 $\text{unit-factor } (\text{Lcm-eucl } A) = (\text{if } \text{Lcm-eucl } A = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$

proof –
have $(\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } \text{Lcm-eucl } A) \wedge (\forall l'. (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l') \longrightarrow \text{Lcm-eucl } A \text{ dvd } l') \wedge$

$\text{unit-factor } (\text{Lcm-eucl } A) = (\text{if } \text{Lcm-eucl } A = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$ (**is** *?thesis*)

proof (*cases* $\exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l)$)

case *False*

hence $\text{Lcm-eucl } A = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: Lcm-eucl-def*)

with *False* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

next

case *True*

then obtain l_0 **where** *l₀-props*: $l_0 \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l_0)$ **by** *blast*

def $n \equiv \text{LEAST } n. \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n$

def $l \equiv \text{SOME } l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n$

have $\exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n$

apply (*subst n-def*)

apply (*rule LeastI[of - euclidean-size l₀]*)

apply (*rule exI[of - l₀]*)

apply (*simp add: l₀-props*)

done

from *someI-ex[OF this]* **have** $l \neq 0$ **and** $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l$ **and** $\text{euclidean-size } l = n$

unfolding *l-def* **by** *simp-all*

{

fix l' **assume** $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l'$

with $\langle \forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l \rangle$ **have** $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } \text{gcd-eucl } l l'$ **by** (*auto intro: gcd-eucl-greatest*)

moreover from $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{gcd-eucl } l l' \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

ultimately have $\exists b. b \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } b) \wedge$

$\text{euclidean-size } b = \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l l')$

by (*intro exI[of - gcd-eucl l l']*, *auto*)

hence $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l l') \geq n$ **by** (*subst n-def*) (*rule Least-le*)

moreover have $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l') \leq n$
proof –
have $\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l' \ \text{dvd } l$ **by** *simp*
then obtain a **where** $l = \text{gcd-eucl } l \ l' * a$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
with $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $a \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l') \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l' * a)$
by (*rule size-mult-mono*)
also have $\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l' * a = l$ **using** $\langle l = \text{gcd-eucl } l \ l' * a \rangle$..
also note $\langle \text{euclidean-size } l = n \rangle$
finally show $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l') \leq n$.
qed
ultimately have $*$: $\text{euclidean-size } l = \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd-eucl } l \ l')$
by (*intro le-antisym, simp-all add: \langle euclidean-size l = n \rangle*)
from $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $l \ \text{dvd} \ \text{gcd-eucl } l \ l'$
by (*rule dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd*) (*auto simp add: **)
hence $l \ \text{dvd} \ l'$ **by** (*rule dvd-trans[OF - gcd-eucl-dvd2]*)
}

with $\langle (\forall a \in A. a \ \text{dvd} \ l) \rangle$ **and** *unit-factor-is-unit*[*OF* $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$] **and** $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$
have $(\forall a \in A. a \ \text{dvd} \ \text{normalize } l) \wedge$
 $(\forall l'. (\forall a \in A. a \ \text{dvd} \ l') \longrightarrow \text{normalize } l \ \text{dvd} \ l') \wedge$
 $\text{unit-factor } (\text{normalize } l) =$
 $(\text{if } \text{normalize } l = 0 \ \text{then } 0 \ \text{else } 1)$
by (*auto simp: unit-simps*)
also from *True* **have** $\text{normalize } l = \text{Lcm-eucl } A$
by (*simp add: Lcm-eucl-def Let-def n-def l-def*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed
note $A = \text{this}$

{fix a **assume** $a \in A$ **then show** $a \ \text{dvd} \ \text{Lcm-eucl } A$ **using** A **by** *blast*
{fix b **assume** $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \ \text{dvd} \ b$ **then show** $\text{Lcm-eucl } A \ \text{dvd} \ b$ **using** A
by *blast*
from A **show** $\text{unit-factor } (\text{Lcm-eucl } A) = (\text{if } \text{Lcm-eucl } A = 0 \ \text{then } 0 \ \text{else } 1)$ **by**
blast
qed

lemma *normalize-Lcm-eucl* [*simp*]:
 $\text{normalize } (\text{Lcm-eucl } A) = \text{Lcm-eucl } A$
proof (*cases Lcm-eucl A = 0*)
case *True* **then show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
have $\text{unit-factor } (\text{Lcm-eucl } A) * \text{normalize } (\text{Lcm-eucl } A) = \text{Lcm-eucl } A$
by (*fact unit-factor-mult-normalize*)
with *False* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *eq-Lcm-euclI*:

```

fixes lcm :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a
assumes  $\bigwedge A a. a \in A \implies a \text{ dvd lcm } A$  and  $\bigwedge A c. (\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \text{ dvd } c)$ 
 $\implies \text{lcm } A \text{ dvd } c$ 
   $\bigwedge A. \text{normalize } (\text{lcm } A) = \text{lcm } A$  shows lcm = Lcm-eucl
by (intro ext, rule associated-eqI) (auto simp: assms intro: Lcm-eucl-least)

end

class euclidean-ring = euclidean-semiring + idom
begin

subclass ring-div ..

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

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

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

