

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

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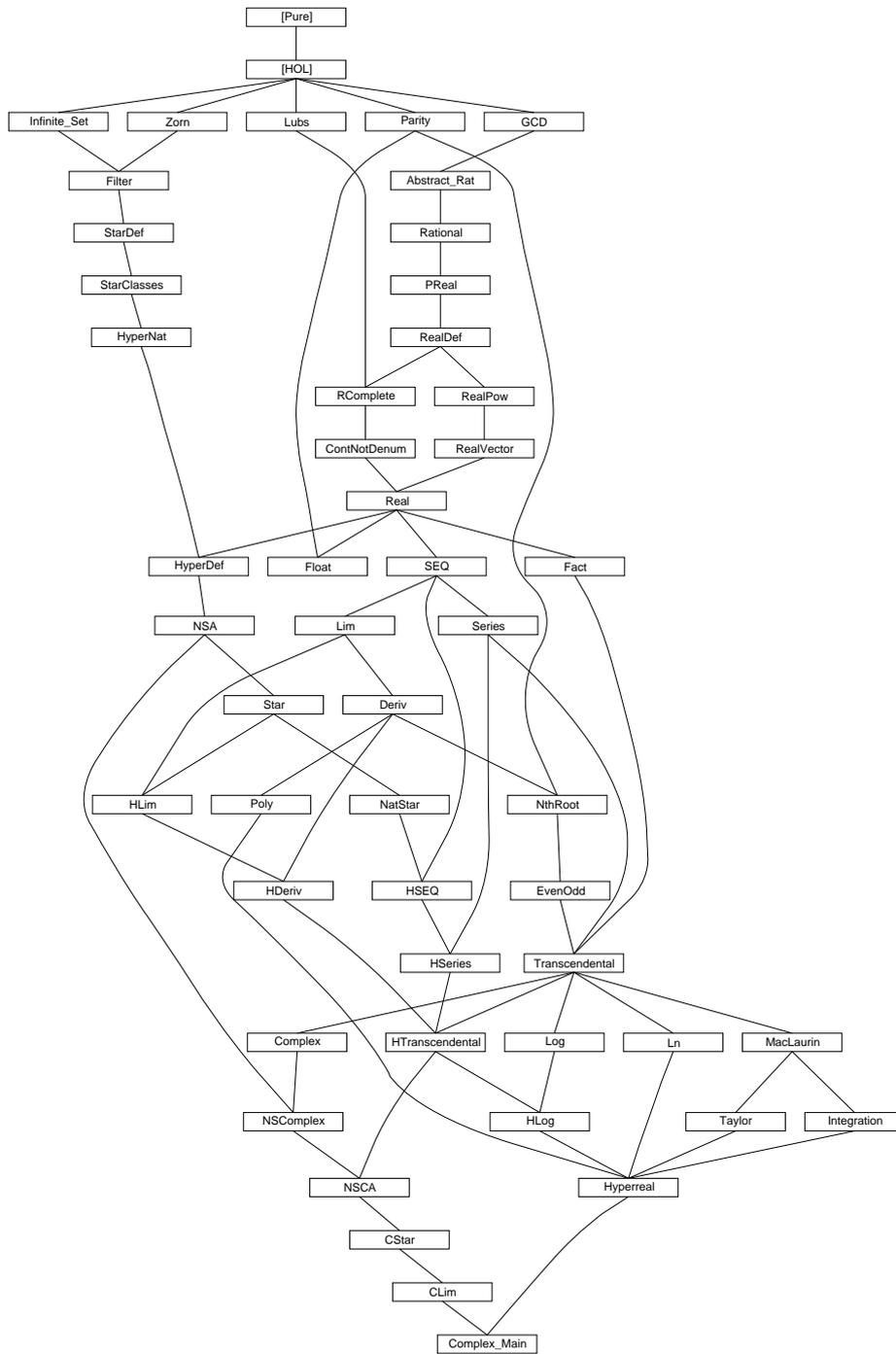
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1 Lubs: Definitions of Upper Bounds and Least Upper Bounds

```
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*: $leastP\ P\ x \implies P\ x$

<proof>

lemma *leastPD2*: $\text{leastP } P \ x \ ==> \ x \ <=* \ \text{Collect } P$
<proof>

lemma *leastPD3*: $[[\text{leastP } P \ x; \ y : \ \text{Collect } P \]] \ ==> \ x \ <= \ y$
<proof>

lemma *isLubD1*: $\text{isLub } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ S \ *<= \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isLubD1a*: $\text{isLub } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ x : R$
<proof>

lemma *isLub-isUb*: $\text{isLub } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ \text{isUb } R \ S \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isLubD2*: $[[\text{isLub } R \ S \ x; \ y : S \]] \ ==> \ y \ <= \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isLubD3*: $\text{isLub } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ \text{leastP}(\text{isUb } R \ S) \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isLubI1*: $\text{leastP}(\text{isUb } R \ S) \ x \ ==> \ \text{isLub } R \ S \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isLubI2*: $[[\text{isUb } R \ S \ x; \ x \ <=* \ \text{Collect } (\text{isUb } R \ S) \]] \ ==> \ \text{isLub } R \ S \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isUbD*: $[[\text{isUb } R \ S \ x; \ y : S \]] \ ==> \ y \ <= \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isUbD2*: $\text{isUb } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ S \ *<= \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isUbD2a*: $\text{isUb } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ x : R$
<proof>

lemma *isUbI*: $[[S \ *<= \ x; \ x : R \]] \ ==> \ \text{isUb } R \ S \ x$
<proof>

lemma *isLub-le-isUb*: $[[\text{isLub } R \ S \ x; \ \text{isUb } R \ S \ y \]] \ ==> \ x \ <= \ y$
<proof>

lemma *isLub-ubs*: $\text{isLub } R \ S \ x \ ==> \ x \ <=* \ \text{ubs } R \ S$
<proof>

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 <=> is-gcd n a b <=> m = n
<proof>
```

Connection to divides relation

```
lemma is-gcd-dvd: is-gcd m a b <=> k dvd a <=> k dvd b <=> 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 <=> gcd (m, n) = gcd (n, m mod n)
```

<proof>

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

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

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

lemma *gcd-dvd1* [*iff*]: $\text{gcd } (m, n) \text{ dvd } m$
and *gcd-dvd2* [*iff*]: $\text{gcd } (m, n) \text{ dvd } n$
<proof>

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

lemma *gcd-greatest*: $k \text{ dvd } m \implies k \text{ dvd } n \implies k \text{ dvd } \text{gcd } (m, n)$
<proof>

Function *gcd* yields the Greatest Common Divisor.

lemma *is-gcd*: $\text{is-gcd } (\text{gcd } (m, n)) \ m \ n$
<proof>

2.3 Derived laws for GCD

lemma *gcd-greatest-iff* [*iff*]: $k \text{ dvd } \text{gcd } (m, n) \iff k \text{ dvd } m \wedge k \text{ dvd } n$
<proof>

lemma *gcd-zero*: $\text{gcd } (m, n) = 0 \iff m = 0 \wedge n = 0$
<proof>

lemma *gcd-commute*: $\text{gcd } (m, n) = \text{gcd } (n, m)$
<proof>

lemma *gcd-assoc*: $\text{gcd } (\text{gcd } (k, m), n) = \text{gcd } (k, \text{gcd } (m, n))$
<proof>

lemma *gcd-1-left* [*simp*]: $\text{gcd } (\text{Suc } 0, m) = 1$
<proof>

Multiplication laws

lemma *gcd-mult-distrib2*: $k * \text{gcd } (m, n) = \text{gcd } (k * m, k * n)$
 — [?, page 27]
<proof>

lemma *gcd-mult* [*simp*]: $\text{gcd } (k, k * n) = k$
<proof>

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

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

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

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

Addition laws

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

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

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

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

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

Division by gcd yields rrelatively primes.

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

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*:

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

lemma *prod-gcd-lcm*:

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

<proof>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*]: $\text{igcd } i\ j\ \text{dvd}\ i$
<proof>

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

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

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

<proof>

lemma *igcd-commute*: $igcd\ i\ j = igcd\ j\ i$
<proof>

lemma *igcd-neg1* [*simp*]: $igcd\ (-\ i)\ j = igcd\ i\ j$
<proof>

lemma *igcd-neg2* [*simp*]: $igcd\ i\ (-\ j) = igcd\ i\ j$
<proof>

lemma *zrelprime-dvd-mult*: $igcd\ i\ j = 1 \implies i\ dvd\ k * j \implies i\ dvd\ k$
<proof>

lemma *int-nat-abs*: $int\ (nat\ (abs\ x)) = abs\ x$ *<proof>*

lemma *igcd-greatest*:
assumes $k\ dvd\ m$ **and** $k\ dvd\ n$
shows $k\ dvd\ igcd\ m\ n$
<proof>

lemma *div-igcd-relprime*:
assumes $nz: a \neq 0 \vee b \neq 0$
shows $igcd\ (a\ div\ (igcd\ a\ b))\ (b\ div\ (igcd\ a\ b)) = 1$
<proof>

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

lemma *dvd-ilcm-self1* [*simp*]: $i\ dvd\ ilcm\ i\ j$
<proof>

lemma *dvd-ilcm-self2* [*simp*]: $j\ dvd\ ilcm\ i\ j$
<proof>

lemma *dvd-imp-dvd-ilcm1*:
assumes $k\ dvd\ i$ **shows** $k\ dvd\ (ilcm\ i\ j)$
<proof>

lemma *dvd-imp-dvd-ilcm2*:
assumes $k\ dvd\ j$ **shows** $k\ dvd\ (ilcm\ i\ j)$
<proof>

lemma *zdvd-self-abs1*: $(d::int)\ dvd\ (abs\ d)$
<proof>

lemma *zdvd-self-abs2*: $(abs\ (d::int))\ dvd\ d$
<proof>

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 :: $\text{Num } (0_N)$
where $0_N \equiv (0, 0)$

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

definition
isnormNum :: $\text{Num} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
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 :: $\text{Num} \Rightarrow \text{Num}$
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

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

definition

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

where

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

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

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

lemma $isnormNum\text{-}int[simp]:$
 $isnormNum 0_N \text{ isnormNum } (1::int)_N i \neq 0 \implies isnormNum i_N$

<proof>

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

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

where

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

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

<proof>

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

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *Ngt0-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: isnormNum\ x$ **shows** $((INum\ x :: 'a :: \{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field\}) \geq 0) = 0 <_N x$

<proof>

lemma *Nge0-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: isnormNum\ x$

shows $((INum\ x :: 'a :: \{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field\}) \geq 0) = 0 \leq_N x$

<proof>

lemma *Nlt-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: isnormNum\ x$ **and** $ny: isnormNum\ y$

shows $((INum\ x :: 'a :: \{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field\}) < INum\ y) = (x <_N y)$

<proof>

lemma *Nle-iff*[simp]: **assumes** $nx: isnormNum\ x$ **and** $ny: isnormNum\ y$

shows $((INum\ x :: 'a :: \{ring-char-0, division-by-zero, ordered-field\}) \leq INum\ y) = (x \leq_N y)$

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

$x +_N (0, b) = normNum\ x\ x +_N (a, 0) = normNum\ x$

<proof>

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

shows $normNum\ x = x$

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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** $(x -_N y = 0_N) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Nmul0[simp]*: $c *_N 0_N = 0_N$ $0_N *_N c = 0_N$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *Nneg-Nneg[simp]*: $\sim_N (\sim_N c) = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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]: $(x \in \text{fraction}) = (\text{snd } x \neq 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

<proof>

lemma *sym-ratrel*: *sym ratrel*

<proof>

lemma *trans-ratrel-lemma*:

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

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

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

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

<proof>

lemma *trans-ratrel*: *trans ratrel*

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

lemma *equiv-ratrel-iff2*:

$\llbracket \text{snd } x \neq 0; \text{snd } y \neq 0 \rrbracket$

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

<proof>

4.1.2 The type of rational numbers

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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

<proof>

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

(!!a b. b ≠ 0 ==> P (Fract a b)) ==> P q
 ⟨proof⟩

4.1.3 Congruence lemmas

lemma *add-congruent2*:

(λx y. ratrel“{(fst x * snd y + fst y * snd x, snd x * snd y)}”) respects2 ratrel

⟨proof⟩

lemma *minus-congruent*:

(λx. ratrel“{(- fst x, snd x)}”) respects ratrel

⟨proof⟩

lemma *mult-congruent2*:

(λx y. ratrel“{(fst x * fst y, snd x * snd y)}”) respects2 ratrel

⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-congruent*:

(λx. ratrel“{if fst x=0 then (0,1) else (snd x, fst x)}”) respects ratrel

⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-congruent2*:

(λx y. {(fst x * snd y)*(snd x * snd y) ≤ (fst y * snd x)*(snd x * snd y)}) respects2 ratrel

⟨proof⟩

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 ⟨proof⟩

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

instance *rat :: one*

One-rat-def: 1 == Fract 1 1 ⟨proof⟩

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:

$- q == Abs-Rat (\bigcup x \in Rep-Rat\ q. ratrel“{(-\ fst\ x, snd\ x)}”) \langle proof \rangle$

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)}”) $\langle proof \rangle$
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: $|q| == \text{if } q < 0 \text{ then } -q \text{ else } (q::rat)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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: $b \neq 0 ==> d \neq 0 ==>$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.5 The ordered field of rational numbers

instance *rat* :: *field*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *rat* :: *linorder*
 ⟨proof⟩

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

instance *rat* :: *ordered-field*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *rat* :: *division-by-zero*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *rat* :: *recpower*
 ⟨proof⟩

4.2 Various Other Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Numerals and Arithmetic

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

instance *rat* :: *number-ring*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

4.4 Embedding from Rationals to other Fields

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

instance *ordered-field* < *field-char-0* ⟨*proof*⟩

definition

of-rat :: *rat* \Rightarrow 'a::field-char-0

where

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

lemma *of-rat-congruent*:

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

lemma *of-rat-rat*:

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

lemma *of-rat-0* [*simp*]: *of-rat* 0 = 0

<proof>

lemma *of-rat-1* [*simp*]: *of-rat* 1 = 1

<proof>

lemma *of-rat-add*: *of-rat* (a + b) = *of-rat* a + *of-rat* b

<proof>

lemma *of-rat-minus*: *of-rat* (- a) = - *of-rat* a

<proof>

lemma *of-rat-diff*: *of-rat* (a - b) = *of-rat* a - *of-rat* b

<proof>

lemma *of-rat-mult*: *of-rat* (a * b) = *of-rat* a * *of-rat* b

<proof>

lemma *nonzero-of-rat-inverse*:

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

lemma *of-rat-inverse*:

(*of-rat* (inverse a) :: 'a :: {field-char-0, division-by-zero}) =
 inverse (of-rat a)
 <proof>

lemma *nonzero-of-rat-divide*:

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

lemma *of-rat-divide*:

(*of-rat* (a / b) :: 'a :: {field-char-0, division-by-zero})
 = *of-rat* a / *of-rat* b
 <proof>

lemma *of-rat-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]: $\text{Rational } 0_N = 0$

<proof>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

instance *rat* :: *eq* *<proof>*

lemma *rat-eq-code* [*code*]: $\text{Rational } x = \text{Rational } y \iff \text{normNum } x = \text{normNum } y$
<proof>

lemma *rat-less-eq-code* [*code*]: $\text{Rational } x \leq \text{Rational } y \iff \text{normNum } x \leq_N \text{normNum } y$
<proof>

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

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

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

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*]: $\text{inverse } (\text{Rational } x) = \text{Rational } (Ninv x)$
 ⟨*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* $\sim p'$,

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

definition

psup :: *preal set* => *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*: $[\mid A \in \text{preal}; y \in A \mid] ==> \exists u \in A. y < u$

<proof>

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

Relaxing the final premise

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

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 $y < x$
<proof>

preal lemmas instantiated to *Rep-preal X*

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

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

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*: $0 < y \implies \{u::\text{rat}. 0 < u \ \& \ u < y\} \in \text{preal}$
<proof>

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

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

5.2 Properties of Ordering

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

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

<proof>

lemma *preal-le-anti-sym*: $[[z \leq w; w \leq z]] \implies z = (w::preal)$
<proof>

lemma *preal-less-le*: $((w::preal) < z) = (w \leq z \ \& \ w \neq z)$
<proof>

instance *preal* :: *order*
<proof>

lemma *preal-imp-pos*: $[[A \in preal; r \in A]] \implies 0 < r$
<proof>

lemma *preal-le-linear*: $x \leq y \mid y \leq (x::preal)$
<proof>

instance *preal* :: *linorder*
<proof>

instance *preal* :: *distrib-lattice*
inf \equiv *min*
sup \equiv *max*
<proof>

5.3 Properties of Addition

lemma *preal-add-commute*: $(x::preal) + y = y + x$
<proof>

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

lemma *empty-psubset-nonempty*: $a \in A \implies \{ \} \subset A$
<proof>

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *add-set-not-empty*:
 $[[A \in preal; B \in preal]] \implies \{ \} \subset add\text{-set } A \ B$
<proof>

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*:
 $[[A \in preal; B \in preal]] \implies \exists q > 0. q \notin add\text{-set } A \ B$
<proof>

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

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

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *add-set-lemma3*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}; u \in \text{add-set } A B; 0 < z; z < u]]$
 $==> z \in \text{add-set } A B$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *add-set-lemma4*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}; y \in \text{add-set } A B]] ==> \exists u \in \text{add-set } A B. y < u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mem-add-set*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}]] ==> \text{add-set } A B \in \text{preal}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *preal-add-assoc*: $((x::\text{preal}) + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *preal* :: *ab-semigroup-add*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *preal-add-left-commute*: $x + (y + z) = y + ((x + z)::\text{preal})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*: $(x::\text{preal}) * y = y * x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*:
 $[[A \in \text{preal}; B \in \text{preal}]] ==> \{\} \subset \text{mult-set } A B$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

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

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*:

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

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

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

lemma *distrib-subset1*:

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

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 $\exists c \in \text{Rep-preal } w. a * d + b * e = c * (d + e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distrib-subset2*:

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

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

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

instance *preal :: comm-semiring*

⟨proof⟩

5.6 Existence of Inverse, a Positive Real

lemma *mem-inv-set-ex*:

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

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *inverse-set-not-empty*:

$A \in \text{preal} ==> \{\} \subset \text{inverse-set } A$
 ⟨proof⟩

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

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

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

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

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

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *inverse-set-lemma3*:

$[[A \in \text{preal}; u \in \text{inverse-set } A; 0 < z; z < u]]$
 $\implies z \in \text{inverse-set } A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *inverse-set-lemma4*:

$[[A \in \text{preal}; y \in \text{inverse-set } A]] \implies \exists u \in \text{inverse-set } A. y < u$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mem-inverse-set*:

$A \in \text{preal} \implies \text{inverse-set } A \in \text{preal}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $\exists b \in A. b + (\text{of-int } z) * u \in A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Gleason9-34-contr*:

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

lemma *Gleason9-34*:

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

5.8 Gleason’s Lemma 9-3.6

lemma *lemma-gleason9-36*:

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

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*:

$$0 < q \implies \text{Rep-preal}(\text{preal-of-rat } q) = \{x. 0 < x \wedge x < q\}$$

<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*: $(R::preal) < R + S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *preal-self-less-add-right*: $(R::preal) < S + R$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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*:
 $R < S \implies \{\} \subset \text{diff-set } (Rep\text{-preal } S) (Rep\text{-preal } R)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

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

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

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

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

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

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

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

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

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-add-left-le1:*

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

⟨proof⟩

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

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

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

⟨proof⟩

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 $\exists u \ v \ z. 0 < v \ \& \ 0 < z \ \& \ u \in \text{Rep-preal } R \ \& \ z \notin \text{Rep-preal } R \ \& \ z + v \in \text{Rep-preal } S \ \& \ x = u + v$

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *preal-add-less-cancel-right*: $((R::preal) + T < S + T) = (R < S)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *preal-add-less-cancel-left*: $(T + (R::preal) < T + S) = (R < S)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma *preal-add-less-mono*:
 $[[x1 < y1; x2 < y2]] \implies x1 + x2 < y1 + (y2::preal)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma *preal-add-left-cancel-iff*: $(C + A = C + B) = ((A::preal) = B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *preal-add-right-cancel-iff*: $(A + C = B + C) = ((A::preal) = B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*
 ⟨proof⟩

5.12 Completeness of type *preal*

Prove that supremum is a cut

Part 1 of Dedekind sections definition

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

Part 2 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-not-exists*:

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

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

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

Part 3 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-set-lemma3*:

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

Part 4 of Dedekind sections definition

lemma *preal-sup-set-lemma4*:

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

lemma *preal-sup*:

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

lemma *preal-psup-le*:

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

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

⟨proof⟩

Supremum property

lemma *preal-complete*:

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

5.13 The Embedding from *rat* into *preal*

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

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

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

assumes $u < x + y$

and $0 < x$

and $0 < y$

and $0 < u$

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

⟨proof⟩

lemma *preal-of-rat-add*:

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

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

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

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

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

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

assumes *ules*: $u < x * y$
and $0 < x$
and $0 < y$
and $0 < u$
shows $\exists v w::\text{rat}. v < x \ \& \ w < y \ \& \ 0 < v \ \& \ 0 < w \ \& \ u = v * w$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *preal-of-rat-mult*:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 ( $\bigcup (x,y) \in \text{Rep-Real}(z). \bigcup (u,v) \in \text{Rep-Real}(w).$ 
    { Abs-Real(realrel``{(x+u, y+v)}) }) <proof>

```

```

lemmas [code func del] = real-add-def

```

instance real :: minus

```

real-minus-def: - r == contents ( $\bigcup (x,y) \in \text{Rep-Real}(r). \{ \text{Abs-Real}(realrel``\{(y,x)\}) \}$ 
  })

```

```

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 ( $\bigcup (x,y) \in \text{Rep-Real}(z). \bigcup (u,v) \in \text{Rep-Real}(w).$ 
    { Abs-Real(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*:

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

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

<proof>

lemma *real-add*:

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

instance *real :: ab-group-add*

<proof>

6.3 Multiplication

lemma *real-mult-congruent2-lemma*:

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

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

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

<proof>

lemma *real-mult-congruent2*:

$(\%p1\ p2.$
 $\quad (\% (x1, y1). (\% (x2, y2).$
 $\quad \quad \{ \text{Abs-Real}(\text{realrel}''\{(x1*x2 + y1*y2, x1*y2 + y1*x2)\}) \})\ p2)\ p1)$
respects2 realrel
<proof>

lemma *real-mult*:

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

one and zero are distinct

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

instance *real :: comm-ring-1*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

6.4 Inverse and Division

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

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*: $x \neq 0 \implies \exists y. y*x = (1::real)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-mult-inverse-left*: $x \neq 0 \implies \text{inverse}(x)*x = (1::real)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

6.5 The Real Numbers form a Field

instance *real :: field*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Inverse of zero! Useful to simplify certain equations

lemma *INVERSE-ZERO*: *inverse* 0 = (0::real)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

instance *real :: division-by-zero*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

6.6 The \leq Ordering

lemma *real-le-refl*: $w \leq (w::real)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $b \leq (d::preal)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*: $(W < S) ==> (0 < S + (-W::real))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-mult-order*: $[| 0 < x; 0 < y |] \implies (0::real) < x * y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-mult-less-mono2*: $[| (0::real) < z; x < y |] \implies z * x < z * y$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *real* :: *distrib-lattice*
 $inf\ x\ y \equiv min\ x\ y$
 $sup\ x\ y \equiv max\ x\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

6.7 The Reals Form an Ordered Field

instance *real* :: *ordered-field*
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *real* :: *lordered-ab-group-add* ⟨proof⟩

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*:
 $real-of-preal\ ((x::preal) + y) = real-of-preal\ x + real-of-preal\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-preal-mult*:
 $real-of-preal\ ((x::preal) * y) = real-of-preal\ x * real-of-preal\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

Gleason prop 9-4.4 p 127

lemma *real-of-preal-trichotomy*:
 $\exists m. (x::real) = real-of-preal\ m \mid x = 0 \mid x = -(real-of-preal\ m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-preal-leD*:
 $real-of-preal\ m1 \leq real-of-preal\ m2 \implies m1 \leq m2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-preal-lessI*: $m1 < m2 \implies real-of-preal\ m1 < real-of-preal\ m2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-preal-lessD*:
 $real-of-preal\ m1 < real-of-preal\ m2 \implies m1 < m2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-preal-less-iff* [*simp*]:
 $(real-of-preal\ m1 < real-of-preal\ m2) = (m1 < m2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

$$(real-of-preal\ m1 \leq real-of-preal\ m2) = (m1 \leq m2)$$

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

6.8 Theorems About the Ordering

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

<proof>

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

$$real-of-preal\ z < x \implies \exists y. x = real-of-preal\ y$$

<proof>

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

$$real-of-preal\ z \leq x \implies \exists y. x = real-of-preal\ y$$

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

6.9 More Lemmas

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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*]: $\text{real}(x * y) = \text{real}(x::\text{int}) * \text{real } y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\text{real}(n \text{ div } d) = \text{real } n / \text{real } d$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

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

6.11 Embedding the Naturals into the Reals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *real-nat-eq-real* [simp]: $0 \leq x \iff \text{real}(\text{nat } x) = \text{real } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

6.12 Numerals and Arithmetic

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

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

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

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

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

⟨ML⟩

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*:
 $((0::\text{real}) \leq x/y) = ((x \leq 0 \mid 0 \leq y) \ \& \ (0 \leq x \mid y \leq 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma *real-add-less-0-iff*: $(x+y < (0::real)) = (y < -x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-0-less-add-iff*: $((0::real) < x+y) = (-x < y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

6.13.1 Density of the Reals

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

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

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

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

6.14 Absolute Value Function for the Reals

lemma *abs-minus-add-cancel*: $abs(x + (-y)) = abs(y + -(x::real))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma *abs-real-of-nat-cancel* [simp]: $abs(\text{real } x) = \text{real } (x::nat)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

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: [ $isLub R S x; isLub R S y$ ] ==>  $x = (y::real)$ 
  <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:  $\exists u. isUb (UNIV::real set) S u$ 
  shows  $\exists t. isLub (UNIV::real set) S t$ 
  <proof>
```

reals Completeness (again!)

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

7.2 The Archimedean Property of the Reals

```
theorem reals-Archimedean:
  assumes x-pos:  $0 < x$ 
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 Floor and Ceiling Functions from the Reals to the Integers

definition

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

definition

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

notation (*xsymbols*)

floor ($\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$) **and**
ceiling ($\lceil \cdot \rceil$)

notation (*HTML output*)

floor ($\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$) **and**
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*: $\text{real } n < \text{real } (x::\text{int}) + 1 \implies n \leq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<proof>

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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

<proof>

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

<proof>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *ceiling-add-number-of* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x + \text{number-of } n) =$
 $\text{ceiling } x + \text{number-of } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *ceiling-subtract* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x - \text{real } a) = \text{ceiling } x - a$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

lemma *ceiling-subtract-one* [simp]: $\text{ceiling } (x - 1) = \text{ceiling } x - 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

7.4 Versions for the natural numbers

definition

natfloor :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
natfloor $x = \text{nat}(\text{floor } x)$

definition

natceiling :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
natceiling $x = \text{nat}(\text{ceiling } x)$

lemma *natfloor-zero* [simp]: $\text{natfloor } 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-one* [simp]: $\text{natfloor } 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero-le-natfloor* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{natfloor } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-number-of-eq* [simp]: $\text{natfloor } (\text{number-of } n) = \text{number-of } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-real-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{natfloor}(\text{real } n) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-natfloor-le*: $0 \leq x \implies \text{real}(\text{natfloor } x) \leq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-neg*: $x \leq 0 \implies \text{natfloor } x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *natfloor-mono*: $x \leq y \implies \text{natfloor } x \leq \text{natfloor } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor*: $\text{real } x \leq a \implies x \leq \text{natfloor } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor-eq*: $0 \leq x \implies (a \leq \text{natfloor } x) = (\text{real } a \leq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *le-natfloor-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $\sim \text{neg}((\text{number-of } n)::\text{int}) \implies 0 \leq x \implies$
 $(\text{number-of } n \leq \text{natfloor } x) = (\text{number-of } n \leq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

<proof>

lemma *natfloor-eq*: $\text{real } n \leq x \implies x < \text{real } n + 1 \implies \text{natfloor } x = n$
<proof>

lemma *real-natfloor-add-one-gt*: $x < \text{real}(\text{natfloor } x) + 1$
<proof>

lemma *real-natfloor-gt-diff-one*: $x - 1 < \text{real}(\text{natfloor } x)$
<proof>

lemma *ge-natfloor-plus-one-imp-gt*: $\text{natfloor } z + 1 \leq n \implies z < \text{real } n$
<proof>

lemma *natfloor-add [simp]*: $0 \leq x \implies \text{natfloor } (x + \text{real } a) = \text{natfloor } x + a$
<proof>

lemma *natfloor-add-number-of [simp]*:
 $\sim \text{neg } ((\text{number-of } n)::\text{int}) \implies 0 \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natfloor } (x + \text{number-of } n) = \text{natfloor } x + \text{number-of } n$
<proof>

lemma *natfloor-add-one*: $0 \leq x \implies \text{natfloor}(x + 1) = \text{natfloor } x + 1$
<proof>

lemma *natfloor-subtract [simp]*: $\text{real } a \leq x \implies$
 $\text{natfloor}(x - \text{real } a) = \text{natfloor } x - a$
<proof>

lemma *natceiling-zero [simp]*: $\text{natceiling } 0 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *natceiling-one [simp]*: $\text{natceiling } 1 = 1$
<proof>

lemma *zero-le-natceiling [simp]*: $0 \leq \text{natceiling } x$
<proof>

lemma *natceiling-number-of-eq [simp]*: $\text{natceiling } (\text{number-of } n) = \text{number-of } n$
<proof>

lemma *natceiling-real-of-nat [simp]*: $\text{natceiling}(\text{real } n) = n$
<proof>

lemma *real-natceiling-ge*: $x \leq \text{real}(\text{natceiling } x)$
<proof>

lemma *natceiling-neg*: $x \leq 0 \implies \text{natceiling } x = 0$
<proof>

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 $b \in \text{closed-int } a \ b \wedge (\forall x \in \text{closed-int } a \ b. x \leq b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *closed-not-empty*:
shows $a \leq b \implies \exists x. x \in \text{closed-int } a \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *closed-mem*:
assumes $a \leq c$ **and** $c \leq b$
shows $c \in \text{closed-int } a \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *closed-subset*:
assumes $ac: a \leq b \ c \leq d$
assumes *closed*: $\text{closed-int } a \ b \subseteq \text{closed-int } c \ d$
shows $b \geq c$
 ⟨proof⟩

8.3 Nested Interval Property

theorem *NIP*:
fixes $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real set}$
assumes *subset*: $\forall n. f \ (\text{Suc } n) \subseteq f \ n$
and *closed*: $\forall n. \exists a \ b. f \ n = \text{closed-int } a \ b \wedge a \leq b$
shows $(\bigcap n. f \ n) \neq \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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
 $\exists ka \ kb. ka < kb \wedge \text{closed-int } ka \ kb \subseteq \text{closed-int } a \ b \wedge c \notin (\text{closed-int } ka \ kb)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*

<proof>

lemma *newInt-subset*:

newInt (*Suc* *n*) *f* \subseteq *newInt* *n* *f*

<proof>

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*)

<proof>

lemma *newInt-notempty*:

(\bigcap *n*. *newInt* *n* *f*) \neq {}

<proof>

8.6 Final Theorem

theorem *real-non-denum*:

shows \neg (\exists *f*::*nat* \Rightarrow *real*. *surj* *f*)

<proof>

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*:

$[(0::real) < x; 0 < x1; x1 * y < x * u]$

$\implies \text{inverse } x * y < \text{inverse } x1 * u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-mult-inverse-cancel2*:

$[(0::\text{real}) < x; 0 < x1; x1 * y < x * u] \implies y * \text{inverse } x < u * \text{inverse } x1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-real-of-nat-gt-zero [simp]*: $0 < \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-real-of-nat-ge-zero [simp]*: $0 \leq \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *realpow-num-eq-if*: $(m::\text{real}) ^ n = (\text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } m * m ^ (n - 1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $f 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (**in** *additive*) *minus*: $f (- x) = - f x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (**in** *additive*) *diff*: $f (x - y) = f x - f y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (**in** *additive*) *setsum*: $f (\text{setsum } g A) = (\sum_{x \in A}. f (g x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

10.2 Real vector spaces

class *scaleR* = *type* +
fixes $\text{scaleR} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ (**infixr** $*_R$ 75)
begin

abbreviation

divideR :: 'a ⇒ real ⇒ 'a (**infixl** '/_R 70)

where

$x /_R r == \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } r) x$

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* [(λa. *scaleR* a x :: 'a :: *real-vector*)]

<proof>

interpretation *scaleR-right*: *additive* [(λx. *scaleR* a x :: 'a :: *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 $(\text{scaleR } a \ x = 0) = (a = 0 \vee x = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-left-imp-eq*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$

shows $\llbracket a \neq 0; \text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } a \ y \rrbracket \implies x = y$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-right-imp-eq*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$

shows $\llbracket x \neq 0; \text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } b \ x \rrbracket \implies a = b$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-cancel-left*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$

shows $(\text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } a \ y) = (x = y \vee a = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *scaleR-cancel-right*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-vector}$

shows $(\text{scaleR } a \ x = \text{scaleR } b \ x) = (a = b \vee x = 0)$

<proof>

lemma *nonzero-inverse-scaleR-distrib*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-div-algebra}$ **shows**

$\llbracket a \neq 0; x \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse } (\text{scaleR } a \ x) = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } a) \ (\text{inverse } x)$

<proof>

lemma *inverse-scaleR-distrib*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\}$

shows $\text{inverse } (\text{scaleR } a \ x) = \text{scaleR } (\text{inverse } a) \ (\text{inverse } x)$

<proof>

10.3 Embedding of the Reals into any *real-algebra-1*: *of-real*

definition

of-real :: *real* \Rightarrow $'a::\text{real-algebra-1}$ **where**

of-real $r = \text{scaleR } r \ 1$

lemma *scaleR-conv-of-real*: $\text{scaleR } r \ x = \text{of-real } r * x$

<proof>

lemma *of-real-0* [*simp*]: *of-real* $0 = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-real-1* [simp]: *of-real 1 = 1*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-real-add* [simp]: *of-real (x + y) = of-real x + of-real y*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *of-real-diff* [simp]: *of-real (x - y) = of-real x - of-real y*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *nonzero-of-real-inverse*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies of-real (inverse x) =$
 $inverse (of-real x :: 'a::real-div-algebra)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-real-inverse* [simp]:
 $of-real (inverse x) =$
 $inverse (of-real x :: 'a::{real-div-algebra,division-by-zero})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nonzero-of-real-divide*:
 $y \neq 0 \implies of-real (x / y) =$
 $(of-real x / of-real y :: 'a::real-field)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-real-divide* [simp]:
 $of-real (x / y) =$
 $(of-real x / of-real y :: 'a::{real-field,division-by-zero})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-real-power* [simp]:
 $of-real (x ^ n) = (of-real x :: 'a::{real-algebra-1,recpower}) ^ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *of-real-eq-iff* [simp]: $(of-real x = of-real y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *of-real-eq-id* [simp]: $of-real = (id :: real \Rightarrow real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Collapse nested embeddings

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

lemma *of-real-of-int-eq* [simp]: $\text{of-real } (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-real-number-of-eq*:
 $\text{of-real } (\text{number-of } w) = (\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring, real-algebra-1}\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

Every real algebra has characteristic zero

instance *real-algebra-1 < ring-char-0*
 ⟨proof⟩

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]: $\text{of-real } r \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-of-int* [simp]: $\text{of-int } z \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{of-nat } n \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-number-of* [simp]:
 $(\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring, real-algebra-1}\}) \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-0* [simp]: $0 \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-1* [simp]: $1 \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-add* [simp]: $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a + b \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-minus* [simp]: $a \in \text{Reals} \implies -a \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-diff* [simp]: $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a - b \in \text{Reals}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-mult* [*simp*]: $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonzero-Reals-inverse*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; a \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{inverse } a \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-inverse* [*simp*]:
fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{real-div-algebra}, \text{division-by-zero}\}$
shows $a \in \text{Reals} \implies \text{inverse } a \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonzero-Reals-divide*:
fixes $a b :: 'a::\text{real-field}$
shows $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals}; b \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-divide* [*simp*]:
fixes $a b :: 'a::\{\text{real-field}, \text{division-by-zero}\}$
shows $\llbracket a \in \text{Reals}; b \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-power* [*simp*]:
fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{real-algebra-1}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $a \in \text{Reals} \implies a ^ n \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-cases* [*cases set: Reals*]:
assumes $q \in \mathbb{R}$
obtains (*of-real*) r **where** $q = \text{of-real } r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-induct* [*case-names of-real, induct set: Reals*]:
 $q \in \mathbb{R} \implies (\bigwedge r. P (\text{of-real } r)) \implies P q$
 ⟨proof⟩

10.5 Real normed vector spaces

class *norm* = *type* +
fixes $\text{norm} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$

instance *real* :: *norm*
real-norm-def [*simp*]: $\text{norm } r \equiv |r|$ ⟨proof⟩

class *sgn-div-norm* = *scaleR* + *norm* + *sgn* +
assumes *sgn-div-norm*: $\text{sgn } x = x /_R \text{ norm } x$

```

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 $\text{norm } (a - b) = \text{norm } (b - a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-triangle-ineq2*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } a - \text{norm } b \leq \text{norm } (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-triangle-ineq3*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $|\text{norm } a - \text{norm } b| \leq \text{norm } (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-triangle-ineq4*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } (a - b) \leq \text{norm } a + \text{norm } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-diff-ineq*:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } a - \text{norm } b \leq \text{norm } (a + b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-diff-triangle-ineq*:
fixes $a\ b\ c\ d :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\text{norm } ((a + b) - (c + d)) \leq \text{norm } (a - c) + \text{norm } (b - d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-norm-cancel* [simp]:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $|\text{norm } a| = \text{norm } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-add-less*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$
shows $\llbracket \text{norm } x < r; \text{norm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{norm } (x + y) < r + s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-mult-less*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket \text{norm } x < r; \text{norm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{norm } (x * y) < r * s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-of-real* [simp]:
 $\text{norm } (\text{of-real } r :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}) = |r|$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:

$(x ** y - a ** b) = (x - a) ** (y - b) + (x - a) ** b + a ** (y - b)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *mult*:

bounded-bilinear [*op* * :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::real-normed-algebra]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *mult-left*:

bounded-linear [(λx::'a::real-normed-algebra. x * y)]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *mult-right*:

bounded-linear [(λy::'a::real-normed-algebra. x * y)]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *divide*:

bounded-linear [(λx::'a::real-normed-field. x / y)]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *scaleR*: *bounded-bilinear* [*scaleR*]

⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *scaleR-left*: *bounded-linear* [λr. *scaleR* r x]

⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *scaleR-right*: *bounded-linear* [λx. *scaleR* r x]

⟨*proof*⟩

interpretation *of-real*: *bounded-linear* [λr. *of-real* r]

⟨*proof*⟩

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 ⇒ real where
  pow2 a = (if (0 <= a) then (2^(nat a)) else (inverse (2^(nat (-a)))))

```

definition

```

  float :: int * int ⇒ 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 ⇒ int where
  int-of-real x = (SOME y. real y = x)

```

definition

```

  real-is-int :: real ⇒ 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)) ⇒ 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 * 2^c, b - int c)

```

<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-real[simp]*: *real-is-int* (real (x::int))
<proof>

lemma *int-of-real-real[simp]*: *int-of-real* (real x) = x
<proof>

lemma *real-int-of-real[simp]*: *real-is-int* x \implies *real* (*int-of-real* x) = x
<proof>

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)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-add[simp]*: *real-is-int* a \implies *real-is-int* b \implies *real-is-int* (a+b)
<proof>

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)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-sub[simp]*: *real-is-int* a \implies *real-is-int* b \implies *real-is-int* (a-b)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-rep*: *real-is-int* x \implies ?! (a::int). *real* a = x
<proof>

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)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-mult[simp]*: *real-is-int* a \implies *real-is-int* b \implies *real-is-int* (a*b)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-0[simp]*: *real-is-int* (0::real)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-1[simp]*: *real-is-int* (1::real)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-n1*: *real-is-int* (-1::real)
<proof>

lemma *real-is-int-number-of[simp]*: *real-is-int* ((*number-of* :: int \implies real) x)
<proof>

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-npr*:

$\text{npr } (\text{float } (a, b)) = (\text{if } 0 \leq a \text{ then } (\text{float } (0,b)) \text{ else } (\text{float } (a, b)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*: $(a::int) ^ (Numeral0) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *int-pow-1*: $(a::int) ^ (Numeral1) = a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero-eq-Numeral0-nring*: $(0::'a::number-ring) = Numeral0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *one-eq-Numeral1-nring*: $(1::'a::number-ring) = Numeral1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero-eq-Numeral0-nat*: $(0::nat) = Numeral0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *one-eq-Numeral1-nat*: $(1::nat) = Numeral1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zpower-Pls*: $(z::int) ^ Numeral0 = Numeral1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zpower-Min*: $(z::int) ^ ((-1)::nat) = Numeral1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fst-cong*: $a=a' \implies \text{fst } (a,b) = \text{fst } (a',b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *snd-cong*: $b=b' \implies \text{snd } (a,b) = \text{snd } (a,b')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lift-bool*: $x \implies x = \text{True}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nlift-bool*: $\sim x \implies x = \text{False}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-false-eq-true*: $(\sim \text{False}) = \text{True}$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-true-eq-false*: $(\sim \text{True}) = \text{False}$ ⟨proof⟩

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*: $((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) - \text{number-of } w = \text{number-of } (v - w)$

$(v + (\text{uminus } w))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *int-number-of-mult-sym*: $((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) * \text{number-of } w = \text{number-of } (v * w)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *int-number-of-minus-sym*: $-\ ((\text{number-of } v)::\text{int}) = \text{number-of } (\text{uminus } v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*

⟨ML⟩

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
 $Zseq\ X = (\forall r > 0. \exists no. \forall n \geq no. \text{norm } (X\ n) < r)$

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
 $X \text{ ---->} L = (\forall r. 0 < r \text{ -->} (\exists no. \forall n. no \leq n \text{ -->} \text{norm } (X\ n - L) < r)$

r))

definition

$\text{lim} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 — Standard definition of limit using choice operator
 $\text{lim } X = (\text{THE } L. X \text{ -----} > L)$

definition

$\text{convergent} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 — Standard definition of convergence
 $\text{convergent } X = (\exists L. X \text{ -----} > L)$

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** $\text{Bseq } X$
<proof>

lemma *BseqD*: $\text{Bseq } X \Longrightarrow \exists K > 0. \forall n. \text{norm } (X \ n) \leq K$
<proof>

lemma *BseqE*: $\llbracket \text{Bseq } X; \bigwedge K. \llbracket 0 < K; \forall n. \text{norm } (X \ n) \leq K \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q$
<proof>

lemma *BseqI2*: **assumes** $K: \forall n \geq N. \text{norm } (X \ n) \leq K$ **shows** $\text{Bseq } X$
<proof>

lemma *Bseq-ignore-initial-segment*: $\text{Bseq } X \Longrightarrow \text{Bseq } (\lambda n. X \ (n + k))$
<proof>

lemma *Bseq-offset*: $Bseq (\lambda n. X (n + k)) \implies Bseq X$
 ⟨proof⟩

12.2 Sequences That Converge to Zero

lemma *ZseqI*:
 $(\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm (X n) < r) \implies Zseq X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ZseqD*:
 $\llbracket Zseq X; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm (X n) < r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-zero*: $Zseq (\lambda n. 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-const-iff*: $Zseq (\lambda n. k) = (k = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-norm-iff*: $Zseq (\lambda n. norm (X n)) = Zseq (\lambda n. X n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-imp-Zseq*:
 assumes $X: Zseq X$
 assumes $Y: \bigwedge n. norm (Y n) \leq norm (X n) * K$
 shows $Zseq (\lambda n. Y n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-le*: $\llbracket Zseq Y; \forall n. norm (X n) \leq norm (Y n) \rrbracket \implies Zseq X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-add*:
 assumes $X: Zseq X$
 assumes $Y: Zseq Y$
 shows $Zseq (\lambda n. X n + Y n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-minus*: $Zseq X \implies Zseq (\lambda n. - X n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Zseq-diff*: $\llbracket Zseq X; Zseq Y \rrbracket \implies Zseq (\lambda n. X n - Y n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *Zseq*:
 assumes $X: Zseq X$
 shows $Zseq (\lambda n. f (X n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq*:

assumes $X: Zseq\ X$
assumes $Y: Zseq\ Y$
shows $Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ Y\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq-prod-Bseq*:
assumes $X: Zseq\ X$
assumes $Y: Bseq\ Y$
shows $Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ Y\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *Bseq-prod-Zseq*:
assumes $X: Bseq\ X$
assumes $Y: Zseq\ Y$
shows $Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ Y\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq-left*:
 $Zseq\ X \implies Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n\ **\ a)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *Zseq-right*:
 $Zseq\ X \implies Zseq\ (\lambda n. a\ **\ X\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*:
 $(X \text{ ----> } L) = (\forall r > 0. \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (X\ n - L) < r)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-Zseq-iff*: $((\lambda n. X\ n) \text{ ----> } L) = Zseq\ (\lambda n. X\ n - L)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-I*:
 $(\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (X\ n - L) < r) \implies X \text{ ----> } L$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-D*:
 $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } L; 0 < r \rrbracket \implies \exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (X\ n - L) < r$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-const*: $(\lambda n. k) \text{ ----> } k$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-const-iff*: $(\lambda n. k) \text{ ----> } l = (k = l)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-norm*: $X \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. \text{norm } (X n)) \text{ ----> } \text{norm } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment*:
 $f \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. f (n + k)) \text{ ----> } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-offset*:
 $(\lambda n. f (n + k)) \text{ ----> } a \implies f \text{ ----> } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-Suc*: $f \text{ ----> } l \implies (\lambda n. f (Suc n)) \text{ ----> } l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-imp-Suc*: $(\lambda n. f (Suc n)) \text{ ----> } l \implies f \text{ ----> } l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-Suc-iff*: $(\lambda n. f (Suc n)) \text{ ----> } l = f \text{ ----> } l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-diff-add*:
 fixes $a b c d :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$
 shows $(a + c) - (b + d) = (a - b) + (c - d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *minus-diff-minus*:
 fixes $a b :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add}$
 shows $(- a) - (- b) = - (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-add*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X n + Y n) \text{ ----> } a + b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-minus*: $X \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. - X n) \text{ ----> } - a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-minus-cancel*: $(\lambda n. - X n) \text{ ----> } - a \implies X \text{ ----> } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-diff*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X n - Y n) \text{ ----> } a - b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-unique*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; X \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies a = b$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $a :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra, recpower}\}$
shows $X \text{ ----> } a \implies (\lambda n. (X n) ^ m) \text{ ----> } a ^ m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $L :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra, comm-ring-1}\}$
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*: $X \text{ ----> } L \implies \text{lim}\ X = L$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*: $\text{convergent}\ X = (X \text{ ----> } \text{lim}\ X)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *convergent-minus-iff*: $(\text{convergent}\ X) = (\text{convergent}\ (\%n. -(X\ n)))$

