

Miscellaneous HOL-Complex Examples

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1 Binary arithmetic examples

```
theory BinEx
imports Complex-Main
begin
```

Examples of performing binary arithmetic by simplification. This time we use the reals, though the representation is just of integers.

1.1 Real Arithmetic

1.1.1 Addition

```
lemma (1359::real) + -2468 = -1109
<proof>
```

```
lemma (93746::real) + -46375 = 47371
<proof>
```

1.1.2 Negation

lemma $-(65745::real) = -65745$
<proof>

lemma $-(-54321::real) = 54321$
<proof>

1.1.3 Multiplication

lemma $(-84::real) * 51 = -4284$
<proof>

lemma $(255::real) * 255 = 65025$
<proof>

lemma $(1359::real) * -2468 = -3354012$
<proof>

1.1.4 Inequalities

lemma $(89::real) * 10 \neq 889$
<proof>

lemma $(13::real) < 18 - 4$
<proof>

lemma $(-345::real) < -242 + -100$
<proof>

lemma $(13557456::real) < 18678654$
<proof>

lemma $(999999::real) \leq (1000001 + 1) - 2$
<proof>

lemma $(1234567::real) \leq 1234567$
<proof>

1.1.5 Powers

lemma $2 ^ 15 = (32768::real)$
<proof>

lemma $-3 ^ 7 = (-2187::real)$
<proof>

lemma $13 ^ 7 = (62748517::real)$
<proof>

lemma $3 ^ 15 = (14348907::real)$
<proof>

lemma $-5 ^ 11 = (-48828125::real)$
<proof>

1.1.6 Tests

lemma $(x + y = x) = (y = (0::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y = y) = (x = (0::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y = (0::real)) = (x = -y)$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y = (0::real)) = (y = -x)$
<proof>

lemma $((x + y) < (x + z)) = (y < (z::real))$
<proof>

lemma $((x + z) < (y + z)) = (x < (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(\neg x < y) = (y \leq (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $\neg (x < y \wedge y < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x::real) < y ==> \neg y < x$
<proof>

lemma $((x::real) \neq y) = (x < y \vee y < x)$
<proof>

lemma $(\neg x \leq y) = (y < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq y \vee y \leq (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq y \vee y < (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x < y \vee y \leq (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq (x::real)$

<proof>

lemma $((x::real) \leq y) = (x < y \vee x = y)$

<proof>

lemma $((x::real) \leq y \wedge y \leq x) = (x = y)$

<proof>

lemma $\neg(x < y \wedge y \leq (x::real))$

<proof>

lemma $\neg(x \leq y \wedge y < (x::real))$

<proof>

lemma $(-x < (0::real)) = (0 < x)$

<proof>

lemma $((0::real) < -x) = (x < 0)$

<proof>

lemma $(-x \leq (0::real)) = (0 \leq x)$

<proof>

lemma $((0::real) \leq -x) = (x \leq 0)$

<proof>

lemma $(x::real) = y \vee x < y \vee y < x$

<proof>

lemma $(x::real) = 0 \vee 0 < x \vee 0 < -x$

<proof>

lemma $(0::real) \leq x \vee 0 \leq -x$

<proof>

lemma $((x::real) + y \leq x + z) = (y \leq z)$

<proof>

lemma $((x::real) + z \leq y + z) = (x \leq y)$

<proof>

lemma $(w::real) < x \wedge y < z ==> w + y < x + z$

<proof>

lemma $(w::real) \leq x \wedge y \leq z ==> w + y \leq x + z$

<proof>

lemma $(0::real) \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y \implies 0 \leq x + y$
<proof>

lemma $(0::real) < x \wedge 0 < y \implies 0 < x + y$
<proof>

lemma $(-x < y) = (0 < x + (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x < -y) = (x + y < (0::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(y < x + -z) = (y + z < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x + -y < z) = (x < z + (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $x \leq y \implies x < y + (1::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(x - y) + y = (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $y + (x - y) = (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x - x = (0::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(x - y = 0) = (x = (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $((0::real) \leq x + x) = (0 \leq x)$
<proof>

lemma $(-x \leq x) = ((0::real) \leq x)$
<proof>

lemma $(x \leq -x) = (x \leq (0::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(-x = (0::real)) = (x = 0)$
<proof>

lemma $-(x - y) = y - (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $((0::real) < x - y) = (y < x)$

<proof>

lemma $((0::real) \leq x - y) = (y \leq x)$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y) - x = (y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(-x = y) = (x = (-y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $x < (y::real) ==> \neg(x = y)$
<proof>

lemma $(x \leq x + y) = ((0::real) \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma $(y \leq x + y) = ((0::real) \leq x)$
<proof>

lemma $(x < x + y) = ((0::real) < y)$
<proof>

lemma $(y < x + y) = ((0::real) < x)$
<proof>

lemma $(x - y) - x = (-y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y < z) = (x < z - (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x - y < z) = (x < z + (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x < y - z) = (x + z < (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x \leq y - z) = (x + z \leq (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x - y \leq z) = (x \leq z + (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(-x < -y) = (y < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(-x \leq -y) = (y \leq (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(a + b) - (c + d) = (a - c) + (b - (d::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(0::real) - x = -x$
<proof>

lemma $x - (0::real) = x$
<proof>

lemma $w \leq x \wedge y < z ==> w + y < x + (z::real)$
<proof>

lemma $w < x \wedge y \leq z ==> w + y < x + (z::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(0::real) \leq x \wedge 0 < y ==> 0 < x + (y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(0::real) < x \wedge 0 \leq y ==> 0 < x + y$
<proof>

lemma $-x - y = -(x + (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $x - (-y) = x + (y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $-x - -y = y - (x::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(a - b) + (b - c) = a - (c::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(x = y - z) = (x + z = (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(x - y = z) = (x = z + (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $x - (x - y) = (y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x - (x + y) = -(y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $x = y ==> x \leq (y::real)$
<proof>

lemma $(0::real) < x ==> \neg(x = 0)$
<proof>

lemma $(x + y) * (x - y) = (x * x) - (y * y)$
<proof>

lemma $(-x = -y) = (x = (y::real))$
<proof>

lemma $(-x < -y) = (y < (x::real))$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a \leq b ==> c \leq d ==> x + y < z ==> a + c \leq b + d$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a < b ==> c < d ==> a - d \leq b + (-c)$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a \leq b ==> b + b \leq c ==> a + a \leq c$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b \leq i + j ==> a \leq b ==> i \leq j ==> a + a \leq j + j$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b < i + j ==> a < b ==> i < j ==> a + a < j + j$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c \leq i + j + k \wedge a \leq b \wedge b \leq c \wedge i \leq j \wedge j \leq k --->$
 $a + a + a \leq k + k + k$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a \leq l$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a + a + a + a \leq l +$
 $l + l + l$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a + a + a + a + a \leq$
 $l + l + l + l + i$
<proof>

lemma $!!a::real. a + b + c + d \leq i + j + k + l ==> a \leq b ==> b \leq c$
 $==> c \leq d ==> i \leq j ==> j \leq k ==> k \leq l ==> a + a + a + a + a +$
 $a \leq l + l + l + l + i + l$
<proof>

1.2 Complex Arithmetic

lemma $(1359 + 93746*ii) - (2468 + 46375*ii) = -1109 + 47371*ii$
<proof>

lemma $-(65745 + -47371*ii) = -65745 + 47371*ii$
<proof>

Multiplication requires distributive laws. Perhaps versions instantiated to literal constants should be added to the simpset.

lemma $(1 + ii) * (1 - ii) = 2$
<proof>

lemma $(1 + 2*ii) * (1 + 3*ii) = -5 + 5*ii$
<proof>

lemma $(-84 + 255*ii) + (51 * 255*ii) = -84 + 13260 * ii$
<proof>

No inequalities or linear arithmetic: the complex numbers are unordered!

No powers (not supported yet)

end

2 Square roots of primes are irrational

theory *Sqrt*
imports *Primes Complex-Main*
begin

2.1 Preliminaries

The set of rational numbers, including the key representation theorem.

definition

rationals (\mathbb{Q}) **where**

$\mathbb{Q} = \{x. \exists m n. n \neq 0 \wedge |x| = \text{real } (m::\text{nat}) / \text{real } (n::\text{nat})\}$

theorem *rationals-rep* [*elim?*]:

assumes $x \in \mathbb{Q}$

obtains $m n$ **where** $n \neq 0$ **and** $|x| = \text{real } m / \text{real } n$ **and** $\text{gcd } (m, n) = 1$

<proof>

2.2 Main theorem

The square root of any prime number (including 2) is irrational.

theorem *sqrt-prime-irrational*:

```

assumes prime p
shows sqrt (real p) ∉ ℚ
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary sqrt (real (2::nat)) ∉ ℚ
⟨proof⟩

```

2.3 Variations

Here is an alternative version of the main proof, using mostly linear forward-reasoning. While this results in less top-down structure, it is probably closer to proofs seen in mathematics.

```

theorem
  assumes prime p
  shows sqrt (real p) ∉ ℚ
⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

```

3 Square roots of primes are irrational (script version)

```

theory Sqrt-Script
imports Primes Complex-Main
begin

```

Contrast this linear Isabelle/Isar script with Markus Wenzel's more mathematical version.

3.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma prime-nonzero: prime p ⇒ p ≠ 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma prime-dvd-other-side:
  n * n = p * (k * k) ⇒ prime p ⇒ p dvd n
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma reduction: prime p ⇒
  0 < k ⇒ k * k = p * (j * j) ⇒ k < p * j ∧ 0 < j
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rearrange: (j::nat) * (p * j) = k * k ⇒ k * k = p * (j * j)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma prime-not-square:

```

$prime\ p \implies (\bigwedge k. 0 < k \implies m * m \neq p * (k * k))$
 <proof>

3.2 The set of rational numbers

definition

$rational\ set \quad (\mathbb{Q})$ **where**
 $\mathbb{Q} = \{x. \exists m\ n. n \neq 0 \wedge |x| = real\ (m::nat) / real\ (n::nat)\}$

3.3 Main theorem

The square root of any prime number (including 2) is irrational.

theorem *prime-sqrt-irrational*:

$prime\ p \implies x * x = real\ p \implies 0 \leq x \implies x \notin \mathbb{Q}$
 <proof>

lemmas *two-sqrt-irrational* =

prime-sqrt-irrational [*OF two-is-prime*]

end

4 The Nonstandard Primes as an Extension of the Prime Numbers

theory *NSPrimes*

imports $\sim\sim$ /src/HOL/NumberTheory/Factorization Complex-Main

begin

These can be used to derive an alternative proof of the infinitude of primes by considering a property of nonstandard sets.

definition

$hdvd :: [hypnat, hypnat] \implies bool$ (**infixl** *hdvd* 50) **where**
 [*transfer-unfold*]: $(M::hypnat)\ hdvd\ N = (*p2*\ (op\ dvd))\ M\ N$

definition

$starprime :: hypnat\ set$ **where**
 [*transfer-unfold*]: $starprime = (*s*\ \{p.\ prime\ p\})$

definition

$choicefun :: 'a\ set \implies 'a$ **where**
 $choicefun\ E = (@x. \exists X \in Pow(E) - \{\{\}\}. x : X)$

consts *injf-max* :: $nat \implies ('a::\{order\}\ set) \implies 'a$

primrec

injf-max-zero: $injf-max\ 0\ E = choicefun\ E$

injf-max-Suc: $injf-max\ (Suc\ n)\ E = choicefun(\{e. e:E \ \&\ injf-max\ n\ E < e\})$

lemma *dvd-by-all*: $\forall M. \exists N. 0 < N \ \& \ (\forall m. 0 < m \ \& \ (m::nat) \leq M \ \longrightarrow \ m \ \text{dvd} \ N)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *dvd-by-all2* = *dvd-by-all* [*THEN spec, standard*]

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-le-zero-iff*: $(\text{hypnat-of-nat} \ n \leq 0) = (n = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *hypnat-of-nat-le-zero-iff* [*simp*]

lemma *hdvd-by-all*: $\forall M. \exists N. 0 < N \ \& \ (\forall m. 0 < m \ \& \ (m::hypnat) \leq M \ \longrightarrow \ m \ \text{hdvd} \ N)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *hdvd-by-all2* = *hdvd-by-all* [*THEN spec, standard*]

lemma *hypnat-dvd-all-hypnat-of-nat*:

$\exists (N::hypnat). 0 < N \ \& \ (\forall n \in -\{0::nat\}. \text{hypnat-of-nat}(n) \ \text{hdvd} \ N)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The nonstandard extension of the set prime numbers consists of precisely those hypernaturals exceeding 1 that have no nontrivial factors

lemma *starprime*:

$\text{starprime} = \{p. 1 < p \ \& \ (\forall m. m \ \text{hdvd} \ p \ \longrightarrow \ m = 1 \ \mid \ m = p)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prime-two*: *prime 2*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *prime-two* [*simp*]

lemma *prime-factor-exists* [*rule-format*]: $\text{Suc} \ 0 < n \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists k. \ \text{prime} \ k \ \& \ k \ \text{dvd} \ n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperprime-factor-exists* [*rule-format*]:

$!!n. 1 < n \ \Longrightarrow \ (\exists k \in \text{starprime}. k \ \text{hdvd} \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NatStar-hypnat-of-nat*: $\text{finite} \ A \ \Longrightarrow \ *s* \ A = \text{hypnat-of-nat} \ ` \ A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.1 Another characterization of infinite set of natural numbers

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded*: $finite\ N \implies \exists n. (\forall i \in N. i < (n::nat))$
(*proof*)

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded-iff*: $finite\ N = (\exists n. (\forall i \in N. i < (n::nat)))$
(*proof*)

lemma *not-finite-nat-set-iff*: $(\sim finite\ N) = (\forall n. \exists i \in N. n \leq (i::nat))$
(*proof*)

lemma *bounded-nat-set-is-finite2*: $(\forall i \in N. i \leq (n::nat)) \implies finite\ N$
(*proof*)

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded2*: $finite\ N \implies \exists n. (\forall i \in N. i \leq (n::nat))$
(*proof*)

lemma *finite-nat-set-bounded-iff2*: $finite\ N = (\exists n. (\forall i \in N. i \leq (n::nat)))$
(*proof*)

lemma *not-finite-nat-set-iff2*: $(\sim finite\ N) = (\forall n. \exists i \in N. n < (i::nat))$
(*proof*)

4.2 An injective function cannot define an embedded natural number

lemma *lemma-infinite-set-singleton*: $\forall m\ n. m \neq n \implies f\ n \neq f\ m$
 $\implies \{n. f\ n = N\} = \{\} \mid (\exists m. \{n. f\ n = N\} = \{m\})$
(*proof*)

lemma *inj-fun-not-hypnat-in-SHNat*:
 assumes *inj-f*: $inj\ (f::nat \implies nat)$
 shows *starfun f whn* $\notin Nats$
(*proof*)

lemma *range-subset-mem-starsetNat*:
 $range\ f \leq A \implies starfun\ f\ whn \in *s* A$
(*proof*)

lemma *lemmaPow3*: $E \neq \{\} \implies \exists x. \exists X \in (Pow\ E - \{\{\}\}). x: X$

<proof>

lemma *choicefun-mem-set*: $E \neq \{\}$ \implies *choicefun* $E \in E$

<proof>

declare *choicefun-mem-set* [*simp*]

lemma *injf-max-mem-set*: $[| E \neq \{\}; \forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y |] \implies$ *injf-max* $n E \in E$

<proof>

lemma *injf-max-order-preserving*: $\forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y \implies$ *injf-max* $n E <$ *injf-max* $(\text{Suc } n) E$

<proof>

lemma *injf-max-order-preserving2*: $\forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y \implies \forall n m. m < n \dashrightarrow$ *injf-max* $m E <$ *injf-max* $n E$

<proof>

lemma *inj-injf-max*: $\forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y \implies$ *inj* $(\%n. \text{injf-max } n E)$

<proof>

lemma *infinite-set-has-order-preserving-inj*:

$[| (E::('a::\{\text{order}\} \text{ set})) \neq \{\}; \forall x. \exists y \in E. x < y |] \implies \exists f. \text{range } f \leq E \ \& \ \text{inj } (f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \ \& \ (\forall m. f m < f(\text{Suc } m))$

<proof>

Only need the existence of an injective function from \mathbb{N} to A for proof

lemma *hypnat-infinite-has-nonstandard*:

$\sim \text{finite } A \implies \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A < (*s* A)$

<proof>

lemma *starsetNat-eq-hypnat-of-nat-image-finite*: $*s* A = \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A \implies \text{finite } A$

<proof>

lemma *finite-starsetNat-iff*: $(*s* A = \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A) = (\text{finite } A)$

<proof>

lemma *hypnat-infinite-has-nonstandard-iff*: $(\sim \text{finite } A) = (\text{hypnat-of-nat } 'A < *s* A)$

<proof>

4.3 Existence of Infinitely Many Primes: a Nonstandard Proof

lemma *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one*: $\sim (\forall n \in - \{0\}. \text{hypnat-of-nat } n \text{ hdvd } 1)$

<proof>

declare *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one* [*simp*]

lemma *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one2*: $\exists n \in - \{0\}. \sim \text{hypnat-of-nat } n \text{ hdvd } 1$
<proof>

declare *lemma-not-dvd-hypnat-one2* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-gt-zero-gt-one*:

!!N. [| 0 < (N::hypnat); N ≠ 1 |] ==> 1 < N
<proof>

lemma *hypnat-add-one-gt-one*:

!!N. 0 < N ==> 1 < (N::hypnat) + 1
<proof>

lemma *zero-not-prime*: $\neg \text{prime } 0$

<proof>

declare *zero-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-zero-not-prime*: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } 0 \notin \text{starprime}$

<proof>

declare *hypnat-of-nat-zero-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-zero-not-prime*:

0 \notin starprime

<proof>

declare *hypnat-zero-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *one-not-prime*: $\neg \text{prime } 1$

<proof>

declare *one-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *one-not-prime2*: $\neg \text{prime}(\text{Suc } 0)$

<proof>

declare *one-not-prime2* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-one-not-prime*: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } 1 \notin \text{starprime}$

<proof>

declare *hypnat-of-nat-one-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hypnat-one-not-prime*: $1 \notin \text{starprime}$

<proof>

declare *hypnat-one-not-prime* [simp]

lemma *hdvd-diff*: !!k m n. [| k hdvd m; k hdvd n |] ==> k hdvd (m - n)

<proof>

lemma *dvd-one-eq-one*: x dvd (1::nat) ==> x = 1

<proof>

lemma *hdvd-one-eq-one*: !!x. x hdvd 1 ==> x = 1

<proof>

theorem *not-finite-prime*: \sim *finite* {*p. prime p*}

<proof>

end

5 Big O notation – continued

theory *BigO-Complex*

imports *BigO Complex*

begin

Additional lemmas that require the HOL-Complex logic image.

lemma *bigO-LIMSEQ1*: $f =_o O(g) \implies g \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow (0::real)$

<proof>

lemma *bigO-LIMSEQ2*: $f =_o g +_o O(h) \implies h \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow a$
 $\implies g \dashrightarrow (a::real)$

<proof>

end

6 Arithmetic Series for Reals

theory *Arithmetic-Series-Complex*

imports *Complex-Main*

begin

lemma *arith-series-real*:

$(2::real) * (\sum_{i \in \{..<n\}}. a + \text{of-nat } i * d) =$
 $\text{of-nat } n * (a + (a + \text{of-nat}(n - 1) * d))$

<proof>

end

7 Divergence of the Harmonic Series

theory *HarmonicSeries*

imports *Complex-Main*

begin

8 Abstract

The following document presents a proof of the Divergence of Harmonic Series theorem formalised in the Isabelle/Isar theorem proving system.

Theorem: The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ does not converge to any number.

Informal Proof: The informal proof is based on the following auxillary lemmas:

- *aux:* $\sum_{n=2^{m-1}}^{2^m} \frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{1}{2}$
- *aux2:* $\sum_{n=1}^{2^M} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=2^{m-1}}^{2^m} \frac{1}{n}$

From *aux* and *aux2* we can deduce that $\sum_{n=1}^{2^M} \frac{1}{n} \geq 1 + \frac{M}{2}$ for all M . Now for contradiction, assume that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = s$ for some s . Because $\forall n. \frac{1}{n} > 0$ all the partial sums in the series must be less than s . However with our deduction above we can choose $N > 2 * s - 2$ and thus $\sum_{n=1}^{2^N} \frac{1}{n} > s$. This leads to a contradiction and hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ is not summable. QED.

9 Formal Proof

lemma *two-pow-sub*:

$$0 < m \implies (2::nat) ^ m - 2 ^ (m - 1) = 2 ^ (m - 1)$$

<proof>

We first prove the following auxillary lemma. This lemma simply states that the finite sums: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$ etc. are all greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$. We do this by observing that each term in the sum is greater than or equal to the last term, e.g. $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}$ and thus $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

lemma *harmonic-aux*:

$$\forall m > 0. (\sum n \in \{(2::nat) ^ (m - 1) + 1 .. 2 ^ m\}. 1 / \text{real } n) \geq 1 / 2$$

(is $\forall m > 0. (\sum n \in (?S m). 1 / \text{real } n) \geq 1 / 2$)

<proof>

We then show that the sum of a finite number of terms from the harmonic series can be regrouped in increasing powers of 2. For example: $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} = 1 + (\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8})$.

lemma *harmonic-aux2* [rule-format]:

$$0 < M \implies (\sum n \in \{1 .. (2::nat) ^ M\}. 1 / \text{real } n) =$$

$$(1 + (\sum m \in \{1 .. M\}. \sum n \in \{(2::nat) ^ (m - 1) + 1 .. 2 ^ m\}. 1 / \text{real } n))$$

(is $0 < M \implies ?LHS M = ?RHS M$)

<proof>

Using *harmonic-aux* and *harmonic-aux2* we now show that each group sum is greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ and thus the finite sum is bounded below by a value proportional to the number of elements we choose.

lemma *harmonic-aux3* [rule-format]:
shows $\forall (M::nat). (\sum_{n \in \{1..(2::nat) \wedge M\}} 1 / \text{real } n) \geq 1 + (\text{real } M)/2$
(is $\forall M. ?P M \geq -$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The final theorem shows that as we take more and more elements (see *harmonic-aux3*) we get an ever increasing sum. By assuming the sum converges, the lemma *series-pos-less* ($\llbracket \text{summable } ?f; \forall m \geq ?n. 0 < ?f m \rrbracket \implies \text{setsum } ?f \{0..<?n\} < \text{suminf } ?f$) states that each sum is bounded above by the series' limit. This contradicts our first statement and thus we prove that the harmonic series is divergent.

theorem *DivergenceOfHarmonicSeries*:
shows $\neg \text{summable } (\lambda n. 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$
(is $\neg \text{summable } ?f$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

10 Denumerability of the Rationals

theory *DenumRat*
imports *Complex-Main NatPair*
begin

lemma *nat-to-int-surj*: $\exists f::nat \Rightarrow int. \text{surj } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat2-to-int2-surj*: $\exists f::(nat * nat) \Rightarrow (int * int). \text{surj } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-denum*:
 $\exists f::nat \Rightarrow rat. \text{surj } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

11 Type of indices

theory *Code-Index*
imports *PreList*
begin

Indices are isomorphic to HOL *int* but mapped to target-language builtin integers

11.1 Datatype of indices

datatype *index* = *index-of-int int*

lemmas [*code func del*] = *index.recs index.cases*

fun

int-of-index :: *index* \Rightarrow *int*

where

int-of-index (*index-of-int k*) = *k*

lemmas [*code func del*] = *int-of-index.simps*

lemma *index-id* [*simp*]:

index-of-int (*int-of-index k*) = *k*

<proof>

lemma *index*:

$(\bigwedge k::\text{index}. \text{PROP } P \ k) \equiv (\bigwedge k::\text{int}. \text{PROP } P \ (\text{index-of-int } k))$

<proof>

lemma [*code func*]: *size* (*k::index*) = 0

<proof>

11.2 Built-in integers as datatype on numerals

instance *index* :: *number*

number-of \equiv *index-of-int* *<proof>*

code-datatype *number-of* :: *int* \Rightarrow *index*

lemma *number-of-index-id* [*simp*]:

number-of (*int-of-index k*) = *k*

<proof>

lemma *number-of-index-shift*:

number-of k = *index-of-int* (*number-of k*)

<proof>

lemma *int-of-index-number-of* [*simp*]:

int-of-index (*number-of k*) = *number-of k*

<proof>

11.3 Basic arithmetic

instance *index* :: *zero*

[*simp*]: 0 \equiv *index-of-int 0* *<proof>*

lemmas [*code func del*] = *zero-index-def*

instance *index* :: *one*

[*simp*]: 1 \equiv *index-of-int 1* *<proof>*

lemmas `[code func del] = one-index-def`

instance `index :: plus`
`[simp]: k + l ≡ index-of-int (int-of-index k + int-of-index l) <proof>`

lemmas `[code func del] = plus-index-def`

lemma `plus-index-code [code func]:`
`index-of-int k + index-of-int l = index-of-int (k + l)`
`<proof>`

instance `index :: minus`
`[simp]: - k ≡ index-of-int (- int-of-index k)`
`[simp]: k - l ≡ index-of-int (int-of-index k - int-of-index l) <proof>`

lemmas `[code func del] = uminus-index-def minus-index-def`

lemma `uminus-index-code [code func]:`
`- index-of-int k ≡ index-of-int (- k)`
`<proof>`

lemma `minus-index-code [code func]:`
`index-of-int k - index-of-int l = index-of-int (k - l)`
`<proof>`

instance `index :: times`
`[simp]: k * l ≡ index-of-int (int-of-index k * int-of-index l) <proof>`

lemmas `[code func del] = times-index-def`

lemma `times-index-code [code func]:`
`index-of-int k * index-of-int l = index-of-int (k * l)`
`<proof>`

instance `index :: ord`
`[simp]: k ≤ l ≡ int-of-index k ≤ int-of-index l`
`[simp]: k < l ≡ int-of-index k < int-of-index l <proof>`

lemmas `[code func del] = less-eq-index-def less-index-def`

lemma `less-eq-index-code [code func]:`
`index-of-int k ≤ index-of-int l ↔ k ≤ l`
`<proof>`

lemma `less-index-code [code func]:`
`index-of-int k < index-of-int l ↔ k < l`
`<proof>`

instance `index :: Divides.div`
`[simp]: k div l ≡ index-of-int (int-of-index k div int-of-index l)`
`[simp]: k mod l ≡ index-of-int (int-of-index k mod int-of-index l) <proof>`

instance `index :: ring-1`
`<proof>`

lemma `of-nat-index: of-nat n = index-of-int (of-nat n)`
`<proof>`

instance `index :: number-ring`

<proof>

lemma *zero-index-code* [*code inline, code func*]:
 $(0::index) = \text{Numeral0}$
<proof>

lemma *one-index-code* [*code inline, code func*]:
 $(1::index) = \text{Numeral1}$
<proof>

instance *index :: abs*
 $|k| \equiv \text{if } k < 0 \text{ then } -k \text{ else } k$ *<proof>*

lemma *index-of-int* [*code func*]:
 $\text{index-of-int } k = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else if } k = -1 \text{ then } -1$
 $\text{else let } (l, m) = \text{divAlg } (k, 2) \text{ in } 2 * \text{index-of-int } l +$
 $(\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1))$
<proof>

lemma *int-of-index* [*code func*]:
 $\text{int-of-index } k = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else if } k = -1 \text{ then } -1$
 $\text{else let } l = k \text{ div } 2; m = k \text{ mod } 2 \text{ in } 2 * \text{int-of-index } l +$
 $(\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1))$
<proof>

11.4 Conversion to and from *nat*

definition
nat-of-index :: *index* \Rightarrow *nat*
where
[*code func del*]: *nat-of-index* = *nat o int-of-index*

definition
nat-of-index-aux :: *index* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
[*code func del*]: *nat-of-index-aux* *i n* = *nat-of-index* *i* + *n*

lemma *nat-of-index-aux-code* [*code*]:
 $\text{nat-of-index-aux } i \ n = (\text{if } i \leq 0 \text{ then } n \text{ else } \text{nat-of-index-aux } (i - 1) (\text{Suc } n))$
<proof>

lemma *nat-of-index-code* [*code*]:
 $\text{nat-of-index } i = \text{nat-of-index-aux } i \ 0$
<proof>

definition
index-of-nat :: *nat* \Rightarrow *index*
where

[code func del]: $index\text{-of-nat} = index\text{-of-int} \circ of\text{-nat}$

lemma *index-of-nat* [code func]:

index-of-nat 0 = 0

index-of-nat (Suc n) = *index-of-nat* n + 1

⟨proof⟩

lemma *index-nat-id* [simp]:

nat-of-index (*index-of-nat* n) = n

index-of-nat (*nat-of-index* i) = (if i ≤ 0 then 0 else i)

⟨proof⟩

11.5 ML interface

⟨ML⟩

11.6 Code serialization

code-type *index*

(SML *int*)

(OCaml *int*)

(Haskell *Integer*)

code-instance *index* :: eq

(Haskell *-*)

⟨ML⟩

code-reserved SML *int*

code-reserved OCaml *int*

code-const *op* + :: *index* ⇒ *index* ⇒ *index*

(SML *Int.+* ((-), (-)))

(OCaml *Pervasives.+*)

(Haskell **infixl** 6 +)

code-const *uminus* :: *index* ⇒ *index*

(SML *Int.~*)

(OCaml *Pervasives.~*-)

(Haskell *negate*)

code-const *op* - :: *index* ⇒ *index* ⇒ *index*

(SML *Int.-* ((-), (-)))

(OCaml *Pervasives.-*)

(Haskell **infixl** 6 -)

code-const *op* * :: *index* ⇒ *index* ⇒ *index*

(SML *Int.** ((-), (-)))

(OCaml *Pervasives.**)

(Haskell **infixl** 7 *)