```

```

next
  from 1.prem1 True show normalize  $r' = \text{gcd-eucl } x \ y$  by (simp add:
gcd-eucl-0)
qed
finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
hence euclid-ext-aux  $r' \ r \ s' \ s \ t' \ t =$ 
  euclid-ext-aux  $r \ (r' \bmod r) \ s \ (s' - r' \text{ div } r * s) \ t \ (t' - r' \text{ div } r * t)$ 
  by (subst euclid-ext-aux.simps) (simp add: Let-def)
also from 1.prem1 False have ?P ...
proof (intro 1.IH)
  have  $(s' - r' \text{ div } r * s) * x + (t' - r' \text{ div } r * t) * y =$ 
     $(s' * x + t' * y) - r' \text{ div } r * (s * x + t * y)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have  $s' * x + t' * y = r'$  by fact
  also have  $s * x + t * y = r$  by fact
  also have  $r' - r' \text{ div } r * r = r' \bmod r$  using mod-div-equality[of  $r' \ r$ ]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  finally show  $(s' - r' \text{ div } r * s) * x + (t' - r' \text{ div } r * t) * y = r' \bmod r$  .
qed (auto simp: gcd-eucl-non-0 algebra-simps div-mod-equality')
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

definition euclid-ext where

$\text{euclid-ext } a \ b = \text{euclid-ext-aux } a \ b \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1$

lemma euclid-ext-0:

$\text{euclid-ext } a \ 0 = (1 \text{ div unit-factor } a, 0, \text{normalize } a)$
 by (simp add: euclid-ext-def euclid-ext-aux.simps)

lemma euclid-ext-left-0:

$\text{euclid-ext } 0 \ a = (0, 1 \text{ div unit-factor } a, \text{normalize } a)$
 by (simp add: euclid-ext-def euclid-ext-aux.simps)

lemma euclid-ext-correct':

case euclid-ext $x \ y$ of $(a,b,c) \Rightarrow a * x + b * y = c \wedge c = \text{gcd-eucl } x \ y$
 unfolding euclid-ext-def by (rule euclid-ext-aux-correct) simp-all

lemma euclid-ext-gcd-eucl:

(case euclid-ext $x \ y$ of $(a,b,c) \Rightarrow c) = \text{gcd-eucl } x \ y$
 using euclid-ext-correct'[of $x \ y$] by (simp add: case-prod-unfold)

definition euclid-ext' where

$\text{euclid-ext}' \ x \ y = (\text{case euclid-ext } x \ y \text{ of } (a, b, -) \Rightarrow (a, b))$

lemma euclid-ext'-correct':

case euclid-ext' $x \ y$ of $(a,b) \Rightarrow a * x + b * y = \text{gcd-eucl } x \ y$
 using euclid-ext-correct'[of $x \ y$] by (simp add: case-prod-unfold euclid-ext'-def)

```

lemma euclid-ext'-0: euclid-ext' a 0 = (1 div unit-factor a, 0)
  by (simp add: euclid-ext'-def euclid-ext-0)

lemma euclid-ext'-left-0: euclid-ext' 0 a = (0, 1 div unit-factor a)
  by (simp add: euclid-ext'-def euclid-ext-left-0)

end

class euclidean-semiring-gcd = euclidean-semiring + gcd + Gcd +
  assumes gcd-gcd-eucl: gcd = gcd-eucl and lcm-lcm-eucl: lcm = lcm-eucl
  assumes Gcd-Gcd-eucl: Gcd = Gcd-eucl and Lcm-Lcm-eucl: Lcm = Lcm-eucl
begin

subclass semiring-gcd
  by standard (simp-all add: gcd-gcd-eucl gcd-eucl-greatest lcm-lcm-eucl lcm-eucl-def)

subclass semiring-Gcd
  by standard (auto simp: Gcd-Gcd-eucl Lcm-Lcm-eucl Gcd-eucl-def intro: Lcm-eucl-least)

lemma gcd-non-0:
   $b \neq 0 \implies \text{gcd } a \ b = \text{gcd } b \ (a \bmod b)$ 
  unfolding gcd-gcd-eucl by (fact gcd-eucl-non-0)

lemmas gcd-0 = gcd-0-right
lemmas dvd-gcd-iff = gcd-greatest-iff
lemmas gcd-greatest-iff = dvd-gcd-iff

lemma gcd-mod1 [simp]:
   $\text{gcd } (a \bmod b) \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
  by (rule gcdI, metis dvd-mod-iff gcd-dvd1 gcd-dvd2, simp-all add: gcd-greatest
  dvd-mod-iff)

lemma gcd-mod2 [simp]:
   $\text{gcd } a \ (b \bmod a) = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
  by (rule gcdI, simp, metis dvd-mod-iff gcd-dvd1 gcd-dvd2, simp-all add: gcd-greatest
  dvd-mod-iff)

lemma euclidean-size-gcd-le1 [simp]:
  assumes  $a \neq 0$ 
  shows euclidean-size (gcd a b)  $\leq$  euclidean-size a
proof –
  have gcd a b dvd a by (rule gcd-dvd1)
  then obtain c where  $A: a = \text{gcd } a \ b * c$  unfolding dvd-def by blast
  with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis by (subst (2) A, intro size-mult-mono) auto
qed

lemma euclidean-size-gcd-le2 [simp]:
   $b \neq 0 \implies \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } b$ 

```

by (subst gcd.commute, rule euclidean-size-gcd-le1)

lemma euclidean-size-gcd-less1:

assumes $a \neq 0$ and $\neg a \text{ dvd } b$

shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } a$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume $\neg \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } a$

with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ have A : $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) = \text{euclidean-size } a$

by (intro le-antisym, simp-all)

have $a \text{ dvd gcd } a \ b$

by (rule dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd) (simp-all add: assms A)

hence $a \text{ dvd } b$ using dvd-gcdD2 by blast

with $\langle \neg a \text{ dvd } b \rangle$ show False by contradiction

qed

lemma euclidean-size-gcd-less2:

assumes $b \neq 0$ and $\neg b \text{ dvd } a$

shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } b$

using assms by (subst gcd.commute, rule euclidean-size-gcd-less1)

lemma euclidean-size-lcm-le1:

assumes $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$

shows $\text{euclidean-size } a \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$

proof –

have $a \text{ dvd lcm } a \ b$ by (rule dvd-lcm1)

then obtain c where A : $\text{lcm } a \ b = a * c$..

with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ have $c \neq 0$ by (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff)

then show ?thesis by (subst A, intro size-mult-mono)

qed

lemma euclidean-size-lcm-le2:

$a \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \implies \text{euclidean-size } b \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$

using euclidean-size-lcm-le1 [of b a] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma euclidean-size-lcm-less1:

assumes $b \neq 0$ and $\neg b \text{ dvd } a$

shows $\text{euclidean-size } a < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$

proof (rule ccontr)

from assms have $a \neq 0$ by auto

assume $\neg \text{euclidean-size } a < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$

with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ have $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b) = \text{euclidean-size } a$

by (intro le-antisym, simp, intro euclidean-size-lcm-le1)

with assms have $\text{lcm } a \ b \text{ dvd } a$

by (rule-tac dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd) (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff)

hence $b \text{ dvd } a$ by (rule lcm-dvdD2)

with $\langle \neg b \text{ dvd } a \rangle$ show False by contradiction

qed

lemma euclidean-size-lcm-less2:

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

lemma *Lcm-eucl-set* [code]:
Lcm-eucl (*set xs*) = *foldl lcm-eucl 1 xs*
by (*simp add: Lcm-Lcm-eucl [symmetric] lcm-lcm-eucl Lcm-set*)

lemma *Gcd-eucl-set* [code]:
Gcd-eucl (*set xs*) = *foldl gcd-eucl 0 xs*
by (*simp add: Gcd-Gcd-eucl [symmetric] gcd-gcd-eucl Gcd-set*)

end

A Euclidean ring is a Euclidean semiring with additive inverses. It provides a few more lemmas; in particular, Bezout's lemma holds for any Euclidean ring.

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

subclass *euclidean-ring* ..
subclass *ring-gcd* ..

lemma *euclid-ext-gcd* [simp]:
(case euclid-ext a b of (-, -, t) \Rightarrow t) = gcd a b
using *euclid-ext-correct*'[of a b] **by** (*simp add: case-prod-unfold Let-def gcd-gcd-eucl*)

lemma *euclid-ext-gcd'* [simp]:
euclid-ext a b = (r, s, t) \Longrightarrow t = gcd a b
by (*insert euclid-ext-gcd*[of a b], *drule (1) subst, simp*)

lemma *euclid-ext-correct*:
*case euclid-ext x y of (a,b,c) \Rightarrow a * x + b * y = c \wedge c = gcd x y*
using *euclid-ext-correct'*[of x y]
by (*simp add: gcd-gcd-eucl case-prod-unfold*)

lemma *euclid-ext'-correct*:
*fst (euclid-ext' a b) * a + snd (euclid-ext' a b) * b = gcd a b*
using *euclid-ext-correct'*[of a b]
by (*simp add: gcd-gcd-eucl case-prod-unfold euclid-ext'-def*)

lemma *bezout*: $\exists s t. s * a + t * b = \text{gcd } a \ b$
using *euclid-ext'-correct* **by** *blast*

end

15.1 Typical instances

instantiation *nat* :: *euclidean-semiring*

