

Some results of number theory

Jeremy Avigad
David Gray
Adam Kramer
Thomas M Rasmussen

April 17, 2016

Abstract

This is a collection of formalized proofs of many results of number theory. The proofs of the Chinese Remainder Theorem and Wilson's Theorem are due to Rasmussen. The proof of Gauss's law of quadratic reciprocity is due to Avigad, Gray and Kramer. Proofs can be found in most introductory number theory textbooks; Goldman's *The Queen of Mathematics: a Historically Motivated Guide to Number Theory* provides some historical context.

Avigad, Gray and Kramer have also provided library theories dealing with finite sets and finite sums, divisibility and congruences, parity and residues. The authors are engaged in redesigning and polishing these theories for more serious use. For the latest information in this respect, please see the web page <http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/~avigad/isabelle>. Other theories contain proofs of Euler's criteria, Gauss' lemma, and the law of quadratic reciprocity. The formalization follows Eisenstein's proof, which is the one most commonly found in introductory textbooks; in particular, it follows the presentation in Niven and Zuckerman, *The Theory of Numbers*.

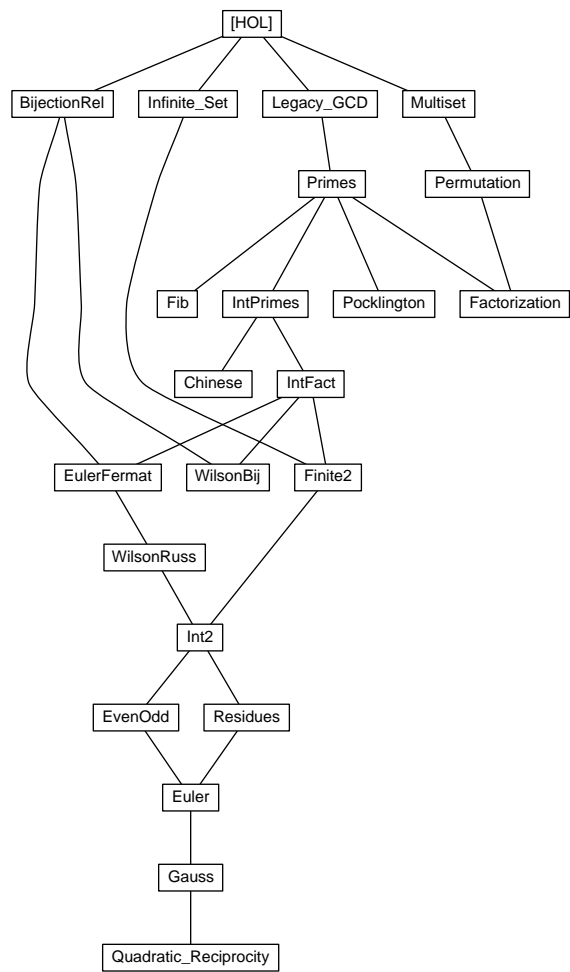
To avoid having to count roots of polynomials, however, we relied on a trick previously used by David Russinoff in formalizing quadratic reciprocity for the Boyer-Moore theorem prover; see Russinoff, David, "A mechanical proof of quadratic reciprocity," *Journal of Automated Reasoning* 8:3-21, 1992. We are grateful to Larry Paulson for calling our attention to this reference.

Contents

1	The Greatest Common Divisor	5
1.1	Specification of GCD on nats	5
1.2	GCD on nat by Euclid's algorithm	5
1.3	Derived laws for GCD	6
1.4	LCM defined by GCD	13
1.5	GCD and LCM on integers	16

2	Primality on nat	20
3	The Fibonacci function	38
4	Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic (unique factorization into primes)	40
4.1	Definitions	41
4.2	Arithmetic	41
4.3	Prime list and product	42
4.4	Sorting	43
4.5	Permutation	44
4.6	Existence	45
4.7	Uniqueness	45
5	Divisibility and prime numbers (on integers)	47
5.1	Definitions	47
5.2	Euclid's Algorithm and GCD	48
5.3	Congruences	49
5.4	Modulo	53
5.5	Extended GCD	53
6	The Chinese Remainder Theorem	55
6.1	Definitions	56
6.2	Chinese: uniqueness	58
6.3	Chinese: existence	58
6.4	Chinese	60
7	Bijections between sets	60
8	Factorial on integers	65
9	Fermat's Little Theorem extended to Euler's Totient function	66
9.1	Definitions and lemmas	67
9.2	Fermat	71
10	Wilson's Theorem according to Russinoff	73
10.1	Definitions and lemmas	73
10.2	Wilson	78
11	Wilson's Theorem using a more abstract approach	79
11.1	Definitions and lemmas	79
11.2	Wilson	83

12 Finite Sets and Finite Sums	84
12.1 Useful properties of sums and products	84
12.2 Cardinality of explicit finite sets	85
13 Integers: Divisibility and Congruences	88
13.1 Useful lemmas about dvd and powers	88
13.2 Useful properties of congruences	89
13.3 Some properties of MultInv	91
14 Residue Sets	94
14.1 Some useful properties of StandardRes	94
14.2 Relations between StandardRes, SRStar, and SR	95
14.3 Properties relating ResSets with StandardRes	96
14.4 Property for SRStar	97
15 Parity: Even and Odd Integers	97
15.1 Some useful properties about even and odd	97
16 Euler's criterion	102
16.1 Property for MultInvPair	102
16.2 Properties of SetS	104
17 Gauss' Lemma	108
17.1 Basic properties of p	109
17.2 Basic Properties of the Gauss Sets	109
17.3 Relationships Between Gauss Sets	114
17.4 Gauss' Lemma	117
18 The law of Quadratic reciprocity	119
18.1 Stuff about S, S1 and S2	122
19 Pocklington's Theorem for Primes	132



1 The Greatest Common Divisor

```
theory Legacy-GCD
imports Main
begin
```

See [1].

1.1 Specification of GCD on nats

definition

```
is-gcd :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where — gcd as a relation
is-gcd m n p  $\longleftrightarrow$  p dvd m  $\wedge$  p dvd n  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall$  d. d dvd m  $\longrightarrow$  d dvd n  $\longrightarrow$  d dvd p)
```

Uniqueness

```
lemma is-gcd-unique: is-gcd a b m  $\Longrightarrow$  is-gcd a b n  $\Longrightarrow$  m = n
by (simp add: is-gcd-def) (blast intro: dvd-antisym)
```

Connection to divides relation

```
lemma is-gcd-dvd: is-gcd a b m  $\Longrightarrow$  k dvd a  $\Longrightarrow$  k dvd b  $\Longrightarrow$  k dvd m
by (auto simp add: is-gcd-def)
```

Commutativity

```
lemma is-gcd-commute: is-gcd m n k = is-gcd n m k
by (auto simp add: is-gcd-def)
```

1.2 GCD on nat by Euclid's algorithm

```
fun gcd :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where gcd m n = (if n = 0 then m else gcd n (m mod n))
```

lemma *gcd-induct* [*case-names* 0 *rec*]:

fixes m n :: nat

assumes \bigwedge m. P m 0

and \bigwedge m n. 0 < n \Longrightarrow P n (m mod n) \Longrightarrow P m n

shows P m n

proof (*induct* m n *rule*: *gcd.induct*)

case (1 m n)

with *assms* **show** ?*case* **by** (*cases* n = 0) *simp-all*

qed

lemma *gcd-0* [*simp*, *algebra*]: *gcd* m 0 = m

by *simp*

lemma *gcd-0-left* [*simp*, *algebra*]: *gcd* 0 m = m

by *simp*

lemma *gcd-non-0*: $n > 0 \implies \text{gcd } m \ n = \text{gcd } n \ (m \bmod n)$
by *simp*

lemma *gcd-1* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m \ (\text{Suc } 0) = \text{Suc } 0$
by *simp*

lemma *nat-gcd-1-right* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m \ 1 = 1$
unfolding *One-nat-def* **by** (*rule gcd-1*)

declare *gcd.simps* [*simp del*]

gcd m n divides *m* and *n*. The conjunctions don't seem provable separately.

lemma *gcd-dvd1* [*iff, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m \ n \ \text{dvd } m$
and *gcd-dvd2* [*iff, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m \ n \ \text{dvd } n$
apply (*induct m n rule: gcd-induct*)
apply (*simp-all add: gcd-non-0*)
apply (*blast dest: dvd-mod-imp-dvd*)
done

Maximality: for all *m, n, k* naturals, if *k* divides *m* and *k* divides *n* then *k* divides *gcd m n*.

lemma *gcd-greatest*: $k \ \text{dvd } m \implies k \ \text{dvd } n \implies k \ \text{dvd } \text{gcd } m \ n$
by (*induct m n rule: gcd-induct*) (*simp-all add: gcd-non-0 dvd-mod*)

Function *gcd* yields the Greatest Common Divisor.

lemma *is-gcd*: $\text{is-gcd } m \ n \ (\text{gcd } m \ n)$
by (*simp add: is-gcd-def gcd-greatest*)

1.3 Derived laws for GCD

lemma *gcd-greatest-iff* [*iff, algebra*]: $k \ \text{dvd } \text{gcd } m \ n \longleftrightarrow k \ \text{dvd } m \ \wedge \ k \ \text{dvd } n$
by (*blast intro!: gcd-greatest intro: dvd-trans*)

lemma *gcd-zero*[*algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m \ n = 0 \longleftrightarrow m = 0 \ \wedge \ n = 0$
by (*simp only: dvd-0-left-iff [symmetric] gcd-greatest-iff*)

lemma *gcd-commute*: $\text{gcd } m \ n = \text{gcd } n \ m$
apply (*rule is-gcd-unique*)
apply (*rule is-gcd*)
apply (*subst is-gcd-commute*)
apply (*simp add: is-gcd*)
done

lemma *gcd-assoc*: $\text{gcd } (\text{gcd } k \ m) \ n = \text{gcd } k \ (\text{gcd } m \ n)$
apply (*rule is-gcd-unique*)
apply (*rule is-gcd*)
apply (*simp add: is-gcd-def*)

apply (*blast intro: dvd-trans*)
done

lemma *gcd-1-left* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } (\text{Suc } 0) m = \text{Suc } 0$
by (*simp add: gcd-commute*)

lemma *nat-gcd-1-left* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } 1 m = 1$
unfolding *One-nat-def* **by** (*rule gcd-1-left*)

Multiplication laws

lemma *gcd-mult-distrib2*: $k * \text{gcd } m n = \text{gcd } (k * m) (k * n)$
— [*1, page 27*]
apply (*induct m n rule: gcd-induct*)
apply *simp*
apply (*case-tac k = 0*)
apply (*simp-all add: gcd-non-0*)
done

lemma *gcd-mult* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } k (k * n) = k$
apply (*rule gcd-mult-distrib2 [of k 1 n, simplified, symmetric]*)
done

lemma *gcd-self* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } k k = k$
apply (*rule gcd-mult [of k 1, simplified]*)
done

lemma *relprime-dvd-mult*: $\text{gcd } k n = 1 \implies k \text{ dvd } m * n \implies k \text{ dvd } m$
apply (*insert gcd-mult-distrib2 [of m k n]*)
apply *simp*
apply (*erule-tac t = m in ssubst*)
apply *simp*
done

lemma *relprime-dvd-mult-iff*: $\text{gcd } k n = 1 \implies (k \text{ dvd } m * n) = (k \text{ dvd } m)$
by (*auto intro: relprime-dvd-mult dvd-mult2*)

lemma *gcd-mult-cancel*: $\text{gcd } k n = 1 \implies \text{gcd } (k * m) n = \text{gcd } m n$
apply (*rule dvd-antisym*)
apply (*rule gcd-greatest*)
apply (*rule-tac n = k in relprime-dvd-mult*)
apply (*simp add: gcd-assoc*)
apply (*simp add: gcd-commute*)
apply (*simp-all add: mult.commute*)
done

Addition laws

lemma *gcd-add1* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } (m + n) n = \text{gcd } m n$
by (*cases n = 0*) (*auto simp add: gcd-non-0*)

lemma *gcd-add2* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m (m + n) = \text{gcd } m n$
proof –
have $\text{gcd } m (m + n) = \text{gcd } (m + n) m$ **by** (*rule gcd-commute*)
also have $\dots = \text{gcd } (n + m) m$ **by** (*simp add: add.commute*)
also have $\dots = \text{gcd } n m$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{gcd } m n$ **by** (*rule gcd-commute*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *gcd-add2'* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m (n + m) = \text{gcd } m n$
apply (*subst add.commute*)
apply (*rule gcd-add2*)
done

lemma *gcd-add-mult*[*algebra*]: $\text{gcd } m (k * m + n) = \text{gcd } m n$
by (*induct k*) (*simp-all add: add.assoc*)

lemma *gcd-dvd-prod*: $\text{gcd } m n \text{ dvd } m * n$
using *mult-dvd-mono* [*of 1*] **by** *auto*

Division by gcd yields relatively primes.

lemma *div-gcd-relprime*:
assumes *nz*: $a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0$
shows $\text{gcd } (a \text{ div } \text{gcd } a b) (b \text{ div } \text{gcd } a b) = 1$
proof –
let $?g = \text{gcd } a b$
let $?a' = a \text{ div } ?g$
let $?b' = b \text{ div } ?g$
let $?g' = \text{gcd } ?a' ?b'$
have *dvdg*: $?g \text{ dvd } a \ ?g \text{ dvd } b$ **by** *simp-all*
have *dvdg'*: $?g' \text{ dvd } ?a' \ ?g' \text{ dvd } ?b'$ **by** *simp-all*
from *dvdg dvdg'* **obtain** *ka kb ka' kb'* **where**
 $ka b = ?g * ka \ b = ?g * kb \ ?a' = ?g' * ka' \ ?b' = ?g' * kb'$
unfolding *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from *this(3-4)* [*symmetric*] **have** $?g * ?a' = (?g * ?g') * ka' \ ?g * ?b' = (?g * ?g') * kb'$
by (*simp-all only: ac-simps mult.left-commute* [*of - gcd a b*])
then have *dvdgg'*: $?g * ?g' \text{ dvd } a \ ?g * ?g' \text{ dvd } b$
by (*auto simp add: dvd-mult-div-cancel* [*OF dvdg(1)*]
dvd-mult-div-cancel [*OF dvdg(2)*] *dvd-def*)
have $?g \neq 0$ **using** *nz* **by** (*simp add: gcd-zero*)
then have *gp*: $?g > 0$ **by** *simp*
from *gcd-greatest* [*OF dvdgg'*] **have** $?g * ?g' \text{ dvd } ?g$.
with *dvd-mult-cancel1* [*OF gp*] **show** $?g' = 1$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *gcd-unique*: $d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge (\forall e. e \text{ dvd } a \wedge e \text{ dvd } b \longrightarrow e \text{ dvd } d) \longleftrightarrow$

$d = \text{gcd } a \ b$
proof(*auto*)
 assume $H: d \text{ dvd } a \ d \text{ dvd } b \ \forall e. e \text{ dvd } a \ \wedge \ e \text{ dvd } b \ \longrightarrow \ e \text{ dvd } d$
 from $H(\beta)$ [*rule-format*] gcd-dvd1 [*of a b*] gcd-dvd2 [*of a b*]
 have $th: \text{gcd } a \ b \ \text{dvd } d$ **by** *blast*
 from dvd-antisym [*OF th gcd-greatest*[*OF H(1,2)*]] **show** $d = \text{gcd } a \ b$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *gcd-eq*: **assumes** $H: \forall d. d \text{ dvd } x \ \wedge \ d \text{ dvd } y \ \longleftrightarrow \ d \text{ dvd } u \ \wedge \ d \text{ dvd } v$
shows $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd } u \ v$
proof –
 from H **have** $\forall d. d \text{ dvd } x \ \wedge \ d \text{ dvd } y \ \longleftrightarrow \ d \text{ dvd } \text{gcd } u \ v$ **by** *simp*
 with gcd-unique [*of gcd u v x y*] **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *ind-euclid*:
assumes $c: \forall a \ b. P \ (a::\text{nat}) \ b \ \longleftrightarrow \ P \ b \ a$ **and** $z: \forall a. P \ a \ 0$
and $\text{add}: \forall a \ b. P \ a \ b \ \longrightarrow \ P \ a \ (a + b)$
shows $P \ a \ b$
proof(*induct a + b arbitrary: a b rule: less-induct*)
case *less*
have $a = b \ \vee \ a < b \ \vee \ b < a$ **by** *arith*
moreover {**assume** $eq: a = b$
 from add [*rule-format, OF z*[*rule-format, of a*]] **have** $P \ a \ b$ **using** eq
by *simp*}
moreover
 {**assume** $lt: a < b$
 hence $a + b - a < a + b \ \vee \ a = 0$ **by** *arith*
moreover
 {**assume** $a = 0$ **with** $z \ c$ **have** $P \ a \ b$ **by** *blast* }
moreover
 {**assume** $a + b - a < a + b$
 also **have** $th0: a + b - a = a + (b - a)$ **using** lt **by** *arith*
 finally **have** $a + (b - a) < a + b$.
 then **have** $P \ a \ (a + (b - a))$ **by** (*rule add*[*rule-format, OF less*])
 then **have** $P \ a \ b$ **by** (*simp add: th0*[*symmetric*])}
 ultimately **have** $P \ a \ b$ **by** *blast*}
moreover
 {**assume** $lt: a > b$
 hence $b + a - b < a + b \ \vee \ b = 0$ **by** *arith*
moreover
 {**assume** $b = 0$ **with** $z \ c$ **have** $P \ a \ b$ **by** *blast* }
moreover
 {**assume** $b + a - b < a + b$
 also **have** $th0: b + a - b = b + (a - b)$ **using** lt **by** *arith*
 finally **have** $b + (a - b) < a + b$.
 then **have** $P \ b \ (b + (a - b))$ **by** (*rule add*[*rule-format, OF less*])
 then **have** $P \ b \ a$ **by** (*simp add: th0*[*symmetric*])
 hence $P \ a \ b$ **using** c **by** *blast* }
moreover

ultimately have $P a b$ by *blast*}
ultimately show $P a b$ by *blast*
qed

lemma *bezout-lemma*:

assumes $ex: \exists (d::nat) x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge (a * x = b * y + d \vee b * x = a * y + d)$
shows $\exists d x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } a + b \wedge (a * x = (a + b) * y + d \vee (a + b) * x = a * y + d)$
using *ex*
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=d$ in *exI*, *simp*)
apply (*case-tac* $a * x = b * y + d$, *simp-all*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x + y$ in *exI*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=y$ in *exI*)
apply *algebra*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x$ in *exI*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x + y$ in *exI*)
apply *algebra*
done

lemma *bezout-add*: $\exists (d::nat) x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge (a * x = b * y + d \vee b * x = a * y + d)$
apply (*induct* $a b$ rule: *ind-euclid*)
apply *blast*
apply *clarify*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=a$ in *exI*, *simp*)
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=d$ in *exI*)
apply (*case-tac* $a * x = b * y + d$, *simp-all*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x+y$ in *exI*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=y$ in *exI*)
apply *algebra*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x$ in *exI*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x+y$ in *exI*)
apply *algebra*
done

lemma *bezout*: $\exists (d::nat) x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge (a * x - b * y = d \vee b * x - a * y = d)$
using *bezout-add*[of $a b$]
apply *clarsimp*
apply (*rule-tac* $x=d$ in *exI*, *simp*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=x$ in *exI*)
apply (*rule-tac* $x=y$ in *exI*)
apply *auto*
done

We can get a stronger version with a nonzeroness assumption.

lemma divides-le: $m \text{ dvd } n \implies m \leq n \vee n = (0::\text{nat})$ **by** (*auto simp add: dvd-def*)

lemma bezout-add-strong: **assumes** $\text{nz}: a \neq (0::\text{nat})$
shows $\exists d x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge a * x = b * y + d$
proof –
from nz **have** $ap: a > 0$ **by** *simp*
from *bezout-add*[*of a b*]
have $(\exists d x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge a * x = b * y + d) \vee (\exists d x y. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge b * x = a * y + d)$ **by** *blast*
moreover
{fix $d x y$ **assume** $H: d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge a * x = b * y + d$
from H **have** *?thesis* **by** *blast* **}**
moreover
{fix $d x y$ **assume** $H: d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \wedge b * x = a * y + d$
{assume $b0: b = 0$ **with** H **have** *?thesis* **by** *simp* **}**
moreover
{assume $b: b \neq 0$ **hence** $bp: b > 0$ **by** *simp*
from *divides-le*[*OF H(2)*] b **have** $d < b \vee d = b$ **using** *le-less* **by** *blast*
moreover
{assume $db: d = b$
from $\text{nz } H \text{ db}$ **have** *?thesis* **apply** *simp*
apply (*rule exI*[*where x = b*], *simp*)
apply (*rule exI*[*where x = b*])
by (*rule exI*[*where x = a - 1*], *simp add: diff-mult-distrib2*) **}**
moreover
{assume $db: d < b$
{assume $x=0$ **hence** *?thesis* **using** $\text{nz } H$ **by** *simp* **}**
moreover
{assume $x0: x \neq 0$ **hence** $xp: x > 0$ **by** *simp*

from db **have** $d \leq b - 1$ **by** *simp*
hence $d * b \leq b * (b - 1)$ **by** *simp*
with xp *mult-mono*[*of 1 x d * b b * (b - 1)*]
have $d * b \leq x * b * (b - 1)$ **using** bp **by** *simp*
from H (3) **have** $a * ((b - 1) * y) + d * (b - 1 + 1) = d + x * b * (b - 1)$
1) **by** *algebra*
hence $a * ((b - 1) * y) = d + x * b * (b - 1) - d * b$ **using** bp **by** *simp*
hence $a * ((b - 1) * y) = d + (x * b * (b - 1) - d * b)$
by (*simp only: diff-add-assoc*[*OF dble, of d, symmetric*])
hence $a * ((b - 1) * y) = b * (x * (b - 1) - d) + d$
by (*simp only: diff-mult-distrib2 ac-simps*)
hence *?thesis* **using** $H(1,2)$
apply –
apply (*rule exI*[*where x=d*], *simp*)
apply (*rule exI*[*where x=(b - 1) * y*])
by (*rule exI*[*where x=x*(b - 1) - d*], *simp*) **}**
ultimately **have** *?thesis* **by** *blast* **}**
ultimately **have** *?thesis* **by** *blast* **}**

ultimately have *?thesis by blast*}
ultimately show *?thesis by blast*
qed

lemma bezout-gcd: $\exists x y. a * x - b * y = \text{gcd } a \ b \vee b * x - a * y = \text{gcd } a \ b$
proof–
let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
from *bezout[of a b]* **obtain** $d \ x \ y$ **where** $d: d \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d \ \text{dvd} \ b \ a * x - b * y = d \vee b * x - a * y = d$ **by** *blast*
from $d(1,2)$ **have** $d \ \text{dvd} \ ?g$ **by** *simp*
then obtain k **where** $k: ?g = d * k$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from $d(3)$ **have** $(a * x - b * y) * k = d * k \vee (b * x - a * y) * k = d * k$ **by** *blast*
hence $a * x * k - b * y * k = d * k \vee b * x * k - a * y * k = d * k$
by (*algebra add: diff-mult-distrib*)
hence $a * (x * k) - b * (y * k) = ?g \vee b * (x * k) - a * (y * k) = ?g$
by (*simp add: k mult.assoc*)
thus *?thesis by blast*
qed

lemma bezout-gcd-strong: **assumes** $a: a \neq 0$
shows $\exists x y. a * x = b * y + \text{gcd } a \ b$
proof–
let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
from *bezout-add-strong[OF a, of b]*
obtain $d \ x \ y$ **where** $d: d \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d \ \text{dvd} \ b \ a * x = b * y + d$ **by** *blast*
from $d(1,2)$ **have** $d \ \text{dvd} \ ?g$ **by** *simp*
then obtain k **where** $k: ?g = d * k$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from $d(3)$ **have** $a * x * k = (b * y + d) * k$ **by** *algebra*
hence $a * (x * k) = b * (y * k) + ?g$ **by** (*algebra add: k*)
thus *?thesis by blast*
qed

lemma gcd-mult-distrib: $\text{gcd}(a * c) (b * c) = c * \text{gcd } a \ b$
by (*simp add: gcd-mult-distrib2 mult.commute*)

lemma gcd-bezout: $(\exists x y. a * x - b * y = d \vee b * x - a * y = d) \longleftrightarrow \text{gcd } a \ b \ \text{dvd} \ d$
(is *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)
proof–
let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
{assume $H: ?rhs$ **then obtain** k **where** $k: d = ?g * k$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from *bezout-gcd[of a b]* **obtain** $x \ y$ **where** $xy: a * x - b * y = ?g \vee b * x - a * y = ?g$
by *blast*
hence $(a * x - b * y) * k = ?g * k \vee (b * x - a * y) * k = ?g * k$ **by** *auto*
hence $a * x * k - b * y * k = ?g * k \vee b * x * k - a * y * k = ?g * k$
by (*simp only: diff-mult-distrib*)

```

hence  $a * (x*k) - b * (y*k) = d \vee b * (x * k) - a * (y*k) = d$ 
  by (simp add: k[symmetric] mult.assoc)
hence ?lhs by blast}
moreover
{fix  $x y$  assume  $H: a * x - b * y = d \vee b * x - a * y = d$ 
  have  $dv: ?g \text{ dvd } a*x \ ?g \text{ dvd } b * y \ ?g \text{ dvd } b*x \ ?g \text{ dvd } a * y$ 
    using dvd-mult2[OF gcd-dvd1[of a b]] dvd-mult2[OF gcd-dvd2[of a b]] by
simp-all
    from dvd-diff-nat[OF dv(1,2)] dvd-diff-nat[OF dv(3,4)] H
    have ?rhs by auto}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma gcd-bezout-sum: assumes  $H: a * x + b * y = d$  shows  $\text{gcd } a \ b \ \text{dvd } d$ 
proof -
  let  $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
    have  $dv: ?g \text{ dvd } a*x \ ?g \text{ dvd } b * y$ 
      using dvd-mult2[OF gcd-dvd1[of a b]] dvd-mult2[OF gcd-dvd2[of a b]] by
simp-all
      from dvd-add[OF dv] H
      show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma gcd-mult':  $\text{gcd } b \ (a * b) = b$ 
by (simp add: mult.commute[of a b])

```

```

lemma gcd-add:  $\text{gcd}(a + b) \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
 $\text{gcd}(b + a) \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b \ \text{gcd } a \ (a + b) = \text{gcd } a \ b \ \text{gcd } a \ (b + a) = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
by (simp-all add: gcd-commute)

```

```

lemma gcd-sub:  $b \leq a \implies \text{gcd}(a - b) \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b \ a \leq b \implies \text{gcd } a \ (b - a) = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 

```

```

proof -
{fix  $a \ b$  assume  $H: b \leq (a::\text{nat})$ 
  hence  $th: a - b + b = a$  by arith
  from gcd-add(1)[of a - b b] th have  $\text{gcd}(a - b) \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b$  by simp}
note  $th = \text{this}$ 
{
  assume  $ab: b \leq a$ 
  from th[OF ab] show  $\text{gcd } (a - b) \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b$  by blast
next
  assume  $ab: a \leq b$ 
  from th[OF ab] show  $\text{gcd } a \ (b - a) = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
    by (simp add: gcd-commute)}
qed

```

1.4 LCM defined by GCD

definition

```

    lcm :: nat => nat => nat
  where
    lcm-def: lcm m n = m * n div gcd m n

lemma prod-gcd-lcm:
  m * n = gcd m n * lcm m n
  unfolding lcm-def by (simp add: dvd-mult-div-cancel [OF gcd-dvd-prod])

lemma lcm-0 [simp]: lcm m 0 = 0
  unfolding lcm-def by simp

lemma lcm-1 [simp]: lcm m 1 = m
  unfolding lcm-def by simp

lemma lcm-0-left [simp]: lcm 0 n = 0
  unfolding lcm-def by simp

lemma lcm-1-left [simp]: lcm 1 m = m
  unfolding lcm-def by simp

lemma dvd-pos:
  fixes n m :: nat
  assumes n > 0 and m dvd n
  shows m > 0
  using assms by (cases m) auto

lemma lcm-least:
  assumes m dvd k and n dvd k
  shows lcm m n dvd k
  proof (cases k)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case (Suc -) then have pos-k: k > 0 by auto
    from assms dvd-pos [OF this] have pos-mn: m > 0 n > 0 by auto
    with gcd-zero [of m n] have pos-gcd: gcd m n > 0 by simp
    from assms obtain p where k-m: k = m * p using dvd-def by blast
    from assms obtain q where k-n: k = n * q using dvd-def by blast
    from pos-k k-m have pos-p: p > 0 by auto
    from pos-k k-n have pos-q: q > 0 by auto
    have k * k * gcd q p = k * gcd (k * q) (k * p)
      by (simp add: ac-simps gcd-mult-distrib2)
    also have ... = k * gcd (m * p * q) (n * q * p)
      by (simp add: k-m [symmetric] k-n [symmetric])
    also have ... = k * p * q * gcd m n
      by (simp add: ac-simps gcd-mult-distrib2)
    finally have (m * p) * (n * q) * gcd q p = k * p * q * gcd m n
      by (simp only: k-m [symmetric] k-n [symmetric])
    then have p * q * m * n * gcd q p = p * q * k * gcd m n
      by (simp add: ac-simps)
  
```

```

with pos-p pos-q have  $m * n * \text{gcd } q \ p = k * \text{gcd } m \ n$ 
  by simp
with prod-gcd-lcm [of m n]
have  $\text{lcm } m \ n * \text{gcd } q \ p * \text{gcd } m \ n = k * \text{gcd } m \ n$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
with pos-gcd have  $\text{lcm } m \ n * \text{gcd } q \ p = k$  by simp
then show ?thesis using dvd-def by auto
qed

```

```

lemma lcm-dvd1 [iff]:
  m dvd lcm m n
proof (cases m)
  case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc -)
  then have mpos: m > 0 by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases n)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Suc -)
    then have npos: n > 0 by simp
    have gcd m n dvd n by simp
    then obtain k where  $n = \text{gcd } m \ n * k$  using dvd-def by auto
    then have  $m * n \text{ div } \text{gcd } m \ n = m * (\text{gcd } m \ n * k) \text{ div } \text{gcd } m \ n$  by (simp add:
ac-simps)
    also have  $\dots = m * k$  using mpos npos gcd-zero by simp
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: lcm-def)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma lcm-dvd2 [iff]:
  n dvd lcm m n
proof (cases n)
  case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc -)
  then have npos: n > 0 by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases m)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Suc -)
    then have mpos: m > 0 by simp
    have gcd m n dvd m by simp
    then obtain k where  $m = \text{gcd } m \ n * k$  using dvd-def by auto
    then have  $m * n \text{ div } \text{gcd } m \ n = (\text{gcd } m \ n * k) * n \text{ div } \text{gcd } m \ n$  by (simp add:
ac-simps)
    also have  $\dots = n * k$  using mpos npos gcd-zero by simp
  qed

```

finally show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: lcm-def*)
qed
qed

lemma *gcd-add1-eq*: $\text{gcd } (m + k) k = \text{gcd } (m + k) m$
by (*simp add: gcd-commute*)

lemma *gcd-diff2*: $m \leq n \implies \text{gcd } n (n - m) = \text{gcd } n m$
apply (*subgoal-tac n = m + (n - m)*)
apply (*erule ssubst, rule gcd-add1-eq, simp*)
done

1.5 GCD and LCM on integers

definition

$\text{zgcd} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $\text{zgcd } i j = \text{int } (\text{gcd } (\text{nat } |i|) (\text{nat } |j|))$

lemma *zgcd-zdvd1* [*iff, algebra*]: $\text{zgcd } i j \text{ dvd } i$
by (*simp add: zgcd-def int-dvd-iff*)

lemma *zgcd-zdvd2* [*iff, algebra*]: $\text{zgcd } i j \text{ dvd } j$
by (*simp add: zgcd-def int-dvd-iff*)

lemma *zgcd-pos*: $\text{zgcd } i j \geq 0$
by (*simp add: zgcd-def*)

lemma *zgcd0* [*simp, algebra*]: $(\text{zgcd } i j = 0) = (i = 0 \wedge j = 0)$
by (*simp add: zgcd-def gcd-zero*)

lemma *zgcd-commute*: $\text{zgcd } i j = \text{zgcd } j i$
unfolding *zgcd-def* **by** (*simp add: gcd-commute*)

lemma *zgcd-zminus* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{zgcd } (- i) j = \text{zgcd } i j$
unfolding *zgcd-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *zgcd-zminus2* [*simp, algebra*]: $\text{zgcd } i (- j) = \text{zgcd } i j$
unfolding *zgcd-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *zrelprime-dvd-mult*: $\text{zgcd } i j = 1 \implies i \text{ dvd } k * j \implies i \text{ dvd } k$
unfolding *zgcd-def*

proof –

assume $\text{int } (\text{gcd } (\text{nat } |i|) (\text{nat } |j|)) = 1$ $i \text{ dvd } k * j$

then have $g: \text{gcd } (\text{nat } |i|) (\text{nat } |j|) = 1$ **by** *simp*

from $\langle i \text{ dvd } k * j \rangle$ **obtain** h **where** $h: k * j = i * h$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*

have $th: \text{nat } |i| \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |k| * \text{nat } |j|$

unfolding *dvd-def*

by (*rule-tac x = nat |h| in exI, simp add: h nat-abs-mult-distrib [symmetric]*)


```

from relprime-dvd-mult [OF g th] obtain h' where h': nat |k| = nat |i| * h'
  unfolding dvd-def by blast
from h' have int (nat |k|) = int (nat |i| * h') by simp
then have |k| = |i| * int h' by (simp add: of-nat-mult)
then show ?thesis
  apply (subst abs-dvd-iff [symmetric])
  apply (subst dvd-abs-iff [symmetric])
  apply (unfold dvd-def)
  apply (rule-tac x = int h' in exI, simp)
done
qed

```

lemma int-nat-abs: int (nat |x|) = |x| **by** arith

lemma zgcd-greatest:

```

assumes k dvd m and k dvd n
shows k dvd zgcd m n
proof -
let ?k' = nat |k|
let ?m' = nat |m|
let ?n' = nat |n|
from ⟨k dvd m⟩ and ⟨k dvd n⟩ have dvd': ?k' dvd ?m' ?k' dvd ?n'
  unfolding zdvd-int by (simp-all only: int-nat-abs abs-dvd-iff dvd-abs-iff)
from gcd-greatest [OF dvd'] have int (nat |k|) dvd zgcd m n
  unfolding zgcd-def by (simp only: zdvd-int)
then have |k| dvd zgcd m n by (simp only: int-nat-abs)
then show k dvd zgcd m n by simp
qed

```

lemma div-zgcd-relprime:

```

assumes nz: a ≠ 0 ∨ b ≠ 0
shows zgcd (a div (zgcd a b)) (b div (zgcd a b)) = 1
proof -
from nz have nz': nat |a| ≠ 0 ∨ nat |b| ≠ 0 by arith
let ?g = zgcd a b
let ?a' = a div ?g
let ?b' = b div ?g
let ?g' = zgcd ?a' ?b'
have dvdg: ?g dvd a ?g dvd b by simp-all
have dvdg': ?g' dvd ?a' ?g' dvd ?b' by simp-all
from dvdg dvdg' obtain ka kb ka' kb' where
  kab: a = ?g*ka b = ?g*kb ?a' = ?g'*ka' ?b' = ?g' * kb'
  unfolding dvd-def by blast
from this(3-4) [symmetric] have ?g* ?a' = (?g * ?g') * ka' ?g* ?b' = (?g *
?g') * kb'
by (simp-all only: ac-simps mult.left-commute [of - zgcd a b])
then have dvdgg': ?g * ?g' dvd a ?g* ?g' dvd b
by (auto simp add: dvd-mult-div-cancel [OF dvdg(1)]
dvd-mult-div-cancel [OF dvdg(2)] dvd-def)

```

```

have ?g ≠ 0 using nz by simp
then have gp: ?g ≠ 0 using zgcd-pos[where i=a and j=b] by arith
from zgcd-greatest [OF dvdgg'] have ?g * ?g' dvd ?g .
with zdvd-mult-cancel1 [OF gp] have |?g'| = 1 by simp
with zgcd-pos show ?g' = 1 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma zgcd-0 [simp, algebra]: zgcd m 0 = |m|
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

```

```

lemma zgcd-0-left [simp, algebra]: zgcd 0 m = |m|
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

```

```

lemma zgcd-non-0: 0 < n ==> zgcd m n = zgcd n (m mod n)
  apply (frule-tac b = n and a = m in pos-mod-sign)
  apply (simp del: pos-mod-sign add: zgcd-def abs-if nat-mod-distrib)
  apply (auto simp add: gcd-non-0 nat-mod-distrib [symmetric] zmod-zminus1-eq-if)
  apply (frule-tac a = m in pos-mod-bound)
  apply (simp del: pos-mod-bound add: algebra-simps nat-diff-distrib gcd-diff2 nat-le-eq-zle)
  apply (metis dual-order.strict-implies-order gcd.simps gcd-0-left gcd-diff2 mod-by-0
nat-mono)
  done

```

```

lemma zgcd-eq: zgcd m n = zgcd n (m mod n)
  apply (cases n = 0, simp)
  apply (auto simp add: linorder-neq-iff zgcd-non-0)
  apply (cut-tac m = -m and n = -n in zgcd-non-0, auto)
  done

```

```

lemma zgcd-1 [simp, algebra]: zgcd m 1 = 1
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

```

```

lemma zgcd-0-1-iff [simp, algebra]: zgcd 0 m = 1 ↔ |m| = 1
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if)

```

```

lemma zgcd-greatest-iff[algebra]: k dvd zgcd m n = (k dvd m ∧ k dvd n)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def abs-if int-dvd-iff dvd-int-iff nat-dvd-iff)

```

```

lemma zgcd-1-left [simp, algebra]: zgcd 1 m = 1
  by (simp add: zgcd-def)

```

```

lemma zgcd-assoc: zgcd (zgcd k m) n = zgcd k (zgcd m n)
  by (simp add: zgcd-def gcd-assoc)

```

```

lemma zgcd-left-commute: zgcd k (zgcd m n) = zgcd m (zgcd k n)
  apply (rule zgcd-commute [THEN trans])
  apply (rule zgcd-assoc [THEN trans])
  apply (rule zgcd-commute [THEN arg-cong])
  done

```

lemmas *zgcd-ac = zgcd-assoc zgcd-commute zgcd-left-commute*
— addition is an AC-operator

lemma *zgcd-zmult-distrib2*: $0 \leq k \implies k * \text{zgcd } m \ n = \text{zgcd } (k * m) \ (k * n)$
by (*simp del: minus-mult-right [symmetric]*)
add: minus-mult-right nat-mult-distrib zgcd-def abs-if
mult-less-0-iff gcd-mult-distrib2 [symmetric] of-nat-mult)

lemma *zgcd-zmult-distrib2-abs*: $\text{zgcd } (k * m) \ (k * n) = |k| * \text{zgcd } m \ n$
by (*simp add: abs-if zgcd-zmult-distrib2*)

lemma *zgcd-self [simp]*: $0 \leq m \implies \text{zgcd } m \ m = m$
by (*cut-tac k = m and m = 1 and n = 1 in zgcd-zmult-distrib2, simp-all*)

lemma *zgcd-zmult-eq-self [simp]*: $0 \leq k \implies \text{zgcd } k \ (k * n) = k$
by (*cut-tac k = k and m = 1 and n = n in zgcd-zmult-distrib2, simp-all*)

lemma *zgcd-zmult-eq-self2 [simp]*: $0 \leq k \implies \text{zgcd } (k * n) \ k = k$
by (*cut-tac k = k and m = n and n = 1 in zgcd-zmult-distrib2, simp-all*)

definition *z lcm i j = int (lcm (nat |i|) (nat |j|))*

lemma *dvd-zlcm-self1 [simp, algebra]*: $i \text{ dvd } \text{z lcm } i \ j$
by(*simp add:zlcm-def dvd-int-iff*)

lemma *dvd-zlcm-self2 [simp, algebra]*: $j \text{ dvd } \text{z lcm } i \ j$
by(*simp add:zlcm-def dvd-int-iff*)

lemma *dvd-imp-dvd-zlcm1*:
assumes $k \text{ dvd } i$ **shows** $k \text{ dvd } (\text{z lcm } i \ j)$
proof —
have $\text{nat } |k| \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |i|$ **using** $\langle k \text{ dvd } i \rangle$
by(*simp add:int-dvd-iff [symmetric] dvd-int-iff [symmetric]*)
thus *?thesis* **by**(*simp add:zlcm-def dvd-int-iff*)(*blast intro: dvd-trans*)
qed

lemma *dvd-imp-dvd-zlcm2*:
assumes $k \text{ dvd } j$ **shows** $k \text{ dvd } (\text{z lcm } i \ j)$
proof —
have $\text{nat } |k| \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |j|$ **using** $\langle k \text{ dvd } j \rangle$
by(*simp add:int-dvd-iff [symmetric] dvd-int-iff [symmetric]*)
thus *?thesis* **by**(*simp add:zlcm-def dvd-int-iff*)(*blast intro: dvd-trans*)
qed

lemma *zdvd-self-abs1*: $(d::\text{int}) \text{ dvd } |d|$

by (*case-tac* $d < 0$, *simp-all*)

lemma *zdvd-self-abs2*: $|d::int| \text{ dvd } d$
by (*case-tac* $d < 0$, *simp-all*)

lemma *lcm-pos*:

assumes *mpos*: $m > 0$

and *npos*: $n > 0$

shows $\text{lcm } m \ n > 0$

proof (*rule ccontr*, *simp add: lcm-def gcd-zero*)

assume $h:m*n \text{ div } \text{gcd } m \ n = 0$

from *mpos npos* **have** $\text{gcd } m \ n \neq 0$ **using** *gcd-zero* **by** *simp*

hence *gcdp*: $\text{gcd } m \ n > 0$ **by** *simp*

with *h*

have $m*n < \text{gcd } m \ n$

by (*cases* $m * n < \text{gcd } m \ n$) (*auto simp add: div-if[OF gcdp, where m=m*n]*)

moreover

have $\text{gcd } m \ n \text{ dvd } m$ **by** *simp*

with *mpos dvd-imp-le* **have** $t1:\text{gcd } m \ n \leq m$ **by** *simp*

with *npos* **have** $t1:\text{gcd } m \ n * n \leq m*n$ **by** *simp*

have $\text{gcd } m \ n \leq \text{gcd } m \ n*n$ **using** *npos* **by** *simp*

with *t1* **have** $\text{gcd } m \ n \leq m*n$ **by** *arith*

ultimately show *False* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *zlcm-pos*:

assumes *anz*: $a \neq 0$

and *bnz*: $b \neq 0$

shows $0 < \text{zlcm } a \ b$

proof–

let $?na = \text{nat } |a|$

let $?nb = \text{nat } |b|$

have *nap*: $?na > 0$ **using** *anz* **by** *simp*

have *nbp*: $?nb > 0$ **using** *bnz* **by** *simp*

have $0 < \text{lcm } ?na \ ?nb$ **by** (*rule lcm-pos[OF nap nbp]*)

thus *thesis* **by** (*simp add: zlcm-def*)

qed

lemma *zgcd-code* [*code*]:

$\text{zgcd } k \ l = \text{if } l = 0 \text{ then } k \text{ else } \text{zgcd } l \ (|k| \bmod |l|)$

by (*simp add: zgcd-def gcd.simps [of nat |k|] nat-mod-distrib*)

end

2 Primality on nat

theory *Primes*

imports *Complex-Main Legacy-GCD*
begin

definition *coprime* :: *nat* => *nat* => *bool*
where *coprime m n* \longleftrightarrow *gcd m n* = 1

definition *prime* :: *nat* => *bool*
where *prime p* \longleftrightarrow ($1 < p \wedge (\forall m. m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p)$)

lemma *two-is-prime*: *prime 2*
apply (*auto simp add: prime-def*)
apply (*case-tac m*)
apply (*auto dest!: dvd-imp-le*)
done

lemma *prime-imp-relprime*: *prime p* $\implies \neg p \text{ dvd } n \implies \text{gcd } p \ n = 1$
apply (*auto simp add: prime-def*)
apply (*metis gcd-dvd1 gcd-dvd2*)
done

This theorem leads immediately to a proof of the uniqueness of factorization.
If p divides a product of primes then it is one of those primes.

lemma *prime-dvd-mult*: *prime p* $\implies p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$
by (*blast intro: relprime-dvd-mult prime-imp-relprime*)

lemma *prime-dvd-square*: *prime p* $\implies p \text{ dvd } m \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) \implies p \text{ dvd } m$
by (*auto dest: prime-dvd-mult*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power-two*: *prime p* $\implies p \text{ dvd } m^2 \implies p \text{ dvd } m$
by (*rule prime-dvd-square*) (*simp-all add: power2-eq-square*)

lemma *exp-eq-1*: $(x::\text{nat})^n = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1 \vee n = 0$
by (*induct n, auto*)

lemma *exp-mono-lt*: $(x::\text{nat})^n < y^n \longleftrightarrow x < y$
by(*metis linorder-not-less not-less0 power-le-imp-le-base power-less-imp-less-base*)

lemma *exp-mono-le*: $(x::\text{nat})^n \leq y^n \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
by (*simp only: linorder-not-less[symmetric] exp-mono-lt*)

lemma *exp-mono-eq*: $(x::\text{nat})^n = y^n \longleftrightarrow x = y$
using *power-inject-base[of x n y]* **by** *auto*

lemma *even-square*: **assumes** *e*: *even (n::nat)* **shows** $\exists x. n^2 = 4 * x$
proof–
from *e* **have** $2 \text{ dvd } n$ **by** *presburger*

then obtain k where $k: n = 2*k$ using `dvd-def` by `auto`
hence $n^2 = 4 * k^2$ by `(simp add: power2-eq-square)`
thus `?thesis` by `blast`
qed

lemma `odd-square`: assumes $e: \text{odd } (n::\text{nat})$ shows $\exists x. n^2 = 4*x + 1$
proof –
from e have $np: n > 0$ by `presburger`
from e have $2 \text{ dvd } (n - 1)$ by `presburger`
then obtain k where $n - 1 = 2 * k$..
hence $k: n = 2*k + 1$ using e by `presburger`
hence $n^2 = 4 * (k^2 + k) + 1$ by `algebra`
thus `?thesis` by `blast`
qed

lemma `diff-square`: $(x::\text{nat})^2 - y^2 = (x+y)*(x - y)$
proof –
have $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$ by `(rule nat-le-linear)`
moreover
{assume $le: x \leq y$
hence $x^2 \leq y^2$ by `(simp only: numeral-2-eq-2 exp-mono-le Let-def)`
with le have `?thesis` by `simp` }
moreover
{assume $le: y \leq x$
hence $le2: y^2 \leq x^2$ by `(simp only: numeral-2-eq-2 exp-mono-le Let-def)`
from le have $\exists z. y + z = x$ by `presburger`
then obtain z where $z: x = y + z$ by `blast`
from $le2$ have $\exists z. x^2 = y^2 + z$ by `presburger`
then obtain $z2$ where $z2: x^2 = y^2 + z2$ by `blast`
from $z \ z2$ have `?thesis` by `simp algebra` }
ultimately show `?thesis` by `blast`
qed

Elementary theory of divisibility

lemma `divides-ge`: $(a::\text{nat}) \text{ dvd } b \implies b = 0 \vee a \leq b$ unfolding `dvd-def` by `auto`
lemma `divides-antisym`: $(x::\text{nat}) \text{ dvd } y \wedge y \text{ dvd } x \iff x = y$
using `dvd-antisym[of x y]` by `auto`

lemma `divides-add-revr`: assumes $da: (d::\text{nat}) \text{ dvd } a$ and $dab:d \text{ dvd } (a + b)$
shows $d \text{ dvd } b$
proof –
from da obtain k where $k:a = d*k$ by `(auto simp add: dvd-def)`
from dab obtain k' where $k': a + b = d*k'$ by `(auto simp add: dvd-def)`
from $k \ k'$ have $b = d *(k' - k)$ by `(simp add : diff-mult-distrib2)`
thus `?thesis` unfolding `dvd-def` by `blast`
qed

declare `nat-mult-dvd-cancel-disj`[`presburger`]
lemma `nat-mult-dvd-cancel-disj'`[`presburger`]:

$(m::nat)*k \text{ dvd } n*k \iff k = 0 \vee m \text{ dvd } n$ **unfolding** *mult.commute*[of $m \ k$]
mult.commute[of $n \ k$] **by** *presburger*

lemma *divides-mul-l*: $(a::nat) \text{ dvd } b \implies (c * a) \text{ dvd } (c * b)$
by *presburger*

lemma *divides-mul-r*: $(a::nat) \text{ dvd } b \implies (a * c) \text{ dvd } (b * c)$ **by** *presburger*

lemma *divides-cases*: $(n::nat) \text{ dvd } m \implies m = 0 \vee m = n \vee \exists k * n <= m$
by (*auto simp add: dvd-def*)

lemma *divides-div-not*: $(x::nat) = (q * n) + r \implies 0 < r \implies r < n \implies \sim(n \text{ dvd } x)$

proof(*auto simp add: dvd-def*)

fix k **assume** H : $0 < r \wedge r < n \wedge q * n + r = n * k$

from $H(3)$ **have** $r: r = n * (k - q)$ **by**(*simp add: diff-mult-distrib2 mult.commute*)

{**assume** $k - q = 0$ **with** $r \ H(1)$ **have** *False* **by** *simp*}

moreover

{**assume** $k - q \neq 0$ **with** r **have** $r \geq n$ **by** *auto*}

with $H(2)$ **have** *False* **by** *simp*}

ultimately show *False* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *divides-exp*: $(x::nat) \text{ dvd } y \implies x ^ n \text{ dvd } y ^ n$

by (*auto simp add: power-mult-distrib dvd-def*)

lemma *divides-exp2*: $n \neq 0 \implies (x::nat) ^ n \text{ dvd } y \implies x \text{ dvd } y$

by (*induct n ,auto simp add: dvd-def*)

fun *fact* :: $nat \Rightarrow nat$ **where**

fact $0 = 1$

| *fact* (*Suc* n) = *Suc* $n * \text{fact } n$

lemma *fact-lt*: $0 < \text{fact } n$ **by**(*induct n, simp-all*)

lemma *fact-le*: $\text{fact } n \geq 1$ **using** *fact-lt*[of n] **by** *simp*

lemma *fact-mono*: **assumes** $le: m \leq n$ **shows** $\text{fact } m \leq \text{fact } n$

proof–

from le **have** $\exists i. n = m + i$ **by** *presburger*

then obtain i **where** $i: n = m + i$ **by** *blast*

have $\text{fact } m \leq \text{fact } (m + i)$

proof(*induct m*)

case 0 **thus** *?case* **using** *fact-le*[of i] **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc* m)

have $\text{fact } (\text{Suc } m) = \text{Suc } m * \text{fact } m$ **by** *simp*

have $th1: \text{Suc } m \leq \text{Suc } (m + i)$ **by** *simp*

from *mult-le-mono*[of $\text{Suc } m \ \text{Suc } (m + i) \ \text{fact } m \ \text{fact } (m + i)$, *OF th1 Suc.hyps*]

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

qed

thus *?thesis* **using** i **by** *simp*

qed

```

lemma divides-fact:  $1 \leq p \implies p \leq n \implies p \text{ dvd fact } n$ 
proof(induct n arbitrary: p)
  case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n p)
  from Suc.prem1 have  $p = \text{Suc } n \vee p \leq n$  by presburger
  moreover
  {assume  $p = \text{Suc } n$  hence ?case by (simp only: fact.simps dvd-triv-left)}
  moreover
  {assume  $p \leq n$ 
    with Suc.prem1(1) Suc.hyps have  $th: p \text{ dvd fact } n$  by simp
    from dvd-mult[OF th] have ?case by (simp only: fact.simps) }
  ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

declare dvd-triv-left[presburger]
declare dvd-triv-right[presburger]
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])

```

Coprimality

```

lemma coprime:  $\text{coprime } a \ b \iff (\forall d. d \text{ dvd } a \wedge d \text{ dvd } b \iff d = 1)$ 
using gcd-unique[of 1 a b, simplified] by (auto simp add: coprime-def)
lemma coprime-commute:  $\text{coprime } a \ b \iff \text{coprime } b \ a$  by (simp add: coprime-def gcd-commute)

```

```

lemma coprime-bezout:  $\text{coprime } a \ b \iff (\exists x \ y. a * x - b * y = 1 \vee b * x - a * y = 1)$ 
using coprime-def gcd-bezout by auto

```

```

lemma coprime-divprod:  $d \text{ dvd } a * b \implies \text{coprime } d \ a \implies d \text{ dvd } b$ 
using relprime-dvd-mult-iff[of d a b] by (auto simp add: coprime-def mult.commute)

```

```

lemma coprime-1[simp]:  $\text{coprime } a \ 1$  by (simp add: coprime-def)
lemma coprime-1'[simp]:  $\text{coprime } 1 \ a$  by (simp add: coprime-def)
lemma coprime-Suc0[simp]:  $\text{coprime } a \ (\text{Suc } 0)$  by (simp add: coprime-def)
lemma coprime-Suc0'[simp]:  $\text{coprime } (\text{Suc } 0) \ a$  by (simp add: coprime-def)

```

```

lemma gcd-coprime:
  assumes  $z: \text{gcd } a \ b \neq 0$  and  $a: a = a' * \text{gcd } a \ b$  and  $b: b = b' * \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
  shows  $\text{coprime } a' \ b'$ 
proof-
  let ?g = gcd a b
  {assume  $bz: a = 0$  from b bz z a have ?thesis by (simp add: gcd-zero coprime-def)}
  moreover
  {assume  $az: a \neq 0$ 
    from z have  $z': ?g > 0$  by simp
    from bezout-gcd-strong[OF az, of b]}

```



```

obtain  $x\ y$  where  $xy: a*x = b*y + ?g$  by blast
from  $xy\ a\ b$  have  $?g * a'*x = ?g * (b'*y + 1)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
hence  $?g * (a'*x) = ?g * (b'*y + 1)$  by (simp add: mult.assoc)
hence  $a'*x = (b'*y + 1)$ 
  by (simp only: nat-mult-eq-cancel1 [OF z^])
hence  $a'*x - b'*y = 1$  by simp
with coprime-bezout [of a' b^] have  $?thesis$  by auto }
ultimately show  $?thesis$  by blast
qed
lemma coprime-0:  $\text{coprime } d\ 0 \iff d = 1$  by (simp add: coprime-def)
lemma coprime-mul: assumes  $da: \text{coprime } d\ a$  and  $db: \text{coprime } d\ b$ 
  shows  $\text{coprime } d\ (a * b)$ 
proof -
  from  $da$  have  $th: \text{gcd } a\ d = 1$  by (simp add: coprime-def gcd-commute)
  from gcd-mult-cancel [of a d b, OF th]  $db$  [unfolded coprime-def] have  $\text{gcd } d\ (a*b)$ 
   $= 1$ 
    by (simp add: gcd-commute)
  thus  $?thesis$  unfolding coprime-def .
qed
lemma coprime-lmul2: assumes  $dab: \text{coprime } d\ (a * b)$  shows  $\text{coprime } d\ b$ 
using  $dab$  unfolding coprime-bezout
apply clarsimp
apply (case-tac d * x - a * b * y = Suc 0 , simp-all)
apply (rule-tac x=x in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=a*y in exI)
apply (simp add: ac-simps)
apply (rule-tac x=a*x in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=y in exI)
apply (simp add: ac-simps)
done

lemma coprime-rmul2:  $\text{coprime } d\ (a * b) \implies \text{coprime } d\ a$ 
unfolding coprime-bezout
apply clarsimp
apply (case-tac d * x - a * b * y = Suc 0 , simp-all)
apply (rule-tac x=x in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=b*y in exI)
apply (simp add: ac-simps)
apply (rule-tac x=b*x in exI)
apply (rule-tac x=y in exI)
apply (simp add: ac-simps)
done

lemma coprime-mul-eq:  $\text{coprime } d\ (a * b) \iff \text{coprime } d\ a \wedge \text{coprime } d\ b$ 
  using coprime-rmul2 [of d a b] coprime-lmul2 [of d a b] coprime-mul [of d a b]
  by blast

lemma gcd-coprime-exists:
  assumes  $nz: \text{gcd } a\ b \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists a'\ b'. a = a' * \text{gcd } a\ b \wedge b = b' * \text{gcd } a\ b \wedge \text{coprime } a'\ b'$ 

```

proof–

let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
from $\text{gcd-dvd1}[of \ a \ b] \ \text{gcd-dvd2}[of \ a \ b]$
obtain $a' \ b'$ **where** $a = ?g * a' \ b = ?g * b'$ **unfolding** dvd-def **by** blast
hence ab' : $a = a' * ?g \ b = b' * ?g$ **by** algebra+
from $ab' \ \text{gcd-coprime}[OF \ nz \ ab']$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** blast
qed

lemma coprime-exp : $\text{coprime } d \ a \ ==> \ \text{coprime } d \ (a \ ^n)$
by $(\text{induct } n, \ \text{simp-all add: coprime-mul})$

lemma coprime-exp-imp : $\text{coprime } a \ b \ ==> \ \text{coprime } (a \ ^n) \ (b \ ^n)$
by $(\text{induct } n, \ \text{simp-all add: coprime-mul-eq coprime-commute coprime-exp})$
lemma $\text{coprime-refl}[simp]$: $\text{coprime } n \ n \ \longleftrightarrow \ n = 1$ **by** $(\text{simp add: coprime-def})$
lemma $\text{coprime-plus1}[simp]$: $\text{coprime } (n + 1) \ n$
apply $(\text{simp add: coprime-bezout})$
apply $(\text{rule exI[where } x=1])$
apply $(\text{rule exI[where } x=1])$
apply simp
done

lemma coprime-minus1 : $n \neq 0 \ ==> \ \text{coprime } (n - 1) \ n$
using $\text{coprime-plus1}[of \ n - 1] \ \text{coprime-commute}[of \ n - 1 \ n]$ **by** auto

lemma bezout-gcd-pow : $\exists x \ y. \ a \ ^n * x - b \ ^n * y = \text{gcd } a \ b \ ^n \ \vee \ b \ ^n * x - a \ ^n * y = \text{gcd } a \ b \ ^n$

proof–

let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
{assume z : $?g = 0$ **hence** $?thesis$
apply $(\text{cases } n, \ \text{simp})$
apply arith
apply $(\text{simp only: } z \ \text{power-0-Suc})$
apply $(\text{rule exI[where } x=0])$
apply $(\text{rule exI[where } x=0])$
apply simp
done }
moreover
{assume z : $?g \neq 0$
from $\text{gcd-dvd1}[of \ a \ b] \ \text{gcd-dvd2}[of \ a \ b]$ **obtain** $a' \ b'$ **where**
 ab' : $a = a' * ?g \ b = b' * ?g$ **unfolding** dvd-def **by** $(\text{auto simp add: ac-simps})$
hence ab'' : $?g * a' = a \ ?g * b' = b$ **by** algebra+
from $\text{coprime-exp-imp}[OF \ \text{gcd-coprime}[OF \ z \ ab']]$, $\text{unfolded coprime-bezout}$, $of \ n]$
obtain $x \ y$ **where** $a' \ ^n * x - b' \ ^n * y = 1 \ \vee \ b' \ ^n * x - a' \ ^n * y = 1$ **by** blast
hence $?g \ ^n * (a' \ ^n * x - b' \ ^n * y) = ?g \ ^n \ \vee \ ?g \ ^n * (b' \ ^n * x - a' \ ^n * y) = ?g \ ^n$
using z **by** auto
then have $a \ ^n * x - b \ ^n * y = ?g \ ^n \ \vee \ b \ ^n * x - a \ ^n * y = ?g \ ^n$
using $z \ ab''$ **by** $(\text{simp only: power-mult-distrib[symmetric]})$

$\text{diff-mult-distrib2 mult.assoc[symmetric]}$
hence $?thesis$ **by** $blast$ }
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** $blast$
qed

lemma $gcd\text{-exp}$: $gcd (a^n) (b^n) = gcd a b^n$
proof –
let $?g = gcd (a^n) (b^n)$
let $?gn = gcd a b^n$
{fix e **assume** H : $e \text{ dvd } a^n \ e \text{ dvd } b^n$
from $bezout\text{-gcd-pow}$ [$of a n b$] **obtain** $x y$
where xy : $a^n * x - b^n * y = ?gn \vee b^n * x - a^n * y = ?gn$ **by**
 $blast$
from $dvd\text{-diff-nat}$ [$OF dvd\text{-mult2}$ [$OF H(1)$, $of x$] $dvd\text{-mult2}$ [$OF H(2)$, $of y$]]
 $dvd\text{-diff-nat}$ [$OF dvd\text{-mult2}$ [$OF H(2)$, $of x$] $dvd\text{-mult2}$ [$OF H(1)$, $of y$]] xy
have $e \text{ dvd } ?gn$ **by** ($cases a^n * x - b^n * y = gcd a b^n$, $simp\text{-all}$) }
hence th : $\forall e. e \text{ dvd } a^n \wedge e \text{ dvd } b^n \longrightarrow e \text{ dvd } ?gn$ **by** $blast$
from $divides\text{-exp}$ [$OF gcd\text{-dvd1}$ [$of a b$], $of n$] $divides\text{-exp}$ [$OF gcd\text{-dvd2}$ [$of a b$], $of n$] th
 $gcd\text{-unique}$ **have** $?gn = ?g$ **by** $blast$ **thus** $?thesis$ **by** $simp$
qed

lemma $coprime\text{-exp2}$: $coprime (a^{Suc n}) (b^{Suc n}) \longleftrightarrow coprime a b$
by ($simp$ *only*: $coprime\text{-def}$ $gcd\text{-exp}$ $exp\text{-eq-1}$) $simp$

lemma $division\text{-decomp}$: **assumes** dc : $(a::nat) \text{ dvd } b * c$
shows $\exists b' c'. a = b' * c' \wedge b' \text{ dvd } b \wedge c' \text{ dvd } c$
proof –
let $?g = gcd a b$
{assume $?g = 0$ **with** dc **have** $?thesis$ **apply** ($simp$ add : $gcd\text{-zero}$)
apply ($rule$ exI [**where** $x=0$])
by ($rule$ exI [**where** $x=c$], $simp$) }
moreover
{assume z : $?g \neq 0$
from $gcd\text{-coprime-exists}$ [$OF z$]
obtain $a' b'$ **where** ab' : $a = a' * ?g \ b = b' * ?g$ $coprime a' b'$ **by** $blast$
from $gcd\text{-dvd2}$ [$of a b$] **have** thb : $?g \text{ dvd } b$.
from $ab'(1)$ **have** $a' \text{ dvd } a$ **unfolding** $dvd\text{-def}$ **by** $blast$
with dc **have** $th0$: $a' \text{ dvd } b * c$ **using** $dvd\text{-trans}$ [$of a' a b * c$] **by** $simp$
from dc $ab'(1,2)$ **have** $a' * ?g \text{ dvd } (b' * ?g) * c$ **by** $auto$
hence $?g * a' \text{ dvd } ?g * (b' * c)$ **by** ($simp$ add : $mult.assoc$)
with z **have** $th-1$: $a' \text{ dvd } b' * c$ **by** $simp$
from $coprime\text{-divprod}$ [$OF th-1$ $ab'(3)$] **have** thc : $a' \text{ dvd } c$.
from ab' **have** $a = ?g * a'$ **by** $algebra$
with thb thc **have** $?thesis$ **by** $blast$ }
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** $blast$
qed

lemma $nat\text{-power-eq-0-iff}$: $(m::nat) ^ n = 0 \longleftrightarrow n \neq 0 \wedge m = 0$ **by** ($induct n$,

auto)

lemma divides-rev: *assumes* $ab: (a::nat) \wedge n \text{ dvd } b \wedge n \text{ and } n:n \neq 0$ *shows* $a \text{ dvd } b$

proof –

let $?g = \text{gcd } a \ b$
from n **obtain** m **where** $m: n = \text{Suc } m$ **by** (*cases* n , *simp-all*)
{assume $?g = 0$ **with** $ab \ n$ **have** $?thesis$ **by** (*simp add: gcd-zero*)**}**
moreover
{assume $z: ?g \neq 0$
hence $zn: ?g \wedge n \neq 0$ **using** n **by** *simp*
from *gcd-coprime-exists*[*OF* z]
obtain $a' \ b'$ **where** $ab': a = a' * ?g \ b = b' * ?g$ *coprime* $a' \ b'$ **by** *blast*
from ab **have** $(a' * ?g) \wedge n \text{ dvd } (b' * ?g) \wedge n$ **by** (*simp add: ab'(1,2)[symmetric]*)
hence $?g \wedge n * a' \wedge n \text{ dvd } ?g \wedge n * b' \wedge n$ **by** (*simp only: power-mult-distrib mult.commute*)
with $zn \ z \ n$ **have** $th0: a' \wedge n \text{ dvd } b' \wedge n$ **by** (*auto simp add: nat-power-eq-0-iff*)
have $a' \text{ dvd } a' \wedge n$ **by** (*simp add: m*)
with $th0$ **have** $a' \text{ dvd } b' \wedge n$ **using** *dvd-trans*[*of* $a' \ a' \wedge n \ b' \wedge n$] **by** *simp*
hence $th1: a' \text{ dvd } b' \wedge m * b'$ **by** (*simp add: m mult.commute*)
from *coprime-divprod*[*OF* $th1$ *coprime-exp*[*OF* $ab'(3)$, *of* m]]
have $a' \text{ dvd } b'$.
hence $a' * ?g \text{ dvd } b' * ?g$ **by** *simp*
with $ab'(1,2)$ **have** $?thesis$ **by** *simp* **}**
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma divides-mul: *assumes* $mr: m \text{ dvd } r$ **and** $nr: n \text{ dvd } r$ **and** $mn: \text{coprime } m \ n$

shows $m * n \text{ dvd } r$

proof –

from $mr \ nr$ **obtain** $m' \ n'$ **where** $m': r = m * m'$ **and** $n': r = n * n'$
unfolding *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from $mr \ n'$ **have** $m \text{ dvd } n' * n$ **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)
hence $m \text{ dvd } n'$ **using** *relprime-dvd-mult-iff*[*OF* mn [*unfolded coprime-def*]] **by** *simp*
then obtain k **where** $k: n' = m * k$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from $n' \ k$ **show** $?thesis$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*

qed

A binary form of the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

lemma chinese-remainder: *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*[*OF* a , *of* b] *bezout-add-strong*[*OF* b , *of* a]
obtain $d1 \ x1 \ y1 \ d2 \ x2 \ y2$ **where** $dx1: d1 \text{ dvd } a \ d1 \text{ dvd } b \ a * x1 = b * y1 + d1$
and $dx2: d2 \text{ dvd } b \ d2 \text{ dvd } a \ b * x2 = a * y2 + d2$ **by** *blast*
from *gcd-unique*[*of* $1 \ a \ b$, *simplified ab*[*unfolded coprime-def*], *simplified*]
 $dx1(1,2) \ dx2(1,2)$ **have** $d12: d1 = 1 \ d2 = 1$ **by** *auto*
let $?x = v * a * x1 + u * b * x2$

```

let ?q1 = v * x1 + u * y2
let ?q2 = v * y1 + u * x2
from dxy2(3)[simplified d12] dxy1(3)[simplified d12]
have ?x = u + ?q1 * a ?x = v + ?q2 * b by algebra+
thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Primality

A few useful theorems about primes

lemma prime-0[simp]: \sim prime 0 **by** (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-1[simp]: \sim prime 1 **by** (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-Suc0[simp]: \sim prime (Suc 0) **by** (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-ge-2: prime p \implies p \geq 2 **by** (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-factor: **assumes** n: n \neq 1 **shows** \exists p. prime p \wedge p dvd n
using n

proof(induct n rule: nat-less-induct)

fix n

assume H: $\forall m < n. m \neq 1 \implies (\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } m) \wedge n \neq 1$

let ?ths = $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n$

{**assume** n=0 **hence** ?ths **using** two-is-prime **by** auto}

moreover

{**assume** nz: n \neq 0

{**assume** prime n **hence** ?ths **by** - (rule exI[where x=n], simp)}

moreover

{**assume** n: \neg prime n

with nz H(2)

obtain k **where** k:k dvd n k \neq 1 k \neq n **by** (auto simp add: prime-def)

from dvd-imp-le[OF k(1)] nz k(3) **have** kn: k < n **by** simp

from H(1)[rule-format, OF kn k(2)] **obtain** p **where** p: prime p p dvd k **by**

blast

from dvd-trans[OF p(2) k(1)] p(1) **have** ?ths **by** blast}

ultimately **have** ?ths **by** blast}

ultimately **show** ?ths **by** blast

qed

lemma prime-factor-lt: **assumes** p: prime p **and** n: n \neq 0 **and** npm:n = p * m
shows m < n

proof -

{**assume** m=0 **with** n **have** ?thesis **by** simp}

moreover

{**assume** m: m \neq 0

from npm **have** mn: m dvd n **unfolding** dvd-def **by** auto

from npm m **have** n \neq m **using** p **by** auto

with dvd-imp-le[OF mn] n **have** ?thesis **by** simp}

ultimately **show** ?thesis **by** blast

qed

lemma euclid-bound: \exists p. prime p \wedge n < p \wedge p \leq Suc (fact n)

proof–
have $f1: \text{fact } n + 1 \neq 1$ **using** $\text{fact-le}[of\ n]$ **by** arith
from $\text{prime-factor}[OF\ f1]$ **obtain** p **where** $p: \text{prime } p\ p\ \text{dvd}\ \text{fact } n + 1$ **by** blast
from $\text{dvd-imp-le}[OF\ p(2)]$ **have** $\text{pf}n: p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$ **by** simp
{assume $np: p \leq n$
from $p(1)$ **have** $p1: p \geq 1$ **by** $(\text{cases } p, \text{simp-all})$
from $\text{divides-fact}[OF\ p1\ np]$ **have** $\text{pf}n': p\ \text{dvd}\ \text{fact } n$.
from $\text{divides-add-revr}[OF\ \text{pf}n'\ p(2)]\ p(1)$ **have** False **by** simp
hence $n < p$ **by** arith
with $p(1)\ \text{pf}n$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** auto
qed

lemma $\text{euclid}: \exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p > n$ **using** euclid-bound **by** auto

lemma $\text{primes-infinite}: \neg (\text{finite } \{p. \text{prime } p\})$
apply $(\text{simp add: finite-nat-set-iff-bounded-le})$
apply $(\text{metis euclid linorder-not-le})$
done

lemma $\text{coprime-prime}: \text{assumes } ab: \text{coprime } a\ b$
shows $\sim(\text{prime } p \wedge p\ \text{dvd}\ a \wedge p\ \text{dvd}\ b)$
proof
assume $\text{prime } p \wedge p\ \text{dvd}\ a \wedge p\ \text{dvd}\ b$
thus False **using** $ab\ \text{gcd-greatest}[of\ p\ a\ b]$ **by** $(\text{simp add: coprime-def})$
qed

lemma $\text{coprime-prime-eq}: \text{coprime } a\ b \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \sim(\text{prime } p \wedge p\ \text{dvd}\ a \wedge p\ \text{dvd}\ b))$

(is $?lhs = ?rhs)$
proof–
{assume $?lhs$ **with** coprime-prime **have** $?rhs$ **by** blast
moreover
{assume $r: ?rhs$ **and** $c: \neg ?lhs$
then **obtain** g **where** $g: g \neq 1\ g\ \text{dvd}\ a\ g\ \text{dvd}\ b$ **unfolding** coprime-def **by** blast
from $\text{prime-factor}[OF\ g(1)]$ **obtain** p **where** $p: \text{prime } p\ p\ \text{dvd}\ g$ **by** blast
from $\text{dvd-trans } [OF\ p(2)\ g(2)]\ \text{dvd-trans } [OF\ p(2)\ g(3)]$
have $p\ \text{dvd}\ a\ p\ \text{dvd}\ b$. **with** $p(1)\ r$ **have** False **by** blast
ultimately **show** $?thesis$ **by** blast
qed

lemma $\text{prime-coprime}: \text{assumes } p: \text{prime } p$
shows $n = 1 \vee p\ \text{dvd}\ n \vee \text{coprime } p\ n$
using $p\ \text{prime-imp-relprime}[of\ p\ n]$ **by** $(\text{auto simp add: coprime-def})$

lemma $\text{prime-coprime-strong}: \text{prime } p \implies p\ \text{dvd}\ n \vee \text{coprime } p\ n$
using $\text{prime-coprime}[of\ p\ n]$ **by** auto

declare $\text{coprime-0}[simp]$

lemma $\text{coprime-0 } [simp]: \text{coprime } 0\ d \longleftrightarrow d = 1$ **by** $(\text{simp add: coprime-commute}[of$

0 d])

lemma coprime-bezout-strong: assumes *ab: coprime a b* **and** *b: b ≠ 1*
shows $\exists x y. a * x = b * y + 1$
proof –
from *ab b* **have** *az: a ≠ 0* **by** – (rule *ccontr, auto*)
from *bezout-gcd-strong[OF az, of b]* *ab[unfolded coprime-def]*
show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma bezout-prime: assumes *p: prime p* **and** *pa: ¬ p dvd a*
shows $\exists x y. a*x = p*y + 1$
proof –
from *p* **have** *p1: p ≠ 1* **using** *prime-1* **by** *blast*
from *prime-coprime[OF p, of a]* *p1 pa* **have** *ap: coprime a p*
by (*auto simp add: coprime-commute*)
from *coprime-bezout-strong[OF ap p1]* **show** *?thesis* .
qed

lemma prime-divprod: assumes *p: prime p* **and** *pab: p dvd a*b*
shows $p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$
proof –
{assume *a=1* **hence** *?thesis* **using** *pab* **by** *simp* }
moreover
{assume *p dvd a* **hence** *?thesis* **by** *blast* }
moreover
{assume *pa: coprime p a* **from** *coprime-divprod[OF pab pa]* **have** *?thesis ..* }
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *prime-coprime[OF p, of a]* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma prime-divprod-eq: assumes *p: prime p*
shows $p \text{ dvd } a*b \iff p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$
using *p prime-divprod dvd-mult dvd-mult2* **by** *auto*

lemma prime-divexp: assumes *p: prime p* **and** *px: p dvd x^n*
shows $p \text{ dvd } x$
using *px*
proof(*induct n*)
case 0 **thus** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
hence *th: p dvd x*x^n* **by** *simp*
{assume *H: p dvd x^n*
from *Suc.hyps[OF H]* **have** *?case* .}
with *prime-divprod[OF p th]* **show** *?case* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma prime-divexp-n: prime *p* $\implies p \text{ dvd } x^n \implies p^n \text{ dvd } x^n$
using *prime-divexp[of p x n]* *divides-exp[of p x n]* **by** *blast*

lemma coprime-prime-dvd-ex: assumes *xy: ¬ coprime x y*

shows $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x \wedge p \text{ dvd } y$
proof –
from $xy[\text{unfolded coprime-def}]$ **obtain** g **where** $g: g \neq 1 \ g \text{ dvd } x \ g \text{ dvd } y$
by *blast*
from $\text{prime-factor}[OF\ g(1)]$ **obtain** p **where** $p: \text{prime } p \ p \text{ dvd } g$ **by** *blast*
from $g(2,3) \text{ dvd-trans}[OF\ p(2)] \ p(1)$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
lemma *coprime-sos*: **assumes** $xy: \text{coprime } x \ y$
shows $\text{coprime } (x * y) (x^2 + y^2)$
proof –
{assume $c: \neg \text{coprime } (x * y) (x^2 + y^2)$
from $\text{coprime-prime-dvd-ex}[OF\ c]$ **obtain** p
where $p: \text{prime } p \ p \text{ dvd } x * y \ p \text{ dvd } x^2 + y^2$ **by** *blast*
{assume $px: p \text{ dvd } x$
from $\text{dvd-mult}[OF\ px, \text{ of } x] \ p(3)$
obtain $r \ s$ **where** $x * x = p * r$ **and** $x^2 + y^2 = p * s$
by $(\text{auto elim!}: \text{dvdE})$
then have $y^2 = p * (s - r)$
by $(\text{auto simp add}: \text{power2-eq-square diff-mult-distrib2})$
then have $p \text{ dvd } y^2 \ ..$
with $\text{prime-divexp}[OF\ p(1), \text{ of } y \ 2]$ **have** $py: p \text{ dvd } y \ .$
from $p(1) \ px \ py \ xy[\text{unfolded coprime, rule-format, of } p]$ prime-1
have *False* **by** *simp* **}**
moreover
{assume $py: p \text{ dvd } y$
from $\text{dvd-mult}[OF\ py, \text{ of } y] \ p(3)$
obtain $r \ s$ **where** $y * y = p * r$ **and** $x^2 + y^2 = p * s$
by $(\text{auto elim!}: \text{dvdE})$
then have $x^2 = p * (s - r)$
by $(\text{auto simp add}: \text{power2-eq-square diff-mult-distrib2})$
then have $p \text{ dvd } x^2 \ ..$
with $\text{prime-divexp}[OF\ p(1), \text{ of } x \ 2]$ **have** $px: p \text{ dvd } x \ .$
from $p(1) \ px \ py \ xy[\text{unfolded coprime, rule-format, of } p]$ prime-1
have *False* **by** *simp* **}**
ultimately have *False* **using** $\text{prime-divprod}[OF\ p(1,2)]$ **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *distinct-prime-coprime*: $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } q \implies p \neq q \implies \text{coprime } p \ q$
unfolding *prime-def coprime-prime-eq* **by** *blast*

lemma *prime-coprime-lt*: **assumes** $p: \text{prime } p$ **and** $x: 0 < x$ **and** $xp: x < p$
shows $\text{coprime } x \ p$
proof –
{assume $c: \neg \text{coprime } x \ p$
then obtain g **where** $g: g \neq 1 \ g \text{ dvd } x \ g \text{ dvd } p$ **unfolding** *coprime-def* **by**
blast
from $\text{dvd-imp-le}[OF\ g(2)] \ x \ xp$ **have** $gp: g < p$ **by** *arith*
from $g(2) \ x$ **have** $g \neq 0$ **by** $-(\text{rule ccontr, simp})$


```

  with g gp p[unfolded prime-def] have False by blast}
thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma prime-odd: $prime\ p \implies p = 2 \vee odd\ p$ **unfolding prime-def by auto**

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

lemma prime-divprod-pow:

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

proof –

```

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

```

moreover

```

{assume n: n ≠ 0 and a: a ≠ 1 and b: b ≠ 1
  then obtain m where m: n = Suc m by (cases n, auto)
  from divides-exp2[OF n pab] have pab': p dvd a*b .
  from prime-divprod[OF p pab']
  have p dvd a ∨ p dvd b .

```

moreover

```

{assume pa: p dvd a
  have pnba: p^n dvd b*a using pab by (simp add: mult.commute)
  from coprime-prime[OF ab, of p] p pa have ¬ p dvd b by blast
  with prime-coprime[OF p, of b] b
  have cpb: coprime b p using coprime-commute by blast
  from coprime-exp[OF cpb] have pnb: coprime (p^n) b
    by (simp add: coprime-commute)
  from coprime-divprod[OF pnba pnb] have ?thesis by blast }

```

moreover

```

{assume pb: p dvd b
  have pnba: p^n dvd b*a using pab by (simp add: mult.commute)
  from coprime-prime[OF ab, of p] p pb have ¬ p dvd a by blast
  with prime-coprime[OF p, of a] a
  have cpb: coprime a p using coprime-commute by blast
  from coprime-exp[OF cpb] have pnb: coprime (p^n) a
    by (simp add: coprime-commute)
  from coprime-divprod[OF pab pnb] have ?thesis by blast }
ultimately have ?thesis by blast}

```

ultimately show ?thesis by blast

qed

lemma nat-mult-eq-one: $(n::nat) * m = 1 \iff n = 1 \wedge m = 1$ (**is** ?lhs \iff ?rhs)

proof

assume H : ?lhs

hence $n\ dvd\ 1\ m\ dvd\ 1$ **unfolding dvd-def by (auto simp add: mult.commute)**

thus ?rhs **by auto**

next

assume *?rhs* **then show** *?lhs* **by auto**
qed

lemma *power-Suc0*: $Suc\ 0 \wedge n = Suc\ 0$
unfolding *One-nat-def[symmetric] power-one ..*

lemma *coprime-pow*: **assumes** *ab*: *coprime a b* **and** *abcn*: $a * b = c \wedge n$
shows $\exists r\ s. a = r \wedge n \wedge b = s \wedge n$
using *ab abcn*

proof(*induct c arbitrary: a b rule: nat-less-induct*)
fix *c a b*
assume *H*: $\forall m < c. \forall a\ b. coprime\ a\ b \longrightarrow a * b = m \wedge n \longrightarrow (\exists r\ s. a = r \wedge n \wedge b = s \wedge n) coprime\ a\ b \longrightarrow a * b = c \wedge n$
let *?ths* = $\exists r\ s. a = r \wedge n \wedge b = s \wedge n$
{assume *n*: $n = 0$
with *H(3) power-one* **have** $a * b = 1$ **by** *simp*
hence $a = 1 \wedge b = 1$ **by** *simp*
hence *?ths*
apply $-$
apply (*rule exI[where x=1]*)
apply (*rule exI[where x=1]*)
using *power-one[of n]*
by *simp*
}

moreover
{assume *n*: $n \neq 0$ **then obtain** *m* **where** $m: n = Suc\ m$ **by** (*cases n, auto*)
{assume *c*: $c = 0$
with *H(3) m H(2)* **have** *?ths* **apply** *simp*
apply (*cases a=0, simp-all*)
apply (*rule exI[where x=0], simp*)
apply (*rule exI[where x=0], simp*)
done
}

moreover
{assume *c=1* **with** *H(3) power-one* **have** $a * b = 1$ **by** *simp*
hence $a = 1 \wedge b = 1$ **by** *simp*
hence *?ths*
apply $-$
apply (*rule exI[where x=1]*)
apply (*rule exI[where x=1]*)
using *power-one[of n]*
by *simp*
}

moreover
{assume *c*: $c \neq 1 \wedge c \neq 0$
from *prime-factor[OF c(1)]* **obtain** *p* **where** *p*: *prime p p dvd c* **by** *blast*
from *prime-divprod-pow[OF p(1) H(2), unfolded H(3), OF divides-exp[OF p(2), of n]]*
have *pnab*: $p \wedge n\ dvd\ a \vee p \wedge n\ dvd\ b$.
from *p(2)* **obtain** *l* **where** $l: c = p * l$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
have *pn0*: $p \wedge n \neq 0$ **using** *n prime-ge-2 [OF p(1)]* **by** *simp*
{assume *pa*: $p \wedge n\ dvd\ a$

then obtain k where $k: a = p^n * k$ unfolding $dvd-def$ by $blast$
from l have $l dvd c$ by $auto$
with $dvd-imp-le[of l c] c$ have $l \leq c$ by $auto$
moreover {assume $l = c$ with $l c$ have $p = 1$ by $simp$ with p have $False$
by $simp$ }
ultimately have $lc: l < c$ by $arith$
from $coprime-lmul2 [OF H(2)[unfolding k coprime-commute[of p^n*k b]]]$
have $kb: coprime k b$ by ($simp add: coprime-commute$)
from $H(3) l k pn0$ have $kbln: k * b = l^n$
by ($auto simp add: power-mult-distrib$)
from $H(1)[rule-format, OF lc kb kbln]$
obtain $r s$ where $rs: k = r^n b = s^n$ by $blast$
from $k rs(1)$ have $a = (p*r)^n$ by ($simp add: power-mult-distrib$)
with $rs(2)$ have $?ths$ by $blast$ }
moreover
{assume $pb: p^n dvd b$
then obtain k where $k: b = p^n * k$ unfolding $dvd-def$ by $blast$
from l have $l dvd c$ by $auto$
with $dvd-imp-le[of l c] c$ have $l \leq c$ by $auto$
moreover {assume $l = c$ with $l c$ have $p = 1$ by $simp$ with p have $False$
by $simp$ }
ultimately have $lc: l < c$ by $arith$
from $coprime-lmul2 [OF H(2)[unfolding k coprime-commute[of p^n*k a]]]$
have $kb: coprime k a$ by ($simp add: coprime-commute$)
from $H(3) l k pn0 n$ have $kbln: k * a = l^n$
by ($simp add: power-mult-distrib mult.commute$)
from $H(1)[rule-format, OF lc kb kbln]$
obtain $r s$ where $rs: k = r^n a = s^n$ by $blast$
from $k rs(1)$ have $b = (p*r)^n$ by ($simp add: power-mult-distrib$)
with $rs(2)$ have $?ths$ by $blast$ }
ultimately have $?ths$ using $pnab$ by $blast$ }
ultimately have $?ths$ by $blast$ }
ultimately show $?ths$ by $blast$
qed

More useful lemmas.

lemma $prime-product$:

assumes $prime (p * q)$

shows $p = 1 \vee q = 1$

proof –

from $assms$ have

$1 < p * q$ and $P: \bigwedge m. m dvd p * q \implies m = 1 \vee m = p * q$

unfolding $prime-def$ by $auto$

from $\langle 1 < p * q \rangle$ have $p \neq 0$ by ($cases p$) $auto$

then have $Q: p = p * q \iff q = 1$ by $auto$

have $p dvd p * q$ by $simp$

then have $p = 1 \vee p = p * q$ by ($rule P$)

then show $?thesis$ by ($simp add: Q$)

qed

```

lemma prime-exp: 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 (simp only: exp-eq-1) simp
    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:
  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 prime-divprod[OF p pxy] have prxc: 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 prxc by blast

```

qed

lemma *prime-power-exp*: **assumes** p : prime p **and** n : $n \neq 0$
and xn : $x^n = p^k$ **shows** $\exists i. x = p^i$

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** $n: n \neq 0$

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-primew*: **assumes** p : prime p
shows $d \text{ dvd } p^k \iff (\exists i. i \leq k \wedge d = p^i)$

proof

assume H : $d \text{ dvd } p^k$ **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 *prime-ge-2[OF p]* **have** $p1$: $p > 1$ **by** arith

from $e ij$ **have** $p^{i+j} = p^k$ **by** (*simp add: power-add*)

hence $i + j = k$ **using** *power-inject-exp[of p i+j k, OF p1]* **by** simp

hence $i \leq k$ **by** arith

with $ij(1)$ **show** $\exists i \leq k. d = p^i$ **by** blast

next

{**fix** i **assume** H : $i \leq k \wedge d = p^i$

hence $\exists j. k = i + j$ **by** arith

then obtain j **where** $j: k = i + j$ **by** blast

hence $p^k = p^{i+j} = p^i * p^j$ **using** $H(2)$ **by** (*simp add: power-add*)

hence $d \text{ dvd } p^k$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** auto}

thus $\exists i \leq k. d = p^i \implies d \text{ dvd } p^k$ **by** blast

qed

lemma *coprime-divisors*: $d \text{ dvd } a \implies e \text{ dvd } b \implies \text{coprime } a \ b \implies \text{coprime } d \ e$
by (*auto simp add: dvd-def coprime*)

lemma *mult-inj-if-coprime-nat*:

inj-on f A \implies inj-on g B $\implies \forall a \in A. \forall b \in B. \text{Primes.coprime } (f a) (g b) \implies$

*inj-on ($\lambda(a, b). f a * g b$) (A \times B)*

apply (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)

apply (*metis coprime-def dvd-antisym dvd-triv-left relprime-dvd-mult-iff*)

apply (*metis coprime-commute coprime-divprod dvd-antisym dvd-triv-right*)

done

```
declare power-Suc0 [simp del]
```

```
end
```

3 The Fibonacci function

```
theory Fib
imports Primes
begin
```

Fibonacci numbers: proofs of laws taken from: R. L. Graham, D. E. Knuth, O. Patashnik. Concrete Mathematics. (Addison-Wesley, 1989)

```
fun fib :: nat ⇒ nat
where
  fib 0 = 0
| fib (Suc 0) = 1
| fib-2: fib (Suc (Suc n)) = fib n + fib (Suc n)
```

The difficulty in these proofs is to ensure that the induction hypotheses are applied before the definition of *fib*. Towards this end, the *fib* equations are not declared to the Simplifier and are applied very selectively at first.

