

Isabelle/HOL-Complex — Higher-Order Logic with Complex Numbers

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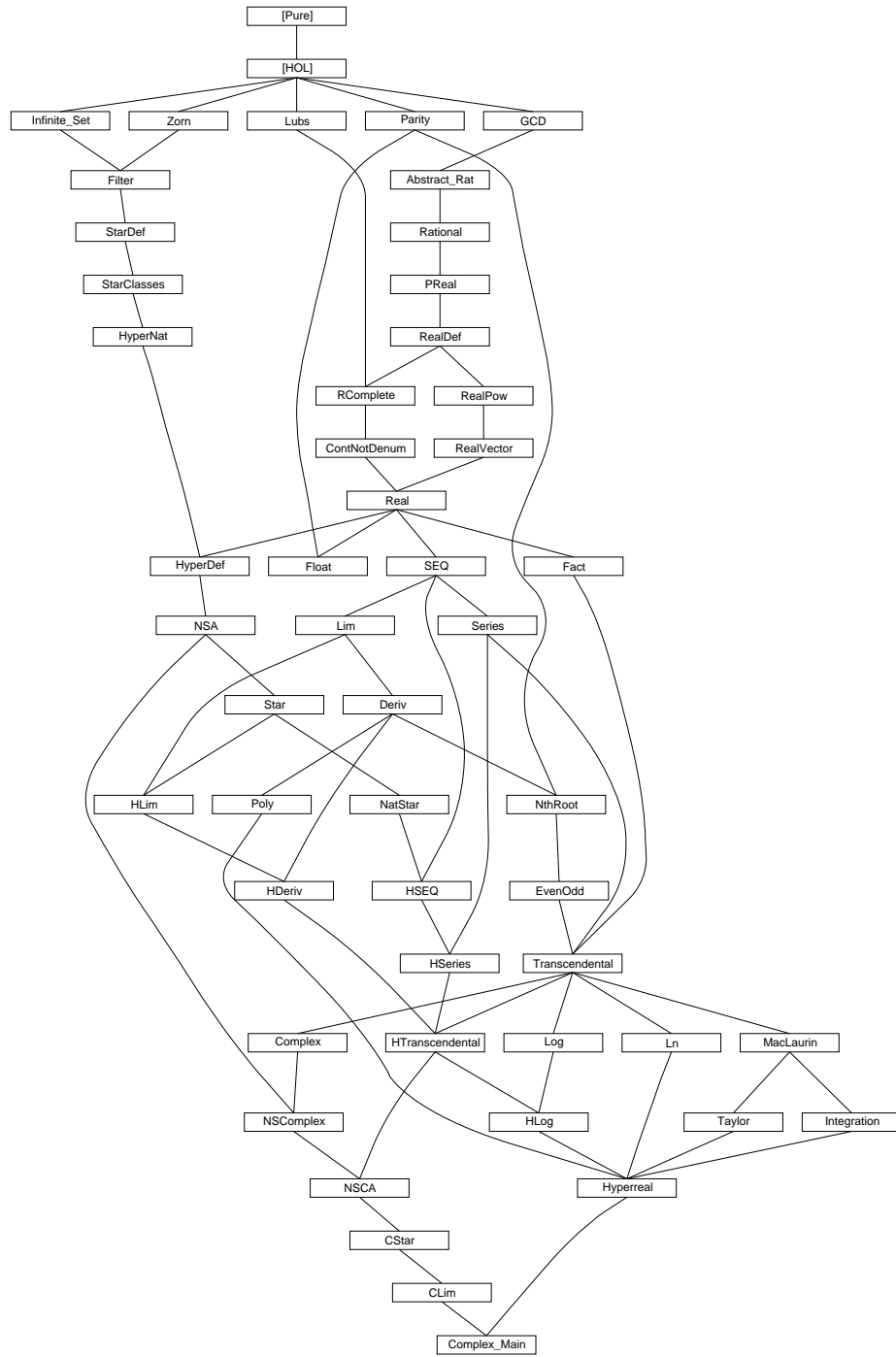
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1 Lubs: Definitions of Upper Bounds and Least Upper Bounds

```
theory Lubs
imports Main
begin
```

Thanks to suggestions by James Margetson

definition

```
settle :: ['a set, 'a::ord] => bool (infixl *<= 70) where
  S *<= x = (ALL y: S. y <= x)
```

definition

```
setge :: ['a::ord, 'a set] => bool (infixl <=* 70) where
  x <=* S = (ALL y: S. x <= y)
```

definition

```
leastP :: ['a => bool, 'a::ord] => bool where
  leastP P x = (P x & x <=* Collect P)
```

definition

```
isUb :: ['a set, 'a set, 'a::ord] => bool where
  isUb R S x = (S *<= x & x: R)
```

definition

```
isLub :: ['a set, 'a set, 'a::ord] => bool where
  isLub R S x = leastP (isUb R S) x
```

definition

```
ubs :: ['a set, 'a::ord set] => 'a set where
  ubs R S = Collect (isUb R S)
```

1.1 Rules for the Relations *<= and <=*

lemma *settleI*: $ALL\ y: S. y <= x \implies S *<= x$
<proof>

lemma *settleD*: $[| S *<= x; y: S |] \implies y <= x$
<proof>

lemma *setgeI*: $ALL\ y: S. x <= y \implies x <=* S$
<proof>

lemma *setgeD*: $[| x <=* S; y: S |] \implies x <= y$
<proof>

1.2 Rules about the Operators *leastP*, *ub* and *lub*

lemma *leastPD1*: $leastP\ P\ x \implies P\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *leastPD2*: $leastP\ P\ x ==> x <= * Collect\ P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *leastPD3*: $[| leastP\ P\ x; y: Collect\ P\ |] ==> x <= y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLubD1*: $isLub\ R\ S\ x ==> S\ * <= x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLubD1a*: $isLub\ R\ S\ x ==> x: R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLub-isUb*: $isLub\ R\ S\ x ==> isUb\ R\ S\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLubD2*: $[| isLub\ R\ S\ x; y : S\ |] ==> y <= x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLubD3*: $isLub\ R\ S\ x ==> leastP(isUb\ R\ S)\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLubI1*: $leastP(isUb\ R\ S)\ x ==> isLub\ R\ S\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLubI2*: $[| isUb\ R\ S\ x; x <= * Collect\ (isUb\ R\ S)\ |] ==> isLub\ R\ S\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isUbD*: $[| isUb\ R\ S\ x; y : S\ |] ==> y <= x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isUbD2*: $isUb\ R\ S\ x ==> S\ * <= x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isUbD2a*: $isUb\ R\ S\ x ==> x: R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isUbI*: $[| S\ * <= x; x: R\ |] ==> isUb\ R\ S\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLub-le-isUb*: $[| isLub\ R\ S\ x; isUb\ R\ S\ y\ |] ==> x <= y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isLub-ubs*: $isLub\ R\ S\ x ==> x <= * ub\ R\ S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

2 GCD: The Greatest Common Divisor

```
theory GCD
imports Main
begin
```

See [?].

2.1 Specification of GCD on nats

definition

```
is-gcd :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool where — gcd as a relation
is-gcd p m n ⟷ p dvd m ∧ p dvd n ∧
  (∀ d. d dvd m ⟶ d dvd n ⟶ d dvd p)
```

Uniqueness

lemma *is-gcd-unique*: $is-gcd\ m\ a\ b \implies is-gcd\ n\ a\ b \implies m = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

Connection to divides relation

lemma *is-gcd-dvd*: $is-gcd\ m\ a\ b \implies k\ dvd\ a \implies k\ dvd\ b \implies k\ dvd\ m$
 ⟨proof⟩

Commutativity

lemma *is-gcd-commute*: $is-gcd\ k\ m\ n = is-gcd\ k\ n\ m$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.2 GCD on nat by Euclid’s algorithm

fun

```
gcd :: nat × nat => nat
```

where

```
gcd (m, n) = (if n = 0 then m else gcd (n, m mod n))
```

lemma *gcd-induct*:

```
fixes m n :: nat
```

```
assumes ∧m. P m 0
```

```
and ∧m n. 0 < n ⟹ P n (m mod n) ⟹ P m n
```

```
shows P m n
```

⟨proof⟩

lemma *gcd-0* [simp]: $gcd\ (m, 0) = m$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *gcd-0-left* [simp]: $gcd\ (0, m) = m$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *gcd-non-0*: $n > 0 \implies gcd\ (m, n) = gcd\ (n, m\ mod\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-1* [*simp*]: $gcd\ (m, Suc\ 0) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

$gcd\ (m, n)$ divides m and n . The conjunctions don’t seem provable separately.

lemma *gcd-dvd1* [*iff*]: $gcd\ (m, n)\ dvd\ m$
and *gcd-dvd2* [*iff*]: $gcd\ (m, n)\ dvd\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Maximality: for all m, n, k naturals, if k divides m and k divides n then k divides $gcd\ (m, n)$.

lemma *gcd-greatest*: $k\ dvd\ m \implies k\ dvd\ n \implies k\ dvd\ gcd\ (m, n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Function gcd yields the Greatest Common Divisor.

lemma *is-gcd*: $is-gcd\ (gcd\ (m, n))\ m\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.3 Derived laws for GCD

lemma *gcd-greatest-iff* [*iff*]: $k\ dvd\ gcd\ (m, n) \longleftrightarrow k\ dvd\ m \wedge k\ dvd\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-zero*: $gcd\ (m, n) = 0 \longleftrightarrow m = 0 \wedge n = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-commute*: $gcd\ (m, n) = gcd\ (n, m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-assoc*: $gcd\ (gcd\ (k, m), n) = gcd\ (k, gcd\ (m, n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-1-left* [*simp*]: $gcd\ (Suc\ 0, m) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Multiplication laws

lemma *gcd-mult-distrib2*: $k * gcd\ (m, n) = gcd\ (k * m, k * n)$
— [?, page 27]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-mult* [*simp*]: $gcd\ (k, k * n) = k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gcd-self* [simp]: $\text{gcd } (k, k) = k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relprime-dvd-mult*: $\text{gcd } (k, n) = 1 \implies k \text{ dvd } m * n \implies k \text{ dvd } m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *relprime-dvd-mult-iff*: $\text{gcd } (k, n) = 1 \implies (k \text{ dvd } m * n) = (k \text{ dvd } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *gcd-mult-cancel*: $\text{gcd } (k, n) = 1 \implies \text{gcd } (k * m, n) = \text{gcd } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Addition laws

lemma *gcd-add1* [simp]: $\text{gcd } (m + n, n) = \text{gcd } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *gcd-add2* [simp]: $\text{gcd } (m, m + n) = \text{gcd } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *gcd-add2'* [simp]: $\text{gcd } (m, n + m) = \text{gcd } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *gcd-add-mult*: $\text{gcd } (m, k * m + n) = \text{gcd } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *gcd-dvd-prod*: $\text{gcd } (m, n) \text{ dvd } m * n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Division by gcd yields relatively primes.

lemma *div-gcd-relprime*:
assumes *nz*: $a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0$
shows $\text{gcd } (a \text{ div } \text{gcd}(a, b), b \text{ div } \text{gcd}(a, b)) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.4 LCM defined by GCD

definition

$\text{lcm} :: \text{nat} \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$\text{lcm} = (\lambda(m, n). m * n \text{ div } \text{gcd } (m, n))$

lemma *lcm-def*:

$\text{lcm } (m, n) = m * n \text{ div } \text{gcd } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *prod-gcd-lcm*:

$m * n = \text{gcd } (m, n) * \text{lcm } (m, n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-0* [*simp*]: $\text{lcm } (m, 0) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-1* [*simp*]: $\text{lcm } (m, 1) = m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-0-left* [*simp*]: $\text{lcm } (0, n) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-1-left* [*simp*]: $\text{lcm } (1, m) = m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvd-pos*:
 fixes $n \ m :: \text{nat}$
 assumes $n > 0$ and $m \text{ dvd } n$
 shows $m > 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-least*:
 assumes $m \text{ dvd } k$ and $n \text{ dvd } k$
 shows $\text{lcm } (m, n) \text{ dvd } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-dvd1* [*iff*]:
 $m \text{ dvd } \text{lcm } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lcm-dvd2* [*iff*]:
 $n \text{ dvd } \text{lcm } (m, n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.5 GCD and LCM on integers

definition
 $\text{igcd} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $\text{igcd } i \ j = \text{int } (\text{gcd } (\text{nat } (\text{abs } i), \text{nat } (\text{abs } j)))$

lemma *igcd-dvd1* [*simp*]: $\text{igcd } i \ j \text{ dvd } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-dvd2* [*simp*]: $\text{igcd } i \ j \text{ dvd } j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-pos*: $\text{igcd } i \ j \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd0* [*simp*]: $(\text{igcd } i \ j = 0) = (i = 0 \wedge j = 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-commute*: $\text{igcd } i \ j = \text{igcd } j \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-neg1* [simp]: $\text{igcd } (- \ i) \ j = \text{igcd } i \ j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *igcd-neg2* [simp]: $\text{igcd } i \ (- \ j) = \text{igcd } i \ j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zrelprime-dvd-mult*: $\text{igcd } i \ j = 1 \implies i \ \text{dvd} \ k * j \implies i \ \text{dvd} \ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *igcd-greatest*:
 assumes $k \ \text{dvd} \ m$ and $k \ \text{dvd} \ n$
 shows $k \ \text{dvd} \ \text{igcd } m \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *div-igcd-relprime*:
 assumes $\text{nz}: a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0$
 shows $\text{igcd } (a \ \text{div} \ (\text{igcd } a \ b)) \ (b \ \text{div} \ (\text{igcd } a \ b)) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ilcm* = $(\lambda i \ j. \ \text{int } (\text{lcm}(\text{nat}(\text{abs } i), \text{nat}(\text{abs } j))))$

lemma *dvd-ilcm-self1* [simp]: $i \ \text{dvd} \ \text{ilcm } i \ j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvd-ilcm-self2* [simp]: $j \ \text{dvd} \ \text{ilcm } i \ j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvd-imp-dvd-ilcm1*:
 assumes $k \ \text{dvd} \ i$ shows $k \ \text{dvd} \ (\text{ilcm } i \ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dvd-imp-dvd-ilcm2*:
 assumes $k \ \text{dvd} \ j$ shows $k \ \text{dvd} \ (\text{ilcm } i \ j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zdvd-self-abs1*: $(d::\text{int}) \ \text{dvd} \ (\text{abs } d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zdvd-self-abs2*: $(\text{abs } (d::\text{int})) \ \text{dvd} \ d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma lcm-pos:
  assumes mpos:  $m > 0$ 
  and npos:  $n > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{lcm } (m,n) > 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma ilcm-pos:
  assumes anz:  $a \neq 0$ 
  and bnz:  $b \neq 0$ 
  shows  $0 < \text{ilcm } a \ b$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

end

```

3 Abstract-Rat: Abstract rational numbers

```

theory Abstract-Rat
imports GCD
begin

```

```

types Num =  $\text{int} \times \text{int}$ 

```

```

abbreviation
  Num0-syn :: Num ( $0_N$ )
where  $0_N \equiv (0, 0)$ 

```

```

abbreviation
  Numi-syn ::  $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{Num } (-_N)$ 
where  $i_N \equiv (i, 1)$ 

```

```

definition
  isnormNum :: Num  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
   $\text{isnormNum} = (\lambda(a,b). (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } b = 0 \text{ else } b > 0 \wedge \text{igcd } a \ b = 1))$ 

```

```

definition
  normNum :: Num  $\Rightarrow$  Num
where
   $\text{normNum} = (\lambda(a,b). (\text{if } a=0 \vee b = 0 \text{ then } (0,0) \text{ else } \\ (\text{let } g = \text{igcd } a \ b \\ \text{in if } b > 0 \text{ then } (a \text{ div } g, b \text{ div } g) \text{ else } (- (a \text{ div } g), - (b \text{ div } g))))))$ 

```

```

lemma normNum-isnormNum [simp]:  $\text{isnormNum } (\text{normNum } x)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

Arithmetic over Num

definition

$Nadd :: Num \Rightarrow Num \Rightarrow Num$ (**infixl** $+_N$ 60)

where

$Nadd = (\lambda(a,b) (a',b')).$ if $a = 0 \vee b = 0$ then $normNum(a',b')$
 else if $a'=0 \vee b' = 0$ then $normNum(a,b)$
 else $normNum(a*b' + b*a', b*b')$

definition

$Nmul :: Num \Rightarrow Num \Rightarrow Num$ (**infixl** $*_N$ 60)

where

$Nmul = (\lambda(a,b) (a',b')).$ let $g = igcd (a*a') (b*b')$
 in $(a*a' \text{ div } g, b*b' \text{ div } g)$

definition

$Nneg :: Num \Rightarrow Num$ (\sim_N)

where

$Nneg \equiv (\lambda(a,b). (-a,b))$

definition

$Nsub :: Num \Rightarrow Num \Rightarrow Num$ (**infixl** $-_N$ 60)

where

$Nsub = (\lambda a b. a +_N \sim_N b)$

definition

$Ninv :: Num \Rightarrow Num$

where

$Ninv \equiv \lambda(a,b). \text{ if } a < 0 \text{ then } (-b, |a|) \text{ else } (b,a)$

definition

$Ndiv :: Num \Rightarrow Num \Rightarrow Num$ (**infixl** \div_N 60)

where

$Ndiv \equiv \lambda a b. a *_N Ninv b$

lemma $Nneg\text{-}normN[simp]: isnormNum x \implies isnormNum (\sim_N x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Nadd\text{-}normN[simp]: isnormNum (x +_N y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Nsub\text{-}normN[simp]: \llbracket isnormNum y \rrbracket \implies isnormNum (x -_N y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Nmul\text{-}normN[simp]:$ **assumes** $xn:isnormNum x$ **and** $yn: isnormNum y$
shows $isnormNum (x *_N y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Ninv\text{-}normN[simp]: isnormNum x \implies isnormNum (Ninv x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isnormNum\text{-}int[simp]:$

$isnormNum 0_N \ isnormNum (1::int)_N \ i \neq 0 \implies isnormNum i_N$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Relations over Num

definition

$Nlt0 :: Num \Rightarrow bool \ (0 >_N)$

where

$Nlt0 = (\lambda(a,b). a < 0)$

definition

$Nle0 :: Num \Rightarrow bool \ (0 \geq_N)$

where

$Nle0 = (\lambda(a,b). a \leq 0)$

definition

$Nglt0 :: Num \Rightarrow bool \ (0 <_N)$

where

$Nglt0 = (\lambda(a,b). a > 0)$

definition

$Nge0 :: Num \Rightarrow bool \ (0 \leq_N)$

where

$Nge0 = (\lambda(a,b). a \geq 0)$

definition

$Nlt :: Num \Rightarrow Num \Rightarrow bool \ (\mathbf{infix} <_N \ 55)$

where

$Nlt = (\lambda a \ b. 0 >_N (a -_N b))$

definition

$Nle :: Num \Rightarrow Num \Rightarrow bool \ (\mathbf{infix} \leq_N \ 55)$

where

$Nle = (\lambda a \ b. 0 \geq_N (a -_N b))$

definition

$INum = (\lambda(a,b). \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$

lemma $INum\text{-int} \ [simp]: INum \ i_N = ((\text{of-int } i) :: 'a :: field) \ INum \ 0_N = (0 :: 'a :: field)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isnormNum\text{-unique} \ [simp]:$

assumes $na: isnormNum \ x$ **and** $nb: isnormNum \ y$

shows $((INum \ x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, field, division-by-zero}\}) = INum \ y) = (x = y) \ (\text{is } ?lhs = ?rhs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $isnormNum0 \ [simp]: isnormNum \ x \implies (INum \ x = (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, field, division-by-zero}\})) = (x = 0_N)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-int-div-aux*: $d \sim = 0 \implies ((\text{of-int } x)::'a::\{\text{field}, \text{ring-char-0}\}) / (\text{of-int } d) =$
 $\text{of-int } (x \text{ div } d) + (\text{of-int } (x \text{ mod } d)) / ((\text{of-int } d)::'a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-int-div*: $(d::\text{int}) \sim = 0 \implies d \text{ dvd } n \implies$
 $(\text{of-int}(n \text{ div } d)::'a::\{\text{field}, \text{ring-char-0}\}) = \text{of-int } n / \text{of-int } d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *normNum[simp]*: $\text{INum } (\text{normNum } x) = (\text{INum } x :: 'a::\{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{field}, \text{division-by-zero}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *INum-normNum-iff [code]*: $(\text{INum } x :: 'a::\{\text{field}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{ring-char-0}\})$
 $= \text{INum } y \longleftrightarrow \text{normNum } x = \text{normNum } y$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nadd[simp]*: $\text{INum } (x +_N y) = \text{INum } x + (\text{INum } y :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{field}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nmul[simp]*: $\text{INum } (x *_N y) = \text{INum } x * (\text{INum } y :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{field}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nneg[simp]*: $\text{INum } (\sim_N x) = - (\text{INum } x :: 'a:: \text{field})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nsub[simp]*: **shows** $\text{INum } (x -_N y) = \text{INum } x - (\text{INum } y :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{field}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ninv[simp]*: $\text{INum } (\text{Ninv } x) = (1::'a :: \{\text{division-by-zero}, \text{field}\}) / (\text{INum } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ndiv[simp]*: $\text{INum } (x \div_N y) = \text{INum } x / (\text{INum } y :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{field}\})$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nlt0-iff[simp]*: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$
shows $((\text{INum } x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{ordered-field}\}) < 0) = 0 >_N x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nle0-iff[simp]*: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$
shows $((\text{INum } x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{division-by-zero}, \text{ordered-field}\}) \leq 0) = 0 \geq_N x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ng0-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$ **shows** $((\text{INum } x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field}\}) \geq 0) = 0 \leq_N x$

<proof>

lemma *Nge0-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$ **shows** $((\text{INum } x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field}\}) \geq 0) = 0 \leq_N x$

<proof>

lemma *Nlt-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$ **and** $ny: \text{isnormNum } y$ **shows** $((\text{INum } x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field}\}) < \text{INum } y) = (x <_N y)$

<proof>

lemma *Nle-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$ **and** $ny: \text{isnormNum } y$ **shows** $((\text{INum } x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field}\}) \leq \text{INum } y) = (x \leq_N y)$

<proof>

lemma *Nadd-commute*: $x +_N y = y +_N x$

<proof>

lemma[simp]: $(0, b) +_N y = \text{normNum } y \ (a, 0) +_N y = \text{normNum } y$
 $x +_N (0, b) = \text{normNum } x \ (a, 0) +_N y = \text{normNum } x$

<proof>

lemma *normNum-nilpotent-aux*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$

shows $\text{normNum } x = x$

<proof>

lemma *normNum-nilpotent*[simp]: $\text{normNum } (\text{normNum } x) = \text{normNum } x$

<proof>

lemma *normNum0*[simp]: $\text{normNum } (0, b) = 0_N \ \text{normNum } (a, 0) = 0_N$

<proof>

lemma *normNum-Nadd*: $\text{normNum } (x +_N y) = x +_N y$ *<proof>*

lemma *Nadd-normNum1*[simp]: $\text{normNum } x +_N y = x +_N y$

<proof>

lemma *Nadd-normNum2*[simp]: $x +_N \text{normNum } y = x +_N y$

<proof>

lemma *Nadd-assoc*: $x +_N y +_N z = x +_N (y +_N z)$

<proof>

lemma *Nmul-commute*: $\text{isnormNum } x \implies \text{isnormNum } y \implies x *_N y = y *_N x$

<proof>

lemma *Nmul-assoc*: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$ **and** $ny: \text{isnormNum } y$ **and** $nz: \text{isnormNum } z$

shows $x *_N y *_N z = x *_N (y *_N z)$

<proof>

lemma *Nsub0*: **assumes** $x: \text{isnormNum } x$ **and** $y: \text{isnormNum } y$ **shows** $(x -_N y = 0_N) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nmul0[simp]*: $c *_N 0_N = 0_N \quad 0_N *_N c = 0_N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nmul-eq0[simp]*: **assumes** $nx: \text{isnormNum } x$ **and** $ny: \text{isnormNum } y$
shows $(x *_N y = 0_N) = (x = 0_N \vee y = 0_N)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nneg-Nneg[simp]*: $\sim_N (\sim_N c) = c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nmul1[simp]*:
 $\text{isnormNum } c \implies 1_N *_N c = c$
 $\text{isnormNum } c \implies c *_N 1_N = c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

4 Rational: Rational numbers

theory *Rational*
imports *Abstract-Rat*
uses (*rat-arith.ML*)
begin

4.1 Rational numbers

4.1.1 Equivalence of fractions

definition
 $\text{fraction} :: (\text{int} \times \text{int}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{fraction} = \{x. \text{snd } x \neq 0\}$

definition
 $\text{ratrel} :: ((\text{int} \times \text{int}) \times (\text{int} \times \text{int})) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{ratrel} = \{(x, y). \text{snd } x \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } y \neq 0 \wedge \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{fst } y * \text{snd } x\}$

lemma *fraction-iff [simp]*: $(x \in \text{fraction}) = (\text{snd } x \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ratrel-iff [simp]*:
 $((x, y) \in \text{ratrel}) =$
 $(\text{snd } x \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } y \neq 0 \wedge \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{fst } y * \text{snd } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *refl-ratrel*: $\text{refl fraction ratrel}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sym-ratrel*: *sym ratrel*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *trans-ratrel-lemma*:

assumes 1: $a * b' = a' * b$

assumes 2: $a' * b'' = a'' * b'$

assumes 3: $b' \neq (0::int)$

shows $a * b'' = a'' * b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *trans-ratrel*: *trans ratrel*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *equiv-ratrel*: *equiv fraction ratrel*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *equiv-ratrel-iff* [iff] = *eq-equiv-class-iff* [OF *equiv-ratrel*]

lemma *equiv-ratrel-iff2*:

$\llbracket snd\ x \neq 0; snd\ y \neq 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies (ratrel\ \{\{x\}\} = ratrel\ \{\{y\}\}) = ((x,y) \in ratrel)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.1.2 The type of rational numbers

typedef (*Rat*) *rat* = *fraction*//*ratrel*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ratrel-in-Rat* [simp]: $snd\ x \neq 0 \implies ratrel\ \{\{x\}\} \in Rat$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *Abs-Rat-inject* [simp] *Abs-Rat-inverse* [simp]

definition

Fract :: *int* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *rat* **where**

[code func del]: *Fract* *a* *b* = *Abs-Rat* (*ratrel*“ $\{(a,b)\}$ ”)

lemma *Fract-zero*:

Fract *k* 0 = *Fract* 0 0

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *Rat-cases* [case-names *Fract*, cases type: *rat*]:

$(!!a\ b.\ q = Fract\ a\ b \implies b \neq 0 \implies C) \implies C$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *Rat-induct* [case-names *Fract*, induct type: *rat*]:

$(!!a \ b. \ b \neq 0 \implies P \ (Fract \ a \ b)) \implies P \ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.1.3 Congruence lemmas

lemma *add-congruent2*:

$(\lambda x \ y. \ ratrel''\{(fst \ x * snd \ y + fst \ y * snd \ x, \ snd \ x * snd \ y)\})$
respects2 ratrel

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *minus-congruent*:

$(\lambda x. \ ratrel''\{(- \ fst \ x, \ snd \ x)\}) \text{ respects } ratrel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mult-congruent2*:

$(\lambda x \ y. \ ratrel''\{(fst \ x * fst \ y, \ snd \ x * snd \ y)\}) \text{ respects2 } ratrel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inverse-congruent*:

$(\lambda x. \ ratrel''\{\text{if } fst \ x = 0 \text{ then } (0,1) \text{ else } (snd \ x, \ fst \ x)\}) \text{ respects } ratrel$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *le-congruent2*:

$(\lambda x \ y. \ \{(fst \ x * snd \ y) * (snd \ x * snd \ y) \leq (fst \ y * snd \ x) * (snd \ x * snd \ y)\})$
respects2 ratrel

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *UN-ratrel* = *UN-equiv-class* [*OF equiv-ratrel*]

lemmas *UN-ratrel2* = *UN-equiv-class2* [*OF equiv-ratrel equiv-ratrel*]

4.1.4 Standard operations on rational numbers

instance *rat* :: *zero*

Zero-rat-def: $0 == Fract \ 0 \ 1 \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*code func del*] = *Zero-rat-def*

instance *rat* :: *one*

One-rat-def: $1 == Fract \ 1 \ 1 \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*code func del*] = *One-rat-def*

instance *rat* :: *plus*

add-rat-def:

$q + r ==$

Abs-Rat $(\bigcup x \in Rep-Rat \ q. \bigcup y \in Rep-Rat \ r.$

$ratrel''\{(fst \ x * snd \ y + fst \ y * snd \ x, \ snd \ x * snd \ y)\}) \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas [*code func del*] = *add-rat-def*

instance *rat* :: *minus*

minus-rat-def:

$- \ q == Abs-Rat \ (\bigcup x \in Rep-Rat \ q. \ ratrel''\{(- \ fst \ x, \ snd \ x)\})$

diff-rat-def: $q - r == q + - (r::rat)$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemmas [code func del] = minus-rat-def *diff-rat-def*

instance rat :: times
mult-rat-def:
 $q * r ==$
 $Abs-Rat (\bigcup x \in Rep-Rat\ q. \bigcup y \in Rep-Rat\ r.$
 $ratrel\{\{fst\ x * fst\ y, snd\ x * snd\ y\}\})$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemmas [code func del] = mult-rat-def

instance rat :: inverse
inverse-rat-def:
 $inverse\ q ==$
 $Abs-Rat (\bigcup x \in Rep-Rat\ q.$
 $ratrel\{\{if\ fst\ x = 0\ then\ (0,1)\ else\ (snd\ x, fst\ x)\}\})$
divide-rat-def: $q / r == q * inverse\ (r::rat)$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemmas [code func del] = inverse-rat-def *divide-rat-def*

instance rat :: ord
le-rat-def:
 $q \leq r == contents (\bigcup x \in Rep-Rat\ q. \bigcup y \in Rep-Rat\ r.$
 $\{(fst\ x * snd\ y) * (snd\ x * snd\ y) \leq (fst\ y * snd\ x) * (snd\ x * snd\ y)\})$
less-rat-def: $(z < (w::rat)) == (z \leq w \ \&\ z \neq w)$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemmas [code func del] = le-rat-def *less-rat-def*

instance rat :: abs
abs-rat-def: $|q| == if\ q < 0\ then\ -q\ else\ (q::rat)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

instance rat :: sgn
sgn-rat-def: $sgn(q::rat) == (if\ q = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ if\ 0 < q\ then\ 1\ else\ -1)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

instance rat :: power $\langle proof \rangle$

primrec (rat)
rat-power-0: $q \wedge 0 = 1$
rat-power-Suc: $q \wedge (Suc\ n) = (q::rat) * (q \wedge n)$

theorem eq-rat: $b \neq 0 ==> d \neq 0 ==>$
 $(Fract\ a\ b = Fract\ c\ d) = (a * d = c * b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem add-rat: $b \neq 0 ==> d \neq 0 ==>$
 $Fract\ a\ b + Fract\ c\ d = Fract\ (a * d + c * b)\ (b * d)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem minus-rat: $b \neq 0 ==> -(Fract\ a\ b) = Fract\ (-a)\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem diff-rat: $b \neq 0 ==> d \neq 0 ==>$

$\text{Fract } a \ b - \text{Fract } c \ d = \text{Fract } (a * d - c * b) \ (b * d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *mult-rat*: $b \neq 0 \implies d \neq 0 \implies$
 $\text{Fract } a \ b * \text{Fract } c \ d = \text{Fract } (a * c) \ (b * d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *inverse-rat*: $a \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \implies$
 $\text{inverse } (\text{Fract } a \ b) = \text{Fract } b \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *divide-rat*: $c \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \implies d \neq 0 \implies$
 $\text{Fract } a \ b / \text{Fract } c \ d = \text{Fract } (a * d) \ (b * c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *le-rat*: $b \neq 0 \implies d \neq 0 \implies$
 $(\text{Fract } a \ b \leq \text{Fract } c \ d) = ((a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *less-rat*: $b \neq 0 \implies d \neq 0 \implies$
 $(\text{Fract } a \ b < \text{Fract } c \ d) = ((a * d) * (b * d) < (c * b) * (b * d))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *abs-rat*: $b \neq 0 \implies |\text{Fract } a \ b| = \text{Fract } |a| \ |b|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.1.5 The ordered field of rational numbers

instance *rat* :: *field*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat* :: *linorder*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat* :: *distrib-lattice*
 $\text{inf } r \ s \equiv \text{min } r \ s$
 $\text{sup } r \ s \equiv \text{max } r \ s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat* :: *ordered-field*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat* :: *division-by-zero*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat* :: *recpower*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2 Various Other Results

lemma *minus-rat-cancel* [*simp*]: $b \neq 0 \implies \text{Fract } (-a) (-b) = \text{Fract } a b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *Rat-induct-pos* [*case-names Fract, induct type: rat*]:
 assumes *step*: $\forall a b. 0 < b \implies P (\text{Fract } a b)$
 shows $P q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-less-Fract-iff*:
 $0 < b \implies (0 < \text{Fract } a b) = (0 < a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Fract-add-one*: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{Fract } (m + n) n = \text{Fract } m n + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-nat-rat*: $\text{of-nat } k = \text{Fract } (\text{of-nat } k) 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-int-rat*: $\text{of-int } k = \text{Fract } k 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Fract-of-nat-eq*: $\text{Fract } (\text{of-nat } k) 1 = \text{of-nat } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Fract-of-int-eq*: $\text{Fract } k 1 = \text{of-int } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Fract-of-int-quotient*: $\text{Fract } k l = (\text{if } l = 0 \text{ then } \text{Fract } 1 0 \text{ else } \text{of-int } k / \text{of-int } l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.3 Numerals and Arithmetic

instance *rat :: number*
rat-number-of-def: $(\text{number-of } w :: \text{rat}) \equiv \text{of-int } w \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat :: number-ring*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

4.4 Embedding from Rationals to other Fields

class *field-char-0* = *field* + *ring-char-0*

instance *ordered-field* < *field-char-0* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition

$of\text{-}rat :: rat \Rightarrow 'a::field\text{-}char\text{-}0$

where

$[code\ func\ del]: of\text{-}rat\ q = contents\ (\bigcup (a,b) \in Rep\text{-}Rat\ q. \{of\text{-}int\ a\ /\ of\text{-}int\ b\})$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}congruent$:

$(\lambda(a, b). \{of\text{-}int\ a\ /\ of\text{-}int\ b::'a::field\text{-}char\text{-}0\})$ respects $ratrel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}rat$:

$b \neq 0 \implies of\text{-}rat\ (Fract\ a\ b) = of\text{-}int\ a\ /\ of\text{-}int\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}0$ $[simp]$: $of\text{-}rat\ 0 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}1$ $[simp]$: $of\text{-}rat\ 1 = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}add$: $of\text{-}rat\ (a + b) = of\text{-}rat\ a + of\text{-}rat\ b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}minus$: $of\text{-}rat\ (-\ a) = -\ of\text{-}rat\ a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}diff$: $of\text{-}rat\ (a - b) = of\text{-}rat\ a - of\text{-}rat\ b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}mult$: $of\text{-}rat\ (a * b) = of\text{-}rat\ a * of\text{-}rat\ b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nonzero\text{-}of\text{-}rat\text{-}inverse$:

$a \neq 0 \implies of\text{-}rat\ (inverse\ a) = inverse\ (of\text{-}rat\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}inverse$:

$(of\text{-}rat\ (inverse\ a)::'a::\{field\text{-}char\text{-}0, division\text{-}by\text{-}zero\}) =$
 $inverse\ (of\text{-}rat\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nonzero\text{-}of\text{-}rat\text{-}divide$:

$b \neq 0 \implies of\text{-}rat\ (a /\ b) = of\text{-}rat\ a /\ of\text{-}rat\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}divide$:

$(of\text{-}rat\ (a /\ b)::'a::\{field\text{-}char\text{-}0, division\text{-}by\text{-}zero\})$
 $= of\text{-}rat\ a /\ of\text{-}rat\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $of\text{-}rat\text{-}power$:

$(\text{of-rat } (a \wedge n) :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0, recpower}\}) = \text{of-rat } a \wedge n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-rat-eq-iff* [simp]: $(\text{of-rat } a = \text{of-rat } b) = (a = b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *of-rat-eq-0-iff* [simp] = *of-rat-eq-iff* [of - 0, simplified]

lemma *of-rat-eq-id* [simp]: $\text{of-rat} = (\text{id} :: \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Collapse nested embeddings

lemma *of-rat-of-nat-eq* [simp]: $\text{of-rat } (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-rat-of-int-eq* [simp]: $\text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-rat-number-of-eq* [simp]:
 $\text{of-rat } (\text{number-of } w) = (\text{number-of } w :: 'a :: \{\text{number-ring, field-char-0}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *zero-rat* = *Zero-rat-def*

lemmas *one-rat* = *One-rat-def*

abbreviation

$\text{rat-of-nat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$

where

$\text{rat-of-nat} \equiv \text{of-nat}$

abbreviation

$\text{rat-of-int} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$

where

$\text{rat-of-int} \equiv \text{of-int}$

4.5 Implementation of rational numbers as pairs of integers

definition

$\text{Rational} :: \text{int} \times \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$

where

$\text{Rational} = \text{INum}$

code-datatype *Rational*

lemma *Rational-simp*:

$\text{Rational } (k, l) = \text{rat-of-int } k / \text{rat-of-int } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rational-zero* [simp]: $\text{Rational } 0_N = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rational-lit* [simp]: *Rational* $i_N = \text{rat-of-int } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-rat-code* [code, code unfold]:
 $0 = \text{Rational } 0_N \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-rat-code* [code, code unfold]:
 $1 = \text{Rational } 1_N \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [code, code unfold]:
 $\text{number-of } k = \text{rat-of-int } (\text{number-of } k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
 $[\text{code func del}]: \text{Fract}' (b::\text{bool}) \ k \ l = \text{Fract } k \ l$

lemma [code]:
 $\text{Fract } k \ l = \text{Fract}' (l \neq 0) \ k \ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [code]:
 $\text{Fract}' \text{ True } k \ l = (\text{if } l \neq 0 \text{ then } \text{Rational } (k, l) \text{ else } \text{Fract } 1 \ 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [code]:
 $\text{of-rat } (\text{Rational } (k, l)) = (\text{if } l \neq 0 \text{ then } \text{of-int } k / \text{of-int } l \text{ else } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *rat* :: *eq* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-eq-code* [code]: *Rational* $x = \text{Rational } y \longleftrightarrow \text{normNum } x = \text{normNum } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-less-eq-code* [code]: *Rational* $x \leq \text{Rational } y \longleftrightarrow \text{normNum } x \leq_N \text{normNum } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-less-code* [code]: *Rational* $x < \text{Rational } y \longleftrightarrow \text{normNum } x <_N \text{normNum } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-add-code* [code]: *Rational* $x + \text{Rational } y = \text{Rational } (x +_N y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-mul-code* [code]: *Rational* $x * \text{Rational } y = \text{Rational } (x *_N y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-neg-code* [code]: $- \text{Rational } x = \text{Rational } (\sim_N x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rat-sub-code* [code]: $\text{Rational } x - \text{Rational } y = \text{Rational } (x -_N y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rat-inv-code* [code]: $\text{inverse } (\text{Rational } x) = \text{Rational } (N\text{inv } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rat-div-code* [code]: $\text{Rational } x / \text{Rational } y = \text{Rational } (x \div_N y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Setup for SML code generator

```

types-code
  rat ((int * / int))
attach (term-of) ⟨⟨
  fun term-of-rat (p, q) =
    let
      val rT = Type (Rational.rat, [])
    in
      if q = 1 orelse p = 0 then HOLogic.mk-number rT p
      else Const (HOL.inverse-class.divide, rT --> rT --> rT) $
        HOLogic.mk-number rT p $ HOLogic.mk-number rT q
    end;
  ⟩⟩
attach (test) ⟨⟨
  fun gen-rat i =
    let
      val p = random-range 0 i;
      val q = random-range 1 (i + 1);
      val g = Integer.gcd p q;
      val p' = p div g;
      val q' = q div g;
    in
      (if one-of [true, false] then p' else ~ p',
       if p' = 0 then 0 else q')
    end;
  ⟩⟩

consts-code
  Rational ((-))

consts-code
  of-int :: int ⇒ rat ((module)rat'-of'-int)
attach ⟨⟨
  fun rat-of-int 0 = (0, 0)
  | rat-of-int i = (i, 1);
  ⟩⟩

```


end

5 PReal: Positive real numbers

theory *PReal*
imports *Rational*
begin

Could be generalized and moved to *Ring-and-Field*

lemma *add-eq-exists*: $\exists x. a+x = (b::rat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

cut :: *rat set* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
cut *A* = ($\{\} \subset A$ &
 $A < \{r. 0 < r\}$ &
 $(\forall y \in A. ((\forall z. 0 < z \ \& \ z < y \longrightarrow z \in A) \ \& \ (\exists u \in A. y < u))))$)

lemma *cut-of-rat*:

assumes *q*: $0 < q$ **shows** *cut* $\{r::rat. 0 < r \ \& \ r < q\}$ (**is** *cut* ?*A*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

typedef *preal* = $\{A. \text{cut } A\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *preal* :: $\{ord, plus, minus, times, inverse, one\}$ $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

preal-of-rat :: *rat* \Rightarrow *preal* **where**
preal-of-rat *q* = *Abs-preal* $\{x::rat. 0 < x \ \& \ x < q\}$

definition

psup :: *preal set* \Rightarrow *preal* **where**
psup *P* = *Abs-preal* $(\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal } X)$

definition

add-set :: $[rat \ set, rat \ set] \Rightarrow rat \ set$ **where**
add-set *A B* = $\{w. \exists x \in A. \exists y \in B. w = x + y\}$

definition

diff-set :: $[rat \ set, rat \ set] \Rightarrow rat \ set$ **where**
diff-set *A B* = $\{w. \exists x. 0 < w \ \& \ 0 < x \ \& \ x \notin B \ \& \ x + w \in A\}$

definition

mult-set :: $[rat \ set, rat \ set] \Rightarrow rat \ set$ **where**
mult-set *A B* = $\{w. \exists x \in A. \exists y \in B. w = x * y\}$

definition

inverse-set :: *rat set* ==> *rat set* **where**
inverse-set *A* = {*x*. $\exists y. 0 < x \ \& \ x < y \ \& \ \text{inverse } y \notin A$ }

defs (overloaded)

preal-less-def:

$R < S == \text{Rep-preal } R < \text{Rep-preal } S$

preal-le-def:

$R \leq S == \text{Rep-preal } R \subseteq \text{Rep-preal } S$

preal-add-def:

$R + S == \text{Abs-preal } (\text{add-set } (\text{Rep-preal } R) (\text{Rep-preal } S))$

preal-diff-def:

$R - S == \text{Abs-preal } (\text{diff-set } (\text{Rep-preal } R) (\text{Rep-preal } S))$

preal-mult-def:

$R * S == \text{Abs-preal } (\text{mult-set } (\text{Rep-preal } R) (\text{Rep-preal } S))$

preal-inverse-def:

$\text{inverse } R == \text{Abs-preal } (\text{inverse-set } (\text{Rep-preal } R))$

preal-one-def:

$1 == \text{preal-of-rat } 1$

Reduces equality on abstractions to equality on representatives

declare *Abs-preal-inject* [*simp*]

declare *Abs-preal-inverse* [*simp*]

lemma *rat-mem-preal*: $0 < q ==> \{r::\text{rat}. 0 < r \ \& \ r < q\} \in \text{preal}$
 <proof>

lemma *preal-nonempty*: $A \in \text{preal} ==> \exists x \in A. 0 < x$
 <proof>

lemma *preal-Ex-mem*: $A \in \text{preal} \implies \exists x. x \in A$
 <proof>

lemma *preal-imp-psubset-positives*: $A \in \text{preal} ==> A < \{r. 0 < r\}$
 <proof>

lemma *preal-exists-bound*: $A \in \text{preal} ==> \exists x. 0 < x \ \& \ x \notin A$
 <proof>

lemma *preal-exists-greater*: $[| A \in \text{preal}; y \in A |] ==> \exists u \in A. y < u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-downwards-closed*: $[[A \in \text{preal}; y \in A; 0 < z; z < y]] ==> z \in A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Relaxing the final premise

lemma *preal-downwards-closed'*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; y \in A; 0 < z; z \leq y]] ==> z \in A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A positive fraction not in a positive real is an upper bound. Gleason p. 122
 - Remark (1)

lemma *not-in-preal-ub*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
and $\text{not}x: x \notin A$
and $y: y \in A$
and $\text{pos}: 0 < x$
shows $y < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

preal lemmas instantiated to *Rep-preal* X

lemma *mem-Rep-preal-Ex*: $\exists x. x \in \text{Rep-preal } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rep-preal-exists-bound*: $\exists x > 0. x \notin \text{Rep-preal } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *not-in-Rep-preal-ub* = *not-in-preal-ub* [*OF Rep-preal*]

5.1 *preal-of-prat*: the Injection from *prat* to *preal*

lemma *rat-less-set-mem-preal*: $0 < y ==> \{u::\text{rat}. 0 < u \ \& \ u < y\} \in \text{preal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-subset-imp-le*:
 $[[\{u::\text{rat}. 0 < u \ \& \ u < x\} \subseteq \{u. 0 < u \ \& \ u < y\}; 0 < x]] ==> x \leq y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rat-set-eq-imp-eq*:
 $[[\{u::\text{rat}. 0 < u \ \& \ u < x\} = \{u. 0 < u \ \& \ u < y\};$
 $0 < x; 0 < y]] ==> x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.2 Properties of Ordering

lemma *preal-le-refl*: $w \leq (w::\text{preal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-le-trans*: $[[i \leq j; j \leq k]] ==> i \leq (k::\text{preal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-le-anti-sym*: $[[z \leq w; w \leq z]] \implies z = (w::\text{preal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-less-le*: $((w::\text{preal}) < z) = (w \leq z \ \& \ w \neq z)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *preal* :: *order*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-imp-pos*: $[[A \in \text{preal}; r \in A]] \implies 0 < r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-le-linear*: $x \leq y \mid y \leq x \implies (x::\text{preal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *preal* :: *linorder*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *preal* :: *distrib-lattice*
 $\text{inf} \equiv \min$
 $\text{sup} \equiv \max$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.3 Properties of Addition

lemma *preal-add-commute*: $(x::\text{preal}) + y = y + x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Lemmas for proving that addition of two positive reals gives a positive real

lemma *empty-psubset-nonempty*: $a \in A \implies \{a\} \subset A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *add-set-not-empty*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}]] \implies \{a+b \mid a \in A, b \in B\} \subset \text{add-set } A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition. A structured version of this proof is *preal-not-mem-mult-set-Ex* below.

lemma *preal-not-mem-add-set-Ex*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}]] \implies \exists q > 0. q \notin \text{add-set } A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-set-not-rat-set*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
and $B: B \in \text{preal}$

shows *add-set* $A \ B < \{r. \ 0 < r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *add-set-lemma3*:
 $[|A \in preal; B \in preal; u \in add-set \ A \ B; 0 < z; z < u|]$
 $\implies z \in add-set \ A \ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *add-set-lemma4*:
 $[|A \in preal; B \in preal; y \in add-set \ A \ B|] \implies \exists u \in add-set \ A \ B. \ y < u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mem-add-set*:
 $[|A \in preal; B \in preal|] \implies add-set \ A \ B \in preal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-assoc*: $((x::preal) + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *preal :: ab-semigroup-add*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-left-commute*: $x + (y + z) = y + ((x + z)::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Positive Real addition is an AC operator

lemmas *preal-add-ac = preal-add-assoc preal-add-commute preal-add-left-commute*

5.4 Properties of Multiplication

Proofs essentially same as for addition

lemma *preal-mult-commute*: $(x::preal) * y = y * x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Multiplication of two positive reals gives a positive real.

Lemmas for proving positive reals multiplication set in *preal*

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *mult-set-not-empty*:
 $[|A \in preal; B \in preal|] \implies \{\} \subset mult-set \ A \ B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-not-mem-mult-set-Ex*:
assumes $A: A \in preal$

and $B: B \in \text{preal}$
shows $\exists q. 0 < q \ \& \ q \notin \text{mult-set } A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-set-not-rat-set*:
assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
and $B: B \in \text{preal}$
shows $\text{mult-set } A \ B < \{r. 0 < r\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *mult-set-lemma3*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}; u \in \text{mult-set } A \ B; 0 < z; z < u]]$
 $\implies z \in \text{mult-set } A \ B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *mult-set-lemma4*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}; y \in \text{mult-set } A \ B]] \implies \exists u \in \text{mult-set } A \ B. y < u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-mult-set*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}]] \implies \text{mult-set } A \ B \in \text{preal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-mult-assoc*: $((x::\text{preal}) * y) * z = x * (y * z)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *preal :: ab-semigroup-mult*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-mult-left-commute*: $x * (y * z) = y * ((x * z)::\text{preal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Positive Real multiplication is an AC operator

lemmas *preal-mult-ac* =
preal-mult-assoc preal-mult-commute preal-mult-left-commute

Positive real 1 is the multiplicative identity element

lemma *preal-mult-1*: $(1::\text{preal}) * z = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *preal :: comm-monoid-mult*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-mult-1-right*: $z * (1::\text{preal}) = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.5 Distribution of Multiplication across Addition

lemma *mem-Rep-preal-add-iff*:

$(z \in \text{Rep-preal}(R+S)) = (\exists x \in \text{Rep-preal } R. \exists y \in \text{Rep-preal } S. z = x + y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-Rep-preal-mult-iff*:

$(z \in \text{Rep-preal}(R*S)) = (\exists x \in \text{Rep-preal } R. \exists y \in \text{Rep-preal } S. z = x * y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distrib-subset1*:

$\text{Rep-preal } (w * (x + y)) \subseteq \text{Rep-preal } (w * x + w * y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-mult-distrib-mean*:

assumes $a: a \in \text{Rep-preal } w$
and $b: b \in \text{Rep-preal } w$
and $d: d \in \text{Rep-preal } x$
and $e: e \in \text{Rep-preal } y$
shows $\exists c \in \text{Rep-preal } w. a * d + b * e = c * (d + e)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distrib-subset2*:

$\text{Rep-preal } (w * x + w * y) \subseteq \text{Rep-preal } (w * (x + y))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-mult-distrib2*: $(w * ((x::\text{preal}) + y)) = (w * x) + (w * y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-mult-distrib*: $((x::\text{preal}) + y) * w = (x * w) + (y * w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *preal :: comm-semiring*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.6 Existence of Inverse, a Positive Real

lemma *mem-inv-set-ex*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$ **shows** $\exists x y. 0 < x \ \& \ x < y \ \& \ \text{inverse } y \notin A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *inverse-set-not-empty*:

$A \in \text{preal} ==> \{\} \subset \text{inverse-set } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-not-mem-inverse-set-Ex*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$ **shows** $\exists q. 0 < q \ \& \ q \notin \text{inverse-set } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-set-not-rat-set*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$ **shows** $\text{inverse-set } A < \{r. 0 < r\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *inverse-set-lemma3*:

$[|A \in \text{preal}; u \in \text{inverse-set } A; 0 < z; z < u|]$
 $\implies z \in \text{inverse-set } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *inverse-set-lemma4*:

$[|A \in \text{preal}; y \in \text{inverse-set } A|] \implies \exists u \in \text{inverse-set } A. y < u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-inverse-set*:

$A \in \text{preal} \implies \text{inverse-set } A \in \text{preal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.7 Gleason’s Lemma 9-3.4, page 122

lemma *Gleason9-34-exists*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
and $\forall x \in A. x + u \in A$
and $0 \leq z$
shows $\exists b \in A. b + (\text{of-int } z) * u \in A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Gleason9-34-contr*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
shows $[|\forall x \in A. x + u \in A; 0 < u; 0 < y; y \notin A|] \implies \text{False}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Gleason9-34*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
and $\text{upos}: 0 < u$
shows $\exists r \in A. r + u \notin A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.8 Gleason’s Lemma 9-3.6

lemma *lemma-gleason9-36*:

assumes $A: A \in \text{preal}$
and $x: 1 < x$
shows $\exists r \in A. r * x \notin A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.9 Existence of Inverse: Part 2

lemma *mem-Rep-preal-inverse-iff*:

$(z \in \text{Rep-preal}(\text{inverse } R)) =$
 $(0 < z \wedge (\exists y. z < y \wedge \text{inverse } y \notin \text{Rep-preal } R))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Rep-preal-of-rat*:

$0 < q ==> \text{Rep-preal}(\text{preal-of-rat } q) = \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < q\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subset-inverse-mult-lemma*:

assumes *xpos*: $0 < x$ **and** *xless*: $x < 1$
shows $\exists r u y. 0 < r \ \& \ r < y \ \& \ \text{inverse } y \notin \text{Rep-preal } R \ \& \ u \in \text{Rep-preal } R \ \& \ x = r * u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subset-inverse-mult*:

$\text{Rep-preal}(\text{preal-of-rat } 1) \subseteq \text{Rep-preal}(\text{inverse } R * R)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-mult-subset-lemma*:

assumes *rpos*: $0 < r$
and *rless*: $r < y$
and *notin*: $\text{inverse } y \notin \text{Rep-preal } R$
and *q*: $q \in \text{Rep-preal } R$
shows $r * q < 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-mult-subset*:

$\text{Rep-preal}(\text{inverse } R * R) \subseteq \text{Rep-preal}(\text{preal-of-rat } 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *preal-mult-inverse*: $\text{inverse } R * R = (1::\text{preal})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *preal-mult-inverse-right*: $R * \text{inverse } R = (1::\text{preal})$

⟨proof⟩

Theorems needing *Gleason9-34*

lemma *Rep-preal-self-subset*: $\text{Rep-preal } (R) \subseteq \text{Rep-preal}(R + S)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Rep-preal-sum-not-subset*: $\sim \text{Rep-preal } (R + S) \subseteq \text{Rep-preal}(R)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Rep-preal-sum-not-eq*: $\text{Rep-preal } (R + S) \neq \text{Rep-preal}(R)$

⟨proof⟩

at last, Gleason prop. 9-3.5(iii) page 123

lemma *preal-self-less-add-left*: $(R::preal) < R + S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-self-less-add-right*: $(R::preal) < S + R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-not-eq-self*: $x \neq x + (y::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.10 Subtraction for Positive Reals

Gleason prop. 9-3.5(iv), page 123: proving $A < B \implies \exists D. A + D = B$.
 We define the claimed D and show that it is a positive real

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *diff-set-not-empty*:
 $R < S \implies \{\} \subset \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *diff-set-nonempty*:
 $\exists q. 0 < q \ \& \ q \notin \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *diff-set-not-rat-set*:
 $\text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R) < \{r. 0 < r\} \text{ (is ?lhs < ?rhs)}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *diff-set-lemma3*:
 $[|R < S; u \in \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R); 0 < z; z < u|]$
 $\implies z \in \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *diff-set-lemma4*:
 $[|R < S; y \in \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R)|]$
 $\implies \exists u \in \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R). y < u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mem-diff-set*:
 $R < S \implies \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R) \in preal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mem-Rep-preal-diff-iff*:
 $R < S \implies$
 $(z \in Rep\text{-preal}(S - R)) =$
 $(\exists x. 0 < x \ \& \ 0 < z \ \& \ x \notin Rep\text{-preal } R \ \& \ x + z \in Rep\text{-preal } S)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

proving that $R + D \leq S$

lemma *less-add-left-lemma*:

assumes *Rless*: $R < S$
and *a*: $a \in \text{Rep-preal } R$
and *cb*: $c + b \in \text{Rep-preal } S$
and $c \notin \text{Rep-preal } R$
and $0 < b$
and $0 < c$

shows $a + b \in \text{Rep-preal } S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-add-left-le1*:

$R < (S::\text{preal}) \implies R + (S - R) \leq S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

5.11 proving that $S \leq R + D$ — trickier

lemma *lemma-sum-mem-Rep-preal-ex*:

$x \in \text{Rep-preal } S \implies \exists e. 0 < e \ \& \ x + e \in \text{Rep-preal } S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-add-left-lemma2*:

assumes *Rless*: $R < S$
and *x*: $x \in \text{Rep-preal } S$
and *xnot*: $x \notin \text{Rep-preal } R$
shows $\exists u \ v \ z. 0 < v \ \& \ 0 < z \ \& \ u \in \text{Rep-preal } R \ \& \ z \notin \text{Rep-preal } R \ \& \ z + v \in \text{Rep-preal } S \ \& \ x = u + v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-add-left-le2*: $R < (S::\text{preal}) \implies S \leq R + (S - R)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-add-left*: $R < (S::\text{preal}) \implies R + (S - R) = S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-add-left-Ex*: $R < (S::\text{preal}) \implies \exists D. R + D = S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-less2-mono1*: $R < (S::\text{preal}) \implies R + T < S + T$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-less2-mono2*: $R < (S::\text{preal}) \implies T + R < T + S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-right-less-cancel*: $R + T < S + T \implies R < (S::\text{preal})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-left-less-cancel*: $T + R < T + S \implies R < (S::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-less-cancel-right*: $((R::preal) + T < S + T) = (R < S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-less-cancel-left*: $(T + (R::preal) < T + S) = (R < S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-le-cancel-right*: $((R::preal) + T \leq S + T) = (R \leq S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-le-cancel-left*: $(T + (R::preal) \leq T + S) = (R \leq S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-less-mono*:
 $\llbracket x1 < y1; x2 < y2 \rrbracket \implies x1 + x2 < y1 + (y2::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-right-cancel*: $(R::preal) + T = S + T \implies R = S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-left-cancel*: $C + A = C + B \implies A = (B::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-left-cancel-iff*: $(C + A = C + B) = ((A::preal) = B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *preal-add-right-cancel-iff*: $(A + C = B + C) = ((A::preal) = B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *preal-cancels* =
preal-add-less-cancel-right preal-add-less-cancel-left
preal-add-le-cancel-right preal-add-le-cancel-left
preal-add-left-cancel-iff preal-add-right-cancel-iff

instance *preal* :: *ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

5.12 Completeness of type *preal*

Prove that supremum is a cut

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-set-not-empty*:
 $P \neq \{\} \implies \{\} \subset (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-}preal(X))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-not-exists*:

$\forall X \in P. X \leq Y \implies \exists q. 0 < q \ \& \ q \notin (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-sup-set-not-rat-set*:

$\forall X \in P. X \leq Y \implies (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X)) < \{r. 0 < r\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-set-lemma3*:

$[[P \neq \{\}; \forall X \in P. X \leq Y; u \in (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X)); 0 < z; z < u]]$
 $\implies z \in (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-set-lemma4*:

$[[P \neq \{\}; \forall X \in P. X \leq Y; y \in (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X)) \]]$
 $\implies \exists u \in (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X)). y < u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-sup*:

$[[P \neq \{\}; \forall X \in P. X \leq Y]] \implies (\bigcup X \in P. \text{Rep-preal}(X)) \in \text{preal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-psup-le*:

$[[\forall X \in P. X \leq Y; x \in P \]] \implies x \leq \text{psup } P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *psup-le-ub*: $[[P \neq \{\}; \forall X \in P. X \leq Y \]] \implies \text{psup } P \leq Y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Supremum property

lemma *preal-complete*:

$[[P \neq \{\}; \forall X \in P. X \leq Y \]] \implies (\exists X \in P. Z < X) = (Z < \text{psup } P)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

5.13 The Embedding from *rat* into *preal*

lemma *preal-of-rat-add-lemma1*:

$[[x < y + z; 0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies x * y * \text{inverse } (y + z) < (y::\text{rat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-add-lemma2*:

assumes $u < x + y$
and $0 < x$
and $0 < y$
and $0 < u$
shows $\exists v w::\text{rat}. w < y \ \& \ 0 < v \ \& \ v < x \ \& \ 0 < w \ \& \ u = v + w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-add*:

$[[\ 0 < x; \ 0 < y]]$
 $\implies \text{preal-of-rat } ((x::\text{rat}) + y) = \text{preal-of-rat } x + \text{preal-of-rat } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-mult-lemma1*:

$[[x < y; \ 0 < x; \ 0 < z]] \implies x * z * \text{inverse } y < (z::\text{rat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-mult-lemma2*:

assumes *xless*: $x < y * z$
and *xpos*: $0 < x$
and *ypos*: $0 < y$
shows $x * z * \text{inverse } y * \text{inverse } z < (z::\text{rat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-mult-lemma3*:

assumes *uless*: $u < x * y$
and $0 < x$
and $0 < y$
and $0 < u$
shows $\exists v \ w::\text{rat}. \ v < x \ \& \ w < y \ \& \ 0 < v \ \& \ 0 < w \ \& \ u = v * w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-mult*:

$[[\ 0 < x; \ 0 < y]]$
 $\implies \text{preal-of-rat } ((x::\text{rat}) * y) = \text{preal-of-rat } x * \text{preal-of-rat } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-less-iff*:

$[[\ 0 < x; \ 0 < y]] \implies (\text{preal-of-rat } x < \text{preal-of-rat } y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-le-iff*:

$[[\ 0 < x; \ 0 < y]] \implies (\text{preal-of-rat } x \leq \text{preal-of-rat } y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *preal-of-rat-eq-iff*:

$[[\ 0 < x; \ 0 < y]] \implies (\text{preal-of-rat } x = \text{preal-of-rat } y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

6 RealDef: Defining the Reals from the Positive Reals

```

theory RealDef
imports PReal
uses (real-arith.ML)
begin

definition
  realrel :: ((preal * preal) * (preal * preal)) set where
    realrel = {p.  $\exists x1\ y1\ x2\ y2. p = ((x1,y1),(x2,y2)) \ \&\ x1+y2 = x2+y1$ }

typedef (Real) real = UNIV//realrel
  <proof>

definition

  real-of-preal :: preal => real where
    real-of-preal m = Abs-Real(realrel“{(m + 1, 1)}”)

instance real :: zero
  real-zero-def: 0 == Abs-Real(realrel“{(1, 1)}”) <proof>
lemmas [code func del] = real-zero-def

instance real :: one
  real-one-def: 1 == Abs-Real(realrel“{(1 + 1, 1)}”) <proof>
lemmas [code func del] = real-one-def

instance real :: plus
  real-add-def: z + w ==
    contents ( $\bigcup (x,y) \in \text{Rep-Real}(z). \bigcup (u,v) \in \text{Rep-Real}(w). \{ \text{Abs-Real}(\text{realrel“}\{(x+u, y+v)\}) \}$ ) <proof>
lemmas [code func del] = real-add-def

instance real :: minus
  real-minus-def: - r == contents ( $\bigcup (x,y) \in \text{Rep-Real}(r). \{ \text{Abs-Real}(\text{realrel“}\{(y,x)\}) \}$ )
  real-diff-def: r - (s::real) == r + - s <proof>
lemmas [code func del] = real-minus-def real-diff-def

instance real :: times
  real-mult-def:
    z * w ==
    contents ( $\bigcup (x,y) \in \text{Rep-Real}(z). \bigcup (u,v) \in \text{Rep-Real}(w). \{ \text{Abs-Real}(\text{realrel“}\{(x*u + y*v, x*v + y*u)\}) \}$ ) <proof>
lemmas [code func del] = real-mult-def

instance real :: inverse
  real-inverse-def: inverse (R::real) == (THE S. (R = 0 & S = 0) | S * R = 1)

```

real-divide-def: $R / (S::real) == R * inverse\ S$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemmas [code func del] = *real-inverse-def* *real-divide-def*

instance *real* :: *ord*
real-le-def: $z \leq (w::real) ==$
 $\exists x\ y\ u\ v. x+v \leq u+y \ \& \ (x,y) \in Rep\ Real\ z \ \& \ (u,v) \in Rep\ Real\ w$
real-less-def: $(x < (y::real)) == (x \leq y \ \& \ x \neq y)$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemmas [code func del] = *real-le-def* *real-less-def*

instance *real* :: *abs*
real-abs-def: $abs\ (r::real) == (if\ r < 0\ then\ -\ r\ else\ r)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real* :: *sgn*
real-sgn-def: $sgn\ x == (if\ x=0\ then\ 0\ else\ if\ 0<x\ then\ 1\ else\ -\ 1)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

6.1 Equivalence relation over positive reals

lemma *preal-trans-lemma*:
assumes $x + y1 = x1 + y$
and $x + y2 = x2 + y$
shows $x1 + y2 = x2 + (y1::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *realrel-iff* [simp]: $((x1,y1),(x2,y2)) \in realrel = (x1 + y2 = x2 + y1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *equiv-realrel*: *equiv UNIV realrel*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Reduces equality of equivalence classes to the *realrel* relation: $(realrel\ \{\!\{x\}\!\} = realrel\ \{\!\{y\}\!\}) = ((x, y) \in realrel)$

lemmas *equiv-realrel-iff* =
eq-equiv-class-iff [OF *equiv-realrel UNIV-I UNIV-I*]

declare *equiv-realrel-iff* [simp]

lemma *realrel-in-real* [simp]: $realrel\ \{\!\{(x,y)\}\!\}: Real$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *Abs-Real-inject* [simp]
declare *Abs-Real-inverse* [simp]

Case analysis on the representation of a real number as an equivalence class of pairs of positive reals.

lemma *eq-Abs-Real* [case-names *Abs-Real*, cases type: *real*]:
 $(!!x\ y. z = Abs\ Real(realrel\ \{\!\{(x,y)\}\!\}) ==> P) ==> P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.2 Addition and Subtraction

lemma *real-add-congruent2-lemma*:

$$[[a + ba = aa + b; ab + bc = ac + bb]]$$

$$\implies a + ab + (ba + bc) = aa + ac + (b + (bb::preal))$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-add*:

$$Abs-Real (realrel\{\{(x,y)\}\}) + Abs-Real (realrel\{\{(u,v)\}\}) =$$

$$Abs-Real (realrel\{\{(x+u, y+v)\}\})$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-minus*: $- Abs-Real(realrel\{\{(x,y)\}\}) = Abs-Real(realrel\{\{(y,x)\}\})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real* :: *ab-group-add*

$\langle proof \rangle$

6.3 Multiplication

lemma *real-mult-congruent2-lemma*:

$$!!(x1::preal). [[x1 + y2 = x2 + y1]] \implies$$

$$x * x1 + y * y1 + (x * y2 + y * x2) =$$

$$x * x2 + y * y2 + (x * y1 + y * x1)$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-congruent2*:

$$(\%p1\ p2.$$

$$(\%(x1,y1). (\%(x2,y2).$$

$$\{ Abs-Real (realrel\{\{(x1*x2 + y1*y2, x1*y2+y1*x2)\}\}) \})\ p2)\ p1)$$

$$respects2\ realrel$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult*:

$$Abs-Real((realrel\{\{(x1,y1)\}\})) * Abs-Real((realrel\{\{(x2,y2)\}\})) =$$

$$Abs-Real(realrel\{\{(x1*x2+y1*y2,x1*y2+y1*x2)\}\})$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-commute*: $(z::real) * w = w * z$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-assoc*: $((z1::real) * z2) * z3 = z1 * (z2 * z3)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-1*: $(1::real) * z = z$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-add-mult-distrib*: $((z1::real) + z2) * w = (z1 * w) + (z2 * w)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

one and zero are distinct

lemma *real-zero-not-eq-one*: $0 \neq (1::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real* :: *comm-ring-1*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.4 Inverse and Division

lemma *real-zero-iff*: *Abs-Real* (*realrel* “ $\{(x, x)\}$ ”) = 0
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Instead of using an existential quantifier and constructing the inverse within the proof, we could define the inverse explicitly.

lemma *real-mult-inverse-left-ex*: $x \neq 0 \implies \exists y. y * x = (1::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-inverse-left*: $x \neq 0 \implies inverse(x) * x = (1::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.5 The Real Numbers form a Field

instance *real* :: *field*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Inverse of zero! Useful to simplify certain equations

lemma *INVERSE-ZERO*: $inverse\ 0 = (0::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real* :: *division-by-zero*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.6 The \leq Ordering

lemma *real-le-refl*: $w \leq (w::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The arithmetic decision procedure is not set up for type *preal*. This lemma is currently unused, but it could simplify the proofs of the following two lemmas.