```

begin

definition [simp]:
  euclidean-size-nat = (id :: nat ⇒ nat)

instance proof
qed simp-all

end

instantiation int :: euclidean-ring
begin

definition [simp]:
  euclidean-size-int = (nat ∘ abs :: int ⇒ nat)

instance
by standard (auto simp add: abs-mult nat-mult-distrib split: abs-split)

end

instantiation poly :: (field) euclidean-ring
begin

definition euclidean-size-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ nat
  where euclidean-size p = (if p = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ degree p)

lemma euclidean-size-poly-0 [simp]:
  euclidean-size (0::'a poly) = 0
  by (simp add: euclidean-size-poly-def)

lemma euclidean-size-poly-not-0 [simp]:
  p ≠ 0 ⇒ euclidean-size p = 2 ^ degree p
  by (simp add: euclidean-size-poly-def)

instance
proof
  fix p q :: 'a poly
  assume q ≠ 0
  then have p mod q = 0 ∨ degree (p mod q) < degree q
    by (rule degree-mod-less [of q p])
  with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ show euclidean-size (p mod q) < euclidean-size q
    by (cases p mod q = 0) simp-all
next
  fix p q :: 'a poly
  assume q ≠ 0
  from ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have degree p ≤ degree (p * q)

```

```

    by (rule degree-mult-right-le)
  with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ show euclidean-size p ≤ euclidean-size (p * q)
    by (cases p = 0) simp-all
qed simp

end

```

```

instance nat :: euclidean-semiring-gcd
proof
  show [simp]: gcd = (gcd-eucl :: nat ⇒ -) Lcm = (Lcm-eucl :: nat set ⇒ -)
    by (simp-all add: eq-gcd-euclI eq-Lcm-euclI)
  show lcm = (lcm-eucl :: nat ⇒ -) Gcd = (Gcd-eucl :: nat set ⇒ -)
    by (intro ext, simp add: lcm-eucl-def lcm-nat-def Gcd-nat-def Gcd-eucl-def)+
qed

```

```

instance int :: euclidean-ring-gcd
proof
  show [simp]: gcd = (gcd-eucl :: int ⇒ -) Lcm = (Lcm-eucl :: int set ⇒ -)
    by (simp-all add: eq-gcd-euclI eq-Lcm-euclI)
  show lcm = (lcm-eucl :: int ⇒ -) Gcd = (Gcd-eucl :: int set ⇒ -)
    by (intro ext, simp add: lcm-eucl-def lcm-altdef-int
      semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm Gcd-eucl-def abs-mult)+
qed

```

```

instantiation poly :: (field) euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

```

```

definition gcd-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly where
  gcd-poly = gcd-eucl

```

```

definition lcm-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly where
  lcm-poly = lcm-eucl

```

```

definition Gcd-poly :: 'a poly set ⇒ 'a poly where
  Gcd-poly = Gcd-eucl

```

```

definition Lcm-poly :: 'a poly set ⇒ 'a poly where
  Lcm-poly = Lcm-eucl

```

```

instance by standard (simp-all only: gcd-poly-def lcm-poly-def Gcd-poly-def Lcm-poly-def)
end

```

```

lemma poly-gcd-monic:
  lead-coeff (gcd x y) = (if x = 0 ∧ y = 0 then 0 else 1)
  using unit-factor-gcd[of x y]
  by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 one-poly-def lead-coeff-def split:
    if-split-asm)

```

```

lemma poly-dvd-antisym:
  fixes p q :: 'a::idom poly
  assumes coeff: coeff p (degree p) = coeff q (degree q)
  assumes dvd1: p dvd q and dvd2: q dvd p shows p = q
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True with coeff show p = q by simp
next
  case False with coeff have q ≠ 0 by auto
  have degree: degree p = degree q
    using ⟨p dvd q⟩ ⟨q dvd p⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨q ≠ 0⟩
    by (intro order-antisym dvd-imp-degree-le)

  from ⟨p dvd q⟩ obtain a where a: q = p * a ..
  with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have a ≠ 0 by auto
  with degree a ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have degree a = 0
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  with coeff a show p = q
    by (cases a, auto split: if-splits)
qed

```

```

lemma poly-gcd-unique:
  fixes d x y :: - poly
  assumes dvd1: d dvd x and dvd2: d dvd y
    and greatest:  $\bigwedge k. k \text{ dvd } x \implies k \text{ dvd } y \implies k \text{ dvd } d$ 
    and monic: coeff d (degree d) = (if x = 0  $\wedge$  y = 0 then 0 else 1)
  shows d = gcd x y
  using assms by (intro gcdI) (auto simp: normalize-poly-def split: if-split-asm)

```

```

lemma poly-gcd-code [code]:
  gcd x y = (if y = 0 then normalize x else gcd y (x mod (y :: - poly)))
  by (simp add: gcd-0 gcd-non-0)

```

end

16 Factorial (semi)rings