We disable *fib.fib-2fib-2* for simplification ...

```
declare fib-2 [simp del]
```

...then prove a version that has a more restrictive pattern.

```
lemma fib-Suc3: fib (Suc (Suc (Suc n))) = fib (Suc n) + fib (Suc (Suc n))
  by (rule fib-2)
```

Concrete Mathematics, page 280

```
lemma fib-add: fib (Suc (n + k)) = fib (Suc k) * fib (Suc n) + fib k * fib n
```

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

```
  case 1 show ?case by simp
```

```
next
```

```
  case 2 show ?case by (simp add: fib-2)
```

```
next
```

```
  case 3 thus ?case by (simp add: fib-2 add-mult-distrib2)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma fib-Suc-neq-0: fib (Suc n) ≠ 0
```

```
  apply (induct n rule: fib.induct)
```

```
    apply (simp-all add: fib-2)
```

```
  done
```

```
lemma fib-Suc-gr-0: 0 < fib (Suc n)
```

```
  by (insert fib-Suc-neq-0 [of n], simp)
```

lemma *fib-gr-0*: $0 < n \implies 0 < \text{fib } n$
by (*case-tac n*, *auto simp add: fib-Suc-gr-0*)

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

lemma *fib-Cassini-int*:
 $\text{int } (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) * \text{fib } n) =$
 $(\text{if } n \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } \text{int } (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n)) - 1$
 $\text{else } \text{int } (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n)) + 1)$
proof(*induct n rule: fib.induct*)
case 1 thus ?case by (*simp add: fib-2*)
next
case 2 thus ?case by (*simp add: fib-2 mod-Suc*)
next
case ($3 x$)
have $\text{Suc } 0 \neq x \bmod 2 \longrightarrow x \bmod 2 = 0$ **by** *presburger*
with $3.\text{hyps}$ **show ?case by** (*simp add: fib.simps add-mult-distrib add-mult-distrib2*)
qed

We now obtain a version for the natural numbers via the coercion function *int*.

theorem *fib-Cassini*:
 $\text{fib } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n)) * \text{fib } n =$
 $(\text{if } n \bmod 2 = 0 \text{ then } \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) - 1$
 $\text{else } \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } (\text{Suc } n) + 1)$
apply (*rule of-nat-eq-iff [where 'a = int, THEN iffD1]*)
using *fib-Cassini-int* **apply** (*auto simp add: Suc-leI fib-Suc-gr-0 of-nat-diff*)
done

Toward Law 6.111 of Concrete Mathematics

lemma *gcd-fib-Suc-eq-1*: $\text{gcd } (\text{fib } n) (\text{fib } (\text{Suc } n)) = \text{Suc } 0$
apply (*induct n rule: fib.induct*)
prefer 3
apply (*simp add: gcd-commute fib-Suc3*)
apply (*simp-all add: fib-2*)
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 (*case-tac m*)
apply *simp*
apply (*simp add: fib-add*)
apply (*simp add: add.commute gcd-non-0 [OF fib-Suc-gr-0]*)
apply (*simp add: gcd-non-0 [OF fib-Suc-gr-0, symmetric]*)
apply (*simp add: gcd-fib-Suc-eq-1 gcd-mult-cancel*)
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)
  from less.prem1 have pos-m:  $0 < m$  .
  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 note m-n = True
    then have m-n':  $m \leq n$  by auto
    with pos-m have pos-n:  $0 < n$  by auto
    with pos-m m-n 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-iff [of n]) (insert m-n, auto)
    also have ... =  $\text{gcd} (\text{fib } m) (\text{fib } (n - m))$  by (simp add: less.hyps diff pos-m)
    also have ... =  $\text{gcd} (\text{fib } m) (\text{fib } n)$  by (simp add: gcd-fib-diff m-n')
    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
  apply (induct m n rule: gcd-induct)
  apply (simp-all add: gcd-non-0 gcd-commute gcd-fib-mod)
  done

```

```

theorem fib-mult-eq-setsum:
   $\text{fib} (\text{Suc } n) * \text{fib } n = (\sum k \in \{..n\}. \text{fib } k * \text{fib } k)$ 
  apply (induct n rule: fib.induct)
  apply (auto simp add: atMost-Suc fib-2)
  apply (simp add: add-mult-distrib add-mult-distrib2)
  done

```

end

4 Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic (unique factorization into primes)

```

theory Factorization
imports Primes ~~/src/HOL/Library/Permutation
begin

```


4.1 Definitions

definition *primel* :: *nat list* => *bool*
 where *primel xs* = ($\forall p \in \text{set } xs. \text{prime } p$)

primrec *nondec* :: *nat list* => *bool*
where
 nondec [] = *True*
| *nondec (x # xs)* = (*case xs of [] => True* | *y # ys => x ≤ y ∧ nondec xs*)

primrec *prod* :: *nat list* => *nat*
where
 prod [] = *Suc 0*
| *prod (x # xs)* = *x * prod xs*

primrec *oinsert* :: *nat* => *nat list* => *nat list*
where
 oinsert x [] = [*x*]
| *oinsert x (y # ys)* = (*if x ≤ y then x # y # ys else y # oinsert x ys*)

primrec *sort* :: *nat list* => *nat list*
where
 sort [] = []
| *sort (x # xs)* = *oinsert x (sort xs)*

4.2 Arithmetic

lemma *one-less-m*: (*m::nat*) ≠ *m * k* ==> *m* ≠ *Suc 0* ==> *Suc 0* < *m*
 apply (*cases m*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *one-less-k*: (*m::nat*) ≠ *m * k* ==> *Suc 0* < *m * k* ==> *Suc 0* < *k*
 apply (*cases k*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *mult-left-cancel*: (*0::nat*) < *k* ==> *k * n* = *k * m* ==> *n* = *m*
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *mn-eq-m-one*: (*0::nat*) < *m* ==> *m * n* = *m* ==> *n* = *Suc 0*
 apply (*cases n*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *prod-mn-less-k*:
 (*0::nat*) < *n* ==> *0* < *k* ==> *Suc 0* < *m* ==> *m * n* = *k* ==> *n* < *k*
 apply (*induct m*)
 apply *auto*

done

4.3 Prime list and product

lemma *prod-append*: $\text{prod } (xs \text{ @ } ys) = \text{prod } xs * \text{prod } ys$
 apply (*induct xs*)
 apply (*simp-all add: mult.assoc*)
 done

lemma *prod-xy-prod*:
 $\text{prod } (x \# xs) = \text{prod } (y \# ys) \implies x * \text{prod } xs = y * \text{prod } ys$
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *primel-append*: $\text{primel } (xs \text{ @ } ys) = (\text{primel } xs \wedge \text{primel } ys)$
 apply (*unfold primel-def*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *prime-primel*: $\text{prime } n \implies \text{primel } [n] \wedge \text{prod } [n] = n$
 apply (*unfold primel-def*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *prime-nd-one*: $\text{prime } p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } \text{Suc } 0$
 apply (*unfold prime-def dvd-def*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *hd-dvd-prod*: $\text{prod } (x \# xs) = \text{prod } ys \implies x \text{ dvd } (\text{prod } ys)$
 by (*metis dvd-mult-left dvd-refl prod.simps(2)*)

lemma *primel-tl*: $\text{primel } (x \# xs) \implies \text{primel } xs$
 apply (*unfold primel-def*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *primel-hd-tl*: $(\text{primel } (x \# xs)) = (\text{prime } x \wedge \text{primel } xs)$
 apply (*unfold primel-def*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *primes-eq*: $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } q \implies p \text{ dvd } q \implies p = q$
 apply (*unfold prime-def*)
 apply *auto*
 done

lemma *primel-one-empty*: $\text{primel } xs \implies \text{prod } xs = \text{Suc } 0 \implies xs = []$
 apply (*cases xs*)

```

  apply (simp-all add: primel-def prime-def)
done

lemma prime-g-one: prime p ==> Suc 0 < p
  apply (unfold prime-def)
  apply auto
done

lemma prime-g-zero: prime p ==> 0 < p
  apply (unfold prime-def)
  apply auto
done

lemma primel-nempty-g-one:
  primel xs ==> xs ≠ [] ==> Suc 0 < prod xs
  apply (induct xs)
  apply simp
  apply (fastforce simp: primel-def prime-def elim: one-less-mult)
done

lemma primel-prod-gz: primel xs ==> 0 < prod xs
  apply (induct xs)
  apply (auto simp: primel-def prime-def)
done



#### 4.4 Sorting



lemma nondec-oinsert: nondec xs ==> nondec (oinsert x xs)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply simp
  apply (case-tac xs)
  apply (simp-all cong del: list.case-cong-weak)
done

lemma nondec-sort: nondec (sort xs)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply simp-all
  apply (erule nondec-oinsert)
done

lemma x-less-y-oinsert: x ≤ y ==> l = y # ys ==> x # l = oinsert x l
  apply simp-all
done

lemma nondec-sort-eq [rule-format]: nondec xs → xs = sort xs
  apply (induct xs)
  apply safe
  apply simp-all
  apply (case-tac xs)

```

```

  apply simp-all
  apply (case-tac xs)
  apply simp
  apply (rule-tac y = aa and ys = list in x-less-y-oinsert)
  apply simp-all
  done

```

```

lemma oinsert-x-y: oinsert x (oinsert y l) = oinsert y (oinsert x l)
  apply (induct l)
  apply auto
  done

```

4.5 Permutation

```

lemma perm-primel [rule-format]: xs <~~> ys ==> primel xs --> primel ys
  apply (unfold primel-def)
  apply (induct set: perm)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply (simp (no-asm))
  apply blast
  apply blast
  done

```

```

lemma perm-prod: xs <~~> ys ==> prod xs = prod ys
  apply (induct set: perm)
  apply (simp-all add: ac-simps)
  done

```

```

lemma perm-subst-oinsert: xs <~~> ys ==> oinsert a xs <~~> oinsert a ys
  apply (induct set: perm)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma perm-oinsert: x # xs <~~> oinsert x xs
  apply (induct xs)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma perm-sort: xs <~~> sort xs
  apply (induct xs)
  apply (auto intro: perm-oinsert elim: perm-subst-oinsert)
  done

```

```

lemma perm-sort-eq: xs <~~> ys ==> sort xs = sort ys
  apply (induct set: perm)
  apply (simp-all add: oinsert-x-y)
  done

```

4.6 Existence

lemma *ex-nondec-lemma*:

primel xs ==> ∃ ys. primel ys ∧ nondec ys ∧ prod ys = prod xs
apply (*blast intro: nondec-sort perm-prod perm-primel perm-sort perm-sym*)
done

lemma *not-prime-ex-mk*:

Suc 0 < n ∧ ¬ prime n ==>
*∃ m k. Suc 0 < m ∧ Suc 0 < k ∧ m < n ∧ k < n ∧ n = m * k*
apply (*unfold prime-def dvd-def*)
apply (*auto intro: n-less-m-mult-n n-less-n-mult-m one-less-m one-less-k*)
using *n-less-m-mult-n n-less-n-mult-m one-less-m one-less-k*
apply (*metis Suc-lessD Suc-lessI mult.commute*)
done

lemma *split-primel*:

*primel xs ==> primel ys ==> ∃ l. primel l ∧ prod l = prod xs * prod ys*
apply (*rule exI*)
apply *safe*
apply (*rule-tac [2] prod-append*)
apply (*simp add: primel-append*)
done

lemma *factor-exists* [*rule-format*]: *Suc 0 < n --> (∃ l. primel l ∧ prod l = n)*

apply (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)
apply (*rule impI*)
apply (*case-tac prime n*)
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*erule prime-primel*)
apply (*cut-tac n = n in not-prime-ex-mk*)
apply (*auto intro!: split-primel*)
done

lemma *nondec-factor-exists*: *Suc 0 < n ==> ∃ l. primel l ∧ nondec l ∧ prod l = n*

apply (*erule factor-exists [THEN exE]*)
apply (*blast intro!: ex-nondec-lemma*)
done

4.7 Uniqueness

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-list* [*rule-format*]:

prime p ==> p dvd (prod xs) --> (∃ m. m:set xs ∧ p dvd m)
apply (*induct xs*)
apply (*force simp add: prime-def*)
apply (*force dest: prime-dvd-mult*)
done

lemma *hd-xs-dvd-prod*:

```

    primel (x # xs) ==> primel ys ==> prod (x # xs) = prod ys
      ==> ∃ m. m ∈ set ys ∧ x dvd m
  apply (rule prime-dvd-mult-list)
  apply (simp add: primel-hd-tl)
  apply (erule hd-dvd-prod)
  done

lemma prime-dvd-eq: primel (x # xs) ==> primel ys ==> m ∈ set ys ==> x
dvd m ==> x = m
  apply (rule primes-eq)
  apply (auto simp add: primel-def primel-hd-tl)
  done

lemma hd-xs-eq-prod:
  primel (x # xs) ==>
    primel ys ==> prod (x # xs) = prod ys ==> x ∈ set ys
  apply (frule hd-xs-dvd-prod)
  apply auto
  apply (drule prime-dvd-eq)
  apply auto
  done

lemma perm-primel-ex:
  primel (x # xs) ==>
    primel ys ==> prod (x # xs) = prod ys ==> ∃ l. ys <~~> (x # l)
  apply (rule exI)
  apply (rule perm-remove)
  apply (erule hd-xs-eq-prod)
  apply simp-all
  done

lemma primel-prod-less:
  primel (x # xs) ==>
    primel ys ==> prod (x # xs) = prod ys ==> prod xs < prod ys
  by (metis less-asym linorder-neqE-nat mult-less-cancel2 nat-0-less-mult-iff
    nat-less-le nat-mult-1 prime-def primel-hd-tl primel-prod-gz prod.simps(2))

lemma prod-one-empty:
  primel xs ==> p * prod xs = p ==> prime p ==> xs = []
  apply (auto intro: primel-one-empty simp add: prime-def)
  done

lemma uniq-ex-aux:
  ∀ m. m < prod ys --> (∀ xs ys. primel xs ∧ primel ys ∧
    prod xs = prod ys ∧ prod xs = m --> xs <~~> ys) ==>
    primel list ==> primel x ==> prod list = prod x ==> prod x < prod ys
    ==> x <~~> list
  apply simp
  done

```

```

lemma factor-unique [rule-format]:
   $\forall xs\ ys. \text{primel } xs \wedge \text{primel } ys \wedge \text{prod } xs = \text{prod } ys \wedge \text{prod } xs = n$ 
   $\longrightarrow xs \langle \sim \sim \rangle ys$ 
  apply (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  apply safe
  apply (case-tac xs)
  apply (force intro: primel-one-empty)
  apply (rule perm-primel-ex [THEN exE])
  apply simp-all
  apply (rule perm.trans [THEN perm-sym])
  apply assumption
  apply (rule perm.Cons)
  apply (case-tac x = [])
  apply (metis perm-prod perm-refl prime-primel primel-hd-tl primel-tl prod-one-empty)
  apply (metis nat-0-less-mult-iff nat-mult-eq-cancel1 perm-primel perm-prod primel-prod-gz
  primel-prod-less primel-tl prod.simps(2))
  done

```

```

lemma perm-nondec-unique:
   $xs \langle \sim \sim \rangle ys \implies \text{nondec } xs \implies \text{nondec } ys \implies xs = ys$ 
  by (metis nondec-sort-eq perm-sort-eq)

```

```

theorem unique-prime-factorization [rule-format]:
   $\forall n. \text{Suc } 0 < n \longrightarrow (\exists !l. \text{primel } l \wedge \text{nondec } l \wedge \text{prod } l = n)$ 
  by (metis factor-unique nondec-factor-exists perm-nondec-unique)

```

end

5 Divisibility and prime numbers (on integers)

```

theory IntPrimes
imports Primes
begin

```

The *dvd* relation, GCD, Euclid's extended algorithm, primes, congruences (all on the Integers). Comparable to theory *Primes*, but *dvd* is included here as it is not present in main HOL. Also includes extended GCD and congruences not present in *Primes*.

5.1 Definitions

```

fun xzgcda :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  (int * int *
int)
where
  xzgcda m n r' r s' s t' t =
    (if r  $\leq$  0 then (r', s', t')
     else xzgcda m n r (r' mod r)

```

$$\begin{aligned} s & (s' - (r' \text{ div } r) * s) \\ t & (t' - (r' \text{ div } r) * t) \end{aligned}$$

definition *zprime* :: *int* => *bool*
where *zprime* *p* = ($1 < p \wedge (\forall m. 0 \leq m \ \& \ m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p)$)

definition *xzgcd* :: *int* => *int* => *int* * *int* * *int*
where *xzgcd* *m* *n* = *xzgca* *m* *n* *m* *n* 1 0 0 1

definition *zcong* :: *int* => *int* => *int* => *bool* ((1[- = -] '(mod -'))
where [*a* = *b*] (mod *m*) = (*m* dvd (*a* - *b*))

5.2 Euclid's Algorithm and GCD

lemma *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult-aux*:
 $zgcd \ n \ k = 1 \implies k \text{ dvd } m * n \implies 0 \leq m \implies k \text{ dvd } m$
by (*metis abs-of-nonneg dvd-triv-right zgcd-greatest-iff zgcd-zmult-distrib2-abs mult-1-right*)

lemma *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult*: $zgcd \ n \ k = 1 \implies k \text{ dvd } m * n \implies k \text{ dvd } m$
apply (*case-tac* $0 \leq m$)
apply (*blast intro: zrelprime-zdvd-zmult-aux*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $k \text{ dvd } -m$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zrelprime-zdvd-zmult-aux*, *auto*)
done

lemma *zgcd-geq-zero*: $0 \leq zgcd \ x \ y$
by (*auto simp add: zgcd-def*)

This is merely a sanity check on *zprime*, since the previous version denoted the empty set.

lemma *zprime 2*
apply (*auto simp add: zprime-def*)
apply (*frule zdvd-imp-le, simp*)
apply (*auto simp add: order-le-less dvd-def*)
done

lemma *zprime-imp-zrelprime*:
 $zprime \ p \implies \neg \ p \text{ dvd } n \implies zgcd \ n \ p = 1$
apply (*auto simp add: zprime-def*)
apply (*metis zgcd-geq-zero zgcd-zdvd1 zgcd-zdvd2*)
done

lemma *zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime*:
 $zprime \ p \implies 0 < n \implies n < p \implies zgcd \ n \ p = 1$
apply (*erule zprime-imp-zrelprime*)
apply (*erule zdvd-not-zless, assumption*)
done

lemma *zprime-zdvd-zmult*:
 $0 \leq (m::int) \implies \text{zprime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$
by (*metis zgcd-zdvd1 zgcd-zdvd2 zgcd-pos zprime-def zrelprime-dvd-mult*)

lemma *zgcd-zadd-zmult* [*simp*]: $\text{zgcd } (m + n * k) n = \text{zgcd } m n$
apply (*rule zgcd-eq [THEN trans]*)
apply (*simp add: mod-add-eq*)
apply (*rule zgcd-eq [symmetric]*)
done

lemma *zgcd-zdvd-zgcd-zmult*: $\text{zgcd } m n \text{ dvd } \text{zgcd } (k * m) n$
by (*simp add: zgcd-greatest-iff*)

lemma *zgcd-zmult-zdvd-zgcd*:
 $\text{zgcd } k n = 1 \implies \text{zgcd } (k * m) n \text{ dvd } \text{zgcd } m n$
apply (*simp add: zgcd-greatest-iff*)
apply (*rule-tac n = k in zrelprime-zdvd-zmult*)
prefer 2
apply (*simp add: mult.commute*)
apply (*metis zgcd-1 zgcd-commute zgcd-left-commute*)
done

lemma *zgcd-zmult-cancel*: $\text{zgcd } k n = 1 \implies \text{zgcd } (k * m) n = \text{zgcd } m n$
by (*simp add: zgcd-def nat-abs-mult-distrib gcd-mult-cancel*)

lemma *zgcd-zgcd-zmult*:
 $\text{zgcd } k m = 1 \implies \text{zgcd } n m = 1 \implies \text{zgcd } (k * n) m = 1$
by (*simp add: zgcd-zmult-cancel*)

lemma *zdvd-iff-zgcd*: $0 < m \implies m \text{ dvd } n \iff \text{zgcd } n m = m$
by (*metis abs-of-pos dvd-mult-div-cancel zgcd-0 zgcd-commute zgcd-geq-zero zgcd-zdvd2 zgcd-zmult-eq-self*)

5.3 Congruences

lemma *zcong-1* [*simp*]: $[a = b] \pmod{1}$
by (*unfold zcong-def, auto*)

lemma *zcong-refl* [*simp*]: $[k = k] \pmod{m}$
by (*unfold zcong-def, auto*)

lemma *zcong-sym*: $[a = b] \pmod{m} = [b = a] \pmod{m}$
unfolding *zcong-def minus-diff-eq* [*of a, symmetric*] *dvd-minus-iff ..*

lemma *zcong-zadd*:
 $[a = b] \pmod{m} \implies [c = d] \pmod{m} \implies [a + c = b + d] \pmod{m}$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule-tac s = (a - b) + (c - d) in subst*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] dvd-add, auto*)

done

lemma *zcong-zdiff*:
 $[a = b] \pmod m \implies [c = d] \pmod m \implies [a - c = b - d] \pmod m$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule-tac s = (a - b) - (c - d) in subst*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] dvd-diff, auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-trans*:
 $[a = b] \pmod m \implies [b = c] \pmod m \implies [a = c] \pmod m$
unfolding *zcong-def* **by** (*auto elim!: dvdE simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *zcong-zmult*:
 $[a = b] \pmod m \implies [c = d] \pmod m \implies [a * c = b * d] \pmod m$
apply (*rule-tac b = b * c in zcong-trans*)
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*metis right-diff-distrib dvd-mult mult.commute*)
apply (*metis right-diff-distrib dvd-mult*)
done

lemma *zcong-scalar*: $[a = b] \pmod m \implies [a * k = b * k] \pmod m$
by (*rule zcong-zmult, simp-all*)

lemma *zcong-scalar2*: $[a = b] \pmod m \implies [k * a = k * b] \pmod m$
by (*rule zcong-zmult, simp-all*)

lemma *zcong-zmult-self*: $[a * m = b * m] \pmod m$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule dvd-diff, simp-all*)
done

lemma *zcong-square*:
 $[| \text{zprime } p; 0 < a; [a * a = 1] \pmod p |]$
 $\implies [a = 1] \pmod p \vee [a = p - 1] \pmod p$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*rule zprime-zdvd-zmult*)
apply (*rule-tac [3] s = a * a - 1 + p * (1 - a) in subst*)
prefer 4
apply (*simp add: zdvd-reduce*)
apply (*simp-all add: left-diff-distrib mult.commute right-diff-distrib*)
done

lemma *zcong-cancel*:
 $0 \leq m \implies$
 $\text{zgcd } k \ m = 1 \implies [a * k = b * k] \pmod m = [a = b] \pmod m$
apply *safe*
prefer 2
apply (*blast intro: zcong-scalar*)

```

apply (case-tac  $b < a$ )
prefer 2
apply (subst zcong-sym)
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply (rule-tac [!] zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
  apply (simp-all add: left-diff-distrib)
apply (subgoal-tac  $m \text{ dvd } -(a * k - b * k)$ )
apply simp
apply (subst dvd-minus-iff, assumption)
done

```

lemma zcong-cancel2:

```

 $0 \leq m \implies$ 
   $zgcd\ k\ m = 1 \implies [k * a = k * b] \text{ (mod } m) = [a = b] \text{ (mod } m)$ 
by (simp add: mult.commute zcong-cancel)

```

lemma zcong-zgcd-zmult-zmod:

```

 $[a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies [a = b] \text{ (mod } n) \implies zgcd\ m\ n = 1$ 
 $\implies [a = b] \text{ (mod } m * n)$ 
apply (auto simp add: zcong-def dvd-def)
apply (subgoal-tac  $m \text{ dvd } n * ka$ )
apply (subgoal-tac  $m \text{ dvd } ka$ )
  apply (case-tac [2]  $0 \leq ka$ )
apply (metis dvd-mult-div-cancel dvd-refl dvd-mult-left mult.commute zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
apply (metis abs-dvd-iff abs-of-nonneg add-0 zgcd-0-left zgcd-commute zgcd-zadd-zmult
zgcd-zdvd-zgcd-zmult zgcd-zmult-distrib2-abs mult-1-right mult.commute)
apply (metis mult-le-0-iff zdvd-mono zdvd-mult-cancel dvd-triv-left zero-le-mult-iff
order-antisym linorder-linear order-refl mult.commute zrelprime-zdvd-zmult)
apply (metis dvd-triv-left)
done

```

lemma zcong-zless-imp-eq:

```

 $0 \leq a \implies$ 
   $a < m \implies 0 \leq b \implies b < m \implies [a = b] \text{ (mod } m) \implies a = b$ 
apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto)
apply (drule-tac  $f = \lambda z. z \text{ mod } m$  in arg-cong)
apply (metis diff-add-cancel mod-pos-pos-trivial add-0 add.commute zmod-eq-0-iff
mod-add-right-eq)
done

```

lemma zcong-square-zless:

```

 $zprime\ p \implies 0 < a \implies a < p \implies$ 
   $[a * a = 1] \text{ (mod } p) \implies a = 1 \vee a = p - 1$ 
apply (cut-tac  $p = p$  and  $a = a$  in zcong-square)
  apply (simp add: zprime-def)
  apply (auto intro: zcong-zless-imp-eq)
done

```

lemma zcong-not:

```

    0 < a ==> a < m ==> 0 < b ==> b < a ==> ¬ [a = b] (mod m)
  apply (unfold zcong-def)
  apply (rule zdvd-not-zless, auto)
  done

lemma zcong-zless-0:
  0 ≤ a ==> a < m ==> [a = 0] (mod m) ==> a = 0
  apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def, auto)
  apply (metis div-pos-pos-trivial linorder-not-less div-mult-self1-is-id)
  done

lemma zcong-zless-unique:
  0 < m ==> (∃!b. 0 ≤ b ∧ b < m ∧ [a = b] (mod m))
  apply auto
  prefer 2 apply (metis zcong-sym zcong-trans zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (unfold zcong-def dvd-def)
  apply (rule-tac x = a mod m in exI, auto)
  apply (metis zmult-div-cancel)
  done

lemma zcong-iff-lin: ([a = b] (mod m)) = (∃k. b = a + m * k)
  unfolding zcong-def
  apply (auto elim!: dvdE simp add: algebra-simps)
  apply (rule-tac x = -k in exI) apply simp
  done

lemma zgcd-zcong-zgcd:
  0 < m ==>
  zgcd a m = 1 ==> [a = b] (mod m) ==> zgcd b m = 1
  by (auto simp add: zcong-iff-lin)

lemma zcong-zmod-aux:
  a - b = (m::int) * (a div m - b div m) + (a mod m - b mod m)
  by (simp add: right-diff-distrib add-diff-eq eq-diff-eq ac-simps)

lemma zcong-zmod: [a = b] (mod m) = [a mod m = b mod m] (mod m)
  apply (unfold zcong-def)
  apply (rule-tac t = a - b in ssubst)
  apply (rule-tac m = m in zcong-zmod-aux)
  apply (rule trans)
  apply (rule-tac [2] k = m and m = a div m - b div m in zdvd-reduce)
  apply (simp add: add.commute)
  done

lemma zcong-zmod-eq: 0 < m ==> [a = b] (mod m) = (a mod m = b mod m)
  apply auto
  apply (metis pos-mod-conj zcong-zless-imp-eq zcong-zmod)
  apply (metis zcong-refl zcong-zmod)
  done

```

lemma *zcong-zminus* [iff]: $[a = b] \pmod{-m} = [a = b] \pmod{m}$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)

lemma *zcong-zero* [iff]: $[a = b] \pmod{0} = (a = b)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)

lemma $[a = b] \pmod{m} = (a \bmod m = b \bmod m)$
apply (*cases m = 0, simp*)
apply (*simp add: linorder-neg-iff*)
apply (*erule disjE*)
prefer 2 **apply** (*simp add: zcong-zmod-eq*)

Remaining case: $m < 0$

apply (*rule-tac t = m in minus-minus [THEN subst]*)
apply (*subst zcong-zminus*)
apply (*subst zcong-zmod-eq, arith*)
apply (*frule neg-mod-bound [of - a], frule neg-mod-bound [of - b]*)
apply (*simp add: zmod-zminus2-eq-if del: neg-mod-bound*)
done

5.4 Modulo

lemma *zmod-zdvd-zmod*:
 $0 < (m::int) \implies m \text{ dvd } b \implies (a \bmod b \bmod m) = (a \bmod m)$
by (*rule mod-mod-cancel*)

5.5 Extended GCD

declare *xzgcd.simps* [*simp del*]

lemma *xzgcd-correct-aux1*:
 $zgcd\ r'\ r = k \implies 0 < r \implies$
 $(\exists sn\ tn. xzgcd\ m\ n\ r'\ r\ s'\ s\ t'\ t = (k, sn, tn))$
apply (*induct m n r' r s' s t' t rule: xzgcd.induct*)
apply (*subst zgcd-eq*)
apply (*subst xzgcd.simps, auto*)
apply (*case-tac r' mod r = 0*)
prefer 2
apply (*frule-tac a = r' in pos-mod-sign, auto*)
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*rule exI*)
apply (*subst xzgcd.simps, auto*)
done

lemma *xzgcd-correct-aux2*:
 $(\exists sn\ tn. xzgcd\ m\ n\ r'\ r\ s'\ s\ t'\ t = (k, sn, tn)) \implies 0 < r \implies$
 $zgcd\ r'\ r = k$
apply (*induct m n r' r s' s t' t rule: xzgcd.induct*)
apply (*subst zgcd-eq*)

```

apply (subst xzgcda.simps)
apply (auto simp add: linorder-not-le)
apply (case-tac r' mod r = 0)
prefer 2
apply (frule-tac a = r' in pos-mod-sign, auto)
apply (metis prod.inject xzgcda.simps order-refl)
done

```

lemma xzgcd-correct:

```

  0 < n ==> (zgcd m n = k) = (∃ s t. xzgcd m n = (k, s, t))
apply (unfold xzgcd-def)
apply (rule iffI)
apply (rule-tac [2] xzgcd-correct-aux2 [THEN mp, THEN mp])
apply (rule xzgcd-correct-aux1 [THEN mp, THEN mp], auto)
done

```

xzgcd linear

lemma xzgcda-linear-aux1:

```

  (a - r * b) * m + (c - r * d) * (n::int) =
  (a * m + c * n) - r * (b * m + d * n)
by (simp add: left-diff-distrib distrib-left mult.assoc)

```

lemma xzgcda-linear-aux2:

```

  r' = s' * m + t' * n ==> r = s * m + t * n
  ==> (r' mod r) = (s' - (r' div r) * s) * m + (t' - (r' div r) * t) * (n::int)
apply (rule trans)
apply (rule-tac [2] xzgcda-linear-aux1 [symmetric])
apply (simp add: eq-diff-eq mult.commute)
done

```

lemma order-le-neq-implies-less: (x::'a::order) ≤ y ==> x ≠ y ==> x < y

```

by (rule iffD2 [OF order-less-le conjI])

```

lemma xzgcda-linear [rule-format]:

```

  0 < r --> xzgcda m n r' r s' s t' t = (rn, sn, tn) -->
  r' = s' * m + t' * n --> r = s * m + t * n --> rn = sn * m + tn * n
apply (induct m n r' r s' s t' t rule: xzgcda.induct)
apply (subst xzgcda.simps)
apply (simp (no-asm))
apply (rule impI)+
apply (case-tac r' mod r = 0)
apply (simp add: xzgcda.simps, clarify)
apply (subgoal-tac 0 < r' mod r)
apply (rule-tac [2] order-le-neq-implies-less)
apply (rule-tac [2] pos-mod-sign)
apply (cut-tac m = m and n = n and r' = r' and r = r and s' = s' and
  s = s and t' = t' and t = t in xzgcda-linear-aux2, auto)
done

```

```

lemma xzgcd-linear:
   $0 < n \implies \text{xzgcd } m \ n = (r, s, t) \implies r = s * m + t * n$ 
  apply (unfold xzgcd-def)
  apply (erule xzgcd-linear, assumption, auto)
  done

lemma zgcd-ex-linear:
   $0 < n \implies \text{zgcd } m \ n = k \implies (\exists s \ t. k = s * m + t * n)$ 
  apply (simp add: xzgcd-correct, safe)
  apply (rule exI)
  apply (erule xzgcd-linear, auto)
  done

lemma zcong-lineq-ex:
   $0 < n \implies \text{zgcd } a \ n = 1 \implies \exists x. [a * x = 1] \pmod n$ 
  apply (cut-tac m = a and n = n and k = 1 in zgcd-ex-linear, safe)
  apply (rule-tac x = s in exI)
  apply (rule-tac b = s * a + t * n in zcong-trans)
  prefer 2
  apply simp
  apply (unfold zcong-def)
  apply (simp (no-asm) add: mult.commute)
  done

lemma zcong-lineq-unique:
   $0 < n \implies$ 
   $\text{zgcd } a \ n = 1 \implies \exists! x. 0 \leq x \wedge x < n \wedge [a * x = b] \pmod n$ 
  apply auto
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic <stac @{context} (@{thm zcong-cancel2} RS sym) 6>)
  apply (rule-tac [8] zcong-trans)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
  prefer 2
  apply (simp add: zcong-sym)
  apply (cut-tac a = a and n = n in zcong-lineq-ex, auto)
  apply (rule-tac x = x * b mod n in exI, safe)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
  apply (metis zcong-scalar zcong-zmod mod-mult-right-eq mult-1 mult.assoc)
  done

end

```

6 The Chinese Remainder Theorem

```

theory Chinese
imports IntPrimes
begin

```

The Chinese Remainder Theorem for an arbitrary finite number of equa-

tions. (The one-equation case is included in theory *IntPrimes*. Uses functions for indexing.¹)

6.1 Definitions

primrec *funprod* :: (nat => int) => nat => nat => int
where

funprod *f* *i* 0 = *f* *i*
| *funprod* *f* *i* (Suc *n*) = *f* (Suc (*i* + *n*)) * *funprod* *f* *i* *n*

primrec *funsum* :: (nat => int) => nat => nat => int
where

funsum *f* *i* 0 = *f* *i*
| *funsum* *f* *i* (Suc *n*) = *f* (Suc (*i* + *n*)) + *funsum* *f* *i* *n*

definition

m-cond :: nat => (nat => int) => bool **where**
m-cond *n* *mf* =
(($\forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow 0 < mf\ i$) \wedge
($\forall i\ j. i \leq n \wedge j \leq n \wedge i \neq j \longrightarrow zgcd\ (mf\ i)\ (mf\ j) = 1$))

definition

km-cond :: nat => (nat => int) => (nat => int) => bool **where**
km-cond *n* *kf* *mf* = ($\forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow zgcd\ (kf\ i)\ (mf\ i) = 1$)

definition

lincong-sol ::
nat => (nat => int) => (nat => int) => (nat => int) => int => bool
where
lincong-sol *n* *kf* *bf* *mf* *x* = ($\forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow zcong\ (kf\ i * x)\ (bf\ i)\ (mf\ i)$)

definition

mhf :: (nat => int) => nat => nat => int **where**
mhf *mf* *n* *i* =
(if *i* = 0 then *funprod* *mf* (Suc 0) (*n* - Suc 0)
else if *i* = *n* then *funprod* *mf* 0 (*n* - Suc 0)
else *funprod* *mf* 0 (*i* - Suc 0) * *funprod* *mf* (Suc *i*) (*n* - Suc 0 - *i*))

definition

xilin-sol ::
nat => nat => (nat => int) => (nat => int) => (nat => int) => int
where
xilin-sol *i* *n* *kf* *bf* *mf* =
(if 0 < *n* \wedge *i* \leq *n* \wedge *m-cond* *n* *mf* \wedge *km-cond* *n* *kf* *mf* then
(SOME *x*. 0 \leq *x* \wedge *x* < *mf* *i* \wedge *zcong* (*kf* *i* * *mhf* *mf* *n* *i* * *x*) (*bf* *i*) (*mf* *i*))
else 0)

¹Maybe *funprod* and *funsum* should be based on general *fold* on indices?

definition

$x\text{-sol} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}) \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $x\text{-sol } n \text{ kf bf mf} = \text{funsum } (\lambda i. \text{xilin-sol } i \text{ n kf bf mf} * \text{mhf mf n } i) \text{ 0 } n$

funprod and *funsum*

lemma *funprod-pos*: $(\forall i. i \leq n \longrightarrow 0 < \text{mf } i) \implies 0 < \text{funprod mf } 0 \text{ n}$
by (*induct n*) *auto*

lemma *funprod-zgcd* [*rule-format (no-asm)*]:

$(\forall i. k \leq i \wedge i \leq k + l \longrightarrow \text{zgcd } (\text{mf } i) (\text{mf } m) = 1) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{zgcd } (\text{funprod mf } k \text{ l}) (\text{mf } m) = 1$

apply (*induct l*)
apply *simp-all*
apply (*rule impI*)
apply (*subst zgcd-zmult-cancel*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *funprod-zdvd* [*rule-format*]:

$k \leq i \longrightarrow i \leq k + l \longrightarrow \text{mf } i \text{ dvd funprod mf } k \text{ l}$

apply (*induct l*)
apply *auto*
apply (*subgoal-tac i = Suc (k + l)*)
apply (*simp-all (no-asm-simp)*)
done

lemma *funsum-mod*:

$\text{funsum } f \text{ k l mod } m = \text{funsum } (\lambda i. (f \text{ i}) \text{ mod } m) \text{ k l mod } m$

apply (*induct l*)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule trans*)
apply (*rule mod-add-eq*)
apply *simp*
apply (*rule mod-add-right-eq [symmetric]*)
done

lemma *funsum-zero* [*rule-format (no-asm)*]:

$(\forall i. k \leq i \wedge i \leq k + l \longrightarrow f \text{ i} = 0) \longrightarrow (\text{funsum } f \text{ k l}) = 0$

apply (*induct l*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *funsum-oneelem* [*rule-format (no-asm)*]:

$k \leq j \longrightarrow j \leq k + l \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall i. k \leq i \wedge i \leq k + l \wedge i \neq j \longrightarrow f \text{ i} = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $\text{funsum } f \text{ k l} = f \text{ j}$

apply (*induct l*)
prefer 2
apply *clarify*

```

defer
apply clarify
apply (subgoal-tac k = j)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
apply (case-tac Suc (k + l) = j)
  apply (subgoal-tac funsum f k l = 0)
    apply (rule-tac [2] funsum-zero)
    apply (subgoal-tac [3] f (Suc (k + l)) = 0)
      apply (subgoal-tac [3] j ≤ k + l)
        prefer 4
        apply arith
        apply auto
      done
done

```

6.2 Chinese: uniqueness

```

lemma zcong-funprod-aux:
  m-cond n mf ==> km-cond n kf mf
  ==> lincong-sol n kf bf mf x ==> lincong-sol n kf bf mf y
  ==> [x = y] (mod mf n)
  apply (unfold m-cond-def km-cond-def lincong-sol-def)
  apply (rule iffD1)
  apply (rule-tac k = kf n in zcong-cancel2)
  apply (rule-tac [3] b = bf n in zcong-trans)
  prefer 4
  apply (subst zcong-sym)
  defer
  apply (rule order-less-imp-le)
  apply simp-all
done

```

```

lemma zcong-funprod [rule-format]:
  m-cond n mf --> km-cond n kf mf -->
  lincong-sol n kf bf mf x --> lincong-sol n kf bf mf y -->
  [x = y] (mod funprod mf 0 n)
  apply (induct n)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm))
  apply (blast intro: zcong-funprod-aux)
  apply (rule impI)+
  apply (rule zcong-zgcd-zmult-zmod)
  apply (blast intro: zcong-funprod-aux)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst zgcd-commute)
  apply (rule funprod-zgcd)
  apply (auto simp add: m-cond-def km-cond-def lincong-sol-def)
done

```

6.3 Chinese: existence

```

lemma unique-xi-sol:

```

```

0 < n ==> i ≤ n ==> m-cond n mf ==> km-cond n kf mf
==> ∃!x. 0 ≤ x ∧ x < mf i ∧ [kf i * mhf mf n i * x = bf i] (mod mf i)
apply (rule zcong-lineq-unique)
apply (tactic ‹stac @{context} @{thm zgcd-zmult-cancel} 2›)
apply (unfold m-cond-def km-cond-def mhf-def)
apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
apply safe
apply (tactic ‹stac @{context} @{thm zgcd-zmult-cancel} 3›)
apply (rule-tac [!] funprod-zgcd)
apply safe
apply simp-all
apply (subgoal-tac ia < n)
prefer 2
apply arith
apply (case-tac [2] i)
apply simp-all
done

```

lemma *x-sol-lin-aux*:

```

0 < n ==> i ≤ n ==> j ≤ n ==> j ≠ i ==> mf j dvd mhf mf n i
apply (unfold mhf-def)
apply (case-tac i = 0)
apply (case-tac [2] i = n)
apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
apply (case-tac [3] j < i)
apply (rule-tac [3] dvd-mult2)
apply (rule-tac [4] dvd-mult)
apply (rule-tac [!] funprod-zdvd)
apply arith
apply arith
apply arith
apply arith
apply arith
apply arith
apply arith
apply arith
done

```

lemma *x-sol-lin*:

```

0 < n ==> i ≤ n
==> x-sol n kf bf mf mod mf i =
xilin-sol i n kf bf mf * mhf mf n i mod mf i
apply (unfold x-sol-def)
apply (subst funsum-mod)
apply (subst funsum-oneelem)
apply auto
apply (subst dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 [symmetric])
apply (rule dvd-mult)
apply (rule x-sol-lin-aux)

```

```

apply auto
done

```

6.4 Chinese

lemma *chinese-remainder*:

```

 $0 < n \implies m\text{-cond } n \text{ } mf \implies km\text{-cond } n \text{ } kf \text{ } mf$ 
 $\implies \exists !x. 0 \leq x \wedge x < \text{funprod } mf \text{ } 0 \text{ } n \wedge \text{lincong-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ } x$ 

```

apply *safe*

```

apply (rule-tac [2]  $m = \text{funprod } mf \text{ } 0 \text{ } n$  in zcong-zless-imp-eq)

```

```

  apply (rule-tac [6] zcong-funprod)

```

```

    apply auto

```

```

apply (rule-tac  $x = x\text{-sol } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \text{ mod } \text{funprod } mf \text{ } 0 \text{ } n$  in exI)

```

```

apply (unfold lincong-sol-def)

```

apply *safe*

```

  apply (tactic stac @{context} @{thm zcong-zmod} 3)

```

```

  apply (tactic stac @{context} @{thm mod-mult-eq} 3)

```

```

  apply (tactic stac @{context} @{thm mod-mod-cancel} 3)

```

```

  apply (tactic stac @{context} @{thm x-sol-lin} 4)

```

```

    apply (tactic stac @{context} (@{thm mod-mult-eq} RS sym) 6)

```

```

    apply (tactic stac @{context} (@{thm zcong-zmod} RS sym) 6)

```

```

    apply (subgoal-tac [6]

```

```

       $0 \leq x\text{-sol } i \text{ } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf \wedge x\text{-sol } i \text{ } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf < mf \text{ } i$ 

```

```

       $\wedge [kf \text{ } i * mh \text{ } mf \text{ } n \text{ } i * x\text{-sol } i \text{ } n \text{ } kf \text{ } bf \text{ } mf = bf \text{ } i] \text{ (mod } mf \text{ } i)$ 

```

```

    prefer 6

```

```

    apply (simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

  apply (unfold xilin-sol-def)

```

```

  apply (tactic asm-simp-tac @{context} 6)

```

```

  apply (rule-tac [6] ex1-implies-ex [THEN someI-ex])

```

```

  apply (rule-tac [6] unique-xi-sol)

```

```

    apply (rule-tac [3] funprod-zdvd)

```

```

    apply (unfold m-cond-def)

```

```

    apply (rule funprod-pos [THEN pos-mod-sign])

```

```

    apply (rule-tac [2] funprod-pos [THEN pos-mod-bound])

```

```

    apply auto

```

done

end

7 Bijections between sets

theory *BijectionRel*

imports *Main*

begin

Inductive definitions of bijections between two different sets and between the same set. Theorem for relating the two definitions.

inductive-set

```

bijR :: ('a => 'b => bool) => ('a set * 'b set) set
for P :: 'a => 'b => bool
where
  empty [simp]: ({} , {}) ∈ bijR P
| insert: P a b ==> a ∉ A ==> b ∉ B ==> (A, B) ∈ bijR P
  ==> (insert a A, insert b B) ∈ bijR P

```

Add extra condition to *insert*: $\forall b \in B. \neg P a b$ (and similar for *A*).

