

Computational Algebra

January 18, 2026

Contents

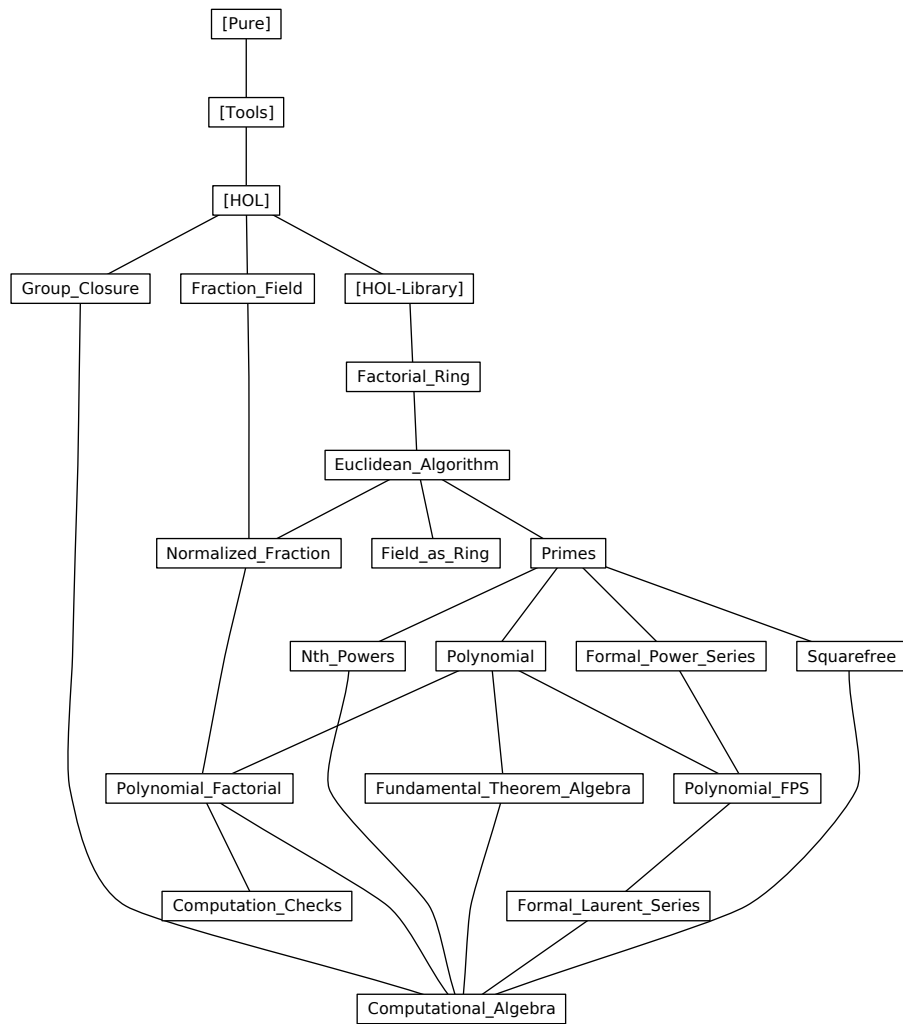
1	Factorial (semi)rings	6
1.1	Irreducible and prime elements	6
1.2	Generalized primes: normalized prime elements	16
1.3	In a semiring with GCD, each irreducible element is a prime element	20
1.4	Factorial semirings: algebraic structures with unique prime factorizations	22
1.5	GCD and LCM computation with unique factorizations	43
2	Abstract euclidean algorithm in euclidean (semi)rings	54
2.1	Generic construction of the (simple) euclidean algorithm	55
2.2	The (simple) euclidean algorithm as gcd computation	61
2.3	The extended euclidean algorithm	64
2.4	Typical instances	66
3	Primes	69
3.1	Primes on <i>nat</i> and <i>int</i>	69
3.2	Make prime naively executable	75
3.3	Largest exponent of a prime factor	76
3.4	Infinitely many primes	78
3.5	Powers of Primes	79
3.6	Chinese Remainder Theorem Variants	81
3.7	Multiplicity and primality for natural numbers and integers .	82
3.8	Rings and fields with prime characteristic	86
3.9	Finite fields	87
3.10	The Freshman's Dream in rings of prime characteristic	89
4	Polynomials as type over a ring structure	91
4.1	Auxiliary: operations for lists (later) representing coefficients	91
4.2	Definition of type <i>poly</i>	92
4.3	Degree of a polynomial	93
4.4	The zero polynomial	94

4.5	List-style constructor for polynomials	96
4.6	Quickcheck generator for polynomials	98
4.7	List-style syntax for polynomials	98
4.8	Representation of polynomials by lists of coefficients	99
4.9	Fold combinator for polynomials	102
4.10	Canonical morphism on polynomials – evaluation	103
4.11	Monomials	104
4.12	Leading coefficient	105
4.13	Addition and subtraction	105
4.14	Multiplication by a constant, polynomial multiplication and the unit polynomial	110
4.15	Mapping polynomials	118
4.16	Conversions	122
4.17	Lemmas about divisibility	124
4.18	Polynomials form an integral domain	125
4.19	Polynomials form an ordered integral domain	128
4.20	Synthetic division and polynomial roots	129
4.20.1	Synthetic division	129
4.20.2	Polynomial roots	131
4.20.3	Order of polynomial roots	135
4.21	Additional induction rules on polynomials	141
4.22	Composition of polynomials	142
4.23	Closure properties of coefficients	148
4.24	Shifting polynomials	149
4.25	Truncating polynomials	150
4.26	Reflecting polynomials	151
4.27	Derivatives	154
4.28	Algebraic numbers	167
4.29	Algebraic integers	173
4.30	Division of polynomials	179
4.30.1	Division in general	179
4.30.2	Pseudo-Division	185
4.30.3	Division in polynomials over fields	189
4.30.4	List-based versions for fast implementation	201
4.30.5	Improved Code-Equations for Polynomial (Pseudo) Di- vision	207
4.31	Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings	212
4.32	Content and primitive part of a polynomial	215
4.33	A typeclass for algebraically closed fields	220
4.34	Polynomials and limits	227

5	A formalization of formal power series	230
5.1	The type of formal power series	230
5.2	Subdegrees	233
5.3	Ring structure	239
5.4	Shifting and slicing	251
5.5	Metrizability	259
5.6	The topology of formal power series	260
5.7	Division	265
5.8	Computing reciprocals via Hensel lifting	295
5.9	Euclidean division	298
5.10	Formal Derivatives	300
5.11	Powers	306
5.12	Finite and infinite products	310
5.13	Integration	313
5.14	Composition	317
5.15	Rules from Herbert Wilf's Generatingfunctionology	318
5.15.1	Rule 1	318
5.15.2	Rule 2	318
5.15.3	Rule 3	319
5.15.4	Rule 5 — summation and “division” by $1 - X$	319
5.15.5	Rule 4 in its more general form	320
5.16	Radicals	328
5.17	Chain rule	337
5.18	Compositional inverses	339
5.19	Elementary series	350
5.19.1	Exponential series	350
5.19.2	Logarithmic series	353
5.19.3	Binomial series	355
5.19.4	Trigonometric functions	363
5.20	Hypergeometric series	369
6	Converting polynomials to formal power series	373
7	A formalization of formal Laurent series	381
7.1	The type of formal Laurent series	381
7.1.1	Type definition	381
7.1.2	Definition of basic Laurent series	382
7.2	Subdegrees	384
7.3	Shifting	386
7.3.1	Shift definition	386
7.3.2	Base factor	388
7.4	Conversion between formal power and Laurent series	389
7.4.1	Converting Laurent to power series	389
7.4.2	Converting power to Laurent series	394

7.5	Algebraic structures	398
7.5.1	Addition	398
7.5.2	Subtraction and negatives	399
7.5.3	Multiplication	401
7.5.4	Powers	417
7.5.5	Inverses	423
7.5.6	Division	443
7.5.7	Units	450
7.6	Composition	450
7.7	Formal differentiation and integration	458
7.7.1	Derivative	458
7.7.2	Algebraic rules of the derivative	461
7.7.3	Equality of derivatives	465
7.7.4	Residues	465
7.7.5	Integral definition and basic properties	468
7.7.6	Algebraic rules of the integral	473
7.7.7	Derivatives of integrals and vice versa	474
7.8	Topology	475
7.9	Notation	477
8	The fraction field of any integral domain	477
8.1	General fractions construction	477
8.1.1	Construction of the type of fractions	477
8.1.2	Representation and basic operations	478
8.1.3	The field of rational numbers	481
8.1.4	The ordered field of fractions over an ordered idom	482
9	Fundamental Theorem of Algebra	487
9.1	More lemmas about module of complex numbers	487
9.2	Basic lemmas about polynomials	487
9.3	Fundamental theorem of algebra	489
9.4	Nullstellensatz, degrees and divisibility of polynomials	500
10	n-th powers and roots of naturals	520
10.1	The set of n -th powers	521
10.2	The n -root of a natural number	524
11	Polynomials, fractions and rings	527
11.1	Lifting elements into the field of fractions	527
11.2	Lifting polynomial coefficients to the field of fractions	528
11.3	Fractional content	530
11.4	Polynomials over a field are a Euclidean ring	533
11.5	Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings	534
11.6	Prime factorisation of polynomials	538

11.7 Typeclass instances	540
11.8 Polynomial GCD	541
12 Squarefreeness	543
13 Pieces of computational Algebra	551
14 Computation checks	554



1 Factorial (semi)rings

theory *Factorial-Ring*

imports

Main

HOL-Library.Multiset

begin

unbundle *multiset.lifting*

1.1 Irreducible and prime elements

context *comm-semiring-1*

begin

definition *irreducible* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

irreducible $p \iff p \neq 0 \wedge \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge (\forall a\ b. p = a * b \implies a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1)$

lemma *not-irreducible-zero* [simp]: $\neg \text{irreducible } 0$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducible-not-unit*: $\text{irreducible } p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } 1$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *not-irreducible-one* [simp]: $\neg \text{irreducible } 1$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducibleI*:

$p \neq 0 \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \implies (\bigwedge a\ b. p = a * b \implies a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1) \implies \text{irreducible } p$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducibleD*: $\text{irreducible } p \implies p = a * b \implies a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducible-mono*:

assumes *irr*: $\text{irreducible } b$ **and** $a \text{ dvd } b \neg a \text{ dvd } 1$

shows $\text{irreducible } a$

proof (rule *irreducibleI*)

fix $c\ d$ **assume** $a = c * d$

from *assms* **obtain** k **where** [simp]: $b = a * k$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle a = c * d \rangle$ **have** $b = c * d * k$

by *simp*

hence $c \text{ dvd } 1 \vee (d * k) \text{ dvd } 1$

using *irreducibleD*[*OF irr*, of $c\ d * k$] **by** (*auto simp: mult.assoc*)

thus $c \text{ dvd } 1 \vee d \text{ dvd } 1$

by *auto*

qed (use *assms* in $\langle \text{auto simp: irreducible-def} \rangle$)

lemma *irreducible-multD*:

```

assumes  $l$ : irreducible ( $a*b$ )
shows  $a \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } b \vee b \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } a$ 
proof –
  have *: irreducible  $b$  if  $l$ : irreducible ( $a*b$ ) and  $a$ :  $a \text{ dvd } 1$  for  $a \ b :: 'a$ 
  proof (rule irreducibleI)
    show  $\neg(b \text{ dvd } 1)$ 
    proof
      assume  $b \text{ dvd } 1$ 
      hence  $a * b \text{ dvd } 1 * 1$ 
      using  $\langle a \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  by (intro mult-dvd-mono) auto
      with  $l$  show False
      by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
    qed
  next
  fix  $x \ y$  assume  $b = x * y$ 
  have  $a * x \text{ dvd } 1 \vee y \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    using  $l$  by (rule irreducibleD) (use  $\langle b = x * y \rangle$  in  $\langle \text{auto simp: mult-ac} \rangle$ )
  thus  $x \text{ dvd } 1 \vee y \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    by auto
  qed (use  $l \ a$  in auto)

from irreducibleD[OF assms refl] have  $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
with  $*[of \ a \ b] \ *[of \ b \ a] \ l$  show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: mult.commute)
qed

lemma irreducible-power-iff [simp]:
   $\text{irreducible } (p \wedge^n) \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } p \wedge n = 1$ 
proof
  assume *: irreducible ( $p \wedge^n$ )
  have irreducible  $p$ 
    using * by (induction n) (auto dest!: irreducible-multD)
  hence [simp]:  $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    using * by (auto simp: irreducible-def)

  consider  $n = 0 \mid n = 1 \mid n > 1$ 
  by linarith
  thus irreducible  $p \wedge n = 1$ 
proof cases
    assume  $n > 1$ 
    hence  $p \wedge^n = p * p \wedge^{(n-1)}$ 
    by (cases n) auto
    with *  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  have  $p \wedge^{(n-1)} \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    using irreducible-multD[of  $p \ p \wedge^{(n-1)}$ ] by auto
    with  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle n > 1 \rangle$  have False
    by (meson dvd-power dvd-trans zero-less-diff)
    thus ?thesis ..
  qed (use * in auto)

```

qed *auto*

definition *prime-elem* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

prime-elem $p \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0 \wedge \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge (\forall a\ b. p \text{ dvd } (a * b) \longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b)$

lemma *not-prime-elem-zero* [*simp*]: $\neg \text{prime-elem } 0$
by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-not-unit*: $\text{prime-elem } p \Longrightarrow \neg p \text{ dvd } 1$
by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elemI*:
 $p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge a\ b. p \text{ dvd } (a * b) \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b) \Longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$
by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-multD*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } (a * b) \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$
by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } (a * b) \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$
by (*auto simp: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *not-prime-elem-one* [*simp*]:
 $\neg \text{prime-elem } 1$
by (*auto dest: prime-elem-not-unit*)

lemma *prime-elem-not-zeroI*:
assumes *prime-elem* p
shows $p \neq 0$
using *assms* **by** (*auto intro: ccontr*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-power*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } x^n \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*induction n*) (*auto dest: prime-elem-dvd-multD intro: dvd-trans[of - 1]*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-power-iff*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \Longrightarrow n > 0 \Longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } x^n \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*auto dest: prime-elem-dvd-power intro: dvd-trans*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-nonzero* [*simp*]:
ASSUMPTION ($\text{prime-elem } x \Longrightarrow x \neq 0$)
unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def* **by** (*rule prime-elem-not-zeroI*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-not-one* [*simp*]:
ASSUMPTION ($\text{prime-elem } x \Longrightarrow x \neq 1$)


```

    unfolding ASSUMPTION-def by auto

end

lemma (in normalization-semidom) irreducible-cong:
  assumes normalize a = normalize b
  shows irreducible a  $\longleftrightarrow$  irreducible b
proof (cases a = 0  $\vee$  a dvd 1)
  case True
  hence  $\neg$ irreducible a by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
  from True have normalize a = 0  $\vee$  normalize a dvd 1
    by auto
  also note assms
  finally have b = 0  $\vee$  b dvd 1 by simp
  hence  $\neg$ irreducible b by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
  with  $\langle \neg$ irreducible a  $\rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  hence b: b  $\neq$  0  $\neg$ is-unit b using assms
    by (auto simp: is-unit-normalize[of b])
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume irreducible a
    thus irreducible b
      by (rule irreducible-mono) (use assms False b in  $\langle$ auto dest: associatedD2 $\rangle$ )
  next
    assume irreducible b
    thus irreducible a
      by (rule irreducible-mono) (use assms False b in  $\langle$ auto dest: associatedD1 $\rangle$ )
  qed
qed

lemma (in normalization-semidom) associatedE1:
  assumes normalize a = normalize b
  obtains u where is-unit u a = u * b
proof (cases a = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  from assms have [simp]: b  $\neq$  0 by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule that)
    show is-unit (unit-factor a div unit-factor b)
      by auto
    have unit-factor a div unit-factor b * b = unit-factor a * (b div unit-factor b)
      using  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  unit-div-commute unit-div-mult-swap unit-factor-is-unit by
metis
    also have b div unit-factor b = normalize b by simp
    finally show a = unit-factor a div unit-factor b * b
      by (metis assms unit-factor-mult-normalize)
  qed

```

```

qed
next
  case [simp]: True
  hence [simp]:  $b = 0$ 
  using assms[symmetric] by auto
  show ?thesis
  by (intro that[of 1]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma (in normalization-semidom) associatedE2:
  assumes  $normalize\ a = normalize\ b$ 
  obtains  $u$  where  $is-unit\ u$   $b = u * a$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $normalize\ b = normalize\ a$ 
  by simp
  then obtain  $u$  where  $is-unit\ u$   $b = u * a$ 
  by (elim associatedE1)
  thus ?thesis using that by blast
qed

```

```

lemma (in normalization-semidom) normalize-power-normalize:
   $normalize\ (normalize\ x \wedge^n) = normalize\ (x \wedge^n)$ 
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  have  $normalize\ (normalize\ x \wedge^{Suc\ n}) = normalize\ (x * normalize\ (normalize\ x \wedge^n))$ 
  by simp
  also note Suc.IH
  finally show ?case by simp
qed auto

```

```

context algebraic-semidom
begin

```

```

lemma prime-elem-imp-irreducible:
  assumes prime-elem p
  shows irreducible p
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  fix a b
  assume p-eq:  $p = a * b$ 
  with assms have  $nz: a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$  by auto
  from p-eq have  $p \text{ dvd } a * b$  by simp
  with <prime-elem p> have  $p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$  by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
  with < $p = a * b$ > have  $a * b \text{ dvd } 1 * b \vee a * b \text{ dvd } a * 1$  by auto
  thus  $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (simp only: dvd-times-left-cancel-iff[OF nz(1)] dvd-times-right-cancel-iff[OF nz(2)])

```

qed (*insert assms, simp-all add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma (*in algebraic-semidom*) *unit-imp-no-irreducible-divisors*:

assumes *is-unit x irreducible p*

shows $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$

proof (*rule notI*)

assume *p dvd x*

with $\langle \text{is-unit } x \rangle$ **have** *is-unit p*

by (*auto intro: dvd-trans*)

with $\langle \text{irreducible } p \rangle$ **show** *False*

by (*simp add: irreducible-not-unit*)

qed

lemma *unit-imp-no-prime-divisors*:

assumes *is-unit x prime-elem p*

shows $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$

using *unit-imp-no-irreducible-divisors*[*OF assms(1) prime-elem-imp-irreducible*][*OF assms(2)*]] .

lemma *prime-elem-mono*:

assumes *prime-elem p $\neg q \text{ dvd } 1$ q dvd p*

shows *prime-elem q*

proof –

from $\langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ **obtain** *r* **where** *r: p = q * r* **by** (*elim dvdE*)

hence *p dvd q * r* **by** *simp*

with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** *p dvd q \vee p dvd r* **by** (*rule prime-elem-dvd-multD*)

hence *p dvd q*

proof

assume *p dvd r*

then obtain *s* **where** *s: r = p * s* **by** (*elim dvdE*)

from *r* **have** *p * 1 = p * (q * s)* **by** (*subst (asm) s*) (*simp add: mult-ac*)

with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** *q dvd 1*

by (*subst (asm) mult-cancel-left*) *auto*

with $\langle \neg q \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *contradiction*

qed

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule prime-elemI*)

fix *a b* **assume** *q dvd (a * b)*

with $\langle p \text{ dvd } q \rangle$ **have** *p dvd (a * b)* **by** (*rule dvd-trans*)

with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** *p dvd a \vee p dvd b* **by** (*rule prime-elem-dvd-multD*)

with $\langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ **show** *q dvd a \vee q dvd b* **by** (*blast intro: dvd-trans*)

qed (*insert assms, auto*)

qed

lemma *irreducibleD'*:

assumes *irreducible a b dvd a*

shows *a dvd b \vee is-unit b*

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *c* **where** $c: a = b * c$ **by** (*elim dvdE*)
from *irreducibleD*[*OF assms*(1) *this*] **have** $is-unit\ b \vee is-unit\ c$.
thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: c mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
qed

lemma *irreducibleI'*:
assumes $a \neq 0 \neg is-unit\ a \wedge b. b\ dvd\ a \implies a\ dvd\ b \vee is-unit\ b$
shows *irreducible a*
proof (*rule irreducibleI*)
fix *b c* **assume** $a = b * c$
hence $a\ dvd\ b \vee is-unit\ b$ **by** (*intro assms*) *simp-all*
thus $is-unit\ b \vee is-unit\ c$
proof
assume $a\ dvd\ b$
hence $b * c\ dvd\ b * 1$ **by** (*simp add: a-eq*)
moreover from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle a = b * c$ **have** $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*subst (asm) dvd-times-left-cancel-iff*) *auto*
qed blast
qed (*simp-all add: assms(1,2)*)

lemma *irreducible-altdef*:
 $irreducible\ x \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0 \wedge \neg is-unit\ x \wedge (\forall b. b\ dvd\ x \longrightarrow x\ dvd\ b \vee is-unit\ b)$
using *irreducibleI'*[*of x*] *irreducibleD'*[*of x*] *irreducible-not-unit*[*of x*] **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-elem-multD*:
assumes *prime-elem* ($a * b$)
shows $is-unit\ a \vee is-unit\ b$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $a \neq 0\ b \neq 0$ **by** (*auto dest!: prime-elem-not-zeroI*)
moreover from *assms prime-elem-dvd-multD* [*of a * b*] **have** $a * b\ dvd\ a \vee a * b\ dvd\ b$
by *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *dvd-times-left-cancel-iff* [*of a b 1*]
dvd-times-right-cancel-iff [*of b a 1*]
by *auto*
qed

lemma *prime-elemD2*:
assumes *prime-elem* *p* **and** $a\ dvd\ p$ **and** $\neg is-unit\ a$
shows $p\ dvd\ a$
proof –
from $\langle a\ dvd\ p \rangle$ **obtain** *b* **where** $p = a * b$..
with $\langle prime-elem\ p \rangle$ *prime-elem-multD* $\langle \neg is-unit\ a \rangle$ **have** $is-unit\ b$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle p = a * b \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
qed

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-prod-msetE*:

```

    assumes prime-elem p
    assumes dvd: p dvd prod-mset A
    obtains a where a  $\in \#$  A and p dvd a
  proof -
    from dvd have  $\exists a. a \in \# A \wedge p \text{ dvd } a$ 
    proof (induct A)
      case empty then show ?case
        using  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  by (simp add: prime-elem-not-unit)
      next
        case (add a A)
        then have p dvd a * prod-mset A by simp
        with  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  consider (A) p dvd prod-mset A | (B) p dvd a
          by (blast dest: prime-elem-dvd-multD)
        then show ?case proof cases
          case B then show ?thesis by auto
        next
          case A
          with add.hyps obtain b where b  $\in \#$  A p dvd b
            by auto
          then show ?thesis by auto
        qed
      qed
    with that show thesis by blast
  qed

qed

context
begin

lemma prime-elem-powerD:
  assumes prime-elem (p  $\wedge$  n)
  shows prime-elem p  $\wedge$  n = 1
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  note assms
  also from Suc have p  $\wedge$  n = p * p  $\wedge$  m by simp
  finally have is-unit p  $\vee$  is-unit (p  $\wedge$  m) by (rule prime-elem-multD)
  moreover from assms have  $\neg \text{is-unit } p$  by (simp add: prime-elem-def is-unit-power-iff)
  ultimately have is-unit (p  $\wedge$  m) by simp
  with  $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } p \rangle$  have m = 0 by (simp add: is-unit-power-iff)
  with Suc assms show ?thesis by simp
qed (insert assms, simp-all)

lemma prime-elem-power-iff:
  prime-elem (p  $\wedge$  n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime-elem p  $\wedge$  n = 1
  by (auto dest: prime-elem-powerD)

end

```

lemma *irreducible-mult-unit-left*:
 $is_unit\ a \implies irreducible\ (a * p) \longleftrightarrow irreducible\ p$
by (*auto simp: irreducible-altdef mult.commute[of a] is-unit-mult-iff mult-unit-dvd-iff dvd-mult-unit-iff*)

lemma *prime-elem-mult-unit-left*:
 $is_unit\ a \implies prime_elem\ (a * p) \longleftrightarrow prime_elem\ p$
by (*auto simp: prime-elem-def mult.commute[of a] is-unit-mult-iff mult-unit-dvd-iff*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-cases*:
assumes $pk: p*k\ dvd\ m*n$ **and** $p: prime_elem\ p$
shows $(\exists x. k\ dvd\ x*n \wedge m = p*x) \vee (\exists y. k\ dvd\ m*y \wedge n = p*y)$
proof –
have $p\ dvd\ m*n$ **using** *dvd-mult-left pk* **by** *blast*
then consider $p\ dvd\ m \mid p\ dvd\ n$
using p *prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis*
proof *cases*
case 1 **then obtain** a **where** $m = p * a$ **by** (*metis dvd-mult-div-cancel*)
then have $\exists x. k\ dvd\ x * n \wedge m = p * x$
using $p\ pk$ **by** (*auto simp: mult.assoc*)
then show *?thesis ..*
next
case 2 **then obtain** b **where** $n = p * b$ **by** (*metis dvd-mult-div-cancel*)
with $p\ pk$ **have** $\exists y. k\ dvd\ m*y \wedge n = p*y$
by (*metis dvd-mult-right dvd-times-left-cancel-iff mult.left-commute mult-zero-left*)
then show *?thesis ..*
qed
qed

lemma *prime-elem-power-dvd-prod*:
assumes $pc: p^c\ dvd\ m*n$ **and** $p: prime_elem\ p$
shows $\exists a\ b. a+b = c \wedge p^a\ dvd\ m \wedge p^b\ dvd\ n$
using pc
proof (*induct c arbitrary: m n*)
case 0 **show** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc c*)
consider x **where** $p^c\ dvd\ x*n$ $m = p*x \mid y$ **where** $p^c\ dvd\ m*y$ $n = p*y$
using *prime-elem-dvd-cases* [*of - p^c, OF - p*] *Suc.prem*s **by** *force*
then show *?case*
proof *cases*
case (*1 x*)
with *Suc.hyps*[*of x n*] **obtain** $a\ b$ **where** $a + b = c \wedge p^a\ dvd\ x \wedge p^b\ dvd\ n$
by *blast*
with 1 **have** $Suc\ a + b = Suc\ c \wedge p^a\ dvd\ m \wedge p^b\ dvd\ n$
by (*auto intro: mult-dvd-mono*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
next

```

    case (2 y)
    with Suc.hyps[of m y] obtain a b where a + b = c ∧ p ^ a dvd m ∧ p ^ b
dvd y by blast
    with 2 have a + Suc b = Suc c ∧ p ^ a dvd m ∧ p ^ Suc b dvd n
    by (auto intro: mult-dvd-mono)
    with Suc.hyps [of m y] show ∃ a b. a + b = Suc c ∧ p ^ a dvd m ∧ p ^ b dvd
n
    by blast
qed
qed

```

```

lemma prime-elem-power-dvd-cases:
  assumes p ^ c dvd m * n and a + b = Suc c and prime-elem p
  shows p ^ a dvd m ∨ p ^ b dvd n
proof -
  from assms obtain r s
  where r + s = c ∧ p ^ r dvd m ∧ p ^ s dvd n
  by (blast dest: prime-elem-power-dvd-prod)
  moreover with assms have
    a ≤ r ∨ b ≤ s by arith
  ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro: power-le-dvd)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-elem-not-unit' [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION (prime-elem x) ⇒ ¬is-unit x
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def by (rule prime-elem-not-unit)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-dvd-power-iff:
  assumes prime-elem p
  shows p dvd a ^ n ⟷ p dvd a ∧ n > 0
  using assms by (induct n) (auto dest: prime-elem-not-unit prime-elem-dvd-multD)

```

```

lemma prime-power-dvd-multD:
  assumes prime-elem p
  assumes p ^ n dvd a * b and n > 0 and ¬ p dvd a
  shows p ^ n dvd b
  using ⟨p ^ n dvd a * b⟩ and ⟨n > 0⟩
proof (induct n arbitrary: b)
  case 0 then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n) show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case True with Suc ⟨prime-elem p⟩ ⟨¬ p dvd a⟩ show ?thesis
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
  next
    case False then have n > 0 by simp
    from ⟨prime-elem p⟩ have p ≠ 0 by auto
    from Suc.premis have *: p * p ^ n dvd a * b
    by simp

```

```

then have p dvd a * b
  by (rule dvd-mult-left)
with Suc ⟨prime-elem p⟩ ⟨¬ p dvd a⟩ have p dvd b
  by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
moreover define c where c = b div p
ultimately have b: b = p * c by simp
with * have p * p ^ n dvd p * (a * c)
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have p ^ n dvd a * c
  by simp
with Suc.hyps ⟨n > 0⟩ have p ^ n dvd c
  by blast
with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by (simp add: b)
qed
qed
end

```

1.2 Generalized primes: normalized prime elements

```

context normalization-semidom
begin

```

```

lemma irreducible-normalized-divisors:
  assumes irreducible x y dvd x normalize y = y
  shows y = 1 ∨ y = normalize x
proof -
  from assms have is-unit y ∨ x dvd y by (auto simp: irreducible-altdef)
  thus ?thesis
  proof (elim disjE)
    assume is-unit y
    hence normalize y = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-normalize)
    with assms show ?thesis by simp
  next
    assume x dvd y
    with ⟨y dvd x⟩ have normalize y = normalize x by (rule associatedI)
    with assms show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-normalize-iff [simp]: irreducible (normalize x) = irreducible x
  using irreducible-mult-unit-left[of 1 div unit-factor x x]
  by (cases x = 0) (simp-all add: unit-div-commute)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-normalize-iff [simp]: prime-elem (normalize x) = prime-elem
x
  using prime-elem-mult-unit-left[of 1 div unit-factor x x]
  by (cases x = 0) (simp-all add: unit-div-commute)

```



```

lemma prime-elem-associated:
  assumes prime-elem  $p$  and prime-elem  $q$  and  $q \text{ dvd } p$ 
  shows  $\text{normalize } q = \text{normalize } p$ 
using  $\langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  proof (rule associatedI)
  from  $\langle \text{prime-elem } q \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{is-unit } q$ 
    by (auto simp add: prime-elem-not-unit)
  with  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle \langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  show  $p \text{ dvd } q$ 
    by (blast intro: prime-elemD2)
qed

definition prime :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  prime  $p \iff \text{prime-elem } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ 

lemma not-prime-0 [simp]:  $\neg \text{prime } 0$  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma not-prime-unit:  $\text{is-unit } x \implies \neg \text{prime } x$ 
  using prime-elem-not-unit[of  $x$ ] by (auto simp add: prime-def)

lemma not-prime-1 [simp]:  $\neg \text{prime } 1$  by (simp add: not-prime-unit)

lemma primeI:  $\text{prime-elem } x \implies \text{normalize } x = x \implies \text{prime } x$ 
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-imp-prime-elem [dest]:  $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma normalize-prime:  $\text{prime } p \implies \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-normalize-iff [simp]:  $\text{prime } (\text{normalize } p) \iff \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  by (auto simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-power-iff:
   $\text{prime } (p \wedge n) \iff \text{prime } p \wedge n = 1$ 
  by (auto simp: prime-def prime-elem-power-iff)

lemma prime-imp-nonzero [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION  $(\text{prime } x) \implies x \neq 0$ 
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def prime-def by auto

lemma prime-imp-not-one [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION  $(\text{prime } x) \implies x \neq 1$ 
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def by auto

lemma prime-not-unit' [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION  $(\text{prime } x) \implies \neg \text{is-unit } x$ 
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def prime-def by auto

```

lemma *prime-normalize'* [simp]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *normalize x = x*
unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def prime-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *unit-factor-prime*: *prime x* \implies *unit-factor x = 1*
using *unit-factor-normalize[of x]* **unfolding** *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *unit-factor-prime'* [simp]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *unit-factor x = 1*
unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def* **by** (*rule unit-factor-prime*)

lemma *prime-imp-prime-elem'* [simp]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *prime-elem x*
by (*simp add: prime-def ASSUMPTION-def*)

lemma *prime-dvd-multD*: *prime p* \implies *p dvd a * b* \implies *p dvd a* \vee *p dvd b*
by (*intro prime-elem-dvd-multD*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-iff*: *prime p* \implies *p dvd a * b* \longleftrightarrow *p dvd a* \vee *p dvd b*
by (*auto dest: prime-dvd-multD*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power*:
prime p \implies *p dvd x ^ n* \implies *p dvd x*
by (*auto dest!: prime-elem-dvd-power simp: prime-def*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power-iff*:
prime p \implies *n > 0* \implies *p dvd x ^ n* \longleftrightarrow *p dvd x*
by (*subst prime-elem-dvd-power-iff*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-dvd-prod-mset-iff*: *prime p* \implies *p dvd prod-mset A* \longleftrightarrow ($\exists x. x \in \# A \wedge p \text{ dvd } x$)
by (*induction A*) (*simp-all add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff prime-imp-prime-elem, blast+*)

lemma *prime-dvd-prod-iff*: *finite A* \implies *prime p* \implies *p dvd prod f A* \longleftrightarrow ($\exists x \in A. p \text{ dvd } f x$)
by (*auto simp: prime-dvd-prod-mset-iff prod-unfold-prod-mset*)

lemma *primes-dvd-imp-eq*:
assumes *prime p prime q p dvd q*
shows *p = q*
proof –
from *assms* **have** *irreducible q* **by** (*simp add: prime-elem-imp-irreducible prime-def*)
from *irreducibleD'[OF this <p dvd q>]* *assms* **have** *q dvd p* **by** *simp*
with *<p dvd q>* **have** *normalize p = normalize q* **by** (*rule associatedI*)
with *assms* **show** *p = q* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *prime-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff*:
assumes *prime p* \wedge *q. q \in \# A* \implies *prime q*

shows $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A \longleftrightarrow p \in \# A$
proof –
from *assms*(1) **have** $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \in \# A \wedge p \text{ dvd } x)$ **by** (rule *prime-dvd-prod-mset-iff*)
also from *assms* **have** $\dots \longleftrightarrow p \in \# A$ **by** (auto dest: *primes-dvd-imp-eq*)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset*:
assumes $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B \wedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{prime } p \wedge p. p \in \# B$
 $\implies \text{prime } p$
shows $A \subseteq \# B$
using *assms*
proof (induction A arbitrary: B)
case empty
thus ?case **by** simp
next
case (add p A B)
hence $p: \text{prime } p$ **by** simp
define $B' \text{ where } B' = B - \{ \#p \}$
from *add.prem*s **have** $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } B$ **by** (simp add: *dvd-mult-left*)
with *add.prem*s **have** $p \in \# B$
by (subst (asm) (2) *prime-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff*) simp-all
hence $B: B = B' + \{ \#p \}$ **by** (simp add: *B'-def*)
from *add.prem*s p **have** $A \subseteq \# B'$ **by** (intro *add.IH*) (simp-all add: B)
thus ?case **by** (simp add: B)
qed

lemma *prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x \wedge \bigwedge x. x \in \# B \implies \text{prime } x$
shows $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq \# B$
using *assms* **by** (auto intro: *prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset*)

lemma *is-unit-prod-mset-primes-iff*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x$
shows $\text{is-unit } (\text{prod-mset } A) \longleftrightarrow A = \{ \# \}$
by (auto simp add: *is-unit-prod-mset-iff*)
(meson all-not-in-conv *assms not-prime-unit set-mset-eq-empty-iff*)

lemma *prod-mset-primes-irreducible-imp-prime*:
assumes *irred*: irreducible (prod-mset A)
assumes A: $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x$
assumes B: $\bigwedge x. x \in \# B \implies \text{prime } x$
assumes C: $\bigwedge x. x \in \# C \implies \text{prime } x$
assumes *dvd*: $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B * \text{prod-mset } C$
shows $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B \vee \text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } C$
proof –
from *dvd* **have** $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } (B + C)$
by simp

```

with  $A\ B\ C$  have  $subset: A \subseteq\# B + C$ 
  by (subst (asm) prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff) auto
define  $A1$  and  $A2$  where  $A1 = A \cap\# B$  and  $A2 = A - A1$ 
have  $A = A1 + A2$  unfolding  $A1\text{-def}\ A2\text{-def}$ 
  by (rule sym, intro subset-mset.add-diff-inverse) simp-all
from  $subset$  have  $A1 \subseteq\# B\ A2 \subseteq\# C$ 
  by (auto simp: A1-def A2-def Multiset.subset-eq-diff-conv Multiset.union-commute)
from  $\langle A = A1 + A2 \rangle$  have  $prod\text{-}mset\ A = prod\text{-}mset\ A1 * prod\text{-}mset\ A2$  by
simp
from irred and this have  $is\text{-}unit\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A1) \vee is\text{-}unit\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A2)$ 
  by (rule irreducibleD)
with  $A$  have  $A1 = \{\#\} \vee A2 = \{\#\}$  unfolding  $A1\text{-def}\ A2\text{-def}$ 
  by (subst (asm) (1 2) is-unit-prod-mset-primes-iff) (auto dest: Multiset.in-diffD)
with  $dvd\ \langle A = A1 + A2 \rangle\ \langle A1 \subseteq\# B \rangle\ \langle A2 \subseteq\# C \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by (auto intro: prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd)
qed

```

lemma *prod-mset-primes-finite-divisor-powers*:

```

assumes  $A: \bigwedge x. x \in\# A \implies prime\ x$ 
assumes  $B: \bigwedge x. x \in\# B \implies prime\ x$ 
assumes  $A \neq \{\#\}$ 
shows  $finite\ \{n. prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ B\}$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle A \neq \{\#\} \rangle$  obtain  $x$  where  $x: x \in\# A$  by blast
  define  $m$  where  $m = count\ B\ x$ 
  have  $\{n. prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ B\} \subseteq \{..m\}$ 
  proof safe
    fix  $n$  assume  $dvd: prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ B$ 
    from  $x$  have  $x \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n$  by (intro dvd-power-same dvd-prod-mset)
    also note  $dvd$ 
    also have  $x \wedge^n = prod\text{-}mset\ (replicate\text{-}mset\ n\ x)$  by simp
    finally have  $replicate\text{-}mset\ n\ x \subseteq\# B$ 
    by (rule prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset) (insert A B x, simp-all split: if-splits)
    thus  $n \leq m$  by (simp add: count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq m-def)
  qed
  moreover have  $finite\ \{..m\}$  by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
qed

```

end

1.3 In a semiring with GCD, each irreducible element is a prime element

context *semiring-gcd*
begin

lemma *irreducible-imp-prime-elem-gcd*:

```

    assumes irreducible x
    shows   prime-elem x
  proof (rule prime-elemI)
    fix a b assume x dvd a * b
    from dvd-productE[OF this] obtain y z where yz: x = y * z dvd a z dvd b .
    from  $\langle \text{irreducible } x \rangle$  and  $\langle x = y * z \rangle$  have is-unit y  $\vee$  is-unit z by (rule irreducibleD)
    with yz show x dvd a  $\vee$  x dvd b
    by (auto simp: mult-unit-dvd-iff mult-unit-dvd-iff')
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: irreducible-not-unit)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-imp-coprime:
  assumes prime-elem p  $\neg p \text{ dvd } n$ 
  shows   coprime p n
  proof (rule coprimeI)
    fix d assume d dvd p d dvd n
    show is-unit d
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg \text{is-unit } d$ 
      from  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  and  $\langle d \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  and this have p dvd d
      by (rule prime-elemD2)
      from this and  $\langle d \text{ dvd } n \rangle$  have p dvd n by (rule dvd-trans)
      with  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } n \rangle$  show False by contradiction
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma prime-imp-coprime:
  assumes prime p  $\neg p \text{ dvd } n$ 
  shows   coprime p n
  using assms by (simp add: prime-elem-imp-coprime)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-imp-power-coprime:
  prime-elem p  $\implies \neg p \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{coprime } a (p \wedge m)$ 
  by (cases m > 0) (auto dest: prime-elem-imp-coprime simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma prime-imp-power-coprime:
  prime p  $\implies \neg p \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{coprime } a (p \wedge m)$ 
  by (rule prime-elem-imp-power-coprime) simp-all

```

```

lemma prime-elem-divprod-pow:
  assumes p: prime-elem p and ab: coprime a b and pab: p^n dvd a * b
  shows   p^n dvd a  $\vee$  p^n dvd b
  using assms
  proof -
    from p have  $\neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
    by simp
    with ab p have  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a \vee \neg p \text{ dvd } b$ 
    using not-coprimeI by blast
    with p have coprime  $(p \wedge n) a \vee \text{coprime } (p \wedge n) b$ 

```

```

  by (auto dest: prime-elem-imp-power-coprime simp add: ac-simps)
with pab show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: coprime-dvd-mult-left-iff coprime-dvd-mult-right-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma primes-coprime:
  prime p  $\implies$  prime q  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  q  $\implies$  coprime p q
  using prime-imp-coprime primes-dvd-imp-eq by blast

end

```

1.4 Factorial semirings: algebraic structures with unique prime factorizations

```

class factorial-semiring = normalization-semidom +
  assumes prime-factorization-exists:
    x  $\neq$  0  $\implies$   $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } x) \wedge \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 

```

Alternative characterization

```

lemma (in normalization-semidom) factorial-semiring-altI-aux:
  assumes finite-divisors:  $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } y = y\}$ 
  assumes irreducible-imp-prime-elem:  $\bigwedge x. \text{irreducible } x \implies \text{prime-elem } x$ 
  assumes x  $\neq$  0
  shows  $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } x) \wedge \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
  using  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ 
proof (induction card  $\{b. b \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } b = b\}$  arbitrary: x rule: less-induct)
  case (less a)
  let ?fctrs =  $\lambda a. \{b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } b = b\}$ 
  show ?case
  proof (cases is-unit a)
    case True
    thus ?thesis by (intro exI[ $\text{of } - \{\#\}$ ]) (auto simp: is-unit-normalize)
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $\exists b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } b \wedge \neg a \text{ dvd } b$ )
    case False
    with  $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } a \rangle$  less.prem have irreducible a by (auto simp: irreducible-altdef)
    hence prime-elem a by (rule irreducible-imp-prime-elem)
    thus ?thesis by (intro exI[ $\text{of } - \{\#\text{normalize } a\}$ ]) auto
  next
    case True
    then obtain b where b: b dvd a  $\wedge$  is-unit b  $\wedge$  a dvd b by auto
    from b have ?fctrs b  $\subseteq$  ?fctrs a by (auto intro: dvd-trans)
    moreover from b have normalize a  $\notin$  ?fctrs b normalize a  $\in$  ?fctrs a by simp-all
    hence ?fctrs b  $\neq$  ?fctrs a by blast
  qed

```

ultimately have $?fctrs\ b \subset ?fctrs\ a$ **by** (*subst subset-not-subset-eq*) *blast*
with *finite-divisors*[*OF* $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$] **have** $card\ (?fctrs\ b) < card\ (?fctrs\ a)$
by (*rule psubset-card-mono*)
moreover from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle\ b$ **have** $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in\# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) = normalize\ b$
by (*intro less*) *auto*
then obtain A **where** $A: (\forall x. x \in\# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (\prod\# A) = normalize\ b$
by *auto*

define c **where** $c = a\ div\ b$
from b **have** $c: a = b * c$ **by** (*simp add: c-def*)
from *less.prem*s c **have** $c \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $b\ c$ **have** $?fctrs\ c \subseteq ?fctrs\ a$ **by** (*auto intro: dvd-trans*)
moreover have $normalize\ a \notin ?fctrs\ c$
proof safe
assume $normalize\ a\ dvd\ c$
hence $b * c\ dvd\ 1 * c$ **by** (*simp add: c*)
hence $b\ dvd\ 1$ **by** (*subst (asm) dvd-times-right-cancel-iff*) *fact+*
with b **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with $\langle normalize\ a \in ?fctrs\ a \rangle$ **have** $?fctrs\ a \neq ?fctrs\ c$ **by** *blast*
ultimately have $?fctrs\ c \subset ?fctrs\ a$ **by** (*subst subset-not-subset-eq*) *blast*
with *finite-divisors*[*OF* $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$] **have** $card\ (?fctrs\ c) < card\ (?fctrs\ a)$
by (*rule psubset-card-mono*)
with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in\# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) = normalize\ c$
by (*intro less*) *auto*
then obtain B **where** $B: (\forall x. x \in\# B \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (\prod\# B) = normalize\ c$
by *auto*

show *?thesis*
proof (*rule exI*[*of* - $A + B$]; *safe*)
have $normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ (A + B)) =$
 $normalize\ (normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) * normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ B))$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = normalize\ (b * c)$
by (*simp only: A B*) *auto*
also have $b * c = a$
using c **by** *simp*
finally show $normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ (A + B)) = normalize\ a$.
next
qed (*use A B in auto*)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma factorial-semiring-altI:
  assumes finite-divisors:  $\bigwedge x::'a. x \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } y = x\}$ 
  assumes irreducible-imp-prime:  $\bigwedge x::'a. \text{irreducible } x \implies \text{prime-elem } x$ 
  shows OFCLASS('a :: normalization-semidom, factorial-semiring-class)
  by intro-classes (rule factorial-semiring-altI-aux[OF assms])

```

Properties

```

context factorial-semiring
begin

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-exists':
  assumes  $x \neq 0$ 
  obtains  $A$  where  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x \text{ normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
proof –
  from prime-factorization-exists[OF assms] obtain  $A$ 
  where  $A: \bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime-elem } x \text{ normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
by blast
  define  $A'$  where  $A' = \text{image-mset normalize } A$ 
  have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A') = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ 
  by (simp add: A'-def normalize-prod-mset-normalize)
  also note A(2)
  finally have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A') = \text{normalize } x$  by simp
  moreover from A(1) have  $\forall x. x \in \# A' \longrightarrow \text{prime } x$  by (auto simp: prime-def A'-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of A']) blast
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-imp-prime-elem:
  assumes irreducible  $x$ 
  shows prime-elem  $x$ 
proof (rule prime-elemI)
  fix  $a\ b$  assume  $\text{dvd}: x \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
  from assms have  $x \neq 0$  by auto
  show  $x \text{ dvd } a \vee x \text{ dvd } b$ 
  proof (cases  $a = 0 \vee b = 0$ )
  case False
  hence  $a \neq 0\ b \neq 0$  by blast+
  note  $\text{nz} = \langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  this
  from  $\text{nz}[THEN \text{prime-factorization-exists}']$  obtain  $A\ B\ C$ 
  where  $ABC$ :
     $\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z$ 
     $\text{normalize } (\prod \# A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
     $\bigwedge z. z \in \# B \implies \text{prime } z$ 
     $\text{normalize } (\prod \# B) = \text{normalize } a$ 
     $\bigwedge z. z \in \# C \implies \text{prime } z$ 
     $\text{normalize } (\prod \# C) = \text{normalize } b$ 
  by this blast

```


have *irreducible* (prod-mset A)
by (subst *irreducible-cong*[OF ABC(2)]) *fact*
moreover have *normalize* (prod-mset A) *dvd*
 normalize (*normalize* (prod-mset B) * *normalize* (prod-mset C))
unfolding ABC **using** *dvd by simp*
hence prod-mset A *dvd* prod-mset B * prod-mset C
unfolding *normalize-mult-normalize-left normalize-mult-normalize-right by simp*
ultimately have prod-mset A *dvd* prod-mset B \vee prod-mset A *dvd* prod-mset C
by (intro prod-mset-primes-irreducible-imp-prime) (use ABC in auto)
hence *normalize* (prod-mset A) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset B) \vee
 normalize (prod-mset A) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset C) **by** *simp*
thus ?thesis **unfolding** ABC **by** *simp*
qed auto
qed (use *assms* in \langle simp-all add: *irreducible-def* \rangle)

lemma *finite-divisor-powers*:
assumes $y \neq 0 \neg$ is-unit x
shows *finite* { n . $x \wedge n$ *dvd* y }
proof (cases $x = 0$)
case True
with *assms* **have** { n . $x \wedge n$ *dvd* y } = {0} **by** (auto simp: *power-0-left*)
thus ?thesis **by** *simp*
next
case False
note $nz = \text{this } \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$
from $nz[\text{THEN } \text{prime-factorization-exists}]$ **obtain** A B
where AB:
 $\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z$
 normalize ($\prod_{\#} A$) = *normalize* x
 $\bigwedge z. z \in \# B \implies \text{prime } z$
 normalize ($\prod_{\#} B$) = *normalize* y
by *this blast*

from AB *assms* **have** $A \neq \{\#\}$ **by** (auto simp: *normalize-1-iff*)
from AB(2,4) *prod-mset-primes-finite-divisor-powers* [of A B, OF AB(1,3) *this*]
have *finite* { n . prod-mset A $\wedge n$ *dvd* prod-mset B} **by** *simp*
also have { n . prod-mset A $\wedge n$ *dvd* prod-mset B} =
 { n . *normalize* (*normalize* (prod-mset A) $\wedge n$) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset B)}
unfolding *normalize-power-normalize by simp*
also have ... = { n . $x \wedge n$ *dvd* y }
unfolding AB **unfolding** *normalize-power-normalize by simp*
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *finite-prime-divisors*:

assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $\text{finite } \{p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x\}$
proof –
from *prime-factorization-exists*'[OF assms] **obtain** A
where $A: \bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod_{\#} A) = \text{normalize } x$ **by** *this*
blast
have $\{p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x\} \subseteq \text{set-mset } A$
proof *safe*
fix p **assume** $p: \text{prime } p$ **and** $\text{dvd}: p \text{ dvd } x$
from dvd **have** $p \text{ dvd normalize } x$ **by** *simp*
also from A **have** $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ **by** *simp*
finally have $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A$
by *simp*
thus $p \in \# A$ **using** $p A$
by (*subst (asm) prime-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff*)
qed
moreover have $\text{finite } (\text{set-mset } A)$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*rule finite-subset*)
qed

lemma *infinite-unit-divisor-powers*:
assumes $y \neq 0$
assumes *is-unit* x
shows $\text{infinite } \{n. x^n \text{ dvd } y\}$
proof –
from $\langle \text{is-unit } x \rangle$ **have** $\text{is-unit } (x^n)$ **for** n
using *is-unit-power-iff* **by** *auto*
hence $x^n \text{ dvd } y$ **for** n
by *auto*
hence $\{n. x^n \text{ dvd } y\} = \text{UNIV}$
by *auto*
thus *?thesis*
by *auto*
qed

corollary *is-unit-iff-infinite-divisor-powers*:
assumes $y \neq 0$
shows $\text{is-unit } x \iff \text{infinite } \{n. x^n \text{ dvd } y\}$
using *infinite-unit-divisor-powers* *finite-divisor-powers* *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-elem-iff-irreducible*: $\text{prime-elem } x \iff \text{irreducible } x$
by (*blast intro: irreducible-imp-prime-elem prime-elem-imp-irreducible*)

lemma *prime-divisor-exists*:
assumes $a \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } a$
shows $\exists b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{prime } b$
proof –
from *prime-factorization-exists*'[OF assms(1)]
obtain A **where** $A: \bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod_{\#} A) = \text{normalize } a$

by this blast
 with *assms* have $A \neq \{\#\}$ by auto
 then obtain x where $x \in \# A$ by blast
 with $A(1)$ have $*$: $x \text{ dvd } \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ prime x
 by (auto simp: dvd-prod-mset)
 hence $x \text{ dvd } a$ by (simp add: $A(2)$)
 with $*$ show ?thesis by blast
 qed

lemma *prime-divisors-induct* [case-names zero unit factor]:
 assumes $P \ 0 \wedge x. \text{is-unit } x \implies P \ x \wedge p \ x. \text{prime } p \implies P \ x \implies P \ (p * x)$
 shows $P \ x$
proof (cases $x = 0$)
 case False
 from *prime-factorization-exists'*[OF this]
 obtain A where A : $\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod \# A) = \text{normalize } x$
 by this blast
 from A obtain u where u : $\text{is-unit } u \ x = u * \text{prod-mset } A$
 by (elim associatedE2)

 from $A(1)$ have $P \ (u * \text{prod-mset } A)$
proof (induction A)
 case (add $p \ A$)
 from *add.prem*s have prime p by simp
 moreover from *add.prem*s have $P \ (u * \text{prod-mset } A)$ by (intro *add.IH*)
 simp-all
 ultimately have $P \ (p * (u * \text{prod-mset } A))$ by (rule *assms*(3))
 thus ?case by (simp add: mult-ac)
 qed (simp-all add: *assms* False u)
 with $A \ u$ show ?thesis by simp
 qed (simp-all add: *assms*(1))

lemma *no-prime-divisors-imp-unit*:
 assumes $a \neq 0 \wedge b. b \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{normalize } b = b \implies \neg \text{prime-elem } b$
 shows $\text{is-unit } a$
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume $\neg \text{is-unit } a$
 from *prime-divisor-exists*[OF *assms*(1) this] obtain b where $b \text{ dvd } a$ prime b
 by auto
 with *assms*(2)[of b] show False by (simp add: prime-def)
 qed

lemma *prime-divisorE*:
 assumes $a \neq 0$ and $\neg \text{is-unit } a$
 obtains p where prime p and $p \text{ dvd } a$
 using *assms* *no-prime-divisors-imp-unit* unfolding prime-def by blast

definition *multiplicity* :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ where
 $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = (\text{if finite } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} \text{ then Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} \text{ else } 0)$

```

lemma multiplicity-dvd:  $p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ dvd } x$ 
proof (cases finite { $n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ })
  case True
    hence  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
    by (simp add: multiplicity-def)
    also have  $\dots \in \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
    by (rule Max-in) (auto intro!: True exI[of - 0::nat])
    finally show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: multiplicity-def)

lemma multiplicity-dvd':  $n \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ x \implies p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  by (rule dvd-trans[OF le-imp-power-dvd multiplicity-dvd])

context
  fixes  $x \ p :: 'a$ 
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
begin

lemma multiplicity-eq-Max:  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
  using finite-divisor-powers[OF  $x$ ] by (simp add: multiplicity-def)

lemma multiplicity-geI:
  assumes  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x \geq n$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $n \leq \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
  by (intro Max-ge finite-divisor-powers xp) simp-all
  thus ?thesis by (subst multiplicity-eq-Max)
qed

lemma multiplicity-lessI:
  assumes  $\neg p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x < n$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg(n > \text{multiplicity } p \ x)$ 
  hence  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$  by (intro multiplicity-dvd') simp
  with assms show False by contradiction
qed

lemma power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity:
 $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x \iff n \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ x$ 
  using multiplicity-geI[of  $n$ ] multiplicity-lessI[of  $n$ ] by (cases  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ ) auto

lemma multiplicity-eq-zero-iff:
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0 \iff \neg p \text{ dvd } x$ 
  using power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity[of 1] by auto

lemma multiplicity-gt-zero-iff:

```

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x > 0 \iff p \text{ dvd } x$
using *power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity[of 1]* **by** *auto*

lemma *multiplicity-decompose*:
 $\neg p \text{ dvd } (x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x)$
proof
assume $*$: $p \text{ dvd } x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x$
have $x = x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x * (p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x)$
using *multiplicity-dvd[of p x]* **by** *simp*
also from $*$ **have** $x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x = (x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } p)$
 $* \text{ } p \text{ by } \textit{simp}$
also have $x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } p * p * p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x =$
 $x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } p * p \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{multiplicity } p \ x)$
by (*simp add: mult-assoc*)
also have $p \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \text{ dvd } \dots$ **by** (*rule dvd-triv-right*)
finally show *False* **by** (*subst (asm) power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity*) *simp*
qed

lemma *multiplicity-decompose'*:
obtains y **where** $x = p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x * y \neg p \text{ dvd } y$
using *that[of x div p ^ multiplicity p x]*
by (*simp add: multiplicity-decompose multiplicity-dvd*)

end

lemma *multiplicity-zero [simp]*: $\text{multiplicity } p \ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-eq-zero-iff*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \implies x \neq 0 \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0 \iff \neg p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*rule multiplicity-eq-zero-iff*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-multiplicity-other*:
assumes $\text{prime } p \text{ prime } q \ p \neq q$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ q = 0$
using *assms* **by** (*subst prime-elem-multiplicity-eq-zero-iff*) (*auto dest: primes-dvd-imp-eq*)

lemma *prime-multiplicity-gt-zero-iff*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \implies x \neq 0 \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x > 0 \iff p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*rule multiplicity-gt-zero-iff*) *simp-all*

lemma *multiplicity-unit-left*: $\text{is-unit } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$
by (*simp add: multiplicity-def is-unit-power-iff unit-imp-dvd*)

lemma *multiplicity-unit-right*:
assumes $\text{is-unit } x$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$
proof (*cases is-unit p \vee x = 0*)
case *False*

```

    with multiplicity-lessI[of x p 1] this assms
    show ?thesis by (auto dest: dvd-unit-imp-unit)
qed (auto simp: multiplicity-unit-left)

lemma multiplicity-one [simp]: multiplicity p 1 = 0
  by (rule multiplicity-unit-right) simp-all

lemma multiplicity-eqI:
  assumes  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x \neg p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows multiplicity p x = n
proof -
  consider  $x = 0 \mid \text{is-unit } p \mid x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$  by blast
  thus ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume xp:  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
    from xp assms(1) have multiplicity p x  $\geq n$  by (intro multiplicity-geI)
    moreover from assms(2) xp have multiplicity p x  $< \text{Suc } n$  by (intro multiplicity-lessI)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  next
    assume is-unit p
    hence is-unit (p  $\wedge$  Suc n) by (simp add: is-unit-power-iff del: power-Suc)
    hence p  $\wedge$  Suc n dvd x by (rule unit-imp-dvd)
    with  $\neg p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } x$  show ?thesis by contradiction
  qed (insert assms, simp-all)
qed

context
  fixes x p :: 'a
  assumes xp:  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
begin

lemma multiplicity-times-same:
  assumes p  $\neq 0$ 
  shows multiplicity p (p * x) = Suc (multiplicity p x)
proof (rule multiplicity-eqI)
  show p  $\wedge$  Suc (multiplicity p x) dvd p * x
  by (auto intro!: mult-dvd-mono multiplicity-dvd)
  from xp assms show  $\neg p \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{multiplicity p x})) \text{ dvd } p * x$ 
  using power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity[OF xp, of Suc (multiplicity p x)] by simp
qed

end

lemma multiplicity-same-power': multiplicity p (p  $\wedge$  n) = (if p = 0  $\vee$  is-unit p then 0 else n)
proof -
  consider p = 0  $\mid$  is-unit p  $\mid$  p  $\neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$  by blast

```

```

thus ?thesis
proof cases
  assume  $p \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
  thus ?thesis by (induction n) (simp-all add: multiplicity-times-same)
qed (simp-all add: power-0-left multiplicity-unit-left)
qed

lemma multiplicity-same-power:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \neg \text{is-unit } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p (p \wedge n) = n$ 
by (simp add: multiplicity-same-power')

lemma multiplicity-prime-elem-times-other:
assumes prime-elem p  $\neg p \text{ dvd } q$ 
shows  $\text{multiplicity } p (q * x) = \text{multiplicity } p x$ 
proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule multiplicity-eqI)
    have  $1 * p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x \text{ dvd } q * x$ 
    by (intro mult-dvd-mono multiplicity-dvd) simp-all
    thus  $p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x \text{ dvd } q * x$  by simp
  next
    define n where  $n = \text{multiplicity } p x$ 
    from assms have  $\neg \text{is-unit } p$  by simp
    from multiplicity-decompose'[OF False this]
    obtain y where y [folded n-def]:  $x = p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x * y \neg p \text{ dvd } y$  .
    from y have  $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } q * x \longleftrightarrow p \wedge n * p \text{ dvd } p \wedge n * (q * y)$  by (simp
add: mult-ac)
    also from assms have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q * y$  by simp
    also have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q \vee p \text{ dvd } y$  by (rule prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff) fact+
    also from assms y have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$  by simp
    finally show  $\neg(p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } q * x)$  by blast
  qed
qed simp-all

lemma multiplicity-self:
assumes  $p \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
shows  $\text{multiplicity } p p = 1$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{multiplicity } p p = \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } p\}$ 
  by (simp add: multiplicity-eq-Max)
  also from assms have  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow n \leq 1$  for n
  using dvd-power-iff[of p n 1] by auto
  hence  $\{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } p\} = \{..1\}$  by auto
  also have  $\dots = \{0,1\}$  by auto
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma multiplicity-times-unit-left:

```

assumes *is-unit c*
shows $\text{multiplicity } (c * p) x = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\{n. (c * p) \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} = \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$
by (*subst mult.commute*) (*simp add: mult-unit-dvd-iff power-mult-distrib is-unit-power-iff*)
thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)
qed

lemma *multiplicity-times-unit-right*:
assumes *is-unit c*
shows $\text{multiplicity } p (c * x) = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } c * x\} = \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$
by (*subst mult.commute*) (*simp add: dvd-mult-unit-iff*)
thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)
qed

lemma *multiplicity-normalize-left [simp]*:
 $\text{multiplicity } (\text{normalize } p) x = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case [*simp*]: *False*
have $\text{normalize } p = (1 \text{ div unit-factor } p) * p$
by (*simp add: unit-div-commute is-unit-unit-factor*)
also **have** $\text{multiplicity } \dots x = \text{multiplicity } p x$
by (*rule multiplicity-times-unit-left*) (*simp add: is-unit-unit-factor*)
finally **show** ?thesis .
qed *simp-all*

lemma *multiplicity-normalize-right [simp]*:
 $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{normalize } x) = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof (*cases x = 0*)
case [*simp*]: *False*
have $\text{normalize } x = (1 \text{ div unit-factor } x) * x$
by (*simp add: unit-div-commute is-unit-unit-factor*)
also **have** $\text{multiplicity } p \dots = \text{multiplicity } p x$
by (*rule multiplicity-times-unit-right*) (*simp add: is-unit-unit-factor*)
finally **show** ?thesis .
qed *simp-all*

lemma *multiplicity-prime [simp]*: $\text{prime-elem } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p p = 1$
by (*rule multiplicity-self*) *auto*

lemma *multiplicity-prime-power [simp]*: $\text{prime-elem } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p (p \wedge n) = n$
by (*subst multiplicity-same-power'*) *auto*

lift-definition *prime-factorization* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* multiset **is**
 $\lambda x p. \text{ if prime } p \text{ then multiplicity } p x \text{ else } 0$
proof –


```

fix x :: 'a
show finite {p. 0 < (if prime p then multiplicity p x else 0)} (is finite ?A)
proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
  from False have ?A  $\subseteq$  {p. prime p  $\wedge$  p dvd x}
    by (auto simp: multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)
  moreover from False have finite {p. prime p  $\wedge$  p dvd x}
    by (rule finite-prime-divisors)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
qed simp-all
qed

```

abbreviation prime-factors :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
 prime-factors a \equiv set-mset (prime-factorization a)

lemma count-prime-factorization-nonprime:
 $\neg \text{prime } p \implies \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = 0$
by transfer simp

lemma count-prime-factorization-prime:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = \text{multiplicity } p \text{ } x$
by transfer simp

lemma count-prime-factorization:
 $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = (\text{if prime } p \text{ then multiplicity } p \text{ } x \text{ else } 0)$
by transfer simp

lemma dvd-imp-multiplicity-le:
assumes a dvd b b \neq 0
shows multiplicity p a \leq multiplicity p b
proof (cases is-unit p)
case False
with assms **show** ?thesis
by (intro multiplicity-geI) (auto intro: dvd-trans[OF multiplicity-dvd' assms(1)])
qed (insert assms, auto simp: multiplicity-unit-left)

lemma prime-power-inj:
assumes prime a a $\wedge^m = a \wedge^n$
shows m = n
proof –
have multiplicity a (a \wedge^m) = multiplicity a (a \wedge^n) **by** (simp only: assms)
thus ?thesis **using** assms **by** (subst (asm) (1 2) multiplicity-prime-power) simp-all
qed

lemma prime-power-inj':
assumes prime p prime q
assumes p $\wedge^m = q \wedge^n$ m > 0 n > 0
shows p = q m = n
proof –

```

from assms have  $p \wedge 1 \text{ dvd } p \wedge m$  by (intro le-imp-power-dvd) simp
also have  $p \wedge m = q \wedge n$  by fact
finally have  $p \text{ dvd } q \wedge n$  by simp
with assms have  $p \text{ dvd } q$  using prime-dvd-power[of p q] by simp
with assms show  $p = q$  by (simp add: primes-dvd-imp-eq)
with assms show  $m = n$  by (simp add: prime-power-inj)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-power-eq-one-iff [simp]:  $\text{prime } p \implies p \wedge n = 1 \iff n = 0$ 
using prime-power-inj[of p n 0] by auto

```

```

lemma one-eq-prime-power-iff [simp]:  $\text{prime } p \implies 1 = p \wedge n \iff n = 0$ 
using prime-power-inj[of p 0 n] by auto

```

```

lemma prime-power-inj'':
  assumes prime p prime q
  shows  $p \wedge m = q \wedge n \iff (m = 0 \wedge n = 0) \vee (p = q \wedge m = n)$ 
  using assms
  by (cases m = 0; cases n = 0)
  (auto dest: prime-power-inj'[OF assms])

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-0 [simp]:  $\text{prime-factorization } 0 = \{\#\}$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-prime-factorization)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-empty-iff:
   $\text{prime-factorization } x = \{\#\} \iff x = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } x$ 
proof
  assume *:  $\text{prime-factorization } x = \{\#\}$ 
  {
    assume  $x: x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } x$ 
    {
      fix  $p$  assume  $p: \text{prime } p$ 
      have  $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) p = 0$  by (simp add: *)
      also from  $p$  have  $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) p = \text{multiplicity } p x$ 
        by (rule count-prime-factorization-prime)
      also from  $x p$  have  $\dots = 0 \iff \neg p \text{ dvd } x$  by (simp add: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
      finally have  $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$  .
    }
    with prime-divisor-exists[OF x] have False by blast
  }
  thus  $x = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } x$  by blast
next
  assume  $x = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } x$ 
  thus  $\text{prime-factorization } x = \{\#\}$ 
  proof
    assume  $x: \text{is-unit } x$ 
    {
      fix  $p$  assume  $p: \text{prime } p$ 

```

```

    from p x have multiplicity p x = 0
    by (subst multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
      (auto simp: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff dest: unit-imp-no-prime-divisors)
  }
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-prime-factorization)
qed simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-unit:
  assumes is-unit x
  shows prime-factorization x = {#}
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
  fix p :: 'a
  show count (prime-factorization x) p = count {#} p
  proof (cases prime p)
    case True
    with assms have multiplicity p x = 0
    by (subst multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
      (auto simp: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff dest: unit-imp-no-prime-divisors)
    with True show ?thesis by (simp add: count-prime-factorization-prime)
  qed (simp-all add: count-prime-factorization-nonprime)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-1 [simp]: prime-factorization 1 = {#}
  by (simp add: prime-factorization-unit)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-times-prime:
  assumes x ≠ 0 prime p
  shows prime-factorization (p * x) = {#p#} + prime-factorization x
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
  fix q :: 'a
  consider ¬prime q | p = q | prime q p ≠ q by blast
  thus count (prime-factorization (p * x)) q = count ({#p#} + prime-factorization
x) q
  proof cases
    assume q: prime q p ≠ q
    with assms primes-dvd-imp-eq[of q p] have ¬q dvd p by auto
    with q assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: multiplicity-prime-elem-times-other count-prime-factorization)
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: count-prime-factorization multiplicity-times-same)
qed

```

```

lemma prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak:
  assumes x ≠ 0
  shows normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)) = normalize x
  using assms
proof (induction x rule: prime-divisors-induct)
  case (factor p x)
  have normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization (p * x))) =

```

```

      normalize (p * normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)))
    using factor.premis factor.hyps by (simp add: prime-factorization-times-prime)
  also have normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)) = normalize x
    by (rule factor.IH) (use factor in auto)
  finally show ?case by simp
qed (auto simp: prime-factorization-unit is-unit-normalize)

```

```

lemma in-prime-factors-iff:
  p ∈ prime-factors x ⟷ x ≠ 0 ∧ p dvd x ∧ prime p
proof -
  have p ∈ prime-factors x ⟷ count (prime-factorization x) p > 0 by simp
  also have ... ⟷ x ≠ 0 ∧ p dvd x ∧ prime p
    by (subst count-prime-factorization, cases x = 0)
      (auto simp: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma in-prime-factors-imp-prime [intro]:
  p ∈ prime-factors x ⟹ prime p
by (simp add: in-prime-factors-iff)

```

```

lemma in-prime-factors-imp-dvd [dest]:
  p ∈ prime-factors x ⟹ p dvd x
by (simp add: in-prime-factors-iff)

```

```

lemma prime-factorsI:
  x ≠ 0 ⟹ prime p ⟹ p dvd x ⟹ p ∈ prime-factors x
by (auto simp: in-prime-factors-iff)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-dvd:
  x ≠ 0 ⟹ prime-factors x = {p. prime p ∧ p dvd x}
by (auto intro: prime-factorsI)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-multiplicity:
  prime-factors n = {p. prime p ∧ multiplicity p n > 0}
by (cases n = 0) (auto simp add: prime-factors-dvd prime-multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-prime:
  assumes prime p
  shows prime-factorization p = {#p#}
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
  fix q :: 'a
  consider ¬prime q | q = p | prime q q ≠ p by blast
  thus count (prime-factorization p) q = count {#p#} q
    by cases (insert assms, auto dest: primes-dvd-imp-eq
      simp: count-prime-factorization multiplicity-self multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes:

```

assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{prime } p$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } A) = A$
using *assms*
proof (*induction A*)
case (*add p A*)
from *add.premis[of 0]* **have** $0 \notin \# A$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{prod-mset } A \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with *add* **show** *?case*
by (*simp-all add: mult-ac prime-factorization-times-prime Multiset.union-commute*)
qed *simp-all*

lemma *prime-factorization-cong*:
 $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y \implies \text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y$
by (*simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-prime-factorization*
 $\text{multiplicity-normalize-right [of - x, symmetric]}$
 $\text{multiplicity-normalize-right [of - y, symmetric]}$
 $\text{del: multiplicity-normalize-right}$)

lemma *prime-factorization-unique*:
assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y \longleftrightarrow \text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
proof
assume $\text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y$
hence $\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) = \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y)$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)) = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y))$
by (*simp only:*)
with *assms* **show** $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
by (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*)
qed (*rule prime-factorization-cong*)

lemma *prime-factorization-normalize [simp]*:
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } x) = \text{prime-factorization } x$
by (*cases x = 0, simp, subst prime-factorization-unique*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factorization-eqI-strong*:
assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in \# P \implies \text{prime } p \ \text{prod-mset } P = n$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } n = P$
using *prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes[of P] assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *prime-factorization-eqI*:
assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in \# P \implies \text{prime } p \ \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } P) = \text{normalize } n$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } n = P$
proof –
have $P = \text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } P))$
using *prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes[of P] assms(1)* **by** *simp*
with *assms(2)* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-mult*:

assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } (x * y) = \text{prime-factorization } x + \text{prime-factorization } y$

proof –

have $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) * \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y)) =$

$\text{normalize } (\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)) * \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y)))$

by (*simp only: normalize-mult-normalize-left normalize-mult-normalize-right*)

also have $\dots = \text{normalize } (x * y)$

by (*subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*) (*use assms in auto*)

finally show *?thesis*

by (*intro prime-factorization-eqI*) *auto*

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-prod*:

assumes $\text{finite } A \ \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \neq 0$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod } f A) = (\sum n \in A. \text{prime-factorization } (f n))$

using *assms* **by** (*induction A rule: finite-induct*)

(*auto simp: Sup-multiset-empty prime-factorization-mult*)

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib*:

assumes $\text{prime-elem } p \ x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (x * y) = \text{multiplicity } p \ x + \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

proof –

have $\text{multiplicity } p \ (x * y) = \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } (x * y)) \ (\text{normalize } p)$

by (*subst count-prime-factorization-prime*) (*simp-all add: assms*)

also from *assms*

have $\text{prime-factorization } (x * y) = \text{prime-factorization } x + \text{prime-factorization } y$

y

by (*intro prime-factorization-mult*)

also have $\text{count } \dots \ (\text{normalize } p) =$

$\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \ (\text{normalize } p) + \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } y)$

(*normalize p*)

by *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{multiplicity } p \ x + \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

by (*subst (1 2) count-prime-factorization-prime*) (*simp-all add: assms*)

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib*:

assumes $\text{prime-elem } p \ 0 \notin \# A$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{sum-mset } (\text{image-mset } (\text{multiplicity } p) A)$

A)

using *assms* **by** (*induction A*) (*auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib*)

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib*:

assumes *prime-elem* $p \ x \neq 0$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (x \wedge n) = n * \text{multiplicity } p \ x$

using *assms prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib* [of p replicate-mset $n \ x$]

by *simp*

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-distrib*:

assumes *prime-elem* $p \ 0 \notin f \ \langle A \text{ finite } A$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{prod } f \ A) = (\sum x \in A. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$

proof –

have $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{prod } f \ A) = (\sum x \in \# \text{mset-set } A. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$

using *assms by (subst prod-unfold-prod-mset)*

*(simp-all add: prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib sum-unfold-sum-mset
multiset.map-comp o-def)*

also from $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$ **have** $\dots = (\sum x \in A. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$

by *(induction A rule: finite-induct) simp-all*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *multiplicity-distinct-prime-power*:

prime $p \implies \text{prime } q \implies p \neq q \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ (q \wedge n) = 0$

by *(subst prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib) (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-other)*

lemma *prime-factorization-prime-power*:

prime $p \implies \text{prime-factorization } (p \wedge n) = \text{replicate-mset } n \ p$

by *(induction n)*

(simp-all add: prime-factorization-mult prime-factorization-prime Multiset.union-commute)

lemma *prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*:

assumes [*simp*]: $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y \longleftrightarrow x \text{ dvd } y$

proof –

have $x \text{ dvd } y \longleftrightarrow$

$\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)) \text{ dvd } \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y))$

using *assms by (subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak) auto*

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y$

by *(auto intro!: prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd)*

finally show *?thesis* ..

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd*:

$x \neq 0 \implies (\text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y) \implies x \text{ dvd } y$

by *(cases y = 0) (simp-all add: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)*

lemma *prime-factorization-divide*:

assumes $b \text{ dvd } a$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } (a \text{ div } b) = \text{prime-factorization } a - \text{prime-factorization } b$

by

proof (cases $a = 0$)
 case [simp]: False
 from *assms* **have** [simp]: $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
 have *prime-factorization* $((a \text{ div } b) * b) = \text{prime-factorization } (a \text{ div } b) + \text{prime-factorization } b$
 by (intro *prime-factorization-mult*) (insert *assms*, *auto elim!*: *dvdE*)
 with *assms* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed *simp-all*

lemma *zero-not-in-prime-factors* [simp]: $0 \notin \text{prime-factors } x$
by (*auto dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime*)

lemma *prime-prime-factors*:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime-factors } p = \{p\}$
by (*drule prime-factorization-prime*) *simp*

lemma *prime-factors-product*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies y \neq 0 \implies \text{prime-factors } (x * y) = \text{prime-factors } x \cup \text{prime-factors } y$
by (*simp add: prime-factorization-mult*)

lemma *dvd-prime-factors* [intro]:
 $y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ dvd } y \implies \text{prime-factors } x \subseteq \text{prime-factors } y$
by (*intro set-mset-mono, subst prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*) *auto*

lemma *multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*:
 assumes $x \neq 0 \wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y$
 shows $x \text{ dvd } y$
proof (cases $y = 0$)
 case False
 from *assms* **this have** *prime-factorization* $x \subseteq\# \text{prime-factorization } y$
 by (intro *mset-subset-eqI*) (*auto simp: count-prime-factorization*)
 with *assms* False **show** ?thesis **by** (*subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*)
qed *auto*

lemma *dvd-multiplicity-eq*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ dvd } y \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$
by (*auto intro: dvd-imp-multiplicity-le multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*)

lemma *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*:
 assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$
 assumes $\wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{multiplicity } p \ y$
 shows $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
 using *assms* **by** (*intro associatedI multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-factorization-unique'*:
 assumes $\forall p \in\# M. \text{prime } p \ \forall p \in\# N. \text{prime } p \ (\prod i \in\# M. i) = (\prod i \in\# N. i)$
 shows $M = N$

proof –
 have $\text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# M. i) = \text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# N. i)$
 by (*simp only: assms*)
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# M. i) = M$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes simp-all*)
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# N. i) = N$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes simp-all*)
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *prime-factorization-unique''*:
 assumes $\forall p \in \# M. \text{prime } p \ \forall p \in \# N. \text{prime } p \ \text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# M. i) =$
 $\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# N. i)$
 shows $M = N$
proof –
 have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# M. i)) =$
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# N. i))$
 by (*simp only: assms*)
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# M. i)) = M$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-normalize, subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*)
simp-all
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# N. i)) = N$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-normalize, subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*)
simp-all
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *multiplicity-cong*:
 $(\bigwedge r. p \wedge r \text{ dvd } a \longleftrightarrow p \wedge r \text{ dvd } b) \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ a = \text{multiplicity } p \ b$
 by (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)

lemma *not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0*:
 assumes $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$
 shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$
proof –
 from *assms* have $\text{multiplicity } p \ x < 1$
 by (*intro multiplicity-lessI*) *auto*
 thus ?thesis by *simp*
qed

lemma *multiplicity-zero-left* [*simp*]: $\text{multiplicity } 0 \ x = 0$
 by (*cases x = 0*) (*auto intro: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0*)

lemma *inj-on-Prod-primes*:
 assumes $\bigwedge P \ p. P \in A \implies p \in P \implies \text{prime } p$
 assumes $\bigwedge P. P \in A \implies \text{finite } P$
 shows *inj-on* $\text{Prod } A$
proof (*rule inj-onI*)
 fix $P \ Q$ assume $PQ: P \in A \ Q \in A \ \prod P = \prod Q$

with *prime-factorization-unique'*[of *mset-set P mset-set Q*] *assms*[of *P*] *assms*[of *Q*]
have *mset-set P = mset-set Q* **by** (*auto simp: prod-unfold-prod-mset*)
with *assms*[of *P*] *assms*[of *Q*] *PQ* **show** *P = Q* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *divides-primelow-weak:*

assumes *prime p* **and** *a dvd p ^ n*
obtains *m* **where** *m ≤ n* **and** *normalize a = normalize (p ^ m)*
proof –
from *assms* **have** *a ≠ 0*
by *auto*
with *assms*
have *normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization a)) dvd*
normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization (p ^ n)))
by (*subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*) *auto*
then have *prime-factorization a ⊆# prime-factorization (p ^ n)*
by (*simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primelow-iff*)
with *assms* **have** *prime-factorization a ⊆# replicate-mset n p*
by (*simp add: prime-factorization-prime-power*)
then obtain *m* **where** *m ≤ n* **and** *prime-factorization a = replicate-mset m p*
by (*rule msubseq-replicate-msetE*)
then have *∗: normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization a)) =*
normalize (prod-mset (replicate-mset m p)) **by** *metis*
also have *normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization a)) = normalize a*
using *⟨a ≠ 0⟩* **by** (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*)
also have *prod-mset (replicate-mset m p) = p ^ m*
by *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **using** *⟨m ≤ n⟩*
by (*intro that[of m]*)
qed

lemma *divide-out-primelow-ex:*

assumes *n ≠ 0* $\exists p \in \text{prime-factors } n. P p$
obtains *p k n'* **where** *P p* *prime p* *p dvd n* $\neg p \text{ dvd } n'$ *k > 0* *n = p ^ k * n'*
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** *p* **where** *p: P p* *prime p* *p dvd n*
by *auto*
define *k* **where** *k = multiplicity p n*
define *n'* **where** *n' = n div p ^ k*
have *n': n = p ^ k * n'* $\neg p \text{ dvd } n'$
using *assms p multiplicity-decompose[of n p]*
by (*auto simp: n'-def k-def multiplicity-dvd*)
from *n' p* **have** *k > 0* **by** (*intro Nat.gr0I*) *auto*
with *n' p that[of p n' k]* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *divide-out-primelow:*

assumes *n ≠ 0* $\neg \text{is-unit } n$

obtains $p \ k \ n'$ **where** $\text{prime } p \ p \ \text{dvd } n \ \neg p \ \text{dvd } n' \ k > 0 \ n = p \wedge^k * n'$
using $\text{divide-out-primelow-ex}[OF \ \text{assms}(1), \text{ of } \lambda\cdot. \text{ True}] \ \text{prime-divisor-exists}[OF \ \text{assms}] \ \text{assms}$
 prime-factorsI **by** *metis*

1.5 GCD and LCM computation with unique factorizations

definition $\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then normalize } b$
 $\text{else if } b = 0 \text{ then normalize } a$
 $\text{else normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \ \cap\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b)))$

definition $\text{lcm-factorial } a \ b = (\text{if } a = 0 \vee b = 0 \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \ \cup\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b)))$

definition $\text{Gcd-factorial } A =$
 $(\text{if } A \subseteq \{0\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{Inf } (\text{prime-factorization } ' (A - \{0\}))))))$

definition $\text{Lcm-factorial } A =$
 $(\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } 1$
 $\text{else if } 0 \notin A \wedge \text{subset-mset.bdd-above } (\text{prime-factorization } ' (A - \{0\})) \text{ then}$
 $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{Sup } (\text{prime-factorization } ' A)))$
 else
 $0)$

lemma $\text{prime-factorization-gcd-factorial}$:
assumes $[\text{simp}]$: $a \neq 0 \ b \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b) = \text{prime-factorization } a \ \cap\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b$
proof –
have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b) =$
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \ \cap\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b))$
by $(\text{simp add: gcd-factorial-def})$
also have $\dots = \text{prime-factorization } a \ \cap\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b$
by $(\text{subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes}) \text{ auto}$
finally show $?thesis$.
qed

lemma $\text{prime-factorization-lcm-factorial}$:
assumes $[\text{simp}]$: $a \neq 0 \ b \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{lcm-factorial } a \ b) = \text{prime-factorization } a \ \cup\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b$
proof –
have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{lcm-factorial } a \ b) =$
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \ \cup\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b))$
by $(\text{simp add: lcm-factorial-def})$
also have $\dots = \text{prime-factorization } a \ \cup\# \ \text{prime-factorization } b$

by (subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) auto
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial:

assumes $\neg A \subseteq \{0\}$
 shows prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A) = Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0}))
proof -
 from assms obtain x where $x: x \in A - \{0\}$ by auto
 hence Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0})) \subseteq # prime-factorization x
 by (intro subset-mset.cInf-lower) simp-all
 hence $\forall y. y \in$ # Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0})) $\longrightarrow y \in$ prime-factors x
 by (auto dest: mset-subset-eqD)
 with in-prime-factors-imp-prime[of x]
 have $\forall p. p \in$ # Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0})) \longrightarrow prime p by blast
 with assms show ?thesis
 by (simp add: Gcd-factorial-def prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes)
 qed

lemma prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial:

assumes $0 \notin A$ subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization ‘ A)
 shows prime-factorization (Lcm-factorial A) = Sup (prime-factorization ‘ A)
proof (cases A = {})
 case True
 hence prime-factorization ‘ A = {} by auto
 also have Sup ... = {} by (simp add: Sup-multiset-empty)
 finally show ?thesis by (simp add: Lcm-factorial-def)
 next
 case False
 have $\forall y. y \in$ # Sup (prime-factorization ‘ A) \longrightarrow prime y
 by (auto simp: in-Sup-multiset-iff assms)
 with assms False show ?thesis
 by (simp add: Lcm-factorial-def prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes)
 qed

lemma gcd-factorial-commute: gcd-factorial a b = gcd-factorial b a
 by (simp add: gcd-factorial-def multiset-inter-commute)

lemma gcd-factorial-dvd1: gcd-factorial a b dvd a

proof (cases a = 0 \vee b = 0)
 case False
 hence gcd-factorial a b \neq 0 by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def)
 with False show ?thesis
 by (subst prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd [symmetric])
 (auto simp: prime-factorization-gcd-factorial)
 qed (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def)

lemma gcd-factorial-dvd2: gcd-factorial a b dvd b