lemma *preal-eq-le-imp-le*:
 assumes *eq*: $a + b = c + d$ and *le*: $c \leq a$
 shows $b \leq (d::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-le-lemma*:
 assumes *l*: $u1 + v2 \leq u2 + v1$
 and $x1 + v1 = u1 + y1$

and $x2 + v2 = u2 + y2$
shows $x1 + y2 \leq x2 + (y1::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-le*:
 $(Abs-Real(realrel^{“}\{(x1,y1)\}) \leq Abs-Real(realrel^{“}\{(x2,y2)\})) =$
 $(x1 + y2 \leq x2 + y1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-le-anti-sym*: $[| z \leq w; w \leq z |] ==> z = (w::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-trans-lemma*:
assumes $x + v \leq u + y$
and $u + v' \leq u' + v$
and $x2 + v2 = u2 + y2$
shows $x + v' \leq u' + (y::preal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-le-trans*: $[| i \leq j; j \leq k |] ==> i \leq (k::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-less-le*: $((w::real) < z) = (w \leq z \ \& \ w \neq z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real :: order*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-le-linear*: $(z::real) \leq w \mid w \leq z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real :: linorder*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-le-eq-diff*: $(x \leq y) = (x - y \leq (0::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-add-left-mono*:
assumes $le: x \leq y$ **shows** $z + x \leq z + (y::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-sum-gt-zero-less*: $(0 < S + (-W::real)) ==> (W < S)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-less-sum-gt-zero*: $(W < S) ==> (0 < S + (-W::real))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-order*: $[| 0 < x; 0 < y |] \implies (0::\text{real}) < x * y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-less-mono2*: $[| (0::\text{real}) < z; x < y |] \implies z * x < z * y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *real* :: *distrib-lattice*
 $\text{inf } x \ y \equiv \text{min } x \ y$
 $\text{sup } x \ y \equiv \text{max } x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.7 The Reals Form an Ordered Field

instance *real* :: *ordered-field*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *real* :: *lordered-ab-group-add* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The function *real-of-preal* requires many proofs, but it seems to be essential for proving completeness of the reals from that of the positive reals.

lemma *real-of-preal-add*:
 $\text{real-of-preal } ((x::\text{preal}) + y) = \text{real-of-preal } x + \text{real-of-preal } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-mult*:
 $\text{real-of-preal } ((x::\text{preal}) * y) = \text{real-of-preal } x * \text{real-of-preal } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Gleason prop 9-4.4 p 127

lemma *real-of-preal-trichotomy*:
 $\exists m. (x::\text{real}) = \text{real-of-preal } m \mid x = 0 \mid x = -(\text{real-of-preal } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-leD*:
 $\text{real-of-preal } m1 \leq \text{real-of-preal } m2 \implies m1 \leq m2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-lessI*: $m1 < m2 \implies \text{real-of-preal } m1 < \text{real-of-preal } m2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-lessD*:
 $\text{real-of-preal } m1 < \text{real-of-preal } m2 \implies m1 < m2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-less-iff [simp]*:
 $(\text{real-of-preal } m1 < \text{real-of-preal } m2) = (m1 < m2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-le-iff*:

$(\text{real-of-preal } m1 \leq \text{real-of-preal } m2) = (m1 \leq m2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-zero-less*: $0 < \text{real-of-preal } m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-minus-less-zero*: $-\text{real-of-preal } m < 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-preal-not-minus-gt-zero*: $\sim 0 < -\text{real-of-preal } m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.8 Theorems About the Ordering

lemma *real-gt-zero-preal-Ex*: $(0 < x) = (\exists y. x = \text{real-of-preal } y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-gt-preal-preal-Ex*:

$\text{real-of-preal } z < x \implies \exists y. x = \text{real-of-preal } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-ge-preal-preal-Ex*:

$\text{real-of-preal } z \leq x \implies \exists y. x = \text{real-of-preal } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-less-all-preal*: $y \leq 0 \implies \forall x. y < \text{real-of-preal } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-less-all-real2*: $\sim 0 < y \implies \forall x. y < \text{real-of-preal } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.9 More Lemmas

lemma *real-mult-left-cancel*: $(c::\text{real}) \neq 0 \implies (c*a=c*b) = (a=b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-right-cancel*: $(c::\text{real}) \neq 0 \implies (a*c=b*c) = (a=b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-less-iff1* [simp]: $(0::\text{real}) < z \implies (x*z < y*z) = (x < y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-le-cancel-iff1* [simp]: $(0::\text{real}) < z \implies (x*z \leq y*z) = (x \leq y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-le-cancel-iff2* [simp]: $(0::\text{real}) < z \implies (z*x \leq z*y) = (x \leq y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-inverse-gt-one*: $[(0::real) < x; x < 1] ==> 1 < inverse\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.10 Embedding numbers into the Reals

abbreviation

real-of-nat :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real*

where

real-of-nat \equiv *of-nat*

abbreviation

real-of-int :: *int* \Rightarrow *real*

where

real-of-int \equiv *of-int*

abbreviation

real-of-rat :: *rat* \Rightarrow *real*

where

real-of-rat \equiv *of-rat*

consts

real :: 'a \Rightarrow *real*

defs (overloaded)

real-of-nat-def [code inline]: *real* == *real-of-nat*

real-of-int-def [code inline]: *real* == *real-of-int*

lemma *real-eq-of-nat*: *real* = *of-nat*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-eq-of-int*: *real* = *of-int*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-zero* [simp]: *real* (0::*int*) = 0

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-of-one* [simp]: *real* (1::*int*) = (1::*real*)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-add* [simp]: *real*(*x* + *y*) = *real* (*x*::*int*) + *real* *y*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-minus* [simp]: *real*(−*x*) = −*real* (*x*::*int*)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-diff* [simp]: *real*(*x* − *y*) = *real* (*x*::*int*) − *real* *y*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-mult* [simp]: $\text{real}(x * y) = \text{real}(x::\text{int}) * \text{real } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-setsum* [simp]: $\text{real}((\text{SUM } x:A. f\ x)::\text{int}) = (\text{SUM } x:A. \text{real}(f\ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-setprod* [simp]: $\text{real}((\text{PROD } x:A. f\ x)::\text{int}) = (\text{PROD } x:A. \text{real}(f\ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-zero-cancel* [simp]: $(\text{real } x = 0) = (x = (0::\text{int}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-inject* [iff]: $(\text{real}(x::\text{int}) = \text{real } y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-less-iff* [iff]: $(\text{real}(x::\text{int}) < \text{real } y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-le-iff* [simp]: $(\text{real}(x::\text{int}) \leq \text{real } y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-gt-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(0 < \text{real}(n::\text{int})) = (0 < n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-ge-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(0 \leq \text{real}(n::\text{int})) = (0 \leq n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-lt-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(\text{real}(n::\text{int}) < 0) = (n < 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-le-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(\text{real}(n::\text{int}) \leq 0) = (n \leq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-abs* [simp]: $\text{real}(\text{abs } x) = \text{abs}(\text{real}(x::\text{int}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-less-real-le*: $((n::\text{int}) < m) = (\text{real } n + 1 \leq \text{real } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-le-real-less*: $((n::\text{int}) \leq m) = (\text{real } n < \text{real } m + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-div-aux*: $d \sim 0 \implies (\text{real}(x::\text{int})) / (\text{real } d) = \text{real}(x \text{ div } d) + (\text{real}(x \text{ mod } d)) / (\text{real } d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-div*: $(d::\text{int}) \sim 0 \implies d \text{ dvd } n \implies$

$\text{real}(n \text{ div } d) = \text{real } n / \text{real } d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-div2*:
 $0 \leq \text{real } (n::\text{int}) / \text{real } (x) - \text{real } (n \text{ div } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-div3*:
 $\text{real } (n::\text{int}) / \text{real } (x) - \text{real } (n \text{ div } x) \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-div4*: $\text{real } (n \text{ div } x) \leq \text{real } (n::\text{int}) / \text{real } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.11 Embedding the Naturals into the Reals

lemma *real-of-nat-zero* [simp]: $\text{real } (0::\text{nat}) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-one* [simp]: $\text{real } (\text{Suc } 0) = (1::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-add* [simp]: $\text{real } (m + n) = \text{real } (m::\text{nat}) + \text{real } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-Suc*: $\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) = \text{real } n + (1::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-less-iff* [iff]:
 $(\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) < \text{real } m) = (n < m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-le-iff* [iff]: $(\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) \leq \text{real } m) = (n \leq m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-ge-zero* [iff]: $0 \leq \text{real } (n::\text{nat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-Suc-gt-zero*: $0 < \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-mult* [simp]: $\text{real } (m * n) = \text{real } (m::\text{nat}) * \text{real } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-setsum* [simp]: $\text{real } ((\text{SUM } x:A. f x)::\text{nat}) =$
 $(\text{SUM } x:A. \text{real}(f x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-setprod* [simp]: $\text{real } ((\text{PROD } x:A. f\ x)::\text{nat}) =$
 $(\text{PROD } x:A. \text{real}(f\ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-card*: $\text{real } (\text{card } A) = \text{setsum } (\%x.1) A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-inject* [iff]: $(\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) = \text{real } m) = (n = m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-zero-iff* [iff]: $(\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) = 0) = (n = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-diff*: $n \leq m \implies \text{real } (m - n) = \text{real } (m::\text{nat}) - \text{real } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-gt-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(0 < \text{real } (n::\text{nat})) = (0 < n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-le-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) \leq 0) = (n = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-real-of-nat-less-zero* [simp]: $\sim \text{real } (n::\text{nat}) < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-ge-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(0 \leq \text{real } (n::\text{nat}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat-less-real-le*: $((n::\text{nat}) < m) = (\text{real } n + 1 \leq \text{real } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nat-le-real-less*: $((n::\text{nat}) \leq m) = (\text{real } n < \text{real } m + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-div-aux*: $0 < d \implies (\text{real } (x::\text{nat})) / (\text{real } d) =$
 $\text{real } (x \text{ div } d) + (\text{real } (x \text{ mod } d)) / (\text{real } d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-div*: $0 < (d::\text{nat}) \implies d \text{ dvd } n \implies$
 $\text{real}(n \text{ div } d) = \text{real } n / \text{real } d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-div2*:
 $0 \leq \text{real } (n::\text{nat}) / \text{real } (x) - \text{real } (n \text{ div } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-div3*:
 $\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) / \text{real } (x) - \text{real } (n \text{ div } x) \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-div4*: $\text{real } (n \text{ div } x) \leq \text{real } (n::\text{nat}) / \text{real } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-real-of-nat*: $\text{real } (\text{int } n) = \text{real } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-of-nat-eq* [simp]: $\text{real } (\text{of-nat } n :: \text{int}) = \text{real } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-nat-eq-real* [simp]: $0 \leq x \implies \text{real}(\text{nat } x) = \text{real } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.12 Numerals and Arithmetic

instance *real* :: *number-ring*
real-number-of-def: $\text{number-of } w \equiv \text{real-of-int } w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [code, code unfold]:
 $\text{number-of } k = \text{real-of-int } (\text{number-of } k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Collapse applications of *real* to *number-of*

lemma *real-number-of* [simp]: $\text{real } (\text{number-of } v :: \text{int}) = \text{number-of } v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-number-of* [simp]:
 $\text{real } (\text{number-of } v :: \text{nat}) =$
 $(\text{if neg } (\text{number-of } v :: \text{int}) \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } (\text{number-of } v :: \text{real}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle \text{ML} \rangle$

6.13 Simprules combining $x+y$ and 0 : ARE THEY NEEDED?

Needed in this non-standard form by Hyperreal/Transcendental

lemma *real-0-le-divide-iff*:
 $((0::\text{real}) \leq x/y) = ((x \leq 0 \mid 0 \leq y) \ \& \ (0 \leq x \mid y \leq 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-add-minus-iff* [simp]: $(x + - a = (0::\text{real})) = (x=a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-add-eq-0-iff*: $(x+y = (0::\text{real})) = (y = -x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-add-less-0-iff*: $(x+y < (0::real)) = (y < -x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-0-less-add-iff*: $((0::real) < x+y) = (-x < y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-add-le-0-iff*: $(x+y \leq (0::real)) = (y \leq -x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-0-le-add-iff*: $((0::real) \leq x+y) = (-x \leq y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.13.1 Density of the Reals

lemma *real-lbound-gt-zero*:
 $[(0::real) < d1; 0 < d2] ==> \exists e. 0 < e \ \& \ e < d1 \ \& \ e < d2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Similar results are proved in *Ring-and-Field*

lemma *real-less-half-sum*: $x < y ==> x < (x+y) / (2::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-gt-half-sum*: $x < y ==> (x+y)/(2::real) < y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.14 Absolute Value Function for the Reals

lemma *abs-minus-add-cancel*: $abs(x + (-y)) = abs(y + -(x::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-le-interval-iff*: $(abs\ x \leq r) = (-r \leq x \ \& \ x \leq (r::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-add-one-gt-zero* [simp]: $(0::real) < 1 + abs(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-real-of-nat-cancel* [simp]: $abs\ (real\ x) = real\ (x::nat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-add-one-not-less-self* [simp]: $\sim abs(x) + (1::real) < x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-sum-triangle-ineq*: $abs\ ((x::real) + y + (-l + -m)) \leq abs(x + -l) + abs(y + -m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.15 Implementation of rational real numbers as pairs of integers

definition

$Ratreal :: int \times int \Rightarrow real$

where

$Ratreal = INum$

code-datatype *Ratreal*

lemma *Ratreal-simp*:

$Ratreal\ (k, l) = real-of-int\ k\ /\ real-of-int\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Ratreal-zero* [*simp*]: $Ratreal\ 0_N = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Ratreal-lit* [*simp*]: $Ratreal\ i_N = real-of-int\ i$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-real-code* [*code*, *code unfold*]:

$0 = Ratreal\ 0_N\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *one-real-code* [*code*, *code unfold*]:

$1 = Ratreal\ 1_N\ \langle proof \rangle$

instance *real* :: *eq* $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-eq-code* [*code*]: $Ratreal\ x = Ratreal\ y \longleftrightarrow normNum\ x = normNum\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-less-eq-code* [*code*]: $Ratreal\ x \leq Ratreal\ y \longleftrightarrow normNum\ x \leq_N normNum\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-less-code* [*code*]: $Ratreal\ x < Ratreal\ y \longleftrightarrow normNum\ x <_N normNum\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-add-code* [*code*]: $Ratreal\ x + Ratreal\ y = Ratreal\ (x +_N y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mul-code* [*code*]: $Ratreal\ x * Ratreal\ y = Ratreal\ (x *_N y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-neg-code* [*code*]: $- Ratreal\ x = Ratreal\ (\sim_N x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-sub-code* [*code*]: $Ratreal\ x - Ratreal\ y = Ratreal\ (x -_N y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-inv-code* [code]: $\text{inverse } (\text{Ratreal } x) = \text{Ratreal } (\text{Ninv } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-div-code* [code]: $\text{Ratreal } x / \text{Ratreal } y = \text{Ratreal } (x \div_N y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Setup for SML code generator

types-code
real ((*int* */ *int*))
attach (*term-of*) ⟨
fun term-of-real (*p*, *q*) =
 let
 val *rT* = *HOLogic.realT*
 in
 if *q* = 1 orelse *p* = 0 then *HOLogic.mk-number rT p*
 else @{*term op* / :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real*} \$
HOLogic.mk-number rT p \$ *HOLogic.mk-number rT q*
 end;
 ⟩
attach (*test*) ⟨
fun gen-real *i* =
 let
 val *p* = *random-range* 0 *i*;
 val *q* = *random-range* 1 (*i* + 1);
 val *g* = *Integer.gcd* *p* *q*;
 val *p'* = *p* div *g*;
 val *q'* = *q* div *g*;
 in
 (if one-of [true, false] then *p'* else ~ *p'*,
 if *p'* = 0 then 0 else *q'*)
 end;
 ⟩
consts-code
Ratreal ((-))
consts-code
of-int :: *int* ⇒ *real* (⟨**module**⟩*real'-of'-int*)
attach ⟨
fun real-of-int 0 = (0, 0)
 | *real-of-int* *i* = (*i*, 1);
 ⟩
declare *real-of-int-of-nat-eq* [*symmetric*, *code*]
end

7 RComplete: Completeness of the Reals; Floor and Ceiling Functions

```
theory RComplete
imports Lubs RealDef
begin
```

```
lemma real-sum-of-halves:  $x/2 + x/2 = (x::real)$ 
  <proof>
```

7.1 Completeness of Positive Reals

Supremum property for the set of positive reals

Let P be a non-empty set of positive reals, with an upper bound y . Then P has a least upper bound (written S).

FIXME: Can the premise be weakened to $\forall x \in P. x \leq y$?

```
lemma posreal-complete:
  assumes positive-P:  $\forall x \in P. (0::real) < x$ 
    and not-empty-P:  $\exists x. x \in P$ 
    and upper-bound-Ex:  $\exists y. \forall x \in P. x < y$ 
  shows  $\exists S. \forall y. (\exists x \in P. y < x) = (y < S)$ 
  <proof>
```

Completeness properties using *isUb*, *isLub* etc.

```
lemma real-isLub-unique:  $[[ \text{isLub } R \ S \ x; \text{isLub } R \ S \ y ]] ==> x = (y::real)$ 
  <proof>
```

Completeness theorem for the positive reals (again).

```
lemma posreals-complete:
  assumes positive-S:  $\forall x \in S. 0 < x$ 
    and not-empty-S:  $\exists x. x \in S$ 
    and upper-bound-Ex:  $\exists u. \text{isUb } (UNIV::real \text{ set}) \ S \ u$ 
  shows  $\exists t. \text{isLub } (UNIV::real \text{ set}) \ S \ t$ 
  <proof>
```

reals Completeness (again!)

```
lemma reals-complete:
  assumes notempty-S:  $\exists X. X \in S$ 
    and exists-Ub:  $\exists Y. \text{isUb } (UNIV::real \text{ set}) \ S \ Y$ 
  shows  $\exists t. \text{isLub } (UNIV::real \text{ set}) \ S \ t$ 
  <proof>
```

7.2 The Archimedean Property of the Reals

```
theorem reals-Archimedean:
```

```
  assumes x-pos:  $0 < x$ 
```

shows $\exists n. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n)) < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

There must be other proofs, e.g. *Suc* of the largest integer in the cut representing x .

lemma *reals-Archimedean2*: $\exists n. (x::\text{real}) < \text{real } (n::\text{nat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reals-Archimedean3*:
assumes *x-greater-zero*: $0 < x$
shows $\forall (y::\text{real}). \exists (n::\text{nat}). y < \text{real } n * x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reals-Archimedean6*:
 $0 \leq r \implies \exists (n::\text{nat}). \text{real } (n - 1) \leq r \ \& \ r < \text{real } (n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reals-Archimedean6a*: $0 \leq r \implies \exists n. \text{real } (n) \leq r \ \& \ r < \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reals-Archimedean-6b-int*:
 $0 \leq r \implies \exists n::\text{int}. \text{real } n \leq r \ \& \ r < \text{real } (n+1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reals-Archimedean-6c-int*:
 $r < 0 \implies \exists n::\text{int}. \text{real } n \leq r \ \& \ r < \text{real } (n+1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

7.3 Floor and Ceiling Functions from the Reals to the Integers

definition
 $\text{floor} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $\text{floor } r = (\text{LEAST } n::\text{int}. r < \text{real } (n+1))$

definition
 $\text{ceiling} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $\text{ceiling } r = - \text{floor } (- r)$

notation (*xsymbols*)
 $\text{floor } (\lfloor \cdot \rfloor)$ **and**
 $\text{ceiling } (\lceil \cdot \rceil)$

notation (*HTML output*)
 $\text{floor } (\lfloor \cdot \rfloor)$ **and**
 $\text{ceiling } (\lceil \cdot \rceil)$

lemma *number-of-less-real-of-int-iff* [*simp*]:

$((\text{number-of } n) < \text{real } (m::\text{int})) = (\text{number-of } n < m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *number-of-less-real-of-int-iff2* [simp]:
 $(\text{real } (m::\text{int}) < (\text{number-of } n)) = (m < \text{number-of } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *number-of-le-real-of-int-iff* [simp]:
 $((\text{number-of } n) \leq \text{real } (m::\text{int})) = (\text{number-of } n \leq m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *number-of-le-real-of-int-iff2* [simp]:
 $(\text{real } (m::\text{int}) \leq (\text{number-of } n)) = (m \leq \text{number-of } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-zero* [simp]: $\text{floor } 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-real-of-nat-zero* [simp]: $\text{floor } (\text{real } (0::\text{nat})) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-real-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{floor } (\text{real } (n::\text{nat})) = \text{int } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-minus-real-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{floor } (- \text{real } (n::\text{nat})) = - \text{int } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-real-of-int* [simp]: $\text{floor } (\text{real } (n::\text{int})) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-minus-real-of-int* [simp]: $\text{floor } (- \text{real } (n::\text{int})) = - n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-lb-ub-int*: $\exists n::\text{int}. \text{real } n \leq r \ \& \ r < \text{real } (n+1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-floor*:
assumes $a1: \text{real } m \leq r$ **and** $a2: r < \text{real } n + 1$
shows $m \leq (n::\text{int})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-floor-le* [simp]: $\text{real } (\text{floor } r) \leq r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-mono*: $x < y ==> \text{floor } x \leq \text{floor } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-mono2*: $x \leq y ==> \text{floor } x \leq \text{floor } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-floor2*: $\text{real } n < \text{real } (x::\text{int}) + 1 \implies n \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-floor-cancel* [simp]:
 $(\text{real } (\text{floor } x) = x) = (\exists n::\text{int}. x = \text{real } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-eq*: $[\mid \text{real } n < x; x < \text{real } n + 1 \mid] \implies \text{floor } x = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-eq2*: $[\mid \text{real } n \leq x; x < \text{real } n + 1 \mid] \implies \text{floor } x = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-eq3*: $[\mid \text{real } n < x; x < \text{real } (\text{Suc } n) \mid] \implies \text{nat}(\text{floor } x) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-eq4*: $[\mid \text{real } n \leq x; x < \text{real } (\text{Suc } n) \mid] \implies \text{nat}(\text{floor } x) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-number-of-eq* [simp]:
 $\text{floor}(\text{number-of } n :: \text{real}) = (\text{number-of } n :: \text{int})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-one* [simp]: $\text{floor } 1 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-floor-ge-diff-one* [simp]: $r - 1 \leq \text{real}(\text{floor } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-floor-gt-diff-one* [simp]: $r - 1 < \text{real}(\text{floor } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-floor-add-one-ge* [simp]: $r \leq \text{real}(\text{floor } r) + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-floor-add-one-gt* [simp]: $r < \text{real}(\text{floor } r) + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-floor*: $\text{real } a \leq x \implies a \leq \text{floor } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-le-floor*: $a \leq \text{floor } x \implies \text{real } a \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-floor-eq*: $(a \leq \text{floor } x) = (\text{real } a \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-floor-eq-number-of* [simp]:

$(\text{number-of } n \leq \text{floor } x) = (\text{number-of } n \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-floor-eq-zero* [simp]: $(0 \leq \text{floor } x) = (0 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-floor-eq-one* [simp]: $(1 \leq \text{floor } x) = (1 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-less-eq*: $(\text{floor } x < a) = (x < \text{real } a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-less-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{floor } x < \text{number-of } n) = (x < \text{number-of } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-less-eq-zero* [simp]: $(\text{floor } x < 0) = (x < 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-less-eq-one* [simp]: $(\text{floor } x < 1) = (x < 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-floor-eq*: $(a < \text{floor } x) = (\text{real } a + 1 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-floor-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } n < \text{floor } x) = (\text{number-of } n + 1 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-floor-eq-zero* [simp]: $(0 < \text{floor } x) = (1 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-floor-eq-one* [simp]: $(1 < \text{floor } x) = (2 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-le-eq*: $(\text{floor } x \leq a) = (x < \text{real } a + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-le-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{floor } x \leq \text{number-of } n) = (x < \text{number-of } n + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-le-eq-zero* [simp]: $(\text{floor } x \leq 0) = (x < 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-le-eq-one* [simp]: $(\text{floor } x \leq 1) = (x < 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-add* [simp]: $\text{floor } (x + \text{real } a) = \text{floor } x + a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-add-number-of* [simp]:

$$\text{floor } (x + \text{number-of } n) = \text{floor } x + \text{number-of } n$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-add-one* [simp]: $\text{floor } (x + 1) = \text{floor } x + 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-subtract* [simp]: $\text{floor } (x - \text{real } a) = \text{floor } x - a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-subtract-number-of* [simp]: $\text{floor } (x - \text{number-of } n) =$

$$\text{floor } x - \text{number-of } n$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-subtract-one* [simp]: $\text{floor } (x - 1) = \text{floor } x - 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-zero* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } 0 = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-real-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (\text{real } (n::\text{nat})) = \text{int } n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-real-of-nat-zero* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (\text{real } (0::\text{nat})) = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-floor* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (\text{real } (\text{floor } r)) = \text{floor } r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *floor-ceiling* [simp]: $\text{floor } (\text{real } (\text{ceiling } r)) = \text{ceiling } r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-ceiling-ge* [simp]: $r \leq \text{real } (\text{ceiling } r)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-mono*: $x < y \implies \text{ceiling } x \leq \text{ceiling } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-mono2*: $x \leq y \implies \text{ceiling } x \leq \text{ceiling } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-ceiling-cancel* [simp]:

$$(\text{real } (\text{ceiling } x) = x) = (\exists n::\text{int}. x = \text{real } n)$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-eq*: $[\text{real } n < x; x < \text{real } n + 1] \implies \text{ceiling } x = n + 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-eq2*: $[| \text{real } n < x; x \leq \text{real } n + 1 |] \implies \text{ceiling } x = n + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-eq3*: $[| \text{real } n - 1 < x; x \leq \text{real } n |] \implies \text{ceiling } x = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-real-of-int* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (\text{real } (n::\text{int})) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-number-of-eq* [simp]:
 $\text{ceiling } (\text{number-of } n :: \text{real}) = (\text{number-of } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-one* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } 1 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-ceiling-diff-one-le* [simp]: $\text{real } (\text{ceiling } r) - 1 \leq r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-int-ceiling-le-add-one* [simp]: $\text{real } (\text{ceiling } r) \leq r + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-le*: $x \leq \text{real } a \implies \text{ceiling } x \leq a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-le-real*: $\text{ceiling } x \leq a \implies x \leq \text{real } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-le-eq*: $(\text{ceiling } x \leq a) = (x \leq \text{real } a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-le-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{ceiling } x \leq \text{number-of } n) = (x \leq \text{number-of } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-le-zero-eq* [simp]: $(\text{ceiling } x \leq 0) = (x \leq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-le-eq-one* [simp]: $(\text{ceiling } x \leq 1) = (x \leq 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-ceiling-eq*: $(a < \text{ceiling } x) = (\text{real } a < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-ceiling-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } n < \text{ceiling } x) = (\text{number-of } n < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-ceiling-eq-zero* [simp]: $(0 < \text{ceiling } x) = (0 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-ceiling-eq-one* [simp]: $(1 < \text{ceiling } x) = (1 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-less-eq*: $(\text{ceiling } x < a) = (x \leq \text{real } a - 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-less-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{ceiling } x < \text{number-of } n) = (x \leq \text{number-of } n - 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-less-eq-zero* [simp]: $(\text{ceiling } x < 0) = (x \leq -1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-less-eq-one* [simp]: $(\text{ceiling } x < 1) = (x \leq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-ceiling-eq*: $(a \leq \text{ceiling } x) = (\text{real } a - 1 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-ceiling-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } n \leq \text{ceiling } x) = (\text{number-of } n - 1 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-ceiling-eq-zero* [simp]: $(0 \leq \text{ceiling } x) = (-1 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *le-ceiling-eq-one* [simp]: $(1 \leq \text{ceiling } x) = (0 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-add* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x + \text{real } a) = \text{ceiling } x + a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-add-number-of* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x + \text{number-of } n) =$
 $\text{ceiling } x + \text{number-of } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-add-one* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x + 1) = \text{ceiling } x + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-subtract* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x - \text{real } a) = \text{ceiling } x - a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-subtract-number-of* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x - \text{number-of } n) =$
 $\text{ceiling } x - \text{number-of } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ceiling-subtract-one* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x - 1) = \text{ceiling } x - 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.4 Versions for the natural numbers

definition

natfloor :: *real* ==> *nat* **where**
natfloor *x* = *nat*(*floor* *x*)

definition

natceiling :: *real* ==> *nat* **where**
natceiling *x* = *nat*(*ceiling* *x*)

lemma *natfloor-zero* [simp]: *natfloor* 0 = 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-one* [simp]: *natfloor* 1 = 1
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero-le-natfloor* [simp]: 0 ≤ *natfloor* *x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-number-of-eq* [simp]: *natfloor* (*number-of* *n*) = *number-of* *n*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-real-of-nat* [simp]: *natfloor*(*real* *n*) = *n*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-natfloor-le*: 0 ≤ *x* ==> *real*(*natfloor* *x*) ≤ *x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-neg*: *x* ≤ 0 ==> *natfloor* *x* = 0
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-mono*: *x* ≤ *y* ==> *natfloor* *x* ≤ *natfloor* *y*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor*: *real* *x* ≤ *a* ==> *x* ≤ *natfloor* *a*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor-eq*: 0 ≤ *x* ==> (*a* ≤ *natfloor* *x*) = (*real* *a* ≤ *x*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 ~ *neg*((*number-of* *n*::*int*) ==> 0 ≤ *x* ==>
 (*number-of* *n* ≤ *natfloor* *x*) = (*number-of* *n* ≤ *x*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor-eq-one* [simp]: (1 ≤ *natfloor* *x*) = (1 ≤ *x*)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natfloor-eq*: $\text{real } n \leq x \implies x < \text{real } n + 1 \implies \text{natfloor } x = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-natfloor-add-one-gt*: $x < \text{real}(\text{natfloor } x) + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-natfloor-gt-diff-one*: $x - 1 < \text{real}(\text{natfloor } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ge-natfloor-plus-one-imp-gt*: $\text{natfloor } z + 1 \leq n \implies z < \text{real } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natfloor-add [simp]*: $0 \leq x \implies \text{natfloor } (x + \text{real } a) = \text{natfloor } x + a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natfloor-add-number-of [simp]*:
 $\sim \text{neg } ((\text{number-of } n)::\text{int}) \implies 0 \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natfloor } (x + \text{number-of } n) = \text{natfloor } x + \text{number-of } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natfloor-add-one*: $0 \leq x \implies \text{natfloor}(x + 1) = \text{natfloor } x + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natfloor-subtract [simp]*: $\text{real } a \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natfloor}(x - \text{real } a) = \text{natfloor } x - a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natceiling-zero [simp]*: $\text{natceiling } 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natceiling-one [simp]*: $\text{natceiling } 1 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-le-natceiling [simp]*: $0 \leq \text{natceiling } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natceiling-number-of-eq [simp]*: $\text{natceiling } (\text{number-of } n) = \text{number-of } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natceiling-real-of-nat [simp]*: $\text{natceiling}(\text{real } n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-natceiling-ge*: $x \leq \text{real}(\text{natceiling } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natceiling-neg*: $x \leq 0 \implies \text{natceiling } x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *natceiling-mono*: $x \leq y \implies \text{natceiling } x \leq \text{natceiling } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-le*: $x \leq \text{real } a \implies \text{natceiling } x \leq a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-le-eq*: $0 \leq x \implies (\text{natceiling } x \leq a) = (x \leq \text{real } a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-le-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $\sim \text{neg}((\text{number-of } n)::\text{int}) \implies 0 \leq x \implies$
 $(\text{natceiling } x \leq \text{number-of } n) = (x \leq \text{number-of } n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-le-eq-one*: $(\text{natceiling } x \leq 1) = (x \leq 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-eq*: $\text{real } n < x \implies x \leq \text{real } n + 1 \implies \text{natceiling } x = n + 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-add* [simp]: $0 \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natceiling } (x + \text{real } a) = \text{natceiling } x + a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-add-number-of* [simp]:
 $\sim \text{neg}((\text{number-of } n)::\text{int}) \implies 0 \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natceiling } (x + \text{number-of } n) = \text{natceiling } x + \text{number-of } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-add-one*: $0 \leq x \implies \text{natceiling}(x + 1) = \text{natceiling } x + 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natceiling-subtract* [simp]: $\text{real } a \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natceiling}(x - \text{real } a) = \text{natceiling } x - a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-div-nat*: $1 \leq x \implies y > 0 \implies$
 $\text{natfloor } (x / \text{real } y) = \text{natfloor } x \text{ div } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

8 ContNotDenum: Non-denumerability of the Continuum.

```
theory ContNotDenum
imports RComplete
begin
```

8.1 Abstract

The following document presents a proof that the Continuum is uncountable. It is formalised in the Isabelle/Isar theorem proving system.

Theorem: The Continuum \mathbb{R} is not denumerable. In other words, there does not exist a function $f:\mathbb{N}\Rightarrow\mathbb{R}$ such that f is surjective.

Outline: An elegant informal proof of this result uses Cantor’s Diagonalisation argument. The proof presented here is not this one. First we formalise some properties of closed intervals, then we prove the Nested Interval Property. This property relies on the completeness of the Real numbers and is the foundation for our argument. Informally it states that an intersection of countable closed intervals (where each successive interval is a subset of the last) is non-empty. We then assume a surjective function $f:\mathbb{N}\Rightarrow\mathbb{R}$ exists and find a real x such that x is not in the range of f by generating a sequence of closed intervals then using the NIP.

8.2 Closed Intervals

This section formalises some properties of closed intervals.

8.2.1 Definition

definition

```
closed-int :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real set where
closed-int x y = {z. x  $\leq$  z  $\wedge$  z  $\leq$  y}
```

8.2.2 Properties

lemma *closed-int-subset:*

```
assumes xy: x1  $\geq$  x0 y1  $\leq$  y0
shows closed-int x1 y1  $\subseteq$  closed-int x0 y0
<proof>
```

lemma *closed-int-least:*

```
assumes a: a  $\leq$  b
shows a  $\in$  closed-int a b  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x \in$  closed-int a b. a  $\leq$  x)
<proof>
```

lemma *closed-int-most:*

assumes $a: a \leq b$
shows $b \in \text{closed-int } a \ b \wedge (\forall x \in \text{closed-int } a \ b. x \leq b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *closed-not-empty*:
shows $a \leq b \implies \exists x. x \in \text{closed-int } a \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *closed-mem*:
assumes $a \leq c$ **and** $c \leq b$
shows $c \in \text{closed-int } a \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *closed-subset*:
assumes $ac: a \leq b \ c \leq d$
assumes $\text{closed}: \text{closed-int } a \ b \subseteq \text{closed-int } c \ d$
shows $b \geq c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.3 Nested Interval Property

theorem *NIP*:
fixes $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real set}$
assumes $\text{subset}: \forall n. f \ (\text{Suc } n) \subseteq f \ n$
and $\text{closed}: \forall n. \exists a \ b. f \ n = \text{closed-int } a \ b \wedge a \leq b$
shows $(\bigcap n. f \ n) \neq \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.4 Generating the intervals

8.4.1 Existence of non-singleton closed intervals

This lemma asserts that given any non-singleton closed interval (a,b) and any element c , there exists a closed interval that is a subset of (a,b) and that does not contain c and is a non-singleton itself.

lemma *closed-subset-ex*:
fixes $c::\text{real}$
assumes $alb: a < b$
shows
 $\exists ka \ kb. ka < kb \wedge \text{closed-int } ka \ kb \subseteq \text{closed-int } a \ b \wedge c \notin (\text{closed-int } ka \ kb)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

8.5 newInt: Interval generation

Given a function $f:\mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\text{newInt } (\text{Suc } n) \ f$ returns a closed interval such that $\text{newInt } (\text{Suc } n) \ f \subseteq \text{newInt } n \ f$ and does not contain $f \ (\text{Suc } n)$. With the base case defined such that $(f \ 0) \notin \text{newInt } 0 \ f$.

8.5.1 Definition

consts *newInt* :: *nat* \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow (*real set*)

primrec

newInt 0 *f* = *closed-int* (*f* 0 + 1) (*f* 0 + 2)

newInt (*Suc* *n*) *f* =

(*SOME* *e*. (\exists *e1 e2*.

e1 < *e2* \wedge

e = *closed-int* *e1 e2* \wedge

e \subseteq (*newInt* *n f*) \wedge

(*f* (*Suc* *n*)) \notin *e*)

)

8.5.2 Properties

We now show that every application of *newInt* returns an appropriate interval.

lemma *newInt-ex*:

\exists *a b*. *a* < *b* \wedge

newInt (*Suc* *n*) *f* = *closed-int* *a b* \wedge

newInt (*Suc* *n*) *f* \subseteq *newInt* *n f* \wedge

f (*Suc* *n*) \notin *newInt* (*Suc* *n*) *f*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *newInt-subset*:

newInt (*Suc* *n*) *f* \subseteq *newInt* *n f*

\langle *proof* \rangle

Another fundamental property is that no element in the range of *f* is in the intersection of all closed intervals generated by *newInt*.

lemma *newInt-inter*:

\forall *n*. *f* *n* \notin (\bigcap *n*. *newInt* *n f*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *newInt-notempty*:

(\bigcap *n*. *newInt* *n f*) \neq {}

\langle *proof* \rangle

8.6 Final Theorem

theorem *real-non-denum*:

shows \neg (\exists *f* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real*. *surj* *f*)

\langle *proof* \rangle

end

9 RealPow: Natural powers theory

```

theory RealPow
imports RealDef
begin

declare abs-mult-self [simp]

instance real :: power ⟨proof⟩

primrec (realpow)
  realpow-0:  $r^0 = 1$ 
  realpow-Suc:  $r^{\text{Suc } n} = (r::\text{real}) * (r^n)$ 

instance real :: recpower
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma two-realpow-ge-one [simp]:  $(1::\text{real}) \leq 2^n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma two-realpow-gt [simp]:  $\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) < 2^n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-Suc-le-self:  $[| 0 \leq r; r \leq (1::\text{real}) |] \implies r^{\text{Suc } n} \leq r$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-minus-mult [rule-format]:
   $0 < n \implies (x::\text{real})^{n-1} * x = x^n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-two-mult-inverse [simp]:
   $r \neq 0 \implies r * \text{inverse } r^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)} = \text{inverse } (r::\text{real})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-two-minus [simp]:  $(-x)^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)} = (x::\text{real})^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-two-diff:
   $(x::\text{real})^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)} - y^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)} = (x - y) * (x + y)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-two-disj:
   $((x::\text{real})^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)} = y^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)}) = (x = y \mid x = -y)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma realpow-real-of-nat:  $\text{real } (m::\text{nat})^n = \text{real } (m^n)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *realpow-real-of-nat-two-pos* [simp] : $0 < \text{real } (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) ^ n)$
 <proof>

lemma *realpow-increasing*:
 $[(0::\text{real}) \leq x; 0 \leq y; x ^ \text{Suc } n \leq y ^ \text{Suc } n] ==> x \leq y$
 <proof>

9.1 Literal Arithmetic Involving Powers, Type *real*

lemma *real-of-int-power*: $\text{real } (x::\text{int}) ^ n = \text{real } (x ^ n)$
 <proof>

declare *real-of-int-power* [symmetric, simp]

lemma *power-real-number-of*:
 $(\text{number-of } v :: \text{real}) ^ n = \text{real } ((\text{number-of } v :: \text{int}) ^ n)$
 <proof>

declare *power-real-number-of* [of - number-of w, standard, simp]

9.2 Properties of Squares

lemma *sum-squares-ge-zero*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{ordered-ring-strict}$
 shows $0 \leq x * x + y * y$
 <proof>

lemma *not-sum-squares-lt-zero*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{ordered-ring-strict}$
 shows $\neg x * x + y * y < 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-nonneg-eq-zero-iff*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{pordered-ab-group-add}$
 assumes $x: 0 \leq x$ and $y: 0 \leq y$
 shows $(x + y = 0) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-squares-eq-zero-iff*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{ordered-ring-strict}$
 shows $(x * x + y * y = 0) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-squares-le-zero-iff*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{ordered-ring-strict}$
 shows $(x * x + y * y \leq 0) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *sum-squares-gt-zero-iff*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{ordered-ring-strict}$
shows $(0 < x * x + y * y) = (x \neq 0 \vee y \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-power2-ge-zero*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{ordered-idom}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $0 \leq x^2 + y^2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-sum-power2-lt-zero*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{ordered-idom}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $\neg x^2 + y^2 < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-power2-eq-zero-iff*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{ordered-idom}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $(x^2 + y^2 = 0) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-power2-le-zero-iff*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{ordered-idom}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $(x^2 + y^2 \leq 0) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-power2-gt-zero-iff*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{ordered-idom}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $(0 < x^2 + y^2) = (x \neq 0 \vee y \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3 Squares of Reals

lemma *real-two-squares-add-zero-iff* [simp]:
 $(x * x + y * y = 0) = ((x::\text{real}) = 0 \wedge y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sum-squares-cancel*: $x * x + y * y = 0 ==> x = (0::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sum-squares-cancel2*: $x * x + y * y = 0 ==> y = (0::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-self-sum-ge-zero*: $(0::\text{real}) \leq x*x + y*y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sum-squares-cancel-a*: $x * x = -(y * y) ==> x = (0::\text{real}) \ \& \ y=0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-squared-diff-one-factored*: $x*x - (1::\text{real}) = (x + 1)*(x - 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-is-one* [simp]: $(x * x = (1::real)) = (x = 1 \mid x = -1)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-sum-squares-not-zero*: $x \sim 0 \implies x * x + y * y \sim (0::real)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-sum-squares-not-zero2*: $y \sim 0 \implies x * x + y * y \sim (0::real)$
 <proof>

lemma *realpow-two-sum-zero-iff* [simp]:
 $(x^2 + y^2 = (0::real)) = (x = 0 \ \& \ y = 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *realpow-two-le-add-order* [simp]: $(0::real) \leq u^2 + v^2$
 <proof>

lemma *realpow-two-le-add-order2* [simp]: $(0::real) \leq u^2 + v^2 + w^2$
 <proof>

lemma *real-sum-square-gt-zero*: $x \sim 0 \implies (0::real) < x * x + y * y$
 <proof>

lemma *real-sum-square-gt-zero2*: $y \sim 0 \implies (0::real) < x * x + y * y$
 <proof>

lemma *real-minus-mult-self-le* [simp]: $-(u * u) \leq (x * (x::real))$
 <proof>

lemma *realpow-square-minus-le* [simp]: $-(u^2) \leq (x::real)^2$
 <proof>

lemma *real-sq-order*:
 fixes $x::real$
 assumes $xgt0: 0 \leq x$ and $ygt0: 0 \leq y$ and $sq: x^2 \leq y^2$
 shows $x \leq y$
 <proof>

9.4 Various Other Theorems

lemma *real-le-add-half-cancel*: $(x + y/2 \leq (y::real)) = (x \leq y/2)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-minus-half-eq* [simp]: $(x::real) - x/2 = x/2$
 <proof>

lemma *real-mult-inverse-cancel*:
 $[(0::real) < x; 0 < x1; x1 * y < x * u]$

$\Rightarrow \text{inverse } x * y < \text{inverse } x1 * u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-inverse-cancel2*:

$[(0::\text{real}) < x; 0 < x1; x1 * y < x * u] \Rightarrow y * \text{inverse } x < u * \text{inverse } x1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-real-of-nat-gt-zero [simp]*: $0 < \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-real-of-nat-ge-zero [simp]*: $0 \leq \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *realpow-num-eq-if*: $(m::\text{real}) ^ n = (\text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } m * m ^ (n - 1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

10 RealVector: Vector Spaces and Algebras over the Reals

theory *RealVector*
imports *RealPow*
begin

10.1 Locale for additive functions

locale *additive* =
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{ab-group-add}$
assumes $\text{add}: f (x + y) = f x + f y$

lemma (**in** *additive*) *zero*: $f 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *additive*) *minus*: $f (- x) = - f x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *additive*) *diff*: $f (x - y) = f x - f y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *additive*) *setsum*: $f (\text{setsum } g A) = (\sum x \in A. f (g x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.2 Real vector spaces

class *scaleR* = *type* +
fixes $\text{scaleR} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ (**infixr** $*_R$ 75)
begin

abbreviation

divideR :: 'a \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a (**infixl** *'/_R* 70)

where

$x \text{ /}_R r == \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } r) \ x$

end**instance** *real* :: *scaleR*

real-scaleR-def [*simp*]: $\text{scaleR } a \ x \equiv a * x$ *<proof>*

class *real-vector* = *scaleR* + *ab-group-add* +

assumes *scaleR-right-distrib*: $\text{scaleR } a \ (x + y) = \text{scaleR } a \ x + \text{scaleR } a \ y$

and *scaleR-left-distrib*: $\text{scaleR } (a + b) \ x = \text{scaleR } a \ x + \text{scaleR } b \ x$

and *scaleR-scaleR* [*simp*]: $\text{scaleR } a \ (\text{scaleR } b \ x) = \text{scaleR } (a * b) \ x$

and *scaleR-one* [*simp*]: $\text{scaleR } 1 \ x = x$

class *real-algebra* = *real-vector* + *ring* +

assumes *mult-scaleR-left* [*simp*]: $\text{scaleR } a \ x * y = \text{scaleR } a \ (x * y)$

and *mult-scaleR-right* [*simp*]: $x * \text{scaleR } a \ y = \text{scaleR } a \ (x * y)$

class *real-algebra-1* = *real-algebra* + *ring-1***class** *real-div-algebra* = *real-algebra-1* + *division-ring***class** *real-field* = *real-div-algebra* + *field***instance** *real* :: *real-field*

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-left-commute*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{real-vector}$

shows $\text{scaleR } a \ (\text{scaleR } b \ x) = \text{scaleR } b \ (\text{scaleR } a \ x)$

<proof>

interpretation *scaleR-left*: *additive* $[(\lambda a. \text{scaleR } a \ x :: 'a :: \text{real-vector})]$

<proof>

interpretation *scaleR-right*: *additive* $[(\lambda x. \text{scaleR } a \ x :: 'a :: \text{real-vector})]$

<proof>

lemmas *scaleR-zero-left* [*simp*] = *scaleR-left.zero*

lemmas *scaleR-zero-right* [*simp*] = *scaleR-right.zero*

lemmas *scaleR-minus-left* [*simp*] = *scaleR-left.minus*

lemmas *scaleR-minus-right* [*simp*] = *scaleR-right.minus*

lemmas *scaleR-left-diff-distrib* = *scaleR-left.diff*

lemmas *scaleR-right-diff-distrib* = *scaleR-right.diff*

lemma *scaleR-eq-0-iff* [simp]:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $(\text{scaleR } a \ x = 0) = (a = 0 \ \vee \ x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-left-imp-eq*:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $\llbracket a \neq 0; \text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } a \ y \rrbracket \implies x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-right-imp-eq*:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $\llbracket x \neq 0; \text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } b \ x \rrbracket \implies a = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-cancel-left*:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $(\text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } a \ y) = (x = y \ \vee \ a = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleR-cancel-right*:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$
shows $(\text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } b \ x) = (a = b \ \vee \ x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-inverse-scaleR-distrib*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-div-algebra}$ **shows**
 $\llbracket a \neq 0; x \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse } (\text{scaleR } a \ x) = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } a) \ (\text{inverse } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-scaleR-distrib*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\}$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{scaleR } a \ x) = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } a) \ (\text{inverse } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.3 Embedding of the Reals into any *real-algebra-1*: *of-real*

definition

of-real :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-algebra-1}$ **where**
of-real $r = \text{scaleR } r \ 1$

lemma *scaleR-conv-of-real*: $\text{scaleR } r \ x = \text{of-real } r * x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-0* [simp]: $\text{of-real } 0 = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-1* [simp]: *of-real* 1 = 1
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-add* [simp]: *of-real* (x + y) = *of-real* x + *of-real* y
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-minus* [simp]: *of-real* (− x) = − *of-real* x
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-diff* [simp]: *of-real* (x − y) = *of-real* x − *of-real* y
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-mult* [simp]: *of-real* (x * y) = *of-real* x * *of-real* y
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-of-real-inverse*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies \text{of-real} (\text{inverse } x) =$
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-real } x :: 'a::\text{real-div-algebra})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-inverse* [simp]:
 $\text{of-real} (\text{inverse } x) =$
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-real } x :: 'a::\{\text{real-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-of-real-divide*:
 $y \neq 0 \implies \text{of-real} (x / y) =$
 $(\text{of-real } x / \text{of-real } y :: 'a::\text{real-field})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-divide* [simp]:
 $\text{of-real} (x / y) =$
 $(\text{of-real } x / \text{of-real } y :: 'a::\{\text{real-field}, \text{division-by-zero}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-power* [simp]:
 $\text{of-real} (x ^ n) = (\text{of-real } x :: 'a::\{\text{real-algebra-1}, \text{recpower}\}) ^ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-eq-iff* [simp]: (*of-real* x = *of-real* y) = (x = y)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *of-real-eq-0-iff* [simp] = *of-real-eq-iff* [of - 0, simplified]

lemma *of-real-eq-id* [simp]: *of-real* = (*id* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real*)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Collapse nested embeddings

lemma *of-real-of-nat-eq* [simp]: $\text{of-real } (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-of-int-eq* [simp]: $\text{of-real } (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-real-number-of-eq*:
 $\text{of-real } (\text{number-of } w) = (\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring}, \text{real-algebra-1}\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Every real algebra has characteristic zero

instance *real-algebra-1* < *ring-char-0*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.4 The Set of Real Numbers

definition
Reals :: $'a::\text{real-algebra-1}$ set **where**
Reals \equiv range of-real

notation (*xsymbols*)
Reals (\mathbb{R})

lemma *Reals-of-real* [simp]: $\text{of-real } r \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-of-int* [simp]: $\text{of-int } z \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{of-nat } n \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring}, \text{real-algebra-1}\}) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-0* [simp]: $0 \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-1* [simp]: $1 \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-add* [simp]: $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a + b \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-minus* [simp]: $a \in \text{Reals} \implies -a \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-diff* [simp]: $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a - b \in \text{Reals}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-mult* [*simp*]: $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-Reals-inverse*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{real-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; a \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse } a \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-inverse* [*simp*]:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{real-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\}$
shows $a \in \text{Reals} \implies \text{inverse } a \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-Reals-divide*:
fixes $a b :: 'a :: \text{real-field}$
shows $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals}; b \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-divide* [*simp*]:
fixes $a b :: 'a :: \{\text{real-field}, \text{division-by-zero}\}$
shows $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-power* [*simp*]:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{real-algebra-1}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $a \in \text{Reals} \implies a ^ n \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-cases* [*cases set: Reals*]:
assumes $q \in \mathbb{R}$
obtains (*of-real*) r **where** $q = \text{of-real } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-induct* [*case-names of-real, induct set: Reals*]:
 $q \in \mathbb{R} \implies (\bigwedge r. P (\text{of-real } r)) \implies P q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.5 Real normed vector spaces

class *norm* = *type* +
fixes $\text{norm} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

instance *real* :: *norm*
real-norm-def [*simp*]: $\text{norm } r \equiv |r|$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

class *sgn-div-norm* = *scaleR* + *norm* + *sgn* +
assumes *sgn-div-norm*: $\text{sgn } x = x /_{\mathbb{R}} \text{norm } x$

```

class real-normed-vector = real-vector + sgn-div-norm +
  assumes norm-ge-zero [simp]:  $0 \leq \text{norm } x$ 
  and norm-eq-zero [simp]:  $\text{norm } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  and norm-triangle-ineq:  $\text{norm } (x + y) \leq \text{norm } x + \text{norm } y$ 
  and norm-scaleR:  $\text{norm } (\text{scaleR } a \ x) = |a| * \text{norm } x$ 

class real-normed-algebra = real-algebra + real-normed-vector +
  assumes norm-mult-ineq:  $\text{norm } (x * y) \leq \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$ 

class real-normed-algebra-1 = real-algebra-1 + real-normed-algebra +
  assumes norm-one [simp]:  $\text{norm } 1 = 1$ 

class real-normed-div-algebra = real-div-algebra + real-normed-vector +
  assumes norm-mult:  $\text{norm } (x * y) = \text{norm } x * \text{norm } y$ 

class real-normed-field = real-field + real-normed-div-algebra

instance real-normed-div-algebra < real-normed-algebra-1
  <proof>

instance real :: real-normed-field
  <proof>

lemma norm-zero [simp]:  $\text{norm } (0 :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}) = 0$ 
  <proof>

lemma zero-less-norm-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $(0 < \text{norm } x) = (x \neq 0)$ 
  <proof>

lemma norm-not-less-zero [simp]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{norm } x < 0$ 
  <proof>

lemma norm-le-zero-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $(\text{norm } x \leq 0) = (x = 0)$ 
  <proof>

lemma norm-minus-cancel [simp]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 
  shows  $\text{norm } (- x) = \text{norm } x$ 
  <proof>

lemma norm-minus-commute:
  fixes  $a \ b :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ 

```

shows $\text{norm } (a - b) = \text{norm } (b - a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-triangle-ineq2*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } a - \text{norm } b \leq \text{norm } (a - b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-triangle-ineq3*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $|\text{norm } a - \text{norm } b| \leq \text{norm } (a - b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-triangle-ineq4*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } (a - b) \leq \text{norm } a + \text{norm } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-diff-ineq*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } a - \text{norm } b \leq \text{norm } (a + b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-diff-triangle-ineq*:
fixes $a\ b\ c\ d :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } ((a + b) - (c + d)) \leq \text{norm } (a - c) + \text{norm } (b - d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-norm-cancel* [simp]:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $|\text{norm } a| = \text{norm } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-add-less*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\llbracket \text{norm } x < r; \text{norm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{norm } (x + y) < r + s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-mult-less*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket \text{norm } x < r; \text{norm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{norm } (x * y) < r * s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-of-real* [simp]:
 $\text{norm } (\text{of-real } r :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}) = |r|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-number-of* [simp]:
 $\text{norm } (\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring}, \text{real-normed-algebra-1}\})$

$= |number-of\ w|$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-of-int [simp]*:
 $norm\ (of-int\ z :: 'a :: real-normed-algebra-1) = |of-int\ z|$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-of-nat [simp]*:
 $norm\ (of-nat\ n :: 'a :: real-normed-algebra-1) = of-nat\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-norm-inverse*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: real-normed-div-algebra$
shows $a \neq 0 \implies norm\ (inverse\ a) = inverse\ (norm\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-inverse*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{real-normed-div-algebra, division-by-zero\}$
shows $norm\ (inverse\ a) = inverse\ (norm\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-norm-divide*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a :: real-normed-field$
shows $b \neq 0 \implies norm\ (a / b) = norm\ a / norm\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-divide*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a :: \{real-normed-field, division-by-zero\}$
shows $norm\ (a / b) = norm\ a / norm\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-power-ineq*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-algebra-1, recpower\}$
shows $norm\ (x ^ n) \leq norm\ x ^ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *norm-power*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-div-algebra, recpower\}$
shows $norm\ (x ^ n) = norm\ x ^ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

10.6 Sign function

lemma *norm-sgn*:
 $norm\ (sgn(x :: 'a :: real-normed-vector)) = (if\ x = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sgn-zero [simp]*: $sgn(0 :: 'a :: real-normed-vector) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sgn-zero-iff*: $(\text{sgn}(x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) = 0) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sgn-minus*: $\text{sgn}(-x) = -\text{sgn}(x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sgn-scaleR*:
 $\text{sgn}(\text{scaleR } r \ x) = \text{scaleR } (\text{sgn } r) (\text{sgn}(x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sgn-one* [simp]: $\text{sgn}(1::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sgn-of-real*:
 $\text{sgn}(\text{of-real } r::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}) = \text{of-real } (\text{sgn } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sgn-mult*:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\text{sgn}(x * y) = \text{sgn } x * \text{sgn } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sgn-eq*: $\text{sgn}(x::\text{real}) = x / |x|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sgn-pos*: $0 < (x::\text{real}) \implies \text{sgn } x = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sgn-neg*: $(x::\text{real}) < 0 \implies \text{sgn } x = -1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

10.7 Bounded Linear and Bilinear Operators

locale *bounded-linear* = *additive* +
constrains $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes *scaleR*: $f(\text{scaleR } r \ x) = \text{scaleR } r (f \ x)$
assumes *bounded*: $\exists K. \forall x. \text{norm } (f \ x) \leq \text{norm } x * K$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *pos-bounded*:
 $\exists K > 0. \forall x. \text{norm } (f \ x) \leq \text{norm } x * K$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *nonneg-bounded*:
 $\exists K \geq 0. \forall x. \text{norm } (f \ x) \leq \text{norm } x * K$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

locale *bounded-bilinear* =
fixes $\text{prod} :: ['a::\text{real-normed-vector}, 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}]$

$\Rightarrow 'c::\text{real-normed-vector}$
 (infixl ** 70)
assumes *add-left*: $\text{prod } (a + a') \ b = \text{prod } a \ b + \text{prod } a' \ b$
assumes *add-right*: $\text{prod } a \ (b + b') = \text{prod } a \ b + \text{prod } a \ b'$
assumes *scaleR-left*: $\text{prod } (\text{scaleR } r \ a) \ b = \text{scaleR } r \ (\text{prod } a \ b)$
assumes *scaleR-right*: $\text{prod } a \ (\text{scaleR } r \ b) = \text{scaleR } r \ (\text{prod } a \ b)$
assumes *bounded*: $\exists K. \forall a \ b. \text{norm } (\text{prod } a \ b) \leq \text{norm } a * \text{norm } b * K$

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *pos-bounded*:
 $\exists K > 0. \forall a \ b. \text{norm } (a ** b) \leq \text{norm } a * \text{norm } b * K$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *nonneg-bounded*:
 $\exists K \geq 0. \forall a \ b. \text{norm } (a ** b) \leq \text{norm } a * \text{norm } b * K$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *additive-right*: *additive* $(\lambda b. \text{prod } a \ b)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *additive-left*: *additive* $(\lambda a. \text{prod } a \ b)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *zero-left*: $\text{prod } 0 \ b = 0$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *zero-right*: $\text{prod } a \ 0 = 0$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *minus-left*: $\text{prod } (- a) \ b = - \text{prod } a \ b$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *minus-right*: $\text{prod } a \ (- b) = - \text{prod } a \ b$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *diff-left*:
 $\text{prod } (a - a') \ b = \text{prod } a \ b - \text{prod } a' \ b$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *diff-right*:
 $\text{prod } a \ (b - b') = \text{prod } a \ b - \text{prod } a \ b'$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *bounded-linear-left*:
bounded-linear $(\lambda a. a ** b)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *bounded-linear-right*:
bounded-linear $(\lambda b. a ** b)$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *prod-diff-prod*:

$(x ** y - a ** b) = (x - a) ** (y - b) + (x - a) ** b + a ** (y - b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *mult*:

bounded-bilinear [*op* * :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-algebra]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *mult-left*:

bounded-linear [$(\lambda x::'a::real-normed-algebra. x * y)$]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *mult-right*:

bounded-linear [$(\lambda y::'a::real-normed-algebra. x * y)$]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *divide*:

bounded-linear [$(\lambda x::'a::real-normed-field. x / y)$]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *scaleR*: *bounded-bilinear* [*scaleR*]

$\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *scaleR-left*: *bounded-linear* [$\lambda r. scaleR\ r\ x$]

$\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *scaleR-right*: *bounded-linear* [$\lambda x. scaleR\ r\ x$]

$\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *of-real*: *bounded-linear* [$\lambda r. of-real\ r$]

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *Real*

imports *ContNotDenum RealVector*

begin

end

11 Float: Floating Point Representation of the Reals

theory *Float*

```

imports Real Parity
uses ~/src/Tools/float.ML (float-arith.ML)
begin

```

definition

```

  pow2 :: int  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  pow2 a = (if (0 <= a) then (2nat a) else (inverse (2nat (-a))))

```

definition

```

  float :: int * int  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  float x = real (fst x) * pow2 (snd x)

```

```

lemma pow2-0[simp]: pow2 0 = 1
<proof>

```

```

lemma pow2-1[simp]: pow2 1 = 2
<proof>

```

```

lemma pow2-neg: pow2 x = inverse (pow2 (-x))
<proof>

```

```

lemma pow2-add1: pow2 (1 + a) = 2 * (pow2 a)
<proof>

```

```

lemma pow2-add: pow2 (a+b) = (pow2 a) * (pow2 b)
<proof>

```

```

lemma float (a, e) + float (b, e) = float (a + b, e)
<proof>

```

definition

```

  int-of-real :: real  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  int-of-real x = (SOME y. real y = x)

```

definition

```

  real-is-int :: real  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  real-is-int x = (EX (u::int). x = real u)

```

```

lemma real-is-int-def2: real-is-int x = (x = real (int-of-real x))
<proof>

```

```

lemma float-transfer: real-is-int ((real a)*(pow2 c))  $\implies$  float (a, b) = float (int-of-real
((real a)*(pow2 c)), b - c)
<proof>

```

```

lemma pow2-int: pow2 (int c) = (2::real)c
<proof>

```

```

lemma float-transfer-nat: float (a, b) = float (a * 2c, b - int c)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-real[simp]*: *real-is-int* (*real* (*x::int*))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-of-real-real[simp]*: *int-of-real* (*real* *x*) = *x*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-int-of-real[simp]*: *real-is-int* *x* \implies *real* (*int-of-real* *x*) = *x*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-add-int-of-real*: *real-is-int* *a* \implies *real-is-int* *b* \implies (*int-of-real* (*a+b*)) = (*int-of-real* *a*) + (*int-of-real* *b*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-add[simp]*: *real-is-int* *a* \implies *real-is-int* *b* \implies *real-is-int* (*a+b*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-of-real-sub*: *real-is-int* *a* \implies *real-is-int* *b* \implies (*int-of-real* (*a-b*)) = (*int-of-real* *a*) - (*int-of-real* *b*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-sub[simp]*: *real-is-int* *a* \implies *real-is-int* *b* \implies *real-is-int* (*a-b*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-rep*: *real-is-int* *x* \implies $\exists! (a::int). \text{real } a = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-of-real-mult*:
 assumes *real-is-int* *a* *real-is-int* *b*
 shows (*int-of-real* (*a*b*)) = (*int-of-real* *a*) * (*int-of-real* *b*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-mult[simp]*: *real-is-int* *a* \implies *real-is-int* *b* \implies *real-is-int* (*a*b*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-0[simp]*: *real-is-int* (*0::real*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-1[simp]*: *real-is-int* (*1::real*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-n1*: *real-is-int* (*-1::real*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-is-int-number-of[simp]*: *real-is-int* ((*number-of* :: *int* \Rightarrow *real*) *x*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-of-real-0[simp]*: *int-of-real* (*0::real*) = (*0::int*)

<proof>

lemma *int-of-real-1*[simp]: *int-of-real* (1::real) = (1::int)
<proof>

lemma *int-of-real-number-of*[simp]: *int-of-real* (number-of b) = number-of b
<proof>

lemma *float-transfer-even*: even a \implies float (a, b) = float (a div 2, b+1)
<proof>

consts

norm-float :: int*int \Rightarrow int*int

lemma *int-div-zdiv*: int (a div b) = (int a) div (int b)
<proof>

lemma *int-mod-zmod*: int (a mod b) = (int a) mod (int b)
<proof>

lemma *abs-div-2-less*: a \neq 0 \implies a \neq -1 \implies abs((a::int) div 2) < abs a
<proof>

lemma *terminating-norm-float*: $\forall a. (a::int) \neq 0 \wedge \text{even } a \longrightarrow a \neq 0 \wedge |a \text{ div } 2| < |a|$
<proof>

declare [[simp-depth-limit = 2]]
recdef *norm-float measure* (% (a,b). nat (abs a))
 norm-float (a,b) = (if (a \neq 0) & (even a) then *norm-float* (a div 2, b+1) else
 (if a=0 then (0,0) else (a,b)))
(hints simp: even-def terminating-norm-float)
declare [[simp-depth-limit = 100]]

lemma *norm-float*: float x = float (norm-float x)
<proof>

lemma *pow2-int*: pow2 (int n) = 2ⁿ
<proof>

lemma *float-add-l0*: float (0, e) + x = x
<proof>

lemma *float-add-r0*: x + float (0, e) = x
<proof>

lemma *float-add*:
 float (a1, e1) + float (a2, e2) =
 (if e1 \leq e2 then float (a1+a2*2^{(nat(e2-e1))}, e1)

*else float (a1*2^(nat (e1-e2))+a2, e2))*
<proof>

lemma *float-add-assoc1*:

(x + float (y1, e1)) + float (y2, e2) = (float (y1, e1) + float (y2, e2)) + x
<proof>

lemma *float-add-assoc2*:

(float (y1, e1) + x) + float (y2, e2) = (float (y1, e1) + float (y2, e2)) + x
<proof>

lemma *float-add-assoc3*:

float (y1, e1) + (x + float (y2, e2)) = (float (y1, e1) + float (y2, e2)) + x
<proof>

lemma *float-add-assoc4*:

float (y1, e1) + (float (y2, e2) + x) = (float (y1, e1) + float (y2, e2)) + x
<proof>

lemma *float-mult-l0*: *float (0, e) * x = float (0, 0)*

<proof>

lemma *float-mult-r0*: *x * float (0, e) = float (0, 0)*

<proof>

definition

lbound :: real ⇒ real

where

lbound x = min 0 x

definition

ubound :: real ⇒ real

where

ubound x = max 0 x

lemma *lbound*: *lbound x ≤ x*

<proof>

lemma *ubound*: *x ≤ ubound x*

<proof>

lemma *float-mult*:

*float (a1, e1) * float (a2, e2) =*
*(float (a1 * a2, e1 + e2))*
<proof>

lemma *float-minus*:

-(float (a,b)) = float (-a, b)
<proof>

lemma *zero-less-pow2*:

$0 < \text{pow2 } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-le-float*:

$(0 \leq \text{float } (a, b)) = (0 \leq a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *float-le-zero*:

$(\text{float } (a, b) \leq 0) = (a \leq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *float-abs*:

$\text{abs } (\text{float } (a, b)) = (\text{if } 0 \leq a \text{ then } (\text{float } (a, b)) \text{ else } (\text{float } (-a, b)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *float-zero*:

$\text{float } (0, b) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *float-pprt*:

$\text{pprt } (\text{float } (a, b)) = (\text{if } 0 \leq a \text{ then } (\text{float } (a, b)) \text{ else } (\text{float } (0, b)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pprt-lbound*: $\text{pprt } (\text{lbound } x) = \text{float } (0, 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nprrt-ubound*: $\text{nprrt } (\text{ubound } x) = \text{float } (0, 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *float-nprrt*:

$\text{nprrt } (\text{float } (a, b)) = (\text{if } 0 \leq a \text{ then } (\text{float } (0, b)) \text{ else } (\text{float } (a, b)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *norm-0-1*: $(0 :: \text{number-ring}) = \text{Numeral0} \ \& \ (1 :: \text{number-ring}) = \text{Numeral1}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-left-zero*: $0 + a = (a :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-right-zero*: $a + 0 = (a :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-left-one*: $1 * a = (a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-right-one*: $a * 1 = (a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-pow-0*: $(a::int) ^ (Numeral0) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *int-pow-1*: $(a::int) ^ (Numeral1) = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-eq-Numeral0-nring*: $(0::'a::number-ring) = Numeral0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *one-eq-Numeral1-nring*: $(1::'a::number-ring) = Numeral1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-eq-Numeral0-nat*: $(0::nat) = Numeral0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *one-eq-Numeral1-nat*: $(1::nat) = Numeral1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zpower-Pls*: $(z::int) ^ Numeral0 = Numeral1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zpower-Min*: $(z::int) ^ ((-1)::nat) = Numeral1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fst-cong*: $a=a' \implies fst\ (a,b) = fst\ (a',b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *snd-cong*: $b=b' \implies snd\ (a,b) = snd\ (a,b')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lift-bool*: $x \implies x=True$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nlift-bool*: $\sim x \implies x=False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-false-eq-true*: $(\sim False) = True \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-true-eq-false*: $(\sim True) = False \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *binarith* =
Pls-0-eq Min-1-eq
pred-Pls pred-Min pred-1 pred-0
succ-Pls succ-Min succ-1 succ-0
add-Pls add-Min add-BIT-0 add-BIT-10
add-BIT-11 minus-Pls minus-Min minus-1
minus-0 mult-Pls mult-Min mult-num1 mult-num0
add-Pls-right add-Min-right

lemma *int-eq-number-of-eq*:

$((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) = (\text{number-of } w) = \text{iszero } ((\text{number-of } (v + \text{uminus } w))::\text{int})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-iszero-number-of-Pls*: $\text{iszero } (\text{Numeral0}::\text{int})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-nonzero-number-of-Min*: $\sim(\text{iszero } ((-1)::\text{int}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-iszero-number-of-0*: $\text{iszero } ((\text{number-of } (w \text{ BIT } \text{bit.B0}))::\text{int}) = \text{iszero } ((\text{number-of } w)::\text{int})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-iszero-number-of-1*: $\neg \text{iszero } ((\text{number-of } (w \text{ BIT } \text{bit.B1}))::\text{int})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-less-number-of-eq-neg*: $((\text{number-of } x)::\text{int}) < \text{number-of } y = \text{neg } ((\text{number-of } (x + (\text{uminus } y)))::\text{int})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-not-neg-number-of-Pls*: $\neg (\text{neg } (\text{Numeral0}::\text{int}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-neg-number-of-Min*: $\text{neg } (-1::\text{int})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-neg-number-of-BIT*: $\text{neg } ((\text{number-of } (w \text{ BIT } x))::\text{int}) = \text{neg } ((\text{number-of } w)::\text{int})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-le-number-of-eq*: $((\text{number-of } x)::\text{int}) \leq \text{number-of } y = (\neg \text{neg } ((\text{number-of } (y + (\text{uminus } x)))::\text{int}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *intarithrel* =

int-eq-number-of-eq

lift-bool[OF *int-iszero-number-of-Pls*] *nlift-bool*[OF *int-nonzero-number-of-Min*]

int-iszero-number-of-0

lift-bool[OF *int-iszero-number-of-1*] *int-less-number-of-eq-neg* *nlift-bool*[OF *int-not-neg-number-of-Pls*]

lift-bool[OF *int-neg-number-of-Min*]

int-neg-number-of-BIT *int-le-number-of-eq*

lemma *int-number-of-add-sym*: $((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) + \text{number-of } w = \text{number-of } (v + w)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-number-of-diff-sym*: $((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) - \text{number-of } w = \text{number-of } (v - w)$

$(v + (\text{uminus } w))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-number-of-mult-sym*: $((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) * \text{number-of } w = \text{number-of}$
 $(v * w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *int-number-of-minus-sym*: $-((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) = \text{number-of } (\text{uminus } v)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *intarith* = *int-number-of-add-sym* *int-number-of-minus-sym* *int-number-of-diff-sym*
int-number-of-mult-sym

lemmas *natarith* = *add-nat-number-of* *diff-nat-number-of* *mult-nat-number-of* *eq-nat-number-of*
less-nat-number-of

lemmas *powerarith* = *nat-number-of* *zpower-number-of-even*
zpower-number-of-odd [*simplified zero-eq-Numeral0-nring one-eq-Numeral1-nring*]
zpower-Pls *zpower-Min*

lemmas *floatarith* [*simplified norm-0-1*] = *float-add* *float-add-l0* *float-add-r0* *float-mult*
float-mult-l0 *float-mult-r0*
float-minus *float-abs* *zero-le-float* *float-pprt* *float-nprt* *pprt-lbound* *nprt-ubound*

lemmas *arith* = *binarith* *intarith* *intarithrel* *natarith* *powerarith* *floatarith* *not-false-eq-true*
not-true-eq-false

$\langle ML \rangle$

end

12 SEQ: Sequences and Convergence

theory *SEQ*
imports *../Real/Real*
begin

definition

Zseq :: $[\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Standard definition of sequence converging to zero
 $\text{Zseq } X = (\forall r > 0. \exists no. \forall n \geq no. \text{norm } (X \ n) < r)$

definition

LIMSEQ :: $[\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}, 'a] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(((-)/ \text{----} > (-)) [60, 60] 60)$ **where**
 — Standard definition of convergence of sequence
 $X \text{ ----} > L = (\forall r. 0 < r \text{ ----} > (\exists no. \forall n. no \leq n \text{ ----} > \text{norm } (X \ n - L) <$

$r))$

definition

$\lim :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 — Standard definition of limit using choice operator
 $\lim X = (\text{THE } L. X \text{ ----} \rightarrow L)$

definition

$\text{convergent} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Standard definition of convergence
 $\text{convergent } X = (\exists L. X \text{ ----} \rightarrow L)$

definition

$\text{Bseq} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Standard definition for bounded sequence
 $\text{Bseq } X = (\exists K > 0. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K)$

definition

$\text{monoseq} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Definition for monotonicity
 $\text{monoseq } X = ((\forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ m \leq X\ n) \mid (\forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ n \leq X\ m))$

definition

$\text{subseq} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Definition of subsequence
 $\text{subseq } f = (\forall m. \forall n > m. (f\ m) < (f\ n))$

definition

$\text{Cauchy} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Standard definition of the Cauchy condition
 $\text{Cauchy } X = (\forall e > 0. \exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{norm } (X\ m - X\ n) < e)$

12.1 Bounded Sequences

lemma *BseqI*: **assumes** $K: \bigwedge n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K$ **shows** $\text{Bseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BseqD*: $\text{Bseq } X \Longrightarrow \exists K > 0. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BseqE*: $\llbracket \text{Bseq } X; \bigwedge K. \llbracket 0 < K; \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BseqI2*: **assumes** $K: \forall n \geq N. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K$ **shows** $\text{Bseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Bseq-ignore-initial-segment*: $\text{Bseq } X \Longrightarrow \text{Bseq } (\lambda n. X\ (n + k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Bseq-offset*: $Bseq (\lambda n. X (n + k)) \implies Bseq X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.2 Sequences That Converge to Zero

lemma *ZseqI*:
 $(\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm (X n) < r) \implies Zseq X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ZseqD*:
 $\llbracket Zseq X; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm (X n) < r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-zero*: $Zseq (\lambda n. 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-const-iff*: $Zseq (\lambda n. k) = (k = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-norm-iff*: $Zseq (\lambda n. norm (X n)) = Zseq (\lambda n. X n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-imp-Zseq*:
assumes $X: Zseq X$
assumes $Y: \bigwedge n. norm (Y n) \leq norm (X n) * K$
shows $Zseq (\lambda n. Y n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-le*: $\llbracket Zseq Y; \forall n. norm (X n) \leq norm (Y n) \rrbracket \implies Zseq X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-add*:
assumes $X: Zseq X$
assumes $Y: Zseq Y$
shows $Zseq (\lambda n. X n + Y n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-minus*: $Zseq X \implies Zseq (\lambda n. - X n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Zseq-diff*: $\llbracket Zseq X; Zseq Y \rrbracket \implies Zseq (\lambda n. X n - Y n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *Zseq*:
assumes $X: Zseq X$
shows $Zseq (\lambda n. f (X n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq*:

assumes $X: Zseq\ X$
assumes $Y: Zseq\ Y$
shows $Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ Y\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq-prod-Bseq*:
assumes $X: Zseq\ X$
assumes $Y: Bseq\ Y$
shows $Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ Y\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-bilinear*) *Bseq-prod-Zseq*:
assumes $X: Bseq\ X$
assumes $Y: Zseq\ Y$
shows $Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ Y\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq-left*:
 $Zseq\ X \implies Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq-right*:
 $Zseq\ X \implies Zseq\ (\lambda n. a\ **\ X\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $Zseq-mult = mult.Zseq$
lemmas $Zseq-mult-right = mult.Zseq-right$
lemmas $Zseq-mult-left = mult.Zseq-left$

12.3 Limits of Sequences

lemma *LIMSEQ-iff*:
 $(X \dashrightarrow L) = (\forall r > 0. \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (X\ n - L) < r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-Zseq-iff*: $((\lambda n. X\ n) \dashrightarrow L) = Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n - L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-I*:
 $(\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (X\ n - L) < r) \implies X \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-D*:
 $\llbracket X \dashrightarrow L; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (X\ n - L) < r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-const*: $(\lambda n. k) \dashrightarrow k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-const-iff*: $(\lambda n. k) \text{ ----> } l = (k = l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-norm*: $X \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. \text{norm } (X n)) \text{ ----> } \text{norm } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment*:
 $f \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. f (n + k)) \text{ ----> } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-offset*:
 $(\lambda n. f (n + k)) \text{ ----> } a \implies f \text{ ----> } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-Suc*: $f \text{ ----> } l \implies (\lambda n. f (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ ----> } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-imp-Suc*: $(\lambda n. f (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ ----> } l \implies f \text{ ----> } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-Suc-iff*: $(\lambda n. f (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ ----> } l = f \text{ ----> } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *add-diff-add*:
fixes $a b c d :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$
shows $(a + c) - (b + d) = (a - b) + (c - d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minus-diff-minus*:
fixes $a b :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$
shows $(- a) - (- b) = - (a - b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-add*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X n + Y n) \text{ ----> } a + b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-minus*: $X \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. - X n) \text{ ----> } - a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-minus-cancel*: $(\lambda n. - X n) \text{ ----> } - a \implies X \text{ ----> } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-diff*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X n - Y n) \text{ ----> } a - b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-unique*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; X \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies a = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *LIMSEQ*:

$X \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. f (X n)) \text{ ----> } f a$
 <proof>

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIMSEQ*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X n ** Y n) \text{ ----> } a ** b$
 <proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-mult*:

fixes $a b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\%n. X n * Y n) \text{ ----> } a * b$
 <proof>

lemma *inverse-diff-inverse*:

$\llbracket (a::'a::\text{division-ring}) \neq 0; b \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inverse } a - \text{inverse } b = - (\text{inverse } a * (a - b) * \text{inverse } b)$
 <proof>

lemma *Bseq-inverse-lemma*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket r \leq \text{norm } x; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \text{norm } (\text{inverse } x) \leq \text{inverse } r$
 <proof>

lemma *Bseq-inverse*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
assumes $X: X \text{ ----> } a$
assumes $a: a \neq 0$
shows $Bseq (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (X n))$
 <proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-lemma*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; a \neq 0; \forall n. X n \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (X n)) \text{ ----> } \text{inverse } a$
 <proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
assumes $X: X \text{ ----> } a$
assumes $a: a \neq 0$
shows $(\lambda n. \text{inverse } (X n)) \text{ ----> } \text{inverse } a$
 <proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-divide*:

fixes $a b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-field}$
shows $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b; b \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X n / Y n) \text{ ----> } a / b$
 <proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-pow*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $X \text{ ----} > a \implies (\lambda n. (X\ n) \wedge^m) \text{ ----} > a \wedge^m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-setsum*:

assumes $n: \bigwedge n. n \in S \implies X\ n \text{ ----} > L\ n$
shows $(\lambda m. \sum_{n \in S} X\ n\ m) \text{ ----} > (\sum_{n \in S} L\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-setprod*:

fixes $L :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{comm-ring-1}\}$
assumes $n: \bigwedge n. n \in S \implies X\ n \text{ ----} > L\ n$
shows $(\lambda m. \prod_{n \in S} X\ n\ m) \text{ ----} > (\prod_{n \in S} L\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-add-const*: $f \text{ ----} > a \implies (\%n. (f\ n + b)) \text{ ----} > a + b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-add-minus*:

$[| X \text{ ----} > a; Y \text{ ----} > b |] \implies (\%n. X\ n + -Y\ n) \text{ ----} > a + -b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-diff-const*: $f \text{ ----} > a \implies (\%n. (f\ n - b)) \text{ ----} > a - b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-diff-approach-zero*:

$g \text{ ----} > L \implies (\%x. f\ x - g\ x) \text{ ----} > 0 \implies$
 $f \text{ ----} > L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-diff-approach-zero2*:

$f \text{ ----} > L \implies (\%x. f\ x - g\ x) \text{ ----} > 0 \implies$
 $g \text{ ----} > L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A sequence tends to zero iff its abs does

lemma *LIMSEQ-norm-zero*: $((\lambda n. \text{norm } (X\ n)) \text{ ----} > 0) = (X \text{ ----} > 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-rabs-zero*: $((\%n. |f\ n|) \text{ ----} > 0) = (f \text{ ----} > (0::\text{real}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-imp-rabs*: $f \text{ ----} > (l::\text{real}) \implies (\%n. |f\ n|) \text{ ----} > |l|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

An unbounded sequence's inverse tends to 0

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-zero*:

$\forall r::\text{real}. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. r < X\ n \implies (\lambda n. \text{inverse}\ (X\ n)) \text{ ----> } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The sequence $(1::'a) / n$ tends to 0 as n tends to infinity

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat*: $(\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n))) \text{ ----> } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The sequence $r + (1::'a) / n$ tends to r as n tends to infinity is now easily proved

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add*:

$(\%n. r + \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n))) \text{ ----> } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add-minus*:

$(\%n. r + -\text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n))) \text{ ----> } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add-minus-mult*:

$(\%n. r * (1 + -\text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n)))) \text{ ----> } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-le-const*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ----> } (x::\text{real}); \exists N. \forall n \geq N. a \leq X\ n \rrbracket \implies a \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-le-const2*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ----> } (x::\text{real}); \exists N. \forall n \geq N. X\ n \leq a \rrbracket \implies x \leq a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-le*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ----> } x; Y \text{ ----> } y; \exists N. \forall n \geq N. X\ n \leq Y\ n \rrbracket \implies x \leq (y::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

12.4 Convergence

lemma *limI*: $X \text{ ----> } L \implies \lim X = L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *convergentD*: $\text{convergent}\ X \implies \exists L. (X \text{ ----> } L)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *convergentI*: $(X \text{ ----> } L) \implies \text{convergent}\ X$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *convergent-LIMSEQ-iff*: $\text{convergent}\ X = (X \text{ ----> } \lim X)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *convergent-minus-iff*: $(\text{convergent}\ X) = (\text{convergent}\ (\%n. -(X\ n)))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

12.5 Bounded Monotonic Sequences

Subsequence (alternative definition, (e.g. Hoskins))

lemma *subseq-Suc-iff*: $subseq\ f = (\forall n. (f\ n) < (f\ (Suc\ n)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monoseq-Suc*:
 $monoseq\ X = ((\forall n. X\ n \leq X\ (Suc\ n))$
 $\quad | (\forall n. X\ (Suc\ n) \leq X\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monoI1*: $\forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ m \leq X\ n ==> monoseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monoI2*: $\forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ n \leq X\ m ==> monoseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mono-SucI1*: $\forall n. X\ n \leq X\ (Suc\ n) ==> monoseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mono-SucI2*: $\forall n. X\ (Suc\ n) \leq X\ n ==> monoseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Bounded Sequence

lemma *BseqD*: $Bseq\ X ==> \exists K. 0 < K \ \& \ (\forall n. norm\ (X\ n) \leq K)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BseqI*: $[\![\ 0 < K; \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) \leq K \]\!] ==> Bseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-NBseq-def*:
 $(\exists K > 0. \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) \leq K) =$
 $(\exists N. \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) \leq real(Suc\ N))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

alternative definition for Bseq

lemma *Bseq-iff*: $Bseq\ X = (\exists N. \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) \leq real(Suc\ N))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-NBseq-def2*:
 $(\exists K > 0. \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) \leq K) = (\exists N. \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) < real(Suc\ N))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Bseq-iff1a*: $Bseq\ X = (\exists N. \forall n. norm\ (X\ n) < real(Suc\ N))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.5.1 Upper Bounds and Lubs of Bounded Sequences

lemma *Bseq-isUb*:

$!!(X::nat=>real). Bseq\ X ==> \exists U. isUb\ (UNIV::real\ set)\ \{x. \exists n. X\ n = x\}\ U$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Use completeness of reals (supremum property) to show that any bounded sequence has a least upper bound

lemma *Bseq-isLub*:

$!!(X::nat=>real). Bseq\ X ==>$
 $\exists U. isLub\ (UNIV::real\ set)\ \{x. \exists n. X\ n = x\}\ U$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.5.2 A Bounded and Monotonic Sequence Converges

lemma *lemma-converg1*:

$!!(X::nat=>real). [\ \forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ m \leq X\ n;$
 $isLub\ (UNIV::real\ set)\ \{x. \exists n. X\ n = x\}\ (X\ ma)$
 $]\ ==> \forall n \geq ma. X\ n = X\ ma$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The best of both worlds: Easier to prove this result as a standard theorem and then use equivalence to ”transfer” it into the equivalent nonstandard form if needed!

lemma *Bmonoseq-LIMSEQ*: $\forall n. m \leq n \dashrightarrow X\ n = X\ m ==> \exists L. (X \dashrightarrow L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-converg2*:

$!!(X::nat=>real).$
 $[\ \forall m. X\ m \sim U; isLub\ UNIV\ \{x. \exists n. X\ n = x\}\ U \] ==> \forall m. X\ m < U$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-converg3*: $!!(X::nat=>real). \forall m. X\ m \leq U ==> isUb\ UNIV\ \{x. \exists n. X\ n = x\}\ U$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

FIXME: $U - T < U$ is redundant

lemma *lemma-converg4*: $!!(X::nat=>real).$

$[\ \forall m. X\ m \sim U;$
 $isLub\ UNIV\ \{x. \exists n. X\ n = x\}\ U;$
 $0 < T;$
 $U + -T < U$
 $]\ ==> \exists m. U + -T < X\ m \ \& \ X\ m < U$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A standard proof of the theorem for monotone increasing sequence

lemma *Bseq-mono-convergent*:

$[\ Bseq\ X; \forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ m \leq X\ n \] ==> convergent\ (X::nat=>real)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Bseq-minus-iff*: $Bseq\ (\%n.\ -(X\ n)) = Bseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Main monotonicity theorem

lemma *Bseq-monoseq-convergent*: $[| Bseq\ X; monoseq\ X |] ==> convergent\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.5.3 A Few More Equivalence Theorems for Boundedness

alternative formulation for boundedness

lemma *Bseq-iff2*: $Bseq\ X = (\exists k > 0. \exists x. \forall n. norm\ (X(n) + -x) \leq k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

alternative formulation for boundedness

lemma *Bseq-iff3*: $Bseq\ X = (\exists k > 0. \exists N. \forall n. norm(X(n) + -X(N)) \leq k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BseqI2*: $(\forall n. k \leq f\ n \ \& \ f\ n \leq (K::real)) ==> Bseq\ f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.6 Cauchy Sequences

lemma *CauchyI*:
 $(\bigwedge e. 0 < e ==> \exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. norm\ (X\ m - X\ n) < e) ==> Cauchy\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *CauchyD*:
 $[| Cauchy\ X; 0 < e |] ==> \exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. norm\ (X\ m - X\ n) < e$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.6.1 Cauchy Sequences are Bounded

A Cauchy sequence is bounded – this is the standard proof mechanization rather than the nonstandard proof

lemma *lemmaCauchy*: $\forall n \geq M. norm\ (X\ M - X\ n) < (1::real)$
 $==> \forall n \geq M. norm\ (X\ n :: 'a::real-normed-vector) < 1 + norm\ (X\ M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Cauchy-Bseq*: $Cauchy\ X ==> Bseq\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.6.2 Cauchy Sequences are Convergent

axclass *banach* $\subseteq real-normed-vector$
Cauchy-convergent: $Cauchy\ X ==> convergent\ X$

theorem *LIMSEQ-imp-Cauchy*:

assumes $X: X \dashrightarrow a$ **shows** *Cauchy* X
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convergent-Cauchy*: *convergent* $X \implies$ *Cauchy* X

$\langle proof \rangle$

Proof that Cauchy sequences converge based on the one from <http://pirate.shu.edu/~wachsmut/ira/nu>

If sequence X is Cauchy, then its limit is the lub of $\{r. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. r < X\ n\}$

lemma *isUb-UNIV-I*: $(\bigwedge y. y \in S \implies y \leq u) \implies isUb\ UNIV\ S\ u$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-abs-diff-less-iff*:

$(|x - a| < (r::real)) = (a - r < x \wedge x < a + r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

locale (**open**) *real-Cauchy* =

fixes $X :: nat \Rightarrow real$

assumes $X: Cauchy\ X$

fixes $S :: real\ set$

defines *S-def*: $S \equiv \{x::real. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. x < X\ n\}$

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *mem-S*: $\forall n \geq N. x < X\ n \implies x \in S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *bound-isUb*:

assumes $N: \forall n \geq N. X\ n < x$

shows *isUb* *UNIV* $S\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *isLub-ex*: $\exists u. isLub\ UNIV\ S\ u$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *isLub-imp-LIMSEQ*:

assumes $x: isLub\ UNIV\ S\ x$

shows $X \dashrightarrow x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *LIMSEQ-ex*: $\exists x. X \dashrightarrow x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-Cauchy-convergent*:

fixes $X :: nat \Rightarrow real$

shows *Cauchy* $X \implies$ *convergent* X

$\langle proof \rangle$

instance *real* :: *banach*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Cauchy-convergent-iff*:
fixes $X :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$
shows $Cauchy\ X = convergent\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

12.7 Power Sequences

The sequence x^n tends to 0 if $(0::'a) \leq x$ and $x < (1::'a)$. Proof will use (NS) Cauchy equivalence for convergence and also fact that bounded and monotonic sequence converges.

lemma *Bseq-realpow*: $\llbracket 0 \leq (x::real); x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies Bseq\ (\%n. x^n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monoseq-realpow*: $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies monoseq\ (\%n. x^n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convergent-realpow*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq (x::real); x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies convergent\ (\%n. x^n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-realpow-zero-lemma*:
fixes $x :: real$
assumes $x: 0 \leq x$
shows $real\ n * x + 1 \leq (x + 1)^n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-realpow-zero*:
 $1 < (x::real) \implies (\lambda n. inverse\ (x^n)) \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-realpow-zero*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq (x::real); x < 1 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. x^n) \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-power-zero*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-algebra-1,recpower\}$
shows $norm\ x < 1 \implies (\lambda n. x^n) \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-divide-realpow-zero*:
 $1 < (x::real) \implies (\%n. a / (x^n)) \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Limit of c^n for $|c| < (1::'a)$

lemma *LIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. |c|^n) \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero2*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. c ^ n) \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

13 Lim: Limits and Continuity

theory *Lim*
imports *SEQ*
begin

Standard Definitions

definition

LIM :: $[a::real\text{-normed-vector} \Rightarrow b::real\text{-normed-vector}, 'a, 'b] \Rightarrow bool$
 $(((-)/ \dashrightarrow (-)/ \dashrightarrow (-)) [60, 0, 60] 60)$ **where**
 $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L =$
 $(\forall r > 0. \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ norm \ (x - a) < s$
 $\dashrightarrow norm \ (f \ x - L) < r)$

definition

isCont :: $[a::real\text{-normed-vector} \Rightarrow b::real\text{-normed-vector}, 'a] \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $isCont \ f \ a = (f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (f \ a))$

definition

isUCont :: $[a::real\text{-normed-vector} \Rightarrow b::real\text{-normed-vector}] \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $isUCont \ f = (\forall r > 0. \exists s > 0. \forall x \ y. norm \ (x - y) < s \longrightarrow norm \ (f \ x - f \ y) < r)$

13.1 Limits of Functions

13.1.1 Purely standard proofs

lemma *LIM-eq*:

$f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L =$
 $(\forall r > 0. \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ norm \ (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow norm \ (f \ x - L) < r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-I*:

$(\forall r. 0 < r \implies \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ norm \ (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow norm \ (f \ x - L) < r)$
 $\implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-D*:

$[\mid f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L; 0 < r \mid]$
 $\implies \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ norm \ (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow norm \ (f \ x - L) < r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-offset*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies (\lambda x. f (x + k)) \dashrightarrow a - k \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-offset-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies (\lambda h. f (a + h)) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-offset-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda h. f (a + h)) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow L \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-const* [*simp*]: $(\%x. k) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-add*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'b::real-normed-vector$
assumes $f: f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$ **and** $g: g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow M$
shows $(\%x. f\ x + g(x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (L + M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-add-zero*:
 $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0; g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *minus-diff-minus*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::ab-group-add$
shows $(- a) - (- b) = - (a - b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-minus*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies (\%x. -f(x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow -L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-add-minus*:
 $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow l; g \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow m \rrbracket \implies (\%x. f(x) + -g(x)) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow (l + -m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-diff*:
 $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow l; g \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow m \rrbracket \implies (\%x. f(x) - g(x)) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow l - m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \implies (\lambda x. f\ x - l) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda x. f\ x - l) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-zero-iff*: $(\lambda x. f\ x - l) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 = f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *LIM-imp-LIM*:

assumes $f: f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$

assumes $le: \bigwedge x. x \neq a \implies \text{norm } (g \ x - m) \leq \text{norm } (f \ x - l)$

shows $g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-norm*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \implies (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f \ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow \text{norm } l$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-norm-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \implies (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f \ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-norm-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (f \ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-norm-zero-iff*: $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (f \ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 = f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-rabs*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (l::\text{real}) \implies (\lambda x. |f \ x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow |l|$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-rabs-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (0::\text{real}) \implies (\lambda x. |f \ x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-rabs-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda x. |f \ x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (0::\text{real}) \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-rabs-zero-iff*: $(\lambda x. |f \ x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (0::\text{real}) = f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-const-not-eq*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $k \neq L \implies \neg (\lambda x. k) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *LIM-not-zero* = *LIM-const-not-eq* [where $L = 0$]

lemma *LIM-const-eq*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $(\lambda x. k) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies k = L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-unique*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L; f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow M \rrbracket \implies L = M$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-ident* [simp]: $(\lambda x. x) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Limits are equal for functions equal except at limit point

lemma *LIM-equal*:
 $\llbracket \forall x. x \neq a \dashrightarrow (f x = g x) \rrbracket \implies (f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l) = (g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-cong*:
 $\llbracket a = b; \bigwedge x. x \neq b \implies f x = g x; l = m \rrbracket$
 $\implies ((\lambda x. f x) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l) = ((\lambda x. g x) \dashrightarrow b \dashrightarrow m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-equal2*:
assumes 1: $0 < R$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge x. \llbracket x \neq a; \text{norm } (x - a) < R \rrbracket \implies f x = g x$
shows $g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Two uses in Hyperreal/Transcendental.ML

lemma *LIM-trans*:
 $\llbracket (\%x. f(x) + -g(x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0; g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \rrbracket \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-compose*:
assumes $g: g \dashrightarrow l \dashrightarrow g l$
assumes $f: f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
shows $(\lambda x. g (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow g l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-compose2*:
assumes $f: f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow b$
assumes $g: g \dashrightarrow b \dashrightarrow c$
assumes *inj*: $\exists d > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \wedge \text{norm } (x - a) < d \longrightarrow f x \neq b$
shows $(\lambda x. g (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-o*: $\llbracket g \dashrightarrow l \dashrightarrow g l; f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \rrbracket \implies (g \circ f) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow g l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-LIM-sandwich-zero*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f: f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
assumes 1: $\bigwedge x. x \neq a \implies 0 \leq g x$
assumes 2: $\bigwedge x. x \neq a \implies g x \leq f x$
shows $g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Bounded Linear Operators

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *cont*: $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> f\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *LIM*:
 $g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> l \implies (\lambda x. f\ (g\ x)) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> f\ l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *LIM-zero*:
 $g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0 \implies (\lambda x. f\ (g\ x)) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Bounded Bilinear Operators

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM-prod-zero*:
assumes $f: f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0$
assumes $g: g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0$
shows $(\lambda x. f\ x \ **\ g\ x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM-left-zero*:
 $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0 \implies (\lambda x. f\ x \ **\ c) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM-right-zero*:
 $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0 \implies (\lambda x. c \ **\ f\ x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM*:
 $\llbracket f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> L; g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> M \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. f\ x \ **\ g\ x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> L \ **\ M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $LIM-mult = mult.LIM$

lemmas $LIM-mult-zero = mult.LIM-prod-zero$

lemmas $LIM-mult-left-zero = mult.LIM-left-zero$

lemmas $LIM-mult-right-zero = mult.LIM-right-zero$

lemmas $LIM-scaleR = scaleR.LIM$

lemmas $LIM-of-real = of-real.LIM$

lemma *LIM-power*:
fixes $f :: 'a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'b::\{recpower,real-normed-algebra\}$
assumes $f: f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> l$
shows $(\lambda x. f\ x \ ^\ n) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv> l \ ^\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

13.1.2 Derived theorems about LIM

lemma *LIM-inverse-lemma*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$

assumes $r: 0 < r$

assumes $x: \text{norm } (x - 1) < \min (1/2) (r/2)$

shows $\text{norm } (\text{inverse } x - 1) < r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-inverse-fun*:

assumes $a: a \neq (0::'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra})$

shows $\text{inverse } -- a --> \text{inverse } a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-inverse*:

fixes $L :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$

shows $\llbracket f -- a --> L; L \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. \text{inverse } (f x)) -- a --> \text{inverse } L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

13.2 Continuity

13.2.1 Purely standard proofs

lemma *LIM-isCont-iff*: $(f -- a --> f a) = ((\lambda h. f (a + h)) -- 0 --> f a)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-iff*: $\text{isCont } f x = (\lambda h. f (x + h)) -- 0 --> f x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-ident [simp]*: $\text{isCont } (\lambda x. x) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-const [simp]*: $\text{isCont } (\lambda x. k) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-norm*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-rabs*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. |f x|) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-add*: $\llbracket \text{isCont } f a; \text{isCont } g a \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f x + g x) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-minus*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. - f x) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-diff*: $\llbracket \text{isCont } f a; \text{isCont } g a \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f x - g x) a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-mult*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket \text{isCont } f\ a; \text{isCont } g\ a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f\ x * g\ x)\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-inverse*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket \text{isCont } f\ a; f\ a \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. \text{inverse } (f\ x))\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-LIM-compose*:

$\llbracket \text{isCont } g\ l; f\ \dashrightarrow a\ \dashrightarrow l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\lambda x. g\ (f\ x))\ \dashrightarrow a\ \dashrightarrow g\ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-LIM-compose2*:

assumes $f\ [\text{unfolded } \text{isCont-def}]: \text{isCont } f\ a$
assumes $g: g\ \dashrightarrow f\ a\ \dashrightarrow l$
assumes *inj*: $\exists d > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \wedge \text{norm } (x - a) < d \longrightarrow f\ x \neq f\ a$
shows $(\lambda x. g\ (f\ x))\ \dashrightarrow a\ \dashrightarrow l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-o2*: $\llbracket \text{isCont } f\ a; \text{isCont } g\ (f\ a) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. g\ (f\ x))\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-o*: $\llbracket \text{isCont } f\ a; \text{isCont } g\ (f\ a) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (g\ o\ f)\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *bounded-linear*) *isCont*: $\text{isCont } f\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (**in** *bounded-bilinear*) *isCont*:

$\llbracket \text{isCont } f\ a; \text{isCont } g\ a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f\ x ** g\ x)\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *isCont-scaleR* = *scaleR.isCont*

lemma *isCont-of-real*:

$\text{isCont } f\ a \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. \text{of-real } (f\ x))\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-power*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{recpower}, \text{real-normed-algebra}\}$
shows $\text{isCont } f\ a \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f\ x ^ n)\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-abs* [*simp*]: $\text{isCont } \text{abs } (a::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

13.3 Uniform Continuity

lemma *isUCont-isCont*: $\text{isUCont } f \implies \text{isCont } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isUCont-Cauchy*:
 $\llbracket \text{isUCont } f; \text{Cauchy } X \rrbracket \implies \text{Cauchy } (\lambda n. f (X n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *isUCont*: $\text{isUCont } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *Cauchy*: $\text{Cauchy } X \implies \text{Cauchy } (\lambda n. f (X n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

13.4 Relation of LIM and LIMSEQ

lemma *LIMSEQ-SEQ-conv1*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $X: X \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
shows $\forall S. (\forall n. S n \neq a) \wedge S \dashrightarrow a \longrightarrow (\lambda n. X (S n)) \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-SEQ-conv2*:
fixes $a :: \text{real}$
assumes $\forall S. (\forall n. S n \neq a) \wedge S \dashrightarrow a \longrightarrow (\lambda n. X (S n)) \dashrightarrow L$
shows $X \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-SEQ-conv*:
 $(\forall S. (\forall n. S n \neq a) \wedge S \dashrightarrow (a::\text{real}) \longrightarrow (\lambda n. X (S n)) \dashrightarrow L) =$
 $(X \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

14 Deriv: Differentiation

theory *Deriv*
imports *Lim*
begin

Standard Definitions

definition

$\text{deriv} :: ['a::\text{real-normed-field} \Rightarrow 'a, 'a, 'a] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 — Differentiation: D is derivative of function f at x
 $((\text{DERIV } (-) / (-) / :> (-)) [1000, 1000, 60] 60)$ **where**
 $\text{DERIV } f \ x :> D = ((\%h. (f(x + h) - f x) / h) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow D)$

definition

differentiable :: [*a*::*real-normed-field* \Rightarrow '*a*, '*a*] \Rightarrow *bool*
 (**infixl** *differentiable* 60) **where**
f differentiable x = ($\exists D. \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D$)

consts

Bolzano-bisect :: [*real*real* \Rightarrow *bool*, *real*, *real*, *nat*] \Rightarrow (*real*real*)

primrec

Bolzano-bisect P a b 0 = (*a, b*)
Bolzano-bisect P a b (Suc n) =
 (let (*x, y*) = *Bolzano-bisect P a b n*
 in if *P(x, (x+y)/2)* then (*(x+y)/2, y*)
 else (*x, (x+y)/2*))

14.1 Derivatives

lemma *DERIV-iff*: (*DERIV f x* $:>$ *D*) = ((%*h*. (*f(x + h) - f(x)*)/*h*) -- 0 --> *D*)
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-D*: *DERIV f x* $:>$ *D* \implies (%*h*. (*f(x + h) - f(x)*)/*h*) -- 0 --> *D*
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-const* [*simp*]: *DERIV* ($\lambda x. k$) *x* $:>$ 0
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-ident* [*simp*]: *DERIV* ($\lambda x. x$) *x* $:>$ 1
 <proof>

lemma *add-diff-add*:

fixes *a b c d* :: '*a*::*ab-group-add*

shows (*a + c*) - (*b + d*) = (*a - b*) + (*c - d*)

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-add*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D; \text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> \ E \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x + g \ x) \ x \ :> \ D + E$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-minus*:

$\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D \implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. - f \ x) \ x \ :> \ - D$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-diff*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D; \text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> \ E \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x) \ x \ :> \ D - E$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-add-minus*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x :> D; \text{DERIV } g \ x :> E \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x + - \ g \ x) \ x :> D + - \ E$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-isCont*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x :> D \implies \text{isCont } f \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-mult-lemma*:

fixes $a \ b \ c \ d :: 'a :: \text{real-field}$

shows $(a * b - c * d) / h = a * ((b - d) / h) + ((a - c) / h) * d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-mult'*:

assumes $f: \text{DERIV } f \ x :> D$

assumes $g: \text{DERIV } g \ x :> E$

shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x * g \ x) \ x :> f \ x * E + D * g \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-mult*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x :> Da; \text{DERIV } g \ x :> Db \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. f \ x * g \ x) \ x :> (Da * g(x)) + (Db * f(x))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-unique*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x :> D; \text{DERIV } f \ x :> E \rrbracket \implies D = E$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Differentiation of finite sum

lemma *DERIV-sumr* [rule-format (no-asm)]:

$(\forall r. m \leq r \ \& \ r < (m + n) \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\%x. f \ r \ x) \ x :> (f' \ r \ x))$

$\longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\%x. \sum_{n=m..<n::\text{nat. } f \ n \ x :: \text{real}}) \ x :> (\sum_{r=m..<n. f' \ r \ x})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Alternative definition for differentiability

lemma *DERIV-LIM-iff*:

$((\%h. (f(a + h) - f(a)) / h) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow D) =$

$((\%x. (f(x) - f(a)) / (x - a)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow D)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-iff2*: $(\text{DERIV } f \ x :> D) = ((\%z. (f(z) - f(x)) / (z - x)) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow D)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-diff-inverse*:

$\llbracket (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \neq 0; b \neq 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{inverse } a - \text{inverse } b = - (\text{inverse } a * (a - b) * \text{inverse } b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-inverse-lemma*:

$\llbracket a \neq 0; b \neq (0 :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{inverse } a - \text{inverse } b) / h$
 $= - (\text{inverse } a * ((a - b) / h) * \text{inverse } b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-inverse'*:

assumes *der*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> D$
assumes *neg*: $f \ x \neq 0$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. \text{inverse } (f \ x)) \ x \ :> - (\text{inverse } (f \ x) * D * \text{inverse } (f \ x))$
(is *DERIV - - :> ?E***)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-divide*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> D; \text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> E; g \ x \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x / g \ x) \ x \ :> (D * g \ x - f \ x * E) / (g \ x * g \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-power-Suc*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$
assumes *f*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> D$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x ^ \text{Suc } n) \ x \ :> (1 + \text{of-nat } n) * (D * f \ x ^ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-power*:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$
assumes *f*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> D$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x ^ n) \ x \ :> \text{of-nat } n * (D * f \ x ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *CARAT-DERIV*:

$(\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> l) =$
 $(\exists g. (\forall z. f \ z - f \ x = g \ z * (z - x)) \ \& \ \text{isCont } g \ x \ \& \ g \ x = l)$
(is *?lhs = ?rhs***)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-chain'*:

assumes *f*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> D$
assumes *g*: $\text{DERIV } g \ (f \ x) \ :> E$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. g \ (f \ x)) \ x \ :> E * D$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cmult*:

$DERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D\ ==>\ DERIV\ (\%x.\ c * f\ x)\ x\ :\>\ c*D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-chain*: $[| DERIV\ f\ (g\ x)\ :\>\ Da;\ DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ Db |] ==> DERIV\ (f\ o\ g)\ x\ :\>\ Da * Db$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-chain2*: $[| DERIV\ f\ (g\ x)\ :\>\ Da;\ DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ Db |] ==> DERIV\ (\%x.\ f\ (g\ x))\ x\ :\>\ Da * Db$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cmult-Id* [*simp*]: $DERIV\ (op * c)\ x\ :\>\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-pow*: $DERIV\ (\%x.\ x ^ n)\ x\ :\>\ real\ n * (x ^ (n - Suc\ 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Power of -1

lemma *DERIV-inverse*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $x \neq 0 ==> DERIV\ (\%x.\ inverse(x))\ x\ :\>\ -(inverse\ x ^ Suc\ (Suc\ 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Derivative of inverse

lemma *DERIV-inverse-fun*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $[| DERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ d;\ f(x) \neq 0 |]$
 $==> DERIV\ (\%x.\ inverse(f\ x))\ x\ :\>\ -(d * inverse(f(x) ^ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Derivative of quotient

lemma *DERIV-quotient*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $[| DERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ d;\ DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ e;\ g(x) \neq 0 |]$
 $==> DERIV\ (\%y.\ f(y) / (g\ y))\ x\ :\>\ (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) ^ Suc\ (Suc\ 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.2 Differentiability predicate

lemma *differentiableD*: $f\ differentiable\ x ==> \exists D.\ DERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *differentiableI*: $DERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D ==> f\ differentiable\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *differentiable-const*: $(\lambda z. a)$ differentiable x
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *differentiable-sum*:
 assumes f differentiable x
 and g differentiable x
 shows $(\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x)$ differentiable x
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *differentiable-diff*:
 assumes f differentiable x
 and g differentiable x
 shows $(\lambda x. f\ x - g\ x)$ differentiable x
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *differentiable-mult*:
 assumes f differentiable x
 and g differentiable x
 shows $(\lambda x. f\ x * g\ x)$ differentiable x
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.3 Nested Intervals and Bisection

Lemmas about nested intervals and proof by bisection (cf. Harrison). All considerably tidied by lcp.

lemma *lemma-f-mono-add* [rule-format (no-asm)]: $(\forall n. (f :: nat \Rightarrow real)\ n \leq f\ (Suc\ n)) \longrightarrow f\ m \leq f\ (m + no)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *f-inc-g-dec-Beq-f*: $[| \forall n. f(n) \leq f(Suc\ n);$
 $\forall n. g(Suc\ n) \leq g(n);$
 $\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n) |]$
 $\implies Bseq\ (f :: nat \Rightarrow real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *f-inc-g-dec-Beq-g*: $[| \forall n. f(n) \leq f(Suc\ n);$
 $\forall n. g(Suc\ n) \leq g(n);$
 $\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n) |]$
 $\implies Bseq\ (g :: nat \Rightarrow real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *f-inc-imp-le-lim*:
 fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
 shows $[| \forall n. f\ n \leq f\ (Suc\ n); \text{convergent } f |] \implies f\ n \leq \lim\ f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lim-uminus*: $\text{convergent } g \implies \lim\ (\%x. -\ g\ x) = -\ (\lim\ g)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *g-dec-imp-lim-le*:

fixes $g :: nat \Rightarrow real$

shows $\llbracket \forall n. g (Suc\ n) \leq g(n); \text{convergent } g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \lim\ g \leq g\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-nest*: $\llbracket \forall n. f(n) \leq f(Suc\ n);$

$\forall n. g(Suc\ n) \leq g(n);$

$\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n) \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow \exists l\ m :: real. l \leq m \ \& \ ((\forall n. f(n) \leq l) \ \& \ f \dashrightarrow l) \ \& \ ((\forall n. m \leq g(n)) \ \& \ g \dashrightarrow m)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-nest-unique*: $\llbracket \forall n. f(n) \leq f(Suc\ n);$

$\forall n. g(Suc\ n) \leq g(n);$

$\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n);$

$(\%n. f(n) - g(n)) \dashrightarrow 0 \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow \exists l :: real. ((\forall n. f(n) \leq l) \ \& \ f \dashrightarrow l) \ \& \ ((\forall n. l \leq g(n)) \ \& \ g \dashrightarrow l)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

The universal quantifiers below are required for the declaration of *Bolzano-nest-unique* below.

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-le*:

$a \leq b \Longrightarrow \forall n. fst\ (Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ n) \leq snd\ (Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-fst-le-Suc*: $a \leq b \Longrightarrow$

$\forall n. fst(Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ n) \leq fst\ (Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ (Suc\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-Suc-le-snd*: $a \leq b \Longrightarrow$

$\forall n. snd(Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ (Suc\ n)) \leq snd\ (Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-divide-2-times-iff*: $((x :: real) = y / (2 * z)) = (2 * x = y / z)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-diff*:

$a \leq b \Longrightarrow$

$snd(Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ n) - fst(Bolzano-bisect\ P\ a\ b\ n) = (b - a) / (2 ^ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *Bolzano-nest-unique* =

lemma-nest-unique

[*OF Bolzano-bisect-fst-le-Suc Bolzano-bisect-Suc-le-snd Bolzano-bisect-le*]

lemma *not-P-Bolzano-bisect*:

assumes $P: \quad \llbracket a \ b \ c. \llbracket P(a,b); P(b,c); a \leq b; b \leq c \rrbracket \implies P(a,c)$
 and $\text{not}P: \sim P(a,b)$
 and $le: \quad a \leq b$
 shows $\sim P(\text{fst}(\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n), \text{snd}(\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-P-Bolzano-bisect'*:

$\llbracket \forall a \ b \ c. P(a,b) \ \& \ P(b,c) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ b \leq c \dashrightarrow P(a,c);$
 $\sim P(a,b); \ a \leq b \rrbracket \implies$
 $\forall n. \sim P(\text{fst}(\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n), \text{snd}(\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-BOLZANO*:

$\llbracket \forall a \ b \ c. P(a,b) \ \& \ P(b,c) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ b \leq c \dashrightarrow P(a,c);$
 $\forall x. \exists d::\text{real}. 0 < d \ \&$
 $(\forall a \ b. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ (b-a) < d \dashrightarrow P(a,b));$
 $a \leq b \rrbracket$
 $\implies P(a,b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-BOLZANO2*: $((\forall a \ b \ c. (a \leq b \ \& \ b \leq c \ \& \ P(a,b) \ \& \ P(b,c)) \dashrightarrow$
 $P(a,c)) \ \&$

$(\forall x. \exists d::\text{real}. 0 < d \ \&$
 $(\forall a \ b. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ (b-a) < d \dashrightarrow P(a,b))))$
 $\dashrightarrow (\forall a \ b. a \leq b \dashrightarrow P(a,b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.4 Intermediate Value Theorem

Prove Contrapositive by Bisection

lemma *IVT*: $\llbracket f(a::\text{real}) \leq (y::\text{real}); y \leq f(b);$

$a \leq b;$
 $(\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \dashrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *IVT2*: $\llbracket f(b::\text{real}) \leq (y::\text{real}); y \leq f(a);$

$a \leq b;$
 $(\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \dashrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x)$
 $\rrbracket \implies \exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *IVT-objl*: $(f(a::real) \leq (y::real) \ \& \ y \leq f(b) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ (\forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x)) \longrightarrow (\exists x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *IVT2-objl*: $(f(b::real) \leq (y::real) \ \& \ y \leq f(a) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ (\forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x)) \longrightarrow (\exists x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

By bisection, function continuous on closed interval is bounded above

lemma *isCont-bounded*:
 $[\![\ a \leq b; \forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x \]\!] \implies \exists M::real. \ \forall x::real. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Refine the above to existence of least upper bound

lemma *lemma-reals-complete*: $((\exists x. \ x \in S) \ \& \ (\exists y. \ isUb \ UNIV \ S \ (y::real))) \longrightarrow (\exists t. \ isLub \ UNIV \ S \ t)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isCont-has-Ub*: $[\![\ a \leq b; \forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x \]\!] \implies \exists M::real. \ (\forall x::real. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq M) \ \& \ (\forall N. \ N < M \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ N < f(x)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Now show that it attains its upper bound

lemma *isCont-eq-Ub*:
assumes *le*: $a \leq b$
and *con*: $\forall x::real. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x$
shows $\exists M::real. \ (\forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq M) \ \& \ (\exists x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Same theorem for lower bound

lemma *isCont-eq-Lb*: $[\![\ a \leq b; \forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x \]\!] \implies \exists M::real. \ (\forall x::real. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ M \leq f(x)) \ \& \ (\exists x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Another version.

lemma *isCont-Lb-Ub*: $[\![\ a \leq b; \forall x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x \]\!] \implies \exists L \ M::real. \ (\forall x::real. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ L \leq f(x) \ \& \ f(x) \leq M) \ \& \ (\forall y. \ L \leq y \ \& \ y \leq M \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ (f(x) = y)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

If $(0::'a) < f' \ x$ then x is Locally Strictly Increasing At The Right

lemma *DERIV-left-inc*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{der}: \text{DERIV } f \ x :> l$
and $l: 0 < l$
shows $\exists d > 0. \forall h > 0. h < d \longrightarrow f(x) < f(x + h)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-left-dec*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{der}: \text{DERIV } f \ x :> l$
and $l: l < 0$
shows $\exists d > 0. \forall h > 0. h < d \longrightarrow f(x) < f(x-h)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-local-max*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{der}: \text{DERIV } f \ x :> l$
and $d: 0 < d$
and $le: \forall y. |x-y| < d \longrightarrow f(y) \leq f(x)$
shows $l = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Similar theorem for a local minimum

lemma *DERIV-local-min*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\text{DERIV } f \ x :> l; 0 < d; \forall y. |x-y| < d \longrightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)] \Longrightarrow l = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

In particular, if a function is locally flat

lemma *DERIV-local-const*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\text{DERIV } f \ x :> l; 0 < d; \forall y. |x-y| < d \longrightarrow f(x) = f(y)] \Longrightarrow l = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Lemma about introducing open ball in open interval

lemma *lemma-interval-lt*:
 $[\text{a} < \text{x}; \text{x} < \text{b}]$
 $\Longrightarrow \exists d :: \text{real}. 0 < d \ \& \ (\forall y. |x-y| < d \longrightarrow \text{a} < y \ \& \ y < \text{b})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-interval*: $[\text{a} < \text{x}; \text{x} < \text{b}] \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists d :: \text{real}. 0 < d \ \& \ (\forall y. |x-y| < d \longrightarrow \text{a} \leq y \ \& \ y \leq \text{b})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Rolle’s Theorem. If f is defined and continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$ and differentiable on the open interval (a, b) , and $f \ a = f \ b$, then there exists $x0 \in (a, b)$ such that $f' \ x0 = (0 :: 'a)$

theorem Rolle:

assumes $lt: a < b$
 and $eq: f(a) = f(b)$
 and $con: \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow isCont \ f \ x$
 and $dif \ [rule-format]: \forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \longrightarrow f \text{ differentiable } x$
 shows $\exists z::real. a < z \ \& \ z < b \ \& \ DERIV \ f \ z :> 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.5 Mean Value Theorem

lemma lemma-MVT:

$f \ a - (f \ b - f \ a)/(b-a) * a = f \ b - (f \ b - f \ a)/(b-a) * (b::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem MVT:

assumes $lt: a < b$
 and $con: \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow isCont \ f \ x$
 and $dif \ [rule-format]: \forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \longrightarrow f \text{ differentiable } x$
 shows $\exists l::real. a < z \ \& \ z < b \ \& \ DERIV \ f \ z :> l \ \& \ (f(b) - f(a) = (b-a) * l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

A function is constant if its derivative is 0 over an interval.

lemma DERIV-isconst-end:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
 shows $[| a < b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow isCont \ f \ x;$
 $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \longrightarrow DERIV \ f \ x :> 0 \ |]$
 $\implies f \ b = f \ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma DERIV-isconst1:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
 shows $[| a < b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow isCont \ f \ x;$
 $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \longrightarrow DERIV \ f \ x :> 0 \ |]$
 $\implies \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow f \ x = f \ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma DERIV-isconst2:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
 shows $[| a < b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow isCont \ f \ x;$
 $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \longrightarrow DERIV \ f \ x :> 0;$
 $a \leq x; x \leq b \ |]$
 $\implies f \ x = f \ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma DERIV-isconst-all:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $\forall x. \text{DERIV } f \ x :> 0 \implies f(x) = f(y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-const-ratio-const*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[|a \neq b; \forall x. \text{DERIV } f \ x :> k|] \implies (f(b) - f(a)) = (b-a) * k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-const-ratio-const2*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[|a \neq b; \forall x. \text{DERIV } f \ x :> k|] \implies (f(b) - f(a))/(b-a) = k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-average-minus-first [simp]*: $((a + b) / 2 - a) = (b-a)/(2::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-average-minus-second [simp]*: $((b + a) / 2 - a) = (b-a)/(2::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Gallileo’s ”trick”: average velocity = av. of end velocities

lemma *DERIV-const-average*:
fixes $v :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{neg: } a \neq (b::\text{real})$
and $\text{der: } \forall x. \text{DERIV } v \ x :> k$
shows $v ((a + b)/2) = (v \ a + v \ b)/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Dull lemma: an continuous injection on an interval must have a strict maximum at an end point, not in the middle.

lemma *lemma-isCont-inj*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $d: 0 < d$
and $\text{inj [rule-format]: } \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashrightarrow g(f \ z) = z$
and $\text{cont: } \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ z$
shows $\exists z. |z-x| \leq d \ \& \ f \ x < f \ z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Similar version for lower bound.

lemma *lemma-isCont-inj2*:
fixes $f \ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[|0 < d; \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashrightarrow g(f \ z) = z;$
 $\forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ z|]$
 $\implies \exists z. |z-x| \leq d \ \& \ f \ z < f \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Show there’s an interval surrounding $f \ x$ in $f[[x - d, x + d]]$.

lemma *isCont-inj-range*:

```

fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $d: 0 < d$ 
  and  $\text{inj}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashv\vdash g(f\ z) = z$ 
  and  $\text{cont}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashv\vdash \text{isCont } f\ z$ 
shows  $\exists e > 0. \forall y. |y - f\ x| \leq e \dashv\vdash (\exists z. |z-x| \leq d \ \& \ f\ z = y)$ 
<proof>

```

Continuity of inverse function

```

lemma isCont-inverse-function:
  fixes  $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $d: 0 < d$ 
    and  $\text{inj}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashv\vdash g(f\ z) = z$ 
    and  $\text{cont}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \dashv\vdash \text{isCont } f\ z$ 
  shows  $\text{isCont } g\ (f\ x)$ 
<proof>

```

Derivative of inverse function

```

lemma DERIV-inverse-function:
  fixes  $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $\text{der}: \text{DERIV } f\ (g\ x) :> D$ 
  assumes  $\text{neq}: D \neq 0$ 
  assumes  $a: a < x$  and  $b: x < b$ 
  assumes  $\text{inj}: \forall y. a < y \wedge y < b \longrightarrow f\ (g\ y) = y$ 
  assumes  $\text{cont}: \text{isCont } g\ x$ 
  shows  $\text{DERIV } g\ x :> \text{inverse } D$ 
<proof>

```

theorem *GMVT*:

```

  fixes  $a\ b :: \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $\text{alb}: a < b$ 
  and  $\text{fc}: \forall x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f\ x$ 
  and  $\text{fd}: \forall x. a < x \wedge x < b \longrightarrow f \text{ differentiable } x$ 
  and  $\text{gc}: \forall x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \longrightarrow \text{isCont } g\ x$ 
  and  $\text{gd}: \forall x. a < x \wedge x < b \longrightarrow g \text{ differentiable } x$ 
  shows  $\exists g'c\ f'c\ c. \text{DERIV } g\ c :> g'c \wedge \text{DERIV } f\ c :> f'c \wedge a < c \wedge c < b \wedge$ 
   $((f\ b - f\ a) * g'c) = ((g\ b - g\ a) * f'c)$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma lemma-DERIV-subst:  $[[ \text{DERIV } f\ x :> D; D = E ]] ==> \text{DERIV } f\ x :>$ 
 $E$ 
<proof>

```

end

15 NthRoot: Nth Roots of Real Numbers

theory *NthRoot*

imports *SEQ Parity Deriv*
begin

15.1 Existence of Nth Root

Existence follows from the Intermediate Value Theorem

lemma *realpow-pos-nth*:
assumes $n: 0 < n$
assumes $a: 0 < a$
shows $\exists r > 0. r \wedge n = (a::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *realpow-pos-nth2*: $(0::real) < a \implies \exists r > 0. r \wedge Suc\ n = a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Uniqueness of nth positive root

lemma *realpow-pos-nth-unique*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 < a \rrbracket \implies \exists! r. 0 < r \wedge r \wedge n = (a::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.2 Nth Root

We define roots of negative reals such that $root\ n\ (-x) = -\ root\ n\ x$. This allows us to omit side conditions from many theorems.

definition

$root :: [nat, real] \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $root\ n\ x = (if\ 0 < x\ then\ (THE\ u. 0 < u \wedge u \wedge n = x)\ else$
 $\quad if\ x < 0\ then\ -\ (THE\ u. 0 < u \wedge u \wedge n = -x)\ else\ 0)$

lemma *real-root-zero* [simp]: $root\ n\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-minus*: $0 < n \implies root\ n\ (-x) = -\ root\ n\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-gt-zero*: $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies 0 < root\ n\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-pow-pos*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x \wedge n = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-pow-pos2* [simp]:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x \wedge n = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *odd-pos*: $odd\ (n::nat) \implies 0 < n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *odd-real-root-pow*: $odd\ n \implies root\ n\ x\ ^\wedge\ n = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-ge-zero*: $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq root\ n\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-power-cancel*: $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ (x\ ^\wedge\ n) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *odd-real-root-power-cancel*: $odd\ n \implies root\ n\ (x\ ^\wedge\ n) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-pos-unique*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq y; y\ ^\wedge\ n = x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *odd-real-root-unique*:
 $\llbracket odd\ n; y\ ^\wedge\ n = x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-one* [simp]: $0 < n \implies root\ n\ 1 = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Root function is strictly monotonic, hence injective

lemma *real-root-less-mono-lemma*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x; x < y \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x < root\ n\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-less-mono*: $\llbracket 0 < n; x < y \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x < root\ n\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-le-mono*: $\llbracket 0 < n; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x \leq root\ n\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-less-iff* [simp]:
 $0 < n \implies (root\ n\ x < root\ n\ y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-le-iff* [simp]:
 $0 < n \implies (root\ n\ x \leq root\ n\ y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-root-eq-iff* [simp]:
 $0 < n \implies (root\ n\ x = root\ n\ y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *real-root-gt-0-iff* [simp] = *real-root-less-iff* [where $x=0$, simplified]

lemmas *real-root-lt-0-iff* [simp] = *real-root-less-iff* [where $y=0$, simplified]

lemmas *real-root-ge-0-iff* [simp] = *real-root-le-iff* [where $x=0$, simplified]

lemmas *real-root-le-0-iff* [simp] = *real-root-le-iff* [where $y=0$, simplified]

lemmas *real-root-eq-0-iff* [simp] = *real-root-eq-iff* [where $y=0$, simplified]

lemma *real-root-gt-1-iff* [simp]: $0 < n \implies (1 < \text{root } n \ y) = (1 < y)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-lt-1-iff* [simp]: $0 < n \implies (\text{root } n \ x < 1) = (x < 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-ge-1-iff* [simp]: $0 < n \implies (1 \leq \text{root } n \ y) = (1 \leq y)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-le-1-iff* [simp]: $0 < n \implies (\text{root } n \ x \leq 1) = (x \leq 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-eq-1-iff* [simp]: $0 < n \implies (\text{root } n \ x = 1) = (x = 1)$
 <proof>

Roots of roots

lemma *real-root-Suc-0* [simp]: $\text{root } (\text{Suc } 0) \ x = x$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-pos-mult-exp*:
 $\llbracket 0 < m; 0 < n; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies \text{root } (m * n) \ x = \text{root } m \ (\text{root } n \ x)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-mult-exp*:
 $\llbracket 0 < m; 0 < n \rrbracket \implies \text{root } (m * n) \ x = \text{root } m \ (\text{root } n \ x)$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-commute*:
 $\llbracket 0 < m; 0 < n \rrbracket \implies \text{root } m \ (\text{root } n \ x) = \text{root } n \ (\text{root } m \ x)$
 <proof>

Monotonicity in first argument

lemma *real-root-strict-decreasing*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; n < N; 1 < x \rrbracket \implies \text{root } N \ x < \text{root } n \ x$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-strict-increasing*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; n < N; 0 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ x < \text{root } N \ x$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-decreasing*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; n < N; 1 \leq x \rrbracket \implies \text{root } N \ x \leq \text{root } n \ x$
 <proof>

lemma *real-root-increasing*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; n < N; 0 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ x \leq \text{root } N \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Roots of multiplication and division

lemma *real-root-mult-lemma*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ (x * y) = \text{root } n \ x * \text{root } n \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-root-inverse-lemma*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{root } n \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-root-mult*:

assumes $n: 0 < n$
shows $\text{root } n \ (x * y) = \text{root } n \ x * \text{root } n \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-root-inverse*:

assumes $n: 0 < n$
shows $\text{root } n \ (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{root } n \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-root-divide*:

$0 < n \implies \text{root } n \ (x / y) = \text{root } n \ x / \text{root } n \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-root-power*:

$0 < n \implies \text{root } n \ (x ^ k) = \text{root } n \ x ^ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-root-abs*: $0 < n \implies \text{root } n \ |x| = |\text{root } n \ x|$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Continuity and derivatives

lemma *isCont-root-pos*:

assumes $n: 0 < n$
assumes $x: 0 < x$
shows $\text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-root-neg*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; x < 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-root-zero*:

$0 < n \implies \text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-real-root*: $0 < n \implies \text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-real-root*:
assumes $n: 0 < n$
assumes $x: 0 < x$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\text{root } n) \ x :> \text{inverse } (\text{real } n * \text{root } n \ x \ ^{\wedge} (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-odd-real-root*:
assumes $n: \text{odd } n$
assumes $x: x \neq 0$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\text{root } n) \ x :> \text{inverse } (\text{real } n * \text{root } n \ x \ ^{\wedge} (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

15.3 Square Root

definition
 $\text{sqrt} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{sqrt} = \text{root } 2$

lemma *pos2*: $0 < (2::\text{nat}) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-unique*: $\llbracket y^2 = x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-abs* [simp]: $\text{sqrt } (x^2) = |x|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-pow2* [simp]: $0 \leq x \implies (\text{sqrt } x)^2 = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-pow2-iff* [simp]: $((\text{sqrt } x)^2 = x) = (0 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-zero* [simp]: $\text{sqrt } 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-one* [simp]: $\text{sqrt } 1 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-minus*: $\text{sqrt } (-x) = -\text{sqrt } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-mult*: $\text{sqrt } (x * y) = \text{sqrt } x * \text{sqrt } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-inverse*: $\text{sqrt } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-divide*: $\text{sqrt } (x / y) = \text{sqrt } x / \text{sqrt } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-power*: $\text{sqrt } (x ^ k) = \text{sqrt } x ^ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-gt-zero*: $0 < x \implies 0 < \text{sqrt } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-ge-zero*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq \text{sqrt } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-less-mono*: $x < y \implies \text{sqrt } x < \text{sqrt } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-le-mono*: $x \leq y \implies \text{sqrt } x \leq \text{sqrt } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-less-iff [simp]*: $(\text{sqrt } x < \text{sqrt } y) = (x < y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-le-iff [simp]*: $(\text{sqrt } x \leq \text{sqrt } y) = (x \leq y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-eq-iff [simp]*: $(\text{sqrt } x = \text{sqrt } y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *real-sqrt-gt-0-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-less-iff [where x=0, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-lt-0-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-less-iff [where y=0, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-ge-0-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-le-iff [where x=0, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-le-0-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-le-iff [where y=0, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-eq-0-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-eq-iff [where y=0, simplified]*

lemmas *real-sqrt-gt-1-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-less-iff [where x=1, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-lt-1-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-less-iff [where y=1, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-ge-1-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-le-iff [where x=1, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-le-1-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-le-iff [where y=1, simplified]*
lemmas *real-sqrt-eq-1-iff [simp]* = *real-sqrt-eq-iff [where y=1, simplified]*

lemma *isCont-real-sqrt*: *isCont sqrt x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-real-sqrt*:
 $0 < x \implies \text{DERIV sqrt } x :> \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt } x) / 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-real-square-gt-zero [simp]*: $(\sim (0::\text{real}) < x*x) = (x = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-abs2* [simp]: $\text{sqrt}(x*x) = |x|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-pow2-gt-zero*: $0 < x \implies 0 < (\text{sqrt } x)^2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-not-eq-zero*: $0 < x \implies \text{sqrt } x \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-inv-sqrt-pow2*: $0 < x \implies \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt}(x)) ^ 2 = \text{inverse } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-eq-zero-cancel*: $[| 0 \leq x; \text{sqrt}(x) = 0 |] \implies x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-ge-one*: $1 \leq x \implies 1 \leq \text{sqrt } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-two-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \text{sqrt } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-two-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{sqrt } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-two-gt-one* [simp]: $1 < \text{sqrt } 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sqrt-divide-self-eq*:
 assumes *nneg*: $0 \leq x$
 shows $\text{sqrt } x / x = \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-divide-square-eq* [simp]: $((r::\text{real}) * a) / (r * r) = a / r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-real-divide-sqrt-less*: $0 < u \implies u / \text{sqrt } 2 < u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *four-x-squared*:
 fixes *x*::*real*
 shows $4 * x^2 = (2 * x)^2$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.4 Square Root of Sum of Squares

lemma *real-sqrt-mult-self-sum-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{sqrt}(x*x + y*y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge-zero* [THEN abs-of-nonneg, simp]

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-mult-ge-zero* [simp]:
 $0 \leq \text{sqrt } ((x^2 + y^2) * (xa^2 + ya^2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-mult-squared-eq* [simp]:
 $\text{sqrt } ((x^2 + y^2) * (xa^2 + ya^2)) ^ 2 = (x^2 + y^2) * (xa^2 + ya^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-eq-cancel*: $\text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) = x \implies y = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-eq-cancel2*: $\text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) = y \implies x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge1* [simp]: $x \leq \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-ge2* [simp]: $y \leq \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-ge-abs1* [simp]: $|x| \leq \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-ge-abs2* [simp]: $|y| \leq \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-real-sqrt-sumsq* [simp]: $x \leq \text{sqrt } (x * x + y * y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *power2-sum*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a :: \{\text{number-ring}, \text{recpower}\}$
 shows $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2 * x * y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *power2-diff*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a :: \{\text{number-ring}, \text{recpower}\}$
 shows $(x - y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2 * x * y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-triangle-ineq*:
 $\text{sqrt } ((a + c)^2 + (b + d)^2) \leq \text{sqrt } (a^2 + b^2) + \text{sqrt } (c^2 + d^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-sum-squares-less*:

$\llbracket |x| < u / \text{sqrt } 2; |y| < u / \text{sqrt } 2 \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) < u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Needed for the infinitely close relation over the nonstandard complex numbers

lemma *lemma-sqrt-hcomplex-capprox*:

$\llbracket 0 < u; x < u/2; y < u/2; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) < u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Legacy theorem names:

lemmas *real-root-pos2 = real-root-power-cancel*

lemmas *real-root-pos-pos = real-root-gt-zero [THEN order-less-imp-le]*

lemmas *real-root-pos-pos-le = real-root-ge-zero*

lemmas *real-sqrt-mult-distrib = real-sqrt-mult*

lemmas *real-sqrt-mult-distrib2 = real-sqrt-mult*

lemmas *real-sqrt-eq-zero-cancel-iff = real-sqrt-eq-0-iff*

lemma *real-root-pos*: $0 < x \implies \text{root } (\text{Suc } n) (x \wedge (\text{Suc } n)) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

16 Fact: Factorial Function

theory *Fact*

imports *../Real/Real*

begin

consts *fact* :: *nat* => *nat*

primrec

fact-0: $\text{fact } 0 = 1$

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

lemma *fact-gt-zero [simp]*: $0 < \text{fact } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-not-eq-zero [simp]*: $\text{fact } n \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-fact-not-zero [simp]*: $\text{real } (\text{fact } n) \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-fact-gt-zero [simp]*: $0 < \text{real}(\text{fact } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-fact-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{real}(\text{fact } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-ge-one* [simp]: $1 \leq \text{fact } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-mono*: $m \leq n \implies \text{fact } m \leq \text{fact } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Note that $\text{fact } 0 = \text{fact } 1$

lemma *fact-less-mono*: $[| 0 < m; m < n |] \implies \text{fact } m < \text{fact } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inv-real-of-nat-fact-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{fact } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inv-real-of-nat-fact-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{fact } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-diff-Suc* [rule-format]:
 $n < \text{Suc } m \implies \text{fact } (\text{Suc } m - n) = (\text{Suc } m - n) * \text{fact } (m - n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-num0* [simp]: $\text{fact } 0 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-num-eq-if*: $\text{fact } m = (\text{if } m=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } m * \text{fact } (m - 1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-add-num-eq-if*:
 $\text{fact } (m + n) = (\text{if } m + n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (m + n) * \text{fact } (m + n - 1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fact-add-num-eq-if2*:
 $\text{fact } (m + n) = (\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } \text{fact } n \text{ else } (m + n) * \text{fact } ((m - 1) + n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

17 Series: Finite Summation and Infinite Series

theory *Series*
imports *SEQ*
begin

definition
 $\text{sums} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $(\text{infixr } \text{sums } 80) \text{ where}$

$$f \text{ sums } s = (\%n. \text{ setsum } f \{0..<n\}) \text{ ----> } s$$

definition

$\text{summable} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{summable } f = (\exists s. f \text{ sums } s)$

definition

$\text{suminf} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{suminf } f = (\text{THE } s. f \text{ sums } s)$

syntax

$\text{-suminf} :: \text{idt} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a (\sum \cdot. - [0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\sum i. b == \text{CONST suminf } (\%i. b)$

lemma *sumr-diff-mult-const*:

$\text{setsum } f \{0..<n\} - (\text{real } n * r) = \text{setsum } (\%i. f i - r) \{0..<n::\text{nat}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-setsum-nat-ivl-bounded*:

$(!!p. p < n \implies f(p) \leq K)$
 $\implies \text{setsum } f \{0..<n::\text{nat}\} \leq \text{real } n * K$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-minus-one-realpow-zero* [simp]:

$(\sum i=0..<2*n. (-1) ^ \text{Suc } i) = (0::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-one-lb-realpow-zero* [simp]:

$(\sum n=\text{Suc } 0..<n. f(n) * (0::\text{real}) ^ n) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-group*:

$(\sum m=0..<n::\text{nat}. \text{setsum } f \{m * k ..< m*k + k\}) = \text{setsum } f \{0 ..< n * k\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-offset3*:

$\text{setsum } f \{0::\text{nat}..<n+k\} = (\sum m=0..<n. f(m+k)) + \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-offset*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$
shows $(\sum m=0..<n. f(m+k)) = \text{setsum } f \{0..<n+k\} - \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-offset2*:

$\forall f. (\sum m=0..<n::nat. f(m+k)::real) = \text{setsum } f \{0..<n+k\} - \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-offset4*:

$\forall n f. \text{setsum } f \{0::nat..<n+k\} = (\sum m=0..<n. f(m+k)::real) + \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

17.1 Infinite Sums, by the Properties of Limits

lemma *sums-summable*: $f \text{ sums } l \implies \text{summable } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-sums*: $\text{summable } f \implies f \text{ sums } (\text{suminf } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-sumr-LIMSEQ-suminf*:

$\text{summable } f \implies (\%n. \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\}) \dashrightarrow (\text{suminf } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-unique*: $f \text{ sums } s \implies (s = \text{suminf } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-split-initial-segment*: $f \text{ sums } s \implies$
 $(\%n. f(n+k)) \text{ sums } (s - (\text{SUM } i = 0..<k. f i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-ignore-initial-segment*: $\text{summable } f \implies$
 $\text{summable } (\%n. f(n+k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-minus-initial-segment*: $\text{summable } f \implies$
 $\text{suminf } f = s \implies \text{suminf } (\%n. f(n+k)) = s - (\text{SUM } i = 0..<k. f i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-split-initial-segment*: $\text{summable } f \implies$
 $\text{suminf } f = (\text{SUM } i = 0..<k. f i) + \text{suminf } (\%n. f(n+k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *series-zero*:

$(\forall m. n \leq m \dashrightarrow f(m) = 0) \implies f \text{ sums } (\text{setsum } f \{0..<n\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-zero*: $(\lambda n. 0) \text{ sums } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-zero*: $\text{summable } (\lambda n. 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-zero*: $\text{suminf } (\lambda n. 0) = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-linear*) *sums*:

$(\lambda n. X\ n) \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. f\ (X\ n)) \text{ sums } (f\ a)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-linear*) *summable*:

$\text{summable } (\lambda n. X\ n) \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. f\ (X\ n))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma (*in bounded-linear*) *suminf*:

$\text{summable } (\lambda n. X\ n) \implies f\ (\sum n. X\ n) = (\sum n. f\ (X\ n))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-mult*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $f \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. c * f\ n) \text{ sums } (c * a)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-mult*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{summable } (\%n. c * f\ n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-mult*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{suminf } (\lambda n. c * f\ n) = c * \text{suminf } f$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-mult2*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $f \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. f\ n * c) \text{ sums } (a * c)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-mult2*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. f\ n * c)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-mult2*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{suminf } f * c = (\sum n. f\ n * c)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-divide*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-field}$

shows $f \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. f\ n / c) \text{ sums } (a / c)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-divide*:

fixes $c :: 'a::real-normed-field$

shows $summable\ f \implies summable\ (\lambda n. f\ n\ /\ c)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *suminf-divide*:

fixes $c :: 'a::real-normed-field$

shows $summable\ f \implies suminf\ (\lambda n. f\ n\ /\ c) = suminf\ f\ /\ c$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sums-add*: $\llbracket X\ sums\ a;\ Y\ sums\ b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X\ n + Y\ n)\ sums\ (a + b)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-add*: $\llbracket summable\ X;\ summable\ Y \rrbracket \implies summable\ (\lambda n. X\ n + Y\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *suminf-add*:

$\llbracket summable\ X;\ summable\ Y \rrbracket \implies suminf\ X + suminf\ Y = (\sum n. X\ n + Y\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sums-diff*: $\llbracket X\ sums\ a;\ Y\ sums\ b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X\ n - Y\ n)\ sums\ (a - b)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-diff*: $\llbracket summable\ X;\ summable\ Y \rrbracket \implies summable\ (\lambda n. X\ n - Y\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *suminf-diff*:

$\llbracket summable\ X;\ summable\ Y \rrbracket \implies suminf\ X - suminf\ Y = (\sum n. X\ n - Y\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sums-minus*: $X\ sums\ a \implies (\lambda n. - X\ n)\ sums\ (- a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-minus*: $summable\ X \implies summable\ (\lambda n. - X\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *suminf-minus*: $summable\ X \implies (\sum n. - X\ n) = - (\sum n. X\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sums-group*:

$\llbracket summable\ f;\ 0 < k \rrbracket \implies (\%n. setsum\ f\ \{n*k..<n*k+k\})\ sums\ (suminf\ f)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

A summable series of positive terms has limit that is at least as great as any partial sum.

lemma *series-pos-le*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall m \geq n. 0 \leq f\ m \rrbracket \implies \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\} \leq \text{suminf } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *series-pos-less*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall m \geq n. 0 < f\ m \rrbracket \implies \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\} < \text{suminf } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-gt-zero*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall n. 0 < f\ n \rrbracket \implies 0 < \text{suminf } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-ge-zero*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall n. 0 \leq f\ n \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq \text{suminf } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-pos-lt-pair*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f;$

$\forall d. 0 < f\ (k + (\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0) * d)) + f\ (k + ((\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0) * d) + 1)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\} < \text{suminf } f$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Sum of a geometric progression.

lemmas *sumr-geometric* = *geometric-sum* [**where** $'a = \text{real}$]

lemma *geometric-sums*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$

shows $\text{norm } x < 1 \implies (\lambda n. x ^ n) \text{ sums } (1 / (1 - x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-geometric*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$

shows $\text{norm } x < 1 \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. x ^ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Cauchy-type criterion for convergence of series (c.f. Harrison)

lemma *summable-convergent-sumr-iff*:

$\text{summable } f = \text{convergent } (\%n. \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-LIMSEQ-zero*: $\text{summable } f \implies f \text{ ----} > 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-Cauchy*:

$summable (f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach) =$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall m \geq N. \forall n. norm (setsum f \{m..<n\}) < e)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Comparison test

lemma *norm-setsum*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: real-normed-vector$
shows $norm (setsum f A) \leq (\sum i \in A. norm (f i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-comparison-test*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach$
shows $\llbracket \exists N. \forall n \geq N. norm (f n) \leq g n; summable g \rrbracket \implies summable f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-norm-comparison-test*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach$
shows $\llbracket \exists N. \forall n \geq N. norm (f n) \leq g n; summable g \rrbracket$
 $\implies summable (\lambda n. norm (f n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-rabs-comparison-test*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $\llbracket \exists N. \forall n \geq N. |f n| \leq g n; summable g \rrbracket \implies summable (\lambda n. |f n|)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Summability of geometric series for real algebras

lemma *complete-algebra-summable-geometric*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-algebra-1, banach, recpower\}$
shows $norm x < 1 \implies summable (\lambda n. x ^ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Limit comparison property for series (c.f. jrh)

lemma *summable-le*:
fixes $f g :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $\llbracket \forall n. f n \leq g n; summable f; summable g \rrbracket \implies suminf f \leq suminf g$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *summable-le2*:
fixes $f g :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $\llbracket \forall n. |f n| \leq g n; summable g \rrbracket \implies summable f \wedge suminf f \leq suminf g$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *suminf-0-le*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
assumes $gt0: \forall n. 0 \leq f n$ **and** $sm: summable f$
shows $0 \leq suminf f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Absolute convergence implies normal convergence

lemma *summable-norm-cancel*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$

shows $summable (\lambda n. norm (f n)) \implies summable f$

<proof>

lemma *summable-rabs-cancel*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$

shows $summable (\lambda n. |f n|) \implies summable f$

<proof>

Absolute convergence of series

lemma *summable-norm*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$

shows $summable (\lambda n. norm (f n)) \implies norm (suminf f) \leq (\sum n. norm (f n))$

<proof>

lemma *summable-rabs*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$

shows $summable (\lambda n. |f n|) \implies |suminf f| \leq (\sum n. |f n|)$

<proof>

17.2 The Ratio Test

lemma *norm-ratiotest-lemma*:

fixes $x y :: 'a::real-normed-vector$

shows $\llbracket c \leq 0; norm x \leq c * norm y \rrbracket \implies x = 0$

<proof>

lemma *rabs-ratiotest-lemma*: $\llbracket c \leq 0; abs x \leq c * abs y \rrbracket \implies x = (0::real)$

<proof>

lemma *le-Suc-ex*: $(k::nat) \leq l \implies (\exists n. l = k + n)$

<proof>

lemma *le-Suc-ex-iff*: $((k::nat) \leq l) = (\exists n. l = k + n)$

<proof>

lemma *ratio-test-lemma2*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$

shows $\llbracket \forall n \geq N. norm (f (Suc n)) \leq c * norm (f n) \rrbracket \implies 0 < c \vee summable f$

<proof>

lemma *ratio-test*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$

shows $\llbracket c < 1; \forall n \geq N. norm (f (Suc n)) \leq c * norm (f n) \rrbracket \implies summable f$

<proof>

17.3 Cauchy Product Formula

lemma *setsum-triangle-reindex*:

fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
shows $(\sum_{(i,j) \in \{(i,j). i+j < n\}} f\ i\ j) = (\sum_{k=0..<n.} \sum_{i=0..k.} f\ i\ (k - i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Cauchy-product-sums*:

fixes $a\ b :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $a: \text{summable } (\lambda k. \text{norm } (a\ k))$
assumes $b: \text{summable } (\lambda k. \text{norm } (b\ k))$
shows $(\lambda k. \sum_{i=0..k.} a\ i * b\ (k - i)) \text{ sums } ((\sum k. a\ k) * (\sum k. b\ k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Cauchy-product*:

fixes $a\ b :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $a: \text{summable } (\lambda k. \text{norm } (a\ k))$
assumes $b: \text{summable } (\lambda k. \text{norm } (b\ k))$
shows $(\sum k. a\ k) * (\sum k. b\ k) = (\sum k. \sum_{i=0..k.} a\ i * b\ (k - i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

18 EvenOdd: Even and Odd Numbers: Compatibility file for Parity

theory *EvenOdd*
imports *NthRoot*
begin

18.1 General Lemmas About Division

lemma *Suc-times-mod-eq*: $1 < k \implies \text{Suc } (k * m) \bmod k = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *Suc-times-mod-eq* [of number-of w , standard, simp]

lemma [simp]: $n \bmod k \leq (\text{Suc } n) \bmod k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Suc-n-div-2-gt-zero* [simp]: $(0::\text{nat}) < n \implies 0 < (n + 1) \bmod 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *div-2-gt-zero* [simp]: $(1::\text{nat}) < n \implies 0 < n \bmod 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-mult-self3* [simp]: $(k*n + m) \bmod n = m \bmod (n::\text{nat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-mult-self4* [simp]: $\text{Suc } (k*n + m) \bmod n = \text{Suc } m \bmod n$
 <proof>

lemma *mod-Suc-eq-Suc-mod*: $\text{Suc } m \bmod n = \text{Suc } (m \bmod n) \bmod n$
 <proof>

18.2 More Even/Odd Results

lemma *even-mult-two-ex*: $\text{even}(n) = (\exists m::\text{nat}. n = 2*m)$
 <proof>

lemma *odd-Suc-mult-two-ex*: $\text{odd}(n) = (\exists m. n = \text{Suc } (2*m))$
 <proof>

lemma *even-add* [simp]: $\text{even}(m + n::\text{nat}) = (\text{even } m = \text{even } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *odd-add* [simp]: $\text{odd}(m + n::\text{nat}) = (\text{odd } m \neq \text{odd } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-even-div2* [simp]: $\text{even } (n::\text{nat}) ==> (n + 1) \text{ div } 2 = n \text{ div } 2$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-not-even-div2* [simp]: $\sim \text{even } n ==> (n + 1) \text{ div } 2 = \text{Suc } (n \text{ div } 2)$
 <proof>

lemma *even-num-iff*: $0 < n ==> \text{even } n = (\sim \text{even}(n - 1 :: \text{nat}))$
 <proof>

lemma *even-even-mod-4-iff*: $\text{even } (n::\text{nat}) = \text{even } (n \bmod 4)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-odd-mod-4-div-2*: $n \bmod 4 = (3::\text{nat}) ==> \text{odd}((n - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-even-mod-4-div-2*: $n \bmod 4 = (1::\text{nat}) ==> \text{even}((n - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 <proof>

end

19 Transcendental: Power Series, Transcendental Functions etc.

theory *Transcendental*
imports *NthRoot Fact Series EvenOdd Deriv*

begin

19.1 Properties of Power Series

lemma *lemma-realpow-diff*:

fixes $y :: 'a::\text{recpower}$
shows $p \leq n \implies y^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n - p) = (y^{\wedge} (n - p)) * y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-realpow-diff-sumr*:

fixes $y :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{comm-semiring-0}\}$ **shows**
 $(\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * y^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n - p)) =$
 $y * (\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * y^{\wedge} (n - p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-realpow-diff-sumr2*:

fixes $y :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{comm-ring}\}$ **shows**
 $x^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n) - y^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n) =$
 $(x - y) * (\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * y^{\wedge} (n - p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-realpow-rev-sumr*:

$(\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * (y^{\wedge} (n - p))) =$
 $(\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} (n - p)) * (y^{\wedge} p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Power series has a ‘circle’ of convergence, i.e. if it sums for x , then it sums absolutely for z with $|z| < |x|$.

lemma *powser-insidea*:

fixes $x z :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}, \text{recpower}\}$
assumes 1: *summable* $(\lambda n. f\ n * x^{\wedge} n)$
assumes 2: $\text{norm } z < \text{norm } x$
shows *summable* $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (f\ n * z^{\wedge} n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powser-inside*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}, \text{recpower}\}$ **shows**
 $[| \text{summable } (\%n. f(n) * (x^{\wedge} n)); \text{norm } z < \text{norm } x |]$
 $\implies \text{summable } (\%n. f(n) * (z^{\wedge} n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.2 Term-by-Term Differentiability of Power Series

definition

$\text{diffs} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{ring-1}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{diffs } c = (\%n. \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * c(\text{Suc } n))$

Lemma about distributing negation over it

lemma *diffs-minus*: $\text{diffs } (\%n. -\ c\ n) = (\%n. -\ \text{diffs } c\ n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Show that we can shift the terms down one

lemma *lemma-diffs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum n=0..<n. (\text{diffs } c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) = \\ & (\sum n=0..<n. \text{of-nat } n * c(n) * (x \wedge (n - \text{Suc } 0))) + \\ & (\text{of-nat } n * c(n) * x \wedge (n - \text{Suc } 0)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-diffs2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum n=0..<n. \text{of-nat } n * c(n) * (x \wedge (n - \text{Suc } 0))) = \\ & (\sum n=0..<n. (\text{diffs } c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) - \\ & (\text{of-nat } n * c(n) * x \wedge (n - \text{Suc } 0)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diffs-equiv*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{summable } (\%n. (\text{diffs } c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) ==> \\ & (\%n. \text{of-nat } n * c(n) * (x \wedge (n - \text{Suc } 0))) \text{ sums} \\ & (\sum n. (\text{diffs } c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-termdiff1*:

fixes $z :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{comm-ring}\}$ **shows**

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum p=0..<m. (((z + h) \wedge (m - p)) * (z \wedge p)) - (z \wedge m)) = \\ & (\sum p=0..<m. (z \wedge p) * (((z + h) \wedge (m - p)) - (z \wedge (m - p)))) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-add-one*: $m < n ==> (\exists d. n = m + d + \text{Suc } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumdiff*: $a + b - (c + d) = a - c + b - (d::\text{real})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumr-diff-mult-const2*:

$$\text{setsum } f \{0..<n\} - \text{of-nat } n * (r::'a::\text{ring-1}) = (\sum i = 0..<n. f i - r)$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-termdiff2*:

fixes $h :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{field}\}$

assumes $h: h \neq 0$ **shows**

$$\begin{aligned} & ((z + h) \wedge n - z \wedge n) / h - \text{of-nat } n * z \wedge (n - \text{Suc } 0) = \\ & h * (\sum p=0..<n - \text{Suc } 0. \sum q=0..<n - \text{Suc } 0 - p. \\ & (z + h) \wedge q * z \wedge (n - 2 - q)) \text{ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)} \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-setsum-nat-ivl-bounded2*:

fixes $K :: 'a::\text{ordered-semidom}$

assumes $f: \bigwedge p::\text{nat}. p < n \implies f p \leq K$

assumes $K: 0 \leq K$
shows $\text{setsum } f \{0..<n-k\} \leq \text{of-nat } n * K$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-termdiff3*:
fixes $h z :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$
assumes $1: h \neq 0$
assumes $2: \text{norm } z \leq K$
assumes $3: \text{norm } (z + h) \leq K$
shows $\text{norm } (((z + h) ^ n - z ^ n) / h - \text{of-nat } n * z ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $\leq \text{of-nat } n * \text{of-nat } (n - \text{Suc } 0) * K ^ (n - 2) * \text{norm } h$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-termdiff4*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\} \Rightarrow$
 $'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $k: 0 < (k::\text{real})$
assumes $le: \bigwedge h. \llbracket h \neq 0; \text{norm } h < k \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{norm } (f h) \leq K * \text{norm } h$
shows $f -- 0 --> 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-termdiff5*:
fixes $g :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{real-normed-field}\} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{banach}$
assumes $k: 0 < (k::\text{real})$
assumes $f: \text{summable } f$
assumes $le: \bigwedge h n. \llbracket h \neq 0; \text{norm } h < k \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{norm } (g h n) \leq f n * \text{norm } h$
shows $(\lambda h. \text{suminf } (g h)) -- 0 --> 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

FIXME: Long proofs

lemma *termdiffs-aux*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $1: \text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{diffs } (\text{diffs } c) n * K ^ n)$
assumes $2: \text{norm } x < \text{norm } K$
shows $(\lambda h. \sum n. c n * (((x + h) ^ n - x ^ n) / h$
 $- \text{of-nat } n * x ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))) -- 0 --> 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *termdiffs*:
fixes $K x :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$
assumes $1: \text{summable } (\lambda n. c n * K ^ n)$
assumes $2: \text{summable } (\lambda n. (\text{diffs } c) n * K ^ n)$
assumes $3: \text{summable } (\lambda n. (\text{diffs } (\text{diffs } c)) n * K ^ n)$
assumes $4: \text{norm } x < \text{norm } K$
shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. \sum n. c n * x ^ n) x :> (\sum n. (\text{diffs } c) n * x ^ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.3 Exponential Function

definition

$exp :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a :: \{recpower, real-normed-field, banach\}$ **where**
 $exp\ x = (\sum n. x \wedge n /_R real\ (fact\ n))$

definition

$sin :: real \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $sin\ x = (\sum n. (if\ even(n)\ then\ 0\ else$
 $\quad (-1 \wedge ((n - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2)) / (real\ (fact\ n))) * x \wedge n)$

definition

$cos :: real \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $cos\ x = (\sum n. (if\ even(n)\ then\ (-1 \wedge (n\ div\ 2)) / (real\ (fact\ n))$
 $\quad else\ 0) * x \wedge n)$

lemma *summable-exp-generic:*

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-algebra-1, recpower, banach\}$
defines S -def: $S \equiv \lambda n. x \wedge n /_R real\ (fact\ n)$
shows *summable* S

<proof>

lemma *summable-norm-exp:*

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-algebra-1, recpower, banach\}$
shows *summable* $(\lambda n. norm\ (x \wedge n /_R real\ (fact\ n)))$

<proof>

lemma *summable-exp:* *summable* $(\%n. inverse\ (real\ (fact\ n)) * x \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-sin:*

summable $(\%n.$
 $\quad (if\ even\ n\ then\ 0$
 $\quad else\ -1 \wedge ((n - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2) / (real\ (fact\ n))) *$
 $\quad x \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-cos:*

summable $(\%n.$
 $\quad (if\ even\ n\ then$
 $\quad \quad -1 \wedge (n\ div\ 2) / (real\ (fact\ n))\ else\ 0) * x \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-STAR-sin:*

$(if\ even\ n\ then\ 0$
 $\quad else\ -1 \wedge ((n - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2) / (real\ (fact\ n))) * 0 \wedge n = 0$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-STAR-cos:*

$0 < n \longrightarrow$

$-1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * 0 \wedge n = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-STAR-cos1*:

$0 < n \rightarrow$
 $(-1) \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * 0 \wedge n = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-STAR-cos2*:

$(\sum_{n=1..<n.} \text{if even } n \text{ then } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * 0 \wedge n$
 $\text{else } 0) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exp-converges*: $(\lambda n. x \wedge n /_R \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ sums exp } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-converges*:

$(\%n. (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) * x \wedge n) \text{ sums sin}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-converges*:

$(\%n. (\text{if even } n \text{ then } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$
 $\text{else } 0) * x \wedge n) \text{ sums cos}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.4 Formal Derivatives of Exp, Sin, and Cos Series

lemma *exp-fdiffs*:

$\text{diffs } (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) = (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *diffs-of-real*: $\text{diffs } (\lambda n. \text{of-real } (f \ n)) = (\lambda n. \text{of-real } (\text{diffs } f \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-fdiffs*:

$\text{diffs } (\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))$
 $= (\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$
 $\text{else } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-fdiffs2*:

$\text{diffs } (\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) \ n$
 $= (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))$

$$\begin{aligned} & -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \\ & \text{else } 0) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-fdiffs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{diffs}(\%n. \text{ if even } n \text{ then} \\ & \quad -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ else } 0) \\ & = (\%n. - (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0 \\ & \quad \text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-fdiffs2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{diffs}(\%n. \text{ if even } n \text{ then} \\ & \quad -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ else } 0) \ n \\ & = - (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0 \\ & \quad \text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

Now at last we can get the derivatives of exp, sin and cos

lemma *lemma-sin-minus*:

$$- \sin x = (\sum n. - ((\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0 \\ \text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))) * x \wedge n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-exp-ext*: $\exp = (\lambda x. \sum n. x \wedge n /_{\mathbb{R}} \text{real } (\text{fact } n))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-exp [simp]*: $\text{DERIV } \exp x :> \exp(x)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-sin-ext*:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin & = (\%x. \sum n. \\ & \quad (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0 \\ & \quad \text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))) * \\ & \quad x \wedge n) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-cos-ext*:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos & = (\%x. \sum n. \\ & \quad (\text{if even } n \text{ then } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ else } 0) * \\ & \quad x \wedge n) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-sin [simp]*: $\text{DERIV } \sin x :> \cos(x)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cos [simp]*: $\text{DERIV } \cos x :> -\sin(x)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-exp* [simp]: *isCont exp x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-sin* [simp]: *isCont sin x*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-cos* [simp]: *isCont cos x*
 ⟨proof⟩

19.5 Properties of the Exponential Function

lemma *powser-zero*:
 fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{real-normed-algebra-1}, \text{recpower}\}$
 shows $(\sum n. f\ n * 0 \wedge n) = f\ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-zero* [simp]: *exp 0 = 1*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *setsum-head2*:
 $m \leq n \implies \text{setsum } f \{m..n\} = f\ m + \text{setsum } f \{\text{Suc } m..n\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *setsum-cl-ivl-Suc2*:
 $(\sum i=m..\text{Suc } n. f\ i) = (\text{if } \text{Suc } n < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\ m + (\sum i=m..n. f\ (\text{Suc } i)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-series-add*:
 fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{real-field}, \text{recpower}\}$
 defines $S\text{-def: } S \equiv \lambda x\ n. x \wedge n /_{\mathbb{R}} \text{real } (\text{fact } n)$
 shows $S\ (x + y)\ n = (\sum i=0..n. S\ x\ i * S\ y\ (n - i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-add*: *exp (x + y) = exp x * exp y*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-of-real*: *exp (of-real x) = of-real (exp x)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-ge-add-one-self-aux*: $0 \leq (x::\text{real}) \implies (1 + x) \leq \text{exp}(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-gt-one* [simp]: $0 < (x::\text{real}) \implies 1 < \text{exp } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-exp-add-const*: *DERIV (%x. exp (x + y)) x :> exp(x + y)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-exp-minus* [simp]: *DERIV* (%*x*. *exp* (*-x*)) *x* :> *- exp*(*-x*)
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-exp-exp-zero* [simp]: *DERIV* (%*x*. *exp* (*x + y*) * *exp* (*- x*)) *x* :>
 0
 <proof>

lemma *exp-add-mult-minus* [simp]: *exp*(*x + y*)**exp*(*-x*) = *exp*(*y::real*)
 <proof>

lemma *exp-mult-minus* [simp]: *exp* *x* * *exp*(*-x*) = 1
 <proof>

lemma *exp-mult-minus2* [simp]: *exp*(*-x*)**exp*(*x*) = 1
 <proof>

lemma *exp-minus*: *exp*(*-x*) = *inverse*(*exp*(*x*))
 <proof>

Proof: because every exponential can be seen as a square.

lemma *exp-ge-zero* [simp]: 0 ≤ *exp* (*x::real*)
 <proof>

lemma *exp-not-eq-zero* [simp]: *exp* *x* ≠ 0
 <proof>

lemma *exp-gt-zero* [simp]: 0 < *exp* (*x::real*)
 <proof>

lemma *inv-exp-gt-zero* [simp]: 0 < *inverse*(*exp* *x::real*)
 <proof>

lemma *abs-exp-cancel* [simp]: |*exp* *x::real*| = *exp* *x*
 <proof>

lemma *exp-real-of-nat-mult*: *exp*(*real* *n* * *x*) = *exp*(*x*) ^ *n*
 <proof>

lemma *exp-diff*: *exp*(*x - y*) = *exp*(*x*)/(*exp* *y*)
 <proof>

lemma *exp-less-mono*:
 fixes *x y* :: *real*
 assumes *xy*: *x* < *y* shows *exp* *x* < *exp* *y*
 <proof>

lemma *exp-less-cancel*: *exp* (*x::real*) < *exp* *y* ==> *x* < *y*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exp-less-cancel-iff* [iff]: $(exp(x::real) < exp(y)) = (x < y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exp-le-cancel-iff* [iff]: $(exp(x::real) \leq exp(y)) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exp-inj-iff* [iff]: $(exp(x::real) = exp(y)) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-exp-total*: $1 \leq y \implies \exists x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq y - 1 \ \& \ exp(x::real) = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exp-total*: $0 < (y::real) \implies \exists x. exp\ x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

19.6 Properties of the Logarithmic Function

definition

$ln :: real \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $ln\ x = (THE\ u. exp\ u = x)$

lemma *ln-exp* [simp]: $ln(exp\ x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exp-ln* [simp]: $0 < x \implies exp(ln\ x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exp-ln-iff* [simp]: $(exp(ln\ x) = x) = (0 < x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ln-mult*: $[| 0 < x; 0 < y |] \implies ln(x * y) = ln(x) + ln(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ln-inj-iff* [simp]: $[| 0 < x; 0 < y |] \implies (ln\ x = ln\ y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ln-one* [simp]: $ln\ 1 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ln-inverse*: $0 < x \implies ln(inverse\ x) = -ln\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ln-div*:
 $[| 0 < x; 0 < y |] \implies ln(x/y) = ln\ x - ln\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ln-less-cancel-iff* [simp]: $[| 0 < x; 0 < y |] \implies (ln\ x < ln\ y) = (x < y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-le-cancel-iff* [*simp*]: $[[0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies (\ln x \leq \ln y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-realpow*: $0 < x \implies \ln(x ^ n) = \text{real } n * \ln(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-add-one-self-le-self* [*simp*]: $0 \leq x \implies \ln(1 + x) \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-less-self* [*simp*]: $0 < x \implies \ln x < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-ge-zero* [*simp*]:
 assumes $x: 1 \leq x$ shows $0 \leq \ln x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-ge-zero-imp-ge-one*:
 assumes $\ln: 0 \leq \ln x$
 and $x: 0 < x$
 shows $1 \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-ge-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $0 < x \implies (0 \leq \ln x) = (1 \leq x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-less-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $0 < x \implies (\ln x < 0) = (x < 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-gt-zero*:
 assumes $x: 1 < x$ shows $0 < \ln x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-gt-zero-imp-gt-one*:
 assumes $\ln: 0 < \ln x$
 and $x: 0 < x$
 shows $1 < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-gt-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $0 < x \implies (0 < \ln x) = (1 < x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-eq-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $0 < x \implies (\ln x = 0) = (x = 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-less-zero*: $[[0 < x; x < 1]] \implies \ln x < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exp-ln-eq*: $\exp u = x \implies \ln x = u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-ln*: $0 < x \implies \text{isCont } \ln x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-ln*: $0 < x \implies \text{DERIV } \ln x :> \text{inverse } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.7 Basic Properties of the Trigonometric Functions

lemma *sin-zero* [*simp*]: $\sin 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-zero* [*simp*]: $\cos 0 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-sin-mult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(x) * \sin(x)) \ x :> \cos(x) * \sin(x) + \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-sin-mult2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(x) * \sin(x)) \ x :> 2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-realpow2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2) \ x :> \cos(x) * \sin(x) + \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-realpow2a* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2) \ x :> 2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cos-cos-mult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x) * \cos(x)) \ x :> -\sin(x) * \cos(x) + -\sin(x) * \cos(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cos-cos-mult2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x) * \cos(x)) \ x :> -2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cos-realpow2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\cos x)^2) \ x :> -\sin(x) * \cos(x) + -\sin(x) * \cos(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cos-realpow2a* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\cos x)^2) \ x :> -2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-DERIV-subst*: $[| \text{DERIV } f \ x :> D; D = E |] ==> \text{DERIV } f \ x :> E$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cos-realpow2b*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\cos x)^2) \ x :> -(2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cos-cos-mult3* [simp]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x) * \cos(x)) \ x :> -(2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-circle-all*:
 $\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2) \ x :>$
 $(2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x) - 2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-circle-all-zero* [simp]:
 $\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2) \ x :> 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add* [simp]: $((\sin x)^2) + ((\cos x)^2) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add2* [simp]: $((\cos x)^2) + ((\sin x)^2) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add3* [simp]: $\cos x * \cos x + \sin x * \sin x = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-squared-eq*: $(\sin x)^2 = 1 - (\cos x)^2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-squared-eq*: $(\cos x)^2 = 1 - (\sin x)^2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-gt-one-ge-zero-add-less*: $[| 1 < x; 0 \leq y |] ==> 1 < x + (y::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-sin-le-one* [simp]: $|\sin x| \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-ge-minus-one* [simp]: $-1 \leq \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-le-one* [simp]: $\sin x \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-cos-le-one* [simp]: $|\cos x| \leq 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-ge-minus-one* [simp]: $-1 \leq \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-le-one* [simp]: $\cos x \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-fun-pow*: $\text{DERIV } g \ x :> m \implies$
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (g \ x) ^ n) \ x :> \text{real } n * (g \ x) ^ (n - 1) * m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-fun-exp*:
 $\text{DERIV } g \ x :> m \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. \exp(g \ x)) \ x :> \exp(g \ x) * m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-fun-sin*:
 $\text{DERIV } g \ x :> m \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(g \ x)) \ x :> \cos(g \ x) * m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-fun-cos*:
 $\text{DERIV } g \ x :> m \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(g \ x)) \ x :> -\sin(g \ x) * m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *DERIV-intros* = *DERIV-ident* *DERIV-const* *DERIV-cos* *DERIV-cmult*
DERIV-sin *DERIV-exp* *DERIV-inverse* *DERIV-pow*
DERIV-add *DERIV-diff* *DERIV-mult* *DERIV-minus*
DERIV-inverse-fun *DERIV-quotient* *DERIV-fun-pow*
DERIV-fun-exp *DERIV-fun-sin* *DERIV-fun-cos*

lemma *lemma-DERIV-sin-cos-add*:
 $\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin (x + y) - (\sin x * \cos y + \cos x * \sin y)) ^ 2 +$
 $(\cos (x + y) - (\cos x * \cos y - \sin x * \sin y)) ^ 2) \ x :> 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-add* [simp]:
 $(\sin (x + y) - (\sin x * \cos y + \cos x * \sin y)) ^ 2 +$
 $(\cos (x + y) - (\cos x * \cos y - \sin x * \sin y)) ^ 2 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-add*: $\sin (x + y) = \sin x * \cos y + \cos x * \sin y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-add*: $\cos (x + y) = \cos x * \cos y - \sin x * \sin y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-DERIV-sin-cos-minus*:

$\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin(-x) + (\sin x)) \wedge 2 + (\cos(-x) - (\cos x)) \wedge 2) x :> 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-minus* [simp]:
 $(\sin(-x) + (\sin x)) \wedge 2 + (\cos(-x) - (\cos x)) \wedge 2 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-minus* [simp]: $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-minus* [simp]: $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-diff*: $\sin(x - y) = \sin x * \cos y - \cos x * \sin y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-diff2*: $\sin(x - y) = \cos y * \sin x - \sin y * \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-diff*: $\cos(x - y) = \cos x * \cos y + \sin x * \sin y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-diff2*: $\cos(x - y) = \cos y * \cos x + \sin y * \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-double* [simp]: $\sin(2 * x) = 2 * \sin x * \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-double*: $\cos(2 * x) = ((\cos x)^2) - ((\sin x)^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.8 The Constant Pi

definition

$pi :: \text{real}$ **where**
 $pi = 2 * (\text{THE } x. 0 \leq (x::\text{real}) \ \& \ x \leq 2 \ \& \ \cos x = 0)$

Show that there's a least positive x with $\cos x = 0$; hence define pi .

lemma *sin-paired*:
 $(\%n. -1 \wedge n / (\text{real } (\text{fact } (2 * n + 1)))) * x \wedge (2 * n + 1))$
 $\text{sums } \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-gt-zero*: $[| 0 < x; x < 2 |] ==> 0 < \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-gt-zero1*: $[| 0 < x; x < 2 |] ==> 0 < \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-double-less-one*: $[| 0 < x; x < 2 |] ==> \cos (2 * x) < 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-paired*:
 $(\%n. -1 \wedge n / (\text{real } (\text{fact } (2 * n))) * x \wedge (2 * n)) \text{ sums } \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *zero-less-power* [simp]

lemma *fact-lemma*: $\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) * 4 = \text{real } (4 * n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-two-less-zero* [simp]: $\cos (2) < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *cos-two-neq-zero* [simp] = *cos-two-less-zero* [THEN *less-imp-neq*]
lemmas *cos-two-le-zero* [simp] = *cos-two-less-zero* [THEN *order-less-imp-le*]

lemma *cos-is-zero*: $EX! x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq 2 \ \& \ \cos x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pi-half*: $\pi/2 = (\text{THE } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq 2 \ \& \ \cos x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-pi-half* [simp]: $\cos (\pi / 2) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pi-half-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \pi / 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *pi-half-neq-zero* [simp] = *pi-half-gt-zero* [THEN *less-imp-neq*, *symmetric*]
lemmas *pi-half-ge-zero* [simp] = *pi-half-gt-zero* [THEN *order-less-imp-le*]

lemma *pi-half-less-two* [simp]: $\pi / 2 < 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *pi-half-neq-two* [simp] = *pi-half-less-two* [THEN *less-imp-neq*]
lemmas *pi-half-le-two* [simp] = *pi-half-less-two* [THEN *order-less-imp-le*]

lemma *pi-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \pi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pi-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \pi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pi-neq-zero* [simp]: $\pi \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pi-not-less-zero* [*simp*]: $\neg \pi < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *minus-pi-half-less-zero* [*simp*]: $-(\pi/2) < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-pi-half* [*simp*]: $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos \pi = -1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin \pi = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-eq*: $\sin x = \cos (\pi/2 - x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *sin-cos-eq* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *minus-sin-cos-eq*: $-\sin x = \cos (x + \pi/2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *minus-sin-cos-eq* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *cos-sin-eq*: $\cos x = \sin (\pi/2 - x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *cos-sin-eq* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *sin-periodic-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin (x + \pi) = -\sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-periodic-pi2* [*simp*]: $\sin (\pi + x) = -\sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-periodic-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos (x + \pi) = -\cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-periodic* [*simp*]: $\sin (x + 2*\pi) = \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-periodic* [*simp*]: $\cos (x + 2*\pi) = \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-npi* [*simp*]: $\cos (\text{real } n * \pi) = -1 ^ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-npi2* [*simp*]: $\cos (\pi * \text{real } n) = -1 ^ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-npi* [*simp*]: $\sin (\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) * \pi) = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-npi2* [*simp*]: $\sin (pi * \text{real } (n::nat)) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-two-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos (2 * pi) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-two-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin (2 * pi) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-gt-zero2*: $[| 0 < x; x < pi/2 |] ==> 0 < \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-less-zero*:
 assumes $lb: -pi/2 < x$ and $x < 0$ shows $\sin x < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pi-less-4*: $pi < 4$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-gt-zero*: $[| 0 < x; x < pi/2 |] ==> 0 < \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-gt-zero-pi*: $[| -(pi/2) < x; x < pi/2 |] ==> 0 < \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-ge-zero*: $[| -(pi/2) \leq x; x \leq pi/2 |] ==> 0 \leq \cos x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-gt-zero-pi*: $[| 0 < x; x < pi |] ==> 0 < \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-ge-zero*: $[| 0 \leq x; x \leq pi |] ==> 0 \leq \sin x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-total*: $[| -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 |] ==> EX! x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq pi \ \& \ (\cos x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-total*:
 $[| -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 |] ==> EX! x. -(pi/2) \leq x \ \& \ x \leq pi/2 \ \& \ (\sin x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *reals-Archimedean4*:
 $[| 0 < y; 0 \leq x |] ==> \exists n. \text{real } n * y \leq x \ \& \ x < \text{real } (Suc\ n) * y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-zero-lemma*:

$[| 0 \leq x; \cos x = 0 |] ==>$
 $\exists n::nat. \sim even\ n \ \& \ x = real\ n * (pi/2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-zero-lemma*:

$[| 0 \leq x; \sin x = 0 |] ==>$
 $\exists n::nat. even\ n \ \& \ x = real\ n * (pi/2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-zero-iff*:

$(\cos x = 0) =$
 $((\exists n::nat. \sim even\ n \ \& \ (x = real\ n * (pi/2))) \mid$
 $(\exists n::nat. \sim even\ n \ \& \ (x = -(real\ n * (pi/2)))))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-zero-iff*:

$(\sin x = 0) =$
 $((\exists n::nat. even\ n \ \& \ (x = real\ n * (pi/2))) \mid$
 $(\exists n::nat. even\ n \ \& \ (x = -(real\ n * (pi/2)))))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

19.9 Tangent

definition

$tan :: real \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $tan\ x = (\sin\ x) / (\cos\ x)$

lemma *tan-zero [simp]*: $tan\ 0 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-pi [simp]*: $tan\ pi = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-npi [simp]*: $tan\ (real\ (n::nat) * pi) = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-minus [simp]*: $tan\ (-x) = -\ tan\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-periodic [simp]*: $tan\ (x + 2*pi) = tan\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-tan-add1*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos y \neq 0 |]$
 $==> 1 - tan(x)*tan(y) = \cos\ (x + y) / (\cos\ x * \cos\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-tan-eq*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos y \neq 0 |]$
 $\implies \tan x + \tan y = \sin(x + y) / (\cos x * \cos y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-add*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos y \neq 0; \cos(x + y) \neq 0 |]$
 $\implies \tan(x + y) = (\tan(x) + \tan(y)) / (1 - \tan(x) * \tan(y))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-double*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos(2 * x) \neq 0 |]$
 $\implies \tan(2 * x) = (2 * \tan x) / (1 - (\tan(x) ^ 2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-gt-zero*: $[| 0 < x; x < \pi/2 |] \implies 0 < \tan x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-less-zero*:

assumes *lb*: $-\pi/2 < x$ **and** $x < 0$ **shows** $\tan x < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-DERIV-tan*:

$\cos x \neq 0 \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(x) / \cos(x)) \ x :> \text{inverse}((\cos x)^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-tan [simp]*: $\cos x \neq 0 \implies \text{DERIV } \tan x :> \text{inverse}((\cos x)^2)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-tan [simp]*: $\cos x \neq 0 \implies \text{isCont } \tan x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-cos-div-sin [simp]*: $(\%x. \cos(x) / \sin(x)) \ -- \ \pi/2 \ --> 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-tan-total*: $0 < y \implies \exists x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < \pi/2 \ \& \ y < \tan x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-total-pos*: $0 \leq y \implies \exists x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < \pi/2 \ \& \ \tan x = y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-tan-total1*: $\exists x. -(\pi/2) < x \ \& \ x < (\pi/2) \ \& \ \tan x = y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-total*: $\text{EX! } x. -(\pi/2) < x \ \& \ x < (\pi/2) \ \& \ \tan x = y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.10 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

definition

$\text{arcsin} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{arcsin } y = (\text{THE } x. -(pi/2) \leq x \ \& \ x \leq pi/2 \ \& \ \sin x = y)$

definition

$\text{arccos} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{arccos } y = (\text{THE } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq pi \ \& \ \cos x = y)$

definition

$\text{arctan} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{arctan } y = (\text{THE } x. -(pi/2) < x \ \& \ x < pi/2 \ \& \ \tan x = y)$

lemma arcsin :

$[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]]$
 $\implies -(pi/2) \leq \text{arcsin } y \ \& \$
 $\text{arcsin } y \leq pi/2 \ \& \ \sin(\text{arcsin } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arcsin-pi :

$[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]]$
 $\implies -(pi/2) \leq \text{arcsin } y \ \& \ \text{arcsin } y \leq pi \ \& \ \sin(\text{arcsin } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sin-arcsin [simp]: $[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]] \implies \sin(\text{arcsin } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arcsin-bounded :

$[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]] \implies -(pi/2) \leq \text{arcsin } y \ \& \ \text{arcsin } y \leq pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arcsin-lbound : $[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]] \implies -(pi/2) \leq \text{arcsin } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arcsin-ubound : $[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]] \implies \text{arcsin } y \leq pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arcsin-lt-bounded :

$[[-1 < y; y < 1]] \implies -(pi/2) < \text{arcsin } y \ \& \ \text{arcsin } y < pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arcsin-sin : $[[-(pi/2) \leq x; x \leq pi/2]] \implies \text{arcsin}(\sin x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma arccos :

$[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]]$
 $\implies 0 \leq \text{arccos } y \ \& \ \text{arccos } y \leq pi \ \& \ \cos(\text{arccos } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-arccos* [simp]: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \cos(\arccos y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arccos-bounded*: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq \arccos y \ \& \ \arccos y \leq \pi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arccos-lbound*: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq \arccos y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arccos-ubound*: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \arccos y \leq \pi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arccos-lt-bounded*:
 $\llbracket -1 < y; y < 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies 0 < \arccos y \ \& \ \arccos y < \pi$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arccos-cos*: $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \leq \pi \rrbracket \implies \arccos(\cos x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arccos-cos2*: $\llbracket x \leq 0; -\pi \leq x \rrbracket \implies \arccos(\cos x) = -x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-arcsin*: $\llbracket -1 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-arccos*: $\llbracket -1 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arctan* [simp]:
 $-(\pi/2) < \arctan y \ \& \ \arctan y < \pi/2 \ \& \ \tan(\arctan y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tan-arctan*: $\tan(\arctan y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arctan-bounded*: $-(\pi/2) < \arctan y \ \& \ \arctan y < \pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arctan-lbound*: $-(\pi/2) < \arctan y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arctan-ubound*: $\arctan y < \pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arctan-tan*:
 $\llbracket -(\pi/2) < x; x < \pi/2 \rrbracket \implies \arctan(\tan x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *arctan-zero-zero* [simp]: $\arctan 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-arctan-not-zero* [simp]: $\cos(\arctan x) \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-sec*: $\cos x \neq 0 \implies 1 + \tan(x)^2 = \sec(x)^2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isCont-inverse-function2*:
 fixes $f g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ shows
 $\llbracket a < x; x < b; \forall z. a \leq z \wedge z \leq b \longrightarrow g(f z) = z; \forall z. a \leq z \wedge z \leq b \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f z \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{isCont } g(f x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isCont-arcsin*: $\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } \arcsin x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isCont-arccos*: $\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } \arccos x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isCont-arctan*: $\text{isCont } \arctan x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-arcsin*:
 $\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } \arcsin x :> \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt } (1 - x^2))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-arccos*:
 $\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } \arccos x :> \text{inverse } (-\text{sqrt } (1 - x^2))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-arctan*: $\text{DERIV } \arctan x :> \text{inverse } (1 + x^2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

19.11 More Theorems about Sin and Cos

lemma *cos-45*: $\cos(\pi / 4) = \text{sqrt } 2 / 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-30*: $\cos(\pi / 6) = \text{sqrt } 3 / 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-45*: $\sin(\pi / 4) = \text{sqrt } 2 / 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-60*: $\sin(\pi / 3) = \text{sqrt } 3 / 2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-60*: $\cos (pi / 3) = 1 / 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-30*: $\sin (pi / 6) = 1 / 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-30*: $\tan (pi / 6) = 1 / \text{sqrt } 3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-45*: $\tan (pi / 4) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tan-60*: $\tan (pi / 3) = \text{sqrt } 3$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

NEEDED??

lemma [*simp*]:
 $\sin (x + 1 / 2 * \text{real } (Suc\ m) * pi) =$
 $\cos (x + 1 / 2 * \text{real } (m) * pi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

NEEDED??

lemma [*simp*]:
 $\sin (x + \text{real } (Suc\ m) * pi / 2) =$
 $\cos (x + \text{real } (m) * pi / 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-sin-add* [*simp*]: $DERIV (\%x. \sin (x + k))\ xa :> \cos (xa + k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-npi* [*simp*]: $\sin (\text{real } (Suc\ (2 * n)) * pi / 2) = (-1) ^ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-2npi* [*simp*]: $\cos (2 * \text{real } (n::nat) * pi) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-3over2-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos (3 / 2 * pi) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-2npi* [*simp*]: $\sin (2 * \text{real } (n::nat) * pi) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-3over2-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin (3 / 2 * pi) = - 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma [*simp*]:

$\cos(x + 1 / 2 * \text{real}(\text{Suc } m) * \pi) = -\sin(x + 1 / 2 * \text{real } m * \pi)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $[\text{simp}]$: $\cos(x + \text{real}(\text{Suc } m) * \pi / 2) = -\sin(x + \text{real } m * \pi / 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma cos-pi-eq-zero $[\text{simp}]$: $\cos(\pi * \text{real}(\text{Suc}(2 * m)) / 2) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma DERIV-cos-add $[\text{simp}]$: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x + k)) \text{ } xa :> -\sin(xa + k)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{sin-zero-abs-cos-one}$: $\sin x = 0 \implies |\cos x| = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma exp-eq-one-iff $[\text{simp}]$: $(\exp(x::\text{real}) = 1) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma cos-one-sin-zero : $\cos x = 1 \implies \sin x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.12 Existence of Polar Coordinates

lemma cos-x-y-le-one : $|x / \text{sqrt}(x^2 + y^2)| \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma cos-arccos-abs : $|y| \leq 1 \implies \cos(\arccos y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma sin-arccos-abs : $|y| \leq 1 \implies \sin(\arccos y) = \text{sqrt}(1 - y^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{cos-arccos-lemma1} = \text{cos-arccos-abs}$ $[\text{OF } \text{cos-x-y-le-one}]$

lemmas $\text{sin-arccos-lemma1} = \text{sin-arccos-abs}$ $[\text{OF } \text{cos-x-y-le-one}]$

lemma polar-ex1 :

$0 < y \implies \exists r \ a. \ x = r * \cos a \ \& \ y = r * \sin a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma polar-ex2 :

$y < 0 \implies \exists r \ a. \ x = r * \cos a \ \& \ y = r * \sin a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma polar-Ex : $\exists r \ a. \ x = r * \cos a \ \& \ y = r * \sin a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

19.13 Theorems about Limits

lemma *isCont-inv-fun*:

fixes $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket 0 < d; \forall z. |z - x| \leq d \dashv\vdash g(f(z)) = z;$
 $\forall z. |z - x| \leq d \dashv\vdash \text{isCont } f\ z \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{isCont } g\ (f\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-inv-fun-inv*:

fixes $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket 0 < d;$

$\forall z. |z - x| \leq d \dashv\vdash g(f(z)) = z;$

$\forall z. |z - x| \leq d \dashv\vdash \text{isCont } f\ z \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists e. 0 < e \ \&$

$(\forall y. 0 < |y - f(x)| \ \& \ |y - f(x)| < e \dashv\vdash f(g(y)) = y)$

<proof>

Bartle/Sherbert: Introduction to Real Analysis, Theorem 4.2.9, p. 110

lemma *LIM-fun-gt-zero*:

$\llbracket f \dashv\vdash c \dashv\vdash (l::\text{real}); 0 < l \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists r. 0 < r \ \& \ (\forall x::\text{real}. x \neq c \ \& \ |c - x| < r \dashv\vdash 0 < f\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-fun-less-zero*:

$\llbracket f \dashv\vdash c \dashv\vdash (l::\text{real}); l < 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists r. 0 < r \ \& \ (\forall x::\text{real}. x \neq c \ \& \ |c - x| < r \dashv\vdash f\ x < 0)$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-fun-not-zero*:

$\llbracket f \dashv\vdash c \dashv\vdash (l::\text{real}); l \neq 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists r. 0 < r \ \& \ (\forall x::\text{real}. x \neq c \ \& \ |c - x| < r \dashv\vdash f\ x \neq 0)$

<proof>

end

20 Complex: Complex Numbers: Rectangular and Polar Representations

theory *Complex*

imports *../Hyperreal/Transcendental*

begin

datatype *complex* = *Complex* *real* *real*

consts *Re* :: *complex* \Rightarrow *real*

primrec *Re*: *Re* (*Complex* *x* *y*) = *x*

consts $Im :: complex \Rightarrow real$

primrec $Im: Im (Complex x y) = y$

lemma *complex-surj* [simp]: $Complex (Re z) (Im z) = z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-equality* [intro?]: $\llbracket Re x = Re y; Im x = Im y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *expand-complex-eq*: $(x = y) = (Re x = Re y \wedge Im x = Im y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *complex-Re-Im-cancel-iff* = *expand-complex-eq*

20.1 Addition and Subtraction

instance *complex* :: *zero*

complex-zero-def:

$0 \equiv Complex\ 0\ 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *plus*

complex-add-def:

$x + y \equiv Complex (Re\ x + Re\ y) (Im\ x + Im\ y)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *minus*

complex-minus-def:

$- x \equiv Complex (- Re\ x) (- Im\ x)$

complex-diff-def:

$x - y \equiv x + - y$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Complex-eq-0* [simp]: $(Complex\ a\ b = 0) = (a = 0 \wedge b = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-zero* [simp]: $Re\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-zero* [simp]: $Im\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-add* [simp]:

$Complex\ a\ b + Complex\ c\ d = Complex (a + c) (b + d)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-add* [simp]: $Re (x + y) = Re\ x + Re\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-add* [simp]: $Im (x + y) = Im\ x + Im\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-minus* [simp]: $-(Complex\ a\ b) = Complex\ (-\ a)\ (-\ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-minus* [simp]: $Re\ (-\ x) = -\ Re\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-minus* [simp]: $Im\ (-\ x) = -\ Im\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-diff* [simp]:
 $Complex\ a\ b - Complex\ c\ d = Complex\ (a - c)\ (b - d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-diff* [simp]: $Re\ (x - y) = Re\ x - Re\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-diff* [simp]: $Im\ (x - y) = Im\ x - Im\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *ab-group-add*
 ⟨proof⟩

20.2 Multiplication and Division

instance *complex* :: *one*
complex-one-def:
 $1 \equiv Complex\ 1\ 0$ ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *times*
complex-mult-def:
 $x * y \equiv Complex\ (Re\ x * Re\ y - Im\ x * Im\ y)\ (Re\ x * Im\ y + Im\ x * Re\ y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *inverse*
complex-inverse-def:
 $inverse\ x \equiv$
 $Complex\ (Re\ x / ((Re\ x)^2 + (Im\ x)^2))\ (-\ Im\ x / ((Re\ x)^2 + (Im\ x)^2))$
complex-divide-def:
 $x / y \equiv x * inverse\ y$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Complex-eq-1* [simp]: $(Complex\ a\ b = 1) = (a = 1 \wedge b = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-one* [simp]: $Re\ 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-one* [simp]: $Im\ 1 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-mult* [simp]:

$\text{Complex } a \ * \ \text{Complex } c \ d = \text{Complex } (a \ * \ c - b \ * \ d) \ (a \ * \ d + b \ * \ c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-mult* [simp]: $\text{Re } (x \ * \ y) = \text{Re } x \ * \ \text{Re } y - \text{Im } x \ * \ \text{Im } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-mult* [simp]: $\text{Im } (x \ * \ y) = \text{Re } x \ * \ \text{Im } y + \text{Im } x \ * \ \text{Re } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-inverse* [simp]:

$\text{inverse } (\text{Complex } a \ b) = \text{Complex } (a \ / \ (a^2 + b^2)) \ (- \ b \ / \ (a^2 + b^2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-inverse*:

$\text{Re } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{Re } x \ / \ ((\text{Re } x)^2 + (\text{Im } x)^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-inverse*:

$\text{Im } (\text{inverse } x) = - \ \text{Im } x \ / \ ((\text{Re } x)^2 + (\text{Im } x)^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *field*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *division-by-zero*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.3 Exponentiation

instance *complex* :: *power* $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

primrec

complexpow-0: $z \ ^ \ 0 = 1$
complexpow-Suc: $z \ ^ \ (\text{Suc } n) = (z :: \text{complex}) \ * \ (z \ ^ \ n)$

instance *complex* :: *recpower*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.4 Numerals and Arithmetic

instance *complex* :: *number*

complex-number-of-def:
 $\text{number-of } w \equiv \text{of-int } w \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *number-ring*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{Re } (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{Im} (\text{of-nat } n) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-of-int* [simp]: $\text{Re} (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-of-int* [simp]: $\text{Im} (\text{of-int } z) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-number-of* [simp]: $\text{Re} (\text{number-of } v) = \text{number-of } v$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-number-of* [simp]: $\text{Im} (\text{number-of } v) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complex-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{Complex } a \text{ } b = \text{number-of } w) = (a = \text{number-of } w \wedge b = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.5 Scalar Multiplication

instance *complex* :: *scaleR*
complex-scaleR-def:
 $\text{scaleR } r \text{ } x \equiv \text{Complex } (r * \text{Re } x) (r * \text{Im } x) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-scaleR* [simp]:
 $\text{scaleR } r (\text{Complex } a \text{ } b) = \text{Complex } (r * a) (r * b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-scaleR* [simp]: $\text{Re} (\text{scaleR } r \text{ } x) = r * \text{Re } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-scaleR* [simp]: $\text{Im} (\text{scaleR } r \text{ } x) = r * \text{Im } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *real-field*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.6 Properties of Embedding from Reals

abbreviation
complex-of-real :: *real* \Rightarrow *complex* **where**
 $\text{complex-of-real} \equiv \text{of-real}$

lemma *complex-of-real-def*: $\text{complex-of-real } r = \text{Complex } r \text{ } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Re-complex-of-real* [simp]: $\text{Re} (\text{complex-of-real } z) = z$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Im-complex-of-real* [simp]: $\text{Im } (\text{complex-of-real } z) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complex-add-complex-of-real* [simp]:
 $\text{Complex } x \ y + \text{complex-of-real } r = \text{Complex } (x+r) \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-of-real-add-Complex* [simp]:
 $\text{complex-of-real } r + \text{Complex } x \ y = \text{Complex } (r+x) \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complex-mult-complex-of-real*:
 $\text{Complex } x \ y * \text{complex-of-real } r = \text{Complex } (x*r) \ (y*r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-of-real-mult-Complex*:
 $\text{complex-of-real } r * \text{Complex } x \ y = \text{Complex } (r*x) \ (r*y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.7 Vector Norm

instance *complex* :: *norm*
complex-norm-def:
 $\text{norm } z \equiv \text{sqrt } ((\text{Re } z)^2 + (\text{Im } z)^2) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation
 $\text{cmod} :: \text{complex} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{cmod} \equiv \text{norm}$

instance *complex* :: *sgn*
complex-sgn-def: $\text{sgn } x == x \ /_R \ \text{cmod } x \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *cmod-def* = *complex-norm-def*

lemma *complex-norm* [simp]: $\text{cmod } (\text{Complex } x \ y) = \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *real-normed-field*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cmod-unit-one* [simp]: $\text{cmod } (\text{Complex } (\cos a) \ (\sin a)) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cmod-complex-polar* [simp]:
 $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } r * \text{Complex } (\cos a) \ (\sin a)) = \text{abs } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-le-cmod*: $\text{Re } x \leq \text{cmod } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-mod-minus-le-complex-mod* [simp]: $-\text{cmod } x \leq \text{cmod } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-mod-triangle-ineq2* [simp]: $\text{cmod}(b + a) - \text{cmod } b \leq \text{cmod } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *real-sum-squared-expand* = *power2-sum* [where 'a=real]

20.8 Completeness of the Complexes

interpretation *Re*: *bounded-linear* [Re]
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *Im*: *bounded-linear* [Im]
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-Complex*:
 $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. \text{Complex } (X\ n) (Y\ n)) \text{ ----> Complex } a\ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

instance *complex* :: *banach*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.9 The Complex Number i

definition
ii :: *complex* (i) **where**
i-def: *ii* \equiv *Complex 0 1*

lemma *complex-Re-i* [simp]: $\text{Re } ii = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-i* [simp]: $\text{Im } ii = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complex-eq-i* [simp]: $(\text{Complex } x\ y = ii) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-i-not-zero* [simp]: $ii \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-i-not-one* [simp]: $ii \neq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-i-not-number-of* [simp]: $ii \neq \text{number-of } w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-mult-Complex* [simp]: $ii * \text{Complex } a \ b = \text{Complex } (- \ b) \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Complex-mult-i* [simp]: $\text{Complex } a \ b * ii = \text{Complex } (- \ b) \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-complex-of-real* [simp]: $ii * \text{complex-of-real } r = \text{Complex } 0 \ r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-of-real-i* [simp]: $\text{complex-of-real } r * ii = \text{Complex } 0 \ r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-squared* [simp]: $ii * ii = -1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *power2-i* [simp]: $ii^2 = -1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-i* [simp]: $\text{inverse } ii = - \ ii$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.10 Complex Conjugation

definition

$cnj :: \text{complex} \Rightarrow \text{complex}$ **where**
 $cnj \ z = \text{Complex } (\text{Re } z) \ (- \ \text{Im } z)$

lemma *complex-cnj* [simp]: $cnj (\text{Complex } a \ b) = \text{Complex } a \ (- \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Re } (cnj \ x) = \text{Re } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Im } (cnj \ x) = - \ \text{Im } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(cnj \ x = cnj \ y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-cnj* [simp]: $cnj \ (cnj \ z) = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-zero* [simp]: $cnj \ 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-zero-iff* [iff]: $(cnj \ z = 0) = (z = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-add*: $\text{cnj } (x + y) = \text{cnj } x + \text{cnj } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-diff*: $\text{cnj } (x - y) = \text{cnj } x - \text{cnj } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-minus*: $\text{cnj } (-x) = - \text{cnj } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-one* [simp]: $\text{cnj } 1 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-mult*: $\text{cnj } (x * y) = \text{cnj } x * \text{cnj } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-inverse*: $\text{cnj } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{cnj } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-divide*: $\text{cnj } (x / y) = \text{cnj } x / \text{cnj } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-power*: $\text{cnj } (x ^ n) = \text{cnj } x ^ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-of-int* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-number-of* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{number-of } w) = \text{number-of } w$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-scaleR*: $\text{cnj } (\text{scaleR } r x) = \text{scaleR } r (\text{cnj } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-mod-cnj* [simp]: $\text{cmod } (\text{cnj } z) = \text{cmod } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-complex-of-real* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{of-real } x) = \text{of-real } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-cnj-i* [simp]: $\text{cnj } ii = - ii$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-add-cnj*: $z + \text{cnj } z = \text{complex-of-real } (2 * \text{Re } z)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-diff-cnj*: $z - \text{cnj } z = \text{complex-of-real } (2 * \text{Im } z) * ii$

<proof>

lemma *complex-mult-cnj*: $z * \text{cnj } z = \text{complex-of-real } ((\text{Re } z)^2 + (\text{Im } z)^2)$
<proof>

lemma *complex-mod-mult-cnj*: $\text{cmod } (z * \text{cnj } z) = (\text{cmod } z)^2$
<proof>

interpretation *cnj*: *bounded-linear* [*cnj*]
<proof>

20.11 The Functions *sgn* and *arg*

————— Argand —————

definition

arg :: *complex* => *real* **where**
arg *z* = (*SOME* *a*. $\text{Re}(\text{sgn } z) = \cos a \ \& \ \text{Im}(\text{sgn } z) = \sin a \ \& \ -\pi < a \ \& \ a \leq \pi$)

lemma *sgn-eq*: $\text{sgn } z = z / \text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } z)$
<proof>

lemma *i-mult-eq*: $ii * ii = \text{complex-of-real } (-1)$
<proof>

lemma *i-mult-eq2* [*simp*]: $ii * ii = -(1::\text{complex})$
<proof>

lemma *complex-eq-cancel-iff2* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{Complex } x \ y = \text{complex-of-real } xa) = (x = xa \ \& \ y = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *Re-sgn* [*simp*]: $\text{Re}(\text{sgn } z) = \text{Re}(z) / \text{cmod } z$
<proof>

lemma *Im-sgn* [*simp*]: $\text{Im}(\text{sgn } z) = \text{Im}(z) / \text{cmod } z$
<proof>

lemma *complex-inverse-complex-split*:
 $\text{inverse}(\text{complex-of-real } x + ii * \text{complex-of-real } y) =$
 $\text{complex-of-real}(x/(x^2 + y^2)) -$
 $ii * \text{complex-of-real}(y/(x^2 + y^2))$
<proof>

lemma *cos-arg-i-mult-zero-pos*:

$0 < y \implies \cos (\arg(\text{Complex } 0 \ y)) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-arg-i-mult-zero-neg*:

$y < 0 \implies \cos (\arg(\text{Complex } 0 \ y)) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-arg-i-mult-zero [simp]*:

$y \neq 0 \implies \cos (\arg(\text{Complex } 0 \ y)) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

20.12 Finally! Polar Form for Complex Numbers

definition

cis :: *real* => *complex* **where**
cis *a* = *Complex* (*cos a*) (*sin a*)

definition

rcis :: [*real*, *real*] => *complex* **where**
rcis *r a* = *complex-of-real* *r* * *cis a*

definition

expi :: *complex* => *complex* **where**
expi *z* = *complex-of-real*(*exp* (*Re z*)) * *cis* (*Im z*)

lemma *complex-split-polar*:

$\exists r \ a. \ z = \text{complex-of-real } r * (\text{Complex } (\cos a) (\sin a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rcis-Ex*: $\exists r \ a. \ z = \text{rcis } r \ a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Re-rcis [simp]*: $\text{Re}(\text{rcis } r \ a) = r * \cos a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Im-rcis [simp]*: $\text{Im}(\text{rcis } r \ a) = r * \sin a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add2-mult*: $(r * \cos a)^2 + (r * \sin a)^2 = r^2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-mod-rcis [simp]*: $\text{cmod}(\text{rcis } r \ a) = \text{abs } r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Re-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Re}(\text{cnj } z) = \text{Re } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-Im-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Im}(\text{cnj } z) = -\text{Im } z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-mod-sqrt-Re-mult-cnj*: $\text{cmod } z = \text{sqrt } (\text{Re } (z * \text{cnj } z))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-In-mult-cnj-zero* [simp]: $\text{Im } (z * \text{cnj } z) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cis-rcis-eq*: $\text{cis } a = \text{rcis } 1 a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rcis-mult*: $\text{rcis } r1 a * \text{rcis } r2 b = \text{rcis } (r1 * r2) (a + b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cis-mult*: $\text{cis } a * \text{cis } b = \text{cis } (a + b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cis-zero* [simp]: $\text{cis } 0 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rcis-zero-mod* [simp]: $\text{rcis } 0 a = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rcis-zero-arg* [simp]: $\text{rcis } r 0 = \text{complex-of-real } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-of-real-minus-one*:
 $\text{complex-of-real } (-(1::\text{real})) = -(1::\text{complex})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *complex-i-mult-minus* [simp]: $i * (i * x) = -x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cis-real-of-nat-Suc-mult*:
 $\text{cis } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) * a) = \text{cis } a * \text{cis } (\text{real } n * a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DeMoivre*: $(\text{cis } a) ^ n = \text{cis } (\text{real } n * a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DeMoivre2*: $(rcis\ r\ a)^\wedge n = rcis\ (r^\wedge n)\ (real\ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cis-inverse* [simp]: $inverse(cis\ a) = cis\ (-a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rcis-inverse*: $inverse(rcis\ r\ a) = rcis\ (1/r)\ (-a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cis-divide*: $cis\ a / cis\ b = cis\ (a - b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rcis-divide*: $rcis\ r1\ a / rcis\ r2\ b = rcis\ (r1/r2)\ (a - b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Re-cis* [simp]: $Re(cis\ a) = cos\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Im-cis* [simp]: $Im(cis\ a) = sin\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-n-Re-cis-pow-n*: $cos\ (real\ n * a) = Re(cis\ a^\wedge n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-n-Im-cis-pow-n*: $sin\ (real\ n * a) = Im(cis\ a^\wedge n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *expi-add*: $expi(a + b) = expi(a) * expi(b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *expi-zero* [simp]: $expi\ (0::complex) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *complex-expi-Ex*: $\exists a\ r. z = complex-of-real\ r * expi\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *expi-two-pi-i* [simp]: $expi((2::complex) * complex-of-real\ pi * ii) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

21 Zorn: Zorn’s Lemma

theory *Zorn*
imports *Main*

begin

The lemma and section numbers refer to an unpublished article [?].

definition

$chain \quad :: 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set set} \text{ where}$
 $chain \ S = \{F. F \subseteq S \ \& \ (\forall x \in F. \forall y \in F. x \subseteq y \mid y \subseteq x)\}$

definition

$super \quad :: ['a \text{ set set}, 'a \text{ set set}] \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set set} \text{ where}$
 $super \ S \ c = \{d. d \in chain \ S \ \& \ c \subset d\}$

definition

$maxchain \quad :: 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set set} \text{ where}$
 $maxchain \ S = \{c. c \in chain \ S \ \& \ super \ S \ c = \{\}\}$

definition

$succ \quad :: ['a \text{ set set}, 'a \text{ set set}] \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set} \text{ where}$
 $succ \ S \ c =$
 $(if \ c \notin chain \ S \mid c \in maxchain \ S$
 $then \ c \ else \ SOME \ c'. \ c' \in super \ S \ c)$

inductive-set

$TFin \quad :: 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set set}$
for $S \quad :: 'a \text{ set set}$
where
 $succI: \quad x \in TFin \ S \implies succ \ S \ x \in TFin \ S$
 $\mid Pow\text{-}UnionI: \quad Y \in Pow(TFin \ S) \implies Union(Y) \in TFin \ S$
monos $Pow\text{-}mono$

21.1 Mathematical Preamble

lemma *Union-lemma0*:

$(\forall x \in C. x \subseteq A \mid B \subseteq x) \implies Union(C) \subseteq A \mid B \subseteq Union(C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

This is theorem *increasingD2* of ZF/Zorn.thy

lemma *Abrial-axiom1*: $x \subseteq succ \ S \ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $TFin\text{-}UnionI = TFin.Pow\text{-}UnionI \ [OF \ PowI]$

lemma *TFin-induct*:

$[[\ n \in TFin \ S;$
 $!!x. \ [[\ x \in TFin \ S; \ P(x) \] \implies P(succ \ S \ x);$
 $!!Y. \ [[\ Y \subseteq TFin \ S; \ Ball \ Y \ P \] \implies P(Union \ Y) \]]$
 $\implies P(n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *succ-trans*: $x \subseteq y \implies x \subseteq succ \ S \ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Lemma 1 of section 3.1

lemma *TFin-linear-lemma1*:

$[[n \in TFin\ S; \ m \in TFin\ S;$
 $\quad \forall x \in TFin\ S. \ x \subseteq m \rightarrow x = m \mid succ\ S\ x \subseteq m$
 $]] \Rightarrow n \subseteq m \mid succ\ S\ m \subseteq n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Lemma 2 of section 3.2

lemma *TFin-linear-lemma2*:

$m \in TFin\ S \Rightarrow \forall n \in TFin\ S. \ n \subseteq m \rightarrow n = m \mid succ\ S\ n \subseteq m$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Re-ordering the premises of Lemma 2

lemma *TFin-subsetD*:

$[[n \subseteq m; \ m \in TFin\ S; \ n \in TFin\ S]] \Rightarrow n = m \mid succ\ S\ n \subseteq m$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Consequences from section 3.3 – Property 3.2, the ordering is total

lemma *TFin-subset-linear*: $[[m \in TFin\ S; \ n \in TFin\ S]] \Rightarrow n \subseteq m \mid m \subseteq n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Lemma 3 of section 3.3

lemma *eq-succ-upper*: $[[n \in TFin\ S; \ m \in TFin\ S; \ m = succ\ S\ m]] \Rightarrow n \subseteq m$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Property 3.3 of section 3.3

lemma *equal-succ-Union*: $m \in TFin\ S \Rightarrow (m = succ\ S\ m) = (m = Union(TFin\ S))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

21.2 Hausdorff’s Theorem: Every Set Contains a Maximal Chain.

NB: We assume the partial ordering is \subseteq , the subset relation!

lemma *empty-set-mem-chain*: $(\{\} :: 'a\ set\ set) \in chain\ S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *super-subset-chain*: $super\ S\ c \subseteq chain\ S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *maxchain-subset-chain*: $maxchain\ S \subseteq chain\ S$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mem-super-Ex*: $c \in chain\ S - maxchain\ S \Rightarrow \exists d. d \in super\ S\ c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *select-super*:

$c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies (\epsilon c'. c': \text{super } S c): \text{super } S c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *select-not-equals*:

$c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies (\epsilon c'. c': \text{super } S c) \neq c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *succI3*: $c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies \text{succ } S c = (\epsilon c'. c': \text{super } S c)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *succ-not-equals*: $c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies \text{succ } S c \neq c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *TFin-chain-lemma4*: $c \in \text{TFin } S \implies (c :: 'a \text{ set set}): \text{chain } S$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *Hausdorff*: $\exists c. (c :: 'a \text{ set set}): \text{maxchain } S$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

21.3 Zorn’s Lemma: If All Chains Have Upper Bounds Then There Is a Maximal Element

lemma *chain-extend*:

$[| c \in \text{chain } S; z \in S;$
 $\quad \forall x \in c. x \subseteq (z :: 'a \text{ set}) |] \implies \{z\} \cup c \in \text{chain } S$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *chain-Union-upper*: $[| c \in \text{chain } S; x \in c |] \implies x \subseteq \text{Union}(c)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *chain-ball-Union-upper*: $c \in \text{chain } S \implies \forall x \in c. x \subseteq \text{Union}(c)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *maxchain-Zorn*:

$[| c \in \text{maxchain } S; u \in S; \text{Union}(c) \subseteq u |] \implies \text{Union}(c) = u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *Zorn-Lemma*:

$\forall c \in \text{chain } S. \text{Union}(c): S \implies \exists y \in S. \forall z \in S. y \subseteq z \longrightarrow y = z$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

21.4 Alternative version of Zorn’s Lemma

lemma *Zorn-Lemma2*:

$\forall c \in \text{chain } S. \exists y \in S. \forall x \in c. x \subseteq y$
 $\implies \exists y \in S. \forall x \in S. (y :: 'a \text{ set}) \subseteq x \longrightarrow y = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Various other lemmas

lemma *chainD*: $[\mid c \in chain\ S; x \in c; y \in c \mid] \implies x \subseteq y \mid y \subseteq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *chainD2*: $!!(c :: 'a\ set\ set). c \in chain\ S \implies c \subseteq S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

22 Filter: Filters and Ultrafilters

theory *Filter*
imports *Zorn Infinite-Set*
begin

22.1 Definitions and basic properties

22.1.1 Filters

locale *filter* =
fixes $F :: 'a\ set\ set$
assumes *UNIV* [iff]: $UNIV \in F$
assumes *empty* [iff]: $\{\} \notin F$
assumes *Int*: $\llbracket u \in F; v \in F \rrbracket \implies u \cap v \in F$
assumes *subset*: $\llbracket u \in F; u \subseteq v \rrbracket \implies v \in F$

lemma (**in** *filter*) *memD*: $A \in F \implies \neg A \notin F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *filter*) *not-memI*: $\neg A \in F \implies A \notin F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *filter*) *Int-iff*: $(x \cap y \in F) = (x \in F \wedge y \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22.1.2 Ultrafilters

locale *ultrafilter* = *filter* +
assumes *ultra*: $A \in F \vee \neg A \in F$

lemma (**in** *ultrafilter*) *memI*: $\neg A \notin F \implies A \in F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *ultrafilter*) *not-memD*: $A \notin F \implies \neg A \in F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *not-mem-iff*: $(A \notin F) = (\neg A \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Compl-iff*: $(\neg A \in F) = (A \notin F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Un-iff*: $(x \cup y \in F) = (x \in F \vee y \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22.1.3 Free Ultrafilters

locale *freeultrafilter* = *ultrafilter* +
assumes *infinite*: $A \in F \implies \text{infinite } A$

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *finite*: $\text{finite } A \implies A \notin F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *singleton*: $\{x\} \notin F$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *insert-iff* [simp]: $(\text{insert } x \ A \in F) = (A \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *filter*: *filter* F $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *ultrafilter*: *ultrafilter* F
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22.2 Collect properties

lemma (in *filter*) *Collect-ex*:
 $(\{n. \exists x. P \ n \ x\} \in F) = (\exists X. \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *filter*) *Collect-conj*:
 $(\{n. P \ n \wedge Q \ n\} \in F) = (\{n. P \ n\} \in F \wedge \{n. Q \ n\} \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Collect-not*:
 $(\{n. \neg P \ n\} \in F) = (\{n. P \ n\} \notin F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Collect-disj*:
 $(\{n. P \ n \vee Q \ n\} \in F) = (\{n. P \ n\} \in F \vee \{n. Q \ n\} \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Collect-all*:
 $(\{n. \forall x. P \ n \ x\} \in F) = (\forall X. \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in F)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22.3 Maximal filter = Ultrafilter

A filter F is an ultrafilter iff it is a maximal filter, i.e. whenever G is a filter and $F \subseteq G$ then $F = G$

Lemmas that shows existence of an extension to what was assumed to be a maximal filter. Will be used to derive contradiction in proof of property of ultrafilter.

lemma *extend-lemma1*: $UNIV \in F \implies A \in \{X. \exists f \in F. A \cap f \subseteq X\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *extend-lemma2*: $F \subseteq \{X. \exists f \in F. A \cap f \subseteq X\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *filter*) *extend-filter*:
assumes A : $- A \notin F$
shows *filter* $\{X. \exists f \in F. A \cap f \subseteq X\}$ (is *filter* ? X)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *filter*) *max-filter-ultrafilter*:
assumes *max*: $\bigwedge G. \llbracket \text{filter } G; F \subseteq G \rrbracket \implies F = G$
shows *ultrafilter-axioms* F
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *max-filter*:
assumes G : *filter* G **and** $F \subseteq G$ **shows** $F = G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22.4 Ultrafilter Theorem

A locale makes proof of ultrafilter Theorem more modular

locale (open) *UFT* =
fixes *frechet* :: 'a set set
and *superfrechet* :: 'a set set set

assumes *infinite-UNIV*: *infinite* ($UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}$)

defines *frechet-def*: $\text{frechet} \equiv \{A. \text{finite } (- A)\}$
and *superfrechet-def*: $\text{superfrechet} \equiv \{G. \text{filter } G \wedge \text{frechet} \subseteq G\}$

lemma (in *UFT*) *superfrechetI*:
 $\llbracket \text{filter } G; \text{frechet} \subseteq G \rrbracket \implies G \in \text{superfrechet}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *UFT*) *superfrechetD1*:
 $G \in \text{superfrechet} \implies \text{filter } G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *UFT*) *superfrechetD2*:
 $G \in \text{superfrechet} \implies \text{frechet} \subseteq G$
 <proof>

A few properties of free filters

lemma *filter-cofinite*:
assumes *inf*: *infinite* (*UNIV* :: 'a set)
shows *filter* {*A*:: 'a set. *finite* ($- A$)} (**is** *filter* ?*F*)
 <proof>

We prove: 1. Existence of maximal filter i.e. ultrafilter; 2. Freeness property i.e ultrafilter is free. Use a locale to prove various lemmas and then export main result: The ultrafilter Theorem

lemma (in *UFT*) *filter-frechet*: *filter frechet*
 <proof>

lemma (in *UFT*) *frechet-in-superfrechet*: *frechet* \in *superfrechet*
 <proof>

lemma (in *UFT*) *lemma-mem-chain-filter*:
 $\llbracket c \in \text{chain superfrechet}; x \in c \rrbracket \implies \text{filter } x$
 <proof>

22.4.1 Unions of chains of superfrechets

In this section we prove that superfrechet is closed with respect to unions of non-empty chains. We must show 1) Union of a chain is a filter, 2) Union of a chain contains frechet.