```

definition
  bijP :: ('a => 'a => bool) => 'a set => bool where
  bijP P F = (∀ a b. a ∈ F ∧ P a b --> b ∈ F)

```

```

definition
  uniqP :: ('a => 'a => bool) => bool where
  uniqP P = (∀ a b c d. P a b ∧ P c d --> (a = c) = (b = d))

```

```

definition
  symP :: ('a => 'a => bool) => bool where
  symP P = (∀ a b. P a b = P b a)

```

```

inductive-set
  bijER :: ('a => 'a => bool) => 'a set set
  for P :: 'a => 'a => bool
  where
    empty [simp]: {} ∈ bijER P
  | insert1: P a a ==> a ∉ A ==> A ∈ bijER P ==> insert a A ∈ bijER P
  | insert2: P a b ==> a ≠ b ==> a ∉ A ==> b ∉ A ==> A ∈ bijER P
    ==> insert a (insert b A) ∈ bijER P

```

bijR

```

lemma fin-bijRl: (A, B) ∈ bijR P ==> finite A
  apply (erule bijR.induct)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma fin-bijRr: (A, B) ∈ bijR P ==> finite B
  apply (erule bijR.induct)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma aux-induct:
  assumes major: finite F
    and subs: F ⊆ A
    and cases: P {}
    !!F a. F ⊆ A ==> a ∈ A ==> a ∉ F ==> P F ==> P (insert a F)
  shows P F
  using major subs
  apply (induct set: finite)
  apply (blast intro: cases)+

```

done

lemma *inj-func-bijR-aux1*:

$A \subseteq B \implies a \notin A \implies a \in B \implies \text{inj-on } f B \implies f a \notin f ' A$
apply (*unfold inj-on-def*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *inj-func-bijR-aux2*:

$\forall a. a \in A \dashrightarrow P a (f a) \implies \text{inj-on } f A \implies \text{finite } A \implies F \leq A$
 $\implies (F, f ' F) \in \text{bijR } P$
apply (*rule-tac F = F and A = A in aux-induct*)
apply (*rule finite-subset*)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule bijR.insert*)
apply (*rule-tac [3] inj-func-bijR-aux1*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *inj-func-bijR*:

$\forall a. a \in A \dashrightarrow P a (f a) \implies \text{inj-on } f A \implies \text{finite } A$
 $\implies (A, f ' A) \in \text{bijR } P$
apply (*rule inj-func-bijR-aux2*)
apply *auto*
done

bijER

lemma *fin-bijER*: $A \in \text{bijER } P \implies \text{finite } A$

apply (*erule bijER.induct*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *aux1*:

$a \notin A \implies a \notin B \implies F \subseteq \text{insert } a A \implies F \subseteq \text{insert } a B \implies a \in F$
 $\implies \exists C. F = \text{insert } a C \wedge a \notin C \wedge C \leq A \wedge C \leq B$
apply (*rule-tac x = F - {a} in exI*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *aux2*: $a \neq b \implies a \notin A \implies b \notin B \implies a \in F \implies b \in F$

$\implies F \subseteq \text{insert } a A \implies F \subseteq \text{insert } b B$
 $\implies \exists C. F = \text{insert } a (\text{insert } b C) \wedge a \notin C \wedge b \notin C \wedge C \subseteq A \wedge C \subseteq B$
apply (*rule-tac x = F - {a, b} in exI*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *aux-uniq*: $\text{uniqP } P \implies P a b \implies P c d \implies (a = c) = (b = d)$

apply (*unfold uniqP-def*)

```

apply auto
done

lemma aux-sym:  $\text{sym}P P \implies P a b = P b a$ 
apply (unfold symP-def)
apply auto
done

lemma aux-in1:
   $\text{uniq}P P \implies b \notin C \implies P b b \implies \text{bij}P P (\text{insert } b C) \implies \text{bij}P P C$ 
apply (unfold bijP-def)
apply auto
apply (subgoal-tac b  $\neq$  a)
prefer 2
apply clarify
apply (simp add: aux-uniq)
apply auto
done

lemma aux-in2:
   $\text{sym}P P \implies \text{uniq}P P \implies a \notin C \implies b \notin C \implies a \neq b \implies P a b$ 
   $\implies \text{bij}P P (\text{insert } a (\text{insert } b C)) \implies \text{bij}P P C$ 
apply (unfold bijP-def)
apply auto
apply (subgoal-tac aa  $\neq$  a)
prefer 2
apply clarify
apply (subgoal-tac aa  $\neq$  b)
prefer 2
apply clarify
apply (simp add: aux-uniq)
apply (subgoal-tac ba  $\neq$  a)
apply auto
apply (subgoal-tac P a aa)
prefer 2
apply (simp add: aux-sym)
apply (subgoal-tac b = aa)
apply (rule-tac [2] iffD1)
apply (rule-tac [2] a = a and c = a and P = P in aux-uniq)
apply auto
done

lemma aux-foo:  $\forall a b. Q a \wedge P a b \longrightarrow R b \implies P a b \implies Q a \implies R b$ 
apply auto
done

lemma aux-bij:  $\text{bij}P P F \implies \text{sym}P P \implies P a b \implies (a \in F) = (b \in F)$ 
apply (unfold bijP-def)
apply (rule iffI)

```

```

apply (erule-tac [!] aux-foo)
  apply simp-all
apply (rule iffD2)
  apply (rule-tac  $P = P$  in aux-sym)
  apply simp-all
done

```

lemma aux-bijRER:

```

( $A, B \in \text{bijR } P \implies \text{uniqP } P \implies \text{symP } P$ 
  $\implies \forall F. \text{bijP } P F \wedge F \subseteq A \wedge F \subseteq B \dashrightarrow F \in \text{bijER } P$ )
apply (erule bijR.induct)
  apply simp
apply (case-tac  $a = b$ )
  apply clarify
apply (case-tac  $b \in F$ )
  prefer 2
  apply (simp add: subset-insert)
apply (cut-tac  $F = F$  and  $a = b$  and  $A = A$  and  $B = B$  in aux1)
  prefer 6
  apply clarify
  apply (rule bijER.insert1)
  apply simp-all
apply (subgoal-tac bijP P C)
  apply simp
apply (rule aux-in1)
  apply simp-all
apply clarify
apply (case-tac  $a \in F$ )
apply (case-tac [!]  $b \in F$ )
  apply (cut-tac  $F = F$  and  $a = a$  and  $b = b$  and  $A = A$  and  $B = B$ 
    in aux2)
  apply (simp-all add: subset-insert)
  apply clarify
apply (rule bijER.insert2)
  apply simp-all
apply (subgoal-tac bijP P C)
  apply simp
apply (rule aux-in2)
  apply simp-all
apply (subgoal-tac  $b \in F$ )
apply (rule-tac [2] iffD1)
  apply (rule-tac [2]  $a = a$  and  $F = F$  and  $P = P$  in aux-bij)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
apply (subgoal-tac [2]  $a \in F$ )
apply (rule-tac [3] iffD2)
  apply (rule-tac [3]  $b = b$  and  $F = F$  and  $P = P$  in aux-bij)
  apply auto
done

```



```

lemma bijR-bijER:
  (A, A) ∈ bijR P ==>
    bijP P A ==> uniqP P ==> symP P ==> A ∈ bijER P
  apply (cut-tac A = A and B = A and P = P in aux-bijRER)
    apply auto
  done

end

```

8 Factorial on integers

```

theory IntFact
imports IntPrimes
begin

```

Factorial on integers and recursively defined set including all Integers from 2 up to a . Plus definition of product of finite set.

```

fun zfact :: int => int
  where zfact n = (if n ≤ 0 then 1 else n * zfact (n - 1))

fun d22set :: int => int set
  where d22set a = (if 1 < a then insert a (d22set (a - 1)) else {})

```

d22set — recursively defined set including all integers from 2 up to a

```

declare d22set.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma d22set-induct:
  assumes !!a. P {} a
    and !!a. 1 < (a::int) ==> P (d22set (a - 1)) (a - 1) ==> P (d22set a) a
  shows P (d22set u) u
  apply (rule d22set.induct)
  apply (case-tac 1 < a)
  apply (rule-tac assms)
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp))
  apply (simp-all (no-asm-simp) add: d22set.simps assms)
  done

```

```

lemma d22set-g-1 [rule-format]: b ∈ d22set a --> 1 < b
  apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
  apply simp
  apply (subst d22set.simps)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma d22set-le [rule-format]: b ∈ d22set a --> b ≤ a

```

```

apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
apply simp
apply (subst d22set.simps)
apply auto
done

lemma d22set-le-swap: a < b ==> b ∉ d22set a
by (auto dest: d22set-le)

lemma d22set-mem: 1 < b ==> b ≤ a ==> b ∈ d22set a
apply (induct a rule: d22set.induct)
apply auto
apply (subst d22set.simps)
apply (case-tac b < a, auto)
done

lemma d22set-fin: finite (d22set a)
apply (induct a rule: d22set-induct)
prefer 2
apply (subst d22set.simps)
apply auto
done

declare zfact.simps [simp del]

lemma d22set-prod-zfact: ∏ (d22set a) = zfact a
apply (induct a rule: d22set.induct)
apply (subst d22set.simps)
apply (subst zfact.simps)
apply (case-tac 1 < a)
prefer 2
apply (simp add: d22set.simps zfact.simps)
apply (simp add: d22set-fin d22set-le-swap)
done

end

```

9 Fermat's Little Theorem extended to Euler's Totient function

```

theory EulerFermat
imports BijectionRel IntFact
begin

```

Fermat's Little Theorem extended to Euler's Totient function. More abstract approach than Boyer-Moore (which seems necessary to achieve the extended version).

9.1 Definitions and lemmas

inductive-set $RsetR :: int \Rightarrow int\ set\ set\ \mathbf{for}\ m :: int$

where

$empty\ [simp]:\ \{\} \in RsetR\ m$

| $insert: A \in RsetR\ m \implies zgcd\ a\ m = 1 \implies$

$\forall a'. a' \in A \longrightarrow \neg\ zcong\ a\ a'\ m \implies insert\ a\ A \in RsetR\ m$

fun $BnorRset :: int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int\ set\ \mathbf{where}$

$BnorRset\ a\ m =$

(if $0 < a$ then

let $na = BnorRset\ (a - 1)\ m$

in (if $zgcd\ a\ m = 1$ then $insert\ a\ na$ else na)

else $\{\}$)

definition $norRRset :: int \Rightarrow int\ set$

where $norRRset\ m = BnorRset\ (m - 1)\ m$

definition $noXRRset :: int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int\ set$

where $noXRRset\ m\ x = (\lambda a. a * x) \text{ ` } norRRset\ m$

definition $phi :: int \Rightarrow nat$

where $phi\ m = card\ (norRRset\ m)$

definition $is-RRset :: int\ set \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$

where $is-RRset\ A\ m = (A \in RsetR\ m \wedge card\ A = phi\ m)$

definition $RRset2norRR :: int\ set \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int$

where

$RRset2norRR\ A\ m\ a =$

(if $1 < m \wedge is-RRset\ A\ m \wedge a \in A$ then

SOME $b. zcong\ a\ b\ m \wedge b \in norRRset\ m$

else 0)

definition $zcong m :: int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$

where $zcong\ m = (\lambda a\ b. zcong\ a\ b\ m)$

lemma $abs-eq-1-iff\ [iff]: (|z| = (1::int)) = (z = 1 \vee z = -1)$

— LCP: not sure why this lemma is needed now

by (auto simp add: abs-if)

$norRRset$

declare $BnorRset.simps\ [simp\ del]$

lemma $BnorRset-induct:$

assumes $!!a\ m. P\ \{\}\ a\ m$

and $!!a\ m :: int. 0 < a \implies P\ (BnorRset\ (a - 1)\ m)\ (a - 1)\ m$

$\implies P\ (BnorRset\ a\ m)\ a\ m$

shows $P\ (BnorRset\ u\ v)\ u\ v$

```

apply (rule BnorRset.induct)
apply (case-tac  $0 < a$ )
  apply (rule-tac assms)
  apply simp-all
apply (simp-all add: BnorRset.simps assms)
done

lemma Bnor-mem-zle [rule-format]:  $b \in \text{BnorRset } a \ m \longrightarrow b \leq a$ 
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset.induct)
apply simp
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

lemma Bnor-mem-zle-swap:  $a < b \implies b \notin \text{BnorRset } a \ m$ 
by (auto dest: Bnor-mem-zle)

lemma Bnor-mem-zg [rule-format]:  $b \in \text{BnorRset } a \ m \longrightarrow 0 < b$ 
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset.induct)
prefer 2
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

lemma Bnor-mem-if [rule-format]:
   $\text{zgcd } b \ m = 1 \longrightarrow 0 < b \longrightarrow b \leq a \longrightarrow b \in \text{BnorRset } a \ m$ 
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset.induct, auto)
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
defer
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

lemma Bnor-in-RsetR [rule-format]:  $a < m \longrightarrow \text{BnorRset } a \ m \in \text{RsetR } m$ 
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset.induct, simp)
apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
apply (rule RsetR.insert)
  apply (rule-tac [3] allI)
  apply (rule-tac [3] impI)
  apply (rule-tac [3] zcong-not)
  apply (subgoal-tac [6] a' ≤ a - 1)
  apply (rule-tac [7] Bnor-mem-zle)
  apply (rule-tac [5] Bnor-mem-zg, auto)
done

lemma Bnor-fin: finite (BnorRset a m)
apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset.induct)
prefer 2

```

```

apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

```

```

lemma norR-mem-unique-aux:  $a \leq b - 1 \implies a < (b::int)$ 
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma norR-mem-unique:
   $1 < m \implies$ 
     $zgcd\ a\ m = 1 \implies \exists!b. [a = b] \pmod{m} \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m$ 
apply (unfold norRRset-def)
apply (cut-tac  $a = a$  and  $m = m$  in zcong-zless-unique, auto)
apply (rule-tac [2]  $m = m$  in zcong-zless-imp-eq)
apply (auto intro: Bnor-mem-zle Bnor-mem-zg zcong-trans
  order-less-imp-le norR-mem-unique-aux simp add: zcong-sym)
apply (rule-tac  $x = b$  in exI, safe)
apply (rule Bnor-mem-if)
apply (case-tac [2]  $b = 0$ )
apply (auto intro: order-less-le [THEN iffD2])
prefer 2
apply (simp only: zcong-def)
apply (subgoal-tac  $zgcd\ a\ m = m$ )
prefer 2
apply (subst zdvd-iff-zgcd [symmetric])
apply (rule-tac [4]  $zgcd\ zcong\ zgcd$ )
apply (simp-all (no-asm-use) add: zcong-sym)
done

```

noXRRset

```

lemma RRset-gcd [rule-format]:
   $\text{is-RRset } A\ m \implies a \in A \dashrightarrow zgcd\ a\ m = 1$ 
apply (unfold is-RRset-def)
apply (rule RsetR.induct, auto)
done

```

```

lemma RsetR-zmult-mono:
   $A \in \text{RsetR } m \implies$ 
     $0 < m \implies zgcd\ x\ m = 1 \implies (\lambda a. a * x) ' A \in \text{RsetR } m$ 
apply (erule RsetR.induct, simp-all)
apply (rule RsetR.insert, auto)
apply (blast intro: zgcd-zgcd-zmult)
apply (simp add: zcong-cancel)
done

```

```

lemma card-nor-eq-noX:
   $0 < m \implies$ 
     $zgcd\ x\ m = 1 \implies \text{card } (\text{noXRRset } m\ x) = \text{card } (\text{norRRset } m)$ 
apply (unfold norRRset-def noXRRset-def)

```

apply (*rule card-image*)
apply (*auto simp add: inj-on-def Bnor-fin*)
apply (*simp add: BnorRset.simps*)
done

lemma *noX-is-RRset*:

$0 < m \implies \text{zgcd } x \ m = 1 \implies \text{is-RRset } (\text{noXRRset } m \ x) \ m$
apply (*unfold is-RRset-def phi-def*)
apply (*auto simp add: card-nor-eq-noX*)
apply (*unfold noXRRset-def norRRset-def*)
apply (*rule RsetR-zmult-mono*)
apply (*rule Bnor-in-RsetR, simp-all*)
done

lemma *aux-some*:

$1 < m \implies \text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies a \in A$
 $\implies \text{zcong } a \ (\text{SOME } b. [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m) \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m) \ m \wedge$
 $(\text{SOME } b. [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m) \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m) \in \text{norRRset } m$
apply (*rule norR-mem-unique [THEN ex1-implies-ex, THEN someI-ex]*)
apply (*rule-tac [2] RRset-gcd, simp-all*)
done

lemma *RRset2norRR-correct*:

$1 < m \implies \text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies a \in A \implies$
 $[a = \text{RRset2norRR } A \ m \ a] \ (\text{mod } m) \wedge \text{RRset2norRR } A \ m \ a \in \text{norRRset } m$
apply (*unfold RRset2norRR-def, simp*)
apply (*rule aux-some, simp-all*)
done

lemmas *RRset2norRR-correct1* = *RRset2norRR-correct* [*THEN conjunct1*]

lemmas *RRset2norRR-correct2* = *RRset2norRR-correct* [*THEN conjunct2*]

lemma *RsetR-fin*: $A \in \text{RsetR } m \implies \text{finite } A$

by (*induct set: RsetR*) *auto*

lemma *RRset-zcong-eq* [*rule-format*]:

$1 < m \implies$
 $\text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies [a = b] \ (\text{mod } m) \implies a \in A \ \longrightarrow \ b \in A \ \longrightarrow \ a = b$
apply (*unfold is-RRset-def*)
apply (*rule RsetR.induct*)
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
done

lemma *aux*:

$P \ (\text{SOME } a. P \ a) \implies Q \ (\text{SOME } a. Q \ a) \implies$
 $(\text{SOME } a. P \ a) = (\text{SOME } a. Q \ a) \implies \exists a. P \ a \wedge Q \ a$
apply *auto*
done

lemma *RRset2norRR-inj*:
 $1 < m \implies \text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{RRset2norRR } A \ m) \ A$
apply (*unfold RRset2norRR-def inj-on-def*, *auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\exists b. ([x = b] \text{ (mod } m) \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m) \wedge$
 $[y = b] \text{ (mod } m) \wedge b \in \text{norRRset } m)$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *aux*)
apply (*rule-tac* [3] *aux-some*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *aux-some*)
apply (*rule RRset-zcong-eq*, *auto*)
apply (*rule-tac* $b = b$ **in** *zcong-trans*)
apply (*simp-all add: zcong-sym*)
done

lemma *RRset2norRR-eq-norR*:
 $1 < m \implies \text{is-RRset } A \ m \implies \text{RRset2norRR } A \ m \text{ ' } A = \text{norRRset } m$
apply (*rule card-seteq*)
prefer 3
apply (*subst card-image*)
apply (*rule-tac RRset2norRR-inj*, *auto*)
apply (*rule-tac* [3] *RRset2norRR-correct2*, *auto*)
apply (*unfold is-RRset-def phi-def norRRset-def*)
apply (*auto simp add: Bnor-fin*)
done

lemma *Bnor-prod-power-aux*: $a \notin A \implies \text{inj } f \implies f \ a \notin f \text{ ' } A$
by (*unfold inj-on-def*, *auto*)

lemma *Bnor-prod-power* [*rule-format*]:
 $x \neq 0 \implies a < m \dashrightarrow \prod ((\lambda a. a * x) \text{ ' } \text{BnorRset } a \ m) =$
 $\prod (\text{BnorRset } a \ m) * x^{\text{card } (\text{BnorRset } a \ m)}$
apply (*induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct*)
prefer 2
apply (*simplesubst BnorRset.simps*) — multiple redexes
apply (*unfold Let-def*, *auto*)
apply (*simp add: Bnor-fin Bnor-mem-zle-swap*)
apply (*subst setprod.insert*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *Bnor-prod-power-aux*)
apply (*unfold inj-on-def*)
apply (*simp-all add: ac-simps Bnor-fin Bnor-mem-zle-swap*)
done

9.2 Fermat

lemma *bijzcong-zcong-prod*:
 $(A, B) \in \text{bijR } (\text{zcong } m) \implies \prod A = \prod B \text{ (mod } m)$
apply (*unfold zcong-def*)
apply (*erule bijR.induct*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* [2] $a \notin A \wedge b \notin B \wedge \text{finite } A \wedge \text{finite } B$)

```

  apply (auto intro: fin-bijRl fin-bijRr zcong-zmult)
done

```

```

lemma Bnor-prod-zgcd [rule-format]:
  a < m --> zgcd (∏ (BnorRset a m)) m = 1
  apply (induct a m rule: BnorRset-induct)
  prefer 2
  apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
  apply (simp add: Bnor-fin Bnor-mem-zle-swap)
  apply (blast intro: zgcd-zgcd-zmult)
done

```

```

theorem Euler-Fermat:
  0 < m ==> zgcd x m = 1 ==> [x^(phi m) = 1] (mod m)
  apply (unfold norRRset-def phi-def)
  apply (case-tac x = 0)
  apply (case-tac [2] m = 1)
  apply (rule-tac [3] iffD1)
  apply (rule-tac [3] k = ∏ (BnorRset (m - 1) m)
    in zcong-cancel2)
  prefer 5
  apply (subst Bnor-prod-power [symmetric])
  apply (rule-tac [7] Bnor-prod-zgcd, simp-all)
  apply (rule bijzcong-zcong-prod)
  apply (fold norRRset-def, fold noXRRset-def)
  apply (subst RRset2norRR-eq-norR [symmetric])
  apply (rule-tac [3] inj-func-bijR, auto)
  apply (unfold zcong-m-def)
  apply (rule-tac [2] RRset2norRR-correct1)
  apply (rule-tac [5] RRset2norRR-inj)
  apply (auto intro: order-less-le [THEN iffD2]
    simp add: noX-is-RRset)
  apply (unfold noXRRset-def norRRset-def)
  apply (rule finite-imageI)
  apply (rule Bnor-fin)
done

```

```

lemma Bnor-prime:
  [ zprime p; a < p ] ==> card (BnorRset a p) = nat a
  apply (induct a p rule: BnorRset.induct)
  apply (subst BnorRset.simps)
  apply (unfold Let-def, auto simp add: zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply (subgoal-tac finite (BnorRset (a - 1) m))
  apply (subgoal-tac a ~: BnorRset (a - 1) m)
  apply (auto simp add: card-insert-disjoint Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1)
  apply (frule Bnor-mem-zle, arith)
  apply (frule Bnor-fin)
done

```



```

lemma phi-prime:  $zprime\ p \implies \phi\ p = \text{nat}\ (p - 1)$ 
  apply (unfold phi-def norRRset-def)
  apply (rule Bnor-prime, auto)
  done

theorem Little-Fermat:
   $zprime\ p \implies \neg\ p\ \text{dvd}\ x \implies [x^{\text{nat}\ (p - 1)} = 1] \pmod{p}$ 
  apply (subst phi-prime [symmetric])
  apply (rule-tac [2] Euler-Fermat)
  apply (erule-tac [3] zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply (unfold zprime-def, auto)
  done

end

```

10 Wilson's Theorem according to Russinoff

```

theory WilsonRuss
imports EulerFermat
begin

```

Wilson's Theorem following quite closely Russinoff's approach using Boyer-Moore (using finite sets instead of lists, though).

10.1 Definitions and lemmas

```

definition inv ::  $int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int$ 
  where  $inv\ p\ a = (a^{\text{nat}\ (p - 2)}) \pmod{p}$ 

fun wset ::  $int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int\ \text{set}$  where
  wset a p =
    (if  $1 < a$  then
      let ws = wset ( $a - 1$ ) p
      in (if  $a \in ws$  then ws else insert a (insert (inv p a) ws)) else {})

```

inv

```

lemma inv-is-inv-aux:  $1 < m \implies \text{Suc}\ (\text{nat}\ (m - 2)) = \text{nat}\ (m - 1)$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma inv-is-inv:
   $zprime\ p \implies 0 < a \implies a < p \implies [a * inv\ p\ a = 1] \pmod{p}$ 
  apply (unfold inv-def)
  apply (subst zcong-zmod)
  apply (subst mod-mult-right-eq [symmetric])
  apply (subst zcong-zmod [symmetric])
  apply (subst power-Suc [symmetric])
  using Little-Fermat inv-is-inv-aux zdvd-not-zless apply auto

```

done

lemma *inv-distinct*:

$zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies a \neq inv\ p\ a$
apply *safe*
apply (*cut-tac* $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *zcong-square*)
apply (*cut-tac* [3] $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *inv-is-inv, auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $a = 1$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] $m = p$ **in** *zcong-zless-imp-eq*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* [7] $a = p - 1$)
apply (*rule-tac* [8] $m = p$ **in** *zcong-zless-imp-eq, auto*)
done

lemma *inv-not-0*:

$zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies inv\ p\ a \neq 0$
apply *safe*
apply (*cut-tac* $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *inv-is-inv*)
apply (*unfold* *zcong-def, auto*)
done

lemma *inv-not-1*:

$zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies inv\ p\ a \neq 1$
apply *safe*
apply (*cut-tac* $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *inv-is-inv*)
prefer 4
apply *simp*
apply (*subgoal-tac* $a = 1$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zcong-zless-imp-eq, auto*)
done

lemma *inv-not-p-minus-1-aux*:

$[a * (p - 1) = 1] (mod\ p) = [a = p - 1] (mod\ p)$
apply (*unfold* *zcong-def*)
apply (*simp* *add: diff-diff-eq diff-diff-eq2 right-diff-distrib*)
apply (*rule-tac* $s = p\ dvd\ -((a + 1) + (p * -a))$ **in** *trans*)
apply (*simp* *add: algebra-simps*)
apply (*subst* *dvd-minus-iff*)
apply (*subst* *zdvd-reduce*)
apply (*rule-tac* $s = p\ dvd\ (a + 1) + (p * -1)$ **in** *trans*)
apply (*subst* *zdvd-reduce, auto*)
done

lemma *inv-not-p-minus-1*:

$zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies inv\ p\ a \neq p - 1$
apply *safe*
apply (*cut-tac* $a = a$ **and** $p = p$ **in** *inv-is-inv, auto*)
apply (*simp* *add: inv-not-p-minus-1-aux*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $a = p - 1$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zcong-zless-imp-eq, auto*)

done

lemma *inv-g-1*:

$zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies 1 < inv\ p\ a$
apply (*case-tac* $0 \leq inv\ p\ a$)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $inv\ p\ a \neq 1$)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $inv\ p\ a \neq 0$)
apply (*subst order-less-le*)
apply (*subst zle-add1-eq-le* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst order-less-le*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *inv-not-0*)
apply (*rule-tac* [5] *inv-not-1, auto*)
apply (*unfold inv-def zprime-def, simp*)
done

lemma *inv-less-p-minus-1*:

$zprime\ p \implies 1 < a \implies a < p - 1 \implies inv\ p\ a < p - 1$
apply (*case-tac* $inv\ p\ a < p$)
apply (*subst order-less-le*)
apply (*simp add: inv-not-p-minus-1, auto*)
apply (*unfold inv-def zprime-def, simp*)
done

lemma *inv-inv-aux*: $5 \leq p \implies$

$nat\ (p - 2) * nat\ (p - 2) = Suc\ (nat\ (p - 1) * nat\ (p - 3))$
apply (*subst of-nat-eq-iff* [**where** 'a = int, *symmetric*])
apply (*simp add: left-diff-distrib right-diff-distrib*)
done

lemma *zcong-zpower-zmult*:

$[x^y = 1] \pmod p \implies [x^{(y * z)} = 1] \pmod p$
apply (*induct z*)
apply (*auto simp add: power-add*)
apply (*subgoal-tac zcong* $(x^y * x^{(y * z)}) \pmod p$)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *zcong-zmult, simp-all*)
done

lemma *inv-inv*: $zprime\ p \implies$

$5 \leq p \implies 0 < a \implies a < p \implies inv\ p\ (inv\ p\ a) = a$
apply (*unfold inv-def*)
apply (*subst power-mod*)
apply (*subst power-mult* [*symmetric*])
apply (*rule zcong-zless-imp-eq*)
prefer 5
apply (*subst zcong-zmod*)
apply (*subst mod-mod-trivial*)
apply (*subst zcong-zmod* [*symmetric*])
apply (*subst inv-inv-aux*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* [2])

```

      zcong (a * a^(nat (p - 1) * nat (p - 3))) (a * 1) p
apply (rule-tac [3] zcong-zmult)
apply (rule-tac [4] zcong-zpower-zmult)
apply (erule-tac [4] Little-Fermat)
apply (rule-tac [4] zdvd-not-zless, simp-all)
done

wset

declare wset.simps [simp del]

lemma wset-induct:
assumes !!a p. P {} a p
and !!a p. 1 < (a::int) ==>
  P (wset (a - 1) p) (a - 1) p ==> P (wset a p) a p
shows P (wset u v) u v
apply (rule wset.induct)
apply (case-tac 1 < a)
apply (rule assms)
apply (simp-all add: wset.simps assms)
done

lemma wset-mem-imp-or [rule-format]:
  1 < a ==> b ∉ wset (a - 1) p
  ==> b ∈ wset a p --> b = a ∨ b = inv p a
apply (subst wset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, simp)
done

lemma wset-mem-mem [simp]: 1 < a ==> a ∈ wset a p
apply (subst wset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, simp)
done

lemma wset-subset: 1 < a ==> b ∈ wset (a - 1) p ==> b ∈ wset a p
apply (subst wset.simps)
apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

lemma wset-g-1 [rule-format]:
  zprime p --> a < p - 1 --> b ∈ wset a p --> 1 < b
apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct, auto)
apply (case-tac b = a)
apply (case-tac [2] b = inv p a)
apply (subgoal-tac [3] b = a ∨ b = inv p a)
apply (rule-tac [4] wset-mem-imp-or)
  prefer 2
apply simp
apply (rule inv-g-1, auto)
done

```

lemma *wset-less* [rule-format]:
 $zprime\ p \dashrightarrow a < p - 1 \dashrightarrow b \in wset\ a\ p \dashrightarrow b < p - 1$
apply (*induct* $a\ p$ rule: *wset-induct*, *auto*)
apply (*case-tac* $b = a$)
apply (*case-tac* [2] $b = inv\ p\ a$)
apply (*subgoal-tac* [3] $b = a \vee b = inv\ p\ a$)
apply (*rule-tac* [4] *wset-mem-imp-or*)
prefer 2
apply *simp*
apply (*rule* *inv-less-p-minus-1*, *auto*)
done

lemma *wset-mem* [rule-format]:
 $zprime\ p \dashrightarrow a < p - 1 \dashrightarrow 1 < b \dashrightarrow b \leq a \dashrightarrow b \in wset\ a\ p$
apply (*induct* $a\ p$ rule: *wset.induct*, *auto*)
apply (*rule-tac* *wset-subset*)
apply (*simp* (*no-asm-simp*))
apply *auto*
done

lemma *wset-mem-inv-mem* [rule-format]:
 $zprime\ p \dashrightarrow 5 \leq p \dashrightarrow a < p - 1 \dashrightarrow b \in wset\ a\ p$
 $\dashrightarrow inv\ p\ b \in wset\ a\ p$
apply (*induct* $a\ p$ rule: *wset-induct*, *auto*)
apply (*case-tac* $b = a$)
apply (*subst* *wset.simps*)
apply (*unfold* *Let-def*)
apply (*rule-tac* [3] *wset-subset*, *auto*)
apply (*case-tac* $b = inv\ p\ a$)
apply (*simp* (*no-asm-simp*))
apply (*subst* *inv-inv*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* [6] $b = a \vee b = inv\ p\ a$)
apply (*rule-tac* [7] *wset-mem-imp-or*, *auto*)
done

lemma *wset-inv-mem-mem*:
 $zprime\ p \implies 5 \leq p \implies a < p - 1 \implies 1 < b \implies b < p - 1$
 $\implies inv\ p\ b \in wset\ a\ p \implies b \in wset\ a\ p$
apply (*rule-tac* $s = inv\ p\ (inv\ p\ b)$ **and** $t = b$ **in** *subst*)
apply (*rule-tac* [2] *wset-mem-inv-mem*)
apply (*rule* *inv-inv*, *simp-all*)
done

lemma *wset-fin*: *finite* (*wset* $a\ p$)
apply (*induct* $a\ p$ rule: *wset-induct*)
prefer 2
apply (*subst* *wset.simps*)

```

apply (unfold Let-def, auto)
done

```

```

lemma wset-zcong-prod-1 [rule-format]:
  zprime p -->
    5 ≤ p --> a < p - 1 --> [(∏ x∈wset a p. x) = 1] (mod p)
apply (induct a p rule: wset-induct)
prefer 2
apply (subst wset.simps)
apply (auto, unfold Let-def, auto)
apply (subst setprod.insert)
apply (tactic (stac @{context} @{thm setprod.insert} 3))
apply (subgoal-tac [5]
  zcong (a * inv p a * (∏ x∈wset (a - 1) p. x)) (1 * 1) p)
prefer 5
apply (simp add: mult.assoc)
apply (rule-tac [5] zcong-zmult)
apply (rule-tac [5] inv-is-inv)
apply (tactic clarify-tac @{context} 4)
apply (subgoal-tac [4] a ∈ wset (a - 1) p)
apply (rule-tac [5] wset-inv-mem-mem)
apply (simp-all add: wset-fin)
apply (rule inv-distinct, auto)
done

```

```

lemma d22set-eq-wset: zprime p ==> d22set (p - 2) = wset (p - 2) p
apply safe
apply (erule wset-mem)
apply (rule-tac [2] d22set-g-1)
apply (rule-tac [3] d22set-le)
apply (rule-tac [4] d22set-mem)
apply (erule-tac [4] wset-g-1)
prefer 6
apply (subst zle-add1-eq-le [symmetric])
apply (subgoal-tac p - 2 + 1 = p - 1)
apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
apply (erule wset-less, auto)
done

```

10.2 Wilson

```

lemma prime-g-5: zprime p ==> p ≠ 2 ==> p ≠ 3 ==> 5 ≤ p
apply (unfold zprime-def dvd-def)
apply (case-tac p = 4, auto)
apply (rule notE)
prefer 2
apply assumption
apply (simp (no-asm))
apply (rule-tac x = 2 in exI)

```

```

apply (safe, arith)
  apply (rule-tac x = 2 in exI, auto)
done

```

theorem *Wilson-Russ:*

```

  zprime p ==> [zfact (p - 1) = -1] (mod p)
apply (subgoal-tac [(p - 1) * zfact (p - 2) = -1 * 1] (mod p))
apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zmult)
apply (simp only: zprime-def)
apply (subst zfact.simps)
apply (rule-tac t = p - 1 - 1 and s = p - 2 in subst, auto)
apply (simp only: zcong-def)
apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
apply (case-tac p = 2)
apply (simp add: zfact.simps)
apply (case-tac p = 3)
apply (simp add: zfact.simps)
apply (subgoal-tac 5 ≤ p)
apply (erule-tac [2] prime-g-5)
apply (subst d22set-prod-zfact [symmetric])
apply (subst d22set-eq-wset)
apply (rule-tac [2] wset-zcong-prod-1, auto)
done

```

end

11 Wilson's Theorem using a more abstract approach

```

theory WilsonBij
imports BijectionRel IntFact
begin

```

Wilson's Theorem using a more "abstract" approach based on bijections between sets. Does not use Fermat's Little Theorem (unlike Russinoff).

11.1 Definitions and lemmas

```

definition reciR :: int => int => int => bool
  where reciR p = (λa b. zcong (a * b) 1 p ∧ 1 < a ∧ a < p - 1 ∧ 1 < b ∧ b < p - 1)

```

```

definition inv :: int => int => int where
  inv p a =
    (if zprime p ∧ 0 < a ∧ a < p then
      (SOME x. 0 ≤ x ∧ x < p ∧ zcong (a * x) 1 p)
      else 0)

```

Inverse

lemma *inv-correct*:

```
zprime p ==> 0 < a ==> a < p
==> 0 ≤ inv p a ∧ inv p a < p ∧ [a * inv p a = 1] (mod p)
apply (unfold inv-def)
apply (simp (no-asm-simp))
apply (rule zcong-lineq-unique [THEN ex1-implies-ex, THEN someI-ex])
apply (erule-tac [2] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
apply (unfold zprime-def)
apply auto
done
```

lemmas *inv-ge* = *inv-correct* [THEN conjunct1]

lemmas *inv-less* = *inv-correct* [THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct1]

lemmas *inv-is-inv* = *inv-correct* [THEN conjunct2, THEN conjunct2]

lemma *inv-not-0*:

```
zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a ≠ 0
— same as WilsonRuss
apply safe
apply (cut-tac a = a and p = p in inv-is-inv)
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply auto
done
```

lemma *inv-not-1*:

```
zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a ≠ 1
— same as WilsonRuss
apply safe
apply (cut-tac a = a and p = p in inv-is-inv)
prefer 4
apply simp
apply (subgoal-tac a = 1)
apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq)
apply auto
done
```

lemma *aux*: $[a * (p - 1) = 1] \text{ (mod } p) = [a = p - 1] \text{ (mod } p)$

— same as *WilsonRuss*

```
apply (unfold zcong-def)
apply (simp add: diff-diff-eq diff-diff-eq2 right-diff-distrib)
apply (rule-tac s = p dvd -((a + 1) + (p * -a)) in trans)
apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
apply (subst dvd-minus-iff)
apply (subst zdvd-reduce)
apply (rule-tac s = p dvd (a + 1) + (p * -1) in trans)
apply (subst zdvd-reduce)
apply auto
done
```



```

lemma inv-not-p-minus-1:
  zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a ≠ p - 1
  — same as WilsonRuss
  apply safe
  apply (cut-tac a = a and p = p in inv-is-inv)
    apply auto
  apply (simp add: aux)
  apply (subgoal-tac a = p - 1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zless-imp-eq)
    apply auto
  done

```

Below is slightly different as we don't expand *inv* but use “*correct*” theorems.