```

code-const op = :: index ⇒ index ⇒ bool
  (SML !((- : Int.int) = -))
  (OCaml !((- : Pervasives.int) = -))
  (Haskell infixl 4 ==)

code-const op ≤ :: index ⇒ index ⇒ bool
  (SML Int.<= ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml !((- : Pervasives.int) <= -))
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)

code-const op < :: index ⇒ index ⇒ bool
  (SML Int.< ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml !((- : Pervasives.int) < -))
  (Haskell infix 4 <)

code-reserved SML Int
code-reserved OCaml Pervasives

end

```

12 Pretty integer literals for code generation

```

theory Code-Integer
imports IntArith Code-Index
begin

```

HOL numeral expressions are mapped to integer literals in target languages, using predefined target language operations for abstract integer operations.

```

code-type int
  (SML IntInf.int)
  (OCaml Big'-int.big'-int)
  (Haskell Integer)

code-instance int :: eq
  (Haskell -)

⟨ML⟩

code-const Numeral.Pls and Numeral.Min and Numeral.Bit
  (SML raise/ Fail/ Pls
    and raise/ Fail/ Min
    and !((-);/ (-);/ raise/ Fail/ Bit))
  (OCaml failwith/ Pls
    and failwith/ Min
    and !((-);/ (-);/ failwith/ Bit))
  (Haskell error/ Pls
    and error/ Min

```

```

and error/ Bit)

code-const Numeral.pred
  (SML IntInf.- ((-), 1))
  (OCaml Big'-int.pred'-big'-int)
  (Haskell !(-/ -/ 1))

code-const Numeral.succ
  (SML IntInf.+ ((-), 1))
  (OCaml Big'-int.succ'-big'-int)
  (Haskell !(-/ +/ 1))

code-const op + :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.+ ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.add'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 6 +)

code-const uminus :: int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.~)
  (OCaml Big'-int.minus'-big'-int)
  (Haskell negate)

code-const op - :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.- ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.sub'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 6 -)

code-const op * :: int ⇒ int ⇒ int
  (SML IntInf.* ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.mult'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 7 *)

code-const op = :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML !((- : IntInf.int) = -))
  (OCaml Big'-int.eq'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infixl 4 ==)

code-const op ≤ :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.<= ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.le'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <=)

code-const op < :: int ⇒ int ⇒ bool
  (SML IntInf.< ((-), (-)))
  (OCaml Big'-int.lt'-big'-int)
  (Haskell infix 4 <)

code-const index-of-int and int-of-index
  (SML IntInf.toInt and IntInf.fromInt)

```

(OCaml *Big'-int.int'-of'-big'-int* and *Big'-int.big'-int'-of'-int*)
(Haskell - and -)

code-reserved *SML IntInf*
code-reserved *OCaml Big-int*
end

13 Quatifier elimination for $\mathbb{R}(0,1,+, \text{floor}, \text{j})$

theory *MIR*
imports *Real GCD Code-Integer*
uses (*mireif.ML*) (*mirtac.ML*)
begin

declare *real-of-int-floor-cancel* [*simp del*]

fun *alluopairs*:: 'a list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) list **where**
alluopairs [] = []
| *alluopairs* (x#xs) = (map (Pair x) (x#xs))@(alluopairs xs)

lemma *alluopairs-set1*: set (alluopairs xs) \leq {(x,y). x \in set xs \wedge y \in set xs}
<proof>

lemma *alluopairs-set*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{set } xs ; y \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{alluopairs } xs) \vee (y,x) \in \text{set } (\text{alluopairs } xs)$
<proof>

lemma *alluopairs-ex*:
assumes *Pc*: $\forall x y. P x y = P y x$
shows $(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } xs. P x y) = (\exists (x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{alluopairs } xs). P x y)$
<proof>

consts *iupt* :: int \times int \Rightarrow int list
recdef *iupt* measure ($\lambda (i,j). \text{nat } (j-i + 1)$)
iupt (i,j) = (if j < i then [] else (i# iupt(i+1, j)))

lemma *iupt-set*: set (iupt(i,j)) = {i .. j}
<proof>

lemma *nth-pos2*: $0 < n \Longrightarrow (x\#xs) ! n = xs ! (n - 1)$
<proof>

lemma *myl*: $\forall (a::'a::\{\text{pordered-ab-group-add}\}) (b::'a). (a \leq b) = (0 \leq b - a)$
<proof>

lemma *myless*: $\forall (a::'a::\{\text{pordered-ab-group-add}\}) (b::'a). (a < b) = (0 < b - a)$

<proof>

lemma *myeq*: $\forall (a::'a::\{\text{pordered-ab-group-add}\}) (b::'a). (a = b) = (0 = b - a)$

<proof>

lemma *floor-int-eq*: $(\text{real } n \leq x \wedge x < \text{real } (n+1)) = (\text{floor } x = n)$

<proof>

lemma *dvd-period*:

assumes *advdd*: $(a::\text{int}) \text{ dvd } d$

shows $(a \text{ dvd } (x + t)) = (a \text{ dvd } ((x + c*d) + t))$

<proof>

definition

rdvd: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** *rdvd* 50)

where

rdvd-def: $x \text{ rdvd } y \longleftrightarrow (\exists k::\text{int}. y = x * \text{real } k)$

lemma *int-rdvd-real*:

shows $\text{real } (i::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } x = (i \text{ dvd } (\text{floor } x) \wedge \text{real } (\text{floor } x) = x)$ (**is** *?l = ?r*)

<proof>

lemma *int-rdvd-iff*: $(\text{real } (i::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } \text{real } t) = (i \text{ dvd } t)$

<proof>

lemma *rdvd-abs1*:

$(\text{abs } (\text{real } d) \text{ rdvd } t) = (\text{real } (d::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } t)$

<proof>

lemma *rdvd-minus*: $(\text{real } (d::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } t) = (\text{real } d \text{ rdvd } -t)$

<proof>

lemma *rdvd-left-0-eq*: $(0 \text{ rdvd } t) = (t=0)$

<proof>

lemma *rdvd-mult*:

assumes *knz*: $k \neq 0$

shows $(\text{real } (n::\text{int}) * \text{real } (k::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } x * \text{real } k) = (\text{real } n \text{ rdvd } x)$

<proof>

lemma *rdvd-trans*: **assumes** *mn*: $m \text{ rdvd } n$ **and** *nk*: $n \text{ rdvd } k$

shows $m \text{ rdvd } k$

<proof>

```
datatype num = C int | Bound nat | CN nat int num | Neg num | Add num num |
Sub num num
| Mul int num | Floor num | CF int num num
```

```
fun num-size :: num  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  num-size (C c) = 1
| num-size (Bound n) = 1
| num-size (Neg a) = 1 + num-size a
| num-size (Add a b) = 1 + num-size a + num-size b
| num-size (Sub a b) = 3 + num-size a + num-size b
| num-size (CN n c a) = 4 + num-size a
| num-size (CF c a b) = 4 + num-size a + num-size b
| num-size (Mul c a) = 1 + num-size a
| num-size (Floor a) = 1 + num-size a
```

```
fun Inum :: real list  $\Rightarrow$  num  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  Inum bs (C c) = (real c)
| Inum bs (Bound n) = bs!n
| Inum bs (CN n c a) = (real c) * (bs!n) + (Inum bs a)
| Inum bs (Neg a) = -(Inum bs a)
| Inum bs (Add a b) = Inum bs a + Inum bs b
| Inum bs (Sub a b) = Inum bs a - Inum bs b
| Inum bs (Mul c a) = (real c) * Inum bs a
| Inum bs (Floor a) = real (floor (Inum bs a))
| Inum bs (CF c a b) = real c * real (floor (Inum bs a)) + Inum bs b
definition isint t bs  $\equiv$  real (floor (Inum bs t)) = Inum bs t
```

```
lemma isint-iff: isint n bs = (real (floor (Inum bs n)) = Inum bs n)
<proof>
```

```
lemma isint-Floor: isint (Floor n) bs
<proof>
```

```
lemma isint-Mul: isint e bs  $\implies$  isint (Mul c e) bs
<proof>
```

```
lemma isint-neg: isint e bs  $\implies$  isint (Neg e) bs
<proof>
```

```
lemma isint-sub:
  assumes ie: isint e bs shows isint (Sub (C c) e) bs
```

<proof>

lemma *isint-add*: **assumes**

ai:isint a bs and bi: isint b bs shows isint (Add a b) bs

<proof>

lemma *isint-c*: *isint (C j) bs*

<proof>

datatype *fm* =

T | *F* | *Lt num* | *Le num* | *Gt num* | *Ge num* | *Eq num* | *NEq num* | *Dvd int num* |
NDvd int num |
NOT fm | *And fm fm* | *Or fm fm* | *Imp fm fm* | *Iff fm fm* | *E fm* | *A fm*

fun *fmsize* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

fmsize (NOT p) = 1 + fmsize p
| *fmsize (And p q) = 1 + fmsize p + fmsize q*
| *fmsize (Or p q) = 1 + fmsize p + fmsize q*
| *fmsize (Imp p q) = 3 + fmsize p + fmsize q*
| *fmsize (Iff p q) = 3 + 2*(fmsize p + fmsize q)*
| *fmsize (E p) = 1 + fmsize p*
| *fmsize (A p) = 4 + fmsize p*
| *fmsize (Dvd i t) = 2*
| *fmsize (NDvd i t) = 2*
| *fmsize p = 1*

lemma *fmsize-pos*: *fmsize p > 0*

<proof>

fun *Ifm* :: *real list* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

Ifm bs T = True
| *Ifm bs F = False*
| *Ifm bs (Lt a) = (Inum bs a < 0)*
| *Ifm bs (Gt a) = (Inum bs a > 0)*
| *Ifm bs (Le a) = (Inum bs a \leq 0)*
| *Ifm bs (Ge a) = (Inum bs a \geq 0)*
| *Ifm bs (Eq a) = (Inum bs a = 0)*
| *Ifm bs (NEq a) = (Inum bs a \neq 0)*
| *Ifm bs (Dvd i b) = (real i rdvd Inum bs b)*
| *Ifm bs (NDvd i b) = (\neg (real i rdvd Inum bs b))*
| *Ifm bs (NOT p) = (\neg (Ifm bs p))*
| *Ifm bs (And p q) = (Ifm bs p \wedge Ifm bs q)*
| *Ifm bs (Or p q) = (Ifm bs p \vee Ifm bs q)*
| *Ifm bs (Imp p q) = ((Ifm bs p) \longrightarrow (Ifm bs q))*

| $\text{Ifm } bs \text{ (Iff } p \text{ } q) = (\text{Ifm } bs \text{ } p = \text{Ifm } bs \text{ } q)$
| $\text{Ifm } bs \text{ (E } p) = (\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \text{ } p)$
| $\text{Ifm } bs \text{ (A } p) = (\forall x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \text{ } p)$

consts $\text{prep} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef prep measure fmsize

$\text{prep } (E \text{ } T) = T$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ } F) = F$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ (Or } p \text{ } q)) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (E \text{ } p)) (\text{prep } (E \text{ } q))$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ (Imp } p \text{ } q)) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT } p))) (\text{prep } (E \text{ } q))$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ (Iff } p \text{ } q)) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (E \text{ (And } p \text{ } q))) (\text{prep } (E \text{ (And (NOT } p) \text{ (NOT } q))))$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT (And } p \text{ } q))) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT } p))) (\text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT } q)))$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT (Imp } p \text{ } q))) = \text{prep } (E \text{ (And } p \text{ (NOT } q)))$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT (Iff } p \text{ } q))) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (E \text{ (And } p \text{ (NOT } q)))) (\text{prep } (E \text{ (And (NOT } p) \text{ (NOT } q))))$
 $\text{prep } (E \text{ } p) = E \text{ (prep } p)$
 $\text{prep } (A \text{ (And } p \text{ } q)) = \text{And } (\text{prep } (A \text{ } p)) (\text{prep } (A \text{ } q))$
 $\text{prep } (A \text{ } p) = \text{prep } (\text{NOT } (E \text{ (NOT } p)))$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } (\text{NOT } p)) = \text{prep } p$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } (\text{And } p \text{ } q)) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (\text{NOT } p)) (\text{prep } (\text{NOT } q))$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } (A \text{ } p)) = \text{prep } (E \text{ (NOT } p))$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } (\text{Or } p \text{ } q)) = \text{And } (\text{prep } (\text{NOT } p)) (\text{prep } (\text{NOT } q))$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } (\text{Imp } p \text{ } q)) = \text{And } (\text{prep } p) (\text{prep } (\text{NOT } q))$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } (\text{Iff } p \text{ } q)) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (\text{And } p \text{ (NOT } q))) (\text{prep } (\text{And (NOT } p) \text{ } q))$
 $\text{prep } (\text{NOT } p) = \text{NOT } (\text{prep } p)$
 $\text{prep } (\text{Or } p \text{ } q) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } p) (\text{prep } q)$
 $\text{prep } (\text{And } p \text{ } q) = \text{And } (\text{prep } p) (\text{prep } q)$
 $\text{prep } (\text{Imp } p \text{ } q) = \text{prep } (\text{Or } (\text{NOT } p) \text{ } q)$
 $\text{prep } (\text{Iff } p \text{ } q) = \text{Or } (\text{prep } (\text{And } p \text{ } q)) (\text{prep } (\text{And (NOT } p) \text{ (NOT } q)))$
 $\text{prep } p = p$

(**hints** $\text{simp add: fmsize-pos}$)

lemma $\text{prep: } \bigwedge bs. \text{Ifm } bs \text{ (prep } p) = \text{Ifm } bs \text{ } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts $\text{qfree} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

recdef qfree measure size

$\text{qfree } (E \text{ } p) = \text{False}$
 $\text{qfree } (A \text{ } p) = \text{False}$
 $\text{qfree } (\text{NOT } p) = \text{qfree } p$
 $\text{qfree } (\text{And } p \text{ } q) = (\text{qfree } p \wedge \text{qfree } q)$
 $\text{qfree } (\text{Or } p \text{ } q) = (\text{qfree } p \wedge \text{qfree } q)$
 $\text{qfree } (\text{Imp } p \text{ } q) = (\text{qfree } p \wedge \text{qfree } q)$
 $\text{qfree } (\text{Iff } p \text{ } q) = (\text{qfree } p \wedge \text{qfree } q)$
 $\text{qfree } p = \text{True}$

consts

$numbound0:: num \Rightarrow bool$
 $bound0:: fm \Rightarrow bool$
 $numsubst0:: num \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow num$
 $subst0:: num \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$

primrec

$numbound0 (C c) = True$
 $numbound0 (Bound n) = (n > 0)$
 $numbound0 (CN n i a) = (n > 0 \wedge numbound0 a)$
 $numbound0 (Neg a) = numbound0 a$
 $numbound0 (Add a b) = (numbound0 a \wedge numbound0 b)$
 $numbound0 (Sub a b) = (numbound0 a \wedge numbound0 b)$
 $numbound0 (Mul i a) = numbound0 a$
 $numbound0 (Floor a) = numbound0 a$
 $numbound0 (CF c a b) = (numbound0 a \wedge numbound0 b)$

lemma numbound0-I:

assumes $nb: numbound0 a$
shows $Inum (b\#bs) a = Inum (b'\#bs) a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma numbound0-gen:

assumes $nb: numbound0 t$ **and** $ti: isint t (x\#bs)$
shows $\forall y. isint t (y\#bs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

primrec

$bound0 T = True$
 $bound0 F = True$
 $bound0 (Lt a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (Le a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (Gt a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (Ge a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (Eq a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (NEq a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (Dvd i a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (NDvd i a) = numbound0 a$
 $bound0 (NOT p) = bound0 p$
 $bound0 (And p q) = (bound0 p \wedge bound0 q)$
 $bound0 (Or p q) = (bound0 p \wedge bound0 q)$
 $bound0 (Imp p q) = ((bound0 p) \wedge (bound0 q))$
 $bound0 (Iff p q) = (bound0 p \wedge bound0 q)$
 $bound0 (E p) = False$
 $bound0 (A p) = False$

lemma bound0-I:

assumes $bp: bound0 p$
shows $Ifm (b\#bs) p = Ifm (b'\#bs) p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

primrec

$\text{numsubst0 } t \ (C \ c) = (C \ c)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{Bound } n) = (\text{if } n=0 \ \text{then } t \ \text{else } \text{Bound } n)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{CN } n \ i \ a) = (\text{if } n=0 \ \text{then } \text{Add } (\text{Mul } i \ t) \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a) \ \text{else } \text{CN } n \ i \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a))$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{CF } i \ a \ b) = \text{CF } i \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a) \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ b)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{Neg } a) = \text{Neg } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{Add } a \ b) = \text{Add } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a) \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ b)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{Sub } a \ b) = \text{Sub } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a) \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ b)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{Mul } i \ a) = \text{Mul } i \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{numsubst0 } t \ (\text{Floor } a) = \text{Floor } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$

lemma numsubst0-I:

shows $\text{Inum } (b\#bs) \ (\text{numsubst0 } a \ t) = \text{Inum } ((\text{Inum } (b\#bs) \ a)\#bs) \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma numsubst0-I':

assumes $nb: \text{numbound0 } a$
shows $\text{Inum } (b\#bs) \ (\text{numsubst0 } a \ t) = \text{Inum } ((\text{Inum } (b'\#bs) \ a)\#bs) \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

primrec

$\text{subst0 } t \ T = T$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ F = F$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Lt } a) = \text{Lt } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Le } a) = \text{Le } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Gt } a) = \text{Gt } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Ge } a) = \text{Ge } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Eq } a) = \text{Eq } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{NEq } a) = \text{NEq } (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Dvd } i \ a) = \text{Dvd } i \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{NDvd } i \ a) = \text{NDvd } i \ (\text{numsubst0 } t \ a)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{NOT } p) = \text{NOT } (\text{subst0 } t \ p)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{And } p \ q) = \text{And } (\text{subst0 } t \ p) \ (\text{subst0 } t \ q)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Or } p \ q) = \text{Or } (\text{subst0 } t \ p) \ (\text{subst0 } t \ q)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Imp } p \ q) = \text{Imp } (\text{subst0 } t \ p) \ (\text{subst0 } t \ q)$
 $\text{subst0 } t \ (\text{Iff } p \ q) = \text{Iff } (\text{subst0 } t \ p) \ (\text{subst0 } t \ q)$

lemma subst0-I: assumes qfp: qfree p

shows $\text{Ifm } (b\#bs) \ (\text{subst0 } a \ p) = \text{Ifm } ((\text{Inum } (b\#bs) \ a)\#bs) \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

$\text{decrnum} :: \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num}$
 $\text{decr} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef decrnum *measure size*

$\text{decrnum } (\text{Bound } n) = \text{Bound } (n - 1)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{Neg } a) = \text{Neg } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{Add } a \ b) = \text{Add } (\text{decrnum } a) \ (\text{decrnum } b)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{Sub } a \ b) = \text{Sub } (\text{decrnum } a) \ (\text{decrnum } b)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{Mul } c \ a) = \text{Mul } c \ (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{Floor } a) = \text{Floor } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{CN } n \ c \ a) = \text{CN } (n - 1) \ c \ (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decrnum } (\text{CF } c \ a \ b) = \text{CF } c \ (\text{decrnum } a) \ (\text{decrnum } b)$
 $\text{decrnum } a = a$

recdef *decr measure size*

$\text{decr } (\text{Lt } a) = \text{Lt } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Le } a) = \text{Le } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Gt } a) = \text{Gt } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Ge } a) = \text{Ge } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Eq } a) = \text{Eq } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{NEq } a) = \text{NEq } (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Dvd } i \ a) = \text{Dvd } i \ (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{NDvd } i \ a) = \text{NDvd } i \ (\text{decrnum } a)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{NOT } p) = \text{NOT } (\text{decr } p)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{And } p \ q) = \text{And } (\text{decr } p) \ (\text{decr } q)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Or } p \ q) = \text{Or } (\text{decr } p) \ (\text{decr } q)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Imp } p \ q) = \text{Imp } (\text{decr } p) \ (\text{decr } q)$
 $\text{decr } (\text{Iff } p \ q) = \text{Iff } (\text{decr } p) \ (\text{decr } q)$
 $\text{decr } p = p$

lemma *decrnum: assumes nb: numbound0 t*
shows $\text{Inum } (x\#bs) \ t = \text{Inum } bs \ (\text{decrnum } t)$
<proof>

lemma *decr: assumes nb: bound0 p*
shows $\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) \ p = \text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{decr } p)$
<proof>

lemma *decr-xf: bound0 p \implies xfree (decr p)*
<proof>

consts

isatom :: fm \implies bool

recdef *isatom measure size*

$\text{isatom } T = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } F = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{Lt } a) = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{Le } a) = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{Gt } a) = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{Ge } a) = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{Eq } a) = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{NEq } a) = \text{True}$
 $\text{isatom } (\text{Dvd } i \ b) = \text{True}$

$isatom (NDvd\ i\ b) = True$
 $isatom\ p = False$

lemma *numsubst0-numbound0*: **assumes** $nb: numbound0\ t$
shows $numbound0\ (numsubst0\ t\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subst0-bound0*: **assumes** $qf: qfree\ p$ **and** $nb: numbound0\ t$
shows $bound0\ (subst0\ t\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bound0-qf*: $bound0\ p \implies qfree\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $djf:: ('a \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $djf\ f\ p\ q \equiv (if\ q=T\ then\ T\ else\ if\ q=F\ then\ f\ p\ else$
 $(let\ fp = f\ p\ in\ case\ fp\ of\ T \Rightarrow T \mid F \Rightarrow q \mid - \Rightarrow Or\ fp\ q))$
constdefs $evaldjf:: ('a \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow fm$
 $evaldjf\ f\ ps \equiv foldr\ (djf\ f)\ ps\ F$

lemma *djf-Or*: $Ifm\ bs\ (djf\ f\ p\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ (f\ p)\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *evaldjf-ex*: $Ifm\ bs\ (evaldjf\ f\ ps) = (\exists\ p \in set\ ps.\ Ifm\ bs\ (f\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *evaldjf-bound0*:
assumes $nb: \forall\ x \in set\ xs.\ bound0\ (f\ x)$
shows $bound0\ (evaldjf\ f\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *evaldjf-qf*:
assumes $nb: \forall\ x \in set\ xs.\ qfree\ (f\ x)$
shows $qfree\ (evaldjf\ f\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts
 $disjuncts :: fm \Rightarrow fm\ list$
 $conjuncts :: fm \Rightarrow fm\ list$
recdef *disjuncts measure size*
 $disjuncts\ (Or\ p\ q) = (disjuncts\ p) @ (disjuncts\ q)$
 $disjuncts\ F = []$
 $disjuncts\ p = [p]$

recdef *conjuncts measure size*
 $conjuncts\ (And\ p\ q) = (conjuncts\ p) @ (conjuncts\ q)$
 $conjuncts\ T = []$
 $conjuncts\ p = [p]$

lemma *disjuncts*: $(\exists q \in \text{set } (\text{disjuncts } p)). \text{Ifm } bs \ q = \text{Ifm } bs \ p$
<proof>

lemma *conjuncts*: $(\forall q \in \text{set } (\text{conjuncts } p)). \text{Ifm } bs \ q = \text{Ifm } bs \ p$
<proof>

lemma *disjuncts-nb*: $\text{bound0 } p \implies \forall q \in \text{set } (\text{disjuncts } p). \text{bound0 } q$
<proof>

lemma *conjuncts-nb*: $\text{bound0 } p \implies \forall q \in \text{set } (\text{conjuncts } p). \text{bound0 } q$
<proof>

lemma *disjuncts-qf*: $\text{qfree } p \implies \forall q \in \text{set } (\text{disjuncts } p). \text{qfree } q$
<proof>

lemma *conjuncts-qf*: $\text{qfree } p \implies \forall q \in \text{set } (\text{conjuncts } p). \text{qfree } q$
<proof>

constdefs *DJ* :: $(fm \implies fm) \implies fm \implies fm$
 $DJ \ f \ p \equiv \text{evaldjf } f \ (\text{disjuncts } p)$

lemma *DJ*: **assumes** *fdj*: $\forall p \ q. f \ (\text{Or } p \ q) = \text{Or } (f \ p) \ (f \ q)$
and *fF*: $f \ F = F$
shows $\text{Ifm } bs \ (DJ \ f \ p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (f \ p)$
<proof>

lemma *DJ-qf*: **assumes**
fqf: $\forall p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (f \ p)$
shows $\forall p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (DJ \ f \ p)$
<proof>

lemma *DJ-qe*: **assumes** *qe*: $\forall bs \ p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (qe \ p) \wedge (\text{Ifm } bs \ (qe \ p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (E \ p))$
shows $\forall bs \ p. \text{qfree } p \longrightarrow \text{qfree } (DJ \ qe \ p) \wedge (\text{Ifm } bs \ ((DJ \ qe \ p)) = \text{Ifm } bs \ (E \ p))$
<proof>

consts *bnds*:: $\text{num} \implies \text{nat list}$
lex-ns:: $\text{nat list} \times \text{nat list} \implies \text{bool}$

recdef *bnds* *measure size*
 $bnds \ (\text{Bound } n) = [n]$
 $bnds \ (\text{CN } n \ c \ a) = n \# (bnds \ a)$
 $bnds \ (\text{Neg } a) = bnds \ a$
 $bnds \ (\text{Add } a \ b) = (bnds \ a) @ (bnds \ b)$
 $bnds \ (\text{Sub } a \ b) = (bnds \ a) @ (bnds \ b)$
 $bnds \ (\text{Mul } i \ a) = bnds \ a$
 $bnds \ (\text{Floor } a) = bnds \ a$
 $bnds \ (\text{CF } c \ a \ b) = (bnds \ a) @ (bnds \ b)$
 $bnds \ a = []$

recdef *lex-ns* *measure* $(\lambda (xs,ys). \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys)$