<proof>

12.5 Bounded Monotonic Sequences

Subsequence (alternative definition, (e.g. Hoskins))

lemma *subseq-Suc-iff*: $\text{subseq } f = (\forall n. (f\ n) < (f\ (\text{Suc } n)))$

<proof>

lemma *monoseq-Suc*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{monoseq } X &= ((\forall n. X\ n \leq X\ (\text{Suc } n)) \\ &\quad | (\forall n. X\ (\text{Suc } n) \leq X\ n)) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *monoI1*: $\forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ m \leq X\ n \implies \text{monoseq } X$

<proof>

lemma *monoI2*: $\forall m. \forall n \geq m. X\ n \leq X\ m \implies \text{monoseq } X$

<proof>

lemma *mono-SucI1*: $\forall n. X\ n \leq X\ (\text{Suc } n) \implies \text{monoseq } X$

<proof>

lemma *mono-SucI2*: $\forall n. X\ (\text{Suc } n) \leq X\ n \implies \text{monoseq } X$

<proof>

Bounded Sequence

lemma *BseqD*: $\text{Bseq } X \implies \exists K. 0 < K \ \& \ (\forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K)$

<proof>

lemma *BseqI*: $[\![\ 0 < K; \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K \]\!] \implies \text{Bseq } X$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-NBseq-def*:

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists K > 0. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K) &= \\ (\exists N. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq \text{real}(\text{Suc } N)) & \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

alternative definition for Bseq

lemma *Bseq-iff*: $\text{Bseq } X = (\exists N. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq \text{real}(\text{Suc } N))$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-NBseq-def2*:

$$(\exists K > 0. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) \leq K) = (\exists N. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < \text{real}(\text{Suc } N))$$

<proof>

lemma *Bseq-iff1a*: $\text{Bseq } X = (\exists N. \forall n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < \text{real}(\text{Suc } N))$

<proof>

12.5.1 Upper Bounds and Lubs of Bounded Sequences

lemma *Bseq-isUb*:

$!!(X::nat=>real). Bseq X ==> \exists U. isUb (UNIV::real set) \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U$
 <proof>

Use completeness of reals (supremum property) to show that any bounded sequence has a least upper bound

lemma *Bseq-isLub*:

$!!(X::nat=>real). Bseq X ==>$
 $\exists U. isLub (UNIV::real set) \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U$
 <proof>

12.5.2 A Bounded and Monotonic Sequence Converges

lemma *lemma-converg1*:

$!!(X::nat=>real). [| \forall m. \forall n \geq m. X m \leq X n;$
 $isLub (UNIV::real set) \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} (X ma)$
 $]| ==> \forall n \geq ma. X n = X ma$
 <proof>

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*: $\forall n. m \leq n \dashrightarrow X n = X m ==> \exists L. (X \dashrightarrow L)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-converg2*:

$!!(X::nat=>real).$
 $[| \forall m. X m \sim= U; isLub UNIV \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U |] ==> \forall m. X m < U$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-converg3*: $!!(X::nat=>real). \forall m. X m \leq U ==> isUb UNIV \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U$
 <proof>

FIXME: $U - T < U$ is redundant

lemma *lemma-converg4*: $!!(X::nat=> real).$

$[| \forall m. X m \sim= U;$
 $isLub UNIV \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U;$
 $0 < T;$
 $U + - T < U$
 $]| ==> \exists m. U + -T < X m \ \& \ X m < U$
 <proof>

A standard proof of the theorem for monotone increasing sequence

lemma *Bseq-mono-convergent*:

$[| Bseq X; \forall m. \forall n \geq m. X m \leq X n |] ==> convergent (X::nat=>real)$

<proof>

lemma *Bseq-minus-iff*: $Bseq (\%n. -(X n)) = Bseq X$
<proof>

Main monotonicity theorem

lemma *Bseq-monoseq-convergent*: $[[Bseq X; monoseq X]] ==> convergent X$
<proof>

12.5.3 A Few More Equivalence Theorems for Boundedness

alternative formulation for boundedness

lemma *Bseq-iff2*: $Bseq X = (\exists k > 0. \exists x. \forall n. norm (X(n) + -x) \leq k)$
<proof>

alternative formulation for boundedness

lemma *Bseq-iff3*: $Bseq X = (\exists k > 0. \exists N. \forall n. norm(X(n) + -X(N)) \leq k)$
<proof>

lemma *BseqI2*: $(\forall n. k \leq f n \ \& \ f n \leq (K::real)) ==> Bseq f$
<proof>

12.6 Cauchy Sequences

lemma *CauchyI*:
 $(\bigwedge e. 0 < e ==> \exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. norm (X m - X n) < e) ==> Cauchy X$
<proof>

lemma *CauchyD*:
 $[[Cauchy X; 0 < e]] ==> \exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. norm (X m - X n) < e$
<proof>

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*: $\forall n \geq M. norm (X M - X n) < (1::real)$
 $==> \forall n \geq M. norm (X n :: 'a::real-normed-vector) < 1 + norm (X M)$
<proof>

lemma *Cauchy-Bseq*: $Cauchy X ==> Bseq X$
<proof>

12.6.2 Cauchy Sequences are Convergent

axclass *banach* \subseteq *real-normed-vector*
Cauchy-convergent: $Cauchy X ==> convergent X$

theorem *LIMSEQ-imp-Cauchy*:

assumes $X: X \text{ ----} \rightarrow a$ **shows** *Cauchy X*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *convergent-Cauchy*: $\text{convergent } X \implies \text{Cauchy } X$

⟨*proof*⟩

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*: $(\bigwedge y. y \in S \implies y \leq u) \implies \text{isUb UNIV } S u$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-abs-diff-less-iff*:

$(|x - a| < (r::\text{real})) = (a - r < x \wedge x < a + r)$

⟨*proof*⟩

locale (**open**) *real-Cauchy* =

fixes $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes $X: \text{Cauchy } X$

fixes $S :: \text{real set}$

defines $S\text{-def}: S \equiv \{x::\text{real}. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. x < X n\}$

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *mem-S*: $\forall n \geq N. x < X n \implies x \in S$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *bound-isUb*:

assumes $N: \forall n \geq N. X n < x$

shows $\text{isUb UNIV } S x$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *isLub-ex*: $\exists u. \text{isLub UNIV } S u$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *isLub-imp-LIMSEQ*:

assumes $x: \text{isLub UNIV } S x$

shows $X \text{ ----} \rightarrow x$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in** *real-Cauchy*) *LIMSEQ-ex*: $\exists x. X \text{ ----} \rightarrow x$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-Cauchy-convergent*:

fixes $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\text{Cauchy } X \implies \text{convergent } X$

⟨*proof*⟩

instance *real* :: *banach*

<proof>

lemma *Cauchy-convergent-iff*:
fixes $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$
shows $\text{Cauchy } X = \text{convergent } X$
<proof>

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*: $\llbracket 0 \leq (x::\text{real}); x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{Bseq } (\%n. x^n)$
<proof>

lemma *monoseq-realpow*: $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{monoseq } (\%n. x^n)$
<proof>

lemma *convergent-realpow*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq (x::\text{real}); x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{convergent } (\%n. x^n)$
<proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-realpow-zero-lemma*:
fixes $x :: \text{real}$
assumes $x: 0 \leq x$
shows $\text{real } n * x + 1 \leq (x + 1)^n$
<proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-inverse-realpow-zero*:
 $1 < (x::\text{real}) \implies (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (x^n)) \text{ ----> } 0$
<proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-realpow-zero*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq (x::\text{real}); x < 1 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. x^n) \text{ ----> } 0$
<proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-power-zero*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-algebra-1,recpower}\}$
shows $\text{norm } x < 1 \implies (\lambda n. x^n) \text{ ----> } 0$
<proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-divide-realpow-zero*:
 $1 < (x::\text{real}) \implies (\%n. a / (x^n)) \text{ ----> } 0$
<proof>

Limit of c^n for $|c| < (1::'a)$

lemma *LIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero*: $|c| < (1::\text{real}) \implies (\%n. |c|^n) \text{ ----> } 0$
<proof>

lemma *LIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero2*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. c ^ n) \dashrightarrow 0$
 <proof>

end

13 Lim: Limits and Continuity

theory *Lim*
imports *SEQ*
begin

Standard Definitions

definition

LIM :: [*a*::*real-normed-vector* => *b*::*real-normed-vector*, *a*, *b*] => *bool*
 (((-)/ -- (-)/ --> (-)) [60, 0, 60] 60) **where**
f -- *a* --> *L* =
 ($\forall r > 0. \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ \text{norm } (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow \text{norm } (f x - L) < r$)

definition

isCont :: [*a*::*real-normed-vector* => *b*::*real-normed-vector*, *a*] => *bool* **where**
isCont *f* *a* = (*f* -- *a* --> (*f* *a*))

definition

isUCont :: [*a*::*real-normed-vector* => *b*::*real-normed-vector*] => *bool* **where**
isUCont *f* = ($\forall r > 0. \exists s > 0. \forall x y. \text{norm } (x - y) < s \longrightarrow \text{norm } (f x - f y) < r$)

13.1 Limits of Functions

13.1.1 Purely standard proofs

lemma *LIM-eq*:

f -- *a* --> *L* =
 ($\forall r > 0. \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ \text{norm } (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow \text{norm } (f x - L) < r$)
 <proof>

lemma *LIM-I*:

($\forall r. 0 < r \implies \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ \text{norm } (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow \text{norm } (f x - L) < r$)
 $\implies f$ -- *a* --> *L*
 <proof>

lemma *LIM-D*:

[*f* -- *a* --> *L*; $0 < r$]
 $\implies \exists s > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \ \& \ \text{norm } (x - a) < s \dashrightarrow \text{norm } (f x - L) < r$
 <proof>

lemma *LIM-offset*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies (\lambda x. f (x + k)) \dashrightarrow a - k \dashrightarrow L$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-offset-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies (\lambda h. f (a + h)) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow L$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-offset-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda h. f (a + h)) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow L \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-const* [*simp*]: $(\%x. k) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow k$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $(\%x. f x + g(x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (L + M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-add-zero*:
 $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0; g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. f x + g x) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *minus-diff-minus*:
 fixes $a b :: 'a::ab-group-add$
 shows $(- a) - (- b) = - (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-minus*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies (\%x. -f(x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow -L$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-add-minus*:
 $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow l; g \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow m \rrbracket \implies (\%x. f(x) + -g(x)) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow (l + -m)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-diff*:
 $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow l; g \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow m \rrbracket \implies (\%x. f(x) - g(x)) \dashrightarrow x \dashrightarrow l - m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \implies (\lambda x. f x - l) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda x. f x - l) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-zero-iff*: $(\lambda x. f x - l) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 = f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow m$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-norm*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \implies (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow \text{norm } l$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-norm-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \implies (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-norm-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-norm-zero-iff*: $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0 = f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-rabs*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (l::\text{real}) \implies (\lambda x. |f x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow |l|$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-rabs-zero*: $f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (0::\text{real}) \implies (\lambda x. |f x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-rabs-zero-cancel*: $(\lambda x. |f x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (0::\text{real}) \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-rabs-zero-iff*: $(\lambda x. |f x|) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow (0::\text{real}) = f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-const-not-eq*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $k \neq L \implies \neg (\lambda x. k) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$

<proof>

lemmas *LIM-not-zero = LIM-const-not-eq* [where $L = 0$]

lemma *LIM-const-eq*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $(\lambda x. k) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L \implies k = L$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-unique*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $\llbracket f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L; f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow M \rrbracket \implies L = M$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-ident* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. x) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Limits are equal for functions equal except at limit point

lemma *LIM-equal*:
 $\llbracket \forall x. x \neq a \dashrightarrow (f x = g x) \rrbracket \implies (f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l) = (g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIM-cong*:
 $\llbracket a = b; \bigwedge x. x \neq b \implies f x = g x; l = m \rrbracket$
 $\implies ((\lambda x. f x) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l) = ((\lambda x. g x) \dashrightarrow b \dashrightarrow m)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Two uses in Hyperreal/Transcendental.ML

lemma *LIM-trans*:
 $\llbracket (\%x. f(x) + -g(x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0; g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \rrbracket \implies f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIM-compose*:
assumes $g: g \dashrightarrow l \dashrightarrow g l$
assumes $f: f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l$
shows $(\lambda x. g (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow g l$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $(\lambda x. g (f x)) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LIM-o*: $\llbracket g \dashrightarrow l \dashrightarrow g l; f \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow l \rrbracket \implies (g \circ f) \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow g l$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $g \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Bounded Linear Operators

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *cont*: $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv f a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *LIM*:
 $g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv l \implies (\lambda x. f (g x)) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv f l$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *LIM-zero*:
 $g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0 \implies (\lambda x. f (g x)) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $(\lambda x. f x ** g x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM-left-zero*:
 $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0 \implies (\lambda x. f x ** c) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM-right-zero*:
 $f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0 \implies (\lambda x. c ** f x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *bounded-bilinear*) *LIM*:
 $\llbracket f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv L; g \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv M \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. f x ** g x) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv L ** M$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{recpower, real-normed-algebra}\}$
assumes $f: f \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv l$
shows $(\lambda x. f x ^ n) \dashv\dashv a \dashv\dashv l ^ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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 $\text{norm } (\text{inverse } x - 1) < r$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-inverse-fun*:

assumes $a: a \neq (0::'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra})$

shows $\text{inverse } -- a --> \text{inverse } a$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-inverse*:

fixes $L :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$

shows $\llbracket f -- a --> L; L \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. \text{inverse } (f x)) -- a --> \text{inverse } L$

<proof>

13.2 Continuity

13.2.1 Purely standard proofs

lemma *LIM-isCont-iff*: $(f -- a --> f a) = ((\lambda h. f (a + h)) -- 0 --> f a)$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-iff*: $\text{isCont } f x = (\lambda h. f (x + h)) -- 0 --> f x$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-ident [simp]*: $\text{isCont } (\lambda x. x) a$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-const [simp]*: $\text{isCont } (\lambda x. k) a$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-norm*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x)) a$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-rabs*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. |f x|) a$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-add*: $\llbracket \text{isCont } f a; \text{isCont } g a \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f x + g x) a$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-minus*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. - f x) a$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-diff*: $\llbracket \text{isCont } f a; \text{isCont } g a \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f x - g x) a$

<proof>

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*:

$\llbracket \text{isCont } g\ l; f\ \text{--- } a\ \text{---} > l \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\lambda x. g\ (f\ x))\ \text{--- } a\ \text{---} > g\ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-LIM-compose2*:

assumes f [*unfolded isCont-def*]: $\text{isCont } f\ a$
assumes g : $g\ \text{--- } f\ a\ \text{---} > l$
assumes *inj*: $\exists d > 0. \forall x. x \neq a \wedge \text{norm } (x - a) < d \longrightarrow f\ x \neq f\ a$
shows $(\lambda x. g\ (f\ x))\ \text{--- } a\ \text{---} > l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{recpower, real-normed-algebra}\}$
shows $\text{isCont } f\ a \Longrightarrow \text{isCont } (\lambda x. f\ x \wedge n)\ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *isCont-abs [simp]*: $\text{isCont } \text{abs } (a::\text{real})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

13.3 Uniform Continuity

lemma *isUCont-isCont*: $isUCont\ f \implies isCont\ f\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isUCont-Cauchy*:
 $\llbracket isUCont\ f; Cauchy\ X \rrbracket \implies Cauchy\ (\lambda n. f\ (X\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *isUCont*: $isUCont\ f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *bounded-linear*) *Cauchy*: $Cauchy\ X \implies Cauchy\ (\lambda n. f\ (X\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

13.4 Relation of LIM and LIMSEQ

lemma *LIMSEQ-SEQ-conv1*:
fixes $a :: 'a::real-normed-vector$
assumes $X: X \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
shows $\forall S. (\forall n. S\ n \neq a) \wedge S \dashrightarrow a \longrightarrow (\lambda n. X\ (S\ n)) \dashrightarrow L$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-SEQ-conv2*:
fixes $a :: real$
assumes $\forall S. (\forall n. S\ n \neq a) \wedge S \dashrightarrow a \longrightarrow (\lambda n. X\ (S\ n)) \dashrightarrow L$
shows $X \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-SEQ-conv*:
 $(\forall S. (\forall n. S\ n \neq a) \wedge S \dashrightarrow (a::real) \longrightarrow (\lambda n. X\ (S\ n)) \dashrightarrow L) =$
 $(X \dashrightarrow a \dashrightarrow L)$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

14 Deriv: Differentiation

theory *Deriv*
imports *Lim*
begin

Standard Definitions

definition
 $deriv :: ['a::real-normed-field \Rightarrow 'a, 'a, 'a] \Rightarrow bool$
 — Differentiation: D is derivative of function f at x
 $((DERIV\ (-)\ / (-)\ :\> (-))\ [1000, 1000, 60]\ 60)$ **where**
 $DERIV\ f\ x :\> D = ((\%h. (f(x + h) - f\ x) / h) \dashrightarrow 0 \dashrightarrow D)$

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*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D; \ \text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> \ E \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x \ + \ - \ g \ x) \ x \ :> \ D \ + \ - \ E$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-isCont*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D \implies \text{isCont } f \ x$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-mult-lemma*:

fixes $a \ b \ c \ d \ :: \ 'a::\text{real-field}$

shows $(a * b - c * d) / h = a * ((b - d) / h) + ((a - c) / h) * d$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-mult'*:

assumes $f: \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D$

assumes $g: \text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> \ E$

shows $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x \ * \ g \ x) \ x \ :> \ f \ x \ * \ E \ + \ D \ * \ g \ x$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-mult*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ Da; \ \text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> \ Db \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. f \ x \ * \ g \ x) \ x \ :> \ (Da * g(x)) + (Db * f(x))$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-unique*:

$\llbracket \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D; \ \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ E \rrbracket \implies D = E$

<proof>

Differentiation of finite sum

lemma *DERIV-sumr* [*rule-format (no-asm)*]:

$(\forall r. m \leq r \ \& \ r < (m + n) \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV } (\%x. f \ r \ x) \ x \ :> \ (f' \ r \ x))$

$\longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV } (\%x. \sum_{n=m..<n::\text{nat. } f \ n \ x \ :: \ \text{real}}) \ x \ :> \ (\sum_{r=m..<n. f' \ r \ x})$
 <proof>

Alternative definition for differentiability

lemma *DERIV-LIM-iff*:

$((\%h. (f(a + h) - f(a)) / h) \ \longrightarrow \ 0 \ \longrightarrow \ D) =$

$((\%x. (f(x) - f(a)) / (x - a)) \ \longrightarrow \ a \ \longrightarrow \ D)$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-iff2*: $(\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D) = ((\%z. (f(z) - f(x)) / (z - x)) \ \longrightarrow \ x \ \longrightarrow \ D)$

<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 *DERIV-inverse-lemma*:

[[$a \neq 0$; $b \neq 0$]; $a :: \text{real-normed-field}$]]
 $\implies (\text{inverse } a - \text{inverse } b) / h$
 $= - (\text{inverse } a * ((a - b) / h) * \text{inverse } b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $\text{DERIV } - \ :> \ ?E$ **)**
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-divide*:

[[$\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D$; $\text{DERIV } g \ x \ :> \ E$; $g \ x \neq 0$]]
 $\implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. f \ x / g \ x) \ x \ :> (D * g \ x - f \ x * E) / (g \ x * g \ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:

$DERIV f x \text{ :> } D \implies DERIV (\%x. c * f x) x \text{ :> } c * D$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-chain*: $[[DERIV f (g x) \text{ :> } Da; DERIV g x \text{ :> } Db]] \implies DERIV (f o g) x \text{ :> } Da * Db$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-chain2*: $[[DERIV f (g x) \text{ :> } Da; DERIV g x \text{ :> } Db]] \implies DERIV (\%x. f (g x)) x \text{ :> } Da * Db$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-cmult-Id [simp]*: $DERIV (op * c) x \text{ :> } c$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-pow*: $DERIV (\%x. x ^ n) x \text{ :> } real n * (x ^ (n - Suc 0))$
 <proof>

Power of -1

lemma *DERIV-inverse*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-field, recpower\}$
shows $x \neq 0 \implies DERIV (\%x. inverse(x)) x \text{ :> } -(inverse x ^ Suc (Suc 0))$
 <proof>

Derivative of inverse

lemma *DERIV-inverse-fun*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-field, recpower\}$
shows $[[DERIV f x \text{ :> } d; f(x) \neq 0]] \implies DERIV (\%x. inverse(f x)) x \text{ :> } -(d * inverse(f(x) ^ Suc (Suc 0)))$
 <proof>

Derivative of quotient

lemma *DERIV-quotient*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-field, recpower\}$
shows $[[DERIV f x \text{ :> } d; DERIV g x \text{ :> } e; g(x) \neq 0]] \implies DERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g y)) x \text{ :> } (d * g(x) - (e * f(x))) / (g(x) ^ Suc (Suc 0))$
 <proof>

14.2 Differentiability predicate

lemma *differentiableD*: $f \text{ differentiable } x \implies \exists D. DERIV f x \text{ :> } D$
 <proof>

lemma *differentiableI*: $DERIV f x \text{ :> } D \implies f \text{ differentiable } x$

<proof>

lemma *differentiable-const*: $(\lambda z. a)$ differentiable x
<proof>

lemma *differentiable-sum*:
assumes f differentiable x
and g differentiable x
shows $(\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x)$ differentiable x
<proof>

lemma *differentiable-diff*:
assumes f differentiable x
and g differentiable x
shows $(\lambda x. f\ x - g\ x)$ differentiable x
<proof>

lemma *differentiable-mult*:
assumes f differentiable x
and g differentiable x
shows $(\lambda x. f\ x * g\ x)$ differentiable x
<proof>

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)*]: $(\forall n. (f::nat=>real)\ n \leq f\ (Suc\ n)) \longrightarrow f\ m \leq f\ (m + n)$
<proof>

lemma *f-inc-g-dec-Beq-f*: $[\forall n. f(n) \leq f(Suc\ n);$
 $\forall n. g(Suc\ n) \leq g(n);$
 $\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n)]$
 $\implies Bseq\ (f :: nat \Rightarrow real)$
<proof>

lemma *f-inc-g-dec-Beq-g*: $[\forall n. f(n) \leq f(Suc\ n);$
 $\forall n. g(Suc\ n) \leq g(n);$
 $\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n)]$
 $\implies Bseq\ (g :: nat \Rightarrow real)$
<proof>

lemma *f-inc-imp-le-lim*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $[\forall n. f\ n \leq f\ (Suc\ n); \text{convergent } f] \implies f\ n \leq \text{lim } f$
<proof>

lemma *lim-uminus*: $\text{convergent } g \implies \text{lim } (\%x. - g\ x) = - (\text{lim } g)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *g-dec-imp-lim-le*:

fixes $g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \forall n. g (\text{Suc } n) \leq g(n); \text{convergent } g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{lim } g \leq g \ n$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-nest*: $\llbracket \forall n. f(n) \leq f(\text{Suc } n);$

$\forall n. g(\text{Suc } n) \leq g(n);$

$\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n) \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow \exists l \ m :: \text{real}. l \leq m \ \& \ ((\forall n. f(n) \leq l) \ \& \ f \ \text{-----} \> \ l) \ \&$
 $((\forall n. m \leq g(n)) \ \& \ g \ \text{-----} \> \ m)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-nest-unique*: $\llbracket \forall n. f(n) \leq f(\text{Suc } n);$

$\forall n. g(\text{Suc } n) \leq g(n);$

$\forall n. f(n) \leq g(n);$

$(\%n. f(n) - g(n)) \ \text{-----} \> \ 0 \rrbracket$

$\Longrightarrow \exists l :: \text{real}. ((\forall n. f(n) \leq l) \ \& \ f \ \text{-----} \> \ l) \ \&$
 $((\forall n. l \leq g(n)) \ \& \ g \ \text{-----} \> \ l)$

⟨proof⟩

The universal quantifiers below are required for the declaration of *Bolzano-nest-unique* below.

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-le*:

$a \leq b \Longrightarrow \forall n. \text{fst} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n) \leq \text{snd} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-fst-le-Suc*: $a \leq b \Longrightarrow$

$\forall n. \text{fst} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n) \leq \text{fst} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ (\text{Suc } n))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-Suc-le-snd*: $a \leq b \Longrightarrow$

$\forall n. \text{snd} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ (\text{Suc } n)) \leq \text{snd} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *eq-divide-2-times-iff*: $((x :: \text{real}) = y / (2 * z)) = (2 * x = y / z)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Bolzano-bisect-diff*:

$a \leq b \Longrightarrow$

$\text{snd} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n) - \text{fst} (\text{Bolzano-bisect } P \ a \ b \ n) =$
 $(b - a) / (2 \wedge n)$

⟨proof⟩

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 $P: \quad \llbracket \forall a\ b\ c. \llbracket P(a,b); P(b,c); a \leq b; b \leq c \rrbracket \implies P(a,c)$
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*:

$\llbracket \forall a\ b\ c. P(a,b) \ \& \ P(b,c) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ b \leq c \dashrightarrow P(a,c);$
 $\forall x. \exists d::\text{real}. 0 < d \ \&$
 $\quad (\forall a\ b. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ (b-a) < d \dashrightarrow P(a,b));$
 $\quad a \leq b \rrbracket$
 $\implies P(a,b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lemma-BOLZANO2*: $((\forall a\ b\ c. (a \leq b \ \& \ b \leq c \ \& \ P(a,b) \ \& \ P(b,c)) \dashrightarrow P(a,c)) \ \&$

$\quad (\forall x. \exists d::\text{real}. 0 < d \ \&$
 $\quad \quad (\forall a\ b. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ (b-a) < d \dashrightarrow P(a,b))))$
 $\dashrightarrow (\forall a\ b. a \leq b \dashrightarrow P(a,b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.4 Intermediate Value Theorem

Prove Contrapositive by Bisection

lemma *IVT*: $\llbracket f(a::\text{real}) \leq (y::\text{real}); y \leq f(b);$
 $\quad a \leq b;$
 $\quad (\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \dashrightarrow \text{isCont } f\ x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *IVT2*: $\llbracket f(b::\text{real}) \leq (y::\text{real}); y \leq f(a);$

$\quad a \leq b;$
 $\quad (\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \dashrightarrow \text{isCont } f\ x)$
 $\rrbracket \implies \exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *IVT-objl*: $(f(a::real) \leq (y::real) \ \& \ y \leq f(b) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ (\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x)) \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y)$
 <proof>

lemma *IVT2-objl*: $(f(b::real) \leq (y::real) \ \& \ y \leq f(a) \ \& \ a \leq b \ \& \ (\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x)) \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = y)$
 <proof>

By bisection, function continuous on closed interval is bounded above

lemma *isCont-bounded*:
 $[[a \leq b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x]] \ \Longrightarrow \ \exists M::real. \forall x::real. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq M$
 <proof>

Refine the above to existence of least upper bound

lemma *lemma-reals-complete*: $((\exists x. x \in S) \ \& \ (\exists y. \ isUb \ UNIV \ S \ (y::real))) \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists t. \ isLub \ UNIV \ S \ t)$
 <proof>

lemma *isCont-has-Ub*: $[[a \leq b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x]] \ \Longrightarrow \ \exists M::real. (\forall x::real. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq M) \ \& \ (\forall N. N < M \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ N < f(x)))$
 <proof>

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 $\exists M::real. (\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq M) \ \& \ (\exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = M)$
 <proof>

Same theorem for lower bound

lemma *isCont-eq-Lb*: $[[a \leq b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x]] \ \Longrightarrow \ \exists M::real. (\forall x::real. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ M \leq f(x)) \ \& \ (\exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ f(x) = M)$
 <proof>

Another version.

lemma *isCont-Lb-Ub*: $[[a \leq b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ isCont \ f \ x]] \ \Longrightarrow \ \exists L \ M::real. (\forall x::real. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \ L \leq f(x) \ \& \ f(x) \leq M) \ \& \ (\forall y. L \leq y \ \& \ y \leq M \ \longrightarrow \ (\exists x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \& \ (f(x) = y)))$
 <proof>

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 $\exists d > 0. \forall h > 0. h < d \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) < f(x + h)$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-left-dec*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{der}: \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ l$
and $l: \ l < 0$
shows $\exists d > 0. \forall h > 0. h < d \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) < f(x-h)$
 <proof>

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 $l = 0$
 <proof>

Similar theorem for a local minimum

lemma *DERIV-local-min*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ l; \ 0 < d; \ \forall y. |x-y| < d \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) \leq f(y)] \ \Longrightarrow \ l = 0$
 <proof>

In particular, if a function is locally flat

lemma *DERIV-local-const*:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> \ l; \ 0 < d; \ \forall y. |x-y| < d \ \longrightarrow \ f(x) = f(y)] \ \Longrightarrow \ l = 0$
 <proof>

Lemma about introducing open ball in open interval

lemma *lemma-interval-lt*:
 $[\text{a} < \text{x}; \ \text{x} < \text{b}]$
 $\Longrightarrow \exists d :: \text{real}. \ 0 < d \ \& \ (\forall y. |x-y| < d \ \longrightarrow \ \text{a} < y \ \& \ y < \text{b})$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-interval*: $[\text{a} < \text{x}; \ \text{x} < \text{b}] \ \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists d :: \text{real}. \ 0 < d \ \& \ (\forall y. |x-y| < d \ \longrightarrow \ \text{a} \leq y \ \& \ y \leq \text{b})$
 <proof>

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 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ such that $f' x_0 = (0 :: 'a)$

theorem *Rolle*:

assumes *lt*: $a < b$
and *eq*: $f(a) = f(b)$
and *con*: $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x$
and *dif* [rule-format]: $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \longrightarrow \text{f differentiable } x$
shows $\exists z::\text{real}. a < z \ \& \ z < b \ \& \ \text{DERIV } f \ z \ :> 0$
 <proof>

14.5 Mean Value Theorem

lemma *lemma-MVT*:

$f \ a - (f \ b - f \ a)/(b-a) * a = f \ b - (f \ b - f \ a)/(b-a) * (b::\text{real})$
 <proof>

theorem *MVT*:

assumes *lt*: $a < b$
and *con*: $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x$
and *dif* [rule-format]: $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \longrightarrow \text{f differentiable } x$
shows $\exists l \ z::\text{real}. a < z \ \& \ z < b \ \& \ \text{DERIV } f \ z \ :> l \ \& \ (f(b) - f(a) = (b-a) * l)$
 <proof>

A function is constant if its derivative is 0 over an interval.

lemma *DERIV-isconst-end*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\![a < b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x;$
 $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> 0 \]\!]$
 $\implies f \ b = f \ a$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-isconst1*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\![a < b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x;$
 $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> 0 \]\!]$
 $\implies \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow f \ x = f \ a$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-isconst2*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $[\![a < b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f \ x;$
 $\forall x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } f \ x \ :> 0;$
 $a \leq x; x \leq b \]\!]$
 $\implies f \ x = f \ a$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-isconst-all*:

fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
shows $\forall x. DERIV f x :> 0 \implies f(x) = f(y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-const-ratio-const*:
fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
shows $[|a \neq b; \forall x. DERIV f x :> k|] \implies (f(b) - f(a)) = (b-a) * k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *DERIV-const-ratio-const2*:
fixes $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
shows $[|a \neq b; \forall x. DERIV f x :> k|] \implies (f(b) - f(a))/(b-a) = k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-average-minus-first [simp]*: $((a + b) / 2 - a) = (b-a)/(2::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *real-average-minus-second [simp]*: $((b + a)/2 - a) = (b-a)/(2::real)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Gallileo’s ”trick”: average velocity = av. of end velocities

lemma *DERIV-const-average*:
fixes $v :: real \Rightarrow real$
assumes $neq: a \neq (b::real)$
and $der: \forall x. DERIV v x :> k$
shows $v ((a + b)/2) = (v a + v b)/2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $f :: real \Rightarrow real$
assumes $d: 0 < d$
and inj [rule-format]: $\forall z. |z-x| \leq d \implies g(f z) = z$
and $cont$: $\forall z. |z-x| \leq d \implies isCont f z$
shows $\exists z. |z-x| \leq d \ \& \ f x < f z$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Similar version for lower bound.

lemma *lemma-isCont-inj2*:
fixes $f g :: real \Rightarrow real$
shows $[|0 < d; \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \implies g(f z) = z;$
 $\forall z. |z-x| \leq d \implies isCont f z|]$
 $\implies \exists z. |z-x| \leq d \ \& \ f z < f x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\text{inj}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \longrightarrow g(f z) = z$
and $\text{cont}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f z$
shows $\exists e > 0. \forall y. |y - f x| \leq e \longrightarrow (\exists z. |z-x| \leq d \ \& \ f z = y)$
 <proof>

Continuity of inverse function

lemma *isCont-inverse-function*:
fixes $f g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $d: 0 < d$
and $\text{inj}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \longrightarrow g(f z) = z$
and $\text{cont}: \forall z. |z-x| \leq d \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f z$
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*: $[| \text{DERIV } f x :> D; D = E |] \implies \text{DERIV } f x :> E$
 <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**
 $root\ n\ x = (if\ 0 < x\ then\ (THE\ u. 0 < u \wedge u \wedge n = x)\ else$
 $if\ x < 0\ then\ -\ (THE\ u. 0 < u \wedge u \wedge n = -x)\ else\ 0)$

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*: $odd\ (n::nat) \implies 0 < n$

<proof>

lemma *odd-real-root-pow*: $odd\ n \implies root\ n\ x\ ^\ n = x$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-ge-zero*: $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq root\ n\ x$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-power-cancel*: $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ (x\ ^\ n) = x$
<proof>

lemma *odd-real-root-power-cancel*: $odd\ n \implies root\ n\ (x\ ^\ n) = x$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-pos-unique*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq y; y\ ^\ n = x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x = y$
<proof>

lemma *odd-real-root-unique*:
 $\llbracket odd\ n; y\ ^\ n = x \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x = y$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-one* [*simp*]: $0 < n \implies root\ n\ 1 = 1$
<proof>

Root function is strictly monotonic, hence injective

lemma *real-root-less-mono-lemma*:
 $\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x; x < y \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x < root\ n\ y$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-less-mono*: $\llbracket 0 < n; x < y \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x < root\ n\ y$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-le-mono*: $\llbracket 0 < n; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies root\ n\ x \leq root\ n\ y$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-less-iff* [*simp*]:
 $0 < n \implies (root\ n\ x < root\ n\ y) = (x < y)$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-le-iff* [*simp*]:
 $0 < n \implies (root\ n\ x \leq root\ n\ y) = (x \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma *real-root-eq-iff* [*simp*]:
 $0 < n \implies (root\ n\ x = root\ n\ y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

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*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; n < N; 0 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ x \leq \text{root } N \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

Roots of multiplication and division

lemma *real-root-mult-lemma*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ (x * y) = \text{root } n \ x * \text{root } n \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-root-inverse-lemma*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies \text{root } n \ (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{root } n \ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-root-mult*:

assumes $n: 0 < n$
shows $\text{root } n \ (x * y) = \text{root } n \ x * \text{root } n \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-root-inverse*:

assumes $n: 0 < n$
shows $\text{root } n \ (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{root } n \ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-root-divide*:

$0 < n \implies \text{root } n \ (x / y) = \text{root } n \ x / \text{root } n \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-root-power*:

$0 < n \implies \text{root } n \ (x ^ k) = \text{root } n \ x ^ k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-root-abs*: $0 < n \implies \text{root } n \ |x| = |\text{root } n \ x|$

⟨proof⟩

Continuity and derivatives

lemma *isCont-root-pos*:

assumes $n: 0 < n$
assumes $x: 0 < x$
shows $\text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-root-neg*:

$\llbracket 0 < n; x < 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-root-zero*:

$0 < n \implies \text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-real-root*: $0 < n \implies \text{isCont } (\text{root } n) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-real-root*:
 assumes $n: 0 < n$
 assumes $x: 0 < x$
 shows *DERIV* $(\text{root } n) \ x \ :> \text{inverse } (\text{real } n * \text{root } n \ x \ ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-odd-real-root*:
 assumes $n: \text{odd } n$
 assumes $x: x \neq 0$
 shows *DERIV* $(\text{root } n) \ x \ :> \text{inverse } (\text{real } n * \text{root } n \ x \ ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.3 Square Root

definition
 $\text{sqrt} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{sqrt} = \text{root } 2$

lemma *pos2*: $0 < (2::\text{nat})$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-unique*: $\llbracket y^2 = x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-abs* [*simp*]: $\text{sqrt } (x^2) = |x|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-pow2* [*simp*]: $0 \leq x \implies (\text{sqrt } x)^2 = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-pow2-iff* [*simp*]: $((\text{sqrt } x)^2 = x) = (0 \leq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{sqrt } 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-one* [*simp*]: $\text{sqrt } 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-minus*: $\text{sqrt } (-x) = -\text{sqrt } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-mult*: $\text{sqrt } (x * y) = \text{sqrt } x * \text{sqrt } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-inverse*: $\text{sqrt } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-divide*: $\text{sqrt } (x / y) = \text{sqrt } x / \text{sqrt } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-power*: $\text{sqrt } (x \wedge k) = \text{sqrt } x \wedge k$
 ⟨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*:

$0 < x \implies \text{DERIV sqrt } x \text{ :> inverse (sqrt } x) / 2$
 ⟨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 $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring,recpower}\}$
shows $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2 * x * y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *power2-diff*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{number-ring,recpower}\}$
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*:

$\llbracket |x| < u / \text{sqrt } 2; |y| < u / \text{sqrt } 2 \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) < u$
 ⟨proof⟩

Needed for the infinitely close relation over the nonstandard complex numbers

lemma *lemma-sqrt-hcomplex-approx*:

$\llbracket 0 < u; x < u/2; y < u/2; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } (x^2 + y^2) < u$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $0 < x \implies \text{root } (\text{Suc } n) (x \wedge (\text{Suc } n)) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]*: $0 < \text{fact } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-not-eq-zero [simp]*: $\text{fact } n \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-nat-fact-not-zero [simp]*: $\text{real } (\text{fact } n) \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-nat-fact-gt-zero [simp]*: $0 < \text{real}(\text{fact } n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-nat-fact-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{real}(\text{fact } n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-ge-one* [simp]: $1 \leq \text{fact } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-mono*: $m \leq n \implies \text{fact } m \leq \text{fact } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

Note that $\text{fact } 0 = \text{fact } 1$

lemma *fact-less-mono*: $[| 0 < m; m < n |] \implies \text{fact } m < \text{fact } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv-real-of-nat-fact-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{fact } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv-real-of-nat-fact-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{fact } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-diff-Suc* [rule-format]:
 $n < \text{Suc } m \implies \text{fact}(\text{Suc } m - n) = (\text{Suc } m - n) * \text{fact}(m - n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-num0* [simp]: $\text{fact } 0 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-num-eq-if*: $\text{fact } m = (\text{if } m=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } m * \text{fact}(m - 1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-add-num-eq-if*:
 $\text{fact}(m + n) = (\text{if } m + n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (m + n) * \text{fact}(m + n - 1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *fact-add-num-eq-if2*:
 $\text{fact}(m + n) = (\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } \text{fact } n \text{ else } (m + n) * \text{fact}((m - 1) + n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

17 Series: Finite Summation and Infinite Series

theory *Series*
imports *SEQ*
begin

definition
 $\text{sums} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 (**infixr** *sums* 80) **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

$\sum i. b == \text{CONST } \text{suminf } (\%i. b)$

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*:

$\forall f. (\sum m=0..<n::nat. f(m+k)::real) = \text{setsum } f \{0..<n+k\} - \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\}$
 <proof>

lemma *sumr-offset4*:

$\forall n f. \text{setsum } f \{0::nat..<n+k\} = (\sum m=0..<n. f(m+k)::real) + \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\}$
 <proof>

17.1 Infinite Sums, by the Properties of Limits

lemma *sums-summable*: $f \text{ sums } l \implies \text{summable } f$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-sums*: $\text{summable } f \implies f \text{ sums } (\text{suminf } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-sumr-LIMSEQ-suminf*:

$\text{summable } f \implies (\%n. \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\}) \text{ ----> } (\text{suminf } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *sums-unique*: $f \text{ sums } s \implies (s = \text{suminf } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *sums-split-initial-segment*: $f \text{ sums } s \implies$
 $(\%n. f(n+k)) \text{ sums } (s - (\text{SUM } i = 0..<k. f i))$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-ignore-initial-segment*: $\text{summable } f \implies$
 $\text{summable } (\%n. f(n+k))$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-minus-initial-segment*: $\text{summable } f \implies$
 $\text{suminf } f = s \implies \text{suminf } (\%n. f(n+k)) = s - (\text{SUM } i = 0..<k. f i)$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-split-initial-segment*: $\text{summable } f \implies$
 $\text{suminf } f = (\text{SUM } i = 0..<k. f i) + \text{suminf } (\%n. f(n+k))$
 <proof>

lemma *series-zero*:

$(\forall m. n \leq m \text{ --> } f(m) = 0) \implies f \text{ sums } (\text{setsum } f \{0..<n\})$
 <proof>

lemma *sums-zero*: $(\lambda n. 0) \text{ sums } 0$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-zero*: $\text{summable } (\lambda n. 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-zero*: $\text{suminf } (\lambda n. 0) = 0$

<proof>

lemma (*in bounded-linear*) *sums*:

$(\lambda n. X n) \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. f (X n)) \text{ sums } (f a)$

<proof>

lemma (*in bounded-linear*) *summable*:

$\text{summable } (\lambda n. X n) \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. f (X n))$

<proof>

lemma (*in bounded-linear*) *suminf*:

$\text{summable } (\lambda n. X n) \implies f \left(\sum n. X n \right) = \left(\sum n. f (X n) \right)$

<proof>

lemma *sums-mult*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $f \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. c * f n) \text{ sums } (c * a)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-mult*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{summable } (\%n. c * f n)$

<proof>

lemma *suminf-mult*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{suminf } (\lambda n. c * f n) = c * \text{suminf } f$

<proof>

lemma *sums-mult2*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $f \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. f n * c) \text{ sums } (a * c)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-mult2*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. f n * c)$

<proof>

lemma *suminf-mult2*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{suminf } f * c = \left(\sum n. f n * c \right)$

<proof>

lemma *sums-divide*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-field}$

shows $f \text{ sums } a \implies (\lambda n. f n / c) \text{ sums } (a / c)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-divide:*

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-field}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. f\ n / c)$

<proof>

lemma *suminf-divide:*

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-field}$

shows $\text{summable } f \implies \text{suminf } (\lambda n. f\ n / c) = \text{suminf } f / c$

<proof>

lemma *sums-add:* $\llbracket X\ \text{sums}\ a; Y\ \text{sums}\ b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X\ n + Y\ n)\ \text{sums}\ (a + b)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-add:* $\llbracket \text{summable } X; \text{summable } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. X\ n + Y\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *suminf-add:*

$\llbracket \text{summable } X; \text{summable } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{suminf } X + \text{suminf } Y = (\sum n. X\ n + Y\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *sums-diff:* $\llbracket X\ \text{sums}\ a; Y\ \text{sums}\ b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. X\ n - Y\ n)\ \text{sums}\ (a - b)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-diff:* $\llbracket \text{summable } X; \text{summable } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. X\ n - Y\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *suminf-diff:*

$\llbracket \text{summable } X; \text{summable } Y \rrbracket \implies \text{suminf } X - \text{suminf } Y = (\sum n. X\ n - Y\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *sums-minus:* $X\ \text{sums}\ a \implies (\lambda n. - X\ n)\ \text{sums}\ (- a)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-minus:* $\text{summable } X \implies \text{summable } (\lambda n. - X\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *suminf-minus:* $\text{summable } X \implies (\sum n. - X\ n) = - (\sum n. X\ n)$