```

    by (subst gcd-factorial-commute) (rule gcd-factorial-dvd1)

lemma normalize-gcd-factorial [simp]: normalize (gcd-factorial a b) = gcd-factorial
a b
  by (simp add: gcd-factorial-def)

lemma normalize-lcm-factorial [simp]: normalize (lcm-factorial a b) = lcm-factorial
a b
  by (simp add: lcm-factorial-def)

lemma gcd-factorial-greatest: c dvd gcd-factorial a b if c dvd a c dvd b for a b c
proof (cases a = 0 ∨ b = 0)
  case False
  with that have [simp]: c ≠ 0 by auto
  let ?p = prime-factorization
  from that False have ?p c ⊆# ?p a ?p c ⊆# ?p b
    by (simp-all add: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
  hence prime-factorization c ⊆#
    prime-factorization (prod-mset (prime-factorization a ∩# prime-factorization
b))
  using False by (subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) auto
  with False show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd [symmetric])
qed (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def that)

lemma lcm-factorial-gcd-factorial:
  lcm-factorial a b = normalize (a * b div gcd-factorial a b) for a b
proof (cases a = 0 ∨ b = 0)
  case False
  let ?p = prime-factorization
  have 1: normalize x * normalize y dvd z ⟷ x * y dvd z for x y z :: 'a
  proof -
    have normalize (normalize x * normalize y) dvd z ⟷ x * y dvd z
    unfolding normalize-mult-normalize-left normalize-mult-normalize-right by
simp
    thus ?thesis unfolding normalize-dvd-iff by simp
  qed

  have ?p (a * b) = (?p a ∪# ?p b) + (?p a ∩# ?p b)
    using False by (subst prime-factorization-mult) (auto intro!: multiset-eqI)
  hence normalize (prod-mset (?p (a * b))) =
    normalize (prod-mset ((?p a ∪# ?p b) + (?p a ∩# ?p b)))
    by (simp only:)
  hence *: normalize (a * b) = normalize (lcm-factorial a b * gcd-factorial a b)
using False
  by (subst (asm) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak)
  (auto simp: lcm-factorial-def gcd-factorial-def)

  have [simp]: gcd-factorial a b dvd a * b lcm-factorial a b dvd a * b

```

```

    using associatedD2[OF *] by auto
  from False have [simp]: gcd-factorial a b  $\neq$  0 lcm-factorial a b  $\neq$  0
    by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def lcm-factorial-def)

  show ?thesis
    by (rule associated-eqI)
      (use * in  $\langle$ auto simp: dvd-div-iff-mult div-dvd-iff-mult dest: associatedD1
associatedD2 $\rangle$ )
  qed (auto simp: lcm-factorial-def)

lemma normalize-Gcd-factorial:
  normalize (Gcd-factorial A) = Gcd-factorial A
  by (simp add: Gcd-factorial-def)

lemma Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff:
  Gcd-factorial A = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\subseteq$  {0}
  by (auto simp: Gcd-factorial-def in-Inf-multiset-iff split: if-splits)

lemma Gcd-factorial-dvd:
  assumes x  $\in$  A
  shows Gcd-factorial A dvd x
  proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
  with assms have prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A) = Inf (prime-factorization
‘(A - {0}’))
    by (intro prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial) auto
  also from False assms have ...  $\subseteq$  # prime-factorization x
    by (intro subset-mset.cInf-lower) auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
      (insert assms False, auto simp: Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff)
  qed simp-all

lemma Gcd-factorial-greatest:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies x \text{ dvd } y$ 
  shows x dvd Gcd-factorial A
  proof (cases A  $\subseteq$  {0})
  case False
  from False obtain y where y  $\in$  A y  $\neq$  0 by auto
  with assms[of y] have nz: x  $\neq$  0 by auto
  from nz assms have prime-factorization x  $\subseteq$  # prime-factorization y if y  $\in$  A -
{0} for y
    using that by (subst prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd) auto
  with False have prime-factorization x  $\subseteq$  # Inf (prime-factorization ‘(A - {0}’))
    by (intro subset-mset.cInf-greatest) auto
  also from False have ... = prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A)
    by (rule prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial [symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)

```

```

      (insert nz False, auto simp: Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff)
qed (simp-all add: Gcd-factorial-def)

lemma normalize-Lcm-factorial:
  normalize (Lcm-factorial A) = Lcm-factorial A
  by (simp add: Lcm-factorial-def)

lemma Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff:
  Lcm-factorial A = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\in$  A  $\vee$   $\neg$ subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization
  ' A)
  by (auto simp: Lcm-factorial-def in-Sup-multiset-iff)

lemma dvd-Lcm-factorial:
  assumes x  $\in$  A
  shows x dvd Lcm-factorial A
proof (cases 0  $\notin$  A  $\wedge$  subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization ' A))
  case True
  with assms have [simp]: 0  $\notin$  A x  $\neq$  0 A  $\neq$  {} by auto
  from assms True have prime-factorization x  $\subseteq$ # Sup (prime-factorization ' A)
    by (intro subset-mset.cSup-upper) auto
  also have ... = prime-factorization (Lcm-factorial A)
    by (rule prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial [symmetric]) (insert True, simp-all)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
      (insert True, auto simp: Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff)
qed (insert assms, auto simp: Lcm-factorial-def)

lemma Lcm-factorial-least:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies y \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows Lcm-factorial A dvd x
proof -
  consider A = {} | 0  $\in$  A | x = 0 | A  $\neq$  {} 0  $\notin$  A x  $\neq$  0 by blast
  thus ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume *: A  $\neq$  {} 0  $\notin$  A x  $\neq$  0
    hence nz: x  $\neq$  0 if x  $\in$  A for x using that by auto
    from * have bdd: subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization ' A)
      by (intro subset-mset.bdd-aboveI [of - prime-factorization x])
      (auto simp: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd nz dest: assms)
    have prime-factorization (Lcm-factorial A) = Sup (prime-factorization ' A)
      by (rule prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial) fact+
    also from * have ...  $\subseteq$ # prime-factorization x
      by (intro subset-mset.cSup-least)
      (auto simp: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd nz dest: assms)
    finally show ?thesis
      by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
        (insert * bdd, auto simp: Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff)
  qed (auto simp: Lcm-factorial-def dest: assms)
qed

```

```

lemmas gcd-lcm-factorial =
  gcd-factorial-dvd1 gcd-factorial-dvd2 gcd-factorial-greatest
  normalize-gcd-factorial lcm-factorial-gcd-factorial
  normalize-Gcd-factorial Gcd-factorial-dvd Gcd-factorial-greatest
  normalize-Lcm-factorial dvd-Lcm-factorial Lcm-factorial-least

end

class factorial-semiring-gcd = factorial-semiring + gcd + Gcd +
  assumes gcd-eq-gcd-factorial: gcd a b = gcd-factorial a b
  and    lcm-eq-lcm-factorial: lcm a b = lcm-factorial a b
  and    Gcd-eq-Gcd-factorial: Gcd A = Gcd-factorial A
  and    Lcm-eq-Lcm-factorial: Lcm A = Lcm-factorial A
begin

lemma prime-factorization-gcd:
  assumes [simp]: a ≠ 0 b ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (gcd a b) = prime-factorization a ∩ # prime-factorization b
  by (simp add: gcd-eq-gcd-factorial prime-factorization-gcd-factorial)

lemma prime-factorization-lcm:
  assumes [simp]: a ≠ 0 b ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (lcm a b) = prime-factorization a ∪ # prime-factorization b
  by (simp add: lcm-eq-lcm-factorial prime-factorization-lcm-factorial)

lemma prime-factorization-Gcd:
  assumes Gcd A ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (Gcd A) = Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0}))
  using assms
  by (simp add: prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial Gcd-eq-Gcd-factorial Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff)

lemma prime-factorization-Lcm:
  assumes Lcm A ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (Lcm A) = Sup (prime-factorization ‘ A)
  using assms
  by (simp add: prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial Lcm-eq-Lcm-factorial Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff)

lemma prime-factors-gcd [simp]:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ 0 ⟹ prime-factors (gcd a b) =
    prime-factors a ∩ prime-factors b
  by (subst prime-factorization-gcd) auto

lemma prime-factors-lcm [simp]:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ 0 ⟹ prime-factors (lcm a b) =
    prime-factors a ∪ prime-factors b
  by (subst prime-factorization-lcm) auto

```



```

subclass semiring-gcd
  by (standard, unfold gcd-eq-gcd-factorial lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
    (rule gcd-lcm-factorial; assumption)+

subclass semiring-Gcd
  by (standard, unfold Gcd-eq-Gcd-factorial Lcm-eq-Lcm-factorial)
    (rule gcd-lcm-factorial; assumption)+

lemma
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$ 
  shows gcd-eq-factorial':
     $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{normalize } (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x \cap \text{prime-factors } y. \\ p \wedge \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y))$  (is - = ?rhs1)
  and lcm-eq-factorial':
     $\text{lcm } x \ y = \text{normalize } (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x \cup \text{prime-factors } y. \\ p \wedge \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y))$  (is - = ?rhs2)

proof -
  have  $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule gcd-eq-gcd-factorial)
  also have ... = ?rhs1
    by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def assms prod-mset-multiplicity
      count-prime-factorization-prime
      intro!: arg-cong[of - - normalize] dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime intro!:
prod.cong)
  finally show  $\text{gcd } x \ y = ?\text{rhs1}$  .
  have  $\text{lcm } x \ y = \text{lcm-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
  also have ... = ?rhs2
    by (auto simp: lcm-factorial-def assms prod-mset-multiplicity
      count-prime-factorization-prime intro!: arg-cong[of - - normalize]
      dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime intro!: prod.cong)
  finally show  $\text{lcm } x \ y = ?\text{rhs2}$  .

qed

lemma
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$  prime p
  shows multiplicity-gcd:  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{gcd } x \ y) = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \\ (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
  and multiplicity-lcm:  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{lcm } x \ y) = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \\ (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule gcd-eq-gcd-factorial)
  also from assms have  $\text{multiplicity } p \dots = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
    by (simp add: count-prime-factorization-prime [symmetric] prime-factorization-gcd-factorial)
  finally show  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{gcd } x \ y) = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$  .
  have  $\text{lcm } x \ y = \text{lcm-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
  also from assms have  $\text{multiplicity } p \dots = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
    by (simp add: count-prime-factorization-prime [symmetric] prime-factorization-lcm-factorial)

```

```

    finally show  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{lcm } x \ y) = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
  .
qed

lemma gcd-lcm-distrib:
   $\text{gcd } x (\text{lcm } y \ z) = \text{lcm } (\text{gcd } x \ y) (\text{gcd } x \ z)$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee z = 0$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: lcm-proj1-if-dvd lcm-proj2-if-dvd)
next
  case False
  hence  $\text{normalize } (\text{gcd } x (\text{lcm } y \ z)) = \text{normalize } (\text{lcm } (\text{gcd } x \ y) (\text{gcd } x \ z))$ 
  by (intro associatedI prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd)
    (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff prime-factorization-gcd prime-factorization-lcm
      subset-mset.inf-sup-distrib1)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma lcm-gcd-distrib:
   $\text{lcm } x (\text{gcd } y \ z) = \text{gcd } (\text{lcm } x \ y) (\text{lcm } x \ z)$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee z = 0$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: lcm-proj1-if-dvd lcm-proj2-if-dvd)
next
  case False
  hence  $\text{normalize } (\text{lcm } x (\text{gcd } y \ z)) = \text{normalize } (\text{gcd } (\text{lcm } x \ y) (\text{lcm } x \ z))$ 
  by (intro associatedI prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd)
    (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff prime-factorization-gcd prime-factorization-lcm
      subset-mset.sup-inf-distrib1)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

end

class factorial-ring-gcd = factorial-semiring-gcd + idom
begin

subclass ring-gcd ..

subclass idom-divide ..

end

class factorial-semiring-multiplicative =
  factorial-semiring + normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

```

lemma *normalize-prod-mset-primes*:

$(\bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{prime } p) \implies \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{prod-mset } A$

proof (*induction A*)

case (*add p A*)

hence *prime p* **by** *simp*

hence *normalize p = p* **by** *simp*

with *add* **show** *?case* **by** (*simp add: normalize-mult*)

qed *simp-all*

lemma *prod-mset-prime-factorization*:

assumes $x \neq 0$

shows $\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) = \text{normalize } x$

using *assms*

by (*induction x rule: prime-divisors-induct*)

(*simp-all add: prime-factorization-unit prime-factorization-times-prime is-unit-normalize normalize-mult*)

lemma *prime-decomposition*: $\text{unit-factor } x * \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) = x$

by (*cases x = 0*) (*simp-all add: prod-mset-prime-factorization*)

lemma *prod-prime-factors*:

assumes $x \neq 0$

shows $(\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x) = \text{normalize } x$

proof –

have $\text{normalize } x = \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)$

by (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization assms*)

also have $\dots = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x. p \wedge \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) p)$

by (*subst prod-mset-multiplicity simp-all*)

also have $\dots = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x)$

by (*intro prod.cong*)

(*simp-all add: assms count-prime-factorization-prime in-prime-factors-imp-prime*)

finally show *?thesis* ..

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-unique''*:

assumes *S-eq*: $S = \{p. 0 < f p\}$

and *finite S*

and *S*: $\forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \text{ normalize } n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p)$

shows $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow f p = \text{multiplicity } p n)$

proof

define *A* **where** $A = \text{Abs-multiset } f$

from $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$ *S(1)* **have** $(\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

with *S(2)* **have** *nz*: $n \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from *S-eq* $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$ **have** *count-A*: $\text{count } A = f$

unfolding *A-def* **by** (*subst multiset.Abs-multiset-inverse*) *simp-all*

from *S-eq count-A* **have** *set-mset-A*: $\text{set-mset } A = S$

by (*simp only: set-mset-def*)

```

from  $S(2)$  have  $normalize\ n = (\prod_{p \in S} p \wedge f\ p)$  .
also have  $\dots = prod\_mset\ A$  by (simp add: prod-mset-multiplicity S-eq set-mset-A
count-A)
also from  $nz$  have  $normalize\ n = prod\_mset\ (prime\_factorization\ n)$ 
by (simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization)
finally have  $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ A) =$ 
 $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ (prime\_factorization\ n))$  by simp
also from  $S(1)$  have  $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ A) = A$ 
by (intro prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) (auto simp: set-mset-A)
also have  $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ (prime\_factorization\ n)) = prime\_factorization$ 
 $n$ 
by (intro prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) auto
finally show  $S = prime\_factors\ n$  by (simp add: set-mset-A [symmetric])

show  $(\forall p. prime\ p \longrightarrow f\ p = multiplicity\ p\ n)$ 
proof safe
  fix  $p :: 'a$  assume  $p: prime\ p$ 
  have  $multiplicity\ p\ n = multiplicity\ p\ (normalize\ n)$  by simp
  also have  $normalize\ n = prod\_mset\ A$ 
  by (simp add: prod-mset-multiplicity S-eq set-mset-A count-A S)
  also from  $p\ set\_mset\_A\ S(1)$ 
  have  $multiplicity\ p\ \dots = sum\_mset\ (image\_mset\ (multiplicity\ p)\ A)$ 
  by (intro prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib) auto
  also from  $S(1)\ p$ 
  have  $image\_mset\ (multiplicity\ p)\ A = image\_mset\ (\lambda q. if\ p = q\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$ 
 $A$ 
  by (intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: set-mset-A multiplicity-self prime-multiplicity-other)
  also have  $sum\_mset\ \dots = f\ p$ 
  by (simp add: semiring-1-class.sum-mset-delta' count-A)
  finally show  $f\ p = multiplicity\ p\ n$  ..
qed
qed

lemma divides-primelow:
  assumes  $prime\ p$  and  $a\ dvd\ p \wedge n$ 
  obtains  $m$  where  $m \leq n$  and  $normalize\ a = p \wedge m$ 
  using divides-primelow-weak[OF assms] that assms
  by (auto simp add: normalize-power)

lemma Ex-other-prime-factor:
  assumes  $n \neq 0$  and  $\neg(\exists k. normalize\ n = p \wedge k)$   $prime\ p$ 
  shows  $\exists q \in prime\_factors\ n. q \neq p$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $*$ :  $\neg(\exists q \in prime\_factors\ n. q \neq p)$ 
  have  $normalize\ n = (\prod_{p \in prime\_factors\ n} p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n)$ 
  using assms(1) by (intro prod-prime-factors [symmetric]) auto
  also from  $*$  have  $\dots = (\prod_{p \in \{p\}} p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n)$ 
  using assms(3) by (intro prod.mono-neutral-left) (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)
  finally have  $normalize\ n = p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n$  by auto

```

with *assms* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

Now a string of results due to Maya Kdzioka

lemma *multiplicity-dvd-iff-dvd*:
assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $p^k \text{ dvd } x \iff p^k \text{ dvd } p^{\text{multiplicity } p} x$
proof (*cases is-unit p*)
case *True*
then have *is-unit* (p^k)
using *is-unit-power-iff* **by** *simp*
hence $p^k \text{ dvd } x$
by *auto*
moreover from $\langle \text{is-unit } p \rangle$ **have** $p^k \text{ dvd } p^{\text{multiplicity } p} x$
using *multiplicity-unit-left is-unit-power-iff* **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *True*
then have $p^{\text{multiplicity } p} x = 1$
by *simp*
moreover have $p^k \text{ dvd } x \implies k = 0$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $p^k \text{ dvd } x$ **and** $k \neq 0$
with $\langle p = 0 \rangle$ **have** $p^k = 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle p^k \text{ dvd } x \rangle$ **have** $0 \text{ dvd } x$ **by** *auto*
hence $x = 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: is-unit-power-iff* $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } p \rangle$)
next
case *False*
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle \neg \text{is-unit } p \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity dvd-power-iff multiplicity-same-power*)
qed
qed

lemma *multiplicity-decomposeI*:
assumes $x = p^k * x'$ **and** $\neg p \text{ dvd } x'$ **and** $p \neq 0$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p x = k$
using *assms local.multiplicity-eqI local.power-Suc2* **by** *force*

lemma *multiplicity-sum-lt*:
assumes $\text{multiplicity } p a < \text{multiplicity } p b$ $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p (a + b) = \text{multiplicity } p a$
proof —

```

let ?vp = multiplicity p
have unit:  $\neg$  is-unit p
proof
  assume is-unit p
  then have ?vp a = 0 and ?vp b = 0 using multiplicity-unit-left by auto
  with assms show False by auto
qed

from multiplicity-decompose' obtain a' where a':  $a = p^{?vp} a * a' \neg p \text{ dvd } a'$ 
  using unit assms by metis
from multiplicity-decompose' obtain b' where b':  $b = p^{?vp} b * b'$ 
  using unit assms by metis

show ?vp (a + b) = ?vp a
proof (rule multiplicity-decomposeI)
  let ?k = ?vp b - ?vp a
  from assms have k: ?k > 0 by simp
  with b' have b =  $p^{?vp} a * p^{?k} * b'$ 
    by (simp flip: power-add)
  with a' show *:  $a + b = p^{?vp} a * (a' + p^{?k} * b')$ 
    by (simp add: ac-simps distrib-left)
  moreover show  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a' + p^{?k} * b'$ 
    using a' k dvd-add-left-iff by auto
  show  $p \neq 0$  using assms by auto
qed
qed

corollary multiplicity-sum-min:
  assumes multiplicity p a  $\neq$  multiplicity p b a  $\neq$  0 b  $\neq$  0
  shows multiplicity p (a + b) = min (multiplicity p a) (multiplicity p b)
proof -
  let ?vp = multiplicity p
  from assms have ?vp a < ?vp b  $\vee$  ?vp a > ?vp b
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis assms multiplicity-sum-lt min commute add-commute min.strict-order-iff)

qed

end

lifting-update multiset.lifting
lifting-forget multiset.lifting

end

```

2 Abstract euclidean algorithm in euclidean (semi)rings

theory Euclidean-Algorithm

```

imports Factorial-Ring
begin

```

2.1 Generic construction of the (simple) euclidean algorithm

```

class normalization-euclidean-semiring = euclidean-semiring + normalization-semidom
begin

```

```

lemma euclidean-size-normalize [simp]:
  euclidean-size (normalize a) = euclidean-size a
proof (cases a = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case [simp]: False
  have euclidean-size (normalize a) ≤ euclidean-size (normalize a * unit-factor a)
    by (rule size-mult-mono) simp
  moreover have euclidean-size a ≤ euclidean-size (a * (1 div unit-factor a))
    by (rule size-mult-mono) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

context
begin

```

```

qualified function gcd :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  where gcd a b = (if b = 0 then normalize a else gcd b (a mod b))
  by pat-completeness simp
termination
  by (relation measure (euclidean-size ∘ snd)) (simp-all add: mod-size-less)

```

```

declare gcd.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma eucl-induct [case-names zero mod]:
  assumes H1:  $\bigwedge b. P\ b\ 0$ 
  and H2:  $\bigwedge a\ b. b \neq 0 \implies P\ b\ (a\ \text{mod}\ b) \implies P\ a\ b$ 
  shows P a b
proof (induct a b rule: gcd.induct)
  case (1 a b)
  show ?case
  proof (cases b = 0)
    case True then show P a b by simp (rule H1)
  next
  case False
  then have P b (a mod b)
    by (rule 1.hyps)
  with  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  show P a b

```

```

    by (blast intro: H2)
  qed
qed

```

qualified lemma *gcd-0*:

```

gcd a 0 = normalize a
by (simp add: gcd.simps [of a 0])

```

qualified lemma *gcd-mod*:

```

a ≠ 0 ⇒ gcd a (b mod a) = gcd b a
by (simp add: gcd.simps [of b 0] gcd.simps [of b a])

```

qualified definition *lcm* :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a

```

where lcm a b = normalize (a * b div gcd a b)

```

qualified definition *Lcm* :: 'a set ⇒ 'a — Somewhat complicated definition of Lcm that has the advantage of working for infinite sets as well

```

where
[code del]: Lcm A = (if ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) then
  let l = SOME l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size l =
    (LEAST n. ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size l = n)
  in normalize l
else 0)

```

qualified definition *Gcd* :: 'a set ⇒ 'a

```

where [code del]: Gcd A = Lcm {d. ∀ a ∈ A. d dvd a}

```

lemma *semiring-gcd*:

```

class.semiring-gcd one zero times gcd lcm
divide plus minus unit-factor normalize

```

proof

```

show gcd a b dvd a
and gcd a b dvd b for a b
by (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
(simp-all add: local.gcd-0 local.gcd-mod dvd-mod-iff)
next
show c dvd a ⇒ c dvd b ⇒ c dvd gcd a b for a b c
proof (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
case (zero a) from ⟨c dvd a⟩ show ?case
by (rule dvd-trans) (simp add: local.gcd-0)
next
case (mod a b)
then show ?case
by (simp add: local.gcd-mod dvd-mod-iff)
qed
next
show normalize (gcd a b) = gcd a b for a b
by (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
(simp-all add: local.gcd-0 local.gcd-mod)

```



```

next
  show  $\text{lcm } a \ b = \text{normalize } (a * b \text{ div } \text{gcd } a \ b)$  for  $a \ b$ 
  by (fact local.lcm-def)
qed

interpretation semiring-gcd one zero times gcd lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  by (fact semiring-gcd)

lemma semiring-Gcd:
  class.semiring-Gcd one zero times gcd lcm Gcd Lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
proof –
  show ?thesis
proof
  have  $(\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } \text{Lcm } A) \wedge (\forall b. (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } b) \longrightarrow \text{Lcm } A \text{ dvd } b)$  for  $A$ 
proof (cases  $\exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l)$ )
  case False
  then have  $\text{Lcm } A = 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: local.Lcm-def)
  with False show ?thesis
  by auto
next
  case True
  then obtain  $l_0$  where  $l_0\text{-props}: l_0 \neq 0 \ \forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l_0$  by blast
  define  $n$  where  $n = (\text{LEAST } n. \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n)$ 
  define  $l$  where  $l = (\text{SOME } l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n)$ 
  have  $\exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n$ 
  apply (subst n-def)
  apply (rule LeastI [of - euclidean-size  $l_0$ ])
  apply (rule exI [of -  $l_0$ ])
  apply (simp add:  $l_0\text{-props}$ )
  done
  from someI-ex [OF this] have  $l \neq 0$  and  $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l$ 
  and euclidean-size  $l = n$ 
  unfolding l-def by simp-all
  {
    fix  $l'$  assume  $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l'$ 
    with  $\langle \forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l \rangle$  have  $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } \text{gcd } l \ l'$ 
    by (auto intro: gcd-greatest)
    moreover from  $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{gcd } l \ l' \neq 0$ 
    by simp
    ultimately have  $\exists b. b \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } b) \wedge$ 
    euclidean-size  $b = \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } l \ l')$ 
    by (intro exI [of -  $\text{gcd } l \ l'$ ], auto)
    then have euclidean-size  $(\text{gcd } l \ l') \geq n$ 
    by (subst n-def) (rule Least-le)
  }

```

```

moreover have euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≤ n
proof –
  have gcd l l' dvd l
  by simp
  then obtain a where l = gcd l l' * a ..
  with ⟨l ≠ 0⟩ have a ≠ 0
  by auto
  hence euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≤ euclidean-size (gcd l l' * a)
  by (rule size-mult-mono)
  also have gcd l l' * a = l using ⟨l = gcd l l' * a⟩ ..
  also note ⟨euclidean-size l = n⟩
  finally show euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≤ n .
qed
ultimately have *: euclidean-size l = euclidean-size (gcd l l')
  by (intro le-antisym, simp-all add: ⟨euclidean-size l = n⟩)
from ⟨l ≠ 0⟩ have l dvd gcd l l'
  by (rule dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd) (auto simp add: *)
hence l dvd l' by (rule dvd-trans [OF - gcd-dvd2])
}
with ⟨∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l⟩ and ⟨l ≠ 0⟩
have (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd normalize l) ∧
  (∀ l'. (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l') ⟶ normalize l dvd l')
by auto
also from True have normalize l = Lcm A
  by (simp add: local.Lcm-def Let-def n-def l-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
then show dvd-Lcm: a ∈ A ⟹ a dvd Lcm A
  and Lcm-least: (⋀ a. a ∈ A ⟹ a dvd b) ⟹ Lcm A dvd b for A and a b
  by auto
show a ∈ A ⟹ Gcd A dvd a for A and a
  by (auto simp add: local.Gcd-def intro: Lcm-least)
show (⋀ a. a ∈ A ⟹ b dvd a) ⟹ b dvd Gcd A for A and b
  by (auto simp add: local.Gcd-def intro: dvd-Lcm)
show [simp]: normalize (Lcm A) = Lcm A for A
  by (simp add: local.Lcm-def)
show normalize (Gcd A) = Gcd A for A
  by (simp add: local.Gcd-def)
qed
qed
end

interpretation semiring-Gcd one zero times
  Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
by (fact semiring-Gcd)

```

```

subclass factorial-semiring
proof -
  show class.factorial-semiring divide plus minus zero times one
    unit-factor normalize
  proof (standard, rule factorial-semiring-altI-aux) — FIXME rule
    fix x assume x ≠ 0
    thus finite {p. p dvd x ∧ normalize p = p}
  proof (induction euclidean-size x arbitrary: x rule: less-induct)
    case (less x)
    show ?case
    proof (cases ∃ y. y dvd x ∧ ¬x dvd y ∧ ¬is-unit y)
      case False
      have {p. p dvd x ∧ normalize p = p} ⊆ {1, normalize x}
      proof
        fix p assume p: p ∈ {p. p dvd x ∧ normalize p = p}
        with False have is-unit p ∨ x dvd p by blast
        thus p ∈ {1, normalize x}
      proof (elim disjE)
        assume is-unit p
        hence normalize p = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-normalize)
        with p show ?thesis by simp
      next
        assume x dvd p
        with p have normalize p = normalize x by (intro associatedI) simp-all
        with p show ?thesis by simp
      qed
    qed
    moreover have finite ... by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
  next
    case True
    then obtain y where y: y dvd x ∧ ¬x dvd y ∧ ¬is-unit y by blast
    define z where z = x div y
    let ?fctrs = λx. {p. p dvd x ∧ normalize p = p}
    from y have x: x = y * z by (simp add: z-def)
    with less.prem have y ≠ 0 z ≠ 0 by auto
    have normalized-factors-product:
      {p. p dvd a * b ∧ normalize p = p} ⊆
      (λ(x,y). normalize (x * y)) ‘ ({p. p dvd a ∧ normalize p = p} × {p. p
dvd b ∧ normalize p = p})
    for a b
  proof safe
    fix p assume p: p dvd a * b normalize p = p
    from p(1) obtain x y where xy: p = x * y x dvd a y dvd b
    by (rule dvd-productE)
    define x' y' where x' = normalize x and y' = normalize y
    have p = normalize (x' * y')
    using p by (simp add: xy x'-def y'-def)
    moreover have x' dvd a ∧ normalize x' = x' and y' dvd b ∧ normalize

```

```

y' = y'
  using xy by (auto simp: x'-def y'-def)
  ultimately show p ∈ (λ(x, y). normalize (x * y)) '
    ({p. p dvd a ∧ normalize p = p} × {p. p dvd b ∧ normalize p = p})
by fast
  qed
  from x y have ¬is-unit z by (auto simp: mult-unit-dvd-iff)
  have ?fctrs x ⊆ (λ(p, p'). normalize (p * p')) ' (?fctrs y × ?fctrs z)
    by (subst x) (rule normalized-factors-product)
  moreover have ¬y * z dvd y * 1 ¬y * z dvd 1 * z
    by (subst dvd-times-left-cancel-iff dvd-times-right-cancel-iff; fact)+
  hence finite ((λ(p, p'). normalize (p * p')) ' (?fctrs y × ?fctrs z))
  by (intro finite-imageI finite-cartesian-product less dvd-proper-imp-size-less)
    (auto simp: x)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
  qed
  qed
next
  fix p
  assume irreducible p
  then show prime-elem p
    by (rule irreducible-imp-prime-elem-gcd)
  qed
qed

lemma Gcd-eucl-set [code]:
  Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd (set xs) = fold Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd xs 0
  by (fact Gcd-set-eq-fold)

lemma Lcm-eucl-set [code]:
  Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm (set xs) = fold Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm xs 1
  by (fact Lcm-set-eq-fold)

end

lemma prime-elem-int-abs-iff [simp]:
  fixes p :: int
  shows prime-elem |p| ⟷ prime-elem p
  using prime-elem-normalize-iff [of p] by simp

lemma prime-elem-int-minus-iff [simp]:
  fixes p :: int
  shows prime-elem (− p) ⟷ prime-elem p
  using prime-elem-normalize-iff [of − p] by simp

lemma prime-int-iff:
  fixes p :: int
  shows prime p ⟷ p > 0 ∧ prime-elem p
  by (auto simp add: prime-def dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI)

```

2.2 The (simple) euclidean algorithm as gcd computation

```

class euclidean-semiring-gcd = normalization-euclidean-semiring + gcd + Gcd +
  assumes gcd-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd = GCD.gcd
    and lcm-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm = GCD.lcm
  assumes Gcd-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd = GCD.Gcd
    and Lcm-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm = GCD.Lcm
begin

subclass semiring-gcd
  unfolding gcd-eucl [symmetric] lcm-eucl [symmetric]
  by (fact semiring-gcd)

subclass semiring-Gcd
  unfolding gcd-eucl [symmetric] lcm-eucl [symmetric]
    Gcd-eucl [symmetric] Lcm-eucl [symmetric]
  by (fact semiring-Gcd)

subclass factorial-semiring-gcd
proof
  show gcd a b = gcd-factorial a b for a b
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule gcdI)
    apply (fact gcd-lcm-factorial)+
    done
  then show lcm a b = lcm-factorial a b for a b
    by (simp add: lcm-factorial-gcd-factorial lcm-gcd)
  show Gcd A = Gcd-factorial A for A
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule GcdI)
    apply (fact gcd-lcm-factorial)+
    done
  show Lcm A = Lcm-factorial A for A
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule LcmI)
    apply (fact gcd-lcm-factorial)+
    done
qed

lemma gcd-mod-right [simp]:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ gcd a (b mod a) = gcd a b
  unfolding gcd.commute [of a b]
  by (simp add: gcd-eucl [symmetric] local.gcd-mod)

lemma gcd-mod-left [simp]:
  b ≠ 0 ⟹ gcd (a mod b) b = gcd a b
  by (drule gcd-mod-right [of - a]) (simp add: gcd.commute)

lemma euclidean-size-gcd-le1 [simp]:
  assumes a ≠ 0

```

shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } a$
proof –
 from *gcd-dvd1* obtain c where $A: a = \text{gcd } a \ b * c$..
 with *assms* have $c \neq 0$
 by *auto*
 moreover from *this*
 have $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b * c)$
 by (*rule size-mult-mono*)
 with A show *?thesis*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *euclidean-size-gcd-le2* [*simp*]:
 $b \neq 0 \implies \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } b$
 by (*subst gcd.commute, rule euclidean-size-gcd-le1*)

lemma *euclidean-size-gcd-less1*:
 assumes $a \neq 0$ and $\neg a \ \text{dvd } b$
 shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } a$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
 assume $\neg \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } a$
 with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ have $A: \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) = \text{euclidean-size } a$
 by (*intro le-antisym, simp-all*)
 have $a \ \text{dvd } \text{gcd } a \ b$
 by (*rule dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd*) (*simp-all add: assms A*)
 hence $a \ \text{dvd } b$ using *dvd-gcdD2* by *blast*
 with $\langle \neg a \ \text{dvd } b \rangle$ show *False* by *contradiction*
qed

lemma *euclidean-size-gcd-less2*:
 assumes $b \neq 0$ and $\neg b \ \text{dvd } a$
 shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } b$
 using *assms* by (*subst gcd.commute, rule euclidean-size-gcd-less1*)

lemma *euclidean-size-lcm-le1*:
 assumes $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$
 shows $\text{euclidean-size } a \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$
proof –
 have $a \ \text{dvd } \text{lcm } a \ b$ by (*rule dvd-lcm1*)
 then obtain c where $A: \text{lcm } a \ b = a * c$..
 with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ have $c \neq 0$ by (*auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff*)
 then show *?thesis* by (*subst A, intro size-mult-mono*)
qed

lemma *euclidean-size-lcm-le2*:
 $a \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \implies \text{euclidean-size } b \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$
 using *euclidean-size-lcm-le1* [*of b a*] by (*simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *euclidean-size-lcm-less1*:

```

    assumes  $b \neq 0$  and  $\neg b \text{ dvd } a$ 
    shows  $\text{euclidean-size } a < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    from assms have  $a \neq 0$  by auto
    assume  $\neg \text{euclidean-size } a < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$ 
    with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b) = \text{euclidean-size } a$ 
      by (intro le-antisym, simp, intro euclidean-size-lcm-le1)
    with assms have  $\text{lcm } a \ b \text{ dvd } a$ 
      by (rule-tac dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd) (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff)
    hence  $b \text{ dvd } a$  by (rule lcm-dvdD2)
    with  $\langle \neg b \text{ dvd } a \rangle$  show False by contradiction
  qed

```

```

lemma euclidean-size-lcm-less2:
  assumes  $a \neq 0$  and  $\neg a \text{ dvd } b$ 
  shows  $\text{euclidean-size } b < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$ 
  using assms euclidean-size-lcm-less1 [of  $a \ b$ ] by (simp add: ac-simps)

end

```

```

lemma factorial-euclidean-semiring-gcdI:
  OFCLASS('a::{factorial-semiring-gcd, normalization-euclidean-semiring}, euclidean-semiring-gcd-class)
proof
  interpret semiring-Gcd 1 0 times
    Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
    Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
    divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  rewrites dvd.dvd (*) = Rings.dvd
  by (fact semiring-Gcd) (simp add: dvd.dvd-def dvd-def fun-eq-iff)
  show [simp]: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd = (gcd :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix  $a \ b :: 'a$ 
    show Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd  $a \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
    proof (induct  $a \ b$  rule: eucl-induct)
      case zero
      then show ?case
        by simp
    next
      case (mod  $a \ b$ )
      moreover have  $\text{gcd } b \ (a \bmod b) = \text{gcd } b \ a$ 
        using GCD.gcd-add-mult [of  $b \ a \ \text{div } b \ a \bmod b$ , symmetric]
        by (simp add: div-mult-mod-eq)
      ultimately show ?case
        by (simp add: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd-mod ac-simps)
    qed
  qed
  show [simp]: Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm = (Lcm :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  -)
    by (auto intro!: Lcm-eqI GCD.dvd-Lcm GCD.Lcm-least)
  show Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm = (lcm :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)

```

```

    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
  show Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd = (Gcd :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  -)
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd-def semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm)
qed

```

2.3 The extended euclidean algorithm

```

class euclidean-ring-gcd = euclidean-semiring-gcd + idom
begin

```

```

subclass euclidean-ring ..
subclass ring-gcd ..
subclass factorial-ring-gcd ..

```

```

function euclid-ext-aux :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a)  $\times$  'a
  where euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r = (
    if r = 0 then let c = 1 div unit-factor r' in ((s' * c, t' * c), normalize r')
    else let q = r' div r
      in euclid-ext-aux s (s' - q * s) t (t' - q * t) r (r' mod r))
  by auto
termination
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda(-, -, -, -, -, b).$  euclidean-size b))
    (simp-all add: mod-size-less)

```

```

abbreviation (input) euclid-ext :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a)  $\times$  'a
  where euclid-ext  $\equiv$  euclid-ext-aux 1 0 0 1

```

```

lemma
  assumes gcd r' r = gcd a b
  assumes s' * a + t' * b = r'
  assumes s * a + t * b = r
  assumes euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r = ((x, y), c)
  shows euclid-ext-aux-eq-gcd: c = gcd a b
    and euclid-ext-aux-bezout: x * a + y * b = gcd a b
proof -
  have case euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r of ((x, y), c)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    x * a + y * b = c  $\wedge$  c = gcd a b (is ?P (euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r))
    using assms(1-3)
  proof (induction s' s t' t r' r rule: euclid-ext-aux.induct)
    case (1 s' s t' t r' r)
    show ?case
    proof (cases r = 0)
      case True
      hence euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r =
        ((s' div unit-factor r', t' div unit-factor r'), normalize r')
        by (subst euclid-ext-aux.simps) (simp add: Let-def)
      also have ?P ...
    proof safe
      have s' div unit-factor r' * a + t' div unit-factor r' * b =

```



```

      (s' * a + t' * b) div unit-factor r'
    by (cases r' = 0) (simp-all add: unit-div-commute)
  also have s' * a + t' * b = r' by fact
  also have ... div unit-factor r' = normalize r' by simp
  finally show s' div unit-factor r' * a + t' div unit-factor r' * b = normalize
r' .
next
  from 1.prem True show normalize r' = gcd a b
  by simp
qed
finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
hence euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r =
  euclid-ext-aux s (s' - r' div r * s) t (t' - r' div r * t) r (r' mod r)
  by (subst euclid-ext-aux.simps) (simp add: Let-def)
also from 1.prem False have ?P ...
proof (intro 1.IH)
  have (s' - r' div r * s) * a + (t' - r' div r * t) * b =
    (s' * a + t' * b) - r' div r * (s * a + t * b) by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have s' * a + t' * b = r' by fact
  also have s * a + t * b = r by fact
  also have r' - r' div r * r = r' mod r using div-mult-mod-eq [of r' r]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  finally show (s' - r' div r * s) * a + (t' - r' div r * t) * b = r' mod r .
qed (auto simp: algebra-simps minus-mod-eq-div-mult [symmetric] gcd.commute)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
with assms(4) show c = gcd a b x * a + y * b = gcd a b
  by simp-all
qed

declare euclid-ext-aux.simps [simp del]

definition bezout-coefficients :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a × 'a
  where [code]: bezout-coefficients a b = fst (euclid-ext a b)

lemma bezout-coefficients-0:
  bezout-coefficients a 0 = (1 div unit-factor a, 0)
  by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def euclid-ext-aux.simps)

lemma bezout-coefficients-left-0:
  bezout-coefficients 0 a = (0, 1 div unit-factor a)
  by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def euclid-ext-aux.simps)

lemma bezout-coefficients:
  assumes bezout-coefficients a b = (x, y)
  shows x * a + y * b = gcd a b

```

```

using assms by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def
  euclid-ext-aux-bezout [of a b a b 1 0 0 1 x y] prod-eq-iff)

lemma bezout-coefficients-fst-snd:
  fst (bezout-coefficients a b) * a + snd (bezout-coefficients a b) * b = gcd a b
by (rule bezout-coefficients) simp

lemma euclid-ext-eq [simp]:
  euclid-ext a b = (bezout-coefficients a b, gcd a b) (is ?p = ?q)
proof
  show fst ?p = fst ?q
    by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def)
  have snd (euclid-ext-aux 1 0 0 1 a b) = gcd a b
    by (rule euclid-ext-aux-eq-gcd [of a b a b 1 0 0 1])
    (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)
  then show snd ?p = snd ?q
    by simp
qed

declare euclid-ext-eq [symmetric, code-unfold]

end

class normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative =
  normalization-euclidean-semiring + normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

subclass factorial-semiring-multiplicative ..

end

class field-gcd =
  field + unique-euclidean-ring + euclidean-ring-gcd + normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

subclass normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative ..

subclass normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

subclass semiring-gcd-mult-normalize ..

end

2.4 Typical instances

instance nat :: normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

instance nat :: euclidean-semiring-gcd
proof

```

```

interpret semiring-Gcd 1 0 times
  Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
  Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  rewrites dvd.dvd (*) = Rings.dvd
  by (fact semiring-Gcd) (simp add: dvd.dvd-def dvd-def fun-eq-iff)
show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  -) = gcd
proof (rule ext)+
  fix m n :: nat
  show Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd m n = gcd m n
  proof (induct m n rule: eucl-induct)
    case zero
    then show ?case
    by simp
  next
    case (mod m n)
    then have gcd n (m mod n) = gcd n m
    using gcd-nat.simps [of m n] by (simp add: ac-simps)
    with mod show ?case
    by (simp add: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd-mod ac-simps)
  qed
qed
show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Lcm
  by (auto intro!: ext Lcm-eqI)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  -) = lcm
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Gcd
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd-def semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm)
qed

instance nat :: normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative ..

lemma prime-factorization-Suc-0 [simp]: prime-factorization (Suc 0) = {#}
  unfolding One-nat-def [symmetric] using prime-factorization-1 .

instance int :: normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

instance int :: euclidean-ring-gcd
proof
  interpret semiring-Gcd 1 0 times
    Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
    Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
    divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
    rewrites dvd.dvd (*) = Rings.dvd
    by (fact semiring-Gcd) (simp add: dvd.dvd-def dvd-def fun-eq-iff)
  show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd :: int  $\Rightarrow$  -) = gcd
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix k l :: int
    show Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd k l = gcd k l

```

```

proof (induct k l rule: eucl-induct)
  case zero
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (mod k l)
  have gcd l (k mod l) = gcd l k
  proof (cases l 0 :: int rule: linorder-cases)
    case less
    then show ?thesis
      using gcd-non-0-int [of - l - k] by (simp add: ac-simps)
  next
  case equal
  with mod show ?thesis
    by simp
  next
  case greater
  then show ?thesis
    using gcd-non-0-int [of l k] by (simp add: ac-simps)
qed
with mod show ?case
  by (simp add: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd-mod ac-simps)
qed
qed
show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm :: int set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Lcm
  by (auto intro!: ext Lcm-eqI)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm :: int  $\Rightarrow$  -) = lcm
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd :: int set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Gcd
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd-def semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm)
qed

instance int :: normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative ..

lemma (in idom) prime-CHAR-semidom:
  assumes CHAR('a) > 0
  shows prime CHAR('a)
proof -
  have False if ab: a  $\neq$  1 b  $\neq$  1 CHAR('a) = a * b for a b
  proof -
    from assms ab have a > 0 b > 0
    by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I)
    have of-nat (a * b) = (0 :: 'a)
    using ab by (metis of-nat-CHAR)
    also have of-nat (a * b) = (of-nat a :: 'a) * of-nat b
    by simp
    finally have of-nat a * of-nat b = (0 :: 'a) .
    moreover have of-nat a * of-nat b  $\neq$  (0 :: 'a)
    using ab  $\langle a > 0 \rangle \langle b > 0 \rangle$ 

```

```

    by (intro no-zero-divisors) (auto simp: of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd)
  ultimately show False
    by contradiction
qed
moreover have CHAR('a) > 1
  using assms CHAR-not-1' by linarith
ultimately have prime-elem CHAR('a)
  by (intro irreducible-imp-prime-elem) (auto simp: Factorial-Ring.irreducible-def)
thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp: prime-def)
qed

end

```

3 Primes

```

theory Primes
imports Euclidean-Algorithm
begin

```

3.1 Primes on *nat* and *int*

```

lemma Suc-0-not-prime-nat [simp]:  $\neg \text{prime } (\text{Suc } 0)$ 
  using not-prime-1 [where ?'a = nat] by simp

```

```

lemma prime-ge-2-nat:
   $p \geq 2$  if prime  $p$  for  $p :: \text{nat}$ 
proof -
  from that have  $p \neq 0$  and  $p \neq 1$ 
    by (auto dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI prime-elem-not-unit)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-ge-2-int:
   $p \geq 2$  if prime  $p$  for  $p :: \text{int}$ 
proof -
  from that have prime-elem  $p$  and  $|p| = p$ 
    by (auto dest: normalize-prime)
  then have  $p \neq 0$  and  $|p| \neq 1$  and  $p \geq 0$ 
    by (auto dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI prime-elem-not-unit)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-ge-0-int:  $\text{prime } p \implies p \geq (0 :: \text{int})$ 
  using prime-ge-2-int [of  $p$ ] by simp

```

```

lemma prime-gt-0-nat:  $\text{prime } p \implies p > (0 :: \text{nat})$ 

```

```

using prime-ge-2-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-0-int: prime p  $\implies$  p > (0::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

lemma prime-ge-1-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  (1::nat)
  using prime-ge-2-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-ge-Suc-0-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  Suc 0
  using prime-ge-1-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-ge-1-int: prime p  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  (1::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-1-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p > (1::nat)
  using prime-ge-2-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-Suc-0-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p > Suc 0
  using prime-gt-1-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-1-int: prime p  $\implies$  p > (1::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

lemma prime-natI:
  prime p if p  $\geq$  2 and  $\bigwedge m n. p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$  for p :: nat
  using that by (auto intro!: primeI prime-elemI)

lemma prime-intI:
  prime p if p  $\geq$  2 and  $\bigwedge m n. p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$  for p :: int
  using that by (auto intro!: primeI prime-elemI)

lemma prime-elem-nat-iff [simp]:
  prime-elem n  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime n for n :: nat
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-elem-iff-prime-abs [simp]:
  prime-elem k  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime |k| for k :: int
  by (auto intro: primeI)

lemma prime-nat-int-transfer [simp]:
  prime (int n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime n (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P
  then have n  $\geq$  2
    by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-int)
  then show ?Q
  proof (rule prime-natI)

```

```

    fix r s
    assume n dvd r * s
    with of-nat-dvd-iff [of n r * s] have int n dvd int r * int s
      by simp
    with ⟨?P⟩ have int n dvd int r ∨ int n dvd int s
      using prime-dvd-mult-iff [of int n int r int s]
      by simp
    then show n dvd r ∨ n dvd s
      by simp
  qed
next
  assume ?Q
  then have int n ≥ 2
    by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-nat)
  then show ?P
  proof (rule prime-intI)
    fix r s
    assume int n dvd r * s
    then have n dvd nat |r * s|
      by simp
    then have n dvd nat |r| * nat |s|
      by (simp add: nat-abs-mult-distrib)
    with ⟨?Q⟩ have n dvd nat |r| ∨ n dvd nat |s|
      using prime-dvd-mult-iff [of n nat |r| nat |s|]
      by simp
    then show int n dvd r ∨ int n dvd s
      by simp
  qed
qed

lemma prime-nat-iff-prime [simp]:
  prime (nat k) ⟷ prime k
proof (cases k ≥ 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using prime-nat-int-transfer [of nat k] by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-int)
qed

lemma prime-int-nat-transfer:
  prime k ⟷ k ≥ 0 ∧ prime (nat k)
  by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-int)

lemma prime-nat-naiveI:
  prime p if p ≥ 2 and dvd: ∧ n. n dvd p ⟹ n = 1 ∨ n = p for p :: nat
proof (rule primeI, rule prime-elemI)

```

```

fix m n :: nat
assume p dvd m * n
then obtain r s where p = r * s r dvd m s dvd n
  by (blast dest: division-decomp)
moreover have r = 1 ∨ r = p
  using ⟨r dvd m⟩ ⟨p = r * s⟩ dvd [of r] by simp
ultimately show p dvd m ∨ p dvd n
  by auto
qed (use ⟨p ≥ 2⟩ in simp-all)

lemma prime-int-naiveI:
  prime p if p ≥ 2 and dvd:  $\bigwedge k. k \text{ dvd } p \implies |k| = 1 \vee |k| = p$  for p :: int
proof -
  from ⟨p ≥ 2⟩ have nat p ≥ 2
    by simp
  then have prime (nat p)
    proof (rule prime-nat-naiveI)
      fix n
      assume n dvd nat p
      with ⟨p ≥ 2⟩ have n dvd nat |p|
        by simp
      then have int n dvd p
        by simp
      with dvd [of int n] show n = 1 ∨ n = nat p
        by auto
    qed
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma prime-nat-iff:
  prime (n :: nat)  $\longleftrightarrow (1 < n \wedge (\forall m. m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n))$ 
proof (safe intro!: prime-gt-1-nat)
  assume prime n
  then have *: prime-elem n
    by simp
  fix m assume m: m dvd n m ≠ n
  from * ⟨m dvd n⟩ have n dvd m ∨ is-unit m
    by (intro irreducibleD' prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
  with m show m = 1 by (auto dest: dvd-antisym)
next
  assume n > 1  $\forall m. m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n$ 
  then show prime n
    using prime-nat-naiveI [of n] by auto
qed

lemma prime-nat-iff':
  prime (p :: nat)  $\longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$ 
proof safe

```



```

assume  $p > 1$  and *:  $\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p$ 
show prime  $p$  unfolding prime-nat-iff
proof (intro conjI allI impI)
  fix  $m$  assume  $m \text{ dvd } p$ 
  with  $\langle p > 1 \rangle$  have  $m \neq 0$  by (intro notI) auto
  hence  $m \geq 1$  by simp
  moreover from  $\langle m \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  and * have  $m \notin \{2..<p\}$  by blast
  with  $\langle m \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  and  $\langle p > 1 \rangle$  have  $m \leq 1 \vee m = p$  by (auto dest: dvd-imp-le)
  ultimately show  $m = 1 \vee m = p$  by simp
qed fact+
qed (auto simp: prime-nat-iff)

```

lemma *prime-int-iff*:

prime ($n :: \text{int}$) $\longleftrightarrow (1 < n \wedge (\forall m. m \geq 0 \wedge m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n))$

proof (intro iffI conjI allI impI; (elim conjE)?)

assume *: *prime* n

hence *irred*: *irreducible* n **by** (auto intro: prime-elem-imp-irreducible)

from * **have** $n \geq 0$ $n \neq 0$ $n \neq 1$

by (auto simp add: prime-ge-0-int)

thus $n > 1$ **by** presburger

fix m **assume** $m \text{ dvd } n$ $\langle m \geq 0 \rangle$

with *irred* **have** $m \text{ dvd } 1 \vee n \text{ dvd } m$ **by** (auto simp: irreducible-altdef)

with $\langle m \text{ dvd } n \rangle$ $\langle m \geq 0 \rangle$ $\langle n > 1 \rangle$ **show** $m = 1 \vee m = n$

using *associated-iff-dvd*[of m n] **by** auto

next

assume $n: 1 < n \wedge \forall m. m \geq 0 \wedge m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n$

hence *nat* $n > 1$ **by** simp

moreover have $\forall m. m \text{ dvd } \text{nat } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = \text{nat } n$

proof (intro allI impI)

fix m **assume** $m \text{ dvd } \text{nat } n$

with $\langle n > 1 \rangle$ **have** $m \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |n|$

by simp

then have *int* $m \text{ dvd } n$

by simp

with $n(2)$ **have** *int* $m = 1 \vee \text{int } m = n$

using *of-nat-0-le-iff* **by** blast

thus $m = 1 \vee m = \text{nat } n$ **by** auto

qed

ultimately show *prime* n

unfolding *prime-int-nat-transfer* *prime-nat-iff* **by** auto

qed

lemma *prime-int-iff'*:

prime ($p :: \text{int}$) $\longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$ (**is** $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$)

proof (cases $p \geq 0$)

case *True*

have $?P \longleftrightarrow \text{prime } (\text{nat } p)$

by simp

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<\text{nat } p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |p|)$

```

    using True by (simp add: prime-nat-iff')
  also have  $\{2..<\text{nat } p\} = \text{nat } \{2..<p\}$ 
    using True int-eq-iff by fastforce
  finally show  $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$  by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: prime-ge-0-int)
qed

lemma prime-nat-not-dvd:
  assumes prime  $p$   $p > n$   $n \neq (1::\text{nat})$ 
  shows  $\neg n \text{ dvd } p$ 
proof
  assume  $n \text{ dvd } p$ 
  from assms(1) have irreducible  $p$  by (simp add: prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
  from irreducibleD[OF this  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ ]  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle \langle p > n \rangle$  assms show False
    by (cases  $n = 0$ ) (auto dest!: dvd-imp-le)
qed

lemma prime-int-not-dvd:
  assumes prime  $p$   $p > n$   $n > (1::\text{int})$ 
  shows  $\neg n \text{ dvd } p$ 
proof
  assume  $n \text{ dvd } p$ 
  from assms(1) have irreducible  $p$  by (auto intro: prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
  from irreducibleD[OF this  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ ]  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle \langle p > n \rangle$  assms show False
    by (auto dest!: zdvd-imp-le)
qed

lemma prime-odd-nat: prime  $p \implies p > (2::\text{nat}) \implies \text{odd } p$ 
  by (intro prime-nat-not-dvd) auto

lemma prime-odd-int: prime  $p \implies p > (2::\text{int}) \implies \text{odd } p$ 
  by (intro prime-int-not-dvd) auto

lemma prime-int-altdef:
  prime  $p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall m::\text{int}. m \geq 0 \longrightarrow m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p))$ 
  unfolding prime-int-iff by blast

lemma not-prime-eq-prod-nat:
  assumes  $m > 1 \neg \text{prime } (m::\text{nat})$ 
  shows  $\exists n k. n = m * k \wedge 1 < m \wedge m < n \wedge 1 < k \wedge k < n$ 
  using assms irreducible-altdef[of  $m$ ]
  by (auto simp: prime-elem-iff-irreducible irreducible-altdef)

```

3.2 Make prime naively executable

```

lemma prime-int-numeral-eq [simp]:
  prime (numeral m :: int)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime (numeral m :: nat)
  by (simp add: prime-int-nat-transfer)

class check-prime-by-range = normalization-semidom + discrete-linordered-semidom
+
  assumes prime-iff:  $\langle \text{prime } a \longleftrightarrow 1 < a \wedge (\forall d \in \{2..a \text{ div } 2\}. \neg d \text{ dvd } a) \rangle$ 
begin

lemma two-is-prime [simp]:
   $\langle \text{prime } 2 \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: prime-iff)

end

lemma divisor-less-eq-half-nat:
   $\langle m \leq n \text{ div } 2 \rangle$  if  $\langle m \text{ dvd } n \rangle$   $\langle m < n \rangle$  for m n :: nat
  using that by (auto simp add: less-eq-div-iff-mult-less-eq)

instance nat :: check-prime-by-range
  apply standard
  apply (auto simp add: prime-nat-iff)
  apply (rule ccontr)
  apply (auto simp add: neq-iff)
  apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-1 Suc-leI atLeastAtMost-iff divisor-less-eq-half-nat)
  done

lemma two-is-prime-nat [simp]:
   $\langle \text{prime } (2::\text{nat}) \rangle$ 
  by (fact two-is-prime)

lemma divisor-less-eq-half-int:
   $\langle k \leq l \text{ div } 2 \rangle$  if  $\langle k \text{ dvd } l \rangle$   $\langle k < l \rangle$   $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$   $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  for k l :: int
proof –
  define m n where  $\langle m = \text{nat } |k| \rangle$   $\langle n = \text{nat } |l| \rangle$ 
  with  $\langle l \geq 0 \rangle$   $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  have  $\langle k = \text{int } m \rangle$   $\langle l = \text{int } n \rangle$ 
  by simp-all
  with that show ?thesis
  using divisor-less-eq-half-nat [of m n] by simp
qed

instance int :: check-prime-by-range
  apply standard
  apply (auto simp add: prime-int-iff)
  apply (smt (verit) int-div-less-self)
  apply (rule ccontr)
  apply (auto simp add: neq-iff zdvd-not-zless)
  apply (metis div-by-0 dvd-div-eq-0-iff less-le-not-le one-dvd order-le-less)

```

```

      zdvd-not-zless)
apply (metis atLeastAtMost-iff divisor-less-eq-half-int dvd-div-eq-0-iff
      int-one-le-iff-zero-less nle-le one-add-one pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff zdiv-eq-0-iff
      zless-imp-add1-zle)
done

```

lemma *prime-nat-numeral-eq [simp]*: — TODO Sieve Of Erathosthenes might speed this up

```

  prime (numeral m :: nat)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (1::nat) < numeral m  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall n::nat \in \text{set } [2..<\text{Suc } (\text{numeral } m \text{ div } 2)]$ .  $\neg n \text{ dvd numeral } m$ )
using prime-iff [of ⟨numeral m :: nat⟩]
by (simp only: set-upt atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost)

```

context *check-prime-by-range*
begin

definition *check-divisors* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{check-divisors } l \ u \ a \longleftrightarrow (\forall d \in \{l..u\}. \neg d \text{ dvd } a) \rangle$

lemma *check-divisors-rec [code]*:
 $\langle \text{check-divisors } l \ u \ a \longleftrightarrow u < l \vee (\neg l \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{check-divisors } (l + 1) \ u \ a) \rangle$
apply (auto simp add: check-divisors-def not-less)
apply (metis local.add-increasing2 local.atLeastAtMost-iff local.linear local.order-eq-iff
 local.zero-le-one)
subgoal for *d*
apply (cases $\langle l + 1 \leq d \rangle$)
apply (auto simp add: not-le)
apply (metis local.dual-order.antisym local.less-eq-iff-succ-less)
done
done

lemma *prime-eq-check-divisors [code]*:
 $\langle \text{prime } a \longleftrightarrow a > 1 \wedge \text{check-divisors } 2 \ (a \text{ div } 2) \ a \rangle$
by (simp add: check-divisors-def prime-iff)

end

3.3 Largest exponent of a prime factor

lemma *prime-factor-nat*:
 $n \neq (1::nat) \implies \exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n$
using prime-divisor-exists[of *n*]
by (cases $n = 0$) (auto intro: exI[of - 2::nat])

lemma *prime-factor-int*:
fixes *k* :: *int*
assumes $|k| \neq 1$
obtains *p* **where** *prime p p dvd k*

```

proof (cases k = 0)
  case True
    then have prime (2::int) and 2 dvd k
      by simp-all
    with that show thesis
      by blast
next
  case False
    with assms prime-divisor-exists [of k] obtain p where prime p p dvd k
      by auto
    with that show thesis
      by blast
qed

```

Possibly duplicates other material, but avoid the complexities of multisets.

```

lemma prime-power-cancel-less:
  assumes prime p and eq:  $m * (p \wedge k) = m' * (p \wedge k')$  and less:  $k < k'$  and  $\neg$ 
  p dvd m
  shows False
proof -
  obtain l where l:  $k' = k + l$  and  $l > 0$ 
    using less less-imp-add-positive by auto
  have m =  $m * (p \wedge k) \text{ div } (p \wedge k)$ 
    using ⟨prime p⟩ by simp
  also have ... =  $m' * (p \wedge k') \text{ div } (p \wedge k)$ 
    using eq by simp
  also have ... =  $m' * (p \wedge l) * (p \wedge k) \text{ div } (p \wedge k)$ 
    by (simp add: l mult.commute mult.left-commute power-add)
  also have ... =  $m' * (p \wedge l)$ 
    using ⟨prime p⟩ by simp
  finally have p dvd m
    using ⟨l > 0⟩ by simp
  with assms show False
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-power-cancel:
  assumes prime p and eq:  $m * (p \wedge k) = m' * (p \wedge k')$  and  $\neg$  p dvd m  $\neg$  p dvd m'
  shows k = k'
  using prime-power-cancel-less [OF ⟨prime p⟩] assms
  by (metis linorder-neqE-nat)

```

```

lemma prime-power-cancel2:
  assumes prime p  $m * (p \wedge k) = m' * (p \wedge k')$   $\neg$  p dvd m  $\neg$  p dvd m'
  obtains m = m' k = k'
  using prime-power-cancel [OF assms] assms by auto

```

```

lemma prime-power-canonical:

```

```

fixes  $m :: \text{nat}$ 
assumes  $\text{prime } p \text{ } m > 0$ 
shows  $\exists k \ n. \neg p \text{ dvd } n \wedge m = n * p ^ k$ 
using  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ 
proof (induction m rule: less-induct)
  case (less m)
  show ?case
  proof (cases p dvd m)
    case True
    then obtain  $m'$  where  $m': m = p * m'$ 
    using dvdE by blast
    with  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $0 < m' \wedge m' < m$ 
    using less.prem prime-nat-iff by auto
    with  $m'$  less show ?thesis
    by (metis power-Suc mult.left-commute)
  next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis mult.right-neutral power-0)
qed
qed

```

3.4 Infinitely many primes

```

lemma next-prime-bound:  $\exists p :: \text{nat}. \text{prime } p \wedge n < p \wedge p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$ 
proof -
  have  $f1: \text{fact } n + 1 \neq (1 :: \text{nat})$  using fact-ge-1 [of n, where 'a=nat] by arith
  from prime-factor-nat [OF f1]
  obtain  $p :: \text{nat}$  where  $\text{prime } p$  and  $p \text{ dvd } \text{fact } n + 1$  by auto
  then have  $p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$  apply (intro dvd-imp-le) apply auto done
  { assume  $p \leq n$ 
    from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $p \geq 1$ 
    by (cases p, simp-all)
    with  $\langle p \leq n \rangle$  have  $p \text{ dvd } \text{fact } n$ 
    by (intro dvd-fact)
    with  $\langle p \text{ dvd } \text{fact } n + 1 \rangle$  have  $p \text{ dvd } \text{fact } n + 1 - \text{fact } n$ 
    by (rule dvd-diff-nat)
    then have  $p \text{ dvd } 1$  by simp
    then have  $p \leq 1$  by auto
    moreover from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $p > 1$ 
    using prime-nat-iff by blast
    ultimately have False by auto }
  then have  $n < p$  by presburger
  with  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  and  $\langle p \leq \text{fact } n + 1 \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

3.5 Powers of Primes

Versions for type nat only

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

moreover
{assume  $px: p \text{ dvd } y$ 
  then obtain  $d$  where  $d: y = p * d$  unfolding  $dvd\text{-}def$  by  $blast$ 
  from  $Suc.premis\ d$  have  $p * d * x = p^{\wedge}Suc\ k$  by ( $simp\ add: mult.commute$ )
  hence  $th: d * x = p^{\wedge}k$  using  $p0$  by  $simp$ 
  from  $Suc.hyps[OF\ th]$  obtain  $i\ j$  where  $ij: d = p^{\wedge}i\ x = p^{\wedge}j$  by  $blast$ 
  with  $d$  have  $y = p^{\wedge}Suc\ i$  by  $simp$ 
  with  $ij(2)$  have  $?case$  by  $blast$ }
ultimately show  $?case$  using  $pryc$  by  $blast$ 
qed

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

lemma  $divides\text{-}primepow\text{-}nat$ :
  fixes  $p :: nat$ 
  assumes  $p$ :  $prime\ p$ 
  shows  $d\ dvd\ p^{\wedge}k \longleftrightarrow (\exists i \leq k. d = p^{\wedge}i)$ 
  using  $assms\ divides\text{-}primepow\ [of\ p\ d\ k]$  by ( $auto\ intro: le\text{-}imp\text{-}power\text{-}dvd$ )

lemma  $gcd\text{-}prime\text{-}int$ :
  assumes  $prime\ (p :: int)$ 
  shows  $gcd\ p\ k = (if\ p\ dvd\ k\ then\ p\ else\ 1)$ 
proof –
  have  $p \geq 0$ 
  using  $assms\ prime\text{-}ge\text{-}0\text{-}int$  by  $auto$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
proof ( $cases\ p\ dvd\ k$ )
  case  $True$ 
  thus  $?thesis$  using  $assms\ \langle p \geq 0 \rangle$  by  $auto$ 
next
  case  $False$ 
  hence  $coprime\ p\ k$ 
  using  $assms$  by ( $simp\ add: prime\text{-}imp\text{-}coprime$ )

```



```

    with False show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
qed

```

3.6 Chinese Remainder Theorem Variants

```

lemma bezout-gcd-nat:
  fixes a::nat shows  $\exists x y. a * x - b * y = \text{gcd } a \ b \vee b * x - a * y = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
  using bezout-nat[of a b]
by (metis bezout-nat diff-add-inverse gcd-add-mult gcd.commute
    gcd-nat.right-neutral mult-0)

```

```

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

```

A binary form of the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

```

lemma chinese-remainder:
  fixes a::nat assumes ab: coprime a b and a:  $a \neq 0$  and b:  $b \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists x \ q1 \ q2. x = u + q1 * a \wedge x = v + q2 * b$ 
proof-
  from bezout-add-strong-nat[OF a, of b] bezout-add-strong-nat[OF b, of a]
  obtain d1 x1 y1 d2 x2 y2 where dxy1:  $d1 \ \text{dvd } a \ d1 \ \text{dvd } b \ a * x1 = b * y1 + d1$ 
    and dxy2:  $d2 \ \text{dvd } b \ d2 \ \text{dvd } a \ b * x2 = a * y2 + d2$  by blast
  then have d12:  $d1 = 1 \ d2 = 1$ 
    using ab coprime-common-divisor-nat [of a b] by blast+
  let ?x =  $v * a * x1 + u * b * x2$ 
  let ?q1 =  $v * x1 + u * y2$ 
  let ?q2 =  $v * y1 + u * x2$ 
  from dxy2(3)[simplified d12] dxy1(3)[simplified d12]
  have ?x =  $u + ?q1 * a$  ?x =  $v + ?q2 * b$ 
    by algebra+
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Primality

```

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

```

by (metis add commute add.right-neutral assms(1) assms(2) chinese-remainder
coprime-1-left coprime-1-right coprime-crossproduct-nat mult commute mult.right-neutral
mult-cancel-left)

lemma bezout-prime:

assumes p : prime p and pa : $\neg p \text{ dvd } a$

shows $\exists x y. a * x = \text{Suc } (p * y)$

proof –

have ap : coprime $a p$

using coprime-commute $p pa$ prime-imp-coprime by auto

moreover from p have $p \neq 1$ by auto

ultimately have $\exists x y. a * x = p * y + 1$

by (rule coprime-bezout-strong)

then show ?thesis by simp

qed

3.7 Multiplicity and primality for natural numbers and integers

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-nat:

$p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies p > (0::\text{nat})$

by (simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prime-gt-0-nat)

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-int:

$p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies p > (0::\text{int})$

by (simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prime-gt-0-int)

lemma prime-factors-ge-0-int [elim]:

fixes $n :: \text{int}$

shows $p \in \text{prime-factors } n \implies p \geq 0$

by (drule prime-factors-gt-0-int) simp

lemma prod-mset-prime-factorization-int:

fixes $n :: \text{int}$

assumes $n > 0$

shows $\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } n) = n$

using assms by (simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization)

lemma prime-factorization-exists-nat:

$n > 0 \implies (\exists M. (\forall p::\text{nat} \in \text{set-mset } M. \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod i \in \# M. i))$

using prime-factorization-exists[of n] by auto

lemma prod-mset-prime-factorization-nat [simp]:

$(n::\text{nat}) > 0 \implies \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } n) = n$

by (subst prod-mset-prime-factorization) simp-all

lemma prime-factorization-nat:

$n > (0::\text{nat}) \implies n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n)$

by (simp add: prod-prime-factors)

lemma *prime-factorization-int*:

$n > (0::\text{int}) \implies n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
by (*simp add: prod-prime-factors*)

lemma *prime-factorization-unique-nat*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow -$
assumes $S\text{-eq}: S = \{p. 0 < f \ p\}$
and *finite* S
and $S: \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \ n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p)$
shows $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow f \ p = \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
using *assms* **by** (*intro prime-factorization-unique''*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factorization-unique-int*:

fixes $f :: \text{int} \Rightarrow -$
assumes $S\text{-eq}: S = \{p. 0 < f \ p\}$
and *finite* S
and $S: \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \ \text{abs } n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p)$
shows $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow f \ p = \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
using *assms* **by** (*intro prime-factorization-unique''*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factors-characterization-nat*:

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

lemma *prime-factors-characterization'-nat*:

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

lemma *prime-factors-characterization-int*:

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

lemma *abs-prod*: $\text{abs } (\text{prod } f \ A :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom}) = \text{prod } (\lambda x. \text{abs } (f \ x)) \ A$

by (*cases finite A, induction A rule: finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: abs-mult*)

lemma *primes-characterization'-int* [*rule-format*]:

$\text{finite } \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f \ (p::\text{int})\} \implies \forall p. 0 < f \ p \longrightarrow \text{prime } p \implies$
 $\text{prime-factors } (\prod p \mid p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f \ p. p \wedge f \ p) = \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f \ p\}$
by (*rule prime-factors-characterization-int*) (*auto simp: abs-prod prime-ge-0-int*)

lemma *multiplicity-characterization-nat*:

$S = \{p. 0 < f \ (p::\text{nat})\} \implies \text{finite } S \implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } p \implies$
 $n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p) \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ n = f \ p$

by (*frule prime-factorization-unique-nat* [*of S f n*, *THEN conjunct2*, *rule-format*, *symmetric*]) *auto*

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

lemma *multiplicity-characterization-int*: *S = {p. 0 < f (p::int)} \implies*
finite S $\implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } p \implies n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \implies$
multiplicity p n = f p
by (*frule prime-factorization-unique-int* [*of S f n*, *THEN conjunct2*, *rule-format*, *symmetric*])
(auto simp: abs-prod power-abs prime-ge-0-int intro!: prod.cong)

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

lemma *multiplicity-one-nat* [*simp*]: *multiplicity p (Suc 0) = 0*
unfolding *One-nat-def* [*symmetric*] **by** (*rule multiplicity-one*)

lemma *multiplicity-eq-nat*:
fixes x and y::nat
assumes x > 0 y > 0 $\wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p x = \text{multiplicity } p y$
shows x = y
using *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*[*of x y*] *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *multiplicity-eq-int*:
fixes x y :: int
assumes x > 0 y > 0 $\wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p x = \text{multiplicity } p y$
shows x = y
using *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*[*of x y*] *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *multiplicity-prod-prime-powers*:
assumes finite S $\wedge x. x \in S \implies \text{prime } x \text{ prime } p$
shows multiplicity p ($\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p$) = (if p $\in S$ then f p else 0)
proof –
define g where g = ($\lambda x. \text{if } x \in S \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 0$)
define A where A = Abs-multiset g
*have {x. g x > 0} $\subseteq S$ **by** (auto simp: g-def)*
from finite-subset[OF this assms(1)] have [simp]: finite {x. 0 < g x}
by simp
*from assms have count-A: count A x = g x **for** x **unfolding** A-def*
by simp
have set-mset-A: set-mset A = {x $\in S. f x > 0$ }
*unfolding set-mset-def count-A **by** (auto simp: g-def)*

with *assms* **have** *prime: prime x if x ∈ # A for x using that* **by** *auto*
from *set-mset-A assms* **have** $(\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge g p)$
by (*intro prod.cong*) (*auto simp: g-def*)
also from *set-mset-A assms* **have** $\dots = (\prod p \in \text{set-mset } A. p \wedge g p)$
by (*intro prod.mono-neutral-right*) (*auto simp: g-def set-mset-A*)
also have $\dots = \text{prod-mset } A$
by (*auto simp: prod-mset-multiplicity count-A set-mset-A intro!: prod.cong*)
also from *assms* **have** *multiplicity p ... = sum-mset (image-mset (multiplicity*
p) A)
by (*subst prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib*) (*auto dest: prime*)
also from *assms* **have** *image-mset (multiplicity p) A = image-mset (λx. if x =*
p then 1 else 0) A
by (*intro image-mset-cong*) (*auto simp: prime-multiplicity-other dest: prime*)
also have *sum-mset ... = (if p ∈ S then f p else 0)* **by** (*simp add: sum-mset-delta*
count-A g-def)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *prime-factorization-prod-mset:*
assumes $0 \notin \# A$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \sum \# (\text{image-mset } \text{prime-factorization}$
A)
using *assms* **by** (*induct A*) (*auto simp add: prime-factorization-mult*)

lemma *prime-factors-prod:*
assumes *finite A and* $0 \notin f \text{ ' } A$
shows $\text{prime-factors } (\text{prod } f \text{ ' } A) = \bigcup ((\text{prime-factors} \circ f) \text{ ' } A)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: prod-unfold-prod-mset prime-factorization-prod-mset*)

lemma *prime-factors-fact:*
 $\text{prime-factors } (\text{fact } n) = \{p \in \{2..n\}. \text{prime } p\}$ (**is** $?M = ?N$)
proof (*rule set-eqI*)
fix *p*
{ **fix** *m :: nat*
assume $p \in \text{prime-factors } m$
then have *prime p and p dvd m* **by** *auto*
moreover assume $m > 0$
ultimately have $2 \leq p$ **and** $p \leq m$
by (*auto intro: prime-ge-2-nat dest: dvd-imp-le*)
moreover assume $m \leq n$
ultimately have $2 \leq p$ **and** $p \leq n$
by (*auto intro: order-trans*)
} **note** $*$ **=** *this*
show $p \in ?M \longleftrightarrow p \in ?N$
by (*auto simp add: fact-prod prime-factors-prod Suc-le-eq dest!: prime-prime-factors*
*intro: **)
qed

lemma *prime-dvd-fact-iff:*

```

assumes prime p
shows  $p \text{ dvd } \text{fact } n \iff p \leq n$ 
using assms
by (auto simp add: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd [symmetric]
    prime-factorization-prime prime-factors-fact prime-ge-2-nat)

lemma dvd-choose-prime:
  assumes kn: k < n and k: k ≠ 0 and n: n ≠ 0 and prime-n: prime n
  shows  $n \text{ dvd } (n \text{ choose } k)$ 
proof –
  have  $n \text{ dvd } (\text{fact } n)$  by (simp add: fact-num-eq-if n)
  moreover have  $\neg n \text{ dvd } (\text{fact } k * \text{fact } (n-k))$ 
  by (metis prime-dvd-fact-iff prime-dvd-mult-iff assms neg0-conv diff-less linorder-not-less)
  moreover have  $(\text{fact } n :: \text{nat}) = \text{fact } k * \text{fact } (n-k) * (n \text{ choose } k)$ 
  using binomial-fact-lemma kn by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using prime-n
  by (auto simp add: prime-dvd-mult-iff)
qed

lemma (in ring-1) minus-power-prime-CHAR:
  assumes  $p = \text{CHAR}('a)$  prime p
  shows  $(-x :: 'a) ^ p = -(x ^ p)$ 
proof (cases p = 2)
  case False
  have prime p
  using assms by blast
  hence odd p
  using prime-imp-coprime assms False coprime-right-2-iff-odd gcd-nat.strict-iff-not
by blast
  thus ?thesis
  by simp
qed (use assms in <auto simp: uminus-CHAR-2>)

```

3.8 Rings and fields with prime characteristic

We introduce some type classes for rings and fields with prime characteristic.

```

class semiring-prime-char = semiring-1 +
  assumes prime-char-aux: ∃ n. prime n ∧ of-nat n = (0 :: 'a)
begin

lemma CHAR-pos [intro, simp]:  $\text{CHAR}('a) > 0$ 
  using local.CHAR-pos-iff local.prime-char-aux prime-gt-0-nat by blast

lemma CHAR-nonzero [simp]:  $\text{CHAR}('a) \neq 0$ 
  using CHAR-pos by auto

lemma CHAR-prime [intro, simp]: prime CHAR('a)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) gcd-nat.order-iff-strict local.of-nat-1 local.of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd
    local.one-neq-zero local.prime-char-aux prime-nat-iff)

```

end

lemma *semiring-prime-charI* [intro?]:
prime CHAR('a :: semiring-1) \implies OFCLASS('a, semiring-prime-char-class)
by *standard auto*

lemma *idom-prime-charI* [intro?]:
assumes *CHAR('a :: idom) > 0*
shows *OFCLASS('a, semiring-prime-char-class)*
proof
 show *prime CHAR('a)*
 using *assms prime-CHAR-semidom* **by** *blast*
qed

class *comm-semiring-prime-char* = *comm-semiring-1* + *semiring-prime-char*
class *comm-ring-prime-char* = *comm-ring-1* + *semiring-prime-char*
begin
 subclass *comm-semiring-prime-char* ..
end
class *idom-prime-char* = *idom* + *semiring-prime-char*
begin
 subclass *comm-ring-prime-char* ..
end

class *field-prime-char* = *field* +
 assumes *pos-char-exists: $\exists n > 0. \text{ of-nat } n = (0 :: 'a)$*
begin
 subclass *idom-prime-char*
 apply *standard*
 using *pos-char-exists local.CHAR-pos-iff local.of-nat-CHAR local.prime-CHAR-semidom*
by *blast*
end

lemma *field-prime-charI* [intro?]:
n > 0 \implies of-nat n = (0 :: 'a :: field) \implies OFCLASS('a, field-prime-char-class)
by *standard auto*

lemma *field-prime-charI'* [intro?]:
CHAR('a :: field) > 0 \implies OFCLASS('a, field-prime-char-class)
by *standard auto*

3.9 Finite fields

class *finite-field* = *field-prime-char* + *finite*

lemma *finite-fieldI* [intro?]:
assumes *finite (UNIV :: 'a :: field set)*
shows *OFCLASS('a, finite-field-class)*

```

proof standard
  show  $\exists n > 0. \text{ of-nat } n = (0 :: 'a)$ 
    using assms prime-CHAR-semidom [where  $? 'a = 'a$ ] finite-imp-CHAR-pos [OF
assms]
    by (intro exI [of - CHAR('a)]) auto
qed fact+

```

On a finite field with n elements, taking the n -th power of an element is the identity. This is an obvious consequence of the fact that the multiplicative group of the field is a finite group of order $n - 1$, so $x^n = 1$ for any non-zero x .