```

lex-ns ([] , ms) = True
lex-ns (ns, []) = False
lex-ns (n#ns, m#ms) = (n < m  $\vee$  ((n = m)  $\wedge$  lex-ns (ns, ms)))
constdefs lex-bnd :: num  $\Rightarrow$  num  $\Rightarrow$  bool
lex-bnd t s  $\equiv$  lex-ns (bnds t, bnds s)

```

consts

```

numgcdh :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int
reducecoeffh :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  num
dvdnumcoeff :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

consts maxcoeff :: num \Rightarrow int

```

recdef maxcoeff measure size
maxcoeff (C i) = abs i
maxcoeff (CN n c t) = max (abs c) (maxcoeff t)
maxcoeff (CF c t s) = max (abs c) (maxcoeff s)
maxcoeff t = 1

```

lemma maxcoeff-pos: maxcoeff t \geq 0
 <proof>

recdef numgcdh measure size

```

numgcdh (C i) = ( $\lambda$ g. igcd i g)
numgcdh (CN n c t) = ( $\lambda$ g. igcd c (numgcdh t g))
numgcdh (CF c s t) = ( $\lambda$ g. igcd c (numgcdh t g))
numgcdh t = ( $\lambda$ g. 1)

```

definition

numgcd :: num \Rightarrow int

where

numgcd-def: numgcd t = numgcdh t (maxcoeff t)

recdef reducecoeffh measure size

```

reducecoeffh (C i) = ( $\lambda$  g. C (i div g))
reducecoeffh (CN n c t) = ( $\lambda$  g. CN n (c div g) (reducecoeffh t g))
reducecoeffh (CF c s t) = ( $\lambda$  g. CF (c div g) s (reducecoeffh t g))
reducecoeffh t = ( $\lambda$ g. t)

```

definition

reducecoeff :: num \Rightarrow num

where

reducecoeff-def: reducecoeff t =
 (let g = numgcd t in
 if g = 0 then C 0 else if g=1 then t else reducecoeffh t g)

recdef dvdnumcoeff measure size

```

dvdnumcoeff (C i) = ( $\lambda$  g. g dvd i)
dvdnumcoeff (CN n c t) = ( $\lambda$  g. g dvd c  $\wedge$  (dvdnumcoeff t g))
dvdnumcoeff (CF c s t) = ( $\lambda$  g. g dvd c  $\wedge$  (dvdnumcoeff t g))
dvdnumcoeff t = ( $\lambda$ g. False)

```

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-trans*:
assumes *gdg*: $g \text{ dvd } g'$ **and** *dgt'*: $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g'$
shows $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *zdvd-trans* [*trans add*]

lemma *natabs0*: $(\text{nat } (\text{abs } x) = 0) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcd0*:
assumes *g0*: $\text{numgcd } t = 0$
shows $\text{Inum } bs \ t = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcdh-pos*: **assumes** *gp*: $g \geq 0$ **shows** $\text{numgcdh } t \ g \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcd-pos*: $\text{numgcd } t \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reducecoeffh*:
assumes *gt*: $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ g$ **and** *gp*: $g > 0$
shows $\text{real } g * (\text{Inum } bs \ (\text{reducecoeffh } t \ g)) = \text{Inum } bs \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *ismaxcoeff*:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

recdef *ismaxcoeff* *measure size*
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } (C \ i) = (\lambda x. \text{abs } i \leq x)$
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } (CN \ n \ c \ t) = (\lambda x. \text{abs } c \leq x \wedge (\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ x))$
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } (CF \ c \ s \ t) = (\lambda x. \text{abs } c \leq x \wedge (\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ x))$
 $\text{ismaxcoeff } t = (\lambda x. \text{True})$

lemma *ismaxcoeff-mono*: $\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ c \Longrightarrow c \leq c' \Longrightarrow \text{ismaxcoeff } t \ c'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maxcoeff-ismaxcoeff*: $\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ (\text{maxcoeff } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-gt1*: $\text{igcd } i \ j > 1 \Longrightarrow ((\text{abs } i > 1 \wedge \text{abs } j > 1) \vee (\text{abs } i = 0 \wedge \text{abs } j > 1) \vee (\text{abs } i > 1 \wedge \text{abs } j = 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numgcdh0*: $\text{numgcdh } t \ m = 0 \Longrightarrow m = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-aux*:
assumes *ismaxcoeff* $\text{ismaxcoeff } t \ m$ **and** *mp*: $m \geq 0$ **and** *numgcdh* $\text{numgcdh } t \ m > 1$
shows $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t \ (\text{numgcdh } t \ m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-aux2*:

assumes $\text{numgcd } t > 1$ **shows** $\text{dvdnumcoeff } t (\text{numgcd } t) \wedge \text{numgcd } t > 0$
<proof>

lemma *reducecoeff*: $\text{real } (\text{numgcd } t) * (\text{Inum } bs (\text{reducecoeff } t)) = \text{Inum } bs t$
<proof>

lemma *reducecoeffh-numbound0*: $\text{numbound0 } t \implies \text{numbound0 } (\text{reducecoeffh } t g)$
<proof>

lemma *reducecoeff-numbound0*: $\text{numbound0 } t \implies \text{numbound0 } (\text{reducecoeff } t)$
<proof>

consts

simpnum:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num}$
numadd:: $\text{num} \times \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num}$
nummul:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num}$

recdef *numadd measure* ($\lambda (t,s). \text{size } t + \text{size } s$)

numadd (*CN* *n1* *c1* *r1*, *CN* *n2* *c2* *r2*) =
(*if* *n1*=*n2* *then*
(*let* *c* = *c1* + *c2*
in (*if* *c*=0 *then* *numadd*(*r1*,*r2*) *else* *CN* *n1* *c* (*numadd* (*r1*,*r2*))))))
else if *n1* ≤ *n2* *then* *CN* *n1* *c1* (*numadd* (*r1*, *CN* *n2* *c2* *r2*))
else (*CN* *n2* *c2* (*numadd* (*CN* *n1* *c1* *r1*, *r2*))))))
numadd (*CN* *n1* *c1* *r1*, *t*) = *CN* *n1* *c1* (*numadd* (*r1*, *t*))
numadd (*t*, *CN* *n2* *c2* *r2*) = *CN* *n2* *c2* (*numadd* (*t*, *r2*))
numadd (*CF* *c1* *t1* *r1*, *CF* *c2* *t2* *r2*) =
(*if* *t1* = *t2* *then*
(*let* *c*=*c1*+*c2*; *s* = *numadd*(*r1*,*r2*) *in* (*if* *c*=0 *then* *s* *else* *CF* *c* *t1* *s*))
else if *lex-bnd* *t1* *t2* *then* *CF* *c1* *t1* (*numadd*(*r1*, *CF* *c2* *t2* *r2*))
else *CF* *c2* *t2* (*numadd*(*CF* *c1* *t1* *r1*, *r2*))))))
numadd (*CF* *c1* *t1* *r1*, *C* *c*) = *CF* *c1* *t1* (*numadd* (*r1*, *C* *c*))
numadd (*C* *c*, *CF* *c1* *t1* *r1*) = *CF* *c1* *t1* (*numadd* (*r1*, *C* *c*))
numadd (*C* *b1*, *C* *b2*) = *C* (*b1*+*b2*)
numadd (*a*, *b*) = *Add* *a* *b*

lemma *numadd[simp]*: $\text{Inum } bs (\text{numadd } (t,s)) = \text{Inum } bs (\text{Add } t s)$
<proof>

lemma *numadd-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{numbound0 } t ; \text{numbound0 } s \rrbracket \implies \text{numbound0 } (\text{numadd } (t,s))$
<proof>

recdef *nummul measure size*

nummul (*C* *j*) = ($\lambda i. C (i*j)$)
nummul (*CN* *n* *c* *t*) = ($\lambda i. CN n (c*i) (\text{nummul } t i)$)
nummul (*CF* *c* *t* *s*) = ($\lambda i. CF (c*i) t (\text{nummul } s i)$)

$nummul (Mul\ c\ t) = (\lambda\ i.\ nummul\ t\ (i*c))$
 $nummul\ t = (\lambda\ i.\ Mul\ i\ t)$

lemma $nummul[simp]: \bigwedge i.\ Inum\ bs\ (nummul\ t\ i) = Inum\ bs\ (Mul\ i\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nummul-nb[simp]: \bigwedge i.\ numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (nummul\ t\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $numneg :: num \Rightarrow num$
 $numneg\ t \equiv nummul\ t\ (-\ 1)$

constdefs $numsub :: num \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow num$
 $numsub\ s\ t \equiv (if\ s = t\ then\ C\ 0\ else\ numadd\ (s, numneg\ t))$

lemma $numneg[simp]: Inum\ bs\ (numneg\ t) = Inum\ bs\ (Neg\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $numneg-nb[simp]: numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (numneg\ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $numsub[simp]: Inum\ bs\ (numsub\ a\ b) = Inum\ bs\ (Sub\ a\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $numsub-nb[simp]: \llbracket numbound0\ t ; numbound0\ s \rrbracket \implies numbound0\ (numsub\ t\ s)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isint-CF: assumes\ si: isint\ s\ bs\ shows\ isint\ (CF\ c\ t\ s)\ bs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts $split-int :: num \Rightarrow num \times num$

recdef $split-int\ measure\ num-size$

$split-int\ (C\ c) = (C\ 0,\ C\ c)$

$split-int\ (CN\ n\ c\ b) =$

$(let\ (bv, bi) = split-int\ b$

$in\ (CN\ n\ c\ bv,\ bi))$

$split-int\ (CF\ c\ a\ b) =$

$(let\ (bv, bi) = split-int\ b$

$in\ (bv,\ CF\ c\ a\ bi))$

$split-int\ a = (a, C\ 0)$

lemma $split-int: \bigwedge tv\ ti.\ split-int\ t = (tv, ti) \implies (Inum\ bs\ (Add\ tv\ ti) = Inum\ bs\ t) \wedge isint\ ti\ bs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $split-int-nb: numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (fst\ (split-int\ t)) \wedge numbound0\ (snd\ (split-int\ t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

numfloor:: *num* \Rightarrow *num*

where

numfloor-def: *numfloor* *t* = (let (*tv,ti*) = *split-int* *t* in
 (case *tv* of *C* *i* \Rightarrow *numadd* (*tv,ti*)
 | - \Rightarrow *numadd*(*CF* 1 *tv* (*C* 0),*ti*)))

lemma *numfloor[simp]*: *Inum* *bs* (*numfloor* *t*) = *Inum* *bs* (*Floor* *t*) (is ?*n* *t* = ?*N* (*Floor* *t*))
 <proof>

lemma *numfloor-nb[simp]*: *numbound0* *t* \Longrightarrow *numbound0* (*numfloor* *t*)
 <proof>

recdef *simpnum* *measure* *num-size*

simpnum (*C* *j*) = *C* *j*
simpnum (*Bound* *n*) = *CN* *n* 1 (*C* 0)
simpnum (*Neg* *t*) = *numneg* (*simpnum* *t*)
simpnum (*Add* *t* *s*) = *numadd* (*simpnum* *t*,*simpnum* *s*)
simpnum (*Sub* *t* *s*) = *numsub* (*simpnum* *t*) (*simpnum* *s*)
simpnum (*Mul* *i* *t*) = (if *i* = 0 then (*C* 0) else *nummul* (*simpnum* *t*) *i*)
simpnum (*Floor* *t*) = *numfloor* (*simpnum* *t*)
simpnum (*CN* *n* *c* *t*) = (if *c*=0 then *simpnum* *t* else *CN* *n* *c* (*simpnum* *t*))
simpnum (*CF* *c* *t* *s*) = *simpnum*(*Add* (*Mul* *c* (*Floor* *t*)) *s*)

lemma *simpnum-ci[simp]*: *Inum* *bs* (*simpnum* *t*) = *Inum* *bs* *t*
 <proof>

lemma *simpnum-numbound0[simp]*:
numbound0 *t* \Longrightarrow *numbound0* (*simpnum* *t*)
 <proof>

consts *nozerocoeff*:: *num* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *nozerocoeff* *measure* *size*

nozerocoeff (*C* *c*) = *True*
nozerocoeff (*CN* *n* *c* *t*) = (*c* \neq 0 \wedge *nozerocoeff* *t*)
nozerocoeff (*CF* *c* *s* *t*) = (*c* \neq 0 \wedge *nozerocoeff* *t*)
nozerocoeff (*Mul* *c* *t*) = (*c* \neq 0 \wedge *nozerocoeff* *t*)
nozerocoeff *t* = *True*

lemma *numadd-nz* : *nozerocoeff* *a* \Longrightarrow *nozerocoeff* *b* \Longrightarrow *nozerocoeff* (*numadd* (*a*,*b*))
 <proof>

lemma *nummul-nz* : \bigwedge *i*. *i* \neq 0 \Longrightarrow *nozerocoeff* *a* \Longrightarrow *nozerocoeff* (*nummul* *a* *i*)
 <proof>

lemma *numneg-nz* : *nozerocoeff* *a* \Longrightarrow *nozerocoeff* (*numneg* *a*)

<proof>

lemma *numsub-nz*: *nozerocoeff a* \implies *nozerocoeff b* \implies *nozerocoeff (numsub a b)*
<proof>

lemma *split-int-nz*: *nozerocoeff t* \implies *nozerocoeff (fst (split-int t))* \wedge *nozerocoeff (snd (split-int t))*
<proof>

lemma *numfloor-nz*: *nozerocoeff t* \implies *nozerocoeff (numfloor t)*
<proof>

lemma *simpnum-nz*: *nozerocoeff (simpnum t)*
<proof>

lemma *maxcoeff-nz*: *nozerocoeff t* \implies *maxcoeff t = 0* \implies *t = C 0*
<proof>

lemma *numgcd-nz*: **assumes** *nz*: *nozerocoeff t* **and** *g0*: *numgcd t = 0* **shows** *t = C 0*
<proof>

constdefs *simp-num-pair*:: *(num \times int)* \Rightarrow *num \times int*
simp-num-pair \equiv $(\lambda (t,n). (if\ n = 0\ then\ (C\ 0,\ 0)\ else$
 $(let\ t' = simpnum\ t ;\ g = numgcd\ t'\ in$
 $if\ g > 1\ then\ (let\ g' = igcd\ n\ g\ in$
 $if\ g' = 1\ then\ (t',n)$
 $else\ (reducecoeffh\ t'\ g',\ n\ div\ g')$
 $else\ (t',n))))$

lemma *simp-num-pair-ci*:

shows $((\lambda (t,n). Inum\ bs\ t / real\ n) (simp-num-pair (t,n))) = ((\lambda (t,n). Inum\ bs\ t / real\ n) (t,n))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma *simp-num-pair-l*: **assumes** *tnb*: *numbound0 t* **and** *np*: *n > 0* **and** *tn*:
simp-num-pair (t,n) = (t',n')
shows *numbound0 t' \wedge n' > 0*
<proof>

consts *not*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *not* *measure size*

not (NOT p) = p

not T = F

not F = T

not (Lt t) = Ge t

not (Le t) = Gt t

not (Gt t) = Le t

$not (Ge\ t) = Lt\ t$
 $not (Eq\ t) = NEq\ t$
 $not (NEq\ t) = Eq\ t$
 $not (Dvd\ i\ t) = NDvd\ i\ t$
 $not (NDvd\ i\ t) = Dvd\ i\ t$
 $not (And\ p\ q) = Or\ (not\ p)\ (not\ q)$
 $not (Or\ p\ q) = And\ (not\ p)\ (not\ q)$
 $not\ p = NOT\ p$

lemma $not[simp]$: $Ifm\ bs\ (not\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (NOT\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $not-ql[simp]$: $qfree\ p \implies qfree\ (not\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $not-nb[simp]$: $bound0\ p \implies bound0\ (not\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $conj :: fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $conj\ p\ q \equiv (if\ (p = F \vee q = F)\ then\ F\ else\ if\ p = T\ then\ q\ else\ if\ q = T\ then\ p\ else$
 $\quad if\ p = q\ then\ p\ else\ And\ p\ q)$

lemma $conj[simp]$: $Ifm\ bs\ (conj\ p\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ (And\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $conj-ql[simp]$: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (conj\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $conj-nb[simp]$: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (conj\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $disj :: fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $disj\ p\ q \equiv (if\ (p = T \vee q = T)\ then\ T\ else\ if\ p = F\ then\ q\ else\ if\ q = F\ then\ p$
 $\quad else\ if\ p = q\ then\ p\ else\ Or\ p\ q)$

lemma $disj[simp]$: $Ifm\ bs\ (disj\ p\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $disj-ql[simp]$: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (disj\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $disj-nb[simp]$: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (disj\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $imp :: fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $imp\ p\ q \equiv (if\ (p = F \vee q = T \vee p = q)\ then\ T\ else\ if\ p = T\ then\ q\ else\ if\ q = F\ then$
 $\quad not\ p$
 $\quad else\ Imp\ p\ q)$

lemma $imp[simp]$: $Ifm\ bs\ (imp\ p\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ (Imp\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $imp-ql[simp]$: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (imp\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $imp-nb[simp]$: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (imp\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $iff :: fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$

$\text{iff } p \text{ } q \equiv (\text{if } (p = q) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } (p = \text{not } q \vee \text{not } p = q) \text{ then } F \text{ else}$
 $\text{if } p=F \text{ then not } q \text{ else if } q=F \text{ then not } p \text{ else if } p=T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q=T \text{ then}$
 $p \text{ else}$
 $\text{Iff } p \text{ } q)$
lemma *iff[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs \text{ (iff } p \text{ } q) = \text{Ifm } bs \text{ (Iff } p \text{ } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *iff-ql[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{qfree } p \text{ ; qfree } q \rrbracket \implies \text{qfree (iff } p \text{ } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *iff-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p \text{ ; bound0 } q \rrbracket \implies \text{bound0 (iff } p \text{ } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *check-int*:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
recdef *check-int* *measure size*
 $\text{check-int } (C \text{ } i) = \text{True}$
 $\text{check-int } (\text{Floor } t) = \text{True}$
 $\text{check-int } (\text{Mul } i \text{ } t) = \text{check-int } t$
 $\text{check-int } (\text{Add } t \text{ } s) = (\text{check-int } t \wedge \text{check-int } s)$
 $\text{check-int } (\text{Neg } t) = \text{check-int } t$
 $\text{check-int } (\text{CF } c \text{ } t \text{ } s) = \text{check-int } s$
 $\text{check-int } t = \text{False}$

lemma *check-int*: $\text{check-int } t \implies \text{isint } t \text{ } bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-left1-int*: $\text{real } \lfloor t \rfloor = t \implies 1 \text{ rdvd } t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rdvd-reduce*:
assumes $gd:g \text{ dvd } d$ **and** $gc:g \text{ dvd } c$ **and** $gp:g > 0$
shows $\text{real } (d::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd real } (c::\text{int})*t = (\text{real } (d \text{ div } g) \text{ rdvd real } (c \text{ div } g)*t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *simpdvd*:: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow (\text{int} \times \text{num})$
 $\text{simpdvd } d \text{ } t \equiv$
 $(\text{let } g = \text{numgcd } t \text{ in}$
 $\text{if } g > 1 \text{ then } (\text{let } g' = \text{igcd } d \text{ } g \text{ in}$
 $\text{if } g' = 1 \text{ then } (d, t)$
 $\text{else } (d \text{ div } g', \text{reducecoeffh } t \text{ } g'))$
 $\text{else } (d, t))$

lemma *simpdvd*:
assumes $\text{tnz: nozerocoeff } t$ **and** $\text{dnz: } d \neq 0$
shows $\text{Ifm } bs \text{ (Dvd (fst (simpdvd } d \text{ } t)) (\text{snd (simpdvd } d \text{ } t))) = \text{Ifm } bs \text{ (Dvd } d \text{ } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts *simpfm* :: $\text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$
recdef *simpfm* *measure fmsize*
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{And } p \text{ } q) = \text{conj } (\text{simpfm } p) (\text{simpfm } q)$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Or } p \text{ } q) = \text{disj } (\text{simpfm } p) (\text{simpfm } q)$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Imp } p \text{ } q) = \text{imp } (\text{simpfm } p) (\text{simpfm } q)$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Iff } p \text{ } q) = \text{iff } (\text{simpfm } p) (\text{simpfm } q)$