```

theory Factorial-Ring
imports Main Primes ~~/src/HOL/Library/Multiset
begin

```

```

context algebraic-semidom
begin

```

```

lemma dvd-mult-imp-div:
  assumes a * c dvd b
  shows a dvd b div c
proof (cases c = 0)
  case True then show ?thesis by simp

```

```

next
  case False
  from  $\langle a * c \text{ dvd } b \rangle$  obtain d where  $b = a * c * d$  ..
  with False show ?thesis by (simp add: mult.commute [of a] mult.assoc)
qed

end

class factorial-semiring = normalization-semidom +
  assumes finite-divisors:  $a \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } b = a\}$ 
  fixes is-prime :: 'a  $\implies$  bool
  assumes not-is-prime-zero [simp]:  $\neg \text{is-prime } 0$ 
    and is-prime-not-unit:  $\text{is-prime } p \implies \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
    and no-prime-divisorsI2:  $(\bigwedge b. b \text{ dvd } a \implies \neg \text{is-prime } b) \implies \text{is-unit } a$ 
  assumes is-primeI:  $p \neq 0 \implies \neg \text{is-unit } p \implies (\bigwedge a. a \text{ dvd } p \implies \neg \text{is-unit } a \implies p \text{ dvd } a) \implies \text{is-prime } p$ 
    and is-primeD:  $\text{is-prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } a * b \implies p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$ 
begin

lemma not-is-prime-one [simp]:
   $\neg \text{is-prime } 1$ 
  by (auto dest: is-prime-not-unit)

lemma is-prime-not-zeroI:
  assumes is-prime p
  shows  $p \neq 0$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: ccontr)

lemma is-prime-multD:
  assumes is-prime ( $a * b$ )
  shows  $\text{is-unit } a \vee \text{is-unit } b$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $a \neq 0 \ b \neq 0$  by auto
  moreover from assms is-primeD [of  $a * b$ ] have  $a * b \text{ dvd } a \vee a * b \text{ dvd } b$ 
  by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using dvd-times-left-cancel-iff [of  $a \ b \ 1$ ]
    dvd-times-right-cancel-iff [of  $b \ a \ 1$ ]
  by auto
qed

lemma is-primeD2:
  assumes is-prime p and  $a \text{ dvd } p$  and  $\neg \text{is-unit } a$ 
  shows  $p \text{ dvd } a$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle a \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  obtain b where  $p = a * b$  ..
  with  $\langle \text{is-prime } p \rangle$  is-prime-multD  $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } a \rangle$  have  $\text{is-unit } b$  by auto
  with  $\langle p = a * b \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: mult-unit-dvd-iff)

```

qed

lemma *is-prime-mult-unit-left*:

assumes *is-prime* p

and *is-unit* a

shows *is-prime* $(a * p)$

proof (rule *is-primeI*)

from *assms* show $a * p \neq 0 \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } (a * p)$

by (auto simp add: *is-unit-mult-iff is-prime-not-unit*)

show $a * p \text{ dvd } b$ if $b \text{ dvd } a * p \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } b$ for b

proof -

from *that* (*is-unit* a) have $b \text{ dvd } p$

using *dvd-mult-unit-iff* [of a b p] by (simp add: *ac-simps*)

with (*is-prime* p) ($\neg \text{is-unit } b$) have $p \text{ dvd } b$

using *is-primeD2* [of p b] by auto

with (*is-unit* a) show *thesis*

using *mult-unit-dvd-iff* [of a p b] by (simp add: *ac-simps*)

qed

qed

lemma *is-primeI2*:

assumes $p \neq 0$

assumes $\neg \text{is-unit } p$

assumes $P: \bigwedge a b. p \text{ dvd } a * b \implies p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$

shows *is-prime* p

using $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ ($\neg \text{is-unit } p$) proof (rule *is-primeI*)

fix a

assume $a \text{ dvd } p$

then obtain b where $p = a * b$..

with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ have $b \neq 0$ by *simp*

moreover from $\langle p = a * b \rangle$ P have $p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$ by *auto*

moreover assume $\neg \text{is-unit } a$

ultimately show $p \text{ dvd } a$

using *dvd-times-right-cancel-iff* [of b a 1] $\langle p = a * b \rangle$ by *auto*

qed

lemma *not-is-prime-divisorE*:

assumes $a \neq 0$ and $\neg \text{is-unit } a$ and $\neg \text{is-prime } a$

obtains b where $b \text{ dvd } a$ and $\neg \text{is-unit } b$ and $\neg a \text{ dvd } b$

proof -

from *assms* have $\exists b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } b \wedge \neg a \text{ dvd } b$

by (auto intro: *is-primeI*)

with *that* show *thesis* by *blast*

qed

lemma *is-prime-normalize-iff* [*simp*]:

is-prime $(\text{normalize } p) \iff \text{is-prime } p$ (is $?P \iff ?Q$)

proof

assume $?Q$ show $?P$

```

  by (rule is-primeI) (insert ⟨?Q⟩, simp-all add: is-prime-not-zeroI is-prime-not-unit
is-primeD2)
next
  assume ?P show ?Q
  by (rule is-primeI)
    (insert is-prime-not-zeroI [of normalize p] is-prime-not-unit [of normalize p]
is-primeD2 [of normalize p] ⟨?P⟩, simp-all)
qed

```

```

lemma no-prime-divisorsI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge b. b \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{normalize } b = b \implies \neg \text{is-prime } b$ 
  shows is-unit a
proof (rule no-prime-divisorsI2)
  fix b
  assume b dvd a
  then have normalize b dvd a
    by simp
  moreover have normalize (normalize b) = normalize b
    by simp
  ultimately have  $\neg \text{is-prime } (\text{normalize } b)$ 
    by (rule assms)
  then show  $\neg \text{is-prime } b$ 
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-divisorE:
  assumes  $a \neq 0$  and  $\neg \text{is-unit } a$ 
  obtains p where is-prime p and p dvd a
  using assms no-prime-divisorsI [of a] by blast

```

```

lemma is-prime-associated:
  assumes is-prime p and is-prime q and q dvd p
  shows normalize q = normalize p
using ⟨q dvd p⟩ proof (rule associatedI)
  from ⟨is-prime q⟩ have  $\neg \text{is-unit } q$ 
  by (simp add: is-prime-not-unit)
  with ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨q dvd p⟩ show p dvd q
  by (blast intro: is-primeD2)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-dvd-mult-iff:
  assumes is-prime p
  shows  $p \text{ dvd } a * b \iff p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$ 
  using assms by (auto dest: is-primeD)

```