Note that this result is sharp in the sense that the multiplicative group of a finite field is cyclic, i.e. it contains an element of order $n - 1$. (We don't prove this here.)

```

lemma finite-field-power-card-eq-same:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{finite-field}$ 
  shows  $x^{\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})} = x$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0$ )
  case False
    have  $x * (\prod_{y \in UNIV - \{0\}} x * y) = x * x^{\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1} * \prod (UNIV - \{0\})$ 
      by (simp add: prod.distrib mult-ac)
    also have  $x * x^{\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1} = x^{\text{Suc } (\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1)}$ 
      by (subst power-Suc) auto
    also have  $\text{Suc } (\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1) = \text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})$ 
      using finite-UNIV-card-ge-0 [where  $? 'a = 'a$ ] by simp
    also have  $(\prod_{y \in UNIV - \{0\}} x * y) = (\prod_{y \in UNIV - \{0\}} y)$ 
      by (rule prod.reindex-bij-witness [of -  $\lambda y. y / x \lambda y. x * y$ ]) (use False in auto)
    finally show ?thesis
      by simp
qed (use finite-UNIV-card-ge-0 [where  $? 'a = 'a$ ] in auto)

```

```

lemma finite-field-power-card-power-eq-same:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{finite-field}$ 
  assumes  $m = \text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})^n$ 
  shows  $x^m = x$ 
  unfolding assms
  by (induction  $n$ ) (simp-all add: finite-field-power-card-eq-same power-mult)

```

```

class enum-finite-field = finite-field +
  fixes enum-finite-field ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes enum-finite-field: enum-finite-field ' $\{.. < \text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})\} = UNIV$ '
begin

```

```

lemma inj-on-enum-finite-field: inj-on enum-finite-field ' $\{.. < \text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})\}$ '
  using enum-finite-field by (simp add: eq-card-imp-inj-on)

```


end

To get rid of the pending sort hypotheses, we prove that the field with 2 elements is indeed a finite field.

```
typedef gf2 = {0, 1 :: nat}
by auto
```

setup-lifting *type-definition-gf2*

instantiation *gf2 :: field*

begin

lift-definition *zero-gf2 :: gf2 is 0 by auto*

lift-definition *one-gf2 :: gf2 is 1 by auto*

lift-definition *uminus-gf2 :: gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 is $\lambda x. x$.*

lift-definition *plus-gf2 :: gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 is $\lambda x y. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1$ by auto*

lift-definition *minus-gf2 :: gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 is $\lambda x y. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1$ by auto*

lift-definition *times-gf2 :: gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 is $\lambda x y. x * y$ by auto*

lift-definition *inverse-gf2 :: gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 is $\lambda x. x$.*

lift-definition *divide-gf2 :: gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 \Rightarrow gf2 is $\lambda x y. x * y$ by auto*

instance

by *standard (transfer; fastforce)+*

end

instance *gf2 :: finite-field*

proof

interpret *type-definition Rep-gf2 Abs-gf2 {0, 1 :: nat}*

by *(rule type-definition-gf2)*

show *finite (UNIV :: gf2 set)*

by *(metis Abs-image finite.emptyI finite.insertI finite-imageI)*

qed

3.10 The Freshman's Dream in rings of prime characteristic

lemma *(in comm-semiring-1) freshmans-dream:*

fixes *x y :: 'a and n :: nat*

assumes *prime CHAR('a)*

assumes *n-def: n = CHAR('a)*

shows *(x + y) \wedge n = x \wedge n + y \wedge n*

proof –

interpret *comm-semiring-prime-char*

by *standard (auto intro!: exI[of - CHAR('a)] assms)*

have *n > 0*

unfolding *n-def by simp*

have *(x + y) \wedge n = ($\sum k \leq n. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (n - k)$)*

by *(rule binomial-ring)*

also have *... = ($\sum k \in \{0, n\}. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (n - k)$)*

```

proof (intro sum.mono-neutral-right ballI)
  fix  $k$  assume  $k \in \{..n\} - \{0, n\}$ 
  hence  $k: k > 0 \ k < n$ 
  by auto
  have  $CHAR('a) \text{ dvd } (n \text{ choose } k)$ 
  unfolding  $n\text{-def}$ 
  by (rule dvd-choose-prime) (use  $k$  in  $\langle \text{auto simp: } n\text{-def} \rangle$ )
  hence  $of\text{-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) = (0 :: 'a)$ 
  using  $of\text{-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd}$  by blast
  thus  $of\text{-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x ^ k * y ^{(n - k)} = 0$ 
  by simp
qed auto
finally show ?thesis
  using  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  by (simp add: add-ac)
qed

lemma (in comm-semiring-1) freshmans-dream':
  assumes [simp]:  $\text{prime } CHAR('a)$  and  $m = CHAR('a) ^ n$ 
  shows  $(x + y :: 'a) ^ m = x ^ m + y ^ m$ 
  unfolding  $assms(2)$ 
proof (induction  $n$ )
  case (Suc  $n$ )
  have  $(x + y) ^{(CHAR('a) ^ n * CHAR('a))} = ((x + y) ^{(CHAR('a) ^ n)}) ^{CHAR('a)}$ 
  by (rule power-mult)
  thus ?case
  by (simp add: Suc.IH freshmans-dream Groups.mult-ac flip: power-mult)
qed auto

lemma (in comm-semiring-1) freshmans-dream-sum:
  fixes  $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes  $\text{prime } CHAR('a)$  and  $n = CHAR('a)$ 
  shows  $\text{sum } f \ A ^ n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i ^ n) \ A$ 
  using  $assms$ 
  by (induct  $A$  rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  (auto simp add: power-0-left freshmans-dream)

lemma (in comm-semiring-1) freshmans-dream-sum':
  fixes  $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes  $\text{prime } CHAR('a)$   $m = CHAR('a) ^ n$ 
  shows  $\text{sum } f \ A ^ m = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i ^ m) \ A$ 
  using  $assms$ 
  by (induction  $A$  rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  (auto simp: freshmans-dream' power-0-left)

lemmas  $\text{prime-imp-coprime-nat} = \text{prime-imp-coprime}[\text{where } ?'a = \text{nat}]$ 

```

```

lemmas prime-imp-coprime-int = prime-imp-coprime[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-nat = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-int = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-eq-nat = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-eq-int = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-nat = prime-dvd-power[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-int = prime-dvd-power[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-nat-iff = prime-dvd-power-iff[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-int-iff = prime-dvd-power-iff[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-imp-power-coprime-nat = prime-imp-power-coprime[where ?'a =
nat]
lemmas prime-imp-power-coprime-int = prime-imp-power-coprime[where ?'a =
int]
lemmas primes-coprime-nat = primes-coprime[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas primes-coprime-int = primes-coprime[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-divprod-pow-nat = prime-elem-divprod-pow[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-exp = prime-elem-power-iff[where ?'a = nat]

end

```

4 Polynomials as type over a ring structure

```

theory Polynomial
imports
  Complex-Main
  HOL-Library.More-List
  HOL-Library.Infinite-Set
  Primes
begin

context semidom-modulo
begin

lemma not-dvd-imp-mod-neq-0:
   $\langle a \bmod b \neq 0 \rangle$  if  $\langle \neg b \text{ dvd } a \rangle$ 
  using that mod-0-imp-dvd [of a b] by blast

end

```

4.1 Auxiliary: operations for lists (later) representing coefficients

```

definition cCons :: 'a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list (infixr <##> 65)
  where  $x \## xs = (if\ xs = [] \wedge x = 0\ then\ []\ else\ x \# xs)$ 

lemma cCons-0-Nil-eq [simp]:  $0 \## [] = []$ 
  by (simp add: cCons-def)

lemma cCons-Cons-eq [simp]:  $x \## y \# ys = x \# y \# ys$ 

```

```

by (simp add: cCons-def)

lemma cCons-append-Cons-eq [simp]:  $x \#\# xs @ y \# ys = x \# xs @ y \# ys$ 
by (simp add: cCons-def)

lemma cCons-not-0-eq [simp]:  $x \neq 0 \implies x \#\# xs = x \# xs$ 
by (simp add: cCons-def)

lemma strip-while-not-0-Cons-eq [simp]:
  strip-while ( $\lambda x. x = 0$ ) ( $x \# xs$ ) =  $x \#\# strip-while (\lambda x. x = 0) xs$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0$ )
  case False
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case True
  show ?thesis
  proof (induct  $xs$  rule: rev-induct)
    case Nil
    with True show ?case by simp
  next
    case (snoc  $y ys$ )
    then show ?case
    by (cases  $y = 0$ ) (simp-all add: append-Cons [symmetric] del: append-Cons)
  qed
qed

lemma tl-cCons [simp]:  $tl (x \#\# xs) = xs$ 
by (simp add: cCons-def)



## 4.2 Definition of type poly



typedef (overloaded) 'a poly = { $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::zero. \forall_{\infty} n. f\ n = 0$ }
morphisms coeff Abs-poly
by (auto intro!: ALL-MOST)

setup-lifting type-definition-poly

lemma poly-eq-iff:  $p = q \iff (\forall n. coeff\ p\ n = coeff\ q\ n)$ 
by (simp add: coeff-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff)

lemma poly-eqI:  $(\bigwedge n. coeff\ p\ n = coeff\ q\ n) \implies p = q$ 
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma MOST-coeff-eq-0:  $\forall_{\infty} n. coeff\ p\ n = 0$ 
using coeff [of  $p$ ] by simp

lemma coeff-Abs-poly:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i > n \implies f\ i = 0$ 
  shows  $coeff\ (Abs-poly\ f) = f$ 

```

```

proof (rule Abs-poly-inverse, clarify)
  have eventually ( $\lambda i. i > n$ ) cofinite
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
  thus eventually ( $\lambda i. f\ i = 0$ ) cofinite
    by eventually-elim (use assms in auto)
qed

```

4.3 Degree of a polynomial

```

definition degree :: 'a::zero poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where degree  $p = (LEAST\ n. \forall i>n. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0)$ 

```

```

lemma degree-cong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{coeff } q\ i = 0$ 
  shows degree  $p = \text{degree } q$ 
proof -
  have ( $\lambda n. \forall i>n. \text{poly.coeff } p\ i = 0$ ) = ( $\lambda n. \forall i>n. \text{poly.coeff } q\ i = 0$ )
    using assms by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp only: degree-def)
qed

```

```

lemma coeff-Abs-poly-If-le:
   $\text{coeff } (\text{Abs-poly } (\lambda i. \text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\ i \text{ else } 0)) = (\lambda i. \text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\ i \text{ else } 0)$ 
proof (rule Abs-poly-inverse, clarify)
  have eventually ( $\lambda i. i > n$ ) cofinite
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
  thus eventually ( $\lambda i. (\text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\ i \text{ else } 0) = 0$ ) cofinite
    by eventually-elim auto
qed

```

```

lemma coeff-eq-0:
  assumes degree  $p < n$ 
  shows coeff  $p\ n = 0$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists n. \forall i>n. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0$ 
    using MOST-coeff-eq-0 by (simp add: MOST-nat)
  then have  $\forall i>\text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0$ 
    unfolding degree-def by (rule LeastI-ex)
  with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma le-degree: coeff  $p\ n \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p$ 
  using coeff-eq-0 linorder-le-less-linear by blast

```

```

lemma degree-le:  $\forall i>n. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0 \implies \text{degree } p \leq n$ 
  unfolding degree-def by (erule Least-le)

```

```

lemma less-degree-imp:  $n < \text{degree } p \implies \exists i>n. \text{coeff } p\ i \neq 0$ 

```

unfolding *degree-def* **by** (*drule not-less-Least*, *simp*)

lemma *poly-eqI2*:

assumes $\text{degree } p = \text{degree } q$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i \leq \text{degree } p \implies \text{coeff } p \ i = \text{coeff } q \ i$
shows $p = q$
by (*metis assms le-degree poly-eqI*)

4.4 The zero polynomial

instantiation *poly* :: (*zero*) *zero*
begin

lift-definition *zero-poly* :: '*a poly*
is $\lambda-. 0$
by (*rule MOST-I*) *simp*

instance ..

end

lemma *coeff-0* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } 0 \ n = 0$
by *transfer rule*

lemma *degree-0* [*simp*]: $\text{degree } 0 = 0$
by (*rule order-antisym [OF degree-le le0]*) *simp*

lemma *leading-coeff-neq-0*:
assumes $p \neq 0$
shows $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$
proof (*cases degree p*)
case 0
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **obtain** n **where** $\text{coeff } p \ n \neq 0$
by (*auto simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
then have $n \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*rule le-degree*)
with $\langle \text{coeff } p \ n \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{degree } p = 0 \rangle$ **show** $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$
by *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
from $\langle \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ **have** $n < \text{degree } p$
by *simp*
then have $\exists i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$
by (*rule less-degree-imp*)
then obtain i **where** $n < i$ **and** $\text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$
by *blast*
from $\langle \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ **and** $\langle n < i \rangle$ **have** $\text{degree } p \leq i$
by *simp*
also from $\langle \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $i \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*rule le-degree*)

finally have $\text{degree } p = i$.
with $\langle \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $\text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *leading-coeff-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p) = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (*cases* $p = 0$) (*simp-all add: leading-coeff-neq-0*)

lemma *degree-lessI*:
assumes $p \neq 0 \vee n > 0 \ \forall k \geq n. \text{coeff } p \ k = 0$
shows $\text{degree } p < n$
proof (*cases* $p = 0$)
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *: $\neg(\text{degree } p < n)$
define d **where** $d = \text{degree } p$
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{coeff } p \ d \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: d-def*)
moreover have $\text{coeff } p \ d = 0$
using *assms(2) ** **by** (*auto simp: not-less*)
ultimately show *False* **by** *contradiction*
qed
qed (*use assms in auto*)

lemma *eq-zero-or-degree-less*:
assumes $\text{degree } p \leq n$ **and** $\text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
shows $p = 0 \vee \text{degree } p < n$
proof (*cases* n)
case 0
with $\langle \text{degree } p \leq n \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{coeff } p \ n = 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p) = 0$
by *simp*
then have $p = 0$ **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* ..
next
case (*Suc m*)
from $\langle \text{degree } p \leq n \rangle$ **have** $\forall i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
by (*simp add: coeff-eq-0*)
with $\langle \text{coeff } p \ n = 0 \rangle$ **have** $\forall i \geq n. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
by (*simp add: le-less*)
with $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$ **have** $\forall i > m. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
by (*simp add: less-eq-Suc-le*)
then have $\text{degree } p \leq m$
by (*rule degree-le*)
with $\langle n = \text{Suc } m \rangle$ **have** $\text{degree } p < n$
by (*simp add: less-Suc-eq-le*)
then show *?thesis* ..
qed

lemma *coeff-0-degree-minus-1*: $\text{coeff } rrr \ dr = 0 \implies \text{degree } rrr \leq dr \implies \text{degree}$

$rrr \leq dr - 1$
using *eq-zero-or-degree-less* **by** *fastforce*

4.5 List-style constructor for polynomials

lift-definition $pCons :: 'a::zero \Rightarrow 'a\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$
is $\lambda a\ p. case_nat\ a\ (coeff\ p)$
by $(rule\ MOST_SucD)\ (simp\ add:\ MOST_coeff_eq_0)$

lemmas $coeff_pCons = pCons.rep_eq$

lemma $coeff_pCons'$: $poly.coeff\ (pCons\ c\ p)\ n = (if\ n = 0\ then\ c\ else\ poly.coeff\ p\ (n - 1))$
by $transfer'(auto\ split:\ nat.splits)$

lemma $coeff_pCons_0$ $[simp]$: $coeff\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ 0 = a$
by $transfer\ simp$

lemma $coeff_pCons_Suc$ $[simp]$: $coeff\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ (Suc\ n) = coeff\ p\ n$
by $(simp\ add:\ coeff_pCons)$

lemma $degree_pCons_le$: $degree\ (pCons\ a\ p) \leq Suc\ (degree\ p)$
by $(rule\ degree_le)\ (simp\ add:\ coeff_eq_0\ coeff_pCons\ split:\ nat.split)$

lemma $degree_pCons_eq$: $p \neq 0 \implies degree\ (pCons\ a\ p) = Suc\ (degree\ p)$
by $(simp\ add:\ degree_pCons_le\ le_antisym\ le_degree)$

lemma $degree_pCons_0$: $degree\ (pCons\ a\ 0) = 0$

proof —

have $degree\ (pCons\ a\ 0) \leq Suc\ 0$

by $(metis\ (no_types)\ degree_0\ degree_pCons_le)$

then show $?thesis$

by $(metis\ coeff_0\ coeff_pCons_Suc\ degree_0\ eq_zero_or_degree_less\ less_Suc0)$

qed

lemma $degree_pCons_eq_if$ $[simp]$: $degree\ (pCons\ a\ p) = (if\ p = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ Suc\ (degree\ p))$
by $(simp\ add:\ degree_pCons_0\ degree_pCons_eq)$

lemma $pCons_0_0$ $[simp]$: $pCons\ 0\ 0 = 0$
by $(rule\ poly_eqI)\ (simp\ add:\ coeff_pCons\ split:\ nat.split)$

lemma $pCons_eq_iff$ $[simp]$: $pCons\ a\ p = pCons\ b\ q \longleftrightarrow a = b \wedge p = q$

proof *safe*

assume $pCons\ a\ p = pCons\ b\ q$

then have $coeff\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ 0 = coeff\ (pCons\ b\ q)\ 0$

by $simp$

then show $a = b$

by $simp$


```

next
  assume  $pCons\ a\ p = pCons\ b\ q$ 
  then have  $coeff\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ (Suc\ n) = coeff\ (pCons\ b\ q)\ (Suc\ n)$  for  $n$ 
    by simp
  then show  $p = q$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
qed

lemma  $pCons$ -eq-0-iff [simp]:  $pCons\ a\ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge p = 0$ 
  using  $pCons$ -eq-iff [of  $a\ p\ 0\ 0$ ] by simp

lemma  $pCons$ -cases [cases type: poly]:
  obtains  $(pCons)\ a\ q$  where  $p = pCons\ a\ q$ 
proof
  show  $p = pCons\ (coeff\ p\ 0)\ (Abs-poly\ (\lambda n. coeff\ p\ (Suc\ n)))$ 
    by transfer
  (simp-all add: MOST-inj[where  $f=Suc$  and  $P=\lambda n. p\ n = 0$  for  $p$ ] fun-eq-iff
  Abs-poly-inverse
  split: nat.split)
qed

lemma  $pCons$ -induct [case-names 0  $pCons$ , induct type: poly]:
  assumes zero:  $P\ 0$ 
  assumes  $pCons$ :  $\bigwedge a\ p. a \neq 0 \vee p \neq 0 \implies P\ p \implies P\ (pCons\ a\ p)$ 
  shows  $P\ p$ 
proof (induct  $p$  rule: measure-induct-rule [where  $f=degree$ ])
  case (less  $p$ )
  obtain  $a\ q$  where  $p = pCons\ a\ q$  by (rule  $pCons$ -cases)
  have  $P\ q$ 
  proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
    case True
    then show  $P\ q$  by (simp add: zero)
  next
    case False
    then have  $degree\ (pCons\ a\ q) = Suc\ (degree\ q)$ 
      by (rule degree-pCons-eq)
    with  $\langle p = pCons\ a\ q \rangle$  have  $degree\ q < degree\ p$ 
      by simp
    then show  $P\ q$ 
      by (rule less.hyps)
  qed
  have  $P\ (pCons\ a\ q)$ 
  proof (cases  $a \neq 0 \vee q \neq 0$ )
    case True
    with  $\langle P\ q \rangle$  show ?thesis by (auto intro:  $pCons$ )
  next
    case False
    with zero show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

```

with ⟨p = pCons a q⟩ show ?case
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma degree-eq-zeroE:
  fixes p :: 'a::zero poly
  assumes degree p = 0
  obtains a where p = pCons a 0
proof -
  obtain a q where p: p = pCons a q
  by (cases p)
  with assms have q = 0
  by (cases q = 0) simp-all
  with p have p = pCons a 0
  by simp
  then show thesis ..
qed

```

4.6 Quickcheck generator for polynomials

quickcheck-generator *poly constructors*: $0 :: - \text{poly}$, $pCons$

4.7 List-style syntax for polynomials

```

syntax
  -poly :: args ⇒ 'a poly  (⟨⟨indent=2 notation=⟨mixfix polynomial enumera-
tion⟩⟩[::]⟩)
syntax-consts
  -poly ⇒ pCons
translations
  [x, xs:] ⇒ CONST pCons x [xs:]
  [x:] ⇒ CONST pCons x 0

```

```

lemma degree-0-id:
  assumes degree p = 0
  shows [: coeff p 0 :] = p
  by (metis assms coeff-pCons-0 degree-eq-zeroE)

```

```

lemma degree0-coeffs: degree p = 0 ⟹ ∃ a. p = [: a :]
  by (meson degree-eq-zeroE)

```

```

lemma degree1-coeffs:
  fixes p :: 'a::zero poly
  assumes degree p = 1
  obtains a b where p = [: b, a :] a ≠ 0
proof -
  obtain b a q where p = pCons b q q = pCons a 0
  by (metis assms degree0-coeffs degree-0 degree-pCons-eq-if lessI less-one pCons-cases)
  then show thesis
    using assms that by force

```

qed

lemma *degree2-coeffs*:

fixes $p :: 'a::zero\ poly$

assumes $degree\ p = 2$

obtains $a\ b\ c$ **where** $p = [: c, b, a :]$ $a \neq 0$

proof –

obtain $c\ q$ **where** $p = pCons\ c\ q$ $degree\ q = 1$

by (*metis One-nat-def assms degree-0 degree-pCons-eq-if fact-0 fact-2 nat.inject numeral-2-eq-2 pCons-cases*)

then show *thesis*

by (*metis degree1-coeffs that*)

qed

4.8 Representation of polynomials by lists of coefficients

primrec $Poly :: 'a::zero\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$

where

$[code-post]: Poly\ [] = 0$

$| [code-post]: Poly\ (a \# as) = pCons\ a\ (Poly\ as)$

lemma *Poly-replicate-0* $[simp]: Poly\ (replicate\ n\ 0) = 0$

by (*induct n simp-all*)

lemma *Poly-eq-0*: $Poly\ as = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. as = replicate\ n\ 0)$

by (*induct as (auto simp add: Cons-replicate-eq)*)

lemma *Poly-append-replicate-zero* $[simp]: Poly\ (as @ replicate\ n\ 0) = Poly\ as$

by (*induct as simp-all*)

lemma *Poly-snoc-zero* $[simp]: Poly\ (as @ [0]) = Poly\ as$

using *Poly-append-replicate-zero [of as 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *Poly-cCons-eq-pCons-Poly* $[simp]: Poly\ (a \#\# p) = pCons\ a\ (Poly\ p)$

by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *Poly-on-rev-starting-with-0* $[simp]: hd\ as = 0 \implies Poly\ (rev\ (tl\ as)) = Poly\ (rev\ as)$

by (*cases as simp-all*)

lemma *degree-Poly*: $degree\ (Poly\ xs) \leq length\ xs$

by (*induct xs simp-all*)

lemma *coeff-Poly-eq* $[simp]: coeff\ (Poly\ xs) = nth-default\ 0\ xs$

by (*induct xs (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)*)

definition *coeffs* $:: 'a\ poly \Rightarrow 'a::zero\ list$

where $coeffs\ p = (if\ p = 0\ then\ []\ else\ map\ (\lambda i. coeff\ p\ i)\ [0 ..< Suc\ (degree\ p)])$

lemma *coeffs-eq-Nil* [simp]: $\text{coeffs } p = [] \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (*simp add: coeffs-def*)

lemma *not-0-coeffs-not-Nil*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{coeffs } p \neq []$
by *simp*

lemma *coeffs-0-eq-Nil* [simp]: $\text{coeffs } 0 = []$
by *simp*

lemma *coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons* [simp]: $\text{coeffs } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = a \#\#\ \text{coeffs } p$
proof –
have *: $\forall m \in \text{set } ms. m > 0 \implies \text{map } (\text{case-nat } x \ f) \ ms = \text{map } f \ (\text{map } (\lambda n. n - 1) \ ms)$
for $ms :: \text{nat list}$ **and** $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $x :: 'a$
by (*induct ms*) (*auto split: nat.split*)
show ?thesis
by (*simp add: * coeffs-def upt-conv-Cons coeff-pCons map-decr-upt del: upt-Suc*)
qed

lemma *length-coeffs*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{degree } p + 1$
by (*simp add: coeffs-def*)

lemma *coeffs-nth*: $p \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p \implies \text{coeffs } p ! n = \text{coeff } p \ n$
by (*auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc*)

lemma *coeff-in-coeffs*: $p \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p \implies \text{coeff } p \ n \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p)$
using *coeffs-nth* [*of p n, symmetric*] **by** (*simp add: length-coeffs*)

lemma *not-0-cCons-eq* [simp]: $p \neq 0 \implies a \#\#\ \text{coeffs } p = a \# \text{coeffs } p$
by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *Poly-coeffs* [simp, code abstype]: $\text{Poly } (\text{coeffs } p) = p$
by (*induct p*) *auto*

lemma *coeffs-Poly* [simp]: $\text{coeffs } (\text{Poly } as) = \text{strip-while } (\text{HOL.eq } 0) \ as$
proof (*induct as*)
case *Nil*
then show ?case **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons a as*)
from *replicate-length-same* [*of as 0*] **have** $(\forall n. as \neq \text{replicate } n \ 0) \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in \text{set } as. a \neq 0)$
by (*auto dest: sym* [*of - as*])
with *Cons* **show** ?case **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *no-trailing-coeffs* [simp]:
no-trailing (*HOL.eq* 0) (*coeffs* p)
by (*induct p*) *auto*

lemma *strip-while-coeffs* [*simp*]:
strip-while (*HOL.eq* 0) (*coeffs* p) = *coeffs* p
by *simp*

lemma *coeffs-eq-iff*: $p = q \longleftrightarrow \text{coeffs } p = \text{coeffs } q$
(is ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q)
proof
 assume ?P
 then show ?Q **by** *simp*
next
 assume ?Q
 then have *Poly* (*coeffs* p) = *Poly* (*coeffs* q) **by** *simp*
 then show ?P **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *nth-default-coeffs-eq*: *nth-default* 0 (*coeffs* p) = *coeff* p
by (*metis Poly-coeffs coeff-Poly-eq*)

lemma *range-coeff*: *range* (*coeff* p) = *insert* 0 (*set* (*coeffs* p))
by (*metis nth-default-coeffs-eq range-nth-default*)

lemma [*code*]: *coeff* p = *nth-default* 0 (*coeffs* p)
by (*simp add: nth-default-coeffs-eq*)

lemma *coeffs-eqI*:
assumes *coeff*: $\bigwedge n. \text{coeff } p \ n = \text{nth-default } 0 \ xs \ n$
assumes *zero*: *no-trailing* (*HOL.eq* 0) *xs*
shows *coeffs* p = *xs*
proof –
 from *coeff* **have** p = *Poly* *xs*
 by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
 with *zero* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *degree-eq-length-coeffs* [*code*]: *degree* p = *length* (*coeffs* p) – 1
by (*simp add: coeffs-def*)

lemma *length-coeffs-degree*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)$
by (*induct* p) (*auto simp: cCons-def*)

lemma [*code abstract*]: *coeffs* 0 = []
by (*fact coeffs-0-eq-Nil*)

lemma [*code abstract*]: *coeffs* (pCons a p) = a ## *coeffs* p
by (*fact coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons*)

lemma *set-coeffs-subset-singleton-0-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \{0\} \longleftrightarrow p = 0$

```

    by (auto simp add: coeffs-def intro: classical)

lemma set-coeffs-not-only-0 [simp]:
  set (coeffs p) ≠ {0}
  by (auto simp add: set-eq-subset)

lemma forall-coeffs-conv:
  (∀ n. P (coeff p n)) ⟷ (∀ c ∈ set (coeffs p). P c) if P 0
  using that by (auto simp add: coeffs-def)
  (metis atLeastLessThan-iff coeff-eq-0 not-less-iff-gr-or-eq zero-le)

instantiation poly :: ({zero, equal}) equal
begin

definition [code]: HOL.equal (p::'a poly) q ⟷ HOL.equal (coeffs p) (coeffs q)

instance
  by standard (simp add: equal equal-poly-def coeffs-eq-iff)

end

lemma [code nbe]: HOL.equal (p :: - poly) p ⟷ True
  by (fact equal-refl)

definition is-zero :: 'a::zero poly ⇒ bool
  where [code]: is-zero p ⟷ List.null (coeffs p)

lemma is-zero-null [code-abbrev]: is-zero p ⟷ p = 0
  by (simp add: is-zero-def)

Reconstructing the polynomial from the list

definition poly-of-list :: 'a::comm-monoid-add list ⇒ 'a poly
  where [simp]: poly-of-list = Poly

lemma poly-of-list-impl [code abstract]: coeffs (poly-of-list as) = strip-while (HOL.eq 0) as
  by simp



## 4.9 Fold combinator for polynomials



definition fold-coeffs :: ('a::zero ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
  where fold-coeffs f p = foldr f (coeffs p)

lemma fold-coeffs-0-eq [simp]: fold-coeffs f 0 = id
  by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma fold-coeffs-pCons-eq [simp]: f 0 = id ⟹ fold-coeffs f (pCons a p) = f a ∘ fold-coeffs f p
  by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def cCons-def fun-eq-iff)

```

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-0-0-eq* [simp]: *fold-coeffs* *f* (*pCons* 0 0) = *id*
by (*simp add: fold-coeffs-def*)

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-coeff-not-0-eq* [simp]:
 $a \neq 0 \implies \text{fold-coeffs } f \text{ (pCons } a \text{ } p) = f \text{ } a \circ \text{fold-coeffs } f \text{ } p$
by (*simp add: fold-coeffs-def*)

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-not-0-0-eq* [simp]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{fold-coeffs } f \text{ (pCons } a \text{ } p) = f \text{ } a \circ \text{fold-coeffs } f \text{ } p$
by (*simp add: fold-coeffs-def*)

4.10 Canonical morphism on polynomials – evaluation

definition *poly* :: $\langle 'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 } \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
where $\langle \text{poly } p \text{ } a = \text{horner-sum id } a \text{ (coeffs } p) \rangle$

lemma *poly-eq-fold-coeffs*:
 $\langle \text{poly } p = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \text{ } f \text{ } x. a + x * f \text{ } x) \text{ } p \text{ } (\lambda x. 0) \rangle$
by (*induction p*) (*auto simp add: fun-eq-iff poly-def*)

lemma *poly-0* [simp]: *poly* 0 *x* = 0
by (*simp add: poly-def*)

lemma *poly-pCons* [simp]: *poly* (*pCons* *a* *p*) *x* = *a* + *x* * *poly* *p* *x*
by (*cases p = 0 \wedge a = 0*) (*auto simp add: poly-def*)

lemma *poly-altdef*: $\text{poly } p \text{ } x = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \text{ } i * x^i)$
for $x :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-1}\}$

proof (*induction p rule: pCons-induct*)

case 0

then show ?*case*

by *simp*

next

case (*pCons* *a* *p*)

show ?*case*

proof (*cases p = 0*)

case *True*

then show ?*thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

let ?*p'* = *pCons* *a* *p*

note *poly-pCons*[*of a p x*]

also note *pCons.IH*

also have $a + x * (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \text{ } i * x^i) =$
 $\text{coeff } ?p' \text{ } 0 * x^0 + (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } ?p' \text{ } (\text{Suc } i) * x^{\text{Suc } i})$

by (*simp add: field-simps sum-distrib-left coeff-pCons*)

also note *sum.atMost-Suc-shift*[*symmetric*]

also note *degree-pCons-eq*[*OF* $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$, *of a, symmetric*]

finally show *?thesis* .
qed
qed

lemma *poly-0-coeff-0*: $\text{poly } p \ 0 = \text{coeff } p \ 0$
by (cases p) (auto simp: poly-altdef)

lemma *poly-zero*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 } \text{poly}$
assumes $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ shows $p = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$
proof
assume *degp*: $\text{degree } p = 0$
hence $\text{poly } p \ x = \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p)$ by (subst degree-0-id [OF *degp*, symmetric],
simp)
hence $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) = 0$ using x by *auto*
thus $p = 0$ by *auto*
qed *auto*

4.11 Monomials

lift-definition *monom* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero } \text{poly}$
is $\lambda a \ m \ n. \text{if } m = n \text{ then } a \text{ else } 0$
by (simp add: MOST-iff-cofinite)

lemma *coeff-monom* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } a \ m) \ n = (\text{if } m = n \text{ then } a \text{ else } 0)$
by *transfer rule*

lemma *monom-0*: $\text{monom } a \ 0 = [:a:]$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *monom-Suc*: $\text{monom } a \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{pCons } 0 \ (\text{monom } a \ n)$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *monom-eq-0* [*simp*]: $\text{monom } 0 \ n = 0$
by (rule poly-eqI) *simp*

lemma *monom-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{monom } a \ n = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma *monom-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{monom } a \ n = \text{monom } b \ n \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma *degree-monom-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{monom } a \ n) \leq n$
by (rule degree-le, *simp*)

lemma *degree-monom-eq*: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{monom } a \ n) = n$
by (metis coeff-monom leading-coeff-0-iff)

lemma *coeffs-monom* [*code abstract*]:

$\text{coeffs } (\text{monom } a \ n) = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } [] \text{ else replicate } n \ 0 \ @ \ [a])$
by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma fold-coeffs-monom [simp]: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{fold-coeffs } f \ (\text{monom } a \ n) = f \ 0 \ \sim n \circ f \ a$
by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def coeffs-monom fun-eq-iff)

lemma poly-monom: $\text{poly } (\text{monom } a \ n) \ x = a * x \wedge n$
for $a \ x :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$
by (cases $a = 0$, simp-all) (induct n, simp-all add: mult.left-commute poly-eq-fold-coeffs)

lemma monom-eq-iff': $\text{monom } c \ n = \text{monom } d \ m \longleftrightarrow c = d \wedge (c = 0 \vee n = m)$
by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff)

lemma monom-eq-const-iff: $\text{monom } c \ n = [:d:] \longleftrightarrow c = d \wedge (c = 0 \vee n = 0)$
using monom-eq-iff'[of c n d 0] **by** (simp add: monom-0)

4.12 Leading coefficient

abbreviation lead-coeff:: $'a :: \text{zero poly} \Rightarrow 'a$
where $\text{lead-coeff } p \equiv \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p)$

lemma lead-coeff-pCons[simp]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = \text{lead-coeff } p$
 $p = 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = a$
by auto

lemma lead-coeff-monom [simp]: $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{monom } c \ n) = c$
by (cases $c = 0$) (simp-all add: degree-monom-eq)

lemma last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree:
 $\text{last } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{lead-coeff } p \text{ if } p \neq 0$
using that **by** (simp add: coeffs-def)

lemma lead-coeff-list-def:
 $\text{lead-coeff } p = (\text{if } \text{coeffs } p = [] \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{last } (\text{coeffs } p))$
by (simp add: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)

4.13 Addition and subtraction

instantiation poly :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
begin

lift-definition plus-poly :: $'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
is $\lambda p \ q \ n. \text{coeff } p \ n + \text{coeff } q \ n$
proof –
fix $q \ p :: 'a \text{ poly}$
show $\forall n. \text{coeff } p \ n + \text{coeff } q \ n = 0$
using MOST-coeff-eq-0[of p] MOST-coeff-eq-0[of q] **by** eventually-elim simp

qed

lemma *coeff-add* [simp]: $\text{coeff } (p + q) \ n = \text{coeff } p \ n + \text{coeff } q \ n$
by (*simp add: plus-poly.rep-eq*)

instance

proof

fix $p \ q \ r :: 'a \ \text{poly}$
show $(p + q) + r = p + (q + r)$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff add.assoc*)
show $p + q = q + p$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff add.commute*)
show $0 + p = p$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)

qed

end

instantiation *poly* :: (*cancel-comm-monoid-add*) *cancel-comm-monoid-add*
begin

lift-definition *minus-poly* :: $'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$

is $\lambda p \ q \ n. \text{coeff } p \ n - \text{coeff } q \ n$

proof –

fix $q \ p :: 'a \ \text{poly}$
show $\forall \infty n. \text{coeff } p \ n - \text{coeff } q \ n = 0$
using *MOST-coeff-eq-0*[of p] *MOST-coeff-eq-0*[of q] by *eventually-elim simp*

qed

lemma *coeff-diff* [simp]: $\text{coeff } (p - q) \ n = \text{coeff } p \ n - \text{coeff } q \ n$
by (*simp add: minus-poly.rep-eq*)

instance

proof

fix $p \ q \ r :: 'a \ \text{poly}$
show $p + q - p = q$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
show $p - q - r = p - (q + r)$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff diff-diff-eq*)

qed

end

instantiation *poly* :: (*ab-group-add*) *ab-group-add*
begin

lift-definition *uminus-poly* :: $'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$

is $\lambda p \ n. - \text{coeff } p \ n$

proof –

```

    fix p :: 'a poly
    show  $\forall n. - \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$ 
      using MOST-coeff-eq-0 by simp
  qed

lemma coeff-minus [simp]:  $\text{coeff } (- p) \ n = - \text{coeff } p \ n$ 
  by (simp add: uminus-poly.rep-eq)

instance
proof
  fix p q :: 'a poly
  show  $- p + p = 0$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
  show  $p - q = p + - q$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
  qed

end

lemma add-pCons [simp]:  $pCons \ a \ p + pCons \ b \ q = pCons \ (a + b) \ (p + q)$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma minus-pCons [simp]:  $- pCons \ a \ p = pCons \ (- a) \ (- p)$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma diff-pCons [simp]:  $pCons \ a \ p - pCons \ b \ q = pCons \ (a - b) \ (p - q)$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma degree-add-le-max:  $\text{degree } (p + q) \leq \max (\text{degree } p) (\text{degree } q)$ 
  by (rule degree-le) (auto simp add: coeff-eq-0)

lemma degree-add-le:  $\text{degree } p \leq n \implies \text{degree } q \leq n \implies \text{degree } (p + q) \leq n$ 
  by (auto intro: order-trans degree-add-le-max)

lemma degree-add-less:  $\text{degree } p < n \implies \text{degree } q < n \implies \text{degree } (p + q) < n$ 
  by (auto intro: le-less-trans degree-add-le-max)

lemma degree-add-eq-right: assumes  $\text{degree } p < \text{degree } q$  shows  $\text{degree } (p + q) = \text{degree } q$ 
proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule order-antisym)
    show  $\text{degree } (p + q) \leq \text{degree } q$ 
      by (simp add: assms degree-add-le order.strict-implies-order)
    show  $\text{degree } q \leq \text{degree } (p + q)$ 
      by (simp add: False assms coeff-eq-0 le-degree)
  qed
qed (use assms in auto)

```

lemma *degree-add-eq-left*: $\text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \implies \text{degree } (p + q) = \text{degree } p$
using *degree-add-eq-right* [of q p] **by** (*simp* *add*: *add.commute*)

lemma *degree-minus* [*simp*]: $\text{degree } (- p) = \text{degree } p$
by (*simp* *add*: *degree-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-add-le*: $\text{degree } p < \text{degree } q \implies \text{lead-coeff } (p + q) = \text{lead-coeff } q$
by (*metis* *coeff-add* *coeff-eq-0* *monoid-add-class.add.left-neutral* *degree-add-eq-right*)

lemma *lead-coeff-minus*: $\text{lead-coeff } (- p) = - \text{lead-coeff } p$
by (*metis* *coeff-minus* *degree-minus*)

lemma *degree-diff-le-max*: $\text{degree } (p - q) \leq \max (\text{degree } p) (\text{degree } q)$
for $p \ q :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add poly}$
using *degree-add-le* [where $p=p$ and $q=-q$] **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-diff-le*: $\text{degree } p \leq n \implies \text{degree } q \leq n \implies \text{degree } (p - q) \leq n$
for $p \ q :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add poly}$
using *degree-add-le* [of p $n - q$] **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-diff-less*: $\text{degree } p < n \implies \text{degree } q < n \implies \text{degree } (p - q) < n$
for $p \ q :: 'a::\text{ab-group-add poly}$
using *degree-add-less* [of p $n - q$] **by** *simp*

lemma *add-monom*: $\text{monom } a \ n + \text{monom } b \ n = \text{monom } (a + b) \ n$
by (*rule* *poly-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *diff-monom*: $\text{monom } a \ n - \text{monom } b \ n = \text{monom } (a - b) \ n$
by (*rule* *poly-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *minus-monom*: $- \text{monom } a \ n = \text{monom } (- a) \ n$
by (*rule* *poly-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *coeff-sum*: $\text{coeff } (\sum x \in A. p \ x) \ i = (\sum x \in A. \text{coeff } (p \ x) \ i)$
by (*induct* A *rule*: *infinite-finite-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *monom-sum*: $\text{monom } (\sum x \in A. a \ x) \ n = (\sum x \in A. \text{monom } (a \ x) \ n)$
by (*rule* *poly-eqI*) (*simp* *add*: *coeff-sum*)

fun *plus-coeffs* :: $'a::\text{comm-monoid-add list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list}$
where
 $\text{plus-coeffs } xs \ [] = xs$
 $| \text{plus-coeffs } [] \ ys = ys$
 $| \text{plus-coeffs } (x \ \# \ xs) \ (y \ \# \ ys) = (x + y) \ \#\# \ \text{plus-coeffs } xs \ ys$

lemma *coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs* [*code abstract*]:
 $\text{coeffs } (p + q) = \text{plus-coeffs } (\text{coeffs } p) (\text{coeffs } q)$
proof -

```

have *: nth-default 0 (plus-coeffs xs ys) n = nth-default 0 xs n + nth-default 0
ys n
for xs ys :: 'a list and n
proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: n rule: plus-coeffs.induct)
  case ( $\exists$  x xs y ys n)
  then show ?case
    by (cases n) (auto simp add: cCons-def)
qed simp-all
have **: no-trailing (HOL.eq 0) (plus-coeffs xs ys)
if no-trailing (HOL.eq 0) xs and no-trailing (HOL.eq 0) ys
for xs ys :: 'a list
using that by (induct xs ys rule: plus-coeffs.induct) (simp-all add: cCons-def)
show ?thesis
by (rule coeffs-eqI) (auto simp add: * nth-default-coeffs-eq intro: **)
qed

```

```

lemma coeffs-uminus [code abstract]:
  coeffs (- p) = map uminus (coeffs p)
proof -
  have eq-0: HOL.eq 0  $\circ$  uminus = HOL.eq (0::'a)
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  show ?thesis
  by (rule coeffs-eqI) (simp-all add: nth-default-map-eq nth-default-coeffs-eq no-trailing-map
eq-0)
qed

```

```

lemma [code]: p - q = p + - q
for p q :: 'a::ab-group-add poly
by (fact diff-conv-add-uminus)

```

```

lemma poly-add [simp]: poly (p + q) x = poly p x + poly q x
proof (induction p arbitrary: q)
  case (pCons a p)
  then show ?case
    by (cases q) (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed auto

```

```

lemma poly-minus [simp]: poly (- p) x = - poly p x
for x :: 'a::comm-ring
by (induct p) simp-all

```

```

lemma poly-diff [simp]: poly (p - q) x = poly p x - poly q x
for x :: 'a::comm-ring
using poly-add [of p - q x] by simp

```

```

lemma poly-sum: poly ( $\sum k \in A. p\ k$ ) x = ( $\sum k \in A. poly\ (p\ k)\ x$ )
by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma poly-sum-list: poly ( $\sum p \leftarrow ps. p$ ) y = ( $\sum p \leftarrow ps. poly\ p\ y$ )

```

```

by (induction ps) auto

lemma poly-sum-mset: poly ( $\sum x \in \#A. p\ x$ ) y = ( $\sum x \in \#A. poly\ (p\ x)\ y$ )
  by (induction A) auto

lemma degree-sum-le: finite S  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge p. p \in S \implies degree\ (f\ p) \leq n$ )  $\implies degree$ 
(sum f S)  $\leq n$ 
proof (induct S rule: finite-induct)
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (insert p S)
  then have degree (sum f S)  $\leq n$  degree (f p)  $\leq n$ 
    by auto
  then show ?case
    unfolding sum.insert[OF insert(1-2)] by (metis degree-add-le)
qed

lemma degree-sum-less:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies degree\ (f\ x) < n$  n  $> 0$ 
  shows degree (sum f A)  $< n$ 
  using assms by (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: degree-add-less)

lemma poly-as-sum-of-monoms':
  assumes degree p  $\leq n$ 
  shows ( $\sum i \leq n. monom\ (coeff\ p\ i)\ i$ ) = p
proof -
  have eq:  $\bigwedge i. \{..n\} \cap \{i\} = (if\ i \leq n\ then\ \{i\}\ else\ \{\})$ 
    by auto
  from assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-sum coeff-eq-0 sum.If-cases eq
      if-distrib[where f= $\lambda x. x * a$  for a])
qed

lemma poly-as-sum-of-monoms: ( $\sum i \leq degree\ p. monom\ (coeff\ p\ i)\ i$ ) = p
  by (intro poly-as-sum-of-monoms' order-refl)

lemma Poly-snoc: Poly (xs @ [x]) = Poly xs + monom x (length xs)
  by (induct xs) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

```

4.14 Multiplication by a constant, polynomial multiplication and the unit polynomial

```

lift-definition smult :: 'a::comm-semiring-0  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  is  $\lambda a\ p\ n. a * coeff\ p\ n$ 
proof -
  fix a :: 'a and p :: 'a poly
  show  $\forall \infty i. a * coeff\ p\ i = 0$ 
    using MOST-coeff-eq-0[of p] by eventually-elim simp

```

qed

lemma *coeff-smult* [simp]: $\text{coeff } (\text{smult } a \ p) \ n = a * \text{coeff } p \ n$
by (simp add: smult.rep-eq)

lemma *degree-smult-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{smult } a \ p) \leq \text{degree } p$
by (rule degree-le) (simp add: coeff-eq-0)

lemma *smult-smult* [simp]: $\text{smult } a \ (\text{smult } b \ p) = \text{smult } (a * b) \ p$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc)

lemma *smult-0-right* [simp]: $\text{smult } a \ 0 = 0$
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma *smult-0-left* [simp]: $\text{smult } 0 \ p = 0$
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma *smult-1-left* [simp]: $\text{smult } (1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}) \ p = p$
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma *smult-add-right*: $\text{smult } a \ (p + q) = \text{smult } a \ p + \text{smult } a \ q$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma *smult-add-left*: $\text{smult } (a + b) \ p = \text{smult } a \ p + \text{smult } b \ p$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma *smult-minus-right* [simp]: $\text{smult } a \ (- \ p) = - \ \text{smult } a \ p$
for $a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}$
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma *smult-minus-left* [simp]: $\text{smult } (- \ a) \ p = - \ \text{smult } a \ p$
for $a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}$
by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma *smult-diff-right*: $\text{smult } a \ (p - q) = \text{smult } a \ p - \text{smult } a \ q$
for $a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma *smult-diff-left*: $\text{smult } (a - b) \ p = \text{smult } a \ p - \text{smult } b \ p$
for $a \ b :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemmas *smult-distrib* =
smult-add-left smult-add-right
smult-diff-left smult-diff-right

lemma *smult-pCons* [simp]: $\text{smult } a \ (p \text{Cons } b \ p) = p \text{Cons } (a * b) \ (\text{smult } a \ p)$
by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

```

lemma smult-monom: smult a (monom b n) = monom (a * b) n
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma smult-Poly: smult c (Poly xs) = Poly (map ((*) c) xs)
  by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff nth-default-def)

lemma degree-smult-eq [simp]: degree (smult a p) = (if a = 0 then 0 else degree p)
  for a :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: degree-def)

lemma smult-eq-0-iff [simp]: smult a p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0  $\vee$  p = 0
  for a :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma coeffs-smult [code abstract]:
  coeffs (smult a p) = (if a = 0 then [] else map (Groups.times a) (coeffs p))
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
proof -
  have eq-0: HOL.eq 0  $\circ$  times a = HOL.eq (0::'a) if a  $\neq$  0
    using that by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  show ?thesis
    by (rule coeffs-eqI) (auto simp add: no-trailing-map nth-default-map-eq nth-default-coeffs-eq
eq-0)
qed

lemma smult-eq-iff:
  fixes b :: 'a :: field
  assumes b  $\neq$  0
  shows smult a p = smult b q  $\longleftrightarrow$  smult (a / b) p = q
    (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  also from assms have smult (inverse b) ... = q
    by simp
  finally show ?rhs
    by (simp add: field-simps)
next
  assume ?rhs
  with assms show ?lhs by auto
qed

lemma smult-cancel:
  fixes p::'a::idom poly
  assumes c $\neq$ 0 and smult: smult c p = smult c q
  shows p=q
proof -
  have smult c (p-q) = 0 using smult by (metis diff-self smult-diff-right)
  thus ?thesis using <c $\neq$ 0> by auto
qed

```



```

instantiation poly :: (comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
begin

definition p * q = fold-coeffs (λa p. smult a q + pCons 0 p) p 0

lemma mult-poly-0-left: (0::'a poly) * q = 0
  by (simp add: times-poly-def)

lemma mult-pCons-left [simp]: pCons a p * q = smult a q + pCons 0 (p * q)
  by (cases p = 0 ∧ a = 0) (auto simp add: times-poly-def)

lemma mult-poly-0-right: p * (0::'a poly) = 0
  by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0-left)

lemma mult-pCons-right [simp]: p * pCons a q = smult a p + pCons 0 (p * q)
  by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0-left algebra-simps)

lemmas mult-poly-0 = mult-poly-0-left mult-poly-0-right

lemma mult-smult-left [simp]: smult a p * q = smult a (p * q)
  by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0 smult-add-right)

lemma mult-smult-right [simp]: p * smult a q = smult a (p * q)
  by (induct q) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0 smult-add-right)

lemma mult-poly-add-left: (p + q) * r = p * r + q * r
  for p q r :: 'a poly
  by (induct r) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0 smult-distrib algebra-simps)

instance
proof
  fix p q r :: 'a poly
  show 0: 0 * p = 0
    by (rule mult-poly-0-left)
  show p * 0 = 0
    by (rule mult-poly-0-right)
  show (p + q) * r = p * r + q * r
    by (rule mult-poly-add-left)
  show (p * q) * r = p * (q * r)
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0 mult-poly-add-left)
  show p * q = q * p
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0)
qed

end

lemma coeff-mult-degree-sum:
  coeff (p * q) (degree p + degree q) = coeff p (degree p) * coeff q (degree q)

```

```

    by (induct p) (simp-all add: coeff-eq-0)

instance poly :: ({comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors}) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof
  fix p q :: 'a poly
  assume p ≠ 0 and q ≠ 0
  have coeff (p * q) (degree p + degree q) = coeff p (degree p) * coeff q (degree q)
    by (rule coeff-mult-degree-sum)
  also from ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have coeff p (degree p) * coeff q (degree q) ≠ 0
    by simp
  finally have ∃ n. coeff (p * q) n ≠ 0 ..
  then show p * q ≠ 0
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
qed

instance poly :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..

lemma coeff-mult: coeff (p * q) n = (∑ i ≤ n. coeff p i * coeff q (n - i))
proof (induct p arbitrary: n)
  case 0
  show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons a p n)
  then show ?case
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: sum.atMost-Suc-shift del: sum.atMost-Suc)
qed

lemma coeff-mult-0: coeff (p * q) 0 = coeff p 0 * coeff q 0
  by (simp add: coeff-mult)

lemma degree-mult-le: degree (p * q) ≤ degree p + degree q
proof (rule degree-le)
  show ∀ i > degree p + degree q. coeff (p * q) i = 0
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pCons split: nat.split)
qed

lemma mult-monom: monom a m * monom b n = monom (a * b) (m + n)
  by (induct m) (simp add: monom-0 smult-monom, simp add: monom-Suc)

instantiation poly :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
begin

lift-definition one-poly :: 'a poly
  is λn. of-bool (n = 0)
  by (rule MOST-SucD) simp

lemma coeff-1 [simp]:
  coeff 1 n = of-bool (n = 0)
  by (simp add: one-poly.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma one-pCons:
  1 = [:1:]
  by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma pCons-one:
  [:1:] = 1
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: one-pCons)

end

lemma poly-1 [simp]:
  poly 1 x = 1
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma one-poly-eq-simps [simp]:
  1 = [:1:]  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  [:1:] = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by (simp-all add: one-pCons)

lemma degree-1 [simp]:
  degree 1 = 0
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma coeffs-1-eq [simp, code abstract]:
  coeffs 1 = [1]
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma smult-one [simp]:
  smult c 1 = [:c:]
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma smult-sum: smult ( $\sum i \in S. f i$ ) p = ( $\sum i \in S. smult (f i) p$ )
  by (induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct, auto simp: smult-add-left)

lemma smult-power: (smult a p)  $\wedge$  n = smult (a  $\wedge$  n) (p  $\wedge$  n)
  by (induct n, auto simp: field-simps)

lemma monom-eq-1 [simp]:
  monom 1 0 = 1
  by (simp add: monom-0 one-pCons)

lemma monom-eq-1-iff:
  monom c n = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  c = 1  $\wedge$  n = 0
  using monom-eq-const-iff [of c n 1] by auto

```

lemma *monom-altdef*:
 $\text{monom } c \ n = \text{smult } c \ ([:0, 1:] \wedge n)$
by (*induct* *n*) (*simp-all* *add*: *monom-0 monom-Suc*)

lemma *degree-sum-list-le*: $(\bigwedge p . p \in \text{set } ps \implies \text{degree } p \leq n) \implies \text{degree } (\text{sum-list } ps) \leq n$
proof (*induct* *ps*)
case (*Cons* *p ps*)
hence $\text{degree } (\text{sum-list } ps) \leq n$ $\text{degree } p \leq n$ **by** *auto*
thus *?case* **unfolding** *sum-list.Cons* **by** (*metis* *degree-add-le*)
qed *simp*

lemma *degree-prod-list-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{prod-list } ps) \leq \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{degree } ps)$
proof (*induct* *ps*)
case (*Cons* *p ps*)
show *?case* **unfolding** *prod-list.Cons*
by (*rule* *order.trans*[*OF* *degree-mult-le*], *insert* *Cons*, *auto*)
qed *simp*

instance *poly* :: ($\{ \text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors} \}$) *semiring-1-no-zero-divisors*
..
instance *poly* :: (*comm-ring*) *comm-ring* **..**
instance *poly* :: (*comm-ring-1*) *comm-ring-1* **..**
instance *poly* :: (*comm-ring-1*) *comm-semiring-1-cancel* **..**

lemma *prod-smult*: $(\prod_{x \in A}. \text{smult } (c \ x) \ (p \ x)) = \text{smult } (\text{prod } c \ A) \ (\text{prod } p \ A)$
by (*induction* *A* *rule*: *infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto* *simp*: *mult-ac*)

lemma *degree-power-le*: $\text{degree } (p \wedge n) \leq \text{degree } p * n$
by (*induct* *n*) (*auto* *intro*: *order-trans* *degree-mult-le*)

lemma *coeff-0-power*: $\text{coeff } (p \wedge n) \ 0 = \text{coeff } p \ 0 \wedge n$
by (*induct* *n*) (*simp-all* *add*: *coeff-mult*)

lemma *poly-smult* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (\text{smult } a \ p) \ x = a * \text{poly } p \ x$
by (*induct* *p*) (*simp-all* *add*: *algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-mult* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (p * q) \ x = \text{poly } p \ x * \text{poly } q \ x$
by (*induct* *p*) (*simp-all* *add*: *algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-power* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (p \wedge n) \ x = \text{poly } p \ x \wedge n$
for *p* :: '*a*::*comm-semiring-1* *poly*
by (*induct* *n*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-prod*: $\text{poly } (\prod_{k \in A}. p \ k) \ x = (\prod_{k \in A}. \text{poly } (p \ k) \ x)$
by (*induct* *A* *rule*: *infinite-finite-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-prod-list*: $\text{poly } (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps}. p) \ y = (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps}. \text{poly } p \ y)$
by (*induction* *ps*) *auto*

lemma *poly-prod-mset*: $\text{poly } (\prod x \in \#A. p \ x) \ y = (\prod x \in \#A. \text{poly } (p \ x) \ y)$
by (*induction A*) *auto*

lemma *poly-const-pow*: $[: c :] \wedge n = [: c \wedge n :]$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)

lemma *monom-power*: $\text{monom } c \ n \wedge k = \text{monom } (c \wedge k) \ (n * k)$
by (*induction k*) (*auto simp: mult-monom*)

lemma *degree-prod-sum-le*: $\text{finite } S \implies \text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ S) \leq \text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S$
proof (*induct S rule: finite-induct*)
case empty
then show ?case *by simp*
next
case (insert a S)
show ?case
unfolding *prod.insert[OF insert(1-2)] sum.insert[OF insert(1-2)]*
by (*rule le-trans[OF degree-mult-le]*) (*use insert in auto*)
qed

lemma *coeff-0-prod-list*: $\text{coeff } (\text{prod-list } xs) \ 0 = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } (\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0) \ xs)$
by (*induct xs*) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult*)

lemma *coeff-monom-mult*: $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } c \ n * p) \ k = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } c * \text{coeff } p \ (k - n))$
proof –
have $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } c \ n * p) \ k = (\sum i \leq k. (\text{if } n = i \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0) * \text{coeff } p \ (k - i))$
by (*simp add: coeff-mult*)
also have $\dots = (\sum i \leq k. (\text{if } n = i \text{ then } c * \text{coeff } p \ (k - i) \text{ else } 0))$
by (*intro sum.cong*) *simp-all*
also have $\dots = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } c * \text{coeff } p \ (k - n))$
by *simp*
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *coeff-monom-Suc*: $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } a \ (\text{Suc } d) * p) \ (\text{Suc } i) = \text{coeff } (\text{monom } a \ d * p) \ i$
by (*simp add: monom-Suc*)

lemma *monom-1-dvd-iff'*: $\text{monom } 1 \ n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow (\forall k < n. \text{coeff } p \ k = 0)$
proof
assume *monom 1 n dvd p*
then obtain r where $p = \text{monom } 1 \ n * r$
by (*rule dvdE*)
then show $\forall k < n. \text{coeff } p \ k = 0$
by (*simp add: coeff-mult*)
next

```

assume zero: ( $\forall k < n. \text{coeff } p \ k = 0$ )
define r where r = Abs-poly ( $\lambda k. \text{coeff } p \ (k + n)$ )
have  $\forall \infty k. \text{coeff } p \ (k + n) = 0$ 
  by (subst cofinite-eq-sequentially, subst eventually-sequentially-seg,
      subst cofinite-eq-sequentially [symmetric]) transfer
then have coeff-r [simp]:  $\text{coeff } r \ k = \text{coeff } p \ (k + n)$  for k
  unfolding r-def by (subst poly.Abs-poly-inverse) simp-all
have p = monom 1 n * r
  by (rule poly-eqI, subst coeff-monom-mult) (simp-all add: zero)
then show monom 1 n dvd p by simp
qed

```

```

lemma coeff-sum-monom:
  assumes n:  $n \leq d$ 
  shows coeff ( $\sum i \leq d. \text{monom } (f \ i) \ i$ ) n = f n (is ?l = -)
proof -
  have ?l = ( $\sum i \leq d. \text{coeff } (\text{monom } (f \ i) \ i) \ n$ ) (is - = sum ?cmf -)
    using coeff-sum.
  also have {..d} = insert n ({..d} - {n}) using n by auto
    hence sum ?cmf {..d} = sum ?cmf ... by auto
  also have ... = sum ?cmf ({..d} - {n}) + ?cmf n by (subst sum.insert, auto)
  also have sum ?cmf ({..d} - {n}) = 0 by (subst sum.neutral, auto)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

4.15 Mapping polynomials

```

definition map-poly :: ('a :: zero  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: zero)  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'b poly
  where map-poly f p = Poly (map f (coeffs p))

```

```

lemma map-poly-0 [simp]: map-poly f 0 = 0
  by (simp add: map-poly-def)

```

```

lemma map-poly-1: map-poly f 1 = [:f 1:]
  by (simp add: map-poly-def)

```

```

lemma map-poly-1' [simp]: f 1 = 1  $\implies$  map-poly f 1 = 1
  by (simp add: map-poly-def one-pCons)

```

```

lemma coeff-map-poly:
  assumes f 0 = 0
  shows coeff (map-poly f p) n = f (coeff p n)
  by (auto simp: assms map-poly-def nth-default-def coeffs-def not-less Suc-le-eq
      coeff-eq-0
      simp del: upt-Suc)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-map-poly-nz:
  assumes f (lead-coeff p)  $\neq$  0 f 0 = 0
  shows lead-coeff (map-poly f p) = f (lead-coeff p)

```

by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *antisym* *assms* *coeff-0* *coeff-map-poly* *le-degree* *leading-coeff-0-iff*)

lemma *coeffs-map-poly* [*code abstract*]:
 $\text{coeffs } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) = \text{strip-while } ((=) \ 0) \ (\text{map } f \ (\text{coeffs } p))$
by (*simp* *add: map-poly-def*)

lemma *coeffs-map-poly'*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies f \ x \neq 0$
shows $\text{coeffs } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) = \text{map } f \ (\text{coeffs } p)$
using *assms*
by (*auto simp add: coeffs-map-poly strip-while-idem-iff last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree no-trailing-unfold last-map*)

lemma *set-coeffs-map-poly*:
 $(\bigwedge x. f \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0) \implies \text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{map-poly } f \ p)) = f \ ` \ \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p)$
by (*simp* *add: coeffs-map-poly'*)

lemma *degree-map-poly*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies f \ x \neq 0$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) = \text{degree } p$
by (*simp* *add: degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-map-poly' assms*)

lemma *map-poly-eq-0-iff*:
assumes $f \ 0 = 0 \ \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \implies x \neq 0 \implies f \ x \neq 0$
shows $\text{map-poly } f \ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
proof –
have $(\text{coeff } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) \ n = 0) = (\text{coeff } p \ n = 0)$ **for** n
proof –
have $\text{coeff } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) \ n = f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n)$
by (*simp* *add: coeff-map-poly assms*)
also have $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
proof (*cases* $n < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)$)
case *True*
then have $\text{coeff } p \ n \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p)$
by (*auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc*)
with *assms* **show** $f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
by *auto*
next
case *False*
then show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp: assms length-coeffs nth-default-coeffs-eq [symmetric] nth-default-def*)
qed
finally show *?thesis* .
qed
then show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: poly-eq-iff*)
qed

lemma *map-poly-smult*:

assumes $f\ 0 = 0 \wedge c\ x. f\ (c * x) = f\ c * f\ x$
shows $\text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{smult}\ c\ p) = \text{smult}\ (f\ c)\ (\text{map-poly}\ f\ p)$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{poly-eqI})\ (\text{simp-all}\ \text{add:}\ \text{assms}\ \text{coeff-map-poly})$

lemma map-poly-pCons :
assumes $f\ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{pCons}\ c\ p) = \text{pCons}\ (f\ c)\ (\text{map-poly}\ f\ p)$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{poly-eqI})\ (\text{simp-all}\ \text{add:}\ \text{assms}\ \text{coeff-map-poly}\ \text{coeff-pCons}\ \text{split:}\ \text{nat.splits})$

lemma map-poly-map-poly :
assumes $f\ 0 = 0\ g\ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{map-poly}\ g\ p) = \text{map-poly}\ (f \circ g)\ p$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{poly-eqI})\ (\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{coeff-map-poly}\ \text{assms})$

lemma $\text{map-poly-id}\ [\text{simp}]$: $\text{map-poly}\ \text{id}\ p = p$
by $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{map-poly-def})$

lemma $\text{map-poly-id}'\ [\text{simp}]$: $\text{map-poly}\ (\lambda x. x)\ p = p$
by $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{map-poly-def})$

lemma map-poly-cong :
assumes $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) \implies f\ x = g\ x)$
shows $\text{map-poly}\ f\ p = \text{map-poly}\ g\ p$
proof –
from assms **have** $\text{map}\ f\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) = \text{map}\ g\ (\text{coeffs}\ p)$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{map-cong})\ \text{simp-all}$
then show $?thesis$
by $(\text{simp}\ \text{only:}\ \text{coeffs-eq-iff}\ \text{coeffs-map-poly})$
qed

lemma map-poly-monom : $f\ 0 = 0 \implies \text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{monom}\ c\ n) = \text{monom}\ (f\ c)\ n$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{poly-eqI})\ (\text{simp-all}\ \text{add:}\ \text{coeff-map-poly})$

lemma map-poly-idI :
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) \implies f\ x = x$
shows $\text{map-poly}\ f\ p = p$
using $\text{map-poly-cong}[\text{OF}\ \text{assms},\ \text{of-id}]\ \text{by}\ \text{simp}$

lemma $\text{map-poly-idI}'$:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) \implies f\ x = x$
shows $p = \text{map-poly}\ f\ p$
using $\text{map-poly-cong}[\text{OF}\ \text{assms},\ \text{of-id}]\ \text{by}\ \text{simp}$

lemma $\text{smult-conv-map-poly}$: $\text{smult}\ c\ p = \text{map-poly}\ (\lambda x. c * x)\ p$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{poly-eqI})\ (\text{simp-all}\ \text{add:}\ \text{coeff-map-poly})$

lemma poly-cn timer : $\text{cn timer}\ (\text{poly}\ p\ z) = \text{poly}\ (\text{map-poly}\ \text{cn timer}\ p)\ (\text{cn timer}\ z)$
by $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{poly-altdef}\ \text{degree-map-poly}\ \text{coeff-map-poly})$

lemma *poly-cn timer-real*:
 assumes $\bigwedge n. \text{poly.coeff } p \ n \in \mathbb{R}$
 shows $\text{cnj } (\text{poly } p \ z) = \text{poly } p \ (\text{cnj } z)$
proof –
 from *assms* have $\text{map-poly } \text{cnj } p = p$
 by (*intro poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-map-poly Reals-cn timer-iff*)
 with *poly-cn timer[of p z]* show *?thesis* by *simp*
qed

lemma *real-poly-cn timer-root-iff*:
 assumes $\bigwedge n. \text{poly.coeff } p \ n \in \mathbb{R}$
 shows $\text{poly } p \ (\text{cnj } z) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ z = 0$
proof –
 have $\text{poly } p \ (\text{cnj } z) = \text{cnj } (\text{poly } p \ z)$
 by (*simp add: poly-cn timer-real assms*)
 also have $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ z = 0$ by *simp*
 finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *sum-to-poly*: $(\sum x \in A. [:f \ x:]) = [: \sum x \in A. f \ x:]$
 by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *diff-to-poly*: $[:c:] - [:d:] = [:c - d:]$
 by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff mult-ac*)

lemma *mult-to-poly*: $[:c:] * [:d:] = [:c * d:]$
 by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff mult-ac*)

lemma *prod-to-poly*: $(\prod x \in A. [:f \ x:]) = [: \prod x \in A. f \ x:]$
 by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: mult-to-poly mult-ac*)

lemma *poly-map-poly-cn timer* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (\text{map-poly } \text{cnj } p) \ x = \text{cnj } (\text{poly } p \ (\text{cnj } x))$
 using *complex-cn timer-poly-cn timer* by *force*

lemma *map-poly-degree-eq*:
 assumes $f \ (\text{lead-coeff } p) \neq 0$
 shows $\text{degree } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) = \text{degree } p$
 using *assms*
 unfolding *map-poly-def degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-Poly lead-coeff-list-def*
 by (*metis (full-types) last-conv-nth-default length-map no-trailing-unfold nth-default-coeffs-eq*
 nth-default-map-eq strip-while-idem)

lemma *map-poly-degree-less*:
 assumes $f \ (\text{lead-coeff } p) = 0 \ \text{degree } p \neq 0$
 shows $\text{degree } (\text{map-poly } f \ p) < \text{degree } p$
proof –
 have $\text{length } (\text{coeffs } p) > 1$
 using $\langle \text{degree } p \neq 0 \rangle$ by (*simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs*)

```

then obtain  $xs\ x$  where  $xs\text{-def:coeffs } p = xs@[x]$   $length\ xs > 0$ 
by (metis One-nat-def add-0 append-Nil length-greater-0-conv list.size(4) nat-neq-iff
not-less-zero rev-exhaust)
have  $f\ x = 0$  using assms(1) by (simp add: lead-coeff-list-def xs-def(1))
have  $degree\ (map\text{-poly } f\ p) = length\ (strip\text{-while } ((=)\ 0)\ (map\ f\ (xs@[x]))) - 1$ 
unfolding map-poly-def degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-Poly
by (subst xs-def, auto)
also have  $\dots = length\ (strip\text{-while } ((=)\ 0)\ (map\ f\ xs)) - 1$ 
using  $\langle f\ x = 0 \rangle$  by simp
also have  $\dots \leq length\ xs - 1$ 
using length-strip-while-le by (metis diff-le-mono length-map)
also have  $\dots < length\ (xs@[x]) - 1$ 
using xs-def(2) by auto
also have  $\dots = degree\ p$ 
unfolding degree-eq-length-coeffs xs-def by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma map-poly-degree-leq:
shows  $degree\ (map\text{-poly } f\ p) \leq degree\ p$ 
unfolding map-poly-def degree-eq-length-coeffs
by (metis coeffs-Poly diff-le-mono length-map length-strip-while-le)

```

4.16 Conversions

```

lemma of-nat-poly:  $of\text{-nat } n = [:of\text{-nat } n:]$ 
by (induct n) (simp-all add: one-pCons)

lemma of-nat-monom:  $of\text{-nat } n = monom\ (of\text{-nat } n)\ 0$ 
by (simp add: of-nat-poly monom-0)

```

```

lemma degree-of-nat [simp]:  $degree\ (of\text{-nat } n) = 0$ 
by (simp add: of-nat-poly)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-of-nat [simp]:  $lead\text{-coeff } (of\text{-nat } n) = of\text{-nat } n$ 
by (simp add: of-nat-poly)

```

```

lemma of-int-poly:  $of\text{-int } k = [:of\text{-int } k:]$ 
by (simp only: of-int-of-nat of-nat-poly) simp

```

```

lemma of-int-monom:  $of\text{-int } k = monom\ (of\text{-int } k)\ 0$ 
by (simp add: of-int-poly monom-0)

```

```

lemma degree-of-int [simp]:  $degree\ (of\text{-int } k) = 0$ 
by (simp add: of-int-poly)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-of-int [simp]:  $lead\text{-coeff } (of\text{-int } k) = of\text{-int } k$ 
by (simp add: of-int-poly)