$\text{simpfm } (\text{NOT } p) = \text{not } (\text{simpfm } p)$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Lt } a) = (\text{let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (v < 0) \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else } F$
 $\mid - \Rightarrow \text{Lt } (\text{reducecoeff } a')$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Le } a) = (\text{let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (v \leq 0) \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else } F \mid - \Rightarrow \text{Le } (\text{reducecoeff } a')$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Gt } a) = (\text{let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (v > 0) \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else } F \mid - \Rightarrow \text{Gt } (\text{reducecoeff } a')$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Ge } a) = (\text{let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (v \geq 0) \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else } F \mid - \Rightarrow \text{Ge } (\text{reducecoeff } a')$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Eq } a) = (\text{let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (v = 0) \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else } F \mid - \Rightarrow \text{Eq } (\text{reducecoeff } a')$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{NEq } a) = (\text{let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (v \neq 0) \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else } F \mid - \Rightarrow \text{NEq } (\text{reducecoeff } a')$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{Dvd } i \ a) = (\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \text{simpfm } (\text{Eq } a)$
 $\text{else if } (\text{abs } i = 1) \wedge \text{check-int } a \text{ then } T$
 $\text{else let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (i \ \text{dvd } v) \text{ then } T \text{ else } F$
 $\mid - \Rightarrow (\text{let } (d,t) = \text{simpdvd } i \ a' \text{ in } \text{Dvd } d \ t))$
 $\text{simpfm } (\text{NDvd } i \ a) = (\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \text{simpfm } (\text{NEq } a)$
 $\text{else if } (\text{abs } i = 1) \wedge \text{check-int } a \text{ then } F$
 $\text{else let } a' = \text{simpnum } a \text{ in case } a' \text{ of } C \ v \Rightarrow \text{if } (\neg(i \ \text{dvd } v)) \text{ then } T \text{ else } F$
 $\mid - \Rightarrow (\text{let } (d,t) = \text{simpdvd } i \ a' \text{ in } \text{NDvd } d \ t))$
 $\text{simpfm } p = p$

lemma $\text{simpfm}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{simpfm } p) = \text{Ifm } bs \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma simpdvd-numbound0 : $\text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{snd } (\text{simpdvd } d \ t))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{simpfm-bound0}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{bound0 } p \Longrightarrow \text{bound0 } (\text{simpfm } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{simpfm-qf}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{qfree } p \Longrightarrow \text{qfree } (\text{simpfm } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs $\text{list-conj} :: \text{fm list} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

$\text{list-conj } ps \equiv \text{foldr } \text{conj } ps \ T$

lemma list-conj : $\text{Ifm } bs \ (\text{list-conj } ps) = (\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \ \text{Ifm } bs \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma list-conj-qf : $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \ \text{qfree } p \Longrightarrow \text{qfree } (\text{list-conj } ps)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma list-conj-nb : $\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \ \text{bound0 } p \Longrightarrow \text{bound0 } (\text{list-conj } ps)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs $\text{CJNB} :: (\text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}) \Rightarrow \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

$\text{CJNB } f \ p \equiv (\text{let } cjs = \text{conjuncts } p ; (\text{yes}, \text{no}) = \text{partition bound0 } cjs$

<proof>

consts

iszfmlm :: *fm* \Rightarrow *real list* \Rightarrow *bool*

zlfm :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

recdef *iszfmlm* *measure size*

iszfmlm (*And* *p* *q*) = (λ *bs*. *iszfmlm* *p* *bs* \wedge *iszfmlm* *q* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Or* *p* *q*) = (λ *bs*. *iszfmlm* *p* *bs* \wedge *iszfmlm* *q* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*NEq* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Le* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Gt* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Ge* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) = (λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*Dvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) =
(λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *i* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm (*NDvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c* *e*)) =
(λ *bs*. *c* > 0 \wedge *i* > 0 \wedge *numbound0* *e* \wedge *isint* *e* *bs*)

iszfmlm *p* = (λ *bs*. *isatom* *p* \wedge (*bound0* *p*))

lemma *zlin-qfree*: *iszfmlm* *p* *bs* \Longrightarrow *qfree* *p*

<proof>

lemma *iszfmlm-gen*:

assumes *lp*: *iszfmlm* *p* (*x* # *bs*)

shows \forall *y*. *iszfmlm* *p* (*y* # *bs*)

<proof>

lemma *conj-zl[simp]*: *iszfmlm* *p* *bs* \Longrightarrow *iszfmlm* *q* *bs* \Longrightarrow *iszfmlm* (*conj* *p* *q*) *bs*

<proof>

lemma *disj-zl[simp]*: *iszfmlm* *p* *bs* \Longrightarrow *iszfmlm* *q* *bs* \Longrightarrow *iszfmlm* (*disj* *p* *q*) *bs*

<proof>

lemma *not-zl[simp]*: *iszfmlm* *p* *bs* \Longrightarrow *iszfmlm* (*not* *p*) *bs*

<proof>

recdef *zlfm* *measure fmsize*

zlfm (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*zlfm* *p*) (*zlfm* *q*)

zlfm (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*zlfm* *p*) (*zlfm* *q*)

zlfm (*Imp* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*zlfm* (*NOT* *p*)) (*zlfm* *q*)

zlfm (*Iff* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*conj* (*zlfm* *p*) (*zlfm* *q*)) (*conj* (*zlfm* (*NOT* *p*)) (*zlfm* (*NOT* *q*)))

zlfm (*Lt* *a*) = (*let* (*c*,*r*) = *zsplit0* *a* *in*

if *c* = 0 *then* *Lt* *r* *else*

if *c* > 0 *then* *Or* (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* (*Floor* (*Neg* *r*)))))) (*And* (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* (*Floor* (*Neg* *r*)))))) (*Lt* (*Add* (*Floor* (*Neg* *r*)) *r*)))

else *Or* (*Gt* (*CN* 0 (*-c*) (*Floor* (*Neg* *r*)))) (*And* (*Eq* (*CN* 0 (*-c*) (*Floor* (*Neg* *r*)))))) (*Lt* (*Add* (*Floor* (*Neg* *r*)) *r*)))

zlfm (*Le* *a*) = (*let* (*c*,*r*) = *zsplit0* *a* *in*

if *c* = 0 *then* *Le* *r* *else*

if $c > 0$ then Or (Le (CN 0 c (Neg (Floor (Neg r)))) (And (Eq (CN 0 c (Neg (Floor (Neg r)))) (Lt (Add (Floor (Neg r)) r))))
 else Or (Ge (CN 0 (-c) (Floor (Neg r)))) (And (Eq (CN 0 (-c) (Floor (Neg r)))) (Lt (Add (Floor (Neg r)) r))))
 zlfm (Gt a) = (let (c,r) = zsplt0 a in
 if $c = 0$ then Gt r else
 if $c > 0$ then Or (Gt (CN 0 c (Floor r))) (And (Eq (CN 0 c (Floor r))) (Lt (Sub (Floor r) r)))
 else Or (Lt (CN 0 (-c) (Neg (Floor r)))) (And (Eq (CN 0 (-c) (Neg (Floor r)))) (Lt (Sub (Floor r) r))))
 zlfm (Ge a) = (let (c,r) = zsplt0 a in
 if $c = 0$ then Ge r else
 if $c > 0$ then Or (Ge (CN 0 c (Floor r))) (And (Eq (CN 0 c (Floor r))) (Lt (Sub (Floor r) r)))
 else Or (Le (CN 0 (-c) (Neg (Floor r)))) (And (Eq (CN 0 (-c) (Neg (Floor r)))) (Lt (Sub (Floor r) r))))
 zlfm (Eq a) = (let (c,r) = zsplt0 a in
 if $c = 0$ then Eq r else
 if $c > 0$ then (And (Eq (CN 0 c (Neg (Floor (Neg r)))) (Eq (Add (Floor (Neg r)) r)))
 else (And (Eq (CN 0 (-c) (Floor (Neg r)))) (Eq (Add (Floor (Neg r)) r))))
 zlfm (NEq a) = (let (c,r) = zsplt0 a in
 if $c = 0$ then NEq r else
 if $c > 0$ then (Or (NEq (CN 0 c (Neg (Floor (Neg r)))) (NEq (Add (Floor (Neg r)) r)))
 else (Or (NEq (CN 0 (-c) (Floor (Neg r)))) (NEq (Add (Floor (Neg r)) r))))
 zlfm (Dvd i a) = (if $i = 0$ then zlfm (Eq a)
 else (let (c,r) = zsplt0 a in
 if $c = 0$ then Dvd (abs i) r else
 if $c > 0$ then And (Eq (Sub (Floor r) r)) (Dvd (abs i) (CN 0 c (Floor r)))
 else And (Eq (Sub (Floor r) r)) (Dvd (abs i) (CN 0 (-c) (Neg (Floor r))))))
 zlfm (NDvd i a) = (if $i = 0$ then zlfm (NEq a)
 else (let (c,r) = zsplt0 a in
 if $c = 0$ then NDvd (abs i) r else
 if $c > 0$ then Or (NEq (Sub (Floor r) r)) (NDvd (abs i) (CN 0 c (Floor r)))
 else Or (NEq (Sub (Floor r) r)) (NDvd (abs i) (CN 0 (-c) (Neg (Floor r))))))
 zlfm (NOT (And p q)) = disj (zlfm (NOT p)) (zlfm (NOT q))
 zlfm (NOT (Or p q)) = conj (zlfm (NOT p)) (zlfm (NOT q))
 zlfm (NOT (Imp p q)) = conj (zlfm p) (zlfm (NOT q))
 zlfm (NOT (Iff p q)) = disj (conj(zlfm p) (zlfm (NOT q))) (conj (zlfm (NOT p)) (zlfm q))
 zlfm (NOT (NOT p)) = zlfm p
 zlfm (NOT T) = F
 zlfm (NOT F) = T
 zlfm (NOT (Lt a)) = zlfm (Ge a)
 zlfm (NOT (Le a)) = zlfm (Gt a)
 zlfm (NOT (Gt a)) = zlfm (Le a)

$zlfm (NOT (Ge a)) = zlfm (Lt a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Eq a)) = zlfm (NEq a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (NEq a)) = zlfm (Eq a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (Dvd i a)) = zlfm (NDvd i a)$
 $zlfm (NOT (NDvd i a)) = zlfm (Dvd i a)$
 $zlfm p = p$ (**hints** simp add: fmsize-pos)

lemma *split-int-less-real*:

$(real (a::int) < b) = (a < floor b \vee (a = floor b \wedge real (floor b) < b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-less-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b < 0) = (real a - real (floor(-b)) < 0 \vee (real a - real (floor (-b)) = 0 \wedge real (floor (-b)) + b < 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-gt-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b > 0) = (real a + real (floor b) > 0 \vee (real a + real (floor b) = 0 \wedge real (floor b) - b < 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-le-real*:

$(real (a::int) \leq b) = (a \leq floor b \vee (a = floor b \wedge real (floor b) < b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-le-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b \leq 0) = (real a - real (floor(-b)) \leq 0 \vee (real a - real (floor (-b)) = 0 \wedge real (floor (-b)) + b < 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-ge-real'*:

$(real (a::int) + b \geq 0) = (real a + real (floor b) \geq 0 \vee (real a + real (floor b) = 0 \wedge real (floor b) - b < 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-eq-real*: $(real (a::int) = b) = (a = floor b \wedge b = real (floor b))$

$(\mathbf{is} \ ?l = ?r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *split-int-eq-real'*: $(real (a::int) + b = 0) = (a - floor (-b) = 0 \wedge real (floor (-b)) + b = 0)$ (**is** ?l = ?r)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zlfm-I*:

assumes *qfp*: *qfree* *p*

shows $(Ifm (real\ i\ \#bs) (zlfm\ p) = Ifm (real\ i\ \#bs) p) \wedge iszlfm (zlfm\ p) (real\ (i::int)\ \#bs)$

$(\mathbf{is} \ (?I \ (?l\ p) = ?I\ p) \wedge ?L \ (?l\ p))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

plusinf : Virtual substitution of $+\infty$ minusinf : Virtual substitution of $-\infty$
 δ Compute lcm $d \mid Dvd\ d\ c*x+t \in p\ d\delta$ checks if a given l divides all the
 ds above

consts

$\text{plusinf} :: fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\text{minusinf} :: fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $\delta :: fm \Rightarrow int$
 $d\delta :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$

recdef minusinf *measure size*

$\text{minusinf}\ (And\ p\ q) = conj\ (\text{minusinf}\ p)\ (\text{minusinf}\ q)$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (Or\ p\ q) = disj\ (\text{minusinf}\ p)\ (\text{minusinf}\ q)$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = F$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = T$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = T$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = T$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = F$
 $\text{minusinf}\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = F$
 $\text{minusinf}\ p = p$

lemma $\text{minusinf}\text{-qfree}$: $qfree\ p \Longrightarrow qfree\ (\text{minusinf}\ p)$
<proof>

recdef plusinf *measure size*

$\text{plusinf}\ (And\ p\ q) = conj\ (\text{plusinf}\ p)\ (\text{plusinf}\ q)$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (Or\ p\ q) = disj\ (\text{plusinf}\ p)\ (\text{plusinf}\ q)$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = F$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = T$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = F$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = F$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = T$
 $\text{plusinf}\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = T$
 $\text{plusinf}\ p = p$

recdef δ *measure size*

$\delta\ (And\ p\ q) = ilcm\ (\delta\ p)\ (\delta\ q)$
 $\delta\ (Or\ p\ q) = ilcm\ (\delta\ p)\ (\delta\ q)$
 $\delta\ (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = i$
 $\delta\ (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = i$
 $\delta\ p = 1$

recdef $d\delta$ *measure size*

$d\delta\ (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ d.\ d\delta\ p\ d \wedge d\delta\ q\ d)$
 $d\delta\ (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ d.\ d\delta\ p\ d \wedge d\delta\ q\ d)$
 $d\delta\ (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ d.\ i\ dvd\ d)$
 $d\delta\ (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ d.\ i\ dvd\ d)$
 $d\delta\ p = (\lambda\ d.\ True)$

lemma $\text{delta}\text{-mono}$:

assumes $lin: iszlfm\ p\ bs$
and $d: d\ dvd\ d'$
and $ad: d\delta\ p\ d$
shows $d\delta\ p\ d'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma δ : **assumes** $lin: iszlfm\ p\ bs$
shows $d\delta\ p\ (\delta\ p) \wedge \delta\ p > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $minusinf-inf$:
assumes $linp: iszlfm\ p\ (a\ \# bs)$
shows $\exists (z::int). \forall x < z. Ifm\ ((real\ x)\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p) = Ifm\ ((real\ x)\#bs)$
 p
(is $?P\ p$ **is** $\exists (z::int). \forall x < z. ?I\ x\ (?M\ p) = ?I\ x\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $minusinf-repeats$:
assumes $d: d\delta\ p\ d$ **and** $linp: iszlfm\ p\ (a\ \# bs)$
shows $Ifm\ ((real(x - k*d))\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p) = Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $minusinf-ex$:
assumes $lin: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (a::int)\ \#bs)$
and $exmi: \exists (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)$ **(is** $\exists x. ?P1\ x$
shows $\exists (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ p$ **(is** $\exists x. ?P\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $minusinf-bex$:
assumes $lin: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (a::int)\ \#bs)$
shows $(\exists (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) =$
 $(\exists (x::int) \in \{1..d\ p\}. Ifm\ (real\ x\ \#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$
(is $(\exists x. ?P\ x) = -$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dvd1-eq1: x > 0 \implies (x::int)\ dvd\ 1 = (x = 1)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

consts

$a\beta :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow fm$
 $d\beta :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$
 $\zeta :: fm \Rightarrow int$
 $\beta :: fm \Rightarrow num\ list$
 $\alpha :: fm \Rightarrow num\ list$

recdef $a\beta$ $measure\ size$

$a\beta\ (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. And\ (a\beta\ p\ k)\ (a\beta\ q\ k))$
 $a\beta\ (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k. Or\ (a\beta\ p\ k)\ (a\beta\ q\ k))$
 $a\beta\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k. Eq\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (Mul\ (k\ div\ c)\ e)))$

$a\beta (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. NEq (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. Lt (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta (Le (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. Le (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. Gt (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. Ge (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta (Dvd i (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. Dvd ((k div c)*i) (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta (NDvd i (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. NDvd ((k div c)*i) (CN 0 1 (Mul (k div c) e)))$
 $a\beta p = (\lambda k. p)$

recdef $d\beta$ *measure size*

$d\beta (And p q) = (\lambda k. (d\beta p k) \wedge (d\beta q k))$
 $d\beta (Or p q) = (\lambda k. (d\beta p k) \vee (d\beta q k))$
 $d\beta (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (Le (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (Dvd i (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta (NDvd i (CN 0 c e)) = (\lambda k. c dvd k)$
 $d\beta p = (\lambda k. True)$

recdef ζ *measure size*

$\zeta (And p q) = ilcm (\zeta p) (\zeta q)$
 $\zeta (Or p q) = ilcm (\zeta p) (\zeta q)$
 $\zeta (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Le (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (Dvd i (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta (NDvd i (CN 0 c e)) = c$
 $\zeta p = 1$

recdef β *measure size*

$\beta (And p q) = (\beta p @ \beta q)$
 $\beta (Or p q) = (\beta p @ \beta q)$
 $\beta (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = [Sub (C - 1) e]$
 $\beta (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = [Neg e]$
 $\beta (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = []$
 $\beta (Le (CN 0 c e)) = []$
 $\beta (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = [Neg e]$
 $\beta (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = [Sub (C - 1) e]$
 $\beta p = []$

recdef α *measure size*

$\alpha (And p q) = (\alpha p @ \alpha q)$
 $\alpha (Or p q) = (\alpha p @ \alpha q)$

α (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = [*Add* (*C* -1) *e*]
 α (*NEq* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = [*e*]
 α (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = [*e*]
 α (*Le* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = [*Add* (*C* -1) *e*]
 α (*Gt* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = []
 α (*Ge* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = []
 α *p* = []
consts *mirror* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
recdef *mirror* *measure* *size*
mirror (*And* *p q*) = *And* (*mirror* *p*) (*mirror* *q*)
mirror (*Or* *p q*) = *Or* (*mirror* *p*) (*mirror* *q*)
mirror (*Eq* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *Eq* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*NEq* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *NEq* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*Lt* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *Gt* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*Le* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *Ge* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*Gt* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *Lt* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*Ge* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *Le* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*Dvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *Dvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror (*NDvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c e*)) = *NDvd* *i* (*CN* 0 *c* (*Neg* *e*))
mirror *p* = *p*

lemma *mirror* $\alpha\beta$:
assumes *lp*: *iszf**m* *p* (*a#bs*)
shows (*Inum* (*real* (*i::int*)#*bs*)) ‘*set* (α *p*) = (*Inum* (*real* *i#bs*)) ‘*set* (β (*mirror* *p*))
<proof>

lemma *mirror*:
assumes *lp*: *iszf**m* *p* (*a#bs*)
shows *Ifm* (*real* (*x::int*)#*bs*) (*mirror* *p*) = *Ifm* (*real* (- *x*)#*bs*) *p*
<proof>

lemma *mirror-l*: *iszf**m* *p* (*a#bs*) \Longrightarrow *iszf**m* (*mirror* *p*) (*a#bs*)
<proof>

lemma *mirror-d* β : *iszf**m* *p* (*a#bs*) \wedge *d* β *p* 1
 \Longrightarrow *iszf**m* (*mirror* *p*) (*a#bs*) \wedge *d* β (*mirror* *p*) 1
<proof>

lemma *mirror-d* δ : *iszf**m* *p* (*a#bs*) \Longrightarrow δ (*mirror* *p*) = δ *p*
<proof>

lemma *mirror-ex*:
assumes *lp*: *iszf**m* *p* (*real* (*i::int*)#*bs*)
shows (\exists (*x::int*). *Ifm* (*real* *x#bs*) (*mirror* *p*)) = (\exists (*x::int*). *Ifm* (*real* *x#bs*) *p*)
(is (\exists *x*. ?*I* *x* ?*m**p*) = (\exists *x*. ?*I* *x* *p*))
<proof>

lemma β -numbound0: **assumes** $lp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } bs$
shows $\forall b \in \text{set } (\beta \text{ } p). \text{numbound0 } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $d\beta$ -mono:
assumes $linp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
and $dr: d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l$
and $d: l \text{ } dvd \text{ } l'$
shows $d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma α -l: **assumes** $lp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
shows $\forall b \in \text{set } (\alpha \text{ } p). \text{numbound0 } b \wedge \text{isint } b \text{ } (a \# bs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma ζ :
assumes $linp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
shows $\zeta \text{ } p > 0 \wedge d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } (\zeta \text{ } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $a\beta$: **assumes** $linp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$ **and** $d: d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l$ **and** $lp: l > 0$
shows $\text{iszlfm } (a\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l) \text{ } (a \# bs) \wedge d\beta \text{ } (a\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l) \text{ } 1 \wedge (\text{Ifm } (\text{real } (l * x) \# bs) \text{ } (a\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l)) = \text{Ifm } ((\text{real } x) \# bs) \text{ } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $a\beta$ -ex: **assumes** $linp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$ **and** $d: d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l$ **and** $lp: l > 0$
shows $(\exists x. l \text{ } dvd \text{ } x \wedge \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) \text{ } (a\beta \text{ } p \text{ } l)) = (\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) \text{ } p)$
(is $(\exists x. l \text{ } dvd \text{ } x \wedge ?P \text{ } x) = (\exists x. ?P' \text{ } x)$ **)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma β :
assumes $lp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
and $u: d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } 1$
and $d: d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d$
and $dp: d > 0$
and $nob: \neg(\exists (j::\text{int}) \in \{1 .. d\}. \exists b \in (\text{Inum } (a \# bs)) \text{ } \text{set}(\beta \text{ } p). \text{real } x = b + \text{real } j)$
and $p: \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \# bs) \text{ } p \text{ } (\text{is } ?P \text{ } x)$
shows $?P \text{ } (x - d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma β' :
assumes $lp: \text{iszlfm } p \text{ } (a \# bs)$
and $u: d\beta \text{ } p \text{ } 1$
and $d: d\delta \text{ } p \text{ } d$
and $dp: d > 0$
shows $\forall x. \neg(\exists (j::\text{int}) \in \{1 .. d\}. \exists b \in \text{set}(\beta \text{ } p). \text{Ifm } ((\text{Inum } (a \# bs)) \text{ } b + \text{real } j) \text{ } p)$

$j) \#bs) p) \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \#bs) p \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (\text{real } (x - d) \#bs) p$ (**is** $\forall x. ?b \longrightarrow ?P x \longrightarrow ?P (x - d)$)
 <proof>

lemma β -int: **assumes** $lp: \text{iszfmlp } p \text{ } bs$
shows $\forall b \in \text{set } (\beta p). \text{isint } b \text{ } bs$
 <proof>

lemma $cpmi$ -eq: $0 < D \implies (EX z::\text{int}. ALL x. x < z \longrightarrow (P x = P1 x))$
 $\implies ALL x. \sim (EX (j::\text{int}) : \{1..D\}. EX (b::\text{int}) : B. P(b+j)) \longrightarrow P(x) \longrightarrow P(x - D)$
 $\implies (ALL (x::\text{int}). ALL (k::\text{int}). ((P1 x) = (P1 (x - k * D))))$
 $\implies (EX (x::\text{int}). P(x)) = ((EX (j::\text{int}) : \{1..D\} . (P1(j))) \mid (EX (j::\text{int}) : \{1..D\}. EX (b::\text{int}) : B. P(b+j)))$
 <proof>

theorem cp -thm:

assumes $lp: \text{iszfmlp } p (a \#bs)$
and $u: d \beta p 1$
and $d: d \delta p d$
and $dp: d > 0$
shows $(\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x \#bs) p) = (\exists j \in \{1..d\}. \text{Ifm } (\text{real } j \#bs) (\text{minusinf } p) \vee (\exists b \in \text{set } (\beta p). \text{Ifm } ((\text{Inum } (a \#bs) b + \text{real } j) \#bs) p))$
 (**is** $(\exists (x::\text{int}). ?P (\text{real } x)) = (\exists j \in ?D. ?M j \vee (\exists b \in ?B. ?P (?I b + \text{real } j))))$)
 <proof>

consts

$\rho :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \text{ list}$
 $\sigma\rho :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{num} \times \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$
 $\alpha\rho :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \text{ list}$
 $a\rho :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef ρ *measure size*

$\rho (\text{And } p \ q) = (\rho p \ @ \ \rho q)$
 $\rho (\text{Or } p \ q) = (\rho p \ @ \ \rho q)$
 $\rho (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 \ c \ e)) = [(\text{Sub } (C - 1) \ e, c)]$
 $\rho (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 \ c \ e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\rho (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 \ c \ e)) = []$
 $\rho (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 \ c \ e)) = []$
 $\rho (\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 \ c \ e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\rho (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 \ c \ e)) = [(\text{Sub } (C (-1)) \ e, c)]$
 $\rho p = []$

recdef $\sigma\rho$ *measure size*

$\sigma\rho (\text{And } p \ q) = (\lambda (t, k). \text{And } (\sigma\rho p (t, k)) (\sigma\rho q (t, k)))$

$\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ Or\ (\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p\ (t,k))\ (\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}\ q\ (t,k)))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (NEq\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)$
 $e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (NEq\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Lt\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Lt\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Le\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Le\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Gt\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Gt\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Ge\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Ge\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Dvd\ i\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)\ t)$
 $e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Dvd\ (i*k)\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}} (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (NDvd\ i\ (Add\ (Mul\ (c\ div\ k)$
 $t)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (NDvd\ (i*k)\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $\sigma_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p = (\lambda\ (t,k).\ p)$

recdef $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}}$ *measure size*

$\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}} (And\ p\ q) = (\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p\ @\ \alpha_{\mathcal{Q}}\ q)$
 $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}} (Or\ p\ q) = (\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p\ @\ \alpha_{\mathcal{Q}}\ q)$
 $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}} (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Add\ (C\ -1)\ e),c]$
 $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}} (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(e),c]$
 $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}} (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(e),c]$
 $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}} (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Add\ (C\ -1)\ e),c]$
 $\alpha_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p = []$

recdef $a_{\mathcal{Q}}$ *measure size*

$a_{\mathcal{Q}} (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k.\ And\ (a_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p\ k)\ (a_{\mathcal{Q}}\ q\ k))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ k.\ Or\ (a_{\mathcal{Q}}\ p\ k)\ (a_{\mathcal{Q}}\ q\ k))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$
 $\hspace{15em} else\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$
 $a_{\mathcal{Q}} (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ if\ k\ dvd\ c\ then\ (Dvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ div\ k)\ e))$

else (Dvd (i*k) (CN 0 c (Mul k e))))