<proof>

lemma *sums-group:*

$\llbracket \text{summable } f; 0 < k \rrbracket \implies (\%n. \text{setsum } f\ \{n*k..<n*k+k\})\ \text{sums}\ (\text{suminf } f)$

<proof>

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 $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall m \geq n. 0 \leq f m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\} \leq \text{suminf } f$
 <proof>

lemma *series-pos-less*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall m \geq n. 0 < f m \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\} < \text{suminf } f$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-gt-zero*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall n. 0 < f n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow 0 < \text{suminf } f$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-ge-zero*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f; \forall n. 0 \leq f n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow 0 \leq \text{suminf } f$
 <proof>

lemma *sumr-pos-lt-pair*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket \text{summable } f;$

$\forall d. 0 < f (k + (\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0) * d)) + f (k + ((\text{Suc}(\text{Suc } 0) * d) + 1)) \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow \text{setsum } f \{0..<k\} < \text{suminf } f$

<proof>

Sum of a geometric progression.

lemmas *sumr-geometric = geometric-sum* [where 'a = real]

lemma *geometric-sums*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$

shows $\text{norm } x < 1 \Longrightarrow (\lambda n. x ^ n) \text{ sums } (1 / (1 - x))$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-geometric*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{recpower}\}$

shows $\text{norm } x < 1 \Longrightarrow \text{summable } (\lambda n. x ^ n)$
 <proof>

Cauchy-type criterion for convergence of series (c.f. Harrison)

lemma *summable-convergent-sumr-iff*:

$\text{summable } f = \text{convergent } (\%n. \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\})$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-LIMSEQ-zero*: $\text{summable } f \Longrightarrow f \text{ ----} > 0$

<proof>

lemma *summable-Cauchy*:

$summable (f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach) =$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall m \geq N. \forall n. norm (setsum f \{m..<n\}) < e)$
 <proof>

Comparison test

lemma *norm-setsum*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: real-normed-vector$
shows $norm (setsum f A) \leq (\sum i \in A. norm (f i))$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-comparison-test*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach$
shows $[\exists N. \forall n \geq N. norm (f n) \leq g n; summable g] \Longrightarrow summable f$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-norm-comparison-test*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: banach$
shows $[\exists N. \forall n \geq N. norm (f n) \leq g n; summable g]$
 $\Longrightarrow summable (\lambda n. norm (f n))$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-rabs-comparison-test*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $[\exists N. \forall n \geq N. |f n| \leq g n; summable g] \Longrightarrow summable (\lambda n. |f n|)$
 <proof>

Summability of geometric series for real algebras

lemma *complete-algebra-summable-geometric*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-algebra-1, banach, recpower\}$
shows $norm x < 1 \Longrightarrow summable (\lambda n. x ^ n)$
 <proof>

Limit comparison property for series (c.f. jrh)

lemma *summable-le*:
fixes $f g :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $[\forall n. f n \leq g n; summable f; summable g] \Longrightarrow suminf f \leq suminf g$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-le2*:
fixes $f g :: nat \Rightarrow real$
shows $[\forall n. |f n| \leq g n; summable g] \Longrightarrow summable f \wedge suminf f \leq suminf g$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-0-le*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow real$
assumes $gt0: \forall n. 0 \leq f n$ **and** $sm: summable f$
shows $0 \leq suminf f$
 <proof>

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 : *summable* $(\lambda k. \text{norm } (a k))$

assumes b : *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 : *summable* $(\lambda k. \text{norm } (a k))$

assumes b : *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*: $1 < k \implies \text{Suc } (k * m) \text{ mod } k = 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *Suc-times-mod-eq* [*of number-of w, standard, simp*]

lemma [*simp*]: $n \text{ div } k \leq (\text{Suc } n) \text{ div } k$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Suc-n-div-2-gt-zero* [*simp*]: $(0::\text{nat}) < n \implies 0 < (n + 1) \text{ div } 2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *div-2-gt-zero* [*simp*]: $(1::\text{nat}) < n \implies 0 < n \text{ div } 2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-mult-self3* [*simp*]: $(k*n + m) \text{ mod } n = m \text{ mod } (n::\text{nat})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mod-mult-self4* [simp]: $\text{Suc } (k*n + m) \text{ mod } n = \text{Suc } m \text{ mod } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mod-Suc-eq-Suc-mod*: $\text{Suc } m \text{ mod } n = \text{Suc } (m \text{ mod } n) \text{ mod } n$
 ⟨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*: $\text{even } (n::\text{nat}) = \text{even } (n \text{ mod } 4)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-odd-mod-4-div-2*: $n \text{ mod } 4 = (3::\text{nat}) ==> \text{odd}((n - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-even-mod-4-div-2*: $n \text{ mod } 4 = (1::\text{nat}) ==> \text{even}((n - 1) \text{ div } 2)$
 ⟨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 $p \leq n \implies y^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n - p) = (y^{\wedge} (n - p)) * y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-realpow-diff-sumr*:

fixes $y :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{comm-semiring-0}\}$ **shows**
 $(\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * y^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n - p)) =$
 $y * (\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * y^{\wedge} (n - p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-realpow-diff-sumr2*:

fixes $y :: 'a::\{\text{recpower}, \text{comm-ring}\}$ **shows**
 $x^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n) - y^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n) =$
 $(x - y) * (\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * y^{\wedge} (n - p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-realpow-rev-sumr*:

$(\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} p) * (y^{\wedge} (n - p))) =$
 $(\sum p=0..<\text{Suc } n. (x^{\wedge} (n - p)) * (y^{\wedge} p))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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* $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (f n * z^{\wedge} n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powser-inside*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}, \text{recpower}\}$ **shows**
 $[| \text{summable } (\%n. f(n) * (x^{\wedge} n)); \text{norm } z < \text{norm } x |]$
 $\implies \text{summable } (\%n. f(n) * (z^{\wedge} n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $\text{diffs } (\%n. - c n) = (\%n. - \text{diffs } c n)$

⟨proof⟩

Show that we can shift the terms down one

lemma *lemma-diffs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum n=0..<n. (diffs\ c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) = \\ & (\sum n=0..<n. of-nat\ n * c(n) * (x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0))) + \\ & (of-nat\ n * c(n) * x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0)) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-diffs2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum n=0..<n. of-nat\ n * c(n) * (x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0))) = \\ & (\sum n=0..<n. (diffs\ c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) - \\ & (of-nat\ n * c(n) * x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0)) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *diffs-equiv*:

$$\begin{aligned} & summable\ (\%n. (diffs\ c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) ==> \\ & (\%n. of-nat\ n * c(n) * (x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0)))\ sums \\ & (\sum n. (diffs\ c)(n) * (x \wedge n)) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-termdiff1*:

fixes $z :: 'a :: \{recpower, comm-ring\}$ **shows**

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum p=0..<m. (((z + h) \wedge (m - p)) * (z \wedge p)) - (z \wedge m)) = \\ & (\sum p=0..<m. (z \wedge p) * (((z + h) \wedge (m - p)) - (z \wedge (m - p)))) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-add-one*: $m < n ==> (\exists d. n = m + d + Suc\ 0)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumdiff*: $a + b - (c + d) = a - c + b - (d::real)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumr-diff-mult-const2*:

$$setsum\ f\ \{0..<n\} - of-nat\ n * (r::'a::ring-1) = (\sum i = 0..<n. f\ i - r)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-termdiff2*:

fixes $h :: 'a :: \{recpower, field\}$

assumes $h: h \neq 0$ **shows**

$$\begin{aligned} & ((z + h) \wedge n - z \wedge n) / h - of-nat\ n * z \wedge (n - Suc\ 0) = \\ & h * (\sum p=0..<n - Suc\ 0. \sum q=0..<n - Suc\ 0 - p. \\ & (z + h) \wedge q * z \wedge (n - 2 - q)) \text{ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)} \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-setsum-nat-ivl-bounded2*:

fixes $K :: 'a::ordered-semidom$

assumes $f: \bigwedge p::nat. p < n \implies f\ p \leq K$

assumes $K: 0 \leq K$
shows $\text{setsum } f \{0..<n-k\} \leq \text{of-nat } n * K$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $\text{norm } (((z + h) ^ n - z ^ n) / h - \text{of-nat } n * z ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))$
 $\leq \text{of-nat } n * \text{of-nat } (n - \text{Suc } 0) * K ^ (n - 2) * \text{norm } h$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $f -- 0 --> 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $(\lambda h. \text{suminf } (g h)) -- 0 --> 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $(\lambda h. \sum n. c n * (((x + h) ^ n - x ^ n) / h$
 $- \text{of-nat } n * x ^ (n - \text{Suc } 0))) -- 0 --> 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. \sum n. c n * x ^ n) x :> (\sum n. (\text{diffs } c) n * x ^ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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**
 $sin\ x = (\sum n. (if\ even(n)\ then\ 0\ else$
 $(-1 \wedge ((n - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2))/(real\ (fact\ n))) * x \wedge n)$

definition

$cos :: real \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $cos\ x = (\sum n. (if\ even(n)\ then\ (-1 \wedge (n\ div\ 2))/(real\ (fact\ n))$
 $else\ 0) * x \wedge n)$

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 $(\%n.$
 $(if\ even\ n\ then\ 0$
 $else\ -1 \wedge ((n - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2)/(real\ (fact\ n))) *$
 $x \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma *summable-cos:*

summable $(\%n.$
 $(if\ even\ n\ then$
 $-1 \wedge (n\ div\ 2)/(real\ (fact\ n))\ else\ 0) * x \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-STAR-sin:*

$(if\ even\ n\ then\ 0$
 $else\ -1 \wedge ((n - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2)/(real\ (fact\ n))) * 0 \wedge n = 0$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-STAR-cos:*

$0 < n \dashrightarrow$

$-1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * 0 \wedge n = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-STAR-cos1*:

$0 < n \text{ -->}$
 $(-1) \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * 0 \wedge n = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-STAR-cos2*:

$(\sum_{n=1..<n.} \text{if even } n \text{ then } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * 0 \wedge n$
 $\text{else } 0) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-converges*: $(\lambda n. x \wedge n /_{\mathbb{R}} \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ sums exp } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-converges*:

$(\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) * x \wedge n \text{ sums sin}(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-converges*:

$(\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then}$
 $-1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$
 $\text{else } 0) * x \wedge n \text{ sums cos}(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

19.4 Formal Derivatives of Exp, Sin, and Cos Series

lemma *exp-fdiffs*:

$\text{diffs } (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) = (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *diffs-of-real*: $\text{diffs } (\lambda n. \text{of-real } (f \ n)) = (\lambda n. \text{of-real } (\text{diffs } f \ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-fdiffs*:

$\text{diffs } (\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)))$
 $= (\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then}$
 $-1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$
 $\text{else } 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-fdiffs2*:

$\text{diffs } (\%n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) \ n$
 $= (\text{if even } n \text{ then}$

$$\begin{aligned} & -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \\ & \text{else } 0) \end{aligned}$$

<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*:

$$- \sin x = \left(\sum n. - (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) \right) * x \wedge n$$

<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*:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin = (\%x. \sum n. \\ & (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 0 \\ & \quad \text{else } -1 \wedge ((n - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))) * \\ & \quad x \wedge n) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-cos-ext*:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos = (\%x. \sum n. \\ & (\text{if even } n \text{ then } -1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ else } 0) * \\ & \quad x \wedge n) \end{aligned}$$

<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 $(\sum n. f n * 0 ^ n) = f 0$
 ⟨*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*:
 $(\sum i=m..n. f i) = (\text{if } \text{Suc } n < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f m + (\sum i=m..n. f (\text{Suc } i)))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exp-series-add*:
fixes $x y :: 'a::\{\text{real-field}, \text{recpower}\}$
defines *S-def*: $S \equiv \lambda x n. x ^ n /_{\mathbb{R}} \text{real } (\text{fact } n)$
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]: $0 \leq \text{exp } (x::\text{real})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-not-eq-zero* [simp]: $\text{exp } x \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \text{exp } (x::\text{real})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv-exp-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \text{inverse}(\text{exp } x::\text{real})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-exp-cancel* [simp]: $|\text{exp } x::\text{real}| = \text{exp } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-real-of-nat-mult*: $\text{exp}(\text{real } n * x) = \text{exp}(x) ^ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-diff*: $\text{exp}(x - y) = \text{exp}(x)/(\text{exp } y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-less-mono*:
 fixes x y :: real
 assumes xy: $x < y$ shows $\text{exp } x < \text{exp } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-less-cancel*: $\text{exp } (x::\text{real}) < \text{exp } y \implies x < y$

<proof>

lemma *exp-less-cancel-iff* [iff]: $(\text{exp}(x::\text{real}) < \text{exp}(y)) = (x < y)$
<proof>

lemma *exp-le-cancel-iff* [iff]: $(\text{exp}(x::\text{real}) \leq \text{exp}(y)) = (x \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma *exp-inj-iff* [iff]: $(\text{exp } (x::\text{real}) = \text{exp } y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-exp-total*: $1 \leq y \implies \exists x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq y - 1 \ \& \ \text{exp}(x::\text{real}) = y$
<proof>

lemma *exp-total*: $0 < (y::\text{real}) \implies \exists x. \text{exp } x = y$
<proof>

19.6 Properties of the Logarithmic Function

definition

$\text{ln} :: \text{real} \implies \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{ln } x = (\text{THE } u. \text{exp } u = x)$

lemma *ln-exp* [simp]: $\text{ln } (\text{exp } x) = x$
<proof>

lemma *exp-ln* [simp]: $0 < x \implies \text{exp } (\text{ln } x) = x$
<proof>

lemma *exp-ln-iff* [simp]: $(\text{exp } (\text{ln } x) = x) = (0 < x)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-mult*: $[[0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies \text{ln}(x * y) = \text{ln}(x) + \text{ln}(y)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-inj-iff*[simp]: $[[0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies (\text{ln } x = \text{ln } y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-one*[simp]: $\text{ln } 1 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *ln-inverse*: $0 < x \implies \text{ln}(\text{inverse } x) = - \text{ln } x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-div*:
 $[[0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies \text{ln}(x/y) = \text{ln } x - \text{ln } y$
<proof>

lemma *ln-less-cancel-iff*[simp]: $[[0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies (\text{ln } x < \text{ln } y) = (x < y)$

<proof>

lemma *ln-le-cancel-iff* [simp]: $[[0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies (\ln x \leq \ln y) = (x \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-realpow*: $0 < x \implies \ln(x \wedge n) = \text{real } n * \ln(x)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-add-one-self-le-self* [simp]: $0 \leq x \implies \ln(1 + x) \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-less-self* [simp]: $0 < x \implies \ln x < x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-ge-zero* [simp]:
assumes $x: 1 \leq x$ **shows** $0 \leq \ln x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-ge-zero-imp-ge-one*:
assumes $\ln: 0 \leq \ln x$
and $x: 0 < x$
shows $1 \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-ge-zero-iff* [simp]: $0 < x \implies (0 \leq \ln x) = (1 \leq x)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-less-zero-iff* [simp]: $0 < x \implies (\ln x < 0) = (x < 1)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-gt-zero*:
assumes $x: 1 < x$ **shows** $0 < \ln x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-gt-zero-imp-gt-one*:
assumes $\ln: 0 < \ln x$
and $x: 0 < x$
shows $1 < x$
<proof>

lemma *ln-gt-zero-iff* [simp]: $0 < x \implies (0 < \ln x) = (1 < x)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-eq-zero-iff* [simp]: $0 < x \implies (\ln x = 0) = (x = 1)$
<proof>

lemma *ln-less-zero*: $[[0 < x; x < 1]] \implies \ln x < 0$
<proof>

lemma *exp-ln-eq*: $\exp u = x \implies \ln x = u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-ln*: $0 < x \implies \text{isCont } \ln x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-ln*: $0 < x \implies \text{DERIV } \ln x \text{ :> } \text{inverse } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

19.7 Basic Properties of the Trigonometric Functions

lemma *sin-zero* [*simp*]: $\sin 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-zero* [*simp*]: $\cos 0 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-sin-sin-mult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(x) * \sin(x)) \text{ } x \text{ :> } \cos(x) * \sin(x) + \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-sin-sin-mult2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(x) * \sin(x)) \text{ } x \text{ :> } 2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-sin-realpow2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2) \text{ } x \text{ :> } \cos(x) * \sin(x) + \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-sin-realpow2a* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2) \text{ } x \text{ :> } 2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cos-cos-mult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x) * \cos(x)) \text{ } x \text{ :> } -\sin(x) * \cos(x) + -\sin(x) * \cos(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cos-cos-mult2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x) * \cos(x)) \text{ } x \text{ :> } -2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cos-realpow2* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\cos x)^2) \text{ } x \text{ :> } -\sin(x) * \cos(x) + -\sin(x) * \cos(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cos-realpow2a* [*simp*]:
 $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (\cos x)^2) \text{ } x \text{ :> } -2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-DERIV-subst*: [| DERIV $f x$:> D ; $D = E$ |] ==> DERIV $f x$:> E

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-cos-realpow2b*: DERIV ($\%x. (\cos x)^2$) x :> $-(2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x))$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-cos-cos-mult3* [simp]:

DERIV ($\%x. \cos(x)*\cos(x)$) x :> $-(2 * \cos(x) * \sin(x))$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-sin-circle-all*:

$\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2) x \text{ :> } (2*\cos(x)*\sin(x) - 2*\cos(x)*\sin(x))$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-sin-circle-all-zero* [simp]:

$\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2) x \text{ :> } 0$

<proof>

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add* [simp]: $((\sin x)^2) + ((\cos x)^2) = 1$

<proof>

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add2* [simp]: $((\cos x)^2) + ((\sin x)^2) = 1$

<proof>

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add3* [simp]: $\cos x * \cos x + \sin x * \sin x = 1$

<proof>

lemma *sin-squared-eq*: $(\sin x)^2 = 1 - (\cos x)^2$

<proof>

lemma *cos-squared-eq*: $(\cos x)^2 = 1 - (\sin x)^2$

<proof>

lemma *real-gt-one-ge-zero-add-less*: [| $1 < x$; $0 \leq y$ |] ==> $1 < x + (y::real)$

<proof>

lemma *abs-sin-le-one* [simp]: $|\sin x| \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *sin-ge-minus-one* [simp]: $-1 \leq \sin x$

<proof>

lemma *sin-le-one* [simp]: $\sin x \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *abs-cos-le-one* [simp]: $|\cos x| \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *cos-ge-minus-one* [*simp*]: $-1 \leq \cos x$
<proof>

lemma *cos-le-one* [*simp*]: $\cos x \leq 1$
<proof>

lemma *DERIV-fun-pow*: $DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ m\ ==>$
 $DERIV\ (\%x.\ (g\ x)\ ^\ n)\ x\ :\>\ real\ n\ *\ (g\ x)\ ^\ (n\ -\ 1)\ *\ m$
<proof>

lemma *DERIV-fun-exp*:
 $DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ m\ ==>\ DERIV\ (\%x.\ exp(g\ x))\ x\ :\>\ exp(g\ x)\ *\ m$
<proof>

lemma *DERIV-fun-sin*:
 $DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ m\ ==>\ DERIV\ (\%x.\ sin(g\ x))\ x\ :\>\ cos(g\ x)\ *\ m$
<proof>

lemma *DERIV-fun-cos*:
 $DERIV\ g\ x\ :\>\ m\ ==>\ DERIV\ (\%x.\ cos(g\ x))\ x\ :\>\ -sin(g\ x)\ *\ m$
<proof>

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*:
 $\forall x.$
 $DERIV\ (\%x.\ (sin\ (x\ +\ y)\ -\ (sin\ x\ *\ cos\ y\ +\ cos\ x\ *\ sin\ y))\ ^\ 2\ +$
 $(cos\ (x\ +\ y)\ -\ (cos\ x\ *\ cos\ y\ -\ sin\ x\ *\ sin\ y))\ ^\ 2)\ x\ :\>\ 0$
<proof>

lemma *sin-cos-add* [*simp*]:
 $(sin\ (x\ +\ y)\ -\ (sin\ x\ *\ cos\ y\ +\ cos\ x\ *\ sin\ y))\ ^\ 2\ +$
 $(cos\ (x\ +\ y)\ -\ (cos\ x\ *\ cos\ y\ -\ sin\ x\ *\ sin\ y))\ ^\ 2\ =\ 0$
<proof>

lemma *sin-add*: $\sin (x + y) = \sin x * \cos y + \cos x * \sin y$
<proof>

lemma *cos-add*: $\cos (x + y) = \cos x * \cos y - \sin x * \sin y$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-DERIV-sin-cos-minus*:

$\forall x. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (\sin(-x) + (\sin x)) ^ 2 + (\cos(-x) - (\cos x)) ^ 2) x :> 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sin-cos-minus* [simp]:

$(\sin(-x) + (\sin x)) ^ 2 + (\cos(-x) - (\cos x)) ^ 2 = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sin-minus* [simp]: $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$

<proof>

lemma *cos-minus* [simp]: $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$

<proof>

lemma *sin-diff*: $\sin(x - y) = \sin x * \cos y - \cos x * \sin y$

<proof>

lemma *sin-diff2*: $\sin(x - y) = \cos y * \sin x - \sin y * \cos x$

<proof>

lemma *cos-diff*: $\cos(x - y) = \cos x * \cos y + \sin x * \sin y$

<proof>

lemma *cos-diff2*: $\cos(x - y) = \cos y * \cos x + \sin y * \sin x$

<proof>

lemma *sin-double* [simp]: $\sin(2 * x) = 2 * \sin x * \cos x$

<proof>

lemma *cos-double*: $\cos(2 * x) = ((\cos x)^2) - ((\sin x)^2)$

<proof>

19.8 The Constant Pi

definition

pi :: 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*:

$(\%n. -1 ^ n / (\text{real } (\text{fact } (2 * n + 1)))) * x ^ (2 * n + 1)$
 sums $\sin x$

<proof>

lemma *sin-gt-zero*: $[[0 < x; x < 2]] ==> 0 < \sin x$

<proof>

lemma *sin-gt-zero1*: $[[0 < x; x < 2]] ==> 0 < \sin x$

<proof>

lemma *cos-double-less-one*: $[| 0 < x; x < 2 |] ==> \cos (2 * x) < 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-paired*:

$(\%n. -1 \wedge n / (\text{real } (\text{fact } (2 * n))) * x \wedge (2 * n)) \text{ sums } \cos x$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *zero-less-power* [simp]

lemma *fact-lemma*: $\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) * 4 = \text{real } (4 * n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-two-less-zero* [simp]: $\cos (2) < 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $EX! x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq 2 \ \& \ \cos x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pi-half*: $\text{pi} / 2 = (\text{THE } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq 2 \ \& \ \cos x = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-pi-half* [simp]: $\cos (\text{pi} / 2) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pi-half-gt-zero* [simp]: $0 < \text{pi} / 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]: $\text{pi} / 2 < 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]: $0 < \text{pi}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pi-ge-zero* [simp]: $0 \leq \text{pi}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pi-neq-zero* [simp]: $\text{pi} \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pi-not-less-zero* [*simp*]: $\neg \pi < 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *minus-pi-half-less-zero* [*simp*]: $-(\pi/2) < 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-pi-half* [*simp*]: $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos \pi = -1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin \pi = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-cos-eq*: $\sin x = \cos (\pi/2 - x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *sin-cos-eq* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *minus-sin-cos-eq*: $-\sin x = \cos (x + \pi/2)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *minus-sin-cos-eq* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *cos-sin-eq*: $\cos x = \sin (\pi/2 - x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *cos-sin-eq* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *sin-periodic-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin (x + \pi) = -\sin x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-periodic-pi2* [*simp*]: $\sin (\pi + x) = -\sin x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-periodic-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos (x + \pi) = -\cos x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-periodic* [*simp*]: $\sin (x + 2*\pi) = \sin x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-periodic* [*simp*]: $\cos (x + 2*\pi) = \cos x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-npi* [*simp*]: $\cos (\text{real } n * \pi) = -1 ^ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-npi2* [*simp*]: $\cos (\pi * \text{real } n) = -1 ^ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-npi* [*simp*]: $\sin (\text{real } (n::\text{nat}) * \pi) = 0$

<proof>

lemma *sin-npi2* [*simp*]: $\sin (\pi * \text{real } (n::\text{nat})) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *cos-two-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos (2 * \pi) = 1$
<proof>

lemma *sin-two-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin (2 * \pi) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *sin-gt-zero2*: $[[0 < x; x < \pi/2]] ==> 0 < \sin x$
<proof>

lemma *sin-less-zero*:
 assumes *lb*: $-\pi/2 < x$ and $x < 0$ shows $\sin x < 0$
<proof>

lemma *pi-less-4*: $\pi < 4$
<proof>

lemma *cos-gt-zero*: $[[0 < x; x < \pi/2]] ==> 0 < \cos x$
<proof>

lemma *cos-gt-zero-pi*: $[[-(\pi/2) < x; x < \pi/2]] ==> 0 < \cos x$
<proof>

lemma *cos-ge-zero*: $[[-(\pi/2) \leq x; x \leq \pi/2]] ==> 0 \leq \cos x$
<proof>

lemma *sin-gt-zero-pi*: $[[0 < x; x < \pi]] ==> 0 < \sin x$
<proof>

lemma *sin-ge-zero*: $[[0 \leq x; x \leq \pi]] ==> 0 \leq \sin x$
<proof>

lemma *cos-total*: $[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]] ==> \text{EX! } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq \pi \ \& \ (\cos x = y)$
<proof>

lemma *sin-total*:
 $[[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1]] ==> \text{EX! } x. -(\pi/2) \leq x \ \& \ x \leq \pi/2 \ \& \ (\sin x = y)$
<proof>

lemma *reals-Archimedean4*:
 $[[0 < y; 0 \leq x]] ==> \exists n. \text{real } n * y \leq x \ \& \ x < \text{real } (\text{Suc } n) * y$
<proof>

lemma *cos-zero-lemma*:

$[[0 \leq x; \cos x = 0]] \implies$
 $\exists n::nat. \sim \text{even } n \ \& \ x = \text{real } n * (\text{pi}/2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-zero-lemma*:

$[[0 \leq x; \sin x = 0]] \implies$
 $\exists n::nat. \text{even } n \ \& \ x = \text{real } n * (\text{pi}/2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-zero-iff*:

$(\cos x = 0) =$
 $((\exists n::nat. \sim \text{even } n \ \& \ (x = \text{real } n * (\text{pi}/2))) \mid$
 $(\exists n::nat. \sim \text{even } n \ \& \ (x = -(\text{real } n * (\text{pi}/2))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-zero-iff*:

$(\sin x = 0) =$
 $((\exists n::nat. \text{even } n \ \& \ (x = \text{real } n * (\text{pi}/2))) \mid$
 $(\exists n::nat. \text{even } n \ \& \ (x = -(\text{real } n * (\text{pi}/2))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

19.9 Tangent

definition

$\text{tan} :: \text{real} \implies \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{tan } x = (\sin x)/(\cos x)$

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

⟨proof⟩

lemma *tan-pi [simp]*: $\text{tan } \text{pi} = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *tan-npi [simp]*: $\text{tan } (\text{real } (n::nat) * \text{pi}) = 0$

⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

lemma *tan-periodic [simp]*: $\text{tan } (x + 2*\text{pi}) = \text{tan } x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-tan-add1*:

$[[\cos x \neq 0; \cos y \neq 0]]$
 $\implies 1 - \text{tan}(x)*\text{tan}(y) = \cos (x + y)/(\cos x * \cos y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *add-tan-eq*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos y \neq 0 |]$
 $\implies \tan x + \tan y = \sin(x + y) / (\cos x * \cos y)$
 <proof>

lemma *tan-add*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos y \neq 0; \cos(x + y) \neq 0 |]$
 $\implies \tan(x + y) = (\tan(x) + \tan(y)) / (1 - \tan(x) * \tan(y))$
 <proof>

lemma *tan-double*:

$[| \cos x \neq 0; \cos(2 * x) \neq 0 |]$
 $\implies \tan(2 * x) = (2 * \tan x) / (1 - (\tan(x) ^ 2))$
 <proof>

lemma *tan-gt-zero*: $[| 0 < x; x < \pi/2 |] \implies 0 < \tan x$

<proof>

lemma *tan-less-zero*:

assumes *lb*: $-\pi/2 < x$ **and** $x < 0$ **shows** $\tan x < 0$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-DERIV-tan*:

$\cos x \neq 0 \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. \sin(x) / \cos(x)) x :> \text{inverse}((\cos x)^2)$
 <proof>

lemma *DERIV-tan [simp]*: $\cos x \neq 0 \implies \text{DERIV } \tan x :> \text{inverse}((\cos x)^2)$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-tan [simp]*: $\cos x \neq 0 \implies \text{isCont } \tan x$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-cos-div-sin [simp]*: $(\%x. \cos(x) / \sin(x)) \text{ -- } \pi/2 \text{ --> } 0$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-tan-total*: $0 < y \implies \exists x. 0 < x \ \& \ x < \pi/2 \ \& \ y < \tan x$

<proof>

lemma *tan-total-pos*: $0 \leq y \implies \exists x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x < \pi/2 \ \& \ \tan x = y$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-tan-total1*: $\exists x. -(\pi/2) < x \ \& \ x < (\pi/2) \ \& \ \tan x = y$

<proof>

lemma *tan-total*: $\text{EX! } x. -(\pi/2) < x \ \& \ x < (\pi/2) \ \& \ \tan x = y$

<proof>

19.10 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

definition

$\arcsin :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\arcsin y = (\text{THE } x. -(pi/2) \leq x \ \& \ x \leq pi/2 \ \& \ \sin x = y)$

definition

$\arccos :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\arccos y = (\text{THE } x. 0 \leq x \ \& \ x \leq pi \ \& \ \cos x = y)$

definition

$\arctan :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\arctan y = (\text{THE } x. -(pi/2) < x \ \& \ x < pi/2 \ \& \ \tan x = y)$

lemma \arcsin :

$[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies -(pi/2) \leq \arcsin y \ \& \ \arcsin y \leq pi/2 \ \& \ \sin(\arcsin y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\arcsin\text{-}pi$:

$[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies -(pi/2) \leq \arcsin y \ \& \ \arcsin y \leq pi \ \& \ \sin(\arcsin y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\sin\text{-}\arcsin$ [simp]: $[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies \sin(\arcsin y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\arcsin\text{-}bounded$:

$[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies -(pi/2) \leq \arcsin y \ \& \ \arcsin y \leq pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\arcsin\text{-}lbound$: $[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies -(pi/2) \leq \arcsin y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\arcsin\text{-}ubound$: $[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies \arcsin y \leq pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\arcsin\text{-}lt\text{-}bounded$:

$[-1 < y; y < 1] \implies -(pi/2) < \arcsin y \ \& \ \arcsin y < pi/2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\arcsin\text{-}\sin$: $[-(pi/2) \leq x; x \leq pi/2] \implies \arcsin(\sin x) = x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma \arccos :

$[-1 \leq y; y \leq 1] \implies 0 \leq \arccos y \ \& \ \arccos y \leq pi \ \& \ \cos(\arccos y) = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cos-arccos* [simp]: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \cos(\arccos y) = y$
 <proof>

lemma *arccos-bounded*: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq \arccos y \ \& \ \arccos y \leq \pi$
 <proof>

lemma *arccos-lbound*: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq \arccos y$
 <proof>

lemma *arccos-ubound*: $\llbracket -1 \leq y; y \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \arccos y \leq \pi$
 <proof>

lemma *arccos-lt-bounded*:
 $\llbracket -1 < y; y < 1 \rrbracket$
 $\implies 0 < \arccos y \ \& \ \arccos y < \pi$
 <proof>

lemma *arccos-cos*: $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \leq \pi \rrbracket \implies \arccos(\cos x) = x$
 <proof>

lemma *arccos-cos2*: $\llbracket x \leq 0; -\pi \leq x \rrbracket \implies \arccos(\cos x) = -x$
 <proof>

lemma *cos-arcsin*: $\llbracket -1 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
 <proof>

lemma *sin-arccos*: $\llbracket -1 \leq x; x \leq 1 \rrbracket \implies \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
 <proof>

lemma *arctan* [simp]:
 $-(\pi/2) < \arctan y \ \& \ \arctan y < \pi/2 \ \& \ \tan(\arctan y) = y$
 <proof>

lemma *tan-arctan*: $\tan(\arctan y) = y$
 <proof>

lemma *arctan-bounded*: $-(\pi/2) < \arctan y \ \& \ \arctan y < \pi/2$
 <proof>

lemma *arctan-lbound*: $-(\pi/2) < \arctan y$
 <proof>

lemma *arctan-ubound*: $\arctan y < \pi/2$
 <proof>

lemma *arctan-tan*:
 $\llbracket -(\pi/2) < x; x < \pi/2 \rrbracket \implies \arctan(\tan x) = x$
 <proof>

lemma *arctan-zero-zero* [*simp*]: $\arctan 0 = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-arctan-not-zero* [*simp*]: $\cos(\arctan x) \neq 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *tan-sec*: $\cos x \neq 0 \implies 1 + \tan(x)^2 = \text{inverse}(\cos x)^2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isCont-inverse-function2*:

fixes $f g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **shows**

$\llbracket a < x; x < b; \rrbracket$

$\forall z. a \leq z \wedge z \leq b \longrightarrow g (f z) = z;$

$\forall z. a \leq z \wedge z \leq b \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f z \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{isCont } g (f x)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isCont-arcsin*: $\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } \arcsin x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isCont-arccos*: $\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{isCont } \arccos x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *isCont-arctan*: $\text{isCont } \arctan x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *DERIV-arcsin*:

$\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } \arcsin x :> \text{inverse } (\text{sqrt } (1 - x^2))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *DERIV-arccos*:

$\llbracket -1 < x; x < 1 \rrbracket \implies \text{DERIV } \arccos x :> \text{inverse } (- \text{sqrt } (1 - x^2))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *DERIV-arctan*: $\text{DERIV } \arctan x :> \text{inverse } (1 + x^2)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

19.11 More Theorems about Sin and Cos

lemma *cos-45*: $\cos (\pi / 4) = \text{sqrt } 2 / 2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cos-30*: $\cos (\pi / 6) = \text{sqrt } 3 / 2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-45*: $\sin (\pi / 4) = \text{sqrt } 2 / 2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sin-60*: $\sin (\pi / 3) = \text{sqrt } 3 / 2$

<proof>

lemma *cos-60*: $\cos (\pi / 3) = 1 / 2$

<proof>

lemma *sin-30*: $\sin (\pi / 6) = 1 / 2$

<proof>

lemma *tan-30*: $\tan (\pi / 6) = 1 / \text{sqrt } 3$

<proof>

lemma *tan-45*: $\tan (\pi / 4) = 1$

<proof>

lemma *tan-60*: $\tan (\pi / 3) = \text{sqrt } 3$

<proof>

NEEDED??

lemma [*simp*]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin (x + 1 / 2 * \text{real } (\text{Suc } m) * \pi) = \\ \cos (x + 1 / 2 * \text{real } (m) * \pi) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

NEEDED??

lemma [*simp*]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin (x + \text{real } (\text{Suc } m) * \pi / 2) = \\ \cos (x + \text{real } (m) * \pi / 2) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *DERIV-sin-add* [*simp*]: *DERIV* (%*x*. $\sin (x + k)$) *xa* :> $\cos (xa + k)$

<proof>

lemma *sin-cos-npi* [*simp*]: $\sin (\text{real } (\text{Suc } (2 * n)) * \pi / 2) = (-1) ^ n$

<proof>

lemma *cos-2npi* [*simp*]: $\cos (2 * \text{real } (n::\text{nat}) * \pi) = 1$

<proof>

lemma *cos-3over2-pi* [*simp*]: $\cos (3 / 2 * \pi) = 0$

<proof>

lemma *sin-2npi* [*simp*]: $\sin (2 * \text{real } (n::\text{nat}) * \pi) = 0$

<proof>

lemma *sin-3over2-pi* [*simp*]: $\sin (3 / 2 * \pi) = - 1$

<proof>

lemma [*simp*]:

$\cos(x + 1 / 2 * \text{real}(\text{Suc } m) * \text{pi}) = -\sin(x + 1 / 2 * \text{real } m * \text{pi})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma [simp]: $\cos(x + \text{real}(\text{Suc } m) * \text{pi} / 2) = -\sin(x + \text{real } m * \text{pi} / 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-pi-eq-zero* [simp]: $\cos(\text{pi} * \text{real}(\text{Suc}(2 * m)) / 2) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cos-add* [simp]: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \cos(x + k)) \text{ xa} := -\sin(xa + k)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-zero-abs-cos-one*: $\sin x = 0 \implies |\cos x| = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-eq-one-iff* [simp]: $(\exp(x::\text{real}) = 1) = (x = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-one-sin-zero*: $\cos x = 1 \implies \sin x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

19.12 Existence of Polar Coordinates

lemma *cos-x-y-le-one*: $|x / \text{sqrt}(x^2 + y^2)| \leq 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-arccos-abs*: $|y| \leq 1 \implies \cos(\arccos y) = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-arccos-abs*: $|y| \leq 1 \implies \sin(\arccos y) = \text{sqrt}(1 - y^2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *cos-arccos-lemma1* = *cos-arccos-abs* [OF *cos-x-y-le-one*]

lemmas *sin-arccos-lemma1* = *sin-arccos-abs* [OF *cos-x-y-le-one*]

lemma *polar-ex1*:

$0 < y \implies \exists r a. x = r * \cos a \ \& \ y = r * \sin a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *polar-ex2*:

$y < 0 \implies \exists r a. x = r * \cos a \ \& \ y = r * \sin a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *polar-Ex*: $\exists r a. x = r * \cos a \ \& \ y = r * \sin a$
 ⟨proof⟩

19.13 Theorems about Limits

lemma *isCont-inv-fun*:

fixes $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket 0 < d; \forall z. |z - x| \leq d \longrightarrow g(f(z)) = z;$

$\forall z. |z - x| \leq d \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f\ z \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{isCont } g\ (f\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *isCont-inv-fun-inv*:

fixes $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

shows $\llbracket 0 < d;$

$\forall z. |z - x| \leq d \longrightarrow g(f(z)) = z;$

$\forall z. |z - x| \leq d \longrightarrow \text{isCont } f\ z \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists e. 0 < e \ \&$

$(\forall y. 0 < |y - f(x)| \ \& \ |y - f(x)| < e \longrightarrow f(g(y)) = y)$

<proof>

Bartle/Sherbert: Introduction to Real Analysis, Theorem 4.2.9, p. 110

lemma *LIM-fun-gt-zero*:

$\llbracket f \dashrightarrow c \longrightarrow (l::\text{real}); 0 < l \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists r. 0 < r \ \& \ (\forall x::\text{real}. x \neq c \ \& \ |c - x| < r \longrightarrow 0 < f\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-fun-less-zero*:

$\llbracket f \dashrightarrow c \longrightarrow (l::\text{real}); l < 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists r. 0 < r \ \& \ (\forall x::\text{real}. x \neq c \ \& \ |c - x| < r \longrightarrow f\ x < 0)$

<proof>

lemma *LIM-fun-not-zero*:

$\llbracket f \dashrightarrow c \longrightarrow (l::\text{real}); l \neq 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies \exists r. 0 < r \ \& \ (\forall x::\text{real}. x \neq c \ \& \ |c - x| < r \longrightarrow f\ x \neq 0)$

<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]: $Complex (Re z) (Im z) = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-equality* [intro?]: $\llbracket Re x = Re y; Im x = Im y \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expand-complex-eq*: $(x = y) = (Re x = Re y \wedge Im x = Im y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *complex-Re-Im-cancel-iff* = *expand-complex-eq*

20.1 Addition and Subtraction

instance *complex* :: *zero*

complex-zero-def:

$0 \equiv Complex\ 0\ 0$ ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *plus*

complex-add-def:

$x + y \equiv Complex\ (Re\ x + Re\ y)\ (Im\ x + Im\ y)$ ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *minus*

complex-minus-def:

$- x \equiv Complex\ (- Re\ x)\ (- Im\ x)$

complex-diff-def:

$x - y \equiv x + - y$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Complex-eq-0* [simp]: $(Complex\ a\ b = 0) = (a = 0 \wedge b = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-zero* [simp]: $Re\ 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-zero* [simp]: $Im\ 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-add* [simp]:

$Complex\ a\ b + Complex\ c\ d = Complex\ (a + c)\ (b + d)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-add* [simp]: $Re\ (x + y) = Re\ x + Re\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-add* [simp]: $Im\ (x + y) = Im\ x + Im\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]:

*Complex a b * Complex c d = Complex (a * c - b * d) (a * d + b * c)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-mult* [simp]: *Re (x * y) = Re x * Re y - Im x * Im y*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-mult* [simp]: *Im (x * y) = Re x * Im y + Im x * Re y*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-inverse* [simp]:

inverse (Complex a b) = Complex (a / (a² + b²)) (- b / (a² + b²))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-inverse*:

Re (inverse x) = Re x / ((Re x)² + (Im x)²)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-inverse*:

Im (inverse x) = - Im x / ((Re x)² + (Im x)²)
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *field*

⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *division-by-zero*

⟨proof⟩

20.3 Exponentiation

instance *complex* :: *power* ⟨proof⟩

primrec

complexpow-0: $z \wedge 0 = 1$

complexpow-Suc: $z \wedge (\text{Suc } n) = (z::\text{complex}) * (z \wedge n)$

instance *complex* :: *recpower*

⟨proof⟩

20.4 Numerals and Arithmetic

instance *complex* :: *number*

complex-number-of-def:

number-of w ≡ of-int w ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex* :: *number-ring*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-of-nat* [simp]: *Re (of-nat n) = of-nat n*

<proof>

lemma *complex-Im-of-nat* [simp]: $Im (of\text{-}nat\ n) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Re-of-int* [simp]: $Re (of\text{-}int\ z) = of\text{-}int\ z$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Im-of-int* [simp]: $Im (of\text{-}int\ z) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Re-number-of* [simp]: $Re (number\text{-}of\ v) = number\text{-}of\ v$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Im-number-of* [simp]: $Im (number\text{-}of\ v) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *Complex-eq-number-of* [simp]:
 $(Complex\ a\ b = number\text{-}of\ w) = (a = number\text{-}of\ w \wedge b = 0)$
<proof>

20.5 Scalar Multiplication

instance *complex* :: *scaleR*
complex-scaleR-def:
 $scaleR\ r\ x \equiv Complex\ (r * Re\ x)\ (r * Im\ x)$ *<proof>*

lemma *complex-scaleR* [simp]:
 $scaleR\ r\ (Complex\ a\ b) = Complex\ (r * a)\ (r * b)$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Re-scaleR* [simp]: $Re (scaleR\ r\ x) = r * Re\ x$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Im-scaleR* [simp]: $Im (scaleR\ r\ x) = r * Im\ x$
<proof>

instance *complex* :: *real-field*
<proof>

20.6 Properties of Embedding from Reals

abbreviation
complex-of-real :: *real* \Rightarrow *complex* **where**
 $complex\text{-}of\text{-}real \equiv of\text{-}real$

lemma *complex-of-real-def*: $complex\text{-}of\text{-}real\ r = Complex\ r\ 0$
<proof>

lemma *Re-complex-of-real* [simp]: $Re (complex\text{-}of\text{-}real\ z) = z$

<proof>

lemma *Im-complex-of-real [simp]:* $Im (complex-of-real z) = 0$
<proof>

lemma *Complex-add-complex-of-real [simp]:*
 $Complex\ x\ y + complex-of-real\ r = Complex\ (x+r)\ y$
<proof>

lemma *complex-of-real-add-Complex [simp]:*
 $complex-of-real\ r + Complex\ x\ y = Complex\ (r+x)\ y$
<proof>

lemma *Complex-mult-complex-of-real:*
 $Complex\ x\ y * complex-of-real\ r = Complex\ (x*r)\ (y*r)$
<proof>

lemma *complex-of-real-mult-Complex:*
 $complex-of-real\ r * Complex\ x\ y = Complex\ (r*x)\ (r*y)$
<proof>

20.7 Vector Norm

instance *complex :: norm*
complex-norm-def:
 $norm\ z \equiv sqrt\ ((Re\ z)^2 + (Im\ z)^2)$ *<proof>*

abbreviation
 $cmod :: complex \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $cmod \equiv norm$

instance *complex :: sgn*
complex-sgn-def: $sgn\ x == x /_R\ cmod\ x$ *<proof>*

lemmas *cmod-def = complex-norm-def*

lemma *complex-norm [simp]:* $cmod\ (Complex\ x\ y) = sqrt\ (x^2 + y^2)$
<proof>

instance *complex :: real-normed-field*
<proof>

lemma *cmod-unit-one [simp]:* $cmod\ (Complex\ (cos\ a)\ (sin\ a)) = 1$
<proof>

lemma *cmod-complex-polar [simp]:*
 $cmod\ (complex-of-real\ r * Complex\ (cos\ a)\ (sin\ a)) = abs\ r$
<proof>

lemma *complex-Re-le-cmod*: $Re\ x \leq cmod\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-mod-minus-le-complex-mod* [simp]: $- cmod\ x \leq cmod\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-mod-triangle-ineq2* [simp]: $cmod(b + a) - cmod\ b \leq cmod\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *real-sum-squared-expand = power2-sum* [where 'a=real]

20.8 Completeness of the Complexes

interpretation *Re*: *bounded-linear* [Re]
 ⟨proof⟩

interpretation *Im*: *bounded-linear* [Im]
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-Complex*:
 $\llbracket X \text{ ----> } a; Y \text{ ----> } b \rrbracket \implies (\lambda n. \text{Complex } (X\ n) (Y\ n)) \text{ ----> Complex } a\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance *complex :: banach*
 ⟨proof⟩