```

```

lemma poly-of-nat [simp]: poly (of-nat n) x = of-nat n
  by (simp add: of-nat-poly)

lemma poly-of-int [simp]: poly (of-int n) x = of-int n
  by (simp add: of-int-poly)

lemma poly-numeral [simp]: poly (numeral n) x = numeral n
  by (metis of-nat-numeral poly-of-nat)

lemma numeral-poly: numeral n = [:numeral n:]
proof –
  have numeral n = of-nat (numeral n)
    by simp
  also have ... = [:of-nat (numeral n):]
    by (simp add: of-nat-poly)
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma numeral-monom:
  numeral n = monom (numeral n) 0
  by (simp add: numeral-poly monom-0)

lemma degree-numeral [simp]:
  degree (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

lemma lead-coeff-numeral [simp]:
  lead-coeff (numeral n) = numeral n
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

lemma coeff-linear-poly-power:
  fixes c :: 'a :: semiring-1
  assumes i ≤ n
  shows coeff ([:a, b:] ^ n) i = of-nat (n choose i) * b ^ i * a ^ (n – i)
proof –
  have [:a, b:] = monom b 1 + [:a:]
    by (simp add: monom-altdef)
  also have coeff (... ^ n) i = (∑ k ≤ n. a ^ (n – k) * of-nat (n choose k) * (if k =
i then b ^ k else 0))
    by (subst binomial-ring) (simp add: coeff-sum of-nat-poly monom-power poly-const-pow
mult-ac)
  also have ... = (∑ k ∈ {i}. a ^ (n – i) * b ^ i * of-nat (n choose k))
    using assms by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto simp: mult-ac)
  finally show *: ?thesis by (simp add: mult-ac)
qed

```

4.17 Lemmas about divisibility

lemma *dvd-smult*:

assumes $p \text{ dvd } q$

shows $p \text{ dvd smult } a \ q$

proof –

from *assms* obtain k where $q = p * k$..

then have $\text{smult } a \ q = p * \text{smult } a \ k$ by *simp*

then show $p \text{ dvd smult } a \ q$..

qed

lemma *dvd-smult-cancel*: $p \text{ dvd smult } a \ q \implies a \neq 0 \implies p \text{ dvd } q$

for $a :: 'a::\text{field}$

by (*drule dvd-smult [where a=inverse a]*) *simp*

lemma *dvd-smult-iff*: $a \neq 0 \implies p \text{ dvd smult } a \ q \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q$

for $a :: 'a::\text{field}$

by (*safe elim!:* *dvd-smult dvd-smult-cancel*)

lemma *smult-dvd-cancel*:

assumes $\text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q$

shows $p \text{ dvd } q$

proof –

from *assms* obtain k where $q = \text{smult } a \ p * k$..

then have $q = p * \text{smult } a \ k$ by *simp*

then show $p \text{ dvd } q$..

qed

lemma *smult-dvd*: $p \text{ dvd } q \implies a \neq 0 \implies \text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q$

for $a :: 'a::\text{field}$

by (*rule smult-dvd-cancel [where a=inverse a]*) *simp*

lemma *smult-dvd-iff*: $\text{smult } a \ p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } q = 0 \text{ else } p \text{ dvd } q)$

for $a :: 'a::\text{field}$

by (*auto elim:* *smult-dvd smult-dvd-cancel*)

lemma *is-unit-smult-iff*: $\text{smult } c \ p \text{ dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow c \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge p \text{ dvd } 1$

proof –

have $\text{smult } c \ p = [:c:] * p$ by *simp*

also have ... $\text{dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow c \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge p \text{ dvd } 1$

proof *safe*

assume *: $[:c:] * p \text{ dvd } 1$

then show $p \text{ dvd } 1$

by (*rule dvd-mult-right*)

from * obtain q where $q: 1 = [:c:] * p * q$

by (*rule dvdE*)

have $c \text{ dvd } c * (\text{coeff } p \ 0 * \text{coeff } q \ 0)$

by *simp*

also have ... $= \text{coeff } ([:c:] * p * q) \ 0$

by (*simp add: mult.assoc coeff-mult*)

```

    also note q [symmetric]
    finally have c dvd coeff 1 0 .
    then show c dvd 1 by simp
next
  assume c dvd 1 p dvd 1
  from this(1) obtain d where 1 = c * d
  by (rule dvdE)
  then have 1 = [:c:] * [:d:]
  by (simp add: one-pCons ac-simps)
  then have [:c:] dvd 1
  by (rule dvdI)
  from mult-dvd-mono[OF this <p dvd 1>] show [:c:] * p dvd 1
  by simp
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

4.18 Polynomials form an integral domain

instance poly :: (idom) idom ..

instance poly :: ({ring-char-0, comm-ring-1}) ring-char-0
 by standard (auto simp add: of-nat-poly intro: injI)

lemma semiring-char-poly [simp]: CHAR('a :: comm-semiring-1 poly) = CHAR('a)
 by (rule CHAR-eqI) (auto simp: of-nat-poly of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd)

instance poly :: ({semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) semiring-prime-char
 by (rule semiring-prime-charI) auto
instance poly :: ({comm-semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) comm-semiring-prime-char
 by standard
instance poly :: ({comm-ring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) comm-ring-prime-char
 by standard
instance poly :: ({idom-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) idom-prime-char
 by standard

lemma degree-mult-eq: $p \neq 0 \implies q \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (p * q) = \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$
 for $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ poly
 by (rule order-antisym [OF degree-mult-le le-degree]) (simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum)

lemma degree-prod-sum-eq:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f \ x \neq 0) \implies$
 $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ A :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}) = (\sum_{x \in A}. \text{degree } (f \ x))$
 by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: degree-mult-eq)

lemma dvd-imp-degree:
 $\langle \text{degree } x \leq \text{degree } y \rangle \text{ if } \langle x \text{ dvd } y \rangle \langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$
 for $x \ y :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ poly
proof –

from $\langle x \text{ dvd } y \rangle$ **obtain** z **where** $\langle y = x * z \rangle$..
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: degree-mult-eq*)
qed

lemma *degree-prod-eq-sum-degree*:
fixes $A :: 'a \text{ set}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{idom poly}$
assumes $f0: \forall i \in A. f i \neq 0$
shows $\text{degree } (\prod i \in A. (f i)) = (\sum i \in A. \text{degree } (f i))$
using *assms*
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *degree-mult-eq-0*:
 $\text{degree } (p * q) = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0 \vee q = 0 \vee (p \neq 0 \wedge q \neq 0 \wedge \text{degree } p = 0 \wedge \text{degree } q = 0)$
for $p q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
by (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *degree-power-eq*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } ((p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}) ^ n) = n * \text{degree } p$
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *degree-mult-right-le*:
fixes $p q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
assumes $q \neq 0$
shows $\text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } (p * q)$
using *assms* **by** (*cases p = 0*) (*simp-all add: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *coeff-degree-mult*: $\text{coeff } (p * q) (\text{degree } (p * q)) = \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q) * \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p)$
for $p q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
by (*cases p = 0* \vee $q = 0$) (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq coeff-mult-degree-sum mult-ac*)

lemma *dvd-imp-degree-le*: $p \text{ dvd } q \implies q \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } q$
for $p q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
by (*erule dvdE, hypsubst, subst degree-mult-eq*) *auto*

lemma *divides-degree*:
fixes $p q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
assumes $p \text{ dvd } q$
shows $\text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } q \vee q = 0$
by (*metis dvd-imp-degree-le assms*)

lemma *const-poly-dvd-iff*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$
shows $[c:] \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p n)$
proof (*cases c = 0* \vee $p = 0$)

```

    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (auto intro!: poly-eqI)
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof
  assume [:c:] dvd p
  then show  $\forall n. c \text{ dvd coeff } p \ n$ 
    by (auto simp: coeffs-def)
next
assume *:  $\forall n. c \text{ dvd coeff } p \ n$ 
define mydiv where mydiv x y = (SOME z. x = y * z) for x y :: 'a
have mydiv: x = y * mydiv x y if y dvd x for x y
  using that unfolding mydiv-def dvd-def by (rule someI-ex)
define q where q = Poly (map ( $\lambda a. \text{mydiv } a \ c$ ) (coeffs p))
from False * have p = q * [:c:]
  by (intro poly-eqI)
  (auto simp: q-def nth-default-def not-less length-coeffs-degree coeffs-nth
    intro!: coeff-eq-0 mydiv)
then show [:c:] dvd p
  by (simp only: dvd-triv-right)
qed
qed

lemma const-poly-dvd-const-poly-iff [simp]:  $[:a:] \text{ dvd } [:b:] \longleftrightarrow a \text{ dvd } b$ 
  for a b :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff) (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma lead-coeff-mult:  $\text{lead-coeff } (p * q) = \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q$ 
  for p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (cases p = 0  $\vee$  q = 0) (auto simp: coeff-mult-degree-sum degree-mult-eq)

lemma lead-coeff-prod:  $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{prod } f \ A) = (\prod_{x \in A. \text{lead-coeff } (f \ x)})$ 
  for f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: lead-coeff-mult)

lemma lead-coeff-smult:  $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{smult } c \ p) = c * \text{lead-coeff } p$ 
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
proof -
  have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
  also have lead-coeff ... = c * lead-coeff p
    by (subst lead-coeff-mult) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma lead-coeff-1 [simp]:  $\text{lead-coeff } 1 = 1$ 
  by simp

```

lemma *lead-coeff-power*: $\text{lead-coeff } (p \wedge n) = \text{lead-coeff } p \wedge n$
for $p :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: lead-coeff-mult*)

4.19 Polynomials form an ordered integral domain

definition *pos-poly* :: $'a::\text{linordered-semidom}$ *poly* \Rightarrow *bool*
where $\text{pos-poly } p \longleftrightarrow 0 < \text{coeff } p \text{ (degree } p)$

lemma *pos-poly-pCons*: $\text{pos-poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \longleftrightarrow \text{pos-poly } p \vee (p = 0 \wedge 0 < a)$
by (*simp add: pos-poly-def*)

lemma *not-pos-poly-0* [*simp*]: $\neg \text{pos-poly } 0$
by (*simp add: pos-poly-def*)

lemma *pos-poly-add*: $\text{pos-poly } p \Longrightarrow \text{pos-poly } q \Longrightarrow \text{pos-poly } (p + q)$
proof (*induction p arbitrary: q*)
case ($p\text{Cons } a \ p$)
then show ?*case*
by (*cases q; force simp add: pos-poly-pCons add-pos-pos*)
qed *auto*

lemma *pos-poly-mult*: $\text{pos-poly } p \Longrightarrow \text{pos-poly } q \Longrightarrow \text{pos-poly } (p * q)$
by (*simp add: pos-poly-def coeff-degree-mult*)

lemma *pos-poly-total*: $p = 0 \vee \text{pos-poly } p \vee \text{pos-poly } (-p)$
for $p :: 'a::\text{linordered-idom}$ *poly*
by (*induct p*) (*auto simp: pos-poly-pCons*)

lemma *pos-poly-coeffs* [*code*]: $\text{pos-poly } p \longleftrightarrow (\text{let } as = \text{coeffs } p \text{ in } as \neq [] \wedge \text{last } as > 0)$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof
assume ?*rhs*
then show ?*lhs*
by (*auto simp add: pos-poly-def last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree*)
next
assume ?*lhs*
then have *: $0 < \text{coeff } p \text{ (degree } p)$
by (*simp add: pos-poly-def*)
then have $p \neq 0$
by *auto*
with * **show** ?*rhs*
by (*simp add: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree*)
qed

instantiation *poly* :: (*linordered-idom*) *linordered-idom*
begin

definition $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{pos-poly } (y - x)$

definition $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x = y \vee \text{pos-poly } (y - x)$

definition $|x::'a \text{ poly}| = (\text{if } x < 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else } x)$

definition $\text{sgn } (x::'a \text{ poly}) = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

instance

proof

```

fix x y z :: 'a poly
show x < y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y  $\wedge$   $\neg$  y  $\leq$  x
  unfolding less-eq-poly-def less-poly-def
  using pos-poly-add by force
then show x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x = y
  using less-eq-poly-def less-poly-def by force
show x  $\leq$  x
  by (simp add: less-eq-poly-def)
show x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  z  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  z
  using less-eq-poly-def pos-poly-add by fastforce
show x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  z + x  $\leq$  z + y
  by (simp add: less-eq-poly-def)
show x  $\leq$  y  $\vee$  y  $\leq$  x
  unfolding less-eq-poly-def
  using pos-poly-total [of x - y]
  by auto
show x < y  $\implies$  0 < z  $\implies$  z * x < z * y
  by (simp add: less-poly-def right-diff-distrib [symmetric] pos-poly-mult)
show |x| = (if x < 0 then -x else x)
  by (rule abs-poly-def)
show sgn x = (if x = 0 then 0 else if 0 < x then 1 else -1)
  by (rule sgn-poly-def)

```

qed

end

TODO: Simplification rules for comparisons

4.20 Synthetic division and polynomial roots

4.20.1 Synthetic division

Synthetic division is simply division by the linear polynomial $x - c$.

definition $\text{synthetic-divmod} :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \times 'a$
where $\text{synthetic-divmod } p \ c = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \ (q, r). (p\text{Cons } r \ q, a + c * r)) \ p$
 $(0, 0)$

definition $\text{synthetic-div} :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
where $\text{synthetic-div } p \ c = \text{fst } (\text{synthetic-divmod } p \ c)$

lemma *synthetic-divmod-0* [simp]: *synthetic-divmod* 0 *c* = (0, 0)
by (*simp add: synthetic-divmod-def*)

lemma *synthetic-divmod-pCons* [simp]:
synthetic-divmod (*pCons* *a* *p*) *c* = ($\lambda(q, r). (pCons\ r\ q, a + c * r)$) (*synthetic-divmod* *p* *c*)
by (*cases* *p* = 0 \wedge *a* = 0) (*auto simp add: synthetic-divmod-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-0* [simp]: *synthetic-div* 0 *c* = 0
by (*simp add: synthetic-div-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-unique-lemma*: *smult* *c* *p* = *pCons* *a* *p* \implies *p* = 0
by (*induct* *p* *arbitrary: a*) *simp-all*

lemma *snd-synthetic-divmod*: *snd* (*synthetic-divmod* *p* *c*) = *poly* *p* *c*
by (*induct* *p*) (*simp-all add: split-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-pCons* [simp]:
synthetic-div (*pCons* *a* *p*) *c* = *pCons* (*poly* *p* *c*) (*synthetic-div* *p* *c*)
by (*simp add: synthetic-div-def split-def snd-synthetic-divmod*)

lemma *synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*: *synthetic-div* *p* *c* = 0 \longleftrightarrow *degree* *p* = 0
proof (*induct* *p*)
 case 0
 then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
 case (*pCons* *a* *p*)
 then show ?*case* **by** (*cases* *p*) *simp*
qed

lemma *degree-synthetic-div*: *degree* (*synthetic-div* *p* *c*) = *degree* *p* - 1
by (*induct* *p*) (*simp-all add: synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *synthetic-div-correct*:
p + *smult* *c* (*synthetic-div* *p* *c*) = *pCons* (*poly* *p* *c*) (*synthetic-div* *p* *c*)
by (*induct* *p*) *simp-all*

lemma *synthetic-div-unique*: *p* + *smult* *c* *q* = *pCons* *r* *q* \implies *r* = *poly* *p* *c* \wedge *q* = *synthetic-div* *p* *c*
proof (*induction* *p* *arbitrary: q r*)
 case 0
 then show ?*case*
 using *synthetic-div-unique-lemma* **by** *fastforce*
next
 case (*pCons* *a* *p*)
 then show ?*case*
 by (*cases* *q*; *force*)
qed

```

lemma synthetic-div-correct':  $[-c, 1:] * \text{synthetic-div } p \ c + [: \text{poly } p \ c:] = p$ 
  for  $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ 
  using synthetic-div-correct [of  $p \ c$ ] by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

4.20.2 Polynomial roots

```

lemma poly-eq-0-iff-dvd:  $\text{poly } p \ c = 0 \longleftrightarrow [-c, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  for  $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ 
proof
  assume ?lhs
  with synthetic-div-correct' [of  $c \ p$ ] have  $p = [-c, 1:] * \text{synthetic-div } p \ c$  by simp
  then show ?rhs ..
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain  $k$  where  $p = [-c, 1:] * k$  by (rule dvdE)
  then show ?lhs by simp
qed

```

```

lemma dvd-iff-poly-eq-0:  $[:c, 1:] \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ (-c) = 0$ 
  for  $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ 
  by (simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)

```

```

lemma poly-roots-finite:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
  for  $p :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
proof (induct n  $\equiv$  degree  $p$  arbitrary:  $p$ )
  case 0
  then obtain  $a$  where  $a \neq 0$  and  $p = [:a:]$ 
  by (cases p) (simp split: if-splits)
  then show  $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
  by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  show  $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
  proof (cases  $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ )
  case False
  then show  $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$  by simp
next
  case True
  then obtain  $a$  where  $\text{poly } p \ a = 0$  ..
  then have  $[-a, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
  by (simp only: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  then obtain  $k$  where  $p = [-a, 1:] * k$  ..
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $k \neq 0$ 
  by auto
  with  $k$  have  $\text{degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } k)$ 
  by (simp add: degree-mult-eq del: mult-pCons-left)
  with  $\langle \text{Suc } n = \text{degree } p \rangle$  have  $n = \text{degree } k$ 

```

```

    by simp
  from this <math>k \neq 0</math> have finite { $x$ . poly  $k$   $x = 0$ }
    by (rule Suc.hyps)
  then have finite (insert  $a$  { $x$ . poly  $k$   $x = 0$ })
    by simp
  then show finite { $x$ . poly  $p$   $x = 0$ }
    by (simp add:  $k$  Collect-disj-eq del: mult-pCons-left)
qed
qed

lemma poly-eq-poly-eq-iff: poly  $p = \text{poly } q \longleftrightarrow p = q$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  for  $p$   $q :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-no-zero-divisors}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$  poly
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs by simp
next
  assume ?lhs
  have poly  $p = \text{poly } 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$  for  $p :: 'a$  poly
  proof (cases  $p = 0$ )
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0 dest: poly-roots-finite)
  qed auto
  from <math>\langle ?lhs \rangle</math> and this [of  $p - q$ ] show ?rhs
    by auto
qed

```

A nice extension rule for polynomials.

```

lemma poly-ext:
  fixes  $p$   $q :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{idom}\}$  poly
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{poly } p \ x = \text{poly } q \ x$  shows  $p = q$ 
  unfolding poly-eq-poly-eq-iff[symmetric]
  using assms by (rule ext)

```

Copied from non-negative variants.

```

lemma coeff-linear-power-neg[simp]:
  fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ 
  shows coeff ( $[:a, -1:] \wedge n$ )  $n = (-1)^n$ 
proof (induct  $n$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc  $n$ )
  then have degree ( $[:a, -1:] \wedge n$ )  $< \text{Suc } n$ 
    by (auto intro: le-less-trans degree-power-le)
  with Suc show ?case
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
qed

```

```

lemma degree-linear-power-neg[simp]:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{idom, comm-ring-1\}$ 
  shows  $degree\ ([:a, -1:] \wedge n) = n$ 
  by (simp add: degree-power-eq)

lemma poly-all-0-iff-0:  $(\forall x. poly\ p\ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow p = 0$ 
  for  $p :: 'a :: \{ring-char-0, comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors\}$  poly
  by (auto simp add: poly-eq-poly-eq-iff [symmetric])

lemma card-poly-roots-bound:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors\}$  poly
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $card\ \{x. poly\ p\ x = 0\} \leq degree\ p$ 
using assms
proof (induction degree  $p$  arbitrary:  $p$  rule: less-induct)
  case (less  $p$ )
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $\exists x. poly\ p\ x = 0$ )
  case False
  hence  $\{x. poly\ p\ x = 0\} = \{\}$  by blast
  thus ?thesis by simp
  next
  case True
  then obtain  $x$  where  $x: poly\ p\ x = 0$  by blast
  hence  $[: -x, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$  by (subst (asm) poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  then obtain  $q$  where  $q: p = [: -x, 1:] * q$  by (auto simp: dvd-def)
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  have [simp]:  $q \neq 0$  by auto
  have  $deg: degree\ p = Suc\ (degree\ q)$ 
    by (subst  $q$ , subst degree-mult-eq) auto
  have  $card\ \{x. poly\ p\ x = 0\} \leq card\ (insert\ x\ \{x. poly\ q\ x = 0\})$ 
    by (intro card-mono) (auto intro: poly-roots-finite simp:  $q$ )
  also have  $\dots \leq Suc\ (card\ \{x. poly\ q\ x = 0\})$ 
    by (rule card-insert-le-m1) auto
  also from  $deg$  have  $card\ \{x. poly\ q\ x = 0\} \leq degree\ q$ 
    using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $q$  by (intro less) auto
  also have  $Suc\ \dots = degree\ p$  by (simp add:  $deg$ )
  finally show ?thesis by - simp-all
qed
qed

lemma poly-eqI-degree:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \{comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors\}$  poly
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies poly\ p\ x = poly\ q\ x$ 
  assumes  $card\ A > degree\ p$   $card\ A > degree\ q$ 
  shows  $p = q$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $neq: p \neq q$ 
  have  $degree\ (p - q) \leq max\ (degree\ p)\ (degree\ q)$ 

```

```

    by (rule degree-diff-le-max)
  also from assms have ... < card A by linarith
  also have ... ≤ card {x. poly (p - q) x = 0}
    using neq and assms by (intro card-mono poly-roots-finite) auto
  finally have degree (p - q) < card {x. poly (p - q) x = 0} .
  moreover have degree (p - q) ≥ card {x. poly (p - q) x = 0}
    using neq by (intro card-poly-roots-bound) auto
  ultimately show False by linarith
qed

lemma poly-eqI-degree-lead-coeff:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes poly.coeff p n = poly.coeff q n card A ≥ n degree p ≤ n degree q ≤ n
  assumes ∧z. z ∈ A ⇒ poly p z = poly q z
  shows p = q
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume p ≠ q

  have n > 0
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬(n > 0)
  thus False
    using assms ⟨p ≠ q⟩ by (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
qed

  have n ≤ card A
    by fact
  also have card A ≤ card {x. poly (p - q) x = 0}
    by (intro card-mono poly-roots-finite) (use ⟨p ≠ q⟩ assms in auto)
  also have card {x. poly (p - q) x = 0} ≤ degree (p - q)
    by (rule card-poly-roots-bound) (use ⟨p ≠ q⟩ in auto)
  also have degree (p - q) < n
proof (intro degree-lessI allI impI)
  fix k assume k ≥ n
  show poly.coeff (p - q) k = 0
proof (cases k = n)
  case False
  hence poly.coeff p k = 0 poly.coeff q k = 0
    using assms ⟨k ≥ n⟩ by (auto simp: coeff-eq-0)
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed (use assms in auto)
qed (use ⟨n > 0⟩ in auto)
finally show False
  by simp
qed

```

4.20.3 Order of polynomial roots

definition $order :: 'a::idom \Rightarrow 'a\ poly \Rightarrow nat$
where $order\ a\ p = (LEAST\ n.\ \neg\ [: -a,\ 1:] \wedge Suc\ n\ dvd\ p)$

lemma $coeff-linear-power: coeff\ ([:a,\ 1:] \wedge n)\ n = 1$
for $a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1$
proof $(induct\ n)$
case $(Suc\ n)$
have $degree\ ([:a,\ 1:] \wedge n) \leq 1 * n$
by $(metis\ One-nat-def\ degree-pCons-eq-if\ degree-power-le\ one-neq-zero\ one-pCons)$
then have $coeff\ ([:a,\ 1:] \wedge n)\ (Suc\ n) = 0$
by $(simp\ add: coeff-eq-0)$
then show $?case$
using $Suc.hyps$ **by** $fastforce$
qed $auto$

lemma $degree-linear-power: degree\ ([:a,\ 1:] \wedge n) = n$
for $a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1$
proof $(rule\ order-antisym)$
show $degree\ ([:a,\ 1:] \wedge n) \leq n$
by $(metis\ One-nat-def\ degree-pCons-eq-if\ degree-power-le\ mult.left-neutral\ one-neq-zero\ one-pCons)$
qed $(simp\ add: coeff-linear-power\ le-degree)$

lemma $order-1: [: -a,\ 1:] \wedge order\ a\ p\ dvd\ p$
proof $(cases\ p = 0)$
case $False$
show $?thesis$
proof $(cases\ order\ a\ p)$
case $(Suc\ n)$
then show $?thesis$
by $(metis\ lessI\ not-less-Least\ order-def)$
qed $auto$
qed $auto$

lemma $order-2:$
assumes $p \neq 0$
shows $\neg\ [: -a,\ 1:] \wedge Suc\ (order\ a\ p)\ dvd\ p$
proof $-$
have $False$ **if** $[: -a,\ 1:] \wedge Suc\ (degree\ p)\ dvd\ p$
using $dvd-imp-degree-le\ [OF\ that]$
by $(metis\ Suc-n-not-le-n\ assms\ degree-linear-power)$
then show $?thesis$
unfolding $order-def$
by $(metis\ (no-types,\ lifting)\ LeastI)$
qed

lemma $order: p \neq 0 \implies [: -a,\ 1:] \wedge order\ a\ p\ dvd\ p \wedge \neg\ [: -a,\ 1:] \wedge Suc\ (order\ a\ p)\ dvd\ p$

```

by (rule conjI [OF order-1 order-2])

lemma order-degree:
  assumes  $p: p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{order } a \, p \leq \text{degree } p$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{order } a \, p = \text{degree } ([: -a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \, p)$ 
  by (simp only: degree-linear-power)
  also from order-1  $p$  have  $\dots \leq \text{degree } p$ 
  by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma order-root:  $\text{poly } p \, a = 0 \iff p = 0 \vee \text{order } a \, p \neq 0$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?lhs  $\implies$  ?rhs
  by (metis One-nat-def order-2 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd power-one-right)
  show ?rhs  $\implies$  ?lhs
  by (meson dvd-power dvd-trans neg0-conv order-1 poly-0 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
qed

lemma order-0I:  $\text{poly } p \, a \neq 0 \implies \text{order } a \, p = 0$ 
by (subst (asm) order-root) auto

lemma order-unique-lemma:
  fixes  $p :: 'a::\text{idom poly}$ 
  assumes  $[: -a, 1:] \wedge n \, \text{dvd } p \neg [: -a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n \, \text{dvd } p$ 
  shows  $\text{order } a \, p = n$ 
  unfolding Polynomial.order-def
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Least-equality assms not-less-eq-eq power-le-dvd)

lemma order-mult:
  assumes  $p * q \neq 0$  shows  $\text{order } a \, (p * q) = \text{order } a \, p + \text{order } a \, q$ 
proof -
  define  $i$  where  $i \equiv \text{order } a \, p$ 
  define  $j$  where  $j \equiv \text{order } a \, q$ 
  define  $t$  where  $t \equiv [: -a, 1:]$ 
  have  $t\text{-dvd-iff}: \bigwedge u. t \, \text{dvd } u \iff \text{poly } u \, a = 0$ 
  by (simp add: t-def dvd-iff-poly-eq-0)
  have  $\text{dvd}: t \wedge i \, \text{dvd } p \wedge t \wedge j \, \text{dvd } q$  and  $\neg t \wedge \text{Suc } i \, \text{dvd } p \neg t \wedge \text{Suc } j \, \text{dvd } q$ 
  using assms i-def j-def order-1 order-2 t-def by auto
  then have  $\neg t \wedge \text{Suc}(i + j) \, \text{dvd } p * q$ 
  by (elim dvdE) (simp add: power-add t-dvd-iff)
  moreover have  $t \wedge (i + j) \, \text{dvd } p * q$ 
  using dvd by (simp add: mult-dvd-mono power-add)
  ultimately show  $\text{order } a \, (p * q) = i + j$ 
  using order-unique-lemma t-def by blast
qed

```



```

lemma order-smult:
  assumes  $c \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{order } x \ (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{order } x \ p$ 
proof (cases  $p = 0$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case False
  have  $\text{smult } c \ p = [:c:] * p$  by simp
  also from assms False have  $\text{order } x \ \dots = \text{order } x \ [:c:] + \text{order } x \ p$ 
    by (subst order-mult) simp-all
  also have  $\text{order } x \ [:c:] = 0$ 
    by (rule order-0I) (use assms in auto)
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma order-gt-0-iff:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{order } x \ p > 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  by (subst order-root) auto

```

```

lemma order-eq-0-iff:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{order } x \ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0$ 
  by (subst order-root) auto

```

Next three lemmas contributed by Wenda Li

```

lemma order-1-eq-0 [simp]:  $\text{order } x \ 1 = 0$ 
  by (metis order-root poly-1 zero-neq-one)

```

```

lemma order-uminus[simp]:  $\text{order } x \ (-p) = \text{order } x \ p$ 
  by (metis neg-equal-0-iff-equal order-smult smult-1-left smult-minus-left)

```

```

lemma order-power-n-n:  $\text{order } a \ ([: -a, 1:]^{\wedge} n) = n$ 

```

```

proof (induct  $n$ )
  case  $0$ 
  then show ?case
    by (metis order-root poly-1 power-0 zero-neq-one)
next
  case (Suc  $n$ )
  have  $\text{order } a \ ([: -a, 1:]^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n) = \text{order } a \ ([: -a, 1:]^{\wedge} n) + \text{order } a \ [: -a, 1:]$ 
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) One-nat-def add-Suc-right monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral
      one-neq-zero order-mult pCons-eq-0-iff power-add power-eq-0-iff power-one-right)
  moreover have  $\text{order } a \ [: -a, 1:] = 1$ 
    unfolding order-def
  proof (rule Least-equality, rule notI)
    assume  $[: -a, 1:]^{\wedge} \text{Suc } 1 \text{ dvd } [: -a, 1:]$ 
    then have  $\text{degree } ([: -a, 1:]^{\wedge} \text{Suc } 1) \leq \text{degree } ([: -a, 1:])$ 
      by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le) auto
    then show False

```

```

      by auto
    next
    fix y
    assume *:  $\neg [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } y \text{ dvd } [:- a, 1:]$ 
    show  $1 \leq y$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg 1 \leq y$ 
      then have  $y = 0$  by auto
      then have  $[:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } y \text{ dvd } [:- a, 1:]$  by auto
      with * show False by auto
    qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?case
  using Suc by auto
qed

```

lemma *order-0-monom [simp]: $c \neq 0 \implies \text{order } 0 (\text{monom } c \ n) = n$*
using *order-power-n-n[of 0 n] by (simp add: monom-altdef order-smult)*

lemma *dvd-imp-order-le: $q \neq 0 \implies p \text{ dvd } q \implies \text{Polynomial.order } a \ p \leq \text{Polynomial.order } a \ q$*
by (auto simp: order-mult)

Now justify the standard squarefree decomposition, i.e. $f / \gcd f f'$.

lemma *order-divides: $[:- a, 1:] \wedge n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow p = 0 \vee n \leq \text{order } a \ p$*
by (meson dvd-0-right not-less-eq-eq order-1 order-2 power-le-dvd)

lemma *order-decomp:*
assumes $p \neq 0$
shows $\exists q. p = [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q \wedge \neg [:- a, 1:] \text{ dvd } q$
proof –
from *assms* **have** *: $[:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p \text{ dvd } p$
and **: $\neg [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \ p) \text{ dvd } p$
by (auto dest: order)
from * **obtain** q **where** $q = [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$..
with ** **have** $\neg [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \ p) \text{ dvd } [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$
by simp
then have $\neg [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * [:- a, 1:] \text{ dvd } [:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$
by simp
with *idom-class.dvd-mult-cancel-left* [of $[:- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p [:- a, 1:] \ q$]
have $\neg [:- a, 1:] \text{ dvd } q$ **by auto**
with q **show** ?thesis **by blast**
qed

lemma *monom-1-dvd-iff: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{monom } 1 \ n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow n \leq \text{order } 0 \ p$*
using *order-divides[of 0 n p] by (simp add: monom-altdef)*

lemma *poly-root-order-induct [case-names 0 no-roots root]:*
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$

```

assumes  $P\ 0 \wedge p. (\wedge x. \text{poly } p\ x \neq 0) \implies P\ p$ 
 $\wedge p\ x\ n. n > 0 \implies \text{poly } p\ x \neq 0 \implies P\ p \implies P\ ([:-x, 1:] \wedge^n * p)$ 
shows  $P\ p$ 
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
case (less p)
consider  $p = 0 \mid p \neq 0 \exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0 \mid \wedge x. \text{poly } p\ x \neq 0$  by blast
thus ?case
proof cases
case 3
with assms(2)[of p] show ?thesis by simp
next
case 2
then obtain  $x$  where  $x: \text{poly } p\ x = 0$  by auto
have  $[:-x, 1:] \wedge^{\text{order } x\ p} \text{dvd } p$  by (intro order-1)
then obtain  $q$  where  $q: p = [:-x, 1:] \wedge^{\text{order } x\ p} * q$  by (auto simp: dvd-def)
with 2 have [simp]:  $q \neq 0$  by auto
have order-pos:  $\text{order } x\ p > 0$ 
using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $x$  by (auto simp: order-root)
have  $\text{order } x\ p = \text{order } x\ p + \text{order } x\ q$ 
by (subst q, subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
hence [simp]:  $\text{order } x\ q = 0$  by simp
have deg:  $\text{degree } p = \text{order } x\ p + \text{degree } q$ 
by (subst q, subst degree-mult-eq) (auto simp: degree-power-eq)
with order-pos have  $\text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$  by simp
hence  $P\ q$  by (rule less)
with order-pos have  $P\ ([:-x, 1:] \wedge^{\text{order } x\ p} * q)$ 
by (intro assms(3)) (auto simp: order-root)
with  $q$  show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp-all add: assms(1))
qed

```

```

context
includes multiset.lifting
begin

```

```

lift-definition roots ::  $('a :: \text{idom}) \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset}$  is
 $\lambda(p :: 'a \text{ poly}) (x :: 'a). \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{order } x\ p$ 
proof -
fix  $p :: 'a \text{ poly}$ 
show finite  $\{x. 0 < (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{order } x\ p)\}$ 
by (cases p = 0)
(auto simp: order-gt-0-iff intro: finite-subset[OF - poly-roots-finite[of p]])
qed

```

```

lemma roots-0 [simp]:  $\text{roots } (0 :: 'a :: \text{idom} \text{ poly}) = \{\#\}$ 
by transfer' auto

```

```

lemma roots-1 [simp]:  $\text{roots } (1 :: 'a :: \text{idom} \text{ poly}) = \{\#\}$ 

```

by *transfer'* *auto*

lemma *proots-const* [*simp*]: *proots* [: *x* :] = 0
by *transfer'* (*auto split: if-splits simp: fun-eq-iff order-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *proots-numeral* [*simp*]: *proots* (*numeral* *n*) = 0
by (*simp add: numeral-poly*)

lemma *count-proots* [*simp*]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{count } (\text{proots } p) \ a = \text{order } a \ p$
by *transfer'* *auto*

lemma *set-count-proots* [*simp*]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set-mset } (\text{proots } p) = \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$
by (*auto simp: set-mset-def order-gt-0-iff*)

lemma *proots-uminus* [*simp*]: *proots* (-*p*) = *proots* *p*
by (*cases p = 0; rule multiset-eqI*) *auto*

lemma *proots-smult* [*simp*]: $c \neq 0 \implies \text{proots } (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{proots } p$
by (*cases p = 0; rule multiset-eqI*) (*auto simp: order-smult*)

lemma *proots-mult*:
assumes $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$
shows $\text{proots } (p * q) = \text{proots } p + \text{proots } q$
using *assms* **by** (*intro multiset-eqI*) (*auto simp: order-mult*)

lemma *proots-prod*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f \ x \neq 0$
shows $\text{proots } (\prod_{x \in A}. f \ x) = (\sum_{x \in A}. \text{proots } (f \ x))$
using *assms* **by** (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: proots-mult*)

lemma *proots-prod-mset*:
assumes $0 \notin \# A$
shows $\text{proots } (\prod_{p \in \# A}. p) = (\sum_{p \in \# A}. \text{proots } p)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction A*) (*auto simp: proots-mult*)

lemma *proots-prod-list*:
assumes $0 \notin \text{set } ps$
shows $\text{proots } (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps}. p) = (\sum_{p \leftarrow ps}. \text{proots } p)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ps*) (*auto simp: proots-mult prod-list-zero-iff*)

lemma *proots-power*: $\text{proots } (p \wedge n) = \text{repeat-mset } n \ (\text{proots } p)$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *False*
thus *?thesis*
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: proots-mult*)
qed (*auto simp: power-0-left*)

```

lemma proots-linear-factor [simp]: proots [:x, 1:] = {#-x#}
proof -
  have order (-x) [:x, 1:] > 0
    by (subst order-gt-0-iff) auto
  moreover have order (-x) [:x, 1:] ≤ degree [:x, 1:]
    by (rule order-degree) auto
  moreover have order y [:x, 1:] = 0 if y ≠ -x for y
    by (rule order-0I) (use that in ‹auto simp: add-eq-0-iff›)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (intro multiset-eqI) auto
qed

lemma size-proots-le: size (proots p) ≤ degree p
proof (induction p rule: poly-root-order-induct)
  case (no-roots p)
    hence proots p = 0
      by (simp add: multiset-eqI order-root)
    thus ?case by simp
next
  case (root p x n)
    have [simp]: p ≠ 0
      using root.hyps by auto
    from root.IH show ?case
      by (auto simp: proots-mult proots-power degree-mult-eq degree-power-eq)
qed auto

end

```

4.21 Additional induction rules on polynomials

An induction rule for induction over the roots of a polynomial with a certain property. (e.g. all positive roots)

```

lemma poly-root-induct [case-names 0 no-roots root]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: idom poly
  assumes Q 0
    and  $\bigwedge p. (\bigwedge a. P\ a \implies \text{poly } p\ a \neq 0) \implies Q\ p$ 
    and  $\bigwedge a\ p. P\ a \implies Q\ p \implies Q\ ([:a, -1:] * p)$ 
  shows Q p
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
    show ?case
  proof (cases p = 0)
    case True
      with assms(1) show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
      show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $\exists a. P\ a \wedge \text{poly } p\ a = 0$ )
    case False

```

```

    then show ?thesis by (intro assms(2)) blast
next
case True
then obtain a where a: P a poly p a = 0
  by blast
then have  $[-a, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
  by (subst minus-dvd-iff) (simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
then obtain q where  $p = [:a, -1:] * q$  by (elim dvdE) simp
with False have  $q \neq 0$  by auto
have  $\text{degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } q)$ 
  by (subst q, subst degree-mult-eq) (simp-all add:  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ )
then have Q q by (intro less) simp
with a(1) have Q  $[:a, -1:] * q$ 
  by (rule assms(3))
with q show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *dropWhile-replicate-append*:
 $\text{dropWhile } ((=) a) (\text{replicate } n a @ ys) = \text{dropWhile } ((=) a) ys$
 by (induct n) simp-all

lemma *Poly-append-replicate-0*: $\text{Poly } (xs @ \text{replicate } n 0) = \text{Poly } xs$
 by (subst coeffs-eq-iff) (simp-all add: strip-while-def dropWhile-replicate-append)

An induction rule for simultaneous induction over two polynomials, prepending one coefficient in each step.

lemma *poly-induct2* [case-names 0 pCons]:
 assumes $P 0 0 \wedge a p b q. P p q \implies P (pCons a p) (pCons b q)$
 shows $P p q$
proof –
 define n where $n = \max (\text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)) (\text{length } (\text{coeffs } q))$
 define xs where $xs = \text{coeffs } p @ (\text{replicate } (n - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)) 0)$
 define ys where $ys = \text{coeffs } q @ (\text{replicate } (n - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } q)) 0)$
 have $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
 by (simp add: xs-def ys-def n-def)
 then have $P (\text{Poly } xs) (\text{Poly } ys)$
 by (induct rule: list-induct2) (simp-all add: assms)
 also have $\text{Poly } xs = p$
 by (simp add: xs-def Poly-append-replicate-0)
 also have $\text{Poly } ys = q$
 by (simp add: ys-def Poly-append-replicate-0)
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

4.22 Composition of polynomials

definition *pcompose* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0}$ poly $\Rightarrow 'a$ poly $\Rightarrow 'a$ poly

where $pcompose\ p\ q = fold-coeffs\ (\lambda a\ c.\ [a:] + q * c)\ p\ 0$

notation $pcompose$ (**infixl** \circ_p 71)

lemma $pcompose-0$ [*simp*]: $pcompose\ 0\ q = 0$
by (*simp add: pcompose-def*)

lemma $pcompose-pCons$: $pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ q = [a:] + q * pcompose\ p\ q$
by (*cases p = 0 \wedge a = 0*) (*auto simp add: pcompose-def*)

lemma $pcompose-altdef$: $pcompose\ p\ q = poly\ (map-poly\ (\lambda x.\ [x:])\ p)\ q$
by (*induction p*) (*simp-all add: map-poly-pCons pcompose-pCons*)

lemma $coeff-pcompose-0$ [*simp*]:
 $coeff\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ 0 = poly\ p\ (coeff\ q\ 0)$
by (*induction p*) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult-0 pcompose-pCons*)

lemma $pcompose-1$: $pcompose\ 1\ p = 1$
for $p :: 'a::comm-semiring-1\ poly$
by (*auto simp: one-pCons pcompose-pCons*)

lemma $poly-pcompose$: $poly\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ x = poly\ p\ (poly\ q\ x)$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: pcompose-pCons*)

lemma $degree-pcompose-le$: $degree\ (pcompose\ p\ q) \leq degree\ p * degree\ q$
proof (*induction p*)
case ($pCons\ a\ p$)
then show ?*case*
proof (*clarsimp simp add: pcompose-pCons*)
assume $degree\ (p \circ_p q) \leq degree\ p * degree\ q$ $p \neq 0$
then have $degree\ (q * p \circ_p q) \leq degree\ q + degree\ p * degree\ q$
by (*meson add-le-cancel-left degree-mult-le dual-order.trans pCons.IH*)
then show $degree\ ([a:] + q * p \circ_p q) \leq degree\ q + degree\ p * degree\ q$
by (*simp add: degree-add-le*)
qed

qed auto

lemma $pcompose-add$: $pcompose\ (p + q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r + pcompose\ q\ r$
for $p\ q\ r :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, ab-semigroup-add\}\ poly$
proof (*induction p q rule: poly-induct2*)
case 0
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case ($pCons\ a\ p\ b\ q$)
have $pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p + pCons\ b\ q)\ r = [a + b:] + r * pcompose\ p\ r + r$
 $* pcompose\ q\ r$
by (*simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pCons.IH algebra-simps*)
also have $[a + b:] = [a:] + [b:]$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots + r * pcompose\ p\ r + r * pcompose\ q\ r = pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)$

$r + pcompose (pCons\ b\ q)\ r$
 by (simp only: pcompose-pCons add-ac)
 finally show ?case .
 qed

lemma pcompose-uminus: $pcompose\ (-p)\ r = -pcompose\ p\ r$
 for $p\ r :: 'a::comm-ring\ poly$
 by (induct p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma pcompose-diff: $pcompose\ (p - q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r - pcompose\ q\ r$
 for $p\ q\ r :: 'a::comm-ring\ poly$
 using pcompose-add[of p -q] by (simp add: pcompose-uminus)

lemma pcompose-smult: $pcompose\ (smult\ a\ p)\ r = smult\ a\ (pcompose\ p\ r)$
 for $p\ r :: 'a::comm-semiring-0\ poly$
 by (induct p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pcompose-add smult-add-right)

lemma pcompose-mult: $pcompose\ (p * q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r * pcompose\ q\ r$
 for $p\ q\ r :: 'a::comm-semiring-0\ poly$
 by (induct p arbitrary: q) (simp-all add: pcompose-add pcompose-smult pcompose-pCons algebra-simps)

lemma pcompose-assoc: $pcompose\ p\ (pcompose\ q\ r) = pcompose\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ r$
 for $p\ q\ r :: 'a::comm-semiring-0\ poly$
 by (induct p arbitrary: q) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pcompose-add pcompose-mult)

lemma pcompose-idR[simp]: $pcompose\ p\ [:0, 1:] = p$
 for $p :: 'a::comm-semiring-1\ poly$
 by (induct p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma pcompose-sum: $pcompose\ (sum\ f\ A)\ p = sum\ (\lambda i. pcompose\ (f\ i)\ p)\ A$
 by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: pcompose-1 pcompose-add)

lemma pcompose-prod: $pcompose\ (prod\ f\ A)\ p = prod\ (\lambda i. pcompose\ (f\ i)\ p)\ A$
 by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: pcompose-1 pcompose-mult)

lemma pcompose-const [simp]: $pcompose\ [:a:]\ q = [:a:]$
 by (subst pcompose-pCons) simp

lemma pcompose-0': $pcompose\ p\ 0 = [:coeff\ p\ 0:]$
 by (induct p) (auto simp add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma pcompose-coeff-0:
 $coeff\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ 0 = poly\ p\ (coeff\ q\ 0)$
 by (metis poly-0-coeff-0 poly-pcompose)

lemma pcompose-pCons-0: $pcompose\ p\ [:a:] = [:poly\ p\ a:]$
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) coeff-pCons-0 pcompose-0' pcompose-assoc poly-0-coeff-0)

poly-pcompose)

```

lemma degree-pcompose: degree (pcompose p q) = degree p * degree q
  for p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a p)
  consider degree (q * pcompose p q) = 0 | degree (q * pcompose p q) > 0
  by blast
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case prems: 1
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases p = 0)
      case True
      then show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      from prems have degree q = 0  $\vee$  pcompose p q = 0
      by (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq-0)
      moreover have False if pcompose p q = 0 degree q  $\neq$  0
      proof -
        from pCons.hyps(2) that have degree p = 0
        by auto
        then obtain a1 where p = [:a1:]
        by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if old.nat.distinct(2) pCons-cases)
        with ⟨pcompose p q = 0⟩ ⟨p  $\neq$  0⟩ show False
        by auto
      qed
      ultimately have degree (pCons a p) * degree q = 0
      by auto
      moreover have degree (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = 0
      proof -
        from prems have 0 = max (degree [:a:]) (degree (q * pcompose p q))
        by simp
        also have ...  $\geq$  degree ([:a:] + q * pcompose p q)
        by (rule degree-add-le-max)
        finally show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: pcompose-pCons)
      qed
      ultimately show ?thesis by simp
    qed
  next
  case prems: 2
  then have p  $\neq$  0 q  $\neq$  0 pcompose p q  $\neq$  0
  by auto
  from prems degree-add-eq-right [of [:a:]]

```

```

    have degree (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = degree (q * pcompose p q)
      by (auto simp: pcompose-pCons)
    with pCons.hyps(2) degree-mult-eq[OF ‹q≠0› ‹pcompose p q≠0›] show ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma pcompose-eq-0:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes pcompose p q = 0 degree q > 0
  shows p = 0
proof -
  from assms degree-pcompose [of p q] have degree p = 0
    by auto
  then obtain a where p = [:a:]
    by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if gr0-conv-Suc neq0-conv pCons-cases)
  with assms(1) have a = 0
    by auto
  with ‹p = [:a:]› show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma pcompose-eq-0-iff:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes degree q > 0
  shows pcompose p q = 0 ⟷ p = 0
  using pcompose-eq-0[OF - assms] by auto

```

```

lemma coeff-pcompose-linear:
  coeff (pcompose p [:0, a :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1:]) i = a ^ i * coeff p i
  by (induction p arbitrary: i) (auto simp: pcompose-pCons coeff-pCons mult-ac
split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-comp:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes degree q > 0
  shows lead-coeff (pcompose p q) = lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q ^ (degree p)
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a p)
  consider degree (q * pcompose p q) = 0 | degree (q * pcompose p q) > 0
  by blast
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case prems: 1
    then have pcompose p q = 0
      by (metis assms degree-0 degree-mult-eq-0 neq0-conv)

```

```

with pcompose-eq-0[OF - ⟨degree q > 0⟩] have p = 0
  by simp
then show ?thesis
  by auto
next
  case prems: 2
  then have degree [:a:] < degree (q * pcompose p q)
    by simp
  then have lead-coeff ([:a:] + q * p ∘p q) = lead-coeff (q * p ∘p q)
    by (rule lead-coeff-add-le)
  then have lead-coeff (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = lead-coeff (q * pcompose p
q)
    by (simp add: pcompose-pCons)
  also have ... = lead-coeff q * (lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q ^ degree p)
    using pCons.hyps(2) lead-coeff-mult[of q pcompose p q] by simp
  also have ... = lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q ^ (degree p + 1)
    by (auto simp: mult-ac)
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma coeff-pcompose-monom-linear [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  shows coeff (pcompose p (monom c (Suc 0))) k = c ^ k * coeff p k
  by (induction p arbitrary: k)
    (auto simp: coeff-pCons coeff-monom-mult pcompose-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma of-nat-mult-conv-smult: of-nat n * P = smult (of-nat n) P
  by (simp add: monom-0 of-nat-monom)

lemma numeral-mult-conv-smult: numeral n * P = smult (numeral n) P
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

lemma sum-order-le-degree:
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows (∑ x | poly p x = 0. order x p) ≤ degree p
  using assms
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases ∃ x. poly p x = 0)
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
  next
  case True
  then obtain x where x: poly p x = 0
    by auto
  have [-x, 1:] ^ order x p dvd p

```

```

    by (simp add: order-1)
  then obtain  $q$  where  $q: p = [-x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \, p * q$ 
    by (elim dvdE)
  have [simp]:  $q \neq 0$ 
    using  $q$  less.premis by auto
  have  $\text{order } x \, p = \text{order } x \, p + \text{order } x \, q$ 
    by (subst  $q$ , subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
  hence  $\text{order } x \, q = 0$ 
    by auto
  hence [simp]:  $\text{poly } q \, x \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: order-root)
  have  $\text{deg-}p: \text{degree } p = \text{degree } q + \text{order } x \, p$ 
    by (subst  $q$ , subst degree-mult-eq) (auto simp: degree-power-eq)
  moreover have  $\text{order } x \, p > 0$ 
    using  $x$  less.premis by (simp add: order-root)
  ultimately have  $\text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$ 
    by linarith
  hence  $(\sum x \mid \text{poly } q \, x = 0. \text{ order } x \, q) \leq \text{degree } q$ 
    by (intro less.hyps) auto
  hence  $\text{order } x \, p + (\sum x \mid \text{poly } q \, x = 0. \text{ order } x \, q) \leq \text{degree } p$ 
    by (simp add: deg-p)
  also have  $\{y. \text{poly } q \, y = 0\} = \{y. \text{poly } p \, y = 0\} - \{x\}$ 
    by (subst  $q$ ) auto
  also have  $(\sum y \in \{y. \text{poly } p \, y = 0\} - \{x\}. \text{order } y \, q) =$ 
 $(\sum y \in \{y. \text{poly } p \, y = 0\} - \{x\}. \text{order } y \, p)$ 
    by (intro sum.cong refl, subst  $q$ )
    (auto simp: order-mult order-power-n-n intro!: order-0I)
  also have  $\text{order } x \, p + \dots = (\sum y \in \text{insert } x \, (\{y. \text{poly } p \, y = 0\} - \{x\}). \text{order } y \, p)$ 
    using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  by (subst sum.insert) (auto simp: poly-roots-finite)
  also have  $\text{insert } x \, (\{y. \text{poly } p \, y = 0\} - \{x\}) = \{y. \text{poly } p \, y = 0\}$ 
    using  $\langle \text{poly } p \, x = 0 \rangle$  by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

4.23 Closure properties of coefficients

context

fixes $R :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$ set

assumes $R\text{-}0: 0 \in R$

assumes $R\text{-}plus: \bigwedge x \, y. x \in R \implies y \in R \implies x + y \in R$

assumes $R\text{-}mult: \bigwedge x \, y. x \in R \implies y \in R \implies x * y \in R$

begin

lemma *coeff-mult-semiring-closed*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \, i \in R \wedge i. \text{coeff } q \, i \in R$

shows $\text{coeff } (p * q) \, i \in R$

proof –

have $R\text{-sum}$: $\text{sum } f \ A \in R$ **if** $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f \ x \in R$ **for** A **and** $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
using *that* **by** (*induction* A *rule*: *infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto intro*: $R\text{-}0$ $R\text{-plus}$)
show *?thesis*
unfolding coeff-mult **by** (*auto intro*!: $R\text{-sum}$ $R\text{-mult}$ *assms*)
qed

lemma $\text{coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed}$:
assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in R \ \bigwedge i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in R$
shows $\text{coeff } (\text{pcompose } p \ q) \ i \in R$
using *assms*(1)
proof (*induction* p *arbitrary*: i)
case ($p\text{Cons } a \ p \ i$)
have $[simp]$: $a \in R$
using $p\text{Cons.premis}[of \ 0]$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{coeff } p \ i \in R$ **for** i
using $p\text{Cons.premis}[of \ \text{Suc } i]$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{coeff } (p \circ_p q) \ i \in R$ **for** i
using $p\text{Cons.premis}$ **by** (*intro* $p\text{Cons.IH}$)
thus *?case*
by (*auto simp*: pcompose-pCons coeff-pCons *split*: nat.splits
intro!: *assms* $R\text{-plus}$ $\text{coeff-mult-semiring-closed}$)
qed *auto*

end

4.24 Shifting polynomials

definition $\text{poly-shift} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero } \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$
where $\text{poly-shift } n \ p = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda i. \text{coeff } p \ (i + n))$

lemma nth-default-drop : $\text{nth-default } x \ (\text{drop } n \ xs) \ m = \text{nth-default } x \ xs \ (m + n)$
by (*auto simp add*: nth-default-def add-ac)

lemma nth-default-take : $\text{nth-default } x \ (\text{take } n \ xs) \ m = (\text{if } m < n \text{ then } \text{nth-default } x \ xs \ m \text{ else } x)$
by (*auto simp add*: nth-default-def add-ac)

lemma coeff-poly-shift : $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-shift } n \ p) \ i = \text{coeff } p \ (i + n)$
proof –
from $\text{MOST-coeff-eq-0}[of \ p]$ **obtain** m **where** $\forall k > m. \text{coeff } p \ k = 0$
by (*auto simp*: MOST-nat)
then have $\forall k > m. \text{coeff } p \ (k + n) = 0$
by *auto*
then have $\forall \infty k. \text{coeff } p \ (k + n) = 0$
by (*auto simp*: MOST-nat)
then show *?thesis*
by (*simp add*: poly-shift-def $\text{poly.Abs-poly-inverse}$)
qed

lemma *poly-shift-id* [simp]: $\text{poly-shift } 0 = (\lambda x. x)$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff fun-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift)

lemma *poly-shift-0* [simp]: $\text{poly-shift } n \ 0 = 0$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift)

lemma *poly-shift-1*: $\text{poly-shift } n \ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift)

lemma *poly-shift-monom*: $\text{poly-shift } n \ (\text{monom } c \ m) = (\text{if } m \geq n \text{ then monom } c \ (m - n) \text{ else } 0)$
by (auto simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift)

lemma *coeffs-shift-poly* [code abstract]:
 $\text{coeffs } (\text{poly-shift } n \ p) = \text{drop } n \ (\text{coeffs } p)$
proof (cases $p = 0$)
case True
then show ?thesis **by** simp
next
case False
then show ?thesis
by (intro coeffs-eqI)
(simp-all add: coeff-poly-shift nth-default-drop nth-default-coeffs-eq)
qed

4.25 Truncating polynomials

definition *poly-cutoff*
where $\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < n \text{ then coeff } p \ k \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *coeff-poly-cutoff*: $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p) \ k = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then coeff } p \ k \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *poly-cutoff-def*
by (subst poly.Abs-poly-inverse) (auto simp: MOST-nat intro: exI[of - n])

lemma *poly-cutoff-0* [simp]: $\text{poly-cutoff } n \ 0 = 0$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-poly-cutoff)

lemma *poly-cutoff-1* [simp]: $\text{poly-cutoff } n \ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-poly-cutoff)

lemma *coeffs-poly-cutoff* [code abstract]:
 $\text{coeffs } (\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p) = \text{strip-while } ((=) \ 0) \ (\text{take } n \ (\text{coeffs } p))$
proof (cases strip-while ((=) 0) (take n (coeffs p)) = [])
case True
then have $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p) \ k = 0$ **for** k
unfolding *coeff-poly-cutoff*
by (auto simp: nth-default-coeffs-eq [symmetric] nth-default-def set-conv-nth)
then have $\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p = 0$

```

    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis
    by (subst True) simp-all
next
case False
have no-trailing ((=) 0) (strip-while ((=) 0) (take n (coeffs p)))
  by simp
with False have last (strip-while ((=) 0) (take n (coeffs p)))  $\neq$  0
  unfolding no-trailing-unfold by auto
then show ?thesis
  by (intro coeffs-eqI)
    (simp-all add: coeff-poly-cutoff nth-default-take nth-default-coeffs-eq)
qed

```

4.26 Reflecting polynomials

definition *reflect-poly* :: 'a::zero poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
 where *reflect-poly* p = Poly (rev (coeffs p))

lemma *coeffs-reflect-poly* [code abstract]:
 coeffs (reflect-poly p) = rev (dropWhile ((=) 0) (coeffs p))
 by (simp add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *reflect-poly-0* [simp]: reflect-poly 0 = 0
 by (simp add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *reflect-poly-1* [simp]: reflect-poly 1 = 1
 by (simp add: reflect-poly-def one-pCons)

lemma *coeff-reflect-poly*:
 coeff (reflect-poly p) n = (if n > degree p then 0 else coeff p (degree p - n))
 by (cases p = 0)
 (auto simp add: reflect-poly-def nth-default-def
 rev-nth degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-nth not-less
 dest: le-imp-less-Suc)

lemma *coeff-0-reflect-poly-0-iff* [simp]: coeff (reflect-poly p) 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0
 by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly)

lemma *reflect-poly-at-0-eq-0-iff* [simp]: poly (reflect-poly p) 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0
 by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly poly-0-coeff-0)

lemma *reflect-poly-pCons'*:
 p \neq 0 \implies reflect-poly (pCons c p) = reflect-poly p + monom c (Suc (degree p))
 by (intro poly-eqI)
 (auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly coeff-pCons not-less Suc-diff-le split: nat.split)

lemma *reflect-poly-const* [simp]: reflect-poly [:a:] = [:a:]
 by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *poly-reflect-poly-nz*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies \text{poly} (\text{reflect-poly } p) x = x^{\text{degree } p} * \text{poly } p (\text{inverse } x)$
for $x :: 'a::\text{field}$
by (*induct rule: pCons-induct*) (*simp-all add: field-simps reflect-poly-pCons' poly-monom*)

lemma *coeff-0-reflect-poly [simp]*: $\text{coeff} (\text{reflect-poly } p) 0 = \text{lead-coeff } p$
by (*simp add: coeff-reflect-poly*)

lemma *poly-reflect-poly-0 [simp]*: $\text{poly} (\text{reflect-poly } p) 0 = \text{lead-coeff } p$
by (*simp add: poly-0-coeff-0*)

lemma *reflect-poly-reflect-poly [simp]*: $\text{coeff } p 0 \neq 0 \implies \text{reflect-poly} (\text{reflect-poly } p) = p$
by (*cases p rule: pCons-cases*) (*simp add: reflect-poly-def*)

lemma *degree-reflect-poly-le*: $\text{degree} (\text{reflect-poly } p) \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-reflect-poly length-dropWhile-le diff-le-mono*)

lemma *reflect-poly-pCons*: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{reflect-poly} (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = \text{Poly} (\text{rev } (a \# \text{coeffs } p))$
by (*subst coeffs-eq-iff*) (*simp add: coeffs-reflect-poly*)

lemma *degree-reflect-poly-eq [simp]*: $\text{coeff } p 0 \neq 0 \implies \text{degree} (\text{reflect-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$
by (*cases p rule: pCons-cases*) (*simp add: reflect-poly-pCons degree-eq-length-coeffs*)

lemma *reflect-poly-eq-0-iff [simp]*: $\text{reflect-poly } p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
using *coeff-0-reflect-poly-0-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *reflect-poly-mult*: $\text{reflect-poly} (p * q) = \text{reflect-poly } p * \text{reflect-poly } q$
for $p \ q :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*
proof (*cases p = 0 \vee q = 0*)
case *False*
then have [*simp*]: $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule poly-eqI*)
show $\text{coeff} (\text{reflect-poly} (p * q)) \ i = \text{coeff} (\text{reflect-poly } p * \text{reflect-poly } q) \ i$ **for** i
proof (*cases i \leq degree (p * q)*)
case *True*
define A **where** $A = \{..i\} \cap \{i - \text{degree } q.. \text{degree } p\}$
define B **where** $B = \{.. \text{degree } p\} \cap \{\text{degree } p - i.. \text{degree } (p * q) - i\}$
let $?f = \lambda j. \text{degree } p - j$

from *True* **have** $\text{coeff} (\text{reflect-poly} (p * q)) \ i = \text{coeff} (p * q) (\text{degree } (p * q) - i)$
by (*simp add: coeff-reflect-poly*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{j \leq \text{degree } (p * q) - i} \text{coeff } p \ j * \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } (p * q) - j))$


```

- i - j))
  by (simp add: coeff-mult)
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in B} \text{coeff } p \ j * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } (p * q) - i - j)$ )
    by (intro sum.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp: B-def degree-mult-eq not-le
coeff-eq-0)
  also from True have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in A} \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p - j) * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree }
q - (i - j))$ )
    by (intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[of - ?f ?f])
      (auto simp: A-def B-def degree-mult-eq add-ac)
  also have ... =
    ( $\sum_{j \leq i} \text{if } j \in \{i - \text{degree } q, \text{degree } p\} \text{ then } \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p - j) * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } q - (i - j))$ 
    else 0)
    by (subst sum.inter-restrict [symmetric]) (simp-all add: A-def)
  also have ... =  $\text{coeff } (\text{reflect-poly } p * \text{reflect-poly } q) \ i$ 
    by (fastforce simp: coeff-mult coeff-reflect-poly intro!: sum.cong)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed (auto simp: coeff-mult coeff-reflect-poly coeff-eq-0 degree-mult-eq intro!:
sum.neutral)
qed
qed auto

```

lemma *reflect-poly-smult*: $\text{reflect-poly } (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{smult } c \ (\text{reflect-poly } p)$
for $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*
using *reflect-poly-mult*[of $[:c:] \ p$] **by** *simp*

lemma *reflect-poly-power*: $\text{reflect-poly } (p \wedge n) = \text{reflect-poly } p \wedge n$
for $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*
by (induct n) (simp-all add: *reflect-poly-mult*)

lemma *reflect-poly-prod*: $\text{reflect-poly } (\text{prod } f \ A) = \text{prod } (\lambda x. \text{reflect-poly } (f \ x)) \ A$
for $f :: - \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*
by (induct A rule: *infinite-finite-induct*) (simp-all add: *reflect-poly-mult*)

lemma *reflect-poly-prod-list*: $\text{reflect-poly } (\text{prod-list } xs) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } \text{reflect-poly } xs)$
for $xs :: - :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly list*
by (induct xs) (simp-all add: *reflect-poly-mult*)

lemma *reflect-poly-Poly-nz*:
 $\text{no-trailing } (\text{HOL.eq } 0) \ xs \implies \text{reflect-poly } (\text{Poly } xs) = \text{Poly } (\text{rev } xs)$
by (simp add: *reflect-poly-def*)

lemmas *reflect-poly-simps* =
reflect-poly-0 reflect-poly-1 reflect-poly-const reflect-poly-smult reflect-poly-mult
reflect-poly-power reflect-poly-prod reflect-poly-prod-list

4.27 Derivatives

```

function pderiv :: ('a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}) poly ⇒ 'a
poly
  where pderiv (pCons a p) = (if p = 0 then 0 else p + pCons 0 (pderiv p))
  by (auto intro: pCons-cases)

termination pderiv
  by (relation measure degree) simp-all

declare pderiv.simps[simp del]

lemma pderiv-0 [simp]: pderiv 0 = 0
  using pderiv.simps [of 0 0] by simp

lemma pderiv-pCons: pderiv (pCons a p) = p + pCons 0 (pderiv p)
  by (simp add: pderiv.simps)

lemma pderiv-1 [simp]: pderiv 1 = 0
  by (simp add: one-pCons pderiv-pCons)

lemma pderiv-of-nat [simp]: pderiv (of-nat n) = 0
  and pderiv-numeral [simp]: pderiv (numeral m) = 0
  by (simp-all add: of-nat-poly numeral-poly pderiv-pCons)

lemma coeff-pderiv: coeff (pderiv p) n = of-nat (Suc n) * coeff p (Suc n)
  by (induct p arbitrary: n)
  (auto simp add: pderiv-pCons coeff-pCons algebra-simps split: nat.split)

fun pderiv-coeffs-code :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} ⇒ 'a list
⇒ 'a list
  where
    pderiv-coeffs-code f (x # xs) = cCons (f * x) (pderiv-coeffs-code (f+1) xs)
    | pderiv-coeffs-code f [] = []

definition pderiv-coeffs :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} list ⇒
'a list
  where pderiv-coeffs xs = pderiv-coeffs-code 1 (tl xs)

lemma pderiv-coeffs-code:
  nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code f xs) n = (f + of-nat n) * nth-default 0 xs n
proof (induct xs arbitrary: f n)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n)
  case 0

```

```

    then show ?thesis
  by (cases pderiv-coeffs-code (f + 1) xs = [] ∧ f * x = 0) (auto simp: cCons-def)
next
case n: (Suc m)
show ?thesis
proof (cases pderiv-coeffs-code (f + 1) xs = [] ∧ f * x = 0)
  case False
  then have nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code f (x # xs)) n =
    nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code (f + 1) xs) m
  by (auto simp: cCons-def n)
  also have ... = (f + of-nat n) * nth-default 0 xs m
  by (simp add: Cons n add-ac)
  finally show ?thesis
  by (simp add: n)
next
case True
have empty: pderiv-coeffs-code g xs = [] ⟹ g + of-nat m = 0 ∨ nth-default
0 xs m = 0 for g
proof (induct xs arbitrary: g m)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons x xs)
from Cons(2) have empty: pderiv-coeffs-code (g + 1) xs = [] and g: g =
0 ∨ x = 0
  by (auto simp: cCons-def split: if-splits)
note IH = Cons(1)[OF empty]
from IH[of m] IH[of m - 1] g show ?case
  by (cases m) (auto simp: field-simps)
qed
from True have nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code f (x # xs)) n = 0
  by (auto simp: cCons-def n)
moreover from True have (f + of-nat n) * nth-default 0 (x # xs) n = 0
  by (simp add: n) (use empty[of f+1] in ⟨auto simp: field-simps⟩)
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
qed

lemma coeffs-pderiv-code [code abstract]: coeffs (pderiv p) = pderiv-coeffs (coeffs
p)
  unfolding pderiv-coeffs-def
proof (rule coeffs-eqI, unfold pderiv-coeffs-code coeff-pderiv, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
  have id: coeff p (Suc n) = nth-default 0 (map (λi. coeff p (Suc i)) [0..