```

lemma prime-dvd-msetprod:
  assumes is-prime p
  assumes dvd: p dvd msetprod A
  obtains a where  $a \in \# A$  and p dvd a

```

```

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

```

lemma *msetprod-eq-iff*:

assumes $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } P. \text{is-prime } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ **and** $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } Q. \text{is-prime } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$

shows $\text{msetprod } P = \text{msetprod } Q \longleftrightarrow P = Q$ (**is** $?R \longleftrightarrow ?S$)

proof

assume *?S* **then show** *?R* **by** *simp*

next

assume *?R* **then show** *?S* **using** *assms* **proof** (*induct P arbitrary: Q*)

case *empty* **then have** *Q: msetprod Q = 1* **by** *simp*

have $Q = \{\#\}$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $Q \neq \{\#\}$

then obtain *r R* **where** $Q = R + \{\#r\#\}$

using *multi-nonempty-split* **by** *blast*

moreover with *empty* **have** *is-prime r* **by** *simp*

ultimately have $\text{msetprod } Q = \text{msetprod } R * r$

by *simp*

with *Q* **have** $\text{msetprod } R * r = 1$

by *simp*

then have *is-unit r*

by (*metis local.dvd-triv-right*)

with $\langle \text{is-prime } r \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** (*simp add: is-prime-not-unit*)

qed

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

next

case (*add P p*)

then have *is-prime p* **and** $\text{normalize } p = p$


```

    and msetprod Q = msetprod P * p and p dvd msetprod Q
    by auto (metis local.dvd-triv-right)
with prime-dvd-msetprod
  obtain q where q ∈# Q and p dvd q
  by blast
with add.prem1 have is-prime q and normalize q = q
  by simp-all
from ⟨is-prime p⟩ have p ≠ 0
  by auto
from ⟨is-prime q⟩ ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨p dvd q⟩
  have normalize p = normalize q
  by (rule is-prime-associated)
from ⟨normalize p = p⟩ ⟨normalize q = q⟩ have p = q
  unfolding ⟨normalize p = normalize q⟩ by simp
with ⟨q ∈# Q⟩ have p ∈# Q by simp
have msetprod P = msetprod (Q - {#p#})
  using ⟨p ∈# Q⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨msetprod Q = msetprod P * p⟩
  by (simp add: msetprod-minus)
then have P = Q - {#p#}
  using add.prem1(2-3)
  by (auto intro: add.hyps dest: in-diffD)
with ⟨p ∈# Q⟩ show ?case by simp
qed
qed

```

```

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

```

```

lemma prime-power-dvd-multD:
  assumes is-prime p
  assumes p ^ n dvd a * b and n > 0 and ¬ p dvd a
  shows p ^ n dvd b
using ⟨p ^ n dvd a * b⟩ and ⟨n > 0⟩ proof (induct n arbitrary: b)
  case 0 then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n) show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case True with Suc ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨¬ p dvd a⟩ show ?thesis
      by (simp add: prime-dvd-mult-iff)
  next
    case False then have n > 0 by simp
    from ⟨is-prime p⟩ have p ≠ 0 by auto
    from Suc.prem1 have *: p * p ^ n dvd a * b
      by simp
    then have p dvd a * b
      by (rule dvd-mult-left)
    with Suc ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨¬ p dvd a⟩ have p dvd b

```

```

    by (simp add: prime-dvd-mult-iff)
  moreover def c ≡ b div p
  ultimately have b: b = p * c by simp
  with * have p * p ^ n dvd p * (a * c)
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have p ^ n dvd a * c
    by simp
  with Suc.hyps ⟨n > 0⟩ have p ^ n dvd c
    by blast
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
    by (simp add: b)
qed
qed

lemma is-prime-inj-power:
  assumes is-prime p
  shows inj (op ^ p)
proof (rule injI, rule ccontr)
  fix m n :: nat
  have [simp]: p ^ q = 1 ⟷ q = 0 (is ?P ⟷ ?Q) for q
  proof
    assume ?Q then show ?P by simp
  next
    assume ?P then have is-unit (p ^ q) by simp
    with assms show ?Q by (auto simp add: is-unit-power-iff is-prime-not-unit)
  qed
  have *: False if p ^ m = p ^ n and m > n for m n
  proof -
    from assms have p ≠ 0
      by (rule is-prime-not-zeroI)
    then have p ^ n ≠ 0
      by (induct n) simp-all
    from that have m = n + (m - n) and m - n > 0 by arith+
    then obtain q where m = n + q and q > 0 ..
    with that have p ^ n * p ^ q = p ^ n * 1 by (simp add: power-add)
    with ⟨p ^ n ≠ 0⟩ have p ^ q = 1
      using mult-left-cancel [of p ^ n p ^ q 1] by simp
    with ⟨q > 0⟩ show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  assume m ≠ n
  then have m > n ∨ m < n by arith
  moreover assume p ^ m = p ^ n
  ultimately show False using * [of m n] * [of n m] by auto
qed

definition factorization :: 'a ⇒ 'a multiset option
  where factorization a = (if a = 0 then None
    else Some (setsum (λp. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd a}) p)
      {p. p dvd a ∧ is-prime p ∧ normalize p = p}))

```

```

lemma factorization-normalize [simp]:
  factorization (normalize a) = factorization a
  by (simp add: factorization-def)

lemma factorization-0 [simp]:
  factorization 0 = None
  by (simp add: factorization-def)

lemma factorization-eq-None-iff [simp]:
  factorization a = None  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0
  by (simp add: factorization-def)

lemma factorization-eq-Some-iff:
  factorization a = Some P  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  normalize a = msetprod P  $\wedge$  0  $\notin$  P  $\wedge$  ( $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } P. \text{is-prime } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ )
proof (cases a = 0)
  have [simp]: 0 = msetprod P  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\in$  P
    using msetprod-zero-iff [of P] by blast
  case True
  then show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
let ?prime-factors =  $\lambda a. \{p. p \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{is-prime } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
have ?prime-factors a  $\subseteq$  {b. b dvd a  $\wedge$  normalize b = b}
  by auto
moreover from  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  have finite {b. b dvd a  $\wedge$  normalize b = b}
  by (rule finite-divisors)
ultimately have finite (?prime-factors a)
  by (rule finite-subset)
then show ?thesis using  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ 
proof (induct ?prime-factors a arbitrary: a P)
  case empty then have
    *: {p. p dvd a  $\wedge$  is-prime p  $\wedge$  normalize p = p} = {}
    and a  $\neq$  0
  by auto
from  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  have factorization a = Some {#}
  by (simp only: factorization-def *) simp
from * have normalize a = 1
  by (auto intro: is-unit-normalize no-prime-divisorsI)
show ?case (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs) proof
  assume ?lhs with  $\langle \text{factorization } a = \text{Some } \{ \# \} \rangle$   $\langle \text{normalize } a = 1 \rangle$ 
  show ?rhs by simp
next
assume ?rhs have P = {#}
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume P  $\neq$  {#}
  then obtain q Q where P = Q + {#q#}

```