Number 2 is trivial, but 1 requires us to prove all the filter rules.

lemma (in *UFT*) *Union-chain-UNIV*:
 $\llbracket c \in \text{chain superfrechet}; c \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{UNIV} \in \bigcup c$
 <proof>

lemma (in *UFT*) *Union-chain-empty*:
 $c \in \text{chain superfrechet} \implies \{\} \notin \bigcup c$
 <proof>

lemma (in *UFT*) *Union-chain-Int*:
 $\llbracket c \in \text{chain superfrechet}; u \in \bigcup c; v \in \bigcup c \rrbracket \implies u \cap v \in \bigcup c$
 <proof>

lemma (in *UFT*) *Union-chain-subset*:
 $\llbracket c \in \text{chain superfrechet}; u \in \bigcup c; u \subseteq v \rrbracket \implies v \in \bigcup c$
 <proof>

lemma (in *UFT*) *Union-chain-filter*:
assumes *chain*: $c \in \text{chain superfrechet}$ **and** *nonempty*: $c \neq \{\}$

shows *filter* ($\bigcup c$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *UFT*) *lemma-mem-chain-frechet-subset*:
 $\llbracket c \in \text{chain superfrechet}; x \in c \rrbracket \implies \text{frechet} \subseteq x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *UFT*) *Union-chain-superfrechet*:
 $\llbracket c \neq \{\}; c \in \text{chain superfrechet} \rrbracket \implies \bigcup c \in \text{superfrechet}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

22.4.2 Existence of free ultrafilter

lemma (**in** *UFT*) *max-cofinite-filter-Ex*:
 $\exists U \in \text{superfrechet}. \forall G \in \text{superfrechet}. U \subseteq G \longrightarrow U = G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *UFT*) *mem-superfrechet-all-infinite*:
 $\llbracket U \in \text{superfrechet}; A \in U \rrbracket \implies \text{infinite } A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

There exists a free ultrafilter on any infinite set

lemma (**in** *UFT*) *freeultrafilter-ex*:
 $\exists U :: 'a \text{ set set}. \text{freeultrafilter } U$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *freeultrafilter-Ex* = *UFT.freeultrafilter-ex*

hide (**open**) *const filter*

end

23 StarDef: Construction of Star Types Using Ultrafilters

theory *StarDef*
imports *Filter*
uses (*transfer.ML*)
begin

23.1 A Free Ultrafilter over the Naturals

definition
 $\text{FreeUltrafilterNat} :: \text{nat set set } (\mathcal{U})$ **where**
 $\mathcal{U} = (\text{SOME } U. \text{freeultrafilter } U)$

lemma *freeultrafilter-FreeUltrafilterNat*: *freeultrafilter* \mathcal{U}

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *FreeUltrafilterNat*: *freeultrafilter* [*FreeUltrafilterNat*]
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

This rule takes the place of the old ultra tactic

lemma *ultra*:
 $\llbracket \{n. P\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; \{n. P\ n \longrightarrow Q\ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \implies \{n. Q\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23.2 Definition of *star* type constructor

definition
 $\text{starrel} :: ((\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)) \text{ set where}$
 $\text{starrel} = \{(X, Y). \{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}\}$

typedef $'a \text{ star} = (\text{UNIV} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \text{ set}) // \text{starrel}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition
 $\text{star-n} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ star where}$
 $\text{star-n } X = \text{Abs-star } (\text{starrel} `` \{X\})$

theorem *star-cases* [*case-names star-n*, *cases type: star*]:
 $(\bigwedge X. x = \text{star-n } X \implies P) \implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *all-star-eq*: $(\forall x. P\ x) = (\forall X. P\ (\text{star-n } X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ex-star-eq*: $(\exists x. P\ x) = (\exists X. P\ (\text{star-n } X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Proving that *starrel* is an equivalence relation

lemma *starrel-iff* [*iff*]: $((X, Y) \in \text{starrel}) = (\{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *equiv-starrel*: *equiv UNIV starrel*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *equiv-starrel-iff* =
eq-equiv-class-iff [*OF equiv-starrel UNIV-I UNIV-I*]

lemma *starrel-in-star*: $\text{starrel} `` \{x\} \in \text{star}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-eq-iff*: $(\text{star-n } X = \text{star-n } Y) = (\{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23.3 Transfer principle

This introduction rule starts each transfer proof.

lemma *transfer-start*:

$$P \equiv \{n. Q\} \in \mathcal{U} \implies \text{Trueprop } P \equiv \text{Trueprop } Q$$

<proof>

Initialize transfer tactic.

<ML>

Transfer introduction rules.

lemma *transfer-ex* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \bigwedge X. p \text{ (star-} n \text{ } X) \equiv \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies \exists x::'a \text{ star. } p \ x \equiv \{n. \exists x. P \ n \ x\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-all* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \bigwedge X. p \text{ (star-} n \text{ } X) \equiv \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies \forall x::'a \text{ star. } p \ x \equiv \{n. \forall x. P \ n \ x\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-not* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \implies \neg p \equiv \{n. \neg P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-conj* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies p \wedge q \equiv \{n. P \ n \wedge Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-disj* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies p \vee q \equiv \{n. P \ n \vee Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-imp* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies p \longrightarrow q \equiv \{n. P \ n \longrightarrow Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-iff* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies p = q \equiv \{n. P \ n = Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-if-bool* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; x \equiv \{n. X \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; y \equiv \{n. Y \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \implies (\text{if } p \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) \equiv \{n. \text{if } P \ n \text{ then } X \ n \text{ else } Y \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-eq* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket x \equiv \text{star-}n\ X; y \equiv \text{star-}n\ Y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y \equiv \{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-if* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket p \equiv \{n. P\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; x \equiv \text{star-}n\ X; y \equiv \text{star-}n\ Y \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow (\text{if } p \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) \equiv \text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. \text{if } P\ n \text{ then } X\ n \text{ else } Y\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-fun-eq* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge X. f\ (\text{star-}n\ X) = g\ (\text{star-}n\ X) \rrbracket$
 $\equiv \{n. F\ n\ (X\ n) = G\ n\ (X\ n)\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\Longrightarrow f = g \equiv \{n. F\ n = G\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-star-n* [*transfer-intro*]: $\text{star-}n\ X \equiv \text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. X\ n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-bool* [*transfer-intro*]: $p \equiv \{n. p\} \in \mathcal{U}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23.4 Standard elements

definition

star-of :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a *star* **where**
star-of $x == \text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. x)$

definition

Standard :: 'a *star set* **where**
Standard = *range star-of*

Transfer tactic should remove occurrences of *star-of*

$\langle ML \rangle$

declare *star-of-def* [*transfer-intro*]

lemma *star-of-inject*: $(\text{star-of } x = \text{star-of } y) = (x = y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Standard-star-of* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } x \in \text{Standard}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23.5 Internal functions

definition

Ifun :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) *star* \Rightarrow 'a *star* \Rightarrow 'b *star* (- \star - [300,301] 300) **where**
Ifun $f \equiv \lambda x. \text{Abs-star}$
 $(\bigcup F \in \text{Rep-star } f. \bigcup X \in \text{Rep-star } x. \text{starrel}''\{\lambda n. F\ n\ (X\ n)\})$

lemma *Ifun-congruent2*:

congruent2 starrel starrel ($\lambda F X. \text{starrel} \{ \lambda n. F n (X n) \}$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ifun-star-n*: $\text{star-n } F \star \text{star-n } X = \text{star-n } (\lambda n. F n (X n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Transfer tactic should remove occurrences of *Ifun*

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *transfer-Ifun* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket f \equiv \text{star-n } F; x \equiv \text{star-n } X \rrbracket \implies f \star x \equiv \text{star-n } (\lambda n. F n (X n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ifun-star-of* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } f \star \text{star-of } x = \text{star-of } (f x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Standard-Ifun* [*simp*]:

$\llbracket f \in \text{Standard}; x \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies f \star x \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Nonstandard extensions of functions

definition

$\text{starfun} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ star}) \quad (*f* - [80] 80) \text{ where}$
 $\text{starfun } f == \lambda x. \text{star-of } f \star x$

definition

$\text{starfun2} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'c \text{ star})$
 $(*f2* - [80] 80) \text{ where}$
 $\text{starfun2 } f == \lambda x y. \text{star-of } f \star x \star y$

declare *starfun-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

declare *starfun2-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

lemma *starfun-star-n*: $(*f* f) (\text{star-n } X) = \text{star-n } (\lambda n. f (X n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun2-star-n*:

$(*f2* f) (\text{star-n } X) (\text{star-n } Y) = \text{star-n } (\lambda n. f (X n) (Y n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-star-of* [*simp*]: $(*f* f) (\text{star-of } x) = \text{star-of } (f x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun2-star-of* [*simp*]: $(*f2* f) (\text{star-of } x) = *f* f x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Standard-starfun* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{starfun } f x \in \text{Standard}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-starfun2* [simp]:

$\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{starfun2 } f \ x \ y \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-starfun-iff*:

assumes *inj*: $\bigwedge x \ y. f \ x = f \ y \implies x = y$
shows $(\text{starfun } f \ x \in \text{Standard}) = (x \in \text{Standard})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-starfun2-iff*:

assumes *inj*: $\bigwedge a \ b \ a' \ b'. f \ a \ b = f \ a' \ b' \implies a = a' \wedge b = b'$
shows $(\text{starfun2 } f \ x \ y \in \text{Standard}) = (x \in \text{Standard} \wedge y \in \text{Standard})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

23.6 Internal predicates

definition

unstar :: *bool star* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
unstar *b* = (*b* = *star-of* *True*)

lemma *unstar-star-n*: *unstar* (*star-n* *P*) = $(\{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *unstar-star-of* [simp]: *unstar* (*star-of* *p*) = *p*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Transfer tactic should remove occurrences of *unstar*

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *transfer-unstar* [transfer-intro]:

$p \equiv \text{star-n } P \implies \text{unstar } p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

starP :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *'a star* \Rightarrow *bool* (**p** - [80] 80) **where**
p *P* = ($\lambda x. \text{unstar } (\text{star-of } P \ \star \ x)$)

definition

starP2 :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *'b* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *'a star* \Rightarrow *'b star* \Rightarrow *bool* (**p2** - [80] 80) **where**
p2 *P* = ($\lambda x \ y. \text{unstar } (\text{star-of } P \ \star \ x \ \star \ y)$)

declare *starP-def* [transfer-unfold]

declare *starP2-def* [transfer-unfold]

lemma *starP-star-n*: (**p** *P*) (*star-n* *X*) = $(\{n. P \ (X \ n)\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starP2-star-n*:

$(\text{*p2* } P) (\text{star-n } X) (\text{star-n } Y) = (\{n. P (X\ n) (Y\ n)\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starP-star-of [simp]*: $(\text{*p* } P) (\text{star-of } x) = P\ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starP2-star-of [simp]*: $(\text{*p2* } P) (\text{star-of } x) = \text{*p* } P\ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23.7 Internal sets

definition

$Iset :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ star set}$ **where**
 $Iset\ A = \{x. (\text{*p2* } op \in) x\ A\}$

lemma *Iset-star-n*:

$(\text{star-n } X \in Iset (\text{star-n } A)) = (\{n. X\ n \in A\ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Transfer tactic should remove occurrences of *Iset*

$\langle ML \rangle$

lemma *transfer-mem [transfer-intro]*:

$\llbracket x \equiv \text{star-n } X; a \equiv Iset (\text{star-n } A) \rrbracket$
 $\implies x \in a \equiv \{n. X\ n \in A\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-Collect [transfer-intro]*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge X. p (\text{star-n } X) \equiv \{n. P\ n (X\ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket$
 $\implies Collect\ p \equiv Iset (\text{star-n } (\lambda n. Collect (P\ n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-set-eq [transfer-intro]*:

$\llbracket a \equiv Iset (\text{star-n } A); b \equiv Iset (\text{star-n } B) \rrbracket$
 $\implies a = b \equiv \{n. A\ n = B\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-ball [transfer-intro]*:

$\llbracket a \equiv Iset (\text{star-n } A); \bigwedge X. p (\text{star-n } X) \equiv \{n. P\ n (X\ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \forall x \in a. p\ x \equiv \{n. \forall x \in A\ n. P\ n\ x\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-bex [transfer-intro]*:

$\llbracket a \equiv Iset (\text{star-n } A); \bigwedge X. p (\text{star-n } X) \equiv \{n. P\ n (X\ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists x \in a. p\ x \equiv \{n. \exists x \in A\ n. P\ n\ x\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *transfer-Iset [transfer-intro]*:

$\llbracket a \equiv \text{star-}n\ A \rrbracket \implies \text{Iset } a \equiv \text{Iset } (\text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. A\ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Nonstandard extensions of sets.

definition

$\text{starset} :: 'a\ \text{set} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{star set } (*s* - [80]\ 80)$ **where**
 $\text{starset } A = \text{Iset } (\text{star-of } A)$

declare starset-def $[\text{transfer-unfold}]$

lemma starset-mem : $(\text{star-of } x \in *s* A) = (x \in A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-UNIV : $*s* (\text{UNIV} :: 'a\ \text{set}) = (\text{UNIV} :: 'a\ \text{star set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-empty : $*s* \{\} = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-insert : $*s* (\text{insert } x\ A) = \text{insert } (\text{star-of } x)\ (*s* A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-Un : $*s* (A \cup B) = *s* A \cup *s* B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-Int : $*s* (A \cap B) = *s* A \cap *s* B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-Compl : $*s* -A = -(*s* A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-diff : $*s* (A - B) = *s* A - *s* B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-image : $*s* (f\ ` A) = (*f* f)\ ` (*s* A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-vimage : $*s* (f\ -\ ` A) = (*f* f)\ -\ ` (*s* A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-subset : $(*s* A \subseteq *s* B) = (A \subseteq B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma starset-eq : $(*s* A = *s* B) = (A = B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas starset-simps $[\text{simp}] =$
 $\text{starset-mem} \quad \text{starset-UNIV}$
 $\text{starset-empty} \quad \text{starset-insert}$

```

    starset-Un      starset-Int
    starset-Compl   starset-diff
    starset-image   starset-vimage
    starset-subset  starset-eq

```

```
end
```

24 StarClasses: Class Instances

```

theory StarClasses
imports StarDef
begin

```

24.1 Syntactic classes

```

instance star :: (zero) zero
  star-zero-def: 0  $\equiv$  star-of 0 <proof>

instance star :: (one) one
  star-one-def: 1  $\equiv$  star-of 1 <proof>

instance star :: (plus) plus
  star-add-def: (op +)  $\equiv$  *f2* (op +) <proof>

instance star :: (times) times
  star-mult-def: (op *)  $\equiv$  *f2* (op *) <proof>

instance star :: (minus) minus
  star-minus-def: uminus  $\equiv$  *f* uminus
  star-diff-def: (op -)  $\equiv$  *f2* (op -) <proof>

instance star :: (abs) abs
  star-abs-def: abs  $\equiv$  *f* abs <proof>

instance star :: (sgn) sgn
  star-sgn-def: sgn  $\equiv$  *f* sgn <proof>

instance star :: (inverse) inverse
  star-divide-def: (op /)  $\equiv$  *f2* (op /)
  star-inverse-def: inverse  $\equiv$  *f* inverse <proof>

instance star :: (number) number
  star-number-def: number-of b  $\equiv$  star-of (number-of b) <proof>

instance star :: (Divides.div) Divides.div
  star-div-def: (op div)  $\equiv$  *f2* (op div)
  star-mod-def: (op mod)  $\equiv$  *f2* (op mod) <proof>

```

instance *star* :: (*power*) *power*
star-power-def: $(op \wedge) \equiv \lambda x n. (*f* (\lambda x. x \wedge n)) x \langle proof \rangle$

instance *star* :: (*ord*) *ord*
star-le-def: $(op \leq) \equiv *p2* (op \leq)$
star-less-def: $(op <) \equiv *p2* (op <) \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *star-class-defs* [*transfer-unfold*] =
star-zero-def *star-one-def* *star-number-def*
star-add-def *star-diff-def* *star-minus-def*
star-mult-def *star-divide-def* *star-inverse-def*
star-le-def *star-less-def* *star-abs-def* *star-sgn-def*
star-div-def *star-mod-def* *star-power-def*

Class operations preserve standard elements

lemma *Standard-zero*: $0 \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-one*: $1 \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-number-of*: $\text{number-of } b \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-add*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x + y \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-diff*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x - y \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-minus*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies -x \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-mult*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x * y \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-divide*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x / y \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-inverse*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-abs*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{abs } x \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-div*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x \text{ div } y \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-mod*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x \text{ mod } y \in \text{Standard}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Standard-power*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies x \wedge n \in \text{Standard}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *Standard-simps* [simp] =
Standard-zero Standard-one Standard-number-of
Standard-add Standard-diff Standard-minus
Standard-mult Standard-divide Standard-inverse
Standard-abs Standard-div Standard-mod
Standard-power

star-of preserves class operations

lemma *star-of-add*: $\text{star-of } (x + y) = \text{star-of } x + \text{star-of } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-diff*: $\text{star-of } (x - y) = \text{star-of } x - \text{star-of } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-minus*: $\text{star-of } (-x) = - \text{star-of } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-mult*: $\text{star-of } (x * y) = \text{star-of } x * \text{star-of } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-divide*: $\text{star-of } (x / y) = \text{star-of } x / \text{star-of } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-inverse*: $\text{star-of } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{star-of } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-div*: $\text{star-of } (x \text{ div } y) = \text{star-of } x \text{ div } \text{star-of } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-mod*: $\text{star-of } (x \text{ mod } y) = \text{star-of } x \text{ mod } \text{star-of } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-power*: $\text{star-of } (x \wedge n) = \text{star-of } x \wedge n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-abs*: $\text{star-of } (\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (\text{star-of } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

star-of preserves numerals

lemma *star-of-zero*: $\text{star-of } 0 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-one*: $\text{star-of } 1 = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-number-of*: $\text{star-of } (\text{number-of } x) = \text{number-of } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

star-of preserves orderings

lemma *star-of-less*: $(\text{star-of } x < \text{star-of } y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-le*: $(\text{star-of } x \leq \text{star-of } y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-eq*: $(\text{star-of } x = \text{star-of } y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

As above, for 0

lemmas *star-of-0-less* = *star-of-less* [of 0, simplified *star-of-zero*]

lemmas *star-of-0-le* = *star-of-le* [of 0, simplified *star-of-zero*]

lemmas *star-of-0-eq* = *star-of-eq* [of 0, simplified *star-of-zero*]

lemmas *star-of-less-0* = *star-of-less* [of - 0, simplified *star-of-zero*]

lemmas *star-of-le-0* = *star-of-le* [of - 0, simplified *star-of-zero*]

lemmas *star-of-eq-0* = *star-of-eq* [of - 0, simplified *star-of-zero*]

As above, for 1

lemmas *star-of-1-less* = *star-of-less* [of 1, simplified *star-of-one*]

lemmas *star-of-1-le* = *star-of-le* [of 1, simplified *star-of-one*]

lemmas *star-of-1-eq* = *star-of-eq* [of 1, simplified *star-of-one*]

lemmas *star-of-less-1* = *star-of-less* [of - 1, simplified *star-of-one*]

lemmas *star-of-le-1* = *star-of-le* [of - 1, simplified *star-of-one*]

lemmas *star-of-eq-1* = *star-of-eq* [of - 1, simplified *star-of-one*]

As above, for numerals

lemmas *star-of-number-less* =
star-of-less [of *number-of* *w*, standard, simplified *star-of-number-of*]

lemmas *star-of-number-le* =
star-of-le [of *number-of* *w*, standard, simplified *star-of-number-of*]

lemmas *star-of-number-eq* =
star-of-eq [of *number-of* *w*, standard, simplified *star-of-number-of*]

lemmas *star-of-less-number* =
star-of-less [of - *number-of* *w*, standard, simplified *star-of-number-of*]

lemmas *star-of-le-number* =
star-of-le [of - *number-of* *w*, standard, simplified *star-of-number-of*]

lemmas *star-of-eq-number* =
star-of-eq [of - *number-of* *w*, standard, simplified *star-of-number-of*]

lemmas *star-of-simps* [*simp*] =

```

star-of-add    star-of-diff    star-of-minus
star-of-mult   star-of-divide  star-of-inverse
star-of-div    star-of-mod
star-of-power  star-of-abs
star-of-zero   star-of-one     star-of-number-of
star-of-less   star-of-le      star-of-eq
star-of-0-less star-of-0-le    star-of-0-eq
star-of-less-0 star-of-le-0    star-of-eq-0
star-of-1-less star-of-1-le    star-of-1-eq
star-of-less-1 star-of-le-1    star-of-eq-1
star-of-number-less star-of-number-le star-of-number-eq
star-of-less-number star-of-le-number star-of-eq-number

```

24.2 Ordering and lattice classes

instance *star* :: (order) order
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *star* :: (lower-semilattice) lower-semilattice
star-inf-def [*transfer-unfold*]: $\text{inf} \equiv *f2* \text{ inf}$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *star* :: (upper-semilattice) upper-semilattice
star-sup-def [*transfer-unfold*]: $\text{sup} \equiv *f2* \text{ sup}$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *star* :: (lattice) lattice ⟨proof⟩

instance *star* :: (distrib-lattice) distrib-lattice
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Standard-inf* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{inf } x \ y \in \text{Standard}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Standard-sup* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{sup } x \ y \in \text{Standard}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-inf* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } (\text{inf } x \ y) = \text{inf } (\text{star-of } x) (\text{star-of } y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-sup* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } (\text{sup } x \ y) = \text{sup } (\text{star-of } x) (\text{star-of } y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *star* :: (linorder) linorder
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-max-def* [*transfer-unfold*]: $\text{max} = *f2* \text{ max}$

<proof>

lemma *star-min-def* [*transfer-unfold*]: $\text{min} = *f2* \text{min}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-max* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{max } x \ y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-min* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{min } x \ y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *star-of-max* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } (\text{max } x \ y) = \text{max } (\text{star-of } x) (\text{star-of } y)$
<proof>

lemma *star-of-min* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } (\text{min } x \ y) = \text{min } (\text{star-of } x) (\text{star-of } y)$
<proof>

24.3 Ordered group classes

instance *star* :: (*semigroup-add*) *semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*ab-semigroup-add*) *ab-semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*semigroup-mult*) *semigroup-mult*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*ab-semigroup-mult*) *ab-semigroup-mult*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*comm-monoid-add*) *comm-monoid-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*monoid-mult*) *monoid-mult*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*comm-monoid-mult*) *comm-monoid-mult*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*cancel-semigroup-add*) *cancel-semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*cancel-ab-semigroup-add*) *cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*ab-group-add*) *ab-group-add*

<proof>

instance *star* :: (*pordered-ab-semigroup-add*) *pordered-ab-semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*pordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add*) *pordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*pordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le*) *pordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*pordered-comm-monoid-add*) *pordered-comm-monoid-add* *<proof>*
instance *star* :: (*pordered-ab-group-add*) *pordered-ab-group-add* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*pordered-ab-group-add-abs*) *pordered-ab-group-add-abs*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add*) *ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*lordered-ab-group-add-meet*) *lordered-ab-group-add-meet* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*lordered-ab-group-add-meet*) *lordered-ab-group-add-meet* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*lordered-ab-group-add*) *lordered-ab-group-add* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*lordered-ab-group-add-abs*) *lordered-ab-group-add-abs*
<proof>

24.4 Ring and field classes

instance *star* :: (*semiring*) *semiring*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*semiring-0*) *semiring-0*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*semiring-0-cancel*) *semiring-0-cancel* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*comm-semiring*) *comm-semiring*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*comm-semiring-0*) *comm-semiring-0* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*comm-semiring-0-cancel*) *comm-semiring-0-cancel* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*zero-neq-one*) *zero-neq-one*
<proof>

instance *star* :: (*semiring-1*) *semiring-1* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*comm-semiring-1*) *comm-semiring-1* *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (*no-zero-divisors*) *no-zero-divisors*

<proof>

```

instance star :: (semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel <proof>
instance star :: (comm-semiring-1-cancel) comm-semiring-1-cancel <proof>
instance star :: (ring) ring <proof>
instance star :: (comm-ring) comm-ring <proof>
instance star :: (ring-1) ring-1 <proof>
instance star :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 <proof>
instance star :: (ring-no-zero-divisors) ring-no-zero-divisors <proof>
instance star :: (ring-1-no-zero-divisors) ring-1-no-zero-divisors <proof>
instance star :: (idom) idom <proof>

```

```

instance star :: (division-ring) division-ring
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (field) field
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (division-by-zero) division-by-zero
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (pordered-semiring) pordered-semiring
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (pordered-cancel-semiring) pordered-cancel-semiring <proof>

```

```

instance star :: (ordered-semiring-strict) ordered-semiring-strict
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (pordered-comm-semiring) pordered-comm-semiring
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (pordered-cancel-comm-semiring) pordered-cancel-comm-semiring
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (ordered-comm-semiring-strict) ordered-comm-semiring-strict
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (pordered-ring) pordered-ring <proof>
instance star :: (pordered-ring-abs) pordered-ring-abs
  <proof>
instance star :: (lordered-ring) lordered-ring <proof>

```

```

instance star :: (abs-if) abs-if
<proof>

```

```

instance star :: (sgn-if) sgn-if
<proof>

```

```
instance star :: (ordered-ring-strict) ordered-ring-strict ⟨proof⟩
instance star :: (pordered-comm-ring) pordered-comm-ring ⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance star :: (ordered-semidom) ordered-semidom
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance star :: (ordered-idom) ordered-idom ⟨proof⟩
instance star :: (ordered-field) ordered-field ⟨proof⟩
```

24.5 Power classes

Proving the class axiom *power-Suc* for type *'a star* is a little tricky, because it quantifies over values of type *nat*. The transfer principle does not handle quantification over non-star types in general, but we can work around this by fixing an arbitrary *nat* value, and then applying the transfer principle.

```
instance star :: (recpower) recpower
⟨proof⟩
```

24.6 Number classes

```
lemma star-of-nat-def [transfer-unfold]: of-nat n = star-of (of-nat n)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Standard-of-nat [simp]: of-nat n ∈ Standard
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma star-of-of-nat [simp]: star-of (of-nat n) = of-nat n
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma star-of-int-def [transfer-unfold]: of-int z = star-of (of-int z)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Standard-of-int [simp]: of-int z ∈ Standard
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma star-of-of-int [simp]: star-of (of-int z) = of-int z
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance star :: (semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance star :: (ring-char-0) ring-char-0 ⟨proof⟩
```

```
instance star :: (number-ring) number-ring
⟨proof⟩
```

24.7 Finite class

```
lemma starset-finite: finite A ⟹ ** A = star-of ' A
```

<proof>

instance *star* :: (*finite*) *finite*

<proof>

end

25 HyperNat: Hypernatural numbers

theory *HyperNat*

imports *StarClasses*

begin

types *hypnat* = *nat star*

abbreviation

hypnat-of-nat :: *nat* => *nat star* **where**

hypnat-of-nat == *star-of*

definition

hSuc :: *hypnat* => *hypnat* **where**

hSuc-def [*transfer-unfold*]: *hSuc* = **f** *Suc*

25.1 Properties Transferred from Naturals

lemma *hSuc-not-zero* [*iff*]: $\bigwedge m. hSuc\ m \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *zero-not-hSuc* [*iff*]: $\bigwedge m. 0 \neq hSuc\ m$

<proof>

lemma *hSuc-hSuc-eq* [*iff*]: $\bigwedge m\ n. (hSuc\ m = hSuc\ n) = (m = n)$

<proof>

lemma *zero-less-hSuc* [*iff*]: $\bigwedge n. 0 < hSuc\ n$

<proof>

lemma *hypnat-minus-zero* [*simp*]: $!!z. z - z = (0::hypnat)$

<proof>

lemma *hypnat-diff-0-eq-0* [*simp*]: $!!n. (0::hypnat) - n = 0$

<proof>

lemma *hypnat-add-is-0* [*iff*]: $!!m\ n. (m+n = (0::hypnat)) = (m=0 \ \&\ n=0)$

<proof>

lemma *hypnat-diff-diff-left*: $!!i\ j\ k. (i::hypnat) - j - k = i - (j+k)$

<proof>

lemma *hypnat-diff-commute*: $!!i\ j\ k. (i::hypnat) - j - k = i - k - j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-add-inverse* [simp]: $!!m\ n. ((n::hypnat) + m) - n = m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-add-inverse2* [simp]: $!!m\ n. ((m::hypnat) + n) - n = m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-cancel* [simp]: $!!k\ m\ n. ((k::hypnat) + m) - (k+n) = m - n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-cancel2* [simp]: $!!k\ m\ n. ((m::hypnat) + k) - (n+k) = m - n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-add-0* [simp]: $!!m\ n. (n::hypnat) - (n+m) = (0::hypnat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-mult-distrib*: $!!k\ m\ n. ((m::hypnat) - n) * k = (m * k) - (n * k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-mult-distrib2*: $!!k\ m\ n. (k::hypnat) * (m - n) = (k * m) - (k * n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-le-zero-cancel* [iff]: $!!n. (n \leq (0::hypnat)) = (n = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-mult-is-0* [simp]: $!!m\ n. (m*n = (0::hypnat)) = (m=0 \mid n=0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-diff-is-0-eq* [simp]: $!!m\ n. ((m::hypnat) - n = 0) = (m \leq n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-not-less0* [iff]: $!!n. \sim n < (0::hypnat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-less-one* [iff]:
 $!!n. (n < (1::hypnat)) = (n=0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-add-diff-inverse*: $!!m\ n. \sim m < n ==> n + (m - n) = (m::hypnat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-le-add-diff-inverse* [simp]: $!!m\ n. n \leq m ==> n + (m - n) = (m::hypnat)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-le-add-diff-inverse2* [simp]: $!!m\ n. n \leq m \implies (m - n) + n = (m :: \text{hypnat})$
 <proof>

declare *hypnat-le-add-diff-inverse2* [OF order-less-imp-le]

lemma *hypnat-le0* [iff]: $!!n. (0 :: \text{hypnat}) \leq n$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-le-add1* [simp]: $!!x\ n. (x :: \text{hypnat}) \leq x + n$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-add-self-le* [simp]: $!!x\ n. (x :: \text{hypnat}) \leq n + x$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-add-one-self-less* [simp]: $(x :: \text{hypnat}) < x + (1 :: \text{hypnat})$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-neq0-conv* [iff]: $!!n. (n \neq 0) = (0 < (n :: \text{hypnat}))$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-gt-zero-iff*: $((0 :: \text{hypnat}) < n) = ((1 :: \text{hypnat}) \leq n)$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-gt-zero-iff2*: $(0 < n) = (\exists m. n = m + (1 :: \text{hypnat}))$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-add-self-not-less*: $\sim (x + y < (x :: \text{hypnat}))$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-diff-split*:
 $P(a - b :: \text{hypnat}) = ((a < b \iff P\ 0) \ \& \ (\text{ALL } d. a = b + d \iff P\ d))$
 — elimination of $-$ on *hypnat*
 <proof>

25.2 Properties of the set of embedded natural numbers

lemma *of-nat-eq-star-of* [simp]: *of-nat* = *star-of*
 <proof>

lemma *Nats-eq-Standard*: $(\text{Nats} :: \text{nat star set}) = \text{Standard}$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-mem-Nats* [simp]: *hypnat-of-nat* $n \in \text{Nats}$
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-one* [simp]: *hypnat-of-nat* (*Suc* 0) = (1 :: *hypnat*)
 <proof>

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-Suc* [simp]:

$\text{hypnat-of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) = \text{hypnat-of-nat } n + (1::\text{hypnat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-nat-eq-add* [rule-format]:

$\forall d::\text{hypnat}. \text{of-nat } m = \text{of-nat } n + d \dashv\vdash d \in \text{range of-nat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nats-diff* [simp]: $[|a \in \text{Nats}; b \in \text{Nats}|] \implies (a-b :: \text{hypnat}) \in \text{Nats}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.3 Infinite Hypernatural Numbers – *HNatInfinite*

definition

$\text{HNatInfinite} :: \text{hypnat set}$ **where**
 $\text{HNatInfinite} = \{n. n \notin \text{Nats}\}$

lemma *Nats-not-HNatInfinite-iff*: $(x \in \text{Nats}) = (x \notin \text{HNatInfinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-not-Nats-iff*: $(x \in \text{HNatInfinite}) = (x \notin \text{Nats})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-neq-HNatInfinite*: $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \text{star-of } n \neq N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-Suc-lessI*:
 $\bigwedge N. [\![\text{star-of } n < N; \text{star-of } (\text{Suc } n) \neq N]\!] \implies \text{star-of } (\text{Suc } n) < N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-less-HNatInfinite*:
assumes $N: N \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
shows $\text{star-of } n < N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-le-HNatInfinite*: $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \text{star-of } n \leq N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.3.1 Closure Rules

lemma *Nats-less-HNatInfinite*: $[|x \in \text{Nats}; y \in \text{HNatInfinite}|] \implies x < y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nats-le-HNatInfinite*: $[|x \in \text{Nats}; y \in \text{HNatInfinite}|] \implies x \leq y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-less-HNatInfinite*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies 0 < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one-less-HNatInfinite*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies 1 < x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one-le-HNatInfinite*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies 1 \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-not-mem-HNatInfinite* [simp]: $0 \notin \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nats-downward-closed*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Nats}; (y::\text{hypnat}) \leq x \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{Nats}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-upward-closed*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HNatInfinite}; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-add*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies x + y \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-add-one*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies x + 1 \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-diff*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HNatInfinite}; y \in \text{Nats} \rrbracket \implies x - y \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-is-Suc*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \exists y. x = y + (1::\text{hypnat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.4 Existence of an infinite hypernatural number

definition

whn :: *hypnat* **where**
hypnat-omega-def: $\text{whn} = \text{star-}n \ (\%n::\text{nat}. n)$

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-neq-whn*: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } n \neq \text{whn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *whn-neq-hypnat-of-nat*: $\text{whn} \neq \text{hypnat-of-nat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *whn-not-Nats* [simp]: $\text{whn} \notin \text{Nats}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-whn* [simp]: $\text{whn} \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-unbounded-set* [simp]: $\{n::\text{nat}. m < n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Compl-Collect-le*: $-\ \{n::\text{nat}. N \leq n\} = \{n. n < N\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-eq*:
 $\text{hypnat-of-nat } m = \text{star-n } (\%n::\text{nat}. m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SHNat-eq*: $\text{Nats} = \{n. \exists N. n = \text{hypnat-of-nat } N\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nats-less-wn*: $n \in \text{Nats} \implies n < \text{wn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Nats-le-wn*: $n \in \text{Nats} \implies n \leq \text{wn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-less-wn* [simp]: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } n < \text{wn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-le-wn* [simp]: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } n \leq \text{wn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-zero-less-hypnat-omega* [simp]: $0 < \text{wn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-one-less-hypnat-omega* [simp]: $1 < \text{wn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.4.1 Alternative characterization of the set of infinite hyper-naturals

$\text{HNatInfinite} = \{N. \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. n < N\}$

lemma *HNatInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-lemma*:
 $\forall N::\text{nat}. \{n. f\ n \neq N\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\implies \{n. N < f\ n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-iff*: $\text{HNatInfinite} = \{N. \forall n \in \text{Nats}. n < N\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.4.2 Alternative Characterization of HNatInfinite using Free Ultrafilter

lemma *HNatInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $\text{star-n } X \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \forall u. \{n. u < X\ n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-HNatInfinite*:

$\forall u. \{n. u < X\ n\}: \text{FreeUltrafilterNat} \implies \text{star-}n\ X \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:

$(\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{HNatInfinite}) = (\forall u. \{n. u < X\ n\}: \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

25.5 Embedding of the Hypernaturals into other types

definition

of-hypnat :: *hypnat* \Rightarrow 'a::semiring-1-cancel star **where**
of-hypnat-def [transfer-unfold]: *of-hypnat* = *f* *of-nat*

lemma *of-hypnat-0* [simp]: *of-hypnat* 0 = 0

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-1* [simp]: *of-hypnat* 1 = 1

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-hSuc*: $\bigwedge m. \text{of-hypnat}\ (h\text{Suc}\ m) = 1 + \text{of-hypnat}\ m$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-add* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m\ n. \text{of-hypnat}\ (m + n) = \text{of-hypnat}\ m + \text{of-hypnat}\ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-mult* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m\ n. \text{of-hypnat}\ (m * n) = \text{of-hypnat}\ m * \text{of-hypnat}\ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-less-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m\ n. (\text{of-hypnat}\ m < (\text{of-hypnat}\ n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})) = (m < n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-0-less-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge n. (0 < (\text{of-hypnat}\ n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})) = (0 < n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-less-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m. \neg (\text{of-hypnat}\ m::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star}) < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-le-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m\ n. (\text{of-hypnat}\ m \leq (\text{of-hypnat}\ n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})) = (m \leq n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-0-le-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge n. 0 \leq (\text{of-hypnat}\ n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-le-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m. ((of-hypnat\ m::'a::ordered-semidom\ star) \leq 0) = (m = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-eq-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m\ n. (of-hypnat\ m = (of-hypnat\ n::'a::ordered-semidom\ star)) = (m = n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-hypnat-eq-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m. ((of-hypnat\ m::'a::ordered-semidom\ star) = 0) = (m = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-of-hypnat-gt-zero*:

$N \in HNatInfinite \implies (0::'a::ordered-semidom\ star) < of-hypnat\ N$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

26 HyperDef: Construction of Hyperreals Using Ultrafilters

theory *HyperDef*

imports *HyperNat ../Real/Real*

uses (*hypreal-arith.ML*)

begin

types *hypreal* = *real star*

abbreviation

hypreal-of-real :: *real* \Rightarrow *real star* **where**
hypreal-of-real == *star-of*

abbreviation

hypreal-of-hypnat :: *hypnat* \Rightarrow *hypreal* **where**
hypreal-of-hypnat \equiv *of-hypnat*

definition

omega :: *hypreal* **where**
 — an infinite number = $[<1,2,3,\dots>]$
omega = *star-n* ($\lambda n. real\ (Suc\ n)$)

definition

epsilon :: *hypreal* **where**
 — an infinitesimal number = $[<1,1/2,1/3,\dots>]$
epsilon = *star-n* ($\lambda n. inverse\ (real\ (Suc\ n))$)

notation (*xsymbols*)

omega (ω) **and**
epsilon (ϵ)

notation (*HTML output*)

omega (ω) **and**
epsilon (ϵ)

26.1 Real vector class instances

instance *star* :: (*scaleR*) *scaleR* \langle *proof* \rangle

defs (**overloaded**)

star-scaleR-def [*transfer-unfold*]: *scaleR* *r* \equiv **f** (*scaleR* *r*)

lemma *Standard-scaleR* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{scaleR } r \ x \in \text{Standard}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *star-of-scaleR* [*simp*]: *star-of* (*scaleR* *r* *x*) = *scaleR* *r* (*star-of* *x*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

instance *star* :: (*real-vector*) *real-vector*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

instance *star* :: (*real-algebra*) *real-algebra*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

instance *star* :: (*real-algebra-1*) *real-algebra-1* \langle *proof* \rangle

instance *star* :: (*real-div-algebra*) *real-div-algebra* \langle *proof* \rangle

instance *star* :: (*real-field*) *real-field* \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *star-of-real-def* [*transfer-unfold*]: *of-real* *r* = *star-of* (*of-real* *r*)
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Standard-of-real* [*simp*]: *of-real* *r* \in *Standard*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *star-of-of-real* [*simp*]: *star-of* (*of-real* *r*) = *of-real* *r*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *of-real-eq-star-of* [*simp*]: *of-real* = *star-of*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Reals-eq-Standard*: (*Reals* :: *hypreal set*) = *Standard*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

26.2 Injection from *hypreal*

definition

of-hypreal :: *hypreal* \Rightarrow 'a::real-algebra-1 star **where**
of-hypreal = *f* *of-real*

declare *of-hypreal-def* [transfer-unfold]

lemma *Standard-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$r \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{of-hypreal } r \in \text{Standard}$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-0* [simp]: *of-hypreal* 0 = 0

<proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-1* [simp]: *of-hypreal* 1 = 1

<proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-add* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x y. \text{of-hypreal } (x + y) = \text{of-hypreal } x + \text{of-hypreal } y$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-minus* [simp]: $\bigwedge x. \text{of-hypreal } (-x) = - \text{of-hypreal } x$

<proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-diff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x y. \text{of-hypreal } (x - y) = \text{of-hypreal } x - \text{of-hypreal } y$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-mult* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x y. \text{of-hypreal } (x * y) = \text{of-hypreal } x * \text{of-hypreal } y$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-inverse* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x. \text{of-hypreal } (\text{inverse } x) =$
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-hypreal } x :: 'a::\{\text{real-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\} \text{ star})$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-divide* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x y. \text{of-hypreal } (x / y) =$
 $(\text{of-hypreal } x / \text{of-hypreal } y :: 'a::\{\text{real-field}, \text{division-by-zero}\} \text{ star})$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-eq-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x y. (\text{of-hypreal } x = \text{of-hypreal } y) = (x = y)$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-eq-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x. (\text{of-hypreal } x = 0) = (x = 0)$
 <proof>

26.3 Properties of *starrel*

lemma *lemma-starrel-refl* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{starrel} \text{ “ } \{x\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starrel-in-hypreal* [*simp*]: $\text{starrel} \text{ “ } \{x\} : \text{star}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *Abs-star-inject* [*simp*] *Abs-star-inverse* [*simp*]
declare *equiv-starrel* [*THEN eq-equiv-class-iff, simp*]

26.4 *hypreal-of-real*: the Injection from *real* to *hypreal*

lemma *inj-star-of*: *inj star-of*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-Rep-star-iff*: $(X \in \text{Rep-star } x) = (x = \text{star-n } X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rep-star-star-n-iff* [*simp*]:
 $(X \in \text{Rep-star } (\text{star-n } Y)) = (\{n. Y \ n = X \ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rep-star-star-n*: $X \in \text{Rep-star } (\text{star-n } X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

26.5 Properties of *star-n*

lemma *star-n-add*:
 $\text{star-n } X + \text{star-n } Y = \text{star-n } (\%n. X \ n + Y \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-minus*:
 $-\ \text{star-n } X = \text{star-n } (\%n. -(X \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-diff*:
 $\text{star-n } X - \text{star-n } Y = \text{star-n } (\%n. X \ n - Y \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-mult*:
 $\text{star-n } X * \text{star-n } Y = \text{star-n } (\%n. X \ n * Y \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-inverse*:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{star-n } X) = \text{star-n } (\%n. \text{inverse}(X \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-le*:
 $\text{star-n } X \leq \text{star-n } Y =$

$(\{n. X\ n \leq Y\ n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-less*:

$\text{star-n } X < \text{star-n } Y = (\{n. X\ n < Y\ n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-zero-num*: $0 = \text{star-n } (\%n. 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-one-num*: $1 = \text{star-n } (\%n. 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-n-abs*:

$\text{abs } (\text{star-n } X) = \text{star-n } (\%n. \text{abs } (X\ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

26.6 Misc Others

lemma *hypreal-not-refl2*: $!!(x::\text{hypreal}). x < y \implies x \neq y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-eq-minus-iff*: $((x::\text{hypreal}) = y) = (x + -\ y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-mult-left-cancel*: $(c::\text{hypreal}) \neq 0 \implies (c*a=c*b) = (a=b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-mult-right-cancel*: $(c::\text{hypreal}) \neq 0 \implies (a*c=b*c) = (a=b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-omega-gt-zero [simp]*: $0 < \text{omega}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

26.7 Existence of Infinite Hyperreal Number

Existence of infinite number not corresponding to any real number. Use assumption that member \mathcal{U} is not finite.

A few lemmas first

lemma *lemma-omega-empty-singleton-disj*: $\{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{real } n\} = \{\} \mid (\exists y. \{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{real } n\} = \{y\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-finite-omega-set*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{real } n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-ex-hypreal-of-real-eq-omega*:
 $\sim (\exists x. \text{hypreal-of-real } x = \text{omega})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-not-eq-omega*: *hypreal-of-real* $x \neq \text{omega}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Existence of infinitesimal number also not corresponding to any real number

lemma *lemma-epsilon-empty-singleton-disj*:

$$\{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} = \{\} \mid$$

$$(\exists y. \{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} = \{y\})$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-finite-epsilon-set*: *finite* $\{n. x = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-ex-hypreal-of-real-eq-epsilon*: $\sim (\exists x. \text{hypreal-of-real } x = \text{epsilon})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-not-eq-epsilon*: *hypreal-of-real* $x \neq \text{epsilon}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-epsilon-not-zero*: *epsilon* $\neq 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-epsilon-inverse-omega*: *epsilon* = *inverse(omega)*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-epsilon-gt-zero*: $0 < \text{epsilon}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

26.8 Absolute Value Function for the Hyperreals

lemma *hrabs-add-less*:

$$[| \text{abs } x < r; \text{abs } y < s |] ==> \text{abs}(x+y) < r + (s::\text{hypreal})$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-less-gt-zero*: $\text{abs } x < r ==> (0::\text{hypreal}) < r$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-disj*: $\text{abs } x = (x::'a::\text{abs-if}) \mid \text{abs } x = -x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-add-lemma-disj*: $(y::\text{hypreal}) + -x + (y + -z) = \text{abs } (x + -z)$

$$==> y = z \mid x = y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

26.9 Embedding the Naturals into the Hyperreals

abbreviation

hypreal-of-nat :: *nat* ==> *hypreal* **where**

hypreal-of-nat == *of-nat*

lemma *SNat-eq*: $Nats = \{n. \exists N. n = \text{hypreal-of-nat } N\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-of-nat-eq*:
 $\text{hypreal-of-nat } (n::nat) = \text{hypreal-of-real } (\text{real } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-of-nat*:
 $\text{hypreal-of-nat } m = \text{star-n } (\%n. \text{real } m)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle ML \rangle$

26.10 Exponentials on the Hyperreals

lemma *hpowr-0* [simp]: $r \wedge 0 = (1::\text{hypreal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hpowr-Suc* [simp]: $r \wedge (\text{Suc } n) = (r::\text{hypreal}) * (r \wedge n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrealpow-two*: $(r::\text{hypreal}) \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) = r * r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrealpow-two-le* [simp]: $(0::\text{hypreal}) \leq r \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrealpow-two-le-add-order* [simp]:
 $(0::\text{hypreal}) \leq u \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) + v \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrealpow-two-le-add-order2* [simp]:
 $(0::\text{hypreal}) \leq u \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) + v \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) + w \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-add-nonneg-eq-0-iff*:
 $[[0 \leq x; 0 \leq y]] \implies (x+y = 0) = (x = 0 \ \& \ y = (0::\text{hypreal}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

FIXME: DELETE THESE

lemma *hypreal-three-squares-add-zero-iff*:

$$(x*x + y*y + z*z = 0) = (x = 0 \ \& \ y = 0 \ \& \ z = (0::hypreal))$$

<proof>

lemma *hrealpow-three-squares-add-zero-iff [simp]*:

$$(x \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) + y \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) + z \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) = (0::hypreal)) =$$

$$(x = 0 \ \& \ y = 0 \ \& \ z = 0)$$

<proof>

lemma *hrabs-hrealpow-two [simp]*:

$$\text{abs}(x \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0)) = (x::hypreal) \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0)$$

<proof>

lemma *two-hrealpow-ge-one [simp]*: $(1::hypreal) \leq 2 \wedge n$

<proof>

lemma *two-hrealpow-gt [simp]*: *hypreal-of-nat* $n < 2 \wedge n$

<proof>

lemma *hrealpow*:

$$\text{star-}n \ X \wedge m = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. (X \text{::real}) \wedge m)$$

<proof>

lemma *hrealpow-sum-square-expand*:

$$(x + (y::hypreal)) \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) =$$

$$x \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) + y \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) + (\text{hypreal-of-nat} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0))) * x * y$$

<proof>

lemma *power-hypreal-of-real-number-of*:

$$(\text{number-of } v :: \text{hypreal}) \wedge n = \text{hypreal-of-real} ((\text{number-of } v) \wedge n)$$

<proof>

declare *power-hypreal-of-real-number-of [of - number-of w, standard, simp]*

26.11 Powers with Hypernatural Exponents

definition

$$\text{pow} :: ['a::\text{power star}, \text{nat star}] \Rightarrow 'a \text{ star } (\text{infixr pow } 80) \text{ where}$$

$$\text{hyperpow-def [transfer-unfold]}:$$

$$R \text{ pow } N = (*f2* \text{ op } \wedge) R \ N$$

lemma *Standard-hyperpow [simp]*:

$$[r \in \text{Standard}; n \in \text{Standard}] \Longrightarrow r \text{ pow } n \in \text{Standard}$$

<proof>

lemma *hyperpow*: $\text{star-}n \ X \text{ pow } \text{star-}n \ Y = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. X \ n \wedge Y \ n)$

<proof>

lemma *hyperpow-zero* [simp]:

$$\bigwedge n. (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, semiring-0}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } (n + (1::\text{hypnat})) = 0$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-not-zero*:

$$\bigwedge r n. r \neq (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, field}\} \text{ star}) \implies r \text{ pow } n \neq 0$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-inverse*:

$$\begin{aligned} &\bigwedge r n. r \neq (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, division-by-zero, field}\} \text{ star}) \\ &\implies \text{inverse } (r \text{ pow } n) = (\text{inverse } r) \text{ pow } n \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-hrabs*:

$$\bigwedge r n. \text{abs } (r::'a::\{\text{recpower, ordered-idom}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } n = \text{abs } (r \text{ pow } n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-add*:

$$\bigwedge r n m. (r::'a::\{\text{recpower}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } (n + m) = (r \text{ pow } n) * (r \text{ pow } m)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-one* [simp]:

$$\bigwedge r. (r::'a::\{\text{recpower}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } (1::\text{hypnat}) = r$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-two*:

$$\bigwedge r. (r::'a::\{\text{recpower}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } ((1::\text{hypnat}) + (1::\text{hypnat})) = r * r$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-gt-zero*:

$$\bigwedge r n. (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, ordered-semidom}\} \text{ star}) < r \implies 0 < r \text{ pow } n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-ge-zero*:

$$\bigwedge r n. (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, ordered-semidom}\} \text{ star}) \leq r \implies 0 \leq r \text{ pow } n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-le*:

$$\begin{aligned} &\bigwedge x y n. \llbracket (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, ordered-semidom}\} \text{ star}) < x; x \leq y \rrbracket \\ &\implies x \text{ pow } n \leq y \text{ pow } n \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-eq-one* [simp]:

$$\bigwedge n. 1 \text{ pow } n = (1::'a::\{\text{recpower}\} \text{ star})$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrabs-hyperpow-minus-one* [simp]:

$$\bigwedge n. \text{abs } (-1 \text{ pow } n) = (1::'a::\{\text{number-ring, recpower, ordered-idom}\} \text{ star})$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-mult*:

$\bigwedge r \ s \ n. (r * s :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-mult}, \text{recpower}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } n$
 $= (r \text{ pow } n) * (s \text{ pow } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-two-le* [simp]:

$(0 :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{ordered-ring-strict}\} \text{ star}) \leq r \text{ pow } (1 + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-hyperpow-two* [simp]:

$\text{abs}(x \text{ pow } (1 + 1)) =$
 $(x :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{ordered-ring-strict}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } (1 + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-two-hrabs* [simp]:

$\text{abs}(x :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{ordered-idom}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } (1 + 1) = x \text{ pow } (1 + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The precondition could be weakened to $(0 :: 'a) \leq x$

lemma *hypreal-mult-less-mono*:

$[| u < v; \ x < y; \ (0 :: \text{hypreal}) < v; \ 0 < x |] \implies u * x < v * y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-two-gt-one*:

$\bigwedge r :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{ordered-semidom}\} \text{ star}. 1 < r \implies 1 < r \text{ pow } (1 + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-two-ge-one*:

$\bigwedge r :: 'a :: \{\text{recpower}, \text{ordered-semidom}\} \text{ star}. 1 \leq r \implies 1 \leq r \text{ pow } (1 + 1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *two-hyperpow-ge-one* [simp]: $(1 :: \text{hypreal}) \leq 2 \text{ pow } n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-minus-one2* [simp]:

$!!n. -1 \text{ pow } ((1 + 1) * n) = (1 :: \text{hypreal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-less-le*:

$!!r \ n \ N. [| (0 :: \text{hypreal}) \leq r; \ r \leq 1; \ n < N |] \implies r \text{ pow } N \leq r \text{ pow } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-SHNat-le*:

$[| 0 \leq r; \ r \leq (1 :: \text{hypreal}); \ N \in \text{HNatInfinite} |]$
 $\implies \text{ALL } n: \text{Nats}. r \text{ pow } N \leq r \text{ pow } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-realpow*:

$(\text{hypreal-of-real } r) \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } n) = \text{hypreal-of-real } (r \wedge n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-SReal [simp]*:
 $(\text{hypreal-of-real } r) \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } n) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-zero-HNatInfinite [simp]*:
 $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (0::\text{hypreal}) \text{ pow } N = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-le-le*:
 $[| (0::\text{hypreal}) \leq r; r \leq 1; n \leq N |] \implies r \text{ pow } N \leq r \text{ pow } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-Suc-le-self2*:
 $[| (0::\text{hypreal}) \leq r; r < 1 |] \implies r \text{ pow } (n + (1::\text{hypnat})) \leq r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hyperpow-hypnat-of-nat*: $\bigwedge x. x \text{ pow } \text{hypnat-of-nat } n = x \wedge n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *of-hypreal-hyperpow*:
 $\bigwedge x n. \text{of-hypreal } (x \text{ pow } n) =$
 $(\text{of-hypreal } x::'a::\{\text{real-algebra-1}, \text{recpower}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

27 NSA: Infinite Numbers, Infinitesimals, Infinitely Close Relation

theory *NSA*
imports *HyperDef ../Real/RComplete*
begin

definition
 $hnorm :: 'a::\text{norm star} \Rightarrow \text{real star}$ **where**
 $hnorm = *f* \text{ norm}$

definition
 $\text{Infinitesimal} :: ('a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \text{ star set}$ **where**
 $\text{Infinitesimal} = \{x. \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \longrightarrow hnorm x < r\}$

definition
 $\text{HFinite} :: ('a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \text{ star set}$ **where**
 $\text{HFinite} = \{x. \exists r \in \text{Reals}. hnorm x < r\}$

definition

$HInfinite :: ('a::real-normed-vector) \text{ star set where}$
 $HInfinite = \{x. \forall r \in Reals. r < hnorm\ x\}$

definition

$approx :: ['a::real-normed-vector \text{ star}, 'a \text{ star}] \Rightarrow bool \text{ (infixl } @ = 50) \text{ where}$
 — the ‘infinitely close’ relation
 $(x @ = y) = ((x - y) \in Infinitesimal)$

definition

$st :: hypreal \Rightarrow hypreal \text{ where}$
 — the standard part of a hyperreal
 $st = (\%x. @r. x \in HFinite \ \& \ r \in Reals \ \& \ r @ = x)$

definition

$monad :: 'a::real-normed-vector \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ star set where}$
 $monad\ x = \{y. x @ = y\}$

definition

$galaxy :: 'a::real-normed-vector \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ star set where}$
 $galaxy\ x = \{y. (x + -y) \in HFinite\}$

notation (*xsymbols*)

$approx \text{ (infixl } \approx 50)$

notation (*HTML output*)

$approx \text{ (infixl } \approx 50)$

lemma *SReal-def*: $Reals == \{x. \exists r. x = hypreal\text{-of-real } r\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

27.1 Nonstandard Extension of the Norm Function**definition**

$scaleHR :: real \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ star} \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector \text{ star where}$
 $scaleHR = starfun2\ scaleR$

declare *hnorm-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

declare *scaleHR-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

lemma *Standard-hnorm* [*simp*]: $x \in Standard \Longrightarrow hnorm\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *star-of-norm* [*simp*]: $star\text{-of } (norm\ x) = hnorm\ (star\text{-of } x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-ge-zero* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge x::'a::real-normed-vector \text{ star}. 0 \leq hnorm\ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-eq-zero* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. (\text{hnorm } x = 0) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq*:

$\bigwedge x y::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. \text{hnorm } (x + y) \leq \text{hnorm } x + \text{hnorm } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq3*:

$\bigwedge x y::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. |\text{hnorm } x - \text{hnorm } y| \leq \text{hnorm } (x - y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-scaleR*:

$\bigwedge x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}.$
 $\text{hnorm } (a *_R x) = |\text{star-of } a| * \text{hnorm } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-scaleHR*:

$\bigwedge a (x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}).$
 $\text{hnorm } (\text{scaleHR } a x) = |a| * \text{hnorm } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-mult-ineq*:

$\bigwedge x y::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}. \text{hnorm } (x * y) \leq \text{hnorm } x * \text{hnorm } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-mult*:

$\bigwedge x y::'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}. \text{hnorm } (x * y) = \text{hnorm } x * \text{hnorm } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-hyperpow*:

$\bigwedge (x::'a::\{\text{real-normed-div-algebra,recpower}\} \text{ star}) n.$
 $\text{hnorm } (x \text{ pow } n) = \text{hnorm } x \text{ pow } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-one* [simp]:

$\text{hnorm } (1::'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}) = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-zero* [simp]:

$\text{hnorm } (0::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *zero-less-hnorm-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. (0 < \text{hnorm } x) = (x \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-minus-cancel* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. \text{hnorm } (-x) = \text{hnorm } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-minus-commute*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. \text{hnorm } (a - b) = \text{hnorm } (b - a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq2*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. \text{hnorm } a - \text{hnorm } b \leq \text{hnorm } (a - b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq4*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. \text{hnorm } (a - b) \leq \text{hnorm } a + \text{hnorm } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-hnorm-cancel* [simp]:

$\bigwedge a::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}. |\text{hnorm } a| = \text{hnorm } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$\bigwedge r. \text{hnorm } (\text{of-hypreal } r::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1 star}) = |r|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-hnorm-inverse*:

$\bigwedge a::'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}.$
 $a \neq 0 \implies \text{hnorm } (\text{inverse } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{hnorm } a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-inverse*:

$\bigwedge a::'a::\{\text{real-normed-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\} \text{ star}.$
 $\text{hnorm } (\text{inverse } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{hnorm } a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-divide*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{division-by-zero}\} \text{ star}.$
 $\text{hnorm } (a / b) = \text{hnorm } a / \text{hnorm } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-hnorm-def* [simp]:

$\bigwedge r::\text{hypreal}. \text{hnorm } r \equiv |r|$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-add-less*:

$\bigwedge (x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}) y r s.$
 $\llbracket \text{hnorm } x < r; \text{hnorm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } (x + y) < r + s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-mult-less*:

$\bigwedge (x::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}) \ y \ r \ s.$
 $\llbracket \text{hnorm } x < r; \text{hnorm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } (x * y) < r * s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-scaleHR-less*:
 $\llbracket |x| < r; \text{hnorm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } (\text{scaleHR } x \ y) < r * s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.2 Closure Laws for the Standard Reals

lemma *Reals-minus-iff* [simp]: $(-x \in \text{Reals}) = (x \in \text{Reals})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Reals-add-cancel*: $\llbracket x + y \in \text{Reals}; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-hrabs*: $(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals} \implies \text{abs } x \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-hypreal-of-real* [simp]: $\text{hypreal-of-real } x \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-divide-number-of*: $r \in \text{Reals} \implies r / (\text{number-of } w::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

epsilon is not in Reals because it is an infinitesimal

lemma *SReal-epsilon-not-mem*: $\text{epsilon} \notin \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-omega-not-mem*: $\text{omega} \notin \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-UNIV-real*: $\{x. \text{hypreal-of-real } x \in \text{Reals}\} = (\text{UNIV}::\text{real set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-iff*: $(x \in \text{Reals}) = (\exists y. x = \text{hypreal-of-real } y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-image*: $\text{hypreal-of-real } ` (\text{UNIV}::\text{real set}) = \text{Reals}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inv-hypreal-of-real-image*: $\text{inv hypreal-of-real } ` \text{Reals} = \text{UNIV}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-hypreal-of-real-image*:
 $\llbracket \exists x. x: P; P \subseteq \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies \exists Q. P = \text{hypreal-of-real } ` Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-dense*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; y \in \text{Reals}; x < y \rrbracket \implies \exists r \in \text{Reals}. x < r \ \& \ r < y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Completeness of Reals, but both lemmas are unused.

lemma *SReal-sup-lemma*:

$P \subseteq \text{Reals} \implies ((\exists x \in P. y < x) =$
 $(\exists X. \text{hypreal-of-real } X \in P \ \& \ y < \text{hypreal-of-real } X))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-sup-lemma2*:

$\llbracket P \subseteq \text{Reals}; \exists x. x \in P; \exists y \in \text{Reals}. \forall x \in P. x < y \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\exists X. X \in \{w. \text{hypreal-of-real } w \in P\}) \ \&$
 $(\exists Y. \forall X \in \{w. \text{hypreal-of-real } w \in P\}. X < Y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.3 Set of Finite Elements is a Subring of the Extended Reals

lemma *HFinite-add*: $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies (x+y) \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-mult*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$ *star*
shows $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies x*y \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-scaleHR*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies \text{scaleHR } x \ y \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-minus-iff*: $(-x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-star-of* $[\text{simp}]$: $\text{star-of } x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-subset-HFinite*: $(\text{Reals}::\text{hypreal set}) \subseteq \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFiniteD*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t \in \text{Reals}. \text{hnorm } x < t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hrabs-iff* $[\text{iff}]$: $(\text{abs } (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hnorm-iff* $[\text{iff}]$:

$(\text{hnorm } (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-number-of [simp]: number-of $w \in HFinite$*
<proof>

lemma *HFinite-0 [simp]: $0 \in HFinite$*
<proof>

lemma *HFinite-1 [simp]: $1 \in HFinite$*
<proof>

lemma *hrealpow-HFinite:*
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{recpower}\}$ star
shows $x \in HFinite \implies x \wedge n \in HFinite$
<proof>

lemma *HFinite-bounded:*
 $[|(x::\text{hypreal}) \in HFinite; y \leq x; 0 \leq y|] \implies y \in HFinite$
<proof>

27.4 Set of Infinitesimals is a Subring of the Hyperreals

lemma *InfinitesimalI:*
 $(\bigwedge r. \llbracket r \in \mathbb{R}; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } x < r) \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
<proof>

lemma *InfinitesimalD:*
 $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \dashv\vdash \text{hnorm } x < r$
<proof>

lemma *InfinitesimalI2:*
 $(\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \text{hnorm } x < \text{star-of } r) \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
<proof>

lemma *InfinitesimalD2:*
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } x < \text{star-of } r$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-zero [iff]: $0 \in \text{Infinitesimal}$*
<proof>

lemma *hypreal-sum-of-halves: $x/(2::\text{hypreal}) + x/(2::\text{hypreal}) = x$*
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-add:*
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies (x+y) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-minus-iff [simp]: $(-x:\text{Infinitesimal}) = (x:\text{Infinitesimal})$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hnorm-iff*:

$(hnorm\ x \in Infinitesimal) = (x \in Infinitesimal)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hrabs-iff [iff]*:

$(abs\ (x::hypreal) \in Infinitesimal) = (x \in Infinitesimal)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-of-hypreal-iff [simp]*:

$((of\ hypreal\ x::'a::real-normed-algebra-1\ star) \in Infinitesimal) =$
 $(x \in Infinitesimal)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-diff*:

$[| x \in Infinitesimal; y \in Infinitesimal |] ==> x - y \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-mult*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$

shows $[| x \in Infinitesimal; y \in Infinitesimal |] ==> (x * y) \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-HFinite-mult*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$

shows $[| x \in Infinitesimal; y \in HFinite |] ==> (x * y) \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-HFinite-scaleHR*:

$[| x \in Infinitesimal; y \in HFinite |] ==> scaleHR\ x\ y \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-HFinite-mult2*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$

shows $[| x \in Infinitesimal; y \in HFinite |] ==> (y * x) \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-scaleR2*:

$x \in Infinitesimal ==> a *_{\mathbb{R}} x \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Compl-HFinite: $- HFinite = HInfinite$*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-inverse-Infinitesimal*:

fixes $x :: 'a::real-normed-div-algebra\ star$

shows $x \in HInfinite ==> inverse\ x \in Infinitesimal$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HInfiniteI*: $(\bigwedge r. r \in \mathbb{R} \implies r < \text{hnorm } x) \implies x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfiniteD*: $\llbracket x \in \text{HInfinite}; r \in \mathbb{R} \rrbracket \implies r < \text{hnorm } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-mult*:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $\llbracket x \in \text{HInfinite}; y \in \text{HInfinite} \rrbracket \implies (x*y) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-add-zero-less-le-mono*: $\llbracket r < x; (0::\text{hypreal}) \leq y \rrbracket \implies r < x+y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-add-ge-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (x + y): \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-add-ge-zero2*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (y + x): \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-add-gt-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < y; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies (x + y): \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-minus-iff*: $(-x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x \in \text{HInfinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-add-le-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; y \leq 0; x \leq 0 \rrbracket \implies (x + y): \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-add-lt-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; y < 0; x < 0 \rrbracket \implies (x + y): \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-sum-squares*:
fixes $a \ b \ c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $\llbracket a: \text{HFinite}; b: \text{HFinite}; c: \text{HFinite} \rrbracket$
 $\implies a*a + b*b + c*c \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-Infinitesimal-not-zero*: $x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-Infinitesimal-not-zero2*: $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal-hrabs*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{abs } x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-le-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{hnorm } x \leq e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-less-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{hnorm } x < e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-le-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{abs } (x::\text{hypreal}) \leq e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-less-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{abs } (x::\text{hypreal}) < e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-interval*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; e' \in \text{Infinitesimal}; e' < x ; x < e \rrbracket$
 $\implies (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-interval2*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $e' \leq x ; x \leq e \rrbracket \implies (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Infinitesimal-hyperpow*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < N \rrbracket \implies \text{abs } (x \text{ pow } N) \leq \text{abs } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hyperpow*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < N \rrbracket \implies x \text{ pow } N \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrealpow-hyperpow-Infinitesimal-iff*:

$(x \wedge n \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } n) \in \text{Infinitesimal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hrealpow*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < n \rrbracket \implies x \wedge n \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-Infinitesimal-mult*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \notin \text{Infinitesimal};\ y \notin \text{Infinitesimal} |] ==> (x*y) \notin \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-mult-disj*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $x*y \in \text{Infinitesimal} ==> x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \mid y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-Infinitesimal-not-zero*: $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} ==> x \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-Infinitesimal-diff-mult*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $\quad y \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\quad |] ==> (x*y) \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-subset-HFinite*:
 $\text{Infinitesimal} \subseteq \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-star-of-mult*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} ==> x * \text{star-of } r \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-star-of-mult2*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} ==> \text{star-of } r * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.5 The Infinitely Close Relation

lemma *mem-infmal-iff*: $(x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x @= 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-minus-iff*: $(x @= y) = (x - y @= 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-minus-iff2*: $(x @= y) = (-y + x @= 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-refl [iff]*: $x @= x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-minus-distrib1*: $-(y + -(x::'a::\text{ab-group-add})) = x + -y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-sym*: $x @= y ==> y @= x$

<proof>

lemma *approx-trans*: $[x @= y; y @= z] ==> x @= z$

<proof>

lemma *approx-trans2*: $[r @= x; s @= x] ==> r @= s$

<proof>

lemma *approx-trans3*: $[x @= r; x @= s] ==> r @= s$

<proof>

lemma *number-of-approx-reorient*: $(\text{number-of } w @= x) = (x @= \text{number-of } w)$

<proof>

lemma *zero-approx-reorient*: $(0 @= x) = (x @= 0)$

<proof>

lemma *one-approx-reorient*: $(1 @= x) = (x @= 1)$

<proof>

<ML>

lemma *Infinitesimal-approx-minus*: $(x - y \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x @= y)$

<proof>

lemma *approx-monad-iff*: $(x @= y) = (\text{monad}(x) = \text{monad}(y))$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-approx*:

$[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal}] ==> x @= y$

<proof>

lemma *approx-add*: $[a @= b; c @= d] ==> a + c @= b + d$

<proof>

lemma *approx-minus*: $a @= b ==> -a @= -b$

<proof>

lemma *approx-minus2*: $-a @= -b ==> a @= b$

<proof>

lemma *approx-minus-cancel [simp]*: $(-a @= -b) = (a @= b)$

<proof>

lemma *approx-add-minus*: $[a @= b; c @= d] ==> a + -c @= b + -d$

<proof>

lemma *approx-diff*: $[| a @= b; c @= d |] ==> a - c @= b - d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult1*:
fixes $a\ b\ c :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$
shows $[| a @= b; c: HFinite |] ==> a*c @= b*c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult2*:
fixes $a\ b\ c :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$
shows $[| a @= b; c: HFinite |] ==> c*a @= c*b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-subst*:
fixes $u\ v\ x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$
shows $[| u @= v*x; x @= y; v \in HFinite |] ==> u @= v*y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-subst2*:
fixes $u\ v\ x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$
shows $[| u @= x*v; x @= y; v \in HFinite |] ==> u @= y*v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-subst-star-of*:
fixes $u\ x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$
shows $[| u @= x*star-of\ v; x @= y |] ==> u @= y*star-of\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-eq-imp*: $a = b ==> a @= b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-minus-approx*: $x \in Infinitesimal ==> -x @= x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bex-Infinitesimal-iff*: $(\exists y \in Infinitesimal. x - z = y) = (x @= z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bex-Infinitesimal-iff2*: $(\exists y \in Infinitesimal. x = z + y) = (x @= z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-approx*: $[| y \in Infinitesimal; x + y = z |] ==> x @= z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-approx-self*: $y \in Infinitesimal ==> x @= x + y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-approx-self2*: $y \in Infinitesimal ==> x @= y + x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-minus-approx-self*: $y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x @ = x + -y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-cancel*: $[| y \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x+y @ = z |] \implies x @ = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-right-cancel*:
 $[| y \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x @ = z + y |] \implies x @ = z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-add-left-cancel*: $d + b @ = d + c \implies b @ = c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-add-right-cancel*: $b + d @ = c + d \implies b @ = c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-add-mono1*: $b @ = c \implies d + b @ = d + c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-add-mono2*: $b @ = c \implies b + a @ = c + a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-add-left-iff [simp]*: $(a + b @ = a + c) = (b @ = c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-add-right-iff [simp]*: $(b + a @ = c + a) = (b @ = c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-HFinite*: $[| x \in \text{HFinite}; x @ = y |] \implies y \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-star-of-HFinite*: $x @ = \text{star-of } D \implies x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-HFinite*:
fixes $a\ b\ c\ d :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[| a @ = b; c @ = d; b: \text{HFinite}; d: \text{HFinite} |] \implies a*c @ = b*d$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scaleHR-left-diff-distrib*:
 $\bigwedge a\ b\ x. \text{scaleHR } (a - b) x = \text{scaleHR } a x - \text{scaleHR } b x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-scaleR1*:
 $[| a @ = \text{star-of } b; c: \text{HFinite} |] \implies \text{scaleHR } a\ c @ = b *_R c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-scaleR2*:

$a @= b ==> c *_R a @= c *_R b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-scaleR-HFfinite*:

$[[a @= star-of\ b; c @= d; d: HFfinite]] ==> scaleHR\ a\ c @= b *_R d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-star-of*:

fixes $a\ c :: 'a::real-normed-algebra\ star$
shows $[[a @= star-of\ b; c @= star-of\ d]]$
 $==> a*c @= star-of\ b*star-of\ d$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-SReal-mult-cancel-zero*:

$[[(a::hypreal) \in Reals; a \neq 0; a*x @= 0]] ==> x @= 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-SReal1*: $[[(a::hypreal) \in Reals; x @= 0]] ==> x*a @= 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-SReal2*: $[[(a::hypreal) \in Reals; x @= 0]] ==> a*x @= 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-SReal-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]:

$[[(a::hypreal) \in Reals; a \neq 0]] ==> (a*x @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-SReal-mult-cancel*:

$[[(a::hypreal) \in Reals; a \neq 0; a* w @= a*z]] ==> w @= z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-SReal-mult-cancel-iff1* [simp]:

$[[(a::hypreal) \in Reals; a \neq 0]] ==> (a* w @= a*z) = (w @= z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-le-bound*: $[[(z::hypreal) \leq f; f @= g; g \leq z]] ==> f @= z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-hnorm*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::real-normed-vector\ star$
shows $x \approx y \implies hnorm\ x \approx hnorm\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

27.6 Zero is the Only Infinitesimal that is also a Real

lemma *Infinitesimal-less-SReal*:

$[[(x::hypreal) \in Reals; y \in Infinitesimal; 0 < x]] ==> y < x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-less-SReal2*:

$(y::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \implies y < r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-not-Infinitesimal*:

$[| 0 < y; (y::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals} |] \implies y \notin \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-minus-not-Infinitesimal*:

$[| y < 0; (y::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals} |] \implies y \notin \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-Int-Infinitesimal-zero*: $\text{Reals Int Infinitesimal} = \{0::\text{hypreal}\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-Infinitesimal-zero*:

$[| (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; x \in \text{Infinitesimal} |] \implies x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:

$[| (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; x \neq 0 |] \implies x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:

$\text{hypreal-of-real } x \neq 0 \implies \text{hypreal-of-real } x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-Infinitesimal-iff-0* [iff]:

$(\text{star-of } x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:

$x \neq 0 \implies \text{star-of } x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *number-of-not-Infinitesimal* [simp]:

$\text{number-of } w \neq (0::\text{hypreal}) \implies (\text{number-of } w :: \text{hypreal}) \notin \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *one-not-Infinitesimal* [simp]:

$(1::'a::\{\text{real-normed-vector}, \text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ star}) \notin \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-SReal-not-zero*:

$[| (y::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; x @= y; y \neq 0 |] \implies x \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal-approx*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| x @= y; y \in HFinite - Infinitesimal |] \\ & \implies x \in HFinite - Infinitesimal \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Infinitesimal-ratio*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-div-algebra,field}\}$ *star*
shows $[| y \neq 0; y \in Infinitesimal; x/y \in HFinite |]$
 $\implies x \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-SReal-divide*:
 $[| (x::hypreal) \in Infinitesimal; y \in Reals |] \implies x/y \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

27.7 Uniqueness: Two Infinitely Close Reals are Equal

lemma *star-of-approx-iff* [simp]: $(\text{star-of } x @= \text{star-of } y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SReal-approx-iff*:
 $[| (x::hypreal) \in Reals; y \in Reals |] \implies (x @= y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *number-of-approx-iff* [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } v @= (\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) =$
 $(\text{number-of } v = (\text{number-of } w :: 'a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } w @= (0::'a::\{\text{number,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) =$
 $(\text{number-of } w = (0::'a))$
 $((0::'a::\{\text{number,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star}) @= \text{number-of } w) =$
 $(\text{number-of } w = (0::'a))$
 $(\text{number-of } w @= (1::'b::\{\text{number,one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) =$
 $(\text{number-of } w = (1::'b))$
 $((1::'b::\{\text{number,one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star}) @= \text{number-of } w) =$
 $(\text{number-of } w = (1::'b))$
 $\sim (0 @= (1::'c::\{\text{zero-neq-one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star}))$
 $\sim (1 @= (0::'c::\{\text{zero-neq-one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *star-of-approx-number-of-iff* [simp]:
 $(\text{star-of } k @= \text{number-of } w) = (k = \text{number-of } w)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *star-of-approx-zero-iff* [simp]: $(\text{star-of } k @= 0) = (k = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *star-of-approx-one-iff* [simp]: $(\text{star-of } k \text{ @} = 1) = (k = 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-unique-real*:
 $[[(r::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; s \in \text{Reals}; r \text{ @} = x; s \text{ @} = x]] ==> r = s$
 <proof>

27.8 Existence of Unique Real Infinitely Close

27.8.1 Lifting of the Ub and Lub Properties

lemma *hypreal-of-real-isUb-iff*:
 $(\text{isUb } (\text{Reals}) (\text{hypreal-of-real } 'Q) (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y)) =$
 $(\text{isUb } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) Q Y)$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-of-real-isLub1*:
 $\text{isLub } \text{Reals } (\text{hypreal-of-real } 'Q) (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y)$
 $==> \text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) Q Y$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-of-real-isLub2*:
 $\text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) Q Y$
 $==> \text{isLub } \text{Reals } (\text{hypreal-of-real } 'Q) (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y)$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-of-real-isLub-iff*:
 $(\text{isLub } \text{Reals } (\text{hypreal-of-real } 'Q) (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y)) =$
 $(\text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) Q Y)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-isUb-hypreal-of-real*:
 $\text{isUb } \text{Reals } P Y ==> \exists Y_0. \text{isUb } \text{Reals } P (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y_0)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-isLub-hypreal-of-real*:
 $\text{isLub } \text{Reals } P Y ==> \exists Y_0. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y_0)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-isLub-hypreal-of-real2*:
 $\exists Y_0. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y_0) ==> \exists Y. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P Y$
 <proof>

lemma *SReal-complete*:
 $[[P \subseteq \text{Reals}; \exists x. x \in P; \exists Y. \text{isUb } \text{Reals } P Y]]$
 $==> \exists t::\text{hypreal}. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P t$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-isLub-unique*:

$\llbracket \text{isLub } R \ S \ x; \text{isLub } R \ S \ y \rrbracket \implies x = (y::\text{hypreal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-ub*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists u. \text{isUb } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-nonempty*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists y. y \in \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-subset*: $\{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \subseteq \text{Reals}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-lub*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t. \text{isLub } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-hypreal-le-left-cancel*: $((t::\text{hypreal}) + r \leq t) = (r \leq 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-le1*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; \text{isLub } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ t; \\ r \in \text{Reals}; \ 0 < r \rrbracket \implies x \leq t + r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-settle-less-trans*:

$\llbracket S * \leq (x::\text{hypreal}); x < y \rrbracket \implies S * \leq y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-gt-isUb*:

$\llbracket \text{isUb } R \ S \ (x::\text{hypreal}); x < y; y \in R \rrbracket \implies \text{isUb } R \ S \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-gt-ub*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; x < y; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \\ \implies \text{isUb } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-minus-le-zero*: $t \leq t + -r \implies r \leq (0::\text{hypreal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-le2*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; \\ \text{isLub } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ t; \\ r \in \text{Reals}; \ 0 < r \rrbracket \\ \implies t + -r \leq x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part1a:*

[[$(x::hypreal) \in HFinite$;
 $isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t$;
 $r \in Reals; 0 < r$]]
 $\implies x + -t \leq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part2a:*

[[$(x::hypreal) \in HFinite$;
 $isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t$;
 $r \in Reals; 0 < r$]]
 $\implies -(x + -t) \leq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-SReal-ub:*

$(x::hypreal) \in Reals \implies isUb\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-SReal-lub:*

$(x::hypreal) \in Reals \implies isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-not-eq1:*

[[$(x::hypreal) \in HFinite$;
 $isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t$;
 $r \in Reals; 0 < r$]]
 $\implies x + -t \neq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-not-eq2:*

[[$(x::hypreal) \in HFinite$;
 $isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t$;
 $r \in Reals; 0 < r$]]
 $\implies -(x + -t) \neq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-major:*

[[$(x::hypreal) \in HFinite$;
 $isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t$;
 $r \in Reals; 0 < r$]]
 $\implies abs\ (x - t) < r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-st-part-major2:*

[[$(x::hypreal) \in HFinite; isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t$]]
 $\implies \forall r \in Reals. 0 < r \longrightarrow abs\ (x - t) < r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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lemma *lemma-st-part-Ex*:
 $(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\implies \exists t \in \text{Reals}. \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \implies \text{abs } (x - t) < r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *st-part-Ex*:
 $(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t \in \text{Reals}. x @= t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

There is a unique real infinitely close

lemma *st-part-Ex1*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{EX! } t::\text{hypreal}. t \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ x @= t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.9 Finite, Infinite and Infinitesimal

lemma *HFinite-Int-HInfinite-empty* [simp]: $\text{HFinite Int HInfinite} = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-not-HInfinite*:
assumes $x: x \in \text{HFinite}$ **shows** $x \notin \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-HFinite-HInfinite*: $x \notin \text{HFinite} \implies x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-disj*: $x \in \text{HInfinite} \mid x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-iff*: $(x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x \notin \text{HFinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-HInfinite-iff*: $(x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \notin \text{HInfinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-diff-HFinite-Infinitesimal-disj*:
 $x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \in \text{HInfinite} \mid x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-inverse*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{HFinite}; x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} |] \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-inverse2*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-inverse-HFinite:*

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{inverse}(x) \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-not-Infinitesimal-inverse:*

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-inverse:*

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows
 $\llbracket x \text{ @} = y; y \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{inverse } x \text{ @} = \text{inverse } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *star-of-approx-inverse = star-of-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal* [THEN [2] *approx-inverse*]

lemmas *hypreal-of-real-approx-inverse = hypreal-of-real-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*
[THEN [2] *approx-inverse*]

lemma *inverse-add-Infinitesimal-approx:*

fixes $x \ h :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $h \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse}(x + h) \text{ @} = \text{inverse } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-add-Infinitesimal-approx2:*

fixes $x \ h :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $h \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse}(h + x) \text{ @} = \text{inverse } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-add-Infinitesimal-approx-Infinitesimal:*

fixes $x \ h :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $h \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse}(x + h) - \text{inverse } x \text{ @} = h$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-square-iff:*

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $(x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *Infinitesimal-square-iff* [symmetric, simp]

lemma *HFinite-square-iff* [simp]:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $(x*x \in HFinite) = (x \in HFinite)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-square-iff* [simp]:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $(x*x \in HInfinite) = (x \in HInfinite)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-HFinite-mult-cancel*:

fixes $a\ w\ z :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $[| a: HFinite - Infinitesimal; a * w @= a * z |] ==> w @= z$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-HFinite-mult-cancel-iff1*:

fixes $a\ w\ z :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $a: HFinite - Infinitesimal ==> (a * w @= a * z) = (w @= z)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-add-cancel*:

$[| x + y \in HInfinite; y \in HFinite |] ==> x \in HInfinite$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-add*:

$[| x \in HInfinite; y \in HFinite |] ==> x + y \in HInfinite$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-ge-HInfinite*:

$[| (x::\text{hypreal}) \in HInfinite; x \leq y; 0 \leq x |] ==> y \in HInfinite$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-inverse-HInfinite*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $[| x \in Infinitesimal; x \neq 0 |] ==> \text{inverse } x \in HInfinite$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-not-Infinitesimal-mult*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $[| x \in HInfinite; y \in HFinite - Infinitesimal |]$

$==> x * y \in HInfinite$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-not-Infinitesimal-mult2*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $[| x \in HInfinite; y \in HFinite - Infinitesimal |]$

$==> y * x \in HInfinite$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-gt-SReal*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < x; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies y < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-gt-zero-gt-one*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies 1 < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-HInfinite-one [simp]*: $1 \notin \text{HInfinite}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-hrabs-disj*: $\text{abs } (x::\text{hypreal}) \text{ @ } = x \mid \text{abs } x \text{ @ } = -x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.10 Theorems about Monads

lemma *monad-hrabs-Un-subset*: $\text{monad } (\text{abs } x) \leq \text{monad } (x::\text{hypreal}) \text{ Un } \text{monad } (-x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-monad-eq*: $e \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{monad } (x+e) = \text{monad } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-monad-iff*: $(u \in \text{monad } x) = (-u \in \text{monad } (-x))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-monad-zero-iff*: $(x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x \in \text{monad } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *monad-zero-minus-iff*: $(x \in \text{monad } 0) = (-x \in \text{monad } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *monad-zero-hrabs-iff*: $((x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{monad } 0) = (\text{abs } x \in \text{monad } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-monad-self [simp]*: $x \in \text{monad } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.11 Proof that $x \approx y$ implies $|x| \approx |y|$

lemma *approx-subset-monad*: $x \text{ @ } = y \implies \{x, y\} \leq \text{monad } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-subset-monad2*: $x \text{ @ } = y \implies \{x, y\} \leq \text{monad } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-monad-approx*: $u \in \text{monad } x \implies x \text{ @ } = u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-mem-monad*: $x @= u ==> u \in \text{monad } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-mem-monad2*: $x @= u ==> x \in \text{monad } u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-mem-monad-zero*: $[| x @= y; x \in \text{monad } 0 |] ==> y \in \text{monad } 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-approx-hrabs*:
 $[| x @= y; (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal} |] ==> \text{abs } x @= \text{abs } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *less-Infinitesimal-less*:
 $[| 0 < x; (x::\text{hypreal}) \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; e : \text{Infinitesimal} |] ==> e < x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ball-mem-monad-gt-zero*:
 $[| 0 < (x::\text{hypreal}); x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; u \in \text{monad } x |] ==> 0 < u$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Ball-mem-monad-less-zero*:
 $[| (x::\text{hypreal}) < 0; x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; u \in \text{monad } x |] ==> u < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-approx-gt-zero*:
 $[| 0 < (x::\text{hypreal}); x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; x @= y |] ==> 0 < y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-approx-less-zero*:
 $[| (x::\text{hypreal}) < 0; x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; x @= y |] ==> y < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *approx-hrabs*: $(x::\text{hypreal}) @= y ==> \text{abs } x @= \text{abs } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-hrabs-zero-cancel*: $\text{abs}(x::\text{hypreal}) @= 0 ==> x @= 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-hrabs-add-Infinitesimal*:
 $(e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal} ==> \text{abs } x @= \text{abs}(x+e)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-hrabs-add-minus-Infinitesimal*:
 $(e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal} ==> \text{abs } x @= \text{abs}(x - e)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hrabs-add-Infinitesimal-cancel*:
 $[| (e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle \quad \text{abs}(x+e) = \text{abs}(y+e') \implies \text{abs } x @ = \text{abs } y$$

lemma *hrabs-add-minus-Infinitesimal-cancel*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[(e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; e' \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \\ & \quad \text{abs}(x - e) = \text{abs}(y - e')]] \implies \text{abs } x @ = \text{abs } y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

27.12 More *HFinite* and *Infinitesimal* Theorems

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-hypreal-of-real-less*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[x < y; u \in \text{Infinitesimal}]] \\ & \implies \text{hypreal-of-real } x + u < \text{hypreal-of-real } y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-hrabs-hypreal-of-real-less*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{abs}(\text{hypreal-of-real } r) < \text{hypreal-of-real } y]] \\ & \implies \text{abs}(\text{hypreal-of-real } r + x) < \text{hypreal-of-real } y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-hrabs-hypreal-of-real-less2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{abs}(\text{hypreal-of-real } r) < \text{hypreal-of-real } y]] \\ & \implies \text{abs}(x + \text{hypreal-of-real } r) < \text{hypreal-of-real } y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-le-add-Infininitesimal-cancel*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[u \in \text{Infinitesimal}; v \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \\ & \quad \text{hypreal-of-real } x + u \leq \text{hypreal-of-real } y + v]] \\ & \implies \text{hypreal-of-real } x \leq \text{hypreal-of-real } y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-le-add-Infininitesimal-cancel2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[u \in \text{Infinitesimal}; v \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \\ & \quad \text{hypreal-of-real } x + u \leq \text{hypreal-of-real } y + v]] \\ & \implies x \leq y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *hypreal-of-real-less-Infininitesimal-le-zero*:

$$[[\text{hypreal-of-real } x < e; e \in \text{Infinitesimal}]] \implies \text{hypreal-of-real } x \leq 0$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-not-zero*:

$$[[h \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x \neq 0]] \implies \text{star-of } x + h \neq 0$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-square-cancel [simp]*:

$$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-square-cancel* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{HFinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies y * y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{HFinite} \implies y * y \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-sum-square-cancel* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y + z * z \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-sum-square-cancel* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y + z * z \in \text{HFinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-sum-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(y::\text{hypreal}) * y + x * x + z * z \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-sum-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(y::\text{hypreal}) * y + x * x + z * z \in \text{HFinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-sum-square-cancel3* [simp]:

$(z::\text{hypreal}) * z + y * y + x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-sum-square-cancel3* [simp]:

$(z::\text{hypreal}) * z + y * y + x * x \in \text{HFinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *monad-hrabs-less*:

$[| y \in \text{monad } x; 0 < \text{hypreal-of-real } e |]$
 $\implies \text{abs } (y - x) < \text{hypreal-of-real } e$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mem-monad-SReal-HFinite*:

$x \in \text{monad } (\text{hypreal-of-real } a) \implies x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.13 Theorems about Standard Part

lemma *st-approx-self*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{st } x @ = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-SReal*: $x \in HFinite \implies st\ x \in Reals$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-HFinite*: $x \in HFinite \implies st\ x \in HFinite$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-unique*: $\llbracket r \in \mathbb{R}; r \approx x \rrbracket \implies st\ x = r$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-SReal-eq*: $x \in Reals \implies st\ x = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-hypreal-of-real [simp]*: $st\ (hypreal-of-real\ x) = hypreal-of-real\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-eq-approx*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; st\ x = st\ y \rrbracket \implies x @= y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-st-eq*:

assumes $x \in HFinite$ **and** $y \in HFinite$ **and** $x @= y$

shows $st\ x = st\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-eq-approx-iff*:

$\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket$

$\implies (x @= y) = (st\ x = st\ y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-Infinitesimal-add-SReal*:

$\llbracket x \in Reals; e \in Infinitesimal \rrbracket \implies st(x + e) = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-Infinitesimal-add-SReal2*:

$\llbracket x \in Reals; e \in Infinitesimal \rrbracket \implies st(e + x) = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-st-Infinitesimal-add*:

$x \in HFinite \implies \exists e \in Infinitesimal. x = st(x) + e$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-add*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies st\ (x + y) = st\ x + st\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-number-of [simp]*: $st\ (number-of\ w) = number-of\ w$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *[simp]*: $st\ 0 = 0\ st\ 1 = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-minus*: $x \in HFinite \implies st\ (-\ x) = -\ st\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-diff*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies st\ (x - y) = st\ x - st\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-mult*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies st\ (x * y) = st\ x * st\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-Infinitesimal*: $x \in Infinitesimal \implies st\ x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-not-Infinitesimal*: $st(x) \neq 0 \implies x \notin Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-inverse*:
 $\llbracket x \in HFinite; st\ x \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies st(inverse\ x) = inverse\ (st\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-divide [simp]*:
 $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; st\ y \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies st(x/y) = (st\ x) / (st\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-idempotent [simp]*: $x \in HFinite \implies st(st(x)) = st(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-st-less*:
 $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; u \in Infinitesimal; st\ x < st\ y \rrbracket$
 $\implies st\ x + u < st\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-st-le-cancel*:
 $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite;$
 $u \in Infinitesimal; st\ x \leq st\ y + u$
 $\rrbracket \implies st\ x \leq st\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-le*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies st(x) \leq st(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-zero-le*: $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq st\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-zero-ge*: $\llbracket x \leq 0; x \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies st\ x \leq 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *st-hrabs*: $x \in HFinite \implies abs(st\ x) = st(abs\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

27.14 Alternative Definitions using Free Ultrafilter

27.14.1 *HFinite*

lemma *HFinite-FreeUltrafilterNat*:

$star-n\ X \in HFinite$

$\implies \exists u. \{n. norm\ (X\ n) < u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-HFinite*:

$\exists u. \{n. norm\ (X\ n) < u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$

$\implies star-n\ X \in HFinite$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:

$(star-n\ X \in HFinite) = (\exists u. \{n. norm\ (X\ n) < u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

27.14.2 *HInfinite*

lemma *lemma-Compl-eq*: $-\ \{n. u < norm\ (xa\ n)\} = \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) \leq u\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Compl-eq2*: $-\ \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) < u\} = \{n. u \leq norm\ (xa\ n)\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Int-eq1*:

$\{n. norm\ (xa\ n) \leq u\} \cap \{n. u \leq norm\ (xa\ n)\}$

$= \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) = u\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-FreeUltrafilterNat-one*:

$\{n. norm\ (xa\ n) = u\} \leq \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) < u + (1::real)\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-const-Finite*:

$\{n. norm\ (X\ n) = u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat \implies star-n\ X \in HFinite$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat*:

$star-n\ X \in HInfinite \implies \forall u. \{n. u < norm\ (X\ n)\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Int-HI*:

$\{n. \text{norm } (Xa\ n) < u\} \text{ Int } \{n. X\ n = Xa\ n\} \subseteq \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < (u::\text{real})\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Int-HIa*: $\{n. u < \text{norm } (X\ n)\} \text{ Int } \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-HInfinite*:
 $\forall u. \{n. u < \text{norm } (X\ n)\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat} \implies \text{star-}n\ X \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:
 $(\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{HInfinite}) = (\forall u. \{n. u < \text{norm } (X\ n)\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.14.3 Infinitesimal

lemma *ball-SReal-eq*: $(\forall x::\text{hypreal} \in \text{Reals}. P\ x) = (\forall x::\text{real}. P\ (\text{star-of } x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \forall u > 0. \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-Infinitesimal*:
 $\forall u > 0. \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} \in \mathcal{U} \implies \text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:
 $(\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (\forall u > 0. \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Infinitesimal*:
 $(\forall r. 0 < r \longrightarrow x < r) = (\forall n. x < \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{Suc } n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-Infinitesimal2*:
 $(\forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \longrightarrow x < r) =$
 $(\forall n. x < \text{inverse}(\text{hypreal-of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-of-nat-iff*:
 $\text{Infinitesimal} = \{x. \forall n. \text{hnorm } x < \text{inverse } (\text{hypreal-of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.15 Proof that ω is an infinite number

It will follow that epsilon is an infinitesimal number.

lemma *Suc-Un-eq*: $\{n. n < \text{Suc } m\} = \{n. n < m\} \cup \{n. n = m\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-nat-segment*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. n < m\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-real-of-nat-segment*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n < \text{real } (m::\text{nat})\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-real-of-nat-less-real*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n < u\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-real-le-Un-eq*:
 $\{n. f \ n \leq u\} = \{n. f \ n < u\} \cup \{n. u = (f \ n :: \text{real})\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-real-of-nat-le-real*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n \leq u\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-rabs-real-of-nat-le-real*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{abs}(\text{real } n) \leq u\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rabs-real-of-nat-le-real-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $\{n. \text{abs}(\text{real } n) \leq u\} \notin \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-nat-gt-real*: $\{n. u < \text{real } n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Compl-real-le-eq*: $\neg \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n \leq u\} = \{n. u < \text{real } n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

ω is a member of *HInfinite*

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-omega*: $\{n. u < \text{real } n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *HInfinite-omega [simp]*: $\omega \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-epsilon [simp]*: $\epsilon \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-epsilon* [simp]: $\epsilon \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *epsilon-approx-zero* [simp]: $\epsilon @= 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-less-inverse-iff*:
 $0 < u \implies (u < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))) = (\text{real}(\text{Suc } n) < \text{inverse } u)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-inverse-real-of-posnat-gt-real*:
 $0 < u \implies \text{finite } \{n. u < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-real-le-Un-eq2*:
 $\{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} =$
 $\{n. u < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} \cup \{n. u = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-of-nat-inverse-eq-iff*:
 $(u = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))) = (\text{real}(\text{Suc } n) = \text{inverse } u)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-finite-omega-set2*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. u = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-inverse-real-of-posnat-ge-real*:
 $0 < u \implies \text{finite } \{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inverse-real-of-posnat-ge-real-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $0 < u \implies \{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} \notin \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Compl-le-inverse-eq*:
 $-\{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} =$
 $\{n. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n)) < u\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-inverse-real-of-posnat*:
 $0 < u \implies$
 $\{n. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n)) < u\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Example of an hypersequence (i.e. an extended standard sequence) whose

term with an hypernatural suffix is an infinitesimal i.e. the $\text{whn}'\text{nth}$ term of the hypersequence is a member of *Infinitesimal*

lemma *SEQ-Infinitesimal*:

($\ast f \ast (\%n::\text{nat. inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n)))$) *whn : Infinitesimal*
 <proof>

Example where we get a hyperreal from a real sequence for which a particular property holds. The theorem is used in proofs about equivalence of nonstandard and standard neighbourhoods. Also used for equivalence of nonstandard and standard definitions of pointwise limit.

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-Infinitesimal*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(X\ n - x) < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n\ X - \text{star-of } x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-approx*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(X\ n - x) < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n\ X @ = \text{star-of } x$
 <proof>

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-approx2*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(x - X\ n) < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n\ X @ = \text{star-of } x$
 <proof>

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-Infinitesimal2*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(X\ n - Y\ n) < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n\ X - \text{star-}n\ Y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

end

28 NSComplex: Nonstandard Complex Numbers

theory *NSComplex*

imports *Complex ../Hyperreal/NSA*

begin

types *hcomplex = complex star*

abbreviation

hcomplex-of-complex :: *complex* \implies *complex star* **where**
hcomplex-of-complex == *star-of*

abbreviation

hcmmod :: *complex star* \implies *real star* **where**
hcmmod == *hnorm*

definition

$hRe :: hcomplex \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
 $hRe = *f* Re$

definition

$hIm :: hcomplex \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
 $hIm = *f* Im$

definition

$iii :: hcomplex$ **where**
 $iii = star-of ii$

definition

$hcnj :: hcomplex \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**
 $hcnj = *f* cnj$

definition

$hsgn :: hcomplex \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**
 $hsgn = *f* sgn$

definition

$harg :: hcomplex \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
 $harg = *f* arg$

definition

$hcis :: hypreal \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**
 $hcis = *f* cis$

abbreviation

$hcomplex-of-hypreal :: hypreal \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**
 $hcomplex-of-hypreal \equiv of-hypreal$

definition

$hrcis :: [hypreal, hypreal] \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**

$hrcis = *f2* rcis$

definition

$hexpi :: hcomplex \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**
 $hexpi = *f* expi$

definition

$HComplex :: [hypreal, hypreal] \Rightarrow hcomplex$ **where**
 $HComplex = *f2* Complex$

lemmas $hcomplex-defs$ $[transfer-unfold] =$
 $hRe-def$ $hIm-def$ $iii-def$ $hcnj-def$ $hsgn-def$ $harg-def$ $hcis-def$
 $hrcis-def$ $hexpi-def$ $HComplex-def$

lemma $Standard-hRe$ $[simp]: x \in Standard \Longrightarrow hRe\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-hIm$ $[simp]: x \in Standard \Longrightarrow hIm\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-iii$ $[simp]: iii \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-hcnj$ $[simp]: x \in Standard \Longrightarrow hcnj\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-hsgn$ $[simp]: x \in Standard \Longrightarrow hsgn\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-harg$ $[simp]: x \in Standard \Longrightarrow harg\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-hcis$ $[simp]: r \in Standard \Longrightarrow hcis\ r \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-hexpi$ $[simp]: x \in Standard \Longrightarrow hexpi\ x \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-hrcis$ $[simp]:$
 $\llbracket r \in Standard; s \in Standard \rrbracket \Longrightarrow hrcis\ r\ s \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Standard-HComplex$ $[simp]:$
 $\llbracket r \in Standard; s \in Standard \rrbracket \Longrightarrow HComplex\ r\ s \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcmmod-def: hcmmod = *f* cmod$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.1 Properties of Nonstandard Real and Imaginary Parts

lemma *hcomplex-hRe-hIm-cancel-iff*:

$$!!w\ z. (w=z) = (hRe(w) = hRe(z) \ \& \ hIm(w) = hIm(z))$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-equality [intro?]*:

$$!!z\ w. hRe\ z = hRe\ w ==> hIm\ z = hIm\ w ==> z = w$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-hRe-zero [simp]*: $hRe\ 0 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-hIm-zero [simp]*: $hIm\ 0 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-hRe-one [simp]*: $hRe\ 1 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-hIm-one [simp]*: $hIm\ 1 = 0$

<proof>

28.2 Addition for Nonstandard Complex Numbers

lemma *hRe-add*: $!!x\ y. hRe(x + y) = hRe(x) + hRe(y)$

<proof>

lemma *hIm-add*: $!!x\ y. hIm(x + y) = hIm(x) + hIm(y)$

<proof>

28.3 More Minus Laws

lemma *hRe-minus*: $!!z. hRe(-z) = -\ hRe(z)$

<proof>

lemma *hIm-minus*: $!!z. hIm(-z) = -\ hIm(z)$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-add-minus-eq-minus*:

$$x + y = (0::hcomplex) ==> x = -y$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-i-mult-eq [simp]*: $iii * iii = -\ 1$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-i-mult-left [simp]*: $!!z. iii * (iii * z) = -z$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-i-not-zero [simp]*: $iii \neq 0$

<proof>

28.4 More Multiplication Laws

lemma *hcomplex-mult-minus-one*: $-1 * (z::hcomplex) = -z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-mult-minus-one-right*: $(z::hcomplex) * -1 = -z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-mult-left-cancel*:
 $(c::hcomplex) \neq (0::hcomplex) \implies (c*a=c*b) = (a=b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-mult-right-cancel*:
 $(c::hcomplex) \neq (0::hcomplex) \implies (a*c=b*c) = (a=b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.5 Subraction and Division

lemma *hcomplex-diff-eq-eq* [simp]: $((x::hcomplex) - y = z) = (x = z + y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.6 Embedding Properties for *hcomplex-of-hypreal* Map

lemma *hRe-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]: $!!z. hRe(hcomplex-of-hypreal z) = z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hIm-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]: $!!z. hIm(hcomplex-of-hypreal z) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-epsilon-not-zero* [simp]:
 $hcomplex-of-hypreal\ epsilon \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.7 HComplex theorems

lemma *hRe-HComplex* [simp]: $!!x\ y. hRe (HComplex\ x\ y) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hIm-HComplex* [simp]: $!!x\ y. hIm (HComplex\ x\ y) = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-surj* [simp]: $!!z. HComplex (hRe\ z) (hIm\ z) = z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-induct* [case-names rect]:
 $(\bigwedge x\ y. P (HComplex\ x\ y)) \implies P\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.8 Modulus (Absolute Value) of Nonstandard Complex Number

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-abs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } (\text{abs } x) = \\ & \quad \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal}(\text{hcmmod}(\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } x)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *HComplex-inject* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!x \ y \ x' \ y'. \ HComplex \ x \ y = HComplex \ x' \ y' = (x=x' \ \& \ y=y') \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *HComplex-add* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2. \ HComplex \ x1 \ y1 + HComplex \ x2 \ y2 = HComplex \ (x1+x2) \ (y1+y2) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *HComplex-minus* [simp]: !!x y. $- HComplex \ x \ y = HComplex \ (-x) \ (-y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HComplex-diff* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2. \ HComplex \ x1 \ y1 - HComplex \ x2 \ y2 = HComplex \ (x1-x2) \ (y1-y2) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *HComplex-mult* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2. \ HComplex \ x1 \ y1 * HComplex \ x2 \ y2 = \\ & \quad HComplex \ (x1*x2 - y1*y2) \ (x1*y2 + y1*x2) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-eq*: !!r. $\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r = HComplex \ r \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HComplex-add-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!x \ y \ r. \ HComplex \ x \ y + \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r = HComplex \ (x+r) \ y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-add-HComplex* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!r \ x \ y. \ \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r + HComplex \ x \ y = HComplex \ (r+x) \ y \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *HComplex-mult-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!x \ y \ r. \ HComplex \ x \ y * \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r = HComplex \ (x*r) \ (y*r) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-mult-HComplex*:

$$\begin{aligned} & !!r \ x \ y. \ \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r * HComplex \ x \ y = HComplex \ (r*x) \ (r*y) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *i-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$!!r. iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r = HComplex\ 0\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-i* [simp]:
 $!!r. hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * iii = HComplex\ 0\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.9 Conjugation

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-cancel-iff* [iff]: $!!x\ y. (hcnj\ x = hcnj\ y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-hcnj* [simp]: $!!z. hcnj\ (hcnj\ z) = z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]:
 $!!x. hcnj\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ x) = hcomplex-of-hypreal\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hmod-hcnj* [simp]: $!!z. hmod\ (hcnj\ z) = hmod\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-minus*: $!!z. hcnj\ (-z) = -\ hcnj\ z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-inverse*: $!!z. hcnj\ (inverse\ z) = inverse\ (hcnj\ z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-add*: $!!w\ z. hcnj\ (w + z) = hcnj\ (w) + hcnj\ (z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-diff*: $!!w\ z. hcnj\ (w - z) = hcnj\ (w) - hcnj\ (z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-mult*: $!!w\ z. hcnj\ (w * z) = hcnj\ (w) * hcnj\ (z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-divide*: $!!w\ z. hcnj\ (w / z) = (hcnj\ w) / (hcnj\ z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcnj-one* [simp]: $hcnj\ 1 = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-zero* [simp]: $hcnj\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-zero-iff* [iff]: $!!z. (hcnj\ z = 0) = (z = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-mult-hcnj*:

!! z . $z * \text{hcnj } z = \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } (\text{hRe}(z) ^ 2 + \text{hIm}(z) ^ 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

28.10 More Theorems about the Function *hcmmod*

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplex-of-hypreal-of-nat [simp]*:

$\text{hcmmod } (\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal}(\text{hypreal-of-nat } n)) = \text{hypreal-of-nat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplex-of-hypreal-of-hypnat [simp]*:

$\text{hcmmod } (\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal}(\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) = \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-mult-hcnj*: !! z . $\text{hcmmod}(z * \text{hcnj}(z)) = \text{hcmmod}(z) ^ 2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-triangle-ineq2 [simp]*:

!! a b . $\text{hcmmod}(b + a) - \text{hcmmod } b \leq \text{hcmmod } a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-diff-ineq [simp]*: !! a b . $\text{hcmmod}(a) - \text{hcmmod}(b) \leq \text{hcmmod}(a + b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

28.11 Exponentiation

lemma *hcomplexpow-0 [simp]*: $z ^ 0 = (1::\text{hcomplex})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcomplexpow-Suc [simp]*: $z ^ (\text{Suc } n) = (z::\text{hcomplex}) * (z ^ n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcomplexpow-i-squared [simp]*: $i ^ 2 = -1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-pow*:

!! x . $\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } (x ^ n) = (\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } x) ^ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-pow*: !! z . $\text{hcnj}(z ^ n) = \text{hcnj}(z) ^ n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplexpow*: !! x . $\text{hcmmod}(x ^ n) = \text{hcmmod}(x) ^ n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcpow-minus*:

!! x n . $(-x::\text{hcomplex}) \text{ pow } n =$
 $(\text{if } (*p* \text{ even}) \text{ } n \text{ then } (x \text{ pow } n) \text{ else } -(x \text{ pow } n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcpow-mult*:

$!!r\ s\ n. ((r::hcomplex) * s)\ pow\ n = (r\ pow\ n) * (s\ pow\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcpow-zero2* [simp]:

$\bigwedge n. 0\ pow\ (hSuc\ n) = (0::'a::\{recpower,semiring-0\}\ star)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcpow-not-zero* [simp,intro]:

$!!r\ n. r \neq 0 \implies r\ pow\ n \neq (0::hcomplex)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcpow-zero-zero*: $r\ pow\ n = (0::hcomplex) \implies r = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

28.12 The Function *hsgn*

lemma *hsgn-zero* [simp]: $hsgn\ 0 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hsgn-one* [simp]: $hsgn\ 1 = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hsgn-minus*: $!!z. hsgn\ (-z) = -\ hsgn(z)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hsgn-eq*: $!!z. hsgn\ z = z / hcomplex-of-hypreal\ (hcm\ mod\ z)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcm-mod-i*: $!!x\ y. hcm\ mod\ (HComplex\ x\ y) = (*f*\ sqrt)\ (x^2 + y^2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-eq-cancel-iff1* [simp]:

$(hcomplex-of-hypreal\ xa = HComplex\ x\ y) = (xa = x \ \&\ y = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-eq-cancel-iff2* [simp]:

$(HComplex\ x\ y = hcomplex-of-hypreal\ xa) = (x = xa \ \&\ y = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HComplex-eq-0* [simp]: $!!x\ y. (HComplex\ x\ y = 0) = (x = 0 \ \&\ y = 0)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HComplex-eq-1* [simp]: $!!x\ y. (HComplex\ x\ y = 1) = (x = 1 \ \&\ y = 0)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *i-eq-HComplex-0-1*: $iii = HComplex\ 0\ 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HComplex-eq-i* [simp]: $!!x\ y. (HComplex\ x\ y = iii) = (x = 0 \ \&\ y = 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *hRe-hsgn* [simp]: $!!z. hRe(hsgn\ z) = hRe(z)/hcm\ mod\ z$
 <proof>

lemma *hIm-hsgn* [simp]: $!!z. hIm(hsgn\ z) = hIm(z)/hcm\ mod\ z$
 <proof>

lemma *hcomplex-inverse-complex-split*:
 $!!x\ y. inverse(hcomplex-of-hypreal\ x + iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y) =$
 $hcomplex-of-hypreal(x/(x^2 + y^2)) -$
 $iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal(y/(x^2 + y^2))$
 <proof>

lemma *HComplex-inverse*:
 $!!x\ y. inverse\ (HComplex\ x\ y) =$
 $HComplex\ (x/(x^2 + y^2))\ (-y/(x^2 + y^2))$
 <proof>

lemma *hRe-mult-i-eq*[simp]:
 $!!y. hRe\ (iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *hIm-mult-i-eq* [simp]:
 $!!y. hIm\ (iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y) = y$
 <proof>

lemma *hcm\ mod-mult-i* [simp]: $!!y. hcm\ mod\ (iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y) = abs\ y$
 <proof>

lemma *hcm\ mod-mult-i2* [simp]: $!!y. hcm\ mod\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y * iii) = abs\ y$
 <proof>

lemma *cos-harg-i-mult-zero-pos*:
 $!!y. 0 < y ==> (*f* cos)\ (harg(HComplex\ 0\ y)) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *cos-harg-i-mult-zero-neg*:
 $!!y. y < 0 ==> (*f* cos)\ (harg(HComplex\ 0\ y)) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *cos-harg-i-mult-zero* [simp]:
 $!!y. y \neq 0 ==> (*f* cos)\ (harg(HComplex\ 0\ y)) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-zero-iff* [simp]:

$$\forall y. (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y = 0) = (y = 0)$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.13 Polar Form for Nonstandard Complex Numbers

lemma *complex-split-polar2*:

$$\forall n. \exists r\ a. (z\ n) = complex-of-real\ r * (Complex\ (\cos\ a)\ (\sin\ a))$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-split-polar*:

$$\forall z. \exists r\ a. z = hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * (HComplex\ ((*\ cos)\ a)\ ((*\ sin)\ a))$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-eq*:

$$\forall a. hcis\ a =$$

$$(hcomplex-of-hypreal\ ((*\ cos)\ a) +$$

$$iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal\ ((*\ sin)\ a))$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrcis-Ex*: $\forall z. \exists r\ a. z = hrcis\ r\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hRe-hcomplex-polar* [simp]:

$$\forall r\ a. hRe\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * HComplex\ ((*\ cos)\ a)\ ((*\ sin)\ a)) =$$

$$r * (*\ cos)\ a$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hRe-hrcis* [simp]: $\forall r\ a. hRe(hrcis\ r\ a) = r * (*\ cos)\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hIm-hcomplex-polar* [simp]:

$$\forall r\ a. hIm\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * HComplex\ ((*\ cos)\ a)\ ((*\ sin)\ a)) =$$

$$r * (*\ sin)\ a$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hIm-hrcis* [simp]: $\forall r\ a. hIm(hrcis\ r\ a) = r * (*\ sin)\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-unit-one* [simp]:

$$\forall a. hcmmod\ (HComplex\ ((*\ cos)\ a)\ ((*\ sin)\ a)) = 1$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-complex-polar* [simp]:

$$\forall r\ a. hcmmod\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * HComplex\ ((*\ cos)\ a)\ ((*\ sin)\ a)) =$$

$$abs\ r$$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcmmod-hrcis* [simp]: $!!r\ a.\ hcmmod(hrcis\ r\ a) = abs\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-hrcis-eq*: $!!a.\ hcis\ a = hrcis\ 1\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$
declare *hcis-hrcis-eq* [symmetric, simp]

lemma *hrcis-mult*:
 $!!a\ b\ r1\ r2.\ hrcis\ r1\ a * hrcis\ r2\ b = hrcis\ (r1*r2)\ (a + b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-mult*: $!!a\ b.\ hcis\ a * hcis\ b = hcis\ (a + b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-zero* [simp]: $hcis\ 0 = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrcis-zero-mod* [simp]: $!!a.\ hrcis\ 0\ a = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrcis-zero-arg* [simp]: $!!r.\ hrcis\ r\ 0 = hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-i-mult-minus* [simp]: $!!x.\ iii * (iii * x) = -\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-i-mult-minus2* [simp]: $iii * iii * x = -\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-hypreal-of-nat-Suc-mult*:
 $!!a.\ hcis\ (hypreal-of-nat\ (Suc\ n) * a) =$
 $hcis\ a * hcis\ (hypreal-of-nat\ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDeMoivre*: $!!a.\ (hcis\ a) ^ n = hcis\ (hypreal-of-nat\ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-hypreal-of-hypnat-Suc-mult*:
 $!!\ a\ n.\ hcis\ (hypreal-of-hypnat\ (n + 1) * a) =$
 $hcis\ a * hcis\ (hypreal-of-hypnat\ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDeMoivre-ext*:
 $!!a\ n.\ (hcis\ a) pow\ n = hcis\ (hypreal-of-hypnat\ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDeMoivre2*:

$!!a \ r. (hrcis \ r \ a) ^ n = hrcis \ (r ^ n) \ (hypreal-of-nat \ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DeMoivre2-ext*:

$!!a \ r \ n. (hrcis \ r \ a) ^ pow \ n = hrcis \ (r ^ pow \ n) \ (hypreal-of-hypnat \ n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcis-inverse [simp]*: $!!a. inverse(hcis \ a) = hcis \ (-a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hrcis-inverse*: $!!a \ r. inverse(hrcis \ r \ a) = hrcis \ (inverse \ r) \ (-a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hRe-hcis [simp]*: $!!a. hRe(hcis \ a) = (*f* \ cos) \ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hIm-hcis [simp]*: $!!a. hIm(hcis \ a) = (*f* \ sin) \ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-n-hRe-hcis-pow-n*: $(*f* \ cos) \ (hypreal-of-nat \ n * a) = hRe(hcis \ a ^ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-n-hIm-hcis-pow-n*: $(*f* \ sin) \ (hypreal-of-nat \ n * a) = hIm(hcis \ a ^ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cos-n-hRe-hcis-hcpow-n*: $(*f* \ cos) \ (hypreal-of-hypnat \ n * a) = hRe(hcis \ a ^ pow \ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sin-n-hIm-hcis-hcpow-n*: $(*f* \ sin) \ (hypreal-of-hypnat \ n * a) = hIm(hcis \ a ^ pow \ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hexpi-add*: $!!a \ b. hexpi(a + b) = hexpi(a) * hexpi(b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.14 *hcomplex-of-complex*: the Injection from type *complex* to *hcomplex*

lemma *inj-hcomplex-of-complex*: $inj(hcomplex-of-complex)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-complex-i*: $iii = hcomplex-of-complex \ ii$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hRe-hcomplex-of-complex*:

$hRe (hcomplex-of-complex z) = hypreal-of-real (Re z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hIm-hcomplex-of-complex$:
 $hIm (hcomplex-of-complex z) = hypreal-of-real (Im z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcmmod-hcomplex-of-complex$:
 $hcmmod (hcomplex-of-complex x) = hypreal-of-real (cmmod x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

28.15 Numerals and Arithmetic

lemma $hcomplex-number-of-def$: $(number-of w :: hcomplex) == of-int w$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcomplex-of-hypreal-eq-hcomplex-of-complex$:
 $hcomplex-of-hypreal (hypreal-of-real x) =$
 $hcomplex-of-complex (complex-of-real x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcomplex-hypreal-number-of$:
 $hcomplex-of-complex (number-of w) = hcomplex-of-hypreal(number-of w)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcomplex-number-of-hcnj$ [simp]:
 $hcnj (number-of v :: hcomplex) = number-of v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcomplex-number-of-hcmmod$ [simp]:
 $hcmmod(number-of v :: hcomplex) = abs (number-of v :: hypreal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcomplex-number-of-hRe$ [simp]:
 $hRe(number-of v :: hcomplex) = number-of v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $hcomplex-number-of-hIm$ [simp]:
 $hIm(number-of v :: hcomplex) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

29 Star: Star-Transforms in Non-Standard Analysis

```
theory Star
imports NSA
begin
```

definition

```
starset-n :: (nat => 'a set) => 'a star set (*sn* - [80] 80) where
*sn* As = Iset (star-n As)
```

definition

```
InternalSets :: 'a star set set where
InternalSets = {X.  $\exists$  As. X = *sn* As}
```

definition

```
is-starext :: ['a star => 'a star, 'a => 'a] => bool where
is-starext F f = ( $\forall x y. \exists X \in \text{Rep-star}(x). \exists Y \in \text{Rep-star}(y).$ 
  ((y = (F x)) = ({n. Y n = f(X n)} : FreeUltrafilterNat)))
```

definition

```
starfun-n :: (nat => ('a => 'b)) => 'a star => 'b star (*fn* - [80] 80) where
*fn* F = Ifun (star-n F)
```

definition

```
InternalFuns :: ('a star => 'b star) set where
InternalFuns = {X.  $\exists F. X = *fn* F$ }
```

lemma no-choice: $\forall x. \exists y. Q\ x\ y \implies \exists (f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}). \forall x. Q\ x\ (f\ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

29.1 Properties of the Star-transform Applied to Sets of Reals

lemma STAR-star-of-image-subset: $\text{star-of } 'A \leq *s* A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma STAR-hypreal-of-real-Int: $*s* X\ \text{Int}\ \text{Reals} = \text{hypreal-of-real } 'X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *STAR-star-of-Int*: $*s* X \text{ Int Standard} = \text{star-of } X$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-not-hyprealA*: $x \notin \text{hypreal-of-real } A \implies \forall y \in A. x \neq \text{hypreal-of-real } y$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-not-starA*: $x \notin \text{star-of } A \implies \forall y \in A. x \neq \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-Compl-eq*: $-\{n. X n = xa\} = \{n. X n \neq xa\}$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-real-seq-to-hypreal*:

$\forall n. (X n) \notin M \implies \text{star-n } X \notin *s* M$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-singleton*: $*s* \{x\} = \{\text{star-of } x\}$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-not-mem*: $x \notin F \implies \text{star-of } x \notin *s* F$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-subset-closed*: $[\![x : *s* A; A \leq B]\!] \implies x : *s* B$

<proof>

Nonstandard extension of a set (defined using a constant sequence) as a special case of an internal set

lemma *starset-n-starset*: $\forall n. (As n = A) \implies *sn* As = *s* A$

<proof>

lemma *starfun-n-starfun*: $\forall n. (F n = f) \implies *fn* F = *f* f$

<proof>

lemma *hrabs-is-starext-rabs*: *is-starext abs abs*

$\langle proof \rangle$

Nonstandard extension of functions

lemma *starfun*:

$$(*f* f) (star-n X) = star-n (\%n. f (X n))$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-if-eq*:

$$!!w. w \neq star-of x$$

$$\implies (*f* (\lambda z. if z = x then a else g z)) w = (*f* g) w$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-mult*: $!!x. (*f* f) x * (*f* g) x = (*f* (\%x. f x * g x)) x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *starfun-mult* [*symmetric*, *simp*]

lemma *starfun-add*: $!!x. (*f* f) x + (*f* g) x = (*f* (\%x. f x + g x)) x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *starfun-add* [*symmetric*, *simp*]

lemma *starfun-minus*: $!!x. - (*f* f) x = (*f* (\%x. - f x)) x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *starfun-minus* [*symmetric*, *simp*]

lemma *starfun-add-minus*: $!!x. (*f* f) x + -(*f* g) x = (*f* (\%x. f x + -g x)) x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *starfun-add-minus* [*symmetric*, *simp*]

lemma *starfun-diff*: $!!x. (*f* f) x - (*f* g) x = (*f* (\%x. f x - g x)) x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare *starfun-diff* [*symmetric*, *simp*]

lemma *starfun-o2*: $(\%x. (*f* f) ((*f* g) x)) = *f* (\%x. f (g x))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-o*: $(*f* f) o (*f* g) = (*f* (f o g))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

NS extension of constant function

lemma *starfun-const-fun* [*simp*]: $!!x. (*f* (\%x. k)) x = star-of k$

$\langle proof \rangle$

the NS extension of the identity function

lemma *starfun-Id* [simp]: $!!x. (*f* (\%x. x)) x = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-Idfun-approx*:
 $x @= star-of a ==> (*f* (\%x. x)) x @= star-of a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The Star-function is a (nonstandard) extension of the function

lemma *is-starext-starfun*: *is-starext* $(*f* f) f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Any nonstandard extension is in fact the Star-function

lemma *is-starfun-starext*: *is-starext* $F f ==> F = *f* f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-starext-starfun-iff*: $(is-starext F f) = (F = *f* f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

extended function has same solution as its standard version for real arguments. i.e they are the same for all real arguments

lemma *starfun-eq*: $(*f* f) (star-of a) = star-of (f a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-approx*: $(*f* f) (star-of a) @= star-of (f a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-lambda-cancel*:
 $!!x'. (*f* (\%h. f (x + h))) x' = (*f* f) (star-of x + x')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-lambda-cancel2*:
 $(*f* (\%h. f(g(x + h)))) x' = (*f* (f o g)) (star-of x + x')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-mult-HFinite-approx*:
fixes $l m :: 'a::real-normed-algebra star$
shows $[| (*f* f) x @= l; (*f* g) x @= m;$
 $l: HFinite; m: HFinite$
 $|] ==> (*f* (\%x. f x * g x)) x @= l * m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-add-approx*: $[| (*f* f) x @= l; (*f* g) x @= m$
 $|] ==> (*f* (\%x. f x + g x)) x @= l + m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Examples: hrabs is nonstandard extension of rabs inverse is nonstandard extension of inverse

lemma *starfun-rabs-hrabs*: $*f* \text{ abs} = \text{abs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-inverse-inverse* [*simp*]: $(*f* \text{ inverse}) x = \text{inverse}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-inverse*: $!!x. \text{inverse} ((*f* f) x) = (*f* (\%x. \text{inverse} (f x))) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *starfun-inverse* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-divide*: $!!x. (*f* f) x / (*f* g) x = (*f* (\%x. f x / g x)) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *starfun-divide* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-inverse2*: $!!x. \text{inverse} ((*f* f) x) = (*f* (\%x. \text{inverse} (f x))) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

General lemma/theorem needed for proofs in elementary topology of the reals

lemma *starfun-mem-starset*:
 $!!x. (*f* f) x : *s* A ==> x : *s* \{x. f x \in A\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Alternative definition for hrabs with rabs function applied entrywise to equivalence class representative. This is easily proved using starfun and ns extension thm

lemma *hypreal-hrabs*:
 $\text{abs} (\text{star-}n X) = \text{star-}n (\%n. \text{abs} (X n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

nonstandard extension of set through nonstandard extension of rabs function i.e hrabs. A more general result should be where we replace rabs by some arbitrary function f and hrabs by its NS extension. See second NS set extension below.

lemma *STAR-rabs-add-minus*:
 $*s* \{x. \text{abs} (x + - y) < r\} =$
 $\{x. \text{abs}(x + -\text{star-of } y) < \text{star-of } r\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *STAR-starfun-rabs-add-minus*:
 $*s* \{x. \text{abs} (f x + - y) < r\} =$
 $\{x. \text{abs}((*f* f) x + -\text{star-of } y) < \text{star-of } r\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Another characterization of Infinitesimal and one of @= relation. In this theory since *hypreal-hrabs* proved here. Maybe move both theorems??

lemma *Infinitesimal-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff2*:

$(\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal}) =$
 $(\forall m. \{n. \text{norm}(X\ n) < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ m))\}$
 $\in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HNatInfinite-inverse-Infinitesimal [simp]:*
 $n \in \text{HNatInfinite} ==> \text{inverse}(\text{hypreal-of-hypnat}\ n) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff:* $\text{star-}n\ X @= \text{star-}n\ Y =$
 $(\forall r>0. \{n. \text{norm}(X\ n - Y\ n) < r\} : \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff2:* $\text{star-}n\ X @= \text{star-}n\ Y =$
 $(\forall m. \{n. \text{norm}(X\ n - Y\ n) <$
 $\text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ m))\} : \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *inj-starfun:* $\text{inj}\ \text{starfun}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

30 NatStar: Star-transforms for the Hypernaturals

theory *NatStar*
imports *Star*
begin

lemma *star-n-eq-starfun-whn:* $\text{star-}n\ X = (*f* X)\ \text{whn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starset-n-Un:* $*sn* (\%n. (A\ n)\ Un\ (B\ n)) = *sn* A\ Un\ *sn* B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InternalSets-Un:*
 $[| X \in \text{InternalSets}; Y \in \text{InternalSets} |]$
 $==> (X\ Un\ Y) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starset-n-Int:*
 $*sn* (\%n. (A\ n)\ Int\ (B\ n)) = *sn* A\ Int\ *sn* B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InternalSets-Int:*
 $[| X \in \text{InternalSets}; Y \in \text{InternalSets} |]$

$\implies (X \text{ Int } Y) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starset-n-Compl*: $\ast sn \ast ((\%n. - A \ n)) = -(\ast sn \ast A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InternalSets-Compl*: $X \in \text{InternalSets} \implies -X \in \text{InternalSets}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starset-n-diff*: $\ast sn \ast (\%n. (A \ n) - (B \ n)) = \ast sn \ast A - \ast sn \ast B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InternalSets-diff*:
 $[[X \in \text{InternalSets}; Y \in \text{InternalSets}]]$
 $\implies (X - Y) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NatStar-SHNat-subset*: $\text{Nats} \leq \ast s \ast (\text{UNIV} :: \text{nat set})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NatStar-hypreal-of-real-Int*:
 $\ast s \ast X \text{ Int } \text{Nats} = \text{hypnat-of-nat } 'X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starset-starset-n-eq*: $\ast s \ast X = \ast sn \ast (\%n. X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InternalSets-starset-n [simp]*: $(\ast s \ast X) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InternalSets-UNIV-diff*:
 $X \in \text{InternalSets} \implies \text{UNIV} - X \in \text{InternalSets}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

30.1 Nonstandard Extensions of Functions

Example of transfer of a property from reals to hyperreals — used for limit comparison of sequences

lemma *starfun-le-mono*:
 $\forall n. N \leq n \longrightarrow f \ n \leq g \ n$
 $\implies \forall n. \text{hypnat-of-nat } N \leq n \longrightarrow (\ast f \ast f) \ n \leq (\ast f \ast g) \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-less-mono*:
 $\forall n. N \leq n \longrightarrow f \ n < g \ n$
 $\implies \forall n. \text{hypnat-of-nat } N \leq n \longrightarrow (\ast f \ast f) \ n < (\ast f \ast g) \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Nonstandard extension when we increment the argument by one

lemma *starfun-shift-one*:

$$!!N. (*f* (\%n. f (Suc\ n)))\ N = (*f* f)\ (N + (1::hypnat))$$

<proof>

Nonstandard extension with absolute value

lemma *starfun-abs*: $!!N. (*f* (\%n. abs\ (f\ n)))\ N = abs((*f* f)\ N)$

<proof>

The hyperpow function as a nonstandard extension of realpow

lemma *starfun-pow*: $!!N. (*f* (\%n. r\ ^\ n))\ N = (hypreal-of-real\ r)\ pow\ N$

<proof>

lemma *starfun-pow2*:

$$!!N. (*f* (\%n. (X\ n)\ ^\ m))\ N = (*f* X)\ N\ pow\ hypnat-of-nat\ m$$

<proof>

lemma *starfun-pow3*: $!!R. (*f* (\%r. r\ ^\ n))\ R = (R)\ pow\ hypnat-of-nat\ n$

<proof>

The *hypreal-of-hypnat* function as a nonstandard extension of *real-of-nat*

lemma *starfunNat-real-of-nat*: $(*f* real) = hypreal-of-hypnat$

<proof>

lemma *starfun-inverse-real-of-nat-eq*:

$$N \in HNatInfinite \\ ==> (*f* (\%x::nat. inverse(real\ x)))\ N = inverse(hypreal-of-hypnat\ N)$$

<proof>

Internal functions - some redundancy with **f** now

lemma *starfun-n*: $(*fn* f)\ (star-n\ X) = star-n\ (\%n. f\ n)\ (X\ n)$

<proof>

Multiplication: $(*fn)\ x\ (*gn) = *(fn\ x\ gn)$

lemma *starfun-n-mult*:

$$(*fn* f)\ z\ * (*fn* g)\ z = (*fn* (\%i\ x. f\ i\ x\ * g\ i\ x))\ z$$

<proof>

Addition: $(*fn) + (*gn) = *(fn + gn)$

lemma *starfun-n-add*:

$$(*fn* f)\ z + (*fn* g)\ z = (*fn* (\%i\ x. f\ i\ x + g\ i\ x))\ z$$

<proof>

Subtraction: $(*fn) - (*gn) = *(fn + -\ gn)$

lemma *starfun-n-add-minus*:

$$(*fn* f)\ z + -(*fn* g)\ z = (*fn* (\%i\ x. f\ i\ x + -g\ i\ x))\ z$$

<proof>

Composition: $(*fn) \circ (*gn) = *(fn \circ gn)$

lemma *starfun-n-const-fun* [simp]:
 $(*fn * (\%i \ x. \ k)) \ z = \text{star-of } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-n-minus*: $-(*fn * f) \ x = (*fn * (\%i \ x. - (f \ i) \ x)) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-n-eq* [simp]:
 $(*fn * f) (\text{star-of } n) = \text{star-n } (\%i. f \ i \ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-eq-iff*: $((*f * f) = (*f * g)) = (f = g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfunNat-inverse-real-of-nat-Infinesimal* [simp]:
 $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (*f * (\%x. \text{inverse } (\text{real } x))) \ N \in \text{Infinesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

30.2 Nonstandard Characterization of Induction

lemma *hypnat-induct-obj*:
 $!!n. ((*p * P) (0::\text{hypnat}) \ \& \ (\forall n. (*p * P)(n) \longrightarrow (*p * P)(n + 1))) \longrightarrow (*p * P)(n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypnat-induct*:
 $!!n. [| (*p * P) (0::\text{hypnat}); !!n. (*p * P)(n) \implies (*p * P)(n + 1)|] \implies (*p * P)(n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starP2-eq-iff*: $(*p2 * (op =)) = (op =)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starP2-eq-iff2*: $(*p2 * (\%x \ y. x = y)) \ X \ Y = (X = Y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonempty-nat-set-Least-mem*:
 $c \in (S :: \text{nat set}) \implies (\text{LEAST } n. n \in S) \in S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonempty-set-star-has-least*:
 $!!S::\text{nat set star. Iset } S \neq \{\} \implies \exists n \in \text{Iset } S. \forall m \in \text{Iset } S. n \leq m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nonempty-InternalNatSet-has-least*:
 $[| (S::\text{hypnat set}) \in \text{InternalSets}; S \neq \{\} |] \implies \exists n \in S. \forall m \in S. n \leq m$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Goldblatt page 129 Thm 11.3.2

lemma *internal-induct-lemma*:

$!!X::nat \text{ set star. } [| (0::hypnat) \in Iset\ X; \forall n. n \in Iset\ X \longrightarrow n + 1 \in Iset\ X |]$

$\implies Iset\ X = (UNIV::hypnat \text{ set})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *internal-induct*:

$[| X \in InternalSets; (0::hypnat) \in X; \forall n. n \in X \longrightarrow n + 1 \in X |]$

$\implies X = (UNIV::hypnat \text{ set})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

31 HSEQ: Sequences and Convergence (Nonstandard)

theory *HSEQ*

imports *SEQ NatStar*

begin

definition

$NSLIMSEQ :: [nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector, 'a] \Rightarrow bool$

$(((-)/ \text{ ---- } NS > (-)) [60, 60] 60) \text{ where}$

— Nonstandard definition of convergence of sequence

$X \text{ ---- } NS > L = (\forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) N \approx star-of L)$

definition

$nslim :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ where}$

— Nonstandard definition of limit using choice operator

$nslim\ X = (THE\ L. X \text{ ---- } NS > L)$

definition

$NSconvergent :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow bool \text{ where}$

— Nonstandard definition of convergence

$NSconvergent\ X = (\exists L. X \text{ ---- } NS > L)$

definition

$NSBseq :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow bool \text{ where}$

— Nonstandard definition for bounded sequence

$NSBseq\ X = (\forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) N : HFinite)$

definition

$NSCauchy :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow bool \text{ where}$

— Nonstandard definition

$NSCauchy\ X = (\forall M \in HNatInfinite. \forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) M \approx (*f* X) N)$

31.1 Limits of Sequences

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-iff*:

$(X \text{ ---- } NS > L) = (\forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) N \approx star-of\ L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-I*:

$(\bigwedge N. N \in HNatInfinite \implies starfun\ X\ N \approx star-of\ L) \implies X \text{ ---- } NS > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-D*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ---- } NS > L; N \in HNatInfinite \rrbracket \implies starfun\ X\ N \approx star-of\ L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-const*: $(\%n. k) \text{ ---- } NS > k$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-add*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ---- } NS > a; Y \text{ ---- } NS > b \rrbracket \implies (\%n. X\ n + Y\ n) \text{ ---- } NS > a + b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-add-const*: $f \text{ ---- } NS > a \implies (\%n. (f\ n + b)) \text{ ---- } NS > a + b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-mult*:

fixes $a\ b :: 'a::real-normed-algebra$

shows $\llbracket X \text{ ---- } NS > a; Y \text{ ---- } NS > b \rrbracket \implies (\%n. X\ n * Y\ n) \text{ ---- } NS > a * b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-minus*: $X \text{ ---- } NS > a \implies (\%n. -(X\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > -a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-minus-cancel*: $(\%n. -(X\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > -a \implies X \text{ ---- } NS > a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-add-minus*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ---- } NS > a; Y \text{ ---- } NS > b \rrbracket \implies (\%n. X\ n + -Y\ n) \text{ ---- } NS > a + -b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-diff*:

$$[[X \text{ ---- } NS > a; Y \text{ ---- } NS > b]] ==> (\%n. X\ n - Y\ n) \text{ ---- } NS > a - b$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-diff-const*: $f \text{ ---- } NS > a ==> (\%n. (f\ n - b)) \text{ ---- } NS > a - b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse*:

fixes $a :: 'a::real-normed-div-algebra$
shows $[[X \text{ ---- } NS > a; a \sim 0]] ==> (\%n. inverse(X\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > inverse(a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-mult-inverse*:

fixes $a\ b :: 'a::real-normed-field$
shows

$$[[X \text{ ---- } NS > a; Y \text{ ---- } NS > b; b \sim 0]] ==> (\%n. X\ n / Y\ n) \text{ ---- } NS > a/b$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-hnorm*: $\bigwedge x. hnorm\ ((\ *f* f)\ x) = (\ *f* (\lambda x. norm\ (f\ x)))\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-norm*: $X \text{ ---- } NS > a \implies (\lambda n. norm\ (X\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > norm\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Uniqueness of limit

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-unique*: $[[X \text{ ---- } NS > a; X \text{ ---- } NS > b]] ==> a = b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-pow* [rule-format]:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{real-normed-algebra,recpower\}$
shows $(X \text{ ---- } NS > a) \text{ --> } ((\%n. (X\ n) ^ m) \text{ ---- } NS > a ^ m)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

We can now try and derive a few properties of sequences, starting with the limit comparison property for sequences.