```

```

next
  case 2
  obtain n :: 'a and xs where defs: tl (coeffs p) = xs 1 = n
    by simp
  from 2 show ?case
    unfolding defs by (induct xs arbitrary: n) (auto simp: cCons-def)
qed

lemma pderiv-eq-0-iff: pderiv p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  degree p = 0
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
proof (cases degree p)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis degree-eq-zeroE pderiv.simps)
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?thesis
    using coeff-0 coeff-pderiv degree-0 leading-coeff-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff nat.distinct(1)
    of-nat-eq-0-iff
    by (metis coeff-0 coeff-pderiv degree-0 leading-coeff-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff nat.distinct(1)
    of-nat-eq-0-iff)
qed

lemma degree-pderiv: degree (pderiv p) = degree p - 1
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
proof -
  have degree p - 1  $\leq$  degree (pderiv p)
  proof (cases degree p)
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis coeff-pderiv degree-0 diff-Suc-1 le-degree leading-coeff-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff
      nat.distinct(1) of-nat-eq-0-iff)
  qed auto
  moreover have  $\forall i > \text{degree } p - 1. \text{coeff } (\text{pderiv } p) \ i = 0$ 
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pderiv)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using order-antisym [OF degree-le] by blast
qed

lemma not-dvd-pderiv:
  fixes p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
  assumes degree p  $\neq$  0
  shows  $\neg p \text{ dvd pderiv } p$ 
proof
  assume dvd: p dvd pderiv p
  then obtain q where p: pderiv p = p * q
    unfolding dvd-def by auto
  from dvd have le: degree p  $\leq$  degree (pderiv p)
    by (simp add: asms dvd-imp-degree-le pderiv-eq-0-iff)

```

```

    from assms and this [unfolded degree-pderiv]
    show False by auto
qed

lemma dvd-pderiv-iff [simp]:  $p \text{ dvd } pderiv\ p \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$ 
  for  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$  poly
  using not-dvd-pderiv[of  $p$ ] by (auto simp: pderiv-eq-0-iff [symmetric])

lemma pderiv-singleton [simp]:  $pderiv\ [:a:] = 0$ 
  by (simp add: pderiv-pCons)

lemma pderiv-add:  $pderiv\ (p + q) = pderiv\ p + pderiv\ q$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)

lemma pderiv-minus:  $pderiv\ (-\ p :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly}) = -\ pderiv\ p$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)

lemma pderiv-diff:  $pderiv\ ((p :: - :: \text{idom } \text{poly}) - q) = pderiv\ p - pderiv\ q$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)

lemma pderiv-smult:  $pderiv\ (\text{smult } a\ p) = \text{smult } a\ (pderiv\ p)$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)

lemma pderiv-mult:  $pderiv\ (p * q) = p * pderiv\ q + q * pderiv\ p$ 
  by (induct  $p$ ) (auto simp: pderiv-add pderiv-smult pderiv-pCons algebra-simps)

lemma pderiv-power-Suc:  $pderiv\ (p \wedge^{Suc\ n}) = \text{smult } (\text{of-nat } (Suc\ n))\ (p \wedge^n) * pderiv\ p$ 
  proof (induction  $n$ )
    case (Suc  $n$ )
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: pderiv-mult smult-add-left algebra-simps)
  qed auto

lemma pderiv-power:
   $pderiv\ (p \wedge^n) = \text{smult } (\text{of-nat } n)\ (p \wedge^{(n-1)}) * pderiv\ p$ 
  by (cases  $n$ ) (simp-all add: pderiv-power-Suc del: power-Suc)

lemma pderiv-monom:
   $pderiv\ (\text{monom } c\ n) = \text{monom } (\text{of-nat } n * c)\ (n - 1)$ 
  by (cases  $n$ )
    (simp-all add: monom-altdef pderiv-power-Suc pderiv-smult pderiv-pCons mult-ac del: power-Suc)

lemma pderiv-pcompose:  $pderiv\ (pcompose\ p\ q) = pcompose\ (pderiv\ p)\ q * pderiv\ q$ 
  by (induction  $p$  rule: pCons-induct)
    (auto simp: pcompose-pCons pderiv-add pderiv-mult pderiv-pCons pcompose-add algebra-simps)

```

lemma *pderiv-prod*: $pderiv (prod f (as)) = (\sum a \in as. prod f (as - \{a\}) * pderiv (f a))$

proof (*induct as rule: infinite-finite-induct*)

case (*insert a as*)

then have *id*: $prod f (insert a as) = f a * prod f as$

$\wedge g. sum g (insert a as) = g a + sum g as$

$insert a as - \{a\} = as$

by *auto*

have $prod f (insert a as - \{b\}) = f a * prod f (as - \{b\})$ **if** $b \in as$ **for** b

proof –

from $\langle a \notin as \rangle$ **that have** $*$: $insert a as - \{b\} = insert a (as - \{b\})$

by *auto*

show *?thesis*

unfolding $*$ **by** (*subst prod.insert*) (*use insert in auto*)

qed

then show *?case*

unfolding *id pderiv-mult insert(3) sum-distrib-left*

by (*auto simp add: ac-simps intro!: sum.cong*)

qed *auto*

lemma *coeff-higher-pderiv*:

$coeff ((pderiv \smallfrown m) f) n = pochhammer (of-nat (Suc n)) m * coeff f (n + m)$

by (*induction m arbitrary: n*) (*simp-all add: coeff-pderiv pochhammer-rec algebra-simps*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-0* [*simp*]: $(pderiv \smallfrown n) 0 = 0$

by (*induction n*) *simp-all*

lemma *higher-pderiv-add*: $(pderiv \smallfrown n) (p + q) = (pderiv \smallfrown n) p + (pderiv \smallfrown n) q$

by (*induction n arbitrary: p q*) (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-add*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-smult*: $(pderiv \smallfrown n) (smult c p) = smult c ((pderiv \smallfrown n) p)$

by (*induction n arbitrary: p*) (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-smult*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-monom*:

$m \leq n + 1 \implies (pderiv \smallfrown m) (monom c n) = monom (pochhammer (int n - int m + 1) m * c) (n - m)$

proof (*induction m arbitrary: c n*)

case (*Suc m*)

thus *?case*

by (*cases n*)

 (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-monom pochhammer-rec' Suc.IH*)

qed *simp-all*

lemma *higher-pderiv-monom-eq-zero*:
 $m > n + 1 \implies (pderiv \text{~~} m) (\text{monom } c \ n) = 0$

proof (*induction m arbitrary: c n*)
case (*Suc m*)
thus ?*case*
by (*cases n*)
(simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-monom pochhammer-rec' Suc.IH)
qed *simp-all*

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum*: $(pderiv \text{~~} n) (\text{sum } f \ A) = (\sum x \in A. (pderiv \text{~~} n) (f \ x))$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum-mset*: $(pderiv \text{~~} n) (\text{sum-mset } A) = (\sum p \in \#A. (pderiv \text{~~} n) \ p)$
by (*induction A*) (*simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum-list*: $(pderiv \text{~~} n) (\text{sum-list } ps) = (\sum p \leftarrow ps. (pderiv \text{~~} n) \ p)$
by (*induction ps*) (*simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add*)

lemma *degree-higher-pderiv*: $\text{Polynomial.degree } ((pderiv \text{~~} n) \ p) = \text{Polynomial.degree } p - n$
for $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors, semiring-char-0}\}$ *poly*
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: degree-pderiv*)

lemma *DERIV-pow2*: $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. x \wedge \text{Suc } n) \ x :> \text{real } (\text{Suc } n) * (x \wedge n)$
by (*rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-pow*) *simp*
declare *DERIV-pow2* [*simp*] *DERIV-pow* [*simp*]

lemma *DERIV-add-const*: $\text{DERIV } f \ x :> D \implies \text{DERIV } (\lambda x. a + f \ x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}) \ x :> D$
by (*rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-add*) *auto*

lemma *poly-DERIV* [*simp*]: $\text{DERIV } (\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ x) \ x :> \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$
by (*induct p*) (*auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp add: pderiv-pCons*)

lemma *poly-isCont* [*simp*]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
shows *isCont* $(\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ x) \ x$
by (*rule poly-DERIV [THEN DERIV-isCont]*)

lemma *tendsto-poly* [*tendsto-intros*]: $(f \longrightarrow a) \ F \implies ((\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ (f \ x)) \longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a) \ F$
for $f :: - \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
by (*rule isCont-tendsto-compose [OF poly-isCont]*)

lemma *continuous-within-poly*: *continuous* (at *z* within *s*) (*poly p*)
for *z* :: 'a::{real-normed-field}
by (*simp add: continuous-within tendsto-poly*)

lemma *continuous-poly* [*continuous-intros*]: *continuous F f* \implies *continuous F* ($\lambda x.$
poly p (*f x*))
for *f* :: - \Rightarrow 'a::real-normed-field
unfolding *continuous-def* **by** (*rule tendsto-poly*)

lemma *continuous-on-poly* [*continuous-intros*]:
fixes *p* :: 'a :: {real-normed-field} *poly*
assumes *continuous-on A f*
shows *continuous-on A* ($\lambda x.$ *poly p* (*f x*))
by (*metis DERIV-continuous-on assms continuous-on-compose2 poly-DERIV subset-UNIV*)

Consequences of the derivative theorem above.

lemma *poly-differentiable*[*simp*]: ($\lambda x.$ *poly p x*) *differentiable* (at *x*)
for *x* :: real
by (*simp add: real-differentiable-def*) (*blast intro: poly-DERIV*)

lemma *poly-IVT-pos*: $a < b \implies \text{poly } p \ a < 0 \implies 0 < \text{poly } p \ b \implies \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for *a b* :: real
using *IVT* [*of poly p a 0 b*] **by** (*auto simp add: order-le-less*)

lemma *poly-IVT-neg*: $a < b \implies 0 < \text{poly } p \ a \implies \text{poly } p \ b < 0 \implies \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for *a b* :: real
using *poly-IVT-pos* [**where** $p = - p$] **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-IVT*: $a < b \implies \text{poly } p \ a * \text{poly } p \ b < 0 \implies \exists x > a. x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for *p* :: real *poly*
by (*metis less-not-sym mult-less-0-iff poly-IVT-neg poly-IVT-pos*)

lemma *poly-MVT*: $a < b \implies \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$
for *a b* :: real
by (*simp add: MVT2*)

lemma *poly-MVT'*:
fixes *a b* :: real
assumes $\{\min a \ b.. \max a \ b\} \subseteq A$
shows $\exists x \in A. \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$
proof (*cases a b rule: linorder-cases*)
case less
from *poly-MVT* [*OF less, of p*] **obtain** *x*
where $a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$


```

    by auto
  then show ?thesis by (intro beXI[of - x]) (auto intro!: subsetD[OF assms])
next
  case greater
  from poly-MVT[OF greater, of p] obtain x
    where  $b < x < a$   $\text{poly } p \ a - \text{poly } p \ b = (a - b) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$  by auto
  then show ?thesis by (intro beXI[of - x]) (auto simp: algebra-simps intro!: subsetD[OF assms])
qed (use assms in auto)

lemma poly-pinfty-gt-lc:
  fixes  $p :: \text{real poly}$ 
  assumes  $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists n. \forall x \geq n. \text{poly } p \ x \geq \text{lead-coeff } p$ 
  using assms
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a p)
  from this(1) consider  $a \neq 0 \mid p = 0 \mid p \neq 0$  by auto
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case 1
    then show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case 2
    with pCons obtain n1 where  $\text{gte-lcoeff}: \forall x \geq n1. \text{lead-coeff } p \leq \text{poly } p \ x$ 
    by auto
    from pCons(3)  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{gt-0}: \text{lead-coeff } p > 0$  by auto
    define n where  $n = \max n1 \ (1 + |a| / \text{lead-coeff } p)$ 
    have  $\text{lead-coeff } (pCons \ a \ p) \leq \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ p) \ x$  if  $n \leq x$  for x
    proof -
      from  $\text{gte-lcoeff}$  that have  $\text{lead-coeff } p \leq \text{poly } p \ x$ 
      by (auto simp: n-def)
      with  $\text{gt-0}$  have  $|a| / \text{lead-coeff } p \geq |a| / \text{poly } p \ x$  and  $\text{poly } p \ x > 0$ 
      by (auto intro: frac-le)
      with  $\langle n \leq x \rangle$  [unfolded n-def] have  $x \geq 1 + |a| / \text{poly } p \ x$ 
      by auto
      with  $\langle \text{lead-coeff } p \leq \text{poly } p \ x \rangle \langle \text{poly } p \ x > 0 \rangle \langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ 
      show  $\text{lead-coeff } (pCons \ a \ p) \leq \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ p) \ x$ 
      by (auto simp: field-simps)
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

lemma dvd-monic:
  fixes  $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$ 

```

```

    assumes monic:lead-coeff  $p=1$  and  $p \text{ dvd } (\text{smult } c \text{ } q)$  and  $c \neq 0$ 
    shows  $p \text{ dvd } q$  using assms
  proof (cases  $q=0 \vee \text{degree } p=0$ )
    case True
      thus ?thesis using assms
        by (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff)
    next
      case False
        hence  $q \neq 0$  and  $\text{degree } p \neq 0$  by auto
        obtain  $k$  where  $k:\text{smult } c \text{ } q = p*k$  using assms dvd-def by metis
        hence  $k \neq 0$  by (metis False assms(3) mult-zero-right smult-eq-0-iff)
        hence deg-eq:degree  $q = \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k$ 
          by (metis False assms(3) degree-0 degree-mult-eq degree-smult-eq  $k$ )
        have c-dvd:  $\forall n \leq \text{degree } k. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } k (\text{degree } k - n)$ 
        proof (rule,rule)
          fix  $n$  assume  $n \leq \text{degree } k$ 
          thus  $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } k (\text{degree } k - n)$ 
            proof (induct  $n$  rule:nat-less-induct)
              case (1  $n$ )
                define  $T$  where  $T \equiv (\lambda i. \text{coeff } p \text{ } i * \text{coeff } k (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n - i))$ 
                have  $c * \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q - n) = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } q - n. \text{coeff } p \text{ } i * \text{coeff } k (\text{degree } q - n - i))$ 
                  using coeff-mult[of  $p \text{ } k \text{ degree } q - n$ ] k coeff-smult[of  $c \text{ } q \text{ degree } q - n$ ] by auto
                also have  $\dots = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n. T \text{ } i)$ 
                  using deg-eq unfolding  $T\text{-def}$  by auto
                also have  $\dots = (\sum i \in \{0..<\text{degree } p\}. T \text{ } i) + \text{sum } T \{(\text{degree } p)\} +$ 
                   $\text{sum } T \{\text{degree } p + 1.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}$ 
                proof -
                  define  $C$  where  $C \equiv \{\{0..<\text{degree } p\}, \{\text{degree } p\}, \{\text{degree } p + 1.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}\}$ 
                  have  $\forall A \in C. \text{finite } A$  unfolding  $C\text{-def}$  by auto
                  moreover have  $\forall A \in C. \forall B \in C. A \neq B \longrightarrow A \cap B = \{\}$ 
                    unfolding  $C\text{-def}$  by auto
                  ultimately have  $\text{sum } T (\bigcup C) = \text{sum } (\text{sum } T) C$ 
                    using sum.Union-disjoint by auto
                  moreover have  $\bigcup C = \{.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}$ 
                    using  $\langle n \leq \text{degree } k \rangle$  unfolding  $C\text{-def}$  by auto
                  moreover have  $\text{sum } (\text{sum } T) C = \text{sum } T \{0..<\text{degree } p\} + \text{sum } T \{(\text{degree } p)\} +$ 
                     $\text{sum } T \{\text{degree } p + 1.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}$ 
                proof -
                  have  $\{0..<\text{degree } p\} \neq \{\text{degree } p\}$ 
                    by (metis atLeast0LessThan insertI1 lessThan-iff less-imp-not-eq)
                  moreover have  $\{\text{degree } p\} \neq \{\text{degree } p + 1.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}$ 
                    by (metis add.commute add-diff-cancel-right' atLeastAtMost-singleton-iff diff-self-eq-0 eq-imp-le not-one-le-zero)
                  moreover have  $\{0..<\text{degree } p\} \neq \{\text{degree } p + 1.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}$ 
                    using  $\langle \text{degree } k \geq n \rangle$   $\langle \text{degree } p \neq 0 \rangle$  by fastforce

```

ultimately show ?thesis unfolding C-def by auto
 qed
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
 qed
 also have ... = ($\sum i \in \{0..<\text{degree } p\}. T\ i$) + coeff k (degree k - n)
 proof -
 have $\forall x \in \{\text{degree } p + 1.. \text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n\}. T\ x = 0$
 using coeff-eq-0[of p] unfolding T-def by simp
 hence sum T {degree p + 1..degree p + degree k - n} = 0 by auto
 moreover have T (degree p) = coeff k (degree k - n)
 using monic by (simp add: T-def)
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
 qed
 finally have c-coeff: $c * \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q - n) = \text{sum } T \{0..<\text{degree } p\}$
 + coeff k (degree k - n) .
 moreover have $n \neq 0 \implies c \text{ dvd sum } T \{0..<\text{degree } p\}$
 proof (rule dvd-sum)
 fix i assume $i : i \in \{0..<\text{degree } p\}$ and $n \neq 0$
 hence $(n + i - \text{degree } p) \leq \text{degree } k$ using $\langle n \leq \text{degree } k \rangle$ by auto
 moreover have $n + i - \text{degree } p < n$ using $i \langle n \neq 0 \rangle$ by auto
 ultimately have $c \text{ dvd coeff } k (\text{degree } k - (n + i - \text{degree } p))$
 using 1(1) by auto
 hence $c \text{ dvd coeff } k (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n - i)$
 by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' deg-eq diff-diff-left dvd-0-right le-degree
 le-diff-conv add commute ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.diff-diff-right)
 thus $c \text{ dvd } T\ i$ unfolding T-def by auto
 qed
 moreover have $n = 0 \implies ?case$
 proof -
 assume $n = 0$
 hence $\forall i \in \{0..<\text{degree } p\}. \text{coeff } k (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } k - n - i) = 0$
 using coeff-eq-0[of k] by simp
 hence $c * \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q - n) = \text{coeff } k (\text{degree } k - n)$
 using c-coeff unfolding T-def by auto
 thus ?thesis by (metis dvdI)
 qed
 ultimately show ?case by (metis dvd-add-right-iff dvd-triv-left)
 qed
 qed
 hence $\forall n. c \text{ dvd coeff } k\ n$
 by (metis diff-diff-cancel dvd-0-right le-add2 le-add-diff-inverse le-degree)
 then obtain f where $f : \forall n. c * f\ n = \text{coeff } k\ n$ unfolding dvd-def by metis
 have $\forall_\infty n. f\ n = 0$
 by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) MOST-coeff-eq-0 MOST-mono assms(3) f mult-eq-0-iff)
 hence smult c (Abs-poly f) = k
 using f smult.abs-eq[of c Abs-poly f] Abs-poly-inverse[of f] coeff-inverse[of k]
 by simp
 hence $q = p * \text{Abs-poly } f$ using $k \langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ smult-cancel by auto
 thus ?thesis unfolding dvd-def by auto

qed

lemma lemma-order-pderiv1:

$pderiv \ ([:- a, 1:] \wedge Suc\ n * q)$
 $= \ [-:- a, 1:] \wedge Suc\ n * pderiv\ q + smult\ (of\ nat\ (Suc\ n))\ (q * \ [-:- a, 1:] \wedge n)$
unfolding pderiv-mult pderiv-power-Suc
by (simp del: power-Suc of-nat-Suc add: pderiv-pCons)

lemma order-pderiv:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{idom, semiring-char-0\}$ *poly*
assumes $p \neq 0$ *poly* $p\ x = 0$
shows $order\ x\ p = Suc\ (order\ x\ (pderiv\ p))$ **using** *assms*
proof –
define $xx\ op$ **where** $xx = \ [-:- x, 1:]$ **and** $op = order\ x\ p$
have $op \neq 0$ **unfolding** op-def **using** *assms order-root* **by** blast
obtain pp **where** $pp : p = xx \wedge op * pp \neg xx\ dvd\ pp$
using order-decomp[OF $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle, of\ x, folded\ xx-def\ op-def$] **by** auto
have $p\text{-der} : pderiv\ p = smult\ (of\ nat\ op)\ (xx \wedge (op - 1)) * pp + xx \wedge op * pderiv\ pp$
unfolding pp(1) **by** (auto simp: pderiv-mult pderiv-power xx-def algebra-simps pderiv-pCons)
have $xx \wedge (op - 1)\ dvd\ (pderiv\ p)$
unfolding p-der
by (metis $\langle op \neq 0 \rangle\ dvd-add-left-iff\ dvd-mult2\ dvd-refl\ dvd-smult\ dvd-triv-right\ power-eq-if$)
moreover **have** $\neg xx \wedge op\ dvd\ (pderiv\ p)$
proof
assume $xx \wedge op\ dvd\ pderiv\ p$
then **have** $xx \wedge op\ dvd\ smult\ (of\ nat\ op)\ (xx \wedge (op - 1)) * pp$
unfolding p-der **by** (simp add: dvd-add-left-iff)
then **have** $xx \wedge op\ dvd\ (xx \wedge (op - 1)) * pp$
apply (elim dvd-monic[rotated])
using $\langle op \neq 0 \rangle$ **by** (auto simp: lead-coeff-power xx-def)
then **have** $xx \wedge (op - 1) * xx\ dvd\ (xx \wedge (op - 1))$
using $\neg xx\ dvd\ pp$ **by** (simp add: $\langle op \neq 0 \rangle\ mult.commute\ power-eq-if$)
then **have** $xx\ dvd\ 1$
using *assms*(1) pp(1) **by** auto
then **show** False **unfolding** xx-def **by** (meson *assms*(1) dvd-trans one-dvd order-decomp)
qed
ultimately **have** $op - 1 = order\ x\ (pderiv\ p)$
using order-unique-lemma[*of* $x\ op-1\ pderiv\ p, folded\ xx-def$] $\langle op \neq 0 \rangle$
by auto
then **show** ?thesis **using** $\langle op \neq 0 \rangle$ **unfolding** op-def **by** auto
qed

lemma lemma-order-pderiv:

fixes $p :: 'a :: field-char-0$ *poly*
assumes $n : 0 < n$
and $pd : pderiv\ p \neq 0$

```

    and pe: p = [: - a, 1:] ^ n * q
    and nd: ¬ [: - a, 1:] dvd q
  shows n = Suc (order a (pderiv p))
  by (metis add.right-neutral gr0-conv-Suc n nat.case nd order-mult order-pderiv
    order-power-n-n order-root pd pderiv-0 pe poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp-order:
  fixes p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
  assumes pderiv p ≠ 0
  and p: p = q * d
  and p': pderiv p = e * d
  and d: d = r * p + s * pderiv p
  shows order a q = (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
proof (rule classical)
  assume 1: ¬ ?thesis
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ have p ≠ 0 by auto
  with p have order a p = order a q + order a d
    by (simp add: order-mult)
  with 1 have order a p ≠ 0
    by (auto split: if-splits)
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨pderiv p = e * d⟩ have oapp: order a (pderiv p) = order
a e + order a d
    by (simp add: order-mult)
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨order a p ≠ 0⟩ have oap: order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv
p))
    using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ order-pderiv order-root by blast
  from ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨p = q * d⟩ have d ≠ 0
    by simp
  have [: - a, 1:] ^ order a (pderiv p) dvd r * p
    by (metis dvd-trans dvd-triv-right oap order-1 power-Suc)
  then have ([: - a, 1:] ^ (order a (pderiv p))) dvd d
    by (simp add: d order-1)
  with ⟨d ≠ 0⟩ have order a (pderiv p) ≤ order a d
    by (simp add: order-divides)
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨order a p = order a q + order a d⟩
    and oapp oap
    and ⟨order a (pderiv p) ≤ order a d⟩
    by auto
qed

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp-order2:
  pderiv p ≠ 0 ⟹ p = q * d ⟹ pderiv p = e * d ⟹
  d = r * p + s * pderiv p ⟹ ∀ a. order a q = (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
  by (blast intro: poly-squarefree-decomp-order)

lemma order-pderiv2:
  pderiv p ≠ 0 ⟹ order a p ≠ 0 ⟹ order a (pderiv p) = n ⟷ order a p = Suc

```

n

for $p :: 'a::\text{field-char-0 poly}$
by (*metis nat.inject order-pderiv order-root pderiv-0*)

definition *rsquarefree* :: $'a::\text{idom poly} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *rsquarefree* $p \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a. \text{order } a \, p = 0 \vee \text{order } a \, p = 1)$

lemma *pderiv-iszero*: $pderiv \, p = 0 \implies \exists h. p = [:h:]$
for $p :: 'a::\{\text{semidom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\} \text{ poly}$
by (*cases p*) (*auto simp: pderiv-eq-0-iff split: if-splits*)

lemma *rsquarefree-roots*: $rsquarefree \, p \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. \neg (\text{poly } p \, a = 0 \wedge \text{poly } (pderiv \, p) \, a = 0))$
for $p :: 'a::\text{field-char-0 poly}$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases pderiv p = 0*)
case *True*
with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ *pderiv-iszero* **show** *?thesis*
by (*force simp add: order-0I rsquarefree-def*)
next
case *False*
with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ *order-pderiv2* **show** *?thesis*
by (*force simp add: rsquarefree-def order-root*)
qed
qed (*simp add: rsquarefree-def*)

lemma *rsquarefree-root-order*:
assumes *rsquarefree p poly p z = 0 p ≠ 0*
shows $\text{order } z \, p = 1$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\text{order } z \, p \in \{0, 1\}$ **by** (*auto simp: rsquarefree-def*)
moreover from *assms* **have** $\text{order } z \, p > 0$ **by** (*auto simp: order-root*)
ultimately show $\text{order } z \, p = 1$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *poly-squarefree-decomp*:
fixes $p :: 'a::\text{field-char-0 poly}$
assumes $pderiv \, p \neq 0$
and $p = q * d$
and $pderiv \, p = e * d$
and $d = r * p + s * pderiv \, p$
shows $rsquarefree \, q \wedge (\forall a. \text{poly } q \, a = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \, a = 0)$
proof –
from $\langle pderiv \, p \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle p = q * d \rangle$ **have** $q \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from *assms* **have** $\forall a. \text{order } a \, q = (\text{if } \text{order } a \, p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$
by (*rule poly-squarefree-decomp-order2*)

```

with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: rsquarefree-def order-root)
qed

```

```

lemma has-field-derivative-poly [derivative-intros]:
  assumes (f has-field-derivative f') (at x within A)
  shows (( $\lambda x$ . poly p (f x)) has-field-derivative
    (f' * poly (pderiv p) (f x))) (at x within A)
  using DERIV-chain[OF poly-DERIV assms, of p] by (simp add: o-def mult-ac)

```

4.28 Algebraic numbers

```

lemma intpolyE:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i$ . poly.coeff p i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  obtains q where p = map-poly of-int q
proof -
  have  $\forall i \in \{..Polynomial.degree\ p\}$ .  $\exists x$ . poly.coeff p i = of-int x
    using assms by (auto simp: Ints-def)
  from bchoice[OF this] obtain f
    where f:  $\bigwedge i$ . i  $\leq Polynomial.degree\ p \implies$  poly.coeff p i = of-int (f i) by blast
  define q where q = Poly (map f [0.. $Suc\ (Polynomial.degree\ p)$ ])
  have p = map-poly of-int q
    by (intro poly-eqI)
    (auto simp: coeff-map-poly q-def nth-default-def f coeff-eq-0 simp del: upt-Suc)
  with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma ratpolyE:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i$ . poly.coeff p i  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  obtains q where p = map-poly of-rat q
proof -
  have  $\forall i \in \{..Polynomial.degree\ p\}$ .  $\exists x$ . poly.coeff p i = of-rat x
    using assms by (auto simp: Rats-def)
  from bchoice[OF this] obtain f
    where f:  $\bigwedge i$ . i  $\leq Polynomial.degree\ p \implies$  poly.coeff p i = of-rat (f i) by blast
  define q where q = Poly (map f [0.. $Suc\ (Polynomial.degree\ p)$ ])
  have p = map-poly of-rat q
    by (intro poly-eqI)
    (auto simp: coeff-map-poly q-def nth-default-def f coeff-eq-0 simp del: upt-Suc)
  with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Algebraic numbers can be defined in two equivalent ways: all real numbers that are roots of rational polynomials or of integer polynomials. The Algebraic-Numbers AFP entry uses the rational definition, but we need the integer definition.

The equivalence is obvious since any rational polynomial can be multiplied with the LCM of its coefficients, yielding an integer polynomial with the same roots.

```

definition algebraic :: 'a :: field-char-0  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where algebraic x  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0)$ 

lemma algebraicI:  $(\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}) \Longrightarrow p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \Longrightarrow \text{algebraic } x$ 
  unfolding algebraic-def by blast

lemma algebraicE:
  assumes algebraic x
  obtains p where  $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ p \neq 0 \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  using assms unfolding algebraic-def by blast

lemma algebraic-altdef: algebraic x  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0)$ 
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
proof safe
  fix p
  assume rat:  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}$  and root:  $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$  and nz:  $p \neq 0$ 
  define cs where cs = coeffs p
  from rat have  $\forall c \in \text{range } (\text{coeff } p). \exists c'. c = \text{of-rat } c'$ 
  unfolding Rats-def by blast
  then obtain f where  $f: \text{coeff } p \ i = \text{of-rat } (f (\text{coeff } p \ i))$  for i
  by (subst (asm) bchoice-iff) blast
  define cs' where  $cs' = \text{map } (\text{quotient-of } \circ f) (\text{coeffs } p)$ 
  define d where  $d = \text{Lcm } (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } cs'))$ 
  define p' where  $p' = \text{smult } (\text{of-int } d) \ p$ 

  have  $\text{coeff } p' \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$  for n
  proof (cases  $n \leq \text{degree } p$ )
  case True
    define c where  $c = \text{coeff } p \ n$ 
    define a where  $a = \text{fst } (\text{quotient-of } (f (\text{coeff } p \ n)))$ 
    define b where  $b = \text{snd } (\text{quotient-of } (f (\text{coeff } p \ n)))$ 
    have b-pos:  $b > 0$ 
    unfolding b-def using quotient-of-denom-pos' by simp
    have  $\text{coeff } p' \ n = \text{of-int } d * \text{coeff } p \ n$ 
    by (simp add: p'-def)
    also have  $\text{coeff } p \ n = \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$ 
    unfolding a-def b-def
    by (subst quotient-of-div [of f (coeff p n), symmetric]) (simp-all add: f [symmetric])
    also have  $\text{of-int } d * \dots = \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } (a*d) / \text{of-int } b)$ 
    by (simp add: of-rat-mult of-rat-divide)
    also from nz True have  $b \in \text{snd 'set } cs'$ 
    by (force simp: cs'-def o-def b-def coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc)
    then have  $b \ \text{dvd } (a * d)$ 
    by (simp add: d-def)
    then have  $\text{of-int } (a * d) / \text{of-int } b \in (\mathbb{Z} :: \text{rat set})$ 
    by (rule of-int-divide-in-Ints)
  case False
    have  $n < \text{degree } p$ 
    by (simp add: degree-def)
    then have  $\text{coeff } p \ n = 0$ 
    by (simp add: degree-def)
    then have  $\text{coeff } p' \ n = 0$ 
    by (simp add: p'-def)
  qed

```



```

    then have of-rat (of-int (a * d) / of-int b) ∈ ℤ by (elim Ints-cases) auto
    finally show ?thesis .
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: p'-def not-le coeff-eq-0)
qed
moreover have set (map snd cs') ⊆ {0<..}
  unfolding cs'-def using quotient-of-denom-pos' by (auto simp: coeffs-def simp
del: upt-Suc)
then have d ≠ 0
  unfolding d-def by (induct cs') simp-all
with nz have p' ≠ 0 by (simp add: p'-def)
moreover from root have poly p' x = 0
  by (simp add: p'-def)
ultimately show algebraic x
  unfolding algebraic-def by blast
next
  assume algebraic x
  then obtain p where p: coeff p i ∈ ℤ poly p x = 0 p ≠ 0 for i
    by (force simp: algebraic-def)
  moreover have coeff p i ∈ ℤ ⇒ coeff p i ∈ ℚ for i
    by (elim Ints-cases) simp
  ultimately show ∃ p. (∀ i. coeff p i ∈ ℚ) ∧ p ≠ 0 ∧ poly p x = 0 by auto
qed

lemma algebraicI': (∧ i. coeff p i ∈ ℚ) ⇒ p ≠ 0 ⇒ poly p x = 0 ⇒ algebraic
x
  unfolding algebraic-altdef by blast

lemma algebraicE':
  assumes algebraic (x :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  obtains p where p ≠ 0 poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0
proof -
  from assms obtain q where q: ∧ i. coeff q i ∈ ℤ q ≠ 0 poly q x = 0
    by (erule algebraicE)
  moreover from this(1) obtain q' where q': q = map-poly of-int q' by (erule
intpolyE)
  moreover have q' ≠ 0
    using q' q by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of q']) simp-all
qed

lemma algebraicE'-nonzero:
  assumes algebraic (x :: 'a :: field-char-0) x ≠ 0
  obtains p where p ≠ 0 coeff p 0 ≠ 0 poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0
proof -
  from assms(1) obtain p where p: p ≠ 0 poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0
    by (erule algebraicE')

```

```

define  $n :: \text{nat}$  where  $n = \text{order } 0 \ p$ 
have  $\text{monom } 1 \ n \ \text{dvd } p$  by (simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff p n-def)
then obtain  $q$  where  $q: p = \text{monom } 1 \ n * q$  by (erule dvdE)
have [simp]:  $\text{map-poly of-int } (\text{monom } 1 \ n * q) = \text{monom } (1 :: 'a) \ n * \text{map-poly of-int } q$ 
by (induction n) (auto simp: monom-0 monom-Suc map-poly-pCons)
from  $p$  have  $q \neq 0$  poly ( $\text{map-poly of-int } q$ )  $x = 0$  by (auto simp: q poly-monom assms(2))
moreover from this have  $\text{order } 0 \ p = n + \text{order } 0 \ q$  by (simp add: q order-mult)
hence  $\text{order } 0 \ q = 0$  by (simp add: n-def)
with  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{poly } q \ 0 \neq 0$  by (simp add: order-root)
ultimately show ?thesis using that[of q] by (auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0)
qed

```

```

lemma rat-imp-algebraic:  $x \in \mathbb{Q} \implies \text{algebraic } x$ 
proof (rule algebraicI')
  show poly  $[-x, 1:] \ x = 0$ 
  by simp
qed (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma algebraic-0 [simp, intro]: algebraic  $0$ 
and algebraic-1 [simp, intro]: algebraic  $1$ 
and algebraic-numeral [simp, intro]: algebraic (numeral n)
and algebraic-of-nat [simp, intro]: algebraic (of-nat k)
and algebraic-of-int [simp, intro]: algebraic (of-int m)
by (simp-all add: rat-imp-algebraic)

```

```

lemma algebraic-ii [simp, intro]: algebraic  $i$ 
proof (rule algebraicI)
  show poly  $[1, 0, 1:] \ i = 0$ 
  by simp
qed (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma algebraic-minus [intro]:
  assumes algebraic  $x$ 
  shows algebraic  $(-x)$ 
proof -
  from assms obtain  $p$  where  $p: \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \ p \neq 0$ 
  by (elim algebraicE) auto
  define  $s$  where  $s = (\text{if even } (\text{degree } p) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1 :: 'a)$ 

```

```

define  $q$  where  $q = \text{Polynomial.smult } s \ (\text{pcompose } p \ [0, -1:])$ 
have poly  $q \ (-x) = 0$ 
  using  $p$  by (auto simp: q-def poly-pcompose s-def)
moreover have  $q \neq 0$ 
  using  $p$  by (auto simp: q-def s-def pcompose-eq-0-iff)
find-theorems pcompose - - = 0
moreover have  $\text{coeff } q \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$  for  $i$ 
proof -

```

```

    have coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:]) i ∈ ℤ
      using p by (intro coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) (auto simp: coeff-pCons
split: nat.splits)
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: q-def s-def)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: algebraic-def)
qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-minus-iff [simp]:
  algebraic (-x) ⟷ algebraic (x :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  using algebraic-minus[of x] algebraic-minus[of -x] by auto

```

```

lemma algebraic-inverse [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (inverse x)
proof (cases x = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  from assms obtain p where p: ∀ i. coeff p i ∈ ℤ poly p x = 0 p ≠ 0
    by (elim algebraicE) auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule algebraicI)
    show poly (reflect-poly p) (inverse x) = 0
      using assms p by (simp add: poly-reflect-poly-nz)
    qed (use assms p in ⟨auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly⟩)
  qed auto

```

```

lemma algebraic-root:
  assumes algebraic y
    and poly p x = y and ∀ i. coeff p i ∈ ℤ and lead-coeff p = 1 and degree p
    > 0
  shows algebraic x
proof -
  from assms obtain q where q: poly q y = 0 ∀ i. coeff q i ∈ ℤ q ≠ 0
    by (elim algebraicE) auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule algebraicI)
    from assms q show pcompose q p ≠ 0
      by (auto simp: pcompose-eq-0-iff)
    from assms q show coeff (pcompose q p) i ∈ ℤ for i
      by (intro allI coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) auto
    show poly (pcompose q p) x = 0
      using assms q by (simp add: poly-pcompose)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-abs-real [simp]:
  algebraic |x :: real| ⟷ algebraic x
  by (auto simp: abs-if)

```

```

lemma algebraic-nth-root-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (root n x)
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
proof (rule algebraic-root)
  show poly (monom 1 n) (root n x) = (if even n then |x| else x)
  using sgn-power-root[of n x] False
  by (auto simp add: poly-monom sgn-if split: if-splits)
qed (use False assms in ⟨auto simp: degree-monom-eq⟩)
qed auto

lemma algebraic-sqrt [intro]: algebraic x  $\implies$  algebraic (sqrt x)
  by (auto simp: sqrt-def)

lemma algebraic-csqrt [intro]: algebraic x  $\implies$  algebraic (csqrt x)
  by (rule algebraic-root[where p = monom 1 2])
  (auto simp: poly-monom degree-monom-eq)

lemma algebraic-cnj [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (cnj x)
proof –
  from assms obtain p where p: poly p x = 0  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ p \neq 0$ 
  by (elim algebraicE) auto
  show ?thesis
proof (rule algebraicI)
  show poly (map-poly cnj p) (cnj x) = 0
  using p by simp
  show map-poly cnj p  $\neq 0$ 
  using p by (auto simp: map-poly-eq-0-iff)
  show coeff (map-poly cnj p) i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  for i
  using p by (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed
qed

lemma algebraic-cnj-iff [simp]: algebraic (cnj x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic x
  using algebraic-cnj[of x] algebraic-cnj[of cnj x] by auto

lemma algebraic-of-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (of-real x)
proof –
  from assms obtain p where p: p  $\neq 0$  poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0 by (erule algebraicE')
  have 1: map-poly of-int p  $\neq (0 :: 'a \text{ poly})$ 
  using p by (metis coeff-0 coeff-map-poly leading-coeff-0-iff of-int-eq-0-iff)

```

```

have poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = of-real (poly (map-poly of-int p)
x)
  by (simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)
also note p(2)
finally have 2: poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = 0
  by simp

from 1 2 show algebraic (of-real x :: 'a)
  by (intro algebraicI[of map-poly of-int p]) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed

lemma algebraic-of-real-iff [simp]:
  algebraic (of-real x :: 'a :: {real-algebra-1,field-char-0})  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic x
proof
  assume algebraic (of-real x :: 'a)
  then obtain p where p: p  $\neq$  0 poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = 0
    by (erule algebraicE')
  have 1: (map-poly of-int p :: real poly)  $\neq$  0
    using p by (metis coeff-0 coeff-map-poly leading-coeff-0-iff of-int-0 of-int-eq-iff)

  note p(2)
  also have poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = of-real (poly (map-poly of-int
p) x)
    by (simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)
  also have ... = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0
    using of-real-eq-0-iff by blast
  finally have 2: poly (map-poly real-of-int p) x = 0 .

from 1 and 2 show algebraic x
  by (intro algebraicI[of map-poly of-int p]) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed auto

```

4.29 Algebraic integers

inductive algebraic-int :: 'a :: field \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\llbracket \text{lead-coeff } p = 1; \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}; \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$

```

lemma algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly:
  fixes x :: 'a :: field-char-0
  shows algebraic-int x  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists p. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p =$ 
1)
proof
  assume algebraic-int x
  then obtain p where p: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ poly } p \ x = 0$ 
    by (auto elim: algebraic-int.cases)
  define the-int where the-int = ( $\lambda x::'a. \text{THE } r. x = \text{of-int } r$ )
  define p' where p' = map-poly the-int p
  have of-int-the-int: of-int (the-int x) = x if x  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  for x

```

```

unfolding the-int-def by (rule sym, rule theI') (insert that, auto simp: Ints-def)
have the-int-0-iff: the-int  $x = 0 \iff x = 0$  if  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  for  $x$ 
  using of-int-the-int[OF that] by auto
have [simp]: the-int 0 = 0
  by (subst the-int-0-iff) auto
have map-poly of-int  $p' = \text{map-poly } (\text{of-int} \circ \text{the-int}) \ p$ 
  by (simp add: p'-def map-poly-map-poly)
also from  $p$  of-int-the-int have  $\dots = p$ 
  by (subst poly-eq-iff) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
finally have  $p\text{-}p'$ : map-poly of-int  $p' = p$  .

show  $(\exists p. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1)$ 
proof (intro exI conjI notI)
  from  $p$  show  $\text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p') \ x = 0$  by (simp add:  $p\text{-}p'$ )
next
  show  $\text{lead-coeff } p' = 1$ 
  using  $p$  by (simp flip:  $p\text{-}p'$  add: degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)
qed
next
assume  $\exists p. \text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1$ 
then obtain  $p$  where  $p$ :  $\text{poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1$ 
  by auto
define  $p'$  where  $p' = (\text{map-poly of-int } p :: 'a \text{ poly})$ 
from  $p$  have  $\text{lead-coeff } p' = 1 \wedge \text{poly } p' \ x = 0 \ \forall i. \text{coeff } p' \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  by (auto simp: p'-def coeff-map-poly degree-map-poly)
thus algebraic-int  $x$ 
  by (intro algebraic-int.intros)
qed

theorem rational-algebraic-int-is-int:
  assumes algebraic-int  $x$  and  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  shows  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
proof -
  from assms(2) obtain  $a \ b$  where  $ab$ :  $b > 0$  Rings.coprime  $a \ b$  and  $x\text{-eq}$ :  $x = \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b$ 
  by (auto elim: Rats-cases')
  from  $\langle b > 0 \rangle$  have [simp]:  $b \neq 0$ 
  by auto
  from assms(1) obtain  $p$ 
  where  $p$ :  $\text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \wedge \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)

define  $q :: 'a \text{ poly}$  where  $q = [:-\text{of-int } a, \text{of-int } b:]$ 
have  $\text{poly } q \ x = 0 \wedge q \neq 0 \wedge \forall i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  by (auto simp: x-eq q-def coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)
define  $n$  where  $n = \text{degree } p$ 
have  $n > 0$ 
  using  $p$  by (intro Nat.gr0I) (auto simp: n-def elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
have  $(\sum_{i < n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge^i * b \wedge^{(n-i-1)})) \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

```

```

    using p by auto
    then obtain R where R: of-int R = (∑ i < n. coeff p i * of-int (a ^ i * b ^ (n
- i - 1)))
    by (auto simp: Ints-def)
    have [simp]: coeff p n = 1
    using p by (auto simp: n-def)

    have 0 = poly p x * of-int b ^ n
    using p by simp
    also have ... = (∑ i ≤ n. coeff p i * x ^ i * of-int b ^ n)
    by (simp add: poly-altdef n-def sum-distrib-right)
    also have ... = (∑ i ≤ n. coeff p i * of-int (a ^ i * b ^ (n - i)))
    by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: x-eq field-simps simp flip: power-add)
    also have {...n} = insert n {...<n}
    using <n > 0 by auto
    also have (∑ i ∈ ... coeff p i * of-int (a ^ i * b ^ (n - i))) =
      coeff p n * of-int (a ^ n) + (∑ i < n. coeff p i * of-int (a ^ i * b ^ (n
- i)))
    by (subst sum.insert) auto
    also have (∑ i < n. coeff p i * of-int (a ^ i * b ^ (n - i))) =
      (∑ i < n. coeff p i * of-int (a ^ i * b * b ^ (n - i - 1)))
    by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp flip: power-add power-Suc simp: Suc-diff-Suc)
    also have ... = of-int (b * R)
    by (simp add: R sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult-ac)
    finally have of-int (a ^ n) = (-of-int (b * R) :: 'a)
    by (auto simp: add-eq-0-iff)
    hence a ^ n = -b * R
    by (simp flip: of-int-mult of-int-power of-int-minus)
    hence b dvd a ^ n
    by simp
    with <Rings.coprime a b> have b dvd 1
    by (meson coprime-power-left-iff dvd-refl not-coprimeI)
    with x-eq and <b > 0 show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *algebraic-int-imp-algebraic* [dest]: *algebraic-int* $x \implies$ *algebraic* x
 by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps algebraic-def)

lemma *int-imp-algebraic-int*:

assumes $x \in \mathbb{Z}$

shows *algebraic-int* x

proof

show $\forall i. \text{coeff } [-x, 1:] i \in \mathbb{Z}$

using assms by (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

qed auto

lemma *algebraic-int-0* [simp, intro]: *algebraic-int* 0

and *algebraic-int-1* [simp, intro]: *algebraic-int* 1

```

and algebraic-int-numeral [simp, intro]: algebraic-int (numeral n)
and algebraic-int-of-nat [simp, intro]: algebraic-int (of-nat k)
and algebraic-int-of-int [simp, intro]: algebraic-int (of-int m)
by (simp-all add: int-imp-algebraic-int)

lemma algebraic-int-ii [simp, intro]: algebraic-int i
proof
  show poly [:1, 0, 1:] i = 0
  by simp
qed (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma algebraic-int-minus [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int x
  shows algebraic-int (-x)
proof -
  from assms obtain p where p: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall$  i. coeff p i  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  poly p x = 0
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
  define s where s = (if even (degree p) then 1 else -1 :: 'a)

  define q where q = Polynomial.smult s (pcompose p [:0, -1:])
  have lead-coeff q = s * lead-coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:])
  by (simp add: q-def)
  also have lead-coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:]) = lead-coeff p * (- 1) ^ degree p
  by (subst lead-coeff-comp) auto
  finally have poly q (-x) = 0 and lead-coeff q = 1
  using p by (auto simp: q-def poly-pcompose s-def)
  moreover have coeff q i  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  for i
  proof -
    have coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:]) i  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$ 
    using p by (intro coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) (auto simp: coeff-pCons
split: nat.splits)
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: q-def s-def)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
qed

lemma algebraic-int-minus-iff [simp]:
  algebraic-int (-x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int (x :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  using algebraic-int-minus[of x] algebraic-int-minus[of -x] by auto

lemma algebraic-int-inverse [intro]:
  assumes poly p x = 0 and  $\forall$  i. coeff p i  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  and coeff p 0 = 1
  shows algebraic-int (inverse x)
proof
  from assms have [simp]: x  $\neq$  0
  by (auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0)
  show poly (reflect-poly p) (inverse x) = 0
  using assms by (simp add: poly-reflect-poly-nz)

```


qed (use *assms* in $\langle \text{auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly} \rangle$)

lemma *algebraic-int-root*:

assumes *algebraic-int y*

and *poly p x = y and $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and lead-coeff p = 1 and degree p*
> 0

shows *algebraic-int x*

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *q* **where** *q: poly q y = 0 $\forall i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$ lead-coeff q = 1*

by (*auto simp: algebraic-int.simps*)

show *?thesis*

proof

from *assms q* **show** *lead-coeff (pcompose q p) = 1*

by (*subst lead-coeff-comp auto*)

from *assms q* **show** *$\forall i. \text{coeff } (pcompose q p) \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$*

by (*intro allI coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed auto*)

show *poly (pcompose q p) x = 0*

using *assms q* **by** (*simp add: poly-pcompose*)

qed

qed

lemma *algebraic-int-abs-real [simp]*:

algebraic-int |x :: real| \longleftrightarrow algebraic-int x

by (*auto simp: abs-if*)

lemma *algebraic-int-nth-root-real [intro]*:

assumes *algebraic-int x*

shows *algebraic-int (root n x)*

proof (*cases n = 0*)

case *False*

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule algebraic-int-root*)

show *poly (monom 1 n) (root n x) = (if even n then |x| else x)*

using *sgn-power-root[of n x] False*

by (*auto simp add: poly-monom sgn-if split: if-splits*)

qed (use *False assms* in $\langle \text{auto simp: degree-monom-eq} \rangle$)

qed *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-sqrt [intro]*: *algebraic-int x \implies algebraic-int (sqrt x)*

by (*auto simp: sqrt-def*)

lemma *algebraic-int-csqrt [intro]*: *algebraic-int x \implies algebraic-int (csqrt x)*

by (*rule algebraic-int-root[where p = monom 1 2]*)

(*auto simp: poly-monom degree-monom-eq*)

lemma *algebraic-int-cnj [intro]*:

assumes *algebraic-int x*

shows *algebraic-int (cnj x)*

proof –

```

from assms obtain p where p: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall i$ . coeff p i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  poly p x = 0
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
show ?thesis
proof
  show poly (map-poly cnj p) (cnj x) = 0
    using p by simp
  show lead-coeff (map-poly cnj p) = 1
    using p by (simp add: coeff-map-poly degree-map-poly)
  show  $\forall i$ . coeff (map-poly cnj p) i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
    using p by (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed
qed

lemma algebraic-int-cnj-iff [simp]: algebraic-int (cnj x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int x
  using algebraic-int-cnj[of x] algebraic-int-cnj[of cnj x] by auto

lemma algebraic-int-of-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int x
  shows algebraic-int (of-real x)
proof -
  from assms obtain p where p: poly p x = 0  $\forall i$ . coeff p i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  lead-coeff p = 1
    by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
  show algebraic-int (of-real x :: 'a)
proof
  have poly (map-poly of-real p) (of-real x) = (of-real (poly p x) :: 'a)
    by (induction p) (auto simp: map-poly-pCons)
  thus poly (map-poly of-real p) (of-real x) = (0 :: 'a)
    using p by simp
qed (use p in auto simp: coeff-map-poly degree-map-poly)
qed

lemma algebraic-int-of-real-iff [simp]:
  algebraic-int (of-real x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, real-algebra-1})  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int x
proof
  assume algebraic-int (of-real x :: 'a)
  then obtain p
    where p: poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = 0 lead-coeff p = 1
    by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
  show algebraic-int x
    unfolding algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly
  proof (intro exI[of - p] conjI)
    have of-real (poly (map-poly real-of-int p) x) = poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real
x :: 'a)
      by (induction p) (auto simp: map-poly-pCons)
    also note p(1)
    finally show poly (map-poly real-of-int p) x = 0 by simp
  qed (use p in auto)
qed auto

```

4.30 Division of polynomials

4.30.1 Division in general

instantiation *poly* :: (*idom-divide*) *idom-divide*
begin

fun *divide-poly-main* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a *poly* \Rightarrow 'a *poly* \Rightarrow 'a *poly* \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a *poly*
where
divide-poly-main *lc* *q* *r* *d* *dr* (*Suc* *n*) =
 (let *cr* = *coeff* *r* *dr*; *a* = *cr* *div* *lc*; *mon* = *monom* *a* *n* in
 if *False* \vee *a* * *lc* = *cr* then — *False* \vee is only because of problem in
 function-package
divide-poly-main
lc
 (*q* + *mon*)
 (*r* - *mon* * *d*)
d (*dr* - 1) *n* else 0)
 | *divide-poly-main* *lc* *q* *r* *d* *dr* 0 = *q*

definition *divide-poly* :: 'a *poly* \Rightarrow 'a *poly* \Rightarrow 'a *poly*
where *divide-poly* *f* *g* =
 (if *g* = 0 then 0
 else
divide-poly-main (*coeff* *g* (*degree* *g*)) 0 *f* *g* (*degree* *f*)
 (1 + *length* (*coeffs* *f*) - *length* (*coeffs* *g*)))

lemma *divide-poly-main*:

assumes *d*: *d* \neq 0 *lc* = *coeff* *d* (*degree* *d*)
and *degree* (*d* * *r*) \leq *dr* *divide-poly-main* *lc* *q* (*d* * *r*) *d* *dr* *n* = *q'*
and *n* = 1 + *dr* - *degree* *d* \vee *dr* = 0 \wedge *n* = 0 \wedge *d* * *r* = 0
shows *q'* = *q* + *r*
using *assms*(3-)
proof (*induct* *n* *arbitrary*: *q* *r* *dr*)
case (*Suc* *n*)
let *?rr* = *d* * *r*
let *?a* = *coeff* *?rr* *dr*
let *?qq* = *?a* *div* *lc*
define *b* **where** [*simp*]: *b* = *monom* *?qq* *n*
let *?rrr* = *d* * (*r* - *b*)
let *?qqq* = *q* + *b*
note *res* = *Suc*(3)
from *Suc*(4) **have** *dr*: *dr* = *n* + *degree* *d* **by** *auto*
from *d* **have** *lc*: *lc* \neq 0 **by** *auto*
have *coeff* (*b* * *d*) *dr* = *coeff* *b* *n* * *coeff* *d* (*degree* *d*)
proof (*cases* *?qq* = 0)
case *True*
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*

```

then have n: n = degree b
  by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)
show ?thesis
  unfolding n dr by (simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum)
qed
also have ... = lc * coeff b n
  by (simp add: d)
finally have c2: coeff (b * d) dr = lc * coeff b n .
have rrr: ?rrr = ?rr - b * d
  by (simp add: field-simps)
have c1: coeff (d * r) dr = lc * coeff r n
proof (cases degree r = n)
  case True
  with Suc(2) show ?thesis
    unfolding dr using coeff-mult-degree-sum[of d r] d by (auto simp: ac-simps)
next
  case False
  from dr Suc(2) have degree r ≤ n
    by auto
    (metis add.commute add-le-cancel-left d(1) degree-0 degree-mult-eq
      diff-is-0-eq diff-zero le-cases)
  with False have r-n: degree r < n
    by auto
  then have right: lc * coeff r n = 0
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
  have coeff (d * r) dr = coeff (d * r) (degree d + n)
    by (simp add: dr ac-simps)
  also from r-n have ... = 0
    by (metis False Suc.premis(1) add.commute add-left-imp-eq coeff-degree-mult
      coeff-eq-0
      coeff-mult-degree-sum degree-mult-le dr le-eq-less-or-eq)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp only: right)
qed
have c0: coeff ?rrr dr = 0
  and id: lc * (coeff (d * r) dr div lc) = coeff (d * r) dr
  unfolding rrr coeff-diff c2
  unfolding b-def coeff-monom coeff-smult c1 using lc by auto
from res[unfolded divide-poly-main.simps[of lc q] Let-def] id
have res: divide-poly-main lc ?qq ?rrr d (dr - 1) n = q'
  by (simp del: divide-poly-main.simps add: field-simps)
note IH = Suc(1)[OF - res]
from Suc(4) have dr: dr = n + degree d by auto
from Suc(2) have deg-rr: degree ?rr ≤ dr by auto
have deg-bd: degree (b * d) ≤ dr
  unfolding dr b-def by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le]) (auto simp: de-
gree-monom-le)
have degree ?rrr ≤ dr
  unfolding rrr by (rule degree-diff-le[OF deg-rr deg-bd])

```

```

with c0 have deg-rrr: degree ?rrr ≤ (dr - 1)
  by (rule coeff-0-degree-minus-1)
have n = 1 + (dr - 1) - degree d ∨ dr - 1 = 0 ∧ n = 0 ∧ ?rrr = 0
proof (cases dr)
  case 0
  with Suc(4) have 0: dr = 0 n = 0 degree d = 0
    by auto
  with deg-rrr have degree ?rrr = 0
    by simp
  from degree-eq-zeroE[OF this] obtain a where rrr: ?rrr = [:a:]
    by metis
  show ?thesis
    unfolding 0 using c0 unfolding rrr 0 by simp
next
  case -: Suc
  with Suc(4) show ?thesis by auto
qed
from IH[OF deg-rrr this] show ?case
  by simp
next
  case 0
  show ?case
  proof (cases r = 0)
    case True
    with 0 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    from d False have degree (d * r) = degree d + degree r
      by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
    with 0 d show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

lemma divide-poly-main-0: divide-poly-main 0 0 r d dr n = 0
proof (induct n arbitrary: r d dr)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case Suc
  show ?case
    unfolding divide-poly-main.simps[of - - r] Let-def
    by (simp add: Suc del: divide-poly-main.simps)
qed

lemma divide-poly:
  assumes g: g ≠ 0
  shows (f * g) div g = (f :: 'a poly)
proof -
  have len: length (coeffs f) = Suc (degree f) if f ≠ 0 for f :: 'a poly

```

```

    using that unfolding degree-eq-length-coeffs by auto
  have divide-poly-main (coeff g (degree g)) 0 (g * f) g (degree (g * f))
    (1 + length (coeffs (g * f)) - length (coeffs g)) = (f * g) div g
    by (simp add: divide-poly-def Let-def ac-simps)
  note main = divide-poly-main[OF g refl le-refl this]
  have (f * g) div g = 0 + f
  proof (rule main, goal-cases)
    case 1
    show ?case
    proof (cases f = 0)
      case True
      with g show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
    next
      case False
      with g have fg: g * f ≠ 0 by auto
      show ?thesis
      unfolding len[OF fg] len[OF g] by auto
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma divide-poly-0: f div 0 = 0
  for f :: 'a poly
  by (simp add: divide-poly-def Let-def divide-poly-main-0)

```

```

instance
  by standard (auto simp: divide-poly divide-poly-0)

```

end

```

instance poly :: (idom-divide) algebraic-semidom ..

```

```

lemma div-const-poly-conv-map-poly:
  assumes [c:] dvd p
  shows p div [c:] = map-poly (λx. x div c) p
proof (cases c = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: poly-eqI simp: coeff-map-poly)
next
  case False
  from assms obtain q where p: p = [c:] * q by (rule dvdE)
  moreover {
    have smult c q = [c:] * q
    by simp
    also have ... div [c:] = q
    by (rule nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left) (use False in auto)
  }

```

```

    finally have smult c q div [:c:] = q .
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by (intro poly-eqI) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly False)
qed

```

```

lemma is-unit-monom-0:
  fixes a :: 'a::field'
  assumes a ≠ 0
  shows is-unit (monom a 0)
proof
  from assms show 1 = monom a 0 * monom (inverse a) 0
    by (simp add: mult-monom)
qed

```

```

lemma is-unit-triv: a ≠ 0  $\implies$  is-unit [:a:]
  for a :: 'a::field'
  by (simp add: is-unit-monom-0 monom-0 [symmetric])

```

```

lemma is-unit-iff-degree:
  fixes p :: 'a::field poly'
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows is-unit p  $\longleftrightarrow$  degree p = 0
    (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain a where p = [:a:]
    by (rule degree-eq-zeroE)
  with assms show ?lhs
    by (simp add: is-unit-triv)
next
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain q where q ≠ 0 p * q = 1 ..
  then have degree (p * q) = degree 1
    by simp
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have degree p + degree q = 0
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  then show ?rhs by simp
qed

```

```

lemma is-unit-pCons-iff: is-unit (pCons a p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0  $\wedge$  a ≠ 0
  for p :: 'a::field poly'
  by (cases p = 0) (auto simp: is-unit-triv is-unit-iff-degree)

```

```

lemma is-unit-monom-trivial: is-unit p  $\implies$  monom (coeff p (degree p)) 0 = p
  for p :: 'a::field poly'
  by (cases p) (simp-all add: monom-0 is-unit-pCons-iff)

```

```

lemma is-unit-const-poly-iff: [:c:] dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  c dvd 1
  for c :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}'

```

```

by (auto simp: one-pCons)

lemma is-unit-polyE:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes p dvd 1
  obtains c where p = [:c:] c dvd 1
proof -
  from assms obtain q where 1 = p * q
  by (rule dvdE)
  then have p ≠ 0 and q ≠ 0
  by auto
  from ⟨1 = p * q⟩ have degree 1 = degree (p * q)
  by simp
  also from ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ... = degree p + degree q
  by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  finally have degree p = 0 by simp
  with degree-eq-zeroE obtain c where c: p = [:c:] .
  with ⟨p dvd 1⟩ have c dvd 1
  by (simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)
  with c show thesis ..
qed

lemma is-unit-polyE':
  fixes p :: 'a::field poly
  assumes is-unit p
  obtains a where p = monom a 0 and a ≠ 0
proof -
  obtain a q where p = pCons a q
  by (cases p)
  with assms have p = [:a:] and a ≠ 0
  by (simp-all add: is-unit-pCons-iff)
  with that show thesis by (simp add: monom-0)
qed

lemma is-unit-poly-iff: p dvd 1 ⟷ (∃ c. p = [:c:] ∧ c dvd 1)
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (auto elim: is-unit-polyE simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)

lemma coprime-poly-0:
  poly p x ≠ 0 ∨ poly q x ≠ 0 if coprime p q
  for x :: 'a :: field
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ (poly p x ≠ 0 ∨ poly q x ≠ 0)
  then have [:-x, 1:] dvd p [:-x, 1:] dvd q
  by (simp-all add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  with that have is-unit [:-x, 1:]
  by (rule coprime-common-divisor)
  then show False
  by (auto simp add: is-unit-pCons-iff)

```


qed

```

lemma root-imp-reducible-poly:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{field}$ 
  assumes  $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$  and  $\text{degree } p > 1$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{irreducible } p$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $p \neq 0$ 
  by auto
  define  $q$  where  $q = [-x, 1:]$ 
  have  $q \text{ dvd } p$ 
  using assms by (simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd q-def)
  then obtain  $r$  where  $p\text{-eq}: p = q * r$ 
  by (elim dvdE)
  have [simp]:  $q \neq 0 \ r \neq 0$ 
  using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: p-eq)
  have  $\text{degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } r)$ 
  unfolding  $p\text{-eq}$  by (subst degree-mult-eq) (auto simp: q-def)
  with assms(2) have  $\text{degree } r > 0$ 
  by auto
  hence  $\neg r \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
  moreover have  $\neg q \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff q-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis using  $p\text{-eq}$ 
  by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
qed

```

```

lemma reducible-polyI:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$ 
  assumes  $p = q * r$   $\text{degree } q > 0$   $\text{degree } r > 0$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{irreducible } p$ 
  using assms unfolding irreducible-def
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) is-unitE is-unit-iff-degree not-gr0)

```

4.30.2 Pseudo-Division

This part is by René Thiemann and Akihisa Yamada.

```

fun pseudo-divmod-main ::
  ' $a :: \text{comm-ring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \times 'a$ 
  poly
  where
    pseudo-divmod-main  $lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ (\text{Suc } n) =$ 
      (let
         $rr = \text{smult } lc \ r;$ 
         $qq = \text{coeff } r \ dr;$ 
         $rrr = rr - \text{monom } qq \ n * d;$ 
         $qqq = \text{smult } lc \ q + \text{monom } qq \ n$ 
      in pseudo-divmod-main  $lc \ qqq \ rrr \ d \ (dr - 1) \ n$ )

```

| *pseudo-divmod-main* *lc q r d dr 0* = (*q*,*r*)

definition *pseudo-divmod* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \times 'a poly
where *pseudo-divmod* *p q* \equiv
 if *q* = 0 then (0, *p*)
 else
pseudo-divmod-main (*coeff q* (*degree q*)) 0 *p q* (*degree p*)
 (1 + *length* (*coeffs p*) - *length* (*coeffs q*))

lemma *pseudo-divmod-main*:

assumes *d*: *d* \neq 0 *lc* = *coeff d* (*degree d*)
and *degree r* \leq *dr* *pseudo-divmod-main* *lc q r d dr n* = (*q'*,*r'*)
and *n* = 1 + *dr* - *degree d* \vee *dr* = 0 \wedge *n* = 0 \wedge *r* = 0
shows (*r'* = 0 \vee *degree r'* < *degree d*) \wedge *smult* (*lc* ^ *n*) (*d* * *q* + *r*) = *d* * *q'* + *r'*
using *assms*(3-)

proof (*induct n arbitrary: q r dr*)

case 0

then show ?*case* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Suc n*)

let ?*rr* = *smult lc r*

let ?*qq* = *coeff r dr*

define *b* **where** [*simp*]: *b* = *monom* ?*qq n*

let ?*rrr* = ?*rr* - *b* * *d*

let ?*qqq* = *smult lc q* + *b*

note *res* = *Suc*(3)

from *res*[*unfolded pseudo-divmod-main.simps*[*of lc q*] *Let-def*]

have *res*: *pseudo-divmod-main* *lc* ?*qqq* ?*rrr d* (*dr* - 1) *n* = (*q'*,*r'*)

by (*simp del: pseudo-divmod-main.simps*)

from *Suc*(4) **have** *dr*: *dr* = *n* + *degree d* **by** *auto*

have *coeff* (*b* * *d*) *dr* = *coeff b n* * *coeff d* (*degree d*)

proof (*cases* ?*qq* = 0)

case *True*

then show ?*thesis* **by** *auto*

next

case *False*

then have *n*: *n* = *degree b*

by (*simp add: degree-monom-eq*)

show ?*thesis*

unfolding *n dr* **by** (*simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum*)

qed

also have ... = *lc* * *coeff b n* **by** (*simp add: d*)

finally have *coeff* (*b* * *d*) *dr* = *lc* * *coeff b n* .

moreover have *coeff* ?*rr* *dr* = *lc* * *coeff r dr*

by *simp*

ultimately have *c0*: *coeff* ?*rrr dr* = 0

by *auto*

from *Suc*(4) **have** *dr*: *dr* = *n* + *degree d* **by** *auto*

have *deg-rr*: *degree* ?*rr* \leq *dr*

```

    using Suc(2) degree-smult-le dual-order.trans by blast
  have deg-bd: degree (b * d) ≤ dr
  unfolding dr by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le]) (auto simp: degree-monom-le)
  have degree ?rrr ≤ dr
    using degree-diff-le[OF deg-rr deg-bd] by auto
  with c0 have deg-rrr: degree ?rrr ≤ (dr - 1)
    by (rule coeff-0-degree-minus-1)
  have n = 1 + (dr - 1) - degree d ∨ dr - 1 = 0 ∧ n = 0 ∧ ?rrr = 0
  proof (cases dr)
    case 0
    with Suc(4) have 0: dr = 0 n = 0 degree d = 0 by auto
    with deg-rrr have degree ?rrr = 0 by simp
    then have ∃ a. ?rrr = [:a:]
      by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if old.nat.distinct(2) pCons-cases)
    from this obtain a where rrr: ?rrr = [:a:]
      by auto
    show ?thesis
      unfolding 0 using c0 unfolding rrr 0 by simp
  next
    case -: Suc
    with Suc(4) show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  note IH = Suc(1)[OF deg-rrr res this]
  show ?case
  proof (intro conjI)
    from IH show r' = 0 ∨ degree r' < degree d
      by blast
    show smult (lc ^ Suc n) (d * q + r) = d * q' + r'
      unfolding IH[THEN conjunct2,symmetric]
      by (simp add: field-simps smult-add-right)
  qed
qed

```

lemma pseudo-divmod:

```

  assumes g: g ≠ 0
  and *: pseudo-divmod f g = (q,r)
  shows smult (coeff g (degree g) ^ (Suc (degree f) - degree g)) f = g * q + r (is
  ?A)
  and r = 0 ∨ degree r < degree g (is ?B)
  proof -
    from *[unfolded pseudo-divmod-def Let-def]
    have pseudo-divmod-main (coeff g (degree g)) 0 f g (degree f)
      (1 + length (coeffs f) - length (coeffs g)) = (q, r)
      by (auto simp: g)
    note main = pseudo-divmod-main[OF - - - this, OF g refl le-refl]
    from g have 1 + length (coeffs f) - length (coeffs g) = 1 + degree f - degree
    g ∨
      degree f = 0 ∧ 1 + length (coeffs f) - length (coeffs g) = 0 ∧ f = 0
    by (cases f = 0; cases coeffs g) (auto simp: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
  
```

note $\text{main}' = \text{main}[OF \text{ this}]$
then show $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$ **by** *auto*
show $\text{smult } (\text{coeff } g \ (\text{degree } g) \wedge (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } f) - \text{degree } g)) \ f = g * q + r$
by $(\text{subst } \text{main}'[THEN \text{conjunct2}, \text{symmetric}], \text{simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs},$
 $\text{cases } f = 0; \text{cases coeffs } g, \text{ use } g \text{ in } \text{auto})$
qed

definition $\text{pseudo-mod-main } lc \ r \ d \ dr \ n = \text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ 0 \ r \ d \ dr \ n)$

lemma *snd-pseudo-divmod-main*:
 $\text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ n) = \text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ q' \ r \ d \ dr \ n)$
by $(\text{induct } n \text{ arbitrary: } q \ q' \ lc \ r \ d \ dr) \ (\text{simp-all add: Let-def})$

definition $\text{pseudo-mod} :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
 $\text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
where $\text{pseudo-mod } f \ g = \text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod } f \ g)$

lemma *pseudo-mod*:
fixes $f \ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
defines $r \equiv \text{pseudo-mod } f \ g$
assumes $g: g \neq 0$
shows $\exists a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge \text{smult } a \ f = g * q + r \ r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$
proof –
let $?cg = \text{coeff } g \ (\text{degree } g)$
let $?cge = ?cg \wedge (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } f) - \text{degree } g)$
define a **where** $a = ?cge$
from $r\text{-def}[\text{unfolded pseudo-mod-def}]$ **obtain** q **where** $\text{pdm: pseudo-divmod } f \ g = (q, r)$
by $(\text{cases pseudo-divmod } f \ g) \text{ auto}$
from $\text{pseudo-divmod}[OF \ g \ \text{pdm}]$ **have** $\text{id: smult } a \ f = g * q + r$ **and** $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$
by $(\text{auto simp: a-def})$
show $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$ **by** *fact*
from g **have** $a \neq 0$
by $(\text{auto simp: a-def})$
with id **show** $\exists a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge \text{smult } a \ f = g * q + r$
by *auto*
qed

lemma *fst-pseudo-divmod-main-as-divide-poly-main*:
assumes $d: d \neq 0$
defines $lc: lc \equiv \text{coeff } d \ (\text{degree } d)$
shows $\text{fst } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ n) =$
 $\text{divide-poly-main } lc \ (\text{smult } (lc \wedge n) \ q) \ (\text{smult } (lc \wedge n) \ r) \ d \ dr \ n$
proof $(\text{induct } n \text{ arbitrary: } q \ r \ dr)$
case 0
then show $?case$ **by** *simp*

```

next
  case (Suc n)
  note lc0 = leading-coeff-neq-0[OF d, folded lc]
  then have pseudo-divmod-main lc q r d dr (Suc n) =
    pseudo-divmod-main lc (smult lc q + monom (coeff r dr) n)
      (smult lc r - monom (coeff r dr) n * d) d (dr - 1) n
  by (simp add: Let-def ac-simps)
  also have fst ... = divide-poly-main lc
    (smult (lc  $\wedge$  n) (smult lc q + monom (coeff r dr) n))
    (smult (lc  $\wedge$  n) (smult lc r - monom (coeff r dr) n * d))
    d (dr - 1) n
  by (simp only: Suc[unfolded divide-poly-main.simps Let-def])
  also have ... = divide-poly-main lc (smult (lc  $\wedge$  Suc n) q) (smult (lc  $\wedge$  Suc n)
r) d dr (Suc n)
    unfolding smult-monom smult-distrib mult-smult-left[symmetric]
    using lc0 by (simp add: Let-def ac-simps)
  finally show ?case .
qed

```

4.30.3 Division in polynomials over fields

lemma *pseudo-divmod-field*:

```

  fixes g :: 'a::field poly
  assumes g: g  $\neq$  0
  and *: pseudo-divmod f g = (q,r)
  defines c  $\equiv$  coeff g (degree g)  $\wedge$  (Suc (degree f) - degree g)
  shows f = g * smult (1/c) q + smult (1/c) r
proof -
  from leading-coeff-neq-0[OF g] have c0: c  $\neq$  0
  by (auto simp: c-def)
  from pseudo-divmod(1)[OF g *, folded c-def] have smult c f = g * q + r
  by auto
  also have smult (1 / c) ... = g * smult (1 / c) q + smult (1 / c) r
  by (simp add: smult-add-right)
  finally show ?thesis
  using c0 by auto
qed

```

lemma *divide-poly-main-field*:

```

  fixes d :: 'a::field poly
  assumes d: d  $\neq$  0
  defines lc: lc  $\equiv$  coeff d (degree d)
  shows divide-poly-main lc q r d dr n =
    fst (pseudo-divmod-main lc (smult ((1 / lc)  $\wedge$  n) q) (smult ((1 / lc)  $\wedge$  n) r) d dr
n)
  unfolding lc by (subst fst-pseudo-divmod-main-as-divide-poly-main) (auto simp:
d power-one-over)

```

lemma *divide-poly-field*:

```

fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::field\ poly$ 
defines  $f' \equiv smult\ ((1\ /\ coeff\ g\ (degree\ g)) \wedge (Suc\ (degree\ f) - degree\ g))\ f$ 
shows  $f\ div\ g = fst\ (pseudo-divmod\ f'\ g)$ 
proof (cases  $g = 0$ )
  case True
    show ?thesis
      unfolding divide-poly-def pseudo-divmod-def Let-def f'-def True
      by (simp add: divide-poly-main-0)
  next
    case False
    from leading-coeff-neq-0[OF False] have  $degree\ f' = degree\ f$ 
      by (auto simp: f'-def)
    then show ?thesis
      using length-coeffs-degree[of f'] length-coeffs-degree[of f]
      unfolding divide-poly-def pseudo-divmod-def Let-def
        divide-poly-main-field[OF False]
        length-coeffs-degree[OF False]
        f'-def
      by force
qed

instantiation poly :: ({ semidom-divide-unit-factor, idom-divide }) normalization-semidom
begin

definition unit-factor-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where unit-factor-poly  $p = [:unit-factor\ (lead-coeff\ p):]$ 

definition normalize-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where normalize  $p = p\ div\ [:unit-factor\ (lead-coeff\ p):]$ 

instance
proof
  fix  $p :: 'a\ poly$ 
  show unit-factor  $p * normalize\ p = p$ 
  proof (cases  $p = 0$ )
    case True
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def normalize-poly-def)
    next
      case False
      then have  $lead-coeff\ p \neq 0$ 
        by simp
      then have  $*$ : unit-factor  $(lead-coeff\ p) \neq 0$ 
        using unit-factor-is-unit [of lead-coeff p] by auto
      then have unit-factor  $(lead-coeff\ p)\ dvd\ 1$ 
        by (auto intro: unit-factor-is-unit)
      then have  $**$ : unit-factor  $(lead-coeff\ p)\ dvd\ c$  for  $c$ 
        by (rule dvd-trans) simp
      have  $***$ : unit-factor  $(lead-coeff\ p) * (c\ div\ unit-factor\ (lead-coeff\ p)) = c$  for

```

```

c
proof -
  from ** obtain b where c = unit-factor (lead-coeff p) * b ..
  with False * show ?thesis by simp
qed
have p div [:unit-factor (lead-coeff p):] =
  map-poly (λc. c div unit-factor (lead-coeff p)) p
  by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff div-const-poly-conv-map-poly **)
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: normalize-poly-def unit-factor-poly-def
    smult-conv-map-poly map-poly-map-poly o-def ***)
qed
next
fix p :: 'a poly
assume is-unit p
then obtain c where p: p = [:c:] c dvd 1
  by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
then show unit-factor p = p
  by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 is-unit-unit-factor)
next
fix p :: 'a poly
assume p ≠ 0
then show is-unit (unit-factor p)
  by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 is-unit-poly-iff unit-factor-is-unit)
next
fix a b :: 'a poly assume is-unit a
thus unit-factor (a * b) = a * unit-factor b
  by (auto simp: unit-factor-poly-def lead-coeff-mult unit-factor-mult elim!: is-unit-polyE)
qed (simp-all add: normalize-poly-def unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 lead-coeff-mult
unit-factor-mult)

end

instance poly :: ({semidom-divide-unit-factor, idom-divide, normalization-semidom-multiplicative})
normalization-semidom-multiplicative
by intro-classes (auto simp: unit-factor-poly-def lead-coeff-mult unit-factor-mult)

lemma normalize-poly-eq-map-poly: normalize p = map-poly (λx. x div unit-factor
(lead-coeff p)) p
proof -
  have [:unit-factor (lead-coeff p):] dvd p
    by (metis unit-factor-poly-def unit-factor-self)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: normalize-poly-def div-const-poly-conv-map-poly)
qed

lemma coeff-normalize [simp]:
  coeff (normalize p) n = coeff p n div unit-factor (lead-coeff p)
  by (simp add: normalize-poly-eq-map-poly coeff-map-poly)

```

```

class field-unit-factor = field + unit-factor +
  assumes unit-factor-field [simp]: unit-factor = id
begin

subclass semidom-divide-unit-factor
proof
  fix a
  assume a ≠ 0
  then have 1 = a * inverse a by simp
  then have a dvd 1 ..
  then show unit-factor a dvd 1 by simp
qed simp-all

end

lemma unit-factor-pCons:
  unit-factor (pCons a p) = (if p = 0 then [:unit-factor a:] else unit-factor p)
  by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def)

lemma normalize-monom [simp]: normalize (monom a n) = monom (normalize
a) n
  by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: map-poly-monom normalize-poly-eq-map-poly
degree-monom-eq)

lemma unit-factor-monom [simp]: unit-factor (monom a n) = [:unit-factor a:]
  by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: unit-factor-poly-def degree-monom-eq)

lemma normalize-const-poly: normalize [:c:] = [:normalize c:]
  by (simp add: normalize-poly-eq-map-poly map-poly-pCons)

lemma normalize-smult:
  fixes c :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, idom-divide}
  shows normalize (smult c p) = smult (normalize c) (normalize p)
proof -
  have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
  also have normalize ... = smult (normalize c) (normalize p)
    by (subst normalize-mult) (simp add: normalize-const-poly)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

instantiation poly :: (field) idom-modulo
begin

definition modulo-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly
  where mod-poly-def: f mod g =
    (if g = 0 then f else pseudo-mod (smult ((1 / lead-coeff g) ^ (Suc (degree f) -
degree g)) f) g)

```



```

instance
proof
  fix x y :: 'a poly
  show x div y * y + x mod y = x
  proof (cases y = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: divide-poly-0 mod-poly-def)
    next
    case False
    then have pseudo-divmod (smult ((1 / lead-coeff y) ^ (Suc (degree x) - degree
y)) x) y =
      (x div y, x mod y)
      by (simp add: divide-poly-field mod-poly-def pseudo-mod-def)
    with False pseudo-divmod [OF False this] show ?thesis
      by (simp add: power-mult-distrib [symmetric] ac-simps)
  qed
qed

end

lemma pseudo-divmod-eq-div-mod:
  ⟨pseudo-divmod f g = (f div g, f mod g)⟩ if ⟨lead-coeff g = 1⟩
  using that by (auto simp add: divide-poly-field mod-poly-def pseudo-mod-def)

lemma degree-mod-less-degree:
  ⟨degree (x mod y) < degree y⟩ if ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨¬ y dvd x⟩
proof -
  from pseudo-mod(2) [of y] ⟨y ≠ 0⟩
  have *: ⟨pseudo-mod f y ≠ 0 ⟹ degree (pseudo-mod f y) < degree y⟩ for f
  by blast
  from ⟨¬ y dvd x⟩ have ⟨x mod y ≠ 0⟩
  by blast
  with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: mod-poly-def intro: *)
qed

instantiation poly :: (field) unique-euclidean-ring
begin

definition euclidean-size-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ nat
  where euclidean-size-poly p = (if p = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ degree p)

definition division-segment-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly
  where [simp]: division-segment-poly p = 1

instance proof
  show ⟨(q * p + r) div p = q⟩ if ⟨p ≠ 0⟩
    and ⟨euclidean-size r < euclidean-size p⟩ for q p r :: 'a poly

```

```

proof (cases  $\langle r = 0 \rangle$ )
  case True
    with that show ?thesis
      by simp
next
  case False
    with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$   $\langle \text{euclidean-size } r < \text{euclidean-size } p \rangle$ 
    have  $\langle \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: euclidean-size-poly-def)
    with  $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } r \rangle$ 
      by (auto dest: dvd-imp-degree)
    have  $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p = q \wedge (q * p + r) \bmod p = r \rangle$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\langle \neg ?thesis \rangle$ 
      moreover have *:  $\langle ((q * p + r) \text{ div } p - q) * p = r - (q * p + r) \bmod p \rangle$ 
        by (simp add: algebra-simps)
      ultimately have  $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p \neq q \rangle$  and  $\langle (q * p + r) \bmod p \neq r \rangle$ 
        using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  by auto
      from  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } r \rangle$  have  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } (q * p + r) \rangle$ 
        by simp
      with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\langle \text{degree } ((q * p + r) \bmod p) < \text{degree } p \rangle$ 
        by (rule degree-mod-less-degree)
      with  $\langle \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \rangle$   $\langle (q * p + r) \bmod p \neq r \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) < \text{degree } p \rangle$ 
        by (auto intro: degree-diff-less)
      also have  $\langle \text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } ((q * p + r) \text{ div } p - q) + \text{degree } p \rangle$ 
        by simp
      also from  $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p \neq q \rangle$   $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle \dots = \text{degree } (((q * p + r) \text{ div } p - q) * p) \rangle$ 
        by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
      also from * have  $\langle \dots = \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) \rangle$ 
        by simp
      finally have  $\langle \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) < \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) \rangle$ 
    qed
    then show False
      by simp
    qed
    then show  $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p = q \rangle$  ..
    qed
qed (auto simp: euclidean-size-poly-def degree-mult-eq power-add intro: degree-mod-less-degree)

end

lemma euclidean-relation-polyI [case-names by0 divides euclidean-relation]:
   $\langle (x \text{ div } y, x \bmod y) = (q, r) \rangle$ 
  if by0:  $\langle y = 0 \implies q = 0 \wedge r = x \rangle$ 
  and divides:  $\langle y \neq 0 \implies y \text{ dvd } x \implies r = 0 \wedge x = q * y \rangle$ 
  and euclidean-relation:  $\langle y \neq 0 \implies \neg y \text{ dvd } x \implies \text{degree } r < \text{degree } y \wedge x = q$ 
   $* y + r \rangle$ 

```

```

by (rule euclidean-relationI)
  (use that in ⟨simp-all add: euclidean-size-poly-def⟩)

lemma div-poly-eq-0-iff:
  ⟨x div y = 0 ⟷ x = 0 ∨ y = 0 ∨ degree x < degree y⟩ for x y :: 'a::field poly
by (simp add: unique-euclidean-semiring-class.div-eq-0-iff euclidean-size-poly-def)

lemma div-poly-less:
  ⟨x div y = 0⟩ if ⟨degree x < degree y⟩ for x y :: 'a::field poly
  using that by (simp add: div-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma mod-poly-less:
  ⟨x mod y = x⟩ if ⟨degree x < degree y⟩
  using that by (simp add: mod-eq-self-iff-div-eq-0 div-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma degree-div-less:
  ⟨degree (x div y) < degree x⟩
  if ⟨degree x > 0⟩ ⟨degree y > 0⟩
  for x y :: 'a::field poly
proof (cases ⟨x div y = 0⟩)
  case True
  with ⟨degree x > 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case False
  from that have ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ ⟨y ≠ 0⟩
  and *: ⟨degree (x div y * y + x mod y) > 0⟩
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ⟨y dvd x⟩)
    case True
    then obtain z where ⟨x = y * z⟩ ..
    then have ⟨degree (x div y) < degree (x div y * y)⟩
    using ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ ⟨degree y > 0⟩ by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
    with ⟨y dvd x⟩ show ?thesis
    by simp
  next
    case False
    with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (x mod y) < degree y⟩
    by (rule degree-mod-less-degree)
    with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨x div y ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (x mod y) < degree (x div y * y)⟩
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
    then have ⟨degree (x div y * y + x mod y) = degree (x div y * y)⟩
    by (rule degree-add-eq-left)
    with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨x div y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨degree y > 0⟩ show ?thesis
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma degree-mod-less':  $b \neq 0 \implies a \bmod b \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (a \bmod b) < \text{degree } b$ 
  by (rule degree-mod-less-degree) auto

lemma degree-mod-less:  $y \neq 0 \implies x \bmod y = 0 \vee \text{degree } (x \bmod y) < \text{degree } y$ 
  using degree-mod-less' by blast

lemma div-smult-left:  $\langle \text{smult } a \ x \ \text{div } y = \text{smult } a \ (x \ \text{div } y) \rangle$  (is ?Q)
  and mod-smult-left:  $\langle \text{smult } a \ x \ \bmod y = \text{smult } a \ (x \ \bmod y) \rangle$  (is ?R)
  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof –
  have  $\langle (\text{smult } a \ x \ \text{div } y, \text{smult } a \ x \ \bmod y) = (\text{smult } a \ (x \ \text{div } y), \text{smult } a \ (x \ \bmod y)) \rangle$ 
  proof (cases  $\langle a = 0 \rangle$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    by simp
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    by (rule euclidean-relation-polyI)
    (use False in  $\langle \text{simp-all add: dvd-smult-iff degree-mod-less-degree flip: smult-add-right} \rangle$ )
  qed
  then show ?Q and ?R
  by simp-all
qed

lemma poly-div-minus-left [simp]:  $(- \ x) \ \text{div } y = - \ (x \ \text{div } y)$ 
  for  $x \ y :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$ 
  using div-smult-left [of  $- \ 1 :: 'a$ ] by simp

lemma poly-mod-minus-left [simp]:  $(- \ x) \ \bmod y = - \ (x \ \bmod y)$ 
  for  $x \ y :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$ 
  using mod-smult-left [of  $- \ 1 :: 'a$ ] by simp

lemma poly-div-add-left:  $\langle (x + y) \ \text{div } z = x \ \text{div } z + y \ \text{div } z \rangle$  (is ?Q)
  and poly-mod-add-left:  $\langle (x + y) \ \bmod z = x \ \bmod z + y \ \bmod z \rangle$  (is ?R)
  for  $x \ y \ z :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof –
  have  $\langle ((x + y) \ \text{div } z, (x + y) \ \bmod z) = (x \ \text{div } z + y \ \text{div } z, x \ \bmod z + y \ \bmod z) \rangle$ 
  proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
    case by0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case divides
    then obtain  $w$  where  $\langle x + y = z * w \rangle$ 
    by blast
    then have  $y: \langle y = z * w - x \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    from  $\langle z \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?case