$a_{\varrho} (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ k.\ \text{if } k\ \text{dvd } c\ \text{then } (NDvd\ i\ (CN\ 0\ (c\ \text{div } k)\ e))$
 $\text{else } (NDvd\ (i*k)\ (CN\ 0\ c\ (Mul\ k\ e))))$

$a_{\varrho}\ p = (\lambda\ k.\ p)$

constdefs $\sigma :: fm \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
 $\sigma\ p\ k\ t \equiv And\ (Dvd\ k\ t)\ (\sigma_{\varrho}\ p\ (t,k))$

lemma σ_{ϱ} :

assumes $linp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$
and $kpos: real\ k > 0$
and $tnb: numbound0\ t$
and $tint: isint\ t\ (real\ x\#bs)$
and $kdt: k\ \text{dvd}\ \text{floor}\ (Inum\ (b'\#bs)\ t)$
shows $Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ (\sigma_{\varrho}\ p\ (t,k)) =$
 $(Ifm\ ((real\ ((\text{floor}\ (Inum\ (b'\#bs)\ t))\ \text{div } k))\#bs)\ p)$
(is $?I\ (real\ x)\ (?s\ p) = (?I\ (real\ ((\text{floor}\ (?N\ b'\ t))\ \text{div } k))\ p)\ \text{is } - = (?I\ ?tk\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma a_{ϱ} :

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$ **and** $kp: real\ k > 0$
shows $Ifm\ (real\ (x*k)\#bs)\ (a_{\varrho}\ p\ k) = Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ p\ (\text{is } ?I\ (x*k)\ (?f\ p\ k)$
 $= ?I\ x\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $a_{\varrho}\text{-ex}$:

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$ **and** $kp: k > 0$
shows $(\exists\ (x::int).\ real\ k\ \text{rdvd}\ real\ x \wedge Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ (a_{\varrho}\ p\ k)) =$
 $(\exists\ (x::int).\ Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ p)\ (\text{is } (\exists\ x.\ ?D\ x \wedge ?P'\ x) = (\exists\ x.\ ?P\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma σ_{ϱ}' : **assumes** $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (x::int)\#bs)$ **and** $kp: k > 0$ **and** $nb:$
 $numbound0\ t$

shows $Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ (\sigma_{\varrho}\ p\ (t,k)) = Ifm\ ((Inum\ (real\ x\#bs)\ t)\#bs)\ (a_{\varrho}\ p\ k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\sigma_{\varrho}\text{-nb}$: **assumes** $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (a\#bs)$ **and** $nb: numbound0\ t$

shows $bound0\ (\sigma_{\varrho}\ p\ (t,k))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\varrho\text{-l}$:

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (i::int)\#bs)$
shows $\forall\ (b,k) \in set\ (\varrho\ p).\ k > 0 \wedge numbound0\ b \wedge isint\ b\ (real\ i\#bs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\alpha_{\varrho}\text{-l}$:

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (i::int)\#bs)$
shows $\forall\ (b,k) \in set\ (\alpha_{\varrho}\ p).\ k > 0 \wedge numbound0\ b \wedge isint\ b\ (real\ i\#bs)$

<proof>

lemma *zminusinf- ϱ* :

assumes *lp*: *iszf*m *p* (*real* (*i::int*)#*bs*)
and *nmi*: \neg (*Ifm* (*real* *i*#*bs*) (*minusinf* *p*)) (**is** \neg (*Ifm* (*real* *i*#*bs*) (?*M* *p*)))
and *ex*: *Ifm* (*real* *i*#*bs*) *p* (**is** ?*I* *i* *p*)
shows \exists (*e,c*) \in *set* (ϱ *p*). *real* (*c***i*) > *Inum* (*real* *i*#*bs*) *e* (**is** \exists (*e,c*) \in ?*R* *p*.
real (*c***i*) > ?*N* *i* *e*)
<proof>

lemma σ -*And*: *Ifm* *bs* (σ (*And* *p* *q*) *k* *t*) = *Ifm* *bs* (*And* (σ *p* *k* *t*) (σ *q* *k* *t*))

<proof>

lemma σ -*Or*: *Ifm* *bs* (σ (*Or* *p* *q*) *k* *t*) = *Ifm* *bs* (*Or* (σ *p* *k* *t*) (σ *q* *k* *t*))

<proof>

lemma ϱ : **assumes** *lp*: *iszf*m *p* (*real* (*i::int*) #*bs*)

and *pi*: *Ifm* (*real* *i*#*bs*) *p*
and *d*: *d* δ *p* *d*
and *dp*: *d* > 0
and *nob*: \forall (*e,c*) \in *set* (ϱ *p*). \forall *j* \in {1 .. *c***d*}. *real* (*c***i*) \neq *Inum* (*real* *i*#*bs*) *e*
+ *real* *j*
(**is** \forall (*e,c*) \in *set* (ϱ *p*). \forall *j* \in {1 .. *c***d*}. - \neq ?*N* *i* *e* + -)
shows *Ifm* (*real*(*i* - *d*)#*bs*) *p*
<proof>

lemma σ -*nb*: **assumes** *lp*: *iszf*m *p* (*a*#*bs*) **and** *nb*: *numbound0* *t*

shows *bound0* (σ *p* *k* *t*)

<proof>

lemma ϱ' : **assumes** *lp*: *iszf*m *p* (*a* #*bs*)

and *d*: *d* δ *p* *d*
and *dp*: *d* > 0
shows \forall *x*. \neg (\exists (*e,c*) \in *set*(ϱ *p*). \exists (*j::int*) \in {1 .. *c***d*}. *Ifm* (*a* #*bs*) (σ *p* *c*
(*Add* *e* (*C* *j*)))) \longrightarrow *Ifm* (*real* *x*#*bs*) *p* \longrightarrow *Ifm* (*real* (*x* - *d*)#*bs*) *p* (**is** \forall *x*. ?*b* *x*
 \longrightarrow ?*P* *x* \longrightarrow ?*P* (*x* - *d*))
<proof>

lemma *rl-thm*:

assumes *lp*: *iszf*m *p* (*real* (*i::int*)#*bs*)
shows (\exists (*x::int*). *Ifm* (*real* *x*#*bs*) *p*) = ((\exists *j* \in {1 .. δ *p*}. *Ifm* (*real* *j*#*bs*)
(*minusinf* *p*)) \vee (\exists (*e,c*) \in *set* (ϱ *p*). \exists *j* \in {1 .. *c**(δ *p*)}. *Ifm* (*a*#*bs*) (σ *p* *c* (*Add*
e (*C* *j*))))))
(**is** (\exists (*x::int*). ?*P* *x*) = ((\exists *j* \in {1.. δ *p*}. ?*MP* *j*) \vee (\exists (*e,c*) \in ?*R*. \exists *j* \in -. ?*SP* *c*
e *j*))
is ?*lhs* = (?*MD* \vee ?*RD*) **is** ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)
<proof>

lemma *mirror-αQ*: **assumes** *lp*: *isrlfm p (a#bs)*
shows $(\lambda (t,k). (Inum (a\#bs) t, k)) \text{ 'set } (\alpha_Q p) = (\lambda (t,k). (Inum (a\#bs) t,k))$
' set (Q (mirror p))
<proof>

The \mathbb{R} part

Linearity for fm where Bound 0 ranges over \mathbb{R}

consts

isrlfm :: *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *isrlfm* *measure size*

isrlfm (*And p q*) = (*isrlfm p* \wedge *isrlfm q*)
isrlfm (*Or p q*) = (*isrlfm p* \wedge *isrlfm q*)
isrlfm (*Eq (CN 0 c e)*) = (*c>0* \wedge *numbound0 e*)
isrlfm (*NEq (CN 0 c e)*) = (*c>0* \wedge *numbound0 e*)
isrlfm (*Lt (CN 0 c e)*) = (*c>0* \wedge *numbound0 e*)
isrlfm (*Le (CN 0 c e)*) = (*c>0* \wedge *numbound0 e*)
isrlfm (*Gt (CN 0 c e)*) = (*c>0* \wedge *numbound0 e*)
isrlfm (*Ge (CN 0 c e)*) = (*c>0* \wedge *numbound0 e*)
isrlfm p = (*isatom p* \wedge (*bound0 p*))

constdefs *fp* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *num* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *fm*

fp p n s j \equiv (*if n > 0 then*
(And p (And (Ge (CN 0 n (Sub s (Add (Floor s) (C j))))
(Lt (CN 0 n (Sub s (Add (Floor s) (C (j+1))))))))
else
(And p (And (Le (CN 0 (-n) (Add (Neg s) (Add (Floor s) (C j))))
(Gt (CN 0 (-n) (Add (Neg s) (Add (Floor s) (C (j + 1))))))))
))))

consts *rsplit0* :: *num* \Rightarrow (*fm* \times *int* \times *num*) *list*

recdef *rsplit0* *measure num-size*

rsplit0 (*Bound 0*) = [(*T,1,C 0*)]
rsplit0 (*Add a b*) = (*let acs = rsplit0 a ; bcs = rsplit0 b*
in map $(\lambda ((p,n,t),(q,m,s)). (And p q, n+m, Add t s)) [(a,b).$
a \leftarrow acs,b \leftarrow bcs]
rsplit0 (*Sub a b*) = *rsplit0* (*Add a (Neg b)*)
rsplit0 (*Neg a*) = *map* $(\lambda (p,n,s). (p,-n,Neg s)) (rsplit0 a)$
rsplit0 (*Floor a*) = *foldl* (*op @*) [] (*map*
 $(\lambda (p,n,s). \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } [(p,0,Floor s)]$
 $\text{else } (\text{map } (\lambda j. (fp p n s j, 0, Add (Floor s) (C j))) (\text{if } n > 0 \text{ then } iupt$
 $(0,n) \text{ else } iupt(n,0))))$
(rsplit0 a)
rsplit0 (*CN 0 c a*) = *map* $(\lambda (p,n,s). (p,n+c,s)) (rsplit0 a)$
rsplit0 (*CN m c a*) = *map* $(\lambda (p,n,s). (p,n,CN m c s)) (rsplit0 a)$
rsplit0 (*CF c t s*) = *rsplit0* (*Add (Mul c (Floor t)) s*)
rsplit0 (*Mul c a*) = *map* $(\lambda (p,n,s). (p,c*n,Mul c s)) (rsplit0 a)$
rsplit0 t = [(*T,0,t*)]

lemma *not-rl[simp]*: *isrlfm p* \implies *isrlfm (not p)*

$\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *conj-rl[simp]*: $isrlfm\ p \implies isrlfm\ q \implies isrlfm\ (conj\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *disj-rl[simp]*: $isrlfm\ p \implies isrlfm\ q \implies isrlfm\ (disj\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rsplit0-cs*:
shows $\forall (p,n,s) \in set\ (rsplit0\ t).$
 $(Ifm\ (x\#\#bs)\ p \longrightarrow (Inum\ (x\#\#bs)\ t = Inum\ (x\#\#bs)\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s))) \wedge numbound0$
 $s \wedge isrlfm\ p$
(is $\forall (p,n,s) \in ?SS\ t. (?I\ p \longrightarrow ?N\ t = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s)) \wedge - \wedge -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-in-int-intervals*:
assumes $xb: real\ m \leq x \wedge x < real\ ((n::int) + 1)$
shows $\exists j \in \{m..n\}. real\ j \leq x \wedge x < real\ (j+1)$ **(is** $\exists j \in ?N. ?P\ j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rsplit0-complete*:
assumes $xp:0 \leq x$ **and** $x1:x < 1$
shows $\exists (p,n,s) \in set\ (rsplit0\ t).$ *Ifm* $(x\#\#bs)\ p$ **(is** $\exists (p,n,s) \in ?SS\ t. ?I\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *rsplit* :: $(int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$
 $rsplit\ f\ a \equiv foldr\ disj\ (map\ (\lambda (\varphi, n, s). conj\ \varphi\ (f\ n\ s)))\ (rsplit0\ a)\ F$

lemma *foldr-disj-map*: *Ifm* $bs\ (foldr\ disj\ (map\ f\ xs)\ F) = (\exists x \in set\ xs. Ifm\ bs\ (f\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldr-conj-map*: *Ifm* $bs\ (foldr\ conj\ (map\ f\ xs)\ T) = (\forall x \in set\ xs. Ifm\ bs\ (f\ x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *foldr-disj-map-rlfm*:
assumes $lf: \forall n\ s. numbound0\ s \longrightarrow isrlfm\ (f\ n\ s)$
and $\varphi: \forall (\varphi,n,s) \in set\ xs. numbound0\ s \wedge isrlfm\ \varphi$
shows $isrlfm\ (foldr\ disj\ (map\ (\lambda (\varphi, n, s). conj\ \varphi\ (f\ n\ s))\ xs)\ F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rsplit-ex*: *Ifm* $bs\ (rsplit\ f\ a) = (\exists (\varphi,n,s) \in set\ (rsplit0\ a). Ifm\ bs\ (conj\ \varphi\ (f\ n\ s)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rsplit-l*: **assumes** $lf: \forall n\ s. numbound0\ s \longrightarrow isrlfm\ (f\ n\ s)$
shows $isrlfm\ (rsplit\ f\ a)$

<proof>

lemma *rsplit*:

assumes $x_0: x \geq 0$ **and** $x_1: x < 1$
and $f: \forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (\text{CN } 0 n s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (f n s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (g a))$
shows $\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{rsplit } f a) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (g a)$
<proof>

definition $lt :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

lt-def: $lt c t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Lt t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Lt (\text{CN } 0 c t))$
 $\text{else } (Gt (\text{CN } 0 (-c) (\text{Neg } t))))$

definition $le :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

le-def: $le c t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Le t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Le (\text{CN } 0 c t))$
 $\text{else } (Ge (\text{CN } 0 (-c) (\text{Neg } t))))$

definition $gt :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

gt-def: $gt c t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Gt t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Gt (\text{CN } 0 c t))$
 $\text{else } (Lt (\text{CN } 0 (-c) (\text{Neg } t))))$

definition $ge :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

ge-def: $ge c t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Ge t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Ge (\text{CN } 0 c t))$
 $\text{else } (Le (\text{CN } 0 (-c) (\text{Neg } t))))$

definition $eq :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

eq-def: $eq c t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (Eq t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (Eq (\text{CN } 0 c t))$
 $\text{else } (Eq (\text{CN } 0 (-c) (\text{Neg } t))))$

definition $neq :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

neq-def: $neq c t = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (\text{NEq } t) \text{ else if } c > 0 \text{ then } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 c t))$
 $\text{else } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 (-c) (\text{Neg } t))))$

lemma *lt-mono*: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (\text{CN } 0 n s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow$
 $\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (lt n s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (Lt a)$

(is $\forall a n s. ?N a = ?N (\text{CN } 0 n s) \wedge \longrightarrow ?I (lt n s) = ?I (Lt a)$
<proof>

lemma *lt-l*: $\text{isrlfm } (\text{rsplit } lt a)$

<proof>

lemma *le-mono*: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (\text{CN } 0 n s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow$
 $\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (le n s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (Le a)$ **(is** $\forall a n s. ?N a = ?N (\text{CN } 0 n s) \wedge \longrightarrow ?I (le n s) = ?I (Le a)$

<proof>

lemma *le-l*: $\text{isrlfm } (\text{rsplit } le a)$

<proof>

lemma *gt-mono*: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (gt\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (Gt\ a) \text{ (is } \forall a n s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (gt\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Gt\ a))$
 <proof>

lemma *gt-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *gt* *a*)
 <proof>

lemma *ge-mono*: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (ge\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (Ge\ a) \text{ (is } \forall a n s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (ge\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Ge\ a))$
 <proof>

lemma *ge-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *ge* *a*)
 <proof>

lemma *eq-mono*: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (eq\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (Eq\ a) \text{ (is } \forall a n s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (eq\ n\ s) = ?I\ (Eq\ a))$
 <proof>

lemma *eq-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *eq* *a*)
 <proof>

lemma *neq-mono*: $\forall a n s. \text{Inum } (x\#bs) a = \text{Inum } (x\#bs) (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge \text{numbound0 } s \longrightarrow \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (neq\ n\ s) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (NEq\ a) \text{ (is } \forall a n s. ?N\ a = ?N\ (CN\ 0\ n\ s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I\ (neq\ n\ s) = ?I\ (NEq\ a))$
 <proof>

lemma *neq-l*: *isrlfm* (*rsplit* *neq* *a*)
 <proof>

lemma *small-le*:
 assumes *u0*: $0 \leq u$ and *u1*: $u < 1$
 shows $(-u \leq \text{real } (n::\text{int})) = (0 \leq n)$
 <proof>

lemma *small-lt*:
 assumes *u0*: $0 \leq u$ and *u1*: $u < 1$
 shows $(\text{real } (n::\text{int}) < \text{real } (m::\text{int}) - u) = (n < m)$
 <proof>

lemma *rdvd01-cs*:
 assumes *up*: $u \geq 0$ and *u1*: $u < 1$ and *np*: $\text{real } n > 0$
 shows $(\text{real } (i::\text{int}) \text{ rdvd } \text{real } (n::\text{int}) * u - s) = (\exists j \in \{0 .. n - 1\}. \text{real } n * u = s - \text{real } (\text{floor } s) + \text{real } j \wedge \text{real } i \text{ rdvd } \text{real } (j - \text{floor } s)) \text{ (is } ?lhs = ?rhs)$
 <proof>

definition

DVDJ:: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

where

DVDJ-def: $\text{DVDJ } i\ n\ s = (\text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{conj } (\text{Eq } (CN\ 0\ n) (\text{Add } s) (\text{Sub } s) j))))$

$(\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)) (C j)))) (\text{Dvd } i (\text{Sub } (C j) (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)))) (\text{iupt}(0, n - 1)))$
 $F)$

definition

$\text{NDVDJ} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

where

$\text{NDVDJ-def: NDVDJ } i \ n \ s = (\text{foldr } \text{conj } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{disj } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ (\text{Add } s$
 $(\text{Sub } (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)) (C j)))) (\text{NDvd } i (\text{Sub } (C j) (\text{Floor } (\text{Neg } s)))) (\text{iupt}(0, n -$
 $1))) \ T)$

lemma DVDJ-DVD:

assumes $xp: x \geq 0$ **and** $x1: x < 1$ **and** $np: \text{real } n > 0$

shows $\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (\text{DVDJ } i \ n \ s) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (\text{Dvd } i (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ s))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma NDVDJ-NDVD:

assumes $xp: x \geq 0$ **and** $x1: x < 1$ **and** $np: \text{real } n > 0$

shows $\text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (\text{NDVDJ } i \ n \ s) = \text{Ifm } (x \# bs) (\text{NDvd } i (\text{CN } 0 \ n \ s))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma foldr-disj-map-rlfm2:

assumes $lf: \forall n. \text{isrlfm } (f \ n)$

shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{foldr } \text{disj } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ F)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma foldr-And-map-rlfm2:

assumes $lf: \forall n. \text{isrlfm } (f \ n)$

shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{foldr } \text{conj } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ T)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma DVDJ-l: assumes $ip: i > 0$ **and** $np: n > 0$ **and** $nb: \text{numbound0 } s$

shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{DVDJ } i \ n \ s)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma NDVDJ-l: assumes $ip: i > 0$ **and** $np: n > 0$ **and** $nb: \text{numbound0 } s$

shows $\text{isrlfm } (\text{NDVDJ } i \ n \ s)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition DVD $:: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

$\text{DVD-def: DVD } i \ c \ t =$

$(\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \text{eq } c \ t \ \text{else}$

$\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (\text{Dvd } i \ t) \ \text{else if } c > 0 \text{ then } \text{DVDJ } (\text{abs } i) \ c \ t \ \text{else } \text{DVDJ } (\text{abs } i)$
 $(-c) (\text{Neg } t))$

definition NDVD $:: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$ **where**

$\text{NDVD } i \ c \ t =$

$(\text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \text{neq } c \ t \ \text{else}$

$\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } (\text{NDvd } i \ t) \ \text{else if } c > 0 \text{ then } \text{NDVDJ } (\text{abs } i) \ c \ t \ \text{else } \text{NDVDJ } (\text{abs } i)$
 $(-c) (\text{Neg } t))$

lemma DVD-mono:

assumes $xp: 0 \leq x$ **and** $x1: x < 1$

shows $\forall a n s. Inum (x\#bs) a = Inum (x\#bs) (CN 0 n s) \wedge numbound0 s \longrightarrow$
 $Ifm (x\#bs) (DVD i n s) = Ifm (x\#bs) (Dvd i a)$

(**is** $\forall a n s. ?N a = ?N (CN 0 n s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I (DVD i n s) = ?I (Dvd i a)$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma NDVD-mono: **assumes** $xp: 0 \leq x$ **and** $x1: x < 1$

shows $\forall a n s. Inum (x\#bs) a = Inum (x\#bs) (CN 0 n s) \wedge numbound0 s \longrightarrow$
 $Ifm (x\#bs) (NDVD i n s) = Ifm (x\#bs) (NDvd i a)$

(**is** $\forall a n s. ?N a = ?N (CN 0 n s) \wedge - \longrightarrow ?I (NDVD i n s) = ?I (NDvd i a)$)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma DVD-l: $isrlfm (rsplit (DVD i) a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma NDVD-l: $isrlfm (rsplit (NDVD i) a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

consts $rlfm :: fm \Rightarrow fm$

recdef $rlfm$ *measure* $fmsize$

$rlfm (And p q) = conj (rlfm p) (rlfm q)$

$rlfm (Or p q) = disj (rlfm p) (rlfm q)$

$rlfm (Imp p q) = disj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm q)$

$rlfm (Iff p q) = disj (conj(rlfm p) (rlfm q)) (conj(rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm (NOT q)))$

$rlfm (Lt a) = rsplit lt a$

$rlfm (Le a) = rsplit le a$

$rlfm (Gt a) = rsplit gt a$

$rlfm (Ge a) = rsplit ge a$

$rlfm (Eq a) = rsplit eq a$

$rlfm (NEq a) = rsplit neq a$

$rlfm (Dvd i a) = rsplit (\lambda t. DVD i t) a$

$rlfm (NDvd i a) = rsplit (\lambda t. NDVD i t) a$

$rlfm (NOT (And p q)) = disj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm (NOT q))$

$rlfm (NOT (Or p q)) = conj (rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm (NOT q))$

$rlfm (NOT (Imp p q)) = conj (rlfm p) (rlfm (NOT q))$

$rlfm (NOT (Iff p q)) = disj (conj(rlfm p) (rlfm (NOT q))) (conj(rlfm (NOT p)) (rlfm q))$

$rlfm (NOT (NOT p)) = rlfm p$

$rlfm (NOT T) = F$

$rlfm (NOT F) = T$

$rlfm (NOT (Lt a)) = simpfm (rlfm (Ge a))$

$rlfm (NOT (Le a)) = simpfm (rlfm (Gt a))$

$rlfm (NOT (Gt a)) = simpfm (rlfm (Le a))$

$rlfm (NOT (Ge a)) = simpfm (rlfm (Lt a))$

$rlfm (NOT (Eq a)) = simpfm (rlfm (NEq a))$

$rlfm (NOT (NEq a)) = simpfm (rlfm (Eq a))$

$rlfm (NOT (Dvd i a)) = simpfm (rlfm (NDvd i a))$

$rlfm (NOT (NDvd i a)) = simpfm (rlfm (Dvd i a))$
 $rlfm p = p$ (**hints** simp add: fmsize-pos)

lemma bound0at-l : $\llbracket isatom p ; bound0 p \rrbracket \implies isrlfm p$
 <proof>

lemma igcd-le1: **assumes** ip: $0 < i$ **shows** igcd i j $\leq i$
 <proof>

lemma simpfm-rl: $isrlfm p \implies isrlfm (simpfm p)$
 <proof>

lemma rlfm-I:
assumes qfp: qfree p
and xp: $0 \leq x$ **and** x1: $x < 1$
shows $(Ifm (x\#bs) (rlfm p) = Ifm (x\# bs) p) \wedge isrlfm (rlfm p)$
 <proof>

lemma rlfm-l:
assumes qfp: qfree p
shows $isrlfm (rlfm p)$
 <proof>

lemma rminusinf-inf:
assumes lp: $isrlfm p$
shows $\exists z. \forall x < z. Ifm (x\#bs) (minusinf p) = Ifm (x\#bs) p$ (**is** $\exists z. \forall x. ?P z x p$)
 <proof>

lemma rplusinf-inf:
assumes lp: $isrlfm p$
shows $\exists z. \forall x > z. Ifm (x\#bs) (plusinf p) = Ifm (x\#bs) p$ (**is** $\exists z. \forall x. ?P z x p$)
 <proof>

lemma rminusinf-bound0:
assumes lp: $isrlfm p$
shows bound0 (minusinf p)
 <proof>

lemma rplusinf-bound0:
assumes lp: $isrlfm p$
shows bound0 (plusinf p)
 <proof>

lemma rminusinf-ex:
assumes lp: $isrlfm p$
and ex: $Ifm (a\#bs) (minusinf p)$
shows $\exists x. Ifm (x\#bs) p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-ex*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*

and *ex*: *Ifm (a#bs) (plusinf p)*

shows $\exists x. Ifm (x\#bs) p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

consts

$\Upsilon :: fm \Rightarrow (num \times int) list$

$v :: fm \Rightarrow (num \times int) \Rightarrow fm$

recdef Υ *measure size*

$\Upsilon (And\ p\ q) = (\Upsilon\ p\ @\ \Upsilon\ q)$

$\Upsilon (Or\ p\ q) = (\Upsilon\ p\ @\ \Upsilon\ q)$

$\Upsilon (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$

$\Upsilon (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = [(Neg\ e, c)]$

$\Upsilon\ p = []$

recdef *v* *measure size*

$v (And\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ (t, n). And\ (v\ p\ (t, n))\ (v\ q\ (t, n)))$