```

    using multi-nonempty-split by blast
  with ⟨?rhs⟩ ⟨normalize a = 1⟩
  have 1 = q * msetprod Q and is-prime q
    by (simp-all add: ac-simps)
  then have is-unit q by (auto intro: dvdI)
  with ⟨is-prime q⟩ show False
    using is-prime-not-unit by blast
qed
with ⟨factorization a = Some {#}⟩ show ?lhs by simp
qed
next
case (insert p F)
from ⟨insert p F = ?prime-factors a⟩
have ?prime-factors a = insert p F
  by simp
then have p dvd a and is-prime p and normalize p = p and p ≠ 0
  by (auto intro!: is-prime-not-zeroI)
def n ≡ Max {n. p ^ n dvd a}
then have n > 0 and p ^ n dvd a and ¬ p ^ Suc n dvd a
proof -
  def N ≡ {n. p ^ n dvd a}
  then have n-M: n = Max N by (simp add: n-def)
  from is-prime-inj-power ⟨is-prime p⟩ have inj (op ^ p) .
  then have inj-on (op ^ p) U for U
    by (rule subset-inj-on) simp
  moreover have op ^ p ‘ N ⊆ {b. b dvd a ∧ normalize b = b}
    by (auto simp add: normalize-power ⟨normalize p = p⟩ N-def)
  ultimately have finite N
    by (rule inj-on-finite) (simp add: finite-divisors ⟨a ≠ 0⟩)
  from N-def ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ have 0 ∈ N by (simp add: N-def)
  then have N ≠ {} by blast
  note * = ⟨finite N⟩ ⟨N ≠ {}⟩
  from N-def ⟨p dvd a⟩ have 1 ∈ N by simp
  with * have Max N > 0
    by (auto simp add: Max-gr-iff)
  then show n > 0 by (simp add: n-M)
  from * have Max N ∈ N by (rule Max-in)
  then have p ^ Max N dvd a by (simp add: N-def)
  then show p ^ n dvd a by (simp add: n-M)
  from * have ∀ n ∈ N. n ≤ Max N
    by (simp add: Max-le-iff [symmetric])
  then have p ^ Suc (Max N) dvd a ⇒ Suc (Max N) ≤ Max N
    by (rule bspec) (simp add: N-def)
  then have ¬ p ^ Suc (Max N) dvd a
    by auto
  then show ¬ p ^ Suc n dvd a
    by (simp add: n-M)
qed
def b ≡ a div p ^ n

```

```

with ⟨p ^ n dvd a⟩ have a: a = p ^ n * b
  by simp
with ⟨¬ p ^ Suc n dvd a⟩ have ¬ p dvd b and b ≠ 0
  by (auto elim: dvdE simp add: ac-simps)
have ?prime-factors a = insert p (?prime-factors b)
proof (rule set-eqI)
  fix q
  show q ∈ ?prime-factors a ⟷ q ∈ insert p (?prime-factors b)
  using ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨normalize p = p⟩ ⟨n > 0⟩
    by (auto simp add: a prime-dvd-mult-iff prime-dvd-power-iff)
      (auto dest: is-prime-associated)
qed
with ⟨¬ p dvd b⟩ have ?prime-factors a - {p} = ?prime-factors b
  by auto
with insert.hyps have F = ?prime-factors b
  by auto
then have ?prime-factors b = F
  by simp
with ⟨?prime-factors a = insert p (?prime-factors b)⟩ have ?prime-factors a
= insert p F
  by simp
have equiv: (∑ p∈F. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd a}) p) =
(∑ p∈F. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd b}) p)
using refl proof (rule Groups-Big.setsum.cong)
  fix q
  assume q ∈ F
  have {n. q ^ n dvd a} = {n. q ^ n dvd b}
  proof -
    have q ^ m dvd a ⟷ q ^ m dvd b (is ?R ⟷ ?S)
      for m
    proof (cases m = 0)
      case True then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False then have m > 0 by simp
      show ?thesis
      proof
        assume ?S then show ?R by (simp add: a)
      next
        assume ?R
      then have *: q ^ m dvd p ^ n * b by (simp add: a)
      from insert.hyps ⟨q ∈ F⟩
      have is-prime q normalize q = q p ≠ q q dvd p ^ n * b
        by (auto simp add: a)
      from ⟨is-prime q⟩ * ⟨m > 0⟩ show ?S
      proof (rule prime-power-dvd-multD)
        have ¬ q dvd p
        proof
          assume q dvd p
          with ⟨is-prime q⟩ ⟨is-prime p⟩ have normalize q = normalize p

```

```

      by (blast intro: is-prime-associated)
    with ⟨normalize p = p⟩ ⟨normalize q = q⟩ ⟨p ≠ q⟩ show False
      by simp
    qed
  with ⟨is-prime q⟩ show ¬ q dvd p ^ n
    by (simp add: prime-dvd-power-iff)
  qed
  qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  then show
    replicate-mset (Max {n. q ^ n dvd a}) q = replicate-mset (Max {n. q ^ n
dvd b}) q
    by simp
  qed
  def Q ≡ the (factorization b)
  with ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ have [simp]: factorization b = Some Q
    by simp
  from ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ have factorization a =
    Some (∑ p∈?prime-factors a. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd a}) p)
    by (simp add: factorization-def)
  also have ... =
    Some (∑ p∈insert p F. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd a}) p)
    by (simp add: ⟨?prime-factors a = insert p F⟩)
  also have ... =
    Some (replicate-mset n p + (∑ p∈F. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd a}
p)))
    using ⟨finite F⟩ ⟨p ∉ F⟩ n-def by simp
  also have ... =
    Some (replicate-mset n p + (∑ p∈F. replicate-mset (Max {n. p ^ n dvd b}
p)))
    using equiv by simp
  also have ... = Some (replicate-mset n p + the (factorization b))
    using ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ by (simp add: factorization-def ⟨?prime-factors a = insert p
F⟩ ⟨?prime-factors b = F⟩)
  finally have fact-a: factorization a =
    Some (replicate-mset n p + Q)
    by simp
  moreover have factorization b = Some Q ⟷
    normalize b = msetprod Q ∧
    0 ∉# Q ∧
    (∀ p∈#Q. is-prime p ∧ normalize p = p)
    using ⟨F = ?prime-factors b⟩ ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ by (rule insert.hyps)
  ultimately have
    norm-a: normalize a = msetprod (replicate-mset n p + Q) and
    prime-Q: ∀ p∈set-mset Q. is-prime p ∧ normalize p = p
    by (simp-all add: a normalize-mult normalize-power ⟨normalize p = p⟩)
  show ?case (is ?lhs ⟷ ?rhs) proof

```