```

```

    using mod-mult-self4 [of z w <- x] div-mult-self4 [of z w <- x]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps y)
next
case euclidean-relation
then have <degree (x mod z + y mod z) < degree z>
  using degree-mod-less-degree [of z x] degree-mod-less-degree [of z y]
  dvd-add-right-iff [of z x y] dvd-add-left-iff [of z y x]
  by (cases <z dvd x ∨ z dvd y>) (auto intro: degree-add-less)
moreover have <x + y = (x div z + y div z) * z + (x mod z + y mod z)>
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
ultimately show ?case
  by simp
qed
then show ?Q and ?R
  by simp-all
qed

lemma poly-div-diff-left: (x - y) div z = x div z - y div z
  for x y z :: 'a::field poly
  by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus poly-div-add-left poly-div-minus-left)

lemma poly-mod-diff-left: (x - y) mod z = x mod z - y mod z
  for x y z :: 'a::field poly
  by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus poly-mod-add-left poly-mod-minus-left)

lemma div-smult-right: <x div smult a y = smult (inverse a) (x div y)> (is ?Q)
  and mod-smult-right: <x mod smult a y = (if a = 0 then x else x mod y)> (is ?R)
proof -
  have <(x div smult a y, x mod smult a y) = (smult (inverse a) (x div y), (if a =
  0 then x else x mod y))>
  proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
    case by0
    then show ?case by auto
  next
  case divides
  moreover define w where <w = x div y>
  ultimately have <x = y * w>
    by (simp add: smult-dvd-iff)
  with divides show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case euclidean-relation
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: smult-dvd-iff degree-mod-less-degree)
  qed
then show ?Q and ?R
  by simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma mod-mult-unit-eq:
   $\langle x \bmod (z * y) = x \bmod y \rangle$ 
  if  $\langle \text{is-unit } z \rangle$ 
  for  $x \ y \ z :: \langle 'a::\text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof (cases  $\langle y = 0 \rangle$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case False
  moreover have  $\langle z \neq 0 \rangle$ 
    using that by auto
  moreover define a where  $\langle a = \text{lead-coeff } z \rangle$ 
  ultimately have  $\langle z = [a:] \rangle \langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ 
    using that monom-0 [of a] by (simp-all add: is-unit-monom-trivial)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: mod-smult-right)
qed

lemma poly-div-minus-right [simp]:  $x \text{ div } (- y) = - (x \text{ div } y)$ 
  for  $x \ y :: 'a::\text{field poly}$ 
  using div-smult-right [of - - 1::'a] by (simp add: nonzero-inverse-minus-eq)

lemma poly-mod-minus-right [simp]:  $x \bmod (- y) = x \bmod y$ 
  for  $x \ y :: 'a::\text{field poly}$ 
  using mod-smult-right [of - - 1::'a] by simp

lemma poly-div-mult-right:  $\langle x \text{ div } (y * z) = (x \text{ div } y) \text{ div } z \rangle$  (is ?Q)
  and poly-mod-mult-right:  $\langle x \bmod (y * z) = y * (x \text{ div } y \bmod z) + x \bmod y \rangle$  (is ?R)
  for  $x \ y \ z :: \langle 'a::\text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle (x \text{ div } (y * z), x \bmod (y * z)) = ((x \text{ div } y) \text{ div } z, y * (x \text{ div } y \bmod z) + x \bmod y) \rangle$ 
proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
  case by0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case divides
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case euclidean-relation
  then have  $\langle y \neq 0 \rangle \langle z \neq 0 \rangle$ 
    by simp-all
  with  $\langle \neg y * z \text{ dvd } x \rangle$  have  $\langle \text{degree } (y * (x \text{ div } y \bmod z) + x \bmod y) < \text{degree } (y * z) \rangle$ 
    using degree-mod-less-degree [of y x] degree-mod-less-degree [of z  $\langle x \text{ div } y \rangle$ ]
    degree-add-eq-left [of  $\langle x \bmod y \rangle \langle y * (x \text{ div } y \bmod z) \rangle$ ]
    by (cases  $\langle z \text{ dvd } x \text{ div } y \rangle$ ; cases  $\langle y \text{ dvd } x \rangle$ )

```

```

      (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq not-dvd-imp-mod-neq-0 dvd-div-iff-mult)
    moreover have  $\langle x = x \text{ div } y \text{ div } z * (y * z) + (y * (x \text{ div } y \text{ mod } z) + x \text{ mod } y) \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: field-simps flip: distrib-left)
    ultimately show ?case
      by simp
  qed
  then show ?Q and ?R
    by simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma dvd-pCons-imp-dvd-pCons-mod:
   $\langle y \text{ dvd } pCons \ a \ (x \text{ mod } y) \rangle$  if  $\langle y \text{ dvd } pCons \ a \ x \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle pCons \ a \ x = pCons \ a \ (x \text{ div } y * y + x \text{ mod } y) \rangle$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\langle \dots = pCons \ 0 \ (x \text{ div } y * y) + pCons \ a \ (x \text{ mod } y) \rangle$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\langle pCons \ 0 \ (x \text{ div } y * y) = (x \text{ div } y * monom \ 1 \ (Suc \ 0)) * y \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: monom-Suc)
  finally show  $\langle y \text{ dvd } pCons \ a \ (x \text{ mod } y) \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle y \text{ dvd } pCons \ a \ x \rangle$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma degree-less-if-less-eqI:
   $\langle degree \ x < degree \ y \rangle$  if  $\langle degree \ x \leq degree \ y \rangle \ \langle coeff \ x \ (degree \ y) = 0 \rangle \ \langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ 
proof (cases  $\langle degree \ x = degree \ y \rangle$ )
  case True
    with  $\langle coeff \ x \ (degree \ y) = 0 \rangle$  have  $\langle lead-coeff \ x = 0 \rangle$ 
      by simp
    then have  $\langle x = 0 \rangle$ 
      by simp
    with  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case False
    with  $\langle degree \ x \leq degree \ y \rangle$  show ?thesis
      by simp
qed

```

```

lemma div-pCons-eq:
   $\langle pCons \ a \ p \text{ div } q = (if \ q = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } pCons \ (coeff \ (pCons \ a \ (p \text{ mod } q)) \ (degree \ q) / lead-coeff \ q) \ (p \text{ div } q)) \rangle$  (is ?Q)
  and mod-pCons-eq:
   $\langle pCons \ a \ p \text{ mod } q = (if \ q = 0 \text{ then } pCons \ a \ p \text{ else } pCons \ a \ (p \text{ mod } q) - smult \ (coeff \ (pCons \ a \ (p \text{ mod } q)) \ (degree \ q) / lead-coeff \ q) \ q) \rangle$  (is ?R)
  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: field \ poly \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle ?Q \rangle$  and  $\langle ?R \rangle$  if  $\langle q = 0 \rangle$ 

```

```

using that by simp-all
moreover have ⟨?Q⟩ and ⟨?R⟩ if ⟨q ≠ 0⟩
proof -
  define b where ⟨b = coeff (pCons a (p mod q)) (degree q) / lead-coeff q⟩
  have ⟨(pCons a p div q, pCons a p mod q) =
    (pCons b (p div q), (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q))⟩ (is ⟨- = (?q, ?r)⟩)
  proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
    case by0
    with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ show ?case by simp
  next
    case divides
    show ?case
    proof (cases ⟨pCons a (p mod q) = 0⟩)
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: b-def)
    next
      case False
      have ⟨q dvd pCons a (p mod q)⟩
        using ⟨q dvd pCons a p⟩ by (rule dvd-pCons-imp-dvd-pCons-mod)
      then obtain s where *: ⟨pCons a (p mod q) = q * s⟩ ..
      with False have ⟨s ≠ 0⟩
        by auto
      from ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q)) ≤ degree q⟩
        by (auto simp add: Suc-le-eq intro: degree-mod-less-degree)
      moreover from ⟨s ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree q ≤ degree (pCons a (p mod q))⟩
        by (simp add: degree-mult-right-le *)
      ultimately have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q)) = degree q⟩
        by (rule order.antisym)
      with ⟨s ≠ 0⟩ ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree s = 0⟩
        by (simp add: * degree-mult-eq)
      then obtain c where ⟨s = [:c:]⟩
        by (rule degree-eq-zeroE)
      also have ⟨c = b⟩
        using ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ by (simp add: b-def * ⟨s = [:c:]⟩)
      finally have ⟨smult b q = pCons a (p mod q)⟩
        by (simp add: *)
      then show ?thesis
        by simp
    qed
  next
    case euclidean-relation
    then have ⟨degree q > 0⟩
      using is-unit-iff-degree by blast
    from ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q)) ≤ degree q⟩
      by (auto simp add: Suc-le-eq intro: degree-mod-less-degree)
    moreover have ⟨degree (smult b q) ≤ degree q⟩
      by (rule degree-smult-le)
    ultimately have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q) ≤ degree q⟩

```



```

    by (rule degree-diff-le)
  moreover have  $\langle \text{coeff } (pCons\ a\ (p\ mod\ q) - smult\ b\ q)\ (degree\ q) = 0 \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle degree\ q > 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp add: b-def)
  ultimately have  $\langle degree\ (pCons\ a\ (p\ mod\ q) - smult\ b\ q) < degree\ q \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle degree\ q > 0 \rangle$ 
    by (cases  $\langle pCons\ a\ (p\ mod\ q) = smult\ b\ q \rangle$ )
      (auto intro: degree-less-if-less-eqI)
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed
with  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?Q and ?R
  by (simp-all add: b-def)
qed
ultimately show ?Q and ?R
  by simp-all
qed

```

lemma *div-mod-fold-coeffs*:

```

  (p div q, p mod q) =
    (if q = 0 then (0, p)
     else
       fold-coeffs
         ( $\lambda a\ (s, r).$ 
           let b = coeff (pCons a r) (degree q) / coeff q (degree q)
           in (pCons b s, pCons a r - smult b q)) p (0, 0))
  by (rule sym, induct p) (auto simp: div-pCons-eq mod-pCons-eq Let-def)

```

lemma *mod-pCons*:

```

  fixes a :: 'a::field
    and x y :: 'a::field poly
  assumes y:  $y \neq 0$ 
  defines b  $\equiv$  coeff (pCons a (x mod y)) (degree y) / coeff y (degree y)
  shows (pCons a x) mod y = pCons a (x mod y) - smult b y
  unfolding b-def
  by (simp add: mod-pCons-eq)

```

4.30.4 List-based versions for fast implementation

```

fun minus-poly-rev-list :: 'a :: group-add list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where
    minus-poly-rev-list (x # xs) (y # ys) = (x - y) # (minus-poly-rev-list xs ys)
  | minus-poly-rev-list xs [] = xs
  | minus-poly-rev-list [] (y # ys) = []

```

```

fun pseudo-divmod-main-list ::
  'a::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\times$  'a list
  where
    pseudo-divmod-main-list lc q r d (Suc n) =
      (let

```

```

rr = map ((* ) lc) r;
a = hd r;
qqq = cCons a (map ((* ) lc) q);
rrr = tl (if a = 0 then rr else minus-poly-rev-list rr (map ((* ) a) d))
in pseudo-divmod-main-list lc qqq rrr d n)
| pseudo-divmod-main-list lc q r d 0 = (q, r)

fun pseudo-mod-main-list :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list
where
pseudo-mod-main-list lc r d (Suc n) =
  (let
    rr = map ((* ) lc) r;
    a = hd r;
    rrr = tl (if a = 0 then rr else minus-poly-rev-list rr (map ((* ) a) d))
    in pseudo-mod-main-list lc rrr d n)
| pseudo-mod-main-list lc r d 0 = r

fun divmod-poly-one-main-list ::
'a::comm-ring-1 list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list × 'a list
where
divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d (Suc n) =
  (let
    a = hd r;
    qqq = cCons a q;
    rr = tl (if a = 0 then r else minus-poly-rev-list r (map ((* ) a) d))
    in divmod-poly-one-main-list qqq rr d n)
| divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d 0 = (q, r)

fun mod-poly-one-main-list :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list
where
mod-poly-one-main-list r d (Suc n) =
  (let
    a = hd r;
    rr = tl (if a = 0 then r else minus-poly-rev-list r (map ((* ) a) d))
    in mod-poly-one-main-list rr d n)
| mod-poly-one-main-list r d 0 = r

definition pseudo-divmod-list :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list × 'a list
where pseudo-divmod-list p q =
  (if q = [] then ([], p)
   else
    (let rq = rev q;
     (qu, re) = pseudo-divmod-main-list (hd rq) [] (rev p) rq (1 + length p -
length q)
     in (qu, rev re)))

definition pseudo-mod-list :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
where pseudo-mod-list p q =

```

```

    (if q = [] then p
     else
      (let
        rq = rev q;
        re = pseudo-mod-main-list (hd rq) (rev p) rq (1 + length p - length q)
        in rev re))

lemma minus-zero-does-nothing: minus-poly-rev-list x (map ((*) 0) y) = x
for x :: 'a::ring list
by (induct x y rule: minus-poly-rev-list.induct) auto

lemma length-minus-poly-rev-list [simp]: length (minus-poly-rev-list xs ys) = length
xs
by (induct xs ys rule: minus-poly-rev-list.induct) auto

lemma if-0-minus-poly-rev-list:
  (if a = 0 then x else minus-poly-rev-list x (map ((*) a) y)) =
    minus-poly-rev-list x (map ((*) a) y)
for a :: 'a::ring
by(cases a = 0) (simp-all add: minus-zero-does-nothing)

lemma Poly-append: Poly (a @ b) = Poly a + monom 1 (length a) * Poly b
for a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 list
by (induct a) (auto simp: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma minus-poly-rev-list: length p ≥ length q ⇒
  Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list (rev p) (rev q))) =
    Poly p - monom 1 (length p - length q) * Poly q
for p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 list
proof (induct rev p rev q arbitrary: p q rule: minus-poly-rev-list.induct)
case (1 x xs y ys)
then have length (rev q) ≤ length (rev p)
by simp
from this[folded 1(2,3)] have ys-xs: length ys ≤ length xs
by simp
then have *: Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list xs ys)) =
  Poly (rev xs) - monom 1 (length xs - length ys) * Poly (rev ys)
by (subst 1.hyps(1)[of rev xs rev ys, unfolded rev-rev-ident length-rev]) auto
have Poly p - monom 1 (length p - length q) * Poly q =
  Poly (rev (rev p)) - monom 1 (length (rev (rev p)) - length (rev (rev q))) *
  Poly (rev (rev q))
by simp
also have ... =
  Poly (rev (x # xs)) - monom 1 (length (x # xs) - length (y # ys)) * Poly
  (rev (y # ys))
unfolding 1(2,3) by simp
also from ys-xs have ... =
  Poly (rev xs) + monom x (length xs) -
  (monom 1 (length xs - length ys) * Poly (rev ys) + monom y (length xs))

```

```

    by (simp add: Poly-append distrib-left mult-monom smult-monom)
  also have ... = Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list xs ys)) + monom (x - y) (length
xs)
    unfolding * diff-monom[symmetric] by simp
  finally show ?case
    by (simp add: 1(2,3)[symmetric] smult-monom Poly-append)
qed auto

```

```

lemma smult-monom-mult: smult a (monom b n * f) = monom (a * b) n * f
  using smult-monom [of a - n] by (metis mult-smult-left)

```

```

lemma head-minus-poly-rev-list:
  length d ≤ length r ⇒ d ≠ [] ⇒
  hd (minus-poly-rev-list (map ((*) (last d)) r) (map ((*) (hd r)) (rev d))) = 0
  for d r :: 'a::comm-ring list
proof (induct r)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a rs)
  then show ?case by (cases rev d) (simp-all add: ac-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma Poly-map: Poly (map ((*) a) p) = smult a (Poly p)
proof (induct p)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then show ?case by (cases Poly xs = 0) auto
qed

```

```

lemma last-coeff-is-hd: xs ≠ [] ⇒ coeff (Poly xs) (length xs - 1) = hd (rev xs)
  by (simp-all add: hd-conv-nth rev-nth nth-default-nth nth-append)

```

```

lemma pseudo-divmod-main-list-invar:
  assumes leading-nonzero: last d ≠ 0
  and lc: last d = lc
  and d ≠ []
  and pseudo-divmod-main-list lc q (rev r) (rev d) n = (q', rev r')
  and n = 1 + length r - length d
  shows pseudo-divmod-main lc (monom 1 n * Poly q) (Poly r) (Poly d) (length r
- 1) n =
  (Poly q', Poly r')
  using assms(4-)
proof (induct n arbitrary: r q)
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.prem1 have *: ¬ Suc (length r) ≤ length d
  by simp

```

```

with  $\langle d \neq [] \rangle$  have  $r \neq []$ 
  using Suc-leI length-greater-0-conv list.size(3) by fastforce
let  $?a = (hd \ (rev \ r))$ 
let  $?rr = map \ ((*) \ lc) \ (rev \ r)$ 
let  $?rrr = rev \ (tl \ (minus-poly-rev-list \ ?rr \ (map \ ((*) \ ?a) \ (rev \ d))))$ 
let  $?qq = cCons \ ?a \ (map \ ((*) \ lc) \ q)$ 
from  $* \ Suc(3)$  have  $n: n = (1 + length \ r - length \ d - 1)$ 
  by simp
from  $*$  have  $rr-val: (length \ ?rrr) = (length \ r - 1)$ 
  by auto
with  $\langle r \neq [] \rangle *$  have  $rr-smaller: (1 + length \ r - length \ d - 1) = (1 + length \ ?rrr - length \ d)$ 
  by auto
from  $*$  have  $id: Suc \ (length \ r) - length \ d = Suc \ (length \ r - length \ d)$ 
  by auto
from Suc.prem  $*$ 
have  $pseudo-divmod-main-list \ lc \ ?qq \ (rev \ ?rrr) \ (rev \ d) \ (1 + length \ r - length \ d - 1) = (q', rev \ r')$ 
  by (simp add: Let-def if-0-minus-poly-rev-list id)
with  $n$  have  $v: pseudo-divmod-main-list \ lc \ ?qq \ (rev \ ?rrr) \ (rev \ d) \ n = (q', rev \ r')$ 
  by auto
from  $*$  have  $sucrr: Suc \ (length \ r) - length \ d = Suc \ (length \ r - length \ d)$ 
  using Suc-diff-le not-less-eq-eq by blast
from Suc(3)  $\langle r \neq [] \rangle$  have  $n-ok: n = 1 + (length \ ?rrr) - length \ d$ 
  by simp
have  $cong: \bigwedge x1 \ x2 \ x3 \ x4 \ y1 \ y2 \ y3 \ y4. x1 = y1 \implies x2 = y2 \implies x3 = y3 \implies x4 = y4 \implies$ 
   $pseudo-divmod-main \ lc \ x1 \ x2 \ x3 \ x4 \ n = pseudo-divmod-main \ lc \ y1 \ y2 \ y3 \ y4 \ n$ 
  by simp
have  $hd-rev: coeff \ (Poly \ r) \ (length \ r - Suc \ 0) = hd \ (rev \ r)$ 
  using last-coeff-is-hd[OF  $\langle r \neq [] \rangle$ ] by simp
show  $?case$ 
  unfolding Suc.hyps(1)[OF v n-ok, symmetric] pseudo-divmod-main.simps Let-def
proof (rule cong[OF - - refl], goal-cases)
    case 1
      show  $?case$ 
      by (simp add: monom-Suc hd-rev[symmetric] smult-monom Poly-map)
    next
      case 2
        show  $?case$ 
        proof (subst Poly-on-rev-starting-with-0, goal-cases)
          show  $hd \ (minus-poly-rev-list \ (map \ ((*) \ lc) \ (rev \ r)) \ (map \ ((*) \ (hd \ (rev \ r))) \ (rev \ d))) = 0$ 
            by (fold lc, subst head-minus-poly-rev-list, insert  $\langle d \neq [] \rangle$ , auto)
          from  $*$  have  $length \ d \leq length \ r$ 
            by simp
          then show  $smult \ lc \ (Poly \ r) - monom \ (coeff \ (Poly \ r) \ (length \ r - 1)) \ n *$ 
             $Poly \ d =$ 
             $Poly \ (rev \ (minus-poly-rev-list \ (map \ ((*) \ lc) \ (rev \ r)) \ (map \ ((*) \ (hd \ (rev \ r))$ 

```

```

r))) (rev d))))
  by (fold rev-map) (auto simp add: n smult-monom-mult Poly-map hd-rev
[symmetric]
  minus-poly-rev-list)
qed
qed simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma pseudo-divmod-impl [code]:
  pseudo-divmod f g = map-prod poly-of-list poly-of-list (pseudo-divmod-list (coeffs
f) (coeffs g))
  for f g :: 'a::comm-ring-1 poly
proof (cases g = 0)
  case False
  then have last (coeffs g) ≠ 0
    and last (coeffs g) = lead-coeff g
    and coeffs g ≠ []
    by (simp-all add: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)
  moreover obtain q r where qr: pseudo-divmod-main-list
    (last (coeffs g)) (rev [])
    (rev (coeffs f)) (rev (coeffs g))
    (1 + length (coeffs f) -
length (coeffs g)) = (q, rev (rev r))
    by force
  ultimately have (Poly q, Poly (rev r)) = pseudo-divmod-main (lead-coeff g) 0
f g
    (length (coeffs f) - Suc 0) (Suc (length (coeffs f)) - length (coeffs g))
    by (subst pseudo-divmod-main-list-invar [symmetric]) auto
  moreover have pseudo-divmod-main-list
    (hd (rev (coeffs g))) []
    (rev (coeffs f)) (rev (coeffs g))
    (1 + length (coeffs f) -
length (coeffs g)) = (q, r)
    by (metis hd-rev qr rev.simps(1) rev-swap)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs pseudo-divmod-def pseudo-divmod-list-def)
next
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: pseudo-divmod-def pseudo-divmod-list-def)
qed

```

```

lemma pseudo-mod-main-list:
  snd (pseudo-divmod-main-list l q xs ys n) = pseudo-mod-main-list l xs ys n
  by (induct n arbitrary: l q xs ys) (auto simp: Let-def)

```

```

lemma pseudo-mod-impl[code]: pseudo-mod f g = poly-of-list (pseudo-mod-list (coeffs
f) (coeffs g))
proof -

```

```

have snd-case:  $\bigwedge f g p. \text{snd } ((\lambda(x,y). (f x, g y)) p) = g (\text{snd } p)$ 
by auto
show ?thesis
unfolding pseudo-mod-def pseudo-divmod-impl pseudo-divmod-list-def
pseudo-mod-list-def Let-def
by (simp add: snd-case pseudo-mod-main-list)
qed

```

4.30.5 Improved Code-Equations for Polynomial (Pseudo) Division

lemma *pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod*:

```

 $\langle f \text{ div } g, f \text{ mod } g \rangle =$ 
  (if  $g = 0$  then  $(0, f)$ 
   else
    let
       $ilc = \text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } g);$ 
       $h = \text{smult } ilc g;$ 
       $(q,r) = \text{pseudo-divmod } f h$ 
    in  $(\text{smult } ilc q, r))$ 
  (is  $\langle ?l = ?r \rangle$ )
proof (cases  $\langle g = 0 \rangle$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  define  $ilc$  where  $\langle ilc = \text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } g) \rangle$ 
  define  $h$  where  $\langle h = \text{smult } ilc g \rangle$ 
  from False have  $\langle \text{lead-coeff } h = 1 \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle ilc \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: h-def ilc-def)
  define  $q r$  where  $\langle q = f \text{ div } h \rangle$  and  $\langle r = f \text{ mod } h \rangle$ 
  with  $\langle \text{lead-coeff } h = 1 \rangle$  have  $p: \langle \text{pseudo-divmod } f h = (q, r) \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: pseudo-divmod-eq-div-mod)
  from  $\langle ilc \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\langle f \text{ div } g, f \text{ mod } g \rangle = (\text{smult } ilc q, r)$ 
  by (auto simp: h-def div-smult-right mod-smult-right q-def r-def)
  also have  $\langle \text{smult } ilc q, r \rangle = ?r$ 
  using  $\langle g \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: Let-def p simp flip: h-def ilc-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemma *pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod-list*:

```

 $(f \text{ div } g, f \text{ mod } g) =$ 
  (let  $cg = \text{coeffs } g$  in
   if  $cg = []$  then  $(0, f)$ 
   else
    let
       $cf = \text{coeffs } f;$ 
       $ilc = \text{inverse } (\text{last } cg);$ 

```

```

      ch = map ((*) ilc) cg;
      (q, r) = pseudo-divmod-main-list 1 [] (rev cf) (rev ch) (1 + length cf -
length cg)
      in (poly-of-list (map ((*) ilc) q), poly-of-list (rev r)))
proof -
  note d = pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod pseudo-divmod-impl pseudo-divmod-list-def
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases g = 0)
    case True
      with d show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
        define ilc where ilc = inverse (coeff g (degree g))
        from False have ilc: ilc ≠ 0
          by (auto simp: ilc-def)
        with False have id: g = 0 ⟷ False coeffs g = [] ⟷ False
          last (coeffs g) = coeff g (degree g)
          coeffs (smult ilc g) = [] ⟷ False
          by (auto simp: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)
        have id2: hd (rev (coeffs (smult ilc g))) = 1
          by (subst hd-rev, insert id ilc, auto simp: coeffs-smult, subst last-map, auto
simp: id ilc-def)
        have id3: length (coeffs (smult ilc g)) = length (coeffs g)
          rev (coeffs (smult ilc g)) = rev (map ((*) ilc) (coeffs g))
          unfolding coeffs-smult using ilc by auto
        obtain q r where pair:
          pseudo-divmod-main-list 1 [] (rev (coeffs f)) (rev (map ((*) ilc) (coeffs g)))
          (1 + length (coeffs f) - length (coeffs g)) = (q, r)
          by force
        show ?thesis
          unfolding d Let-def id if-False ilc-def[symmetric] map-prod-def[symmetric]
id2
          unfolding id3 pair map-prod-def split
          by (auto simp: Poly-map)
        qed
      qed

lemma pseudo-divmod-main-list-1: pseudo-divmod-main-list 1 = divmod-poly-one-main-list
proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 q r d n)
    have *: map ((*) 1) xs = xs for xs :: 'a list
      by (induct xs) auto
    show ?case
      by (induct n arbitrary: q r d) (auto simp: * Let-def)
  qed

fun divide-poly-main-list :: 'a::idom-divide ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒
'a list
  where

```



```



```

lemma *divide-poly-main-list-simp* [simp]:
divide-poly-main-list lc q r d (Suc n) =
 (let
 cr = hd r;
 a = cr div lc;
 qq = cCons a q;
 rr = minus-poly-rev-list r (map ((*) a) d)
 in if hd rr = 0 then divide-poly-main-list lc qq (tl rr) d n else [])
by (simp add: Let-def minus-zero-does-nothing)

declare *divide-poly-main-list.simps*(1)[simp del]

definition *divide-poly-list* :: 'a::idom-divide poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
where *divide-poly-list f g =*
 (let cg = coeffs g in
 if cg = [] then g
 else
 let
 cf = coeffs f;
 cgr = rev cg
 in poly-of-list (divide-poly-main-list (hd cgr) [] (rev cf) cgr (1 + length cf
 - length cg)))

lemmas *pdivmod-via-divmod-list* = *pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod-list*[unfolded pseudo-divmod-main-list-1]

lemma *mod-poly-one-main-list*: *snd (divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d n) = mod-poly-one-main-list*
r d n
by (induct n arbitrary: q r d) (auto simp: Let-def)

lemma *mod-poly-code* [code]:
f mod g =
 (let cg = coeffs g in
 if cg = [] then f
 else
 let
 cf = coeffs f;
 ilc = inverse (last cg);
 ch = map ((*) ilc) cg;
 r = mod-poly-one-main-list (rev cf) (rev ch) (1 + length cf - length cg)

```

      in poly-of-list (rev r))
    (is - = ?rhs)
  proof -
    have snd (f div g, f mod g) = ?rhs
      unfolding pdivmod-via-divmod-list Let-def mod-poly-one-main-list [symmetric,
of - - - Nil]
      by (auto split: prod.splits)
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

```

definition div-field-poly-impl :: 'a :: field poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where div-field-poly-impl f g =
    (let cg = coeffs g in
     if cg = [] then 0
     else
      let
        cf = coeffs f;
        ilc = inverse (last cg);
        ch = map ((*) ilc) cg;
        q = fst (divmod-poly-one-main-list [] (rev cf) (rev ch) (1 + length cf -
length cg))
      in poly-of-list ((map ((*) ilc) q)))

```

We do not declare the following lemma as code equation, since then polynomial division on non-fields will no longer be executable. However, a code-unfold is possible, since *div-field-poly-impl* is a bit more efficient than the generic polynomial division.

```

lemma div-field-poly-impl[code-unfold]: (div) = div-field-poly-impl
proof (intro ext)
  fix f g :: 'a poly
  have fst (f div g, f mod g) = div-field-poly-impl f g
    unfolding div-field-poly-impl-def pdivmod-via-divmod-list Let-def
    by (auto split: prod.splits)
  then show f div g = div-field-poly-impl f g
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma divide-poly-main-list:
  assumes lc0: lc  $\neq$  0
    and lc: last d = lc
    and d: d  $\neq$  []
    and n = (1 + length r - length d)
  shows Poly (divide-poly-main-list lc q (rev r) (rev d) n) =
    divide-poly-main lc (monom 1 n * Poly q) (Poly r) (Poly d) (length r - 1) n
  using assms(4-)
proof (induct n arbitrary: r q)
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.premis have ifCond:  $\neg$  Suc (length r)  $\leq$  length d
    by simp

```

```

with  $d$  have  $r$ :  $r \neq []$ 
  using Suc-leI length-greater-0-conv list.size(3) by fastforce
then obtain  $rr$   $lcr$  where  $r$ :  $r = rr @ [lcr]$ 
  by (cases r rule: rev-cases) auto
from  $d$   $lc$  obtain  $dd$  where  $d$ :  $d = dd @ [lc]$ 
  by (cases d rule: rev-cases) auto
from Suc(2) ifCond have  $n$ :  $n = 1 + \text{length } rr - \text{length } d$ 
  by (auto simp: r)
from ifCond have  $len$ :  $\text{length } dd \leq \text{length } rr$ 
  by (simp add: r d)
show ?case
proof (cases lcr div lc * lc = lcr)
  case False
  with  $r$   $d$  show ?thesis
    unfolding Suc(2)[symmetric]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-default-append)
next
  case True
  with  $r$   $d$  have  $id$ :
    ?thesis  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    
$$\text{Poly } (\text{divide-poly-main-list } lc \text{ (cCons (lcr div lc) } q) \\
    (\text{rev } (\text{rev } (\text{minus-poly-rev-list } (\text{rev } rr) (\text{rev } (\text{map } ((*) (lcr \text{div } lc)) dd)))))) \\
    (\text{rev } d) \text{ } n) =$$

    
$$\text{divide-poly-main } lc \\
    (\text{monom } 1 \text{ (Suc } n) * \text{Poly } q + \text{monom } (lcr \text{div } lc) \text{ } n) \\
    (\text{Poly } r - \text{monom } (lcr \text{div } lc) \text{ } n * \text{Poly } d) \\
    (\text{Poly } d) (\text{length } rr - 1) \text{ } n$$

    by (cases r rule: rev-cases; cases d rule: rev-cases)
    (auto simp add: Let-def rev-map nth-default-append)
  have  $cong$ :  $\bigwedge x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4. x_1 = y_1 \implies x_2 = y_2 \implies x_3 = y_3 \implies$ 
 $x_4 = y_4 \implies$ 

$$\text{divide-poly-main } lc \text{ } x_1 \text{ } x_2 \text{ } x_3 \text{ } x_4 \text{ } n = \text{divide-poly-main } lc \text{ } y_1 \text{ } y_2 \text{ } y_3 \text{ } y_4 \text{ } n$$

    by simp
  show ?thesis
    unfolding  $id$ 
  proof (subst Suc(1), simp add: n,
    subst minus-poly-rev-list, force simp: len, rule cong[OF - - refl], goal-cases)
    case 2
    have  $\text{monom } lcr (\text{length } rr) = \text{monom } (lcr \text{div } lc) (\text{length } rr - \text{length } dd) * \\
    \text{monom } lc (\text{length } dd)$ 
    by (simp add: mult-monom len True)
    then show ?case unfolding  $r$   $d$  Poly-append n ring-distrib
    by (auto simp: Poly-map smult-monom smult-monom-mult)
    qed (auto simp: len monom-Suc smult-monom)
  qed
qed simp

lemma divide-poly-list[code]: f div g = divide-poly-list f g
proof -

```

```

note  $d = \text{divide-poly-def divide-poly-list-def}$ 
show  $?thesis$ 
proof ( $\text{cases } g = 0$ )
  case  $True$ 
    show  $?thesis$  by ( $\text{auto simp: } d \text{ True}$ )
next
  case  $False$ 
    then obtain  $cg \text{ } lcg$  where  $cg: \text{coeffs } g = cg @ [lcg]$ 
    by ( $\text{cases coeffs } g \text{ rule: rev-cases}$ )  $\text{auto}$ 
    with  $False$  have  $id: (g = 0) = False \text{ } (cg @ [lcg] = []) = False$ 
    by  $\text{auto}$ 
    from  $cg \text{ } False$  have  $lcg: \text{coeff } g \text{ } (\text{degree } g) = lcg$ 
    using  $\text{last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree last-snoc}$  by  $\text{force}$ 
    with  $False$  have  $lcg \neq 0$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    from  $cg \text{ } \text{Poly-coeffs [of } g\text{]} \text{ have } ltp: \text{Poly } (cg @ [lcg]) = g$ 
    by  $\text{auto}$ 
    show  $?thesis$ 
    unfolding  $d \text{ } cg \text{ } \text{Let-def id if-False poly-of-list-def}$ 
    by ( $\text{subst divide-poly-main-list, insert False } cg \text{ } \langle lcg \neq 0 \rangle$ )
    ( $\text{auto simp: } lcg \text{ } ltp, \text{ simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs}$ )
qed
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{poly-mod}$ :
   $\text{poly } (p \bmod q) \text{ } x = \text{poly } p \text{ } x \text{ if } \text{poly } q \text{ } x = 0$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{that}$  have  $\text{poly } (p \bmod q) \text{ } x = \text{poly } (p \text{ div } q * q) \text{ } x + \text{poly } (p \bmod q) \text{ } x$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{poly } p \text{ } x$ 
  by ( $\text{simp only: poly-add [symmetric]}$ )  $\text{simp}$ 
  finally show  $?thesis$  .
qed

```

4.31 Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings

```

lemma  $\text{prod-mset-const-poly}$ :  $(\prod_{x \in \#A. [:f \text{ } x:]}) = [: \text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } f \text{ } A):]$ 
by ( $\text{induct } A$ ) ( $\text{simp-all add: ac-simps}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{irreducible-const-poly-iff}$ :
  fixes  $c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{irreducible } [:c:] \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } c$ 
proof
  assume  $A: \text{irreducible } c$ 
  show  $\text{irreducible } [:c:]$ 
  proof ( $\text{rule irreducibleI}$ )
    fix  $a \text{ } b$  assume  $ab: [:c:] = a * b$ 
    hence  $\text{degree } [:c:] = \text{degree } (a * b)$  by ( $\text{simp only: }$ )
    also from  $A \text{ } ab$  have  $a \neq 0 \text{ } b \neq 0$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    hence  $\text{degree } (a * b) = \text{degree } a + \text{degree } b$  by ( $\text{simp add: degree-mult-eq}$ )
  qed

```

```

    finally have degree a = 0 degree b = 0 by auto
  then obtain a' b' where ab': a = [:a':] b = [:b':] by (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
  from ab have coeff [:c:] 0 = coeff (a * b) 0 by (simp only: )
  hence c = a' * b' by (simp add: ab' mult-ac)
  from A and this have a' dvd 1  $\vee$  b' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  with ab' show a dvd 1  $\vee$  b dvd 1
    by (auto simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)
qed (insert A, auto simp: irreducible-def is-unit-poly-iff)
next
assume A: irreducible [:c:]
then have c  $\neq$  0 and  $\neg$  c dvd 1
  by (auto simp add: irreducible-def is-unit-const-poly-iff)
then show irreducible c
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  fix a b assume ab: c = a * b
  hence [:c:] = [:a:] * [:b:] by (simp add: mult-ac)
  from A and this have [:a:] dvd 1  $\vee$  [:b:] dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  then show a dvd 1  $\vee$  b dvd 1
    by (auto simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)
qed
qed

lemma lift-prime-elem-poly:
  assumes prime-elem (c :: 'a :: semidom)
  shows prime-elem [:c:]
proof (rule prime-elemI)
  fix a b assume *: [:c:] dvd a * b
  from * have dvd: c dvd coeff (a * b) n for n
    by (subst (asm) const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
  {
    define m where m = (GREATEST m.  $\neg$ c dvd coeff b m)
    assume  $\neg$ [:c:] dvd b
    hence A:  $\exists i. \neg$ c dvd coeff b i by (subst (asm) const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
    have B:  $\bigwedge i. \neg$ c dvd coeff b i  $\implies$  i  $\leq$  degree b
      by (auto intro: le-degree)
    have coeff-m:  $\neg$ c dvd coeff b m unfolding m-def by (rule GreatestI-ex-nat[OF
A B])
    have i  $\leq$  m if  $\neg$ c dvd coeff b i for i
      unfolding m-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) B Greatest-le-nat that)
    hence dvd-b: c dvd coeff b i if i > m for i using that by force

    have c dvd coeff a i for i
    proof (induction i rule: nat-descend-induct[of degree a])
      case (base i)
      thus ?case by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
    next
      case (descend i)
      let ?A = {..+m} - {i}
      have c dvd coeff (a * b) (i + m) by (rule dvd)

```

```

    also have coeff (a * b) (i + m) = (∑ k ≤ i + m. coeff a k * coeff b (i + m
- k))
    by (simp add: coeff-mult)
    also have {..i+m} = insert i ?A by auto
    also have (∑ k ∈ ... coeff a k * coeff b (i + m - k)) =
      coeff a i * coeff b m + (∑ k ∈ ?A. coeff a k * coeff b (i + m - k))
    (is - = - + ?S)
    by (subst sum.insert) simp-all
    finally have eq: c dvd coeff a i * coeff b m + ?S .
    moreover have c dvd ?S
    proof (rule dvd-sum)
      fix k assume k: k ∈ {..i+m} - {i}
      show c dvd coeff a k * coeff b (i + m - k)
      proof (cases k < i)
        case False
        with k have c dvd coeff a k by (intro descend.IH) simp
        thus ?thesis by simp
      next
        case True
        hence c dvd coeff b (i + m - k) by (intro dvd-b) simp
        thus ?thesis by simp
      qed
    qed
    ultimately have c dvd coeff a i * coeff b m
    by (simp add: dvd-add-left-iff)
    with assms coeff-m show c dvd coeff a i
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
  qed
  hence [:c:] dvd a by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
}
then show [:c:] dvd a ∨ [:c:] dvd b by blast
next
  from assms show [:c:] ≠ 0 and ¬ [:c:] dvd 1
  by (simp-all add: prime-elem-def is-unit-const-poly-iff)
qed

lemma prime-elem-const-poly-iff:
  fixes c :: 'a :: semidom
  shows prime-elem [:c:] ⟷ prime-elem c
proof
  assume A: prime-elem [:c:]
  show prime-elem c
  proof (rule prime-elemI)
    fix a b assume c dvd a * b
    hence [:c:] dvd [:a:] * [:b:] by (simp add: mult-ac)
    from A and this have [:c:] dvd [:a:] ∨ [:c:] dvd [:b:] by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
    thus c dvd a ∨ c dvd b by simp
  qed (insert A, auto simp: prime-elem-def is-unit-poly-iff)
qed (auto intro: lift-prime-elem-poly)

```

4.32 Content and primitive part of a polynomial

definition *content* :: 'a::semiring-gcd poly \Rightarrow 'a
where *content* p = gcd-list (coeffs p)

lemma *content-eq-fold-coeffs* [code]: *content* p = fold-coeffs gcd p 0
by (simp add: content-def Gcd-fin.set-eq-fold fold-coeffs-def foldr-fold fun-eq-iff ac-simps)

lemma *content-0* [simp]: *content* 0 = 0
by (simp add: content-def)

lemma *content-1* [simp]: *content* 1 = 1
by (simp add: content-def)

lemma *content-const* [simp]: *content* [:c:] = normalize c
by (simp add: content-def cCons-def)

lemma *const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content*: [:c:] dvd p \longleftrightarrow c dvd *content* p
for c :: 'a::semiring-gcd

proof (cases p = 0)

case True

then show ?thesis **by** simp

next

case False

have [:c:] dvd p \longleftrightarrow ($\forall n. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ n$)

by (rule const-poly-dvd-iff)

also have ... \longleftrightarrow ($\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$)

proof safe

fix n :: nat

assume $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$

then show c dvd coeff p n

by (cases n \leq degree p) (auto simp: coeff-eq-0 coeffs-def split: if-splits)

qed (auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc split: if-splits)

also have ... \longleftrightarrow c dvd *content* p

by (simp add: content-def dvd-Gcd-fin-iff dvd-mult-unit-iff)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *content-dvd* [simp]: [:content p:] dvd p
by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content) simp-all

lemma *content-dvd-coeff* [simp]: *content* p dvd coeff p n

proof (cases p = 0)

case True

then show ?thesis

by simp

next

case False

then show ?thesis

```

    by (cases n ≤ degree p)
      (auto simp add: content-def not-le coeff-eq-0 coeff-in-coeffs intro: Gcd-fin-dvd)
qed

lemma content-dvd-coeffs: c ∈ set (coeffs p) ⟹ content p dvd c
  by (simp add: content-def Gcd-fin-dvd)

lemma normalize-content [simp]: normalize (content p) = content p
  by (simp add: content-def)

lemma is-unit-content-iff [simp]: is-unit (content p) ⟷ content p = 1
proof
  assume is-unit (content p)
  then have normalize (content p) = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-normalize del: normalize-content)
  then show content p = 1 by simp
qed auto

lemma content-smult [simp]:
  fixes c :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd}
  shows content (smult c p) = normalize c * content p
  by (simp add: content-def coeffs-smult Gcd-fin-mult normalize-mult)

lemma content-eq-zero-iff [simp]: content p = 0 ⟷ p = 0
  by (auto simp: content-def simp: poly-eq-iff coeffs-def)

definition primitive-part :: 'a :: semiring-gcd poly ⇒ 'a poly
  where primitive-part p = map-poly (λx. x div content p) p

lemma primitive-part-0 [simp]: primitive-part 0 = 0
  by (simp add: primitive-part-def)

lemma content-times-primitive-part [simp]: smult (content p) (primitive-part p) =
p
  for p :: 'a :: semiring-gcd poly
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding primitive-part-def
  by (auto simp: smult-conv-map-poly map-poly-map-poly o-def content-dvd-coeffs
    intro: map-poly-idI)
qed

lemma primitive-part-eq-0-iff [simp]: primitive-part p = 0 ⟷ p = 0
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True

```



```

    then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  then have primitive-part p = map-poly ( $\lambda x. x \text{ div content } p$ ) p
    by (simp add: primitive-part-def)
  also from False have ... = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
    by (intro map-poly-eq-0-iff) (auto simp: dvd-div-eq-0-iff content-dvd-coeffs)
  finally show ?thesis
    using False by simp
qed

lemma content-primitive-part [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd} poly
  assumes p  $\neq$  0
  shows content (primitive-part p) = 1
proof -
  have p = smult (content p) (primitive-part p)
    by simp
  also have content ... = content (primitive-part p) * content p
    by (simp del: content-times-primitive-part add: ac-simps)
  finally have 1 * content p = content (primitive-part p) * content p
    by simp
  then have 1 * content p div content p = content (primitive-part p) * content p
    div content p
    by simp
  with assms show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma content-decompose:
  obtains p' :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd} poly
  where p = smult (content p) p' content p' = 1
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then have p = smult (content p) 1 content 1 = 1
    by simp-all
  then show ?thesis ..
next
  case False
  then have p = smult (content p) (primitive-part p) content (primitive-part p) =
    1
    by simp-all
  then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma content-dvd-contentI [intro]: p dvd q  $\implies$  content p dvd content q
  using const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content content-dvd dvd-trans by blast

lemma primitive-part-const-poly [simp]: primitive-part [:x:] = [:unit-factor x:]

```

```

    by (simp add: primitive-part-def map-poly-pCons)

lemma primitive-part-prim: content p = 1  $\implies$  primitive-part p = p
  by (auto simp: primitive-part-def)

lemma degree-primitive-part [simp]: degree (primitive-part p) = degree p
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  have p = smult (content p) (primitive-part p)
    by simp
  also from False have degree ... = degree (primitive-part p)
    by (subst degree-smult-eq) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma smult-content-normalize-primitive-part [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd, idom-divide}
  poly
  shows smult (content p) (normalize (primitive-part p)) = normalize p
proof -
  have smult (content p) (normalize (primitive-part p)) =
    normalize ([:content p:] * primitive-part p)
    by (subst normalize-mult) (simp-all add: normalize-const-poly)
  also have [:content p:] * primitive-part p = p by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

context
begin

private

lemma content-1-mult:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {semiring-gcd, factorial-semiring} poly
  assumes content f = 1 content g = 1
  shows content (f * g) = 1
proof (cases f * g = 0)
  case False
  from assms have f  $\neq$  0 g  $\neq$  0 by auto

  hence f * g  $\neq$  0 by auto
  {
    assume  $\neg$ is-unit (content (f * g))
    with False have  $\exists p. p \text{ dvd } \text{content } (f * g) \wedge \text{prime } p$ 
      by (intro prime-divisor-exists) simp-all
    then obtain p where p dvd content (f * g) prime p by blast
  }

```

```

    from ⟨p dvd content (f * g)⟩ have [:p:] dvd f * g
      by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content)
  moreover from ⟨prime p⟩ have prime-elem [:p:] by (simp add: lift-prime-elem-poly)
  ultimately have [:p:] dvd f ∨ [:p:] dvd g
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
  with assms have is-unit p by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content)
  with ⟨prime p⟩ have False by simp
}
hence is-unit (content (f * g)) by blast
hence normalize (content (f * g)) = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-normalize del:
normalize-content)
thus ?thesis by simp
qed (insert assms, auto)

```

lemma *content-mult*:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-gcd, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
  poly
  shows content (p * q) = content p * content q
proof (cases p * q = 0)
  case False
  then have p ≠ 0 and q ≠ 0
    by simp-all
  then have *: content (primitive-part p * primitive-part q) = 1
    by (auto intro: content-1-mult)
  have p * q = smult (content p) (primitive-part p) * smult (content q) (primitive-part
q)
    by simp
  also have ... = smult (content p * content q) (primitive-part p * primitive-part
q)
    by (metis mult.commute mult-smult-right smult-smult)
  with * show ?thesis
    by (simp add: normalize-mult)
next
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

end

```

lemma *primitive-part-mult*:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
normalization-semidom-multiplicative} poly
  shows primitive-part (p * q) = primitive-part p * primitive-part q
proof -
  have primitive-part (p * q) = p * q div [:content (p * q):]
    by (simp add: primitive-part-def div-const-poly-conv-map-poly)
  also have ... = (p div [:content p:]) * (q div [:content q:])
    by (subst div-mult-div-if-dvd) (simp-all add: content-mult mult-ac)

```

```

    also have ... = primitive-part p * primitive-part q
      by (simp add: primitive-part-def div-const-poly-conv-map-poly)
    finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma primitive-part-smult:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
                    normalization-semidom-multiplicative} poly
  shows primitive-part (smult a p) = smult (unit-factor a) (primitive-part p)
proof -
  have smult a p = [:a:] * p by simp
  also have primitive-part ... = smult (unit-factor a) (primitive-part p)
    by (subst primitive-part-mult) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma primitive-part-dvd-primitive-partI [intro]:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
                    normalization-semidom-multiplicative} poly
  shows p dvd q  $\implies$  primitive-part p dvd primitive-part q
  by (auto elim!: dvdE simp: primitive-part-mult)

lemma content-prod-mset:
  fixes A :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
  poly multiset
  shows content (prod-mset A) = prod-mset (image-mset content A)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: content-mult mult-ac)

lemma content-prod-eq-1-iff:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
  poly
  shows content (p * q) = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  content p = 1  $\wedge$  content q = 1
proof safe
  assume A: content (p * q) = 1
  {
    fix p q :: 'a poly assume content p * content q = 1
    hence 1 = content p * content q by simp
    hence content p dvd 1 by (rule dvdI)
    hence content p = 1 by simp
  } note B = this
  from A B[of p q] B [of q p] show content p = 1 content q = 1
    by (simp-all add: content-mult mult-ac)
qed (auto simp: content-mult)

```

4.33 A typeclass for algebraically closed fields

Since the required sort constraints are not available inside the class, we have to resort to a somewhat awkward way of writing the definition of algebraically closed fields:

```

class alg-closed-field = field +
  assumes alg-closed:  $n > 0 \implies f\ n \neq 0 \implies \exists x. (\sum_{k \leq n} f\ k * x^k) = 0$ 

```

We can then however easily show the equivalence to the proper definition:

```

lemma alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root:
  assumes degree (p :: 'a :: alg-closed-field poly) > 0
  shows  $\exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists x. (\sum_{k \leq \text{degree } p} \text{coeff } p\ k * x^k) = 0$ 
    using assms by (intro alg-closed) auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: poly-altdef)
qed

```

```

lemma alg-closedI [Pure.intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly}. \text{degree } p > 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0$ 
  shows OFCLASS('a :: field, alg-closed-field-class)
proof
  fix n :: nat and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume n:  $n > 0 \wedge f\ n \neq 0$ 
  define p where  $p = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda k. \text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f\ k \text{ else } 0)$ 
  have coeff-p:  $\text{coeff } p\ k = (\text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f\ k \text{ else } 0)$  for k
  proof -
    have eventually  $(\lambda k. k > n)$  cofinite
      by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
    hence eventually  $(\lambda k. (\text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f\ k \text{ else } 0) = 0)$  cofinite
      by eventually-elim auto
    thus ?thesis
      unfolding p-def by (subst Abs-poly-inverse) auto
  qed

```

```

from n have degree p  $\geq$  n
  by (intro le-degree) (auto simp: coeff-p)
moreover have degree p  $\leq$  n
  by (intro degree-le) (auto simp: coeff-p)
ultimately have deg-p: degree p = n
  by linarith
from deg-p and n have [simp]:  $p \neq 0$ 
  by auto

```

```

define p' where  $p' = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } p))\ p$ 
have deg-p': degree p' = degree p
  by (auto simp: p'-def)
have lead-coeff-p' [simp]: lead-coeff p' = 1
  by (auto simp: p'-def)

```

```

from deg-p and deg-p' and n have degree p' > 0
  by simp
from assms[OF this] obtain x where poly p' x = 0

```

```

    by auto
  hence  $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
    by (simp add:  $p'$ -def)
  also have  $\text{poly } p \ x = (\sum_{k \leq n}. f \ k * x^k)$ 
    unfolding  $\text{poly-altdef}$  by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: deg-p coeff-p)
  finally show  $\exists x. (\sum_{k \leq n}. f \ k * x^k) = 0 \ ..$ 
qed

```

lemma (in *alg-closed-field*) *nth-root-exists*:

```

  assumes  $n > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists y. y^n = (x :: 'a)$ 

```

proof –

```

  define  $f$  where  $f = (\lambda i. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else if } i = n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  have  $\exists x. (\sum_{k \leq n}. f \ k * x^k) = 0$ 
    by (rule alg-closed) (use assms in ⟨auto simp:  $f$ -def⟩)
  also have  $(\lambda x. \sum_{k \leq n}. f \ k * x^k) = (\lambda x. \sum_{k \in \{0, n\}}. f \ k * x^k)$ 
    by (intro ext sum.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp:  $f$ -def)
  finally show  $\exists y. y^n = x$ 
    using assms by (simp add:  $f$ -def)

```

qed

We can now prove by induction that every polynomial of degree n splits into a product of n linear factors:

lemma *alg-closed-imp-factorization*:

```

  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{alg-closed-field poly}$ 
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists A. \text{size } A = \text{degree } p \wedge p = \text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{x \in \# A}. [-x, 1:])$ 
  using assms

```

proof (*induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct*)

case (*less p*)

show *?case*

proof (*cases degree p = 0*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis*

by (*intro exI[of - {#}]*) (*auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE*)

next

case *False*

then obtain x **where** $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$

using *alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root* **by** *blast*

hence $[-x, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$

using *poly-eq-0-iff-dvd* **by** *blast*

then obtain q **where** $p\text{-eq}: p = [-x, 1:] * q$

by (*elim dvdE*)

have $q \neq 0$

using *less.premis p-eq* **by** *auto*

moreover from this have $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } q)$

unfolding $p\text{-eq}$ **by** (*subst degree-mult-eq*) *auto*

ultimately obtain A **where** $A: \text{size } A = \text{degree } q \wedge q = \text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } q)$

$(\prod_{x \in \# A}. [-x, 1:])$

```

    using less.hyps[of q] by auto
  have smult (lead-coeff p) ( $\prod y \in \# \text{add-mset } x \ A. [-y, 1:]$ ) =
     $[-x, 1:] * \text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } q) (\prod y \in \# A. [-y, 1:])$ 
  unfolding p-eq lead-coeff-mult by simp
  also note A(2) [symmetric]
  also note p-eq [symmetric]
  finally show ?thesis using A(1)
    by (intro exI[of - add-mset x A]) (auto simp: deg)
qed
qed

```

As an alternative characterisation of algebraic closure, one can also say that any polynomial of degree at least 2 splits into non-constant factors:

```

lemma alg-closed-imp-reducible:
  assumes degree (p :: 'a :: alg-closed-field poly) > 1
  shows  $\neg \text{irreducible } p$ 
proof -
  have degree p > 0
    using assms by auto
  then obtain z where z: poly p z = 0
    using alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root[of p] by blast
  then have dvd:  $[-z, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
    by (subst dvd-iff-poly-eq-0) auto
  then obtain q where q:  $p = [-z, 1:] * q$ 
    by (erule dvdE)
  have [simp]: q  $\neq 0$ 
    using assms q by auto

  show ?thesis
proof (rule reducible-polyI)
  show  $p = [-z, 1:] * q$ 
    by fact
next
  have degree p = degree ( $[-z, 1:] * q$ )
    by (simp only: q)
  also have ... = degree q + 1
    by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
  finally show degree q > 0
    using assms by linarith
qed auto
qed

```

When proving algebraic closure through reducibility, we can assume w.l.o.g. that the polynomial is monic and has a non-zero constant coefficient:

```

lemma alg-closedI-reducible:
  assumes  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly. degree } p > 1 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \implies$ 
     $\neg \text{irreducible } p$ 
  shows OFCLASS('a :: field, alg-closed-field-class)
proof

```

```

fix p :: 'a poly assume p: degree p > 0 lead-coeff p = 1
show  $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
proof (cases coeff p 0 = 0)
  case True
  hence  $\text{poly } p \ 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: poly-0-coeff-0)
  thus ?thesis by blast
next
case False
from p and this show ?thesis
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases degree p = 1)
    case True
    then obtain a b where p:  $p = [:a, b:]$ 
    by (cases p) (auto split: if-splits elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
    from True have [simp]:  $b \neq 0$ 
    by (auto simp: p)
    have  $\text{poly } p \ (-a/b) = 0$ 
    by (auto simp: p)
    thus ?thesis by blast
  next
  case False
  hence degree p > 1
  using less.premis by auto
  from assms[OF  $\langle \text{degree } p > 1 \rangle \langle \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \rangle \langle \text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$ ]
  have  $\neg \text{irreducible } p$  by auto
  then obtain r s where rs: degree r > 0 degree s > 0  $p = r * s$ 
  using less.premis unfolding irreducible-def
  by (metis is-unit-iff-degree mult-not-zero zero-less-iff-neq-zero)
  hence coeff r 0  $\neq 0$ 
  using  $\langle \text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: coeff-mult-0)

  define r' where  $r' = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } r)) \ r$ 
  have [simp]: degree r' = degree r
  by (simp add: r'-def)
  have lc: lead-coeff r' = 1
  using rs by (auto simp: r'-def)
  have nz: coeff r' 0  $\neq 0$ 
  using  $\langle \text{coeff } r \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: r'-def)

  have degree r < degree r + degree s
  using rs by linarith
  also have  $\dots = \text{degree } (r * s)$ 
  using rs(3) less.premis by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
  also have  $r * s = p$ 
  using rs(3) by simp
  finally have  $\exists x. \text{poly } r' \ x = 0$ 

```



```

      by (intro less) (use lc rs nz in auto)
    thus ?thesis
      using rs(3) by (auto simp: r'-def)
  qed
qed
qed
qed

```

Using a clever Tschirnhausen transformation mentioned e.g. in the article by Nowak [1], we can also assume w.l.o.g. that the coefficient a_{n-1} is zero.

lemma *alg-closedI-reducible-coeff-deg-minus-one-eq-0:*

```

  assumes  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly. degree } p > 1 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p - 1) = 0 \implies$ 

```

```

     $\text{coeff } p 0 \neq 0 \implies \neg \text{irreducible } p$ 

```

```

  shows OFCLASS('a :: field-char-0, alg-closed-field-class)

```

proof (rule alg-closedI-reducible, goal-cases)

```

  case (1 p)

```

```

  define n where [simp]:  $n = \text{degree } p$ 

```

```

  define a where  $a = \text{coeff } p (n - 1)$ 

```

```

  define r where  $r = [-a / \text{of-nat } n, 1 :]$ 

```

```

  define s where  $s = [a / \text{of-nat } n, 1 :]$ 

```

```

  define q where  $q = \text{pcompose } p r$ 

```

```

  have  $n > 0$ 

```

```

    using 1 by simp

```

```

  have r-altdef:  $r = \text{monom } 1 1 + [-a / \text{of-nat } n:]$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: r-def monom-altdef)

```

```

  have deg-q:  $\text{degree } q = n$ 

```

```

    by (simp add: q-def r-def degree-pcompose)

```

```

  have lc-q:  $\text{lead-coeff } q = 1$ 

```

```

    unfolding q-def using 1 by (subst lead-coeff-comp) (simp-all add: r-def)

```

```

  have  $q \neq 0$ 

```

```

    using 1 deg-q by auto

```

```

  have  $\text{coeff } q (n - 1) =$ 

```

```

     $(\sum_{i \leq n. \sum_{k \leq i. \text{coeff } p i * (\text{of-nat } (i \text{ choose } k) * ((-a / \text{of-nat } n) ^ (i - k) * (\text{if } k = n - 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)))})$ 

```

```

    unfolding q-def pcompose-altdef poly-altdef r-altdef

```

```

    by (simp-all add: degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly coeff-sum binomial-ring sum-distrib-left
poly-const-pow

```

```

sum-distrib-right mult-ac monom-power coeff-monom-mult of-nat-poly

```

```

cong: if-cong)

```

```

  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq n. \sum_{k \in (\text{if } i \geq n - 1 \text{ then } \{n-1\} \text{ else } \{\})}. \text{coeff } p i * (\text{of-nat } (i \text{ choose } k) * (-a / \text{of-nat } n) ^ (i - k)))$ 

```

```

    by (rule sum.cong [OF refl], rule sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto split:

```

```

if-splits)

```

```

  also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \{n-1, n\}. \sum_{k \in (\text{if } i \geq n - 1 \text{ then } \{n-1\} \text{ else } \{\})}. \text{coeff } p i * (\text{of-nat } (i \text{ choose } k) * (-a / \text{of-nat } n) ^ (i - k)))$ 

```

```

    by (rule sum.mono-neutral-right) auto

```

```

also have ... = a - of-nat (n choose (n - 1)) * a / of-nat n
  using 1 by (simp add: a-def)
also have n choose (n - 1) = n
  using ⟨n > 0⟩ by (subst binomial-symmetric) auto
also have a - of-nat n * a / of-nat n = 0
  using ⟨n > 0⟩ by simp
finally have coeff q (n - 1) = 0 .

show ?case
proof (cases coeff q 0 = 0)
  case True
  hence poly p (- (a / of-nat (degree p))) = 0
    by (auto simp: q-def r-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule root-imp-reducible-poly) (use 1 in auto)
next
  case False
  hence ¬irreducible q
    using assms[of q] and lc-q and 1 and ⟨coeff q (n - 1) = 0⟩
    by (auto simp: deg-q)
  then obtain u v where uv: degree u > 0 degree v > 0 q = u * v
    using ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ 1 deg-q unfolding irreducible-def
    by (metis degree-mult-eq-0 is-unit-iff-degree n-def neq0-conv not-one-less-zero)

  have p = pcompose q s
    by (simp add: q-def r-def s-def pcompose-pCons flip: pcompose-assoc)
  also have q = u * v
    by fact
  finally have p = pcompose u s * pcompose v s
    by (simp add: pcompose-mult)
  moreover have degree (pcompose u s) > 0 degree (pcompose v s) > 0
    using uv by (simp-all add: s-def degree-pcompose)
  ultimately show ¬irreducible p
    using 1 by (intro reducible-polyI)
qed
qed

```

As a consequence of the full factorisation lemma proven above, we can also show that any polynomial with at least two different roots splits into two non-constant coprime factors:

```

lemma alg-closed-imp-poly-splits-coprime:
  assumes degree (p :: 'a :: {alg-closed-field} poly) > 1
  assumes poly p x = 0 poly p y = 0 x ≠ y
  obtains r s where degree r > 0 degree s > 0 coprime r s p = r * s
proof -
  define n where n = order x p
  have n > 0
    using assms by (metis degree-0 gr0I n-def not-one-less-zero order-root)
  have [-x, 1:] ^ n dvd p

```

```

    unfolding n-def by (simp add: order-1)
  then obtain q where p-eq:  $p = [-x, 1:] \wedge^n * q$ 
    by (elim dvdE)
  from assms have [simp]:  $q \neq 0$ 
    by (auto simp: p-eq)
  have order  $x \ p = n + \text{Polynomial.order } x \ q$ 
    unfolding p-eq by (subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
  hence  $\text{Polynomial.order } x \ q = 0$ 
    by (simp add: n-def)
  hence  $\text{poly } q \ x \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: order-root)

show ?thesis
proof (rule that)
  show coprime  $([-x, 1:] \wedge^n) \ q$ 
  proof (rule coprimeI)
    fix d
    assume d:  $d \text{ dvd } [-x, 1:] \wedge^n \ d \text{ dvd } q$ 
    have degree  $d = 0$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg(\text{degree } d = 0)$ 
      then obtain z where z:  $\text{poly } d \ z = 0$ 
        using alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root by blast
      moreover from this and  $d(1)$  have  $\text{poly } ([-x, 1:] \wedge^n) \ z = 0$ 
        using dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
      ultimately have  $\text{poly } d \ x = 0$ 
        by auto
      with  $d(2)$  have  $\text{poly } q \ x = 0$ 
        using dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
      with  $\langle \text{poly } q \ x \neq 0 \rangle$  show False by contradiction
    qed
    thus is-unit d using d
      by (metis  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  dvd-0-left is-unit-iff-degree)
  qed
next
  have  $\text{poly } q \ y = 0$ 
    using  $\langle \text{poly } p \ y = 0 \rangle \langle x \neq y \rangle$  by (auto simp: p-eq)
  with  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  show degree  $q > 0$ 
    using order-degree order-gt-0-iff order-less-le-trans by blast
  qed (use  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  in  $\langle \text{simp-all add: p-eq degree-power-eq} \rangle$ )
qed

```

4.34 Polynomials and limits

```

lemma filterlim-poly-at-infinity:
  fixes p::'a::real-normed-field poly
  assumes degree  $p > 0$ 
  shows filterlim (poly p) at-infinity at-infinity
using assms

```

```

proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a p)
  have ?case when degree p=0
  proof -
    obtain c where c-def:p=[:c:] using ⟨degree p = 0⟩ degree-eq-zeroE by blast
    then have c≠0 using ⟨0 < degree (pCons a p)⟩ by auto
    then show ?thesis unfolding c-def
      apply (auto intro!:tendsto-add-filterlim-at-infinity)
      apply (subst mult.commute)
      by (auto intro!:tendsto-mult-filterlim-at-infinity filterlim-ident)
    qed
  moreover have ?case when degree p≠0
  proof -
    have filterlim (poly p) at-infinity at-infinity
      using that by (auto intro:pCons)
    then show ?thesis
      by (auto intro!:tendsto-add-filterlim-at-infinity filterlim-at-infinity-times filter-
lim-ident)
    qed
  ultimately show ?case by auto
qed

lemma poly-divide-tendsto-aux:
  fixes p::'a::real-normed-field poly
  shows ((λx. poly p x/xdegree p) ⟶ lead-coeff p) at-infinity
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (auto intro:tendsto-eq-intros)
next
  case (pCons a p)
  have ?case when p=0
    using that by auto
  moreover have ?case when p≠0
  proof -
    define g where g=(λx. a/(x*xdegree p))
    define f where f=(λx. poly p x/xdegree p)
    have ∀Fx in at-infinity. poly (pCons a p) x / xdegree (pCons a p) = g x +
f x
  proof (rule eventually-at-infinityI[of 1])
    fix x::'a assume norm x≥1
    then have x≠0 by auto
    then show poly (pCons a p) x / xdegree (pCons a p) = g x + f x
      using that unfolding g-def f-def by (auto simp add:field-simps)
    qed
  moreover have ((λx. g x+f x) ⟶ lead-coeff (pCons a p)) at-infinity
  proof -

```

```

    have (g  $\longrightarrow$  0) at-infinity
      unfolding g-def using filterlim-poly-at-infinity[of monom 1 (Suc (degree
p)))]
    apply (auto intro!:tendsto-intros tendsto-divide-0 simp add: degree-monom-eq)
      apply (subst filterlim-cong[where g=poly (monom 1 (Suc (degree p)))]
        by (auto simp add:poly-monom))
    moreover have (f  $\longrightarrow$  lead-coeff (pCons a p)) at-infinity
      using pCons <p $\neq$ 0> unfolding f-def by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro:tendsto-eq-intros)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by (auto dest:tendsto-cong)
  qed
  ultimately show ?case by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma filterlim-power-at-infinity:
  assumes n $\neq$ 0
  shows filterlim ( $\lambda x::'a::\text{real-normed-field}.$  x $^n$ ) at-infinity at-infinity
  using filterlim-poly-at-infinity[of monom 1 n] assms
  by (simp add: filterlim-ident filterlim-power-at-infinity)

```

```

lemma poly-divide-tendsto-0-at-infinity:
  fixes p::'a::real-normed-field poly
  assumes degree p > degree q
  shows (( $\lambda x.$  poly q x / poly p x)  $\longrightarrow$  0) at-infinity
proof -
  define pp where pp  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda x.$  x $^{(\text{degree } p)}$  / poly p x)
  define qq where qq  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda x.$  poly q x / x $^{(\text{degree } q)}$ )
  define dd where dd  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda x::'a.$  1 / x $^{(\text{degree } p - \text{degree } q)}$ )
  have  $\forall x \text{ in } \text{at-infinity}.$  poly q x / poly p x = qq x * pp x * dd x
  proof (rule eventually-at-infinityI[of 1])
    fix x::'a assume norm x  $\geq$  1
    then have x $\neq$ 0 by auto
    then show poly q x / poly p x = qq x * pp x * dd x
      unfolding qq-def pp-def dd-def using assms
      by (auto simp add:field-simps divide-simps power-diff)
  qed
  moreover have (( $\lambda x.$  qq x * pp x * dd x)  $\longrightarrow$  0) at-infinity
  proof -
    have (qq  $\longrightarrow$  lead-coeff q) at-infinity
      unfolding qq-def using poly-divide-tendsto-aux[of q] .
    moreover have (pp  $\longrightarrow$  1 / lead-coeff p) at-infinity
    proof -
      have p $\neq$ 0 using assms by auto
      then show ?thesis
        unfolding pp-def using poly-divide-tendsto-aux[of p]
        apply (drule-tac tendsto-inverse)
        by (auto simp add:inverse-eq-divide)
    qed
  qed

```

```

    moreover have (dd  $\longrightarrow$  0) at-infinity
      unfolding dd-def
      apply (rule tendsto-divide-0)
      by (auto intro!: filterlim-power-at-infinity simp add:assms)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro:tendsto-eq-intros)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by (auto dest:tendsto-cong)
qed

lemma poly-eventually-not-zero:
  fixes p::real poly
  assumes p $\neq$ 0
  shows eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0$ ) at-infinity
proof (rule eventually-at-infinityI[of Max (norm ‘{x. poly p x = 0}’) + 1])
  fix x::real assume §: Max (norm ‘{x. poly p x = 0}’) + 1  $\leq$  norm x
  have False when poly p x = 0
  proof -
    define S where S=norm ‘{x. poly p x = 0}’
    have norm x $\in$ S
      using that unfolding S-def by auto
    moreover have finite S
      using <p $\neq$ 0> poly-roots-finite unfolding S-def by blast
    ultimately have norm x $\leq$ Max S
      by simp
    moreover have Max S + 1  $\leq$  norm x
      using § unfolding S-def by simp
    ultimately show False by argo
  qed
  then show poly p x  $\neq$  0 by auto
qed

no-notation cCons (infixr <##> 65)

end

```

5 A formalization of formal power series

```

theory Formal-Power-Series
imports
  Complex-Main
  Euclidean-Algorithm
  Primes
  HOL-Library.FuncSet
  HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

5.1 The type of formal power series

```

typedef 'a fps = {f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a. True}

```

morphisms *fps-nth Abs-fps*
by *simp*

notation *fps-nth* (**infixl** $\langle \$ \rangle$ 75)

lemma *expand-fps-eq*: $p = q \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. p \$ n = q \$ n)$
by (*simp add: fps-nth-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff*)

lemmas *fps-eq-iff = expand-fps-eq*

lemma *fps-ext*: $(\bigwedge n. p \$ n = q \$ n) \implies p = q$
by (*simp add: expand-fps-eq*)

lemma *fps-nth-Abs-fps* [*simp*]: $Abs-fps\ f\ \$\ n = f\ n$
by (*simp add: Abs-fps-inverse*)

Definition of the basic elements 0 and 1 and the basic operations of addition, negation and multiplication.

instantiation *fps* :: (*zero*) *zero*
begin
 definition *fps-zero-def*: $0 = Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. 0)$
 instance ..
end

lemma *fps-zero-nth* [*simp*]: $0 \$ n = 0$
unfolding *fps-zero-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-nonzero-nth*: $f \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. f \$ n \neq 0)$
by (*simp add: expand-fps-eq*)

lemma *fps-nonzero-nth-minimal*: $f \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. f \$ n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall m < n. f \$ m = 0))$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof –
 let $?n = LEAST\ n. f \$ n \neq 0$
 show *?rhs* **if** *?lhs*
 proof –
 from *that* **have** $\exists n. f \$ n \neq 0$
 by (*simp add: fps-nonzero-nth*)
 then have $f \$?n \neq 0$
 by (*rule LeastI-ex*)
 moreover have $\forall m < ?n. f \$ m = 0$
 by (*auto dest: not-less-Least*)
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *metis*
 qed
qed (*auto simp: expand-fps-eq*)

lemma *fps-nonzeroI*: $f \$ n \neq 0 \implies f \neq 0$
by *auto*

```

instantiation fps :: ({one, zero}) one
begin
  definition fps-one-def: 1 = Abs-fps (λn. if n = 0 then 1 else 0)
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-one-nth [simp]: 1 $ n = (if n = 0 then 1 else 0)
  unfolding fps-one-def by simp

instantiation fps :: (plus) plus
begin
  definition fps-plus-def: (+) = (λf g. Abs-fps (λn. f $ n + g $ n))
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-add-nth [simp]: (f + g) $ n = f $ n + g $ n
  unfolding fps-plus-def by simp

instantiation fps :: (minus) minus
begin
  definition fps-minus-def: (−) = (λf g. Abs-fps (λn. f $ n − g $ n))
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-sub-nth [simp]: (f − g) $ n = f $ n − g $ n
  unfolding fps-minus-def by simp

instantiation fps :: (uminus) uminus
begin
  definition fps-uminus-def: uminus = (λf. Abs-fps (λn. − (f $ n)))
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-neg-nth [simp]: (− f) $ n = − (f $ n)
  unfolding fps-uminus-def by simp

lemma fps-neg-0 [simp]: −(0::'a::group-add fps) = 0
  by (rule iffD2, rule fps-eq-iff, auto)

instantiation fps :: ({comm-monoid-add, times}) times
begin
  definition fps-times-def: (*) = (λf g. Abs-fps (λn. ∑ i=0..n. f $ i * g $ (n − i)))
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-mult-nth: (f * g) $ n = (∑ i=0..n. f $ i * g $ (n − i))
  unfolding fps-times-def by simp

```



```

lemma fps-mult-nth-0 [simp]:  $(f * g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 * g \$ 0$ 
  unfolding fps-times-def by simp

lemma fps-mult-nth-1:  $(f * g) \$ 1 = f \$ 0 * g \$ 1 + f \$ 1 * g \$ 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

lemma fps-mult-nth-1' [simp]:  $(f * g) \$ \text{Suc } 0 = f \$ 0 * g \$ \text{Suc } 0 + f \$ \text{Suc } 0 * g \$ 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

lemmas mult-nth-0 = fps-mult-nth-0
lemmas mult-nth-1 = fps-mult-nth-1

instance fps :: ( $\{ \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero} \}$ ) mult-zero
proof
  fix a :: 'a fps
  show  $0 * a = 0$  by (simp add: fps-ext fps-mult-nth)
  show  $a * 0 = 0$  by (simp add: fps-ext fps-mult-nth)
qed

declare atLeastAtMost-iff [presburger]
declare Bex-def [presburger]
declare Ball-def [presburger]

lemma mult-delta-left:
  fixes x y :: 'a::mult-zero
  shows  $(\text{if } b \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0) * y = (\text{if } b \text{ then } x * y \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by simp

lemma mult-delta-right:
  fixes x y :: 'a::mult-zero
  shows  $x * (\text{if } b \text{ then } y \text{ else } 0) = (\text{if } b \text{ then } x * y \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by simp

lemma fps-one-mult:
  fixes f :: 'a::( $\{ \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult} \}$ ) fps
  shows  $1 * f = f$ 
  and  $f * 1 = f$ 
  by (simp-all add: fps-ext fps-mult-nth mult-delta-left mult-delta-right)

```

5.2 Subdegrees

definition *subdegree* :: ($'a::\text{zero}$) *fps* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
subdegree *f* = $(\text{if } f = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{LEAST } n. f \$ n \neq 0)$

lemma *subdegreeI*:
assumes $f \$ d \neq 0$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i < d \implies f \$ i = 0$
shows *subdegree* *f* = *d*
by (*smt (verit) LeastI-ex assms fps-zero-nth linorder-cases not-less-Least subde-*

gree-def)

lemma *nth-subdegree-nonzero* [*simp,intro*]: $f \neq 0 \implies f \$ \text{subdegree } f \neq 0$
using *fps-nonzero-nth-minimal subdegreeI* **by** *blast*

lemma *nth-less-subdegree-zero* [*dest*]: $n < \text{subdegree } f \implies f \$ n = 0$
by (*metis fps-nonzero-nth-minimal fps-zero-nth subdegreeI*)

lemma *subdegree-geI*:
assumes $f \neq 0 \wedge i. i < n \implies f \$ i = 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f \geq n$
by (*meson assms leI nth-subdegree-nonzero*)

lemma *subdegree-greaterI*:
assumes $f \neq 0 \wedge i. i \leq n \implies f \$ i = 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f > n$
by (*meson assms leI nth-subdegree-nonzero*)

lemma *subdegree-leI*:
 $f \$ n \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } f \leq n$
using *linorder-not-less* **by** *blast*

lemma *subdegree-0* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: subdegree-def*)

lemma *subdegree-1* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } 1 = 0$
by (*metis fps-one-nth nth-subdegree-nonzero subdegree-0*)

lemma *subdegree-eq-0-iff*: $\text{subdegree } f = 0 \iff f = 0 \vee f \$ 0 \neq 0$
using *nth-subdegree-nonzero subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *subdegree-eq-0* [*simp*]: $f \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } f = 0$
by (*simp add: subdegree-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *nth-subdegree-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $f \$ \text{subdegree } f = 0 \iff f = 0$
by (*cases f = 0*) *auto*

lemma *fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI*: $\text{subdegree } f > 0 \implies f \neq 0$
by *auto*

lemma *subdegree-uminus* [*simp*]:
 $\text{subdegree } -(f :: 'a::\text{group-add } \text{fps})) = \text{subdegree } f$
proof (*cases f=0*)
case *False* **thus** ?thesis **by** (*force intro: subdegreeI*)
qed *simp*

lemma *subdegree-minus-commute* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{group-add } \text{fps}$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } (g - f)$

```

proof (cases g-f=0)
  case True then show ?thesis
    by (metis fps-sub-nth nth-subdegree-nonzero right-minus-eq)
next
  case False show ?thesis
    using nth-subdegree-nonzero[OF False] by (fastforce intro: subdegreeI)
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-add-ge':
  fixes f g :: 'a::monoid-add fps
  assumes f + g ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (f + g) ≥ min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
  using assms
  by (force intro: subdegree-geI)

```

```

lemma subdegree-add-ge:
  assumes f ≠ -(g :: ('a :: group-add) fps)
  shows subdegree (f + g) ≥ min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
proof (rule subdegree-add-ge')
  have f + g = 0 ⇒ False
  proof -
    assume fg: f + g = 0
    have ∧n. f $ n = - g $ n
    by (metis add-eq-0-iff equation-minus-iff fg fps-add-nth fps-neg-nth fps-zero-nth)
    with assms show False by (auto intro: fps-ext)
  qed
  thus f + g ≠ 0 by fast
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-add-eq1:
  assumes f ≠ 0
  and subdegree f < subdegree (g :: 'a::monoid-add fps)
  shows subdegree (f + g) = subdegree f
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

```

```

lemma subdegree-add-eq2:
  assumes g ≠ 0
  and subdegree g < subdegree (f :: 'a :: monoid-add fps)
  shows subdegree (f + g) = subdegree g
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

```

```

lemma subdegree-diff-eq1:
  assumes f ≠ 0
  and subdegree f < subdegree (g :: 'a :: group-add fps)
  shows subdegree (f - g) = subdegree f
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

```

```

lemma subdegree-diff-eq1-cancel:
  assumes f ≠ 0

```

```

and      subdegree f < subdegree (g :: 'a :: cancel-comm-monoid-add fps)
shows    subdegree (f - g) = subdegree f
using    assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq2:
  assumes g ≠ 0
  and      subdegree g < subdegree (f :: 'a :: group-add fps)
  shows    subdegree (f - g) = subdegree g
  using    assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-ge [simp]:
  assumes f ≠ (g :: 'a :: group-add fps)
  shows    subdegree (f - g) ≥ min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
proof -
  have f ≠ - (- g)
    using assms expand-fps-eq by fastforce
  moreover have f + - g = f - g by (simp add: fps-ext)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using subdegree-add-ge[of f -g] by simp
qed

lemma subdegree-diff-ge':
  fixes f g :: 'a :: comm-monoid-diff fps
  assumes f - g ≠ 0
  shows    subdegree (f - g) ≥ subdegree f
  using    assms by (auto intro: subdegree-geI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma nth-subdegree-mult-left [simp]:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows    (f * g) $ (subdegree f) = f $ subdegree f * g $ 0
  by      (cases subdegree f) (simp-all add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma nth-subdegree-mult-right [simp]:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows    (f * g) $ (subdegree g) = f $ 0 * g $ subdegree g
  by      (cases subdegree g) (simp-all add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero
sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)

lemma nth-subdegree-mult [simp]:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows    (f * g) $ (subdegree f + subdegree g) = f $ subdegree f * g $ subdegree g
proof -
  let ?n = subdegree f + subdegree g
  have (f * g) $ ?n = (∑ i=0..?n. f $ i * g $ (?n-i))
    by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
  also have ... = (∑ i=0..?n. if i = subdegree f then f $ i * g $ (?n-i) else 0)
  proof (intro sum.cong)
    fix x assume x: x ∈ {0..?n}
    hence x = subdegree f ∨ x < subdegree f ∨ ?n - x < subdegree g by auto

```