20.9 The Complex Number i

definition
ii :: complex (i) **where**
i-def: $ii \equiv \text{Complex } 0\ 1$

lemma *complex-Re-i* [simp]: $Re\ ii = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-i* [simp]: $Im\ ii = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Complex-eq-i* [simp]: $(\text{Complex } x\ y = ii) = (x = 0 \wedge y = 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-i-not-zero* [simp]: $ii \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-i-not-one* [simp]: $ii \neq 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-i-not-number-of* [simp]: $ii \neq \text{number-of } w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *i-mult-Complex* [simp]: $ii * \text{Complex } a \ b = \text{Complex } (- \ b) \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Complex-mult-i* [simp]: $\text{Complex } a \ b * ii = \text{Complex } (- \ b) \ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *i-complex-of-real* [simp]: $ii * \text{complex-of-real } r = \text{Complex } 0 \ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-of-real-i* [simp]: $\text{complex-of-real } r * ii = \text{Complex } 0 \ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *i-squared* [simp]: $ii * ii = -1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *power2-i* [simp]: $ii^2 = -1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-i* [simp]: $\text{inverse } ii = - \ ii$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]: $cnj (\text{Complex } a \ b) = \text{Complex } a \ (- \ b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Re } (cnj \ x) = \text{Re } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Im } (cnj \ x) = - \ \text{Im } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-cancel-iff* [simp]: $(cnj \ x = cnj \ y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-cnj* [simp]: $cnj (cnj \ z) = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-zero* [simp]: $cnj \ 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-zero-iff* [iff]: $(cnj \ z = 0) = (z = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-add*: $\text{cnj } (x + y) = \text{cnj } x + \text{cnj } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-diff*: $\text{cnj } (x - y) = \text{cnj } x - \text{cnj } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-minus*: $\text{cnj } (-x) = -\text{cnj } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-one* [simp]: $\text{cnj } 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-mult*: $\text{cnj } (x * y) = \text{cnj } x * \text{cnj } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-inverse*: $\text{cnj } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{cnj } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-divide*: $\text{cnj } (x / y) = \text{cnj } x / \text{cnj } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-power*: $\text{cnj } (x ^ n) = \text{cnj } x ^ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-of-int* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-number-of* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{number-of } w) = \text{number-of } w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-scaleR*: $\text{cnj } (\text{scaleR } r x) = \text{scaleR } r (\text{cnj } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-mod-cnj* [simp]: $\text{cmod } (\text{cnj } z) = \text{cmod } z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-complex-of-real* [simp]: $\text{cnj } (\text{of-real } x) = \text{of-real } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-cnj-i* [simp]: $\text{cnj } ii = -ii$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-add-cnj*: $z + \text{cnj } z = \text{complex-of-real } (2 * \text{Re } z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-diff-cnj*: $z - \text{cnj } z = \text{complex-of-real } (2 * \text{Im } z) * ii$

<proof>

lemma *complex-mult-cnj*: $z * conj\ z = complex-of-real\ ((Re\ z)^2 + (Im\ z)^2)$
<proof>

lemma *complex-mod-mult-cnj*: $cmod\ (z * conj\ z) = (cmod\ z)^2$
<proof>

interpretation *cnj*: *bounded-linear* [*cnj*]
<proof>

20.11 The Functions *sgn* and *arg*

————— Argand —————

definition

arg :: *complex* => *real* **where**
arg *z* = (*SOME* *a*. $Re(sgn\ z) = \cos\ a$ & $Im(sgn\ z) = \sin\ a$ & $-pi < a$ & $a \leq pi$)

lemma *sgn-eq*: $sgn\ z = z / complex-of-real\ (cmod\ z)$
<proof>

lemma *i-mult-eq*: $ii * ii = complex-of-real\ (-1)$
<proof>

lemma *i-mult-eq2* [*simp*]: $ii * ii = -(1::complex)$
<proof>

lemma *complex-eq-cancel-iff2* [*simp*]:
 $(Complex\ x\ y = complex-of-real\ xa) = (x = xa \ \&\ y = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *Re-sgn* [*simp*]: $Re(sgn\ z) = Re(z)/cmod\ z$
<proof>

lemma *Im-sgn* [*simp*]: $Im(sgn\ z) = Im(z)/cmod\ z$
<proof>

lemma *complex-inverse-complex-split*:

$inverse(complex-of-real\ x + ii * complex-of-real\ y) =$
 $complex-of-real(x/(x^2 + y^2)) -$
 $ii * complex-of-real(y/(x^2 + y^2))$
<proof>

lemma *cos-arg-i-mult-zero-pos*:

$0 < y \implies \cos (\arg(\text{Complex } 0 y)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-arg-i-mult-zero-neg*:

$y < 0 \implies \cos (\arg(\text{Complex } 0 y)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-arg-i-mult-zero [simp]*:

$y \neq 0 \implies \cos (\arg(\text{Complex } 0 y)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:

$\exists r a. z = \text{complex-of-real } r * (\text{Complex } (\cos a) (\sin a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rcis-Ex*: $\exists r a. z = \text{rcis } r a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Re-rcis [simp]*: $\text{Re}(\text{rcis } r a) = r * \cos a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Im-rcis [simp]*: $\text{Im}(\text{rcis } r a) = r * \sin a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add2-mult*: $(r * \cos a)^2 + (r * \sin a)^2 = r^2$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-mod-rcis [simp]*: $\text{cmod}(\text{rcis } r a) = \text{abs } r$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Re-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Re}(\text{cnj } z) = \text{Re } z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-Im-cnj* [simp]: $\text{Im}(\text{cnj } z) = - \text{Im } z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-mod-sqrt-Re-mult-cnj*: $\text{cmod } z = \text{sqrt } (\text{Re } (z * \text{cnj } z))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-In-mult-cnj-zero* [simp]: $\text{Im } (z * \text{cnj } z) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cis-rcis-eq*: $\text{cis } a = \text{rcis } 1 a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rcis-mult*: $\text{rcis } r1 a * \text{rcis } r2 b = \text{rcis } (r1*r2) (a + b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cis-mult*: $\text{cis } a * \text{cis } b = \text{cis } (a + b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cis-zero* [simp]: $\text{cis } 0 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rcis-zero-mod* [simp]: $\text{rcis } 0 a = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rcis-zero-arg* [simp]: $\text{rcis } r 0 = \text{complex-of-real } r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-of-real-minus-one*:
 $\text{complex-of-real } (-(1::\text{real})) = -(1::\text{complex})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-i-mult-minus* [simp]: $ii * (ii * x) = - x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cis-real-of-nat-Suc-mult*:
 $\text{cis } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) * a) = \text{cis } a * \text{cis } (\text{real } n * a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DeMoivre*: $(\text{cis } a) ^ n = \text{cis } (\text{real } n * a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DeMoiivre2*: $(rcis\ r\ a) \wedge n = rcis\ (r \wedge n)\ (real\ n * a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cis-inverse* [*simp*]: $inverse(cis\ a) = cis\ (-a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rcis-inverse*: $inverse(rcis\ r\ a) = rcis\ (1/r)\ (-a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cis-divide*: $cis\ a / cis\ b = cis\ (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rcis-divide*: $rcis\ r1\ a / rcis\ r2\ b = rcis\ (r1/r2)\ (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Re-cis* [*simp*]: $Re(cis\ a) = cos\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Im-cis* [*simp*]: $Im(cis\ a) = sin\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-n-Re-cis-pow-n*: $cos\ (real\ n * a) = Re(cis\ a \wedge n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-n-Im-cis-pow-n*: $sin\ (real\ n * a) = Im(cis\ a \wedge n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expi-add*: $expi(a + b) = expi(a) * expi(b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expi-zero* [*simp*]: $expi\ (0::complex) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *complex-expi-Ex*: $\exists a\ r. z = complex-of-real\ r * expi\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *expi-two-pi-i* [*simp*]: $expi((2::complex) * complex-of-real\ pi * ii) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

21 Zorn: Zorn’s Lemma

theory *Zorn*
imports *Main*

begin

The lemma and section numbers refer to an unpublished article [?].

definition

chain :: 'a set set => 'a set set set **where**
chain S = {F. F ⊆ S & (∀ x ∈ F. ∀ y ∈ F. x ⊆ y | y ⊆ x)}

definition

super :: ['a set set, 'a set set] => 'a set set set **where**
super S c = {d. d ∈ *chain* S & c ⊂ d}

definition

maxchain :: 'a set set => 'a set set set **where**
maxchain S = {c. c ∈ *chain* S & *super* S c = {}}

definition

succ :: ['a set set, 'a set set] => 'a set set set **where**
succ S c =
 (if c ∉ *chain* S | c ∈ *maxchain* S
 then c else SOME c'. c' ∈ *super* S c)

inductive-set

TFin :: 'a set set => 'a set set set
for S :: 'a set set
where
succI: x ∈ *TFin* S ==> *succ* S x ∈ *TFin* S
| *Pow-UnionI*: Y ∈ *Pow*(*TFin* S) ==> *Union*(Y) ∈ *TFin* S
monos Pow-mono

21.1 Mathematical Preamble

lemma *Union-lemma0*:

(∀ x ∈ C. x ⊆ A | B ⊆ x) ==> *Union*(C) ⊆ A | B ⊆ *Union*(C)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

This is theorem *increasingD2* of ZF/Zorn.thy

lemma *Abrial-axiom1*: x ⊆ *succ* S x

⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *TFin-UnionI* = *TFin.Pow-UnionI* [OF *PowI*]

lemma *TFin-induct*:

[| n ∈ *TFin* S;
 !!x. [| x ∈ *TFin* S; P(x) |] ==> P(*succ* S x);
 !!Y. [| Y ⊆ *TFin* S; Ball Y P |] ==> P(*Union* Y) |]
 ==> P(n)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *succ-trans*: x ⊆ y ==> x ⊆ *succ* S y

<proof>

Lemma 1 of section 3.1

lemma *TFin-linear-lemma1*:

$[[n \in TFin\ S; m \in TFin\ S;$
 $\quad \forall x \in TFin\ S. x \subseteq m \rightarrow x = m \mid succ\ S\ x \subseteq m$
 $]] \Rightarrow n \subseteq m \mid succ\ S\ m \subseteq n$

<proof>

Lemma 2 of section 3.2

lemma *TFin-linear-lemma2*:

$m \in TFin\ S \Rightarrow \forall n \in TFin\ S. n \subseteq m \rightarrow n = m \mid succ\ S\ n \subseteq m$

<proof>

Re-ordering the premises of Lemma 2

lemma *TFin-subsetD*:

$[[n \subseteq m; m \in TFin\ S; n \in TFin\ S]] \Rightarrow n = m \mid succ\ S\ n \subseteq m$

<proof>

Consequences from section 3.3 – Property 3.2, the ordering is total

lemma *TFin-subset-linear*: $[[m \in TFin\ S; n \in TFin\ S]] \Rightarrow n \subseteq m \mid m \subseteq n$

<proof>

Lemma 3 of section 3.3

lemma *eq-succ-upper*: $[[n \in TFin\ S; m \in TFin\ S; m = succ\ S\ m]] \Rightarrow n \subseteq m$

<proof>

Property 3.3 of section 3.3

lemma *equal-succ-Union*: $m \in TFin\ S \Rightarrow (m = succ\ S\ m) = (m = Union(TFin\ S))$

<proof>

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*: $(\{\} :: 'a\ set\ set) \in chain\ S$

<proof>

lemma *super-subset-chain*: $super\ S\ c \subseteq chain\ S$

<proof>

lemma *maxchain-subset-chain*: $maxchain\ S \subseteq chain\ S$

<proof>

lemma *mem-super-Ex*: $c \in chain\ S - maxchain\ S \Rightarrow \exists d. d \in super\ S\ c$

<proof>

lemma *select-super*:

$c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies (\epsilon c'. c': \text{super } S c): \text{super } S c$
<proof>

lemma *select-not-equals*:

$c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies (\epsilon c'. c': \text{super } S c) \neq c$
<proof>

lemma *succI3*: $c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies \text{succ } S c = (\epsilon c'. c': \text{super } S c)$

<proof>

lemma *succ-not-equals*: $c \in \text{chain } S - \text{maxchain } S \implies \text{succ } S c \neq c$

<proof>

lemma *TFin-chain-lemma4*: $c \in \text{TFin } S \implies (c :: 'a \text{ set set}): \text{chain } S$

<proof>

theorem *Hausdorff*: $\exists c. (c :: 'a \text{ set set}): \text{maxchain } S$

<proof>

21.3 Zorn’s Lemma: If All Chains Have Upper Bounds Then There Is a Maximal Element

lemma *chain-extend*:

$[[c \in \text{chain } S; z \in S; \forall x \in c. x \subseteq (z :: 'a \text{ set})]] \implies \{z\} \text{ Un } c \in \text{chain } S$
<proof>

lemma *chain-Union-upper*: $[[c \in \text{chain } S; x \in c]] \implies x \subseteq \text{Union}(c)$

<proof>

lemma *chain-ball-Union-upper*: $c \in \text{chain } S \implies \forall x \in c. x \subseteq \text{Union}(c)$

<proof>

lemma *maxchain-Zorn*:

$[[c \in \text{maxchain } S; u \in S; \text{Union}(c) \subseteq u]] \implies \text{Union}(c) = u$
<proof>

theorem *Zorn-Lemma*:

$\forall c \in \text{chain } S. \text{Union}(c): S \implies \exists y \in S. \forall z \in S. y \subseteq z \longrightarrow y = z$
<proof>

21.4 Alternative version of Zorn’s Lemma

lemma *Zorn-Lemma2*:

$\forall c \in \text{chain } S. \exists y \in S. \forall x \in c. x \subseteq y \implies \exists y \in S. \forall x \in S. (y :: 'a \text{ set}) \subseteq x \longrightarrow y = x$

<proof>

Various other lemmas

lemma *chainD*: $[[c \in \text{chain } S; x \in c; y \in c]] \implies x \subseteq y \mid y \subseteq x$
<proof>

lemma *chainD2*: $!!(c :: 'a \text{ set set}). c \in \text{chain } S \implies c \subseteq S$
<proof>

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 $F :: 'a \text{ set set}$
assumes *UNIV* [*iff*]: $UNIV \in F$
assumes *empty* [*iff*]: $\{\} \notin F$
assumes *Int*: $[[u \in F; v \in F]] \implies u \cap v \in F$
assumes *subset*: $[[u \in F; u \subseteq v]] \implies v \in F$

lemma (**in** *filter*) *memD*: $A \in F \implies \neg A \notin F$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *filter*) *not-memI*: $\neg A \in F \implies A \notin F$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *filter*) *Int-iff*: $(x \cap y \in F) = (x \in F \wedge y \in F)$
<proof>

22.1.2 Ultrafilters

locale *ultrafilter* = *filter* +
assumes *ultra*: $A \in F \vee \neg A \in F$

lemma (**in** *ultrafilter*) *memI*: $\neg A \notin F \implies A \in F$
<proof>

lemma (**in** *ultrafilter*) *not-memD*: $A \notin F \implies \neg A \in F$
<proof>

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *not-mem-iff*: $(A \notin F) = (\neg A \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Compl-iff*: $(\neg A \in F) = (A \notin F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Un-iff*: $(x \cup y \in F) = (x \in F \vee y \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

22.1.3 Free Ultrafilters

locale *freeultrafilter* = *ultrafilter* +
assumes *infinite*: $A \in F \implies \text{infinite } A$

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *finite*: $\text{finite } A \implies A \notin F$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *singleton*: $\{x\} \notin F$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *insert-iff* [*simp*]: $(\text{insert } x \ A \in F) = (A \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *filter*: *filter* F ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *freeultrafilter*) *ultrafilter*: *ultrafilter* F
 ⟨*proof*⟩

22.2 Collect properties

lemma (in *filter*) *Collect-ex*:
 $(\{n. \exists x. P \ n \ x\} \in F) = (\exists X. \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *filter*) *Collect-conj*:
 $(\{n. P \ n \ \wedge \ Q \ n\} \in F) = (\{n. P \ n\} \in F \ \wedge \ \{n. Q \ n\} \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Collect-not*:
 $(\{n. \neg P \ n\} \in F) = (\{n. P \ n\} \notin F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Collect-disj*:
 $(\{n. P \ n \ \vee \ Q \ n\} \in F) = (\{n. P \ n\} \in F \ \vee \ \{n. Q \ n\} \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *Collect-all*:
 $(\{n. \forall x. P \ n \ x\} \in F) = (\forall X. \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in F)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*: $UNIV \in F \implies A \in \{X. \exists f \in F. A \cap f \subseteq X\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *extend-lemma2*: $F \subseteq \{X. \exists f \in F. A \cap f \subseteq X\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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)
 ⟨proof⟩

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
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *ultrafilter*) *max-filter*:
assumes G : *filter* G and *sub*: $F \subseteq G$ **shows** $F = G$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 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*:
 $\llbracket \text{filter } G; \text{frechet} \subseteq G \rrbracket \implies G \in \text{superfrechet}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in *UFT*) *superfrechetD1*:
 $G \in \text{superfrechet} \implies \text{filter } G$
 ⟨proof⟩

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* ($\bigcup c$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *UFT*) *lemma-mem-chain-frechet-subset*:
 $\llbracket c \in \text{chain superfrechet}; x \in c \rrbracket \implies \text{frechet} \subseteq x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *UFT*) *Union-chain-superfrechet*:
 $\llbracket c \neq \{\}; c \in \text{chain superfrechet} \rrbracket \implies \bigcup c \in \text{superfrechet}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

22.4.2 Existence of free ultrafilter

lemma (in *UFT*) *max-cofinite-filter-Ex*:
 $\exists U \in \text{superfrechet}. \forall G \in \text{superfrechet}. U \subseteq G \longrightarrow U = G$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (in *UFT*) *mem-superfrechet-all-infinite*:
 $\llbracket U \in \text{superfrechet}; A \in U \rrbracket \implies \text{infinite } A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

There exists a free ultrafilter on any infinite set

lemma (in *UFT*) *freeultrafilter-ex*:
 $\exists U :: 'a \text{ set set}. \text{freeultrafilter } U$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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
 $\text{FreeUltrafilterNat} :: \text{nat set set } (U) \text{ where}$
 $U = (\text{SOME } U. \text{freeultrafilter } U)$

lemma *freeultrafilter-FreeUltrafilterNat*: *freeultrafilter* U

<proof>

interpretation *FreeUltrafilterNat*: *freeultrafilter* [*FreeUltrafilterNat*]
<proof>

This rule takes the place of the old ultra tactic

lemma *ultra*:
 $\llbracket \{n. P\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; \{n. P\ n \longrightarrow Q\ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \implies \{n. Q\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
<proof>

23.2 Definition of *star* type constructor

definition
 $starrel :: ((nat \Rightarrow 'a) \times (nat \Rightarrow 'a))\ set\ \mathbf{where}$
 $starrel = \{(X, Y). \{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}\}$

typedef *'a star* = (*UNIV* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *'a*) *set*) // *starrel*
<proof>

definition
 $star-n :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ star\ \mathbf{where}$
 $star-n\ X = Abs-star\ (starrel\ \{\{X\}\})$

theorem *star-cases* [*case-names star-n, cases type: star*]:
 $(\bigwedge X. x = star-n\ X \implies P) \implies P$
<proof>

lemma *all-star-eq*: $(\forall x. P\ x) = (\forall X. P\ (star-n\ X))$
<proof>

lemma *ex-star-eq*: $(\exists x. P\ x) = (\exists X. P\ (star-n\ X))$
<proof>

Proving that *starrel* is an equivalence relation

lemma *starrel-iff* [*iff*]: $((X, Y) \in starrel) = (\{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
<proof>

lemma *equiv-starrel*: *equiv UNIV starrel*
<proof>

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

lemma *starrel-in-star*: $starrel\ \{\{x\}\} \in star$
<proof>

lemma *star-n-eq-iff*: $(star-n\ X = star-n\ Y) = (\{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
<proof>

23.3 Transfer principle

This introduction rule starts each transfer proof.

lemma *transfer-start*:

$$P \equiv \{n. Q\} \in \mathcal{U} \Longrightarrow \text{Trueprop } P \equiv \text{Trueprop } Q$$

<proof>

Initialize transfer tactic.

<ML>

Transfer introduction rules.

lemma *transfer-ex* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \bigwedge X. p \text{ (star-} n \text{ } X) \equiv \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow \exists x::'a \text{ star. } p \ x \equiv \{n. \exists x. P \ n \ x\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-all* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \bigwedge X. p \text{ (star-} n \text{ } X) \equiv \{n. P \ n \ (X \ n)\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow \forall x::'a \text{ star. } p \ x \equiv \{n. \forall x. P \ n \ x\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-not* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \neg p \equiv \{n. \neg P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-conj* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow p \wedge q \equiv \{n. P \ n \wedge Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-disj* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow p \vee q \equiv \{n. P \ n \vee Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-imp* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow p \longrightarrow q \equiv \{n. P \ n \longrightarrow Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-iff* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; q \equiv \{n. Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow p = q \equiv \{n. P \ n = Q \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-if-bool* [*transfer-intro*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; x \equiv \{n. X \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; y \equiv \{n. Y \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \rrbracket \\ & \Longrightarrow (\text{if } p \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) \equiv \{n. \text{if } P \ n \text{ then } X \ n \text{ else } Y \ n\} \in \mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *transfer-eq* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket x \equiv \text{star-}n\ X; y \equiv \text{star-}n\ Y \rrbracket \implies x = y \equiv \{n. X\ n = Y\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *transfer-if* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket p \equiv \{n. P\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}; x \equiv \text{star-}n\ X; y \equiv \text{star-}n\ Y \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{if } p \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) \equiv \text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. \text{if } P\ n \text{ then } X\ n \text{ else } Y\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *transfer-fun-eq* [*transfer-intro*]:

$\llbracket \bigwedge X. f\ (\text{star-}n\ X) = g\ (\text{star-}n\ X) \rrbracket$
 $\equiv \{n. F\ n\ (X\ n) = G\ n\ (X\ n)\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 $\implies f = g \equiv \{n. F\ n = G\ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *transfer-star-n* [*transfer-intro*]: $\text{star-}n\ X \equiv \text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. X\ n)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *transfer-bool* [*transfer-intro*]: $p \equiv \{n. p\} \in \mathcal{U}$

⟨*proof*⟩

23.4 Standard elements

definition

star-of :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a **star where**
star-of x == *star-n* ($\lambda n. x$)

definition

Standard :: 'a **star set where**
Standard = *range star-of*

Transfer tactic should remove occurrences of *star-of*

⟨*ML*⟩

declare *star-of-def* [*transfer-intro*]

lemma *star-of-inject*: $(\text{star-of } x = \text{star-of } y) = (x = y)$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Standard-star-of* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of } x \in \text{Standard}$

⟨*proof*⟩

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*]: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{starfun } f x \in \text{Standard}$

<proof>

lemma *Standard-starfun2 [simp]:*

$\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{starfun2 } f \ x \ y \in \text{Standard}$

<proof>

lemma *Standard-starfun-iff:*

assumes *inj*: $\bigwedge x \ y. f \ x = f \ y \implies x = y$

shows $(\text{starfun } f \ x \in \text{Standard}) = (x \in \text{Standard})$

<proof>

lemma *Standard-starfun2-iff:*

assumes *inj*: $\bigwedge a \ b \ a' \ b'. f \ a \ b = f \ a' \ b' \implies a = a' \wedge b = b'$

shows $(\text{starfun2 } f \ x \ y \in \text{Standard}) = (x \in \text{Standard} \wedge y \in \text{Standard})$

<proof>

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*) = $(\{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$

<proof>

lemma *unstar-star-of [simp]*: *unstar* (*star-of p*) = *p*

<proof>

Transfer tactic should remove occurrences of *unstar*

<ML>

lemma *transfer-unstar [transfer-intro]*:

$p \equiv \text{star-n } P \implies \text{unstar } p \equiv \{n. P \ n\} \in \mathcal{U}$

<proof>

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*) = $(\{n. P \ (X \ n)\} \in \mathcal{U})$

<proof>

lemma *starP2-star-n*:

$(*p2* P) (\text{star-n } X) (\text{star-n } Y) = (\{ n. P (X n) (Y n) \} \in \mathcal{U})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starP-star-of [simp]*: $(*p* P) (\text{star-of } x) = P x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *starP2-star-of [simp]*: $(*p2* P) (\text{star-of } x) = *p* P x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23.7 Internal sets

definition

Iset :: 'a set star \Rightarrow 'a star set **where**
 $Iset A = \{ x. (*p2* op \in) x A \}$

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]*:

$\llbracket a \equiv \text{star-}n\ A \rrbracket \implies \text{Iset } a \equiv \text{Iset } (\text{star-}n\ (\lambda n. A\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 [transfer-unfold]

lemma starset-mem : $(\text{star-of } x \in *s* A) = (x \in A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-UNIV : $*s* (\text{UNIV}::'a\ \text{set}) = (\text{UNIV}::'a\ \text{star set})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-empty : $*s* \{\} = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-insert : $*s* (\text{insert } x\ A) = \text{insert } (\text{star-of } x)\ (*s* A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-Un : $*s* (A \cup B) = *s* A \cup *s* B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-Int : $*s* (A \cap B) = *s* A \cap *s* B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-Compl : $*s* -A = -(*s* A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-diff : $*s* (A - B) = *s* A - *s* B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-image : $*s* (f ` A) = (*f* f) ` (*s* A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-vimage : $*s* (f - ` A) = (*f* f) - ` (*s* A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-subset : $(*s* A \subseteq *s* B) = (A \subseteq B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma starset-eq : $(*s* A = *s* B) = (A = B)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas starset-simps [simp] =
 starset-mem starset-UNIV
 starset-empty 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 ≡ star-of 0 ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (one) one
  star-one-def: 1 ≡ star-of 1 ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (plus) plus
  star-add-def: (op +) ≡ *f2* (op +) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (times) times
  star-mult-def: (op *) ≡ *f2* (op *) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (minus) minus
  star-minus-def: uminus ≡ *f* uminus
  star-diff-def: (op -) ≡ *f2* (op -) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (abs) abs
  star-abs-def: abs ≡ *f* abs ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (sgn) sgn
  star-sgn-def: sgn ≡ *f* sgn ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (inverse) inverse
  star-divide-def: (op /) ≡ *f2* (op /)
  star-inverse-def: inverse ≡ *f* inverse ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (number) number
  star-number-def: number-of b ≡ star-of (number-of b) ⟨proof⟩

```