```

lemma inv-g-1: zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> 1 < inv p a
  apply (subgoal-tac inv p a ≠ 1)
  apply (subgoal-tac inv p a ≠ 0)
  apply (subst order-less-le)
  apply (subst zle-add1-eq-le [symmetric])
  apply (subst order-less-le)
  apply (rule-tac [2] inv-not-0)
  apply (rule-tac [5] inv-not-1)
    apply auto
  apply (rule inv-ge)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma inv-less-p-minus-1:
  zprime p ==> 1 < a ==> a < p - 1 ==> inv p a < p - 1
  — ditto
  apply (subst order-less-le)
  apply (simp add: inv-not-p-minus-1 inv-less)
  done

```

Bijection

```

lemma aux1: 1 < x ==> 0 ≤ (x::int)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma aux2: 1 < x ==> 0 < (x::int)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma aux3: x ≤ p - 2 ==> x < (p::int)
  apply auto
  done

```

```

lemma aux4: x ≤ p - 2 ==> x < (p::int) - 1
  apply auto

```

```

done

lemma inv-inj: zprime p ==> inj-on (inv p) (d22set (p - 2))
  apply (unfold inj-on-def)
  apply auto
  apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
    apply (tactic (stac @ {context} (@ {thm zcong-cancel} RS sym) 5))
    apply (rule-tac [7] zcong-trans)
    apply (tactic (stac @ {context} (@ {thm zcong-sym} 8))
    apply (erule-tac [7] inv-is-inv)
    apply (tactic asm-simp-tac @ {context} 9)
    apply (erule-tac [9] inv-is-inv)
    apply (rule-tac [6] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
    apply (rule-tac [8] inv-less)
    apply (rule-tac [7] inv-g-1 [THEN aux2])
    apply (unfold zprime-def)
    apply (auto intro: d22set-g-1 d22set-le
      aux1 aux2 aux3 aux4)
done

lemma inv-d22set-d22set:
  zprime p ==> inv p ' d22set (p - 2) = d22set (p - 2)
  apply (rule endo-inj-surj)
  apply (rule d22set-fin)
  apply (erule-tac [2] inv-inj)
  apply auto
  apply (rule d22set-mem)
  apply (erule inv-g-1)
  apply (subgoal-tac [3] inv p xa < p - 1)
  apply (erule-tac [4] inv-less-p-minus-1)
  apply (auto intro: d22set-g-1 d22set-le aux4)
done

lemma d22set-d22set-bij:
  zprime p ==> (d22set (p - 2), d22set (p - 2)) ∈ bijR (reciR p)
  apply (unfold reciR-def)
  apply (rule-tac s = (d22set (p - 2), inv p ' d22set (p - 2)) in subst)
  apply (simp add: inv-d22set-d22set)
  apply (rule inj-func-bijR)
  apply (rule-tac [3] d22set-fin)
  apply (erule-tac [2] inv-inj)
  apply auto
  apply (erule inv-is-inv)
  apply (erule-tac [5] inv-g-1)
  apply (erule-tac [7] inv-less-p-minus-1)
  apply (auto intro: d22set-g-1 d22set-le aux2 aux3 aux4)
done

lemma reciP-bijP: zprime p ==> bijP (reciR p) (d22set (p - 2))

```

```

apply (unfold reciR-def bijP-def)
apply auto
apply (rule d22set-mem)
  apply auto
done

lemma reciP-uniq: zprime p ==> uniqP (reciR p)
apply (unfold reciR-def uniqP-def)
apply auto
apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic ‹stac @{context} (@{thm zcong-cancel2} RS sym) 5›)
  apply (rule-tac [7] zcong-trans)
  apply (tactic ‹stac @{context} @{thm zcong-sym} 8›)
  apply (rule-tac [6] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply auto
apply (rule zcong-zless-imp-eq)
  apply (tactic ‹stac @{context} (@{thm zcong-cancel} RS sym) 5›)
  apply (rule-tac [7] zcong-trans)
  apply (tactic ‹stac @{context} @{thm zcong-sym} 8›)
  apply (rule-tac [6] zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime)
  apply auto
done

lemma reciP-sym: zprime p ==> symP (reciR p)
apply (unfold reciR-def symP-def)
apply (simp add: mult.commute)
apply auto
done

lemma bijER-d22set: zprime p ==> d22set (p - 2) ∈ bijER (reciR p)
apply (rule bijR-bijER)
  apply (erule d22set-d22set-bij)
  apply (erule reciP-bijP)
  apply (erule reciP-uniq)
apply (erule reciP-sym)
done

```

11.2 Wilson

```

lemma bijER-zcong-prod-1:
  zprime p ==> A ∈ bijER (reciR p) ==> [∏ A = 1] (mod p)
apply (unfold reciR-def)
apply (erule bijER.induct)
  apply (subgoal-tac [2] a = 1 ∨ a = p - 1)
  apply (rule-tac [3] zcong-square-zless)
  apply auto
apply (subst setprod.insert)
prefer 3
apply (subst setprod.insert)

```

```

    apply (auto simp add: fin-bijER)
  apply (subgoal-tac zcong ((a * b) *  $\prod A$ ) (1 * 1) p)
  apply (simp add: mult.assoc)
  apply (rule zcong-zmult)
  apply auto
done

theorem Wilson-Bij: zprime p ==> [zfact (p - 1) = -1] (mod p)
  apply (subgoal-tac zcong ((p - 1) * zfact (p - 2)) (-1 * 1) p)
  apply (rule-tac [2] zcong-zmult)
  apply (simp add: zprime-def)
  apply (subst zfact.simps)
  apply (rule-tac t = p - 1 - 1 and s = p - 2 in subst)
  apply auto
  apply (simp add: zcong-def)
  apply (subst d22set-prod-zfact [symmetric])
  apply (rule bijER-zcong-prod-1)
  apply (rule-tac [2] bijER-d22set)
  apply auto
done

end

```

12 Finite Sets and Finite Sums

```

theory Finite2
imports IntFact ~/src/HOL/Library/Infinite-Set
begin

```

These are useful for combinatorial and number-theoretic counting arguments.

12.1 Useful properties of sums and products

```

lemma setsum-same-function-zcong:
  assumes a:  $\forall x \in S. [f x = g x](mod m)$ 
  shows [setsum f S = setsum g S] (mod m)
proof cases
  assume finite S
  thus ?thesis using a by induct (simp-all add: zcong-zadd)
next
  assume infinite S thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma setprod-same-function-zcong:
  assumes a:  $\forall x \in S. [f x = g x](mod m)$ 
  shows [setprod f S = setprod g S] (mod m)
proof cases
  assume finite S

```

```

  thus ?thesis using a by induct (simp-all add: zcong-zmult)
next
  assume infinite S thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma setsum-const: finite X ==> setsum (%x. (c :: int)) X = c * int(card X)
by (simp add: of-nat-mult)

```

```

lemma setsum-const2: finite X ==> int (setsum (%x. (c :: nat)) X) =
  int(c) * int(card X)
by (simp add: of-nat-mult)

```

```

lemma setsum-const-mult: finite A ==> setsum (%x. c * ((f x)::int)) A =
  c * setsum f A
by (induct set: finite) (auto simp add: distrib-left)

```

12.2 Cardinality of explicit finite sets

```

lemma finite-surjI: [| B ⊆ f ` A; finite A |] ==> finite B
by (simp add: finite-subset)

```

```

lemma bdd-nat-set-l-finite: finite {y::nat . y < x}
by (rule bounded-nat-set-is-finite) blast

```

```

lemma bdd-nat-set-le-finite: finite {y::nat . y ≤ x}
proof -
  have {y::nat . y ≤ x} = {y::nat . y < Suc x} by auto
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: bdd-nat-set-l-finite)
qed

```

```

lemma bdd-int-set-l-finite: finite {x::int. 0 ≤ x & x < n}
apply (subgoal-tac {x :: int}. 0 ≤ x & x < n} ⊆
  int ` {(x :: nat). x < nat n})
apply (erule finite-surjI)
apply (auto simp add: bdd-nat-set-l-finite image-def)
apply (rule-tac x = nat x in exI, simp)
done

```

```

lemma bdd-int-set-le-finite: finite {x::int. 0 ≤ x & x ≤ n}
apply (subgoal-tac {x. 0 ≤ x & x ≤ n} = {x. 0 ≤ x & x < n + 1})
apply (erule ssubst)
apply (rule bdd-int-set-l-finite)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma bdd-int-set-l-l-finite: finite {x::int. 0 < x & x < n}
proof -
  have {x::int. 0 < x & x < n} ⊆ {x::int. 0 ≤ x & x < n}
  by auto

```

then show *?thesis* **by** (auto simp add: bdd-int-set-l-finite finite-subset)
qed

lemma *bdd-int-set-l-le-finite*: finite {*x::int*. 0 < *x* & *x* ≤ *n*}

proof –

have {*x::int*. 0 < *x* & *x* ≤ *n*} ⊆ {*x::int*. 0 ≤ *x* & *x* ≤ *n*}

by auto

then show *?thesis* **by** (auto simp add: bdd-int-set-le-finite finite-subset)

qed

lemma *card-bdd-nat-set-l*: card {*y::nat* . *y* < *x*} = *x*

proof (*induct x*)

case 0

show card {*y::nat* . *y* < 0} = 0 **by** simp

next

case (*Suc n*)

have {*y*. *y* < *Suc n*} = insert *n* {*y*. *y* < *n*}

by auto

then have card {*y*. *y* < *Suc n*} = card (insert *n* {*y*. *y* < *n*})

by auto

also have ... = *Suc* (card {*y*. *y* < *n*})

by (*rule card-insert-disjoint*) (auto simp add: bdd-nat-set-l-finite)

finally show card {*y*. *y* < *Suc n*} = *Suc n*

using ⟨card {*y*. *y* < *n*} = *n*⟩ **by** simp

qed

lemma *card-bdd-nat-set-le*: card {*y::nat*. *y* ≤ *x*} = *Suc x*

proof –

have {*y::nat*. *y* ≤ *x*} = {*y::nat*. *y* < *Suc x*}

by auto

then show *?thesis* **by** (auto simp add: card-bdd-nat-set-l)

qed

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-l*: 0 ≤ (*n::int*) ==> card {*y*. 0 ≤ *y* & *y* < *n*} = nat *n*

proof –

assume 0 ≤ *n*

have inj-on (%*y*. int *y*) {*y*. *y* < nat *n*}

by (auto simp add: inj-on-def)

hence card (int ‘ {*y*. *y* < nat *n*}) = card {*y*. *y* < nat *n*}

by (*rule card-image*)

also from ⟨0 ≤ *n*⟩ **have** int ‘ {*y*. *y* < nat *n*} = {*y*. 0 ≤ *y* & *y* < *n*}

apply (auto simp add: zless-nat-eq-int-zless image-def)

apply (*rule-tac x = nat x in exI*)

apply (auto simp add: nat-0-le)

done

also have card {*y*. *y* < nat *n*} = nat *n*

by (*rule card-bdd-nat-set-l*)

finally show card {*y*. 0 ≤ *y* & *y* < *n*} = nat *n* .

qed

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-le*: $0 \leq (n::int) \implies \text{card } \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y \leq n\} = \text{nat } n + 1$
proof –
assume $0 \leq n$
moreover have $\{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y \leq n\} = \{y. 0 \leq y \ \& \ y < n+1\}$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *card-bdd-int-set-l* [of $n + 1$]
by (*auto simp add: nat-add-distrib*)
qed

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-l-le*: $0 \leq (n::int) \implies \text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\} = \text{nat } n$
proof –
assume $0 \leq n$
have *inj-on* $(\%x. x+1) \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}$
by (*auto simp add: inj-on-def*)
hence $\text{card } ((\%x. x+1) \text{ ‘ } \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}) = \text{card } \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\}$
by (*rule card-image*)
also from $\langle 0 \leq n \rangle$ **have** $\dots = \text{nat } n$
by (*rule card-bdd-int-set-l*)
also have $(\%x. x + 1) \text{ ‘ } \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < n\} = \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\}$
apply (*auto simp add: image-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x = x - 1 in exI*)
apply *arith*
done
finally show $\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\} = \text{nat } n$.
qed

lemma *card-bdd-int-set-l-l*: $0 < (n::int) \implies \text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\} = \text{nat } n - 1$
proof –
assume $0 < n$
moreover have $\{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\} = \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n - 1\}$
by *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *insert card-bdd-int-set-l-le* [of $n - 1$]
by (*auto simp add: nat-diff-distrib*)
qed

lemma *int-card-bdd-int-set-l-l*: $0 < n \implies \text{int}(\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < n\}) = n - 1$
apply (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-l*)
done

lemma *int-card-bdd-int-set-l-le*: $0 \leq n \implies \text{int}(\text{card } \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq n\}) = n$
by (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)

end

13 Integers: Divisibility and Congruences

```
theory Int2
imports Finite2 WilsonRuss
begin
```

```
definition MultInv :: int => int => int
  where MultInv p x = x ^ nat (p - 2)
```

13.1 Useful lemmas about dvd and powers

```
lemma zpower-zdvd-prop1:
  0 < n ==> p dvd y ==> p dvd ((y::int) ^ n)
  by (induct n) (auto simp add: dvd-mult2 [of p y])
```

```
lemma zdvd-bounds: n dvd m ==> m ≤ (0::int) | n ≤ m
```

```
proof -
  assume n dvd m
  then have ~ (0 < m & m < n)
    using zdvd-not-zless [of m n] by auto
  then show ?thesis by auto
```

qed

```
lemma zprime-zdvd-zmult-better: [| zprime p; p dvd (m * n) |] ==>
  (p dvd m) | (p dvd n)
  apply (cases 0 ≤ m)
  apply (simp add: zprime-zdvd-zmult)
  apply (insert zprime-zdvd-zmult [of -m p n])
  apply auto
  done
```

```
lemma zpower-zdvd-prop2:
  zprime p ==> p dvd ((y::int) ^ n) ==> 0 < n ==> p dvd y
  apply (induct n)
  apply simp
  apply (frule zprime-zdvd-zmult-better)
  apply simp
  apply (force simp del:dvd-mult)
  done
```

```
lemma div-prop1:
  assumes 0 < z and (x::int) < y * z
  shows x div z < y
proof -
  from ⟨0 < z⟩ have modth: x mod z ≥ 0 by simp
```



```

have  $(x \text{ div } z) * z \leq (x \text{ div } z) * z$  by simp
then have  $(x \text{ div } z) * z \leq (x \text{ div } z) * z + x \text{ mod } z$  using modth by arith
also have  $\dots = x$ 
  by (auto simp add: zmod-zdiv-equality [symmetric] ac-simps)
also note  $\langle x < y * z \rangle$ 
finally show ?thesis
  apply (auto simp add: mult-less-cancel-right)
  using assms apply arith
  done
qed

```

```

lemma div-prop2:
  assumes  $0 < z$  and  $(x::\text{int}) < (y * z) + z$ 
  shows  $x \text{ div } z \leq y$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $x < (y + 1) * z$  by (auto simp add: int-distrib)
  then have  $x \text{ div } z < y + 1$ 
    apply (rule-tac y = y + 1 in div-prop1)
    apply (auto simp add: \langle 0 < z \rangle)
    done
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma zdiv-leq-prop: assumes  $0 < y$  shows  $y * (x \text{ div } y) \leq (x::\text{int})$ 
proof –
  from zmod-zdiv-equality have  $x = y * (x \text{ div } y) + x \text{ mod } y$  by auto
  moreover have  $0 \leq x \text{ mod } y$  by (auto simp add: assms)
  ultimately show ?thesis by arith
qed

```

13.2 Useful properties of congruences

```

lemma zcong-eq-zdvd-prop:  $[x = 0](\text{mod } p) = (p \text{ dvd } x)$ 
  by (auto simp add: zcong-def)

```

```

lemma zcong-id:  $[m = 0] (\text{mod } m)$ 
  by (auto simp add: zcong-def)

```

```

lemma zcong-shift:  $[a = b] (\text{mod } m) ==> [a + c = b + c] (\text{mod } m)$ 
  by (auto simp add: zcong-zadd)

```

```

lemma zcong-zpower:  $[x = y](\text{mod } m) ==> [x^z = y^z](\text{mod } m)$ 
  by (induct z) (auto simp add: zcong-zmult)

```

```

lemma zcong-eq-trans:  $[ [a = b](\text{mod } m); b = c; [c = d](\text{mod } m) ] ==>$ 
   $[a = d](\text{mod } m)$ 
  apply (erule zcong-trans)
  apply simp
  done

```

lemma *aux1*: $a - b = (c::int) \implies a = c + b$
by *auto*

lemma *zcong-zmult-prop1*: $[a = b](\text{mod } m) \implies ([c = a * d](\text{mod } m) = [c = b * d](\text{mod } m))$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-def dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x = ka + k * d in exI*)
apply (*drule aux1*)
apply (*auto simp add: int-distrib*)
apply (*rule-tac x = ka - k * d in exI*)
apply (*drule aux1*)
apply (*auto simp add: int-distrib*)
done

lemma *zcong-zmult-prop2*: $[a = b](\text{mod } m) \implies ([c = d * a](\text{mod } m) = [c = d * b](\text{mod } m))$
by (*auto simp add: ac-simps zcong-zmult-prop1*)

lemma *zcong-zmult-prop3*: $[| \text{zprime } p; \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p); \sim[y = 0](\text{mod } p) |] \implies \sim[x * y = 0](\text{mod } p)$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-def*)
apply (*drule zprime-zdvd-zmult-better, auto*)
done

lemma *zcong-less-eq*: $[| 0 < x; 0 < y; 0 < m; [x = y](\text{mod } m); x < m; y < m |] \implies x = y$
by (*metis zcong-not zcong-sym less-linear*)

lemma *zcong-neg-1-impl-ne-1*:
assumes $2 < p$ **and** $[x = -1](\text{mod } p)$
shows $\sim([x = 1](\text{mod } p))$

proof

assume $[x = 1](\text{mod } p)$
with *assms* **have** $[1 = -1](\text{mod } p)$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
apply (*drule zcong-trans, auto*)
done
then **have** $[1 + 1 = -1 + 1](\text{mod } p)$
by (*simp only: zcong-shift*)
then **have** $[2 = 0](\text{mod } p)$
by *auto*
then **have** $p \text{ dvd } 2$
by (*auto simp add: dvd-def zcong-def*)
with $2 < p$ **show** *False*
by (*auto simp add: zdvd-not-zless*)

qed

lemma *zcong-zero-equiv-div*: $[a = 0](\text{mod } m) = (m \text{ dvd } a)$

by (auto simp add: zcong-def)

lemma zcong-zprime-prod-zero: $[[\text{zprime } p; 0 < a]] \implies$
 $[a * b = 0] \pmod{p} \implies [a = 0] \pmod{p} \mid [b = 0] \pmod{p}$
 by (auto simp add: zcong-zero-equiv-div zprime-zdvd-zmult)

lemma zcong-zprime-prod-zero-contr: $[[\text{zprime } p; 0 < a]] \implies$
 $\sim[a = 0] \pmod{p} \ \& \ \sim[b = 0] \pmod{p} \implies \sim[a * b = 0] \pmod{p}$
 apply auto
 apply (frule-tac a = a and b = b and p = p in zcong-zprime-prod-zero)
 apply auto
 done

lemma zcong-not-zero: $[[0 < x; x < m]] \implies \sim[x = 0] \pmod{m}$
 by (auto simp add: zcong-zero-equiv-div zdvd-not-zless)

lemma zcong-zero: $[[0 \leq x; x < m; [x = 0] \pmod{m}]] \implies x = 0$
 apply (drule order-le-imp-less-or-eq, auto)
 apply (frule-tac m = m in zcong-not-zero)
 apply auto
 done

lemma all-relprime-prod-relprime: $[[\text{finite } A; \forall x \in A. \text{zgcd } x \ y = 1]]$
 $\implies \text{zgcd } (\text{setprod id } A) \ y = 1$
 by (induct set: finite) (auto simp add: zgcd-zgcd-zmult)

13.3 Some properties of MultInv

lemma MultInv-prop1: $[[2 < p; [x = y] \pmod{p}]] \implies$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p \ x) = (\text{MultInv } p \ y)] \pmod{p}$
 by (auto simp add: MultInv-def zcong-zpower)

lemma MultInv-prop2: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})]] \implies$
 $[(x * (\text{MultInv } p \ x)) = 1] \pmod{p}$

proof (simp add: MultInv-def zcong-eq-zdvd-prop)
 assume 1: $2 < p$ and 2: $\text{zprime } p$ and 3: $\sim p \ \text{dvd } x$
 have $x * x^{\text{nat } (p - 2)} = x^{\text{nat } (p - 2) + 1}$
 by auto
 also from 1 have $\text{nat } (p - 2) + 1 = \text{nat } (p - 2 + 1)$
 by (simp only: nat-add-distrib)
 also have $p - 2 + 1 = p - 1$ by arith
 finally have $[x * x^{\text{nat } (p - 2)} = x^{\text{nat } (p - 1)}] \pmod{p}$
 by (rule ssubst, auto)
 also from 2 3 have $[x^{\text{nat } (p - 1)} = 1] \pmod{p}$
 by (auto simp add: Little-Fermat)
 finally (zcong-trans) show $[x * x^{\text{nat } (p - 2)} = 1] \pmod{p}$.
 qed

lemma MultInv-prop2a: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})]] \implies$

$$[(\text{MultInv } p \ x) * x = 1] \pmod{p}$$
by (*auto simp add: MultInv-prop2 ac-simps*)

lemma *aux-1*: $2 < p \implies ((\text{nat } p) - 2) = (\text{nat } (p - 2))$
by (*simp add: nat-diff-distrib*)

lemma *aux-2*: $2 < p \implies 0 < \text{nat } (p - 2)$
by *auto*

lemma *MultInv-prop3*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})] \implies$
 $\sim([\text{MultInv } p \ x = 0] \pmod{p})$
apply (*auto simp add: MultInv-def zcong-eq-zdvd-prop aux-1*)
apply (*drule aux-2*)
apply (*drule zpower-zdvd-prop2, auto*)
done

lemma *aux-1*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})] \implies$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p (\text{MultInv } p \ x)) = (x * (\text{MultInv } p \ x) * (\text{MultInv } p (\text{MultInv } p \ x)))] \pmod{p}$
apply (*drule MultInv-prop2, auto*)
apply (*drule-tac k = MultInv p (MultInv p x) in zcong-scalar, auto*)
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
done

lemma *aux-2*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})] \implies$
 $[(x * (\text{MultInv } p \ x) * (\text{MultInv } p (\text{MultInv } p \ x))) = x] \pmod{p}$
apply (*frule MultInv-prop3, auto*)
apply (*insert MultInv-prop2 [of p MultInv p x], auto*)
apply (*drule MultInv-prop2, auto*)
apply (*drule-tac k = x in zcong-scalar2, auto*)
apply (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)
done

lemma *MultInv-prop4*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p})] \implies$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p (\text{MultInv } p \ x)) = x] \pmod{p}$
apply (*frule aux-1, auto*)
apply (*drule aux-2, auto*)
apply (*drule zcong-trans, auto*)
done

lemma *MultInv-prop5*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \pmod{p});$
 $\sim([y = 0] \pmod{p}); [(\text{MultInv } p \ x) = (\text{MultInv } p \ y)] \pmod{p}] \implies$
 $[x = y] \pmod{p}$
apply (*drule-tac a = MultInv p x and b = MultInv p y and*
 $m = p \text{ and } k = x \text{ in } zcong-scalar$)
apply (*insert MultInv-prop2 [of p x], simp*)
apply (*auto simp only: zcong-sym [of MultInv p x * x]*)
apply (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)
apply (*drule zcong-trans, auto*)

apply (*drule-tac* $a = x * \text{MultInv } p \ y$ **and** $k = y$ **in** *zcong-scalar*, *auto*)
apply (*insert MultInv-prop2a* [*of* $p \ y$], *auto simp add: ac-simps*)
apply (*insert zcong-zmult-prop2* [*of* $y * \text{MultInv } p \ y \ 1 \ p \ y \ x$])
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym*)
done

lemma *MultInv-zcong-prop1*: $[[\ 2 < p; [j = k] \ (\text{mod } p) \]] \implies$
 $[a * \text{MultInv } p \ j = a * \text{MultInv } p \ k] \ (\text{mod } p)$
by (*drule MultInv-prop1*, *auto simp add: zcong-scalar2*)

lemma *aux---1*: $[j = a * \text{MultInv } p \ k] \ (\text{mod } p) \implies$
 $[j * k = a * \text{MultInv } p \ k * k] \ (\text{mod } p)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-scalar*)

lemma *aux---2*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([k = 0] \ (\text{mod } p));$
 $[j * k = a * \text{MultInv } p \ k * k] \ (\text{mod } p) \]] \implies [j * k = a] \ (\text{mod } p)$
apply (*insert MultInv-prop2a* [*of* $p \ k$] *zcong-zmult-prop2*
[*of* $\text{MultInv } p \ k * k \ 1 \ p \ j * k \ a$])
apply (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)
done

lemma *aux---3*: $[j * k = a] \ (\text{mod } p) \implies [(\text{MultInv } p \ j) * j * k =$
 $(\text{MultInv } p \ j) * a] \ (\text{mod } p)$
by (*auto simp add: mult.assoc zcong-scalar2*)

lemma *aux---4*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([j = 0] \ (\text{mod } p));$
 $[(\text{MultInv } p \ j) * j * k = (\text{MultInv } p \ j) * a] \ (\text{mod } p) \]]$
 $\implies [k = a * (\text{MultInv } p \ j)] \ (\text{mod } p)$
apply (*insert MultInv-prop2a* [*of* $p \ j$] *zcong-zmult-prop1*
[*of* $\text{MultInv } p \ j * j \ 1 \ p \ \text{MultInv } p \ j * a \ k$])
apply (*auto simp add: ac-simps zcong-sym*)
done

lemma *MultInv-zcong-prop2*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([k = 0] \ (\text{mod } p));$
 $\sim([j = 0] \ (\text{mod } p)); [j = a * \text{MultInv } p \ k] \ (\text{mod } p) \]] \implies$
 $[k = a * \text{MultInv } p \ j] \ (\text{mod } p)$
apply (*drule aux---1*)
apply (*frule aux---2*, *auto*)
by (*drule aux---3*, *drule aux---4*, *auto*)

lemma *MultInv-zcong-prop3*: $[[\ 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([a = 0] \ (\text{mod } p));$
 $\sim([k = 0] \ (\text{mod } p)); \sim([j = 0] \ (\text{mod } p));$
 $[a * \text{MultInv } p \ j = a * \text{MultInv } p \ k] \ (\text{mod } p) \]] \implies$
 $[j = k] \ (\text{mod } p)$
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-eq-zdvd-prop* [*of* $a \ p$])
apply (*frule zprime-imp-zrelprime*, *auto*)
apply (*insert zcong-cancel2* [*of* $p \ a \ \text{MultInv } p \ j \ \text{MultInv } p \ k$], *auto*)
apply (*drule MultInv-prop5*, *auto*)
done

end

14 Residue Sets

theory *Residues*
imports *Int2*
begin

Define the residue of a set, the standard residue, quadratic residues, and prove some basic properties.

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

definition *StandardRes* :: *int* => *int* => *int*
 where *StandardRes* *m x* = *x mod m*

definition *QuadRes* :: *int* => *int* => *bool*
 where *QuadRes* *m x* = ($\exists y. ([y^2 = x] \ (\text{mod } m))$)

definition *Legendre* :: *int* => *int* => *int* **where**
 Legendre *a p* = (*if* ($[a = 0] \ (\text{mod } p)$) *then* 0
 else if (*QuadRes* *p a*) *then* 1
 else -1)

definition *SR* :: *int* => *int set*
 where *SR* *p* = {*x*. ($0 \leq x$) & ($x < p$)}

definition *SRStar* :: *int* => *int set*
 where *SRStar* *p* = {*x*. ($0 < x$) & ($x < p$)}

14.1 Some useful properties of StandardRes

lemma *StandardRes-prop1*: $[x = \text{StandardRes } m\ x] \ (\text{mod } m)$
 by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zcong-zmod*)

lemma *StandardRes-prop2*: $0 < m \implies (\text{StandardRes } m\ x1 = \text{StandardRes } m\ x2)$
 = ($[x1 = x2] \ (\text{mod } m)$)
 by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zcong-zmod-eq*)

lemma *StandardRes-prop3*: $(\sim[x = 0] \ (\text{mod } p)) = (\sim(\text{StandardRes } p\ x = 0))$
 by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zcong-def dvd-eq-mod-eq-0*)

lemma *StandardRes-prop4*: $2 < m$
 $\implies [\text{StandardRes } m\ x * \text{StandardRes } m\ y = (x * y)] \ (\text{mod } m)$
 by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zcong-zmod-eq*)

mod-mult-eq [of x y m]

lemma *StandardRes-lbound*: $0 < p \implies 0 \leq \text{StandardRes } p \ x$
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def*)

lemma *StandardRes-ubound*: $0 < p \implies \text{StandardRes } p \ x < p$
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def*)

lemma *StandardRes-eq-zcong*:
 $(\text{StandardRes } m \ x = 0) = ([x = 0](\text{mod } m))$
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zcong-eq-zdvd-prop dvd-def*)

14.2 Relations between StandardRes, SRStar, and SR

lemma *SRStar-SR-prop*: $x \in \text{SRStar } p \implies x \in \text{SR } p$
by (*auto simp add: SRStar-def SR-def*)

lemma *StandardRes-SR-prop*: $x \in \text{SR } p \implies \text{StandardRes } p \ x = x$
by (*auto simp add: SR-def StandardRes-def mod-pos-pos-trivial*)

lemma *StandardRes-SRStar-prop1*: $2 < p \implies (\text{StandardRes } p \ x \in \text{SRStar } p)$
 $= (\sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p))$
apply (*auto simp add: StandardRes-prop3 StandardRes-def SRStar-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac 0 < p*)
apply (*drule-tac a = x in pos-mod-sign, arith, simp*)
done

lemma *StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a*: $x \in \text{SRStar } p \implies \sim([x = 0](\text{mod } p))$
by (*auto simp add: SRStar-def zcong-def zdvd-not-zless*)

lemma *StandardRes-SRStar-prop2*: $[| 2 < p; \text{zprime } p; x \in \text{SRStar } p |]$
 $\implies \text{StandardRes } p \ (\text{MultInv } p \ x) \in \text{SRStar } p$
apply (*frule-tac x = (MultInv p x) in StandardRes-SRStar-prop1, simp*)
apply (*rule MultInv-prop3*)
apply (*auto simp add: SRStar-def zcong-def zdvd-not-zless*)
done

lemma *StandardRes-SRStar-prop3*: $x \in \text{SRStar } p \implies \text{StandardRes } p \ x = x$
by (*auto simp add: SRStar-SR-prop StandardRes-SR-prop*)

lemma *StandardRes-SRStar-prop4*: $[| \text{zprime } p; 2 < p; x \in \text{SRStar } p |]$
 $\implies \text{StandardRes } p \ x \in \text{SRStar } p$
by (*frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop3, auto*)

lemma *SRStar-mult-prop1*: $[| \text{zprime } p; 2 < p; x \in \text{SRStar } p; y \in \text{SRStar } p |]$
 $\implies (\text{StandardRes } p \ (x * y)) \in \text{SRStar } p$
apply (*frule-tac x = x in StandardRes-SRStar-prop4, auto*)
apply (*frule-tac x = y in StandardRes-SRStar-prop4, auto*)
apply (*auto simp add: StandardRes-SRStar-prop1 zcong-zmult-prop3*)

done

lemma *SRStar-mult-prop2*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](\text{mod } p));$
 $x \in \text{SRStar } p]]$
 $\implies \text{StandardRes } p (a * \text{MultInv } p x) \in \text{SRStar } p$
apply (*frule-tac* $x = x$ **in** *StandardRes-SRStar-prop2*, *auto*)
apply (*frule-tac* $x = \text{MultInv } p x$ **in** *StandardRes-SRStar-prop1*)
apply (*auto simp add: StandardRes-SRStar-prop1 zcong-zmult-prop3*)
done

lemma *SRStar-card*: $2 < p \implies \text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SRStar } p)) = p - 1$
by (*auto simp add: SRStar-def int-card-bdd-int-set-l-l*)

lemma *SRStar-finite*: $2 < p \implies \text{finite}(\text{SRStar } p)$
by (*auto simp add: SRStar-def bdd-int-set-l-l-finite*)

14.3 Properties relating ResSets with StandardRes

lemma *aux*: $x \text{ mod } m = y \text{ mod } m \implies [x = y] (\text{mod } m)$
apply (*subgoal-tac* $x = y \implies [x = y](\text{mod } m)$)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $[x \text{ mod } m = y \text{ mod } m] (\text{mod } m) \implies [x = y] (\text{mod } m)$)
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-zmod [of x y m]*)
done

lemma *StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet*: $\text{ResSet } m X \implies (\text{inj-on } (\text{StandardRes } m) X)$
apply (*auto simp add: ResSet-def StandardRes-def inj-on-def*)
apply (*drule-tac* $m = m$ **in** *aux*, *auto*)
done

lemma *StandardRes-Sum*: $[[\text{finite } X; 0 < m]]$
 $\implies [\text{setsum } f X = \text{setsum } (\text{StandardRes } m \circ f) X](\text{mod } m)$
apply (*rule-tac* $F = X$ **in** *finite-induct*)
apply (*auto intro!: zcong-zadd simp add: StandardRes-prop1*)
done

lemma *SR-pos*: $0 < m \implies (\text{StandardRes } m \text{ ' } X) \subseteq \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < m\}$
by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-ubound StandardRes-lbound*)

lemma *ResSet-finite*: $0 < m \implies \text{ResSet } m X \implies \text{finite } X$
apply (*rule-tac* $f = \text{StandardRes } m$ **in** *finite-imageD*)
apply (*rule-tac* $B = \{x. (0 :: \text{int}) \leq x \ \& \ x < m\}$ **in** *finite-subset*)
apply (*auto simp add: StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet bdd-int-set-l-finite SR-pos*)
done

lemma *mod-mod-is-mod*: $[x = x \text{ mod } m](\text{mod } m)$
by (*auto simp add: zcong-zmod*)

lemma *StandardRes-prod*: $[[\text{finite } X; 0 < m]]$


```

    ==> [setprod f X = setprod (StandardRes m o f) X] (mod m)
  apply (rule-tac F = X in finite-induct)
  apply (auto intro!: zcong-zmult simp add: StandardRes-prop1)
  done

```

lemma *ResSet-image*:

```

[[ 0 < m; ResSet m A; ∀ x ∈ A. ∀ y ∈ A. ([f x = f y](mod m) --> x = y) ]]
==>
  ResSet m (f ' A)
  by (auto simp add: ResSet-def)

```

14.4 Property for SRStar

lemma *ResSet-SRStar-prop*: $\text{ResSet } p \text{ (SRStar } p)$

by (auto simp add: SRStar-def ResSet-def zcong-zless-imp-eq)

end

15 Parity: Even and Odd Integers

theory *EvenOdd*

imports *Int2*

begin

definition *zOdd* :: *int set*

where $\text{zOdd} = \{x. \exists k. x = 2 * k + 1\}$

definition *zEven* :: *int set*

where $\text{zEven} = \{x. \exists k. x = 2 * k\}$

15.1 Some useful properties about even and odd

lemma *zOddI* [*intro?*]: $x = 2 * k + 1 \implies x \in \text{zOdd}$

and *zOddE* [*elim?*]: $x \in \text{zOdd} \implies (!k. x = 2 * k + 1 \implies C) \implies C$

by (auto simp add: zOdd-def)

lemma *zEvenI* [*intro?*]: $x = 2 * k \implies x \in \text{zEven}$

and *zEvenE* [*elim?*]: $x \in \text{zEven} \implies (!k. x = 2 * k \implies C) \implies C$

by (auto simp add: zEven-def)

lemma *one-not-even*: $\sim(1 \in \text{zEven})$

proof

assume $1 \in \text{zEven}$

then obtain $k :: \text{int}$ where $1 = 2 * k ..$

then show *False* by *arith*

qed

lemma *even-odd-conj*: $\sim(x \in \text{zOdd} \ \& \ x \in \text{zEven})$

proof –

```

{
  fix a b
  assume 2 * (a::int) = 2 * (b::int) + 1
  then have 2 * (a::int) - 2 * (b :: int) = 1
    by arith
  then have 2 * (a - b) = 1
    by (auto simp add: left-diff-distrib)
  moreover have (2 * (a - b)):zEven
    by (auto simp only: zEven-def)
  ultimately have False
    by (auto simp add: one-not-even)
}
then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)
qed

lemma even-odd-disj: (x ∈ zOdd | x ∈ zEven)
  by (simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def) arith

lemma not-odd-impl-even: ~ (x ∈ zOdd) ==> x ∈ zEven
  using even-odd-disj by auto

lemma odd-mult-odd-prop: (x*y):zOdd ==> x ∈ zOdd
proof (rule classical)
  assume ¬ ?thesis
  then have x ∈ zEven by (rule not-odd-impl-even)
  then obtain a where a: x = 2 * a ..
  assume x * y : zOdd
  then obtain b where x * y = 2 * b + 1 ..
  with a have 2 * a * y = 2 * b + 1 by simp
  then have 2 * a * y - 2 * b = 1
    by arith
  then have 2 * (a * y - b) = 1
    by (auto simp add: left-diff-distrib)
  moreover have (2 * (a * y - b)):zEven
    by (auto simp only: zEven-def)
  ultimately have False
    by (auto simp add: one-not-even)
  then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma odd-minus-one-even: x ∈ zOdd ==> (x - 1):zEven
  by (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)

lemma even-div-2-prop1: x ∈ zEven ==> (x mod 2) = 0
  by (auto simp add: zEven-def)

lemma even-div-2-prop2: x ∈ zEven ==> (2 * (x div 2)) = x
  by (auto simp add: zEven-def)

```

```

lemma even-plus-even: [|  $x \in zEven$ ;  $y \in zEven$  |] ==>  $x + y \in zEven$ 
  apply (auto simp add: zEven-def)
  apply (auto simp only: distrib-left [symmetric])
  done

lemma even-times-either:  $x \in zEven$  ==>  $x * y \in zEven$ 
  by (auto simp add: zEven-def)

lemma even-minus-even: [|  $x \in zEven$ ;  $y \in zEven$  |] ==>  $x - y \in zEven$ 
  apply (auto simp add: zEven-def)
  apply (auto simp only: right-diff-distrib [symmetric])
  done

lemma odd-minus-odd: [|  $x \in zOdd$ ;  $y \in zOdd$  |] ==>  $x - y \in zEven$ 
  apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)
  apply (auto simp only: right-diff-distrib [symmetric])
  done

lemma even-minus-odd: [|  $x \in zEven$ ;  $y \in zOdd$  |] ==>  $x - y \in zOdd$ 
  apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)
  apply (rule-tac x = k - ka - 1 in exI)
  apply auto
  done

lemma odd-minus-even: [|  $x \in zOdd$ ;  $y \in zEven$  |] ==>  $x - y \in zOdd$ 
  apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)
  apply (auto simp only: right-diff-distrib [symmetric])
  done

lemma odd-times-odd: [|  $x \in zOdd$ ;  $y \in zOdd$  |] ==>  $x * y \in zOdd$ 
  apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def distrib-right distrib-left)
  apply (rule-tac x = 2 * ka * k + ka + k in exI)
  apply (auto simp add: distrib-right)
  done

lemma odd-iff-not-even: ( $x \in zOdd$ ) = ( $\sim (x \in zEven)$ )
  using even-odd-conj even-odd-disj by auto

lemma even-product:  $x * y \in zEven$  ==>  $x \in zEven \mid y \in zEven$ 
  using odd-iff-not-even odd-times-odd by auto

lemma even-diff:  $x - y \in zEven$  = ( $(x \in zEven) = (y \in zEven)$ )
proof
  assume xy:  $x - y \in zEven$ 
  {
    assume x:  $x \in zEven$ 
    have y  $\in zEven$ 
    proof (rule classical)

```

```

    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    then have  $y \in zOdd$ 
      by (simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
    with  $x$  have  $x - y \in zOdd$ 
      by (simp add: even-minus-odd)
    with  $xy$  have  $False$ 
      by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
    then show  $?thesis ..$ 
  qed
} moreover {
  assume  $y: y \in zEven$ 
  have  $x \in zEven$ 
  proof (rule classical)
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    then have  $x \in zOdd$ 
      by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
    with  $y$  have  $x - y \in zOdd$ 
      by (simp add: odd-minus-even)
    with  $xy$  have  $False$ 
      by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
    then show  $?thesis ..$ 
  qed
}
ultimately show  $(x \in zEven) = (y \in zEven)$ 
  by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even even-minus-even odd-minus-odd
    even-minus-odd odd-minus-even)
next
  assume  $(x \in zEven) = (y \in zEven)$ 
  then show  $x - y \in zEven$ 
    by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even even-minus-even odd-minus-odd
      even-minus-odd odd-minus-even)
qed

lemma neg-one-even-power:  $[[ x \in zEven; 0 \leq x ]] ==> (-1::int)^{nat\ x} = 1$ 
proof -
  assume  $x \in zEven$  and  $0 \leq x$ 
  from  $\langle x \in zEven \rangle$  obtain  $a$  where  $x = 2 * a ..$ 
  with  $\langle 0 \leq x \rangle$  have  $0 \leq a$  by simp
  from  $\langle 0 \leq x \rangle$  and  $\langle x = 2 * a \rangle$  have  $nat\ x = nat\ (2 * a)$ 
    by simp
  also from  $\langle x = 2 * a \rangle$  have  $nat\ (2 * a) = 2 * nat\ a$ 
    by (simp add: nat-mult-distrib)
  finally have  $(-1::int)^{nat\ x} = (-1)^{(2 * nat\ a)}$ 
    by simp
  also have  $... = (-1::int)^2 \wedge nat\ a$ 
    by (simp add: power-mult)
  also have  $(-1::int)^2 = 1$ 
    by simp
  finally show  $?thesis$ 

```

by *simp*
qed

lemma *neg-one-odd-power*: $[[x \in zOdd; 0 \leq x]] ==> (-1::int) ^{nat\ x} = -1$

proof –

assume $x \in zOdd$ and $0 \leq x$
from $\langle x \in zOdd \rangle$ **obtain** a **where** $x = 2 * a + 1$..
with $\langle 0 \leq x \rangle$ **have** $a: 0 \leq a$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle 0 \leq x \rangle$ **and** $\langle x = 2 * a + 1 \rangle$ **have** $nat\ x = nat\ (2 * a + 1)$
by *simp*
also from a **have** $nat\ (2 * a + 1) = 2 * nat\ a + 1$
by (*auto simp add: nat-mult-distrib nat-add-distrib*)
finally have $(-1::int) ^{nat\ x} = (-1) ^{2 * nat\ a + 1}$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = ((-1::int)^2) ^{nat\ a} * (-1) ^1$
by (*auto simp add: power-mult power-add*)
also have $(-1::int)^2 = 1$
by *simp*
finally show *?thesis*
by *simp*

qed

lemma *neg-one-power-parity*: $[[0 \leq x; 0 \leq y; (x \in zEven) = (y \in zEven)]] ==>$

$(-1::int) ^{nat\ x} = (-1::int) ^{nat\ y}$
using *even-odd-disj [of x] even-odd-disj [of y]*
by (*auto simp add: neg-one-even-power neg-one-odd-power*)

lemma *one-not-neg-one-mod-m*: $2 < m ==> \sim([1 = -1] \text{ (mod } m))$

by (*auto simp add: zcong-def zdvd-not-zless*)

lemma *even-div-2-l*: $[[y \in zEven; x < y]] ==> x\ div\ 2 < y\ div\ 2$

proof –

assume $y \in zEven$ and $x < y$
from $\langle y \in zEven \rangle$ **obtain** k **where** $y = 2 * k$..
with $\langle x < y \rangle$ **have** $x < 2 * k$ **by** *simp*
then have $x\ div\ 2 < k$ **by** (*auto simp add: div-prop1*)
also have $k = (2 * k)\ div\ 2$ **by** *simp*
finally have $x\ div\ 2 < 2 * k\ div\ 2$ **by** *simp*
with k **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *even-sum-div-2*: $[[x \in zEven; y \in zEven]] ==> (x + y)\ div\ 2 = x\ div\ 2 + y\ div\ 2$

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

lemma *even-prod-div-2*: $[[x \in zEven]] ==> (x * y)\ div\ 2 = (x\ div\ 2) * y$

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