```

    thus f $ x * g $ (?n - x) = (if x = subdegree f then f $ x * g $ (?n - x) else
0)
    by (elim disjE conjE) auto
qed auto
also have ... = f $ subdegree f * g $ subdegree g by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma fps-mult-nth-eq0:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  assumes n < subdegree f + subdegree g
  shows (f*g) $ n = 0
proof-
  have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{0..n\} \implies f $ i * g $ (n - i) = 0$ 
  proof-
    fix i assume i: i ∈ {0..n}
    show f $ i * g $ (n - i) = 0
    proof (cases i < subdegree f ∨ n - i < subdegree g)
      case False with assms i show ?thesis by auto
    qed (auto simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)
  qed
  thus (f * g) $ n = 0 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-mult-subdegree-ge:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  assumes f*g ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (f*g) ≥ subdegree f + subdegree g
  using assms fps-mult-nth-eq0
  by (intro subdegree-geI) simp

```

```

lemma subdegree-mult':
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  assumes f $ subdegree f * g $ subdegree g ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (f*g) = subdegree f + subdegree g
proof-
  from assms have (f * g) $ (subdegree f + subdegree g) ≠ 0 by simp
  hence f*g ≠ 0 by fastforce
  hence subdegree (f*g) ≥ subdegree f + subdegree g using fps-mult-subdegree-ge
  by fast
  moreover from assms have subdegree (f*g) ≤ subdegree f + subdegree g
  by (intro subdegree-leI) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-mult [simp]:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {semiring-no-zero-divisors} fps
  assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (f * g) = subdegree f + subdegree g

```

```

using   assms
by      (intro subdegree-mult') simp

lemma fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows  $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=\text{subdegree } f..n} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$ 
proof (cases subdegree f ≤ n)
  case True
  hence  $\{0..n\} = \{0..<\text{subdegree } f\} \cup \{\text{subdegree } f..n\}$  by auto
  moreover have  $\{0..<\text{subdegree } f\} \cap \{\text{subdegree } f..n\} = \{\}$  by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - f]
    by      (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.union-disjoint)
qed (simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-right:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows  $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n - \text{subdegree } g} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$ 
proof -
  have  $\{0..n\} = \{0..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cup \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}$  by auto
  moreover have  $\{0..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cap \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\} = \{\}$  by auto
  moreover have  $\forall i \in \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}. g \$ (n - i) = 0$ 
    using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - g] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.union-disjoint)
qed

lemma fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows  $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=\text{subdegree } f..n - \text{subdegree } g} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$ 
proof (cases subdegree f ≤ n - subdegree g)
  case True
  hence  $\{\text{subdegree } f..n\} = \{\text{subdegree } f..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cup \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}$ 
    by auto
  moreover have  $\{\text{subdegree } f..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cap \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\} = \{\}$ 
    by auto
  moreover have  $\forall i \in \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}. f \$ i * g \$ (n - i) = 0$ 
    using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - g] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left[of f g n]
    by      (simp add: sum.union-disjoint)
next
  case False
  hence 1: subdegree f > n - subdegree g by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases f * g = 0)
    case False
    with 1 have n < subdegree (f * g) using fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g] by simp
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  qed (simp add: 1)

```

qed

lemma *fps-mult-nth-outside-subdegrees*:
 fixes $f\ g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\})\ \text{fps}$
 shows $n < \text{subdegree } f \implies (f * g) \$ n = 0$
 and $n < \text{subdegree } g \implies (f * g) \$ n = 0$
 by (auto simp: *fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees*)

5.3 Ring structure

instance *fps* :: (*semigroup-add*) *semigroup-add*
proof
 fix $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{fps}$
 show $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$
 by (simp add: *fps-ext add.assoc*)
 qed

instance *fps* :: (*ab-semigroup-add*) *ab-semigroup-add*
proof
 fix $a\ b :: 'a\ \text{fps}$
 show $a + b = b + a$
 by (simp add: *fps-ext add.commute*)
 qed

instance *fps* :: (*monoid-add*) *monoid-add*
proof
 fix $a :: 'a\ \text{fps}$
 show $0 + a = a$ by (simp add: *fps-ext*)
 show $a + 0 = a$ by (simp add: *fps-ext*)
 qed

instance *fps* :: (*comm-monoid-add*) *comm-monoid-add*
proof
 fix $a :: 'a\ \text{fps}$
 show $0 + a = a$ by (simp add: *fps-ext*)
 qed

instance *fps* :: (*cancel-semigroup-add*) *cancel-semigroup-add*
proof
 fix $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{fps}$
 show $b = c$ if $a + b = a + c$
 using *that* by (simp add: *expand-fps-eq*)
 show $b = c$ if $b + a = c + a$
 using *that* by (simp add: *expand-fps-eq*)
 qed

instance *fps* :: (*cancel-ab-semigroup-add*) *cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
proof
 fix $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{fps}$

```

show  $a + b - a = b$ 
  by (simp add: expand-fps-eq)
show  $a - b - c = a - (b + c)$ 
  by (simp add: expand-fps-eq diff-diff-eq)
qed

instance fps :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add ..

instance fps :: (group-add) group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  show  $- a + a = 0$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
  show  $a + - b = a - b$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
qed

instance fps :: (ab-group-add) ab-group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  show  $- a + a = 0$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
  show  $a - b = a + - b$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
qed

instance fps :: (zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
  by standard (simp add: expand-fps-eq)

lemma fps-mult-assoc-lemma:
  fixes k :: nat
  and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add
  shows  $(\sum_{j=0..k}. \sum_{i=0..j}. f\ i\ (j - i)\ (n - j)) =$ 
     $(\sum_{j=0..k}. \sum_{i=0..k-j}. f\ j\ i\ (n - j - i))$ 
  by (induct k) (simp-all add: Suc-diff-le sum.distrib add.assoc)

instance fps :: (semiring-0) semiring-0
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show  $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ 
    by (simp add: expand-fps-eq fps-mult-nth distrib-right sum.distrib)
  show  $a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c$ 
    by (simp add: expand-fps-eq fps-mult-nth distrib-left sum.distrib)
  show  $(a * b) * c = a * (b * c)$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n :: nat
    have  $(\sum_{j=0..n}. \sum_{i=0..j}. a\$i * b\$(j - i) * c\$(n - j)) =$ 
       $(\sum_{j=0..n}. \sum_{i=0..n-j}. a\$j * b\$i * c\$(n - j - i))$ 
    by (rule fps-mult-assoc-lemma)
    then show  $((a * b) * c)\ \$\ n = (a * (b * c))\ \$\ n$ 
    by (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
  qed
qed

```



```

instance fps :: (semiring-0-cancel) semiring-0-cancel ..

lemma fps-mult-commute-lemma:
  fixes n :: nat
  and f :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-add
  shows (∑ i=0..n. f i (n - i)) = (∑ i=0..n. f (n - i) i)
  by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness[where i=(-) n and j=(-) n]) auto

instance fps :: (comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show a * b = b * a
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n :: nat
    have (∑ i=0..n. a $ i * b $(n - i)) = (∑ i=0..n. a $(n - i) * b $ i)
      by (rule fps-mult-commute-lemma)
    then show (a * b) $ n = (b * a) $ n
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth mult.commute)
  qed
qed (simp add: distrib-right)

instance fps :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..

instance fps :: (semiring-1) semiring-1
proof
  fix a :: 'a fps
  show 1 * a = a * 1 = a by (simp-all add: fps-one-mult)
qed

instance fps :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
  by standard simp

instance fps :: (semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel ..

lemma fps-square-nth: (f2) $ n = (∑ k≤n. f $ k * f $ (n - k))
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square fps-mult-nth atLeast0AtMost)

lemma fps-sum-nth: sum f S $ n = sum (λk. (f k) $ n) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by (induct set: finite) auto
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
qed

definition fps-const c = Abs-fps (λn. if n = 0 then c else 0)

```

lemma *fps-nth-fps-const* [*simp*]: *fps-const* *c* \$ *n* = (if *n* = 0 then *c* else 0)
unfolding *fps-const-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-const-0-eq-0* [*simp*]: *fps-const* 0 = 0
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-nonzero-eq-nonzero*: *c* ≠ 0 ⇒ *fps-const* *c* ≠ 0
using *fps-nonzeroI*[of *fps-const c 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-const-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: *fps-const* *c* = 0 ⇔ *c* = 0
by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-const-1-eq-1* [*simp*]: *fps-const* 1 = 1
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-eq-1-iff* [*simp*]: *fps-const* *c* = 1 ⇔ *c* = 1
by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *subdegree-fps-const* [*simp*]: *subdegree* (*fps-const* *c*) = 0
by (*cases c = 0*) (*auto intro!: subdegreeI*)

lemma *fps-const-neg* [*simp*]: − (*fps-const* (*c*::'a::group-add)) = *fps-const* (− *c*)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add* [*simp*]: *fps-const* (*c*::'a::monoid-add) + *fps-const* *d* = *fps-const* (*c* + *d*)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add-left*: *fps-const* (*c*::'a::monoid-add) + *f* =
Abs-fps (λ*n*. if *n* = 0 then *c* + *f*\$0 else *f*\$*n*)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add-right*: *f* + *fps-const* (*c*::'a::monoid-add) =
Abs-fps (λ*n*. if *n* = 0 then *f*\$0 + *c* else *f*\$*n*)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-sub* [*simp*]: *fps-const* (*c*::'a::group-add) − *fps-const* *d* = *fps-const* (*c* − *d*)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemmas *fps-const-minus* = *fps-const-sub*

lemma *fps-const-mult*[*simp*]:
fixes *c d* :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
shows *fps-const* *c* * *fps-const* *d* = *fps-const* (*c* * *d*)
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth sum.neutral*)

lemma *fps-const-mult-left*:

```

    fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}) * f = Abs-fps (λn. c * f$n)
  unfolding fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth
  by (simp add: fps-const-def mult-delta-left)

lemma fps-const-mult-right:
  f * fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}) = Abs-fps (λn. f$n * c)
  unfolding fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth
  by (simp add: fps-const-def mult-delta-right)

lemma fps-mult-left-const-nth [simp]:
  (fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}) * f)$n = c * f$n
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth mult-delta-left)

lemma fps-mult-right-const-nth [simp]:
  (f * fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}))$n = f$n * c
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth mult-delta-right)

lemma fps-const-power [simp]: fps-const c ^ n = fps-const (c^n)
  by (induct n) auto

instance fps :: (ring) ring ..

instance fps :: (comm-ring) comm-ring ..

instance fps :: (ring-1) ring-1 ..

instance fps :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..

instance fps :: (semiring-no-zero-divisors) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  assume a ≠ 0 and b ≠ 0
  hence (a * b) $ (subdegree a + subdegree b) ≠ 0 by simp
  thus a * b ≠ 0 using fps-nonzero-nth by fast
qed

instance fps :: (semiring-1-no-zero-divisors) semiring-1-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fps :: ({cancel-semigroup-add,semiring-no-zero-divisors-cancel})
  semiring-no-zero-divisors-cancel
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show (a * c = b * c) = (c = 0 ∨ a = b)
  proof
    assume ab: a * c = b * c
    have c ≠ 0 ⟹ a = b
    proof (rule fps-ext)
      fix n

```

```

    assume c: c ≠ 0
    show a $ n = b $ n
    proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
      case (1 n)
      with ab c show ?case
        using fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-right[of a c subdegree c + n]
              fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-right[of b c subdegree c + n]
        by (cases n) auto
      qed
    qed
    thus c = 0 ∨ a = b by fast
  qed auto
  show (c * a = c * b) = (c = 0 ∨ a = b)
  proof
    assume ab: c * a = c * b
    have c ≠ 0 ⇒ a = b
    proof (rule fps-ext)
      fix n
      assume c: c ≠ 0
      show a $ n = b $ n
      proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
        case (1 n)
        moreover have ∀ i ∈ {Suc (subdegree c)..subdegree c + n}. subdegree c + n
        - i < n by auto
        ultimately show ?case
          using ab c fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left[of c a subdegree c + n]
                fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left[of c b subdegree c + n]
          by (simp add: sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
        qed
      qed
    thus c = 0 ∨ a = b by fast
  qed auto
qed

instance fps :: (ring-no-zero-divisors) ring-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fps :: (ring-1-no-zero-divisors) ring-1-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fps :: (idom) idom ..

lemma fps-of-nat: fps-const (of-nat c) = of-nat c
  by (induction c) (simp-all add: fps-const-add [symmetric] del: fps-const-add)

lemma fps-of-int: fps-const (of-int c) = of-int c
  by (induction c) (simp-all add: fps-const-minus [symmetric] fps-of-nat fps-const-neg
    [symmetric]
    del: fps-const-minus fps-const-neg)

lemma semiring-char-fps [simp]: CHAR('a :: comm-semiring-1 fps) = CHAR('a)

```

```

by (rule CHAR-eqI) (auto simp flip: fps-of-nat simp: of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd)

instance fps :: ({semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) semiring-prime-char
  by (rule semiring-prime-charI) auto
instance fps :: ({comm-semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) comm-semiring-prime-char
  by standard
instance fps :: ({comm-ring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) comm-ring-prime-char
  by standard
instance fps :: ({idom-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) idom-prime-char
  by standard

lemma fps-numeral-fps-const: numeral k = fps-const (numeral k)
  by (induct k) (simp-all only: numeral.simps fps-const-1-eq-1 fps-const-add [symmetric])

lemmas numeral-fps-const = fps-numeral-fps-const

lemma neg-numeral-fps-const:
  (− numeral k :: 'a :: ring-1 fps) = fps-const (− numeral k)
  by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)

lemma fps-numeral-nth: numeral n $ i = (if i = 0 then numeral n else 0)
  by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)

lemma fps-numeral-nth-0 [simp]: numeral n $ 0 = numeral n
  by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)

lemma subdegree-numeral [simp]: subdegree (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)

lemma fps-nth-of-nat [simp]:
  (of-nat c) $ n = (if n=0 then of-nat c else 0)
  by (simp add: fps-of-nat[symmetric])

lemma fps-nth-of-int [simp]:
  (of-int c) $ n = (if n=0 then of-int c else 0)
  by (simp add: fps-of-int[symmetric])

lemma fps-mult-of-nat-nth [simp]:
  shows (of-nat k * f) $ n = of-nat k * f$n
  and (f * of-nat k) $ n = f$n * of-nat k
  by (simp-all add: fps-of-nat[symmetric])

lemma fps-mult-of-int-nth [simp]:
  shows (of-int k * f) $ n = of-int k * f$n
  and (f * of-int k) $ n = f$n * of-int k
  by (simp-all add: fps-of-int[symmetric])

lemma numeral-neq-fps-zero [simp]: (numeral f :: 'a :: field-char-0 fps) ≠ 0
proof

```

```

    assume numeral f = (0 :: 'a fps)
    from arg-cong[of - - λF. F $ 0, OF this] show False by simp
qed

```

```

instance fps :: (semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
proof
  show inj (of-nat :: nat ⇒ 'a fps)
  proof
    fix m n :: nat
    assume of-nat m = (of-nat n :: 'a fps)
    hence fps-nth (of-nat m) 0 = (fps-nth (of-nat n) 0 :: 'a)
      by (simp only: )
    thus m = n
      by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-power-ge:
  f^n ≠ 0 ⇒ subdegree (f^n) ≥ n * subdegree f
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n) thus ?case using fps-mult-subdegree-ge by fastforce
qed simp

```

```

lemma fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree:
  k < n * subdegree f ⇒ (f^n) $ k = 0
proof (cases f^n = 0)
  case False
  assume k < n * subdegree f
  with False have k < subdegree (f^n) using subdegree-power-ge[of f n] by simp
  thus (f^n) $ k = 0 by auto
qed simp

```

```

lemma fps-pow-base [simp]:
  (f ^ n) $ (n * subdegree f) = (f $ subdegree f) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases Suc n * subdegree f < subdegree f + subdegree (f^n))
    case True with Suc show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: fps-mult-nth-eq0 distrib-right)
  next
    case False
    hence ∀ i ∈ {Suc (subdegree f)..Suc n * subdegree f - subdegree (f ^ n)}.
      f ^ n $ (Suc n * subdegree f - i) = 0
    by (auto simp: fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree)
  with False Suc show ?thesis
    using fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees[of f f^n Suc n * subdegree f]
      sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of
        subdegree f

```

```

      Suc n * subdegree f - subdegree (f ^ n)
    λi. f $ i * f ^ n $ (Suc n * subdegree f - i)
  ]
  by simp
qed
qed simp

lemma subdegree-power-eqI:
  fixes f :: 'a::semiring-1 fps
  shows (f $ subdegree f) ^ n ≠ 0 ⇒ subdegree (f ^ n) = n * subdegree f
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc have 1: subdegree (f ^ n) = n * subdegree f by fastforce
  with Suc(2) have f $ subdegree f * f ^ n $ subdegree (f ^ n) ≠ 0 by simp
  with 1 show ?case using subdegree-mult'[of f f ^ n] by simp
qed simp

lemma subdegree-power [simp]:
  subdegree ((f :: ('a :: semiring-1-no-zero-divisors) fps) ^ n) = n * subdegree f
  by (cases f = 0; induction n) simp-all

lemma subdegree-prod:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: idom fps
  assumes ∧x. x ∈ A ⇒ f x ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (∏ x∈A. f x) = (∑ x∈A. subdegree (f x))
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma minus-one-power-iff: (- (1::'a::ring-1)) ^ n = (if even n then 1 else - 1)
  by (induct n) auto

definition fps-X = Abs-fps (λn. if n = 1 then 1 else 0)

lemma subdegree-fps-X [simp]: subdegree (fps-X :: ('a :: zero-neq-one) fps) = 1
  by (auto intro!: subdegreeI simp: fps-X-def)

lemma fps-X-mult-nth [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  shows (fps-X * f) $ n = (if n = 0 then 0 else f $ (n - 1))
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  moreover have (fps-X * f) $ Suc m = f $ (Suc m - 1)
  proof (cases m)
    case 0 thus ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-1[of fps-X f] by (simp add: fps-X-def)
  next
    case (Suc k) thus ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-X-def sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: fps-X-def)

```

```

lemma fps-X-mult-right-nth [simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  shows (a * fps-X) $ n = (if n = 0 then 0 else a $ (n - 1))
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
    moreover have (a * fps-X) $ Suc m = a $ (Suc m - 1)
    proof (cases m)
      case 0 thus ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-1[of a fps-X] by (simp add: fps-X-def)
    next
      case (Suc k)
        hence (a * fps-X) $ Suc m = ( $\sum_{i=0..k}. a\$i * fps-X\$(Suc\ m - i)$ ) + a$(Suc k)
          by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-X-def)
        moreover have  $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. a\$i * fps-X\$(Suc\ m - i) = 0$  by (auto simp: Suc fps-X-def)
        ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: Suc)
      qed
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed (simp add: fps-X-def)

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-commute:
  fixes a :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  shows fps-X * a = a * fps-X
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute: fps-X ^ k * a = a * fps-X ^ k
proof (induct k)
  case (Suc k)
    hence fps-X ^ Suc k * a = a * fps-X * fps-X ^ k
      by (simp add: mult.assoc fps-mult-fps-X-commute[symmetric])
    thus ?case by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  qed simp

lemma fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  assumes f ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (fps-X * f) = subdegree f + 1
  and subdegree (f * fps-X) = subdegree f + 1
proof –
  show subdegree (fps-X * f) = subdegree f + 1
  proof (intro subdegreeI)
    fix i :: nat assume i < subdegree f + 1
    show (fps-X * f) $ i = 0
    proof (cases i=0)
      case False with i show ?thesis by (simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero)
    next
      case True thus ?thesis using fps-X-mult-nth[of f i] by simp
    qed
  qed

```


qed (simp add: assms)
 thus subdegree (f * fps-X) = subdegree f + 1
 by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-commute)
 qed

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-nonzero:
 fixes f :: 'a::{\comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
 assumes f ≠ 0
 shows fps-X * f ≠ 0
 and f * fps-X ≠ 0
 using assms fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X[of f]
 fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI[of fps-X * f]
 fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI[of f * fps-X]
 by auto

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-power-nonzero:
 assumes f ≠ 0
 shows fps-X ^ n * f ≠ 0
 and f * fps-X ^ n ≠ 0
 proof -
 show fps-X ^ n * f ≠ 0
 by (induct n) (simp-all add: assms mult.assoc fps-mult-fps-X-nonzero(1))
 thus f * fps-X ^ n ≠ 0
 by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
 qed

lemma fps-X-power-iff: fps-X ^ n = Abs-fps (λm. if m = n then 1 else 0)
 by (induction n) (auto simp: fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-X-nth[simp]: fps-X \$ n = (if n = 1 then 1 else 0)
 by (simp add: fps-X-def)

lemma fps-X-power-nth[simp]: (fps-X ^ k) \$ n = (if n = k then 1 else 0)
 by (simp add: fps-X-power-iff)

lemma fps-X-power-subdegree: subdegree (fps-X ^ n) = n
 by (auto intro: subdegreeI)

lemma fps-X-power-mult-nth:
 (fps-X ^ k * f) \$ n = (if n < k then 0 else f \$ (n - k))
 by (cases n < k)
 (simp-all add: fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left fps-X-power-subdegree
 sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)

lemma fps-X-power-mult-right-nth:
 (f * fps-X ^ k) \$ n = (if n < k then 0 else f \$ (n - k))
 using fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute[of k f] fps-X-power-mult-nth[of k f] by simp

lemma fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X-power:

assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (fps-X \wedge n * f) = \text{subdegree } f + n$
and $\text{subdegree } (f * fps-X \wedge n) = \text{subdegree } f + n$
proof –
from *assms* **show** $\text{subdegree } (fps-X \wedge n * f) = \text{subdegree } f + n$
by (*induct* n)
(simp-all add: algebra-simps fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X(1) fps-mult-fps-X-power-nonzero(1))
thus $\text{subdegree } (f * fps-X \wedge n) = \text{subdegree } f + n$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*)
qed

lemma *fps-mult-fps-X-plus-1-nth*:
 $((1+fps-X)*a) \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (a\$n :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}) \text{ else } a\$n + a\$(n - 1))$
proof (*cases* n)
case 0
then show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
next
case (*Suc* m)
have $((1 + fps-X)*a) \$ n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (1 + fps-X) \$ i * a \$ (n - i)) \{0..n\}$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (1+fps-X)\$i * a\$(n-i)) \{0.. 1\}$
unfolding *Suc* **by** (*rule sum.mono-neutral-right*) *auto*
also have $\dots = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } a\$n \text{ else } a\$n + a\$(n - 1))$
by (*simp add: Suc*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *fps-mult-right-fps-X-plus-1-nth*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}$ *fps*
shows $(a*(1+fps-X)) \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } a\$n \text{ else } a\$n + a\$(n - 1))$
using *fps-mult-fps-X-plus-1-nth*
by (*simp add: distrib-left fps-mult-fps-X-commute distrib-right*)

lemma *fps-X-neq-fps-const* [*simp*]: $(fps-X :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } fps) \neq fps\text{-const } c$
proof
assume $(fps-X :: 'a \text{ } fps) = fps\text{-const } (c :: 'a)$
hence $fps-X \$ 1 = (fps\text{-const } (c :: 'a)) \$ 1$ **by** (*simp only:*)
thus *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *fps-X-neq-zero* [*simp*]: $(fps-X :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } fps) \neq 0$
by (*simp only: fps-const-0-eq-0[symmetric] fps-X-neq-fps-const*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-neq-one* [*simp*]: $(fps-X :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } fps) \neq 1$
by (*simp only: fps-const-1-eq-1[symmetric] fps-X-neq-fps-const*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-neq-numeral* [*simp*]: $fps-X \neq \text{numeral } c$

by (simp only: numeral-fps-const fps-X-neq-fps-const) simp

lemma *fps-X-pow-eq-fps-X-pow-iff* [simp]: $\text{fps-X} \wedge m = \text{fps-X} \wedge n \longleftrightarrow m = n$
proof

assume ($\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}$) $\wedge m = \text{fps-X} \wedge n$

hence ($\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}$) $\wedge m \ \$ \ m = \text{fps-X} \wedge n \ \$ \ m$ **by** (simp only:)

thus $m = n$ **by** (simp split: if-split-asm)

qed simp-all

5.4 Shifting and slicing

definition *fps-shift* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps}$ **where**

$\text{fps-shift } n \ f = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. f \ \$ \ (i + n))$

lemma *fps-shift-nth* [simp]: $\text{fps-shift } n \ f \ \$ \ i = f \ \$ \ (i + n)$

by (simp add: fps-shift-def)

lemma *fps-shift-0* [simp]: $\text{fps-shift } 0 \ f = f$

by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-shift-def)

lemma *fps-shift-zero* [simp]: $\text{fps-shift } n \ 0 = 0$

by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-shift-def)

lemma *fps-shift-one*: $\text{fps-shift } n \ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-shift-def)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-const*: $\text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{fps-const } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } \text{fps-const } c \text{ else } 0)$

by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-shift-def)

lemma *fps-shift-numeral*: $\text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{numeral } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } \text{numeral } c \text{ else } 0)$

by (simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-shift-fps-const)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-X* [simp]:

$n \geq 1 \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ \text{fps-X} = (\text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

by (intro fps-ext) (auto simp: fps-X-def)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-X-power* [simp]:

$n \leq m \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{fps-X} \wedge m) = \text{fps-X} \wedge (m - n)$

by (intro fps-ext) auto

lemma *fps-shift-subdegree* [simp]:

$n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{subdegree } (\text{fps-shift } n \ f) = \text{subdegree } f - n$

by (cases $f=0$) (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-shift*:

$\text{fps-shift } (m + n) \ f = \text{fps-shift } m \ (\text{fps-shift } n \ f)$

by (rule fps-ext) (simp add: add-ac)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-shift-reorder*:

$\text{fps-shift } m \ (\text{fps-shift } n \ f) = \text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{fps-shift } m \ f)$
using *fps-shift-fps-shift*[of $m \ n \ f$] *fps-shift-fps-shift*[of $n \ m \ f$] **by** (*simp add:*
add commute)

lemma *fps-shift-rev-shift*:

$m \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (k-m))) = \text{fps-shift}$
 $(n-m) \ f$
 $m > n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (k-m))) =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m-n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (k-(m-n)))$

proof –

assume $m \leq n$

thus $\text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (k-m))) = \text{fps-shift } (n-m)$
 f

by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

next

assume $mn: m > n$

hence $\bigwedge k. k \geq m-n \implies k+n-m = k - (m-n)$ **by** *auto*

thus

$\text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (k-m))) =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m-n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (k-(m-n)))$

by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

qed

lemma *fps-shift-add*:

$\text{fps-shift } n \ (f + g) = \text{fps-shift } n \ f + \text{fps-shift } n \ g$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-shift-diff*:

$\text{fps-shift } n \ (f - g) = \text{fps-shift } n \ f - \text{fps-shift } n \ g$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-uminus*:

$\text{fps-shift } n \ (-f) = - \text{fps-shift } n \ f$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-mult*:

assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } (g :: 'b :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{ fps})$
shows $\text{fps-shift } n \ (h * g) = h * \text{fps-shift } n \ g$

proof –

have *case1*: $\bigwedge a \ b :: 'b \text{ fps}. 1 \leq \text{subdegree } b \implies \text{fps-shift } 1 \ (a * b) = a * \text{fps-shift } 1$
 b

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix $a \ b :: 'b \text{ fps}$

and $n :: \text{nat}$

assume $b: 1 \leq \text{subdegree } b$

have $\bigwedge i. i \leq n \implies n + 1 - i = (n-i) + 1$

by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

```

    with b show fps-shift 1 (a*b) $ n = (a * fps-shift 1 b) $ n
    by (simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)
  qed
  have n ≤ subdegree g ⇒ fps-shift n (h*g) = h * fps-shift n g
  proof (induct n)
    case (Suc n)
    have fps-shift (Suc n) (h*g) = fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n (h*g))
    by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
    also have ... = h * (fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n g))
    using Suc case1 by force
    finally show ?case by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
  qed simp
  with assms show ?thesis by fast
  qed

lemma fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm:
  assumes n ≤ subdegree (g :: 'b :: {comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fps)
  shows fps-shift n (g*h) = fps-shift n g * h
  proof -
    have case1: ∧ a b :: 'b fps. 1 ≤ subdegree a ⇒ fps-shift 1 (a*b) = fps-shift 1 a *
    b
    proof (rule fps-ext)
      fix a b :: 'b fps
      and n :: nat
      assume 1 ≤ subdegree a
      hence fps-shift 1 (a*b) $ n = (∑ i=Suc 0..Suc n. a$i * b$(n+1-i))
      using sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of 0 n+1 λi. a$i * b$(n+1-i)]
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)
      thus fps-shift 1 (a*b) $ n = (fps-shift 1 a * b) $ n
      using sum.shift-bounds-cl-Suc-ivl[of λi. a$i * b$(n+1-i) 0 n]
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
    qed
    have n ≤ subdegree g ⇒ fps-shift n (g*h) = fps-shift n g * h
    proof (induct n)
      case (Suc n)
      have fps-shift (Suc n) (g*h) = fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n (g*h))
      by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
      also have ... = (fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n g)) * h
      using Suc case1 by force
      finally show ?case by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
    qed simp
    with assms show ?thesis by fast
  qed

lemma fps-shift-mult-right:
  assumes n ≤ subdegree (g :: 'b :: comm-semiring-0 fps)
  shows fps-shift n (g*h) = h * fps-shift n g
  by (simp add: assms fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm mult.commute)

```

lemma *fps-shift-mult-both*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
assumes $m \leq \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
shows $\text{fps-shift } m\ f * \text{fps-shift } n\ g = \text{fps-shift } (m+n)\ (f * g)$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: fps-shift-mult fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm fps-shift-fps-shift*)

lemma *fps-shift-subdegree-zero-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f)\ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$
by (*subst (1) nth-subdegree-zero-iff[symmetric], cases f = 0*)
(simp-all del: nth-subdegree-zero-iff)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fps*
shows $1 \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-shift } 1\ f * \text{fps-X} = f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X'* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fps*
shows $\text{fps-shift } 1\ (f * \text{fps-X}) = f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X''*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fps*
shows $1 \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n\ (f * \text{fps-X}) = \text{fps-shift } (n - 1)\ f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power*:
 $n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-shift } n\ f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n = f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power'* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fps-shift } n\ (f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n) = f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power''*:
 $m \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n\ (f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} m) = \text{fps-shift } (n - m)\ f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power'''*:
 $m > n \implies \text{fps-shift } n\ (f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} m) = f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} (m - n)$
proof (*cases f=0*)
case *False*
assume $m: m > n$
hence $m = n + (m - n)$ **by** *auto*
with *False m show ?thesis*
using *power-add[of fps-X::'a fps n m-n]*
 $\text{fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm}[of\ f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n\ \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} (m-n)]$
by (*simp add: mult.assoc fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X-power(2)*)

qed *simp*

lemma *subdegree-decompose*:

$f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } f$
by (*rule fps-ext*) (*auto simp: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth*)

lemma *subdegree-decompose'*:

$n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies f = \text{fps-shift } n f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n$
by (*rule fps-ext*) (*auto simp: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth intro!: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

instantiation *fps* :: (zero) *unit-factor*

begin

definition *fps-unit-factor-def* [*simp*]:

$\text{unit-factor } f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) f$

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-unit-factor-zero-iff*: $\text{unit-factor } (f :: 'a :: \text{zero } \text{fps}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-factor-nth-0*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{unit-factor } f \$ 0 \neq 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-X-unit-factor*: $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fps}) = 1$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fps-X-power-unit-factor*: $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n) = 1$

proof–

define $X :: 'a \text{ fps}$ **where** $X \equiv \text{fps-X}$

hence $\text{unit-factor } (X^{\wedge} n) = \text{fps-shift } n (X^{\wedge} n)$

by (*simp add: fps-X-power-subdegree*)

moreover have $\text{fps-shift } n (X^{\wedge} n) = 1$

by (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fps-X-power-iff X-def*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: X-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-unit-factor-decompose*:

$f = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } f$
by (*simp add: subdegree-decompose*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-decompose'*:

$f = \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } f * \text{unit-factor } f$
using *fps-unit-factor-decompose* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-uminus*:

$\text{unit-factor } (-f) = - \text{unit-factor } (f :: 'a :: \text{group-add } \text{fps})$
by (*simp add: fps-shift-uminus*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-shift*:

```

assumes  $n \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
shows  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-shift } n \ f) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
by (simp add: assms fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{monoid-mult}, \text{mult-zero}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-X} * f) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
  and  $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{fps-X}) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
proof -
  show  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-X} * f) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
    by (cases  $f=0$ ) (auto intro: fps-ext simp: fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X(1))
  thus  $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{fps-X}) = \text{unit-factor } f$  by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-commute)
qed

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X-power:
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-X} ^ n * f) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
  and  $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{fps-X} ^ n) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
proof -
  show  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-X} ^ n * f) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
  proof (induct  $n$ )
    case (Suc  $m$ ) thus ?case
      using fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X(1)[of  $\text{fps-X} ^ m * f$ ] by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  qed simp
  thus  $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{fps-X} ^ n) = \text{unit-factor } f$ 
    by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
qed

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{unit-factor } g) = \text{unit-factor } (f * g)$ 
  and  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{unit-factor } f * g) = \text{unit-factor } (f * g)$ 
proof -
  show  $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{unit-factor } g) = \text{unit-factor } (f * g)$ 
  proof (cases  $f*g = 0$ )
    case False thus ?thesis
      using fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of  $f \ g$ ] fps-unit-factor-shift[of  $\text{subdegree } g \ f*g$ ]
      by (simp add: fps-shift-mult)
  next
    case True
    moreover have  $f * \text{unit-factor } g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) (f*g)$ 
      by (simp add: fps-shift-mult)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  show  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{unit-factor } f * g) = \text{unit-factor } (f * g)$ 
  proof (cases  $f*g = 0$ )
    case False thus ?thesis
      using fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of  $f \ g$ ] fps-unit-factor-shift[of  $\text{subdegree } f \ f*g$ ]
      by (simp add: fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm)
  next

```



```

    case True
    moreover have unit-factor  $f * g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) (f * g)$ 
      by (simp add: fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult-both-unit-factor:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } (\text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g) = \text{unit-factor } (f * g)$ 
  using fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor(1)[of unit-factor  $f g$ ]
    fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor(2)[of  $f g$ ]
  by simp

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult':
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $f \neq 0 \wedge g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } (f * g) = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: subdegree-mult' fps-shift-mult-both)

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors} \text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } (f * g) = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g$ 
  using fps-unit-factor-mult'[of  $f g$ ]
  by (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ ) auto

definition fps-cutoff  $n f = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. \text{if } i < n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0)$ 

lemma fps-cutoff-nth [simp]:  $\text{fps-cutoff } n f \$ i = (\text{if } i < n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0)$ 
  unfolding fps-cutoff-def by simp

lemma fps-cutoff-zero-iff:  $\text{fps-cutoff } n f = 0 \iff (f = 0 \vee n \leq \text{subdegree } f)$ 
proof
  assume A:  $\text{fps-cutoff } n f = 0$ 
  thus  $f = 0 \vee n \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  proof (cases  $f = 0$ )
    assume  $f \neq 0$ 
    with A have  $n \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
    by (intro subdegree-geI) (simp-all add: fps-eq-iff split: if-split-asm)
  thus ?thesis ..
  qed simp
qed (auto simp: fps-eq-iff intro: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma fps-cutoff-0 [simp]:  $\text{fps-cutoff } 0 f = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-cutoff-zero [simp]:  $\text{fps-cutoff } n 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

```

lemma *fps-cutoff-one*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-fps-const*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ (\text{fps-const } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{fps-const } c)$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-numeral*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ (\text{numeral } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{numeral } c)$

by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-cutoff-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-shift-cutoff*:

$\text{fps-shift } n \ f * \text{fps-}\hat{X}^n + \text{fps-cutoff } n \ f = f$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-power-mult-right-nth*)

lemma *fps-shift-cutoff'*:

$\text{fps-}\hat{X}^n * \text{fps-shift } n \ f + \text{fps-cutoff } n \ f = f$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-power-mult-nth*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-left-mult-nth*:

$k < n \implies (\text{fps-cutoff } n \ f * g) \$ k = (f * g) \$ k$

by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-add*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ (f + g :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add } \text{fps}) = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ f + \text{fps-cutoff } n \ g$

by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-diff*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ (f - g :: 'a :: \text{group-add } \text{fps}) = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ f - \text{fps-cutoff } n \ g$

by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-uminus*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ (-f :: 'a :: \text{group-add } \text{fps}) = -\text{fps-cutoff } n \ f$

by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-right-mult-nth*:

assumes $k < n$

shows $(f * \text{fps-cutoff } n \ g) \$ k = (f * g) \$ k$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. \text{fps-cutoff } n \ g \$ (k - i) = g \$ (k - i)$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)

qed

lemma *fps-cutoff-eq-fps-cutoff-iff*:

$\text{fps-cutoff } n \ f = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ g \longleftrightarrow (\forall k < n. \text{fps-nth } f \ k = \text{fps-nth } g \ k)$

by (*subst fps-eq-iff*) *auto*

lemma *fps-conv-fps-X-power-mult-fps-shift*:

```

assumes  $f = 0 \vee \text{subdegree } f \geq n$ 
shows  $f = \text{fps-}X \wedge n * \text{fps-shift } n f$ 
proof -
  have  $f = \text{fps-}X \wedge n * \text{fps-shift } n f + \text{fps-cutoff } n f$ 
    by (auto simp: fps-eq-iff fps-X-power-mult-nth)
  also have  $\text{fps-cutoff } n f = 0$ 
    by (subst fps-cutoff-zero-iff) (use assms in auto)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

5.5 Metrizable

```

instantiation fps :: ({minus, zero}) dist
begin

```

definition

```

dist-fps-def:  $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fps}) b = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } 0 \text{ else inverse } (2 \wedge \text{subdegree } (a - b)))$ 

```

```

lemma dist-fps-ge0:  $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fps}) b \geq 0$ 
  by (simp add: dist-fps-def)

```

instance ..

end

```

instantiation fps :: (group-add) metric-space
begin

```

definition *uniformity-fps-def* [*code del*]:

```

(uniformity :: ('a fps  $\times$  'a fps) filter) = (INF  $e \in \{0 < ..\}$ . principal  $\{(x, y). \text{dist } x y < e\}$ )

```

definition *open-fps-def'* [*code del*]:

```

open ( $U :: 'a \text{ fps set}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U) \text{ uniformity})$ 

```

```

lemma dist-fps-sym:  $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fps}) b = \text{dist } b a$ 
  by (simp add: dist-fps-def)

```

instance

proof

```

  show th:  $\text{dist } a b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = b$  for  $a b :: 'a \text{ fps}$ 
    by (simp add: dist-fps-def split: if-split-asm)
  then have th'[simp]:  $\text{dist } a a = 0$  for  $a :: 'a \text{ fps}$  by simp

```

```

  fix  $a b c :: 'a \text{ fps}$ 

```

```

  consider  $a = b \mid c = a \vee c = b \mid a \neq b \wedge a \neq c \wedge b \neq c$  by blast
  then show  $\text{dist } a b \leq \text{dist } a c + \text{dist } b c$ 

```

```

proof cases
  case 1
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fps-def)
  next
    case 2
      then show ?thesis
        by (cases c = a) (simp-all add: th dist-fps-sym)
    next
      case neg: 3
        have False if dist a b > dist a c + dist b c
        proof -
          let ?n = subdegree (a - b)
          from neg have dist a b > 0 dist b c > 0 and dist a c > 0 by (simp-all add:
dist-fps-def)
          with that have dist a b > dist a c and dist a b > dist b c by simp-all
          with neg have ?n < subdegree (a - c) and ?n < subdegree (b - c)
            by (simp-all add: dist-fps-def field-simps)
          hence (a - c) $ ?n = 0 and (b - c) $ ?n = 0
            by (simp-all only: nth-less-subdegree-zero)
          hence (a - b) $ ?n = 0 by simp
          moreover from neg have (a - b) $ ?n ≠ 0 by (intro nth-subdegree-nonzero)
        simp-all
        ultimately show False by contradiction
      qed
    thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: not-le[symmetric])
  qed
qed (rule open-fps-def' uniformity-fps-def)+

end

```

```

declare uniformity-Abort[where 'a='a :: group-add fps, code]

```

```

lemma open-fps-def: open (S :: 'a::group-add fps set) = (∀ a ∈ S. ∃ r. r > 0 ∧ {y.
dist y a < r} ⊆ S)
  unfolding open-dist subset-eq by simp

```

Topology

5.6 The topology of formal power series

A set of formal power series is open iff for any power series f in it, there exists some number n such that all power series that agree with f on the first n components are also in it.

```

lemma open-fps-iff:
  open A ⟷ (∀ F ∈ A. ∃ n. {G. fps-cutoff n G = fps-cutoff n F} ⊆ A)
proof
  assume open A
  show ∀ F ∈ A. ∃ n. {G. fps-cutoff n G = fps-cutoff n F} ⊆ A

```

```

proof
  fix  $F :: 'a \text{ fps}$ 
  assume  $F: F \in A$ 
  with  $\langle \text{open } A \rangle$  obtain  $e$  where  $e: e > 0 \wedge G. \text{dist } G \ F < e \implies G \in A$ 
    by  $(\text{force simp: open-fps-def})$ 
  thm  $\text{dist-fps-def}$ 
  have  $\text{filterlim } (\lambda n. (1/2)^n :: \text{real}) \ (nhds \ 0) \ \text{at-top}$ 
    by  $(\text{intro LIMSEQ-realpow-zero}) \ \text{auto}$ 
  from  $\text{order-tendstoD}(2)[OF \ \text{this } e(1)]$  have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda n. 1 / 2^n < e)$ 
at-top
  by  $(\text{simp add: power-divide})$ 
  then obtain  $n$  where  $n: 1 / 2^n < e$ 
    by  $(\text{auto simp: eventually-sequentially})$ 
  show  $\exists n. \{G. \text{fps-cutoff } n \ G = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ F\} \subseteq A$ 
proof  $(\text{rule exI[of - } n], \text{ safe})$ 
  fix  $G$  assume  $*$ :  $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ G = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ F$ 
  show  $G \in A$ 
  proof  $(\text{cases } G = F)$ 
    case  $\text{False}$ 
    hence  $\text{dist } G \ F = \text{inverse } (2^n \text{ subdegree } (G - F))$ 
      by  $(\text{auto simp: dist-fps-def})$ 
    also have  $\text{subdegree } (G - F) \geq n$ 
    proof  $(\text{rule subdegree-geI})$ 
      fix  $i$  assume  $i < n$ 
      hence  $\text{fps-nth } (G - F) \ i = \text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-cutoff } n \ G - \text{fps-cutoff } n \ F) \ i$ 
        by  $(\text{auto simp: fps-eq-iff})$ 
      also from  $*$  have  $\dots = 0$ 
        by  $\text{simp}$ 
      finally show  $\text{fps-nth } (G - F) \ i = 0$  .
    qed  $(\text{use False in auto})$ 
    hence  $\text{inverse } (2^n \text{ subdegree } (G - F) :: \text{real}) \leq \text{inverse } (2^n)$ 
      by  $(\text{intro le-imp-inverse-le power-increasing}) \ \text{auto}$ 
    also have  $\dots < e$ 
      using  $n$  by  $(\text{simp add: field-simps})$ 
    finally show  $G \in A$ 
      using  $e(2)[of \ G]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  qed  $(\text{use } \langle F \in A \rangle \text{ in auto})$ 
qed
qed
next
  assume  $*$ :  $\forall F \in A. \exists n. \{G. \text{fps-cutoff } n \ G = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ F\} \subseteq A$ 
  show  $\text{open } A$ 
    unfolding  $\text{open-fps-def}$ 
  proof  $\text{safe}$ 
    fix  $F$  assume  $F: F \in A$ 
    with  $*$  obtain  $n$  where  $n: \wedge G. \text{fps-cutoff } n \ G = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ F \implies G \in A$ 
      by  $\text{blast}$ 
    show  $\exists r > 0. \{G. \text{dist } G \ F < r\} \subseteq A$ 
    proof  $(\text{rule exI[of - } 1 / 2^n], \text{ safe})$ 

```

```

fix  $G$  assume  $dist$ :  $dist\ G\ F < 1 / 2 \wedge n$ 
show  $G \in A$ 
proof (cases  $G = F$ )
  case False
    hence  $dist\ G\ F = inverse\ (2 \wedge subdegree\ (F - G))$ 
    by (simp add: dist-fps-def)
    with  $dist$  have  $n < subdegree\ (F - G)$ 
    by (auto simp: field-simps)
    hence  $fps\_nth\ (F - G)\ i = 0$  if  $i \leq n$  for  $i$ 
    using that nth-less-subdegree-zero[of i F - G] by simp
    hence  $fps\_cutoff\ n\ G = fps\_cutoff\ n\ F$ 
    by (auto simp: fps-eq-iff fps-cutoff-def)
    thus  $G \in A$ 
    by (rule n)
  qed (use  $\langle F \in A \rangle$  in auto)
qed auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma open-fps-cutoff:  $open\ \{H. fps\_cutoff\ N\ H = fps\_cutoff\ N\ G\}$ 
  unfolding open-fps-iff
proof safe
  fix  $F$  assume  $F: fps\_cutoff\ N\ F = fps\_cutoff\ N\ G$ 
  show  $\exists n. \{G. fps\_cutoff\ n\ G = fps\_cutoff\ n\ F\}$ 
     $\subseteq \{H. fps\_cutoff\ N\ H = fps\_cutoff\ N\ G\}$ 
  by (rule exI[of - N]) (use F in  $\langle auto\ simp: fps-eq-iff \rangle$ )
qed

```

```

lemma eventually-fps-nth-eq-nhds-fps-strong:
   $eventually\ (\lambda g. \forall k \leq n. fps\_nth\ g\ k = fps\_nth\ f\ k)\ (nhds\ f)$ 
proof  $-$ 
  have  $eventually\ (\lambda g. g \in \{g. fps\_cutoff\ (n+1)\ g = fps\_cutoff\ (n+1)\ f\})\ (nhds\ f)$ 
  by (rule eventually-nhds-in-open, rule open-fps-cutoff) auto
  thus ?thesis
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: fps-cutoff-eq-fps-cutoff-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma eventually-fps-nth-eq-nhds-fps:  $eventually\ (\lambda g. fps\_nth\ g\ k = fps\_nth\ f\ k)\ (nhds\ f)$ 
  using eventually-fps-nth-eq-nhds-fps-strong[of k] by eventually-elim auto

```

A family of formal power series f_x tends to a limit series g at some filter F iff for any $N \geq 0$, the set of x for which f_x and G agree on the first N coefficients is in F .

For a sequence $(f_i)_{n \geq 0}$ this means that $f_i \longrightarrow G$ iff for any $N \geq 0$, f_x and G agree for all but finitely many x .

```

lemma tendsto-fps-iff:
   $filterlim\ f\ (nhds\ (g :: 'a :: group-add\ fps))\ F \longleftrightarrow$ 

```

```

    (∀ n. eventually (λx. fps-nth (f x) n = fps-nth g n) F)
proof safe
  assume lim: filterlim f (nhds (g :: 'a :: group-add fps)) F
  show eventually (λx. fps-nth (f x) n = fps-nth g n) F for n
  proof –
    define S where S = {H. fps-cutoff (n+1) H = fps-cutoff (n+1) g}
    have S: open S g ∈ S
    unfolding S-def using open-fps-cutoff[of n+1 g] by (auto simp: S-def)
    from lim and S have eventually (λx. f x ∈ S) F
    using topological-tendstoD by blast
    thus eventually (λx. fps-nth (f x) n = fps-nth g n) F
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: S-def fps-cutoff-eq-fps-cutoff-iff)
  qed
next
  assume *: ∀ n. eventually (λx. fps-nth (f x) n = fps-nth g n) F
  show filterlim f (nhds (g :: 'a :: group-add fps)) F
  proof (rule topological-tendstoI)
    fix S :: 'a fps set
    assume S: open S g ∈ S
    then obtain N where N: {H. fps-cutoff N H = fps-cutoff N g} ⊆ S
    unfolding open-fps-iff by blast
    have eventually (λx. ∀ n ∈ {..<N}. fps-nth (f x) n = fps-nth g n) F
    by (subst eventually-ball-finite-distrib) (use * in auto)
    hence eventually (λx. f x ∈ {H. fps-cutoff N H = fps-cutoff N g}) F
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: fps-cutoff-eq-fps-cutoff-iff)
    thus eventually (λx. f x ∈ S) F
    by eventually-elim (use N in auto)
  qed
qed

lemma tendsto-fpsI:
  assumes ∧ n. eventually (λx. fps-nth (f x) n = fps-nth G n) F
  shows filterlim f (nhds (G :: 'a :: group-add fps)) F
  unfolding tendsto-fps-iff using assms by blast

```

The infinite sums and justification of the notation in textbooks.

```

lemma reals-power-lt-ex:
  fixes x y :: real
  assumes xp: x > 0
  and y1: y > 1
  shows ∃ k > 0. (1/y) ^ k < x
proof –
  have yp: y > 0
  using y1 by simp
  from reals-Archimedean2[of max 0 (– log y x) + 1]
  obtain k :: nat where k: real k > max 0 (– log y x) + 1
  by blast
  from k have kp: k > 0
  by simp

```

```

from  $k$  have  $\text{real } k > -\log y \ x$ 
  by simp
then have  $\ln y * \text{real } k > -\ln x$ 
  unfolding log-def
  using ln-gt-zero-iff [OF yp] y1
  by (simp add: minus-divide-left field-simps del: minus-divide-left[symmetric])
then have  $\ln y * \text{real } k + \ln x > 0$ 
  by simp
then have  $\exp(\text{real } k * \ln y + \ln x) > \exp 0$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
then have  $y^k * x > 1$ 
  unfolding exp-zero exp-add exp-of-nat-mult exp-ln [OF xp] exp-ln [OF yp]
  by simp
then have  $x > (1 / y)^k$  using yp
  by (simp add: field-simps)
then show ?thesis
  using kp by blast
qed

lemma fps-sum-rep-nth:  $(\text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-const}(a\$i) * \text{fps-}X^i) \{0..m\})\$n = (\text{if } n \leq m \text{ then } a\$n \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: fps-sum-nth if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong)

lemma fps-notation:  $(\lambda n. \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-const}(a\$i) * \text{fps-}X^i) \{0..n\}) \longrightarrow a$ 
  (is ?s  $\longrightarrow a$ )
proof –
  have  $\exists n0. \forall n \geq n0. \text{dist } (?s \ n) \ a < r \text{ if } r > 0 \text{ for } r$ 
  proof –
    obtain n0 where  $n0: (1/2)^{n0} < r \ n0 > 0$ 
    using reals-power-lt-ex [OF  $\langle r > 0 \rangle$ , of 2] by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof –
      have  $\text{dist } (?s \ n) \ a < r \text{ if } nn0: n \geq n0 \text{ for } n$ 
      proof –
        from that have  $thnn0: (1/2)^n \leq (1/2)^{n0} :: \text{real}$ 
        by (simp add: field-split-simps)
        show ?thesis
        proof (cases ?s n = a)
          case True
            then show ?thesis
            unfolding dist-eq-0-iff [of ?s n a, symmetric]
            using  $\langle r > 0 \rangle$  by (simp del: dist-eq-0-iff)
          next
            case False
            from False have  $dth: \text{dist } (?s \ n) \ a = (1/2)^{\text{subdegree } (?s \ n - a)}$ 
            by (simp add: dist-fps-def field-simps)
            from False have  $kn: \text{subdegree } (?s \ n - a) > n$ 
            by (intro subdegree-greaterI) (simp-all add: fps-sum-rep-nth)
            then have  $\text{dist } (?s \ n) \ a < (1/2)^n$ 

```



```

      by (simp add: field-simps dist-fps-def)
    also have ... ≤ (1/2)n0
      using nn0 by (simp add: field-split-simps)
    also have ... < r
      using n0 by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  unfolding lim-sequentially by blast
qed

```

5.7 Division

declare *sum.cong*[*fundef-cong*]

fun *fps-left-inverse-constructor* ::

'a::{*comm-monoid-add*,*times*,*uminus*} *fps* ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a

where

fps-left-inverse-constructor *f* *a* 0 = *a*

| *fps-left-inverse-constructor* *f* *a* (Suc *n*) =

— *sum* (λ*i*. *fps-left-inverse-constructor* *f* *a* *i* * *f*\$(Suc *n* - *i*)) {0..*n*} * *a*

— This will construct a left inverse for *f* in case that *x* * *f* \$ 0 = 1

abbreviation *fps-left-inverse* ≡ (λ*f* *x*. Abs-*fps* (*fps-left-inverse-constructor* *f* *x*))

fun *fps-right-inverse-constructor* ::

'a::{*comm-monoid-add*,*times*,*uminus*} *fps* ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a

where

fps-right-inverse-constructor *f* *a* 0 = *a*

| *fps-right-inverse-constructor* *f* *a* *n* =

— *a* * *sum* (λ*i*. *f* \$ *i* * *fps-right-inverse-constructor* *f* *a* (*n* - *i*)) {1..*n*}

— This will construct a right inverse for *f* in case that *f* \$ 0 * *y* = 1

abbreviation *fps-right-inverse* ≡ (λ*f* *y*. Abs-*fps* (*fps-right-inverse-constructor* *f* *y*))

instantiation *fps* :: ({*comm-monoid-add*,*inverse*,*times*,*uminus*}) *inverse*

begin

— For backwards compatibility.

abbreviation *natfun-inverse*:: 'a *fps* ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a

where *natfun-inverse* *f* ≡ *fps-right-inverse-constructor* *f* (*inverse* (*f*\$0))

definition *fps-inverse-def*: *inverse* *f* = Abs-*fps* (*natfun-inverse* *f*)

— With scalars from a (possibly non-commutative) ring, this defines a right inverse. Furthermore, if scalars are of class *mult-zero* and satisfy condition *inverse* 0 = 0,

then this will evaluate to zero when the zeroth term is zero.

definition *fps-divide-def*: $f \text{ div } g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g))$

— If scalars are of class *mult-zero* and satisfy condition *inverse 0 = 0*, then *div* by zero will equal zero.

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-0-iff*:

$(\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ \$ \ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
 $(\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ \$ \ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by *auto*

lemma *fps-inverse-0-iff'*: $(\text{inverse } f) \ \$ \ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse } (f \ \$ \ 0) = 0$

by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-0-iff*(2))

lemma *fps-inverse-0-iff[simp]*: $(\text{inverse } f) \ \$ \ 0 = (0::'a::\text{division-ring}) \longleftrightarrow f \ \$ \ 0 = 0$

by (*simp add: fps-inverse-0-iff'*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-nth-0*:

$(\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ \$ \ 0 = x \ (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ \$ \ 0 = x$
by *auto*

lemma *fps-inverse-nth-0 [simp]*: $(\text{inverse } f) \ \$ \ 0 = \text{inverse } (f \ \$ \ 0)$

by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-starting0*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ *fps*
and $g :: 'b::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ 0 = 0$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } g \ 0 = 0$

proof—

show $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ 0 = 0$

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix n **show** $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ 0 \ \$ \ n = 0 \ \$ \ n$

by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: fps-inverse-def*)

qed

show $\text{fps-right-inverse } g \ 0 = 0$

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix n **show** $\text{fps-right-inverse } g \ 0 \ \$ \ n = 0 \ \$ \ n$

by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: fps-inverse-def*)

qed

qed

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0*:

```

    fps-left-inverse f x = 0  $\implies$  x = 0
    fps-right-inverse f x = 0  $\implies$  x = 0
  proof -
    assume A: fps-left-inverse f x = 0
    have 0 = fps-left-inverse f x $ 0 by (subst A) simp
    thus x = 0 by simp
  next
    assume A: fps-right-inverse f x = 0
    have 0 = fps-right-inverse f x $ 0 by (subst A) simp
    thus x = 0 by simp
  qed

lemma fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff:
  fixes x :: 'a::{\comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
  and y :: 'b::{\ab-group-add,mult-zero}
  shows fps-left-inverse f x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  and fps-right-inverse g y = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  y = 0
  using fps-lr-inverse-starting0 fps-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0
  by auto

lemma fps-inverse-eq-0-iff':
  fixes f :: 'a::{\ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fps
  shows inverse f = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  inverse (f $ 0) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2))

lemma fps-inverse-eq-0-iff[simp]: inverse f = (0::('a::division-ring) fps)  $\longleftrightarrow$  f $
0 = 0
  using fps-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f] by simp

lemmas fps-inverse-eq-0' = iffD2[OF fps-inverse-eq-0-iff']
lemmas fps-inverse-eq-0 = iffD2[OF fps-inverse-eq-0-iff]

lemma fps-const-lr-inverse:
  fixes a :: 'a::{\ab-group-add,mult-zero}
  and b :: 'b::{\comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
  shows fps-left-inverse (fps-const a) x = fps-const x
  and fps-right-inverse (fps-const b) y = fps-const y
  proof -
    show fps-left-inverse (fps-const a) x = fps-const x
    proof (rule fps-ext)
      fix n show fps-left-inverse (fps-const a) x $ n = fps-const x $ n
      by (cases n) auto
    qed
    show fps-right-inverse (fps-const b) y = fps-const y
    proof (rule fps-ext)
      fix n show fps-right-inverse (fps-const b) y $ n = fps-const y $ n
      by (cases n) auto
    qed
  qed
  qed

```

lemma *fps-const-inverse*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{inverse} (\text{fps-const } a) = \text{fps-const} (\text{inverse } a)$
unfolding *fps-inverse-def*
by $(\text{simp add: fps-const-lr-inverse}(2))$

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-zero*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } 0 \ x = \text{fps-const } x$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } 0 \ y = \text{fps-const } y$
using *fps-const-lr-inverse*[of 0]
by *simp-all*

lemma *fps-inverse-zero-conv-fps-const*:
 $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fps}) = \text{fps-const} (\text{inverse } 0)$
using *fps-lr-inverse-zero*(2)[of *inverse* (0::'a)] **by** $(\text{simp add: fps-inverse-def})$

lemma *fps-inverse-zero'*:
assumes $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\}) = 0$
shows $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a \text{fps}) = 0$
by $(\text{simp add: asms fps-inverse-zero-conv-fps-const})$

lemma *fps-inverse-zero [simp]*:
 $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fps}) = 0$
by $(\text{rule fps-inverse-zero'[OF inverse-zero]})$

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-one*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{one}\}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{one}\}$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } 1 \ x = \text{fps-const } x$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } 1 \ y = \text{fps-const } y$
using *fps-const-lr-inverse*[of 1]
by *simp-all*

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-one-one*:
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } 1 \ 1 = (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{one}\} \text{fps})$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } 1 \ 1 = (1 :: 'b :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{one}\} \text{fps})$
by $(\text{simp-all add: fps-lr-inverse-one})$

lemma *fps-inverse-one'*:
assumes $\text{inverse} (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{one}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{inverse} (1 :: 'a \text{fps}) = 1$
using *asms fps-lr-inverse-one-one*(2)
by $(\text{simp add: fps-inverse-def})$

lemma *fps-inverse-one [simp]*: $\text{inverse} (1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fps}) = 1$

```

by (rule fps-inverse-one'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-lr-inverse-minus:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  shows fps-left-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-left-inverse f x
  and   fps-right-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-right-inverse f x
proof -

  show fps-left-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-left-inverse f x
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n show fps-left-inverse (-f) (-x) $ n = - fps-left-inverse f x $ n
  proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
    case (1 n) thus ?case by (cases n) (simp-all add: sum-negf algebra-simps)
  qed
qed

  show fps-right-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-right-inverse f x
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n show fps-right-inverse (-f) (-x) $ n = - fps-right-inverse f x $ n
  proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
    case (1 n) show ?case
    proof (cases n)
      case (Suc m)
      with 1 have
         $\forall i \in \{1..Suc\ m\}. \text{fps-right-inverse } (-f) (-x) \$ (Suc\ m - i) =$ 
 $- \text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x \$ (Suc\ m - i)$ 
      by auto
      with Suc show ?thesis by (simp add: sum-negf algebra-simps)
    qed simp
  qed
qed

qed

lemma fps-inverse-minus [simp]: inverse (-f) = -inverse (f :: 'a :: division-ring
fps)
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-minus(2))

lemma fps-left-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes f0: x * f$0 = 1
  shows fps-left-inverse f x * f = 1
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix n show (fps-left-inverse f x * f) $ n = 1 $ n
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: f0 fps-mult-nth mult.assoc)
qed

lemma fps-right-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps

```

```

assumes f0: f$0 * y = 1
shows f * fps-right-inverse f y = 1
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix n
  show (f * fps-right-inverse f y) $ n = 1 $ n
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc k)
    moreover from Suc have fps-right-inverse f y $ n =
      - y * sum (λi. f$i * fps-right-inverse-constructor f y (n - i)) {1..n}
    by simp
    hence
      (f * fps-right-inverse f y) $ n =
        - 1 * sum (λi. f$i * fps-right-inverse-constructor f y (n - i)) {1..n} +
          sum (λi. f$i * (fps-right-inverse-constructor f y (n - i))) {1..n}
    by (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost mult.assoc f0[symmetric])
    thus (f * fps-right-inverse f y) $ n = 1 $ n by (simp add: Suc)
  qed (simp add: f0 fps-inverse-def)
qed

```

It is possible in a ring for an element to have a left inverse but not a right inverse, or vice versa. But when an element has both, they must be the same.

```

lemma fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes f0: x * f$0 = 1 f $ 0 * y = 1
  — These assumptions imply that x equals y, but no need to assume that.
  shows fps-left-inverse f x = fps-right-inverse f y
proof—
  from f0(2) have f * fps-right-inverse f y = 1
    by (simp add: fps-right-inverse)
  hence fps-left-inverse f x * f * fps-right-inverse f y = fps-left-inverse f x
    by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  moreover from f0(1) have
    fps-left-inverse f x * f * fps-right-inverse f y = fps-right-inverse f y
    by (simp add: fps-left-inverse)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse-comm:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fps
  assumes f0: x * f$0 = 1
  shows fps-left-inverse f x = fps-right-inverse f x
  using asms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f x]
  by (simp add: mult.commute)

```

```

lemma fps-left-inverse':
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes x * f$0 = 1 f$0 * y = 1
  — These assumptions imply x equals y, but no need to assume that.

```

```

shows   fps-right-inverse f y * f = 1
using   assms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f y] fps-left-inverse[of x f]
by      simp

lemma fps-right-inverse':
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes x * f$0 = 1 f$0 * y = 1
  — These assumptions imply x equals y, but no need to assume that.
  shows f * fps-left-inverse f x = 1
  using assms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f y] fps-right-inverse[of f y]
  by      simp

lemma inverse-mult-eq-1 [intro]:
  assumes f$0 ≠ (0::'a::division-ring)
  shows inverse f * f = 1
  using fps-left-inverse'[of inverse (f$0)]
  by      (simp add: assms fps-inverse-def)

lemma inverse-mult-eq-1':
  assumes f$0 ≠ (0::'a::division-ring)
  shows f * inverse f = 1
  using assms fps-right-inverse
  by      (force simp: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-mult-left-inverse-unit-factor:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes x * f $ subdegree f = 1
  shows fps-left-inverse (unit-factor f) x * f = fps-X ^ subdegree f
proof —
  have
    fps-left-inverse (unit-factor f) x * f =
      fps-left-inverse (unit-factor f) x * unit-factor f * fps-X ^ subdegree f
  using fps-unit-factor-decompose[of f] by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  with assms show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-left-inverse)
qed

lemma fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes f $ subdegree f * y = 1
  shows f * fps-right-inverse (unit-factor f) y = fps-X ^ subdegree f
proof —
  have
    f * fps-right-inverse (unit-factor f) y =
      fps-X ^ subdegree f * (unit-factor f * fps-right-inverse (unit-factor f) y)
  using fps-unit-factor-decompose'[of f] by (simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric])
  with assms show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-right-inverse)
qed

lemma fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor-divring:

```

$(f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \neq 0 \implies f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) = \text{fps-}X^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f}$
using $\text{fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor}[of\ f]$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-inverse-def})$

lemma $\text{fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1 \ y * x = 1$
 — These assumptions imply y equals $f\$0$, but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y = f$
proof—
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y * \text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x * f =$
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-left-inverse mult.assoc})$
moreover from $\text{assms}(2)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y * \text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x = 1$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-left-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fps-left-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) \ (f\$0) = f$
using $\text{assms fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1}[of\ x\ f\ f\$0]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.commute})$

lemma $\text{fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f\$0 * x = 1 \ x * y = 1$
 — These assumptions imply y equals $f\$0$, but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y = f$
proof—
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have** $f * (\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y) =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-right-inverse mult.assoc[symmetric]})$
moreover from $\text{assms}(2)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y = 1$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-right-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fps-right-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f\$0 * x = 1$
shows $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f\ x) \ (f\$0) = f$
using $\text{assms fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}[of\ f\ x\ f\$0]$


```

by      (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma fps-inverse-idempotent[intro, simp]:
  f$0 ≠ (0::'a::division-ring) ⇒ inverse (inverse f) = f
  using fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of f]
  by      (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1:
  fixes   f g :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  assumes fg: f * g = 1 g$0 * f$0 = 1
  shows   fps-left-inverse g (f$0) = f
  and     fps-right-inverse f (g$0) = g
proof -

  show fps-left-inverse g (f$0) = f
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n show fps-left-inverse g (f$0) $ n = f $ n
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  case (1 n) show ?case
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc k)
  hence ∀ i ∈ {0..k}. fps-left-inverse g (f$0) $ i = f $ i using 1 by simp
  hence fps-left-inverse g (f$0) $ Suc k = f $ Suc k - 1 $ Suc k * f$0
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fg(1)[symmetric] distrib-right mult.assoc fg(2))
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp
qed
qed

  show fps-right-inverse f (g$0) = g
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n show fps-right-inverse f (g$0) $ n = g $ n
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  case (1 n) show ?case
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc k)
  hence ∀ i ∈ {1..Suc k}. fps-right-inverse f (g$0) $ (Suc k - i) = g $ (Suc k
- i)
  using 1 by auto
  hence
    fps-right-inverse f (g$0) $ Suc k = 1 * g $ Suc k - g$0 * 1 $ Suc k
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fg(1)[symmetric] algebra-simps fg(2)[symmetric]
sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma fps-lr-inverse-unique-divring:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $fg: f * g = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-left-inverse}\ g\ (f\$0) = f$ 
  and  $\text{fps-right-inverse}\ f\ (g\$0) = g$ 
proof -
  from  $fg$  have  $f\$0 * g\$0 = 1$  using fps-mult-nth-0[of  $f\ g$ ] by simp
  hence  $g\$0 * f\$0 = 1$  using inverse-unique[of  $f\$0$ ] left-inverse[of  $f\$0$ ] by force
  thus  $\text{fps-left-inverse}\ g\ (f\$0) = f$   $\text{fps-right-inverse}\ f\ (g\$0) = g$ 
    using  $fg$  fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1 by auto
qed

lemma fps-inverse-unique:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $fg: f * g = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{inverse}\ f = g$ 
proof -
  from  $fg$  have  $if0: \text{inverse}\ (f\$0) = g\$0\ f\$0 \neq 0$ 
    using inverse-unique[of  $f\$0$ ] fps-mult-nth-0[of  $f\ g$ ] by auto
  with  $fg$  have  $\text{fps-right-inverse}\ f\ (g\$0) = g$ 
    using left-inverse[of  $f\$0$ ] by (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2)) simp-all
  with  $if0(1)$  show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)
qed

lemma inverse-fps-numeral:
   $\text{inverse}\ (\text{numeral}\ n :: ('a :: \text{field-char-0})\ \text{fps}) = \text{fps-const}\ (\text{inverse}\ (\text{numeral}\ n))$ 
  by (intro fps-inverse-unique fps-ext) (simp-all add: fps-numeral-nth)

lemma inverse-fps-of-nat:
   $\text{inverse}\ (\text{of-nat}\ n :: ('a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{times}, \text{uminus}, \text{inverse}\})\ \text{fps}) =$ 
   $\text{fps-const}\ (\text{inverse}\ (\text{of-nat}\ n))$ 
  by (simp add: fps-of-nat fps-const-inverse[symmetric])

lemma fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}\ \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $x: x * f\$0 = 1\ f\$0 * x = 1$ 
  and  $y: y * g\$0 = 1\ g\$0 * y = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-left-inverse}\ (f * g)\ (y*x) = \text{fps-left-inverse}\ g\ y * \text{fps-left-inverse}\ f\ x$ 
  and  $\text{fps-right-inverse}\ (f * g)\ (y*x) = \text{fps-right-inverse}\ g\ y * \text{fps-right-inverse}\ f\ x$ 
proof -
  define  $h$  where  $h \equiv \text{fps-left-inverse}\ g\ y * \text{fps-left-inverse}\ f\ x$ 
  hence  $h0: h\$0 = y*x$  by simp
  have  $\text{fps-left-inverse}\ (f*g)\ (h\$0) = h$ 
  proof (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(1))
    from h-def
    have  $h * (f * g) = \text{fps-left-inverse}\ g\ y * (\text{fps-left-inverse}\ f\ x * f) * g$ 
    by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  qed

```

```

thus  $h * (f * g) = 1$ 
  using fps-left-inverse[OF  $x(1)$ ] fps-left-inverse[OF  $y(1)$ ] by simp
from h-def have  $(f * g)\$0 * h\$0 = f\$0 * 1 * x$ 
  by (simp add: mult.assoc  $y(2)$ [symmetric])
with  $x(2)$  show  $(f * g) \$ 0 * h \$ 0 = 1$  by simp
qed
with h-def
  show fps-left-inverse  $(f * g) (y * x) = \textit{fps-left-inverse } g \ y * \textit{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$ 
  by simp
next
define h where  $h \equiv \textit{fps-right-inverse } g \ y * \textit{fps-right-inverse } f \ x$ 
hence  $h\$0 = y * x$  by simp
have fps-right-inverse  $(f * g) (h\$0) = h$ 
proof (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2))
  from h-def
    have  $f * g * h = f * (g * \textit{fps-right-inverse } g \ y) * \textit{fps-right-inverse } f \ x$ 
    by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  thus  $f * g * h = 1$ 
    using fps-right-inverse[OF  $x(2)$ ] fps-right-inverse[OF  $y(2)$ ] by simp
  from h-def have  $h\$0 * (f * g)\$0 = y * 1 * g\$0$ 
    by (simp add: mult.assoc  $x(1)$ [symmetric])
  with  $y(1)$  show  $h\$0 * (f * g)\$0 = 1$  by simp
qed
with h-def
  show fps-right-inverse  $(f * g) (y * x) = \textit{fps-right-inverse } g \ y * \textit{fps-right-inverse } f \ x$ 
  by simp
qed

lemma fps-lr-inverse-mult-divring:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a :: \textit{division-ring } \textit{fps}$ 
  shows fps-left-inverse  $(f * g) (\textit{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$ 
    fps-left-inverse  $g (\textit{inverse } (g\$0)) * \textit{fps-left-inverse } f (\textit{inverse } (f\$0))$ 
  and fps-right-inverse  $(f * g) (\textit{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$ 
    fps-right-inverse  $g (\textit{inverse } (g\$0)) * \textit{fps-right-inverse } f (\textit{inverse } (f\$0))$ 
proof–
  show fps-left-inverse  $(f * g) (\textit{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$ 
    fps-left-inverse  $g (\textit{inverse } (g\$0)) * \textit{fps-left-inverse } f (\textit{inverse } (f\$0))$ 
  proof (cases  $f\$0 = 0 \vee g\$0 = 0$ )
    case True
      hence fps-left-inverse  $(f * g) (\textit{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) = 0$ 
      by (simp add: fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(1))
    moreover from True have
      fps-left-inverse  $g (\textit{inverse } (g\$0)) * \textit{fps-left-inverse } f (\textit{inverse } (f\$0)) = 0$ 
      by (auto simp: fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(1))
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
      hence fps-left-inverse  $(f * g) (\textit{inverse } (g\$0) * \textit{inverse } (f\$0)) =$ 

```

```

      fps-left-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-left-inverse f (inverse (f$0))
    by (intro fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)) simp-all
  with False show ?thesis by (simp add: nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib)
qed
show fps-right-inverse (f * g) (inverse ((f*g)$0)) =
      fps-right-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-right-inverse f (inverse (f$0))
proof (cases f$0 = 0 ∨ g$0 = 0)
  case True
  from True have fps-right-inverse (f * g) (inverse ((f*g)$0)) = 0
    by (simp add: fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2))
  moreover from True have
      fps-right-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-right-inverse f (inverse (f$0)) = 0
    by (auto simp: fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2))
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  hence fps-right-inverse (f * g) (inverse (g$0) * inverse (f$0)) =
      fps-right-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-right-inverse f (inverse (f$0))
    by (intro fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(2)) simp-all
  with False show ?thesis by (simp add: nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib)
qed
qed

```

lemma *fps-inverse-mult-divring*:

```

  inverse (f * g) = inverse g * inverse f :: 'a::division-ring fps
  using fps-lr-inverse-mult-divring(2) by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

```

lemma *fps-inverse-mult*: $\text{inverse } (f * g :: 'a::\text{field } \text{fps}) = \text{inverse } f * \text{inverse } g$
 by (simp add: fps-inverse-mult-divring)

lemma *inverse-prod-fps*: $\text{inverse } (\text{prod } f \ A) = (\prod_{x \in A}. \text{inverse } (f \ x) :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps})$
 by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: fps-inverse-mult)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1*:

```

  fixes ones ones-inv :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  defines ones ≡ Abs-fps (λn. 1)
  and ones-inv ≡ Abs-fps (λn. if n=0 then 1 else if n=1 then - 1 else 0)
  shows fps-left-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
  and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv

```

proof–

```

  show fps-left-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n
    show fps-left-inverse ones 1 $ n = ones-inv $ n
  proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
    case (1 n) show ?case
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc m)

```

```

    have m: n = Suc m by fact
    moreover have fps-left-inverse ones 1 $ Suc m = ones-inv $ Suc m
    proof (cases m)
      case (Suc k) thus ?thesis
      using Suc m 1 by (simp add: ones-def ones-inv-def sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
    qed (simp add: ones-def ones-inv-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed (simp add: ones-inv-def)
qed
qed
moreover have fps-right-inverse ones 1 = fps-left-inverse ones 1
  by (auto intro: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric] simp: ones-def)
ultimately show fps-right-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1':
  fixes ones :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  defines ones  $\equiv$  Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. 1$ )
  shows fps-left-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
proof-
  define ones-inv :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  where ones-inv  $\equiv$  Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } n=1 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0$ )
  hence fps-left-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
  and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
  using ones-def fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1 by auto
  thus fps-left-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  by (auto intro: fps-ext simp: ones-inv-def)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-inverse-gp:
  inverse (Abs-fps( $\lambda n. (1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring})$ )) =
    Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } n=1 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0$ )
  using fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1(2) by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

```

```

lemma fps-inverse-gp': inverse (Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. 1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}$ )) = 1 - fps-X
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'(2))

```

```

lemma fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X:
  fixes ones :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  defines ones  $\equiv$  Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. 1$ )
  shows fps-left-inverse (1 - fps-X) 1 = ones
  and fps-right-inverse (1 - fps-X) 1 = ones
proof-
  have fps-left-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  using fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'(1) by (simp add: ones-def)
  thus fps-left-inverse (1 - fps-X) 1 = ones
  using fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of 1 ones 1] by (simp add: ones-def)

```

```

have fps-right-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  using fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'(2) by (simp add: ones-def)
thus fps-right-inverse (1 - fps-X) 1 = ones
  using fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of ones 1 1] by (simp add: ones-def)
qed

lemma fps-inverse-one-minus-fps-X:
  fixes ones :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  defines ones ≡ Abs-fps (λn. 1)
  shows inverse (1 - fps-X) = ones
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def assms fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X(2))

lemma fps-lr-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared:
  shows fps-left-inverse ((1 - fps-X)^2) (1::'a::ring-1) = Abs-fps (λn. of-nat (n+1))
        fps-right-inverse ((1 - fps-X)^2) (1::'a) = Abs-fps (λn. of-nat (n+1))
proof-
  define f invf2 :: 'a fps
  where f ≡ (1 - fps-X)
  and invf2 ≡ Abs-fps (λn. of-nat (n+1))

  have f2-nth-simps:
    f^2 $ 1 = - of-nat 2 f^2 $ 2 = 1 ∧ n. n>2 ⇒ f^2 $ n = 0
    by (simp-all add: power2-eq-square f-def fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)

  show fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 = invf2
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix n show fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ n = invf2 $ n
    proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
      case (1 t)
      hence induct-assm:
        ∧m. m < t ⇒ fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ m = invf2 $ m
      by fast
      show ?case
      proof (cases t)
        case (Suc m)
        have m: t = Suc m by fact
        moreover have fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc m = invf2 $ Suc m
        proof (cases m)
          case 0 thus ?thesis using f2-nth-simps(1) by (simp add: invf2-def)
        next
          case (Suc l)
          have l: m = Suc l by fact
          moreover have fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc (Suc l) = invf2 $ Suc (Suc l)
        l)
        proof (cases l)
          case 0 thus ?thesis using f2-nth-simps(1,2) by (simp add: Suc-1[symmetric] invf2-def)
        next