```

instance star :: (Divides.div) Divides.div
  star-div-def: (op div) ≡ *f2* (op div)
  star-mod-def: (op mod) ≡ *f2* (op mod) ⟨proof⟩

```

instance *star* :: (power) power
star-power-def: $(op \wedge) \equiv \lambda x n. (* * (\lambda x. x \wedge n)) x$ *<proof>*

instance *star* :: (ord) ord
star-le-def: $(op \leq) \equiv *p2* (op \leq)$
star-less-def: $(op <) \equiv *p2* (op <)$ *<proof>*

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*: $0 \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-one*: $1 \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-number-of*: $\text{number-of } b \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-add*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x + y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-diff*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x - y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-minus*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies -x \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-mult*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x * y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-divide*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x / y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-inverse*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-abs*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{abs } x \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-div*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x \text{ div } y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-mod*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies x \text{ mod } y \in \text{Standard}$

<proof>

lemma *Standard-power*: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies x \wedge n \in \text{Standard}$

<proof>

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*: $\text{star-of } (x + y) = \text{star-of } x + \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-diff*: $\text{star-of } (x - y) = \text{star-of } x - \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-minus*: $\text{star-of } (-x) = - \text{star-of } x$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-mult*: $\text{star-of } (x * y) = \text{star-of } x * \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-divide*: $\text{star-of } (x / y) = \text{star-of } x / \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-inverse*: $\text{star-of } (\text{inverse } x) = \text{inverse } (\text{star-of } x)$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-div*: $\text{star-of } (x \text{ div } y) = \text{star-of } x \text{ div } \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-mod*: $\text{star-of } (x \text{ mod } y) = \text{star-of } x \text{ mod } \text{star-of } y$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-power*: $\text{star-of } (x \wedge n) = \text{star-of } x \wedge n$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-abs*: $\text{star-of } (\text{abs } x) = \text{abs } (\text{star-of } x)$

<proof>

star-of preserves numerals

lemma *star-of-zero*: $\text{star-of } 0 = 0$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-one*: $\text{star-of } 1 = 1$

<proof>

lemma *star-of-number-of*: $\text{star-of } (\text{number-of } x) = \text{number-of } x$
<proof>

star-of preserves orderings

lemma *star-of-less*: $(\text{star-of } x < \text{star-of } y) = (x < y)$
<proof>

lemma *star-of-le*: $(\text{star-of } x \leq \text{star-of } y) = (x \leq y)$
<proof>

lemma *star-of-eq*: $(\text{star-of } x = \text{star-of } y) = (x = y)$
<proof>

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*]: $\min = *f2* \min$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-max* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \max x y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *Standard-min* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \min x y \in \text{Standard}$
<proof>

lemma *star-of-max* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of} (\max x y) = \max (\text{star-of } x) (\text{star-of } y)$
<proof>

lemma *star-of-min* [*simp*]: $\text{star-of} (\min x y) = \min (\text{star-of } x) (\text{star-of } y)$
<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
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-add-inverse* [simp]: !!m n. ((n::hypnat) + m) - n = m
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-add-inverse2* [simp]: !!m n. ((m::hypnat) + n) - n = m
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-cancel* [simp]: !!k m n. ((k::hypnat) + m) - (k+n) = m - n
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-cancel2* [simp]: !!k m n. ((m::hypnat) + k) - (n+k) = m - n
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-add-0* [simp]: !!m n. (n::hypnat) - (n+m) = (0::hypnat)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-mult-distrib*: !!k m n. ((m::hypnat) - n) * k = (m * k) - (n * k)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-mult-distrib2*: !!k m n. (k::hypnat) * (m - n) = (k * m) - (k * n)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-le-zero-cancel* [iff]: !!n. (n ≤ (0::hypnat)) = (n = 0)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-mult-is-0* [simp]: !!m n. (m*n = (0::hypnat)) = (m=0 | n=0)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-is-0-eq* [simp]: !!m n. ((m::hypnat) - n = 0) = (m ≤ n)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-not-less0* [iff]: !!n. ~ n < (0::hypnat)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-less-one* [iff]:
 !!n. (n < (1::hypnat)) = (n=0)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-add-diff-inverse*: !!m n. ~ m < n ==> n+(m-n) = (m::hypnat)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-le-add-diff-inverse* [simp]: !!m n. n ≤ m ==> n+(m-n) = (m::hypnat)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-le-add-diff-inverse2* [*simp*]: $!!m\ n. n \leq m \implies (m-n)+n = (m::hypnat)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *hypnat-le-add-diff-inverse2* [*OF order-less-imp-le*]

lemma *hypnat-le0* [*iff*]: $!!n. (0::hypnat) \leq n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-le-add1* [*simp*]: $!!x\ n. (x::hypnat) \leq x + n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-add-self-le* [*simp*]: $!!x\ n. (x::hypnat) \leq n + x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-add-one-self-less* [*simp*]: $(x::hypnat) < x + (1::hypnat)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-neq0-conv* [*iff*]: $!!n. (n \neq 0) = (0 < (n::hypnat))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-gt-zero-iff*: $((0::hypnat) < n) = ((1::hypnat) \leq n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-gt-zero-iff2*: $(0 < n) = (\exists m. n = m + (1::hypnat))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-add-self-not-less*: $\sim (x + y < (x::hypnat))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-diff-split*:

$P(a - b::hypnat) = ((a < b \iff P\ 0) \ \& \ (ALL\ d. a = b + d \iff P\ d))$
 — 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*: $(Nats :: nat\ star\ set) = Standard$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-mem-Nats* [*simp*]: *hypnat-of-nat* $n \in Nats$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-one* [*simp*]: *hypnat-of-nat* $(Suc\ 0) = (1::hypnat)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-Suc* [*simp*]:

$\text{hypnat-of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) = \text{hypnat-of-nat } n + (1::\text{hypnat})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-nat-eq-add* [rule-format]:

$\forall d::\text{hypnat}. \text{of-nat } m = \text{of-nat } n + d \dashv\vdash d \in \text{range of-nat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Nats-diff* [simp]: $[[a \in \text{Nats}; b \in \text{Nats}]] \implies (a-b :: \text{hypnat}) \in \text{Nats}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $(x \in \text{Nats}) = (x \notin \text{HNatInfinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HNatInfinite-not-Nats-iff*: $(x \in \text{HNatInfinite}) = (x \notin \text{Nats})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-neq-HNatInfinite*: $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \text{star-of } n \neq N$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-Suc-lessI*:
 $\bigwedge N. [[\text{star-of } n < N; \text{star-of } (\text{Suc } n) \neq N]] \implies \text{star-of } (\text{Suc } n) < N$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-less-HNatInfinite*:
assumes $N: N \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
shows $\text{star-of } n < N$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-le-HNatInfinite*: $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \text{star-of } n \leq N$
 ⟨proof⟩

25.3.1 Closure Rules

lemma *Nats-less-HNatInfinite*: $[[x \in \text{Nats}; y \in \text{HNatInfinite}]] \implies x < y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Nats-le-HNatInfinite*: $[[x \in \text{Nats}; y \in \text{HNatInfinite}]] \implies x \leq y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *zero-less-HNatInfinite*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies 0 < x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *one-less-HNatInfinite*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies 1 < x$

<proof>

lemma *one-le-HNatInfinite*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies 1 \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *zero-not-mem-HNatInfinite* [simp]: $0 \notin \text{HNatInfinite}$
<proof>

lemma *Nats-downward-closed*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{Nats}; (y::\text{hypnat}) \leq x \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{Nats}$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-upward-closed*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HNatInfinite}; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies y \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-add*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies x + y \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-add-one*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies x + 1 \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-diff*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HNatInfinite}; y \in \text{Nats} \rrbracket \implies x - y \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-is-Suc*: $x \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies \exists y. x = y + (1::\text{hypnat})$
<proof>

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*: $\text{hypnat-of-nat } n \neq \text{whn}$
<proof>

lemma *whn-neq-hypnat-of-nat*: $\text{whn} \neq \text{hypnat-of-nat } n$
<proof>

lemma *whn-not-Nats* [simp]: $\text{whn} \notin \text{Nats}$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-whn* [simp]: $\text{whn} \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-unbounded-set* [simp]: $\{n::\text{nat. } m < n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$

<proof>

lemma *Compl-Collect-le*: $-\{n::nat. N \leq n\} = \{n. n < N\}$
<proof>

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-eq*:
 $hypnat-of-nat\ m = star-n\ (\%n::nat. m)$
<proof>

lemma *SHNat-eq*: $Nats = \{n. \exists N. n = hypnat-of-nat\ N\}$
<proof>

lemma *Nats-less-whn*: $n \in Nats \implies n < whn$
<proof>

lemma *Nats-le-whn*: $n \in Nats \implies n \leq whn$
<proof>

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-less-whn [simp]*: $hypnat-of-nat\ n < whn$
<proof>

lemma *hypnat-of-nat-le-whn [simp]*: $hypnat-of-nat\ n \leq whn$
<proof>

lemma *hypnat-zero-less-hypnat-omega [simp]*: $0 < whn$
<proof>

lemma *hypnat-one-less-hypnat-omega [simp]*: $1 < whn$
<proof>

25.4.1 Alternative characterization of the set of infinite hyper-naturals

$HNatInfinite = \{N. \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. n < N\}$

lemma *HNatInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-lemma*:
 $\forall N::nat. \{n. f\ n \neq N\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$
 $\implies \{n. N < f\ n\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-iff*: $HNatInfinite = \{N. \forall n \in Nats. n < N\}$
<proof>

25.4.2 Alternative Characterization of *HNatInfinite* using Free Ultrafilter

lemma *HNatInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $star-n\ X \in HNatInfinite \implies \forall u. \{n. u < X\ n\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$
<proof>

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-HNatInfinite*:

$\forall u. \{n. u < X n\}: \text{FreeUltrafilterNat} \implies \text{star-n } X \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HNatInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:

$(\text{star-n } X \in \text{HNatInfinite}) = (\forall u. \{n. u < X n\}: \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-1* [*simp*]: *of-hypnat* 1 = 1

⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-hSuc*: $\bigwedge m. \text{of-hypnat } (\text{hSuc } m) = 1 + \text{of-hypnat } m$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-add* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge m n. \text{of-hypnat } (m + n) = \text{of-hypnat } m + \text{of-hypnat } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-mult* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge m n. \text{of-hypnat } (m * n) = \text{of-hypnat } m * \text{of-hypnat } n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-less-iff* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge m n. (\text{of-hypnat } m < (\text{of-hypnat } n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})) = (m < n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-0-less-iff* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge n. (0 < (\text{of-hypnat } n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})) = (0 < n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-less-0-iff* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge m. \neg (\text{of-hypnat } m::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star}) < 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-le-iff* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge m n. (\text{of-hypnat } m \leq (\text{of-hypnat } n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})) = (m \leq n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *of-hypnat-0-le-iff* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge n. 0 \leq (\text{of-hypnat } n::'a::\text{ordered-semidom star})$

<proof>

lemma *of-hypnat-le-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m. ((\text{of-hypnat } m :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semidom star}) \leq 0) = (m = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *of-hypnat-eq-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m n. (\text{of-hypnat } m = (\text{of-hypnat } n :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semidom star})) = (m = n)$
<proof>

lemma *of-hypnat-eq-0-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge m. ((\text{of-hypnat } m :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semidom star}) = 0) = (m = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-of-hypnat-gt-zero*:

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (0 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semidom star}) < \text{of-hypnat } N$
<proof>

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 => real star* **where**
hypreal-of-real == *star-of*

abbreviation

hypreal-of-hypnat :: *hypnat => hypreal* **where**
hypreal-of-hypnat \equiv *of-hypnat*

definition

omega :: *hypreal* **where**
 — an infinite number = [*<1,2,3,...>*]
omega = *star-n* ($\lambda n. \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$)

definition

epsilon :: *hypreal* **where**
 — an infinitesimal number = [*<1,1/2,1/3,...>*]
epsilon = *star-n* ($\lambda n. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n))$)

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*]: $\text{scaleR } r \equiv *f* (\text{scaleR } r)$

lemma *Standard-scaleR* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{Standard} \implies \text{scaleR } r x \in \text{Standard}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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

lemma *Standard-of-real* [*simp*]: $\text{of-real } r \in \text{Standard}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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

lemma *of-real-eq-star-of* [*simp*]: $\text{of-real} = \text{star-of}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Reals-eq-Standard*: $(\text{Reals} :: \text{hypreal set}) = \text{Standard}$
 \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*]:

$\bigwedge x. \text{of-hypreal } (\text{inverse } x) =$
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-hypreal } x :: 'a::\{\text{real-div-algebra, division-by-zero}\} \text{ star})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *of-hypreal-divide* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge x y. \text{of-hypreal } (x / y) =$
 $(\text{of-hypreal } x / \text{of-hypreal } y :: 'a::\{\text{real-field, division-by-zero}\} \text{ star})$
 ⟨*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*]: $x \in \text{starrel} \{x\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starrel-in-hypreal* [*simp*]: $\text{starrel}\{x\}:\text{star}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mem-Rep-star-iff*: $(X \in \text{Rep-star } x) = (x = \text{star-}n \ X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Rep-star-star-n-iff* [*simp*]:
 $(X \in \text{Rep-star } (\text{star-}n \ Y)) = (\{n. Y \ n = X \ n\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Rep-star-star-n*: $X \in \text{Rep-star } (\text{star-}n \ X)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

26.5 Properties of *star-n*

lemma *star-n-add*:
 $\text{star-}n \ X + \text{star-}n \ Y = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. X \ n + Y \ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *star-n-minus*:
 $-\ \text{star-}n \ X = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. -(X \ n))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *star-n-diff*:
 $\text{star-}n \ X - \text{star-}n \ Y = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. X \ n - Y \ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *star-n-mult*:
 $\text{star-}n \ X * \text{star-}n \ Y = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. X \ n * Y \ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *star-n-inverse*:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{star-}n \ X) = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. \text{inverse}(X \ n))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*: *finite* $\{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{real } n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-ex-hypreal-of-real-eq-omega*:
 $\sim (\exists x. \text{hypreal-of-real } x = \text{omega})$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-of-real-not-eq-omega*: *hypreal-of-real* $x \neq \text{omega}$

<proof>

Existence of infinitesimal number also not corresponding to any real number

lemma *lemma-epsilon-empty-singleton-disj*:

$$\{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} = \{\} \mid$$

$$(\exists y. \{n::\text{nat}. x = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} = \{y\})$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-finite-epsilon-set*: *finite* $\{n. x = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$

<proof>

lemma *not-ex-hypreal-of-real-eq-epsilon*: $\sim (\exists x. \text{hypreal-of-real } x = \text{epsilon})$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-of-real-not-eq-epsilon*: *hypreal-of-real* $x \neq \text{epsilon}$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-epsilon-not-zero*: *epsilon* $\neq 0$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-epsilon-inverse-omega*: *epsilon* = *inverse(omega)*

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-epsilon-gt-zero*: $0 < \text{epsilon}$

<proof>

26.8 Absolute Value Function for the Hyperreals

lemma *hrabs-add-less*:

$$[| \text{abs } x < r; \text{abs } y < s |] \implies \text{abs}(x+y) < r + (s::\text{hypreal})$$

<proof>

lemma *hrabs-less-gt-zero*: $\text{abs } x < r \implies (0::\text{hypreal}) < r$

<proof>

lemma *hrabs-disj*: $\text{abs } x = (x::'a::\text{abs-if}) \mid \text{abs } x = -x$

<proof>

lemma *hrabs-add-lemma-disj*: $(y::\text{hypreal}) + -x + (y + -z) = \text{abs } (x + -z)$

$$\implies y = z \mid x = y$$

<proof>

26.9 Embedding the Naturals into the Hyperreals

abbreviation

hypreal-of-nat :: *nat* => *hypreal* **where**

hypreal-of-nat == *of-nat*

lemma *SNat-eq*: $Nats = \{n. \exists N. n = \text{hypreal-of-nat } N\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypreal-of-nat-eq*:
 $\text{hypreal-of-nat } (n::nat) = \text{hypreal-of-real } (\text{real } n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypreal-of-nat*:
 $\text{hypreal-of-nat } m = \text{star-n } (\%n. \text{real } m)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

⟨*ML*⟩

26.10 Exponentials on the Hyperreals

lemma *hpowr-0* [*simp*]: $r \wedge 0 = (1::\text{hypreal})$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hpowr-Suc* [*simp*]: $r \wedge (\text{Suc } n) = (r::\text{hypreal}) * (r \wedge n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hrealpow-two*: $(r::\text{hypreal}) \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) = r * r$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hrealpow-two-le* [*simp*]: $(0::\text{hypreal}) \leq r \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hrealpow-two-le-add-order* [*simp*]:
 $(0::\text{hypreal}) \leq u \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) + v \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hrealpow-two-le-add-order2* [*simp*]:
 $(0::\text{hypreal}) \leq u \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) + v \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0) + w \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *hypreal-add-nonneg-eq-0-iff*:
 $[[0 \leq x; 0 \leq y]] \implies (x+y = 0) = (x = 0 \ \& \ y = (0::\text{hypreal}))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*:

$$\text{star-}n \ X \wedge m = \text{star-}n \ (\%n. (X \ n::\text{real}) \wedge m)$$

<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

pow :: [*a*::*power star*, *nat star*] \Rightarrow '*a star* (**infixr** *pow* 80) **where**

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*: *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*:

$$\bigwedge r n. r \neq (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, division-by-zero, field}\} \text{ star})$$

$$\implies \text{inverse } (r \text{ pow } n) = (\text{inverse } r) \text{ pow } n$$

⟨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*:

$$\bigwedge r n m. (r::'a::\{\text{recpower star}\}) \text{ pow } (n + m) = (r \text{ pow } n) * (r \text{ pow } m)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-one* [simp]:

$$\bigwedge r. (r::'a::\{\text{recpower star}\}) \text{ pow } (1::\text{hypnat}) = r$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-two*:

$$\bigwedge r. (r::'a::\{\text{recpower star}\}) \text{ pow } ((1::\text{hypnat}) + (1::\text{hypnat})) = r * r$$

⟨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*:

$$\bigwedge x y n. \llbracket (0::'a::\{\text{recpower, ordered-semidom}\} \text{ star}) < x; x \leq y \rrbracket$$

$$\implies x \text{ pow } n \leq y \text{ pow } n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-eq-one* [simp]:

$$\bigwedge n. 1 \text{ pow } n = (1::'a::\{\text{recpower star}\})$$

⟨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*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge r \ s \ n. (r * s :: 'a :: \{comm-monoid-mult, recpower\} star) \ pow \ n \\ & = (r \ pow \ n) * (s \ pow \ n) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-two-le* [simp]:

$$(0 :: 'a :: \{recpower, ordered-ring-strict\} star) \leq r \ pow \ (1 + 1)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrabs-hyperpow-two* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & abs(x \ pow \ (1 + 1)) = \\ & (x :: 'a :: \{recpower, ordered-ring-strict\} star) \ pow \ (1 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-two-hrabs* [simp]:

$$abs(x :: 'a :: \{recpower, ordered-idom\} star) \ pow \ (1 + 1) = x \ pow \ (1 + 1)$$

⟨proof⟩

The precondition could be weakened to $(0 :: 'a) \leq x$

lemma *hypreal-mult-less-mono*:

$$[[u < v; \ x < y; \ (0 :: hypreal) < v; \ 0 < x]] ==> u * x < v * y$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-two-gt-one*:

$$\bigwedge r :: 'a :: \{recpower, ordered-semidom\} star. 1 < r \implies 1 < r \ pow \ (1 + 1)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-two-ge-one*:

$$\bigwedge r :: 'a :: \{recpower, ordered-semidom\} star. 1 \leq r \implies 1 \leq r \ pow \ (1 + 1)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *two-hyperpow-ge-one* [simp]: $(1 :: hypreal) \leq 2 \ pow \ n$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-minus-one2* [simp]:

$$!!n. -1 \ pow \ ((1 + 1) * n) = (1 :: hypreal)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-less-le*:

$$!!r \ n \ N. [[(0 :: hypreal) \leq r; \ r \leq 1; \ n < N]] ==> r \ pow \ N \leq r \ pow \ n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-SHNat-le*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[0 \leq r; \ r \leq (1 :: hypreal); \ N \in \text{HNatInfinite}]] \\ & ==> \text{ALL } n: \text{Nats. } r \ pow \ N \leq r \ pow \ n \end{aligned}$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hyperpow-realpow*:

$(\text{hypreal-of-real } r) \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } n) = \text{hypreal-of-real } (r \wedge n)$
 <proof>

lemma *hyperpow-SReal* [simp]:
 $(\text{hypreal-of-real } r) \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } n) \in \text{Reals}$
 <proof>

lemma *hyperpow-zero-HNatInfinite* [simp]:
 $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (0::\text{hypreal}) \text{ pow } N = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *hyperpow-le-le*:
 $[\!| (0::\text{hypreal}) \leq r; r \leq 1; n \leq N \!| \implies r \text{ pow } N \leq r \text{ pow } n$
 <proof>

lemma *hyperpow-Suc-le-self2*:
 $[\!| (0::\text{hypreal}) \leq r; r < 1 \!| \implies r \text{ pow } (n + (1::\text{hypnat})) \leq r$
 <proof>

lemma *hyperpow-hypnat-of-nat*: $\bigwedge x. x \text{ pow } \text{hypnat-of-nat } n = x \wedge n$
 <proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-hyperpow*:
 $\bigwedge x n. \text{of-hypreal } (x \text{ pow } n) =$
 $(\text{of-hypreal } x::'a::\{\text{real-algebra-1,recpower}\} \text{ star}) \text{ pow } n$
 <proof>

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**
 $\text{Infinitesimal} = \{x. \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \implies hnorm x < r\}$

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) star set **where**
 $HInfinite = \{x. \forall r \in Reals. r < hnorm\ x\}$

definition

$approx$:: ['a::real-normed-vector star, 'a star] => bool (infixl @= 50) **where**
 — the ‘infinitely close’ relation
 $(x\ @=\ y) = ((x - y) \in Infinitesimal)$

definition

st :: hypreal => hypreal **where**
 — the standard part of a hyperreal
 $st = (\%x. @r. x \in HFinite \ \& \ r \in Reals \ \& \ r\ @=\ x)$

definition

$monad$:: 'a::real-normed-vector star => 'a star set **where**
 $monad\ x = \{y. x\ @=\ y\}$

definition

$galaxy$:: 'a::real-normed-vector star => 'a star set **where**
 $galaxy\ x = \{y. (x + -y) \in HFinite\}$

notation (*xsymbols*)

$approx$ (infixl \approx 50)

notation (*HTML output*)

$approx$ (infixl \approx 50)

lemma *SReal-def*: $Reals == \{x. \exists r. x = hypreal\text{-of-real}\ r\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.1 Nonstandard Extension of the Norm Function**definition**

$scaleHR$:: real star => 'a star => 'a::real-normed-vector star **where**
 $scaleHR = starfun2\ scaleR$

declare *hnorm-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

declare *scaleHR-def* [*transfer-unfold*]

lemma *Standard-hnorm* [*simp*]: $x \in Standard \implies hnorm\ x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-norm* [*simp*]: $star\text{-of}\ (norm\ x) = hnorm\ (star\text{-of}\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-ge-zero* [*simp*]:

$\bigwedge x::'a::real-normed-vector\ star. 0 \leq hnorm\ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-eq-zero* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star. (hnorm\ x = 0) = (x = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq*:

$\bigwedge x\ y :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star. hnorm\ (x + y) \leq hnorm\ x + hnorm\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq3*:

$\bigwedge x\ y :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star. |hnorm\ x - hnorm\ y| \leq hnorm\ (x - y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-scaleR*:

$\bigwedge x :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star.$
 $hnorm\ (a *_{\mathbb{R}} x) = |star-of\ a| * hnorm\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-scaleHR*:

$\bigwedge a\ (x :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star).$
 $hnorm\ (scaleHR\ a\ x) = |a| * hnorm\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-mult-ineq*:

$\bigwedge x\ y :: 'a :: real-normed-algebra\ star. hnorm\ (x * y) \leq hnorm\ x * hnorm\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-mult*:

$\bigwedge x\ y :: 'a :: real-normed-div-algebra\ star. hnorm\ (x * y) = hnorm\ x * hnorm\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-hyperpow*:

$\bigwedge (x :: 'a :: \{real-normed-div-algebra, recpower\}\ star)\ n.$
 $hnorm\ (x\ pow\ n) = hnorm\ x\ pow\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-one* [simp]:

$hnorm\ (1 :: 'a :: real-normed-div-algebra\ star) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-zero* [simp]:

$hnorm\ (0 :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *zero-less-hnorm-iff* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x :: 'a :: real-normed-vector\ star. (0 < hnorm\ x) = (x \neq 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hnorm-minus-cancel* [simp]:

$\bigwedge x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star. } \text{hnorm } (- x) = \text{hnorm } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-minus-commute*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star. } \text{hnorm } (a - b) = \text{hnorm } (b - a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq2*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star. } \text{hnorm } a - \text{hnorm } b \leq \text{hnorm } (a - b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-triangle-ineq4*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star. } \text{hnorm } (a - b) \leq \text{hnorm } a + \text{hnorm } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-hnorm-cancel* [simp]:

$\bigwedge a::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star. } |\text{hnorm } a| = \text{hnorm } a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$\bigwedge r. \text{hnorm } (\text{of-hypreal } r::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1 star}) = |r|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonzero-hnorm-inverse*:

$\bigwedge a::'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star.}$
 $a \neq 0 \implies \text{hnorm } (\text{inverse } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{hnorm } a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-inverse*:

$\bigwedge a::'a::\{\text{real-normed-div-algebra, division-by-zero}\} \text{ star.}$
 $\text{hnorm } (\text{inverse } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{hnorm } a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-divide*:

$\bigwedge a b::'a::\{\text{real-normed-field, division-by-zero}\} \text{ star.}$
 $\text{hnorm } (a / b) = \text{hnorm } a / \text{hnorm } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-hnorm-def* [simp]:

$\bigwedge r::\text{hypreal. } \text{hnorm } r \equiv |r|$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-add-less*:

$\bigwedge (x::'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}) y r s.$
 $\llbracket \text{hnorm } x < r; \text{hnorm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } (x + y) < r + s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-mult-less*:

$\wedge(x::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}) y r s.$
 $\llbracket \text{hnorm } x < r; \text{hnorm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } (x * y) < r * s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hnorm-scaleHR-less*:
 $\llbracket |x| < r; \text{hnorm } y < s \rrbracket \implies \text{hnorm } (\text{scaleHR } x y) < r * s$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.2 Closure Laws for the Standard Reals

lemma *Reals-minus-iff* [simp]: $(-x \in \text{Reals}) = (x \in \text{Reals})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Reals-add-cancel*: $\llbracket x + y \in \text{Reals}; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-hrabs*: $(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals} \implies \text{abs } x \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-hypreal-of-real* [simp]: $\text{hypreal-of-real } x \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-divide-number-of*: $r \in \text{Reals} \implies r / (\text{number-of } w::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

epsilon is not in Reals because it is an infinitesimal

lemma *SReal-epsilon-not-mem*: $\text{epsilon} \notin \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-omega-not-mem*: $\text{omega} \notin \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-UNIV-real*: $\{x. \text{hypreal-of-real } x \in \text{Reals}\} = (\text{UNIV}::\text{real set})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-iff*: $(x \in \text{Reals}) = (\exists y. x = \text{hypreal-of-real } y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-of-real-image*: $\text{hypreal-of-real } ` (\text{UNIV}::\text{real set}) = \text{Reals}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv-hypreal-of-real-image*: $\text{inv } \text{hypreal-of-real } ` \text{Reals} = \text{UNIV}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-hypreal-of-real-image*:
 $\llbracket \exists x. x: P; P \subseteq \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies \exists Q. P = \text{hypreal-of-real } ` Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-dense*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; y \in \text{Reals}; x < y \rrbracket \implies \exists r \in \text{Reals}. x < r \ \& \ r < y$
 ⟨proof⟩

Completeness of Reals, but both lemmas are unused.

lemma *SReal-sup-lemma*:

$P \subseteq \text{Reals} \implies ((\exists x \in P. y < x) =$
 $(\exists X. \text{hypreal-of-real } X \in P \ \& \ y < \text{hypreal-of-real } X))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-sup-lemma2*:

$\llbracket P \subseteq \text{Reals}; \exists x. x \in P; \exists y \in \text{Reals}. \forall x \in P. x < y \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\exists X. X \in \{w. \text{hypreal-of-real } w \in P\}) \ \&$
 $(\exists Y. \forall X \in \{w. \text{hypreal-of-real } w \in P\}. X < Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.3 Set of Finite Elements is a Subring of the Extended Reals

lemma *HFinite-add*: $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies (x+y) \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-mult*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies x*y \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-scaleHR*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies \text{scaleHR } x \ y \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-minus-iff*: $(-x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-star-of [simp]*: $\text{star-of } x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SReal-subset-HFinite*: $(\text{Reals}::\text{hypreal set}) \subseteq \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFiniteD*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t \in \text{Reals}. \text{hnorm } x < t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-hrabs-iff [iff]*: $(\text{abs } (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-hnorm-iff [iff]*:

$(\text{hnorm } (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-number-of* [simp]: $\text{number-of } w \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-0* [simp]: $0 \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-1* [simp]: $1 \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrealpow-HFinite*:
 fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra, recpower}\}$ star
 shows $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies x^n \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-bounded*:
 $[(x :: \text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; y \leq x; 0 \leq y] \implies y \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.4 Set of Infinitesimals is a Subring of the Hyperreals

lemma *InfinitesimalI*:
 $(\bigwedge r. [r \in \mathbb{R}; 0 < r] \implies \text{hnorm } x < r) \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InfinitesimalD*:
 $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \dashrightarrow \text{hnorm } x < r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InfinitesimalI2*:
 $(\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \text{hnorm } x < \text{star-of } r) \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InfinitesimalD2*:
 $[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < r] \implies \text{hnorm } x < \text{star-of } r$
 ⟨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*:
 $[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal}] \implies (x+y) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-minus-iff* [simp]: $(-x:\text{Infinitesimal}) = (x:\text{Infinitesimal})$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-hnorm-iff*:

$(\text{hnorm } x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-hrabs-iff [iff]*:

$(\text{abs } (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-of-hypreal-iff [simp]*:

$((\text{of-hypreal } x::'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1 star}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}) =$
 $(x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-diff*:

$[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal}] ==> x - y \in \text{Infinitesimal}]$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-mult*:

fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$

shows $[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal}] ==> (x * y) \in \text{Infinitesimal}]$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-HFinite-mult*:

fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$

shows $[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{HFinite}] ==> (x * y) \in \text{Infinitesimal}]$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-HFinite-scaleHR*:

$[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{HFinite}] ==> \text{scaleHR } x y \in \text{Infinitesimal}]$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-HFinite-mult2*:

fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$

shows $[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{HFinite}] ==> (y * x) \in \text{Infinitesimal}]$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-scaleR2*:

$x \in \text{Infinitesimal} ==> a *_{\mathbb{R}} x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$

<proof>

lemma *Compl-HFinite: - HFinite = HInfinite*

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-inverse-Infinitesimal*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$

shows $x \in \text{HInfinite} ==> \text{inverse } x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$

<proof>

lemma *HInfiniteI*: $(\bigwedge r. r \in \mathbb{R} \implies r < \text{hnorm } x) \implies x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfiniteD*: $\llbracket x \in \text{HInfinite}; r \in \mathbb{R} \rrbracket \implies r < \text{hnorm } x$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-mult*:
 fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
 shows $\llbracket x \in \text{HInfinite}; y \in \text{HInfinite} \rrbracket \implies (x*y) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-add-zero-less-le-mono*: $\llbracket r < x; (0::\text{hypreal}) \leq y \rrbracket \implies r < x+y$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-add-ge-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (x + y) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-add-ge-zero2*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (y + x) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-add-gt-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < y; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies (x + y) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-minus-iff*: $(-x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x \in \text{HInfinite})$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-add-le-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; y \leq 0; x \leq 0 \rrbracket \implies (x + y) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-add-lt-zero*:
 $\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; y < 0; x < 0 \rrbracket \implies (x + y) \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *HFinite-sum-squares*:
 fixes $a b c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
 shows $\llbracket a: \text{HFinite}; b: \text{HFinite}; c: \text{HFinite} \rrbracket$
 $\implies a*a + b*b + c*c \in \text{HFinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *not-Infinitesimal-not-zero*: $x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \neq 0$
 <proof>

lemma *not-Infinitesimal-not-zero2*: $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \neq 0$
 <proof>

lemma *HFfinite-diff-Infinitesimal-hrabs*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFfinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{abs } x \in \text{HFfinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:

$(x \hat{ } n \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (x \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } n) \in \text{Infinitesimal})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-hrealpow*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < n \rrbracket \implies x \hat{ } n \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-Infinitesimal-mult*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \notin \text{Infinitesimal};\ y \notin \text{Infinitesimal} |] \implies (x*y) \notin \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-mult-disj*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $x*y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \mid y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-Infinitesimal-not-zero*: $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *HFinite-Infinitesimal-diff-mult*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $\quad y \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $|] \implies (x*y) \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * \text{star-of } r \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-star-of-mult2*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{star-of } r * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*: $[[a \approx b; c \approx d]] \implies a - c \approx b - d$
<proof>

lemma *approx-mult1*:
fixes $a\ b\ c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[a \approx b; c \in \text{HFinite}]] \implies a * c \approx b * c$
<proof>

lemma *approx-mult2*:
fixes $a\ b\ c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[a \approx b; c \in \text{HFinite}]] \implies c * a \approx c * b$
<proof>

lemma *approx-mult-subst*:
fixes $u\ v\ x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[u \approx v * x; x \approx y; v \in \text{HFinite}]] \implies u \approx v * y$
<proof>

lemma *approx-mult-subst2*:
fixes $u\ v\ x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[u \approx x * v; x \approx y; v \in \text{HFinite}]] \implies u \approx y * v$
<proof>

lemma *approx-mult-subst-star-of*:
fixes $u\ x\ y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[u \approx x * \text{star-of } v; x \approx y]] \implies u \approx y * \text{star-of } v$
<proof>

lemma *approx-eq-imp*: $a = b \implies a \approx b$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-minus-approx*: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies -x \approx x$
<proof>

lemma *beX-Infinitesimal-iff*: $(\exists y \in \text{Infinitesimal}. x - z = y) = (x \approx z)$
<proof>

lemma *beX-Infinitesimal-iff2*: $(\exists y \in \text{Infinitesimal}. x = z + y) = (x \approx z)$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-approx*: $[[y \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x + y = z]] \implies x \approx z$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-approx-self*: $y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \approx x + y$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-approx-self2*: $y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \approx y + x$
<proof>

lemma *Infinesimal-add-minus-approx-self*: $y \in \text{Infinesimal} \implies x \text{ @} = x + -y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinesimal-add-cancel*: $[[y \in \text{Infinesimal}; x+y \text{ @} = z]] \implies x \text{ @} = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinesimal-add-right-cancel*:
 $[[y \in \text{Infinesimal}; x \text{ @} = z + y]] \implies x \text{ @} = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-add-left-cancel*: $d + b \text{ @} = d + c \implies b \text{ @} = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-add-right-cancel*: $b + d \text{ @} = c + d \implies b \text{ @} = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-add-mono1*: $b \text{ @} = c \implies d + b \text{ @} = d + c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-add-mono2*: $b \text{ @} = c \implies b + a \text{ @} = c + a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-add-left-iff [simp]*: $(a + b \text{ @} = a + c) = (b \text{ @} = c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-add-right-iff [simp]*: $(b + a \text{ @} = c + a) = (b \text{ @} = c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-HFinite*: $[[x \in \text{HFinite}; x \text{ @} = y]]$ $\implies y \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-star-of-HFinite*: $x \text{ @} = \text{star-of } D \implies x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-mult-HFinite*:
fixes $a b c d :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[a \text{ @} = b; c \text{ @} = d; b: \text{HFinite}; d: \text{HFinite}]] \implies a*c \text{ @} = b*d$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scaleHR-left-diff-distrib*:
 $\bigwedge a b x. \text{scaleHR } (a - b) x = \text{scaleHR } a x - \text{scaleHR } b x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-scaleR1*:
 $[[a \text{ @} = \text{star-of } b; c: \text{HFinite}]] \implies \text{scaleHR } a c \text{ @} = b *_R c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-scaleR2*:

$a \text{ @} = b \implies c *_R a \text{ @} = c *_R b$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-scaleR-HFfinite*:

$[[a \text{ @} = \text{star-of } b; c \text{ @} = d; d: \text{HFfinite}]] \implies \text{scaleHR } a \text{ } c \text{ @} = b *_R d$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-mult-star-of*:

fixes $a \text{ } c :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra star}$
shows $[[a \text{ @} = \text{star-of } b; c \text{ @} = \text{star-of } d \text{ }]]$
 $\implies a*c \text{ @} = \text{star-of } b*\text{star-of } d$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-SReal-mult-cancel-zero*:

$[[(a::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; a \neq 0; a*x \text{ @} = 0 \text{ }]] \implies x \text{ @} = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-mult-SReal1*: $[[(a::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; x \text{ @} = 0 \text{ }]] \implies x*a \text{ @} = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-mult-SReal2*: $[[(a::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; x \text{ @} = 0 \text{ }]] \implies a*x \text{ @} = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-mult-SReal-zero-cancel-iff* [simp]:

$[[(a::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; a \neq 0 \text{ }]] \implies (a*x \text{ @} = 0) = (x \text{ @} = 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-SReal-mult-cancel*:

$[[(a::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; a \neq 0; a* w \text{ @} = a*z \text{ }]] \implies w \text{ @} = z$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-SReal-mult-cancel-iff1* [simp]:

$[[(a::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; a \neq 0 \text{ }]] \implies (a* w \text{ @} = a*z) = (w \text{ @} = z)$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-le-bound*: $[[(z::\text{hypreal}) \leq f; f \text{ @} = g; g \leq z \text{ }]] \implies f \text{ @} = z$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-hnorm*:

fixes $x \text{ } y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector star}$
shows $x \approx y \implies \text{hnorm } x \approx \text{hnorm } y$
 <proof>

27.6 Zero is the Only Infinitesimal that is also a Real

lemma *Infinitesimal-less-SReal*:

$[[(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x \text{ }]] \implies y < x$
 <proof>

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*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x \text{ @=} y; y \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \\ & \implies x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *Infinitesimal-ratio*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-div-algebra,field}\}$ *star*
shows $\llbracket y \neq 0; y \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x/y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket$
 $\implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Infinitesimal-SReal-divide*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies x/y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

27.7 Uniqueness: Two Infinitely Close Reals are Equal

lemma *star-of-approx-iff* [simp]: $(\text{star-of } x \text{ @=} \text{star-of } y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *SReal-approx-iff*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \implies (x \text{ @=} y) = (x = y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *number-of-approx-iff* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{number-of } v \text{ @=} (\text{number-of } w :: 'a::\{\text{number,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) = \\ & (\text{number-of } v = (\text{number-of } w :: 'a)) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{number-of } w \text{ @=} (0::'a::\{\text{number,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) = \\ & (\text{number-of } w = (0::'a)) \\ & ((0::'a::\{\text{number,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star}) \text{ @=} \text{number-of } w) = \\ & (\text{number-of } w = (0::'a)) \\ & (\text{number-of } w \text{ @=} (1::'b::\{\text{number,one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) = \\ & (\text{number-of } w = (1::'b)) \\ & ((1::'b::\{\text{number,one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star}) \text{ @=} \text{number-of } w) = \\ & (\text{number-of } w = (1::'b)) \\ & \sim (0 \text{ @=} (1::'c::\{\text{zero-neq-one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) \\ & \sim (1 \text{ @=} (0::'c::\{\text{zero-neq-one,real-normed-vector}\} \text{ star})) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *star-of-approx-number-of-iff* [simp]:

$(\text{star-of } k \text{ @=} \text{number-of } w) = (k = \text{number-of } w)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-approx-zero-iff* [simp]: $(\text{star-of } k \text{ @=} 0) = (k = 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star-of-approx-one-iff* [simp]: $(\text{star-of } k \text{ @=} 1) = (k = 1)$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-unique-real*:
 $[[(r::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Reals}; s \in \text{Reals}; r \text{ @=} x; s \text{ @=} x]] \implies r = s$
 <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*:
 $\text{isLub } \text{Reals } (\text{hypreal-of-real } 'Q) (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y)$
 $\implies \text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) Q Y$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-of-real-isLub2*:
 $\text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) Q Y$
 $\implies \text{isLub } \text{Reals } (\text{hypreal-of-real } 'Q) (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y)$
 <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*:
 $\text{isUb } \text{Reals } P Y \implies \exists Y_0. \text{isUb } \text{Reals } P (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y_0)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-isLub-hypreal-of-real*:
 $\text{isLub } \text{Reals } P Y \implies \exists Y_0. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y_0)$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-isLub-hypreal-of-real2*:
 $\exists Y_0. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P (\text{hypreal-of-real } Y_0) \implies \exists Y. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P Y$
 <proof>

lemma *SReal-complete*:
 $[[P \subseteq \text{Reals}; \exists x. x \in P; \exists Y. \text{isUb } \text{Reals } P Y]]$
 $\implies \exists t::\text{hypreal}. \text{isLub } \text{Reals } P t$
 <proof>

lemma *hypreal-isLub-unique*:

$\llbracket \text{isLub } R \ S \ x; \text{isLub } R \ S \ y \rrbracket \implies x = (y::\text{hypreal})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-ub*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists u. \text{isUb } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-nonempty*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists y. y \in \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-subset*: $\{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \subseteq \text{Reals}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-lub*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t. \text{isLub } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-hypreal-le-left-cancel*: $((t::\text{hypreal}) + r \leq t) = (r \leq 0)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-le1*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; \text{isLub } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ t; \\ r \in \text{Reals}; \ 0 < r \rrbracket \implies x \leq t + r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-settle-less-trans*:

$\llbracket S * \leq (x::\text{hypreal}); x < y \rrbracket \implies S * \leq y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-gt-isUb*:

$\llbracket \text{isUb } R \ S \ (x::\text{hypreal}); x < y; y \in R \rrbracket \implies \text{isUb } R \ S \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-gt-ub*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; x < y; y \in \text{Reals} \rrbracket \\ \implies \text{isUb } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-minus-le-zero*: $t \leq t + -r \implies r \leq (0::\text{hypreal})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part-le2*:

$\llbracket (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}; \\ \text{isLub } \text{Reals} \ \{s. s \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ s < x\} \ t; \\ r \in \text{Reals}; \ 0 < r \rrbracket \\ \implies t + -r \leq x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-st-part1a*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| (x::hypreal) \in HFinite; \\ & \quad isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t; \\ & \quad r \in Reals; \ 0 < r \ |] \\ & \implies x + -t \leq r \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-st-part2a*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| (x::hypreal) \in HFinite; \\ & \quad isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t; \\ & \quad r \in Reals; \ 0 < r \ |] \\ & \implies -(x + -t) \leq r \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-SReal-ub*:

$$(x::hypreal) \in Reals \implies isUb\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ x$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-SReal-lub*:

$$(x::hypreal) \in Reals \implies isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ x$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-st-part-not-eq1*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| (x::hypreal) \in HFinite; \\ & \quad isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t; \\ & \quad r \in Reals; \ 0 < r \ |] \\ & \implies x + -t \neq r \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-st-part-not-eq2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| (x::hypreal) \in HFinite; \\ & \quad isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t; \\ & \quad r \in Reals; \ 0 < r \ |] \\ & \implies -(x + -t) \neq r \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-st-part-major*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| (x::hypreal) \in HFinite; \\ & \quad isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t; \\ & \quad r \in Reals; \ 0 < r \ |] \\ & \implies abs\ (x - t) < r \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-st-part-major2*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [| (x::hypreal) \in HFinite; \ isLub\ Reals\ \{s. s \in Reals \ \& \ s < x\}\ t \ |] \\ & \implies \forall r \in Reals. \ 0 < r \ \longrightarrow \ abs\ (x - t) < r \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

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lemma *lemma-st-part-Ex*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}$
 $\implies \exists t \in \text{Reals}. \forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \implies \text{abs } (x - t) < r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *st-part-Ex*:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t \in \text{Reals}. x @= t$
 ⟨proof⟩

There is a unique real infinitely close

lemma *st-part-Ex1*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{EX! } t::\text{hypreal}. t \in \text{Reals} \ \& \ x @= t$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.9 Finite, Infinite and Infinitesimal

lemma *HFinite-Int-HInfinite-empty* [simp]: $\text{HFinite Int HInfinite} = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-not-HInfinite*:

assumes $x: x \in \text{HFinite}$ **shows** $x \notin \text{HInfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *not-HFinite-HInfinite*: $x \notin \text{HFinite} \implies x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-disj*: $x \in \text{HInfinite} \mid x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-iff*: $(x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x \notin \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-HInfinite-iff*: $(x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \notin \text{HInfinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HInfinite-diff-HFinite-Infinitesimal-disj*:

$x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x \in \text{HInfinite} \mid x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-inverse*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{HFinite}; x \notin \text{Infinitesimal} |] \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-inverse2*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $(x*x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-square-iff* [simp]:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $(x*x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (x \in \text{HInfinite})$

<proof>

lemma *approx-HFinite-mult-cancel*:

fixes $a w z :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| a: \text{HFinite-Infinitesimal}; a * w \text{ @} = a * z |] ==> w \text{ @} = z$

<proof>

lemma *approx-HFinite-mult-cancel-iff1*:

fixes $a w z :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $a: \text{HFinite-Infinitesimal} ==> (a * w \text{ @} = a * z) = (w \text{ @} = z)$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-add-cancel*:

$[| x + y \in \text{HInfinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} |] ==> x \in \text{HInfinite}$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-add*:

$[| x \in \text{HInfinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} |] ==> x + y \in \text{HInfinite}$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-ge-HInfinite*:

$[| (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HInfinite}; x \leq y; 0 \leq x |] ==> y \in \text{HInfinite}$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-inverse-HInfinite*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x \neq 0 |] ==> \text{inverse } x \in \text{HInfinite}$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-not-Infinitesimal-mult*:

fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{HInfinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} |]$
 $==> x * y \in \text{HInfinite}$

<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-HFinite-not-Infinitesimal-mult2*:

fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra star}$
shows $[| x \in \text{HInfinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} |]$
 $==> y * x \in \text{HInfinite}$

<proof>

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*: $x @= u \implies u \in \text{monad } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-mem-monad2*: $x @= u \implies x \in \text{monad } u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-mem-monad-zero*: $[[x @= y; x \in \text{monad } 0]] \implies y \in \text{monad } 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-approx-hrabs*:
 $[[x @= y; (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}]] \implies \text{abs } x @= \text{abs } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *less-Infinitesimal-less*:
 $[[0 < x; (x::\text{hypreal}) \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; e : \text{Infinitesimal}]] \implies e < x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ball-mem-monad-gt-zero*:
 $[[0 < (x::\text{hypreal}); x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; u \in \text{monad } x]] \implies 0 < u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ball-mem-monad-less-zero*:
 $[[(x::\text{hypreal}) < 0; x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; u \in \text{monad } x]] \implies u < 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-approx-gt-zero*:
 $[[0 < (x::\text{hypreal}); x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; x @= y]] \implies 0 < y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-approx-less-zero*:
 $[[(x::\text{hypreal}) < 0; x \notin \text{Infinitesimal}; x @= y]] \implies y < 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *approx-hrabs*: $(x::\text{hypreal}) @= y \implies \text{abs } x @= \text{abs } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-hrabs-zero-cancel*: $\text{abs}(x::\text{hypreal}) @= 0 \implies x @= 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-hrabs-add-Infinitesimal*:
 $(e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{abs } x @= \text{abs}(x+e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-hrabs-add-minus-Infinitesimal*:
 $(e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{abs } x @= \text{abs}(x - e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrabs-add-Infinitesimal-cancel*:
 $[[(e::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}; e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$

$abs(x+e) = abs(y+e') \implies abs\ x \ @ = abs\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrabs-add-minus-Infinitesimal-cancel*:

$[[(e::hypreal) \in Infinitesimal; e' \in Infinitesimal; \\ abs(x - e) = abs(y - e')]] \implies abs\ x \ @ = abs\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.12 More *HFinite* and *Infinitesimal* Theorems

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-hypreal-of-real-less*:

$[[x < y; u \in Infinitesimal]] \\ \implies hypreal-of-real\ x + u < hypreal-of-real\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-hrabs-hypreal-of-real-less*:

$[[x \in Infinitesimal; abs(hypreal-of-real\ r) < hypreal-of-real\ y]] \\ \implies abs\ (hypreal-of-real\ r + x) < hypreal-of-real\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-hrabs-hypreal-of-real-less2*:

$[[x \in Infinitesimal; abs(hypreal-of-real\ r) < hypreal-of-real\ y]] \\ \implies abs\ (x + hypreal-of-real\ r) < hypreal-of-real\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-of-real-le-add-Infinitesimal-cancel*:

$[[u \in Infinitesimal; v \in Infinitesimal; \\ hypreal-of-real\ x + u \leq hypreal-of-real\ y + v]] \\ \implies hypreal-of-real\ x \leq hypreal-of-real\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-of-real-le-add-Infinitesimal-cancel2*:

$[[u \in Infinitesimal; v \in Infinitesimal; \\ hypreal-of-real\ x + u \leq hypreal-of-real\ y + v]] \\ \implies x \leq y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-of-real-less-Infinitesimal-le-zero*:

$[[hypreal-of-real\ x < e; e \in Infinitesimal]] \implies hypreal-of-real\ x \leq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-add-not-zero*:

$[[h \in Infinitesimal; x \neq 0]] \implies star-of\ x + h \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-square-cancel [simp]*:

$(x::hypreal)*x + y*y \in Infinitesimal \implies x*x \in Infinitesimal$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFfinite-square-cancel* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{HFfinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies y * y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *HFfinite-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y \in \text{HFfinite} \implies y * y \in \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-sum-square-cancel* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y + z * z \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *HFfinite-sum-square-cancel* [simp]:

$(x::\text{hypreal}) * x + y * y + z * z \in \text{HFfinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-sum-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(y::\text{hypreal}) * y + x * x + z * z \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *HFfinite-sum-square-cancel2* [simp]:

$(y::\text{hypreal}) * y + x * x + z * z \in \text{HFfinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-sum-square-cancel3* [simp]:

$(z::\text{hypreal}) * z + y * y + x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies x * x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *HFfinite-sum-square-cancel3* [simp]:

$(z::\text{hypreal}) * z + y * y + x * x \in \text{HFfinite} \implies x * x \in \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *monad-hrabs-less*:

$[| y \in \text{monad } x; 0 < \text{hypreal-of-real } e |]$
 $\implies \text{abs } (y - x) < \text{hypreal-of-real } e$
 <proof>

lemma *mem-monad-SReal-HFfinite*:

$x \in \text{monad } (\text{hypreal-of-real } a) \implies x \in \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

27.13 Theorems about Standard Part

lemma *st-approx-self*: $x \in \text{HFfinite} \implies \text{st } x @ = x$

<proof>

lemma *st-SReal*: $x \in HFinite \implies st\ x \in Reals$

<proof>

lemma *st-HFinite*: $x \in HFinite \implies st\ x \in HFinite$

<proof>

lemma *st-unique*: $\llbracket r \in \mathbb{R}; r \approx x \rrbracket \implies st\ x = r$

<proof>

lemma *st-SReal-eq*: $x \in Reals \implies st\ x = x$

<proof>

lemma *st-hypreal-of-real [simp]*: $st\ (hypreal\ of\ real\ x) = hypreal\ of\ real\ x$

<proof>

lemma *st-eq-approx*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite; st\ x = st\ y \rrbracket \implies x @= y$

<proof>

lemma *approx-st-eq*:

assumes $x \in HFinite$ **and** $y \in HFinite$ **and** $x @= y$

shows $st\ x = st\ y$

<proof>

lemma *st-eq-approx-iff*:

$\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket$

$\implies (x @= y) = (st\ x = st\ y)$

<proof>

lemma *st-Infinitesimal-add-SReal*:

$\llbracket x \in Reals; e \in Infinitesimal \rrbracket \implies st(x + e) = x$

<proof>

lemma *st-Infinitesimal-add-SReal2*:

$\llbracket x \in Reals; e \in Infinitesimal \rrbracket \implies st(e + x) = x$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-st-Infinitesimal-add*:

$x \in HFinite \implies \exists e \in Infinitesimal. x = st(x) + e$

<proof>

lemma *st-add*: $\llbracket x \in HFinite; y \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies st(x + y) = st\ x + st\ y$

<proof>

lemma *st-number-of [simp]*: $st\ (number\ of\ w) = number\ of\ w$

<proof>

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*: $\llbracket x \leq 0; x \in HFinite \rrbracket \implies st\ x \leq 0$

<proof>

lemma *st-hrabs*: $x \in HFinite \implies abs(st\ x) = st(abs\ x)$
<proof>

27.14 Alternative Definitions using Free Ultrafilter

27.14.1 *HFinite*

lemma *HFinite-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $star-n\ X \in HFinite \implies \exists u. \{n. norm\ (X\ n) < u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$
<proof>

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-HFinite*:
 $\exists u. \{n. norm\ (X\ n) < u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat \implies star-n\ X \in HFinite$
<proof>

lemma *HFinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:
 $(star-n\ X \in HFinite) = (\exists u. \{n. norm\ (X\ n) < u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat)$
<proof>

27.14.2 *HInfinite*

lemma *lemma-Compl-eq*: $-\{n. u < norm\ (xa\ n)\} = \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) \leq u\}$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-Compl-eq2*: $-\{n. norm\ (xa\ n) < u\} = \{n. u \leq norm\ (xa\ n)\}$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-Int-eq1*:
 $\{n. norm\ (xa\ n) \leq u\} \cap \{n. u \leq norm\ (xa\ n)\} = \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) = u\}$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-FreeUltrafilterNat-one*:
 $\{n. norm\ (xa\ n) = u\} \leq \{n. norm\ (xa\ n) < u + (1::real)\}$
<proof>

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-const-Finite*:
 $\{n. norm\ (X\ n) = u\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat \implies star-n\ X \in HFinite$
<proof>

lemma *HInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $star-n\ X \in HInfinite \implies \forall u. \{n. u < norm\ (X\ n)\} \in FreeUltrafilterNat$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-Int-HI*:

$\{n. \text{norm } (Xa\ n) < u\} \text{ Int } \{n. X\ n = Xa\ n\} \subseteq \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < (u::\text{real})\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-Int-HIa*: $\{n. u < \text{norm } (X\ n)\} \text{ Int } \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-HInfinite*:
 $\forall u. \{n. u < \text{norm } (X\ n)\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat} \implies \text{star-}n\ X \in \text{HInfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HInfinite-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:
 $(\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{HInfinite}) = (\forall u. \{n. u < \text{norm } (X\ n)\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat})$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.14.3 Infinitesimal

lemma *ball-SReal-eq*: $(\forall x::\text{hypreal} \in \text{Reals}. P\ x) = (\forall x::\text{real}. P\ (\text{star-of } x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \forall u > 0. \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} \in \mathcal{U}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-Infinitesimal*:
 $\forall u > 0. \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} \in \mathcal{U} \implies \text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*:
 $(\text{star-}n\ X \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (\forall u > 0. \{n. \text{norm } (X\ n) < u\} \in \mathcal{U})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-Infinitesimal*:
 $(\forall r. 0 < r \longrightarrow x < r) = (\forall n. x < \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{Suc } n)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-Infinitesimal2*:
 $(\forall r \in \text{Reals}. 0 < r \longrightarrow x < r) =$
 $(\forall n. x < \text{inverse}(\text{hypreal-of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-of-nat-iff*:
 $\text{Infinitesimal} = \{x. \forall n. \text{hnorm } x < \text{inverse } (\text{hypreal-of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

27.15 Proof that ω is an infinite number

It will follow that epsilon is an infinitesimal number.

lemma *Suc-Un-eq*: $\{n. n < \text{Suc } m\} = \{n. n < m\} \cup \{n. n = m\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-nat-segment*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. n < m\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-real-of-nat-segment*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n < \text{real } (m::\text{nat})\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-real-of-nat-less-real*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n < u\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-real-le-Un-eq*:
 $\{n. f\ n \leq u\} = \{n. f\ n < u\} \cup \{n. u = (f\ n :: \text{real})\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-real-of-nat-le-real*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n \leq u\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-rabs-real-of-nat-le-real*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. \text{abs}(\text{real } n) \leq u\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rabs-real-of-nat-le-real-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $\{n. \text{abs}(\text{real } n) \leq u\} \notin \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-nat-gt-real*: $\{n. u < \text{real } n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Compl-real-le-eq*: $-\{n::\text{nat}. \text{real } n \leq u\} = \{n. u < \text{real } n\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

ω is a member of *HInfinite*

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-omega*: $\{n. u < \text{real } n\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *HInfinite-omega [simp]*: $\omega \in \text{HInfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-epsilon [simp]*: $\epsilon \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-epsilon* [simp]: $\epsilon \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *epsilon-approx-zero* [simp]: $\epsilon \approx 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-nat-less-inverse-iff*:
 $0 < u \implies (u < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))) = (\text{real}(\text{Suc } n) < \text{inverse } u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-inverse-real-of-posnat-gt-real*:
 $0 < u \implies \text{finite } \{n. u < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-real-le-Un-eq2*:
 $\{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} =$
 $\{n. u < \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} \cup \{n. u = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-of-nat-inverse-eq-iff*:
 $(u = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))) = (\text{real}(\text{Suc } n) = \text{inverse } u)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-finite-omega-set2*: $\text{finite } \{n::\text{nat}. u = \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *finite-inverse-real-of-posnat-ge-real*:
 $0 < u \implies \text{finite } \{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inverse-real-of-posnat-ge-real-FreeUltrafilterNat*:
 $0 < u \implies \{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} \notin \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Compl-le-inverse-eq*:
 $-\{n. u \leq \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))\} =$
 $\{n. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n)) < u\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *FreeUltrafilterNat-inverse-real-of-posnat*:
 $0 < u \implies$
 $\{n. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n)) < u\} \in \text{FreeUltrafilterNat}$
 ⟨proof⟩

Example of an hypersequence (i.e. an extended standard sequence) whose

term with an hypernatural suffix is an infinitesimal i.e. the n 'th term of the hypersequence is a member of Infinitesimal

lemma *SEQ-Infinitesimal*:

$(** (\%n::nat. inverse(real(Suc n)))) \text{ whn } : \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(X n - x) < inverse(real(Suc n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n X - \text{star-of } x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-approx*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(X n - x) < inverse(real(Suc n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n X @= \text{star-of } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-approx2*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(x - X n) < inverse(real(Suc n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n X @= \text{star-of } x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-seq-to-hypreal-Infinitesimal2*:

$\forall n. \text{norm}(X n - Y n) < inverse(real(Suc n))$
 $\implies \text{star-}n X - \text{star-}n Y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$hexpi :: hcomplex => hcomplex$ **where**
 $hexpi = *f* expi$

definition

$HComplex :: [hypreal, hypreal] => hcomplex$ **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]: $x \in Standard \implies hRe x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-hIm$ [simp]: $x \in Standard \implies hIm x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-iii$ [simp]: $iii \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-hcnj$ [simp]: $x \in Standard \implies hcnj x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-hsgn$ [simp]: $x \in Standard \implies hsgn x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-harg$ [simp]: $x \in Standard \implies harg x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-hcis$ [simp]: $r \in Standard \implies hcis r \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-hexpi$ [simp]: $x \in Standard \implies hexpi x \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-hrcis$ [simp]:
 $\llbracket r \in Standard; s \in Standard \rrbracket \implies hrcis r s \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $Standard-HComplex$ [simp]:
 $\llbracket r \in Standard; s \in Standard \rrbracket \implies HComplex r s \in Standard$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $hcmmod-def$: $hcmmod = *f* cmod$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.1 Properties of Nonstandard Real and Imaginary Parts

lemma *hcomplex-hRe-hIm-cancel-iff*:

$$\forall w z. (w=z) = (hRe(w) = hRe(z) \ \& \ hIm(w) = hIm(z))$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-equality* [*intro?*]:

$$\forall z w. hRe z = hRe w \implies hIm z = hIm w \implies z = w$$

<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*: $\forall x y. hRe(x + y) = hRe(x) + hRe(y)$

<proof>

lemma *hIm-add*: $\forall x y. hIm(x + y) = hIm(x) + hIm(y)$

<proof>

28.3 More Minus Laws

lemma *hRe-minus*: $\forall z. hRe(-z) = - hRe(z)$

<proof>

lemma *hIm-minus*: $\forall z. hIm(-z) = - hIm(z)$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-add-minus-eq-minus*:

$$x + y = (0::hcomplex) \implies x = -y$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-i-mult-eq* [*simp*]: $iii * iii = - 1$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-i-mult-left* [*simp*]: $\forall z. iii * (iii * z) = -z$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-i-not-zero* [*simp*]: $iii \neq 0$

<proof>

28.4 More Multiplication Laws

lemma *hcomplex-mult-minus-one*: $- 1 * (z::hcomplex) = -z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-mult-minus-one-right*: $(z::hcomplex) * - 1 = -z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-mult-left-cancel*:
 $(c::hcomplex) \neq (0::hcomplex) \implies (c*a=c*b) = (a=b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-mult-right-cancel*:
 $(c::hcomplex) \neq (0::hcomplex) \implies (a*c=b*c) = (a=b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.5 Subraction and Division

lemma *hcomplex-diff-eq-eq* [simp]: $((x::hcomplex) - y = z) = (x = z + y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.6 Embedding Properties for *hcomplex-of-hypreal* Map

lemma *hRe-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]: $!!z. hRe(hcomplex-of-hypreal z) = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]: $!!z. hIm(hcomplex-of-hypreal z) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-epsilon-not-zero* [simp]:
 $hcomplex-of-hypreal\ epsilon \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.7 HComplex theorems

lemma *hRe-HComplex* [simp]: $!!x y. hRe (HComplex x y) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-HComplex* [simp]: $!!x y. hIm (HComplex x y) = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-surj* [simp]: $!!z. HComplex (hRe z) (hIm z) = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-induct* [case-names rect]:
 $(\bigwedge x y. P (HComplex x y)) \implies P z$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.8 Modulus (Absolute Value) of Nonstandard Complex Number

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-abs*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } (\text{abs } x) = \\ & \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal}(\text{hcmmod}(\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } x)) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-inject* [simp]:

$$\forall x \ y \ x' \ y'. \text{HComplex } x \ y = \text{HComplex } x' \ y' = (x=x' \ \& \ y=y')$$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-add* [simp]:

$$\forall x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2. \text{HComplex } x1 \ y1 + \text{HComplex } x2 \ y2 = \text{HComplex } (x1+x2) \ (y1+y2)$$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-minus* [simp]: $\forall x \ y. - \text{HComplex } x \ y = \text{HComplex } (-x) \ (-y)$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-diff* [simp]:

$$\forall x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2. \text{HComplex } x1 \ y1 - \text{HComplex } x2 \ y2 = \text{HComplex } (x1-x2) \ (y1-y2)$$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-mult* [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall x1 \ y1 \ x2 \ y2. \text{HComplex } x1 \ y1 * \text{HComplex } x2 \ y2 = \\ & \text{HComplex } (x1*x2 - y1*y2) \ (x1*y2 + y1*x2) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-eq*: $\forall r. \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r = \text{HComplex } r \ 0$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-add-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$$\forall x \ y \ r. \text{HComplex } x \ y + \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r = \text{HComplex } (x+r) \ y$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-add-HComplex* [simp]:

$$\forall r \ x \ y. \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r + \text{HComplex } x \ y = \text{HComplex } (r+x) \ y$$

<proof>

lemma *HComplex-mult-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$$\forall x \ y \ r. \text{HComplex } x \ y * \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r = \text{HComplex } (x*r) \ (y*r)$$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-mult-HComplex*:

$$\forall r \ x \ y. \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } r * \text{HComplex } x \ y = \text{HComplex } (r*x) \ (r*y)$$

<proof>

lemma *i-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$!!r. iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal r = HComplex 0 r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-i* [simp]:

$!!r. hcomplex-of-hypreal r * iii = HComplex 0 r$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.9 Conjugation

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-cancel-iff* [iff]: $!!x y. (hcnj x = hcnj y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-hcnj* [simp]: $!!z. hcnj (hcnj z) = z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-hcomplex-of-hypreal* [simp]:

$!!x. hcnj (hcomplex-of-hypreal x) = hcomplex-of-hypreal x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hmod-hcnj* [simp]: $!!z. hmod (hcnj z) = hmod z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-minus*: $!!z. hcnj (-z) = - hcnj z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-inverse*: $!!z. hcnj (inverse z) = inverse (hcnj z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-add*: $!!w z. hcnj (w + z) = hcnj(w) + hcnj(z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-diff*: $!!w z. hcnj (w - z) = hcnj(w) - hcnj(z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-mult*: $!!w z. hcnj (w * z) = hcnj(w) * hcnj(z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-divide*: $!!w z. hcnj (w / z) = (hcnj w) / (hcnj z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcnj-one* [simp]: $hcnj 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-zero* [simp]: $hcnj 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-zero-iff* [iff]: $!!z. (hcnj z = 0) = (z = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-mult-hcnj*:

!!z. z * hcnj z = hcomplex-of-hypreal (hRe(z) ^ 2 + hIm(z) ^ 2)
 <proof>

28.10 More Theorems about the Function *hcmmod*

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplex-of-hypreal-of-nat [simp]*:

hcmmod (hcomplex-of-hypreal(hypreal-of-nat n)) = hypreal-of-nat n
 <proof>

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplex-of-hypreal-of-hypnat [simp]*:

hcmmod (hcomplex-of-hypreal(hypreal-of-hypnat n)) = hypreal-of-hypnat n
 <proof>

lemma *hcmmod-mult-hcnj*: !!z. *hcmmod(z * hcnj(z)) = hcmmod(z) ^ 2*

<proof>

lemma *hcmmod-triangle-ineq2 [simp]*:

!!a b. *hcmmod(b + a) - hcmmod b ≤ hcmmod a*
 <proof>

lemma *hcmmod-diff-ineq [simp]*: !!a b. *hcmmod(a) - hcmmod(b) ≤ hcmmod(a + b)*

<proof>

28.11 Exponentiation

lemma *hcomplexpow-0 [simp]*: *z ^ 0 = (1::hcomplex)*

<proof>

lemma *hcomplexpow-Suc [simp]*: *z ^ (Suc n) = (z::hcomplex) * (z ^ n)*

<proof>

lemma *hcomplexpow-i-squared [simp]*: *iii ^ 2 = -1*

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-pow*:

!!x. *hcomplex-of-hypreal (x ^ n) = (hcomplex-of-hypreal x) ^ n*
 <proof>

lemma *hcomplex-hcnj-pow*: !!z. *hcnj(z ^ n) = hcnj(z) ^ n*

<proof>

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplexpow*: !!x. *hcmmod(x ^ n) = hcmmod(x) ^ n*

<proof>

lemma *hcpow-minus*:

!!x n. *(-x::hcomplex) pow n =*
*(if (*p* even) n then (x pow n) else -(x pow n))*
 <proof>

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*: $!!z. hsgn\ z = z / hcomplex-of-hypreal\ (hcm\ z)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hcm-i*: $!!x\ y. hcm\ (HComplex\ x\ y) = (*\ sqrt)\ (x^2 + y^2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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]: $\forall x y. (HComplex\ x\ y = iii) = (x = 0 \ \&\ y = 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hRe-hsgn* [simp]: $\forall z. hRe(hsgn\ z) = hRe(z)/hcm\ mod\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-hsgn* [simp]: $\forall z. hIm(hsgn\ z) = hIm(z)/hcm\ mod\ z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-inverse-complex-split*:
 $\forall x y. inverse(hcomplex\ of\ hypreal\ x + iii * hcomplex\ of\ hypreal\ y) =$
 $hcomplex\ of\ hypreal(x/(x^2 + y^2)) -$
 $iii * hcomplex\ of\ hypreal(y/(x^2 + y^2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HComplex-inverse*:
 $\forall x y. inverse\ (HComplex\ x\ y) =$
 $HComplex\ (x/(x^2 + y^2))\ (-y/(x^2 + y^2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hRe-mult-i-eq* [simp]:
 $\forall y. hRe\ (iii * hcomplex\ of\ hypreal\ y) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-mult-i-eq* [simp]:
 $\forall y. hIm\ (iii * hcomplex\ of\ hypreal\ y) = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcm\ mod-mult-i* [simp]: $\forall y. hcm\ mod\ (iii * hcomplex\ of\ hypreal\ y) = abs\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcm\ mod-mult-i2* [simp]: $\forall y. hcm\ mod\ (hcomplex\ of\ hypreal\ y * iii) = abs\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-harg-i-mult-zero-pos*:
 $\forall y. 0 < y ==> (*f* cos)\ (harg(HComplex\ 0\ y)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-harg-i-mult-zero-neg*:
 $\forall y. y < 0 ==> (*f* cos)\ (harg(HComplex\ 0\ y)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-harg-i-mult-zero* [simp]:
 $\forall y. y \neq 0 ==> (*f* cos)\ (harg(HComplex\ 0\ y)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-zero-iff* [simp]:
 $\forall y. (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ y = 0) = (y = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.13 Polar Form for Nonstandard Complex Numbers

lemma *complex-split-polar2*:
 $\forall n. \exists r\ a. (z\ n) = complex-of-real\ r * (Complex\ (\cos\ a)\ (\sin\ a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-split-polar*:
 $\forall z. \exists r\ a. z = hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * (HComplex((\ *f* \cos)\ a)((\ *f* \sin)\ a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcis-eq*:
 $\forall a. hcis\ a =$
 $(hcomplex-of-hypreal((\ *f* \cos)\ a) +$
 $iii * hcomplex-of-hypreal((\ *f* \sin)\ a))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrcis-Ex*: $\forall z. \exists r\ a. z = hrcis\ r\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hRe-hcomplex-polar* [simp]:
 $\forall r\ a. hRe\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * HComplex\ ((\ *f* \cos)\ a)\ ((\ *f* \sin)\ a)) =$
 $r * (\ *f* \cos)\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hRe-hrcis* [simp]: $\forall r\ a. hRe(hrcis\ r\ a) = r * (\ *f* \cos)\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-hcomplex-polar* [simp]:
 $\forall r\ a. hIm\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * HComplex\ ((\ *f* \cos)\ a)\ ((\ *f* \sin)\ a)) =$
 $r * (\ *f* \sin)\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-hrcis* [simp]: $\forall r\ a. hIm(hrcis\ r\ a) = r * (\ *f* \sin)\ a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcmmod-unit-one* [simp]:
 $\forall a. hcmmod\ (HComplex\ ((\ *f* \cos)\ a)\ ((\ *f* \sin)\ a)) = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcmmod-complex-polar* [simp]:
 $\forall r\ a. hcmmod\ (hcomplex-of-hypreal\ r * HComplex\ ((\ *f* \cos)\ a)\ ((\ *f* \sin)\ a)) =$
 $abs\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcmo-d-hrcis* [*simp*]: $!!r a. hcmo(d(hrcis r a) = abs r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 *NSDeMoiivre*: $!!a. (hcis a) ^ n = hcis (hypreal-of-nat n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 *NSDeMoiivre-ext*:

$!!a n. (hcis a) pow n = hcis (hypreal-of-hypnat n * a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSDeMoiivre2*:

!!a r. (hrcis r a) ^ n = hrcis (r ^ n) (hypreal-of-nat n * a)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *DeMoiivre2-ext*:

!! a r n. (hrcis r a) pow n = hrcis (r pow n) (hypreal-of-hypnat n * a)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcis-inverse [simp]*: !!a. inverse(hcis a) = hcis (-a)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hrcis-inverse*: !!a r. inverse(hrcis r a) = hrcis (inverse r) (-a)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hRe-hcis [simp]*: !!a. hRe(hcis a) = (*f* cos) a

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-hcis [simp]*: !!a. hIm(hcis a) = (*f* sin) a

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-n-hRe-hcis-pow-n*: (*f* cos) (hypreal-of-nat n * a) = hRe(hcis a ^ n)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-n-hIm-hcis-pow-n*: (*f* sin) (hypreal-of-nat n * a) = hIm(hcis a ^ n)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *cos-n-hRe-hcis-hcpow-n*: (*f* cos) (hypreal-of-hypnat n * a) = hRe(hcis a pow n)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-n-hIm-hcis-hcpow-n*: (*f* sin) (hypreal-of-hypnat n * a) = hIm(hcis a pow n)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hexpi-add*: !!a b. hexpi(a + b) = hexpi(a) * hexpi(b)

⟨proof⟩

28.14 *hcomplex-of-complex*: the Injection from type *complex* to *hcomplex*

lemma *inj-hcomplex-of-complex*: inj(*hcomplex-of-complex*)

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-complex-i*: iii = *hcomplex-of-complex* ii

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hRe-hcomplex-of-complex*:

$hRe (hcomplex-of-complex z) = hypreal-of-real (Re z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hIm-hcomplex-of-complex*:

$hIm (hcomplex-of-complex z) = hypreal-of-real (Im z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcmmod-hcomplex-of-complex*:

$hcmmod (hcomplex-of-complex x) = hypreal-of-real (cmmod x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

28.15 Numerals and Arithmetic

lemma *hcomplex-number-of-def*: $(number-of w :: hcomplex) == of-int w$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-eq-hcomplex-of-complex*:

$hcomplex-of-hypreal (hypreal-of-real x) =$
 $hcomplex-of-complex (complex-of-real x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-hypreal-number-of*:

$hcomplex-of-complex (number-of w) = hcomplex-of-hypreal(number-of w)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-number-of-hcnj* [simp]:

$hcnj (number-of v :: hcomplex) = number-of v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-number-of-hcmmod* [simp]:

$hcmmod(number-of v :: hcomplex) = abs (number-of v :: hypreal)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-number-of-hRe* [simp]:

$hRe(number-of v :: hcomplex) = number-of v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-number-of-hIm* [simp]:

$hIm(number-of v :: hcomplex) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $\forall x. \exists y. Q x y \implies \exists (f :: 'a \implies nat). \forall x. Q x (f x)$
 <proof>

29.1 Properties of the Star-transform Applied to Sets of Reals

lemma *STAR-star-of-image-subset*: *star-of* ' *A* <= *s* *A*
 <proof>

lemma *STAR-hypreal-of-real-Int*: *s* *X* *Int* *Reals* = *hypreal-of-real* ' *X*
 <proof>

lemma *STAR-star-of-Int*: $*s* X \text{ Int Standard} = \text{star-of } \ulcorner X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-not-hyprealA*: $x \notin \text{hypreal-of-real } \ulcorner A \implies \forall y \in A. x \neq \text{hypreal-of-real } y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-not-starA*: $x \notin \text{star-of } \ulcorner A \implies \forall y \in A. x \neq \text{star-of } y$
 ⟨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*

<proof>

Nonstandard extension of functions

lemma *starfun*:

$$(*f* f) (star-n X) = star-n (\%n. f (X n))$$

<proof>

lemma *starfun-if-eq*:

!!w. w \neq star-of x

$$\implies (*f* (\lambda z. if z = x then a else g z)) w = (*f* g) w$$

<proof>

lemma *starfun-mult*: !!x. (*f* f) x * (*f* g) x = (*f* (%x. f x * g x)) x

<proof>

declare *starfun-mult* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-add*: !!x. (*f* f) x + (*f* g) x = (*f* (%x. f x + g x)) x

<proof>

declare *starfun-add* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-minus*: !!x. - (*f* f) x = (*f* (%x. - f x)) x

<proof>

declare *starfun-minus* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-add-minus*: !!x. (*f* f) x + -(*f* g) x = (*f* (%x. f x + -g x)) x

<proof>

declare *starfun-add-minus* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-diff*: !!x. (*f* f) x - (*f* g) x = (*f* (%x. f x - g x)) x

<proof>

declare *starfun-diff* [*symmetric, simp*]

lemma *starfun-o2*: (%x. (*f* f) ((*f* g) x)) = *f* (%x. f (g x))

<proof>

lemma *starfun-o*: (*f* f) o (*f* g) = (*f* (f o g))

<proof>

NS extension of constant function

lemma *starfun-const-fun* [*simp*]: !!x. (*f* (%x. k)) x = star-of k

<proof>

the NS extension of the identity function

lemma *starfun-Id* [*simp*]: $!!x. (*f* (%x. x)) x = x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starfun-Idfun-approx*:
 $x @= \text{star-of } a ==> (*f* (%x. x)) x @= \text{star-of } a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The Star-function is a (nonstandard) extension of the function

lemma *is-starext-starfun*: *is-starext* $(*f* f) f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Any nonstandard extension is in fact the Star-function

lemma *is-starfun-starext*: *is-starext* $F f ==> F = *f* f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-starext-starfun-iff*: $(\text{is-starext } F f) = (F = *f* f)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*: $(*f* f) (\text{star-of } a) = \text{star-of } (f a)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starfun-approx*: $(*f* f) (\text{star-of } a) @= \text{star-of } (f a)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starfun-lambda-cancel*:
 $!!x'. (*f* (%h. f (x + h))) x' = (*f* f) (\text{star-of } x + x')$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starfun-lambda-cancel2*:
 $(*f* (%h. f(g(x + h)))) x' = (*f* (f o g)) (\text{star-of } x + x')$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starfun-mult-HFinite-approx*:
fixes $l m :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra } \text{star}$
shows $[| (*f* f) x @= l; (*f* g) x @= m;$
 $l: \text{HFinite}; m: \text{HFinite}$
 $|] ==> (*f* (%x. f x * g x)) x @= l * m$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *starfun-add-approx*: $[| (*f* f) x @= l; (*f* g) x @= m$
 $|] ==> (*f* (%x. f x + g x)) x @= l + m$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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*:

$$(star-n X \in Infinitesimal) =$$

$$(\forall m. \{n. norm(X n) < inverse(real(Suc m))\}$$

$$\in FreeUltrafilterNat)$$

<proof>

lemma *HNatInfinite-inverse-Infinitesimal* [simp]:

$$n \in HNatInfinite ==> inverse(hypreal-of-hypnat n) \in Infinitesimal$$

<proof>

lemma *approx-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff*: $star-n X @= star-n Y =$

$$(\forall r>0. \{n. norm(X n - Y n) < r\} : FreeUltrafilterNat)$$

<proof>

lemma *approx-FreeUltrafilterNat-iff2*: $star-n X @= star-n Y =$

$$(\forall m. \{n. norm(X n - Y n) <$$

$$inverse(real(Suc m))\} : FreeUltrafilterNat)$$

<proof>

lemma *inj-starfun*: *inj starfun*

<proof>

end

30 NatStar: Star-transforms for the Hypernaturals

theory *NatStar*

imports *Star*

begin

lemma *star-n-eq-starfun-whn*: $star-n X = (*f* X) whn$

<proof>

lemma *starset-n-Un*: $*sn* (\%n. (A n) Un (B n)) = *sn* A Un *sn* B$

<proof>

lemma *InternalSets-Un*:

$$[| X \in InternalSets; Y \in InternalSets |]$$

$$==> (X Un Y) \in InternalSets$$

<proof>

lemma *starset-n-Int*:

$$*sn* (\%n. (A n) Int (B n)) = *sn* A Int *sn* B$$

<proof>

lemma *InternalSets-Int*:

$$[| X \in InternalSets; Y \in InternalSets |]$$

$\implies (X \text{ Int } Y) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starset-n-Compl*: $*sn* ((\%n. - A \ n)) = -(*sn* A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InternalSets-Compl*: $X \in \text{InternalSets} \implies -X \in \text{InternalSets}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starset-n-diff*: $*sn* (\%n. (A \ n) - (B \ n)) = *sn* A - *sn* B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InternalSets-diff*:
 $[[X \in \text{InternalSets}; Y \in \text{InternalSets}]]$
 $\implies (X - Y) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NatStar-SHNat-subset*: $\text{Nats} \leq *s* (\text{UNIV}:: \text{nat set})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NatStar-hypreal-of-real-Int*:
 $*s* X \text{ Int } \text{Nats} = \text{hypnat-of-nat } ' X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starset-starset-n-eq*: $*s* X = *sn* (\%n. X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InternalSets-starset-n [simp]*: $(*s* X) \in \text{InternalSets}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *InternalSets-UNIV-diff*:
 $X \in \text{InternalSets} \implies \text{UNIV} - X \in \text{InternalSets}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:
 $\forall n. N \leq n \longrightarrow f \ n \leq g \ n$
 $\implies \forall n. \text{hypnat-of-nat } N \leq n \longrightarrow (*f* f) \ n \leq (*f* g) \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starfun-less-mono*:
 $\forall n. N \leq n \longrightarrow f \ n < g \ n$
 $\implies \forall n. \text{hypnat-of-nat } N \leq n \longrightarrow (*f* f) \ n < (*f* g) \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*:

$$N \in HNatInfinite$$

$$\implies (*f* (%x::nat. inverse(real x))) N = inverse(hypreal-of-hypnat N)$$

<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: $(*fn) o (*gn) = *(fn o gn)$

lemma *starfun-n-const-fun* [simp]:
 $(*fn* (\%i x. k)) z = \text{star-of } k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starfun-n-minus*: $-(*fn* f) x = (*fn* (\%i x. - (f i) x)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starfun-n-eq* [simp]:
 $(*fn* f) (\text{star-of } n) = \text{star-n } (\%i. f i n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starfun-eq-iff*: $((*f* f) = (*f* g)) = (f = g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starfunNat-inverse-real-of-nat-Infinitesimal* [simp]:
 $N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (*f* (\%x. \text{inverse } (\text{real } x))) N \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

30.2 Nonstandard Characterization of Induction

lemma *hypnat-induct-obj*:
 $!!n. ((*p* P) (0::\text{hypnat}) \&$
 $(\forall n. (*p* P)(n) \longrightarrow (*p* P)(n + 1)))$
 $\longrightarrow (*p* P)(n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypnat-induct*:
 $!!n. [| (*p* P) (0::\text{hypnat});$
 $!!n. (*p* P)(n) \implies (*p* P)(n + 1)|]$
 $\implies (*p* P)(n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starP2-eq-iff*: $(*p2* (op =)) = (op =)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *starP2-eq-iff2*: $(*p2* (\%x y. x = y)) X Y = (X = Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonempty-nat-set-Least-mem*:
 $c \in (S :: \text{nat set}) \implies (\text{LEAST } n. n \in S) \in S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonempty-set-star-has-least*:
 $!!S::\text{nat set star. Iset } S \neq \{\} \implies \exists n \in \text{Iset } S. \forall m \in \text{Iset } S. n \leq m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nonempty-InternalNatSet-has-least*:
 $[| (S::\text{hypnat set}) \in \text{InternalSets}; S \neq \{\} |] \implies \exists n \in S. \forall m \in S. n \leq m$

<proof>

Goldblatt page 129 Thm 11.3.2

lemma *internal-induct-lemma*:

!! $X::nat$ set star. [$(0::hypnat) \in Iset\ X; \forall n. n \in Iset\ X \longrightarrow n + 1 \in Iset\ X$]

==> $Iset\ X = (UNIV::hypnat\ set)$

<proof>

lemma *internal-induct*:

[$X \in InternalSets; (0::hypnat) \in X; \forall n. n \in X \longrightarrow n + 1 \in X$]

==> $X = (UNIV::hypnat\ set)$

<proof>

end

31 HSEQ: Sequences and Convergence (Nonstandard)

theory *HSEQ*

imports *SEQ NatStar*

begin

definition

NSLIMSEQ :: $[nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector, 'a] \Rightarrow bool$

$(((-)/ \text{----}NS> (-)) [60, 60] 60)$ **where**

— Nonstandard definition of convergence of sequence

$X \text{----}NS> L = (\forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) N \approx star-of L)$

definition

nslim :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

— Nonstandard definition of limit using choice operator

$nslim\ X = (THE\ L. X \text{----}NS> L)$

definition

NSconvergent :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

— Nonstandard definition of convergence

$NSconvergent\ X = (\exists L. X \text{----}NS> L)$

definition

NSBseq :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

— Nonstandard definition for bounded sequence

$NSBseq\ X = (\forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) N : HFinite)$

definition

NSCauchy :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow bool$ **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*:

$(X \text{ ---- } NS > L) = (\forall N \in HNatInfinite. (*f* X) N \approx star\text{-of } L)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-I*:

$(\bigwedge N. N \in HNatInfinite \implies starfun\ X\ N \approx star\text{-of } L) \implies X \text{ ---- } NS > L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-D*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ---- } NS > L; N \in HNatInfinite \rrbracket \implies starfun\ X\ N \approx star\text{-of } L$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $a\ b :: 'a::real\text{-normed-algebra}$

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*:

$\llbracket X \text{ ----NS} > a; Y \text{ ----NS} > b \rrbracket \implies (\%n. X\ n - Y\ n) \text{ ----NS} > a - b$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-diff-const*: $f \text{ ----NS} > a \implies (\%n.(f\ n - b)) \text{ ----NS} > a - b$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket X \text{ ----NS} > a; a \sim 0 \rrbracket \implies (\%n. \text{inverse}(X\ n)) \text{ ----NS} > \text{inverse}(a)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-mult-inverse*:

fixes $a\ b :: 'a::\text{real-normed-field}$
shows
 $\llbracket X \text{ ----NS} > a; Y \text{ ----NS} > b; b \sim 0 \rrbracket \implies (\%n. X\ n / Y\ n) \text{ ----NS} > a/b$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-hnorm*: $\bigwedge x. \text{hnorm} ((*f* f) x) = (*f* (\lambda x. \text{norm} (f x))) x$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-norm*: $X \text{ ----NS} > a \implies (\lambda n. \text{norm} (X\ n)) \text{ ----NS} > \text{norm } a$
 <proof>

Uniqueness of limit

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-unique*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----NS} > a; X \text{ ----NS} > b \rrbracket \implies a = b$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-pow* [rule-format]:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{real-normed-algebra}, \text{recpower}\}$
shows $(X \text{ ----NS} > a) \longrightarrow ((\%n. (X\ n) ^ m) \text{ ----NS} > a ^ m)$
 <proof>

We can now try and derive a few properties of sequences, starting with the limit comparison property for sequences.

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-le*:

$\llbracket f \text{ ----NS} > l; g \text{ ----NS} > m; \exists N. \forall n \geq N. f(n) \leq g(n) \rrbracket \implies l \leq (m::\text{real})$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-le-const*: $\llbracket X \text{ ----NS} > (r::\text{real}); \forall n. a \leq X\ n \rrbracket \implies a \leq r$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-le-const2*: $[[X \text{ ----NS} > (r::real); \forall n. X n \leq a]] \implies r \leq a$
 <proof>

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*: $f \text{ ----NS} > l \implies (\%n. f(\text{Suc } n)) \text{ ----NS} > l$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-imp-Suc*: $(\%n. f(\text{Suc } n)) \text{ ----NS} > l \implies f \text{ ----NS} > l$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-Suc-iff*: $((\%n. f(\text{Suc } n)) \text{ ----NS} > l) = (f \text{ ----NS} > l)$
 <proof>

31.1.1 Equivalence of LIMSEQ and NSLIMSEQ

lemma *LIMSEQ-NSLIMSEQ*:
 assumes $X: X \text{ ----} > L$ shows $X \text{ ----NS} > L$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-LIMSEQ*:
 assumes $X: X \text{ ----NS} > L$ shows $X \text{ ----} > L$
 <proof>

theorem *LIMSEQ-NSLIMSEQ-iff*: $(f \text{ ----} > L) = (f \text{ ----NS} > L)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-finite-set*:
 $!!(f::nat \Rightarrow nat). \forall n. n \leq f n \implies \text{finite } \{n. f n \leq u\}$
 <proof>

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*: $((\lambda n. \text{norm } (X n)) \text{ ----NS} > 0) = (X \text{ ----NS} > 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-rabs-zero*: $((\%n. |f n|) \text{ ----NS} > 0) = (f \text{ ----NS} > (0::real))$
 <proof>

Generalization to other limits

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-imp-rabs*: $f \text{ ----NS} > (l::\text{real}) \implies (\%n. |f\ n| \text{ ----NS} > |l|)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-zero*:
 $\forall y::\text{real}. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. y < f(n)$
 $\implies (\%n. \text{inverse}(f\ n) \text{ ----NS} > 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat*: $(\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n))) \text{ ----NS} > 0$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add*:
 $(\%n. r + \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n))) \text{ ----NS} > r$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add-minus*:
 $(\%n. r + -\text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n))) \text{ ----NS} > r$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat-add-minus-mult*:
 $(\%n. r * (1 + -\text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc}\ n)))) \text{ ----NS} > r$
 <proof>

31.2 Convergence

lemma *nslimI*: $X \text{ ----NS} > L \implies \text{nslim}\ X = L$
 <proof>

lemma *lim-nslim-iff*: $\text{lim}\ X = \text{nslim}\ X$
 <proof>

lemma *NSconvergentD*: $\text{NSconvergent}\ X \implies \exists L. (X \text{ ----NS} > L)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSconvergentI*: $(X \text{ ----NS} > L) \implies \text{NSconvergent}\ X$
 <proof>

lemma *convergent-NSconvergent-iff*: $\text{convergent}\ X = \text{NSconvergent}\ X$
 <proof>

lemma *NSconvergent-NSLIMSEQ-iff*: $\text{NSconvergent}\ X = (X \text{ ----NS} > \text{nslim}\ X)$
 <proof>

31.3 Bounded Monotonic Sequences

lemma *NSBseqD*: $[[\text{NSBseq}\ X; N: \text{HNatInfinite}]] \implies (*f* X) N : \text{HFinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *Standard-subset-HFfinite*: $\text{Standard} \subseteq \text{HFfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSBseqD2*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies (*f* X) N \in \text{HFfinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSBseqI*: $\forall N \in \text{HNatInfinite}. (*f* X) N : \text{HFfinite} \implies \text{NSBseq } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

The standard definition implies the nonstandard definition

lemma *Bseq-NSBseq*: $\text{Bseq } X \implies \text{NSBseq } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

The nonstandard definition implies the standard definition

lemma *SReal-less-omega*: $r \in \mathbb{R} \implies r < \omega$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSBseq-Bseq*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies \text{Bseq } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

Equivalence of nonstandard and standard definitions for a bounded sequence

lemma *Bseq-NSBseq-iff*: $(\text{Bseq } X) = (\text{NSBseq } X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

A convergent sequence is bounded: Boundedness as a necessary condition for convergence. The nonstandard version has no existential, as usual

lemma *NSconvergent-NSBseq*: $\text{NSconvergent } X \implies \text{NSBseq } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

Standard Version: easily now proved using equivalence of NS and standard definitions

lemma *convergent-Bseq*: $\text{convergent } X \implies \text{Bseq } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

31.3.1 Upper Bounds and Lubs of Bounded Sequences

lemma *NSBseq-isUb*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies \exists U::\text{real}. \text{isUb UNIV } \{x. \exists n. X n = x\}$
 U
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSBseq-isLub*: $\text{NSBseq } X \implies \exists U::\text{real}. \text{isLub UNIV } \{x. \exists n. X n = x\}$
 U
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $\forall n \geq m. X n = X m \implies \exists L. (X \text{ ---- } NS > L)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSBseq-mono-NSconvergent*:
 $[[NSBseq X; \forall m. \forall n \geq m. X m \leq X n]] \implies NSconvergent (X :: nat \implies real)$
 ⟨proof⟩

31.4 Cauchy Sequences

lemma *NSCauchyI*:
 $(\bigwedge M N. [[M \in HNatInfinite; N \in HNatInfinite]] \implies starfun X M \approx starfun X N)$
 $\implies NSCauchy X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSCauchyD*:
 $[[NSCauchy X; M \in HNatInfinite; N \in HNatInfinite]]$
 $\implies starfun X M \approx starfun X N$
 ⟨proof⟩

31.4.1 Equivalence Between NS and Standard

lemma *Cauchy-NSCauchy*:
 assumes $X: Cauchy X$ shows $NSCauchy X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSCauchy-Cauchy*:
 assumes $X: NSCauchy X$ shows $Cauchy X$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *NSCauchy-Cauchy-iff*: $NSCauchy X = Cauchy X$
 ⟨proof⟩

31.4.2 Cauchy Sequences are Bounded

A Cauchy sequence is bounded – nonstandard version

lemma *NSCauchy-NSBseq*: $NSCauchy X \implies NSBseq X$
 ⟨proof⟩

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 $x \wedge n$ 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*:
 $[| 0 \leq (x::real); x < 1 |] \implies (\%n. x \wedge n) \text{ ----NS} > 0$
<proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. |c| \wedge n) \text{ ----NS} > 0$
<proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-rabs-realpow-zero2*: $|c| < (1::real) \implies (\%n. c \wedge n) \text{ ----NS} > 0$
<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 = (∃ s. f NSsums s)
```