```

assume ?lhs with fact-a
have P = replicate-mset n p + Q by simp
with ⟨n > 0⟩ ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨normalize p = p⟩ prime-Q
  show ?rhs by (auto simp add: norm-a dest: is-prime-not-zeroI)
next
assume ?rhs
with ⟨n > 0⟩ ⟨is-prime p⟩ ⟨normalize p = p⟩ ⟨n > 0⟩ prime-Q
have msetprod P = msetprod (replicate-mset n p + Q)
  and  $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } P. \text{is-prime } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  and  $\forall p \in \text{set-mset } (\text{replicate-mset } n \ p + Q). \text{is-prime } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  by (simp-all add: norm-a)
then have P = replicate-mset n p + Q
  by (simp only: msetprod-eq-iff)
then show ?lhs
  by (simp add: fact-a)
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma factorization-cases [case-names 0 factorization]:
  assumes 0: a = 0  $\implies$  P
  assumes factorization:  $\bigwedge A. a \neq 0 \implies \text{factorization } a = \text{Some } A \implies \text{msetprod } A = \text{normalize } a$ 
   $\implies 0 \notin \# A \implies (\bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{normalize } p = p) \implies (\bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{is-prime } p) \implies P$ 
  shows P
proof (cases a = 0)
  case True with 0 show P .
next
  case False
  then have factorization a  $\neq$  None by simp
  then obtain A where factorization a = Some A by blast
  moreover from this have msetprod A = normalize a
  0  $\notin \# A \wedge \bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{normalize } p = p \wedge \bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{is-prime } p$ 
  by (auto simp add: factorization-eq-Some-iff)
  ultimately show P using ⟨a  $\neq$  0⟩ factorization by blast
qed

```

```

lemma factorizationE:
  assumes a  $\neq$  0
  obtains A u where factorization a = Some A normalize a = msetprod A
  0  $\notin \# A \wedge \bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{is-prime } p \wedge \bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  using assms by (cases a rule: factorization-cases) simp-all

```

```

lemma prime-dvd-mset-prod-iff:
  assumes is-prime p normalize p = p  $\wedge \bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{is-prime } p \wedge \bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  shows p dvd msetprod A  $\longleftrightarrow$  p  $\in \# A$ 
  using assms proof (induct A)

```

```

    case empty then show ?case by (auto dest: is-prime-not-unit)
next
  case (add A q) then show ?case
    using is-prime-associated [of q p]
    by (simp-all add: prime-dvd-mult-iff, safe, simp-all)
qed

end

class factorial-semiring-gcd = factorial-semiring + gcd +
  assumes gcd-unfold: gcd a b =
    (if a = 0 then normalize b
     else if b = 0 then normalize a
     else msetprod (the (factorization a) #∩ the (factorization b)))
  and lcm-unfold: lcm a b =
    (if a = 0 ∨ b = 0 then 0
     else msetprod (the (factorization a) #∪ the (factorization b)))
begin

subclass semiring-gcd
proof
  fix a b
  have comm: gcd a b = gcd b a for a b
    by (simp add: gcd-unfold ac-simps)
  have gcd a b dvd a for a b
  proof (cases a rule: factorization-cases)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (factorization A) note fact-A = this
    then have non-zero:  $\bigwedge p. p \in \#A \implies p \neq 0$ 
      using normalize-0 not-is-prime-zero by blast
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases b rule: factorization-cases)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by (simp add: gcd-unfold)
  next
    case (factorization B) note fact-B = this
    have msetprod (A #∩ B) dvd msetprod A
    using non-zero proof (induct B arbitrary: A)
      case empty show ?case by simp
    next
      case (add B p) show ?case
      proof (cases p ∈# A)
        case True then obtain C where A = C + {#p#}
          by (metis insert-DiffM2)
        moreover with True add have p ≠ 0 and  $\bigwedge p. p \in \# C \implies p \neq 0$ 
          by auto
        ultimately show ?thesis
          using True add.hyps [of C]
          by (simp add: inter-union-distrib-left [symmetric])
      qed
    qed
  qed
end

```



```

next
  case False with add.prem1 add.hyps [of A] show ?thesis
  by (simp add: inter-add-right1)
qed
qed
with fact-A fact-B show ?thesis by (simp add: gcd-unfold)
qed
qed
then have gcd a b dvd a and gcd b a dvd b
  by simp-all
then show gcd a b dvd a and gcd a b dvd b
  by (simp-all add: comm)
show c dvd gcd a b if c dvd a and c dvd b for c
proof (cases a = 0 ∨ b = 0 ∨ c = 0)
  case True with that show ?thesis by (auto simp add: gcd-unfold)
next
  case False then have a ≠ 0 and b ≠ 0 and c ≠ 0
    by simp-all
  then obtain A B C where fact:
    factorization a = Some A factorization b = Some B factorization c = Some
C
    and norm: normalize a = msetprod A normalize b = msetprod B normalize
c = msetprod C
    and A: 0 ∉# A ∧ p. p ∈# A ⇒ normalize p = p ∧ p. p ∈# A ⇒ is-prime
p
    and B: 0 ∉# B ∧ p. p ∈# B ⇒ normalize p = p ∧ p. p ∈# B ⇒ is-prime
p
    and C: 0 ∉# C ∧ p. p ∈# C ⇒ normalize p = p ∧ p. p ∈# C ⇒ is-prime
p
    by (blast elim!: factorizationE)
  moreover from that have normalize c dvd normalize a and normalize c dvd
normalize b
    by simp-all
  ultimately have msetprod C dvd msetprod A and msetprod C dvd msetprod B
    by simp-all
  with A B C have msetprod C dvd msetprod (A #∩ B)
  proof (induct C arbitrary: A B)
    case empty then show ?case by simp
  next
    case add: (add C p)
    from add.prem1
      have p: p ≠ 0 is-prime p normalize p = p by auto
    from add.prem1 have prem1: msetprod C * p dvd msetprod A msetprod C *
p dvd msetprod B
      by simp-all
    then have p dvd msetprod A p dvd msetprod B
      by (auto dest: dvd-mult-imp-div dvd-mult-right)
    with p add.prem1 have p ∈# A p ∈# B
      by (simp-all add: prime-dvd-mset-prod-iff)

```