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-le*:

$$[[f \text{ ---- } NS > l; g \text{ ---- } NS > m;$$

$$\exists N. \forall n \geq N. f(n) \leq g(n)$$

$$]] ==> l \leq (m::real)$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-le-const*: $[[X \text{ ---- } NS > (r::real); \forall n. a \leq X\ n]] ==> a \leq r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-le-const2*: $[| X \text{ ---- } NS > (r::real); \forall n. X\ n \leq a |] ==> r \leq a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Shift a convergent series by 1: By the equivalence between Cauchiness and convergence and because the successor of an infinite hypernatural is also infinite.

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-Suc*: $f \text{ ---- } NS > l ==> (\%n. f(Suc\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-imp-Suc*: $(\%n. f(Suc\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > l ==> f \text{ ---- } NS > l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-Suc-iff*: $((\%n. f(Suc\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > l) = (f \text{ ---- } NS > l)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.1.1 Equivalence of LIMSEQ and NSLIMSEQ

lemma *LIMSEQ-NSLIMSEQ*:
assumes $X: X \text{ ---- } > L$ **shows** $X \text{ ---- } NS > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-LIMSEQ*:
assumes $X: X \text{ ---- } NS > L$ **shows** $X \text{ ---- } > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *LIMSEQ-NSLIMSEQ-iff*: $(f \text{ ---- } > L) = (f \text{ ---- } NS > L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-finite-set*:
 $!!(f::nat=>nat). \forall n. n \leq f\ n ==> \text{finite } \{n. f\ n \leq u\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.1.2 Derived theorems about NSLIMSEQ

We prove the NS version from the standard one, since the NS proof seems more complicated than the standard one above!

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-norm-zero*: $((\lambda n. \text{norm } (X\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > 0) = (X \text{ ---- } NS > 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-rabs-zero*: $((\%n. |f\ n|) \text{ ---- } NS > 0) = (f \text{ ---- } NS > (0::real))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Generalization to other limits

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-imp-rabs*: $f \text{ ---- } NS > (l::real) ==> (\%n. |f\ n|) \text{ ---- } NS > |l|$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-zero*:
 $\forall y::real. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. y < f(n)$
 $==> (\%n. inverse(f\ n)) \text{ ---- } NS > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat*: $(\%n. inverse(real(Suc\ n))) \text{ ---- } NS > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add*:
 $(\%n. r + inverse(real(Suc\ n))) \text{ ---- } NS > r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add-minus*:
 $(\%n. r + -inverse(real(Suc\ n))) \text{ ---- } NS > r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add-minus-mult*:
 $(\%n. r * (1 + -inverse(real(Suc\ n)))) \text{ ---- } NS > r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.2 Convergence

lemma *nslimI*: $X \text{ ---- } NS > L ==> nslim\ X = L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lim-nslim-iff*: $lim\ X = nslim\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSconvergentD*: $NSconvergent\ X ==> \exists L. (X \text{ ---- } NS > L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSconvergentI*: $(X \text{ ---- } NS > L) ==> NSconvergent\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convergent-NSconvergent-iff*: $convergent\ X = NSconvergent\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSconvergent-NSLIMSEQ-iff*: $NSconvergent\ X = (X \text{ ---- } NS > nslim\ X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

31.3 Bounded Monotonic Sequences

lemma *NSBseqD*: $[\mid NSBseq\ X; N : HNatInfinite \mid] ==> (*f* X)\ N : HFinite$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-subset-HFfinite*: $\text{Standard} \subseteq \text{HFfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSBseqD2*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies (*f* X) N \in \text{HFfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSBseqI*: $\forall N \in \text{HNatInfinite}. (*f* X) N : \text{HFfinite} \implies \text{NSBseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The standard definition implies the nonstandard definition

lemma *Bseq-NSBseq*: $\text{Bseq } X \implies \text{NSBseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The nonstandard definition implies the standard definition

lemma *SReal-less-omega*: $r \in \mathbb{R} \implies r < \omega$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSBseq-Bseq*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies \text{Bseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Equivalence of nonstandard and standard definitions for a bounded sequence

lemma *Bseq-NSBseq-iff*: $(\text{Bseq } X) = (\text{NSBseq } X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A convergent sequence is bounded: Boundedness as a necessary condition for convergence. The nonstandard version has no existential, as usual

lemma *NSconvergent-NSBseq*: $\text{NSconvergent } X \implies \text{NSBseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Standard Version: easily now proved using equivalence of NS and standard definitions

lemma *convergent-Bseq*: $\text{convergent } X \implies \text{Bseq } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.3.1 Upper Bounds and Lubs of Bounded Sequences

lemma *NSBseq-isUb*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies \exists U::\text{real}. \text{isUb } \text{UNIV } \{x. \exists n. X n = x\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSBseq-isLub*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies \exists U::\text{real}. \text{isLub } \text{UNIV } \{x. \exists n. X n = x\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.3.2 A Bounded and Monotonic Sequence Converges

The best of both worlds: Easier to prove this result as a standard theorem and then use equivalence to “transfer” it into the equivalent nonstandard form if needed!

lemma *Bmonoseq-NSLIMSEQ*: $\forall n \geq m. X\ n = X\ m \implies \exists L. (X \text{ ---- } NS > L)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSBseq-mono-NSconvergent*:
 $\llbracket NSBseq\ X; \forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ m \leq X\ n \rrbracket \implies NSconvergent\ (X :: nat \Rightarrow real)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.4 Cauchy Sequences

lemma *NSCauchyI*:
 $(\bigwedge M\ N. \llbracket M \in HNatInfinite; N \in HNatInfinite \rrbracket \implies starfun\ X\ M \approx starfun\ X\ N)$
 $\implies NSCauchy\ X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSCauchyD*:
 $\llbracket NSCauchy\ X; M \in HNatInfinite; N \in HNatInfinite \rrbracket$
 $\implies starfun\ X\ M \approx starfun\ X\ N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.4.1 Equivalence Between NS and Standard

lemma *Cauchy-NSCauchy*:
assumes $X: Cauchy\ X$ **shows** $NSCauchy\ X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSCauchy-Cauchy*:
assumes $X: NSCauchy\ X$ **shows** $Cauchy\ X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *NSCauchy-Cauchy-iff*: $NSCauchy\ X = Cauchy\ X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.4.2 Cauchy Sequences are Bounded

A Cauchy sequence is bounded – nonstandard version

lemma *NSCauchy-NSBseq*: $NSCauchy\ X \implies NSBseq\ X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

31.4.3 Cauchy Sequences are Convergent

Equivalence of Cauchy criterion and convergence: We will prove this using our NS formulation which provides a much easier proof than using the standard definition. We do not need to use properties of subsequences such as boundedness, monotonicity etc... Compare with Harrison’s corresponding proof in HOL which is much longer and more complicated. Of course, we do

not have problems which he encountered with guessing the right instantiations for his ‘epsilon-delta’ proof(s) in this case since the NS formulations do not involve existential quantifiers.

lemma *NSconvergent-NSCauchy*: $NSconvergent\ X \implies NSCauchy\ X$
 <proof>

lemma *real-NSCauchy-NSconvergent*:
 fixes $X :: nat \Rightarrow real$
 shows $NSCauchy\ X \implies NSconvergent\ X$
 <proof>

lemma *NSCauchy-NSconvergent*:
 fixes $X :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$
 shows $NSCauchy\ X \implies NSconvergent\ X$
 <proof>

lemma *NSCauchy-NSconvergent-iff*:
 fixes $X :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::banach$
 shows $NSCauchy\ X = NSconvergent\ X$
 <proof>

31.5 Power Sequences

The sequence x^n tends to 0 if $(0::'a) \leq x$ and $x < (1::'a)$. Proof will use (NS) Cauchy equivalence for convergence and also fact that bounded and monotonic sequence converges.

We now use NS criterion to bring proof of theorem through

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-realpow-zero*:
 [| $0 \leq (x::real)$; $x < 1$ |] ==> (%n. x^n) ----NS> 0
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. |c|^n) ----NS> 0$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero2*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. c^n) ----NS> 0$
 <proof>

end

32 HSeries: Finite Summation and Infinite Series for Hyperreals

```
theory HSeries
imports Series HSEQ
begin
```

definition

```
sumhr :: (hypnat * hypnat * (nat=>real)) => hypreal where
sumhr =
  (%(M,N,f). starfun2 (%m n. setsum f {m.. $n$ }) M N)
```

definition

```
NSsums :: [nat=>real,real] => bool (infixr NSsums 80) where
f NSsums s = (%n. setsum f {0.. $n$ }) ----NS> s
```

definition

```
NSsummable :: (nat=>real) => bool where
NSsummable f = ( $\exists$  s. f NSsums s)
```

definition

```
NSsuminf :: (nat=>real) => real where
NSsuminf f = (THE s. f NSsums s)
```

lemma *sumhr-app*: $\text{sumhr}(M,N,f) = (*f2* (\lambda m\ n. \text{setsum } f \{m.. n \}))\ M\ N$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Base case in definition of *sumr*

lemma *sumhr-zero* [simp]: $!!m. \text{sumhr } (m,0,f) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Recursive case in definition of *sumr*

lemma *sumhr-if*:

```
!!m n. sumhr(m,n+1,f) =
  (if n + 1  $\leq$  m then 0 else sumhr(m,n,f) + (*f* f) n)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
```

lemma *sumhr-Suc-zero* [simp]: $!!n. \text{sumhr } (n + 1, n, f) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-eq-bounds* [simp]: $!!n. \text{sumhr } (n,n,f) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-Suc* [simp]: $!!m. \text{sumhr } (m,m + 1,f) = (*f* f) m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-add-lbound-zero* [simp]: $!!k\ m. \text{sumhr}(m+k,k,f) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-add*:

$!!m\ n. \text{sumhr}(m, n, f) + \text{sumhr}(m, n, g) = \text{sumhr}(m, n, \%i. f\ i + g\ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-mult*:

$!!m\ n. \text{hypreal-of-real } r * \text{sumhr}(m, n, f) = \text{sumhr}(m, n, \%n. r * f\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-split-add*:

$!!n\ p. n < p ==> \text{sumhr}(0, n, f) + \text{sumhr}(n, p, f) = \text{sumhr}(0, p, f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-split-diff*: $n < p ==> \text{sumhr}(0, p, f) - \text{sumhr}(0, n, f) = \text{sumhr}(n, p, f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-hrabs*: $!!m\ n. \text{abs}(\text{sumhr}(m, n, f)) \leq \text{sumhr}(m, n, \%i. \text{abs}(f\ i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

other general version also needed

lemma *sumhr-fun-hypnat-eq*:

$(\forall r. m \leq r \ \& \ r < n \ --> f\ r = g\ r) \ -->$
 $\text{sumhr}(\text{hypnat-of-nat } m, \text{hypnat-of-nat } n, f) =$
 $\text{sumhr}(\text{hypnat-of-nat } m, \text{hypnat-of-nat } n, g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-const*:

$!!n. \text{sumhr}(0, n, \%i. r) = \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n * \text{hypreal-of-real } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-less-bounds-zero* [simp]: $!!m\ n. n < m ==> \text{sumhr}(m, n, f) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-minus*: $!!m\ n. \text{sumhr}(m, n, \%i. -f\ i) = - \text{sumhr}(m, n, f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-shift-bounds*:

$!!m\ n. \text{sumhr}(m + \text{hypnat-of-nat } k, n + \text{hypnat-of-nat } k, f) =$
 $\text{sumhr}(m, n, \%i. f(i + k))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

32.1 Nonstandard Sums

Infinite sums are obtained by summing to some infinite hypernatural (such as *whn*)

lemma *sumhr-hypreal-of-hypnat-omega*:

$\text{sumhr}(0, \text{whn}, \%i. 1) = \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } \text{whn}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-hypreal-omega-minus-one*: $\text{sumhr}(0, \text{whn}, \%i. 1) = \text{omega} - 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-minus-one-realpow-zero* [simp]:
 $!!N. \text{sumhr}(0, N + N, \%i. (-1) ^ (i+1)) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-interval-const*:
 $(\forall n. m \leq \text{Suc } n \longrightarrow f\ n = r) \ \& \ m \leq na$
 $\implies \text{sumhr}(\text{hypnat-of-nat } m, \text{hypnat-of-nat } na, f) =$
 $(\text{hypreal-of-nat } (na - m) * \text{hypreal-of-real } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfunNat-sumr*: $!!N. (*f* (\%n. \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\}))\ N = \text{sumhr}(0, N, f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-hrabs-approx* [simp]: $\text{sumhr}(0, M, f) @= \text{sumhr}(0, N, f)$
 $\implies \text{abs } (\text{sumhr}(M, N, f)) @= 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sums-NSsums-iff*: $(f \text{ sums } l) = (f \text{ NSsums } l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *summable-NSsummable-iff*: $(\text{summable } f) = (\text{NSsummable } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suminf-NSsuminf-iff*: $(\text{suminf } f) = (\text{NSsuminf } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSsums-NSsummable*: $f \text{ NSsums } l \implies \text{NSsummable } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSsummable-NSsums*: $\text{NSsummable } f \implies f \text{ NSsums } (\text{NSsuminf } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSsums-unique*: $f \text{ NSsums } s \implies (s = \text{NSsuminf } f)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSseries-zero*:
 $\forall m. n \leq \text{Suc } m \longrightarrow f(m) = 0 \implies f \text{ NSsums } (\text{setsum } f \{0..<n\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSsummable-NSCauchy*:
 $\text{NSsummable } f =$
 $(\forall M \in \text{HNatInfinite}. \forall N \in \text{HNatInfinite}. \text{abs } (\text{sumhr}(M, N, f)) @= 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Terms of a convergent series tend to zero

lemma *NSsummable-NSLIMSEQ-zero*: $NSsummable\ f \implies f \dashv\dashv\dashv NS > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Nonstandard comparison test

lemma *NSsummable-comparison-test*:
 $[| \exists N. \forall n. N \leq n \dashv\dashv abs(f\ n) \leq g\ n; NSsummable\ g |] \implies NSsummable\ f$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSsummable-rabs-comparison-test*:
 $[| \exists N. \forall n. N \leq n \dashv\dashv abs(f\ n) \leq g\ n; NSsummable\ g |]$
 $\implies NSsummable\ (\%k. abs\ (f\ k))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

33 HLim: Limits and Continuity (Nonstandard)

theory *HLim*
imports *Star Lim*
begin

Nonstandard Definitions

definition
 $NSLIM :: [a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow b::real-normed-vector, 'a, 'b] \Rightarrow bool$
 $(((-)/ \dashv\dashv (-)/ \dashv\dashv NS > (-)) [60, 0, 60] 60) \textbf{ where}$
 $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L =$
 $(\forall x. (x \neq star-of\ a \ \& \ x @ = star-of\ a \dashv\dashv (*f* f) \ x @ = star-of\ L))$

definition
 $isNSCont :: [a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow b::real-normed-vector, 'a] \Rightarrow bool \textbf{ where}$
 $\text{--- NS definition dispenses with limit notions}$
 $isNSCont\ f\ a = (\forall y. y @ = star-of\ a \dashv\dashv$
 $(*f* f) \ y @ = star-of\ (f\ a))$

definition
 $isNSUCont :: [a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow b::real-normed-vector] \Rightarrow bool \textbf{ where}$
 $isNSUCont\ f = (\forall x\ y. x @ = y \dashv\dashv (*f* f) \ x @ = (*f* f) \ y)$

33.1 Limits of Functions

lemma *NSLIM-I*:
 $(\bigwedge x. [x \neq star-of\ a; x \approx star-of\ a] \implies starfun\ f\ x \approx star-of\ L)$
 $\implies f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-D*:

$$\llbracket f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L; x \neq \text{star-of } a; x \approx \text{star-of } a \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{starfun } f \ x \approx \text{star-of } L$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

Proving properties of limits using nonstandard definition. The properties hold for standard limits as well!

lemma *NSLIM-mult*:

fixes $l \ m :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket$

$$\implies (\%x. f(x) * g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l * m)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *starfun-scaleR* [simp]:

$$\text{starfun } (\lambda x. f \ x *_{\mathbb{R}} g \ x) = (\lambda x. \text{scaleHR } (\text{starfun } f \ x) (\text{starfun } g \ x))$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-scaleR*:

$$\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket$$

$$\implies (\%x. f(x) *_{\mathbb{R}} g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l *_{\mathbb{R}} m)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-add*:

$$\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket$$

$$\implies (\%x. f(x) + g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l + m)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-const* [simp]: $(\%x. k) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > k$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-minus*: $f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L \implies (\%x. -f(x)) \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > -L$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-diff*:

$$\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l - m)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-add-minus*: $\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket \implies$

$$(\%x. f(x) + -g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l + -m)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-inverse*:

fixes $L :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L; L \neq 0 \rrbracket$

$$\implies (\%x. \text{inverse}(f(x))) \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > (\text{inverse } L)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *NSLIM-zero*:

assumes $f: f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > l$ **shows** $(\%x. f(x) - l) \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-zero-cancel*: $(\%x. f(x) - l) \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS > 0 \implies f \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS > l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-const-not-eq*:
fixes $a :: 'a::real-normed-algebra-1$
shows $k \neq L \implies \neg (\lambda x. k) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-not-zero*:
fixes $a :: 'a::real-normed-algebra-1$
shows $k \neq 0 \implies \neg (\lambda x. k) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-const-eq*:
fixes $a :: 'a::real-normed-algebra-1$
shows $(\lambda x. k) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L \implies k = L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-unique*:
fixes $a :: 'a::real-normed-algebra-1$
shows $\llbracket f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L; f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > M \rrbracket \implies L = M$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-mult-zero*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'b::real-normed-algebra$
shows $\llbracket f \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS > 0; g \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS > 0 \rrbracket \implies (\%x. f(x)*g(x)) \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS > 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-self*: $(\%x. x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.1.1 Equivalence of LIM and NSLIM

lemma *LIM-NSLIM*:
assumes $f: f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv > L$ **shows** $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-LIM*:
assumes $f: f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv NS > L$ **shows** $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *LIM-NSLIM-iff*: $(f \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv > L) = (f \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS > L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.2 Continuity

lemma *isNSContD*:

$\llbracket \text{isNSCont } f \ a; \ y \approx \text{star-of } a \rrbracket \implies (*f* \ f) \ y \approx \text{star-of } (f \ a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isNSCont-NSLIM*: $\text{isNSCont } f \ a \implies f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > (f \ a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-isNSCont*: $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > (f \ a) \implies \text{isNSCont } f \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

NS continuity can be defined using NS Limit in similar fashion to standard def of continuity

lemma *isNSCont-NSLIM-iff*: $(\text{isNSCont } f \ a) = (f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > (f \ a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Hence, NS continuity can be given in terms of standard limit

lemma *isNSCont-LIM-iff*: $(\text{isNSCont } f \ a) = (f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv > (f \ a))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Moreover, it's trivial now that NS continuity is equivalent to standard continuity

lemma *isNSCont-isCont-iff*: $(\text{isNSCont } f \ a) = (\text{isCont } f \ a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Standard continuity \iff NS continuity

lemma *isCont-isNSCont*: $\text{isCont } f \ a \implies \text{isNSCont } f \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

NS continuity \iff Standard continuity

lemma *isNSCont-isCont*: $\text{isNSCont } f \ a \implies \text{isCont } f \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Alternative definition of continuity

lemma *NSLIM-h-iff*: $(f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > L) = ((\%h. f(a + h)) \dashv\dashv 0 \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > L)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-isCont-iff*: $(f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > f \ a) = ((\%h. f(a + h)) \dashv\dashv 0 \dashv\dashv \text{NS} > f \ a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isNSCont-minus*: $\text{isNSCont } f \ a \implies \text{isNSCont } (\%x. - f \ x) \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isNSCont-inverse*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$

shows $\llbracket \text{isNSCont } f \ x; \ f \ x \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{isNSCont } (\%x. \text{inverse } (f \ x)) \ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isNSCont-const* [simp]: *isNSCont* ($\%x. k$) *a*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isNSCont-abs* [simp]: *isNSCont* *abs* (*a*::*real*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

33.3 Uniform Continuity

lemma *isNSUContD*: $[| \text{isNSUCont } f; x \approx y |] \implies (*f* f) x \approx (*f* f) y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isUCont-isNSUCont*:
fixes *f* :: '*a*::*real-normed-vector* \Rightarrow '*b*::*real-normed-vector*
assumes *f*: *isUCont* *f* **shows** *isNSUCont* *f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isNSUCont-isUCont*:
fixes *f* :: '*a*::*real-normed-vector* \Rightarrow '*b*::*real-normed-vector*
assumes *f*: *isNSUCont* *f* **shows** *isUCont* *f*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

34 HDeriv: Differentiation (Nonstandard)

theory *HDeriv*
imports *Deriv* *HLim*
begin

Nonstandard Definitions

definition
nsderiv :: [*a*::*real-normed-field* \Rightarrow '*a*, '*a*, '*a*] \Rightarrow *bool*
 $((\text{NSDERIV } (-) / (-) / :> (-)) [1000, 1000, 60] 60)$ **where**
 $\text{NSDERIV } f x :> D = (\forall h \in \text{Infinitesimal} - \{0\}.$
 $((*f* f)(\text{star-of } x + h)$
 $- \text{star-of } (f x)) / h @ = \text{star-of } D)$

definition
NSdifferentiable :: [*a*::*real-normed-field* \Rightarrow '*a*, '*a*] \Rightarrow *bool*
 $(\text{infixl } \text{NSdifferentiable } 60)$ **where**
 $f \text{ NSdifferentiable } x = (\exists D. \text{NSDERIV } f x :> D)$

definition
increment :: [*real* \Rightarrow *real*,*real*,*hypreal*] \Rightarrow *hypreal* **where**
 $\text{increment } f x h = (@\text{inc. } f \text{ NSdifferentiable } x \ \&$
 $\text{inc} = (*f* f)(\text{hypreal-of-real } x + h) - \text{hypreal-of-real } (f x))$

34.1 Derivatives

lemma *DERIV-NS-iff*:

$$(DERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D) = ((\%h. (f(x + h) - f(x))/h) \dashv\dashv 0 \dashv\dashv NS >\ D)$$

<proof>

lemma *NS-DERIV-D*: $DERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D \implies (\%h. (f(x + h) - f(x))/h) \dashv\dashv 0 \dashv\dashv NS >\ D$

<proof>

lemma *hnorm-of-hypreal*:

$$\bigwedge r. \text{hnorm } ((\%f\ *f\ \text{of-real})\ r :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-div-algebra star}) = |r|$$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-of-hypreal*:

$$x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies ((\%f\ *f\ \text{of-real})\ x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-div-algebra star}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$$

<proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-eq-0-iff*:

$$\bigwedge x. ((\%f\ *f\ \text{of-real})\ x = (0 :: 'a :: \text{real-algebra-1 star})) = (x = 0)$$

<proof>

lemma *NSDeriv-unique*:

$$[\mid NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D; NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ E \mid] \implies D = E$$

<proof>

First NSDERIV in terms of NSLIM

first equivalence

lemma *NSDERIV-NSLIM-iff*:

$$(NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D) = ((\%h. (f(x + h) - f(x))/h) \dashv\dashv 0 \dashv\dashv NS >\ D)$$

<proof>

second equivalence

lemma *NSDERIV-NSLIM-iff2*:

$$(NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D) = ((\%z. (f(z) - f(x)) / (z - x)) \dashv\dashv x \dashv\dashv NS >\ D)$$

<proof>

lemma *NSDERIV-iff2*:

$$(NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D) =$$

$$(\forall w.$$

$$w \neq \text{star-of } x \ \& \ w \approx \text{star-of } x \dashv\dashv$$

$$(\%f\ *f\ (\%z. (f(z) - f(x)) / (z - x)))\ w \approx \text{star-of } D)$$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-not-eq-minus-iff*:

$(x \neq a) = (x - a \neq (0::'a::ab\text{-group-add}))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIVD5*:

$(NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D) ==>$
 $(\forall u. u \approx \text{hypreal-of-real}\ x \dashrightarrow$
 $(\ *f*\ (\%z. f\ z - f\ x))\ u \approx \text{hypreal-of-real}\ D\ *\ (u - \text{hypreal-of-real}\ x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIVD4*:

$(NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D) ==>$
 $(\forall h \in \text{Infinitesimal}.$
 $((\ *f*\ f)(\text{hypreal-of-real}\ x + h) -$
 $\text{hypreal-of-real}\ (f\ x)) \approx (\text{hypreal-of-real}\ D) *\ h)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIVD3*:

$(NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D) ==>$
 $(\forall h \in \text{Infinitesimal} - \{0\}.$
 $((\ *f*\ f)(\text{hypreal-of-real}\ x + h) -$
 $\text{hypreal-of-real}\ (f\ x)) \approx (\text{hypreal-of-real}\ D) *\ h)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Differentiability implies continuity nice and simple ”algebraic” proof

lemma *NSDERIV-isNSCont*: $NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ D ==> \text{isNSCont}\ f\ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Differentiation rules for combinations of functions follow from clear, straightforward, algebraic manipulations

Constant function

lemma *NSDERIV-const* [*simp*]: $(NSDERIV\ (\%x. k)\ x\ :\>\ 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Sum of functions- proved easily

lemma *NSDERIV-add*: $[| NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :\>\ Da; NSDERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ Db |]$
 $==> NSDERIV\ (\%x. f\ x + g\ x)\ x\ :\>\ Da + Db$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Product of functions - Proof is trivial but tedious and long due to rearrangement of terms

lemma *lemma-nsderiv1*:

fixes $a\ b\ c\ d :: 'a::comm\text{-ring}\ star$
shows $(a*b) - (c*d) = (b*(a - c)) + (c*(b - d))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-nsderiv2*:

fixes $x\ y\ z :: 'a::real\text{-normed-field}\ star$

shows $\llbracket (x - y) / z = \text{star-of } D + yb; z \neq 0;$
 $z \in \text{Infinitesimal}; yb \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket$
 $\implies x - y \approx 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-mult*: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f \ x :> Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x :> Db \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. f \ x * g \ x) \ x :> (Da * g(x)) + (Db * f(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Multiplying by a constant

lemma *NSDERIV-cmult*: $\text{NSDERIV } f \ x :> D$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. c * f \ x) \ x :> c * D$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Negation of function

lemma *NSDERIV-minus*: $\text{NSDERIV } f \ x :> D \implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. -(f \ x)) \ x$
 $:> -D$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Subtraction

lemma *NSDERIV-add-minus*: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f \ x :> Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x :> Db \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. f \ x + -g \ x) \ x :> Da + -Db$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-diff*:
 $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f \ x :> Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x :> Db \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. f \ x - g \ x) \ x :> Da - Db$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Similarly to the above, the chain rule admits an entirely straightforward derivation. Compare this with Harrison’s HOL proof of the chain rule, which proved to be trickier and required an alternative characterisation of differentiability- the so-called Carathedory derivative. Our main problem is manipulation of terms.

lemma *NSDERIV-zero*:
 $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } g \ x :> D;$
 $(*f* g) (\text{star-of } x + xa) = \text{star-of } (g \ x);$
 $xa \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $xa \neq 0$
 $\rrbracket \implies D = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-approx*:
 $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f \ x :> D; \ h \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \ h \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (*f* f) (\text{star-of } x + h) - \text{star-of } (f \ x) \approx 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIVD1*: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f \ (g \ x) \text{ :> } Da;$
 $\quad (*f* \ g) \ (star-of(x) + xa) \neq star-of \ (g \ x);$
 $\quad (*f* \ g) \ (star-of(x) + xa) \approx star-of \ (g \ x)$
 $\llbracket \implies ((*f* \ f) \ ((*f* \ g) \ (star-of(x) + xa))$
 $\quad \quad \quad - star-of \ (f \ (g \ x)))$
 $\quad \quad \quad / ((*f* \ g) \ (star-of(x) + xa) - star-of \ (g \ x))$
 $\quad \quad \quad \approx star-of(Da)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIVD2*: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \text{ :> } Db; xa \in \text{Infinitesimal}; xa \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies ((*f* \ g) \ (star-of(x) + xa) - star-of(g \ x)) / xa$
 $\approx star-of(Db)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-chain*: $(z::'a::\text{real-normed-field star}) \neq 0 \implies x*y = (x*inverse(z))*(z*y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

This proof uses both definitions of differentiability.

lemma *NSDERIV-chain*: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f \ (g \ x) \text{ :> } Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \text{ :> } Db \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (f \ o \ g) \ x \text{ :> } Da * Db$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Differentiation of natural number powers

lemma *NSDERIV-Id* [simp]: $\text{NSDERIV } (\%x. \ x) \ x \text{ :> } 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-cmult-Id* [simp]: $\text{NSDERIV } (op * c) \ x \text{ :> } c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-inverse*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $x \neq 0 \implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. \ inverse(x)) \ x \text{ :> } (- \ (inverse \ x \ ^{Suc \ (Suc \ 0)}))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

34.1.1 Equivalence of NS and Standard definitions

lemma *divideR-eq-divide*: $x \ /_R \ y = x \ / \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Now equivalence between NSDERIV and DERIV

lemma *NSDERIV-DERIV-iff*: $(\text{NSDERIV } f \ x \text{ :> } D) = (\text{DERIV } f \ x \text{ :> } D)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-pow*: $NSDERIV (\%x. x \wedge n) x :> real\ n * (x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Derivative of inverse

lemma *NSDERIV-inverse-fun*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $[\mid NSDERIV\ f\ x :> d; f(x) \neq 0 \mid]$
 $\implies NSDERIV (\%x. inverse(f\ x))\ x :> (-\ (d * inverse(f(x) \wedge Suc\ (Suc\ 0))))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Derivative of quotient

lemma *NSDERIV-quotient*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $[\mid NSDERIV\ f\ x :> d; NSDERIV\ g\ x :> e; g(x) \neq 0 \mid]$
 $\implies NSDERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g\ y))\ x :> (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) \wedge Suc\ (Suc\ 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *CARAT-NSDERIV*: $NSDERIV\ f\ x :> l \implies$
 $\exists g. (\forall z. f\ z - f\ x = g\ z * (z-x)) \ \& \ isNSCont\ g\ x \ \& \ g\ x = l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-eq-minus-iff3*: $(x = y + z) = (x + -z = (y::hypreal))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *CARAT-DERIVD*:
assumes $all: \forall z. f\ z - f\ x = g\ z * (z-x)$
and $nsc: isNSCont\ g\ x$
shows $NSDERIV\ f\ x :> g\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

34.1.2 Differentiability predicate

lemma *NSdifferentiableD*: $f\ NSdifferentiable\ x \implies \exists D. NSDERIV\ f\ x :> D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSdifferentiableI*: $NSDERIV\ f\ x :> D \implies f\ NSdifferentiable\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

34.2 (NS) Increment

lemma *incrementI*:
 $f\ NSdifferentiable\ x \implies$
 $increment\ f\ x\ h = (*f*) (hypreal-of-real(x) + h) -$
 $hypreal-of-real\ (f\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *incrementI2*: $NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D\ ==>$
 $increment\ f\ x\ h = (*f * f)\ (hypreal-of-real(x) + h) -$
 $hypreal-of-real\ (f\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *increment-thm*: $[| NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D; h \in Infinitesimal; h \neq 0 |]$
 $==> \exists e \in Infinitesimal. increment\ f\ x\ h = hypreal-of-real(D)*h + e*h$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *increment-thm2*:
 $[| NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D; h \approx 0; h \neq 0 |]$
 $==> \exists e \in Infinitesimal. increment\ f\ x\ h =$
 $hypreal-of-real(D)*h + e*h$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *increment-approx-zero*: $[| NSDERIV\ f\ x\ :>\ D; h \approx 0; h \neq 0 |]$
 $==> increment\ f\ x\ h \approx 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

35 HTranscendental: Nonstandard Extensions of Transcendental Functions

theory *HTranscendental*
imports *Transcendental HSeries HDeriv*
begin

definition
 $exp_{hr} :: real \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
— define exponential function using standard part
 $exp_{hr}\ x = st(sum_{hr}\ (0, whn, \%n. inverse(real\ (fact\ n)) * (x ^ n)))$

definition
 $sinh_{hr} :: real \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
 $sinh_{hr}\ x = st(sum_{hr}\ (0, whn, \%n. (if\ even(n)\ then\ 0\ else$
 $((-1) ^ ((n - 1) div 2))/(real\ (fact\ n))) * (x ^ n)))$

definition
 $cosh_{hr} :: real \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
 $cosh_{hr}\ x = st(sum_{hr}\ (0, whn, \%n. (if\ even(n)\ then$
 $((-1) ^ (n div 2))/(real\ (fact\ n))\ else\ 0) * x ^ n))$

35.1 Nonstandard Extension of Square Root Function

lemma *STAR-sqrt-zero* [simp]: $(\text{*f* sqrt})\ 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *STAR-sqrt-one* [simp]: $(\text{*f* sqrt})\ 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-pow2-iff*: $((\text{*f* sqrt})(x) ^ 2 = x) = (0 \leq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-gt-zero-pow2*: $!!x. 0 < x ==> (\text{*f* sqrt})\ (x) ^ 2 = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-pow2-gt-zero*: $0 < x ==> 0 < (\text{*f* sqrt})\ (x) ^ 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-not-zero*: $0 < x ==> (\text{*f* sqrt})\ (x) \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-inverse-sqrt-pow2*:
 $0 < x ==> \text{inverse } ((\text{*f* sqrt})(x)) ^ 2 = \text{inverse } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-mult-distrib*:
 $!!x\ y. [|0 < x; 0 < y|] ==>$
 $(\text{*f* sqrt})(x*y) = (\text{*f* sqrt})(x) * (\text{*f* sqrt})(y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-mult-distrib2*:
 $[|0 \leq x; 0 \leq y|] ==>$
 $(\text{*f* sqrt})(x*y) = (\text{*f* sqrt})(x) * (\text{*f* sqrt})(y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-approx-zero* [simp]:
 $0 < x ==> ((\text{*f* sqrt})(x) @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-approx-zero2* [simp]:
 $0 \leq x ==> ((\text{*f* sqrt})(x) @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-sum-squares* [simp]:
 $((\text{*f* sqrt})(x*x + y*y + z*z) @= 0) = (x*x + y*y + z*z @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-sum-squares2* [simp]:
 $((\text{*f* sqrt})(x*x + y*y) @= 0) = (x*x + y*y @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-gt-zero*: $!!x. 0 < x \implies 0 < (*f* \text{sqrt})(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-ge-zero*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq (*f* \text{sqrt})(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-hrabs [simp]*: $!!x. (*f* \text{sqrt})(x^2) = \text{abs}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-hrabs2 [simp]*: $!!x. (*f* \text{sqrt})(x*x) = \text{abs}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-hyperpow-hrabs [simp]*:
 $!!x. (*f* \text{sqrt})(x \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } 2)) = \text{abs}(x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-sqrt-HFinite*: $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *st-hypreal-sqrt*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies \text{st}((*f* \text{sqrt}) x) = (*f* \text{sqrt})(\text{st } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-sum-squares-ge1 [simp]*: $!!x y. x \leq (*f* \text{sqrt})(x^2 + y^2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hypreal-sqrt*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hypreal-sqrt-imp-HFinite*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hypreal-sqrt-iff [simp]*:
 $0 \leq x \implies ((*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-sqrt-sum-squares [simp]*:
 $((*f* \text{sqrt})(x*x + y*y) \in \text{HFinite}) = (x*x + y*y \in \text{HFinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-sqrt*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-sqrt-imp-Infinitesimal*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-sqrt-iff* [simp]:

$$0 \leq x \implies ((*f* \text{ sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-sqrt-sum-squares* [simp]:

$$((*f* \text{ sqrt})(x*x + y*y) \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x*x + y*y \in \text{Infinitesimal})$$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-hypreal-sqrt*:

$$[| 0 \leq x; x \in \text{HInfinite} |] \implies (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x \in \text{HInfinite}$$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-hypreal-sqrt-imp-HInfinite*:

$$[| 0 \leq x; (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x \in \text{HInfinite} |] \implies x \in \text{HInfinite}$$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-hypreal-sqrt-iff* [simp]:

$$0 \leq x \implies ((*f* \text{ sqrt}) x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x \in \text{HInfinite})$$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-sqrt-sum-squares* [simp]:

$$((*f* \text{ sqrt})(x*x + y*y) \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x*x + y*y \in \text{HInfinite})$$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-exp* [simp]:

$$\text{sumhr } (0, \text{whn}, \%n. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n) \in \text{HFinite}$$

<proof>

lemma *exp-hr-zero* [simp]: $\text{exp-hr } 0 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *cosh-hr-zero* [simp]: $\text{cosh-hr } 0 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-exp-zero-approx-one* [simp]: $(*f* \text{ exp}) (0::\text{hypreal}) @= 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-exp-Infinitesimal*: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \text{ exp}) (x::\text{hypreal})$

$@= 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-exp-epsilon* [simp]: $(*f* \text{ exp}) \text{ epsilon } @= 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-exp-add*: $!!x y. (*f* \text{ exp})(x + y) = (*f* \text{ exp}) x * (*f* \text{ exp}) y$

<proof>

lemma *exp-hr-hypreal-of-real-exp-eq*: $\text{exp-hr } x = \text{hypreal-of-real } (\text{exp } x)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-ge-add-one-self* [simp]: $!!x::hypreal. 0 \leq x \implies (1 + x) \leq (*f* exp) x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-HInfinite*:
 $[| x \in HInfinite; 0 \leq x |] \implies (*f* exp) (x::hypreal) \in HInfinite$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-minus*: $!!x. (*f* exp) (-x) = inverse((*f* exp) x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-Infinitesimal*:
 $[| x \in HInfinite; x \leq 0 |] \implies (*f* exp) (x::hypreal) \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-gt-one* [simp]: $!!x::hypreal. 0 < x \implies 1 < (*f* exp) x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-exp* [simp]: $!!x. (*f* ln) ((*f* exp) x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-ln-iff* [simp]: $!!x. ((*f* exp)((*f* ln) x) = x) = (0 < x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-ln-eq*: $!!u x. (*f* exp) u = x \implies (*f* ln) x = u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-less-self* [simp]: $!!x. 0 < x \implies (*f* ln) x < x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-ge-zero* [simp]: $!!x. 1 \leq x \implies 0 \leq (*f* ln) x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-gt-zero* [simp]: $!!x. 1 < x \implies 0 < (*f* ln) x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-not-eq-zero* [simp]: $!!x. [| 0 < x; x \neq 1 |] \implies (*f* ln) x \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-HFinite*: $[| x \in HFinite; 1 \leq x |] \implies (*f* ln) x \in HFinite$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-inverse*: $!!x. 0 < x \implies (*f* \ln) (\text{inverse } x) = -(*f* \ln) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-abs-exp-cancel*: $\bigwedge x. |(*f* \exp) (x::\text{hypreal})| = (*f* \exp) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-less-mono*: $\bigwedge x y::\text{hypreal}. x < y \implies (*f* \exp) x < (*f* \exp) y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-HFinite*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies (*f* \exp) (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-add-HFinite-Infinitesimal-approx*:
 $[| x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; z \in \text{HFinite} |] \implies (*f* \exp) (z + x::\text{hypreal}) @= (*f* \exp) z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-HInfinite*:
 $[| x \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < x |] \implies (*f* \ln) x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-exp-HInfinite-Infinitesimal-disj*:
 $x \in \text{HInfinite} \implies (*f* \exp) x \in \text{HInfinite} \mid (*f* \exp) (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-HFinite-not-Infinitesimal*:
 $[| x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x |] \implies (*f* \ln) x \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-Infinitesimal-HInfinite*:
 $[| x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x |] \implies (*f* \ln) x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-less-zero*: $!!x. [0 < x; x < 1] \implies (*f* \ln) x < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-Infinitesimal-less-zero*:
 $[| x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x |] \implies (*f* \ln) x < 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starfun-ln-HInfinite-gt-zero*:
 $[| x \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < x |] \implies 0 < (*f* \ln) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-sin* [simp]:

sumhr (0, whn, %n. (if even(n) then 0 else
 $(-1)^{(n-1) \text{ div } 2} / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) * x^n$)
 $\in \text{HFinite}$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-zero* [simp]: $(*f* \sin) 0 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-Infinitesimal* [simp]: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \sin) x @= x$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-cos* [simp]:

sumhr (0, whn, %n. (if even(n) then
 $(-1)^{(n \text{ div } 2)} / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$ else
 $0) * x^n \in \text{HFinite}$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-cos-zero* [simp]: $(*f* \cos) 0 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-cos-Infinitesimal* [simp]: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \cos) x @= 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-tan-zero* [simp]: $(*f* \tan) 0 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-tan-Infinitesimal*: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \tan) x @= x$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-cos-Infinitesimal-mult*:

$x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \sin) x * (*f* \cos) x @= x$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-pi*: *hypreal-of-real* $\pi \in \text{HFinite}$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-split-hypreal-of-real*:

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite}$

$\implies \text{hypreal-of-real } a =$

$\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } N * (\text{inverse}(\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } N) * \text{hypreal-of-real } a)$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-Infinitesimal-divide*:

$[|x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x \neq 0|] \implies (*f* \sin) x / x @= 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-sin-pi:*

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies (*f* \sin) (\text{inverse } (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) / (\text{inverse } (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) @= 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *STAR-sin-inverse-HNatInfinite:*

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies (*f* \sin) (\text{inverse } (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) * \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n @= 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-pi-divide-HNatInfinite:*

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } N) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pi-divide-HNatInfinite-not-zero [simp]:*

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } N) \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *STAR-sin-pi-divide-HNatInfinite-approx-pi:*

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies (*f* \sin) (\text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) * \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n$
 $@= \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *STAR-sin-pi-divide-HNatInfinite-approx-pi2:*

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n * (*f* \sin) (\text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n))$
 $@= \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *starfunNat-pi-divide-n-Infinitesimal:*

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (*f* (\%x. \pi / \text{real } x)) N \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *STAR-sin-pi-divide-n-approx:*

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (*f* \sin) ((*f* (\%x. \pi / \text{real } x)) N) @= \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-sin-pi*: ($\%n. \text{real } n * \sin (\pi / \text{real } n)$) -----NS> π
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-cos-one*: ($\%n. \cos (\pi / \text{real } n)$)-----NS> 1
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-sin-cos-pi*:
 ($\%n. \text{real } n * \sin (\pi / \text{real } n) * \cos (\pi / \text{real } n)$) -----NS> π
 <proof>

A familiar approximation to $\cos x$ when x is small

lemma *STAR-cos-Infinitesimal-approx*:
 $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \cos) x @= 1 - x^2$
 <proof>

lemma *STAR-cos-Infinitesimal-approx2*:
 $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \cos) x @= 1 - (x^2)/2$
 <proof>

end

36 NSCA: Non-Standard Complex Analysis

theory *NSCA*
imports *NSComplex ../Hyperreal/HTranscendental*
begin

abbreviation

$SComplex :: hcomplex \text{ set}$ **where**
 $SComplex \equiv \text{Standard}$

definition

$stc :: hcomplex \implies hcomplex$ **where**
 — standard part map
 $stc\ x = (\text{SOME } r. x \in HFinite \ \& \ r:SComplex \ \& \ r @= x)$

36.1 Closure Laws for SComplex, the Standard Complex Numbers

lemma *SComplex-minus-iff [simp]*: $(-x \in SComplex) = (x \in SComplex)$
 <proof>

lemma *SComplex-add-cancel*:
 $[| x + y \in SComplex; y \in SComplex |] \implies x \in SComplex$
 <proof>

lemma *SReal-hcmod-hcomplex-of-complex* [simp]:

$hcmod (hcomplex-of-complex\ r) \in Reals$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SReal-hcmod-number-of* [simp]: $hcmod (number-of\ w :: hcomplex) \in Reals$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SReal-hcmod-SComplex*: $x \in SComplex \implies hcmod\ x \in Reals$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-divide-number-of*:

$r \in SComplex \implies r / (number-of\ w :: hcomplex) \in SComplex$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-UNIV-complex*:

$\{x. hcomplex-of-complex\ x \in SComplex\} = (UNIV :: complex\ set)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-iff*: $(x \in SComplex) = (\exists y. x = hcomplex-of-complex\ y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-complex-image*:

$hcomplex-of-complex\ ` (UNIV :: complex\ set) = SComplex$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inv-hcomplex-of-complex-image*: $inv\ hcomplex-of-complex\ ` SComplex = UNIV$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-hcomplex-of-complex-image*:

$[\exists x. x: P; P \leq SComplex] \implies \exists Q. P = hcomplex-of-complex\ ` Q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-SReal-dense*:

$[\exists x \in SComplex; y \in SComplex; hcmod\ x < hcmod\ y$

$] \implies \exists r \in Reals. hcmod\ x < r \ \& \ r < hcmod\ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-hcmod-SReal*:

$z \in SComplex \implies hcmod\ z \in Reals$

$\langle proof \rangle$

36.2 The Finite Elements form a Subring

lemma *HFinite-hcmod-hcomplex-of-complex* [simp]:

$hcmod (hcomplex-of-complex\ r) \in HFinite$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hcmod-iff*: $(x \in HFinite) = (hcmod\ x \in HFinite)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-bounded-hcmod*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \leq \text{hcmod } x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies y: \text{HFinite}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

36.3 The Complex Infinitesimals form a Subring

lemma *hcomplex-sum-of-halves*: $x/(2::\text{hcomplex}) + x/(2::\text{hcomplex}) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcmod-iff*:

$(z \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (\text{hcmod } z \in \text{Infinitesimal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-hcmod-iff*: $(z \in \text{HInfinite}) = (\text{hcmod } z \in \text{HInfinite})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal-hcmod*:

$x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{hcmod } x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmod-less-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{hcmod } x < \text{hcmod } e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcmod-le-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{hcmod } x \leq \text{hcmod } e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-interval-hcmod*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $\text{hcmod } e' < \text{hcmod } x; \text{hcmod } x < \text{hcmod } e$
 $\rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-interval2-hcmod*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $\text{hcmod } e' \leq \text{hcmod } x; \text{hcmod } x \leq \text{hcmod } e$
 $\rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

36.4 The “Infinitely Close” Relation

lemma *approx-SComplex-mult-cancel-zero*:

$\llbracket a \in \text{SComplex}; a \neq 0; a*x @= 0 \rrbracket \implies x @= 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-SComplex1*: $\llbracket a \in \text{SComplex}; x @= 0 \rrbracket \implies x*a @= 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-SComplex2*: $[[a \in SComplex; x @= 0]] ==> a*x @= 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-mult-SComplex-zero-cancel-iff [simp]*:
 $[[a \in SComplex; a \neq 0]] ==> (a*x @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-SComplex-mult-cancel*:
 $[[a \in SComplex; a \neq 0; a*w @= a*z]] ==> w @= z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-SComplex-mult-cancel-iff1 [simp]*:
 $[[a \in SComplex; a \neq 0]] ==> (a*w @= a*z) = (w @= z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-hcmod-approx-zero*: $(x @= y) = (hcmod (y - x) @= 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-approx-zero-iff*: $(x @= 0) = (hcmod x @= 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-minus-zero-cancel-iff [simp]*: $(-x @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcmod-add-diff*:
 $u @= 0 ==> hcmod(x + u) - hcmod x \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-hcmod-add-hcmod*: $u @= 0 ==> hcmod(x + u) @= hcmod x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

36.5 Zero is the Only Infinitesimal Complex Number

lemma *Infinitesimal-less-SComplex*:
 $[[x \in SComplex; y \in Infinitesimal; 0 < hcmod x]] ==> hcmod y < hcmod x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-Int-Infinitesimal-zero*: $SComplex \cap Int \cap Infinitesimal = \{0\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-Infinitesimal-zero*:
 $[[x \in SComplex; x \in Infinitesimal]] ==> x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:

$[| x \in SComplex; x \neq 0 |] ==> x \in HFinite - Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-complex-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:
 $hcomplex-of-complex\ x \neq 0$
 $==> hcomplex-of-complex\ x \in HFinite - Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *number-of-not-Infinitesimal [simp]*:
 $number-of\ w \neq (0::hcomplex) ==> (number-of\ w::hcomplex) \notin Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-SComplex-not-zero*:
 $[| y \in SComplex; x @= y; y \neq 0 |] ==> x \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-approx-iff*:
 $[| x \in SComplex; y \in SComplex |] ==> (x @= y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *number-of-Infinitesimal-iff [simp]*:
 $((number-of\ w :: hcomplex) \in Infinitesimal) =$
 $(number-of\ w = (0::hcomplex))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-unique-complex*:
 $[| r \in SComplex; s \in SComplex; r @= x; s @= x |] ==> r = s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

36.6 Properties of *hRe*, *hIm* and *HComplex*

lemma *abs-Re-le-cmod*: $|Re\ x| \leq cmod\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-Im-le-cmod*: $|Im\ x| \leq cmod\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-hRe-le-hcmod*: $\bigwedge x. |hRe\ x| \leq hcmod\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-hIm-le-hcmod*: $\bigwedge x. |hIm\ x| \leq hcmod\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hRe*: $x \in Infinitesimal \implies hRe\ x \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hIm*: $x \in Infinitesimal \implies hIm\ x \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-sqrt-lessI*: $\llbracket 0 < u; x < u^2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{sqrt } x < u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-lessI*:

$\bigwedge x u. \llbracket 0 < u; x < u^2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x < u$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-ge-zero*: $\bigwedge x. 0 \leq x \Longrightarrow 0 \leq (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-sqrt*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-HComplex*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{HComplex } x \ y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-Infinitesimal-iff*:

$(x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (\text{hRe } x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \wedge \text{hIm } x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hRe-diff [simp]*: $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{hRe } (x - y) = \text{hRe } x - \text{hRe } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hIm-diff [simp]*: $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{hIm } (x - y) = \text{hIm } x - \text{hIm } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-hRe*: $x \approx y \Longrightarrow \text{hRe } x \approx \text{hRe } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-hIm*: $x \approx y \Longrightarrow \text{hIm } x \approx \text{hIm } y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *approx-HComplex*:

$\llbracket a \approx b; c \approx d \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{HComplex } a \ c \approx \text{HComplex } b \ d$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-approx-iff*:

$(x \approx y) = (\text{hRe } x \approx \text{hRe } y \wedge \text{hIm } x \approx \text{hIm } y)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hRe*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \Longrightarrow \text{hRe } x \in \text{HFinite}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-hIm*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \Longrightarrow \text{hIm } x \in \text{HFinite}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-HComplex*:

$\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies HComplex\ x\ y \in HFinite$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-HFinite-iff*:

$(x \in HFinite) = (hRe\ x \in HFinite \wedge hIm\ x \in HFinite)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-HInfinite-iff*:

$(x \in HInfinite) = (hRe\ x \in HInfinite \vee hIm\ x \in HInfinite)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-approx-iff [simp]*:

$(hcomplex-of-hypreal\ x\ @ = hcomplex-of-hypreal\ z) = (x\ @ = z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Standard-HComplex*:

$\llbracket x \in Standard; y \in Standard \rrbracket \implies HComplex\ x\ y \in Standard$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-part-Ex*: $x:HFinite \implies \exists t \in SComplex. x\ @ = t$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-part-Ex1*: $x:HFinite \implies EX! t. t \in SComplex \ \& \ x\ @ = t$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *hcomplex-of-complex-approx-inverse =*

hcomplex-of-complex-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal [THEN [2] approx-inverse]

36.7 Theorems About Monads

lemma *monad-zero-hcmod-iff*: $(x \in monad\ 0) = (hcmod\ x:monad\ 0)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

36.8 Theorems About Standard Part

lemma *stc-approx-self*: $x \in HFinite \implies stc\ x\ @ = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-SComplex*: $x \in HFinite \implies stc\ x \in SComplex$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-HFinite*: $x \in HFinite \implies stc\ x \in HFinite$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-unique*: $\llbracket y \in SComplex; y \approx x \rrbracket \implies stc\ x = y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-SComplex-eq [simp]*: $x \in SComplex \implies stc\ x = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-hcomplex-of-complex*:

$$stc (hcomplex-of-complex x) = hcomplex-of-complex x$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-eq-approx*:

$$[| x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; stc x = stc y |] ==> x @= y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *approx-stc-eq*:

$$[| x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; x @= y |] ==> stc x = stc y$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-eq-approx-iff*:

$$[| x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite |] ==> (x @= y) = (stc x = stc y)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-Infinitesimal-add-SComplex*:

$$[| x \in SComplex; e \in Infinitesimal |] ==> stc(x + e) = x$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-Infinitesimal-add-SComplex2*:

$$[| x \in SComplex; e \in Infinitesimal |] ==> stc(e + x) = x$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-stc-Infinitesimal-add*:

$$x \in HFinite ==> \exists e \in Infinitesimal. x = stc(x) + e$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-add*:

$$[| x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite |] ==> stc (x + y) = stc(x) + stc(y)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-number-of [simp]*: $stc (number-of w) = number-of w$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-zero [simp]*: $stc 0 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-one [simp]*: $stc 1 = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-minus*: $y \in HFinite ==> stc(-y) = -stc(y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-diff*:

$$[| x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite |] ==> stc (x - y) = stc(x) - stc(y)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-mult*:

[[$x \in HFinite$; $y \in HFinite$]]
 $\implies stc (x * y) = stc(x) * stc(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-Infinitesimal*: $x \in Infinitesimal \implies stc x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-not-Infinitesimal*: $stc(x) \neq 0 \implies x \notin Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-inverse*:

[[$x \in HFinite$; $stc x \neq 0$]]
 $\implies stc(inverse x) = inverse (stc x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-divide* [simp]:

[[$x \in HFinite$; $y \in HFinite$; $stc y \neq 0$]]
 $\implies stc(x/y) = (stc x) / (stc y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-idempotent* [simp]: $x \in HFinite \implies stc(stc(x)) = stc(x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-HFinite-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$z \in HFinite \implies hcomplex-of-hypreal z \in HFinite$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *SComplex-SReal-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$x \in Reals \implies hcomplex-of-hypreal x \in SComplex$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stc-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$z \in HFinite \implies stc(hcomplex-of-hypreal z) = hcomplex-of-hypreal (st z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcnj-iff* [simp]:

$(hcnj z \in Infinitesimal) = (z \in Infinitesimal)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcomplex-of-hypreal-epsilon* [simp]:

$hcomplex-of-hypreal epsilon \in Infinitesimal$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

37 CStar: Star-transforms in NSA, Extending Sets of Complex Numbers and Complex Functions

```
theory CStar
imports NSCA
begin
```

37.1 Properties of the *-Transform Applied to Sets of Reals

```
lemma STARC-hcomplex-of-complex-Int:
  ** X Int SComplex = hcomplex-of-complex ‘ X
<proof>
```

```
lemma lemma-not-hcomplexA:
  x ∉ hcomplex-of-complex ‘ A ==> ∀ y ∈ A. x ≠ hcomplex-of-complex y
<proof>
```

37.2 Theorems about Nonstandard Extensions of Functions

```
lemma starfunC-hcpow: !!Z. ( ** (%z. z ^ n)) Z = Z pow hypnat-of-nat n
<proof>
```

```
lemma starfunCR-cmod: ** cmod = hmod
<proof>
```

37.3 Internal Functions - Some Redundancy With *f* Now

```
lemma starfun-Re: ( ** (λx. Re (f x))) = (λx. hRe (( ** f) x))
<proof>
```

```
lemma starfun-Im: ( ** (λx. Im (f x))) = (λx. hIm (( ** f) x))
<proof>
```

```
lemma starfunC-eq-Re-Im-iff:
  (( ** f) x = z) = ((( ** (%x. Re(f x))) x = hRe (z)) &
    (( ** (%x. Im(f x))) x = hIm (z)))
<proof>
```

```
lemma starfunC-approx-Re-Im-iff:
  (( ** f) x @= z) = ((( ** (%x. Re(f x))) x @= hRe (z)) &
    (( ** (%x. Im(f x))) x @= hIm (z)))
<proof>
```

```
end
```

38 CLim: Limits, Continuity and Differentiation for Complex Functions

```
theory CLim
imports CStar
begin
```

```
declare hypreal-epsilon-not-zero [simp]
```

```
lemma lemma-complex-mult-inverse-squared [simp]:
   $x \neq (0::\text{complex}) \implies (x * \text{inverse}(x) ^ 2) = \text{inverse } x$ 
<proof>
```

Changing the quantified variable. Install earlier?

```
lemma all-shift:  $(\forall x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}. P\ x) = (\forall x. P\ (x-a))$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma complex-add-minus-iff [simp]:  $(x + -\ a = (0::\text{complex})) = (x=a)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma complex-add-eq-0-iff [iff]:  $(x+y = (0::\text{complex})) = (y = -x)$ 
<proof>
```

38.1 Limit of Complex to Complex Function

```
lemma NSLIM-Re:  $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow NS > L \implies (\%x. \text{Re}(f\ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow NS > \text{Re}(L)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma NSLIM-Im:  $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow NS > L \implies (\%x. \text{Im}(f\ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow NS > \text{Im}(L)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-Re:  $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > L \implies (\%x. \text{Re}(f\ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > \text{Re}(L)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-Im:  $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > L \implies (\%x. \text{Im}(f\ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > \text{Im}(L)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-cn timer:  $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > L \implies (\%x. \text{cnj } (f\ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > \text{cnj } L$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-cn timer-iff:  $((\%x. \text{cnj } (f\ x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > \text{cnj } L) = (f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow > L)$ 
<proof>
```

```
lemma starfun-norm:  $( *f* (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f\ x))) = (\lambda x. \text{hnorm } (( *f* f )\ x))$ 
<proof>
```

lemma *star-of-Re [simp]*: $\text{star-of } (\text{Re } x) = h\text{Re } (\text{star-of } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-Im [simp]*: $\text{star-of } (\text{Im } x) = h\text{Im } (\text{star-of } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSCLIM-NSCRLIM-iff*:
 $(f \dashv x \dashv NS > L) = ((\%y. \text{cmod}(f y - L)) \dashv x \dashv NS > 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *CLIM-CRLIM-iff*: $(f \dashv x \dashv > L) = ((\%y. \text{cmod}(f y - L)) \dashv x \dashv > 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSCLIM-NSCRLIM-iff2*:
 $(f \dashv x \dashv NS > L) = ((\%y. \text{cmod}(f y - L)) \dashv x \dashv NS > 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSLIM-NSCRLIM-Re-Im-iff*:
 $(f \dashv a \dashv NS > L) = ((\%x. \text{Re}(f x)) \dashv a \dashv NS > \text{Re}(L) \ \& \ (\%x. \text{Im}(f x)) \dashv a \dashv NS > \text{Im}(L))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIM-CRLIM-Re-Im-iff*:
 $(f \dashv a \dashv > L) = ((\%x. \text{Re}(f x)) \dashv a \dashv > \text{Re}(L) \ \& \ (\%x. \text{Im}(f x)) \dashv a \dashv > \text{Im}(L))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

38.2 Continuity

lemma *NSLIM-isContc-iff*:
 $(f \dashv a \dashv NS > f a) = ((\%h. f(a + h)) \dashv 0 \dashv NS > f a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

38.3 Functions from Complex to Reals

lemma *isNSContCR-cmod [simp]*: $\text{isNSCont cmod } (a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isContCR-cmod [simp]*: $\text{isCont cmod } (a)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-Re*: $\text{isCont } f \ a ==> \text{isCont } (\%x. \text{Re } (f x)) \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-Im*: $\text{isCont } f \ a ==> \text{isCont } (\%x. \text{Im } (f x)) \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

38.4 Differentiation of Natural Number Powers

lemma *CDERIV-pow [simp]*:

$DERIV (\%x. x ^ n) x :> (complex-of-real (real n)) * (x ^ (n - Suc 0))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Nonstandard version

lemma *NSCDERIV-pow*:

$NSDERIV (\%x. x ^ n) x :> complex-of-real (real n) * (x ^ (n - 1))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Can't relax the premise $x \neq (0::'a)$: it isn't continuous at zero

lemma *NSCDERIV-inverse*:

$(x::complex) \neq 0 ==> NSDERIV (\%x. inverse(x)) x :> -(inverse x ^ 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *CDERIV-inverse*:

$(x::complex) \neq 0 ==> DERIV (\%x. inverse(x)) x :> -(inverse x ^ 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

38.5 Derivative of Reciprocals (Function *inverse*)

lemma *CDERIV-inverse-fun*:

$[| DERIV f x :> d; f(x) \neq (0::complex) |]$
 $==> DERIV (\%x. inverse(f x)) x :> -(d * inverse(f(x) ^ 2))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSCDERIV-inverse-fun*:

$[| NSDERIV f x :> d; f(x) \neq (0::complex) |]$
 $==> NSDERIV (\%x. inverse(f x)) x :> -(d * inverse(f(x) ^ 2))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

38.6 Derivative of Quotient

lemma *CDERIV-quotient*:

$[| DERIV f x :> d; DERIV g x :> e; g(x) \neq (0::complex) |]$
 $==> DERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g y)) x :> (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) ^ 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSCDERIV-quotient*:

$[| NSDERIV f x :> d; NSDERIV g x :> e; g(x) \neq (0::complex) |]$
 $==> NSDERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g y)) x :> (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) ^ 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

38.7 Caratheodory Formulation of Derivative at a Point: Standard Proof

lemma *CARAT-CDERIVD*:

$(\forall z. f z - f x = g z * (z - x)) \ \& \ isNSCont g x \ \& \ g x = l$
 $==> NSDERIV f x :> l$

<proof>

end

39 Ln: Properties of ln

theory *Ln*

imports *Transcendental*

begin

lemma *exp-first-two-terms*: $\exp x = 1 + x + \text{suminf } (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } (n+2))) * (x ^ (n+2)))$

<proof>

lemma *exp-tail-after-first-two-terms-summable*:
 $\text{summable } (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } (n+2))) * (x ^ (n+2)))$

<proof>

lemma *aux1*: **assumes** $a: 0 \leq x$ **and** $b: x \leq 1$
shows $\text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } (n + 2))) * x ^ (n + 2) \leq (x^2/2) * ((1/2) ^ n)$

<proof>

lemma *aux2*: $(\%n. (x::\text{real}) ^ 2 / 2 * (1 / 2) ^ n)$ *sums* x^2

<proof>

lemma *exp-bound*: $0 \leq (x::\text{real}) \implies x \leq 1 \implies \exp x \leq 1 + x + x^2$

<proof>

lemma *aux4*: $0 \leq (x::\text{real}) \implies x \leq 1 \implies \exp (x - x^2) \leq 1 + x$

<proof>

lemma *ln-one-plus-pos-lower-bound*: $0 \leq x \implies x \leq 1 \implies$
 $x - x^2 \leq \ln (1 + x)$

<proof>

lemma *ln-one-minus-pos-upper-bound*: $0 \leq x \implies x < 1 \implies \ln (1 - x) \leq$
 $- x$