definition

```
NSsuminf :: (nat=>real) => real where
NSsuminf f = (THE s. f NSsums s)
```

lemma *sumhr-app*: $sumhr(M,N,f) = (*f2* (\lambda m n. setsum f \{m..<n\})) M N$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Base case in definition of *sumr*

lemma *sumhr-zero* [simp]: $!!m. sumhr (m,0,f) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Recursive case in definition of *sumr*

lemma *sumhr-if*:

```
!!m n. sumhr(m,n+1,f) =
  (if n + 1 ≤ m then 0 else sumhr(m,n,f) + (*f* f) n)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *sumhr-Suc-zero* [simp]: $!!n. sumhr (n + 1, n, f) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-eq-bounds* [simp]: $!!n. sumhr (n,n,f) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-Suc* [simp]: $!!m. sumhr (m,m + 1,f) = (*f* f) m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-add-lbound-zero* [simp]: $!!k m. sumhr(m+k,k,f) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sumhr-add*:

!!m n. $sumhr(m, n, f) + sumhr(m, n, g) = sumhr(m, n, \%i. f i + g i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-mult*:

!!m n. $hypreal-of-real r * sumhr(m, n, f) = sumhr(m, n, \%n. r * f n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-split-add*:

!!n p. $n < p ==> sumhr(0, n, f) + sumhr(n, p, f) = sumhr(0, p, f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-split-diff*: $n < p ==> sumhr(0, p, f) - sumhr(0, n, f) = sumhr(n, p, f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-hrabs*: !!m n. $abs(sumhr(m, n, f)) \leq sumhr(m, n, \%i. abs(f i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

other general version also needed

lemma *sumhr-fun-hypnat-eq*:

$(\forall r. m \leq r \ \& \ r < n \ --> f r = g r) \ -->$
 $sumhr(hypnat-of-nat m, hypnat-of-nat n, f) =$
 $sumhr(hypnat-of-nat m, hypnat-of-nat n, g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-const*:

!!n. $sumhr(0, n, \%i. r) = hypreal-of-hypnat n * hypreal-of-real r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-less-bounds-zero* [simp]: !!m n. $n < m ==> sumhr(m, n, f) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-minus*: !!m n. $sumhr(m, n, \%i. - f i) = - sumhr(m, n, f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-shift-bounds*:

!!m n. $sumhr(m + hypnat-of-nat k, n + hypnat-of-nat k, f) =$
 $sumhr(m, n, \%i. f(i + k))$
 ⟨proof⟩

32.1 Nonstandard Sums

Infinite sums are obtained by summing to some infinite hypernatural (such as *whn*)

lemma *sumhr-hypreal-of-hypnat-omega*:

$sumhr(0, whn, \%i. 1) = hypreal-of-hypnat whn$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sumhr-hypreal-omega-minus-one*: $\text{sumhr}(0, \text{whn}, \%i. 1) = \text{omega} - 1$
 <proof>

lemma *sumhr-minus-one-realpow-zero* [simp]:
 $\forall N. \text{sumhr}(0, N + N, \%i. (-1) ^ (i+1)) = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sumhr-interval-const*:
 $(\forall n. m \leq \text{Suc } n \longrightarrow f\ n = r) \ \& \ m \leq na$
 $\implies \text{sumhr}(\text{hypnat-of-nat } m, \text{hypnat-of-nat } na, f) =$
 $(\text{hypreal-of-nat } (na - m) * \text{hypreal-of-real } r)$
 <proof>

lemma *starfunNat-sumr*: $\forall N. (*f* (\%n. \text{setsum } f \{0..<n\}))\ N = \text{sumhr}(0, N, f)$
 <proof>

lemma *sumhr-hrabs-approx* [simp]: $\text{sumhr}(0, M, f) @= \text{sumhr}(0, N, f)$
 $\implies \text{abs}(\text{sumhr}(M, N, f)) @= 0$
 <proof>

lemma *sums-NSsums-iff*: $(f \text{ sums } l) = (f \text{ NSsums } l)$
 <proof>

lemma *summable-NSsummable-iff*: $(\text{summable } f) = (\text{NSsummable } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *suminf-NSsuminf-iff*: $(\text{suminf } f) = (\text{NSsuminf } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSsums-NSsummable*: $f \text{ NSsums } l \implies \text{NSsummable } f$
 <proof>

lemma *NSsummable-NSsums*: $\text{NSsummable } f \implies f \text{ NSsums } (\text{NSsuminf } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSsums-unique*: $f \text{ NSsums } s \implies (s = \text{NSsuminf } f)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSseries-zero*:
 $\forall m. n \leq \text{Suc } m \longrightarrow f(m) = 0 \implies f \text{ NSsums } (\text{setsum } f \{0..<n\})$
 <proof>

lemma *NSsummable-NSCauchy*:
 $\text{NSsummable } f =$
 $(\forall M \in \text{HNatInfinite}. \forall N \in \text{HNatInfinite}. \text{abs}(\text{sumhr}(M, N, f)) @= 0)$
 <proof>

Terms of a convergent series tend to zero

lemma *NSsummable-NSLIMSEQ-zero*: $NSsummable\ f \implies f \text{ --- } NS > 0$
 <proof>

Nonstandard comparison test

lemma *NSsummable-comparison-test*:
 $[\exists N. \forall n. N \leq n \implies abs(f\ n) \leq g\ n; NSsummable\ g] \implies NSsummable\ f$
 <proof>

lemma *NSsummable-rabs-comparison-test*:
 $[\exists N. \forall n. N \leq n \implies abs(f\ n) \leq g\ n; NSsummable\ g] \implies NSsummable\ (\%k. abs\ (f\ k))$
 <proof>

end

33 HLim: Limits and Continuity (Nonstandard)

theory *HLim*
imports *Star Lim*
begin

Nonstandard Definitions

definition
 $NSLIM :: [a::real-normed-vector \implies b::real-normed-vector, 'a, 'b] \implies bool$
 $(((-)/ \text{ --- } (-)/ \text{ --- } NS > (-)) [60, 0, 60] 60) \text{ where}$
 $f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L =$
 $(\forall x. (x \neq \text{star-of } a \ \& \ x @= \text{star-of } a \implies (*f* f) x @= \text{star-of } L))$

definition
 $isNSCont :: [a::real-normed-vector \implies b::real-normed-vector, 'a] \implies bool \text{ where}$
 — NS definition dispenses with limit notions
 $isNSCont\ f\ a = (\forall y. y @= \text{star-of } a \implies$
 $(*f* f) y @= \text{star-of } (f\ a))$

definition
 $isNSUCont :: [a::real-normed-vector \implies b::real-normed-vector] \implies bool \text{ where}$
 $isNSUCont\ f = (\forall x\ y. x @= y \implies (*f* f) x @= (*f* f) y)$

33.1 Limits of Functions

lemma *NSLIM-I*:
 $(\bigwedge x. [x \neq \text{star-of } a; x \approx \text{star-of } a] \implies \text{starfun } f\ x \approx \text{star-of } L)$
 $\implies f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIM-D*:

$$\llbracket f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L; x \neq \text{star-of } a; x \approx \text{star-of } a \rrbracket$$

$$\implies \text{starfun } f \ x \approx \text{star-of } L$$
 <proof>

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 $\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\%x. f(x) * g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l * m)$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-scaleR* [simp]:

$\text{starfun } (\lambda x. f \ x *_{\mathbb{R}} g \ x) = (\lambda x. \text{scaleHR } (\text{starfun } f \ x) (\text{starfun } g \ x))$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIM-scaleR*:

$\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\%x. f(x) *_{\mathbb{R}} g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l *_{\mathbb{R}} m)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIM-add*:

$\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\%x. f(x) + g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l + m)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIM-const* [simp]: $(\%x. k) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > k$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-minus*: $f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L \implies (\%x. -f(x)) \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > -L$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-diff*:

$\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket \implies (\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l - m)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIM-add-minus*: $\llbracket f \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > l; g \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > m \rrbracket \implies$

$(\%x. f(x) + -g(x)) \text{ --- } x \text{ --- } NS > (l + -m)$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-inverse*:

fixes $L :: 'a::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$
shows $\llbracket f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > L; L \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\%x. \text{inverse}(f(x))) \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > (\text{inverse } L)$
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIM-zero*:

assumes $f: f \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > l$ **shows** $(\%x. f(x) - l) \text{ --- } a \text{ --- } NS > 0$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-zero-cancel*: $(\%x. f(x) - l) \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> 0 \implies f \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> l$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-const-not-eq*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $k \neq L \implies \neg (\lambda x. k) \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> L$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-not-zero*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $k \neq 0 \implies \neg (\lambda x. k) \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> 0$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-const-eq*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $(\lambda x. k) \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> L \implies k = L$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-unique*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1}$

shows $\llbracket f \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> L; f \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> M \rrbracket \implies L = M$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-mult-zero*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-algebra}$

shows $\llbracket f \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> 0; g \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> 0 \rrbracket \implies (\%x. f(x)*g(x)) \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> 0$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-self*: $(\%x. x) \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> a$

<proof>

33.1.1 Equivalence of LIM and NSLIM

lemma *LIM-NSLIM*:

assumes $f: f \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash> L$ **shows** $f \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> L$

<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-LIM*:

assumes $f: f \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> L$ **shows** $f \dashv\vdash a \dashv\vdash> L$

<proof>

theorem *LIM-NSLIM-iff*: $(f \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash> L) = (f \dashv\vdash x \dashv\vdash\text{NS}> L)$

<proof>

33.2 Continuity

lemma *isNSContD*:

$\llbracket \text{isNSCont } f \ a; \ y \approx \text{star-of } a \rrbracket \implies (*f* f) \ y \approx \text{star-of } (f \ a)$
<proof>

lemma *isNSCont-NSLIM*: $\text{isNSCont } f \ a \implies f \ \text{---} \ a \ \text{---NS} > (f \ a)$
<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-isNSCont*: $f \ \text{---} \ a \ \text{---NS} > (f \ a) \implies \text{isNSCont } f \ a$
<proof>

NS continuity can be defined using NS Limit in similar fashion to standard def of continuity

lemma *isNSCont-NSLIM-iff*: $(\text{isNSCont } f \ a) = (f \ \text{---} \ a \ \text{---NS} > (f \ a))$
<proof>

Hence, NS continuity can be given in terms of standard limit

lemma *isNSCont-LIM-iff*: $(\text{isNSCont } f \ a) = (f \ \text{---} \ a \ \text{---} > (f \ a))$
<proof>

Moreover, it's trivial now that NS continuity is equivalent to standard continuity

lemma *isNSCont-isCont-iff*: $(\text{isNSCont } f \ a) = (\text{isCont } f \ a)$
<proof>

Standard continuity \implies NS continuity

lemma *isCont-isNSCont*: $\text{isCont } f \ a \implies \text{isNSCont } f \ a$
<proof>

NS continuity \implies Standard continuity

lemma *isNSCont-isCont*: $\text{isNSCont } f \ a \implies \text{isCont } f \ a$
<proof>

Alternative definition of continuity

lemma *NSLIM-h-iff*: $(f \ \text{---} \ a \ \text{---NS} > L) = ((\%h. f(a + h)) \ \text{---} \ 0 \ \text{---NS} > L)$
<proof>

lemma *NSLIM-isCont-iff*: $(f \ \text{---} \ a \ \text{---NS} > f \ a) = ((\%h. f(a + h)) \ \text{---} \ 0 \ \text{---NS} > f \ a)$
<proof>

lemma *isNSCont-minus*: $\text{isNSCont } f \ a \implies \text{isNSCont } (\%x. - f \ x) \ a$
<proof>

lemma *isNSCont-inverse*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-div-algebra}$

shows $\llbracket \text{isNSCont } f \ x; \ f \ x \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{isNSCont } (\%x. \text{inverse } (f \ x)) \ x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *isNSCont-const* [simp]: *isNSCont* (%x. k) a
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isNSCont-abs* [simp]: *isNSCont* abs (a::real)
 ⟨proof⟩

33.3 Uniform Continuity

lemma *isNSUContD*: [| *isNSUCont* f; $x \approx y$ |] ==> (**f** f) x ≈ (**f** f) y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isUCont-isNSUCont*:
 fixes f :: 'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::real-normed-vector
 assumes f: *isUCont* f shows *isNSUCont* f
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isNSUCont-isUCont*:
 fixes f :: 'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::real-normed-vector
 assumes f: *isNSUCont* f shows *isUCont* f
 ⟨proof⟩

end

34 HDeriv: Differentiation (Nonstandard)

theory *HDeriv*
imports *Deriv HLim*
begin

Nonstandard Definitions

definition
nsderiv :: ['a::real-normed-field ⇒ 'a, 'a, 'a] ⇒ bool
 ((*NSDERIV* (-)/ (-)/ :> (-)) [1000, 1000, 60] 60) **where**
NSDERIV f x :> D = (∀ h ∈ *Infinitesimal* - {0}.
 ((**f** f)(*star-of* x + h)
 - *star-of* (f x))/h @= *star-of* D)

definition
NSdifferentiable :: ['a::real-normed-field ⇒ 'a, 'a] ⇒ bool
 (**infixl** *NSdifferentiable* 60) **where**
f NSdifferentiable x = (∃ D. *NSDERIV* f x :> D)

definition
increment :: [real=>real,real,hypreal] => hypreal **where**
increment f x h = (@inc. f *NSdifferentiable* x &
 inc = (**f** f)(*hypreal-of-real* x + h) - *hypreal-of-real* (f x))

34.1 Derivatives

lemma *DERIV-NS-iff*:

$$(DERIV f x :> D) = ((\%h. (f(x + h) - f(x))/h) -- 0 --NS> D)$$

<proof>

lemma *NS-DERIV-D*: $DERIV f x :> D \implies (\%h. (f(x + h) - f(x))/h) -- 0 --NS> D$

<proof>

lemma *hnorm-of-hypreal*:

$$\bigwedge r. \text{hnorm } ((*f* \text{ of-real } r :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-div-algebra star}) = |r|$$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-of-hypreal*:

$$x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies ((*f* \text{ of-real } x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-div-algebra star}) \in \text{Infinitesimal})$$

<proof>

lemma *of-hypreal-eq-0-iff*:

$$\bigwedge x. ((*f* \text{ of-real } x = (0 :: 'a :: \text{real-algebra-1 star})) = (x = 0))$$

<proof>

lemma *NSDeriv-unique*:

$$[| \text{NSDERIV } f x :> D; \text{NSDERIV } f x :> E |] \implies D = E$$

<proof>

First NSDERIV in terms of NSLIM

first equivalence

lemma *NSDERIV-NSLIM-iff*:

$$(\text{NSDERIV } f x :> D) = ((\%h. (f(x + h) - f(x))/h) -- 0 --NS> D)$$

<proof>

second equivalence

lemma *NSDERIV-NSLIM-iff2*:

$$(\text{NSDERIV } f x :> D) = ((\%z. (f(z) - f(x)) / (z - x)) -- x --NS> D)$$

<proof>

lemma *NSDERIV-iff2*:

$$(\text{NSDERIV } f x :> D) = (\forall w. w \neq \text{star-of } x \ \& \ w \approx \text{star-of } x \implies ((*f* (\%z. (f z - f x) / (z - x))) w \approx \text{star-of } D))$$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-not-eq-minus-iff*:

$(x \neq a) = (x - a \neq (0::'a::ab\text{-group-add}))$
 <proof>

lemma NSDERIVD5:

$(NSDERIV f x :> D) ==>$
 $(\forall u. u \approx \text{hypreal-of-real } x \text{ --->}$
 $(*f* (\%z. f z - f x)) u \approx \text{hypreal-of-real } D * (u - \text{hypreal-of-real } x))$
 <proof>

lemma NSDERIVD4:

$(NSDERIV f x :> D) ==>$
 $(\forall h \in \text{Infinitesimal.}$
 $((*f* f)(\text{hypreal-of-real } x + h) -$
 $\text{hypreal-of-real } (f x)) \approx (\text{hypreal-of-real } D) * h)$
 <proof>

lemma NSDERIVD3:

$(NSDERIV f x :> D) ==>$
 $(\forall h \in \text{Infinitesimal} - \{0\}.$
 $((*f* f)(\text{hypreal-of-real } x + h) -$
 $\text{hypreal-of-real } (f x)) \approx (\text{hypreal-of-real } D) * h)$
 <proof>

Differentiability implies continuity nice and simple "algebraic" proof

lemma NSDERIV-isNSCont: $NSDERIV f x :> D ==> \text{isNSCont } f x$
 <proof>

Differentiation rules for combinations of functions follow from clear, straightforward, algebraic manipulations

Constant function

lemma NSDERIV-const [simp]: $(NSDERIV (\%x. k) x :> 0)$
 <proof>

Sum of functions- proved easily

lemma NSDERIV-add: $[| NSDERIV f x :> Da; NSDERIV g x :> Db |]$
 $==> NSDERIV (\%x. f x + g x) x :> Da + Db$
 <proof>

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 $(a*b) - (c*d) = (b*(a - c)) + (c*(b - d))$
 <proof>

lemma lemma-nsderiv2:

fixes $x y z :: 'a::real\text{-normed-field } star$

shows $[[(x - y) / z = \text{star-of } D + yb; z \neq 0;$
 $z \in \text{Infinitesimal}; yb \in \text{Infinitesimal}]]$
 $\implies x - y \approx 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-mult*: $[[\text{NSDERIV } f \ x \ :> \ Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \ :> \ Db]]$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. f \ x \ * \ g \ x) \ x \ :> (Da * g(x)) + (Db * f(x))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*: $[[\text{NSDERIV } f \ x \ :> \ Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \ :> \ Db]]$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. f \ x \ + \ -g \ x) \ x \ :> Da + -Db$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-diff*:
 $[[\text{NSDERIV } f \ x \ :> \ Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \ :> \ Db]]$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. f \ x \ - \ g \ x) \ x \ :> Da - Db$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:
 $[[\text{NSDERIV } g \ x \ :> \ D;$
 $(*f* g) (\text{star-of } x + xa) = \text{star-of } (g \ x);$
 $xa \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $xa \neq 0$
 $]] \implies D = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-approx*:
 $[[\text{NSDERIV } f \ x \ :> \ D; h \in \text{Infinitesimal}; h \neq 0]]$
 $\implies (*f* f) (\text{star-of } x + h) - \text{star-of } (f \ x) \approx 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma NSDERIVD1: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f (g \ x) \text{ :> } Da;$
 $(\text{*f* } g) (\text{star-of}(x) + xa) \neq \text{star-of}(g \ x);$
 $(\text{*f* } g) (\text{star-of}(x) + xa) \approx \text{star-of}(g \ x)$
 $\rrbracket \implies ((\text{*f* } f) ((\text{*f* } g) (\text{star-of}(x) + xa))$
 $\quad - \text{star-of}(f (g \ x)))$
 $\quad / ((\text{*f* } g) (\text{star-of}(x) + xa) - \text{star-of}(g \ x))$
 $\approx \text{star-of}(Da)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma NSDERIVD2: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \text{ :> } Db; xa \in \text{Infinitesimal}; xa \neq 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies ((\text{*f* } g) (\text{star-of}(x) + xa) - \text{star-of}(g \ x)) / xa$
 $\approx \text{star-of}(Db)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma lemma-chain: $(z :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field star}) \neq 0 \implies x * y = (x * \text{inverse}(z)) * (z * y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

This proof uses both definitions of differentiability.

lemma NSDERIV-chain: $\llbracket \text{NSDERIV } f (g \ x) \text{ :> } Da; \text{NSDERIV } g \ x \text{ :> } Db \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{NSDERIV } (f \circ g) \ x \text{ :> } Da * Db$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Differentiation of natural number powers

lemma NSDERIV-Id [simp]: $\text{NSDERIV } (\%x. x) \ x \text{ :> } 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma NSDERIV-cmult-Id [simp]: $\text{NSDERIV } (op * c) \ x \text{ :> } c$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma NSDERIV-inverse:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field, recpower}\}$
shows $x \neq 0 \implies \text{NSDERIV } (\%x. \text{inverse}(x)) \ x \text{ :> } (- (\text{inverse } x \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

34.1.1 Equivalence of NS and Standard definitions

lemma divideR-eq-divide: $x /_{\mathbb{R}} y = x / y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Now equivalence between NSDERIV and DERIV

lemma NSDERIV-DERIV-iff: $(\text{NSDERIV } f \ x \text{ :> } D) = (\text{DERIV } f \ x \text{ :> } D)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *NSDERIV-pow*: $NSDERIV (\%x. x \wedge n) x :=> real\ n * (x \wedge (n - Suc\ 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

Derivative of inverse

lemma *NSDERIV-inverse-fun*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $[\![\ NSDERIV\ f\ x :=> d; f(x) \neq 0 \!\!]\]$
 $==> NSDERIV (\%x. inverse(f\ x))\ x :=> (- (d * inverse(f(x) \wedge Suc\ (Suc\ 0))))$
 ⟨proof⟩

Derivative of quotient

lemma *NSDERIV-quotient*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{real-normed-field,recpower\}$
shows $[\![\ NSDERIV\ f\ x :=> d; NSDERIV\ g\ x :=> e; g(x) \neq 0 \!\!]\]$
 $==> NSDERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g\ y))\ x :=> (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) \wedge Suc\ (Suc\ 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *CARAT-NSDERIV*: $NSDERIV\ f\ x :=> l ==>$
 $\exists g. (\forall z. f\ z - f\ x = g\ z * (z-x)) \ \& \ isNSCont\ g\ x \ \& \ g\ x = l$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-eq-minus-iff3*: $(x = y + z) = (x + -z = (y::hypreal))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *CARAT-DERIVD*:
assumes $all: \forall z. f\ z - f\ x = g\ z * (z-x)$
and $nsc: isNSCont\ g\ x$
shows $NSDERIV\ f\ x :=> g\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

34.1.2 Differentiability predicate

lemma *NSdifferentiableD*: $f\ NSdifferentiable\ x ==> \exists D. NSDERIV\ f\ x :=> D$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSdifferentiableI*: $NSDERIV\ f\ x :=> D ==> f\ NSdifferentiable\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

34.2 (NS) Increment

lemma *incrementI*:
 $f\ NSdifferentiable\ x ==>$
 $increment\ f\ x\ h = (*f* f)\ (hypreal-of-real(x) + h) -$
 $hypreal-of-real\ (f\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *incrementI2*: $NSDERIV f x :> D ==>$
 $increment f x h = (*f* f) (hypreal-of-real(x) + h) -$
 $hypreal-of-real (f x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *increment-thm*: $[| NSDERIV f x :> D; h \in Infinitesimal; h \neq 0 |]$
 $==> \exists e \in Infinitesimal. increment f x h = hypreal-of-real(D)*h + e*h$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *increment-thm2*:
 $[| NSDERIV f x :> D; h \approx 0; h \neq 0 |]$
 $==> \exists e \in Infinitesimal. increment f x h =$
 $hypreal-of-real(D)*h + e*h$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *increment-approx-zero*: $[| NSDERIV f x :> D; h \approx 0; h \neq 0 |]$
 $==> increment f x h \approx 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

35 HTranscendental: Nonstandard Extensions of Transcendental Functions

theory *HTranscendental*
imports *Transcendental HSeries HDeriv*
begin

definition
 $exp hr :: real => hypreal$ **where**
 — define exponential function using standard part
 $exp hr x = st(sum hr (0, whn, \%n. inverse(real (fact n)) * (x ^ n)))$

definition
 $sin hr :: real => hypreal$ **where**
 $sin hr x = st(sum hr (0, whn, \%n. (if even(n) then 0 else$
 $((-1) ^ ((n - 1) div 2))/(real (fact n))) * (x ^ n)))$

definition
 $cosh hr :: real => hypreal$ **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]: $(**\text{ sqrt})\ 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *STAR-sqrt-one* [simp]: $(**\text{ sqrt})\ 1 = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-pow2-iff*: $((**\text{ sqrt})(x) ^ 2 = x) = (0 \leq x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-gt-zero-pow2*: $!!x. 0 < x ==> (**\text{ sqrt})\ (x) ^ 2 = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-pow2-gt-zero*: $0 < x ==> 0 < (**\text{ sqrt})\ (x) ^ 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-not-zero*: $0 < x ==> (**\text{ sqrt})\ (x) \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-inverse-sqrt-pow2*:
 $0 < x ==> \text{inverse} ((**\text{ sqrt})(x)) ^ 2 = \text{inverse } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-mult-distrib*:
 $!!x\ y. [|0 < x; 0 < y|] ==>$
 $(**\text{ sqrt})(x*y) = (**\text{ sqrt})(x) * (**\text{ sqrt})(y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-mult-distrib2*:
 $[|0 \leq x; 0 \leq y|] ==>$
 $(**\text{ sqrt})(x*y) = (**\text{ sqrt})(x) * (**\text{ sqrt})(y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-approx-zero* [simp]:
 $0 < x ==> ((**\text{ sqrt})(x) @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-approx-zero2* [simp]:
 $0 \leq x ==> ((**\text{ sqrt})(x) @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-sum-squares* [simp]:
 $((**\text{ sqrt})(x*x + y*y + z*z) @= 0) = (x*x + y*y + z*z @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-sum-squares2* [simp]:
 $((**\text{ sqrt})(x*x + y*y) @= 0) = (x*x + y*y @= 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-gt-zero*: $!!x. 0 < x \implies 0 < (*f* \text{sqrt})(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-ge-zero*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq (*f* \text{sqrt})(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-hrabs* [simp]: $!!x. (*f* \text{sqrt})(x \wedge 2) = \text{abs}(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-hrabs2* [simp]: $!!x. (*f* \text{sqrt})(x*x) = \text{abs}(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-hyperpow-hrabs* [simp]:
 $!!x. (*f* \text{sqrt})(x \text{ pow } (\text{hypnat-of-nat } 2)) = \text{abs}(x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-sqrt-HFinite*: $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *st-hypreal-sqrt*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies \text{st}((*f* \text{sqrt}) x) = (*f* \text{sqrt})(\text{st } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-sum-squares-ge1* [simp]: $!!x y. x \leq (*f* \text{sqrt})(x \wedge 2 + y \wedge 2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-hypreal-sqrt*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-hypreal-sqrt-imp-HFinite*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-hypreal-sqrt-iff* [simp]:
 $0 \leq x \implies ((*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{HFinite}) = (x \in \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HFinite-sqrt-sum-squares* [simp]:
 $((*f* \text{sqrt})(x*x + y*y) \in \text{HFinite}) = (x*x + y*y \in \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-sqrt*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-hypreal-sqrt-imp-Infinitesimal*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; (*f* \text{sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

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]:

$$\text{sumhr } (0, \text{whn}, \%n. \text{inverse } (\text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n) \in \text{HFinite}$$

⟨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*: $!!x. 0 < x \implies (*f* \ln) (\text{inverse } x) = -(*f* \ln) x$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-abs-exp-cancel*: $\bigwedge x. |(*f* \exp) (x::\text{hypreal})| = (*f* \exp) x$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-exp-less-mono*: $\bigwedge x y::\text{hypreal}. x < y \implies (*f* \exp) x < (*f* \exp) y$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-exp-HFinite*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies (*f* \exp) (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{HFinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-exp-add-HFinite-Infinitesimal-approx*:
 $[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; z \in \text{HFinite}]] \implies (*f* \exp) (z + x::\text{hypreal}) @= (*f* \exp) z$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-ln-HInfinite*:
 $[[x \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < x]] \implies (*f* \ln) x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-exp-HInfinite-Infinitesimal-disj*:
 $x \in \text{HInfinite} \implies (*f* \exp) x \in \text{HInfinite} \mid (*f* \exp) (x::\text{hypreal}) \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-ln-HFinite-not-Infinitesimal*:
 $[[x \in \text{HFinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x]] \implies (*f* \ln) x \in \text{HFinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-ln-Infinitesimal-HInfinite*:
 $[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x]] \implies (*f* \ln) x \in \text{HInfinite}$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-ln-less-zero*: $!!x. [[0 < x; x < 1]] \implies (*f* \ln) x < 0$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-ln-Infinitesimal-less-zero*:
 $[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 < x]] \implies (*f* \ln) x < 0$
 <proof>

lemma *starfun-ln-HInfinite-gt-zero*:
 $[[x \in \text{HInfinite}; 0 < x]] \implies 0 < (*f* \ln) x$
 <proof>

lemma *HFinite-sin* [simp]:

sumhr (0, whn, %n. (if even(n) then 0 else
 $(-1 \wedge ((n - 1) \text{ div } 2)) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$) * $x \wedge n$)
 \in *HFinite*

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-zero* [simp]: (**f** sin) 0 = 0

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-Infinitesimal* [simp]: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \text{ sin}) x @= x$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-cos* [simp]:

sumhr (0, whn, %n. (if even(n) then
 $(-1 \wedge (n \text{ div } 2)) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } n))$) else
0) * $x \wedge n \in$ *HFinite*

<proof>

lemma *STAR-cos-zero* [simp]: (**f** cos) 0 = 1

<proof>

lemma *STAR-cos-Infinitesimal* [simp]: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \text{ cos}) x @= 1$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-tan-zero* [simp]: (**f** tan) 0 = 0

<proof>

lemma *STAR-tan-Infinitesimal*: $x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \text{ tan}) x @= x$

<proof>

lemma *STAR-sin-cos-Infinitesimal-mult*:

$x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \implies (*f* \text{ sin}) x * (*f* \text{ cos}) x @= x$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-pi*: *hypreal-of-real pi* \in *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*:

$[[x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; x \neq 0]] \implies (*f* \text{ sin}) x / x @= 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-sin-pi*:

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies (*f* \sin) (\text{inverse} (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) / (\text{inverse} (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) \text{ @} = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *STAR-sin-inverse-HNatInfinite*:

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies (*f* \sin) (\text{inverse} (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) * \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n \text{ @} = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*:

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies (*f* \sin) (\text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n)) * \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n$
 $\text{ @} = \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *STAR-sin-pi-divide-HNatInfinite-approx-pi2*:

$n \in \text{HNatInfinite}$
 $\implies \text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n * (*f* \sin) (\text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } n))$
 $\text{ @} = \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*:

$N \in \text{HNatInfinite} \implies (*f* \sin) ((*f* (\%x. \pi / \text{real } x)) N) \text{ @} = \text{hypreal-of-real } \pi / (\text{hypreal-of-hypnat } N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-sin-pi*: ($\%n. \text{real } n * \sin (\text{pi} / \text{real } n)$) -----NS> *pi*
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-cos-one*: ($\%n. \cos (\text{pi} / \text{real } n)$)-----NS> 1
 <proof>

lemma *NSLIMSEQ-sin-cos-pi*:
 ($\%n. \text{real } n * \sin (\text{pi} / \text{real } n) * \cos (\text{pi} / \text{real } n)$) -----NS> *pi*
 <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 set* **where**
SComplex \equiv *Standard*

definition

stc :: *hcomplex* \implies *hcomplex* **where**
 — standard part map
 $\text{stc } x = (\text{SOME } r. x \in \text{HFinite} \ \& \ r : \text{SComplex} \ \& \ r @= x)$

36.1 Closure Laws for SComplex, the Standard Complex Numbers

lemma *SComplex-minus-iff* [*simp*]: $(-x \in \text{SComplex}) = (x \in \text{SComplex})$
 <proof>

lemma *SComplex-add-cancel*:
 $[[x + y \in \text{SComplex}; y \in \text{SComplex}]] \implies x \in \text{SComplex}$
 <proof>

lemma *SReal-hcmod-hcomplex-of-complex* [simp]:

$$\text{hcmod } (\text{hcomplex-of-complex } r) \in \text{Reals}$$

<proof>

lemma *SReal-hcmod-number-of* [simp]: $\text{hcmod } (\text{number-of } w :: \text{hcomplex}) \in \text{Reals}$

<proof>

lemma *SReal-hcmod-SComplex*: $x \in \text{SComplex} \implies \text{hcmod } x \in \text{Reals}$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-divide-number-of*:

$$r \in \text{SComplex} \implies r / (\text{number-of } w :: \text{hcomplex}) \in \text{SComplex}$$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-UNIV-complex*:

$$\{x. \text{hcomplex-of-complex } x \in \text{SComplex}\} = (\text{UNIV} :: \text{complex set})$$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-iff*: $(x \in \text{SComplex}) = (\exists y. x = \text{hcomplex-of-complex } y)$

<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-of-complex-image*:

$$\text{hcomplex-of-complex } `(\text{UNIV} :: \text{complex set}) = \text{SComplex}$$

<proof>

lemma *inv-hcomplex-of-complex-image*: $\text{inv } \text{hcomplex-of-complex } `(\text{SComplex} = \text{UNIV})$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-hcomplex-of-complex-image*:

$$[\exists x. x: P; P \leq \text{SComplex}] \implies \exists Q. P = \text{hcomplex-of-complex } ` Q$$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-SReal-dense*:

$$[\exists x \in \text{SComplex}; y \in \text{SComplex}; \text{hcmod } x < \text{hcmod } y$$

$$] \implies \exists r \in \text{Reals}. \text{hcmod } x < r \ \& \ r < \text{hcmod } y$$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-hcmod-SReal*:

$$z \in \text{SComplex} \implies \text{hcmod } z \in \text{Reals}$$

<proof>

36.2 The Finite Elements form a Subring

lemma *HFinite-hcmod-hcomplex-of-complex* [simp]:

$$\text{hcmod } (\text{hcomplex-of-complex } r) \in \text{HFinite}$$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-hcmod-iff*: $(x \in \text{HFinite}) = (\text{hcmod } x \in \text{HFinite})$

<proof>

lemma *HFfinite-bounded-hcmod*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{HFfinite}; y \leq \text{hcmod } x; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies y: \text{HFfinite}$
 <proof>

36.3 The Complex Infinitesimals form a Subring

lemma *hcomplex-sum-of-halves*: $x/(2::\text{hcomplex}) + x/(2::\text{hcomplex}) = x$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcmod-iff*:

$(z \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (\text{hcmod } z \in \text{Infinitesimal})$
 <proof>

lemma *HInfinite-hcmod-iff*: $(z \in \text{HInfinite}) = (\text{hcmod } z \in \text{HInfinite})$

<proof>

lemma *HFfinite-diff-Infinitesimal-hcmod*:

$x \in \text{HFfinite} - \text{Infinitesimal} \implies \text{hcmod } x \in \text{HFfinite} - \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *hcmod-less-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{hcmod } x < \text{hcmod } e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *hcmod-le-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal}; \text{hcmod } x \leq \text{hcmod } e \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-interval-hcmod*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $\text{hcmod } e' < \text{hcmod } x; \text{hcmod } x < \text{hcmod } e$
 $\rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-interval2-hcmod*:

$\llbracket e \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $e' \in \text{Infinitesimal};$
 $\text{hcmod } e' \leq \text{hcmod } x; \text{hcmod } x \leq \text{hcmod } e$
 $\rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
 <proof>

36.4 The “Infinitely Close” Relation

lemma *approx-SComplex-mult-cancel-zero*:

$\llbracket a \in \text{SComplex}; a \neq 0; a*x \text{ @} = 0 \rrbracket \implies x \text{ @} = 0$
 <proof>

lemma *approx-mult-SComplex1*: $\llbracket a \in \text{SComplex}; x \text{ @} = 0 \rrbracket \implies x*a \text{ @} = 0$

<proof>

lemma *approx-mult-SComplex2*: $[[a \in SComplex; x @= 0]] ==> a*x @= 0$
<proof>

lemma *approx-mult-SComplex-zero-cancel-iff* [*simp*]:
 $[[a \in SComplex; a \neq 0]] ==> (a*x @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
<proof>

lemma *approx-SComplex-mult-cancel*:
 $[[a \in SComplex; a \neq 0; a*w @= a*z]] ==> w @= z$
<proof>

lemma *approx-SComplex-mult-cancel-iff1* [*simp*]:
 $[[a \in SComplex; a \neq 0]] ==> (a*w @= a*z) = (w @= z)$
<proof>

lemma *approx-hcmod-approx-zero*: $(x @= y) = (hcmod (y - x) @= 0)$
<proof>

lemma *approx-approx-zero-iff*: $(x @= 0) = (hcmod x @= 0)$
<proof>

lemma *approx-minus-zero-cancel-iff* [*simp*]: $(-x @= 0) = (x @= 0)$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcmod-add-diff*:
 $u @= 0 ==> hcmod(x + u) - hcmod x \in Infinitesimal$
<proof>

lemma *approx-hcmod-add-hcmod*: $u @= 0 ==> hcmod(x + u) @= hcmod x$
<proof>

36.5 Zero is the Only Infinitesimal Complex Number

lemma *Infinitesimal-less-SComplex*:
 $[[x \in SComplex; y \in Infinitesimal; 0 < hcmod x]] ==> hcmod y < hcmod x$
<proof>

lemma *SComplex-Int-Infinitesimal-zero*: $SComplex \text{ Int } Infinitesimal = \{0\}$
<proof>

lemma *SComplex-Infinitesimal-zero*:
 $[[x \in SComplex; x \in Infinitesimal]] ==> x = 0$
<proof>

lemma *SComplex-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:

$\llbracket x \in SComplex; x \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies x \in HFinite - Infinitesimal$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-complex-HFinite-diff-Infinitesimal*:
hcomplex-of-complex $x \neq 0$
 \implies *hcomplex-of-complex* $x \in HFinite - Infinitesimal$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *number-of-not-Infinitesimal [simp]*:
number-of $w \neq (0::hcomplex) \implies$ (*number-of* $w::hcomplex$) \notin *Infinitesimal*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-SComplex-not-zero*:
 $\llbracket y \in SComplex; x @= y; y \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies x \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *SComplex-approx-iff*:
 $\llbracket x \in SComplex; y \in SComplex \rrbracket \implies (x @= y) = (x = y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *number-of-Infinitesimal-iff [simp]*:
 ((*number-of* $w :: hcomplex$) \in *Infinitesimal*) =
 (*number-of* $w = (0::hcomplex)$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *approx-unique-complex*:
 $\llbracket r \in SComplex; s \in SComplex; r @= x; s @= x \rrbracket \implies r = s$
 ⟨proof⟩

36.6 Properties of *hRe*, *hIm* and *HComplex*

lemma *abs-Re-le-cmod*: $|Re\ x| \leq cmod\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-Im-le-cmod*: $|Im\ x| \leq cmod\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-hRe-le-hcmod*: $\bigwedge x. |hRe\ x| \leq hcmod\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *abs-hIm-le-hcmod*: $\bigwedge x. |hIm\ x| \leq hcmod\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-hRe*: $x \in Infinitesimal \implies hRe\ x \in Infinitesimal$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Infinitesimal-hIm*: $x \in Infinitesimal \implies hIm\ x \in Infinitesimal$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-sqrt-lessI*: $\llbracket 0 < u; x < u^2 \rrbracket \implies \text{sqrt } x < u$

<proof>

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-lessI*:

$\bigwedge x u. \llbracket 0 < u; x < u^2 \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x < u$
<proof>

lemma *hypreal-sqrt-ge-zero*: $\bigwedge x. 0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-sqrt*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; 0 \leq x \rrbracket \implies (*f* \text{ sqrt}) x \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-HComplex*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{Infinitesimal}; y \in \text{Infinitesimal} \rrbracket \implies \text{HComplex } x y \in \text{Infinitesimal}$
<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-Infinitesimal-iff*:

$(x \in \text{Infinitesimal}) = (\text{hRe } x \in \text{Infinitesimal} \wedge \text{hIm } x \in \text{Infinitesimal})$
<proof>

lemma *hRe-diff [simp]*: $\bigwedge x y. \text{hRe } (x - y) = \text{hRe } x - \text{hRe } y$

<proof>

lemma *hIm-diff [simp]*: $\bigwedge x y. \text{hIm } (x - y) = \text{hIm } x - \text{hIm } y$

<proof>

lemma *approx-hRe*: $x \approx y \implies \text{hRe } x \approx \text{hRe } y$

<proof>

lemma *approx-hIm*: $x \approx y \implies \text{hIm } x \approx \text{hIm } y$

<proof>

lemma *approx-HComplex*:

$\llbracket a \approx b; c \approx d \rrbracket \implies \text{HComplex } a c \approx \text{HComplex } b d$
<proof>

lemma *hcomplex-approx-iff*:

$(x \approx y) = (\text{hRe } x \approx \text{hRe } y \wedge \text{hIm } x \approx \text{hIm } y)$
<proof>

lemma *HFinite-hRe*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{hRe } x \in \text{HFinite}$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-hIm*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{hIm } x \in \text{HFinite}$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-HComplex*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{HFinite}; y \in \text{HFinite} \rrbracket \implies \text{HComplex } x \ y \in \text{HFinite}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-HFinite-iff*:

$(x \in \text{HFinite}) = (\text{hRe } x \in \text{HFinite} \wedge \text{hIm } x \in \text{HFinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-HInfinite-iff*:

$(x \in \text{HInfinite}) = (\text{hRe } x \in \text{HInfinite} \vee \text{hIm } x \in \text{HInfinite})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hcomplex-of-hypreal-approx-iff [simp]*:

$(\text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } x \ @ = \text{hcomplex-of-hypreal } z) = (x \ @ = z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Standard-HComplex*:

$\llbracket x \in \text{Standard}; y \in \text{Standard} \rrbracket \implies \text{HComplex } x \ y \in \text{Standard}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *stc-part-Ex*: $x : \text{HFinite} \implies \exists t \in \text{SComplex}. x \ @ = t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stc-part-Ex1*: $x : \text{HFinite} \implies \text{EX! } t. t \in \text{SComplex} \ \& \ x \ @ = t$

⟨proof⟩

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*: $(x \in \text{monad } 0) = (\text{hcmod } x : \text{monad } 0)$

⟨proof⟩

36.8 Theorems About Standard Part

lemma *stc-approx-self*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{stc } x \ @ = x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stc-SComplex*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{stc } x \in \text{SComplex}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stc-HFinite*: $x \in \text{HFinite} \implies \text{stc } x \in \text{HFinite}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stc-unique*: $\llbracket y \in \text{SComplex}; y \approx x \rrbracket \implies \text{stc } x = y$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *stc-SComplex-eq [simp]*: $x \in \text{SComplex} \implies \text{stc } x = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x \in \mathit{HFinite}; y \in \mathit{HFinite} \rrbracket \\ & \implies \mathit{stc} (x * y) = \mathit{stc}(x) * \mathit{stc}(y) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *stc-Infinitesimal*: $x \in \mathit{Infinitesimal} \implies \mathit{stc} x = 0$

<proof>

lemma *stc-not-Infinitesimal*: $\mathit{stc}(x) \neq 0 \implies x \notin \mathit{Infinitesimal}$

<proof>

lemma *stc-inverse*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x \in \mathit{HFinite}; \mathit{stc} x \neq 0 \rrbracket \\ & \implies \mathit{stc}(\mathit{inverse} x) = \mathit{inverse} (\mathit{stc} x) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *stc-divide* [*simp*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x \in \mathit{HFinite}; y \in \mathit{HFinite}; \mathit{stc} y \neq 0 \rrbracket \\ & \implies \mathit{stc}(x/y) = (\mathit{stc} x) / (\mathit{stc} y) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *stc-idempotent* [*simp*]: $x \in \mathit{HFinite} \implies \mathit{stc}(\mathit{stc}(x)) = \mathit{stc}(x)$

<proof>

lemma *HFinite-HFinite-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$$z \in \mathit{HFinite} \implies \mathit{hcomplex-of-hypreal} z \in \mathit{HFinite}$$

<proof>

lemma *SComplex-SReal-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$$x \in \mathit{Reals} \implies \mathit{hcomplex-of-hypreal} x \in \mathit{SComplex}$$

<proof>

lemma *stc-hcomplex-of-hypreal*:

$$z \in \mathit{HFinite} \implies \mathit{stc}(\mathit{hcomplex-of-hypreal} z) = \mathit{hcomplex-of-hypreal} (\mathit{st} z)$$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcnj-iff* [*simp*]:

$$(\mathit{hcnj} z \in \mathit{Infinitesimal}) = (z \in \mathit{Infinitesimal})$$

<proof>

lemma *Infinitesimal-hcomplex-of-hypreal-epsilon* [*simp*]:

$$\mathit{hcomplex-of-hypreal} \mathit{epsilon} \in \mathit{Infinitesimal}$$

<proof>

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 = hcmod*
 ⟨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) = ((( **f (%x. Re(f x))) x = hRe (z)) &
                    (( **f (%x. Im(f x))) x = hIm (z)))
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *starfunC-approx-Re-Im-iff:*

```
  (( **f) x @= z) = ((( **f (%x. Re(f x))) x @= hRe (z)) &
                    (( **f (%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:  $f \text{ -- } a \text{ --NS} > L \implies (\%x. \text{Re}(f x)) \text{ -- } a \text{ --NS} > \text{Re}(L)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma NSLIM-Im:  $f \text{ -- } a \text{ --NS} > L \implies (\%x. \text{Im}(f x)) \text{ -- } a \text{ --NS} > \text{Im}(L)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-Re:  $f \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > L \implies (\%x. \text{Re}(f x)) \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > \text{Re}(L)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-Im:  $f \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > L \implies (\%x. \text{Im}(f x)) \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > \text{Im}(L)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-cnj:  $f \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > L \implies (\%x. \text{cnj}(f x)) \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > \text{cnj } L$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma LIM-cnj-iff:  $((\%x. \text{cnj}(f x)) \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > \text{cnj } L) = (f \text{ -- } a \text{ --} > L)$ 
  <proof>
```