```

then obtain  $A' B'$  where  $ABp: A = \{\#p\} + A' B = \{\#p\} + B'$ 
  by (auto dest!: multi-member-split simp add: ac-simps)
with  $add.prem\ s\ p$  have  $msetprod\ C\ dvd\ msetprod\ (A' \# \cap B')$ 
  by (auto intro: add.hyps simp add: ac-simps)
  with  $p$  have  $msetprod\ (\{\#p\} + C)\ dvd\ msetprod\ ((\{\#p\} + A') \# \cap$ 
( $\{\#p\} + B')$ )
  by (simp add: inter-union-distrib-right [symmetric])
  then show  $?case$  by (simp add: ABp ac-simps)
qed
with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle \langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  that fact have  $normalize\ c\ dvd\ gcd\ a\ b$ 
  by (simp add: norm [symmetric] gcd-unfold fact)
  then show  $?thesis$  by simp
qed
show  $normalize\ (gcd\ a\ b) = gcd\ a\ b$ 
  apply (simp add: gcd-unfold)
  apply safe
  apply (rule normalized-msetprodI)
  apply (auto elim: factorizationE)
  done
show  $lcm\ a\ b = normalize\ (a * b)\ div\ gcd\ a\ b$ 
  by (auto elim!: factorizationE simp add: gcd-unfold lcm-unfold normalize-mult
 $union\ diff\ inter\ eq\ sup$  [symmetric]  $msetprod\ diff\ inter\ subset\ eq\ union$ )
qed

end

instantiation  $nat :: factorial\ semiring$ 
begin

definition  $is\ prime\ nat :: nat \Rightarrow bool$ 
where
   $is\ prime\ nat\ p \iff (1 < p \wedge (\forall n. n\ dvd\ p \longrightarrow n = 1 \vee n = p))$ 

lemma  $is\ prime\ eq\ prime:$ 
   $is\ prime = prime$ 
  by (simp add: fun\ eq\ iff prime\ def is\ prime\ nat\ def)

instance proof
  show  $\neg is\ prime\ (0 :: nat)$  by (simp add: is\ prime\ nat\ def)
  show  $\neg is\ unit\ p$  if  $is\ prime\ p$  for  $p :: nat$ 
    using that by (simp add: is\ prime\ nat\ def)
next
  fix  $p :: nat$ 
  assume  $p \neq 0$  and  $\neg is\ unit\ p$ 
  then have  $p > 1$  by simp
  assume  $P: \bigwedge n. n\ dvd\ p \implies \neg is\ unit\ n \implies p\ dvd\ n$ 
  have  $n = 1$  if  $n\ dvd\ p$   $n \neq p$  for  $n$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $n \neq 1$ 

```

```

    with that P have p dvd n by auto
    with ⟨n dvd p⟩ have n = p by (rule dvd-antisym)
    with that show False by simp
qed
with ⟨p > 1⟩ show is-prime p by (auto simp add: is-prime-nat-def)
next
fix p m n :: nat
assume is-prime p
then have prime p by (simp add: is-prime-eq-prime)
moreover assume p dvd m * n
ultimately show p dvd m ∨ p dvd n
  by (rule prime-dvd-mult-nat)
next
fix n :: nat
show is-unit n if  $\bigwedge m. m \text{ dvd } n \implies \neg \text{is-prime } m$ 
  using that prime-factor-nat by (auto simp add: is-prime-eq-prime)
qed simp

end

instantiation int :: factorial-semiring
begin

definition is-prime-int :: int  $\implies$  bool
where
  is-prime-int p  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-prime (nat |p|)

lemma is-prime-int-iff [simp]:
  is-prime (int n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-prime n
  by (simp add: is-prime-int-def)

lemma is-prime-nat-abs-iff [simp]:
  is-prime (nat |k|)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-prime k
  by (simp add: is-prime-int-def)

instance proof
  show  $\neg$  is-prime (0::int) by (simp add: is-prime-int-def)
  show  $\neg$  is-unit p if is-prime p for p :: int
    using that is-prime-not-unit [of nat |p|] by simp
next
fix p :: int
assume P:  $\bigwedge k. k \text{ dvd } p \implies \neg \text{is-unit } k \implies p \text{ dvd } k$ 
have nat |p| dvd n if n dvd nat |p| and  $n \neq \text{Suc } 0$  for n :: nat
proof -
  from that have int n dvd p by (simp add: int-dvd-iff)
  moreover from that have  $\neg \text{is-unit } (\text{int } n)$  by simp
  ultimately have p dvd int n by (rule P)
  with that have p dvd int n by auto
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: dvd-int-iff)

```

```

qed
moreover assume  $p \neq 0$  and  $\neg$  is-unit  $p$ 
ultimately have is-prime (nat |p|) by (intro is-primeI) auto
then show is-prime  $p$  by simp
next
fix  $p\ k\ l :: int$ 
assume is-prime  $p$ 
then have *: is-prime (nat |p|) by simp
assume  $p\ dvd\ k * l$ 
then have nat |p| dvd nat |k * l|
  by (simp add: dvd-int-unfold-dvd-nat)
then have nat |p| dvd nat |k| * nat |l|
  by (simp add: abs-mult nat-mult-distrib)
with * have nat |p| dvd nat |k|  $\vee$  nat |p| dvd nat |l|
  using is-primeD [of nat |p|] by auto
then show  $p\ dvd\ k \vee p\ dvd\ l$ 
  by (simp add: dvd-int-unfold-dvd-nat)
next
fix  $k :: int$ 
assume  $P: \bigwedge l. l\ dvd\ k \implies \neg$  is-prime  $l$ 
have is-unit (nat |k|)
proof (rule no-prime-divisorsI)
  fix  $m$ 
  assume  $m\ dvd\ nat\ |k|$ 
  then have int  $m\ dvd\ k$  by (simp add: int-dvd-iff)
  then have  $\neg$  is-prime (int  $m$ ) by (rule P)
  then show  $\neg$  is-prime  $m$  by simp
qed
then show is-unit  $k$  by simp
qed simp

end

end

```