$v (Or\ p\ q) = (\lambda\ (t, n). Or\ (v\ p\ (t, n))\ (v\ q\ (t, n)))$

$v (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, n). Eq\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ e)))$

$v (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, n). NEq\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ e)))$

$v (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, n). Lt\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ e)))$

$v (Le\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, n). Le\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ e)))$

$v (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, n). Gt\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ e)))$

$v (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ e)) = (\lambda\ (t, n). Ge\ (Add\ (Mul\ c\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ e)))$

$v\ p = (\lambda\ (t, n). p)$

lemma *v-I*: **assumes** *lp*: *isrlfm p*

and *np*: *real n > 0* **and** *nbt*: *numbound0 t*

shows $(Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (v\ p\ (t, n))) = Ifm\ (((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t)/(real\ n))\#bs)\ p) \wedge$
bound0 (v p (t, n)) **is** $(?I\ x\ (v\ p\ (t, n))) = ?I\ ?u\ p) \wedge ?B\ p$ **is** $(- = ?I\ (?t/?n)\ p)$
 $\wedge -$ **is** $(- = ?I\ (?N\ x\ t\ /-)\ p) \wedge -$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Υ -*l*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*

shows $\forall (t, k) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ p). numbound0\ t \wedge k > 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf- Υ* :

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm p*

and *nmi*: $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$ **is** $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$

and *ex*: *Ifm (x#bs) p* **is** $?I\ x\ p$

shows $\exists (s,m) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). x \geq \text{Inum } (a\#bs) s / \text{real } m$ **(is** $\exists (s,m) \in ?U p.$
 $x \geq ?N a s / \text{real } m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rplusinf-Υ*:

assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
and $nmi: \neg (\text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p))$ **(is** $\neg (\text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (?M p))$)
and $ex: \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$ **(is** $?I x p$)
shows $\exists (s,m) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). x \leq \text{Inum } (a\#bs) s / \text{real } m$ **(is** $\exists (s,m) \in ?U p.$
 $x \leq ?N a s / \text{real } m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lin-dense*:

assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
and $noS: \forall t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum } (x\#bs) t / \text{real } n) ' \text{set } (\Upsilon$
 $p)$
(is $\forall t. - \wedge - \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda (t,n). ?N x t / \text{real } n) ' (?U p))$
and $lx: l < x$ **and** $xu: x < u$ **and** $px: \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$
and $ly: l < y$ **and** $yu: y < u$
shows $\text{Ifm } (y\#bs) p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-set-intervals*:

assumes $px: P (x::\text{real})$
and $lx: l \leq x$ **and** $xu: x \leq u$
and $linS: l \in S$ **and** $uinS: u \in S$
and $fs: \text{finite } S$ **and** $lS: \forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** $Su: \forall x \in S. x \leq u$
shows $\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge$
 $P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-set-intervals2*:

assumes $px: P (x::\text{real})$
and $lx: l \leq x$ **and** $xu: x \leq u$
and $linS: l \in S$ **and** $uinS: u \in S$
and $fs: \text{finite } S$ **and** $lS: \forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** $Su: \forall x \in S. x \leq u$
shows $(\exists s \in S. P s) \vee (\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge$
 $a < x \wedge x < b \wedge P x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rinf-Υ*:

assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
and $nmi: \neg (\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p))$ **(is** $\neg (\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (?M p))$)
and $npi: \neg (\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p))$ **(is** $\neg (\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (?P p))$)
and $ex: \exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$ **(is** $\exists x. ?I x p$)
shows $\exists (l,n) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). \exists (s,m) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). ?I ((\text{Inum } (x\#bs) l / \text{real } n$
 $+ \text{Inum } (x\#bs) s / \text{real } m) / 2) p$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *fr-eq*:

assumes *lp: isrlfm p*
shows $(\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p) = ((\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p)) \vee (\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p))) \vee (\exists (t,n) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). \exists (s,m) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). \text{Ifm } (((\text{Inum } (x\#bs) t) / \text{real } n + (\text{Inum } (x\#bs) s) / \text{real } m) / 2)\#bs) p)$
(is $(\exists x. ?I x p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$
<proof>

lemma *fr-eqv*:

assumes *lp: isrlfm p*
shows $(\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p) = ((\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p)) \vee (\text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p))) \vee (\exists (t,k) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). \exists (s,l) \in \text{set } (\Upsilon p). \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (v p (\text{Add}(\text{Mul } l t) (\text{Mul } k s), 2*k*l))))$
(is $(\exists x. ?I x p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$
<proof>

The overall Part

lemma *real-ex-int-real01*:

shows $(\exists (x::\text{real}). P x) = (\exists (i::\text{int}) (u::\text{real}). 0 \leq u \wedge u < 1 \wedge P (\text{real } i + u))$
<proof>

consts *exsplitnum :: num \Rightarrow num*

exsplit :: fm \Rightarrow fm

recdef *exsplitnum measure size*

exsplitnum $(C c) = (C c)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Bound } 0) = \text{Add } (\text{Bound } 0) (\text{Bound } 1)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Bound } n) = \text{Bound } (n+1)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Neg } a) = \text{Neg } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Add } a b) = \text{Add } (\text{exsplitnum } a) (\text{exsplitnum } b)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Sub } a b) = \text{Sub } (\text{exsplitnum } a) (\text{exsplitnum } b)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Mul } c a) = \text{Mul } c (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplitnum $(\text{Floor } a) = \text{Floor } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplitnum $(\text{CN } 0 c a) = \text{CN } 0 c (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c (\text{Bound } 1)) (\text{exsplitnum } a))$
exsplitnum $(\text{CN } n c a) = \text{CN } (n+1) c (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplitnum $(\text{CF } c s t) = \text{CF } c (\text{exsplitnum } s) (\text{exsplitnum } t)$

recdef *exsplit measure size*

exsplit $(\text{Lt } a) = \text{Lt } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{Le } a) = \text{Le } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{Gt } a) = \text{Gt } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{Ge } a) = \text{Ge } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{Eq } a) = \text{Eq } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{NEq } a) = \text{NEq } (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{Dvd } i a) = \text{Dvd } i (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{NDvd } i a) = \text{NDvd } i (\text{exsplitnum } a)$
exsplit $(\text{And } p q) = \text{And } (\text{exsplit } p) (\text{exsplit } q)$
exsplit $(\text{Or } p q) = \text{Or } (\text{exsplit } p) (\text{exsplit } q)$

$exsplit (Imp\ p\ q) = Imp\ (exsplit\ p)\ (exsplit\ q)$
 $exsplit (Iff\ p\ q) = Iff\ (exsplit\ p)\ (exsplit\ q)$
 $exsplit (NOT\ p) = NOT\ (exsplit\ p)$
 $exsplit\ p = p$

lemma *exsplitnum*:

$Inum\ (x\#y\#bs)\ (exsplitnum\ t) = Inum\ ((x+y)\#bs)\ t$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exsplit*:

assumes *qfp*: *qfree* *p*
shows $Ifm\ (x\#y\#bs)\ (exsplit\ p) = Ifm\ ((x+y)\#bs)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *splitex*:

assumes *qf*: *qfree* *p*
shows $(Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p)) = (\exists\ (i::int).\ Ifm\ (real\ i\#bs)\ (E\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0))))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-\ 1))))))\ (exsplit\ p)))$ **(is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *ferrack01*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

$ferrack01\ p \equiv (let\ p' = rlfm\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0))))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-\ 1))))))\ p);$
 $U = remdups\ (map\ simp\ num\ pair$
 $\ (map\ (\lambda\ ((t,n),(s,m)).\ (Add\ (Mul\ m\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ s)\ ,\ 2*n*m))$
 $\ (alluopairs\ (\Upsilon\ p'))))$
 $in\ depr\ (evaldjf\ (v\ p^{\wedge}\ U))$

lemma *fr-eq-01*:

assumes *qf*: *qfree* *p*
shows $(\exists\ x.\ Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0))))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-\ 1))))))\ p) = (\exists\ (t,n) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ (rlfm\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0))))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-\ 1))))))\ p)).\ \exists\ (s,m) \in set\ (\Upsilon\ (rlfm\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0))))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-\ 1))))))\ p)).\ Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (v\ (rlfm\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0))))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-\ 1))))))\ p))\ (Add\ (Mul\ m\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ s)\ ,\ 2*n*m))$
(is $\exists\ x.\ ?I\ x\ ?q = ?F$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Υ -*cong-aux*:

assumes *Ul*: $\forall\ (t,n) \in set\ U.\ numbound0\ t \wedge n > 0$
shows $((\lambda\ (t,n).\ Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t / real\ n) ' (set\ (map\ (\lambda\ ((t,n),(s,m)).\ (Add\ (Mul\ m\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ s)\ ,\ 2*n*m))\ (alluopairs\ U)))) = ((\lambda\ ((t,n),(s,m)).\ (Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t / real\ n + Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s / real\ m) / 2) ' (set\ U \times set\ U))$
(is *?lhs = ?rhs*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Υ -*cong*:

assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $UU': ((\lambda (t,n). Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t\ /real\ n)\ 'U') = ((\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t\ /real\ n + Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s\ /real\ m)/2)\ '(U \times U))$ (**is** $?f\ 'U' = ?g\ '(U \times U)$)
and $U: \forall (t,n) \in U. numbound0\ t \wedge n > 0$
and $U': \forall (t,n) \in U'. numbound0\ t \wedge n > 0$
shows $(\exists (t,n) \in U. \exists (s,m) \in U. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (v\ p\ (Add\ (Mul\ m\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ s), 2*n*m))) = (\exists (t,n) \in U'. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (v\ p\ (t,n)))$
(is $?lhs = ?rhs$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ferrack01:

assumes $qf: qfree\ p$
shows $((\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (And\ (And\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0)))\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ (-1))))))\ p)) = (Ifm\ bs\ (ferrack01\ p)) \wedge qfree\ (ferrack01\ p)$ (**is** $(?lhs = ?rhs) \wedge -$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma cp-thm':

assumes $lp: iszlfm\ p\ (real\ (i::int)\#bs)$
and $up: d\beta\ p\ 1$ **and** $dd: d\delta\ p\ d$ **and** $dp: d > 0$
shows $(\exists (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ p) = ((\exists j \in \{1..d\}. Ifm\ (real\ j\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (\exists j \in \{1..d\}. \exists b \in (Inum\ (real\ i\#bs))\ 'set\ (\beta\ p). Ifm\ ((b+real\ j)\#bs)\ p))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $unit:: fm \Rightarrow fm \times num\ list \times int$

$unit\ p \equiv (let\ p' = zlfm\ p ; l = \zeta\ p' ; q = And\ (Dvd\ l\ (CN\ 0\ 1\ (C\ 0)))\ (a\beta\ p'\ l); d = \delta\ q;$
 $B = remdups\ (map\ simpnum\ (\beta\ q)) ; a = remdups\ (map\ simpnum\ (\alpha\ q))$
 $in\ if\ length\ B \leq length\ a\ then\ (q,B,d)\ else\ (mirror\ q,\ a,d))$

lemma unit: assumes $qf: qfree\ p$

shows $\bigwedge q\ B\ d. unit\ p = (q,B,d) \implies ((\exists (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ p) = (\exists (x::int). Ifm\ (real\ x\#bs)\ q) \wedge (Inum\ (real\ i\#bs))\ 'set\ B = (Inum\ (real\ i\#bs))\ 'set\ (\beta\ q) \wedge d\beta\ q\ 1 \wedge d\delta\ q\ d \wedge d > 0 \wedge iszlfm\ q\ (real\ (i::int)\#bs) \wedge (\forall b \in set\ B. numbound0\ b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs $cooper :: fm \Rightarrow fm$

$cooper\ p \equiv$
 $(let\ (q,B,d) = unit\ p; js = iupt\ (1,d);$
 $mq = simpfm\ (minusinf\ q);$
 $md = evaldjf\ (\lambda j. simpfm\ (subst0\ (C\ j)\ mq))\ js$
 $in\ if\ md = T\ then\ T\ else$
 $(let\ qd = evaldjf\ (\lambda t. simpfm\ (subst0\ t\ q))$
 $(remdups\ (map\ (\lambda (b,j). simpnum\ (Add\ b\ (C\ j)))$
 $[(b,j). b \leftarrow B, j \leftarrow js]))$

in decr (disj md qd))

lemma cooper: **assumes** *qf: qfree p*

shows $((\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) p) = (\text{Ifm } bs (\text{cooper } p))) \wedge \text{qfree } (\text{cooper } p)$

(is $(?lhs = ?rhs) \wedge -)$

<proof>

lemma DJcooper:

assumes *qf: qfree p*

shows $((\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) p) = (\text{Ifm } bs (\text{DJ cooper } p))) \wedge \text{qfree } (\text{DJ cooper } p)$

<proof>

lemma $\sigma\rho$ -cong: **assumes** *lp: iszlfm p (a#bs)* **and** *tt': Inum (a#bs) t = Inum (a#bs) t'*

shows $\text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma\rho p (t,c)) = \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma\rho p (t',c))$

<proof>

lemma σ -cong: **assumes** *lp: iszlfm p (a#bs)* **and** *tt': Inum (a#bs) t = Inum (a#bs) t'*

shows $\text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma p c t) = \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma p c t')$

<proof>

lemma ρ -cong: **assumes** *lp: iszlfm p (a#bs)*

and *RR: $(\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\#bs) b,k)) ' R = (\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\#bs) b,k)) ' \text{set } (\rho p)$*

shows $(\exists (e,c) \in R. \exists j \in \{1..c*(\delta p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j)))) = (\exists (e,c) \in \text{set } (\rho p). \exists j \in \{1..c*(\delta p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j))))$

(is $?lhs = ?rhs)$

<proof>

lemma rl-thm':

assumes *lp: iszlfm p (real (i::int)#bs)*

and *R: $(\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\#bs) b,k)) ' R = (\lambda(b,k). (\text{Inum } (a\#bs) b,k)) ' \text{set } (\rho p)$*

shows $(\exists (x::int). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) p) = ((\exists j \in \{1.. \delta p\}. \text{Ifm } (\text{real } j\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p)) \vee (\exists (e,c) \in R. \exists j \in \{1..c*(\delta p)\}. \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j)))))$

<proof>

constdefs chooset:: fm \Rightarrow fm \times ((num \times int) list) \times int

chooset p \equiv (let q = zlfm p ; d = δ q;

B = remdups (map $(\lambda (t,k). (\text{simpnum } t,k)) (\rho q)$);

a = remdups (map $(\lambda (t,k). (\text{simpnum } t,k)) (\alpha\rho q)$)

in if length B \leq length a then (q,B,d) else (mirror q, a,d))

lemma chooset: **assumes** *qf: qfree p*

shows $\bigwedge q B d. \text{chooset } p = (q, B, d) \implies ((\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) p) = (\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) q)) \wedge ((\lambda(t,k). (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs) t, k)) \text{ ' set } B = (\lambda(t,k). (\text{Inum } (\text{real } i\#bs) t, k)) \text{ ' set } (\varrho q)) \wedge (\delta q = d) \wedge d > 0 \wedge \text{iszfml } q (\text{real } (i::\text{int})\#bs) \wedge (\forall (e,c) \in \text{set } B. \text{numbound0 } e \wedge c > 0)$
 <proof>

constdefs $\text{stage}:: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \Rightarrow \text{fm}$
 $\text{stage } p d \equiv (\lambda (e,c). \text{evaldjf } (\lambda j. \text{simplfm } (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j)))) (iupt (1, c*d)))$

lemma stage :

shows $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{stage } p d (e,c)) = (\exists j \in \{1 .. c*d\}. \text{Ifm } bs (\sigma p c (\text{Add } e (C j))))$
 <proof>

lemma stage-nb : **assumes** $lp: \text{iszfml } p (a\#bs)$ **and** $cp: c > 0$ **and** $nb: \text{numbound0 } e$

shows $\text{bound0 } (\text{stage } p d (e,c))$
 <proof>

constdefs $\text{redlove}:: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

$\text{redlove } p \equiv$
 (let $(q, B, d) = \text{chooset } p;$
 $mq = \text{simplfm } (\text{minusinf } q);$
 $md = \text{evaldjf } (\lambda j. \text{simplfm } (\text{subst0 } (C j) mq)) (iupt (1, d))$
 in if $md = T$ then T else
 (let $qd = \text{evaldjf } (\text{stage } q d) B$
 in $\text{decr } (\text{disj } md qd))$

lemma redlove : **assumes** $qf: qfree p$

shows $((\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) p) = (\text{Ifm } bs (\text{redlove } p))) \wedge qfree (\text{redlove } p)$
 (is (?lhs = ?rhs) $\wedge -$)
 <proof>

lemma $DJ\text{redlove}$:

assumes $qf: qfree p$

shows $((\exists (x::\text{int}). \text{Ifm } (\text{real } x\#bs) p) = (\text{Ifm } bs (DJ \text{redlove } p))) \wedge qfree (DJ \text{redlove } p)$
 <proof>

lemma exsplit-qf : **assumes** $qf: qfree p$

shows $qfree (\text{exsplit } p)$
 <proof>

constdefs $\text{mircfr}:: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

$\text{mircfr} \equiv (DJ \text{cooper}) o \text{ferrack01} o \text{simplfm} o \text{exsplit}$

constdefs $\text{mirldr}:: \text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

$\text{mirldr} \equiv (DJ \text{redlove}) o \text{ferrack01} o \text{simplfm} o \text{exsplit}$

lemma *mircfr*: $\forall bs p. qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (mircfr\ p) \wedge Ifm\ bs\ (mircfr\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p)$
 <proof>

lemma *mirldr*: $\forall bs p. qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree(mirldr\ p) \wedge Ifm\ bs\ (mirldr\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p)$
 <proof>

constdefs *mircfrqe*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$
mircfrqe $\equiv (\lambda p. qelim\ (prep\ p)\ mircfr)$

constdefs *mirldrqe*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$
mirldrqe $\equiv (\lambda p. qelim\ (prep\ p)\ mirldr)$

theorem *mircfrqe*: $(Ifm\ bs\ (mircfrqe\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ p) \wedge qfree\ (mircfrqe\ p)$
 <proof>

theorem *mirldrqe*: $(Ifm\ bs\ (mirldrqe\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ p) \wedge qfree\ (mirldrqe\ p)$
 <proof>

declare *zdvd-iff-zmod-eq-0* [code]
declare *max-def* [code unfold]

definition
test1 ($u::unit$) = *mircfrqe* ($A\ (And\ (Le\ (Sub\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Bound\ 0)))\ (Le\ (Add\ (Bound\ 0)\ (Floor\ (Neg\ (Bound\ 0))))))$)

definition
test2 ($u::unit$) = *mircfrqe* ($A\ (Iff\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Floor\ (Neg\ (Bound\ 0))))\ (Eq\ (Sub\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Bound\ 0))))$)

definition
test3 ($u::unit$) = *mirldrqe* ($A\ (And\ (Le\ (Sub\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Bound\ 0)))\ (Le\ (Add\ (Bound\ 0)\ (Floor\ (Neg\ (Bound\ 0))))))$)

definition
test4 ($u::unit$) = *mirldrqe* ($A\ (Iff\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Floor\ (Neg\ (Bound\ 0))))\ (Eq\ (Sub\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 0))\ (Bound\ 0))))$)

definition
test5 ($u::unit$) = *mircfrqe* ($A\ (E\ (And\ (Ge\ (Sub\ (Bound\ 1)\ (Bound\ 0)))\ (Eq\ (Add\ (Floor\ (Bound\ 1))\ (Floor\ (Neg\ (Bound\ 0))))))$)

export-code *mircfrqe mirldrqe test1 test2 test3 test4 test5*
in *SML module-name Mir*

<ML>

lemma *ALL* ($x::real$). ($\lfloor x \rfloor = \lceil x \rceil = (x = real \lfloor x \rfloor)$)
<proof>

lemma *ALL* ($x::real$). $real (2::int)*x - (real (1::int)) < real \lfloor x \rfloor + real \lceil x \rceil \wedge$
 $real \lfloor x \rfloor + real \lceil x \rceil \leq real (2::int)*x + (real (1::int))$
<proof>

lemma *ALL* ($x::real$). $2*\lfloor x \rfloor \leq \lfloor 2*x \rfloor \wedge \lfloor 2*x \rfloor \leq 2*\lfloor x+1 \rfloor$
<proof>

lemma *ALL* ($x::real$). $\exists y \leq x. (\lfloor x \rfloor = \lceil y \rceil)$
<proof>

<ML>

end

14 Implementation of natural numbers by integers

theory *Efficient-Nat*
imports *Main Code-Integer*
begin

When generating code for functions on natural numbers, the canonical representation using *0* and *Suc* is unsuitable for computations involving large numbers. The efficiency of the generated code can be improved drastically by implementing natural numbers by integers. To do this, just include this theory.

14.1 Logical rewrites

An int-to-nat conversion restricted to non-negative ints (in contrast to *nat*). Note that this restriction has no logical relevance and is just a kind of proof hint – nothing prevents you from writing nonsense like *nat-of-int* ($-4::'a$)

definition
 $nat-of-int :: int \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $k \geq 0 \implies nat-of-int k = nat k$

definition
 $int-of-nat :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $int-of-nat n = of-nat n$

lemma *int-of-nat-Suc* [*simp*]:

int-of-nat (Suc *n*) = 1 + *int-of-nat n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *int-of-nat-add*:
int-of-nat (*m* + *n*) = *int-of-nat m* + *int-of-nat n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *int-of-nat-mult*:
int-of-nat (*m* * *n*) = *int-of-nat m* * *int-of-nat n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nat-of-int-of-number-of*:
fixes *k*
assumes *k* ≥ 0
shows *number-of k* = *nat-of-int (number-of k)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nat-of-int-of-number-of-aux*:
fixes *k*
assumes *Numeral.Pls* ≤ *k* ≡ *True*
shows *k* ≥ 0
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nat-of-int-int*:
nat-of-int (int-of-nat n) = *n*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *eq-nat-of-int*: *int-of-nat n* = *x* ⇒ *n* = *nat-of-int x*
⟨*proof*⟩

code-datatype *nat-of-int*

Case analysis on natural numbers is rephrased using a conditional expression:

lemma [*code unfold, code inline del*]:
nat-case ≡ (λ*f g n. if n = 0 then f else g (n - 1)*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code inline*]:
nat-case = (λ*f g n. if n = 0 then f else g (nat-of-int (int-of-nat n - 1))*)
⟨*proof*⟩

Most standard arithmetic functions on natural numbers are implemented using their counterparts on the integers:

lemma [*code func*]: *0* = *nat-of-int 0*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func, code inline*]: *1* = *nat-of-int 1*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func*]: $Suc\ n = nat\text{-of-int}\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ n + 1)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]: $m + n = nat\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m + int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func, code inline*]: $m + n = nat\text{-of-int}\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m + int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code, code inline*]: $m - n = nat\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m - int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]: $m * n = nat\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m * int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func, code inline*]: $m * n = nat\text{-of-int}\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m * int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]: $m\ div\ n = nat\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m\ div\ int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *div-nat-code* [*code func*]:
 $m\ div\ k = nat\text{-of-int}\ (fst\ (divAlg\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m, int\text{-of-nat}\ k)))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]: $m\ mod\ n = nat\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m\ mod\ int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mod-nat-code* [*code func*]:
 $m\ mod\ k = nat\text{-of-int}\ (snd\ (divAlg\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ m, int\text{-of-nat}\ k)))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code, code inline*]: $(m < n) \longleftrightarrow (int\text{-of-nat}\ m < int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func, code inline*]: $(m \leq n) \longleftrightarrow (int\text{-of-nat}\ m \leq int\text{-of-nat}\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func, code inline*]: $m = n \longleftrightarrow int\text{-of-nat}\ m = int\text{-of-nat}\ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func*]: $nat\ k = (if\ k < 0\ then\ 0\ else\ nat\text{-of-int}\ k)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code func*]:
 $int\text{-aux}\ n\ i = (if\ int\text{-of-nat}\ n = 0\ then\ i\ else\ int\text{-aux}\ (nat\text{-of-int}\ (int\text{-of-nat}\ n - 1))\ (i + 1))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

```
lemma index-of-nat-code [code func, code inline]:
  index-of-nat n = index-of-int (int-of-nat n)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma nat-of-index-code [code func, code inline]:
  nat-of-index k = nat (int-of-index k)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

14.2 Code generator setup for basic functions

nat is no longer a datatype but embedded into the integers.