```
lemma starfun-norm:  $( *f* (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x))) = (\lambda x. \text{hnorm} (( *f* f) x))$ 
  <proof>
```

lemma *star-of-Re [simp]*: $\text{star-of } (\text{Re } x) = \text{hRe } (\text{star-of } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *star-of-Im [simp]*: $\text{star-of } (\text{Im } x) = \text{hIm } (\text{star-of } x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSCLIM-NSCRLIM-iff*:
 $(f \text{ --- } x \text{ ---NS} > L) = ((\%y. \text{cmod}(f y - L)) \text{ --- } x \text{ ---NS} > 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *CLIM-CRLIM-iff*: $(f \text{ --- } x \text{ ---} > L) = ((\%y. \text{cmod}(f y - L)) \text{ --- } x \text{ ---} > 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSCLIM-NSCRLIM-iff2*:
 $(f \text{ --- } x \text{ ---NS} > L) = ((\%y. \text{cmod}(f y - L)) \text{ --- } x \text{ ---NS} > 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *NSLIM-NSCRLIM-Re-Im-iff*:
 $(f \text{ --- } a \text{ ---NS} > L) = ((\%x. \text{Re}(f x)) \text{ --- } a \text{ ---NS} > \text{Re}(L) \ \& \ (\%x. \text{Im}(f x)) \text{ --- } a \text{ ---NS} > \text{Im}(L))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIM-CRLIM-Re-Im-iff*:
 $(f \text{ --- } a \text{ ---} > L) = ((\%x. \text{Re}(f x)) \text{ --- } a \text{ ---} > \text{Re}(L) \ \& \ (\%x. \text{Im}(f x)) \text{ --- } a \text{ ---} > \text{Im}(L))$
 ⟨proof⟩

38.2 Continuity

lemma *NSLIM-isContc-iff*:
 $(f \text{ --- } a \text{ ---NS} > f a) = ((\%h. f(a + h)) \text{ --- } 0 \text{ ---NS} > f a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

38.3 Functions from Complex to Reals

lemma *isNSContCR-cmod [simp]*: $\text{isNSCont } \text{cmod } (a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isContCR-cmod [simp]*: $\text{isCont } \text{cmod } (a)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-Re*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\%x. \text{Re } (f x)) a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *isCont-Im*: $\text{isCont } f a \implies \text{isCont } (\%x. \text{Im } (f x)) a$
 ⟨proof⟩

38.4 Differentiation of Natural Number Powers

lemma *CDERIV-pow* [*simp*]:

$$DERIV (\%x. x ^ n) x := (complex-of-real (real n)) * (x ^ (n - Suc 0))$$

<proof>

Nonstandard version

lemma *NSCDERIV-pow*:

$$NSDERIV (\%x. x ^ n) x := complex-of-real (real n) * (x ^ (n - 1))$$

<proof>

Can't relax the premise $x \neq (0::'a)$: it isn't continuous at zero

lemma *NSCDERIV-inverse*:

$$(x::complex) \neq 0 ==> NSDERIV (\%x. inverse(x)) x := -(inverse x ^ 2)$$

<proof>

lemma *CDERIV-inverse*:

$$(x::complex) \neq 0 ==> DERIV (\%x. inverse(x)) x := -(inverse x ^ 2)$$

<proof>

38.5 Derivative of Reciprocals (Function *inverse*)

lemma *CDERIV-inverse-fun*:

$$\begin{aligned} &[[DERIV f x := d; f(x) \neq (0::complex)]] \\ &==> DERIV (\%x. inverse(f x)) x := -(d * inverse(f(x) ^ 2)) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *NSCDERIV-inverse-fun*:

$$\begin{aligned} &[[NSDERIV f x := d; f(x) \neq (0::complex)]] \\ &==> NSDERIV (\%x. inverse(f x)) x := -(d * inverse(f(x) ^ 2)) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

38.6 Derivative of Quotient

lemma *CDERIV-quotient*:

$$\begin{aligned} &[[DERIV f x := d; DERIV g x := e; g(x) \neq (0::complex)]] \\ &==> DERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g y)) x := (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) ^ 2) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *NSCDERIV-quotient*:

$$\begin{aligned} &[[NSDERIV f x := d; NSDERIV g x := e; g(x) \neq (0::complex)]] \\ &==> NSDERIV (\%y. f(y) / (g y)) x := (d*g(x) - (e*f(x))) / (g(x) ^ 2) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

38.7 Caratheodory Formulation of Derivative at a Point: Standard Proof

lemma *CARAT-CDERIVD*:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\forall z. f z - f x = g z * (z - x)) \& isNSCont g x \& g x = l \\ &==> NSDERIV f x := l \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

end

39 Ln: Properties of ln

theory Ln

imports Transcendental

begin

lemma *exp-first-two-terms*: $\exp x = 1 + x + \text{suminf } (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } (n+2))) * (x \wedge (n+2)))$

<proof>

lemma *exp-tail-after-first-two-terms-summable*:
 $\text{summable } (\%n. \text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } (n+2))) * (x \wedge (n+2)))$

<proof>

lemma *aux1*: **assumes** $a: 0 \leq x$ **and** $b: x \leq 1$
shows $\text{inverse}(\text{real } (\text{fact } (n + 2))) * x \wedge (n + 2) \leq (x^2/2) * ((1/2) \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma *aux2*: $(\%n. (x::\text{real}) \wedge 2 / 2 * (1 / 2) \wedge n)$ *sums* $x \wedge 2$

<proof>

lemma *exp-bound*: $0 \leq (x::\text{real}) \implies x \leq 1 \implies \exp x \leq 1 + x + x \wedge 2$

<proof>

lemma *aux4*: $0 \leq (x::\text{real}) \implies x \leq 1 \implies \exp(x - x \wedge 2) \leq 1 + x$

<proof>

lemma *ln-one-plus-pos-lower-bound*: $0 \leq x \implies x \leq 1 \implies$
 $x - x \wedge 2 \leq \ln(1 + x)$

<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*: $0 \leq x \implies x \leq (1 / 2) \implies$
 $-x - 2 * x \wedge 2 \leq \ln(1 - x)$

<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: $(h\#t) *** l2 = (if\ t = []\ then\ h \%* l2$
 $else\ (h \%* l2) +++ ((0)\ \# (t *** l2)))$

Repeated multiplication by a polynomial

consts *mulexp* :: [nat, real list, real list] => real list

primrec

mulexp-zero: $mulexp\ 0\ p\ q = q$

mulexp-Suc: $mulexp\ (Suc\ n)\ p\ q = p *** mulexp\ n\ p\ q$

Exponential

consts *pexp* :: [real list, nat] => real list (infixl %^ 80)

primrec

pexp-0: $p \% ^ 0 = [1]$

pexp-Suc: $p \% ^ (Suc\ n) = p *** (p \% ^ n)$

Quotient related value of dividing a polynomial by $x + a$

consts *pquot* :: [real list, real] => real list

primrec

pquot-Nil: $pquot\ []\ a = []$

pquot-Cons: $pquot\ (h\#t)\ a = (if\ t = []\ then\ [h]$
 $else\ (inverse(a) * (h - hd(pquot\ t\ a)))\ \#(pquot\ t\ a))$

Differentiation of polynomials (needs an auxiliary function).

consts *pderiv-aux* :: nat => real list => real list

primrec

pderiv-aux-Nil: $pderiv-aux\ n\ [] = []$

pderiv-aux-Cons: $pderiv-aux\ n\ (h\#t) =$
 $(real\ n * h)\ \#(pderiv-aux\ (Suc\ n)\ t)$

normalization of polynomials (remove extra 0 coeff)

consts *pnormalize* :: real list => real list

primrec

pnormalize-Nil: $pnormalize\ [] = []$

pnormalize-Cons: $pnormalize\ (h\#p) = (if\ ((pnormalize\ p) = [])$
 $then\ (if\ (h = 0)\ then\ []\ else\ [h])$
 $else\ (h\ \#(pnormalize\ p)))$

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 = (if *p* = [] then [] else *pderiv-aux 1 (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 = (*SOME n. ([-a, 1] % ^ n) divides p &*
 \sim ($[[-a, 1] \% ^ (\text{Suc } n)] \text{ divides } p$)

definition

degree :: *real list* => *nat* **where**
 — degree of a polynomial
degree p = *length (pnormalize p)* - 1

definition

rsquarefree :: *real list* => *bool* **where**
 — squarefree polynomials — NB with respect to real roots only.
rsquarefree p = (*poly p* \neq *poly []* &
 $(\forall a. (\text{order } a \text{ } p = 0) \mid (\text{order } a \text{ } p = 1)))$)

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] +++ ((0)#t) = (a#t)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *poly-simple-add-Cons* [*simp*]

Handy general properties

lemma *padd-commut*: b +++ a = a +++ b
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *padd-assoc* [*rule-format*]: $\forall b c. (a +++ b) +++ c = a +++ (b +++ c)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-cmult-distr* [*rule-format*]:
 $\forall q. a \%_0 * (p +++ q) = (a \%_0 * p +++ a \%_0 * q)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmult-by-x*: [0, 1] *** t = ((0)#t)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *pmult-by-x* [*simp*]

properties of evaluation of polynomials.

lemma *poly-add*: *poly* (p1 +++ p2) x = *poly* p1 x + *poly* p2 x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-cmult*: *poly* (c \%_0 * p) x = c * *poly* p x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-minus*: *poly* (-- p) x = - (*poly* p x)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-mult*: *poly* (p1 *** p2) x = *poly* p1 x * *poly* p2 x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-exp*: *poly* (p \% ^ n) x = (*poly* p x) ^ n
 ⟨*proof*⟩

More Polynomial Evaluation Lemmas

lemma *poly-add-rzero*: *poly* (a +++ []) x = *poly* a x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *poly-add-rzero* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-mult-assoc*: *poly* ((a *** b) *** c) x = *poly* (a *** (b *** c)) x
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *poly-mult-Nil2*: *poly* (p *** []) x = 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

declare *poly-mult-Nil2* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-exp-add*: $\text{poly } (p \% ^ (n + d)) x = \text{poly } (p \% ^ n *** p \% ^ d) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

The derivative

lemma *pderiv-Nil*: $\text{pderiv } [] = []$

⟨proof⟩

declare *pderiv-Nil* [*simp*]

lemma *pderiv-singleton*: $\text{pderiv } [c] = []$

⟨proof⟩

declare *pderiv-singleton* [*simp*]

lemma *pderiv-Cons*: $\text{pderiv } (h\#t) = \text{pderiv-aux } 1 t$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-cmult2*: $\text{DERIV } f x \text{ :> } D \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. (f x) * c :: \text{real}) x$
 $\text{:> } D * c$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-pow2*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. x ^ \text{Suc } n) x \text{ :> } \text{real } (\text{Suc } n) * (x ^ n)$

⟨proof⟩

declare *DERIV-pow2* [*simp*] *DERIV-pow* [*simp*]

lemma *lemma-DERIV-poly1*: $\forall n. \text{DERIV } (\%x. (x ^ (\text{Suc } n) * \text{poly } p x)) x \text{ :>}$
 $x ^ n * \text{poly } (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{Suc } n) p) x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-DERIV-poly*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. (x ^ (\text{Suc } n) * \text{poly } p x)) x \text{ :>}$
 $x ^ n * \text{poly } (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{Suc } n) p) x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *DERIV-add-const*: $\text{DERIV } f x \text{ :> } D \implies \text{DERIV } (\%x. a + f x :: \text{real})$
 $x \text{ :> } D$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-DERIV*: $\text{DERIV } (\%x. \text{poly } p x) x \text{ :> } \text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) x$

⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-DERIV* [*simp*]

Consequences of the derivative theorem above

lemma *poly-differentiable*: $(\%x. \text{poly } p x) \text{ differentiable } x$

⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-differentiable* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-isCont*: $\text{isCont } (\%x. \text{poly } p x) x$

⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-isCont* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-IVT-pos*: $[[a < b; \text{poly } p \ a < 0; 0 < \text{poly } p \ b]]$
 $\implies \exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ x = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-IVT-neg*: $[[a < b; 0 < \text{poly } p \ a; \text{poly } p \ b < 0]]$
 $\implies \exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ x = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-MVT*: $a < b \implies$
 $\exists x. a < x \ \& \ x < b \ \& \ (\text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Lemmas for Derivatives

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-add*: $\forall p2 \ n. \text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (p1 \ +++ \ p2)) \ x =$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p1 \ +++ \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p2) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-aux-add*: $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (p1 \ +++ \ p2)) \ x =$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p1 \ +++ \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p2) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-cmult*: $\forall n. \text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (c \%* \ p)) \ x = \text{poly}$
 $(c \%* \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-aux-cmult*: $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (c \%* \ p)) \ x = \text{poly } (c \%* \ pderiv\text{-aux}$
 $n \ p) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-aux-minus*:
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } n \ (-- \ p)) \ x = \text{poly } (-- \ pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-mult1*: $\forall n. \text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } (Suc \ n) \ p) \ x = \text{poly}$
 $((pderiv\text{-aux } n \ p) \ +++ \ p) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-aux-mult*: $\text{poly } (pderiv\text{-aux } (Suc \ n) \ p) \ x = \text{poly } ((pderiv\text{-aux}$
 $n \ p) \ +++ \ p) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-poly-pderiv-add*: $\forall q. \text{poly } (pderiv \ (p \ +++ \ q)) \ x = \text{poly } (pderiv \ p$
 $\ +++ \ pderiv \ q) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-add*: $\text{poly } (pderiv \ (p \ +++ \ q)) \ x = \text{poly } (pderiv \ p \ +++ \ pderiv$
 $q) \ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-cmult*: $\text{poly} (\text{pderiv} (c \%* p)) x = \text{poly} (c \%* (\text{pderiv} p)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-minus*: $\text{poly} (\text{pderiv} (---p)) x = \text{poly} (---(\text{pderiv} p)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-poly-mult-pderiv*:
 $\text{poly} (\text{pderiv} (h\#t)) x = \text{poly} ((0 \# (\text{pderiv} t)) +++ t) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-mult*: $\forall q. \text{poly} (\text{pderiv} (p *** q)) x =$
 $\text{poly} (p *** (\text{pderiv} q) +++ q *** (\text{pderiv} p)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-exp*: $\text{poly} (\text{pderiv} (p \% ^ (\text{Suc } n))) x =$
 $\text{poly} ((\text{real} (\text{Suc } n)) \%* (p \% ^ n) *** \text{pderiv} p) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-pderiv-exp-prime*: $\text{poly} (\text{pderiv} ([-a, 1] \% ^ (\text{Suc } n))) x =$
 $\text{poly} (\text{real} (\text{Suc } n) \%* ([-a, 1] \% ^ n)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

40.2 Key Property: if $f a = (0::'a)$ then $x - a$ divides $p x$

lemma *lemma-poly-linear-rem*: $\forall h. \exists q r. h\#t = [r] +++ [-a, 1] *** q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-linear-rem*: $\exists q r. h\#t = [r] +++ [-a, 1] *** q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-linear-divides*: $(\text{poly } p a = 0) = ((p = []) \mid (\exists q. p = [-a, 1] *** q))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lemma-poly-length-mult*: $\forall h k a. \text{length} (k \%* p +++ (h \# (a \%* p)))$
 $= \text{Suc} (\text{length } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *lemma-poly-length-mult* [simp]

lemma *lemma-poly-length-mult2*: $\forall h k. \text{length} (k \%* p +++ (h \# p)) = \text{Suc}$
 $(\text{length } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *lemma-poly-length-mult2* [simp]

lemma *poly-length-mult*: $\text{length}([-a, 1] *** q) = \text{Suc} (\text{length } q)$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-length-mult* [simp]

40.3 Polynomial length

lemma *poly-cmult-length*: $\text{length } (a \%* p) = \text{length } p$

<proof>

declare *poly-cmult-length* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-add-length* [*rule-format*]:

$\forall p2. \text{length } (p1 +++ p2) =$

$(\text{if } (\text{length } p1 < \text{length } p2) \text{ then } \text{length } p2 \text{ else } \text{length } p1)$

<proof>

lemma *poly-root-mult-length*: $\text{length}([a,b] *** p) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } p)$

<proof>

declare *poly-root-mult-length* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-mult-not-eq-poly-Nil*: $(\text{poly } (p *** q) x \neq \text{poly } [] x) =$

$(\text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \ \& \ \text{poly } q x \neq \text{poly } [] x)$

<proof>

declare *poly-mult-not-eq-poly-Nil* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-mult-eq-zero-disj*: $(\text{poly } (p *** q) x = 0) = (\text{poly } p x = 0 \mid \text{poly } q x = 0)$

<proof>

Normalisation Properties

lemma *poly-normalized-nil*: $(\text{pnormalize } p = []) \dashrightarrow (\text{poly } p x = 0)$

<proof>

A nontrivial polynomial of degree n has no more than n roots

lemma *poly-roots-index-lemma* [*rule-format*]:

$\forall p x. \text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \ \& \ \text{length } p = n$

$\dashrightarrow (\exists i. \forall x. (\text{poly } p x = (0::\text{real})) \dashrightarrow (\exists m. (m \leq n \ \& \ x = i m)))$

<proof>

lemmas *poly-roots-index-lemma2* = *conjI* [*THEN* *poly-roots-index-lemma*, *standard*]

lemma *poly-roots-index-length*: $\text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \implies$

$\exists i. \forall x. (\text{poly } p x = 0) \dashrightarrow (\exists n. n \leq \text{length } p \ \& \ x = i n)$

<proof>

lemma *poly-roots-finite-lemma*: $\text{poly } p x \neq \text{poly } [] x \implies$

$\exists N i. \forall x. (\text{poly } p x = 0) \dashrightarrow (\exists n. (n::\text{nat}) < N \ \& \ x = i n)$

<proof>

lemma *real-finite-lemma* [*rule-format* (*no-asm*)]:

$\forall P. (\forall x. P x \dashrightarrow (\exists n. n < N \ \& \ x = (j::\text{nat} \implies \text{real}) n))$

$\dashrightarrow (\exists a. \forall x. P x \dashrightarrow x < a)$

<proof>

lemma *poly-roots-finite*: $(\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []) =$
 $(\exists N j. \forall x. \text{poly } p x = 0 \rightarrow (\exists n. (n::\text{nat}) < N \ \& \ x = j \ n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Entirety and Cancellation for polynomials

lemma *poly-entire-lemma*: $([\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] ; \text{poly } q \neq \text{poly } []])$
 $\implies \text{poly } (p \text{ *** } q) \neq \text{poly } []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-entire*: $(\text{poly } (p \text{ *** } q) = \text{poly } []) = ((\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) \mid (\text{poly } q = \text{poly } []))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-entire-neg*: $(\text{poly } (p \text{ *** } q) \neq \text{poly } []) = ((\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []) \ \& \ (\text{poly } q \neq \text{poly } []))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fun-eq*: $(f = g) = (\forall x. f x = g x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-add-minus-zero-iff*: $(\text{poly } (p \text{ +++ } \text{-- } q) = \text{poly } []) = (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-add-minus-mult-eq*: $\text{poly } (p \text{ *** } q \text{ +++ } \text{--}(p \text{ *** } r)) = \text{poly } (p \text{ *** } (q \text{ +++ } \text{-- } r))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-mult-left-cancel*: $(\text{poly } (p \text{ *** } q) = \text{poly } (p \text{ *** } r)) = (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [] \mid \text{poly } q = \text{poly } r)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *real-mult-zero-disj-iff*: $(x * y = 0) = (x = (0::\text{real}) \mid y = 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *poly-exp-eq-zero*:
 $(\text{poly } (p \% ^ n) = \text{poly } []) = (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [] \ \& \ n \neq 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-exp-eq-zero* [simp]

lemma *poly-prime-eq-zero*: $\text{poly } [a,1] \neq \text{poly } []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-prime-eq-zero* [simp]

lemma *poly-exp-prime-eq-zero*: $(\text{poly } ([a, 1] \% ^ n) \neq \text{poly } [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

declare *poly-exp-prime-eq-zero* [simp]

A more constructive notion of polynomials being trivial

lemma *poly-zero-lemma*: $\text{poly } (h \# t) = \text{poly } [] \implies h = 0 \ \& \ \text{poly } t = \text{poly } []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-zero*: $(\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) = \text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) p$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *real-mult-zero-disj-iff* [simp]

lemma *pderiv-aux-iszero* [rule-format, simp]:
 $\forall n. \text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{Suc } n) p) = \text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pderiv-aux-iszero-num*: $(\text{number-of } n :: \text{nat}) \neq 0$
 $\implies (\text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) (\text{pderiv-aux } (\text{number-of } n) p) =$
 $\text{list-all } (\%c. c = 0) p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pderiv-iszero* [rule-format]:
 $\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } [] \dashrightarrow (\exists h. \text{poly } p = \text{poly } [h])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pderiv-zero-obj*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [] \dashrightarrow (\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } [])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pderiv-zero*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [] \implies (\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } [])$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *pderiv-zero* [simp]

lemma *poly-pderiv-welldef*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } q \implies (\text{poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{poly } (\text{pderiv } q))$
 ⟨proof⟩

Basics of divisibility.

lemma *poly-primes*: $([a, 1] \text{ divides } (p \text{ *** } q)) = ([a, 1] \text{ divides } p \mid [a, 1] \text{ divides } q)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-refl*: $p \text{ divides } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-divides-refl* [simp]

lemma *poly-divides-trans*: $[p \text{ divides } q; q \text{ divides } r] \implies p \text{ divides } r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-exp*: $m \leq n \implies (p \% ^ m) \text{ divides } (p \% ^ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-exp-divides*: $[p \% ^ n \text{ divides } q; m \leq n] \implies (p \% ^ m) \text{ divides } q$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-add*:

$\llbracket p \text{ divides } q; p \text{ divides } r \rrbracket \implies p \text{ divides } (q +++ r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-diff*:

$\llbracket p \text{ divides } q; p \text{ divides } (q +++ r) \rrbracket \implies p \text{ divides } r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-diff2*: $\llbracket p \text{ divides } r; p \text{ divides } (q +++ r) \rrbracket \implies p \text{ divides } q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-zero*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } \llbracket \implies q \text{ divides } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-divides-zero2*: $q \text{ divides } \llbracket$
 ⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-divides-zero2* [simp]

At last, we can consider the order of a root.

lemma *poly-order-exists-lemma* [rule-format]:

$\forall p. \text{length } p = d \implies \text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } \llbracket$
 $\implies (\exists n q. p = \text{mulexp } n \llbracket a, 1 \rrbracket q \ \& \ \text{poly } q \ a \neq 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-order-exists*:

$\llbracket \text{length } p = d; \text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } \llbracket$
 $\implies \exists n. (\llbracket -a, 1 \rrbracket \% ^ n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\sim((\llbracket -a, 1 \rrbracket \% ^ (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *poly-one-divides*: $\llbracket 1 \rrbracket \text{ divides } p$

⟨proof⟩

declare *poly-one-divides* [simp]

lemma *poly-order*: $\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } \llbracket$

$\implies \text{EX! } n. (\llbracket -a, 1 \rrbracket \% ^ n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\sim((\llbracket -a, 1 \rrbracket \% ^ (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

Order

lemma *some1-equalityD*: $\llbracket n = (@n. P \ n); \text{EX! } n. P \ n \rrbracket \implies P \ n$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *order*:

$((\llbracket -a, 1 \rrbracket \% ^ n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\sim((\llbracket -a, 1 \rrbracket \% ^ (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p)) =$

$((n = \text{order } a \ p) \ \& \ \sim(\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order2*: $[[\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []]]$
 $\implies ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{order } a \ p)) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\quad \sim([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc}(\text{order } a \ p))] \text{ divides } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-unique*: $[[\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []]; ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge n) \text{ divides } p;$
 $\quad \sim([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 $]] \implies (n = \text{order } a \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *order-unique-lemma*: $(\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] \ \& \ ([-a, 1] \%^\wedge n) \text{ divides } p \ \&$
 $\quad \sim([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ divides } p)$
 $\implies (n = \text{order } a \ p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*]:
 $\forall p \ a. \ n > 0 \ \& \ [-a, 1] \%^\wedge n \text{ divides } p \ \& \ \sim [-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{Suc } n) \text{ divides } p$
 $\quad \dashrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:
 $\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } []$
 $\implies \exists q. (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } ([[-a, 1] \%^\wedge (\text{order } a \ p)] \ *** \ q)) \ \&$
 $\quad \sim([[-a, 1] \text{ divides } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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*:

$$[[\text{rsquarefree } p; \text{poly } p \ a = 0]]$$

$$\implies \exists q. (\text{poly } p = \text{poly } ([-a, \ 1] \ *** \ q)) \ \& \ \text{poly } q \ a \neq 0$$

<proof>

lemma *poly-squarefree-decomp*: $\llbracket \text{poly } (pderiv\ p) \neq \text{poly } [];$
 $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } (q\ ***\ d);$
 $\text{poly } (pderiv\ p) = \text{poly } (e\ ***\ d);$
 $\text{poly } d = \text{poly } (r\ ***\ p\ +++\ s\ ***\ pderiv\ p)$
 $\rrbracket \implies rsquarefree\ q \ \&\ (\forall a. (\text{poly } q\ a = 0) = (\text{poly } p\ a = 0))$
<proof>

Normalization of a polynomial.

lemma *poly-normalize*: $\text{poly } (pnormalize\ p) = \text{poly } p$
<proof>
declare *poly-normalize* [*simp*]

The degree of a polynomial.

lemma *lemma-degree-zero*:
 $list\ all\ (\%c. c = 0)\ p \longleftrightarrow pnormalize\ p = []$
<proof>

lemma *degree-zero*: $(\text{poly } p = \text{poly } []) \implies (\text{degree } p = 0)$
<proof>

lemma *pnormalize-sing*: $(pnormalize\ [x] = [x]) \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0$ *<proof>*

lemma *pnormalize-pair*: $y \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (pnormalize\ [x, y] = [x, y])$ *<proof>*

lemma *pnormal-cons*: $pnormal\ p \implies pnormal\ (c\ \#p)$
<proof>

lemma *pnormal-tail*: $p \neq [] \implies pnormal\ (c\ \#p) \implies pnormal\ p$
<proof>

lemma *pnormal-last-nonzero*: $pnormal\ p \implies last\ p \neq 0$
<proof>

lemma *pnormal-length*: $pnormal\ p \implies 0 < length\ p$
<proof>

lemma *pnormal-last-length*: $\llbracket 0 < length\ p ; last\ p \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies pnormal\ p$
<proof>

lemma *pnormal-id*: $pnormal\ p \longleftrightarrow (0 < length\ p \wedge last\ p \neq 0)$
<proof>

Tidier versions of finiteness of roots.

lemma *poly-roots-finite-set*: $\text{poly } p \neq \text{poly } [] \implies finite\ \{x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$
<proof>

bound for polynomial.

lemma *poly-mono*: $abs(x) \leq k \implies abs(\text{poly } p\ x) \leq \text{poly } (map\ abs\ p)\ k$
<proof>

lemma *poly-Sing*: $\text{poly } [c]\ x = c$ *<proof>*
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*:

$$0 < h ==> \\ \exists B. f h = (\sum m=0..<n. (j m / \text{real} (\text{fact } m)) * (h^m)) + \\ (B * ((h^n) / \text{real}(\text{fact } n)))$$

<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*:

$$[[\forall m t. m < n \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge t \leq h \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) t :> \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) t; \\ n = \text{Suc } k; \\ \text{difg} = \\ (\lambda m t. \text{diff } m t - \\ ((\sum p = 0..<n - m. \text{diff } (m + p) 0 / \text{real} (\text{fact } p) * t^p) + \\ B * (t^{(n - m)} / \text{real} (\text{fact } (n - m)))))] ==> \\ \forall m t. m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \longrightarrow \\ \text{DERIV } (\text{difg } m) t :> \text{difg } (\text{Suc } m) t$$

<proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-lemma3*:

fixes *difg* :: *nat* => *real* => *real* **shows**

$$[[\forall k t. k < \text{Suc } m \wedge 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \longrightarrow \text{DERIV } (\text{difg } k) t :> \text{difg } (\text{Suc } k) t; \\ \forall k < \text{Suc } m. \text{difg } k 0 = 0; \text{DERIV } (\text{difg } n) t :> 0; n < m; 0 < t; \\ t < h]]$$

$\implies \exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t < h \ \& \ \text{DERIV}(\text{diff } m) t \ := \ \text{diff}(\text{Suc } m) t$
 <proof>

lemma Maclaurin:

$[[0 < h; n > 0; \text{diff } 0 = f;$
 $\forall m t. m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV}(\text{diff } m) t \ := \ \text{diff}(\text{Suc } m) t]]$
 $\implies \exists t. 0 < t \ \&$
 $t < h \ \&$
 $f h =$
 $\text{setsum } (\%m. (\text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real}(\text{fact } m)) * h \wedge m) \{0..<n\} +$
 $(\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real}(\text{fact } n)) * h \wedge n$

<proof>

lemma Maclaurin-objl:

$0 < h \ \& \ n > 0 \ \& \ \text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$
 $(\forall m t. m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV}(\text{diff } m) t \ := \ \text{diff}(\text{Suc } m) t)$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t < h \ \&$
 $f h = (\sum m=0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real}(\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m) +$
 $\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real}(\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma Maclaurin2:

$[[0 < h; \text{diff } 0 = f;$
 $\forall m t.$
 $m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV}(\text{diff } m) t \ := \ \text{diff}(\text{Suc } m) t]]$
 $\implies \exists t. 0 < t \ \&$
 $t \leq h \ \&$
 $f h =$
 $(\sum m=0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real}(\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m) +$
 $\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real}(\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n$

<proof>

lemma Maclaurin2-objl:

$0 < h \ \& \ \text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$
 $(\forall m t.$
 $m < n \ \& \ 0 \leq t \ \& \ t \leq h \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV}(\text{diff } m) t \ := \ \text{diff}(\text{Suc } m) t)$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists t. 0 < t \ \&$
 $t \leq h \ \&$
 $f h =$
 $(\sum m=0..<n. \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real}(\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m) +$
 $\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real}(\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n)$

<proof>

lemma Maclaurin-minus:

$[[h < 0; n > 0; \text{diff } 0 = f;$
 $\forall m t. m < n \ \& \ h \leq t \ \& \ t \leq 0 \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV}(\text{diff } m) t \ := \ \text{diff}(\text{Suc } m) t]]$
 $\implies \exists t. h < t \ \&$
 $t < 0 \ \&$

$$f h =$$

$$\left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m \right) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-minus-objl*:

$$(h < 0 \ \& \ n > 0 \ \& \ \text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$$

$$(\forall m \ t.$$

$$m < n \ \& \ h \leq t \ \& \ t \leq 0 \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t \ :> \ \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ t))$$

$$\longrightarrow (\exists t. h < t \ \&$$

$$t < 0 \ \&$$

$$f h =$$

$$\left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) * h \wedge m \right) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n) * h \wedge n)$$

⟨proof⟩

41.2 More Convenient ”Bidirectional” Version.

lemma *Maclaurin-bi-le-lemma* [rule-format]:

$$n > 0 \ \longrightarrow$$

$$\text{diff } 0 \ 0 =$$

$$\left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} \text{diff } m \ 0 * 0 \wedge m / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) \right) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ 0 * 0 \wedge n / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-bi-le*:

$$[| \text{diff } 0 = f;$$

$$\forall m \ t. m < n \ \& \ \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \longrightarrow \ \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ t \ :> \ \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ t \ |]$$

$$\implies \exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \&$$

$$f x =$$

$$\left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} \text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m) * x \wedge m \right) +$$

$$\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n) * x \wedge n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-all-lt*:

$$[| \text{diff } 0 = f;$$

$$\forall m \ x. \ \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ x \ :> \ \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ x;$$

$$x \approx 0; \ n > 0$$

$$|] \implies \exists t. \ 0 < \text{abs } t \ \& \ \text{abs } t < \text{abs } x \ \&$$

$$f x = \left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} (\text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m \right) +$$

$$(\text{diff } n \ t / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-all-lt-objl*:

$$\text{diff } 0 = f \ \&$$

$$(\forall m \ x. \ \text{DERIV } (\text{diff } m) \ x \ :> \ \text{diff } (\text{Suc } m) \ x) \ \&$$

$$x \approx 0 \ \& \ n > 0$$

$$\longrightarrow (\exists t. \ 0 < \text{abs } t \ \& \ \text{abs } t < \text{abs } x \ \&$$

$$f x = \left(\sum_{m=0..<n.} (\text{diff } m \ 0 / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) * x \wedge m \right) +$$

$(diff\ n\ t\ / \ real\ (fact\ n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-zero* [rule-format]:

$x = (0::real)$
 $\implies n \neq 0 \implies$
 $(\sum_{m=0..<n}. (diff\ m\ (0::real) / real\ (fact\ m)) * x \wedge m) =$
 $diff\ 0\ 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-all-le*: $[[\ diff\ 0 = f;$

$\forall m\ x. DERIV\ (diff\ m)\ x\ \>\ diff\ (Suc\ m)\ x$
 $]] \implies \exists t. abs\ t \leq abs\ x \ \&$
 $f\ x = (\sum_{m=0..<n}. (diff\ m\ 0 / real\ (fact\ m)) * x \wedge m) +$
 $(diff\ n\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-all-le-objl*: $diff\ 0 = f \ \&$

$(\forall m\ x. DERIV\ (diff\ m)\ x\ \>\ diff\ (Suc\ m)\ x)$
 $\implies (\exists t. abs\ t \leq abs\ x \ \&$
 $f\ x = (\sum_{m=0..<n}. (diff\ m\ 0 / real\ (fact\ m)) * x \wedge m) +$
 $(diff\ n\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * x \wedge n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

41.3 Version for Exponential Function

lemma *Maclaurin-exp-lt*: $[[\ x \sim= 0; n > 0 \]]$

$\implies (\exists t. 0 < abs\ t \ \&$
 $abs\ t < abs\ x \ \&$
 $exp\ x = (\sum_{m=0..<n}. (x \wedge m) / real\ (fact\ m)) +$
 $(exp\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * x \wedge n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Maclaurin-exp-le*:

$\exists t. abs\ t \leq abs\ x \ \&$
 $exp\ x = (\sum_{m=0..<n}. (x \wedge m) / real\ (fact\ m)) +$
 $(exp\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * x \wedge n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

41.4 Version for Sine Function

lemma *MVT2*:

$[[\ a < b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \&\ x \leq b \implies DERIV\ f\ x\ \>\ f'(x) \]]$
 $\implies \exists z::real. a < z \ \&\ z < b \ \&\ (f\ b - f\ a = (b - a) * f'(z))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mod-exhaust-less-4*:

$m\ mod\ 4 = 0 \ | \ m\ mod\ 4 = 1 \ | \ m\ mod\ 4 = 2 \ | \ m\ mod\ 4 = (3::nat)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Suc-Suc-mult-two-diff-two* [rule-format, simp]:
 $n \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (2 * n - 2)) = 2 * n$
 <proof>

lemma *lemma-Suc-Suc-4n-diff-2* [rule-format, simp]:
 $n \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (4 * n - 2)) = 4 * n$
 <proof>

lemma *Suc-mult-two-diff-one* [rule-format, simp]:
 $n \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Suc} (2 * n - 1) = 2 * n$
 <proof>

It is unclear why so many variant results are needed.

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion2*:
 $\exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \&$
 $\text{sin } x =$
 $(\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \text{ then } 0$
 $\quad \text{else } (-1 \wedge ((m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2)) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) *$
 $\quad x \wedge m)$
 $+ ((\text{sin}(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \text{pi}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n)$
 <proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion*:
 $\exists t. \text{sin } x =$
 $(\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \text{ then } 0$
 $\quad \text{else } (-1 \wedge ((m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2)) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) *$
 $\quad x \wedge m)$
 $+ ((\text{sin}(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \text{pi}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n)$
 <proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion3*:
 $[| n > 0; 0 < x |] \implies$
 $\exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t < x \ \&$
 $\text{sin } x =$
 $(\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \text{ then } 0$
 $\quad \text{else } (-1 \wedge ((m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2)) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) *$
 $\quad x \wedge m)$
 $+ ((\text{sin}(t + 1/2 * \text{real}(n) * \text{pi}) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x \wedge n)$
 <proof>

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-expansion4*:
 $0 < x \implies$
 $\exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t \leq x \ \&$
 $\text{sin } x =$
 $(\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \text{ then } 0$
 $\quad \text{else } (-1 \wedge ((m - \text{Suc } 0) \text{ div } 2)) / \text{real } (\text{fact } m)) *$
 $\quad x \wedge m)$

$$+ ((\sin(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n)$$

⟨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*:

$$\exists t. \text{abs } t \leq \text{abs } x \ \& \\ \cos x = \\ (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \\ \text{then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \\ \text{else } 0) * \\ x ^ m) \\ + ((\cos(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-cos-expansion2*:

$$[[0 < x; n > 0]] ==> \\ \exists t. 0 < t \ \& \ t < x \ \& \\ \cos x = \\ (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \\ \text{then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \\ \text{else } 0) * \\ x ^ m) \\ + ((\cos(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-minus-cos-expansion*:

$$[[x < 0; n > 0]] ==> \\ \exists t. x < t \ \& \ t < 0 \ \& \\ \cos x = \\ (\sum m=0..<n. (\text{if even } m \\ \text{then } -1 ^ (m \text{ div } 2) / (\text{real } (\text{fact } m)) \\ \text{else } 0) * \\ x ^ m) \\ + ((\cos(t + 1/2 * \text{real } (n) * \pi) / \text{real } (\text{fact } n)) * x ^ n)$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sin-bound-lemma*:

$$[[x = y; \text{abs } u \leq (v::\text{real})]] ==> |(x + u) - y| \leq v$$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Maclaurin-sin-bound*:

$abs(sin\ x - (\sum_{m=0..<n}. (if\ even\ m\ then\ 0\ else\ (-1\ ^\ ((m - Suc\ 0)\ div\ 2)) /$
 $real\ (fact\ m)) *$
 $x\ ^\ m)) \leq inverse(real\ (fact\ n)) * |x| ^\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

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*: $n > 0$ *diff* $0 = f$
and *DERIV*: $(\forall\ m\ t. m < n \ \&\ a \leq t \ \&\ t \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV\ (diff\ m)\ t := (diff\ (Suc\ m)\ t))$
and *INTERV*: $a \leq c < b$
shows $\exists\ t. c < t \ \&\ t < b \ \&$
 $f\ b = setsum\ (\%m. (diff\ m\ c / real\ (fact\ m)) * (b - c) ^\ m)\ \{0..<n\} +$
 $(diff\ n\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * (b - c) ^\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *taylor-down*:

assumes *INIT*: $n > 0$ *diff* $0 = f$
and *DERIV*: $(\forall\ m\ t. m < n \ \&\ a \leq t \ \&\ t \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV\ (diff\ m)\ t := (diff\ (Suc\ m)\ t))$
and *INTERV*: $a < c \leq b$
shows $\exists\ t. a < t \ \&\ t < c \ \&$
 $f\ a = setsum\ (\%m. (diff\ m\ c / real\ (fact\ m)) * (a - c) ^\ m)\ \{0..<n\} +$
 $(diff\ n\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * (a - c) ^\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *taylor*:

assumes *INIT*: $n > 0$ *diff* $0 = f$
and *DERIV*: $(\forall\ m\ t. m < n \ \&\ a \leq t \ \&\ t \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV\ (diff\ m)\ t := (diff\ (Suc\ m)\ t))$
and *INTERV*: $a \leq c \ c \leq b \ a \leq x \leq b \ x \neq c$
shows $\exists\ t. (if\ x < c\ then\ (x < t \ \&\ t < c)\ else\ (c < t \ \&\ t < x)) \ \&$
 $f\ x = setsum\ (\%m. (diff\ m\ c / real\ (fact\ m)) * (x - c) ^\ m)\ \{0..<n\} +$
 $(diff\ n\ t / real\ (fact\ n)) * (x - c) ^\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

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* &

$$(\forall D p. \text{tpart}(a,b) (D,p) \ \& \ \text{fine}(g)(D,p) \ \longrightarrow \\ |\text{rsum}(D,p) f - k| < e))$$

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*]:
 $\text{partition}(a,b) D \ \& \ m + \text{Suc } d \leq n \ \& \ n \leq (\text{psize } D) \ \longrightarrow D(m) < D(m + \text{Suc } d)$
 <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*: $[[\text{partition}(a,b) D; n < (\text{psize } D)]] \implies D(n) < D(\text{psize } D)$

<proof>

lemma *partition-eq*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies ((a = b) = (\text{psize } D = 0))$
<proof>

lemma *partition-lb*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies a \leq D(r)$
<proof>

lemma *partition-lb-lt*: $[[\text{partition}(a,b) D; \text{psize } D \sim 0]] \implies a < D(\text{Suc } n)$
<proof>

lemma *partition-ub*: $\text{partition}(a,b) D \implies D(r) \leq b$
<proof>

lemma *partition-ub-lt*: $[[\text{partition}(a,b) D; n < \text{psize } D]] \implies D(n) < b$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-partition-append1*:

$[[\text{partition } (a, b) D1; \text{partition } (b, c) D2]]$
 $\implies (\forall n < \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2.$
 $\quad (\text{if } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ n \ \text{else } D2 \ (n - \text{psize } D1))$
 $\quad < (\text{if } \text{Suc } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ (\text{Suc } n)$
 $\quad \quad \text{else } D2 \ (\text{Suc } n - \text{psize } D1))) \ \&$
 $\quad (\forall n \geq \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2.$
 $\quad (\text{if } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ n \ \text{else } D2 \ (n - \text{psize } D1)) =$
 $\quad (\text{if } \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2 < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ (\text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2)$
 $\quad \quad \text{else } D2 \ (\text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2 - \text{psize } D1)))$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-psize1*:

$[[\text{partition } (a, b) D1; \text{partition } (b, c) D2; N < \text{psize } D1]]$
 $\implies D1(N) < D2 \ (\text{psize } D2)$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-partition-append2*:

$[[\text{partition } (a, b) D1; \text{partition } (b, c) D2]]$
 $\implies \text{psize } (\%n. \text{if } n < \text{psize } D1 \text{ then } D1 \ n \ \text{else } D2 \ (n - \text{psize } D1)) =$
 $\quad \text{psize } D1 + \text{psize } D2$

<proof>

lemma *tpart-eq-lhs-rhs*: $[[\text{psize } D = 0; \text{tpart}(a,b) (D,p)]] \implies a = b$
<proof>

lemma *tpart-partition*: $\text{tpart}(a,b) (D,p) \implies \text{partition}(a,b) D$
<proof>

lemma *partition-append*:

$[[\text{tpart}(a,b) (D1,p1); \text{fine}(g) (D1,p1);$
 $\quad \text{tpart}(b,c) (D2,p2); \text{fine}(g) (D2,p2)]]$

$\implies \exists D p. \text{tpart}(a,c) (D,p) \ \& \ \text{fine}(g) (D,p)$
 <proof>

We can always find a division that is fine wrt any gauge

lemma *partition-exists*:

$[[a \leq b; \text{gauge}(\%x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) g]]$
 $\implies \exists D p. \text{tpart}(a,b) (D,p) \ \& \ \text{fine } g (D,p)$
 <proof>

Lemmas about combining gauges

lemma *gauge-min*:

$[[\text{gauge}(E) g1; \text{gauge}(E) g2]]$
 $\implies \text{gauge}(E) (\%x. \text{if } g1(x) < g2(x) \text{ then } g1(x) \text{ else } g2(x))$
 <proof>

lemma *fine-min*:

$\text{fine} (\%x. \text{if } g1(x) < g2(x) \text{ then } g1(x) \text{ else } g2(x)) (D,p)$
 $\implies \text{fine}(g1) (D,p) \ \& \ \text{fine}(g2) (D,p)$
 <proof>

The integral is unique if it exists

lemma *Integral-unique*:

$[[a \leq b; \text{Integral}(a,b) f k1; \text{Integral}(a,b) f k2]]$ $\implies k1 = k2$
 <proof>

lemma *Integral-zero [simp]*: $\text{Integral}(a,a) f 0$

<proof>

lemma *sumr-partition-eq-diff-bounds [simp]*:

$(\sum n=0..<m. D (Suc n) - D n::real) = D(m) - D 0$
 <proof>

lemma *Integral-eq-diff-bounds*: $a \leq b \implies \text{Integral}(a,b) (\%x. 1) (b - a)$

<proof>

lemma *Integral-mult-const*: $a \leq b \implies \text{Integral}(a,b) (\%x. c) (c*(b - a))$

<proof>

lemma *Integral-mult*:

$[[a \leq b; \text{Integral}(a,b) f k]]$ $\implies \text{Integral}(a,b) (\%x. c * f x) (c * k)$
 <proof>

Fundamental theorem of calculus (Part I)

"Straddle Lemma" : Swartz and Thompson: AMM 95(7) 1988

lemma *choiceP*: $\forall x. P(x) \dashrightarrow (\exists y. Q x y) \implies \exists f. (\forall x. P(x) \dashrightarrow Q x (f x))$

<proof>

lemma *strad1*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \forall xa::real. xa \neq x \wedge |xa - x| < s \longrightarrow \\ & \quad |(f xa - f x) / (xa - x) - f' x| * 2 < e; \\ & \quad 0 < e; a \leq x; x \leq b; 0 < s \rrbracket \\ \implies & \forall z. |z - x| < s \longrightarrow |f z - f x - f' x * (z - x)| * 2 \leq e * |z - x| \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-straddle*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV f x :> f'(x); 0 < e \rrbracket \\ \implies & \exists g. gauge(\%x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) g \ \& \\ & \quad (\forall x u v. a \leq u \ \& \ u \leq x \ \& \ x \leq v \ \& \ v \leq b \ \& \ (v - u) < g(x) \\ & \quad \longrightarrow |(f(v) - f(u)) - (f'(x) * (v - u))| \leq e * (v - u)) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *FTC1*: $\llbracket a \leq b; \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \longrightarrow DERIV f x :> f'(x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies Integral(a,b) f' (f(b) - f(a))$

<proof>

lemma *Integral-subst*: $\llbracket Integral(a,b) f k1; k2=k1 \rrbracket \implies Integral(a,b) f k2$
<proof>

lemma *Integral-add*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket a \leq b; b \leq c; Integral(a,b) f' k1; Integral(b,c) f' k2; \\ & \quad \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq c \longrightarrow DERIV f x :> f' x \rrbracket \\ \implies & Integral(a,c) f' (k1 + k2) \end{aligned}$$

<proof>

lemma *partition-psize-Least*:

$$partition(a,b) D \implies psize D = (LEAST n. D(n) = b)$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-partition-bounded*: $partition(a,c) D \implies \sim (\exists n. c < D(n))$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-partition-eq*:

$$partition(a,c) D \implies D = (\%n. if D n < c then D n else c)$$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-partition-eq2*:

$$partition(a,c) D \implies D = (\%n. if D n \leq c then D n else c)$$

<proof>

lemma *partition-lt-Suc*:

$$\llbracket partition(a,b) D; n < psize D \rrbracket \implies D n < D (Suc n)$$

<proof>

lemma *tpart-tag-eq*: $tpart(a,c) (D,p) \implies p = (\%n. \text{if } D\ n < c \text{ then } p\ n \text{ else } c)$
<proof>

43.1 Lemmas for Additivity Theorem of Gauge Integral

lemma *lemma-additivity1*:

$[[\ a \leq D\ n; D\ n < b; \text{partition}(a,b)\ D\]] \implies n < \text{psize}\ D$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-additivity2*: $[[\ a \leq D\ n; \text{partition}(a,D\ n)\ D\]] \implies \text{psize}\ D \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *partition-eq-bound*:

$[[\ \text{partition}(a,b)\ D; \text{psize}\ D < m\]] \implies D(m) = D(\text{psize}\ D)$
<proof>

lemma *partition-ub2*: $[[\ \text{partition}(a,b)\ D; \text{psize}\ D < m\]] \implies D(r) \leq D(m)$
<proof>

lemma *tag-point-eq-partition-point*:

$[[\ \text{tpart}(a,b) (D,p); \text{psize}\ D \leq m\]] \implies p(m) = D(m)$
<proof>

lemma *partition-lt-cancel*: $[[\ \text{partition}(a,b)\ D; D\ m < D\ n\]] \implies m < n$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-additivity4-psize-eq*:

$[[\ a \leq D\ n; D\ n < b; \text{partition}(a,b)\ D\]]$
 $\implies \text{psize}\ (\%x. \text{if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } D(x) \text{ else } D\ n) = n$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-psize-left-less-psize*:

$\text{partition}(a,b)\ D$
 $\implies \text{psize}\ (\%x. \text{if } D\ x < D\ n \text{ then } D(x) \text{ else } D\ n) \leq \text{psize}\ D$
<proof>

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)\]]$
 $\implies na < \text{psize}\ D$
<proof>

lemma *lemma-additivity3*:

$[[\ \text{partition}(a,b)\ D; D\ na < D\ n; D\ n < D\ (\text{Suc}\ na);$
 $n < \text{psize}\ D\]]$
 $\implies \text{False}$
<proof>

lemma *psize-const* [*simp*]: $psize (\%x. k) = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lemma-additivity3a*:
 [[*partition*(*a,b*) *D*; $D\ na < D\ n$; $D\ n < D\ (Suc\ na)$;
 $na < psize\ D$]]
 $\implies False$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *better-lemma-psize-right-eq1*:
 [[*partition*(*a,b*) *D*; $D\ n < b$]] $\implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D - n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *psize-le-n*: *partition* (*a*, *D n*) *D* $\implies psize\ D \leq n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *better-lemma-psize-right-eq1a*:
 $partition(a,D\ n)\ D \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D - n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *better-lemma-psize-right-eq*:
 $partition(a,b)\ D \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D - n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lemma-psize-right-eq1*:
 [[*partition*(*a,b*) *D*; $D\ n < b$]] $\implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lemma-psize-right-eq1a*:
 $partition(a,D\ n)\ D \implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lemma-psize-right-eq*:
 [[*partition*(*a,b*) *D*]] $\implies psize (\%x. D\ (x + n)) \leq psize\ D$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *tpart-left1*:
 [[$a \leq D\ n$; *tpart* (*a*, *b*) (*D*, *p*)]]
 $\implies tpart(a, D\ n) (\%x. if\ D\ x < D\ n\ then\ D(x)\ else\ D\ n,$
 $\%x. if\ D\ x < D\ n\ then\ p(x)\ else\ D\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *fine-left1*:
 [[$a \leq D\ n$; *tpart* (*a*, *b*) (*D*, *p*); *gauge* ($\%x. a \leq x \ \&\ x \leq D\ n$) *g*;
 $fine (\%x. if\ x < D\ n\ then\ min\ (g\ x)\ ((D\ n - x) / 2)$
 $else\ if\ x = D\ n\ then\ min\ (g\ (D\ n))\ (ga\ (D\ n))$]]

$\text{else min } (ga\ x) ((x - D\ n)/\ 2)) (D, p) \]$

\implies *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 *proof* \rangle

lemma *tpart-right1:*

$\llbracket a \leq D\ n; \text{tpart } (a, b) (D, p) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{tpart}(D\ n, b) (\%x. D(x + n), \%x. p(x + n))$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *fine-right1:*

$\llbracket a \leq D\ n; \text{tpart } (a, b) (D, p); \text{gauge } (\%x. D\ n \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) \ ga;$
 $\text{fine } (\%x. \text{if } x < D\ n \text{ then } \text{min } (g\ x) ((D\ n - x)/\ 2)$
 $\text{else if } x = D\ n \text{ then } \text{min } (g\ (D\ n)) (ga\ (D\ n))$
 $\text{else } \text{min } (ga\ x) ((x - D\ n)/\ 2)) (D, p) \rrbracket$

\implies *fine ga* $(\%x. D(x + n), \%x. p(x + n))$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rsum-add:* $rsum\ (D, p) (\%x. f\ x + g\ x) = rsum\ (D, p) f + rsum(D, p) g$

\langle *proof* \rangle

Bartle/Sherbert: Theorem 10.1.5 p. 278

lemma *Integral-add-fun:*

$\llbracket a \leq b; \text{Integral}(a, b) f\ k1; \text{Integral}(a, b) g\ k2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{Integral}(a, b) (\%x. f\ x + g\ x) (k1 + k2)$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *partition-lt-gen2:*

$\llbracket \text{partition}(a, b) D; r < psize\ D \rrbracket \implies 0 < D\ (Suc\ r) - D\ r$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lemma-Integral-le:*

$\llbracket \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow f\ x \leq g\ x;$
 $\text{tpart}(a, b) (D, p)$
 $\rrbracket \implies \forall n \leq psize\ D. f\ (p\ n) \leq g\ (p\ n)$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lemma-Integral-rsum-le:*

$\llbracket \forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow f\ x \leq g\ x;$
 $\text{tpart}(a, b) (D, p)$
 $\rrbracket \implies rsum(D, p) f \leq rsum(D, p) g$

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *Integral-le:*

$\llbracket a \leq b;$
 $\forall x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b \ \longrightarrow f(x) \leq g(x);$
 $\text{Integral}(a, b) f\ k1; \text{Integral}(a, b) g\ k2$

$|| \implies k1 \leq k2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Integral-imp-Cauchy*:

$(\exists k. \text{Integral}(a,b) f k) \implies$
 $(\forall e > 0. \exists g. \text{gauge } (\%x. a \leq x \ \& \ x \leq b) g \ \&$
 $(\forall D1 D2 p1 p2.$
 $\text{tpart}(a,b) (D1, p1) \ \& \ \text{fine } g (D1,p1) \ \&$
 $\text{tpart}(a,b) (D2, p2) \ \& \ \text{fine } g (D2,p2) \ \longrightarrow$
 $|\text{rsum}(D1,p1) f - \text{rsum}(D2,p2) f| < e)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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**
 $[[a \leq b; \forall c. a \leq c \ \& \ c \leq b \ \longrightarrow f' c \leq g' c;$
 $\forall x. \text{DERIV } f x :> f' x; \forall x. \text{DERIV } g x :> g' x]]$
 $\implies f b - f a \leq g b - g a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

44 Log: Logarithms: Standard Version

theory *Log*

imports *Transcendental*

begin

definition

$\text{powr} :: [\text{real}, \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{real}$ (**infixr** $\text{powr } 80$) **where**
 — exponentiation with real exponent
 $x \text{ powr } a = \text{exp}(a * \ln x)$

definition

$\text{log} :: [\text{real}, \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 — logarithm of x 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*: $[[x \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } b; 1 < x]] \implies a < b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-less-cancel-iff* [simp]: $1 < x \implies (x \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } b) = (a < b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-le-cancel-iff* [simp]: $1 < x \implies (x \text{ powr } a \leq x \text{ powr } b) = (a \leq b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-ln*: $\ln x = \log (\exp(1)) x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-log-cancel* [simp]:
 $[[0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x]] \implies a \text{ powr } (\log a x) = x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-powr-cancel* [simp]: $[[0 < a; a \neq 1]] \implies \log a (a \text{ powr } y) = y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-mult*:
 $[[0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies \log a (x * y) = \log a x + \log a y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-eq-div-ln-mult-log*:
 $[[0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < b; b \neq 1; 0 < x]] \implies \log a x = (\ln b / \ln a) * \log b x$
 ⟨proof⟩

Base 10 logarithms

lemma *log-base-10-eq1*: $0 < x \implies \log 10 x = (\ln (\exp 1) / \ln 10) * \ln x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-base-10-eq2*: $0 < x \implies \log 10 x = (\log 10 (\exp 1)) * \ln x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-one* [simp]: $\log a 1 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-eq-one* [simp]: $[[0 < a; a \neq 1]] \implies \log a a = 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-inverse*:
 $[[0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x]] \implies \log a (\text{inverse } x) = - \log a x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-divide*:
 $[[0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y]] \implies \log a (x/y) = \log a x - \log a y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-less-cancel-iff* [simp]:

$\llbracket 1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y \rrbracket \implies (\log a x < \log a y) = (x < y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *log-le-cancel-iff* [simp]:

$\llbracket 1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y \rrbracket \implies (\log a x \leq \log a y) = (x \leq y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-realpow*: $0 < x \implies x \text{ powr } (\text{real } n) = x^{\hat{n}}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-realpow2*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 < n \implies x^{\hat{n}} = (\text{if } (x = 0) \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x \text{ powr } (\text{real } n))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ln-pwr*: $0 < x \implies 0 < y \implies \ln(x \text{ powr } y) = y * \ln x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ln-bound*: $1 \leq x \implies \ln x \leq x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-mono*: $a \leq b \implies 1 \leq x \implies x \text{ powr } a \leq x \text{ powr } b$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ge-one-powr-ge-zero*: $1 \leq x \implies 0 \leq a \implies 1 \leq x \text{ powr } a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-less-mono2*: $0 < a \implies 0 < x \implies x < y \implies x \text{ powr } a < y \text{ powr } a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-less-mono2-neg*: $a < 0 \implies 0 < x \implies x < y \implies y \text{ powr } a < x \text{ powr } a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *powr-mono2*: $0 \leq a \implies 0 < x \implies x \leq y \implies x \text{ powr } a \leq y \text{ powr } a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ln-powr-bound*: $1 \leq x \implies 0 < a \implies \ln x \leq (x \text{ powr } a) / a$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *ln-powr-bound2*: $1 < x \implies 0 < a \implies (\ln x) \text{ powr } a \leq (a \text{ powr } a) * x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *LIMSEQ-neg-powr*: $0 < s \implies (\%x. (\text{real } x) \text{ powr } - s) \text{ ----} \rightarrow 0$

<proof>

end

45 HLog: Logarithms: Non-Standard Version

theory *HLog*
imports *Log HTranscendental*
begin

lemma *epsilon-ge-zero [simp]: 0 ≤ epsilon*
<proof>

lemma *hypfinite-witness: epsilon : {x. 0 ≤ x & x : HFinite}*
<proof>

definition

powhr :: [*hypreal, hypreal*] => *hypreal* (**infixr** *powhr* 80) **where**
x powhr a = starfun2 (op powhr) x a

definition

hlog :: [*hypreal, hypreal*] => *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))*
<proof>

lemma *powhr-one-eq-one [simp]: !!a. 1 powhr a = 1*
<proof>

lemma *powhr-mult:*

*!!a x y. [| 0 < x; 0 < y |] ==> (x * y) powhr a = (x powhr a) * (y powhr a)*
<proof>

lemma *powhr-gt-zero [simp]: !!a x. 0 < x powhr a*
<proof>

lemma *powhr-not-zero [simp]: x powhr a ≠ 0*
<proof>

lemma *powhr-divide:*

!!a x y. [| 0 < x; 0 < y |] ==> (x / y) powhr a = (x powhr a) / (y powhr a)

<proof>

lemma *powhr-add*: $!!a\ b\ x. x\ powhr\ (a + b) = (x\ powhr\ a) * (x\ powhr\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-powhr*: $!!a\ b\ x. (x\ powhr\ a)\ powhr\ b = x\ powhr\ (a * b)$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-powhr-swap*: $!!a\ b\ x. (x\ powhr\ a)\ powhr\ b = (x\ powhr\ b)\ powhr\ a$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-minus*: $!!a\ x. x\ powhr\ (-a) = inverse\ (x\ powhr\ a)$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-minus-divide*: $x\ powhr\ (-a) = 1 / (x\ powhr\ a)$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-less-mono*: $!!a\ b\ x. [a < b; 1 < x] ==> x\ powhr\ a < x\ powhr\ b$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-less-cancel*: $!!a\ b\ x. [x\ powhr\ a < x\ powhr\ b; 1 < x] ==> a < b$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-less-cancel-iff* [*simp*]:
 $1 < x ==> (x\ powhr\ a < x\ powhr\ b) = (a < b)$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-le-cancel-iff* [*simp*]:
 $1 < x ==> (x\ powhr\ a \leq x\ powhr\ b) = (a \leq b)$
<proof>

lemma *hlog*:
 $hlog\ (star-n\ X)\ (star-n\ Y) =$
 $star-n\ (\%n.\ log\ (X\ n)\ (Y\ n))$
<proof>

lemma *hlog-starfun-ln*: $!!x. (*f* ln)\ x = hlog\ ((*f* exp)\ 1)\ x$
<proof>

lemma *powhr-hlog-cancel* [*simp*]:
 $!!a\ x. [0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x] ==> a\ powhr\ (hlog\ a\ x) = x$
<proof>

lemma *hlog-powhr-cancel* [*simp*]:
 $!!a\ y. [0 < a; a \neq 1] ==> hlog\ a\ (a\ powhr\ y) = y$
<proof>

lemma *hlog-mult*:
 $!!a\ x\ y. [0 < a; a \neq 1; 0 < x; 0 < y] ==>$

$\implies \text{hlog } a (x * y) = \text{hlog } a x + \text{hlog } a y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-as-starfun*:

!!a x. [| 0 < a; a ≠ 1 |] $\implies \text{hlog } a x = (*f* \text{ ln}) x / (*f* \text{ ln}) a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-eq-div-starfun-ln-mult-hlog*:

!!a b x. [| 0 < a; a ≠ 1; 0 < b; b ≠ 1; 0 < x |]
 $\implies \text{hlog } a x = ((*f* \text{ ln}) b / (*f* \text{ ln}) a) * \text{hlog } b x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *powhr-as-starfun*: !!a x. $x \text{ powhr } a = (*f* \text{ exp}) (a * (*f* \text{ ln}) x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *HInfinite-powhr*:

[| x : HInfinite; 0 < x; a : HFinite – Infinitesimal;
 0 < a |] $\implies x \text{ powhr } a : HInfinite$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-hrabs-HInfinite-Infinitesimal*:

[| x : HFinite – Infinitesimal; a : HInfinite; 0 < a |]
 $\implies \text{hlog } a (\text{abs } x) : \text{Infinitesimal}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-HInfinite-as-starfun*:

[| a : HInfinite; 0 < a |] $\implies \text{hlog } a x = (*f* \text{ ln}) x / (*f* \text{ ln}) a$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-one [simp]*: !!a. $\text{hlog } a 1 = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-eq-one [simp]*: !!a. [| 0 < a; a ≠ 1 |] $\implies \text{hlog } a a = 1$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-inverse*:

[| 0 < a; a ≠ 1; 0 < x |] $\implies \text{hlog } a (\text{inverse } x) = - \text{hlog } a x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-divide*:

[| 0 < a; a ≠ 1; 0 < x; 0 < y |] $\implies \text{hlog } a (x/y) = \text{hlog } a x - \text{hlog } a y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-less-cancel-iff [simp]*:

!!a x y. [| 1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y |] $\implies (\text{hlog } a x < \text{hlog } a y) = (x < y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hlog-le-cancel-iff [simp]*:

[| 1 < a; 0 < x; 0 < y |] $\implies (\text{hlog } a x \leq \text{hlog } a y) = (x \leq y)$

<proof>

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