```

lemma zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2: zprime p ==> (p ∈ zOdd) = (2 < p)
  apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def zprime-def)
  apply (drule-tac x = 2 in allE)
  using odd-iff-not-even [of p]
  apply (auto simp add: zOdd-def zEven-def)
  done

```

```

lemma neg-one-special: finite A ==>
   $((-1) ^ \text{card } A) * ((-1) ^ \text{card } A) = (1 :: \text{int})$ 
  unfolding power-add [symmetric] by simp

```

```

lemma neg-one-power: (-1::int) ^ n = 1 | (-1::int) ^ n = -1
  by (induct n auto)

```

```

lemma neg-one-power-eq-mod-m: [| 2 < m; [(-1::int) ^ j = (-1::int) ^ k] (mod m)
  ||
   $==> ((-1::int) ^ j = (-1::int) ^ k)$ 
  using neg-one-power [of j] and ListMem.insert neg-one-power [of k]
  by (auto simp add: one-not-neg-one-mod-m zcong-sym)

```

end

16 Euler's criterion

```

theory Euler
imports Residues EvenOdd
begin

```

```

definition MultInvPair :: int => int => int => int set
  where MultInvPair a p j = {StandardRes p j, StandardRes p (a * (MultInv p j))}

```

```

definition SetS :: int => int => int set set
  where SetS a p = MultInvPair a p ' SRStar p

```

16.1 Property for MultInvPair

```

lemma MultInvPair-prop1a:
   $[| \text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0](\text{mod } p));$ 
   $X \in (\text{SetS } a p); Y \in (\text{SetS } a p);$ 
   $\sim((X \cap Y) = \{\}) \text{ || } ==> X = Y$ 
  apply (auto simp add: SetS-def)
  apply (drule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a) defer 1
  apply (drule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a)
  apply (auto simp add: MultInvPair-def StandardRes-prop2 zcong-sym)

```

```

apply (drule notE, rule MultInv-zcong-prop1, auto)[]
apply (drule notE, rule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym)[]
apply (drule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym)[]
apply (drule MultInv-zcong-prop3, auto simp add: zcong-sym)[]
apply (drule MultInv-zcong-prop1, auto)[]
apply (drule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym)[]
apply (drule MultInv-zcong-prop2, auto simp add: zcong-sym)[]
apply (drule MultInv-zcong-prop3, auto simp add: zcong-sym)[]
done

```

lemma *MultInvPair-prop1b*:

```

|| zprime p; 2 < p; ~([a = 0](mod p));
  X ∈ (SetS a p); Y ∈ (SetS a p);
  X ≠ Y || ==> X ∩ Y = {}
apply (rule notnotD)
apply (rule notI)
apply (drule MultInvPair-prop1a, auto)
done

```

lemma *MultInvPair-prop1c*: || zprime p; 2 < p; ~([a = 0](mod p)) || ==>

```

  ∀ X ∈ SetS a p. ∀ Y ∈ SetS a p. X ≠ Y --> X ∩ Y = {}

```

by (auto simp add: MultInvPair-prop1b)

lemma *MultInvPair-prop2*: || zprime p; 2 < p; ~([a = 0](mod p)) || ==>

```

  ⋃ (SetS a p) = SRStar p

```

apply (auto simp add: SetS-def MultInvPair-def StandardRes-SRStar-prop4
SRStar-mult-prop2)

apply (frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop3)

apply (rule beXI, auto)

done

lemma *MultInvPair-distinct*:

assumes zprime p **and** 2 < p **and**

~([a = 0] (mod p)) **and**

~([j = 0] (mod p)) **and**

~(QuadRes p a)

shows ~([j = a * MultInv p j] (mod p))

proof

assume [j = a * MultInv p j] (mod p)

then have [j * j = (a * MultInv p j) * j] (mod p)

by (auto simp add: zcong-scalar)

then have a:[j * j = a * (MultInv p j * j)] (mod p)

by (auto simp add: ac-simps)

have [j * j = a] (mod p)

proof –

from *assms*(1,2,4) **have** [MultInv p j * j = 1] (mod p)

by (simp add: MultInv-prop2a)

from *this* **and** a **show** ?thesis

by (auto simp add: zcong-zmult-prop2)

qed
then have $[j^2 = a] \pmod p$ **by** (*simp add: power2-eq-square*)
with *assms* **show** *False* **by** (*simp add: QuadRes-def*)
qed

lemma *MultiInvPair-card-two*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \pmod p);$
 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a); \sim([j = 0] \pmod p)]]$ \implies
 $\text{card } (\text{MultiInvPair } a \ p \ j) = 2$
apply (*auto simp add: MultiInvPair-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* $\sim(\text{StandardRes } p \ j = \text{StandardRes } p \ (a * \text{MultiInv } p \ j))$)
apply *auto*
apply (*metis MultiInvPair-distinct StandardRes-def aux*)
done

16.2 Properties of SetS

lemma *SetS-finite*: $2 < p \implies \text{finite } (\text{SetS } a \ p)$
by (*auto simp add: SetS-def SRStar-finite [of p]*)

lemma *SetS-elems-finite*: $\forall X \in \text{SetS } a \ p. \text{finite } X$
by (*auto simp add: SetS-def MultiInvPair-def*)

lemma *SetS-elems-card*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \pmod p);$
 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)]]$ \implies
 $\forall X \in \text{SetS } a \ p. \text{card } X = 2$
apply (*auto simp add: SetS-def*)
apply (*frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a*)
apply (*rule MultiInvPair-card-two, auto*)
done

lemma *Union-SetS-finite*: $2 < p \implies \text{finite } (\bigcup (\text{SetS } a \ p))$
by (*auto simp add: SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite*)

lemma *card-setsum-aux*: $[[\text{finite } S; \forall X \in S. \text{finite } (X::\text{int set});$
 $\forall X \in S. \text{card } X = n]]$ $\implies \text{setsum card } S = \text{setsum } (\%x. n) \ S$
by (*induct set: finite*) *auto*

lemma *SetS-card*:
assumes *zprime p* **and** $2 < p$ **and** $\sim([a = 0] \pmod p)$ **and** $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)$
shows $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SetS } a \ p)) = (p - 1) \ \text{div } 2$
proof –
have $(p - 1) = 2 * \text{int}(\text{card}(\text{SetS } a \ p))$
proof –
have $p - 1 = \text{int}(\text{card}(\bigcup (\text{SetS } a \ p)))$
by (*auto simp add: assms MultiInvPair-prop2 SRStar-card*)
also have $\dots = \text{int}(\text{setsum card } (\text{SetS } a \ p))$
by (*auto simp add: assms SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite*
 $\text{MultiInvPair-prop1c [of p a] card-Union-disjoint}$)
also have $\dots = \text{int}(\text{setsum } (\%x. 2) (\text{SetS } a \ p))$


```

    using assms by (auto simp add: SetS-elems-card SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite
      card-setsum-aux simp del: setsum-constant)
    also have ... = 2 * int(card( SetS a p))
      by (auto simp add: assms SetS-finite setsum-const2)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma SetS-setprod-prop: [| zprime p; 2 < p; ~([a = 0] (mod p));
  ~ (QuadRes p a); x ∈ (SetS a p) |] ==>
  [|∏ x = a] (mod p)
  apply (auto simp add: SetS-def MultInvPair-def)
  apply (frule StandardRes-SRStar-prop1a)
  apply hypsubst-thin
  apply (subgoal-tac StandardRes p x ≠ StandardRes p (a * MultInv p x))
  apply (auto simp add: StandardRes-prop2 MultInvPair-distinct)
  apply (frule-tac m = p and x = x and y = (a * MultInv p x) in
    StandardRes-prop4)
  apply (subgoal-tac [x * (a * MultInv p x) = a * (x * MultInv p x)] (mod p))
  apply (drule-tac a = StandardRes p x * StandardRes p (a * MultInv p x) and
    b = x * (a * MultInv p x) and
    c = a * (x * MultInv p x) in zcong-trans, force)
  apply (frule-tac p = p and x = x in MultInv-prop2, auto)
apply (metis StandardRes-SRStar-prop3 mult-1-right mult commute zcong-sym zcong-zmult-prop1)
  apply (auto simp add: ac-simps)
  done

lemma aux1: [| 0 < x; (x::int) < a; x ≠ (a - 1) |] ==> x < a - 1
  by arith

lemma aux2: [| (a::int) < c; b < c |] ==> (a ≤ b | b ≤ a)
  by auto

lemma d22set-induct-old: (∧ a::int. 1 < a → P (a - 1) ⇒ P a) ⇒ P x
  using d22set.induct by blast

lemma SRStar-d22set-prop: 2 < p ⇒ (SRStar p) = {1} ∪ (d22set (p - 1))
  apply (induct p rule: d22set-induct-old)
  apply auto
  apply (simp add: SRStar-def d22set.simps)
  apply (simp add: SRStar-def d22set.simps, clarify)
  apply (frule aux1)
  apply (frule aux2, auto)
  apply (simp-all add: SRStar-def)
  apply (simp add: d22set.simps)
  apply (frule d22set-le)
  apply (frule d22set-g-1, auto)
  done

```

lemma *Union-SetS-setprod-prop1*:
assumes *zprime p and 2 < p and $\sim([a = 0] \pmod p)$ and $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)$*
shows $\prod (\bigcup (\text{SetS } a \ p)) = a \wedge \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) \pmod p$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\prod (\bigcup (\text{SetS } a \ p)) = \text{setprod } (\text{setprod } (\%x. \ x)) (\text{SetS } a \ p)$
(mod p)
by (*auto simp add: SetS-finite SetS-elems-finite*
MultInvPair-prop1c setprod.Union-disjoint)
also have $[\text{setprod } (\text{setprod } (\%x. \ x)) (\text{SetS } a \ p) =$
 $\text{setprod } (\%x. \ a) (\text{SetS } a \ p)] \pmod p$
by (*rule setprod-same-function-zcong*
(auto simp add: assms SetS-setprod-prop SetS-finite))
also (*zcong-trans*) **have** $[\text{setprod } (\%x. \ a) (\text{SetS } a \ p) =$
 $a \wedge (\text{card } (\text{SetS } a \ p))] \pmod p$
by (*auto simp add: assms SetS-finite setprod-constant*)
finally (*zcong-trans*) **show** *?thesis*
apply (*rule zcong-trans*)
apply (*subgoal-tac card(SetS a p) = nat((p - 1) div 2), auto*)
apply (*subgoal-tac nat(int(card(SetS a p))) = nat((p - 1) div 2), force*)
apply (*auto simp add: assms SetS-card*)
done
qed

lemma *Union-SetS-setprod-prop2*:
assumes *zprime p and 2 < p and $\sim([a = 0] \pmod p)$*
shows $\prod (\bigcup (\text{SetS } a \ p)) = \text{zfact } (p - 1)$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\prod (\bigcup (\text{SetS } a \ p)) = \prod (\text{SRStar } p)$
by (*auto simp add: MultInvPair-prop2*)
also have $\dots = \prod (\{1\} \cup (\text{d2set } (p - 1)))$
by (*auto simp add: assms SRStar-d2set-prop*)
also have $\dots = \text{zfact}(p - 1)$
proof –
have $\sim(1 \in \text{d2set } (p - 1)) \ \& \ \text{finite}(\text{d2set } (p - 1))$
by (*metis d2set-fin d2set-g-1 linorder-neq-iff*)
then have $\prod (\{1\} \cup (\text{d2set } (p - 1))) = \prod (\text{d2set } (p - 1))$
by *auto*
then show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: d2set-prod-zfact*)
qed
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *zfact-prop*: $[[\text{zprime } p; 2 < p; \sim([a = 0] \pmod p); \sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ a)]]$
 \implies
 $[\text{zfact } (p - 1) = a \wedge \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) \pmod p]$
apply (*frule Union-SetS-setprod-prop1*)

apply (*auto simp add: Union-SetS-setprod-prop2*)
done

Prove the first part of Euler's Criterion:

lemma *Euler-part1*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0](\text{mod } p));$
 $\sim(\text{QuadRes } p \ x)]] \implies$
 $[x^{\text{nat } ((p) - 1 \ \text{div } 2)} = -1](\text{mod } p)$
by (*metis Wilson-Russ zcong-sym zcong-trans zfact-prop*)

Prove another part of Euler Criterion:

lemma *aux-1*: $0 < p \implies (a::\text{int})^{\text{nat } (p)} = a * a^{\text{nat } (p) - 1}$
proof –
assume $0 < p$
then have $a^{\text{nat } p} = a^{1 + (\text{nat } p - 1)}$
by (*auto simp add: diff-add-assoc*)
also have $\dots = (a^1) * a^{\text{nat } (p) - 1}$
by (*simp only: power-add*)
also have $\dots = a * a^{\text{nat } (p) - 1}$
by *auto*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *aux-2*: $[[(2::\text{int}) < p; p \in \text{zOdd}]] \implies 0 < ((p - 1) \ \text{div } 2)$
proof –
assume $2 < p$ **and** $p \in \text{zOdd}$
then have $(p - 1)::\text{zEven}$
by (*auto simp add: zEven-def zOdd-def*)
then have *aux-1*: $2 * ((p - 1) \ \text{div } 2) = (p - 1)$
by (*auto simp add: even-div-2-prop2*)
with $(2 < p)$ **have** $1 < (p - 1)$
by *auto*
then have $1 < (2 * ((p - 1) \ \text{div } 2))$
by (*auto simp add: aux-1*)
then have $0 < (2 * ((p - 1) \ \text{div } 2)) \ \text{div } 2$
by *auto*
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Euler-part2*:
 $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; [a = 0](\text{mod } p)]] \implies [0 = a^{\text{nat } ((p - 1) \ \text{div } 2)}](\text{mod } p)$
apply (*frule zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2*)
apply (*frule aux-2, auto*)
apply (*frule-tac a = a in aux-1, auto*)
apply (*frule zcong-zmult-prop1, auto*)
done

Prove the final part of Euler's Criterion:

lemma *aux-1*: $[[\sim([x = 0] \text{ (mod } p)); [y^2 = x] \text{ (mod } p)] \implies \sim(p \text{ dvd } y)$
by (*metis dvdI power2-eq-square zcong-sym zcong-trans zcong-zero-equiv-div dvd-trans*)

lemma *aux-2*: $2 * \text{nat}((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) = \text{nat}(2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2))$
by (*auto simp add: nat-mult-distrib*)

lemma *Euler-part3*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p; \sim([x = 0] \text{ (mod } p)); \text{QuadRes } p \ x] \implies$

$[x^{\text{nat}((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)} = 1] \text{ (mod } p)$

apply (*subgoal-tac p ∈ zOdd*)
apply (*auto simp add: QuadRes-def*)
prefer 2
apply (*metis zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2*)
apply (*frule aux-1, auto*)
apply (*drule-tac z = nat((p - 1) div 2) in zcong-zpower*)
apply (*auto simp add: power-mult [symmetric]*)
apply (*rule zcong-trans*)
apply (*auto simp add: zcong-sym [of x ^ nat((p - 1) div 2)]*)
apply (*metis Little-Fermat even-div-2-prop2 odd-minus-one-even mult-1 aux-2*)
done

Finally show Euler's Criterion:

theorem *Euler-Criterion*: $[[2 < p; \text{zprime } p] \implies [(\text{Legendre } a \ p) =$
 $a^{\text{nat}((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)}] \text{ (mod } p)$
apply (*auto simp add: Legendre-def Euler-part2*)
apply (*frule Euler-part3, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)[]
apply (*frule Euler-part1, auto simp add: zcong-sym*)[]
done

end

17 Gauss' Lemma

theory *Gauss*
imports *Euler*
begin

locale *GAUSS* =
fixes $p :: \text{int}$
fixes $a :: \text{int}$

assumes *p-prime*: $\text{zprime } p$
assumes *p-g-2*: $2 < p$
assumes *p-a-relprime*: $\sim[a = 0] \text{ (mod } p)$
assumes *a-nonzero*: $0 < a$

begin

definition $A = \{(x::\text{int}). 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$

definition $B = (\%x. x * a) ' A$
definition $C = \text{StandardRes } p ' B$
definition $D = C \cap \{x. x \leq ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$
definition $E = C \cap \{x. ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) < x\}$
definition $F = (\%x. (p - x)) ' E$

17.1 Basic properties of p

lemma $p\text{-odd}: p \in z\text{Odd}$
by (*auto simp add: p-prime p-g-2 zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2*)

lemma $p\text{-g-0}: 0 < p$
using $p\text{-g-2}$ **by** *auto*

lemma $\text{int-nat}: \text{int } (\text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)) = (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
using *ListMem.insert p-g-2* **by** (*auto simp add: pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff*)

lemma $p\text{-minus-one-l}: (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 < p$
proof –
have $(p - 1) \text{ div } 2 \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 1$
by (*rule zdiv-mono2*) (*auto simp add: p-g-0*)
also have $\dots = p - 1$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma $p\text{-eq}: p = (2 * (p - 1) \text{ div } 2) + 1$
using *div-mult-self1-is-id [of 2 p - 1]* **by** *auto*

lemma (**in** $-$) $\text{zodd-imp-zdiv-eq}: x \in z\text{Odd} \implies 2 * (x - 1) \text{ div } 2 = 2 * ((x - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
apply (*frule odd-minus-one-even*)
apply (*simp add: zEven-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac 2 $\neq 0$*)
apply (*frule-tac b = 2 :: int and a = x - 1 in div-mult-self1-is-id*)
apply (*auto simp add: even-div-2-prop2*)
done

lemma $p\text{-eq2}: p = (2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)) + 1$
apply (*insert p-eq p-prime p-g-2 zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 [of p], auto*)
apply (*frule zodd-imp-zdiv-eq, auto*)
done

17.2 Basic Properties of the Gauss Sets

lemma $\text{finite-A}: \text{finite } (A)$
by (*auto simp add: A-def*)

lemma $\text{finite-B}: \text{finite } (B)$

```

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 ∪ E
by (auto simp add: C-def D-def E-def)

lemma A-card-eq: card A = nat ((p - 1) div 2)
  apply (auto simp add: A-def)
  apply (insert int-nat)
  apply (erule subst)
  apply (auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le)
  done

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

lemma A-res: ResSet p A
  apply (auto simp add: A-def ResSet-def)
  apply (rule-tac m = p in zcong-less-eq)
  apply (insert p-g-2, auto)
  done

lemma B-res: ResSet p B
  apply (insert p-g-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)
proof -
  fix x fix y
  assume a: [x * a = y * a] (mod p)
  assume b: 0 < x
  assume c: x ≤ (p - 1) div 2
  assume d: 0 < y
  assume e: y ≤ (p - 1) div 2
  from a p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero zcong-cancel [of p a x y]
  have [x = y](mod p)
    by (simp add: zprime-imp-zrelprime zcong-def p-g-0 order-le-less)

```

```

with zcong-less-eq [of x y p] p-minus-one-l
  order-le-less-trans [of x (p - 1) div 2 p]
  order-le-less-trans [of y (p - 1) div 2 p] show x = y
by (simp add: b c d e p-minus-one-l p-g-0)
qed

```

```

lemma SR-B-inj: inj-on (StandardRes p) B
apply (auto simp add: B-def StandardRes-def inj-on-def A-def)
proof -
fix x fix y
assume a: x * a mod p = y * a mod p
assume b: 0 < x
assume c: x ≤ (p - 1) div 2
assume d: 0 < y
assume e: y ≤ (p - 1) div 2
assume f: x ≠ y
from a have [x * a = y * a](mod p)
by (simp add: zcong-zmod-eq p-g-0)
with p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero zcong-cancel [of p a x y]
have [x = y](mod p)
by (simp add: zprime-imp-zrelprime zcong-def p-g-0 order-le-less)
with zcong-less-eq [of x y p] p-minus-one-l
  order-le-less-trans [of x (p - 1) div 2 p]
  order-le-less-trans [of y (p - 1) div 2 p] have x = y
by (simp add: b c d e p-minus-one-l p-g-0)
then have False
by (simp add: f)
then show a = 0
by simp
qed

```

```

lemma inj-on-pminusx-E: inj-on (%x. p - x) E
apply (auto simp add: E-def C-def B-def A-def)
apply (rule-tac g = %x. -1 * (x - p) in inj-on-inverseI)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma A-ncong-p: x ∈ A ==> ~[x = 0](mod p)
apply (auto simp add: A-def)
apply (frule-tac m = p in zcong-not-zero)
apply (insert p-minus-one-l)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma A-greater-zero: x ∈ A ==> 0 < x
by (auto simp add: A-def)

```

```

lemma B-ncong-p: x ∈ B ==> ~[x = 0](mod p)
apply (auto simp add: B-def)

```

```

apply (frule A-ncong-p)
apply (insert p-a-relprime p-prime a-nonzero)
apply (frule-tac a = xa and b = a in zcong-zprime-prod-zero-contra)
apply (auto simp add: A-greater-zero)
done

```

```

lemma B-greater-zero:  $x \in B \implies 0 < x$ 
using a-nonzero by (auto simp add: B-def A-greater-zero)

```

```

lemma C-ncong-p:  $x \in C \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
apply (auto simp add: C-def)
apply (frule B-ncong-p)
apply (subgoal-tac [xa = StandardRes p xa](mod p))
defer apply (simp add: StandardRes-prop1)
apply (frule-tac a = xa and b = StandardRes p xa and c = 0 in zcong-trans)
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma C-greater-zero:  $y \in C \implies 0 < y$ 
apply (auto simp add: C-def)

```

```

proof –
fix x
assume a:  $x \in B$ 
from p-g-0 have  $0 \leq \text{StandardRes } p \ x$ 
by (simp add: StandardRes-lbound)
moreover have  $\sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
by (simp add: a B-ncong-p)
then have  $\text{StandardRes } p \ x \neq 0$ 
by (simp add: StandardRes-prop3)
ultimately show  $0 < \text{StandardRes } p \ x$ 
by (simp add: order-le-less)

```

qed

```

lemma D-ncong-p:  $x \in D \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
by (auto simp add: D-def C-ncong-p)

```

```

lemma E-ncong-p:  $x \in E \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
by (auto simp add: E-def C-ncong-p)

```

```

lemma F-ncong-p:  $x \in F \implies \sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
apply (auto simp add: F-def)

```

```

proof –
fix x assume a:  $x \in E$  assume b:  $[p - x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
from E-ncong-p have  $\sim[x = 0](\text{mod } p)$ 
by (simp add: a)
moreover from a have  $0 < x$ 
by (simp add: a E-def C-greater-zero)
moreover from a have  $x < p$ 
by (auto simp add: E-def C-def p-g-0 StandardRes-ubound)

```


ultimately have $\sim[p - x = 0] \pmod{p}$
 by (simp add: zcong-not-zero)
 from this show False by (simp add: b)
 qed

lemma F-subset: $F \subseteq \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)\}$
 apply (auto simp add: F-def E-def)
 apply (insert p-g-0)
 apply (frule-tac x = xa in StandardRes-ubound)
 apply (frule-tac x = x in StandardRes-ubound)
 apply (subgoal-tac xa = StandardRes p xa)
 apply (auto simp add: C-def StandardRes-prop2 StandardRes-prop1)
 proof -
 from zodd-imp-zdiv-eq p-prime p-g-2 zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 have
 $2 * (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 = 2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 by simp
 with p-eq2 show !!x. $[(p - 1) \text{ div } 2 < \text{StandardRes } p \ x; x \in B]$
 $\implies p - \text{StandardRes } p \ x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 by simp
 qed

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

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

lemma D-leq: $x \in D \implies x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 by (auto simp add: D-eq)

lemma F-ge: $x \in F \implies x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 apply (auto simp add: F-eq A-def)

proof -
 fix y
 assume $(p - 1) \text{ div } 2 < \text{StandardRes } p \ (y * a)$
 then have $p - \text{StandardRes } p \ (y * a) < p - ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 by arith
 also from p-eq2 have $\dots = 2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) + 1 - ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 by auto
 also have $2 * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) + 1 - (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 = (p - 1) \text{ div } 2 + 1$
 by arith
 finally show $p - \text{StandardRes } p \ (y * a) \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 using zless-add1-eq [of $p - \text{StandardRes } p \ (y * a) \ (p - 1) \text{ div } 2]$ by auto
 qed

lemma *all-A-relprime*: $\forall x \in A. \text{zgcd } x \ p = 1$
using *p-prime p-minus-one-l* **by** (*auto simp add: A-def zless-zprime-imp-zrelprime*)

lemma *A-prod-relprime*: $\text{zgcd } (\text{setprod id } A) \ p = 1$
by(*rule all-relprime-prod-relprime[OF finite-A all-A-relprime]*)

17.3 Relationships Between Gauss Sets

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*: $\text{card } B = \text{nat } ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
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*: $\text{card } C = \text{card } B$
apply (*insert finite-B*)
apply (*subgoal-tac inj-on (StandardRes p) B*)
apply (*simp add: B-def C-def card-image*)
apply (*rule StandardRes-inj-on-ResSet*)
apply (*simp add: B-res*)
done

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

lemma *C-card-eq-D-plus-E*: $\text{card } C = \text{card } D + \text{card } E$
by (*auto simp add: C-eq card-Un-disjoint D-E-disj finite-D finite-E*)

lemma *C-prod-eq-D-times-E*: $\text{setprod id } E * \text{setprod id } D = \text{setprod id } C$
apply (*insert D-E-disj finite-D finite-E C-eq*)
apply (*frule setprod.union-disjoint [of D E id]*)
apply *auto*
done

lemma *C-B-zcong-prod*: $[\text{setprod id } C = \text{setprod id } B] \pmod{p}$
apply (*auto simp add: C-def*)
apply (*insert finite-B SR-B-inj*)
apply (*frule setprod.reindex [of StandardRes p B id]*)
apply *auto*
apply (*rule setprod-same-function-zcong*)
apply (*auto simp add: StandardRes-prop1 zcong-sym p-g-0*)
done

lemma *F-Un-D-subset*: $(F \cup D) \subseteq A$
apply (*rule Un-least*)

```

apply (auto simp add: A-def F-subset D-subset)
done

lemma F-D-disj:  $(F \cap D) = \{\}$ 
apply (simp add: F-eq D-eq)
apply (auto simp add: F-eq D-eq)
proof –
  fix y fix ya
  assume p – StandardRes p (y * a) = StandardRes p (ya * a)
  then have p = StandardRes p (y * a) + StandardRes p (ya * a)
    by arith
  moreover have p dvd p
    by auto
  ultimately have p dvd (StandardRes p (y * a) + StandardRes p (ya * a))
    by auto
  then have a: [StandardRes p (y * a) + StandardRes p (ya * a) = 0] (mod p)
    by (auto simp add: zcong-def)
  have [y * a = StandardRes p (y * a)] (mod p)
    by (simp only: zcong-sym StandardRes-prop1)
  moreover have [ya * a = StandardRes p (ya * a)] (mod p)
    by (simp only: zcong-sym StandardRes-prop1)
  ultimately have [y * a + ya * a =
    StandardRes p (y * a) + StandardRes p (ya * a)] (mod p)
    by (rule zcong-zadd)
  with a have [y * a + ya * a = 0] (mod p)
    apply (elim zcong-trans)
    by (simp only: zcong-refl)
  also have y * a + ya * a = a * (y + ya)
    by (simp add: distrib-left mult.commute)
  finally have [a * (y + ya) = 0] (mod p) .
  with p-prime a-nonzero zcong-zprime-prod-zero [of p a y + ya]
    p-a-relprime
  have a: [y + ya = 0] (mod p)
    by auto
  assume b: y ∈ A and c: ya: A
  with A-def have 0 < y + ya
    by auto
  moreover from b c A-def have y + ya ≤ (p - 1) div 2 + (p - 1) div 2
    by auto
  moreover from b c p-eq2 A-def have y + ya < p
    by auto
  ultimately show False
    apply simp
    apply (frule-tac m = p in zcong-not-zero)
    apply (auto simp add: a)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma F-Un-D-card: card (F ∪ D) = nat ((p - 1) 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*)
from this 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*:
 $(\text{setprod id } D) * (\text{setprod id } F) = \text{setprod id } A$
apply (*insert F-D-disj finite-D finite-F*)
apply (*frule setprod.union-disjoint [of F D id]*)
apply (*auto simp add: F-Un-D-eq-A*)
done

lemma *prod-F-zcong*:
 $[\text{setprod id } F = ((-1) ^ (\text{card } E)) * (\text{setprod id } E)] \pmod p$
proof –
have $\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod id } (op - p \text{ ' } E)$
by (*auto simp add: F-def*)
then have $\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (op - p) E$
apply *simp*
apply (*insert finite-E inj-on-pminusx-E*)
apply (*frule setprod.reindex [of minus p E id]*)
apply *auto*
done
then have one:
 $[\text{setprod id } F = \text{setprod } (\text{StandardRes } p \text{ o } (op - p)) E] \pmod p$
apply *simp*
apply (*insert p-g-0 finite-E StandardRes-prod*)
by (*auto*)
moreover have $a: \forall x \in E. [p - x = 0 - x] \pmod p$
apply *clarify*
apply (*insert zcong-id [of p]*)
apply (*rule-tac a = p and m = p and c = x and d = x in zcong-zdiff, auto*)
done
moreover have $b: \forall x \in E. [\text{StandardRes } p (p - x) = p - x] \pmod p$
apply *clarify*
apply (*simp add: StandardRes-prop1 zcong-sym*)
done
moreover have $\forall x \in E. [\text{StandardRes } p (p - x) = -x] \pmod p$
apply *clarify*
apply (*insert a b*)
apply (*rule-tac b = p - x in zcong-trans, auto*)

done
ultimately have c :
 $[setprod (StandardRes p o (op - p)) E = setprod (uminus) E](mod p)$
apply *simp*
using *finite-E p-g-0*
 $setprod\text{-same-function-zcong [of E StandardRes p o (op - p) uminus p]$
by *auto*
then have *two*: $[setprod id F = setprod (uminus) E](mod p)$
apply (*insert one c*)
apply (*rule zcong-trans [of setprod id F*
 $setprod (StandardRes p o op - p) E p$
 $setprod uminus E]$, *auto*)
done
also have $setprod uminus E = (setprod id E) * (-1)^{(card E)}$
using *finite-E* **by** (*induct set: finite*) *auto*
then have $setprod uminus E = (-1)^{(card E)} * (setprod id E)$
by (*simp add: mult.commute*)
with *two* **show** *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed

17.4 Gauss' Lemma

lemma *aux*: $setprod id A * (-1)^{card E} * a^{card A} * (-1)^{card E} =$
 $setprod id A * a^{card A}$
by (*auto simp add: finite-E neg-one-special*)

theorem *pre-gauss-lemma*:

$$[a^{nat((p - 1) div 2)} = (-1)^{(card E)}](mod p)$$

proof –

have $[setprod id A = setprod id F * setprod id D](mod p)$
by (*auto simp add: prod-D-F-eq-prod-A mult.commute cong del:setprod.cong*)

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

apply (*rule zcong-trans*)

apply (*auto simp add: prod-F-zcong zcong-scalar cong del:setprod.cong*)

done

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

apply (*rule zcong-trans*)

apply (*insert C-prod-eq-D-times-E, erule subst*)

apply (*subst mult.assoc, auto*)

done

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

apply (*rule zcong-trans*)

apply (*simp add: C-B-zcong-prod zcong-scalar2 cong del:setprod.cong*)

done

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

by (*simp add: B-def*)

then have $[setprod\ id\ A = ((-1)^{card\ E} * (setprod\ (\%x.\ x * a)\ A))]$
 $(mod\ p)$
by (*simp add:finite-A inj-on-xa-A setprod.reindex cong del:setprod.cong*)
moreover have $setprod\ (\%x.\ x * a)\ A =$
 $setprod\ (\%x.\ a)\ A * setprod\ id\ A$
using *finite-A* **by** (*induct set: finite*) *auto*
ultimately have $[setprod\ id\ A = ((-1)^{card\ E} * (setprod\ (\%x.\ a)\ A *$
 $setprod\ id\ A))]$ $(mod\ p)$
by *simp*
then have $[setprod\ id\ A = ((-1)^{card\ E} * a^{card\ A} *$
 $setprod\ id\ A)](mod\ p)$
apply (*rule zcong-trans*)
apply (*simp add: zcong-scalar2 zcong-scalar finite-A setprod-constant mult.assoc*)
done
then have $a: [setprod\ id\ A * (-1)^{card\ E} =$
 $((-1)^{card\ E} * a^{card\ A} * setprod\ id\ A * (-1)^{card\ E})]$ $(mod\ p)$
by (*rule zcong-scalar*)
then have $[setprod\ id\ A * (-1)^{card\ E} = setprod\ id\ A *$
 $(-1)^{card\ E} * a^{card\ A} * (-1)^{card\ E}]$ $(mod\ p)$
apply (*rule zcong-trans*)
apply (*simp add: a mult.commute mult.left-commute*)
done
then have $[setprod\ id\ A * (-1)^{card\ E} = setprod\ id\ A *$
 $a^{card\ A}]$ $(mod\ p)$
apply (*rule zcong-trans*)
apply (*simp add: aux cong del:setprod.cong*)
done
with *this zcong-cancel2* [*of p setprod id A (- 1) ^ card E a ^ card A*]
 $p-g-0\ A-prod-relprime$ **have** $[(- 1) ^ card\ E = a ^ card\ A]$ $(mod\ p)$
by (*simp add: order-less-imp-le*)
from *this* **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: A-card-eq zcong-sym*)
qed

theorem gauss-lemma: $(Legendre\ a\ p) = (-1)^{card\ E}$
proof –
from *Euler-Criterion p-prime p-g-2* **have**
 $[(Legendre\ a\ p) = a^{(nat\ (((p) - 1)\ div\ 2))}]$ $(mod\ p)$
by *auto*
moreover note *pre-gauss-lemma*
ultimately have $[(Legendre\ a\ p) = (-1)^{card\ E}]$ $(mod\ p)$
by (*rule zcong-trans*)
moreover from *p-a-relprime* **have** $(Legendre\ a\ p) = 1 \mid (Legendre\ a\ p) = (-1)$
by (*auto simp add: Legendre-def*)
moreover have $(-1::int)^{card\ E} = 1 \mid (-1::int)^{card\ E} = -1$
by (*rule neg-one-power*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: p-g-2 one-not-neg-one-mod-m zcong-sym*)
qed

end

end

18 The law of Quadratic reciprocity

theory *Quadratic-Reciprocity*
imports *Gauss*
begin

Lemmas leading up to the proof of theorem 3.3 in Niven and Zuckerman's presentation.

context *GAUSS*
begin

lemma *QRLemma1*: $a * \text{setsum id } A = p * \text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A + \text{setsum id } D + \text{setsum id } E$
proof –
 from *finite-A* **have** $a * \text{setsum id } A = \text{setsum } (\%x. a * x) A$
 by (*auto simp add: setsum-const-mult id-def*)
 also have $\text{setsum } (\%x. a * x) = \text{setsum } (\%x. x * a)$
 by (*auto simp add: mult.commute*)
 also have $\text{setsum } (\%x. x * a) A = \text{setsum id } B$
 by (*simp add: B-def setsum.reindex [OF inj-on-xa-A]*)
 also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p) + \text{StandardRes } p x) B$
 by (*auto simp add: StandardRes-def zmod-zdiv-equality*)
 also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p)) B + \text{setsum } (\text{StandardRes } p) B$
 by (*rule setsum.distrib*)
 also have $\text{setsum } (\text{StandardRes } p) B = \text{setsum id } C$
 by (*auto simp add: C-def setsum.reindex [OF SR-B-inj]*)
 also from *C-eq* **have** $\dots = \text{setsum id } (D \cup E)$
 by *auto*
 also from *finite-D finite-E* **have** $\dots = \text{setsum id } D + \text{setsum id } E$
 by (*rule setsum.union-disjoint*) (*auto simp add: D-def E-def*)
 also have $\text{setsum } (\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p)) B =$
 $\text{setsum } ((\%x. p * (x \text{ div } p)) o (\%x. (x * a))) A$
 by (*auto simp add: B-def setsum.reindex inj-on-xa-A*)
 also have $\dots = \text{setsum } (\%x. p * ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A$
 by (*auto simp add: o-def*)
 also from *finite-A* **have** $\text{setsum } (\%x. p * ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A =$
 $p * \text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A$
 by (*auto simp add: setsum-const-mult*)
 finally show *?thesis* **by** *arith*
qed

lemma *QRLemma2*: $\text{setsum id } A = p * \text{int } (\text{card } E) - \text{setsum id } E + \text{setsum id } D$
proof –

from $F\text{-Un-}D\text{-eq-}A$ **have** $\text{setsum id } A = \text{setsum id } (D \cup F)$
by (*simp add: Un-commute*)
also from $F\text{-D-disj finite-}D$ $\text{finite-}F$
have $\dots = \text{setsum id } D + \text{setsum id } F$
by (*auto simp add: Int-commute intro: setsum.union-disjoint*)
also from $F\text{-def}$ **have** $F = (\%x. (p - x)) \text{ ` } E$
by *auto*
also from $\text{finite-}E$ $\text{inj-on-pminus-}x\text{-}E$ **have** $\text{setsum id } ((\%x. (p - x)) \text{ ` } E) =$
 $\text{setsum } (\%x. (p - x)) E$
by (*auto simp add: setsum.reindex*)
also from $\text{finite-}E$ **have** $\text{setsum } (op - p) E = \text{setsum } (\%x. p) E - \text{setsum id } E$
by (*auto simp add: setsum-subtractf id-def*)
also from $\text{finite-}E$ **have** $\text{setsum } (\%x. p) E = p * \text{int}(\text{card } E)$
by (*intro setsum-const*)
finally show *?thesis*
by *arith*
qed

lemma $QRLemma3$: $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A =$
 $p * (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)) + 2 * \text{setsum id } E$
proof –
have $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A = a * \text{setsum id } A - \text{setsum id } A$
by (*auto simp add: left-diff-distrib*)
also note $QRLemma1$
also from $QRLemma2$ **have** $p * (\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p) + \text{setsum id } D +$
 $\text{setsum id } E - \text{setsum id } A =$
 $p * (\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p) + \text{setsum id } D +$
 $\text{setsum id } E - (p * \text{int}(\text{card } E) - \text{setsum id } E + \text{setsum id } D)$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = p * (\sum x \in A. x * a \text{ div } p) -$
 $p * \text{int}(\text{card } E) + 2 * \text{setsum id } E$
by *arith*
finally show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp only: right-diff-distrib*)
qed

lemma $QRLemma4$: $a \in zOdd ==>$
 $(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A \in zEven) = (\text{int}(\text{card } E) \in zEven)$
proof –
assume $a\text{-odd}: a \in zOdd$
from $QRLemma3$ **have** $a: p * (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E))$
 $=$
 $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A - 2 * \text{setsum id } E$
by *arith*
from $a\text{-odd}$ **have** $a - 1 \in zEven$
by (*rule odd-minus-one-even*)
hence $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A \in zEven$
by (*rule even-times-either*)
moreover have $2 * \text{setsum id } E \in zEven$

by (auto simp add: zEven-def)
 ultimately have $(a - 1) * \text{setsum id } A - 2 * \text{setsum id } E \in \text{zEven}$
 by (rule even-minus-even)
 with a have $p * (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)) \in \text{zEven}$
 by simp
 hence $p \in \text{zEven} \mid (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)) \in \text{zEven}$
 by (rule EvenOdd.even-product)
 with p-odd have $(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A - \text{int}(\text{card } E)) \in \text{zEven}$
 by (auto simp add: odd-iff-not-even)
 thus ?thesis
 by (auto simp only: even-diff [symmetric])
 qed

lemma QRLemma5: $a \in \text{zOdd} \implies$
 $(-1::\text{int})^{\text{card } E} = (-1::\text{int})^{\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A)}$
proof –
 assume $a \in \text{zOdd}$
 from QRLemma4 [OF this] have
 $(\text{int}(\text{card } E) \in \text{zEven}) = (\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A \in \text{zEven}) ..$
 moreover have $0 \leq \text{int}(\text{card } E)$
 by auto
 moreover have $0 \leq \text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A$
proof (intro setsum-nonneg)
 show $\forall x \in A. 0 \leq x * a \text{ div } p$
proof
 fix x
 assume $x \in A$
 then have $0 \leq x$
 by (auto simp add: A-def)
 with a-nonzero have $0 \leq x * a$
 by (auto simp add: zero-le-mult-iff)
 with p-g-2 show $0 \leq x * a \text{ div } p$
 by (auto simp add: pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff)
 qed
 qed
 ultimately have $(-1::\text{int})^{\text{nat}(\text{int}(\text{card } E))} =$
 $(-1)^{\text{nat}(\sum_{x \in A} x * a \text{ div } p)}$
 by (intro neg-one-power-parity, auto)
 also have $\text{nat}(\text{int}(\text{card } E)) = \text{card } E$
 by auto
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

end

lemma MainQRLemma: $\llbracket a \in \text{zOdd}; 0 < a; \sim([a = 0] \pmod p); \text{zprime } p; 2 < p;$
 $A = \{x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2\} \llbracket \implies$
 $(\text{Legendre } a \ p) = (-1::\text{int})^{\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * a) \text{ div } p)) A)}$

```

apply (subst GAUSS.gauss-lemma)
apply (auto simp add: GAUSS-def)
apply (subst GAUSS.QRLemma5)
apply (auto simp add: GAUSS-def)
apply (simp add: GAUSS.A-def [OF GAUSS.intro] GAUSS-def)
done