```
code-type nat
  (SML int)
  (OCaml Big'-int.big'-int)
  (Haskell Integer)
```

types-code

```
  nat (int)
attach (term-of) ⟨⟨
  val term-of-nat = HOLogic.mk-number HOLogic.natT;
  ⟩⟩
attach (test) ⟨⟨
  fun gen-nat i = random-range 0 i;
  ⟩⟩
```

consts-code

```
  0 :: nat (0)
  Suc ((- + 1))
```

Since natural numbers are implemented using integers, the coercion function *int* of type *nat* \Rightarrow *int* is simply implemented by the identity function, likewise *nat-of-int* of type *int* \Rightarrow *nat*. For the *nat* function for converting an integer to a natural number, we give a specific implementation using an ML function that returns its input value, provided that it is non-negative, and otherwise returns 0.

consts-code

```
  int-of-nat ((-))
  nat (<module>nat)
attach ⟨⟨
  fun nat i = if i < 0 then 0 else i;
  ⟩⟩
```

code-const *int-of-nat*

```
  (SML -)
  (OCaml -)
  (Haskell -)
```

code-const *nat-of-int*
(*SML* -)
(*OCaml* -)
(*Haskell* -)

14.3 Preprocessors

Natural numerals should be expressed using *nat-of-int*.

lemmas [*code inline del*] = *nat-number-of-def*

<ML>

In contrast to *Suc n*, the term $n + 1$ is no longer a constructor term. Therefore, all occurrences of this term in a position where a pattern is expected (i.e. on the left-hand side of a recursion equation or in the arguments of an inductive relation in an introduction rule) must be eliminated. This can be accomplished by applying the following transformation rules:

theorem *Suc-if-eq*: $(\bigwedge n. f (Suc\ n) = h\ n) \implies f\ 0 = g \implies$
 $f\ n = (if\ n = 0\ then\ g\ else\ h\ (n - 1))$
<proof>

theorem *Suc-clause*: $(\bigwedge n. P\ n\ (Suc\ n)) \implies n \neq 0 \implies P\ (n - 1)\ n$
<proof>

The rules above are built into a preprocessor that is plugged into the code generator. Since the preprocessor for introduction rules does not know anything about modes, some of the modes that worked for the canonical representation of natural numbers may no longer work.

<ML>

14.4 Module names

code-modulename *SML*
Nat Integer
Divides Integer
Efficient-Nat Integer

code-modulename *OCaml*
Nat Integer
Divides Integer
Efficient-Nat Integer

code-modulename *Haskell*
Nat Integer
Divides Integer
Efficient-Nat Integer

hide *const nat-of-int int-of-nat*

end

15 Quatifier elimination for $\mathbf{R}(0,1,+;i)$

theory *ReflectedFerrack*

imports *GCD Real Efficient-Nat*

uses (*linreif.ML*) (*linrtac.ML*)

begin

consts *alluopairs*:: 'a list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) list

primrec

alluopairs [] = []

alluopairs (x#xs) = (map (Pair x) (x#xs))@(alluopairs xs)

lemma *alluopairs-set1*: set (alluopairs xs) \leq {(x,y). x \in set xs \wedge y \in set xs}

<proof>

lemma *alluopairs-set*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{set } xs ; y \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{alluopairs } xs) \vee (y,x) \in \text{set } (\text{alluopairs } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *alluopairs-ex*:

assumes *Pc*: $\forall x y. P x y = P y x$

shows $(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \exists y \in \text{set } xs. P x y) = (\exists (x,y) \in \text{set } (\text{alluopairs } xs). P x y)$

<proof>

lemma *nth-pos2*: $0 < n \Longrightarrow (x\#xs) ! n = xs ! (n - 1)$

<proof>

lemma *filter-length*: length (List.filter P xs) < Suc (length xs)

<proof>

consts *remdps*:: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list

recdef *remdps measure size*

remdps [] = []

remdps (x#xs) = (x#(remdps (List.filter ($\lambda y. y \neq x$) xs)))

(**hints** *simp add: filter-length[rule-format]*)

lemma *remdps-set[simp]*: $set (remdps\ xs) = set\ xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

datatype *num* = *C int* | *Bound nat* | *CN nat int num* | *Neg num* | *Add num num* |
Sub num num
 | *Mul int num*

consts *num-size* :: *num* ⇒ *nat*

primrec

num-size (*C c*) = 1
num-size (*Bound n*) = 1
num-size (*Neg a*) = 1 + *num-size a*
num-size (*Add a b*) = 1 + *num-size a* + *num-size b*
num-size (*Sub a b*) = 3 + *num-size a* + *num-size b*
num-size (*Mul c a*) = 1 + *num-size a*
num-size (*CN n c a*) = 3 + *num-size a*

consts *Inum* :: *real list* ⇒ *num* ⇒ *real*

primrec

Inum bs (*C c*) = (*real c*)
Inum bs (*Bound n*) = *bs*!*n*
Inum bs (*CN n c a*) = (*real c*) * (*bs*!*n*) + (*Inum bs a*)
Inum bs (*Neg a*) = -(*Inum bs a*)
Inum bs (*Add a b*) = *Inum bs a* + *Inum bs b*
Inum bs (*Sub a b*) = *Inum bs a* - *Inum bs b*
Inum bs (*Mul c a*) = (*real c*) * *Inum bs a*

datatype *fm* =

T | *F* | *Lt num* | *Le num* | *Gt num* | *Ge num* | *Eq num* | *NEq num* |
NOT fm | *And fm fm* | *Or fm fm* | *Imp fm fm* | *Iff fm fm* | *E fm* | *A fm*

consts *fmsize* :: *fm* ⇒ *nat*

recdef *fmsize measure size*

fmsize (*NOT p*) = 1 + *fmsize p*
fmsize (*And p q*) = 1 + *fmsize p* + *fmsize q*
fmsize (*Or p q*) = 1 + *fmsize p* + *fmsize q*
fmsize (*Imp p q*) = 3 + *fmsize p* + *fmsize q*
fmsize (*Iff p q*) = 3 + 2*(*fmsize p* + *fmsize q*)
fmsize (*E p*) = 1 + *fmsize p*

$fmsize (A p) = 4 + fmsize p$
 $fmsize p = 1$

lemma *fmsize-pos*: $fmsize p > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

consts *Ifm* :: *real list* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*
primrec

$Ifm\ bs\ T = True$
 $Ifm\ bs\ F = False$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Lt\ a) = (Inum\ bs\ a < 0)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Gt\ a) = (Inum\ bs\ a > 0)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Le\ a) = (Inum\ bs\ a \leq 0)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Ge\ a) = (Inum\ bs\ a \geq 0)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Eq\ a) = (Inum\ bs\ a = 0)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (NEq\ a) = (Inum\ bs\ a \neq 0)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (NOT\ p) = (\neg (Ifm\ bs\ p))$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (And\ p\ q) = (Ifm\ bs\ p \wedge Ifm\ bs\ q)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ p\ q) = (Ifm\ bs\ p \vee Ifm\ bs\ q)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Imp\ p\ q) = ((Ifm\ bs\ p) \longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ q))$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (Iff\ p\ q) = (Ifm\ bs\ p = Ifm\ bs\ q)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p) = (\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#\ bs)\ p)$
 $Ifm\ bs\ (A\ p) = (\forall x. Ifm\ (x\#\ bs)\ p)$

lemma *IfmLeSub*: $\llbracket Inum\ bs\ s = s' ; Inum\ bs\ t = t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (Le\ (Sub\ s\ t)) = (s' \leq t')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmLtSub*: $\llbracket Inum\ bs\ s = s' ; Inum\ bs\ t = t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (Lt\ (Sub\ s\ t)) = (s' < t')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmEqSub*: $\llbracket Inum\ bs\ s = s' ; Inum\ bs\ t = t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (Eq\ (Sub\ s\ t)) = (s' = t')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmNOT*: $(Ifm\ bs\ p = P) \Longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ (NOT\ p) = (\neg P))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmAnd*: $\llbracket Ifm\ bs\ p = P ; Ifm\ bs\ q = Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ (And\ p\ q) = (P \wedge Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmOr*: $\llbracket Ifm\ bs\ p = P ; Ifm\ bs\ q = Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ p\ q) = (P \vee Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmImp*: $\llbracket Ifm\ bs\ p = P ; Ifm\ bs\ q = Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ (Imp\ p\ q) = (P \longrightarrow Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmIff*: $\llbracket Ifm\ bs\ p = P ; Ifm\ bs\ q = Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ (Iff\ p\ q) = (P = Q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IfmE*: $(\llbracket !! x. Ifm\ (x\#\ bs)\ p = P\ x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p) = (\exists x. P\ x))$

<proof>

lemma *IfmA*: $(!! x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p = P x) \implies (\text{Ifm } bs (A p) = (\forall x. P x))$

<proof>

consts *not*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$

recdef *not* *measure size*

not $(NOT p) = p$

not $T = F$

not $F = T$

not $p = NOT p$

lemma *not[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{not } p) = \text{Ifm } bs (NOT p)$

<proof>

constdefs *conj* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$

conj $p q \equiv (\text{if } (p = F \vee q=F) \text{ then } F \text{ else if } p=T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q=T \text{ then } p \text{ else if } p = q \text{ then } p \text{ else } And p q)$

lemma *conj[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{conj } p q) = \text{Ifm } bs (And p q)$

<proof>

constdefs *disj* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$

disj $p q \equiv (\text{if } (p = T \vee q=T) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } p=F \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q=F \text{ then } p \text{ else if } p=q \text{ then } p \text{ else } Or p q)$

lemma *disj[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{disj } p q) = \text{Ifm } bs (Or p q)$

<proof>

constdefs *imp* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$

imp $p q \equiv (\text{if } (p = F \vee q=T \vee p=q) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } p=T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q=F \text{ then not } p$

else Imp p q)

lemma *imp[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{imp } p q) = \text{Ifm } bs (Imp p q)$

<proof>

constdefs *iff* :: $fm \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$

iff $p q \equiv (\text{if } (p = q) \text{ then } T \text{ else if } (p = NOT q \vee NOT p = q) \text{ then } F \text{ else if } p=F \text{ then not } q \text{ else if } q=F \text{ then not } p \text{ else if } p=T \text{ then } q \text{ else if } q=T \text{ then } p \text{ else$

Iff p q)

lemma *iff[simp]*: $\text{Ifm } bs (\text{iff } p q) = \text{Ifm } bs (Iff p q)$

<proof>

lemma *conj-simps*:

conj $F Q = F$

conj $P F = F$

conj $T Q = Q$

conj $P T = P$

conj $P P = P$

$P \neq T \implies P \neq F \implies Q \neq T \implies Q \neq F \implies P \neq Q \implies \text{conj } P Q = And P Q$

<proof>

lemma *disj-simps*:

disj T Q = T

disj P T = T

disj F Q = Q

disj P F = P

disj P P = P

$P \neq T \implies P \neq F \implies Q \neq T \implies Q \neq F \implies P \neq Q \implies \text{disj } P \ Q = \text{Or } P \ Q$

<proof>

lemma *imp-simps*:

imp F Q = T

imp P T = T

imp T Q = Q

imp P F = not P

imp P P = T

$P \neq T \implies P \neq F \implies P \neq Q \implies Q \neq T \implies Q \neq F \implies \text{imp } P \ Q = \text{Imp } P$

Q

<proof>

lemma *trivNOT*: $p \neq \text{NOT } p \ \text{NOT } p \neq p$

<proof>

lemma *iff-simps*:

iff p p = T

iff p (NOT p) = F

iff (NOT p) p = F

iff p F = not p

iff F p = not p

$p \neq \text{NOT } T \implies \text{iff } T \ p = p$

$p \neq \text{NOT } T \implies \text{iff } p \ T = p$

$p \neq q \implies p \neq \text{NOT } q \implies q \neq \text{NOT } p \implies p \neq F \implies q \neq F \implies p \neq T \implies q \neq$

$T \implies \text{iff } p \ q = \text{Iff } p \ q$

<proof>

consts *qfree*:: $fm \Rightarrow bool$

recdef *qfree* *measure size*

qfree (E p) = False

qfree (A p) = False

qfree (NOT p) = qfree p

qfree (And p q) = (qfree p \wedge qfree q)

qfree (Or p q) = (qfree p \wedge qfree q)

qfree (Imp p q) = (qfree p \wedge qfree q)

qfree (Iff p q) = (qfree p \wedge qfree q)

qfree p = True

consts

numbound0:: $num \Rightarrow bool$

bound0:: $fm \Rightarrow bool$

primrec

$numbound0 (C\ c) = True$
 $numbound0 (Bound\ n) = (n > 0)$
 $numbound0 (CN\ n\ c\ a) = (n \neq 0 \wedge numbound0\ a)$
 $numbound0 (Neg\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $numbound0 (Add\ a\ b) = (numbound0\ a \wedge numbound0\ b)$
 $numbound0 (Sub\ a\ b) = (numbound0\ a \wedge numbound0\ b)$
 $numbound0 (Mul\ i\ a) = numbound0\ a$

lemma *numbound0-I*:

assumes *nb*: $numbound0\ a$
shows $Inum\ (b\#\!bs)\ a = Inum\ (b'\#\!bs)\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

primrec

$bound0\ T = True$
 $bound0\ F = True$
 $bound0\ (Lt\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Le\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Gt\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Ge\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (Eq\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (NEq\ a) = numbound0\ a$
 $bound0\ (NOT\ p) = bound0\ p$
 $bound0\ (And\ p\ q) = (bound0\ p \wedge bound0\ q)$
 $bound0\ (Or\ p\ q) = (bound0\ p \wedge bound0\ q)$
 $bound0\ (Imp\ p\ q) = ((bound0\ p) \wedge (bound0\ q))$
 $bound0\ (Iff\ p\ q) = (bound0\ p \wedge bound0\ q)$
 $bound0\ (E\ p) = False$
 $bound0\ (A\ p) = False$

lemma *bound0-I*:

assumes *bp*: $bound0\ p$
shows $Ifm\ (b\#\!bs)\ p = Ifm\ (b'\#\!bs)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-qf[simp]*: $qfree\ p \implies qfree\ (not\ p)$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *not-bn[simp]*: $bound0\ p \implies bound0\ (not\ p)$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *conj-qf[simp]*: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (conj\ p\ q)$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *conj-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (conj\ p\ q)$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *disj-qf[simp]*: $\llbracket qfree\ p ; qfree\ q \rrbracket \implies qfree\ (disj\ p\ q)$ $\langle proof \rangle$ **lemma** *disj-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket bound0\ p ; bound0\ q \rrbracket \implies bound0\ (disj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *imp-qf*[*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{qfree } p ; \text{qfree } q \rrbracket \implies \text{qfree } (\text{imp } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

lemma *imp-nb*[*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p ; \text{bound0 } q \rrbracket \implies \text{bound0 } (\text{imp } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

lemma *iff-qf*[*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{qfree } p ; \text{qfree } q \rrbracket \implies \text{qfree } (\text{iff } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

lemma *iff-nb*[*simp*]: $\llbracket \text{bound0 } p ; \text{bound0 } q \rrbracket \implies \text{bound0 } (\text{iff } p \text{ } q)$

<proof>

consts

decrnum:: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num}$

decr:: $\text{fm} \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef *decrnum measure size*

decrnum (*Bound* *n*) = *Bound* (*n* - 1)

decrnum (*Neg* *a*) = *Neg* (*decrnum* *a*)

decrnum (*Add* *a* *b*) = *Add* (*decrnum* *a*) (*decrnum* *b*)

decrnum (*Sub* *a* *b*) = *Sub* (*decrnum* *a*) (*decrnum* *b*)

decrnum (*Mul* *c* *a*) = *Mul* *c* (*decrnum* *a*)

decrnum (*CN* *n* *c* *a*) = *CN* (*n* - 1) *c* (*decrnum* *a*)

decrnum *a* = *a*

recdef *decr measure size*

decr (*Lt* *a*) = *Lt* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Le* *a*) = *Le* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Gt* *a*) = *Gt* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Ge* *a*) = *Ge* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*Eq* *a*) = *Eq* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*NEq* *a*) = *NEq* (*decrnum* *a*)

decr (*NOT* *p*) = *NOT* (*decr* *p*)

decr (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr (*Imp* *p* *q*) = *imp* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr (*Iff* *p* *q*) = *iff* (*decr* *p*) (*decr* *q*)

decr *p* = *p*

lemma *decrnum: assumes nb: numbound0 t*

shows *Inum* (*x#bs*) *t* = *Inum* *bs* (*decrnum* *t*)

<proof>

lemma *decr: assumes nb: bound0 p*

shows *Ifm* (*x#bs*) *p* = *Ifm* *bs* (*decr* *p*)

<proof>

lemma *decr-qf: bound0 p \implies qfree (decr p)*

<proof>

consts

isatom :: *fm* \Rightarrow *bool*

recdef *isatom* *measure size*

isatom *T* = *True*

isatom *F* = *True*

isatom (*Lt* *a*) = *True*

isatom (*Le* *a*) = *True*

isatom (*Gt* *a*) = *True*

isatom (*Ge* *a*) = *True*

isatom (*Eq* *a*) = *True*

isatom (*NEq* *a*) = *True*

isatom *p* = *False*

lemma *bound0-qlf*: *bound0 p* \Longrightarrow *qfree p*

<proof>

constdefs *djf*:: (*'a* \Rightarrow *fm*) \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

djf f p q \equiv (*if* *q=T* *then T* *else if* *q=F* *then f p* *else*

(*let fp = f p* *in case fp of T* \Rightarrow *T* | *F* \Rightarrow *q* | - \Rightarrow *Or (f p) q*)

constdefs *evaldjf*:: (*'a* \Rightarrow *fm*) \Rightarrow *'a list* \Rightarrow *fm*

evaldjf f ps \equiv *foldr (djf f) ps F*

lemma *djf-Or*: *Ifm bs (djf f p q)* = *Ifm bs (Or (f p) q)*

<proof>

lemma *djf-simps*:

djf f p T = *T*

djf f p F = *f p*

q \neq *T* \Longrightarrow *q* \neq *F* \Longrightarrow *djf f p q* = (*let fp = f p* *in case fp of T* \Rightarrow *T* | *F* \Rightarrow *q* | - \Rightarrow *Or (f p) q*)

<proof>

lemma *evaldjf-ex*: *Ifm bs (evaldjf f ps)* = (\exists *p* \in *set ps*. *Ifm bs (f p)*)

<proof>

lemma *evaldjf-bound0*:

assumes *nb*: \forall *x* \in *set xs*. *bound0 (f x)*

shows *bound0 (evaldjf f xs)*

<proof>

lemma *evaldjf-qlf*:

assumes *nb*: \forall *x* \in *set xs*. *qfree (f x)*

shows *qfree (evaldjf f xs)*

<proof>

consts *disjuncts* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm list*

recdef *disjuncts* *measure size*

$disjuncts (Or\ p\ q) = (disjuncts\ p) @ (disjuncts\ q)$
 $disjuncts\ F = []$
 $disjuncts\ p = [p]$

lemma *disjuncts*: $(\exists\ q \in set\ (disjuncts\ p).\ Ifm\ bs\ q) = Ifm\ bs\ p$
 <proof>

lemma *disjuncts-nb*: $bound0\ p \implies \forall\ q \in set\ (disjuncts\ p). bound0\ q$
 <proof>

lemma *disjuncts-qf*: $qfree\ p \implies \forall\ q \in set\ (disjuncts\ p). qfree\ q$
 <proof>

constdefs *DJ* :: $(fm \Rightarrow fm) \Rightarrow fm \Rightarrow fm$
 $DJ\ f\ p \equiv evaldjf\ f\ (disjuncts\ p)$

lemma *DJ*: **assumes** *fdj*: $\forall\ p\ q.\ Ifm\ bs\ (f\ (Or\ p\ q)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Or\ (f\ p)\ (f\ q))$
and *fF*: $f\ F = F$
shows $Ifm\ bs\ (DJ\ f\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (f\ p)$
 <proof>

lemma *DJ-qf*: **assumes**
fqf: $\forall\ p.\ qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (f\ p)$
shows $\forall\ p.\ qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (DJ\ f\ p)$
 <proof>

lemma *DJ-qe*: **assumes** *qe*: $\forall\ bs\ p.\ qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (qe\ p) \wedge (Ifm\ bs\ (qe\ p) = Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p))$
shows $\forall\ bs\ p.\ qfree\ p \longrightarrow qfree\ (DJ\ qe\ p) \wedge (Ifm\ bs\ ((DJ\ qe\ p)) = Ifm\ bs\ (E\ p))$
 <proof>

consts

$numgcd :: num \Rightarrow int$
 $numgcdh :: num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int$
 $reducecoeffh :: num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num$
 $reducecoeff :: num \Rightarrow num$
 $vdnumcoeff :: num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow bool$

consts *maxcoeff* :: $num \Rightarrow int$

recdef *maxcoeff* *measure size*
 $maxcoeff\ (C\ i) = abs\ i$
 $maxcoeff\ (CN\ n\ c\ t) = max\ (abs\ c)\ (maxcoeff\ t)$
 $maxcoeff\ t = 1$

lemma *maxcoeff-pos*: $maxcoeff\ t \geq 0$
 <proof>

recdef *numgcdh* *measure size*
 $numgcdh\ (C\ i) = (\lambda g.\ igcd\ i\ g)$

```

numgcdh (CN n c t) = (λg. igcd c (numgcdh t g))
numgcdh t = (λg. 1)
defs numgcd-def [code func]: numgcd t ≡ numgcdh t (maxcoeff t)

recdef reducecoeffh measure size
reducecoeffh (C i) = (λ g. C (i div g))
reducecoeffh (CN n c t) = (λ g. CN n (c div g) (reducecoeffh t g))
reducecoeffh t = (λg. t)

defs reducecoeff-def: reducecoeff t ≡
(let g = numgcd t in
if g = 0 then C 0 else if g=1 then t else reducecoeffh t g)

recdef dvdnumcoeff measure size
dvdnumcoeff (C i) = (λ g. g dvd i)
dvdnumcoeff (CN n c t) = (λ g. g dvd c ∧ (dvdnumcoeff t g))
dvdnumcoeff t = (λg. False)

lemma dvdnumcoeff-trans:
assumes gdg: g dvd g' and dgt':dvdnumcoeff t g'
shows dvdnumcoeff t g
⟨proof⟩

declare zdvd-trans [trans add]