<proof>

lemma *aux5*: $x < 1 \implies \ln(1 - x) = - \ln(1 + x / (1 - x))$

<proof>

lemma *ln-one-minus-pos-lower-bound*: $0 \leq x \implies x \leq (1 / 2) \implies$
 $- x - 2 * x^2 \leq \ln (1 - x)$

<proof>

lemma *exp-ge-add-one-self* [*simp*]: $1 + (x::\text{real}) \leq \exp x$

<proof>

lemma *ln-add-one-self-le-self2*: $-1 < x \implies \ln(1 + x) \leq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-ln-one-plus-x-minus-x-bound-nonneg*:
 $0 \leq x \implies x \leq 1 \implies \text{abs}(\ln(1 + x) - x) \leq x^2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-ln-one-plus-x-minus-x-bound-nonpos*:
 $-(1 / 2) \leq x \implies x \leq 0 \implies \text{abs}(\ln(1 + x) - x) \leq 2 * x^2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-ln-one-plus-x-minus-x-bound*:
 $\text{abs } x \leq 1 / 2 \implies \text{abs}(\ln(1 + x) - x) \leq 2 * x^2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-ln*: $0 < x \implies \text{DERIV } \ln x :> 1 / x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ln-x-over-x-mono*: $\exp 1 \leq x \implies x \leq y \implies (\ln y / y) \leq (\ln x / x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

40 Poly: Univariate Real Polynomials

theory *Poly*
imports *Deriv*
begin

Application of polynomial as a real function.

consts *poly* :: *real list* => *real* => *real*
primrec
poly-Nil: $\text{poly } [] x = 0$
poly-Cons: $\text{poly } (h\#t) x = h + x * \text{poly } t x$

40.1 Arithmetic Operations on Polynomials

addition

consts *padd* :: [*real list*, *real list*] => *real list* (**infixl** +++ 65)
primrec
padd-Nil: $[] +++ l2 = l2$
padd-Cons: $(h\#t) +++ l2 = (\text{if } l2 = [] \text{ then } h\#t \text{ else } (h + \text{hd } l2)\#(t +++ \text{tl } l2))$

Multiplication by a constant

consts *cmult* :: [real, real list] => real list (**infixl** %* 70)
primrec
cmult-Nil: $c \%* [] = []$
cmult-Cons: $c \%* (h\#t) = (c * h)\#(c \%* t)$

Multiplication by a polynomial

consts *pmult* :: [real list, real list] => real list (**infixl** *** 70)
primrec
pmult-Nil: $[] *** l2 = []$
pmult-Cons: $(h\#t) *** l2 = (\text{if } t = [] \text{ then } h \%* l2 \\ \text{else } (h \%* l2) +++ ((0) \# (t *** l2)))$

Repeated multiplication by a polynomial

consts *mulexp* :: [nat, real list, real list] => real list
primrec
mulexp-zero: $\text{mulexp } 0 \ p \ q = q$
mulexp-Suc: $\text{mulexp } (\text{Suc } n) \ p \ q = p *** \text{mulexp } n \ p \ q$

Exponential

consts *pexp* :: [real list, nat] => real list (**infixl** % ^ 80)
primrec
pexp-0: $p \% ^ 0 = [1]$
pexp-Suc: $p \% ^ (\text{Suc } n) = p *** (p \% ^ n)$

Quotient related value of dividing a polynomial by $x + a$

consts *pquot* :: [real list, real] => real list
primrec
pquot-Nil: $pquot [] \ a = []$
pquot-Cons: $pquot (h\#t) \ a = (\text{if } t = [] \text{ then } [h] \\ \text{else } (\text{inverse}(a) * (h - \text{hd}(pquot \ t \ a)))\#(pquot \ t \ a))$

Differentiation of polynomials (needs an auxiliary function).

consts *pderiv-aux* :: nat => real list => real list
primrec
pderiv-aux-Nil: $pderiv\text{-aux } n \ [] = []$
pderiv-aux-Cons: $pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (h\#t) = \\ (\text{real } n * h)\#(pderiv\text{-aux } (\text{Suc } n) \ t)$

normalization of polynomials (remove extra 0 coeff)

consts *pnormalize* :: real list => real list
primrec
pnormalize-Nil: $pnormalize [] = []$
pnormalize-Cons: $pnormalize (h\#p) = (\text{if } (pnormalize \ p) = [] \\ \text{then } (\text{if } (h = 0) \text{ then } [] \text{ else } [h]) \\ \text{else } (h\#(pnormalize \ p)))$

definition *pnormal* $p = ((pnormalize \ p = p) \wedge p \neq [])$

definition *nonconstant* $p = (pnormal \ p \wedge (\forall x. p \neq [x]))$

Other definitions

definition

poly-minus :: *real list* => *real list* (— - [80] 80) **where**
 — $p = (-1) \%* p$

definition

pderiv :: *real list* => *real list* **where**
pderiv $p = (\text{if } p = [] \text{ then } [] \text{ else } pderiv\text{-aux } 1 \text{ (tl } p))$

definition

divides :: [*real list*, *real list*] => *bool* (**infixl** *divides* 70) **where**
p1 divides p2 = ($\exists q. \text{poly } p2 = \text{poly}(p1 *** q)$)

definition

order :: *real* => *real list* => *nat* **where**
 — order of a polynomial
order $a \ p = (\text{SOME } n. ([-a, 1] \%^n) \text{ divides } p \ \& \sim (([-a, 1] \%^{(Suc\ n)}) \text{ divides } p))$

definition

degree :: *real list* => *nat* **where**
 — degree of a polynomial
degree $p = \text{length } (p\text{normalize } p) - 1$

definition

rsquarefree :: *real list* => *bool* **where**
 — squarefree polynomials — NB with respect to real roots only.
rsquarefree $p = (\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] \ \& \ (\forall a. (\text{order } a \ p = 0) \mid (\text{order } a \ p = 1)))$

lemma *padd-Nil2*: $p +++ [] = p$

<proof>

declare *padd-Nil2* [*simp*]

lemma *padd-Cons-Cons*: $(h1 \# p1) +++ (h2 \# p2) = (h1 + h2) \# (p1 +++ p2)$

<proof>

lemma *pminus-Nil*: $-- [] = []$

<proof>

declare *pminus-Nil* [*simp*]

lemma *pmult-singleton*: $[h1] *** p1 = h1 \%* p1$

<proof>

lemma *poly-ident-mult*: $1 \%* t = t$

<proof>

declare *poly-ident-mult* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-simple-add-Cons*: $[a] \text{ +++ } ((0)\#t) = (a\#t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-simple-add-Cons* [*simp*]

Handy general properties

lemma *padd-commut*: $b \text{ +++ } a = a \text{ +++ } b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *padd-assoc* [*rule-format*]: $\forall b \ c. (a \text{ +++ } b) \text{ +++ } c = a \text{ +++ } (b \text{ +++ } c)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-cmult-distr* [*rule-format*]:
 $\forall q. a \%* (p \text{ +++ } q) = (a \%* p \text{ +++ } a \%* q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pmult-by-x*: $[0, 1] \text{ *** } t = ((0)\#t)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *pmult-by-x* [*simp*]

properties of evaluation of polynomials.

lemma *poly-add*: $\text{poly } (p1 \text{ +++ } p2) \ x = \text{poly } p1 \ x + \text{poly } p2 \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-cmult*: $\text{poly } (c \%* p) \ x = c * \text{poly } p \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-minus*: $\text{poly } (-- p) \ x = - (\text{poly } p \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-mult*: $\text{poly } (p1 \text{ *** } p2) \ x = \text{poly } p1 \ x * \text{poly } p2 \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-exp*: $\text{poly } (p \% ^ n) \ x = (\text{poly } p \ x) ^ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

More Polynomial Evaluation Lemmas

lemma *poly-add-rzero*: $\text{poly } (a \text{ +++ } []) \ x = \text{poly } a \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-add-rzero* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-mult-assoc*: $\text{poly } ((a \text{ *** } b) \text{ *** } c) \ x = \text{poly } (a \text{ *** } (b \text{ *** } c)) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-mult-Nil2*: $\text{poly } (p \text{ *** } []) \ x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-mult-Nil2* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-exp-add*: $\text{poly } (p \%^\wedge (n + d)) \ x = \text{poly } (p \%^\wedge n \text{ *** } p \%^\wedge d) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The derivative

lemma *pderiv-Nil*: $\text{pderiv } [] = []$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *pderiv-Nil* [simp]

lemma *pderiv-singleton*: $\text{pderiv } [c] = []$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *pderiv-singleton* [simp]

lemma *pderiv-Cons*: $\text{pderiv } (h\#t) = \text{pderiv-aux } 1 \ t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-cmult2*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x :> D \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. (f \ x) * c :: \text{real}) \ x$
 $:> D * c$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-pow2*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. x^\wedge \text{Suc } n) \ x :> \text{real } (\text{Suc } n) * (x^\wedge n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *DERIV-pow2* [simp] *DERIV-pow* [simp]

lemma *lemma-DERIV-poly1*: $\forall n. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (x^\wedge (\text{Suc } n) * \text{poly } p \ x)) \ x :>$
 $x^\wedge n * \text{poly } (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{Suc } n) \ p) \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-DERIV-poly*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (x^\wedge (\text{Suc } n) * \text{poly } p \ x)) \ x :>$
 $x^\wedge n * \text{poly } (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{Suc } n) \ p) \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-add-const*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x :> D \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. a + f \ x :: \text{real})$
 $x :> D$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-DERIV*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \text{poly } p \ x) \ x :> \text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-DERIV* [simp]

Consequences of the derivative theorem above

lemma *poly-differentiable*: $(\%x. \text{poly } p \ x) \text{ differentiable } x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-differentiable* [simp]

lemma *poly-isCont*: $\text{isCont } (\%x. \text{poly } p \ x) \ x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-isCont* [simp]

lemma *poly-IVT-pos*: $[[a < b; \text{poly } p \ a < 0; 0 < \text{poly } p \ b]]$
 $\implies \exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-IVT-neg*: $[[a < b; 0 < \text{poly } p \ a; \text{poly } p \ b < 0]]$
 $\implies \exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ x = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-MVT*: $a < b \implies$
 $\exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Lemmas for Derivatives

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-add*: $\forall p2 \ n. \text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (p1 \ +++ \ p2)) \ x =$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p1 \ +++ \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p2) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-aux-add*: $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (p1 \ +++ \ p2)) \ x =$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p1 \ +++ \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p2) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-cmult*: $\forall n. \text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (c \%* \ p)) \ x = \text{poly}$
 $(c \%* \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-aux-cmult*: $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (c \%* \ p)) \ x = \text{poly } (c \%* \ pderiv\text{-aux}$
 $n \ p) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-aux-minus*:
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (-- \ p)) \ x = \text{poly } (-- \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-mult1*: $\forall n. \text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } (Suc \ n) \ p) \ x = \text{poly}$
 $((pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p) \ +++ \ p) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-mult*: $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } (Suc \ n) \ p) \ x = \text{poly } ((pderiv\text{-aux}$
 $n \ p) \ +++ \ p) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-add*: $\forall q. \text{poly } (pderiv \ (p \ +++ \ q)) \ x = \text{poly } (pderiv \ p$
 $+++ \ pderiv \ q) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-add*: $\text{poly } (pderiv \ (p \ +++ \ q)) \ x = \text{poly } (pderiv \ p \ +++ \ pderiv$
 $q) \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-cmult*: $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } (c \%* p)) x = \text{poly } (c \%* (\text{pderiv } p)) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-minus*: $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } (--p)) x = \text{poly } (--(\text{pderiv } p)) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-poly-mult-pderiv*:
 $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } (h \# t)) x = \text{poly } ((0 \# (\text{pderiv } t)) +++ t) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-mult*: $\forall q. \text{poly } (\text{pderiv } (p *** q)) x =$
 $\text{poly } (p *** (\text{pderiv } q) +++ q *** (\text{pderiv } p)) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-exp*: $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } (p \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n))) x =$
 $\text{poly } ((\text{real } (\text{Suc } n)) \%* (p \%^\wedge n) *** \text{pderiv } p) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-pderiv-exp-prime*: $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n))) x =$
 $\text{poly } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) \%* ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge n)) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

40.2 Key Property: if $f a = (0::'a)$ then $x - a$ divides $p x$

lemma *lemma-poly-linear-rem*: $\forall h. \exists q r. h \# t = [r] +++ [-a, 1] *** q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-linear-rem*: $\exists q r. h \# t = [r] +++ [-a, 1] *** q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-linear-divides*: $(\text{poly } p a = 0) = ((p = []) \mid (\exists q. p = [-a, 1] *** q))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-poly-length-mult*: $\forall h k a. \text{length } (k \%* p +++ (h \# (a \%* p)))$
 $= \text{Suc } (\text{length } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *lemma-poly-length-mult* [simp]

lemma *lemma-poly-length-mult2*: $\forall h k. \text{length } (k \%* p +++ (h \# p)) = \text{Suc}$
 $(\text{length } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *lemma-poly-length-mult2* [simp]

lemma *poly-length-mult*: $\text{length } ([-a, 1] *** q) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-length-mult* [simp]

40.3 Polynomial length

lemma *poly-cmult-length*: $\text{length } (a \%* p) = \text{length } p$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-cmult-length* [simp]

lemma *poly-add-length* [rule-format]:

$\forall p2. \text{length } (p1 +++ p2) =$
 $(\text{if } (\text{length } p1 < \text{length } p2) \text{ then } \text{length } p2 \text{ else } \text{length } p1)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-root-mult-length*: $\text{length}([a,b] *** p) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } p)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-root-mult-length* [simp]

lemma *poly-mult-not-eq-poly-Nil*: $(\text{poly } (p *** q) x \neq \text{poly } [] x) =$

$(\text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \ \& \ \text{poly } q x \neq \text{poly } [] x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-mult-not-eq-poly-Nil* [simp]

lemma *poly-mult-eq-zero-disj*: $(\text{poly } (p *** q) x = 0) = (\text{poly } p x = 0 \mid \text{poly } q x = 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Normalisation Properties

lemma *poly-normalized-nil*: $(\text{pnormalize } p = []) \longrightarrow (\text{poly } p x = 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A nontrivial polynomial of degree n has no more than n roots

lemma *poly-roots-index-lemma* [rule-format]:

$\forall p x. \text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \ \& \ \text{length } p = n$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists i. \forall x. (\text{poly } p x = (0::\text{real})) \longrightarrow (\exists m. (m \leq n \ \& \ x = i m)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *poly-roots-index-lemma2* = conjI [THEN *poly-roots-index-lemma*, standard]

lemma *poly-roots-index-length*: $\text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \implies$

$\exists i. \forall x. (\text{poly } p x = 0) \longrightarrow (\exists n. n \leq \text{length } p \ \& \ x = i n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-roots-finite-lemma*: $\text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \implies$

$\exists N i. \forall x. (\text{poly } p x = 0) \longrightarrow (\exists n. (n::\text{nat}) < N \ \& \ x = i n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-finite-lemma* [rule-format (no-asm)]:

$\forall P. (\forall x. P x \longrightarrow (\exists n. n < N \ \& \ x = (j::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}) n))$

$\longrightarrow (\exists a. \forall x. P x \longrightarrow x < a)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-roots-finite*: $(poly\ p \neq poly\ []) =$
 $(\exists N\ j. \forall x. poly\ p\ x = 0 \dashv\dashv (\exists n. (n::nat) < N \ \& \ x = j\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Entirety and Cancellation for polynomials

lemma *poly-entire-lemma*: $[poly\ p \neq poly\ [] ; poly\ q \neq poly\ []] \implies$
 $poly\ (p\ ***\ q) \neq poly\ []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-entire*: $(poly\ (p\ ***\ q) = poly\ []) = ((poly\ p = poly\ []) \mid (poly\ q = poly\ []))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-entire-neg*: $(poly\ (p\ ***\ q) \neq poly\ []) = ((poly\ p \neq poly\ []) \ \& \ (poly\ q \neq poly\ []))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fun-eq*: $(f = g) = (\forall x. f\ x = g\ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-add-minus-zero-iff*: $(poly\ (p\ +++\ --\ q) = poly\ []) = (poly\ p = poly\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-add-minus-mult-eq*: $poly\ (p\ ***\ q\ +++\ --\ (p\ ***\ r)) = poly\ (p\ ***\ (q\ +++\ --\ r))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-mult-left-cancel*: $(poly\ (p\ ***\ q) = poly\ (p\ ***\ r)) = (poly\ p = poly\ [] \mid poly\ q = poly\ r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-zero-disj-iff*: $(x * y = 0) = (x = (0::real) \mid y = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-exp-eq-zero*:
 $(poly\ (p\ \%^{\wedge}\ n) = poly\ []) = (poly\ p = poly\ [] \ \& \ n \neq 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *poly-exp-eq-zero* [simp]

lemma *poly-prime-eq-zero*: $poly\ [a,1] \neq poly\ []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *poly-prime-eq-zero* [simp]

lemma *poly-exp-prime-eq-zero*: $(poly\ ([a, 1] \%^{\wedge}\ n) \neq poly\ [])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *poly-exp-prime-eq-zero* [simp]

A more constructive notion of polynomials being trivial

lemma *poly-zero-lemma*: $\text{poly } (h \# t) = \text{poly } [] \implies h = 0 \ \& \ \text{poly } t = \text{poly } []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-zero*: $(\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) = \text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *real-mult-zero-disj-iff* [simp]

lemma *pderiv-aux-iszero* [rule-format, simp]:
 $\forall n. \text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) \ (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{Suc } n) \ p) = \text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) \ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pderiv-aux-iszero-num*: $(\text{number-of } n :: \text{nat}) \neq 0$
 $\implies (\text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) \ (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{number-of } n) \ p) =$
 $\text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pderiv-iszero* [rule-format]:
 $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } [] \dashrightarrow (\exists h. \text{poly } p = \text{poly } [h])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pderiv-zero-obj*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [] \dashrightarrow (\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pderiv-zero*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [] \implies (\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *pderiv-zero* [simp]

lemma *poly-pderiv-welldef*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } q \implies (\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } (\text{pderiv } q))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Basics of divisibility.

lemma *poly-primes*: $([a, 1] \text{ divides } (p \text{ *** } q)) = ([a, 1] \text{ divides } p \mid [a, 1] \text{ divides } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-refl*: $p \text{ divides } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-divides-refl* [simp]

lemma *poly-divides-trans*: $[p \text{ divides } q; q \text{ divides } r] \implies p \text{ divides } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-exp*: $m \leq n \implies (p \% ^m) \text{ divides } (p \% ^n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-exp-divides*: $[p \% ^n \text{ divides } q; m \leq n] \implies (p \% ^m) \text{ divides } q$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-add*:

$\llbracket p \text{ divides } q; p \text{ divides } r \rrbracket \implies p \text{ divides } (q +++ r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-diff*:

$\llbracket p \text{ divides } q; p \text{ divides } (q +++ r) \rrbracket \implies p \text{ divides } r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-diff2*: $\llbracket p \text{ divides } r; p \text{ divides } (q +++ r) \rrbracket \implies p \text{ divides } q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-zero*: $poly\ p = poly\ [] \implies q \text{ divides } p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-divides-zero2*: $q \text{ divides } []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *poly-divides-zero2* [simp]

At last, we can consider the order of a root.

lemma *poly-order-exists-lemma* [rule-format]:

$\forall p. \text{length } p = d \implies poly\ p \neq poly\ []$
 $\implies (\exists n\ q. p = mulexp\ n\ [-a, 1]\ q \ \&\ poly\ q\ a \neq 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-order-exists*:

$\llbracket \text{length } p = d; poly\ p \neq poly\ [] \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists n. ([-a, 1] \%^{\wedge} n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\quad \sim(([-a, 1] \%^{\wedge} (Suc\ n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-one-divides*: $[1] \text{ divides } p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

declare *poly-one-divides* [simp]

lemma *poly-order*: $poly\ p \neq poly\ []$
 $\implies EX! n. ([-a, 1] \%^{\wedge} n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\quad \sim(([-a, 1] \%^{\wedge} (Suc\ n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Order

lemma *some1-equalityD*: $\llbracket n = (@n. P\ n); EX! n. P\ n \rrbracket \implies P\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *order*:

$(([-a, 1] \%^{\wedge} n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\quad \sim(([-a, 1] \%^{\wedge} (Suc\ n)) \text{ divides } p)) =$

$((n = \text{order } a \ p) \ \& \ \sim(\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order2*: $[\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []]$
 $\implies ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{order } a \ p)) \text{ divides } p \ \& \$
 $\sim([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc}(\text{order } a \ p))) \text{ divides } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-unique*: $[\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []; [-a, 1] \%^\wedge n \text{ divides } p;$
 $\sim([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 $]\implies (n = \text{order } a \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-unique-lemma*: $(\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] \ \& \ ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge n \text{ divides } p \ \& \$
 $\sim([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p))$
 $\implies (n = \text{order } a \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-poly*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } q \implies \text{order } a \ p = \text{order } a \ q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pexp-one*: $p \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } 0) = p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *pexp-one* [*simp*]

lemma *lemma-order-root* [*rule-format*]:
 $\forall p \ a. \ n > 0 \ \& \ [-a, 1] \%^\wedge n \text{ divides } p \ \& \ \sim [-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n) \text{ divides } p$
 $\longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-root*: $(\text{poly } p \ a = 0) = ((\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) \mid \text{order } a \ p \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-divides*: $(([-a, 1] \%^\wedge n \text{ divides } p) = ((\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) \mid n \leq \text{order } a \ p))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-decomp*:
 $\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []$
 $\implies \exists q. (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } ([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{order } a \ p)) \ *** \ q)) \ \& \$
 $\sim([[-a, 1] \text{ divides } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Important composition properties of orders.

lemma *order-mult*: $\text{poly } (p \ *** \ q) \neq \text{poly } []$
 $\implies \text{order } a \ (p \ *** \ q) = \text{order } a \ p + \text{order } a \ q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-order-pderiv* [rule-format]:

$\forall p \ q \ a. \ n > 0 \ \&$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \neq \text{poly } [] \ \&$
 $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } ([- \ a, \ 1] \% ^n *** q) \ \& \sim [- \ a, \ 1] \text{ divides } q$
 $\longrightarrow n = \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \ (pderiv \ p))$
 <proof>

lemma *order-pderiv*: $[[\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \neq \text{poly } []; \text{order } a \ p \neq 0 \]]$
 $\implies (\text{order } a \ p = \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \ (pderiv \ p)))$
 <proof>

Now justify the standard squarefree decomposition, i.e. $f / \gcd(f, f')$. *) (*
 ‘a la Harrison

lemma *poly-squarefree-decomp-order*: $[[\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \neq \text{poly } [];$
 $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } (q *** d);$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) = \text{poly } (e *** d);$
 $\text{poly } d = \text{poly } (r *** p +++ s *** pderiv \ p)$
 $]] \implies \text{order } a \ q = (\text{if } \text{order } a \ p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *poly-squarefree-decomp-order2*: $[[\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \neq \text{poly } [];$
 $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } (q *** d);$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) = \text{poly } (e *** d);$
 $\text{poly } d = \text{poly } (r *** p +++ s *** pderiv \ p)$
 $]] \implies \forall a. \text{order } a \ q = (\text{if } \text{order } a \ p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *order-root2*: $\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] \implies (\text{poly } p \ a = 0) = (\text{order } a \ p \neq 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *order-pderiv2*: $[[\text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \neq \text{poly } []; \text{order } a \ p \neq 0 \]]$
 $\implies (\text{order } a \ (pderiv \ p) = n) = (\text{order } a \ p = \text{Suc } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *rsquarefree-roots*:
 $rsquarefree \ p = (\forall a. \sim (\text{poly } p \ a = 0 \ \& \ \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ a = 0))$
 <proof>

lemma *pmult-one*: $[1] *** p = p$
 <proof>

declare *pmult-one* [simp]

lemma *poly-Nil-zero*: $\text{poly } [] = \text{poly } [0]$
 <proof>

lemma *rsquarefree-decomp*:
 $[[rsquarefree \ p; \text{poly } p \ a = 0 \]]$
 $\implies \exists q. (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } ([-a, \ 1] *** q)) \ \& \ \text{poly } q \ a \neq 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-squarefree-decomp*: $[\text{poly } (pderiv\ p) \neq \text{poly } [];$
 $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } (q *** d);$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\ p) = \text{poly } (e *** d);$
 $\text{poly } d = \text{poly } (r *** p +++ s *** pderiv\ p)$
 $]] \implies \text{rsquarefree } q \ \& \ (\forall a. (\text{poly } q\ a = 0) = (\text{poly } p\ a = 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Normalization of a polynomial.

lemma *poly-normalize*: $\text{poly } (pnormalize\ p) = \text{poly } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
declare *poly-normalize* [*simp*]

The degree of a polynomial.

lemma *lemma-degree-zero*:
 $\text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0)\ p \longleftrightarrow pnormalize\ p = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *degree-zero*: $(\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) \implies (\text{degree } p = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pnormalize-sing*: $(pnormalize\ [x] = [x]) \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0 \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormalize-pair*: $y \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (pnormalize\ [x, y] = [x, y]) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormal-cons*: $pnormal\ p \implies pnormal\ (c\#p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormal-tail*: $p \neq [] \implies pnormal\ (c\#p) \implies pnormal\ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormal-last-nonzero*: $pnormal\ p \implies \text{last } p \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormal-length*: $pnormal\ p \implies 0 < \text{length } p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormal-last-length*: $[0 < \text{length } p ; \text{last } p \neq 0] \implies pnormal\ p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
lemma *pnormal-id*: $pnormal\ p \longleftrightarrow (0 < \text{length } p \wedge \text{last } p \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Tidier versions of finiteness of roots.

lemma *poly-roots-finite-set*: $\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] \implies \text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

bound for polynomial.

lemma *poly-mono*: $\text{abs}(x) \leq k \implies \text{abs}(\text{poly } p\ x) \leq \text{poly } (\text{map } \text{abs } p)\ k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-Sing*: $\text{poly } [c]\ x = c \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

41 MacLaurin: MacLaurin Series

```
theory MacLaurin
imports Transcendental
begin
```

41.1 Maclaurin’s Theorem with Lagrange Form of Remainder

This is a very long, messy proof even now that it’s been broken down into lemmas.

lemma *Maclaurin-lemma*:

$$0 < h \implies \exists B. f h = \left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} (j m / \text{real} (\text{fact } m)) * (h^m) \right) + (B * ((h^n) / \text{real}(\text{fact } n)))$$

<proof>

lemma *eq-diff-eq'*: $(x = y - z) = (y = x + (z::\text{real}))$
<proof>

A crude tactic to differentiate by proof.

lemmas *deriv-rulesI* =
DERIV-ident DERIV-const DERIV-cos DERIV-cmult
DERIV-sin DERIV-exp DERIV-inverse DERIV-pow
DERIV-add DERIV-diff DERIV-mult DERIV-minus
DERIV-inverse-fun DERIV-quotient DERIV-fun-pow
DERIV-fun-exp DERIV-fun-sin DERIV-fun-cos
DERIV-ident DERIV-const DERIV-cos

<ML>

lemma *Maclaurin-lemma2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[\forall m t. m < n \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge t \leq h \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) t :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) t; \\ & \quad n = \text{Suc } k; \\ & \quad \text{difg} = \\ & \quad (\lambda m t. \text{diff } m t - \\ & \quad \quad ((\sum p = 0..<n-m. \text{diff } (m+p) 0 / \text{real} (\text{fact } p) * t^p) + \\ & \quad \quad B * (t^n / \text{real} (\text{fact } (n-m)))))]] \implies \\ & \forall m t. m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \longrightarrow \\ & \quad \text{DERIV } (\text{difg } m) t :> \text{difg } (\text{Suc } m) t \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-lemma3*:

fixes *difg* :: *nat* => *real* => *real* **shows**
 $[[\forall k t. k < \text{Suc } m \wedge 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{difg } k) t :> \text{difg } (\text{Suc } k) t; \\ \forall k < \text{Suc } m. \text{difg } k 0 = 0; \text{DERIV } (\text{difg } n) t :> 0; n < m; 0 < t; \\ t < h]]$

$\implies \exists ta. 0 < ta \ \& \ ta < t \ \& \ DERIV \ (diffg \ (Suc \ n)) \ ta \ :> \ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin*:

$[| \ 0 < h; \ n > 0; \ diff \ 0 = f;$
 $\quad \forall m \ t. \ m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ DERIV \ (diff \ m) \ t \ :> \ diff \ (Suc \ m) \ t \ |]$
 $\implies \exists t. \ 0 < t \ \&$
 $\quad t < h \ \&$
 $\quad f \ h =$
 $\quad \text{setsum } (\%m. \ (diff \ m \ 0 \ / \ real \ (fact \ m)) * h \ ^ \ m) \ \{0..<n\} +$
 $\quad (diff \ n \ t \ / \ real \ (fact \ n)) * h \ ^ \ n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-objl*:

$0 < h \ \& \ n > 0 \ \& \ diff \ 0 = f \ \&$
 $(\forall m \ t. \ m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ DERIV \ (diff \ m) \ t \ :> \ diff \ (Suc \ m) \ t)$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists t. \ 0 < t \ \& \ t < h \ \&$
 $\quad f \ h = (\sum m=0..<n. \ diff \ m \ 0 \ / \ real \ (fact \ m) * h \ ^ \ m) +$
 $\quad diff \ n \ t \ / \ real \ (fact \ n) * h \ ^ \ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin2*:

$[| \ 0 < h; \ diff \ 0 = f;$
 $\quad \forall m \ t.$
 $\quad \quad m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ DERIV \ (diff \ m) \ t \ :> \ diff \ (Suc \ m) \ t \ |]$
 $\implies \exists t. \ 0 < t \ \&$
 $\quad t \leq h \ \&$
 $\quad f \ h =$
 $\quad (\sum m=0..<n. \ diff \ m \ 0 \ / \ real \ (fact \ m) * h \ ^ \ m) +$
 $\quad diff \ n \ t \ / \ real \ (fact \ n) * h \ ^ \ n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin2-objl*:

$0 < h \ \& \ diff \ 0 = f \ \&$
 $(\forall m \ t.$
 $\quad m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ DERIV \ (diff \ m) \ t \ :> \ diff \ (Suc \ m) \ t)$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists t. \ 0 < t \ \&$
 $\quad t \leq h \ \&$
 $\quad f \ h =$
 $\quad (\sum m=0..<n. \ diff \ m \ 0 \ / \ real \ (fact \ m) * h \ ^ \ m) +$
 $\quad diff \ n \ t \ / \ real \ (fact \ n) * h \ ^ \ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-minus*:

$[| \ h < 0; \ n > 0; \ diff \ 0 = f;$
 $\quad \forall m \ t. \ m < n \ \& \ h \leq t \ \& \ t \leq 0 \ \longrightarrow \ DERIV \ (diff \ m) \ t \ :> \ diff \ (Suc \ m) \ t \ |]$
 $\implies \exists t. \ h < t \ \&$
 $\quad t < 0 \ \&$

$$f h =$$

$$(\sum m=0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-minus-objl*:

$$(h < 0 \ \& \ n > 0 \ \& \ \text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$$

$$(\forall m \ t.$$

$$m < n \ \& \ h \leq t \ \& \ t \leq 0 \ \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ t))$$

$$\longrightarrow (\exists t. h < t \ \&$$

$$t < 0 \ \&$$

$$f h =$$

$$(\sum m=0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n)$$

⟨proof⟩

41.2 More Convenient ”Bidirectional” Version.

lemma *Maclaurin-bi-le-lemma* [rule-format]:

$$n > 0 \longrightarrow$$

$$\text{diff } 0 \ 0 =$$

$$(\sum m = 0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 * 0 \wedge m / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ 0 * 0 \wedge n / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-bi-le*:

$$[\text{diff } 0 = f ;$$

$$\forall m \ t. m < n \ \& \ \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ t]$$

$$\implies \exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \&$$

$$f x =$$

$$(\sum m=0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) * x \wedge m) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n) * x \wedge n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-all-lt*:

$$[\text{diff } 0 = f ;$$

$$\forall m \ x. \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ x :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ x ;$$

$$x \sim 0 ; n > 0$$

$$] \implies \exists t. 0 < \text{abs } t \ \& \ \text{abs } t < \text{abs } x \ \&$$

$$f x = (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m) +$$

$$(\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-all-lt-objl*:

$$\text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$$

$$(\forall m \ x. \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ x :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ x) \ \&$$

$$x \sim 0 \ \& \ n > 0$$

$$\longrightarrow (\exists t. 0 < \text{abs } t \ \& \ \text{abs } t < \text{abs } x \ \&$$

$$f x = (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m) +$$

$(\text{diff } n \ t \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-zero* [rule-format]:

$x = (0::\text{real})$
 $\implies n \neq 0 \implies$
 $(\sum_{m=0..<n.} (\text{diff } m \ (0::\text{real}) \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m) =$
 $\text{diff } 0 \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-all-le*: $[\mid \text{diff } 0 = f;$

$\forall m \ x. \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ x :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ x$
 $\mid \implies \exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \&$
 $f \ x = (\sum_{m=0..<n.} (\text{diff } m \ 0 \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m) +$
 $(\text{diff } n \ t \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-all-le-objl*: $\text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$

$(\forall m \ x. \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ x :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ x)$
 $\implies (\exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \&$
 $f \ x = (\sum_{m=0..<n.} (\text{diff } m \ 0 \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m) +$
 $(\text{diff } n \ t \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

41.3 Version for Exponential Function

lemma *Maclaurin-exp-lt*: $[\mid x \sim 0; n > 0 \mid]$

$\implies (\exists t. 0 < \text{abs } t \ \&$
 $\text{abs } t < \text{abs } x \ \&$
 $\text{exp } x = (\sum_{m=0..<n.} (x \wedge m) \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) +$
 $(\text{exp } t \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-exp-le*:

$\exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \&$
 $\text{exp } x = (\sum_{m=0..<n.} (x \wedge m) \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) +$
 $(\text{exp } t \ / \ \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

41.4 Version for Sine Function

lemma *MVT2*:

$[\mid a < b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \implies \text{DERIV } f \ x :> f'(x) \mid]$
 $\implies \exists z::\text{real}. a < z \ \& \ z < b \ \& \ (f \ b - f \ a = (b - a) * f'(z))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-exhaust-less-4*:

$m \bmod 4 = 0 \mid m \bmod 4 = 1 \mid m \bmod 4 = 2 \mid m \bmod 4 = (3::\text{nat})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Suc-Suc-mult-two-diff-two* [rule-format, simp]:

$$n \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (2 * n - 2)) = 2 * n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-Suc-Suc-4n-diff-2* [rule-format, simp]:

$$n \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (4 * n - 2)) = 4 * n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Suc-mult-two-diff-one* [rule-format, simp]:

$$n \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{Suc} (2 * n - 1) = 2 * n$$

⟨proof⟩

It is unclear why so many variant results are needed.

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \& \\ & \text{sin } x = \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{m=0}^{<n.} \text{(if even } m \text{ then } 0 \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. \text{else } (-1)^{(m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. x^m \right) \\ & \quad + ((\text{sin}(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x^n) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists t. \text{sin } x = \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{m=0}^{<n.} \text{(if even } m \text{ then } 0 \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. \text{else } (-1)^{(m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. x^m \right) \\ & \quad + ((\text{sin}(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x^n) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion3*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| \text{ } n > 0; 0 < x |] ==> \\ & \quad \exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t < x \ \& \\ & \quad \text{sin } x = \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{m=0}^{<n.} \text{(if even } m \text{ then } 0 \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. \text{else } (-1)^{(m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. x^m \right) \\ & \quad + ((\text{sin}(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x^n) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion4*:

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 < x ==> \\ & \quad \exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t \leq x \ \& \\ & \quad \text{sin } x = \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{m=0}^{<n.} \text{(if even } m \text{ then } 0 \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. \text{else } (-1)^{(m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * \right. \\ & \quad \quad \left. x^m \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ ((\sin(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n)$$

<proof>

41.5 Maclaurin Expansion for Cosine Function

lemma *sumr-cos-zero-one* [simp]:

$$(\sum m=0..<(\text{Suc } n). \\ (\text{if even } m \text{ then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \text{ else } 0) * 0 ^ m) = 1$$

<proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-cos-expansion*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \& \\ & \cos x = \\ & (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \\ & \quad \text{then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \\ & \quad \text{else } 0) * \\ & \quad x ^ m) \\ & + ((\cos(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-cos-expansion2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| \ 0 < x; \ n > 0 \ |] ==> \\ & \exists t. \ 0 < t \ \& \ t < x \ \& \\ & \cos x = \\ & (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \\ & \quad \text{then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \\ & \quad \text{else } 0) * \\ & \quad x ^ m) \\ & + ((\cos(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-minus-cos-expansion*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| \ x < 0; \ n > 0 \ |] ==> \\ & \exists t. \ x < t \ \& \ t < 0 \ \& \\ & \cos x = \\ & (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \\ & \quad \text{then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \\ & \quad \text{else } 0) * \\ & \quad x ^ m) \\ & + ((\cos(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *sin-bound-lemma*:

$$[| \ x = y; \ \text{abs } u \leq (v :: \text{real}) \ |] ==> |(x + u) - y| \leq v$$

<proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-bound*:

$abs(sin\ x - (\sum_{m=0..<n}. (if\ even\ m\ then\ 0\ else\ (-1\ ^\ ((m - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2)) /$
 $real\ (fact\ m)) *$
 $x\ ^\ m)) \leq inverse(real\ (fact\ n)) * |x|^\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

42 Taylor: Taylor series

theory *Taylor*

imports *MacLaurin*

begin

We use MacLaurin and the translation of the expansion point c to 0 to prove Taylor’s theorem.

lemma *taylor-up*:

assumes *INIT*: $n > 0 \text{ diff } 0 = f$
and *DERIV*: $(\forall\ m\ t. m < n \ \&\ a \leq t \ \&\ t \leq b \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t :> (\text{diff } (Suc\ m) \ t))$
and *INTERV*: $a \leq c \ c < b$
shows $\exists\ t. c < t \ \&\ t < b \ \&$
 $f\ b = \text{setsum } (\%m. (\text{diff } m\ c / \text{real } (fact\ m)) * (b - c)^\ m) \ \{0..<n\} +$
 $(\text{diff } n\ t / \text{real } (fact\ n)) * (b - c)^\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *taylor-down*:

assumes *INIT*: $n > 0 \text{ diff } 0 = f$
and *DERIV*: $(\forall\ m\ t. m < n \ \&\ a \leq t \ \&\ t \leq b \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t :> (\text{diff } (Suc\ m) \ t))$
and *INTERV*: $a < c \ c \leq b$
shows $\exists\ t. a < t \ \&\ t < c \ \&$
 $f\ a = \text{setsum } (\%m. (\text{diff } m\ c / \text{real } (fact\ m)) * (a - c)^\ m) \ \{0..<n\} +$
 $(\text{diff } n\ t / \text{real } (fact\ n)) * (a - c)^\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *taylor*:

assumes *INIT*: $n > 0 \text{ diff } 0 = f$
and *DERIV*: $(\forall\ m\ t. m < n \ \&\ a \leq t \ \&\ t \leq b \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t :> (\text{diff } (Suc\ m) \ t))$
and *INTERV*: $a \leq c \ c \leq b \ a \leq x \ x \leq b \ x \neq c$
shows $\exists\ t. (if\ x < c\ then\ (x < t \ \&\ t < c) \ else\ (c < t \ \&\ t < x)) \ \&$
 $f\ x = \text{setsum } (\%m. (\text{diff } m\ c / \text{real } (fact\ m)) * (x - c)^\ m) \ \{0..<n\} +$
 $(\text{diff } n\ t / \text{real } (fact\ n)) * (x - c)^\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

43 Integration: Theory of Integration

theory *Integration*
imports *MacLaurin*
begin

We follow John Harrison in formalizing the Gauge integral.

definition

— Partitions and tagged partitions etc.

partition :: [(*real***real*), *nat* => *real*] => *bool* **where**
partition = (%(*a*,*b*) *D*. *D* 0 = *a* &
 (∃ *N*. (∀ *n* < *N*. *D*(*n*) < *D*(*Suc* *n*)) &
 (∀ *n* ≥ *N*. *D*(*n*) = *b*)))

definition

psize :: (*nat* => *real*) => *nat* **where**
psize *D* = (*SOME* *N*. (∀ *n* < *N*. *D*(*n*) < *D*(*Suc* *n*)) &
 (∀ *n* ≥ *N*. *D*(*n*) = *D*(*N*)))

definition

tpart :: [(*real***real*), ((*nat* => *real*)*(*nat* => *real*))] => *bool* **where**
tpart = (%(*a*,*b*) (*D*,*p*). *partition*(*a*,*b*) *D* &
 (∀ *n*. *D*(*n*) ≤ *p*(*n*) & *p*(*n*) ≤ *D*(*Suc* *n*)))

— Gauges and gauge-fine divisions

definition

gauge :: [*real* => *bool*, *real* => *real*] => *bool* **where**
gauge *E* *g* = (∀ *x*. *E* *x* --> 0 < *g*(*x*))

definition

fine :: [*real* => *real*, ((*nat* => *real*)*(*nat* => *real*))] => *bool* **where**
fine = (%*g* (*D*,*p*). ∀ *n*. *n* < (*psize* *D*) --> *D*(*Suc* *n*) − *D*(*n*) < *g*(*p* *n*))

— Riemann sum

definition

rsum :: (((*nat* => *real*)*(*nat* => *real*), *real* => *real*) => *real*) **where**
rsum = (%(*D*,*p*) *f*. ∑ *n*=0..*psize*(*D*). *f*(*p* *n*) * (*D*(*Suc* *n*) − *D*(*n*)))

— Gauge integrability (definite)

definition

Integral :: [(*real***real*), *real* => *real*, *real*] => *bool* **where**
Integral = (%(*a*,*b*) *f* *k*. ∀ *e* > 0.
 (∃ *g*. *gauge*(%*x*. *a* ≤ *x* & *x* ≤ *b*) *g* &

$$(\forall D p. \text{tpart}(a,b) (D,p) \ \& \ \text{fine}(g)(D,p) \dashrightarrow \\ |\text{rsum}(D,p) f - k| < e)))$$

lemma *partition-zero* [simp]: $a = b \implies \text{psize } (\%n. \text{ if } n = 0 \text{ then } a \text{ else } b) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-one* [simp]: $a < b \implies \text{psize } (\%n. \text{ if } n = 0 \text{ then } a \text{ else } b) = 1$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-single* [simp]:
 $a \leq b \implies \text{partition}(a,b) (\%n. \text{ if } n = 0 \text{ then } a \text{ else } b)$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-lhs*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies (D(0) = a)$
 <proof>

lemma *partition*:
 $(\text{partition}(a,b) D) =$
 $((D\ 0 = a) \ \& \$
 $(\forall n < \text{psize } D. D\ n < D(\text{Suc } n)) \ \& \$
 $(\forall n \geq \text{psize } D. D\ n = b))$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-rhs*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies (D(\text{psize } D) = b)$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-rhs2*: $[\text{partition}(a,b) D; \text{psize } D \leq n] \implies (D\ n = b)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-partition-lt-gen* [rule-format]:
 $\text{partition}(a,b) D \ \& \ m + \text{Suc } d \leq n \ \& \ n \leq (\text{psize } D) \dashrightarrow D(m) < D(m + \text{Suc } d)$
 <proof>

lemma *less-eq-add-Suc*: $m < n \implies \exists d. n = m + \text{Suc } d$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-lt-gen*:
 $[\text{partition}(a,b) D; m < n; n \leq (\text{psize } D)] \implies D(m) < D(n)$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-lt*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies n < (\text{psize } D) \implies D(0) < D(\text{Suc } n)$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-le*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies a \leq b$
 <proof>

lemma *partition-gt*: $[\text{partition}(a,b) D; n < (\text{psize } D)] \implies D(n) < D(\text{psize } D)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partition-eq*: $\text{partition}(a,b) \ D \implies ((a = b) = (\text{psize } D = 0))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partition-lb*: $\text{partition}(a,b) \ D \implies a \leq D(r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partition-lb-lt*: $[\text{partition}(a,b) \ D; \text{psize } D \sim 0] \implies a < D(\text{Suc } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partition-ub*: $\text{partition}(a,b) \ D \implies D(r) \leq b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partition-ub-lt*: $[\text{partition}(a,b) \ D; n < \text{psize } D] \implies D(n) < b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-partition-append1*:

$$[\text{partition } (a, b) \ D1; \text{partition } (b, c) \ D2] \implies (\forall n < \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2.$$

$$\quad (\text{if } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ n \text{ else } D2 \ (n - \text{psize } D1))$$

$$\quad < (\text{if } \text{Suc } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ (\text{Suc } n)$$

$$\quad \quad \text{else } D2 \ (\text{Suc } n - \text{psize } D1))) \ \&$$

$$(\forall n \geq \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2.$$

$$\quad (\text{if } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ n \text{ else } D2 \ (n - \text{psize } D1)) =$$

$$\quad (\text{if } \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2 < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ (\text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2)$$

$$\quad \text{else } D2 \ (\text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2 - \text{psize } D1)))$$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-psize1*:

$$[\text{partition } (a, b) \ D1; \text{partition } (b, c) \ D2; N < \text{psize } D1] \implies D1(N) < D2 \ (\text{psize } D2)$$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-partition-append2*:

$$[\text{partition } (a, b) \ D1; \text{partition } (b, c) \ D2] \implies \text{psize } (\%n. \text{if } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ n \text{ else } D2 \ (n - \text{psize } D1)) =$$

$$\text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2$$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tpart-eq-lhs-rhs*: $[\text{psize } D = 0; \text{tpart}(a,b) \ (D,p)] \implies a = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tpart-partition*: $\text{tpart}(a,b) \ (D,p) \implies \text{partition}(a,b) \ D$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partition-append*:

$$[\text{tpart}(a,b) \ (D1,p1); \text{fine}(g) \ (D1,p1);$$

$$\text{tpart}(b,c) \ (D2,p2); \text{fine}(g) \ (D2,p2)]$$

$\implies \exists D \ p. \ tpart(a,c) \ (D,p) \ \& \ fine(g) \ (D,p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

We can always find a division that is fine wrt any gauge

lemma *partition-exists*:

$[| \ a \leq b; \ gauge(\%x. \ a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) \ g \ |]$
 $\implies \exists D \ p. \ tpart(a,b) \ (D,p) \ \& \ fine \ g \ (D,p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Lemmas about combining gauges

lemma *gauge-min*:

$[| \ gauge(E) \ g1; \ gauge(E) \ g2 \ |]$
 $\implies \ gauge(E) \ (\%x. \ if \ g1(x) < g2(x) \ then \ g1(x) \ else \ g2(x))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fine-min*:

$fine \ (\%x. \ if \ g1(x) < g2(x) \ then \ g1(x) \ else \ g2(x)) \ (D,p)$
 $\implies \ fine(g1) \ (D,p) \ \& \ fine(g2) \ (D,p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The integral is unique if it exists

lemma *Integral-unique*:

$[| \ a \leq b; \ Integral(a,b) \ f \ k1; \ Integral(a,b) \ f \ k2 \ |] \implies k1 = k2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-zero [simp]*: $Integral(a,a) \ f \ 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sumr-partition-eq-diff-bounds [simp]*:

$(\sum n=0..<m. \ D \ (Suc \ n) - D \ n::real) = D(m) - D \ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-eq-diff-bounds*: $a \leq b \implies Integral(a,b) \ (\%x. \ 1) \ (b - a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-mult-const*: $a \leq b \implies Integral(a,b) \ (\%x. \ c) \ (c*(b - a))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-mult*:

$[| \ a \leq b; \ Integral(a,b) \ f \ k \ |] \implies Integral(a,b) \ (\%x. \ c * f \ x) \ (c * k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Fundamental theorem of calculus (Part I)

”Straddle Lemma” : Swartz and Thompson: AMM 95(7) 1988

lemma *choiceP*: $\forall x. \ P(x) \ \longrightarrow (\exists y. \ Q \ x \ y) \implies \exists f. \ (\forall x. \ P(x) \ \longrightarrow \ Q \ x \ (f \ x))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *strad1*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \forall xa::real. xa \neq x \wedge |xa - x| < s \longrightarrow \\ & \quad |(f\ xa - f\ x) / (xa - x) - f'\ x| * 2 < e; \\ & \quad 0 < e; a \leq x; x \leq b; 0 < s \rrbracket \\ \implies & \forall z. |z - x| < s \longrightarrow |f\ z - f\ x - f'\ x * (z - x)| * 2 \leq e * |z - x| \end{aligned}$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-straddle*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV\ f\ x :> f'(x); 0 < e \rrbracket \\ \implies & \exists g. gauge(\%x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b)\ g \ \& \\ & \quad (\forall x\ u\ v. a \leq u \ \& \ u \leq x \ \& \ x \leq v \ \& \ v \leq b \ \& \ (v - u) < g(x) \\ & \quad \longrightarrow |(f(v) - f(u)) - (f'(x) * (v - u))| \leq e * (v - u)) \end{aligned}$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FTC1*: $\llbracket a \leq b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV\ f\ x :> f'(x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies Integral(a,b)\ f'\ (f(b) - f(a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-subst*: $\llbracket Integral(a,b)\ f\ k1; k2=k1 \rrbracket \implies Integral(a,b)\ f\ k2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-add*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket a \leq b; b \leq c; Integral(a,b)\ f'\ k1; Integral(b,c)\ f'\ k2; \\ & \quad \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq c \longrightarrow DERIV\ f\ x :> f'\ x \rrbracket \\ \implies & Integral(a,c)\ f'\ (k1 + k2) \end{aligned}$$

 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-psize-Least*:

$partition(a,b)\ D \implies psize\ D = (LEAST\ n. D(n) = b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-partition-bounded*: $partition\ (a, c)\ D \implies \sim (\exists n. c < D(n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-partition-eq*:

$partition\ (a, c)\ D \implies D = (\%n. if\ D\ n < c\ then\ D\ n\ else\ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-partition-eq2*:

$partition\ (a, c)\ D \implies D = (\%n. if\ D\ n \leq c\ then\ D\ n\ else\ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-lt-Suc*:

$\llbracket partition(a,b)\ D; n < psize\ D \rrbracket \implies D\ n < D\ (Suc\ n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tpart-tag-eq*: $tpart(a,c) (D,p) ==> p = (\%n. \text{ if } D\ n < c \text{ then } p\ n \text{ else } c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

43.1 Lemmas for Additivity Theorem of Gauge Integral

lemma *lemma-additivity1*:

$[[\ a \leq D\ n; D\ n < b; \text{ partition}(a,b)\ D\] ==> n < \text{psize } D]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-additivity2*: $[[\ a \leq D\ n; \text{ partition}(a,D\ n)\ D\] ==> \text{psize } D \leq n]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-eq-bound*:

$[[\ \text{ partition}(a,b)\ D; \text{ psize } D < m\] ==> D(m) = D(\text{psize } D)]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-ub2*: $[[\ \text{ partition}(a,b)\ D; \text{ psize } D < m\] ==> D(r) \leq D(m)]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tag-point-eq-partition-point*:

$[[\ \text{ tpart}(a,b) (D,p); \text{ psize } D \leq m\] ==> p(m) = D(m)]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-lt-cancel*: $[[\ \text{ partition}(a,b)\ D; D\ m < D\ n\] ==> m < n]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-additivity4-psize-eq*:

$[[\ a \leq D\ n; D\ n < b; \text{ partition } (a, b)\ D\] ==> \text{psize } (\%x. \text{ if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } D(x) \text{ else } D\ n) = n]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-psize-left-less-psize*:

$\text{ partition } (a, b)\ D$
 $==> \text{psize } (\%x. \text{ if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } D(x) \text{ else } D\ n) \leq \text{psize } D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-psize-left-less-psize2*:

$[[\ \text{ partition}(a,b)\ D; na < \text{psize } (\%x. \text{ if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } D(x) \text{ else } D\ n)\] ==> na < \text{psize } D]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-additivity3*:

$[[\ \text{ partition}(a,b)\ D; D\ na < D\ n; D\ n < D\ (\text{Suc } na);$
 $n < \text{psize } D\] ==> \text{ False}]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *psize-const [simp]*: $psize (\%x. k) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-additivity3a*:
 $\llbracket partition(a,b) D; D\ n < D\ n; D\ n < D\ (Suc\ na);$
 $na < psize\ D \rrbracket$
 $\implies False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *better-lemma-psize-right-eq1*:
 $\llbracket partition(a,b) D; D\ n < b \rrbracket \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D - n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *psize-le-n*: $partition\ (a, D\ n)\ D \implies psize\ D \leq n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *better-lemma-psize-right-eq1a*:
 $partition(a,D\ n)\ D \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D - n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *better-lemma-psize-right-eq*:
 $partition(a,b)\ D \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D - n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-psize-right-eq1*:
 $\llbracket partition(a,b) D; D\ n < b \rrbracket \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-psize-right-eq1a*:
 $partition(a,D\ n)\ D \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-psize-right-eq*:
 $\llbracket partition(a,b) D \rrbracket \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tpart-left1*:
 $\llbracket a \leq D\ n; tpart\ (a, b)\ (D, p) \rrbracket$
 $\implies tpart(a, D\ n)\ (\%x. \text{if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } D(x) \text{ else } D\ n,$
 $\%x. \text{if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } p(x) \text{ else } D\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fine-left1*:
 $\llbracket a \leq D\ n; tpart\ (a, b)\ (D, p); gauge\ (\%x. a \leq x \ \&\ x \leq D\ n)\ g;$
 $fine\ (\%x. \text{if } x < D\ n \text{ then } \min\ (g\ x)\ ((D\ n - x)/\ 2)$
 $\text{else if } x = D\ n \text{ then } \min\ (g\ (D\ n))\ (ga\ (D\ n))$

$$\text{else min } (ga\ x) ((x - D\ n)/\ 2))\ (D,\ p)\ \llbracket$$

$$\implies \text{fine } g$$

$$(\%x.\ \text{if } D\ x < D\ n\ \text{then } D(x)\ \text{else } D\ n,$$

$$\%x.\ \text{if } D\ x < D\ n\ \text{then } p(x)\ \text{else } D\ n)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *tpart-right1*:

$$\llbracket a \leq D\ n;\ \text{tpart}\ (a,\ b)\ (D,\ p)\ \llbracket$$

$$\implies \text{tpart}(D\ n,\ b)\ (\%x.\ D(x + n), \%x.\ p(x + n))$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *fine-right1*:

$$\llbracket a \leq D\ n;\ \text{tpart}\ (a,\ b)\ (D,\ p);\ \text{gauge}\ (\%x.\ D\ n \leq x \ \&\ x \leq b)\ ga;$$

$$\text{fine } (\%x.\ \text{if } x < D\ n\ \text{then } \text{min}\ (g\ x)\ ((D\ n - x)/\ 2)$$

$$\text{else if } x = D\ n\ \text{then } \text{min}\ (g\ (D\ n))\ (ga\ (D\ n))$$

$$\text{else } \text{min}\ (ga\ x)\ ((x - D\ n)/\ 2))\ (D,\ p)\ \llbracket$$

$$\implies \text{fine } ga\ (\%x.\ D(x + n), \%x.\ p(x + n))$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *rsum-add*: $rsum\ (D,\ p)\ (\%x.\ f\ x + g\ x) =\ rsum\ (D,\ p)\ f + rsum(D,\ p)\ g$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

Bartle/Sherbert: Theorem 10.1.5 p. 278

lemma *Integral-add-fun*:

$$\llbracket a \leq b;\ \text{Integral}(a,b)\ f\ k1;\ \text{Integral}(a,b)\ g\ k2\ \llbracket$$

$$\implies \text{Integral}(a,b)\ (\%x.\ f\ x + g\ x)\ (k1 + k2)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *partition-lt-gen2*:

$$\llbracket \text{partition}(a,b)\ D;\ r < \text{psize } D\ \llbracket \implies 0 < D\ (\text{Suc } r) - D\ r$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *lemma-Integral-le*:

$$\llbracket \forall x.\ a \leq x \ \&\ x \leq b \dashrightarrow f\ x \leq g\ x;$$

$$\text{tpart}(a,b)\ (D,p)$$

$$\llbracket \implies \forall n \leq \text{psize } D.\ f\ (p\ n) \leq g\ (p\ n)$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *lemma-Integral-rsum-le*:

$$\llbracket \forall x.\ a \leq x \ \&\ x \leq b \dashrightarrow f\ x \leq g\ x;$$

$$\text{tpart}(a,b)\ (D,p)$$

$$\llbracket \implies rsum(D,p)\ f \leq rsum(D,p)\ g$$

$$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *Integral-le*:

$$\llbracket a \leq b;$$

$$\forall x.\ a \leq x \ \&\ x \leq b \dashrightarrow f(x) \leq g(x);$$

$$\text{Integral}(a,b)\ f\ k1;\ \text{Integral}(a,b)\ g\ k2$$

$|| \implies k1 \leq k2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-imp-Cauchy*:

$(\exists k. \text{Integral}(a,b) f k) \implies$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists g. \text{gauge } (\%x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) \ g \ \&$
 $(\forall D1 \ D2 \ p1 \ p2.$
 $\text{tpart}(a,b) (D1, p1) \ \& \ \text{fine } g (D1,p1) \ \&$
 $\text{tpart}(a,b) (D2, p2) \ \& \ \text{fine } g (D2,p2) \dashrightarrow$
 $|\text{rsum}(D1,p1) f - \text{rsum}(D2,p2) f| < e))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Cauchy-iff2*:

$\text{Cauchy } X =$
 $(\forall j. (\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. |X m - X n| < \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{Suc } j))))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *partition-exists2*:

$|| a \leq b; \forall n. \text{gauge } (\%x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) (fa \ n) ||$
 $\implies \forall n. \exists D \ p. \text{tpart } (a, b) (D, p) \ \& \ \text{fine } (fa \ n) (D, p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monotonic-anti-derivative*:

fixes $f \ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**
 $|| a \leq b; \forall c. a \leq c \ \& \ c \leq b \dashrightarrow f' c \leq g' c;$
 $\forall x. \text{DERIV } f \ x :> f' x; \forall x. \text{DERIV } g \ x :> g' x ||$
 $\implies f b - f a \leq g b - g a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

44 Log: Logarithms: Standard Version

theory *Log*

imports *Transcendental*

begin

definition

$\text{powr} :: [\text{real}, \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{real} \quad (\text{infixr } \text{powr } 80) \text{ where}$
 $\text{--- exponentiation with real exponent}$
 $x \text{ powr } a = \exp(a * \ln x)$

definition

$\text{log} :: [\text{real}, \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{real} \text{ where}$
 $\text{--- logarithm of } x \text{ to base } a$
 $\text{log } a \ x = \ln x / \ln a$

lemma *powr-one-eq-one* [*simp*]: $1 \text{ powr } a = 1$

<proof>

lemma *powr-zero-eq-one* [*simp*]: $x \text{ powr } 0 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *powr-one-gt-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $(x \text{ powr } 1 = x) = (0 < x)$

<proof>

declare *powr-one-gt-zero-iff* [*THEN iffD2, simp*]

lemma *powr-mult*:

$[[0 < x; 0 < y]] ==> (x * y) \text{ powr } a = (x \text{ powr } a) * (y \text{ powr } a)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-gt-zero* [*simp*]: $0 < x \text{ powr } a$

<proof>

lemma *powr-ge-pzero* [*simp*]: $0 \leq x \text{ powr } y$

<proof>

lemma *powr-not-zero* [*simp*]: $x \text{ powr } a \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *powr-divide*:

$[[0 < x; 0 < y]] ==> (x / y) \text{ powr } a = (x \text{ powr } a) / (y \text{ powr } a)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-divide2*: $x \text{ powr } a / x \text{ powr } b = x \text{ powr } (a - b)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-add*: $x \text{ powr } (a + b) = (x \text{ powr } a) * (x \text{ powr } b)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-powr*: $(x \text{ powr } a) \text{ powr } b = x \text{ powr } (a * b)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-powr-swap*: $(x \text{ powr } a) \text{ powr } b = (x \text{ powr } b) \text{ powr } a$

<proof>

lemma *powr-minus*: $x \text{ powr } (-a) = \text{inverse } (x \text{ powr } a)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-minus-divide*: $x \text{ powr } (-a) = 1 / (x \text{ powr } a)$

<proof>

lemma *powr-less-mono*: $[[a < b; 1 < x]] ==> x \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } b$

<proof>

lemma *powr-less-cancel*: $[[\ x \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } b; 1 < x \]] \implies a < b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-less-cancel-iff* [simp]: $1 < x \implies (x \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } b) = (a < b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-le-cancel-iff* [simp]: $1 < x \implies (x \text{ powr } a \leq x \text{ powr } b) = (a \leq b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-ln*: $\ln x = \log (\exp(1)) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-log-cancel* [simp]:
 $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x \]] \implies a \text{ powr } (\log a x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-powr-cancel* [simp]: $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1 \]] \implies \log a (a \text{ powr } y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-mult*:
 $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y \]]$
 $\implies \log a (x * y) = \log a x + \log a y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-eq-div-ln-mult-log*:
 $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < b; b \neq 1; 0 < x \]]$
 $\implies \log a x = (\ln b / \ln a) * \log b x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Base 10 logarithms

lemma *log-base-10-eq1*: $0 < x \implies \log 10 x = (\ln (\exp 1) / \ln 10) * \ln x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-base-10-eq2*: $0 < x \implies \log 10 x = (\log 10 (\exp 1)) * \ln x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-one* [simp]: $\log a 1 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-eq-one* [simp]: $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1 \]] \implies \log a a = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-inverse*:
 $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x \]] \implies \log a (\text{inverse } x) = - \log a x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-divide*:
 $[[\ 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y \]] \implies \log a (x/y) = \log a x - \log a y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-less-cancel-iff* [simp]:

$[[1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies (\log a \ x < \log a \ y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *log-le-cancel-iff* [simp]:

$[[1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies (\log a \ x \leq \log a \ y) = (x \leq y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-realpow*: $0 < x \implies x \text{ powr } (\text{real } n) = x^{\hat{n}}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-realpow2*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 < n \implies x^{\hat{n}} = (\text{if } (x = 0) \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x \text{ powr } (\text{real } n))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-pwr*: $0 < x \implies 0 < y \implies \ln(x \text{ powr } y) = y * \ln x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-bound*: $1 \leq x \implies \ln x \leq x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-mono*: $a \leq b \implies 1 \leq x \implies x \text{ powr } a \leq x \text{ powr } b$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ge-one-powr-ge-zero*: $1 \leq x \implies 0 \leq a \implies 1 \leq x \text{ powr } a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-less-mono2*: $0 < a \implies 0 < x \implies x < y \implies x \text{ powr } a < y \text{ powr } a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-less-mono2-neg*: $a < 0 \implies 0 < x \implies x < y \implies y \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powr-mono2*: $0 \leq a \implies 0 < x \implies x \leq y \implies x \text{ powr } a \leq y \text{ powr } a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-powr-bound*: $1 \leq x \implies 0 < a \implies \ln x \leq (x \text{ powr } a) / a$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ln-powr-bound2*: $1 < x \implies 0 < a \implies (\ln x) \text{ powr } a \leq (a \text{ powr } a) * x$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LIMSEQ-neg-powr*: $0 < s \implies (\%x. (\text{real } x) \text{ powr } - s) \dashrightarrow 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

45 HLog: Logarithms: Non-Standard Version

theory *HLog*
imports *Log HTranscendental*
begin

lemma *epsilon-ge-zero* [*simp*]: $0 \leq \epsilon$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hpfinit-witness*: $\epsilon : \{x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x : HFinite\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$powhr :: [hypreal, hypreal] \Rightarrow hypreal$ (**infixr** *powhr* 80) **where**
 $x \ powhr \ a = starfun2 \ (op \ powhr) \ x \ a$

definition

$hlog :: [hypreal, hypreal] \Rightarrow hypreal$ **where**
 $hlog \ a \ x = starfun2 \ log \ a \ x$

declare *powhr-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

declare *hlog-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

lemma *powhr*: $(star-n \ X) \ powhr \ (star-n \ Y) = star-n \ (\%n. (X \ n) \ powhr \ (Y \ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-one-eq-one* [*simp*]: $!!a. 1 \ powhr \ a = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-mult*:

$!!a \ x \ y. [| \ 0 < x; \ 0 < y \ |] \implies (x * y) \ powhr \ a = (x \ powhr \ a) * (y \ powhr \ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-gt-zero* [*simp*]: $!!a \ x. 0 < x \ powhr \ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-not-zero* [*simp*]: $x \ powhr \ a \neq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-divide*:

$!!a \ x \ y. [| \ 0 < x; \ 0 < y \ |] \implies (x / y) \ powhr \ a = (x \ powhr \ a) / (y \ powhr \ a)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-add*: $!!a\ b\ x. x\ powhr\ (a + b) = (x\ powhr\ a) * (x\ powhr\ b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-powhr*: $!!a\ b\ x. (x\ powhr\ a)\ powhr\ b = x\ powhr\ (a * b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-powhr-swap*: $!!a\ b\ x. (x\ powhr\ a)\ powhr\ b = (x\ powhr\ b)\ powhr\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-minus*: $!!a\ x. x\ powhr\ (-a) = inverse\ (x\ powhr\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-minus-divide*: $x\ powhr\ (-a) = 1 / (x\ powhr\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-less-mono*: $!!a\ b\ x. [a < b; 1 < x] ==> x\ powhr\ a < x\ powhr\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-less-cancel*: $!!a\ b\ x. [x\ powhr\ a < x\ powhr\ b; 1 < x] ==> a < b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-less-cancel-iff* [simp]:
 $1 < x ==> (x\ powhr\ a < x\ powhr\ b) = (a < b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-le-cancel-iff* [simp]:
 $1 < x ==> (x\ powhr\ a \leq x\ powhr\ b) = (a \leq b)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hlog*:
 $hlog\ (star-n\ X)\ (star-n\ Y) =$
 $star-n\ (\%n. log\ (X\ n)\ (Y\ n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hlog-starfun-ln*: $!!x. (*f* ln)\ x = hlog\ ((*f* exp)\ 1)\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *powhr-hlog-cancel* [simp]:
 $!!a\ x. [0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x] ==> a\ powhr\ (hlog\ a\ x) = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hlog-powhr-cancel* [simp]:
 $!!a\ y. [0 < a; a \neq 1] ==> hlog\ a\ (a\ powhr\ y) = y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hlog-mult*:
 $!!a\ x\ y. [0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y] ==>$

$\Rightarrow \text{hlog } a (x * y) = \text{hlog } a x + \text{hlog } a y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-as-starfun*:

$!!a x. [| 0 < a; a \neq 1 |] \Rightarrow \text{hlog } a x = (*f* \text{ ln}) x / (*f* \text{ ln}) a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-eq-div-starfun-ln-mult-hlog*:

$!!a b x. [| 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < b; b \neq 1; 0 < x |]$
 $\Rightarrow \text{hlog } a x = ((*f* \text{ ln}) b / (*f* \text{ ln}) a) * \text{hlog } b x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *powhr-as-starfun*: $!!a x. x \text{ powhr } a = (*f* \text{ exp}) (a * (*f* \text{ ln}) x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HInfinite-powhr*:

$[| x : HFinite; 0 < x; a : HFinite - Infinitesimal;$
 $0 < a |] \Rightarrow x \text{ powhr } a : HInfinite$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-hrabs-HInfinite-Infinitesimal*:

$[| x : HFinite - Infinitesimal; a : HInfinite; 0 < a |]$
 $\Rightarrow \text{hlog } a (\text{abs } x) : Infinitesimal$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-HInfinite-as-starfun*:

$[| a : HInfinite; 0 < a |] \Rightarrow \text{hlog } a x = (*f* \text{ ln}) x / (*f* \text{ ln}) a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-one [simp]*: $!!a. \text{hlog } a 1 = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-eq-one [simp]*: $!!a. [| 0 < a; a \neq 1 |] \Rightarrow \text{hlog } a a = 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-inverse*:

$[| 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x |] \Rightarrow \text{hlog } a (\text{inverse } x) = - \text{hlog } a x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-divide*:

$[| 0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y |] \Rightarrow \text{hlog } a (x/y) = \text{hlog } a x - \text{hlog } a y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-less-cancel-iff [simp]*:

$!!a x y. [| 1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y |] \Rightarrow (\text{hlog } a x < \text{hlog } a y) = (x < y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *hlog-le-cancel-iff [simp]*:

$[| 1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y |] \Rightarrow (\text{hlog } a x \leq \text{hlog } a y) = (x \leq y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *Hyperreal*
imports *Ln Poly Taylor Integration HLog*
begin

end

46 Complex-Main: Comprehensive Complex Theory

theory *Complex-Main*
imports *CLim ../Hyperreal/Hyperreal*
begin

end