```

18.1 Stuff about S, S1 and S2

```

locale QRTEMP =

```

```

  fixes p    :: int
  fixes q    :: int

```

```

  assumes p-prime: zprime p
  assumes p-g-2: 2 < p
  assumes q-prime: zprime q
  assumes q-g-2: 2 < q
  assumes p-neq-q:    p ≠ q

```

```

begin

```

```

definition P-set :: int set

```

```

  where P-set = {x. 0 < x & x ≤ ((p - 1) div 2) }

```

```

definition Q-set :: int set

```

```

  where Q-set = {x. 0 < x & x ≤ ((q - 1) div 2) }

```

```

definition S :: (int * int) set

```

```

  where S = P-set × Q-set

```

```

definition S1 :: (int * int) set

```

```

  where S1 = { (x, y). (x, y):S & ((p * y) < (q * x)) }

```

```

definition S2 :: (int * int) set

```

```

  where S2 = { (x, y). (x, y):S & ((q * x) < (p * y)) }

```

```

definition f1 :: int => (int * int) set

```

```

  where f1 j = { (j1, y). (j1, y):S & j1 = j & (y ≤ (q * j) div p) }

```

```

definition f2 :: int => (int * int) set

```

```

  where f2 j = { (x, j1). (x, j1):S & j1 = j & (x ≤ (p * j) div q) }

```

```

lemma p-fact: 0 < (p - 1) div 2

```

```

proof -

```

```

  from p-g-2 have 2 ≤ p - 1 by arith

```

```

  then have 2 div 2 ≤ (p - 1) div 2 by (rule zdiv-mono1, auto)

```

```

  then show ?thesis by auto

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma q-fact: 0 < (q - 1) div 2

```

proof –
 from $q-g-2$ have $2 \leq q - 1$ by *arith*
 then have $2 \operatorname{div} 2 \leq (q - 1) \operatorname{div} 2$ by (*rule zdiv-mono1, auto*)
 then show *?thesis* by *auto*
qed

lemma *pb-neq-qa*:
 assumes $1 \leq b$ and $b \leq (q - 1) \operatorname{div} 2$
 shows $p * b \neq q * a$

proof
 assume $p * b = q * a$
 then have $q \operatorname{dvd} (p * b)$ by (*auto simp add: dvd-def*)
 with q -prime $p-g-2$ have $q \operatorname{dvd} p \mid q \operatorname{dvd} b$
 by (*auto simp add: zprime-zdvd-zmult*)
 moreover have $\sim (q \operatorname{dvd} p)$

proof
 assume $q \operatorname{dvd} p$
 with p -prime have $q = 1 \mid q = p$
 apply (*auto simp add: zprime-def QRTEMP-def*)
 apply (*drule-tac x = q and R = False in allE*)
 apply (*simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
 apply (*subgoal-tac 0 ≤ q, simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
 apply (*insert assms*)
 apply (*auto simp add: QRTEMP-def*)
 done
 with $q-g-2$ $p-neq-q$ show *False* by *auto*

qed
 ultimately have $q \operatorname{dvd} b$ by *auto*
 then have $q \leq b$

proof –
 assume $q \operatorname{dvd} b$
 moreover from *assms* have $0 < b$ by *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis* using *zdvd-bounds [of q b]* by *auto*

qed
 with *assms* have $q \leq (q - 1) \operatorname{div} 2$ by *auto*
 then have $2 * q \leq 2 * ((q - 1) \operatorname{div} 2)$ by *arith*
 then have $2 * q \leq q - 1$

proof –
 assume $a: 2 * q \leq 2 * ((q - 1) \operatorname{div} 2)$
 with *assms* have $q \in zOdd$ by (*auto simp add: QRTEMP-def zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2*)
 with *odd-minus-one-even* have $(q - 1):zEven$ by *auto*
 with *even-div-2-prop2* have $(q - 1) = 2 * ((q - 1) \operatorname{div} 2)$ by *auto*
 with a show *?thesis* by *auto*

qed
 then have $p1: q \leq -1$ by *arith*
 with $q-g-2$ show *False* by *auto*

qed

lemma *P-set-finite*: *finite (P-set)*

using p -fact **by** (auto simp add: P-set-def bdd-int-set-l-le-finite)

lemma Q -set-finite: finite (Q -set)
using q -fact **by** (auto simp add: Q-set-def bdd-int-set-l-le-finite)

lemma S -finite: finite S
by (auto simp add: S-def P-set-finite Q-set-finite finite-cartesian-product)

lemma $S1$ -finite: finite $S1$
proof –
have finite S **by** (auto simp add: S-finite)
moreover have $S1 \subseteq S$ **by** (auto simp add: S1-def S-def)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (auto simp add: finite-subset)
qed

lemma $S2$ -finite: finite $S2$
proof –
have finite S **by** (auto simp add: S-finite)
moreover have $S2 \subseteq S$ **by** (auto simp add: S2-def S-def)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (auto simp add: finite-subset)
qed

lemma P -set-card: $(p - 1) \text{ div } 2 = \text{int} (\text{card} (P\text{-set}))$
using p -fact **by** (auto simp add: P-set-def card-bdd-int-set-l-le)

lemma Q -set-card: $(q - 1) \text{ div } 2 = \text{int} (\text{card} (Q\text{-set}))$
using q -fact **by** (auto simp add: Q-set-def card-bdd-int-set-l-le)

lemma S -card: $((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) = \text{int} (\text{card}(S))$
using P -set-card Q -set-card P -set-finite Q -set-finite
by (simp add: S-def)

lemma $S1$ -Int- $S2$ -prop: $S1 \cap S2 = \{\}$
by (auto simp add: S1-def S2-def)

lemma $S1$ -Union- $S2$ -prop: $S = S1 \cup S2$
apply (auto simp add: S-def P-set-def Q-set-def S1-def S2-def)
proof –
fix a and b
assume $\sim q * a < p * b$ and $b1: 0 < b$ and $b2: b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$
with less-linear **have** $(p * b < q * a) \mid (p * b = q * a)$ **by** auto
moreover from $pb\text{-neq}\text{-}qa$ $b1$ $b2$ **have** $(p * b \neq q * a)$ **by** auto
ultimately show $p * b < q * a$ **by** auto
qed

lemma card-sum- $S1$ - $S2$: $((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) = \text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) + \text{int}(\text{card}(S2))$
proof –
have $((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) = \text{int} (\text{card}(S))$

by (auto simp add: S-card)
 also have ... = int(card(S1) + card(S2))
 apply (insert S1-finite S2-finite S1-Int-S2-prop S1-Union-S2-prop)
 apply (drule card-Un-disjoint, auto)
 done
 also have ... = int(card(S1)) + int(card(S2)) by auto
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma aux1a:
 assumes $0 < a$ and $a \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 and $0 < b$ and $b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 shows $(p * b < q * a) = (b \leq q * a \text{ div } p)$
proof –
 have $p * b < q * a \implies b \leq q * a \text{ div } p$
proof –
 assume $p * b < q * a$
 then have $p * b \leq q * a$ by auto
 then have $(p * b) \text{ div } p \leq (q * a) \text{ div } p$
 by (rule zdiv-mono1) (insert p-g-2, auto)
 then show $b \leq (q * a) \text{ div } p$
 apply (subgoal-tac $p \neq 0$)
 apply (frule div-mult-self1-is-id, force)
 apply (insert p-g-2, auto)
 done
qed
 moreover have $b \leq q * a \text{ div } p \implies p * b < q * a$
proof –
 assume $b \leq q * a \text{ div } p$
 then have $p * b \leq p * ((q * a) \text{ div } p)$
 using p-g-2 by (auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left)
 also have ... $\leq q * a$
 by (rule zdiv-leq-prop) (insert p-g-2, auto)
 finally have $p * b \leq q * a$.
 then have $p * b < q * a \mid p * b = q * a$
 by (simp only: order-le-imp-less-or-eq)
 moreover have $p * b \neq q * a$
 by (rule pb-neq-qa) (insert assms, auto)
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
 ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma aux1b:
 assumes $0 < a$ and $a \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 and $0 < b$ and $b \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$
 shows $(q * a < p * b) = (a \leq p * b \text{ div } q)$
proof –
 have $q * a < p * b \implies a \leq p * b \text{ div } q$

```

proof -
  assume  $q * a < p * b$ 
  then have  $q * a \leq p * b$  by auto
  then have  $(q * a) \text{ div } q \leq (p * b) \text{ div } q$ 
    by (rule zdiv-mono1) (insert q-g-2, auto)
  then show  $a \leq (p * b) \text{ div } q$ 
    apply (subgoal-tac  $q \neq 0$ )
    apply (frule div-mult-self1-is-id, force)
    apply (insert q-g-2, auto)
  done
qed
moreover have  $a \leq p * b \text{ div } q \implies q * a < p * b$ 
proof -
  assume  $a \leq p * b \text{ div } q$ 
  then have  $q * a \leq q * ((p * b) \text{ div } q)$ 
    using q-g-2 by (auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left)
  also have  $\dots \leq p * b$ 
    by (rule zdiv-leq-prop) (insert q-g-2, auto)
  finally have  $q * a \leq p * b$  .
  then have  $q * a < p * b \mid q * a = p * b$ 
    by (simp only: order-le-imp-less-or-eq)
  moreover have  $p * b \neq q * a$ 
    by (rule pb-neq-qa) (insert assms, auto)
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma (in -) aux2:
  assumes  $zprime\ p$  and  $zprime\ q$  and  $2 < p$  and  $2 < q$ 
  shows  $(q * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)) \text{ div } p \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ 
proof -

  from assms have  $p \in zOdd$  &  $q \in zOdd$ 
    by (auto simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2)
  then have even1:  $(p - 1):zEven$  &  $(q - 1):zEven$ 
    by (auto simp add: odd-minus-one-even)
  then have even2:  $(2 * p):zEven$  &  $((q - 1) * p):zEven$ 
    by (auto simp add: zEven-def)
  then have even3:  $((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p):zEven$ 
    by (auto simp: EvenOdd.even-plus-even)

  from assms have  $q * (p - 1) < ((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p)$ 
    by (auto simp add: int-distrib)
  then have  $((p - 1) * q) \text{ div } 2 < (((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p)) \text{ div } 2$ 
    apply (rule-tac  $x = ((p - 1) * q)$  in even-div-2-l)
    by (auto simp add: even3, auto simp add: ac-simps)
  also have  $((p - 1) * q) \text{ div } 2 = q * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$ 
    by (auto simp add: even1 even-prod-div-2)

```

also have $((q - 1) * p) + (2 * p) \text{ div } 2 = ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) * p + p$
by (*auto simp add: even1 even2 even-prod-div-2 even-sum-div-2*)
finally show *?thesis*
apply (*rule-tac x = q * ((p - 1) div 2) and*
 $y = (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **in** *div-prop2*)
using *assms* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *aux3a*: $\forall j \in P\text{-set. int (card (f1 j)) = (q * j) \text{ div } p$

proof

fix *j*

assume *j-fact*: $j \in P\text{-set}$

have $\text{int (card (f1 j))} = \text{int (card \{y. y \in Q\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\})}$

proof –

have *finite* (*f1 j*)

proof –

have $(f1 j) \subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp add: f1-def*)

with *S-finite* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)

qed

moreover have *inj-on* $(\% (x,y). y) (f1 j)$

by (*auto simp add: f1-def inj-on-def*)

ultimately have $\text{card } (\% (x,y). y) \text{ ' (f1 j)} = \text{card (f1 j)}$

by (*auto simp add: f1-def card-image*)

moreover have $(\% (x,y). y) \text{ ' (f1 j)} = \{y. y \in Q\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\}$

using *j-fact* **by** (*auto simp add: f1-def S-def Q-set-def P-set-def image-def*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: f1-def*)

qed

also have $\dots = \text{int (card \{y. 0 < y \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\})}$

proof –

have $\{y. y \in Q\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\} =$

$\{y. 0 < y \ \& \ y \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p\}$

apply (*auto simp add: Q-set-def*)

proof –

fix *x*

assume *x*: $0 < x \leq q * j \text{ div } p$

with *j-fact* *P-set-def* **have** $j \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **by** *auto*

with *q-g-2* **have** $q * j \leq q * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2)$

by (*auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left*)

with *p-g-2* **have** $q * j \text{ div } p \leq q * ((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) \text{ div } p$

by (*auto simp add: zdiv-mono1*)

also from *QRTEMP-axioms j-fact P-set-def* **have** $\dots \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$

apply *simp*

apply (*insert aux2*)

apply (*simp add: QRTEMP-def*)

done

finally show $x \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **using** *x* **by** *auto*

qed

then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

also have $\dots = (q * j) \text{ div } p$
proof –
from *j-fact P-set-def* **have** $0 \leq j$ **by** *auto*
with *q-g-2* **have** $q * 0 \leq q * j$ **by** (*auto simp only: mult-left-mono*)
then have $0 \leq q * j$ **by** *auto*
then have $0 \text{ div } p \leq (q * j) \text{ div } p$
apply (*rule-tac a = 0 in zdiv-mono1*)
apply (*insert p-g-2, auto*)
done
also have $0 \text{ div } p = 0$ **by** *auto*
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le*)
qed
finally show $\text{int} (\text{card} (f1 j)) = q * j \text{ div } p$.
qed

lemma *aux3b*: $\forall j \in Q\text{-set. int} (\text{card} (f2 j)) = (p * j) \text{ div } q$
proof
fix *j*
assume *j-fact*: $j \in Q\text{-set}$
have $\text{int} (\text{card} (f2 j)) = \text{int} (\text{card} \{y. y \in P\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q\})$
proof –
have *finite* (*f2 j*)
proof –
have (*f2 j*) $\subseteq S$ **by** (*auto simp add: f2-def*)
with *S-finite* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
qed
moreover have *inj-on* $(\% (x,y). x) (f2 j)$
by (*auto simp add: f2-def inj-on-def*)
ultimately have $\text{card} ((\% (x,y). x) ' (f2 j)) = \text{card} (f2 j)$
by (*auto simp add: f2-def card-image*)
moreover have $((\% (x,y). x) ' (f2 j)) = \{y. y \in P\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q\}$
using *j-fact* **by** (*auto simp add: f2-def S-def Q-set-def P-set-def image-def*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: f2-def*)
qed
also have $\dots = \text{int} (\text{card} \{y. 0 < y \ \& \ y \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q\})$
proof –
have $\{y. y \in P\text{-set} \ \& \ y \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q\} =$
 $\{y. 0 < y \ \& \ y \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q\}$
apply (*auto simp add: P-set-def*)
proof –
fix *x*
assume *x*: $0 < x \leq p * j \text{ div } q$
with *j-fact Q-set-def* **have** $j \leq (q - 1) \text{ div } 2$ **by** *auto*
with *p-g-2* **have** $p * j \leq p * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
by (*auto simp add: mult-le-cancel-left*)
with *q-g-2* **have** $p * j \text{ div } q \leq p * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2) \text{ div } q$
by (*auto simp add: zdiv-mono1*)
also from *QRTEMP-axioms j-fact* **have** $\dots \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$
by (*auto simp add: aux2 QRTEMP-def*)


```

    finally show  $x \leq (p - 1) \text{ div } 2$  using  $x$  by auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed
also have ... =  $(p * j) \text{ div } q$ 
proof -
  from  $j$ -fact  $Q$ -set-def have  $0 \leq j$  by auto
  with  $p$ - $g$ -2 have  $p * 0 \leq p * j$  by (auto simp only: mult-left-mono)
  then have  $0 \leq p * j$  by auto
  then have  $0 \text{ div } q \leq (p * j) \text{ div } q$ 
    apply (rule-tac a = 0 in zdiv-mono1)
    apply (insert  $q$ - $g$ -2, auto)
    done
  also have  $0 \text{ div } q = 0$  by auto
  finally show ?thesis by (auto simp add: card-bdd-int-set-l-le)
qed
finally show  $\text{int}(\text{card}(f2\ j)) = p * j \text{ div } q$  .
qed

lemma  $S1$ -card:  $\text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. (q * j) \text{ div } p) P$ -set
proof -
  have  $\forall x \in P$ -set. finite  $(f1\ x)$ 
  proof
    fix  $x$ 
    have  $f1\ x \subseteq S$  by (auto simp add:  $f1$ -def)
    with  $S$ -finite show finite  $(f1\ x)$  by (auto simp add: finite-subset)
  qed
  moreover have  $(\forall x \in P$ -set.  $\forall y \in P$ -set.  $x \neq y \longrightarrow (f1\ x) \cap (f1\ y) = \{\}$ )
    by (auto simp add:  $f1$ -def)
  moreover note  $P$ -set-finite
  ultimately have  $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{UNION } P$ -set  $f1)) =$ 
     $\text{setsum } (\%x. \text{int}(\text{card}(f1\ x))) P$ -set
    by (simp add: card-UN-disjoint int-setsum o-def)
  moreover have  $S1 = \text{UNION } P$ -set  $f1$ 
    by (auto simp add:  $f1$ -def  $S$ -def  $S1$ -def  $S2$ -def  $P$ -set-def  $Q$ -set-def aux1a)
  ultimately have  $\text{int}(\text{card}(S1)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. \text{int}(\text{card}(f1\ j))) P$ -set
    by auto
  also have ... =  $\text{setsum } (\%j. q * j \text{ div } p) P$ -set
    using aux3a by (fastforce intro: setsum.cong)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma  $S2$ -card:  $\text{int}(\text{card}(S2)) = \text{setsum } (\%j. (p * j) \text{ div } q) Q$ -set
proof -
  have  $\forall x \in Q$ -set. finite  $(f2\ x)$ 
  proof
    fix  $x$ 
    have  $f2\ x \subseteq S$  by (auto simp add:  $f2$ -def)
    with  $S$ -finite show finite  $(f2\ x)$  by (auto simp add: finite-subset)
  qed

```

qed
moreover have $(\forall x \in Q\text{-set}. \forall y \in Q\text{-set}. x \neq y \longrightarrow$
 $(f2\ x) \cap (f2\ y) = \{\})$
by *(auto simp add: f2-def)*
moreover note *Q-set-finite*
ultimately have $\text{int}(\text{card}\ (\text{UNION}\ Q\text{-set}\ f2)) =$
 $\text{setsum}\ (\%x. \text{int}(\text{card}\ (f2\ x)))\ Q\text{-set}$
by*(simp add: card-UN-disjoint int-setsum o-def)*
moreover have $S2 = \text{UNION}\ Q\text{-set}\ f2$
by *(auto simp add: f2-def S-def S1-def S2-def P-set-def Q-set-def aux1b)*
ultimately have $\text{int}(\text{card}\ (S2)) = \text{setsum}\ (\%j. \text{int}(\text{card}\ (f2\ j)))\ Q\text{-set}$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{setsum}\ (\%j. p * j\ \text{div}\ q)\ Q\text{-set}$
using *aux3b* **by***(fastforce intro: setsum.cong)*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *S1-carda*: $\text{int}\ (\text{card}(S1)) =$
 $\text{setsum}\ (\%j. (j * q)\ \text{div}\ p)\ P\text{-set}$
by *(auto simp add: S1-card ac-simps)*

lemma *S2-carda*: $\text{int}\ (\text{card}(S2)) =$
 $\text{setsum}\ (\%j. (j * p)\ \text{div}\ q)\ Q\text{-set}$
by *(auto simp add: S2-card ac-simps)*

lemma *pq-sum-prop*: $(\text{setsum}\ (\%j. (j * p)\ \text{div}\ q)\ Q\text{-set}) +$
 $(\text{setsum}\ (\%j. (j * q)\ \text{div}\ p)\ P\text{-set}) = ((p - 1)\ \text{div}\ 2) * ((q - 1)\ \text{div}\ 2)$

proof –
have $(\text{setsum}\ (\%j. (j * p)\ \text{div}\ q)\ Q\text{-set}) +$
 $(\text{setsum}\ (\%j. (j * q)\ \text{div}\ p)\ P\text{-set}) = \text{int}\ (\text{card}\ S2) + \text{int}\ (\text{card}\ S1)$
by *(auto simp add: S1-carda S2-carda)*
also have $\dots = \text{int}\ (\text{card}\ S1) + \text{int}\ (\text{card}\ S2)$
by *auto*
also have $\dots = ((p - 1)\ \text{div}\ 2) * ((q - 1)\ \text{div}\ 2)$
by *(auto simp add: card-sum-S1-S2)*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *(in -) pq-prime-neg*: $[[\text{zprime}\ p; \text{zprime}\ q; p \neq q]] \implies (\sim [p = 0] \ (\text{mod}\ q))$

apply *(auto simp add: zcong-eq-zdvd-prop zprime-def)*
apply *(drule-tac x = q in allE)*
apply *(drule-tac x = p in allE)*
apply *auto*
done

lemma *QR-short*: $(\text{Legendre}\ p\ q) * (\text{Legendre}\ q\ p) =$

```

       $(-1::int) \wedge \text{nat}(((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2))$ 
proof -
  from QRTEMP-axioms have  $\sim([p = 0] \text{ (mod } q))$ 
    by (auto simp add: pq-prime-neq QRTEMP-def)
  with QRTEMP-axioms Q-set-def have  $a1: (\text{Legendre } p \ q) = (-1::int) \wedge$ 
     $\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * p) \text{ div } q)) \ Q\text{-set})$ 
    apply (rule-tac p = q in MainQRLemma)
    apply (auto simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 QRTEMP-def)
    done
  from QRTEMP-axioms have  $\sim([q = 0] \text{ (mod } p))$ 
    apply (rule-tac p = q and q = p in pq-prime-neq)
    apply (simp add: QRTEMP-def)
    done
  with QRTEMP-axioms P-set-def have  $a2: (\text{Legendre } q \ p) =$ 
     $(-1::int) \wedge \text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * q) \text{ div } p)) \ P\text{-set})$ 
    apply (rule-tac p = p in MainQRLemma)
    apply (auto simp add: zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 QRTEMP-def)
    done
  from  $a1 \ a2$  have  $(\text{Legendre } p \ q) * (\text{Legendre } q \ p) =$ 
     $(-1::int) \wedge \text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * p) \text{ div } q)) \ Q\text{-set}) *$ 
     $(-1::int) \wedge \text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * q) \text{ div } p)) \ P\text{-set})$ 
    by auto
  also have  $\dots = (-1::int) \wedge (\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * p) \text{ div } q)) \ Q\text{-set}) +$ 
     $\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * q) \text{ div } p)) \ P\text{-set}))$ 
    by (auto simp add: power-add)
  also have  $\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * p) \text{ div } q)) \ Q\text{-set}) +$ 
     $\text{nat}(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * q) \text{ div } p)) \ P\text{-set}) =$ 
     $\text{nat}((\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * p) \text{ div } q)) \ Q\text{-set}) +$ 
     $(\text{setsum } (\%x. ((x * q) \text{ div } p)) \ P\text{-set}))$ 
    apply (rule-tac z = setsum (%x. ((x * p) div q)) Q-set in
    nat-add-distrib [symmetric])
    apply (auto simp add: S1-carda [symmetric] S2-carda [symmetric])
    done
  also have  $\dots = \text{nat}(((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2))$ 
    by (auto simp add: pq-sum-prop)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

theorem Quadratic-Reciprocity:
   $[ [ p \in z\text{Odd}; z\text{prime } p; q \in z\text{Odd}; z\text{prime } q;$ 
     $p \neq q ] ]$ 
   $\implies (\text{Legendre } p \ q) * (\text{Legendre } q \ p) =$ 
     $(-1::int) \wedge \text{nat}(((p - 1) \text{ div } 2) * ((q - 1) \text{ div } 2))$ 
  by (auto simp add: QRTEMP.QR-short zprime-zOdd-eq-grt-2 [symmetric]
    QRTEMP-def)

end

```

19 Pocklington's Theorem for Primes

```
theory Pocklington
imports Primes
begin
```

```
definition modeq:: nat => nat => nat => bool  ((1[- = -] '(mod -'))
  where [a = b] (mod p) == ((a mod p) = (b mod p))
```

```
definition modneq:: nat => nat => nat => bool  ((1[- ≠ -] '(mod -'))
  where [a ≠ b] (mod p) == ((a mod p) ≠ (b mod p))
```

```
lemma modeq-trans:
  [[ [a = b] (mod p); [b = c] (mod p) ]] ==> [a = c] (mod p)
  by (simp add: modeq-def)
```

```
lemma modeq-sym[sym]:
  [a = b] (mod p) ==> [b = a] (mod p)
  unfolding modeq-def by simp
```

```
lemma modneq-sym[sym]:
  [a ≠ b] (mod p) ==> [b ≠ a] (mod p)
  by (simp add: modneq-def)
```

```
lemma nat-mod-lemma: assumes xyn: [x = y] (mod n) and xy:y ≤ x
  shows ∃ q. x = y + n * q
  using xyn xy unfolding modeq-def using nat-mod-eq-lemma by blast
```

```
lemma nat-mod[algebra]: [x = y] (mod n) <=> (∃ q1 q2. x + n * q1 = y + n *
q2)
  unfolding modeq-def nat-mod-eq-iff ..
```

```
lemma prime: prime p <=> p ≠ 0 ∧ p ≠ 1 ∧ (∀ m. 0 < m ∧ m < p → coprime
p m)
```

```
(is ?lhs <=> ?rhs)
```

```
proof -
```

```
{assume p=0 ∨ p=1 hence ?thesis using prime-0 prime-1 by (cases p=0,
simp-all)}
```

```
moreover
```

```
{assume p0: p ≠ 0 p ≠ 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 ≤ m using dvd-imp-le m by blast with m(2)
```

```
have coprime p m by simp}
```

```
ultimately have coprime p m using prime-coprime[OF H, of m] by blast}
```

hence *?rhs using p0 by auto* }
 moreover
 { assume $H: \forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < p \longrightarrow \text{coprime } p \ m$
 from *prime-factor[OF p0(2)]* obtain q where q : prime $q \ q \ \text{dvd } p$ by *blast*
 from *prime-ge-2[OF q(1)]* have $q0: q > 0$ by *arith*
 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 $H[\text{rule-format, of } q]$ $qplt \ q0$ have *coprime p q by arith*
 with *coprime-prime[of p q q]* q have *False by simp* hence *?lhs by blast* }
 ultimately have *?lhs by blast* }
 ultimately have *?thesis by blast* }
 ultimately show *?thesis* by (*cases p=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

lemma *coprime-mod*: assumes $n: n \neq 0$ shows $\text{coprime } (a \ \text{mod } n) \ n \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } a \ n$
 using n *dvd-mod-iff[of - n a]* by (*auto simp add: coprime*)

lemma *cong-mod-01* [*simp,presburger*]:
 $[x = y] \ (\text{mod } 0) \longleftrightarrow x = y \ [x = y] \ (\text{mod } 1) \ [x = 0] \ (\text{mod } n) \longleftrightarrow n \ \text{dvd } x$
 by (*simp-all add: modeq-def, presburger*)

lemma *cong-sub-cases*:
 $[x = y] \ (\text{mod } n) \longleftrightarrow (\text{if } x \leq y \ \text{then } [y - x = 0] \ (\text{mod } n) \ \text{else } [x - y = 0] \ (\text{mod } n))$
 apply (*auto simp add: nat-mod*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q2 in exI*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q1 in exI, simp*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q2 in exI*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q1 in exI, simp*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q1 in exI*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q2 in exI, simp*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q1 in exI*)
 apply (*rule-tac x=q2 in exI, simp*)
 done

lemma *cong-mult-lcancel*: assumes $an: \text{coprime } a \ n$ and $axy: [a * x = a * y] \ (\text{mod } n)$
 shows $[x = y] \ (\text{mod } n)$

proof–

{**assume** $a = 0$ **with** *an* axy *coprime-0'*[*of* n] **have** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*) }

moreover

{**assume** $az: a \neq 0$

{**assume** $xy: x \leq y$ **hence** $axy': a*x \leq a*y$ **by** *simp*

with axy *cong-sub-cases*[*of* $a*x$ $a*y$ n] **have** $[a*(y - x) = 0] \pmod{n}$

by (*simp only: if-True diff-mult-distrib2*)

hence $th: n \text{ dvd } a*(y - x)$ **by** *simp*

from *coprime-divprod[OF th]* **an** **have** $n \text{ dvd } y - x$

by (*simp add: coprime-commute*)

hence *?thesis* **using** xy *cong-sub-cases*[*of* x y n] **by** *simp*}

moreover

{**assume** $H: \neg x \leq y$ **hence** $xy: y \leq x$ **by** *arith*

from H az **have** $axy': \neg a*x \leq a*y$ **by** *auto*

with axy H *cong-sub-cases*[*of* $a*x$ $a*y$ n] **have** $[a*(x - y) = 0] \pmod{n}$

by (*simp only: if-False diff-mult-distrib2*)

hence $th: n \text{ dvd } a*(x - y)$ **by** *simp*

from *coprime-divprod[OF th]* **an** **have** $n \text{ dvd } x - y$

by (*simp add: coprime-commute*)

hence *?thesis* **using** xy *cong-sub-cases*[*of* x y n] **by** *simp*}

ultimately have *?thesis* **by** *blast*}

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *cong-mult-rcancel*: **assumes** *an: coprime a n* **and** $axy: [x*a = y*a] \pmod{n}$

shows $[x = y] \pmod{n}$

using *cong-mult-lcancel[OF an axy[unfolded mult.commute[of -a]]]* .

lemma *cong-refl*: $[x = x] \pmod{n}$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)

lemma *eq-imp-cong*: $a = b \implies [a = b] \pmod{n}$ **by** (*simp add: cong-refl*)

lemma *cong-commute*: $[x = y] \pmod{n} \iff [y = x] \pmod{n}$

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

lemma *cong-trans[trans]*: $[x = y] \pmod{n} \implies [y = z] \pmod{n} \implies [x = z] \pmod{n}$

by (*simp add: modeq-def*)

lemma *cong-add*: **assumes** $xx': [x = x'] \pmod{n}$ **and** $yy': [y = y'] \pmod{n}$

shows $[x + y = x' + y'] \pmod{n}$

proof–

have $(x + y) \text{ mod } n = (x \text{ mod } n + y \text{ mod } n) \text{ mod } n$

by (*simp add: mod-add-left-eq[of x y n] mod-add-right-eq[of x mod n y n]*)

also have $\dots = (x' \text{ mod } n + y' \text{ mod } n) \text{ mod } n$ **using** xx' yy' *modeq-def* **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = (x' + y') \text{ mod } n$

by (*simp add: mod-add-left-eq[of x' y' n] mod-add-right-eq[of x' mod n y' n]*)

finally show *?thesis unfolding modeq-def* .
qed

lemma *cong-mult*: **assumes** $xx': [x = x'] \text{ (mod } n)$ **and** $yy': [y = y'] \text{ (mod } n)$
shows $[x * y = x' * y'] \text{ (mod } n)$
proof –
have $(x * y) \text{ mod } n = (x \text{ mod } n) * (y \text{ mod } n) \text{ mod } n$
by (*simp add: mod-mult-left-eq*[of $x \ y \ n$] *mod-mult-right-eq*[of $x \text{ mod } n \ y \ n$])
also have $\dots = (x' \text{ mod } n) * (y' \text{ mod } n) \text{ mod } n$ **using** xx' [*unfolded modeq-def*]
 yy' [*unfolded modeq-def*] **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (x' * y') \text{ mod } n$
by (*simp add: mod-mult-left-eq*[of $x' \ y' \ n$] *mod-mult-right-eq*[of $x' \text{ mod } n \ y' \ n$])
finally show *?thesis unfolding modeq-def* .
qed

lemma *cong-exp*: $[x = y] \text{ (mod } n) \implies [x^k = y^k] \text{ (mod } n)$
by (*induct k, auto simp add: cong-refl cong-mult*)
lemma *cong-sub*: **assumes** $xx': [x = x'] \text{ (mod } n)$ **and** $yy': [y = y'] \text{ (mod } n)$
and $yx: y \leq x$ **and** $yx': y' \leq x'$
shows $[x - y = x' - y'] \text{ (mod } n)$
proof –
{ fix $x \ a \ x' \ a' \ y \ b \ y' \ b'$
have $(x::nat) + a = x' + a' \implies y + b = y' + b' \implies y \leq x \implies y' \leq x'$
 $\implies (x - y) + (a + b') = (x' - y') + (a' + b)$ **by** *arith*
note $th = this$
from $xx' \ yy'$ **obtain** $q1 \ q2 \ q1' \ q2'$ **where** $q12: x + n * q1 = x' + n * q2$
and $q12': y + n * q1' = y' + n * q2'$ **unfolding** *nat-mod* **by** *blast+*
from th [*OF q12 q12' yx yx'*]
have $(x - y) + n * (q1 + q2') = (x' - y') + n * (q2 + q1')$
by (*simp add: distrib-left*)
thus *?thesis unfolding nat-mod* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *cong-mult-lcancel-eq*: **assumes** $an: \text{coprime } a \ n$
shows $[a * x = a * y] \text{ (mod } n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \text{ (mod } n)$ (**is** *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)
proof
assume $H: ?rhs$ **from** *cong-mult*[*OF cong-refl*[of $a \ n$] H] **show** *?lhs* .
next
assume $H: ?lhs$ **hence** $H': [x * a = y * a] \text{ (mod } n)$ **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)
from *cong-mult-rcancel*[*OF an H'*] **show** *?rhs* .
qed

lemma *cong-mult-rcancel-eq*: **assumes** $an: \text{coprime } a \ n$
shows $[x * a = y * a] \text{ (mod } n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \text{ (mod } n)$
using *cong-mult-lcancel-eq*[*OF an, of x y*] **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *cong-add-lcancel-eq*: $[a + x = a + y] \text{ (mod } n) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \text{ (mod } n)$
by (*simp add: nat-mod*)

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

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

lemma *cong-add-lcancel*: $[a + x = a + y] \pmod n \implies [x = y] \pmod n$
by (*simp add: nat-mod*)

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

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

lemma *cong-imp-eq*: **assumes** *xn*: $x < n$ **and** *yn*: $y < n$ **and** *xy*: $[x = y] \pmod n$
shows $x = y$
using *xy*[*unfolded modeq-def mod-less[OF xn] mod-less[OF yn]*].

lemma *cong-divides-modulus*: $[x = y] \pmod m \implies n \text{ dvd } m \implies [x = y] \pmod n$
apply (*auto simp add: nat-mod dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k*q1 in exI*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k*q2 in exI*)
by *simp*

lemma *cong-0-divides*: $[x = 0] \pmod n \longleftrightarrow n \text{ dvd } x$ **by** *simp*

lemma *cong-1-divides*: $[x = 1] \pmod n \implies n \text{ dvd } x - 1$
apply (*cases x ≤ 1, simp-all*)
using *cong-sub-cases*[*of x 1 n*] **by** *auto*

lemma *cong-divides*: $[x = y] \pmod n \implies n \text{ dvd } x \longleftrightarrow n \text{ dvd } y$
apply (*auto simp add: nat-mod dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k + q1 - q2 in exI, simp add: add-mult-distrib2 diff-mult-distrib2*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k + q2 - q1 in exI, simp add: add-mult-distrib2 diff-mult-distrib2*)
done

lemma *cong-coprime*: **assumes** *xy*: $[x = y] \pmod n$
shows $\text{coprime } n \ x \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } n \ y$
proof –
{assume $n=0$ **hence** *?thesis* **using** *xy* **by** *simp***}**
moreover
{assume nz : $n \neq 0$
have $\text{coprime } n \ x \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } (x \text{ mod } n) \ n$
by (*simp add: coprime-mod[OF nz, of x] coprime-commute*[*of n x*])
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } (y \text{ mod } n) \ n$ **using** *xy*[*unfolded modeq-def*] **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } y \ n$ **by** (*simp add: coprime-mod*[*OF nz, of y*])
done

finally have *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: coprime-commute*) }
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *cong-mod*: $\sim(n = 0) \implies [a \bmod n = a] \pmod{n}$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)

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

lemma *cong-mod-mult*: $[x = y] \pmod{n} \implies m \text{ dvd } n \implies [x = y] \pmod{m}$
apply (*auto simp add: nat-mod dvd-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k*q1 in exI*)
apply (*rule-tac x=k*q2 in exI, simp*)
done

lemma *cong-le*: $y \leq x \implies [x = y] \pmod{n} \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. x = q * n + y)$
using *nat-mod-lemma[of x y n]*
apply *auto*
apply (*simp add: nat-mod*)
apply (*rule-tac x=q in exI*)
apply (*rule-tac x=q + q in exI*)
by (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)

lemma *cong-to-1*: $[a = 1] \pmod{n} \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge n = 1 \vee (\exists m. a = 1 + m * n)$

proof –

{assume $n = 0 \vee n = 1 \vee a = 0 \vee a = 1$ **hence** *?thesis*
apply (*cases n=0, simp-all add: cong-commute*)
apply (*cases n=1, simp-all add: cong-commute modeq-def*)
apply *arith*
apply (*cases a=1*)
apply (*simp-all add: modeq-def cong-commute*)
done }

moreover

{assume $n: n \neq 0 \ n \neq 1$ **and** $a: a \neq 0 \ a \neq 1$ **hence** $a': a \geq 1$ **by** *simp*
hence *?thesis* **using** *cong-le[OF a', of n]* **by** *auto* }

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *cong-solve*: **assumes** *an: coprime a n* **shows** $\exists x. [a * x = b] \pmod{n}$

proof –

{assume $a=0$ **hence** *?thesis* **using** *an* **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)}

moreover

{assume $az: a \neq 0$

from *bezout-add-strong*[*OF az, of n*]
obtain $d \ x \ y$ **where** $d \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d \ \text{dvd} \ n \ a*x = n*y + d$ **by** *blast*
from *an*[*unfolded coprime, rule-format, of d*] $dxy(1,2)$ **have** $d1: d = 1$ **by** *blast*
hence $a*x*b = (n*y + 1)*b$ **using** $dxy(3)$ **by** *simp*
hence $a*(x*b) = n*(y*b) + b$ **by** *algebra*
hence $a*(x*b) \ \text{mod} \ n = (n*(y*b) + b) \ \text{mod} \ n$ **by** *simp*
hence $a*(x*b) \ \text{mod} \ n = b \ \text{mod} \ n$ **by** (*simp add: mod-add-left-eq*)
hence $[a*(x*b) = b] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$ **unfolding** *modeq-def* .
hence *?thesis* **by** *blast*}
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *cong-solve-unique*: **assumes** *an: coprime a n* **and** *nz: n ≠ 0*
shows $\exists!x. x < n \wedge [a * x = b] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$

proof –

let $?P = \lambda x. x < n \wedge [a * x = b] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$
from *cong-solve*[*OF an*] **obtain** x **where** $x: [a*x = b] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$ **by** *blast*
let $?x = x \ \text{mod} \ n$
from x **have** $th: [a * ?x = b] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$
by (*simp add: modeq-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** $Py: y < n \ [a * y = b] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$
from $Py(2)$ **th** **have** $[a * y = a*?x] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)
hence $[y = ?x] \ (\text{mod} \ n)$ **by** (*simp add: cong-mult-lcancel-eq*[*OF an*])
with *mod-less*[*OF Py(1)*] *mod-less-divisor*[*of n x*] *nz*
have $y = ?x$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-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 $\exists!y. 0 < y \wedge y < p \wedge [x * y = a] \ (\text{mod} \ p)$

proof –

from p **have** $p1: p > 1$ **using** *prime-ge-2*[*OF p*] **by** *arith*
hence $p01: p \neq 0 \ p \neq 1$ **by** *arith+*
from pa **have** $ap: \text{coprime} \ a \ p$ **by** (*simp add: coprime-commute*)
from *prime-coprime*[*OF p, of x*] *dvd-imp-le*[*of p x*] $x0 \ xp$ **have** $px: \text{coprime} \ x \ p$
by (*auto simp add: coprime-commute*)
from *cong-solve-unique*[*OF px p01(1)*]
obtain y **where** $y: y < p \ [x * y = a] \ (\text{mod} \ p) \ \forall z. z < p \wedge [x * z = a] \ (\text{mod} \ p)$
 $\longrightarrow z = y$ **by** *blast*
{assume $y0: y = 0$
with $y(2)$ **have** $th: p \ \text{dvd} \ a$ **by** (*simp add: cong-commute*[*of 0 a p*])
with p *coprime-prime*[*OF pa, of p*] **have** *False* **by** *simp*}
with y **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *Ex1-def* **using** *neq0-conv* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *cong-unique-inverse-prime*:

assumes p : *prime p* **and** $x0$: $0 < x$ **and** xp : $x < p$
shows $\exists!y. 0 < y \wedge y < p \wedge [x * y = 1] \ (\text{mod} \ p)$

using *cong-solve-unique-nontrivial*[*OF p coprime-1* [of *p*] *x0 xp*].

lemma *cong-chinese*:

assumes *ab*: *coprime a b* **and** *xya*: $[x = y] \pmod{a}$
and *xyb*: $[x = y] \pmod{b}$
shows $[x = y] \pmod{a*b}$
using *ab xya xyb*
by (*simp add: cong-sub-cases*[of *x y a*] *cong-sub-cases*[of *x y b*]
cong-sub-cases[of *x y a*b*])
(*cases x ≤ y, simp-all add: divides-mul*[of *a - b*])

lemma *chinese-remainder-unique*:

assumes *ab*: *coprime a b* **and** *az*: $a \neq 0$ **and** *bz*: $b \neq 0$
shows $\exists!x. x < a * b \wedge [x = m] \pmod{a} \wedge [x = n] \pmod{b}$

proof –

from *az bz* **have** *abpos*: $a*b > 0$ **by** *simp*
from *chinese-remainder*[*OF ab az bz*] **obtain** *x q1 q2* **where**
xq12: $x = m + q1 * a = n + q2 * b$ **by** *blast*
let *?w = x mod (a*b)*
have *wab*: $?w < a*b$ **by** (*simp add: mod-less-divisor*[*OF abpos*])
from *xq12(1)* **have** $?w \pmod{a} = ((m + q1 * a) \pmod{a*b}) \pmod{a}$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = m \pmod{a}$ **by** (*simp add: mod-mult2-eq*)
finally have *th1*: $[?w = m] \pmod{a}$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)
from *xq12(2)* **have** $?w \pmod{b} = ((n + q2 * b) \pmod{a*b}) \pmod{b}$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = ((n + q2 * b) \pmod{b*a}) \pmod{b}$ **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)
also have $\dots = n \pmod{b}$ **by** (*simp add: mod-mult2-eq*)
finally have *th2*: $[?w = n] \pmod{b}$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)
{fix y assume *H*: $y < a*b$ $[y = m] \pmod{a}$ $[y = n] \pmod{b}$
with *th1 th2* **have** *H'*: $[y = ?w] \pmod{a}$ $[y = ?w] \pmod{b}$
by (*simp-all add: modeq-def*)
from *cong-chinese*[*OF ab H'*] *mod-less*[*OF H(1)*] *mod-less*[*OF wab*]
have $y = ?w$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)}
with *th1 th2 wab* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *chinese-remainder-coprime-unique*:

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 = λx. x < a * b ∧ [x = m] (mod a) ∧ [x = n] (mod b)*
from *chinese-remainder-unique*[*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 cong-coprime*[*OF x(2)*] *cong-coprime*[*OF x(3)*]
have *coprime x a coprime x b* **by** (*simp-all add: coprime-commute*)

with *coprime-mul*[of x a b] **have** *coprime* x ($a*b$) **by** *simp*
with x **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

definition *phi-def*: $\varphi n = \text{card } \{ m. 0 < m \wedge m \leq n \wedge \text{coprime } m n \}$

lemma *phi-0*[*simp*]: $\varphi 0 = 0$
unfolding *phi-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *phi-finite*[*simp*]: *finite* ($\{ m. 0 < m \wedge m \leq n \wedge \text{coprime } m n \}$)
proof –
have $\{ m. 0 < m \wedge m \leq n \wedge \text{coprime } m n \} \subseteq \{0..n\}$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro: finite-subset*)
qed

declare *coprime-1*[*presburger*]
lemma *phi-1*[*simp*]: $\varphi 1 = 1$
proof –
{fix m
have $0 < m \wedge m \leq 1 \wedge \text{coprime } m 1 \longleftrightarrow m = 1$ **by** *presburger* }
thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: phi-def*)
qed

lemma [*simp*]: $\varphi (\text{Suc } 0) = \text{Suc } 0$ **using** *phi-1* **by** *simp*

lemma *phi-alt*: $\varphi(n) = \text{card } \{ m. \text{coprime } m n \wedge m < n \}$
proof –
{assume $n=0 \vee n=1$ **hence** *?thesis* **by** (*cases n=0, simp-all*) }
moreover
{assume $n: n \neq 0 \ n \neq 1$
{fix m
from n **have** $0 < m \wedge m \leq n \wedge \text{coprime } m n \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } m n \wedge m < n$
apply (*cases m = 0, simp-all*)
apply (*cases m = 1, simp-all*)
apply (*cases m = n, auto*)
done }
hence *?thesis* **unfolding** *phi-def* **by** *simp* }
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *phi-finite-lemma*[*simp*]: *finite* $\{m. \text{coprime } m n \wedge m < n\}$ (**is finite** *?S*)
by (*rule finite-subset*[of *?S* $\{0..n\}$], *auto*)

lemma *phi-another*: **assumes** $n: n \neq 1$
shows $\varphi n = \text{card } \{m. 0 < m \wedge m < n \wedge \text{coprime } m n \}$
proof –
{fix m

from n **have** $0 < m \wedge m < n \wedge \text{coprime } m \ n \longleftrightarrow \text{coprime } m \ n \wedge m < n$
by $(\text{cases } m=0, \text{ auto})$
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *phi-alt* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *phi-limit*: $\varphi \ n \leq n$
proof –
have $\{ m. \text{coprime } m \ n \wedge m < n \} \subseteq \{0 ..<n\}$ **by** *auto*
with *card-mono*[of $\{0 ..<n\}$ $\{ m. \text{coprime } m \ n \wedge m < n \}$]
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *phi-alt* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *stupid*[*simp*]: $\{m. (0::\text{nat}) < m \wedge m < n\} = \{1..<n\}$
by *auto*

lemma *phi-limit-strong*: **assumes** $n: n \neq 1$
shows $\varphi(n) \leq n - 1$
proof –
show *?thesis*
unfolding *phi-another*[*OF* n] *finite-number-segment*[of n , *symmetric*]
by (*rule* *card-mono*[of $\{m. 0 < m \wedge m < n\}$ $\{m. 0 < m \wedge m < n \wedge \text{coprime } m \ n\}$], *auto*)
qed

lemma *phi-lowerbound-1-strong*: **assumes** $n: n \geq 1$
shows $\varphi(n) \geq 1$
proof –
let $?S = \{ m. 0 < m \wedge m \leq n \wedge \text{coprime } m \ n \}$
from *card-0-eq*[of $?S$] n **have** $\varphi \ n \neq 0$ **unfolding** *phi-alt*
apply *auto*
apply $(\text{cases } n=1, \text{ simp-all})$
apply (*rule* *exI*[**where** $x=1$], *simp*)
done
thus *?thesis* **by** *arith*
qed

lemma *phi-lowerbound-1*: $2 \leq n \implies 1 \leq \varphi(n)$
using *phi-lowerbound-1-strong*[of n] **by** *auto*

lemma *phi-lowerbound-2*: **assumes** $n: 3 \leq n$ **shows** $2 \leq \varphi(n)$
proof –
let $?S = \{ m. 0 < m \wedge m \leq n \wedge \text{coprime } m \ n \}$
have $\text{inS}: \{1, n - 1\} \subseteq ?S$ **using** n *coprime-plus1*[of $n - 1$]
by (*auto* *simp* *add: coprime-commute*)
from n **have** $c2: \text{card } \{1, n - 1\} = 2$ **by** (*auto* *simp* *add: card-insert-if*)
from *card-mono*[of $?S$ $\{1, n - 1\}$, *simplified* inS $c2$] **show** *?thesis*
unfolding *phi-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *phi-prime*: $\varphi n = n - 1 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1 \iff \text{prime } n$
proof –
 {**assume** $n=0 \vee n=1$ **hence** *?thesis* **by** (*cases n=1, simp-all*)}
moreover
 {**assume** $n: n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1$
let $?S = \{m. 0 < m \wedge m < n\}$
have $fS: \text{finite } ?S$ **by** *simp*
let $?S' = \{m. 0 < m \wedge m < n \wedge \text{coprime } m \ n\}$
have $fS': \text{finite } ?S'$ **apply** (*rule finite-subset[of ?S' ?S]*) **by** *auto*
 {**assume** $H: \varphi n = n - 1 \wedge n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1$
hence $ceq: \text{card } ?S' = \text{card } ?S$
using n *finite-number-segment[of n] phi-another[OF n(2)]* **by** *simp*
 {**fix** m **assume** $m: 0 < m \wedge m < n \wedge \neg \text{coprime } m \ n$
hence $mS': m \notin ?S'$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{insert } m \ ?S' \leq ?S$ **using** m **by** *auto*
from m **have** $\text{card } (\text{insert } m \ ?S') \leq \text{card } ?S$
by – (*rule card-mono[of ?S insert m ?S'], auto*)
hence *False*
unfolding *card-insert-disjoint[of ?S' m, OF fS' mS']* ceq
by *simp* }
hence $\forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < n \implies \text{coprime } m \ n$ **by** *blast*
hence *prime n* **unfolding** *prime* **using** n **by** (*simp add: coprime-commute*)}

moreover
 {**assume** $H: \text{prime } n$
hence $?S = ?S'$ **unfolding** *prime* **using** n
by (*auto simp add: coprime-commute*)
hence $\text{card } ?S = \text{card } ?S'$ **by** *simp*
hence $\varphi n = n - 1$ **unfolding** *phi-another[OF n(2)]* **by** *simp*}
ultimately have *?thesis* **using** n **by** *blast*}
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*cases n=0*) *blast+*
qed

lemma *phi-multiplicative*: **assumes** $ab: \text{coprime } a \ b$
shows $\varphi (a * b) = \varphi a * \varphi b$
proof –
 {**assume** $a = 0 \vee b = 0 \vee a = 1 \vee b = 1$
hence *?thesis*
by (*cases a=0, simp, cases b=0, simp, cases a=1, simp-all*) }
moreover
 {**assume** $a: a \neq 0 \wedge a \neq 1$ **and** $b: b \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 1$
hence $ab0: a * b \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
let $?S = \lambda k. \{m. \text{coprime } m \ k \wedge m < k\}$
let $?f = \lambda x. (x \bmod a, x \bmod b)$
have $eq: ?f ` (?S (a * b)) = (?S a \times ?S b)$
proof –
 {**fix** x **assume** $x: x \in ?S (a * b)$
hence $x': \text{coprime } x (a * b) \wedge x < a * b$ **by** *simp-all*

hence xab : *coprime* x a *coprime* x b **by** (*simp-all add: coprime-mul-eq*)
from *mod-less-divisor* a b **have** xab' : $x \bmod a < a$ $x \bmod b < b$ **by** *auto*
from xab xab' **have** $?f$ $x \in (?S$ $a \times ?S$ $b)$
by (*simp add: coprime-mod[OF a(1)] coprime-mod[OF b(1)]*)
moreover
{fix x y **assume** $x: x \in ?S$ a **and** $y: y \in ?S$ b
hence x' : *coprime* x a $x < a$ **and** y' : *coprime* y b $y < b$ **by** *simp-all*
from *chinese-remainder-coprime-unique*[*OF ab a(1) b(1) x'(1) y'(1)*]
obtain z **where** z : *coprime* z $(a * b)$ $z < a * b$ $[z = x] \pmod{a}$
 $[z = y] \pmod{b}$ **by** *blast*
hence $(x,y) \in ?f$ ' ($?S$ $(a*b)$)
using $y'(2)$ *mod-less-divisor*[*of b y*] $x'(2)$ *mod-less-divisor*[*of a x*]
by (*auto simp add: image-iff modeq-def*)
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *auto*
qed
have $finj$: *inj-on* $?f$ ($?S$ $(a*b)$)
unfolding *inj-on-def*
proof(*clarify*)
fix x y **assume** H : *coprime* x $(a * b)$ $x < a * b$ *coprime* y $(a * b)$
 $y < a * b$ $x \bmod a = y \bmod a$ $x \bmod b = y \bmod b$
hence cp : *coprime* x a *coprime* x b *coprime* y a *coprime* y b
by (*simp-all add: coprime-mul-eq*)
from *chinese-remainder-coprime-unique*[*OF ab a(1) b(1) cp(3,4)*] H
show $x = y$ **unfolding** *modeq-def* **by** *blast*
qed
from *card-image*[*OF finj, unfolded eq*] **have** $?thesis$
unfolding *phi-alt* **by** *simp* }
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *nproduct-mod*:

assumes fS : *finite* S **and** $n0$: $n \neq 0$
shows [*setprod* $(\lambda m. a(m) \bmod n)$ $S = \text{setprod } a$ S] \pmod{n}
proof–
have $th1$: $[1 = 1] \pmod{n}$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)
from *cong-mult*
have $th3$: $\forall x1$ $y1$ $x2$ $y2$.
 $[x1 = x2] \pmod{n} \wedge [y1 = y2] \pmod{n} \longrightarrow [x1 * y1 = x2 * y2] \pmod{n}$
by *blast*
have $th4$: $\forall x \in S. [a x \bmod n = a x] \pmod{n}$ **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)
from *setprod.related* [**where** $h = (\lambda m. a(m) \bmod n)$ **and** $g = a$, *OF th1 th3 fS*,
OF th4] **show** $?thesis$ **by** (*simp add: fS*)
qed

lemma *nproduct-cmul*:

assumes fS : *finite* S

shows $\text{setprod } (\lambda m. (c::'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-mult}\}) * a(m)) S = c ^ (\text{card } S) * \text{setprod } a S$

unfolding $\text{setprod.distrib setprod-constant [of c] ..}$

lemma *coprime-nproduct*:

assumes fS : finite S **and** Sn : $\forall x \in S. \text{coprime } n (a x)$

shows $\text{coprime } n (\text{setprod } a S)$

using fS **by** (rule *finite-subset-induct*)

(insert Sn , auto simp add: *coprime-mul*)

lemma *fermat-little*: **assumes** an : $\text{coprime } a n$

shows $[a ^ (\varphi n) = 1] (\text{mod } n)$

proof –

{**assume** $n=0$ **hence** *?thesis* **by** *simp*}

moreover

{**assume** $n=1$ **hence** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: modeq-def*)}

moreover

{**assume** nz : $n \neq 0$ **and** $n1$: $n \neq 1$

let $?S = \{m. \text{coprime } m n \wedge m < n\}$

let $?P = \prod ?S$

have fS : finite $?S$ **by** *simp*

have $\text{card } fS$: $\varphi n = \text{card } ?S$ **unfolding** *phi-alt ..*

{**fix** m **assume** m : $m \in ?S$

hence $\text{coprime } m n$ **by** *simp*

with *coprime-mul[of n a m] an* **have** $\text{coprime } (a*m) n$

by (*simp add: coprime-commute*)}

hence Sn : $\forall m \in ?S. \text{coprime } (a*m) n$ **by** *blast*

from *coprime-nproduct[OF fS, of n λm. m]* **have** nP : $\text{coprime } ?P n$

by (*simp add: coprime-commute*)

have $P\text{aphi}$: $[?P * a ^ (\varphi n) = ?P * 1] (\text{mod } n)$

proof –

let $?h = \lambda m. (a * m) \text{ mod } n$

have $eq0$: $(\prod i \in ?S. ?h i) = (\prod i \in ?S. i)$

proof (rule *setprod.reindex-bij-betw*)

have *inj-on* $(\lambda i. ?h i) ?S$

proof (rule *inj-onI*)

fix $x y$ **assume** $?h x = ?h y$

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

by (*simp add: modeq-def*)

moreover **assume** $x \in ?S y \in ?S$

ultimately **show** $x = y$

by (*auto intro: cong-imp-eq cong-mult-lcancel an*)

qed

moreover **have** $?h ` ?S = ?S$

proof *safe*

fix y **assume** $\text{coprime } y n$ **then** **show** $\text{coprime } (?h y) n$

by (*metis an nz coprime-commute coprime-mod coprime-mul-eq*)

next


```

    fix y assume y: coprime y n y < n
    from cong-solve-unique[OF an nz] obtain x where x: x < n [a * x = y]
(mod n)
    by blast
    then show y ∈ ?h ‘ ?S
    using cong-coprime[OF x(2)] coprime-mul-eq[of n a x] an y x
    by (intro image-eqI[of - - x]) (auto simp add: coprime-commute modeq-def)
qed (insert nz, simp)
ultimately show bij-betw ?h ?S ?S
    by (simp add: bij-betw-def)
qed
from nproduct-mod[OF fS nz, of op * a]
have [(∏ i∈?S. a * i) = (∏ i∈?S. ?h i)] (mod n)
    by (simp add: cong-commute)
also have [(∏ i∈?S. ?h i) = ?P] (mod n)
    using eq0 fS an by (simp add: setprod-def modeq-def)
finally show [?P*a ^ (φ n) = ?P*1] (mod n)
    unfolding cardfS mult.commute[of ?P a ^ (card ?S)]
    nproduct-cmul[OF fS, symmetric] mult-1-right by simp
qed
from cong-mult-lcancel[OF nP Paphi] have ?thesis . }
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma fermat-little-prime: assumes p: prime p and ap: coprime a p
shows [a ^ (p - 1) = 1] (mod p)
    using fermat-little[OF ap] p[unfolded phi-prime[symmetric]]
by simp

```

```

lemma lucas-coprime-lemma:
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 exp-eq-1[of a m] by simp}
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 mod n = 1 unfolding modeq-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* unfolding *coprime* by *auto*
 }
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *lucas-weak*:

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 $n1: n \neq 1 \ n \neq 0 \ n - 1 \neq 0 \ n - 1 > 0 \ n - 1 < n$ by *arith+*
 from *lucas-coprime-lemma*[*OF* $n1(3)$ an] have $can: \text{coprime } a \ n$.
 from *fermat-little*[*OF* can] have $afn: [a^\varphi n = 1] \pmod n$.
 {assume $\varphi n \neq n - 1$
 with *phi-limit-strong*[*OF* $n1(1)$] *phi-lowerbound-1*[*OF* n]
 have $c: \varphi n > 0 \wedge \varphi n < n - 1$ by *arith*
 from nm [*rule-format*, *OF* c] afn have *False* ..}
 hence $\varphi n = n - 1$ by *blast*
 with *phi-prime*[*of* n] $n1(1,2)$ show *?thesis* by *simp*

qed

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

proof

assume *?rhs* thus *?lhs* by *blast*

next

assume $H: ?lhs$ then obtain n where $n: P \ n$ by *blast*

let $?x = \text{Least } P$

{fix m assume $m: m < ?x$

from *not-less-Least*[*OF* m] have $\neg P \ m$.}

with *LeastI-ex*[*OF* H] show *?rhs* by *blast*

qed

lemma *nat-exists-least-iff'*: $(\exists (n::nat). P \ n) \longleftrightarrow (P \ (\text{Least } P) \wedge (\forall m < (\text{Least } P). \neg P \ m))$

(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 $?x = \text{Least } P$

{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

lemma *power-mod*: $((x::nat) \pmod m)^n \pmod m = x^n \pmod m$

```

proof(induct n)
  case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  have  $(x \bmod m) ^{(Suc\ n) \bmod\ m} = ((x \bmod m) * (((x \bmod m) ^ n) \bmod m)) \bmod\ m$ 
  by (simp add: mod-mult-right-eq[symmetric])
  also have  $\dots = ((x \bmod m) * (x ^ n \bmod m)) \bmod\ m$  using Suc.hyps by simp
  also have  $\dots = x ^{(Suc\ n) \bmod\ m}$ 
  by (simp add: mod-mult-left-eq[symmetric] mod-mult-right-eq[symmetric])
  finally show ?case .
qed

```

lemma *lucas*:

```

assumes n2:  $n \geq 2$  and an1:  $[a ^{(n - 1)} = 1] \pmod n$ 
and pn:  $\forall p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n - 1 \longrightarrow \neg [a ^{((n - 1) \text{ div } p)} = 1] \pmod n$ 
shows prime n

```

proof –

```

from n2 have n01:  $n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1 \wedge n - 1 \neq 0$  by arith+
from mod-less-divisor[of n 1] n01 have onen:  $1 \bmod n = 1$  by simp
from lucas-coprime-lemma[OF n01(3) an1] cong-coprime[OF an1]
have an: coprime a n coprime (a ^{(n - 1)}) n by (simp-all add: coprime-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:  $0 < m \wedge m < n - 1 \wedge [a ^ m = 1] \pmod n \wedge \forall k < m. \neg ?P k$  by blast
{assume nm1:  $(n - 1) \bmod m > 0$ 
from mod-less-divisor[OF m(1)] have th0:  $(n - 1) \bmod m < m$  by blast
let ?y =  $a ^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m * m)}$ 
note mdeq = mod-div-equality[of (n - 1) m]
from coprime-exp[OF an(1)[unfolded coprime-commute[of a n]],
  of (n - 1) div m * m]
have yn: coprime ?y n by (simp add: coprime-commute)
have ?y mod n =  $(a ^ m) ^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m) \bmod n} \bmod n$ 
  by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult)
also have  $\dots = (a ^ m \bmod n) ^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m) \bmod n} \bmod n$ 
  using power-mod[of a ^ m n (n - 1) div m] by simp
also have  $\dots = 1$  using m(3)[unfolded modeq-def onen] onen
  by (simp add: power-Suc0)
finally have th3: ?y mod n = 1 .
have th2:  $[?y * a ^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m)} = ?y * 1] \pmod n$ 
  using an1[unfolded modeq-def onen] onen
  mod-div-equality[of (n - 1) m, symmetric]
  by (simp add: power-add[symmetric] modeq-def th3 del: One-nat-def)
from cong-mult-lcancel[of ?y n a ^{((n - 1) div m) mod n} 1, OF yn th2]
have th1:  $[a ^{((n - 1) \text{ div } m)} = 1] \pmod n$  .
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 $(n - 1) \bmod m = 0$ 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*)
 from *prime-factor[OF r01(2)]* obtain p where $p: \text{prime } p\ p \text{ dvd } r$ by *blast*
 hence $th: \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n - 1$ unfolding r by (*auto intro: dvd-mult*)
 have $(a ^ ((n - 1) \text{ div } p)) \bmod n = (a ^ (m * r \text{ div } p)) \bmod n$ using r
 by (*simp add: power-mult*)
 also have $\dots = (a ^ (m * (r \text{ div } p))) \bmod n$ using *div-mult1-eq[of m r p]*
 $p(2)[\text{unfolded dvd-eq-mod-eq-0}]$ by *simp*
 also have $\dots = ((a ^ m) ^ (r \text{ div } p)) \bmod n$ by (*simp add: power-mult*)
 also have $\dots = ((a ^ m \bmod n) ^ (r \text{ div } p)) \bmod n$ using *power-mod[of a ^ m n r]*
 $\text{div } p] ..$
 also have $\dots = 1$ using $m(3)$ *onen* by (*simp add: modeq-def power-Suc0*)
 finally have $[(a ^ ((n - 1) \text{ div } p)) = 1] \pmod n$
 using *onen* by (*simp add: modeq-def*)
 with $pn[\text{rule-format, OF th}]$ have *False* by *blast*
 hence $th: \forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < n - 1 \longrightarrow \neg [a ^ m = 1] \pmod n$ by *blast*
 from *lucas-weak[OF n2 an1 th]* show *?thesis* .
 qed

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

lemma *coprime-ord*:

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

lemma *ord-works*:

$[a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) = 1] \pmod n \wedge (\forall m. 0 < m \wedge m < \text{ord } n \ a \longrightarrow \sim[a \wedge m = 1] \pmod n)$
apply (cases coprime n a)
using coprime-ord[of n a]
by (blast, simp add: ord-def modeq-def)

lemma ord: $[a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) = 1] \pmod n$ **using** ord-works **by** blast
lemma ord-minimal: $0 < m \implies m < \text{ord } n \ a \implies \sim[a \wedge m = 1] \pmod n$
using ord-works **by** blast
lemma ord-eq-0: $\text{ord } n \ a = 0 \longleftrightarrow \sim \text{coprime } n \ a$
by (cases coprime n a, simp add: coprime-ord, simp add: ord-def)

lemma ord-divides:
 $[a \wedge d = 1] \pmod n \longleftrightarrow \text{ord } n \ a \ \text{dvd} \ d$ (is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)
proof
assume rh: ?rhs
then obtain k **where** $d = \text{ord } n \ a * k$ **unfolding** dvd-def **by** blast
hence $[a \wedge d = (a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) \ \text{mod} \ n) \wedge k] \pmod n$
by (simp add: modeq-def power-mult power-mod)
also have $[(a \wedge (\text{ord } n \ a) \ \text{mod} \ n) \wedge k = 1] \pmod n$
using ord[of a n, unfolded modeq-def]
by (simp add: modeq-def power-mod power-Suc0)
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: modeq-def)}
moreover
{assume d0: $d \neq 0$ **then obtain** d' **where** $d' : d = \text{Suc } d'$ **by** (cases d, auto)
from H [unfolded coprime]
obtain p **where** $p : p \ \text{dvd} \ n \ \wedge \ p \ \text{dvd} \ a \ \wedge \ p \neq 1$ **by** auto
from lh [unfolded nat-mod]
obtain q1 q2 **where** $q1 \wedge q2 : a \wedge d + n * q1 = 1 + n * q2$ **by** blast
hence $a \wedge d + n * q1 - n * q2 = 1$ **by** simp
with dvd-diff-nat [OF dvd-add [OF divides-rexp [OF p(2), of d'] dvd-mult2 [OF p(1), of q1]] dvd-mult2 [OF p(1), of q2]] d' **have** $p \ \text{dvd} \ 1$ **by** simp
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
from cong-exp [OF ord [of a n], of ?q]
have eqo: $[(a \wedge ?o) \wedge ?q = 1] \pmod n$ **by** (simp add: modeq-def power-Suc0)
from H **have** onz: $?o \neq 0$ **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: modeq-def mult.commute)
hence [ $(a^{?o})^{?q} * (a^{?r}) = 1$ ] (mod n)
  by (simp add: modeq-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: modeq-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:  $?r \neq 0$ 
  with mod-less-divisor[OF op, of d] have  $r0o: ?r > 0 \wedge ?r < ?o$  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: coprime n a  $\implies$  ord n a dvd  $\varphi$  n
using ord-divides fermat-little coprime-commute by simp
lemma order-divides-expdiff:

```

```

  assumes na: coprime n a
  shows [ $a^d = a^e$ ] (mod n)  $\iff$  [ $d = e$ ] (mod (ord n a))
proof–

```

```

  {fix n a d e
    assume na: coprime n a and ed: ( $e::nat$ )  $\leq d$ 
    hence  $\exists c. d = e + c$  by arith
    then obtain c where  $c: d = e + c$  by arith
    from na have an: coprime a n by (simp add: coprime-commute)
    from coprime-exp[OF na, of e]
    have aen: coprime (a^e) n by (simp add: coprime-commute)
    from coprime-exp[OF na, of c]
    have acn: coprime (a^c) n by (simp add: coprime-commute)
    have [ $a^d = a^e$ ] (mod n)  $\iff$  [ $a^{(e+c)} = a^{(e+0)}$ ] (mod n)
      using c by simp
    also have ...  $\iff$  [ $a^e * a^c = a^e * a^0$ ] (mod n) by (simp add: power-add)
    also have ...  $\iff$  [ $a^c = 1$ ] (mod n)
      using cong-mult-lcancel-eq[OF aen, of a^c a^0] by simp
    also have ...  $\iff$  ord n a dvd c by (simp only: ord-divides)
    also have ...  $\iff$  [ $e + c = e + 0$ ] (mod ord n a)
      using cong-add-lcancel-eq[of e c 0 ord n a, simplified cong-0-divides]
      by simp
    finally have [ $a^d = a^e$ ] (mod n)  $\iff$  [ $d = e$ ] (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 ≤ e
 from th[OF na de] have ?thesis by (simp add: cong-commute) }
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *prime-prime-factor*:

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

proof–

```

{assume n: n=0 ∨ n=1 hence ?thesis using prime-0 two-is-prime by auto}
moreover
{assume n: n≠0 n≠1
 {assume pn: prime n

```

```

 from pn[unfolded prime-def] have ∀ p. prime p ∧ p dvd n → p = n
 using n
 apply (cases n = 0 ∨ n=1, simp)
 by (clarisimp, erule-tac x=p in allE, auto)}

```

moreover

```

{assume H: ∀ p. prime p ∧ p dvd n → p = n
 from n have n1: n > 1 by arith
 {fix m assume m: m dvd n m≠1
 from prime-factor[OF m(2)] obtain p where
 p: prime p p dvd m by blast
 from dvd-trans[OF p(2) m(1)] p(1) H have p = n by blast
 with p(2) have n dvd m by simp
 hence m=n using dvd-antisym[OF m(1)] by simp }
 with n1 have prime n unfolding prime-def by auto }
 ultimately have ?thesis using n by blast}
ultimately show ?thesis by auto

```

qed

lemma *prime-divisor-sqrt*:

$prime\ n \longleftrightarrow n \neq 1 \wedge (\forall d. d\ dvd\ n \wedge d^2 \leq n \longrightarrow d = 1)$

proof–

```

{assume n=0 ∨ n=1 hence ?thesis using prime-0 prime-1
 by (auto simp add: nat-power-eq-0-iff)}

```

moreover

```

{assume n: n≠0 n≠1
 hence np: n > 1 by arith
 {fix d assume d: d dvd n d^2 ≤ n and H: ∀ m. m dvd n → m=1 ∨ m=n
 from H d have d1n: d = 1 ∨ d=n by blast
 {assume dn: d=n
 have n^2 > 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  $d \neq 0$  apply – apply (rule ccontr) by simp
hence  $dp: d > 0$  by simp
from  $d[\text{unfolded } dvd\text{-def}]$  obtain  $e$  where  $e: n = d * e$  by blast
from  $n \ dp \ e$  have  $ep: e > 0$  by simp
have  $d^2 \leq n \vee e^2 \leq n$  using  $dp \ ep$ 
  by (auto simp add: e power2-eq-square mult-le-cancel-left)
moreover
  {assume  $h: d^2 \leq n$ 
   from  $H[\text{rule-format, of } d] \ h \ d$  have  $d = 1$  by blast}
moreover
  {assume  $h: e^2 \leq n$ 
   from  $e$  have  $e \ dvd \ n$  unfolding dvd-def by (simp add: mult.commute)
   with  $H[\text{rule-format, of } e] \ h$  have  $e=1$  by simp
   with  $e$  have  $d = n$  by simp}
  ultimately have  $d=1 \vee d=n$  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:
   $prime \ n \longleftrightarrow n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1 \wedge \neg (\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \ dvd \ n \wedge p^2 \leq n)$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof –
  {assume  $n=0 \vee n=1$  hence ?thesis using prime-0 prime-1 by auto}
  moreover
  {assume  $n: n \neq 0 \ n \neq 1$ 
   {assume  $H: ?lhs$ 
    from  $H[\text{unfolded } prime\text{-divisor-sqrt}] \ n$ 
    have ?rhs
     apply clar simp
     apply (erule-tac x=p in allE)
     apply simp
     done
    }
   }
  moreover
  {assume  $H: ?rhs$ 
   {fix  $d$  assume  $d: d \ dvd \ n \ d^2 \leq n \ d \neq 1$ 
    from prime-factor[OF d(3)]
    obtain  $p$  where  $p: \text{prime } p \ p \ dvd \ d$  by blast
    from  $n$  have  $np: n > 0$  by arith
    from  $d(1) \ n$  have  $d \neq 0$  by – (rule ccontr, auto)
    hence  $dp: d > 0$  by arith
    from mult-mono[OF dvd-imp-le[OF p(2) dp] dvd-imp-le[OF p(2) dp]] d(2)
    have  $p^2 \leq n$  unfolding power2-eq-square by arith
    with  $H \ n \ p(1) \ dvd\text{-trans}[OF \ p(2) \ d(1)]$  have False by blast}
    with  $n \ prime\text{-divisor-sqrt}$  have ?lhs by auto}
   ultimately have ?thesis by blast }
  ultimately show ?thesis by (cases n=0 \vee n=1, auto)
qed

```


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 –

from pp *prime-0 prime-1* **have** $p01: p \neq 0 \ p \neq 1$ **by** – (rule *ccontr, simp*) +
from *cong-1-divides*[*OF an, unfolded nqr, unfolded dvd-def*]
obtain k **where** $k: a^{(q * r)} - 1 = n*k$ **by** *blast*
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 modeq-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*] *nat-mod* **by** *blast*
from odq [*unfolded dvd-def*] **obtain** d **where** $d: q = \text{ord } p \ (a^r) * d$ **by** *blast*
{assume $d1: d \neq 1$
from *prime-factor*[*OF d1*] **obtain** P **where** $P: \text{prime } P \ P \ \text{dvd } d$ **by** *blast*
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** $P(1)$ *prime-0* **by** – (rule *ccontr, simp*)
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** *algebra*
have $\text{ord } p \ (a^r) * t*r = r * \text{ord } p \ (a^r) * t$ **by** *algebra*
hence $exps: a^{(\text{ord } p \ (a^r) * t*r)} = ((a^r)^{\text{ord } p \ (a^r)})^t$
by (*simp only: power-mult*)
have $[((a^r)^{\text{ord } p \ (a^r)})^t = 1^t] \pmod p$
by (*rule cong-exp, rule ord*)
then **have** $th: [((a^r)^{\text{ord } p \ (a^r)})^t = 1] \pmod p$
by (*simp add: power-Suc0*)
from *cong-1-divides*[*OF th*] $exps$ **have** $pd0: p \ \text{dvd } a^{(\text{ord } p \ (a^r) * t*r)} - 1$
by *simp*
from $nqr \ s \ s'$ **have** $(n-1) \ \text{div } P = \text{ord } p \ (a^r) * t*r$ **using** $P0$ **by** *simp*
with caP **have** $\text{coprime } (a^{(\text{ord } p \ (a^r) * t*r)} - 1) n$ **by** *simp*
with $p01 \ pn \ pd0$ **have** *False* **unfolding** *coprime* **by** *auto*
hence $d1: d = 1$ **by** *blast*
hence $o: \text{ord } p \ (a^r) = q$ **using** d **by** *simp*
from pp *phi-prime*[*of p*] **have** $phip: \varphi \ p = p - 1$ **by** *simp*
{fix d **assume** $d: d \ \text{dvd } p \ d \ \text{dvd } a \ d \neq 1$
from pp [*unfolded prime-def*] d **have** $dp: d = p$ **by** *blast*
from n **have** $n12: \text{Suc } (n - 2) = n - 1$ **by** *arith*
with *divides-rexp*[*OF d(2)*][*unfolded dp*], *of n - 2*

```

have th0: p dvd a ^ (n - 1) by simp
from n have n0: n ≠ 0 by simp
from d(2) an n12[symmetric] have a0: a ≠ 0
  by - (rule ccontr, simp add: modeq-def)
have th1: a ^ (n - 1) ≠ 0 using n d(2) dp a0 by auto
from coprime-minus1[OF th1, unfolded coprime]
  dvd-trans[OF pn cong-1-divides[OF an]] th0 d(3) dp
have False by auto}
hence cpa: coprime p a using coprime by auto
from coprime-exp[OF cpa, of r] coprime-commute
have arp: coprime (a ^ r) p by blast
from fermat-little[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
from prime-0 pp have p0:p ≠ 0 by - (rule ccontr, auto)
from p0 d have p + q * 0 = 1 + q * d by simp
with nat-mod[of p 1 q, symmetric]
show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma pocklington:

```

assumes n: n ≥ 2 and nqr: n - 1 = q*r and sqr: n ≤ q2
and an: [a ^ (n - 1) = 1] (mod n)
and aq:∀p. prime p ∧ p dvd q → coprime (a ^ ((n - 1) div p) - 1) n
shows prime n

```

unfolding prime-prime-factor-sqrt[of n]

proof -

```

let ?ths = n ≠ 0 ∧ n ≠ 1 ∧ ¬ (∃p. prime p ∧ p dvd n ∧ p2 ≤ n)
from n have n01: n≠0 n≠1 by arith+
{fix p assume p: prime p p dvd n p2 ≤ n
  from p(3) sqr have p^(Suc 1) ≤ q^(Suc 1) by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
  hence pq: p ≤ q unfolding exp-mono-le .
  from pocklington-lemma[OF n nqr an aq p(1,2)] cong-1-divides
  have th: q dvd p - 1 by blast
  have p - 1 ≠ 0 using prime-ge-2[OF p(1)] by arith
  with divides-ge[OF th] pq have False by arith }
with n01 show ?ths by blast

```

qed

lemma pocklington-alt:

```

assumes n: n ≥ 2 and nqr: n - 1 = q*r and sqr: n ≤ q2
and an: [a ^ (n - 1) = 1] (mod n)
and aq:∀p. prime p ∧ p dvd q → (∃b. [a ^ ((n - 1) div p) = b] (mod n) ∧
coprime (b - 1) n)
shows prime n

```

proof -

```

{fix p assume p: prime p p dvd q
  from aq[rule-format] p obtain b where

```

```

    b: [a^((n - 1) div p) = b] (mod n) coprime (b - 1) n by blast
  {assume a0: a=0
   from n an have [0 = 1] (mod n) unfolding a0 power-0-left by auto
   hence False using n by (simp add: modeq-def dvd-eq-mod-eq-0[symmetric])}
  hence a0: a ≠ 0 ..
  hence a1: a ≥ 1 by arith
  from one-le-power[OF a1] have ath: 1 ≤ a ^ ((n - 1) div p) .
  {assume b0: b = 0
   from p(2) nqr have (n - 1) mod p = 0
    apply (simp only: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0[symmetric]) by (rule dvd-mult2, simp)
   with mod-div-equality[of n - 1 p]
   have (n - 1) div p * p = n - 1 by auto
   hence eq: (a ^ ((n - 1) div p)) ^ p = a ^ (n - 1)
    by (simp only: power-mult[symmetric])
   from prime-ge-2[OF p(1)] have pS: Suc (p - 1) = p by arith
   from b(1) have d: n dvd a ^ ((n - 1) div p) unfolding b0 cong-0-divides .
   from divides-rexp[OF d, of p - 1] pS eq cong-divides[OF an] n
   have False by simp}
  then have b0: b ≠ 0 ..
  hence b1: b ≥ 1 by arith
  from cong-coprime[OF cong-sub[OF b(1) cong-refl[of 1] ath b1]] b(2) nqr
  have coprime (a ^ ((n - 1) div p) - 1) n by (simp add: coprime-commute)}
  hence th: ∀ p. prime p ∧ p dvd q → coprime (a ^ ((n - 1) div p) - 1) n
  by blast
  from pocklington[OF n nqr sqr an th] show ?thesis .
qed

```

definition primefact ps n = (foldr op * ps 1 = n ∧ (∀ p ∈ set ps. prime p))

lemma primefact: assumes n: n ≠ 0

shows ∃ ps. primefact ps n

using n

proof(induct n rule: nat-less-induct)

fix n assume H: ∀ m < n. m ≠ 0 → (∃ ps. primefact ps m) and n: n ≠ 0

let ?ths = ∃ ps. primefact ps n

{assume n = 1

hence primefact [] n by (simp add: primefact-def)

hence ?ths by blast }

moreover

{assume n1: n ≠ 1

with n have n2: n ≥ 2 by arith

from prime-factor[OF n1] obtain p where p: prime p p dvd n by blast

from p(2) obtain m where m: n = p*m unfolding dvd-def by blast

from n m have m0: m > 0 m ≠ 0 by auto

from prime-ge-2[OF p(1)] have 1 < p by arith

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 ∈ 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 ∀ p ∈ 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 using prime-divprod[OF p] by blast
qed

lemma primefact-variant: primefact ps n ⟷ foldr op * ps 1 = n ∧ list-all prime
ps
  by (auto simp add: primefact-def list-all-iff)

lemma lucas-primefact:
  assumes n: n ≥ 2 and an: [a^(n - 1) = 1] (mod n)
  and psn: foldr op * ps 1 = n - 1
  and psp: list-all (λp. prime p ∧ ¬ [a^((n - 1) div p) = 1] (mod n)) ps
  shows prime n
proof-
  {fix p assume p: prime p p dvd n - 1 [a^((n - 1) div p) = 1] (mod n)
   from psn psp have psn1: primefact ps (n - 1)
   by (auto simp add: list-all-iff primefact-variant)
   from p(3) primefact-contains[OF psn1 p(1,2)] psp
   have False by (induct ps, auto)}
  with lucas[OF n an] show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma mod-le: assumes $n: n \neq (0::nat)$ shows $m \bmod n \leq m$
proof –

from *mod-div-equality*[of $m\ n$]
 have $\exists x. x + m \bmod n = m$ **by** *blast*
 then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma pocklington-primefact:

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

proof –

from $bqn\ psp\ qrn$
 have $bqn: a^{(n-1)} \bmod n = 1$
 and $psp: \text{list-all } (\lambda p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{coprime } (a^{(r*(q \text{ div } p)}) \bmod n - 1)\ n)\ ps$

unfolding *arnb*[*symmetric*] *power-mod*

by (*simp-all add: power-mult*[*symmetric*] *algebra-simps*)

from n **have** $n0: n > 0$ **by** *arith*

from *mod-div-equality*[of $a^{(n-1)}\ n$]

mod-less-divisor[*OF* $n0$, of $a^{(n-1)}$]

have $an1: [a^{(n-1)} = 1] \pmod n$

unfolding *nat-mod* bqn

apply –

apply (*rule exI*[**where** $x=0$])

apply (*rule exI*[**where** $x=a^{(n-1) \text{ div } n}$])

by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

{**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 *primefact-contains*[*OF* $pfpsq\ p$]

have $p': \text{coprime } (a^{(r*(q \text{ div } p)}) \bmod n - 1)\ n$

by (*simp add: list-all-iff*)

from *prime-ge-2*[*OF* $p(1)$] **have** $p01: p \neq 0\ p \neq 1\ p = \text{Suc}(p - 1)$ **by** *arith+*

from *div-mult1-eq*[of $r\ q\ p$] $p(2)$

have $eq1: r*(q \text{ div } p) = (n - 1) \text{ div } p$

unfolding qrn [*symmetric*] *dvd-eq-mod-eq-0* **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)

have $ath: \bigwedge a\ (b::nat). a \leq b \implies a \neq 0 \implies 1 \leq a \wedge 1 \leq b$ **by** *arith*

from $n0$ **have** $n00: n \neq 0$ **by** *arith*

from *mod-le*[*OF* $n00$]

have $th10: a^{((n-1) \text{ div } p) \bmod n} \leq a^{(n-1) \text{ div } p}$.

{**assume** $a^{((n-1) \text{ div } p) \bmod n} = 0$

then obtain s **where** $s: a^{(n-1) \text{ div } p} = n*s$

unfolding *mod-eq-0-iff* **by** *blast*

hence $eq0: (a^{(n-1) \text{ div } p})^p = (n*s)^p$ **by** *simp*

from qrn [*symmetric*] **have** $qn1: q \text{ dvd } n - 1$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*

from *dvd-trans*[*OF* $p(2)\ qn1$] *div-mod-equality'*[of $n - 1\ p$]

```

have npp:  $(n - 1) \operatorname{div} p * p = n - 1$  by (simp add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0)
with eq0 have  $a^{(n - 1)} = (n*s)^p$ 
  by (simp add: power-mult[symmetric])
hence  $1 = (n*s)^{\operatorname{Suc}(p - 1)} \operatorname{mod} n$  using bqn p01 by simp
also have  $\dots = 0$  by (simp add: mult.assoc)
finally have False by simp }
then have th11:  $a^{((n - 1) \operatorname{div} p) \operatorname{mod} n} \neq 0$  by auto
have th1:  $[a^{((n - 1) \operatorname{div} p) \operatorname{mod} n} = a^{((n - 1) \operatorname{div} p)}] \operatorname{mod} n$ 
  unfolding modeq-def by simp
from cong-sub[OF th1 cong-refl[of 1]] ath[OF th10 th11]
have th:  $[a^{((n - 1) \operatorname{div} p) \operatorname{mod} n} - 1 = a^{((n - 1) \operatorname{div} p)} - 1] \operatorname{mod} n$ 
  by blast
from cong-coprime[OF th] p'[unfolded eq1]
have coprime  $(a^{((n - 1) \operatorname{div} p)} - 1) n$  by (simp add: coprime-commute) }
with pocklington[OF n qrn[symmetric] nq2 an1]
show ?thesis by blast
qed

end

```

References

- [1] H. Davenport. *The Higher Arithmetic*. Cambridge University Press, 1992.