lemma natabs0: (nat (abs x) = 0) = (x = 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcd0:
assumes g0: numgcd t = 0
shows Inum bs t = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcdh-pos: assumes gp: g ≥ 0 shows numgcdh t g ≥ 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma numgcd-pos: numgcd t ≥ 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma reducecoeffh:
assumes gt: dvdnumcoeff t g and gp: g > 0
shows real g *(Inum bs (reducecoeffh t g)) = Inum bs t
⟨proof⟩
consts ismaxcoeff:: num ⇒ int ⇒ bool
recdef ismaxcoeff measure size
ismaxcoeff (C i) = (λ x. abs i ≤ x)
ismaxcoeff (CN n c t) = (λx. abs c ≤ x ∧ (ismaxcoeff t x))
ismaxcoeff t = (λx. True)

```

lemma *ismaxcoeff-mono*: $ismaxcoeff\ t\ c \implies c \leq c' \implies ismaxcoeff\ t\ c'$
 <proof>

lemma *maxcoeff-ismaxcoeff*: $ismaxcoeff\ t\ (maxcoeff\ t)$
 <proof>

lemma *igcd-gt1*: $igcd\ i\ j > 1 \implies ((abs\ i > 1 \wedge abs\ j > 1) \vee (abs\ i = 0 \wedge abs\ j > 1) \vee (abs\ i > 1 \wedge abs\ j = 0))$
 <proof>

lemma *numgcdh0*: $numgcdh\ t\ m = 0 \implies m = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-aux*:
 assumes *ismaxcoeff* $t\ m$ and *mp*: $m \geq 0$ and *numgcdh* $t\ m > 1$
 shows *dvdnumcoeff* $t\ (numgcdh\ t\ m)$
 <proof>

lemma *dvdnumcoeff-aux2*:
 assumes *numgcd* $t > 1$ shows *dvdnumcoeff* $t\ (numgcd\ t) \wedge numgcd\ t > 0$
 <proof>

lemma *reducecoeff*: $real\ (numgcd\ t) * (Inum\ bs\ (reducecoeff\ t)) = Inum\ bs\ t$
 <proof>

lemma *reducecoeffh-numbound0*: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (reducecoeffh\ t\ g)$
 <proof>

lemma *reducecoeff-numbound0*: $numbound0\ t \implies numbound0\ (reducecoeff\ t)$
 <proof>

consts

simpnum:: $num \Rightarrow num$
numadd:: $num \times num \Rightarrow num$
nummul:: $num \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow num$

recdef *numadd* measure $(\lambda\ (t,s).\ size\ t + size\ s)$
numadd $(CN\ n1\ c1\ r1, CN\ n2\ c2\ r2) =$
 (if $n1=n2$ then
 (let $c = c1 + c2$
 in (if $c=0$ then *numadd*($r1,r2$) else $CN\ n1\ c\ (numadd\ (r1,r2))$)))
 else if $n1 \leq n2$ then $(CN\ n1\ c1\ (numadd\ (r1, CN\ n2\ c2\ r2)))$
 else $(CN\ n2\ c2\ (numadd\ (CN\ n1\ c1\ r1, r2)))$
numadd $(CN\ n1\ c1\ r1, t) = CN\ n1\ c1\ (numadd\ (r1, t))$
numadd $(t, CN\ n2\ c2\ r2) = CN\ n2\ c2\ (numadd\ (t, r2))$
numadd $(C\ b1, C\ b2) = C\ (b1+b2)$
numadd $(a, b) = Add\ a\ b$

lemma *numadd[simp]*: $Inum\ bs\ (numadd\ (t,s)) = Inum\ bs\ (Add\ t\ s)$
 <proof>

lemma *numadd-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{numbound0 } t ; \text{numbound0 } s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{numadd } (t,s))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

recdef *nummul measure size*
 $\text{nummul } (C j) = (\lambda i. C (i*j))$
 $\text{nummul } (CN n c a) = (\lambda i. CN n (i*c) (\text{nummul } a i))$
 $\text{nummul } t = (\lambda i. Mul i t)$

lemma *nummul[simp]*: $\bigwedge i. \text{Inum } bs (\text{nummul } t i) = \text{Inum } bs (Mul i t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nummul-nb[simp]*: $\bigwedge i. \text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{nummul } t i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

constdefs *numneg* :: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num}$
 $\text{numneg } t \equiv \text{nummul } t (- 1)$

constdefs *numsub* :: $\text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num} \Rightarrow \text{num}$
 $\text{numsub } s t \equiv (\text{if } s = t \text{ then } C 0 \text{ else } \text{numadd } (s, \text{numneg } t))$

lemma *numneg[simp]*: $\text{Inum } bs (\text{numneg } t) = \text{Inum } bs (Neg t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numneg-nb[simp]*: $\text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{numneg } t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numsub[simp]*: $\text{Inum } bs (\text{numsub } a b) = \text{Inum } bs (Sub a b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numsub-nb[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{numbound0 } t ; \text{numbound0 } s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{numsub } t s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

recdef *simpnum measure size*
 $\text{simpnum } (C j) = C j$
 $\text{simpnum } (Bound n) = CN n 1 (C 0)$
 $\text{simpnum } (Neg t) = \text{numneg } (\text{simpnum } t)$
 $\text{simpnum } (Add t s) = \text{numadd } (\text{simpnum } t, \text{simpnum } s)$
 $\text{simpnum } (Sub t s) = \text{numsub } (\text{simpnum } t) (\text{simpnum } s)$
 $\text{simpnum } (Mul i t) = (\text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } (C 0) \text{ else } \text{nummul } (\text{simpnum } t) i)$
 $\text{simpnum } (CN n c t) = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } \text{simpnum } t \text{ else } \text{numadd } (CN n c (C 0), \text{simpnum } t))$

lemma *simpnum-ci[simp]*: $\text{Inum } bs (\text{simpnum } t) = \text{Inum } bs t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *simpnum-numbound0[simp]*:
 $\text{numbound0 } t \Longrightarrow \text{numbound0 } (\text{simpnum } t)$

<proof>

consts nozerocoeff:: num \Rightarrow bool
recdef nozerocoeff measure size
nozerocoeff (C c) = True
nozerocoeff (CN n c t) = (c \neq 0 \wedge nozerocoeff t)
nozerocoeff t = True

lemma numadd-nz : nozerocoeff a \Rightarrow nozerocoeff b \Rightarrow nozerocoeff (numadd (a,b))
<proof>

lemma nummul-nz : $\bigwedge i. i \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ nozerocoeff a \Rightarrow nozerocoeff (nummul a i)
<proof>

lemma numneg-nz : nozerocoeff a \Rightarrow nozerocoeff (numneg a)
<proof>

lemma numsub-nz: nozerocoeff a \Rightarrow nozerocoeff b \Rightarrow nozerocoeff (numsub a b)
<proof>

lemma simpnum-nz: nozerocoeff (simpnum t)
<proof>

lemma maxcoeff-nz: nozerocoeff t \Rightarrow maxcoeff t = 0 \Rightarrow t = C 0
<proof>

lemma numgcd-nz: **assumes** nz: nozerocoeff t **and** g0: numgcd t = 0 **shows** t = C 0
<proof>

constdefs simp-num-pair:: (num \times int) \Rightarrow num \times int
simp-num-pair \equiv (λ (t,n). (if n = 0 then (C 0, 0) else
(let t' = simpnum t ; g = numgcd t' in
if g > 1 then (let g' = igcd n g in
if g' = 1 then (t',n)
else (reducecoeffh t' g', n div g'))
else (t',n))))

lemma simp-num-pair-ci:
shows ((λ (t,n). Inum bs t / real n) (simp-num-pair (t,n))) = ((λ (t,n). Inum bs t / real n) (t,n))
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
<proof>

lemma simp-num-pair-l: **assumes** tnb: numbound0 t **and** np: n > 0 **and** tn:
simp-num-pair (t,n) = (t',n')
shows numbound0 t' \wedge n' > 0
<proof>

consts *simpfm* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
recdef *simpfm* measure *fmsize*
simpfm (*And* *p* *q*) = *conj* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*Or* *p* *q*) = *disj* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*Imp* *p* *q*) = *imp* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*Iff* *p* *q*) = *iff* (*simpfm* *p*) (*simpfm* *q*)
simpfm (*NOT* *p*) = *not* (*simpfm* *p*)
simpfm (*Lt* *a*) = (*let* *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* < 0) then *T*
else *F*
| - \Rightarrow *Lt* *a'*)
simpfm (*Le* *a*) = (*let* *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* \leq 0) then *T*
else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Le* *a'*)
simpfm (*Gt* *a*) = (*let* *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* > 0) then *T*
else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Gt* *a'*)
simpfm (*Ge* *a*) = (*let* *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* \geq 0) then *T*
else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Ge* *a'*)
simpfm (*Eq* *a*) = (*let* *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* = 0) then *T*
else *F* | - \Rightarrow *Eq* *a'*)
simpfm (*NEq* *a*) = (*let* *a'* = *simpnum* *a* in case *a'* of *C* *v* \Rightarrow if (*v* \neq 0) then *T*
else *F* | - \Rightarrow *NEq* *a'*)
simpfm *p* = *p*
lemma *simpfm*: *Ifm* *bs* (*simpfm* *p*) = *Ifm* *bs* *p*
<*proof*>

lemma *simpfm-bound0*: *bound0* *p* \Longrightarrow *bound0* (*simpfm* *p*)
<*proof*>

lemma *simpfm-qf*: *qfree* *p* \Longrightarrow *qfree* (*simpfm* *p*)
<*proof*>

consts *prep* :: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*
recdef *prep* measure *fmsize*
prep (*E* *T*) = *T*
prep (*E* *F*) = *F*
prep (*E* (*Or* *p* *q*)) = *disj* (*prep* (*E* *p*)) (*prep* (*E* *q*))
prep (*E* (*Imp* *p* *q*)) = *disj* (*prep* (*E* (*NOT* *p*))) (*prep* (*E* *q*))
prep (*E* (*Iff* *p* *q*)) = *disj* (*prep* (*E* (*And* *p* *q*))) (*prep* (*E* (*And* (*NOT* *p*) (*NOT*
q))))
prep (*E* (*NOT* (*And* *p* *q*))) = *disj* (*prep* (*E* (*NOT* *p*))) (*prep* (*E* (*NOT* *q*)))
prep (*E* (*NOT* (*Imp* *p* *q*))) = *prep* (*E* (*And* *p* (*NOT* *q*)))
prep (*E* (*NOT* (*Iff* *p* *q*))) = *disj* (*prep* (*E* (*And* *p* (*NOT* *q*)))) (*prep* (*E* (*And*
(*NOT* *p*) *q*)))
prep (*E* *p*) = *E* (*prep* *p*)
prep (*A* (*And* *p* *q*)) = *conj* (*prep* (*A* *p*)) (*prep* (*A* *q*))
prep (*A* *p*) = *prep* (*NOT* (*E* (*NOT* *p*)))
prep (*NOT* (*NOT* *p*)) = *prep* *p*
prep (*NOT* (*And* *p* *q*)) = *disj* (*prep* (*NOT* *p*)) (*prep* (*NOT* *q*))

```

prep (NOT (A p)) = prep (E (NOT p))
prep (NOT (Or p q)) = conj (prep (NOT p)) (prep (NOT q))
prep (NOT (Imp p q)) = conj (prep p) (prep (NOT q))
prep (NOT (Iff p q)) = disj (prep (And p (NOT q))) (prep (And (NOT p) q))
prep (NOT p) = not (prep p)
prep (Or p q) = disj (prep p) (prep q)
prep (And p q) = conj (prep p) (prep q)
prep (Imp p q) = prep (Or (NOT p) q)
prep (Iff p q) = disj (prep (And p q)) (prep (And (NOT p) (NOT q)))
prep p = p
(hints simp add: fmsize-pos)
lemma prep:  $\bigwedge$  bs. Ifm bs (prep p) = Ifm bs p
<proof>

```

```

consts qelim :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  (fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm)  $\Rightarrow$  fm
recdef qelim measure fmsize
qelim (E p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. DJ qe (qelim p qe))
qelim (A p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. not (qe ((qelim (NOT p) qe))))
qelim (NOT p) = ( $\lambda$  qe. not (qelim p qe))
qelim (And p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. conj (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
qelim (Or p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. disj (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
qelim (Imp p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. imp (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
qelim (Iff p q) = ( $\lambda$  qe. iff (qelim p qe) (qelim q qe))
qelim p = ( $\lambda$  y. simpfm p)

```

```

lemma qelim-ci:
  assumes qe-inv:  $\forall$  bs p. qfree p  $\longrightarrow$  qfree (qe p)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qe p) = Ifm bs (E
  p))
  shows  $\bigwedge$  bs. qfree (qelim p qe)  $\wedge$  (Ifm bs (qelim p qe) = Ifm bs p)
<proof>

```

```

consts
  plusinf :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm
  minusinf :: fm  $\Rightarrow$  fm
recdef minusinf measure size
minusinf (And p q) = conj (minusinf p) (minusinf q)
minusinf (Or p q) = disj (minusinf p) (minusinf q)
minusinf (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = F
minusinf (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = T
minusinf (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = T
minusinf (Le (CN 0 c e)) = T
minusinf (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = F
minusinf (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = F
minusinf p = p

```

```

recdef plusinf measure size
plusinf (And p q) = conj (plusinf p) (plusinf q)
plusinf (Or p q) = disj (plusinf p) (plusinf q)

```

$plusinf (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = F$
 $plusinf (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = T$
 $plusinf (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = F$
 $plusinf (Le (CN 0 c e)) = F$
 $plusinf (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = T$
 $plusinf (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = T$
 $plusinf p = p$

consts

$isrlfm :: fm \Rightarrow bool$

redef $isrlfm$ *measure size*

$isrlfm (And p q) = (isrlfm p \wedge isrlfm q)$
 $isrlfm (Or p q) = (isrlfm p \wedge isrlfm q)$
 $isrlfm (Eq (CN 0 c e)) = (c > 0 \wedge numbound0 e)$
 $isrlfm (NEq (CN 0 c e)) = (c > 0 \wedge numbound0 e)$
 $isrlfm (Lt (CN 0 c e)) = (c > 0 \wedge numbound0 e)$
 $isrlfm (Le (CN 0 c e)) = (c > 0 \wedge numbound0 e)$
 $isrlfm (Gt (CN 0 c e)) = (c > 0 \wedge numbound0 e)$
 $isrlfm (Ge (CN 0 c e)) = (c > 0 \wedge numbound0 e)$
 $isrlfm p = (isatom p \wedge (bound0 p))$

consts $rsplit0 :: num \Rightarrow int \times num$

redef $rsplit0$ *measure num-size*

$rsplit0 (Bound 0) = (1, C 0)$
 $rsplit0 (Add a b) = (let (ca,ta) = rsplit0 a ; (cb,tb) = rsplit0 b$
 $in (ca+cb, Add ta tb))$
 $rsplit0 (Sub a b) = rsplit0 (Add a (Neg b))$
 $rsplit0 (Neg a) = (let (c,t) = rsplit0 a in (-c, Neg t))$
 $rsplit0 (Mul c a) = (let (ca,ta) = rsplit0 a in (c*ca, Mul c ta))$
 $rsplit0 (CN 0 c a) = (let (ca,ta) = rsplit0 a in (c+ca, ta))$
 $rsplit0 (CN n c a) = (let (ca,ta) = rsplit0 a in (ca, CN n c ta))$
 $rsplit0 t = (0,t)$

lemma $rsplit0$:

shows $Inum bs ((split (CN 0)) (rsplit0 t)) = Inum bs t \wedge numbound0 (snd$
 $(rsplit0 t))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$lt :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$

where

$lt c t = (if c = 0 then (Lt t) else if c > 0 then (Lt (CN 0 c t))$
 $else (Gt (CN 0 (-c) (Neg t))))$

definition

$le :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$

where

$le c t = (if c = 0 then (Le t) else if c > 0 then (Le (CN 0 c t))$

$else (Ge (CN 0 (-c) (Neg t)))$

definition

$gt :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$

where

$gt\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Gt\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Gt\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))\ else\ (Lt\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition

$ge :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$

where

$ge\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Ge\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Ge\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))\ else\ (Le\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition

$eq :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$

where

$eq\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (Eq\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))\ else\ (Eq\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

definition

$neq :: int \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow fm$

where

$neq\ c\ t = (if\ c = 0\ then\ (NEq\ t)\ else\ if\ c > 0\ then\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ c\ t))\ else\ (NEq\ (CN\ 0\ (-c)\ (Neg\ t))))$

lemma $lt: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ lt\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Lt\ t) \wedge isrlfm\ (split\ lt\ (rsplit0\ t))$
{proof}

lemma $le: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ le\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Le\ t) \wedge isrlfm\ (split\ le\ (rsplit0\ t))$
{proof}

lemma $gt: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ gt\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Gt\ t) \wedge isrlfm\ (split\ gt\ (rsplit0\ t))$
{proof}

lemma $ge: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ ge\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Ge\ t) \wedge isrlfm\ (split\ ge\ (rsplit0\ t))$
{proof}

lemma $eq: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ eq\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (Eq\ t) \wedge isrlfm\ (split\ eq\ (rsplit0\ t))$
{proof}

lemma $neq: numnoabs\ t \Longrightarrow Ifm\ bs\ (split\ neq\ (rsplit0\ t)) = Ifm\ bs\ (NEq\ t) \wedge isrlfm\ (split\ neq\ (rsplit0\ t))$
{proof}

lemma *conj-lin*: $isrlfm\ p \implies isrlfm\ q \implies isrlfm\ (conj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

lemma *disj-lin*: $isrlfm\ p \implies isrlfm\ q \implies isrlfm\ (disj\ p\ q)$

<proof>

consts $rlfm :: fm \Rightarrow fm$

recdef $rlfm\ measure\ fmsize$

$rlfm\ (And\ p\ q) = conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ q)$

$rlfm\ (Or\ p\ q) = disj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ q)$

$rlfm\ (Imp\ p\ q) = disj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ q)$

$rlfm\ (Iff\ p\ q) = disj\ (conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ q))\ (conj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q)))$

$rlfm\ (Lt\ a) = split\ lt\ (rsplit0\ a)$

$rlfm\ (Le\ a) = split\ le\ (rsplit0\ a)$

$rlfm\ (Gt\ a) = split\ gt\ (rsplit0\ a)$

$rlfm\ (Ge\ a) = split\ ge\ (rsplit0\ a)$

$rlfm\ (Eq\ a) = split\ eq\ (rsplit0\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NEq\ a) = split\ neq\ (rsplit0\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (And\ p\ q)) = disj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q))$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Or\ p\ q)) = conj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q))$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Imp\ p\ q)) = conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q))$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Iff\ p\ q)) = disj\ (conj\ (rlfm\ p)\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ q)))\ (conj\ (rlfm\ (NOT\ p))\ (rlfm\ q))$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (NOT\ p)) = rlfm\ p$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ T) = F$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ F) = T$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Lt\ a)) = rlfm\ (Ge\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Le\ a)) = rlfm\ (Gt\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Gt\ a)) = rlfm\ (Le\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Ge\ a)) = rlfm\ (Lt\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (Eq\ a)) = rlfm\ (NEq\ a)$

$rlfm\ (NOT\ (NEq\ a)) = rlfm\ (Eq\ a)$

$rlfm\ p = p$ (**hints** *simp add: fmsize-pos*)

lemma *rlfm-I*:

assumes $qfp: qfree\ p$

shows $(Ifm\ bs\ (rlfm\ p)) = Ifm\ bs\ p \wedge isrlfm\ (rlfm\ p)$

<proof>

lemma *rminusinf-inf*:

assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$

shows $\exists z. \forall x < z. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p) = Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ (**is** $\exists z. \forall x. ?P\ z\ x\ p$)

<proof>

lemma *rplusinf-inf*:

assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$

shows $\exists z. \forall x > z. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p) = \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$ (**is** $\exists z. \forall x. ?P$
 $z x p$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-bound0*:
assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
shows $\text{bound0 } (\text{minusinf } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-bound0*:
assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
shows $\text{bound0 } (\text{plusinf } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-ex*:
assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
and $ex: \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\text{minusinf } p)$
shows $\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-ex*:
assumes $lp: \text{isrlfm } p$
and $ex: \text{Ifm } (a\#bs) (\text{plusinf } p)$
shows $\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

consts

$\text{uset} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \text{ list}$
 $\text{usubst} :: \text{fm} \Rightarrow (\text{num} \times \text{int}) \Rightarrow \text{fm}$

recdef *uset measure size*

$\text{uset } (\text{And } p q) = (\text{uset } p @ \text{uset } q)$
 $\text{uset } (\text{Or } p q) = (\text{uset } p @ \text{uset } q)$
 $\text{uset } (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\text{uset } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\text{uset } (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\text{uset } (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\text{uset } (\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\text{uset } (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = [(\text{Neg } e, c)]$
 $\text{uset } p = []$

recdef *usubst measure size*

$\text{usubst } (\text{And } p q) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{And } (\text{usubst } p (t, n)) (\text{usubst } q (t, n)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{Or } p q) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Or } (\text{usubst } p (t, n)) (\text{usubst } q (t, n)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{Eq } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Eq } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c t) (\text{Mul } n e)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{NEq } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{NEq } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c t) (\text{Mul } n e)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{Lt } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Lt } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c t) (\text{Mul } n e)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{Le } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Le } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c t) (\text{Mul } n e)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{Gt } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Gt } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c t) (\text{Mul } n e)))$
 $\text{usubst } (\text{Ge } (\text{CN } 0 c e)) = (\lambda (t, n). \text{Ge } (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } c t) (\text{Mul } n e)))$
 $\text{usubst } p = (\lambda (t, n). p)$

lemma *usubst-I*: **assumes** $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $np: real\ n > 0$ **and** $nbt: numbound0\ t$
shows $(Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (usubst\ p\ (t,n)) = Ifm\ (((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t)/(real\ n))\#bs)\ p)$
 $\wedge\ bound0\ (usubst\ p\ (t,n))$ **(is** $(?I\ x\ (usubst\ p\ (t,n)) = ?I\ ?u\ p) \wedge ?B\ p$ **is** $(- = ?I$
 $(?t/?n)\ p) \wedge -$ **is** $(- = ?I\ (?N\ x\ t\ /-) \ p) \wedge -)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *uset-l*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
shows $\forall\ (t,k) \in set\ (uset\ p). numbound0\ t \wedge k > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rminusinf-uset*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $nmi: \neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$ **(is** $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$)
and $ex: Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ **(is** $?I\ x\ p$)
shows $\exists\ (s,m) \in set\ (uset\ p). x \geq Inum\ (a\#bs)\ s / real\ m$ **(is** $\exists\ (s,m) \in ?U$
 $p. x \geq ?N\ a\ s / real\ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rplusinf-uset*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $nmi: \neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))$ **(is** $\neg (Ifm\ (a\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$)
and $ex: Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ **(is** $?I\ x\ p$)
shows $\exists\ (s,m) \in set\ (uset\ p). x \leq Inum\ (a\#bs)\ s / real\ m$ **(is** $\exists\ (s,m) \in ?U$
 $p. x \leq ?N\ a\ s / real\ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lin-dense*:
assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $noS: \forall\ t. l < t \wedge t < u \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda\ (t,n). Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t / real\ n)$ ‘ *set*
 $(uset\ p)$
(is $\forall\ t. - \wedge - \longrightarrow t \notin (\lambda\ (t,n). ?N\ x\ t / real\ n)$ ‘ $(?U\ p)$)
and $lx: l < x$ **and** $xu: x < u$ **and** $px: Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$
and $ly: l < y$ **and** $yu: y < u$
shows $Ifm\ (y\#bs)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-set-intervals*:
assumes $px: P\ (x::real)$
and $lx: l \leq x$ **and** $xu: x \leq u$
and $linS: l \in S$ **and** $uinS: u \in S$
and $fs: finite\ S$ **and** $lS: \forall\ x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** $Su: \forall\ x \in S. x \leq u$
shows $\exists\ a \in S. \exists\ b \in S. (\forall\ y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge$
 $P\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite-set-intervals2*:

assumes $px: P (x::real)$
and $lx: l \leq x$ **and** $xu: x \leq u$
and $linS: l \in S$ **and** $uinS: u \in S$
and $fS: finite\ S$ **and** $lS: \forall x \in S. l \leq x$ **and** $Su: \forall x \in S. x \leq u$
shows $(\exists s \in S. P\ s) \vee (\exists a \in S. \exists b \in S. (\forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow y \notin S) \wedge a < x \wedge x < b \wedge P\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rinf-uset*:

assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
and $nmi: \neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p))$ **(is** $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (?M\ p))$ **)**
and $npi: \neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))$ **(is** $\neg (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (?P\ p))$ **)**
and $ex: \exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p$ **(is** $\exists x. ?I\ x\ p$ **)**
shows $\exists (l,n) \in set\ (uset\ p). \exists (s,m) \in set\ (uset\ p). ?I\ ((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ l / real\ n + Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s / real\ m) / 2)\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *fr-eq*:

assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
shows $(\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p) = ((Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))) \vee (\exists (t,n) \in set\ (uset\ p). \exists (s,m) \in set\ (uset\ p). Ifm\ (((Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t) / real\ n + (Inum\ (x\#bs)\ s) / real\ m) / 2)\#bs)\ p)$
(is $(\exists x. ?I\ x\ p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$ **)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fr-equsubst*:

assumes $lp: isrlfm\ p$
shows $(\exists x. Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ p) = ((Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (minusinf\ p)) \vee (Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (plusinf\ p))) \vee (\exists (t,k) \in set\ (uset\ p). \exists (s,l) \in set\ (uset\ p). Ifm\ (x\#bs)\ (usubst\ p\ (Add\ (Mul\ l\ t)\ (Mul\ k\ s),\ 2*k*l))))$
(is $(\exists x. ?I\ x\ p) = (?M \vee ?P \vee ?F)$ **is** $?E = ?D$ **)**
 $\langle proof \rangle$

constdefs *ferrack*:: $fm \Rightarrow fm$

$ferrack\ p \equiv (let\ p' = rlfm\ (simpfm\ p); mp = minusinf\ p'; pp = plusinf\ p'$
in **if** $(mp = T \vee pp = T)$ **then** T **else**
 $(let\ U = remdps\ (map\ simp-num-pair$
 $(map\ (\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (Add\ (Mul\ m\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ s),\ 2*n*m))$
 $(alluopairs\ (uset\ p'))))$
in $decr\ (disj\ mp\ (disj\ pp\ (evaldjf\ (simpfm\ o\ (usubst\ p'))\ U))))$

lemma *uset-cong-aux*:

assumes $Ul: \forall (t,n) \in set\ U. numbound0\ t \wedge n > 0$
shows $((\lambda (t,n). Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t / real\ n) ' (set\ (map\ (\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (Add\ (Mul\ m\ t)\ (Mul\ n\ s),\ 2*n*m))\ (alluopairs\ U)))) = ((\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (Inum\ (x\#bs)\ t$

$/\text{real } n + \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \text{ } s \text{ } / \text{real } m) / 2) \text{ } \cdot (\text{set } U \times \text{set } U)$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

lemma *uset-cong*:

assumes *lp*: *isrlfm* *p*
and *UU'*: $((\lambda (t,n). \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \text{ } t \text{ } / \text{real } n) \text{ } \cdot U') = ((\lambda ((t,n),(s,m)). (\text{Inum } (x\#bs) \text{ } t \text{ } / \text{real } n + \text{Inum } (x\#bs) \text{ } s \text{ } / \text{real } m) / 2) \text{ } \cdot (U \times U))$ (is ?f ' *U'* = ?g ' (*U* × *U*))
and *U*: $\forall (t,n) \in U. \text{numbound0 } t \wedge n > 0$
and *U'*: $\forall (t,n) \in U'. \text{numbound0 } t \wedge n > 0$
shows $(\exists (t,n) \in U. \exists (s,m) \in U. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{usubst } p (\text{Add } (\text{Mul } m \text{ } t) (\text{Mul } n \text{ } s), 2 * n * m))) = (\exists (t,n) \in U'. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) (\text{usubst } p (t,n)))$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

lemma *ferrack*:

assumes *qf*: *qfree* *p*
shows $\text{qfree } (\text{ferrack } p) \wedge ((\text{Ifm } bs (\text{ferrack } p)) = (\exists x. \text{Ifm } (x\#bs) p))$
 (is - \wedge (?rhs = ?lhs))
 <proof>

constdefs *linrqe*:: *fm* \Rightarrow *fm*

linrqe $\equiv (\lambda p. \text{qelim } (\text{prep } p) \text{ ferrack})$

theorem *linrqe*: $(\text{Ifm } bs (\text{linrqe } p) = \text{Ifm } bs p) \wedge \text{qfree } (\text{linrqe } p)$

<proof>

definition

ferrack-test :: *unit* \Rightarrow *fm*

where

ferrack-test *u* = *linrqe* (*A* (*A* (*Imp* (*Lt* (*Sub* (*Bound* 1) (*Bound* 0)))
 (*E* (*Eq* (*Sub* (*Add* (*Bound* 0) (*Bound* 2)) (*Bound* 1)))))))

export-code *linrqe ferrack-test* **in** *SML* **module-name** *Ferrack*

<ML>

end