```

```

case (Suc k)
from Suc l m
  have A: fps-left-inverse (f2) 1 $ Suc (Suc k) = invf2 $ Suc (Suc k)
  and B: fps-left-inverse (f2) 1 $ Suc k = invf2 $ Suc k
  using induct-assm[of Suc k] induct-assm[of Suc (Suc k)]
  by auto
have times2:  $\bigwedge a::nat. 2*a = a + a$  by simp
have  $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. (f^2)$(Suc (Suc (Suc k)) - i) = 0$ 
  using f2-nth-simps(3) by auto
hence
  fps-left-inverse (f2) 1 $ Suc (Suc (Suc k)) =
    fps-left-inverse (f2) 1 $ Suc (Suc k) * of-nat 2 -
    fps-left-inverse (f2) 1 $ Suc k
  using sum.ub-add-nat f2-nth-simps(1,2) by simp
also have ... = of-nat (2 * Suc (Suc (Suc k))) - of-nat (Suc (Suc k))
  by (subst A, subst B) (simp add: invf2-def mult.commute)
also have ... = of-nat (Suc (Suc (Suc k)) + 1)
  by (subst times2[of Suc (Suc (Suc k))]) simp
finally have
  fps-left-inverse (f2) 1 $ Suc (Suc (Suc k)) = invf2 $ Suc (Suc (Suc
k))
    by (simp add: invf2-def)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: invf2-def)
qed
qed

moreover have fps-right-inverse (f2) 1 = fps-left-inverse (f2) 1
  by (auto
    intro: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]
    simp: f-def power2-eq-square
  )
ultimately show fps-right-inverse (f2) 1 = invf2
  by simp

qed

lemma fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared':
  assumes inverse (1::'a::{ring-1, inverse}) = 1
  shows inverse ((1 - fps-X)2 :: 'a fps) = Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. of-nat (n+1)$ )
  using assms fps-lr-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared(2)
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def power2-eq-square)

lemma fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared:
  inverse ((1 - fps-X)2 :: 'a :: division-ring fps) = Abs-fps ( $\lambda n. of-nat (n+1)$ )

```

by (rule fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared'[OF inverse-1])

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-fps-X-plus1*:
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a::\text{ring-1}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n})$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n})$
proof –

show $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n})$
proof (rule *fps-ext*)
fix n **show** $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a) \$ n = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n}) \$$
 n
proof (induct n rule: *nat-less-induct*)
case $(1\ n)$ **show** ?case
proof (cases n)
case $(\text{Suc } m)$
have $m: n = \text{Suc } m$ **by** *fact*
from $\text{Suc } 1$ **have**
 $A: \text{fps-left-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a) \$ n =$
 $\quad - (\sum i=0..m. (-1)^{\wedge i} * (1 + \text{fps-X}) \$ (\text{Suc } m - i))$
by *simp*
show ?thesis
proof (cases m)
case $(\text{Suc } l)$
have $\forall i \in \{0..l\}. ((1::'a \text{ fps}) + \text{fps-X}) \$ (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } l) - i) = 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\text{Suc } A\ m$ **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed (*simp add: m A*)
qed *simp*
qed
qed

moreover have
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a) = \text{fps-left-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X})\ 1$
by (intro *fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]*) *simp-all*
ultimately show $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) (1::'a) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n})$
by *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n})$
using *assms fps-lr-inverse-fps-X-plus1 (2)*
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1*:
 $\text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge n})$
by (rule *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *subdegree-lr-inverse*:


```

fixes  $x :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus\}$ 
and  $y :: 'b::\{ab-group-add,mult-zero\}$ 
shows  $subdegree\ (fps-left-inverse\ f\ x) = 0$ 
and  $subdegree\ (fps-right-inverse\ g\ y) = 0$ 
proof -
  show  $subdegree\ (fps-left-inverse\ f\ x) = 0$ 
    using  $fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(1)\ subdegree-eq-0-iff$  by fastforce
  show  $subdegree\ (fps-right-inverse\ g\ y) = 0$ 
    using  $fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2)\ subdegree-eq-0-iff$  by fastforce
qed

lemma subdegree-inverse [simp]:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero\}\ fps$ 
shows  $subdegree\ (inverse\ f) = 0$ 
using subdegree-lr-inverse(2)
by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-right-inverse-constructor-rec:
   $n > 0 \implies fps-right-inverse-constructor\ f\ a\ n =$ 
     $-a * sum\ (\lambda i. fps-nth\ f\ i * fps-right-inverse-constructor\ f\ a\ (n - i))$ 
 $\{1..n\}$ 
by (cases n) auto

lemma fps-right-inverse-constructor-cong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge k. k \leq n \implies fps-nth\ f\ k = fps-nth\ g\ k$ 
shows  $fps-right-inverse-constructor\ f\ c\ n = fps-right-inverse-constructor\ g\ c\ n$ 
using assms
proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n > 0)
    case n: True
    have  $fps-right-inverse-constructor\ f\ c\ n =$ 
       $-c * sum\ (\lambda i. fps-nth\ f\ i * fps-right-inverse-constructor\ f\ c\ (n - i))$ 
 $\{1..n\}$ 
    by (subst fps-right-inverse-constructor-rec) (use n in auto)
    also have  $sum\ (\lambda i. fps-nth\ f\ i * fps-right-inverse-constructor\ f\ c\ (n - i))\ \{1..n\}$ 
     $=$ 
       $sum\ (\lambda i. fps-nth\ g\ i * fps-right-inverse-constructor\ g\ c\ (n - i))\ \{1..n\}$ 
    by (intro sum.cong refl arg-cong2[of - - - (*)] less) (use assms in auto)
    also have  $-c * \dots = fps-right-inverse-constructor\ g\ c\ n$ 
    by (subst (2) fps-right-inverse-constructor-rec) (use n in auto)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed auto
qed

lemma fps-cutoff-inverse:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: field\ fps$ 
assumes  $fps-nth\ f\ 0 \neq 0$ 

```

```

  shows  $\text{fps\_cutoff } n \text{ (inverse (fps\_cutoff } n \text{ f))} = \text{fps\_cutoff } n \text{ (inverse } f)$ 
proof (cases  $n = 0$ )
  case True
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: True)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (subst fps\_cutoff-eq-fps\_cutoff-iff, safe)
    fix  $k$  assume  $k < n$ 
    have  $\text{fps\_nth (inverse (fps\_cutoff } n \text{ f)) } k =$ 
       $\text{fps\_right-inverse-constructor (fps\_cutoff } n \text{ f) (inverse (fps\_nth } f \text{ } 0)) } k$ 
    using False by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)
    also have  $\dots = \text{fps\_right-inverse-constructor } f \text{ (inverse (fps\_nth } f \text{ } 0)) } k$ 
    by (rule fps\_right-inverse-constructor-cong) (use  $\langle k < n \rangle$  in auto)
    also have  $\dots = \text{fps\_nth (inverse } f) k$ 
    using False by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)
    finally show  $\text{fps\_nth (inverse (fps\_cutoff } n \text{ f)) } k = \text{fps\_nth (inverse } f) k$  .
  qed
qed

lemma tendsto-inverse-fps-aux:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $\text{fps\_nth } f \text{ } 0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $((\lambda f. \text{inverse } f) \longrightarrow \text{inverse } f) \text{ (at } f)$ 
  unfolding tendsto-fps-iff
proof
  fix  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  have eventually  $(\lambda g. \forall k \leq n. \text{fps\_nth } g \text{ } k = \text{fps\_nth } f \text{ } k) \text{ (nhds } f)$ 
    by (rule eventually-fps-nth-eq-nhds-fps-strong)
  hence eventually  $(\lambda g. \forall k \leq n. \text{fps\_nth } g \text{ } k = \text{fps\_nth } f \text{ } k) \text{ (at } f)$ 
    using eventually-nhds-conv-at by blast
  thus eventually  $(\lambda g. \text{fps\_nth (inverse } g) \text{ } n = \text{fps\_nth (inverse } f) \text{ } n) \text{ (at } f)$ 
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim  $g$ )
    from elim have  $\text{fps\_nth } g \text{ } 0 = \text{fps\_nth } f \text{ } 0$ 
    by auto
    with assms have [simp]:  $\text{fps\_nth } g \text{ } 0 \neq 0$ 
    by simp
    have  $\text{fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ (inverse } f) = \text{fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ (inverse (fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ } f))$ 
    by (rule fps\_cutoff-inverse [symmetric]) fact
    also have  $\text{fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ } f = \text{fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ } g$ 
    by (subst fps\_cutoff-eq-fps\_cutoff-iff) (use elim in auto)
    also have  $\text{fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ (inverse } \dots) = \text{fps\_cutoff } (n+1) \text{ (inverse } g)$ 
    by (rule fps\_cutoff-inverse) auto
    finally show ?case
    by (subst (asm) fps\_cutoff-eq-fps\_cutoff-iff) auto
  qed
qed

```

qed

lemma *tendsto-inverse-fps* [*tendsto-intros*]:

fixes $g :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$

assumes $(f \longrightarrow g) F$

assumes $\text{fps-nth } g \ 0 \neq 0$

shows $((\lambda x. \text{inverse } (f \ x)) \longrightarrow \text{inverse } g) F$

by (rule *tendsto-compose*[*OF tendsto-inverse-fps-aux assms(1)*]) *fact*

lemma *fps-div-zero* [*simp*]:

$0 \text{ div } (g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\} \text{fps}) = 0$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-div-by-zero'*:

fixes $g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\} \text{fps}$

assumes $\text{inverse } (0 :: 'a) = 0$

shows $g \text{ div } 0 = 0$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def assms fps-inverse-zero'*)

lemma *fps-div-by-zero* [*simp*]: $(g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } 0 = 0$

by (rule *fps-div-by-zero'*[*OF inverse-zero*])

lemma *fps-divide-unit'*: $\text{subdegree } g = 0 \implies f \text{ div } g = f * \text{inverse } g$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-divide-unit*: $g \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies f \text{ div } g = f * \text{inverse } g$

by (*intro fps-divide-unit'*) (*simp add: subdegree-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-0'*:

$\text{subdegree } (g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) = 0 \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 / (g \$ 0)$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-unit' divide-inverse*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-0* [*simp*]:

$g \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 / (g \$ 0 :: - :: \text{division-ring})$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-nth-0'*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-below*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, uminus, mult-zero, inverse}\} \text{fps}$

shows $n < \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ n = 0$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mult-nth-eq0*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-base*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$

assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$

shows $(f \text{ div } g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g) = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * \text{inverse } (g \$ \text{subdegree } g)$

by (*simp add: assms fps-divide-def fps-divide-unit'*)

lemma *fps-divide-subdegree-ge*:

```

fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,inverse} fps
assumes f / g ≠ 0
shows subdegree (f / g) ≥ subdegree f - subdegree g
by (intro subdegree-geI) (simp-all add: assms fps-divide-nth-below)

lemma fps-divide-subdegree:
  fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fps
  assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0 subdegree g ≤ subdegree f
  shows subdegree (f / g) = subdegree f - subdegree g
proof (intro antisym)
  from assms have 1: (f div g) $ (subdegree f - subdegree g) ≠ 0
  using fps-divide-nth-base[of g f] by simp
  thus subdegree (f / g) ≤ subdegree f - subdegree g by (intro subdegree-leI) simp
  from 1 have f / g ≠ 0 by (auto intro: fps-nonzeroI)
  thus subdegree f - subdegree g ≤ subdegree (f / g) by (rule fps-divide-subdegree-ge)
qed

lemma fps-divide-shift-numer:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero} fps
  assumes n ≤ subdegree f
  shows fps-shift n f / g = fps-shift n (f/g)
  using assms fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm[of n f inverse (unit-factor g)]
  fps-shift-fps-shift-reorder[of subdegree g n f * inverse (unit-factor g)]
  by (simp add: fps-divide-def)

lemma fps-divide-shift-denom:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero} fps
  assumes n ≤ subdegree g subdegree g ≤ subdegree f
  shows f / fps-shift n g = Abs-fps (λk. if k<n then 0 else (f/g) $ (k-n))
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix k
  from assms(1) have LHS:
    (f / fps-shift n g) $ k = (f * inverse (unit-factor g)) $ (k + (subdegree g - n))
  using fps-unit-factor-shift[of n g]
  by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
  show (f / fps-shift n g) $ k = Abs-fps (λk. if k<n then 0 else (f/g) $ (k-n)) $ k
  proof (cases k<n)
    case True with assms LHS show ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-eq0[of - f] by
    simp
  next
    case False
    hence (f/g) $ (k-n) = (f * inverse (unit-factor g)) $ ((k-n) + subdegree g)
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
    with False LHS assms(1) show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-numer:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero} fps

```

shows $\text{unit-factor } f / g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) (f/g)$
by (simp add: fps-divide-shift-number)

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-denom:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ fps
assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows
 $f / \text{unit-factor } g = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < \text{subdegree } g \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (f/g) \$ (k - \text{subdegree } g))$
by (simp add: assms fps-divide-shift-denom)

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-both':
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ fps
assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $\text{unit-factor } f / \text{unit-factor } g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g) (f / g)$
using assms fps-divide-unit-factor-numer[of f unit-factor g]
 fps-divide-unit-factor-denom[of g f]
 fps-shift-rev-shift(1)[of subdegree g subdegree f f/g]
by simp

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-both:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$ fps
assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $\text{unit-factor } f / \text{unit-factor } g = \text{unit-factor } (f / g)$
using assms fps-divide-unit-factor-both'[of g f] fps-divide-subdegree[of f g]
by (cases $f=0 \vee g=0$) auto

lemma fps-divide-self:
 $(f::'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \neq 0 \implies f / f = 1$
using fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor-divring[of f]
by (simp add: fps-divide-def)

lemma fps-divide-add:
fixes $f g h :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ fps
shows $(f + g) / h = f / h + g / h$
by (simp add: fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-add)

lemma fps-divide-diff:
fixes $f g h :: 'a::\{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\}$ fps
shows $(f - g) / h = f / h - g / h$
by (simp add: fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-diff)

lemma fps-divide-uminus:
fixes $f g h :: 'a::\{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\}$ fps
shows $(-f) / g = -(f / g)$
by (simp add: fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-uminus)

lemma fps-divide-uminus':

```

fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}$ 
shows  $f / (-\ g) = -\ (f / g)$ 
by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-unit-factor-uminus fps-shift-uminus)

lemma fps-divide-times:
fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-0},\text{inverse},\text{uminus}\}\ \text{fps}$ 
assumes  $\text{subdegree}\ h \leq \text{subdegree}\ g$ 
shows  $(f * g) / h = f * (g / h)$ 
using assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of  $g$  inverse (unit-factor  $h$ )]
fps-shift-mult[of  $\text{subdegree}\ h\ g * \text{inverse}\ (\text{unit-factor}\ h)\ f$ ]
by (fastforce simp add: fps-divide-def mult.assoc)

lemma fps-divide-times2:
fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-0},\text{inverse},\text{uminus}\}\ \text{fps}$ 
assumes  $\text{subdegree}\ h \leq \text{subdegree}\ f$ 
shows  $(f * g) / h = (f / h) * g$ 
using assms fps-divide-times[of  $h\ f\ g$ ]
by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma fps-times-divide-eq:
fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::\text{field}\ \text{fps}$ 
assumes  $g \neq 0$  and  $\text{subdegree}\ f \geq \text{subdegree}\ g$ 
shows  $f \text{ div } g * g = f$ 
using assms fps-divide-times2[of  $g\ f\ g$ ]
by (simp add: fps-divide-times fps-divide-self)

lemma fps-divide-times-eq:
 $(g :: 'a::\text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}) \neq 0 \implies (f * g) \text{ div } g = f$ 
by (simp add: fps-divide-times fps-divide-self)

lemma fps-divide-by-mult':
fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}$ 
assumes  $\text{subdegree}\ h \leq \text{subdegree}\ f$ 
shows  $f / (g * h) = f / h / g$ 
proof (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0 \vee h=0$ )
case False with assms show ?thesis
using fps-unit-factor-mult[of  $g\ h$ ]
by (auto simp:
fps-divide-def fps-shift-fps-shift fps-inverse-mult-divring mult.assoc
fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm
)
qed auto

lemma fps-divide-by-mult:
fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \text{field}\ \text{fps}$ 
assumes  $\text{subdegree}\ g \leq \text{subdegree}\ f$ 
shows  $f / (g * h) = f / g / h$ 
proof –
have  $f / (g * h) = f / (h * g)$  by (simp add: mult.commute)

```

also have $\dots = f / g / h$ using *fps-divide-by-mult'*[*OF assms*] by *simp*
 finally show *?thesis* by *simp*
 qed

lemma *fps-divide-cancel*:
 fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}$
 shows $h \neq 0 \implies (f * h) \text{ div } (g * h) = f \text{ div } g$
 by (cases $f=0$)
 (auto simp: *fps-divide-by-mult'* *fps-divide-times-eq*)

lemma *fps-divide-1'*:
 fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$
fps
 assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
 shows $a / 1 = a$
 using *assms fps-inverse-one' fps-one-mult*(2)[*of a*]
 by (force simp: *fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-divide-1* [*simp*]: $(a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps}) / 1 = a$
 by (rule *fps-divide-1'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-divide-X'*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$
fps
 assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
 shows $f / \text{fps-X} = \text{fps-shift } 1\ f$
 using *assms fps-one-mult*(2)[*of f*]
 by (simp add: *fps-divide-def fps-X-unit-factor fps-inverse-one'*)

lemma *fps-divide-X* [*simp*]: $a / \text{fps-X} = \text{fps-shift } 1\ (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps})$
 by (rule *fps-divide-X'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-divide-X-power'*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}\ \text{fps}$
 assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
 shows $f / (\text{fps-X} \wedge n) = \text{fps-shift } n\ f$
 using *fps-inverse-one'*[*OF assms*] *fps-one-mult*(2)[*of f*]
 by (simp add: *fps-divide-def fps-X-power-subdegree*)

lemma *fps-divide-X-power* [*simp*]: $a / (\text{fps-X} \wedge n) = \text{fps-shift } n\ (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}\ \text{fps})$
 by (rule *fps-divide-X-power'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-divide-shift-denom-conv-times-fps-X-power*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}\ \text{fps}$
 assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } g$ $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
 shows $f / \text{fps-shift } n\ g = f / g * \text{fps-X} \wedge n$
 using *assms*
 by (intro *fps-ext*) (simp-all add: *fps-divide-shift-denom fps-X-power-mult-right-nth*)

lemma *fps-divide-unit-factor-denom-conv-times-fps-X-power*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fps*
assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $f / \text{unit-factor } g = f / g * \text{fps-X}^{\text{subdegree } g}$
by (*simp add: assms fps-divide-shift-denom-conv-times-fps-X-power*)

lemma *fps-shift-altdef'*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fps*
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
shows $\text{fps-shift } n \ f = f \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-X-power-subdegree fps-X-power-unit-factor fps-inverse-one'*
)

lemma *fps-shift-altdef*:
 $\text{fps-shift } n \ f = (f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n$
by (*rule fps-shift-altdef'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-power-nth'*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fps*
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
shows $(f \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n) \$ k = f \$ (k + n)$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: fps-shift-altdef' [symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-power-nth*: $((f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n) \$ k = f \$ (k + n)$
by (*rule fps-div-fps-X-power-nth'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-nth'*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fps*
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
shows $(f \text{ div } \text{fps-X}) \$ k = f \$ \text{Suc } k$
using *assms fps-div-fps-X-power-nth'[of f 1]*
by *simp*

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-nth*: $((f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } \text{fps-X}) \$ k = f \$ \text{Suc } k$
by (*rule fps-div-fps-X-nth'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *divide-fps-const'*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\}$
shows $f / \text{fps-const } c = f * \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } c)$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-const-inverse*)

lemma *divide-fps-const [simp]*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$
shows $f / \text{fps-const } c = \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } c) * f$


```

    by (simp add: divide-fps-const' mult.commute)

lemma fps-const-divide: fps-const (x :: - :: division-ring) / fps-const y = fps-const
(x / y)
  by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-const-inverse divide-inverse)

lemma fps-numeral-divide-divide:
  x / numeral b / numeral c = (x / numeral (b * c) :: 'a :: field fps)
  by (simp add: fps-divide-by-mult[symmetric])

lemma fps-numeral-mult-divide:
  numeral b * x / numeral c = (numeral b / numeral c * x :: 'a :: field fps)
  by (simp add: fps-divide-times2)

lemmas fps-numeral-simps =
  fps-numeral-divide-divide fps-numeral-mult-divide inverse-fps-numeral neg-numeral-fps-const

lemma fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit:
  fixes f :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  shows (∃ g. 1 = f * g) ⟷ (∃ k. 1 = f$0 * k)
proof
  assume ∃ g. 1 = f * g
  then obtain g where 1 = f * g by fast
  hence 1 = f$0 * g$0 using fps-mult-nth-0[of f g] by simp
  thus ∃ k. 1 = f$0 * k by auto
next
  assume ∃ k. 1 = f$0 * k
  then obtain k where 1 = f$0 * k by fast
  hence 1 = f * fps-right-inverse f k
    using fps-right-inverse by simp
  thus ∃ g. 1 = f * g by fast
qed

lemma fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit:
  fixes f :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  shows (∃ g. 1 = g * f) ⟷ (∃ k. 1 = k * f$0)
proof
  assume ∃ g. 1 = g * f
  then obtain g where 1 = g * f by fast
  hence 1 = g$0 * f$0 using fps-mult-nth-0[of g f] by simp
  thus ∃ k. 1 = k * f$0 by auto
next
  assume ∃ k. 1 = k * f$0
  then obtain k where 1 = k * f$0 by fast
  hence 1 = fps-left-inverse f k * f
    using fps-left-inverse by simp
  thus ∃ g. 1 = g * f by fast
qed

```

```

lemma fps-is-unit-iff [simp]: (f :: 'a :: field fps) dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  f $ 0  $\neq$  0
proof
  assume f dvd 1
  then obtain g where 1 = f * g by (elim dvdE)
  from this[symmetric] have (f*g) $ 0 = 1 by simp
  thus f $ 0  $\neq$  0 by auto
next
  assume A: f $ 0  $\neq$  0
  thus f dvd 1 by (simp add: inverse-mult-eq-1[OF A, symmetric])
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-eq-0-left:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,zero-neq-one,mult-zero} fps
  assumes  $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ 
  shows subdegree f = 0
proof (intro subdegree-eq-0)
  from assms obtain g where 1 = f * g by fast
  hence f$0 * g$0 = 1 using fps-mult-nth-0[of f g] by simp
  thus f$0  $\neq$  0 by auto
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-eq-0-right:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,zero-neq-one,mult-zero} fps
  assumes  $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ 
  shows subdegree f = 0
proof (intro subdegree-eq-0)
  from assms obtain g where 1 = g * f by fast
  hence g$0 * f$0 = 1 using fps-mult-nth-0[of g f] by simp
  thus f$0  $\neq$  0 by auto
qed

```

```

lemma subdegree-eq-0' [simp]: (f :: 'a :: field fps) dvd 1  $\implies$  subdegree f = 0
  by simp

```

```

lemma fps-dvd1-left-trivial-unit-factor:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, zero-neq-one, mult-zero} fps
  assumes  $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ 
  shows unit-factor f = f
  using assms subdegree-eq-0-left
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma fps-dvd1-right-trivial-unit-factor:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, zero-neq-one, mult-zero} fps
  assumes  $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ 
  shows unit-factor f = f
  using assms subdegree-eq-0-right
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma fps-dvd1-trivial-unit-factor:

```

```

(f :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps) dvd 1  $\implies$  unit-factor f = f
unfolding dvd-def by (rule fps-dvd1-left-trivial-unit-factor) simp

lemma fps-unit-dvd-left:
  fixes f :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  assumes f $ 0  $\neq$  0
  shows  $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ 
  using assms fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit right-inverse
  by fastforce

lemma fps-unit-dvd-right:
  fixes f :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  assumes f $ 0  $\neq$  0
  shows  $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ 
  using assms fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit left-inverse
  by fastforce

lemma fps-unit-dvd [simp]: (f $ 0 :: 'a :: field)  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  f dvd g
  using fps-unit-dvd-left dvd-trans[of f 1] by simp

lemma dvd-left-imp-subdegree-le:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  assumes  $\exists k. g = f * k$  g  $\neq$  0
  shows subdegree f  $\leq$  subdegree g
  using assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge
  by fastforce

lemma dvd-right-imp-subdegree-le:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  assumes  $\exists k. g = k * f$  g  $\neq$  0
  shows subdegree f  $\leq$  subdegree g
  using assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge
  by fastforce

lemma dvd-imp-subdegree-le:
  f dvd g  $\implies$  g  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  subdegree f  $\leq$  subdegree g
  using dvd-left-imp-subdegree-le by fast

lemma subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-ring1:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  assumes  $\exists y. f $ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1$  subdegree f  $\leq$  subdegree g
  shows  $\exists k. g = f * k$ 
proof –
  define h :: 'a fps where h  $\equiv$  fps-X  $\wedge$  (subdegree g – subdegree f)
  from assms(1) obtain y where f $ subdegree f * y = 1 by fast
  hence unit-factor f $ 0 * y = 1 by simp
  from this obtain k where 1 = unit-factor f * k
  using fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit[of unit-factor f] by auto
  hence fps-X  $\wedge$  subdegree f = fps-X  $\wedge$  subdegree f * unit-factor f * k

```

by (simp add: mult.assoc)
 moreover have $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f * \text{unit-factor } f = f$
 by (rule fps-unit-factor-decompose'[symmetric])
 ultimately have
 $\text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{subdegree } f + (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f)) = f * k * h$
 by (simp add: power-add h-def)
 hence $g = f * (k * h * \text{unit-factor } g)$
 using fps-unit-factor-decompose'[of g]
 by (simp add: assms(2) mult.assoc)
 thus ?thesis by fast
 qed

lemma *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-divring*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
 assumes $f \neq 0$ $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
 shows $\exists k. g = f * k$
proof (intro subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-ring1)
 from assms(1) have $f \neq 0$ by simp
 thus $\exists y. f \neq 0 \wedge \text{subdegree } f * y = 1$ using right-inverse by blast
 qed (rule assms(2))

lemma *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-right-ring1*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
 assumes $\exists x. x * f \neq 0$ $\text{subdegree } f = 1$ $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
 shows $\exists k. g = k * f$
proof–
 define $h :: 'a \text{ fps}$ where $h \equiv \text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f)$
 from assms(1) obtain x where $x * f \neq 0$ by fast
 hence $x * \text{unit-factor } f \neq 0$ by simp
 from this obtain k where $1 = k * \text{unit-factor } f$
 using fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit[of unit-factor f] by auto
 hence $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f = k * (\text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f)$
 by (simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric])
 moreover have $\text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f = f$
 by (rule fps-unit-factor-decompose[symmetric])
 ultimately have $\text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } f) = h * k * f$
 by (simp add: power-add h-def mult.assoc)
 hence $g = \text{unit-factor } g * h * k * f$
 using fps-unit-factor-decompose[of g]
 by (simp add: assms(2) mult.assoc)
 thus ?thesis by fast
 qed

lemma *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-right-divring*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
 assumes $f \neq 0$ $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
 shows $\exists k. g = k * f$
proof (intro subdegree-le-imp-dvd-right-ring1)
 from assms(1) have $f \neq 0$ by simp

thus $\exists x. x * f \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } f = 1$ **using** *left-inverse* **by** *blast*
qed (*rule assms(2)*)

lemma *fps-dvd-iff*:
assumes $(f :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}) \neq 0 \ g \neq 0$
shows $f \text{ dvd } g \longleftrightarrow \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
proof
assume $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
with *assms* **show** $f \text{ dvd } g$
using *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-divring*
by (*auto intro: dvdI*)
qed (*simp add: assms dvd-imp-subdegree-le*)

lemma *subdegree-div'*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
assumes $\exists k. p = k * q$
shows $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } p - \text{subdegree } q$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *False*
from *assms(1)* **obtain** k **where** $k: p = k * q$ **by** *blast*
with *False* **have** $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } k$ **by** (*simp add: fps-divide-times-eq*)
moreover **have** $k \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } k * q \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } q \neq 0$
proof
assume $k \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } k * q \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } q = 0$
hence $k \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } k * q \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } q * \text{inverse } (q \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } q) = 0$ **by**
simp
with *False k* **show** *False* **by** (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
qed
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: k subdegree-mult'*)
qed *simp*

lemma *subdegree-div*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$
assumes $q \text{ dvd } p$
shows $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } p - \text{subdegree } q$
using *assms*
unfolding *dvd-def*
by (*auto intro: subdegree-div'*)

lemma *subdegree-div-unit'*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add, mult-zero, inverse}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $q \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0 \ p \text{ \$ } \text{subdegree } p * \text{inverse } (q \text{ \$ } 0) \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } p$
using *assms subdegree-mult'[of p inverse q]*
by (*auto simp add: fps-divide-unit*)

lemma *subdegree-div-unit''*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-no-zero-divisors, inverse}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $q \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0 \ \text{inverse } (q \text{ \$ } 0) \neq 0$

```

shows   subdegree (p div q) = subdegree p
by      (cases p = 0) (auto intro: subdegree-div-unit' simp: assms)

lemma subdegree-div-unit:
  fixes   p q :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  assumes q ≠ 0
  shows   subdegree (p div q) = subdegree p
  by      (intro subdegree-div-unit'') (simp-all add: assms)

instantiation fps :: ({comm-semiring-1,inverse,uminus}) modulo
begin

definition fps-mod-def:
  f mod g = (if g = 0 then f else
    let h = unit-factor g in fps-cutoff (subdegree g) (f * inverse h) * h)

instance ..

end

lemma fps-mod-zero [simp]:
  (f::'a::{comm-semiring-1,inverse,uminus} fps) mod 0 = f
  by (simp add: fps-mod-def)

lemma fps-mod-eq-zero:
  assumes g ≠ 0 and subdegree f ≥ subdegree g
  shows   f mod g = 0
proof (cases f * inverse (unit-factor g) = 0)
  case False
  have fps-cutoff (subdegree g) (f * inverse (unit-factor g)) = 0
    using False assms(2) fps-mult-subdegree-ge fps-cutoff-zero-iff by force
  with assms(1) show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mod-def Let-def)
qed (simp add: assms fps-mod-def)

lemma fps-mod-unit [simp]: g ≠ 0 ⇒ f mod g = 0
  by (intro fps-mod-eq-zero) auto

lemma subdegree-mod:
  assumes subdegree (f::'a::field fps) < subdegree g
  shows   subdegree (f mod g) = subdegree f
proof (cases f = 0)
  case False
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (intro subdegreeI)
    (auto simp: inverse-mult-eq-1 fps-mod-def Let-def fps-cutoff-left-mult-nth
      mult.assoc)
qed (simp add: fps-mod-def)

instance fps :: (field) idom-modulo

```

proof

fix $f\ g :: 'a\ fps$

define n **where** $n = \text{subdegree } g$

define h **where** $h = f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)$

show $f \text{ div } g * g + f \text{ mod } g = f$

proof ($\text{cases } g = 0$)

case False

with $n\text{-def } h\text{-def}$ **have**

$f \text{ div } g * g + f \text{ mod } g = (\text{fps-shift } n\ h * \text{fps-}X^{\wedge} n + \text{fps-cutoff } n\ h) * \text{unit-factor}$

g

by ($\text{simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mod-def Let-def subdegree-decompose alge-}$
 bra-simps)

with $\text{False show ?thesis}$

by ($\text{simp add: fps-shift-cutoff h-def inverse-mult-eq-1}$)

qed auto

qed ($\text{rule fps-divide-times-eq, simp-all add: fps-divide-def}$)

instantiation $\text{fps} :: (\text{field})\ \text{normalization-semidom-multiplicative}$

begin

definition $\text{fps-normalize-def [simp]}$:

$\text{normalize } f = (\text{if } f = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{fps-}X^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } f)$

instance **proof**

fix $f\ g :: 'a\ fps$

assume $\text{is-unit } f$

thus $\text{unit-factor } (f * g) = f * \text{unit-factor } g$

using $\text{fps-unit-factor-mult[of } f\ g]$ **by** simp

next

fix $f\ g :: 'a\ fps$

show $\text{unit-factor } f * \text{normalize } f = f$

by ($\text{simp add: fps-shift-times-fps-}X^{\wedge}\text{-power}$)

next

fix $f\ g :: 'a\ fps$

show $\text{unit-factor } (f * g) = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g$

using $\text{fps-unit-factor-mult[of } f\ g]$ **by** simp

qed ($\text{simp-all add: fps-divide-def Let-def}$)

end

5.8 Computing reciprocals via Hensel lifting

lemma $\text{inverse-fps-hensel-lifting}$:

fixes $F\ G :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$ **and** $n :: \text{nat}$

assumes $G\text{-eq: } \text{fps-cutoff } n\ G = \text{fps-cutoff } n\ (\text{inverse } F)$

```

assumes unit:  $\text{fps-nth } F \ 0 \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) \ (\text{inverse } F) = \text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) \ (G * (2 - F * G))$ 
proof -
  define R where  $R = \text{inverse } F - G$ 
  have eq:  $G = \text{inverse } F - R$ 
    by (simp add: R-def)
  from assms have  $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ R = 0$ 
    by (simp add: R-def fps-cutoff-diff)
  hence R:  $R = 0 \vee \text{subdegree } R \geq n$ 
    by (simp add: fps-cutoff-zero-iff)

  have  $G * (2 - F * G) - \text{inverse } F =$ 
     $\text{inverse } F + F * \text{inverse } F * R * 2 - F * R^2 - R * 2 - F * \text{inverse } F *$ 
     $\text{inverse } F$ 
    by (simp add: eq algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
  also have  $F * \text{inverse } F = 1$ 
    using unit by (simp add: inverse-mult-eq-1)
  also have  $\text{inverse } F + 1 * R * 2 - F * R^2 - R * 2 - 1 * \text{inverse } F = -F * R^2$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  finally have  $\text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) \ (G * (2 - F * G) - \text{inverse } F) = \text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) \ (-F * R^2)$ 
    by (rule arg-cong)
  also have  $\dots = 0$ 
    proof (cases  $-F * R^2 = 0$ )
      case False
        have  $2 * n \leq \text{subdegree } (-F * R^2)$ 
          using False R unit by simp
        thus ?thesis
          by (simp add: fps-cutoff-zero-iff)
    qed auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: fps-cutoff-diff)
qed

```

```

lemma inverse-fps-hensel-lifting':
  fixes F G :: 'a :: field fps and n :: nat
  assumes G-eq:  $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ G = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ (\text{inverse } F)$ 
  assumes unit:  $\text{fps-nth } F \ 0 \neq 0$ 
  defines P  $\equiv \text{fps-shift } n \ (F * G - 1)$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) \ (\text{inverse } F) = \text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) \ (G * (1 - \text{fps-X}^\wedge n * P))$ 
proof -
  define R where  $R = \text{inverse } F - G$ 
  have eq:  $G = \text{inverse } F - R$ 
    by (simp add: R-def)
  from assms have  $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ R = 0$ 
    by (simp add: R-def fps-cutoff-diff)
  hence R:  $R = 0 \vee \text{subdegree } R \geq n$ 

```



```

by (simp add: fps-cutoff-zero-iff)

have FG-eq:  $F * G = 1 + \text{fps-}X \wedge n * P$ 
proof (cases  $F * G - 1 = 0$ )
  case False
  have eq:  $F * G - 1 = F * (G - \text{inverse } F)$ 
  using unit by (simp add: inverse-mult-eq-1' ring-distribs)
  have subdegree ( $F * (G - \text{inverse } F)$ )  $\geq n$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{fps-cutoff } n (G - \text{inverse } F) = 0$ 
    using G-eq by (simp add: fps-cutoff-diff)
    hence  $n \leq \text{subdegree } (G - \text{inverse } F)$ 
    using False unfolding eq by (simp add: fps-cutoff-zero-iff)
    also have  $\text{subdegree } (G - \text{inverse } F) = \text{subdegree } (F * (G - \text{inverse } F))$ 
    by (subst subdegree-mult) (use unit False in ⟨auto simp: eq⟩)
    finally have  $n \leq \text{subdegree } (F * (G - \text{inverse } F))$  .
    thus ?thesis
    by blast
  qed
  hence  $F * G - 1 = \text{fps-}X \wedge n * P$ 
  unfolding eq P-def by (intro fps-conv-fps- $X$ -power-mult-fps-shift) auto
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed (auto simp: P-def)

have  $G * (1 - \text{fps-}X \wedge n * P) - \text{inverse } F = G * (2 - F * G) - \text{inverse } F$ 
by (auto simp: FG-eq)
also have  $G * (2 - F * G) - \text{inverse } F =$ 
 $\text{inverse } F + F * \text{inverse } F * R * 2 - F * R^2 - R * 2 - F * \text{inverse } F * \text{inverse } F$ 
by (simp add: eq algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
also have  $F * \text{inverse } F = 1$ 
using unit by (simp add: inverse-mult-eq-1')
also have  $\text{inverse } F + 1 * R * 2 - F * R^2 - R * 2 - 1 * \text{inverse } F = -F * R^2$ 
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
finally have  $\text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) (G * (1 - \text{fps-}X \wedge n * P) - \text{inverse } F) = \text{fps-cutoff } (2*n) (-F * R^2)$ 
by (rule arg-cong)
also have  $\dots = 0$ 
proof (cases  $-F * R^2 = 0$ )
  case False
  have  $2 * n \leq \text{subdegree } (-F * R^2)$ 
  using False R unit by simp
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: fps-cutoff-zero-iff)
qed auto
finally show ?thesis
by (simp add: fps-cutoff-diff)

```

qed

5.9 Euclidean division

instantiation *fps* :: (field) euclidean-ring-cancel
begin

definition *fps-euclidean-size-def*:

euclidean-size *f* = (if *f* = 0 then 0 else $2^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } f$)

instance proof

fix *f g* :: 'a *fps* **assume** [*simp*]: *g* ≠ 0

show *euclidean-size* *f* ≤ *euclidean-size* (*f* * *g*)

by (cases *f* = 0) (*simp-all* add: *fps-euclidean-size-def*)

show *euclidean-size* (*f* mod *g*) < *euclidean-size* *g*

proof (cases *f* = 0)

case *True*

then show ?*thesis*

by (*simp* add: *fps-euclidean-size-def*)

next

case *False*

then show ?*thesis*

using *le-less-linear*[of subdegree *g* subdegree *f*]

by (force *simp* add: *fps-mod-eq-zero* *fps-euclidean-size-def* *subdegree-mod*)

qed

next

fix *f g h* :: 'a *fps* **assume** [*simp*]: *h* ≠ 0

show (*h* * *f*) div (*h* * *g*) = *f* div *g*

by (*simp* add: *fps-divide-cancel* *mult.commute*)

show (*f* + *g* * *h*) div *h* = *g* + *f* div *h*

by (*simp* add: *fps-divide-add* *fps-divide-times-eq*)

qed (*simp* add: *fps-euclidean-size-def*)

end

instance *fps* :: (field) normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

instantiation *fps* :: (field) euclidean-ring-gcd

begin

definition *fps-gcd-def*: (*gcd* :: 'a *fps* ⇒ -) = *Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd*

definition *fps-lcm-def*: (*lcm* :: 'a *fps* ⇒ -) = *Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm*

definition *fps-Gcd-def*: (*Gcd* :: 'a *fps* set ⇒ -) = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd*

definition *fps-Lcm-def*: (*Lcm* :: 'a *fps* set ⇒ -) = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm*

instance by *standard* (*simp-all* add: *fps-gcd-def* *fps-lcm-def* *fps-Gcd-def* *fps-Lcm-def*)

end

lemma *fps-gcd*:

assumes [*simp*]: *f* ≠ 0 *g* ≠ 0

shows *gcd* *f g* = *fps-X* \wedge min (subdegree *f*) (subdegree *g*)

proof –
 let $?m = \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$
 show $\text{gcd } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$
proof (rule sym, rule gcdI)
 fix d **assume** $d \text{ dvd } f \ d \text{ dvd } g$
 thus $d \text{ dvd } \text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$ **by** (cases $d = 0$) (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed

lemma *fps-gcd-altdef*: $\text{gcd } f \ g =$
 (if $f = 0 \wedge g = 0$ then 0 else
 if $f = 0$ then $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } g$ else
 if $g = 0$ then $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f$ else
 $\text{fps-}X \wedge \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$)
by (simp add: fps-gcd)

lemma *fps-lcm*:
assumes [simp]: $f \neq 0 \ g \neq 0$
shows $\text{lcm } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge \max (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$
proof –
 let $?m = \max (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$
 show $\text{lcm } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$
proof (rule sym, rule lcmI)
 fix d **assume** $f \text{ dvd } d \ g \text{ dvd } d$
 thus $\text{fps-}X \wedge ?m \text{ dvd } d$ **by** (cases $d = 0$) (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed

lemma *fps-lcm-altdef*: $\text{lcm } f \ g =$
 (if $f = 0 \vee g = 0$ then 0 else $\text{fps-}X \wedge \max (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$)
by (simp add: fps-lcm)

lemma *fps-Gcd*:
assumes $A - \{0\} \neq \{\}$
shows $\text{Gcd } A = \text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{INF } f \in A - \{0\}. \text{subdegree } f)$
proof (rule sym, rule GcdI)
 fix f **assume** $f \in A$
 thus $\text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{INF } f \in A - \{0\}. \text{subdegree } f) \text{ dvd } f$
by (cases $f = 0$) (auto simp: fps-dvd-iff intro!: cINF-lower)
next
 fix d **assume** $d: \bigwedge f. f \in A \implies d \text{ dvd } f$
from *assms* **obtain** f **where** $f \in A - \{0\}$ **by** auto
with $d[\text{of } f]$ **have** [simp]: $d \neq 0$ **by** auto
from d *assms* **have** $\text{subdegree } d \leq (\text{INF } f \in A - \{0\}. \text{subdegree } f)$
by (intro cINF-greatest) (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff[symmetric])
with d *assms* **show** $d \text{ dvd } \text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{INF } f \in A - \{0\}. \text{subdegree } f)$ **by** (simp add:
 fps-dvd-iff)
qed simp-all

lemma *fps-Gcd-altdef*: $Gcd\ A =$
 (if $A \subseteq \{0\}$ then 0 else $fps-X \wedge (INF\ f \in A - \{0\}. subdegree\ f)$)
 using *fps-Gcd* by *auto*

lemma *fps-Lcm*:
 assumes $A \neq \{0\}$ $0 \notin A$ *bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A)
 shows $Lcm\ A = fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$
proof (*rule sym*, *rule LcmI*)
 fix *f* assume $f \in A$
 moreover from *assms*(3) have *bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A) by *auto*
 ultimately show $f\ dvd\ fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$ using *assms*(2)
 by (*cases* $f = 0$) (*auto simp: fps-dvd-iff intro!: cSUP-upper*)
next
 fix *d* assume $d: \bigwedge f. f \in A \implies f\ dvd\ d$
 from *assms* obtain *f* where $f: f \in A\ f \neq 0$ by *auto*
 show $fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)\ dvd\ d$
proof (*cases* $d = 0$)
 assume $d \neq 0$
 moreover from *d* have $\bigwedge f. f \in A \implies f \neq 0 \implies f\ dvd\ d$ by *blast*
 ultimately have *subdegree* $d \geq (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$ using *assms*
 by (*intro cSUP-least*) (*auto simp: fps-dvd-iff*)
 with $\langle d \neq 0 \rangle$ show ?thesis by (*simp add: fps-dvd-iff*)
qed *simp-all*
qed *simp-all*

lemma *fps-Lcm-altdef*:
 $Lcm\ A =$
 (if $0 \in A \vee \neg bdd-above\ (subdegree\ 'A)$ then 0 else
 if $A = \{0\}$ then 1 else $fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$)
proof (*cases bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A))
 assume *unbounded*: $\neg bdd-above\ (subdegree\ 'A)$
 have $Lcm\ A = 0$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
 assume $Lcm\ A \neq 0$
 from *unbounded* obtain *f* where $f: f \in A\ subdegree\ (Lcm\ A) < subdegree\ f$
 unfolding *bdd-above-def* by (*auto simp: not-le*)
 moreover from *f* and $\langle Lcm\ A \neq 0 \rangle$ have $subdegree\ f \leq subdegree\ (Lcm\ A)$
 by (*intro dvd-imp-subdegree-le dvd-Lcm*) *simp-all*
 ultimately show *False* by *simp*
qed
 with *unbounded* show ?thesis by *simp*
qed (*simp-all add: fps-Lcm Lcm-eq-0-I*)

5.10 Formal Derivatives

definition *fps-deriv* $f = Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. of-nat\ (n + 1) * f\ \$\ (n + 1))$

lemma *fps-deriv-nth*[*simp*]: $fps-deriv\ f\ \$\ n = of-nat\ (n + 1) * f\ \$\ (n + 1)$
 by (*simp add: fps-deriv-def*)

lemma *fps-0th-higher-deriv*:
 $(fps\text{-}deriv \widehat{\sim} n) f \$ 0 = fact\ n * f \$ n$
by (*induction n arbitrary: f*)
(simp-all add: funpow-Suc-right mult-of-nat-commute algebra-simps del: funpow.simps)

lemma *fps-deriv-mult[simp]*:
 $fps\text{-}deriv (f * g) = f * fps\text{-}deriv\ g + fps\text{-}deriv\ f * g$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
fix n
have *LHS*: $fps\text{-}deriv (f * g) \$ n = (\sum i=0..Suc\ n. of\text{-}nat\ (n+1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i))$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left algebra-simps*)

have $\forall i \in \{1..n\}. n - (i - 1) = n - i + 1$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $(\sum i=0..n. of\text{-}nat\ (i+1) * f \$ (i+1) * g \$ (n - i)) =$
 $(\sum i=1..Suc\ n. of\text{-}nat\ i * f \$ i * g \$ (n - (i - 1)))$
by (*intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[where i= $\lambda x. x-1$ and j= $\lambda x. x+1$]*) *auto*
ultimately have
 $(f * fps\text{-}deriv\ g + fps\text{-}deriv\ f * g) \$ n =$
 $of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ n) * f \$ 0 * g \$ (Suc\ n) +$
 $(\sum i=1..n. (of\text{-}nat\ (n - i + 1) + of\text{-}nat\ i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1)) +$
 $of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ n) * f \$ (Suc\ n) * g \$ 0$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost sum.distrib*)

moreover have
 $\forall i \in \{1..n\}.$
 $(of\text{-}nat\ (n - i + 1) + of\text{-}nat\ i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1) =$
 $of\text{-}nat\ (n + 1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i)$
proof
fix i **assume** $i: i \in \{1..n\}$
from i **have** $of\text{-}nat\ (n - i + 1) + (of\text{-}nat\ i :: 'a) = of\text{-}nat\ (n + 1)$
using *of-nat-add[of n-i+1 i,symmetric]* **by** *simp*
moreover from i **have** $Suc\ n - i = n - i + 1$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show $(of\text{-}nat\ (n - i + 1) + of\text{-}nat\ i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1) =$
 $of\text{-}nat\ (n + 1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i)$
by *simp*

qed
ultimately have
 $(f * fps\text{-}deriv\ g + fps\text{-}deriv\ f * g) \$ n =$
 $(\sum i=0..Suc\ n. of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ n) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i))$
by (*simp add: sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*)
with *LHS* **show** $fps\text{-}deriv (f * g) \$ n = (f * fps\text{-}deriv\ g + fps\text{-}deriv\ f * g) \$ n$
by *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-fps-X[simp]*: $fps\text{-}deriv\ fps\text{-}X = 1$

```

    by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-X-def fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-deriv-neg[simp]:
  fps-deriv (-(f:: 'a::ring-1 fps)) = -(fps-deriv f)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-deriv-def)

lemma fps-deriv-add[simp]: fps-deriv (f + g) = fps-deriv f + fps-deriv g
  by (auto intro: fps-ext simp: algebra-simps)

lemma fps-deriv-sub[simp]:
  fps-deriv ((f:: 'a::ring-1 fps) - g) = fps-deriv f - fps-deriv g
  using fps-deriv-add [of f - g] by simp

lemma fps-deriv-const[simp]: fps-deriv (fps-const c) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-ext fps-deriv-def fps-const-def)

lemma fps-deriv-of-nat [simp]: fps-deriv (of-nat n) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-of-nat [symmetric])

lemma fps-deriv-of-int [simp]: fps-deriv (of-int n) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-of-int [symmetric])

lemma fps-deriv-numeral [simp]: fps-deriv (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)

lemma fps-deriv-mult-const-left[simp]:
  fps-deriv (fps-const c * f) = fps-const c * fps-deriv f
  by simp

lemma fps-deriv-linear[simp]:
  fps-deriv (fps-const a * f + fps-const b * g) =
    fps-const a * fps-deriv f + fps-const b * fps-deriv g
  by simp

lemma fps-deriv-0[simp]: fps-deriv 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-deriv-1[simp]: fps-deriv 1 = 0
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-deriv-mult-const-right[simp]:
  fps-deriv (f * fps-const c) = fps-deriv f * fps-const c
  by simp

lemma fps-deriv-sum:
  fps-deriv (sum f S) = sum (λi. fps-deriv (f i)) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case False
  then show ?thesis by simp

```

```

next
  case True
  show ?thesis by (induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]) simp-all
qed

lemma fps-deriv-eq-0-iff [simp]:
  fps-deriv f = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f = fps-const (f$0 :: 'a::{semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0})
proof
  assume f: fps-deriv f = 0
  show f = fps-const (f$0)
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix n show f $ n = fps-const (f$0) $ n
    proof (cases n)
      case (Suc m)
      have (of-nat (Suc m) :: 'a)  $\neq$  0 by (rule of-nat-neq-0)
      with f Suc show ?thesis using fps-deriv-nth[of f] by auto
    qed simp
  qed
next
  show f = fps-const (f$0)  $\implies$  fps-deriv f = 0 using fps-deriv-const[of f$0] by
  simp
qed

lemma fps-deriv-eq-iff:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} fps
  shows fps-deriv f = fps-deriv g  $\longleftrightarrow$  (f = fps-const(f$0 - g$0) + g)
proof -
  have fps-deriv f = fps-deriv g  $\longleftrightarrow$  fps-deriv (f - g) = 0
  using fps-deriv-sub[of f g]
  by simp
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  f - g = fps-const ((f - g) $ 0)
  unfolding fps-deriv-eq-0-iff ..
  finally show ?thesis
  by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

lemma fps-deriv-eq-iff-ex:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} fps
  shows (fps-deriv f = fps-deriv g)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  c. f = fps-const c + g)
  by (auto simp: fps-deriv-eq-iff)

fun fps-nth-deriv :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::semiring-1 fps  $\Rightarrow$  'a fps
where
  fps-nth-deriv 0 f = f
| fps-nth-deriv (Suc n) f = fps-nth-deriv n (fps-deriv f)

lemma fps-nth-deriv-commute: fps-nth-deriv (Suc n) f = fps-deriv (fps-nth-deriv
n f)

```

```

by (induct n arbitrary: f) auto

lemma fps-nth-deriv-linear[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n (fps-const a * f + fps-const b * g) =
    fps-const a * fps-nth-deriv n f + fps-const b * fps-nth-deriv n g
by (induct n arbitrary: f g) auto

lemma fps-nth-deriv-neg[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n (-(f :: 'a::ring-1 fps)) = -(fps-nth-deriv n f)
by (induct n arbitrary: f) simp-all

lemma fps-nth-deriv-add[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n ((f :: 'a::ring-1 fps) + g) = fps-nth-deriv n f + fps-nth-deriv n g
using fps-nth-deriv-linear[of n 1 f 1 g] by simp

lemma fps-nth-deriv-sub[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n ((f :: 'a::ring-1 fps) - g) = fps-nth-deriv n f - fps-nth-deriv n g
using fps-nth-deriv-add [of n f - g] by simp

lemma fps-nth-deriv-0[simp]: fps-nth-deriv n 0 = 0
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma fps-nth-deriv-1[simp]: fps-nth-deriv n 1 = (if n = 0 then 1 else 0)
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma fps-nth-deriv-const[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n (fps-const c) = (if n = 0 then fps-const c else 0)
by (cases n) simp-all

lemma fps-nth-deriv-mult-const-left[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n (fps-const c * f) = fps-const c * fps-nth-deriv n f
using fps-nth-deriv-linear[of n c f 0 0 ] by simp

lemma fps-nth-deriv-mult-const-right[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n (f * fps-const c) = fps-nth-deriv n f * fps-const c
by (induct n arbitrary: f) auto

lemma fps-nth-deriv-sum:
  fps-nth-deriv n (sum f S) = sum (λi. fps-nth-deriv n (f i :: 'a::ring-1 fps)) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case True
  show ?thesis by (induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]) simp-all
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fps-deriv-maclauren-0:
  (fps-nth-deriv k (f :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps)) $ 0 = of-nat (fact k) * f $ k

```


by (induct k arbitrary: f) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma *fps-deriv-lr-inverse*:

fixes $x\ y :: 'a::ring-1$

assumes $x * f\$0 = 1\ f\$0 * y = 1$

— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.

shows $fps_deriv\ (fps_left_inverse\ f\ x) =$
 $- fps_left_inverse\ f\ x * fps_deriv\ f * fps_left_inverse\ f\ x$

and $fps_deriv\ (fps_right_inverse\ f\ y) =$
 $- fps_right_inverse\ f\ y * fps_deriv\ f * fps_right_inverse\ f\ y$

proof —

define L **where** $L \equiv fps_left_inverse\ f\ x$

hence $fps_deriv\ (L * f) = 0$ **using** $fps_left_inverse[OF\ assms(1)]$ **by** *simp*

with *assms* **show** $fps_deriv\ L = -\ L * fps_deriv\ f * L$

using $fps_right_inverse'[OF\ assms]$

by (*simp* add: *minus-unique* *mult.assoc* *L-def*)

define R **where** $R \equiv fps_right_inverse\ f\ y$

hence $fps_deriv\ (f * R) = 0$ **using** $fps_right_inverse[OF\ assms(2)]$ **by** *simp*

hence $1: f * fps_deriv\ R + fps_deriv\ f * R = 0$ **by** *simp*

have $R * f * fps_deriv\ R = -\ R * fps_deriv\ f * R$

using $iffD2[OF\ eq_neg_iff_add_eq_0,\ OF\ 1]$ **by** (*simp* add: *mult.assoc*)

thus $fps_deriv\ R = -\ R * fps_deriv\ f * R$

using $fps_left_inverse'[OF\ assms]$ **by** (*simp* add: *R-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-lr-inverse-comm*:

fixes $x :: 'a::comm-ring-1$

assumes $x * f\$0 = 1$

shows $fps_deriv\ (fps_left_inverse\ f\ x) = -\ fps_deriv\ f * (fps_left_inverse\ f\ x)^2$

and $fps_deriv\ (fps_right_inverse\ f\ x) = -\ fps_deriv\ f * (fps_right_inverse\ f\ x)^2$

using *assms* $fps_deriv_lr_inverse[of\ x\ f\ x]$

by (*simp-all* add: *mult.commute* *power2-eq-square*)

lemma *fps-inverse-deriv-divring*:

fixes $a :: 'a::division-ring\ fps$

assumes $a\$0 \neq 0$

shows $fps_deriv\ (inverse\ a) = -\ inverse\ a * fps_deriv\ a * inverse\ a$

using *assms* $fps_deriv_lr_inverse(2)[of\ inverse\ (a\$0)\ a\ inverse\ (a\$0)]$

by (*simp* add: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-deriv*:

fixes $a :: 'a::field\ fps$

assumes $a\$0 \neq 0$

shows $fps_deriv\ (inverse\ a) = -\ fps_deriv\ a * (inverse\ a)^2$

using *assms* $fps_deriv_lr_inverse_comm(2)[of\ inverse\ (a\$0)\ a]$

by (*simp* add: *fps-inverse-def*)

```

lemma fps-inverse-deriv':
  fixes a :: 'a::field fps
  assumes a0: a $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows fps-deriv (inverse a) = - fps-deriv a / a2
  using fps-inverse-deriv[OF a0] a0
  by (simp add: fps-divide-unit power2-eq-square fps-inverse-mult)

lemma fps-divide-deriv:
  assumes b dvd (a :: 'a :: field fps)
  shows fps-deriv (a / b) = (fps-deriv a * b - a * fps-deriv b) / b2
proof -
  have eq-divide-imp: c ≠ 0 ⇒ a * c = b ⇒ a = b div c for a b c :: 'a :: field
  fps
  by (drule sym) (simp add: mult.assoc)
  from assms have a = a / b * b by simp
  also have fps-deriv (a / b * b) = fps-deriv (a / b) * b + a / b * fps-deriv b by
  simp
  finally have fps-deriv (a / b) * b2 = fps-deriv a * b - a * fps-deriv b using
  assms
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
  thus ?thesis by (cases b = 0) (simp-all add: eq-divide-imp)
qed

lemma fps-nth-deriv-fps-X[simp]: fps-nth-deriv n fps-X = (if n = 0 then fps-X else
if n=1 then 1 else 0)
  by (cases n) simp-all

### 5.11 Powers

lemma fps-power-zeroth: (an) $ 0 = (a$0)n
  by (induct n) auto

lemma fps-power-zeroth-eq-one: a$0 = 1 ⇒ an $ 0 = 1
  by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth)

lemma fps-power-first:
  fixes a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps
  shows (an) $ 1 = of-nat n * (a$0)n-1 * a$1
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  have (aSuc m) $ 1 = of-nat (Suc m) * (a$0)Suc m - 1 * a$1
  proof (induct m)
  case (Suc k)
  hence (aSuc (Suc k)) $ 1 =
    a$0 * of-nat (Suc k) * (a $ 0)k * a$1 + a$1 * ((a$0)Suc k)
  using fps-mult-nth-1[of a] by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth[symmetric] mult.assoc)
  thus ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

```

    qed simp
    with Suc show ?thesis by simp
  qed simp

lemma fps-power-first-eq:  $a \text{ \$ } 0 = 1 \implies a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 1 = \text{of-nat } n * a \text{ \$ } 1$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case unfolding power-Suc fps-mult-nth
    using Suc.hyps[OF  $\langle a \text{ \$ } 0 = 1 \rangle$ ]  $\langle a \text{ \$ } 0 = 1 \rangle$  fps-power-zeroth-eq-one[OF  $\langle a \text{ \$ } 0 = 1 \rangle$ ]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  qed simp

lemma fps-power-first-eq':
  assumes  $a \text{ \$ } 1 = 1$ 
  shows  $a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 1 = \text{of-nat } n * (a \text{ \$ } 0)^{\wedge (n-1)}$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  from assms have  $(a^{\wedge \text{Suc } m} \text{ \$ } 1 = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (a \text{ \$ } 0)^{\wedge (\text{Suc } m - 1)})$ 
    using fps-mult-nth-1[of a]
    by (induct m)
    (simp-all add: algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute fps-power-zeroth)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
  qed simp

lemmas startsby-one-power = fps-power-zeroth-eq-one

lemma startsby-zero-power:  $a \text{ \$ } 0 = 0 \implies n > 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth zero-power)

lemma startsby-power:  $a \text{ \$ } 0 = v \implies a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = v^{\wedge n}$ 
  by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth)

lemma startsby-nonzero-power:
  fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}$  fps
  shows  $a \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: startsby-power)

lemma startsby-zero-power-iff[simp]:
   $a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = (0 :: 'a::\text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}) \iff n \neq 0 \wedge a \text{ \$ } 0 = 0$ 
proof
  show  $a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = 0 \implies n \neq 0 \wedge a \text{ \$ } 0 = 0$ 
  proof
    assume  $a: a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = 0$ 
    thus  $a \text{ \$ } 0 = 0$  using startsby-nonzero-power by auto
    have  $n = 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = 1$  by simp
    with a show  $n \neq 0$  by fastforce
  qed
  show  $n \neq 0 \wedge a \text{ \$ } 0 = 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \text{ \$ } 0 = 0$ 
  by (cases n) auto

```

qed

lemma *startsby-zero-power-prefix*:

assumes $a0$: $a \$ 0 = 0$

shows $\forall n < k. a \wedge^k \$ n = 0$

proof (*induct k rule: nat-less-induct, clarify*)

case ($1\ k$)

fix $j :: nat$ **assume** $j: j < k$

show $a \wedge^k \$ j = 0$

proof (*cases k*)

case 0 **with** j **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case ($Suc\ i$)

with $1\ j$ **have** $\forall m \in \{0..j\}. a \wedge^i \$ (j - m) = 0$ **by** *auto*

with $Suc\ a0$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*)

qed

qed

lemma *startsby-zero-sum-depends*:

assumes $a0$: $a \$ 0 = 0$

and kn : $n \geq k$

shows $sum\ (\lambda i. (a \wedge^i) \$ k)\ \{0..n\} = sum\ (\lambda i. (a \wedge^i) \$ k)\ \{0..k\}$

proof (*intro strip sum.mono-neutral-right*)

show $\bigwedge i. i \in \{0..n\} - \{0..k\} \implies a \wedge^i \$ k = 0$

by (*simp add: a0 startsby-zero-power-prefix*)

qed (*use kn in auto*)

lemma *startsby-zero-power-nth-same*:

assumes $a0$: $a \$ 0 = 0$

shows $a \wedge^n \$ n = (a \$ 1) \wedge n$

proof (*induct n*)

case ($Suc\ n$)

have $\forall i \in \{Suc\ 1..Suc\ n\}. a \wedge^n \$ (Suc\ n - i) = 0$

using $a0$ *startsby-zero-power-prefix*[*of a n*] **by** *auto*

thus *?case*

using $a0\ Suc\ sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost$ [*of 0 Suc n* $\lambda i. a \$ i * a \wedge^n \$ (Suc\ n - i)$]

$sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost$ [*of 1 Suc n* $\lambda i. a \$ i * a \wedge^n \$ (Suc\ n - i)$]

by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)

qed *simp*

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-power*:

fixes $a :: 'a::ring-1$ *fps*

assumes $x * a \$ 0 = 1\ a \$ 0 * x = 1$

shows *fps-left-inverse* $(a \wedge^n)\ (x \wedge^n) = \text{fps-left-inverse } a\ x \wedge^n$

and *fps-right-inverse* $(a \wedge^n)\ (x \wedge^n) = \text{fps-right-inverse } a\ x \wedge^n$

proof –

from *assms* **have** xn : $\bigwedge n. x \wedge^n * (a \wedge^n \$ 0) = 1\ \bigwedge n. (a \wedge^n \$ 0) * x \wedge^n = 1$

```

    by (simp-all add: left-right-inverse-power fps-power-zeroth)

show fps-left-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-left-inverse a x ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (simp add: fps-lr-inverse-one-one(1))
next
  case (Suc n)
  with assms show ?case
    using xn fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)[of x a x ^ n a ^ n]
    by (simp add: power-Suc2[symmetric])
qed

moreover have fps-right-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-left-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n)
  using xn by (intro fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric])
moreover have fps-right-inverse a x = fps-left-inverse a x
  using assms by (intro fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric])
ultimately show fps-right-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-right-inverse a x ^ n
  by simp

qed

lemma fps-inverse-power:
  fixes a :: 'a::division-ring fps
  shows inverse (a ^ n) = inverse a ^ n
proof (cases n=0 a$0 = 0 rule: case-split[case-product case-split])
  case False-True
  hence LHS: inverse (a ^ n) = 0 and RHS: inverse a ^ n = 0
    by (simp-all add: startsby-zero-power)
  show ?thesis using trans-sym[OF LHS RHS] by fast
next
  case False-False
  from False-False(2) show ?thesis
    by (simp add:
      fps-inverse-def fps-power-zeroth power-inverse fps-lr-inverse-power(2)[symmetric])
qed auto

lemma fps-deriv-power':
  fixes a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps
  shows fps-deriv (a ^ n) = (of-nat n) * fps-deriv a * a ^ (n - 1)
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  moreover have fps-deriv (a ^ Suc m) = of-nat (Suc m) * fps-deriv a * a ^ m
    by (induct m) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemma fps-deriv-power:

```

fixes $a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1\ fps$
shows $\text{fps-deriv } (a \wedge n) = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * \text{fps-deriv } a * a \wedge (n - 1)$
by (*simp add: fps-deriv-power' fps-of-nat*)

5.12 Finite and infinite products

lemma *fps-prod-nth'*:
assumes *finite A*
shows $\text{fps-nth } (\prod_{x \in A}. f\ x)\ n = (\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ n}. \prod_{x \in A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } X\ x))$
using *assms*
proof (*induction A arbitrary: n rule: finite-induct*)
case (*insert a A n*)
note [*simp*] = $\langle a \notin A \rangle$
note [*intro, simp*] = $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$
have $(\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } (\text{insert } a\ A)\ n}. \prod_{x \in \text{insert } a\ A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } X\ x)) =$
 $(\sum_{(m,X) \in (\text{SIGMA } m:\{0..n\}. \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m))}. \prod_{x \in \text{insert } a\ A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x))$
by (*subst sum.reindex-bij-betw[OF bij-betw-multisets-of-size-insert, symmetric]*)
(simp-all add: case-prod-unfold)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{m=0..n}. \sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \prod_{x \in \text{insert } a\ A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x))$
by (*rule sum.Sigma [symmetric]*) *auto*
also have $\dots = (\sum_{m=0..n}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ a)\ m * \text{fps-nth } (\prod_{x \in A}. f\ x)\ (n - m))$
proof (*rule sum.cong*)
fix m
assume $m: m \in \{0..n\}$
have $(\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \prod_{x \in \text{insert } a\ A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x)) =$
 $(\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ a)\ (\text{count } X\ a + m) * (\prod_{x \in A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x)))$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = (\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ a)\ m * (\prod_{x \in A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x)))$
by (*intro sum.cong arg-cong2[of - - - (*)] arg-cong2[of - - - fps-nth] refl*)
(auto simp: multisets-of-size-def simp flip: not-in-iff)
also have $\dots = \text{fps-nth } (f\ a)\ m * (\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \prod_{x \in A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x))$
by (*simp add: sum-distrib-left*)
also have $(\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \prod_{x \in A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x)) =$
 $(\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \prod_{x \in A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } X\ x))$
by (*intro sum.cong prod.cong*) *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{fps-nth } (\prod_{x \in A}. f\ x)\ (n - m)$
by (*rule insert.IH [symmetric]*)
finally show $(\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } A\ (n-m)}. \prod_{x \in \text{insert } a\ A}. \text{fps-nth } (f\ x)\ (\text{count } (X + \text{replicate-mset } m\ a)\ x)) =$
 $\text{fps-nth } (f\ a)\ m * \text{fps-nth } (\prod_{x \in A}. f\ x)\ (n - m) .$

```

qed auto
also have ... = fps-nth ( $\prod_{x \in \text{insert } a \ A. f \ x}$ )  $n$ 
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
finally show ?case ..
qed auto

theorem tendsto-prod-fps:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{t2-space}\}$  fps
  assumes [simp]:  $\bigwedge k. f \ k \neq 0$ 
  assumes  $g: \bigwedge n \ k. k > g \ n \implies \text{subdegree } (f \ k - 1) > n$ 
  defines  $P \equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } \{..g \ n\}} n. \prod_{i \leq g \ n.} \text{fps-nth } (f \ i) (\text{count } X \ i)))$ 
  shows  $(\lambda n. \prod_{k \leq n.} f \ k) \longrightarrow P$ 
proof (rule tendsto-fpsI)
  fix  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  show eventually  $(\lambda N. \text{fps-nth } (\text{prod } f \ \{..N\}) \ n = \text{fps-nth } P \ n)$  at-top
    using eventually-ge-at-top[of  $g \ n$ ]
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim  $N$ )
    have  $\text{fps-nth } (\text{prod } f \ \{..N\}) \ n = (\sum_{X \in \text{multisets-of-size } \{..N\}} n. \prod_{x \leq N.} \text{fps-nth } (f \ x) (\text{count } X \ x))$ 
    by (subst fps-prod-nth') auto
    also have ... =  $(\sum_{X \mid X \in \text{multisets-of-size } \{..N\}} n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth } (f \ x) (\text{count } X \ x) \neq 0)).$ 
     $\prod_{x \leq N.} \text{fps-nth } (f \ x) (\text{count } X \ x)$ 
    by (intro sum.mono-neutral-right) auto

    also have  $\{X. X \in \text{multisets-of-size } \{..N\} \ n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth } (f \ x) (\text{count } X \ x) \neq 0)\} =$ 
     $\{X. X \in \text{multisets-of-size } \{..g \ n\} \ n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth } (f \ x) (\text{count } X \ x) \neq 0)\}$ 
    (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
    fix  $X$  assume  $X \in ?rhs$ 
    thus  $X \in ?lhs$  using elim multisets-of-size-mono[of  $\{..g \ n\} \ \{..N\}$ ] by auto
  next
    fix  $X$  assume  $X \in ?lhs$ 
    hence  $X: \text{set-mset } X \subseteq \{..N\} \ \text{size } X = n \ \bigwedge x. x \leq N \implies \text{fps-nth } (f \ x) (\text{count } X \ x) \neq 0$ 
    by (auto simp: multisets-of-size-def)
    have  $\text{set-mset } X \subseteq \{..g \ n\}$ 
    proof
      fix  $x$  assume *:  $x \in \text{set-mset } X$ 
      show  $x \in \{..g \ n\}$ 
      proof (rule ccontr)
        assume  $x \notin \{..g \ n\}$ 
        hence  $x: x > g \ n \ x \leq N$ 
        using  $X(1) *$  by auto
        have  $\text{count } X \ x \leq n$ 

```

```

    using  $X\ x\ \text{count-le-size}[of\ X\ x]$  by (auto simp:  $Pi\text{-def}$ )
  also have  $n < \text{subdegree}\ (f\ x - 1)$ 
    by (rule  $g$ ) (use  $x$  in auto)
  finally have  $\text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x - 1)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) = 0$ 
    by blast
  hence  $\text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) = 0$ 
    using * by simp
  moreover have  $\text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0$ 
    by (intro  $X(3)$ ) (use  $x$  in auto)
  ultimately show  $\text{False}$  by contradiction
qed
qed
thus  $X \in ?rhs$  using  $X$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\text{multisets-of-size-def}$ )
qed

also have  $(\sum X \mid X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0)).$ 

$$\prod_{x \leq N. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x)} =$$


$$(\sum X \mid X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0)).$$


$$\prod_{i \leq g\ n. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ i)\ (\text{count}\ X\ i)}$$

proof (intro  $\text{sum.cong prod.mono-neutral-right ballI}$ )
  fix  $X\ i$ 
  assume  $i: i \in \{..N\} - \{..g\ n\}$ 
  assume  $X \in \{X. X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0)\}$ 
  hence  $h: X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n \wedge x \leq N \implies \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0$ 
    by blast+
  have  $i \notin \# X$ 
    using  $i\ h$  unfolding  $\text{multisets-of-size-def}$  by auto
  have  $n < \text{subdegree}\ (f\ i - 1)$ 
    by (intro  $g$ ) (use  $i$  in auto)
  moreover have  $\text{count}\ X\ i \leq n$ 
    using  $\langle i \notin \# X \rangle$  by (simp add:  $\text{not-in-iff}$ )
  ultimately have  $\text{fps-nth}\ (f\ i - 1)\ (\text{count}\ X\ i) = 0$ 
    by (intro  $\text{nth-less-subdegree-zero}$ ) auto
  thus  $\text{fps-nth}\ (f\ i)\ (\text{count}\ X\ i) = 1$ 
    using  $h(2)\ i\ \langle i \notin \# X \rangle$  by (auto split:  $\text{if-splits}$ )
qed (use elim in auto)

also have  $(\sum X \mid X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n \wedge (\forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0)).$ 

$$\prod_{i \leq g\ n. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ i)\ (\text{count}\ X\ i)} =$$


$$(\sum X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n. \prod_{i \leq g\ n. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ i)\ (\text{count}\ X\ i)})$$

proof (intro  $\text{sum.mono-neutral-left ballI}$ )
  fix  $X$  assume  $X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n -$ 

$$\{X \in \text{multisets-of-size}\ \{..g\ n\}\ n. \forall x \leq N. \text{fps-nth}\ (f\ x)\ (\text{count}\ X\ x) \neq 0\}$$


```



```

≠ 0}
  then obtain i
    where h: X ∈ multisets-of-size {..g n} n
    and i: i ≤ N fps-nth (f i) (count X i) = 0
    by blast
  have ¬(i > g n)
  proof
    assume i': i > g n
    hence count X i = 0
    using h by (auto simp: multisets-of-size-def simp flip: not-in-iff)
    have subdegree (f i - 1) > n
    by (intro g) (use i' in auto)
    hence subdegree (f i - 1) > 0
    by simp
    hence fps-nth (f i - 1) 0 = 0
    by blast
    hence fps-nth (f i) (count X i) = 1
    using ⟨count X i = 0⟩ by simp
    thus False using i by simp
  qed
  thus (∏ x ≤ g n. fps-nth (f x) (count X x)) = 0
  using i by auto
qed auto

also have ... = fps-nth P n
  by (simp add: P-def)
finally show fps-nth (∏ k ≤ N. f k) n = fps-nth P n .
qed
qed

```

5.13 Integration

definition *fps-integral* :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse} fps \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a fps
 where *fps-integral* a a0 =
 $Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } a0 \text{ else } inverse (of\text{-}nat\ n) * a \$ (n - 1))$

abbreviation *fps-integral0* a \equiv *fps-integral* a 0

lemma *fps-integral-nth-0-Suc* [simp]:
 fixes a :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse} fps
 shows *fps-integral* a a0 \$ 0 = a0
 and *fps-integral* a a0 \$ Suc n = inverse (of-nat (Suc n)) * a \$ n
 by (auto simp: *fps-integral-def*)

lemma *fps-integral-conv-plus-const*:
fps-integral a a0 = *fps-integral* a 0 + *fps-const* a0
 unfolding *fps-integral-def* by (intro *fps-ext*) simp

lemma *fps-deriv-fps-integral*:

```

fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{ \text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0} \}$   $\text{fps}$ 
shows  $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-integral } a \ a0) = a$ 
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix  $n$ 
  have  $(\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) :: 'a) \neq 0$  by (rule of-nat-neq-0)
  hence  $\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) :: 'a) = 1$  by simp
  moreover have
     $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-integral } a \ a0) \$ n = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) * a \$ n$ 
    by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  ultimately show  $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-integral } a \ a0) \$ n = a \$ n$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-deriv:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{ \text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0} \}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-deriv } a) = a - \text{fps-const } (a\$0)$ 
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix  $n$ 
  show  $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-deriv } a) \$ n = (a - \text{fps-const } (a\$0)) \$ n$ 
proof (cases n)
  case ( $\text{Suc } m$ )
  have  $(\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) :: 'a) \neq 0$  by (rule of-nat-neq-0)
  hence  $\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) :: 'a) * \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) = 1$  by simp
  moreover have
     $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-deriv } a) \$ \text{Suc } m =$ 
     $\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m)) * \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * a \$ (\text{Suc } m)$ 
    by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  ultimately show ?thesis using  $\text{Suc}$  by simp
qed simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-integral-deriv:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{ \text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0} \}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-integral} (\text{fps-deriv } a) (a\$0) = a$ 
  using fps-integral-conv-plus-const [of fps-deriv a a$0]
  by (simp add: fps-integral0-deriv)

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-zero:
   $\text{fps-integral0} (0 :: 'a :: \{ \text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse} \}) \text{fps} = 0$ 
  by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-integral-def)

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-fps-const':
  fixes  $c :: 'a :: \{ \text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse} \}$ 
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}$ 
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix  $n$ 
  show  $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-const } c) \$ n = (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) \$ n$ 
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: assms mult-delta-right)

```

qed

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-const*:
fixes $c :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-}X$
by (rule *fps-integral0-fps-const'*[OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-integral0-one'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (1 :: 'a \text{ fps}) = \text{fps-}X$
using *assms fps-integral0-fps-const'*[of $1 :: 'a$]
by *simp*

lemma *fps-integral0-one*:
 $\text{fps-integral0 } (1 :: 'a::\text{division-ring fps}) = \text{fps-}X$
by (rule *fps-integral0-one'*[OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-left*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{division-ring fps}$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-const } c * a) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-integral0 } a$
proof (intro *fps-ext*)
fix n
show $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-const } c * a) \$ n = (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-integral0 } a) \$ n$
using *mult-inverse-of-nat-commute*[of n c , *symmetric*]
 mult.assoc [of *inverse* (of-nat n) c $a \$ (n-1)$]
 mult.assoc [of c *inverse* (of-nat n) $a \$ (n-1)$]
by (*simp add: fps-integral-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-right*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fps}$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (a * \text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-integral0 } a * \text{fps-const } c$
by (intro *fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-integral-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-integral0-neg*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fps}$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (-a) = - \text{fps-integral0 } a$
using *fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-right*[of $a - 1$]
by (*simp add: fps-const-neg[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-integral0-add*:
 $\text{fps-integral0 } (a+b) = \text{fps-integral0 } a + \text{fps-integral0 } b$
by (intro *fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-integral-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-integral0-linear*:
fixes $a \ b :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-const } a * f + \text{fps-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fps-const } a * \text{fps-integral0 } f + \text{fps-const } b * \text{fps-integral0 } g$
by (*simp add: fps-integral0-add fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-left*)

lemma *fps-integral0-linear2*:

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (f * \text{fps-const } a + g * \text{fps-const } b) =$$

$$\text{fps-integral0 } f * \text{fps-const } a + \text{fps-integral0 } g * \text{fps-const } b$$
by (*simp add: fps-integral0-add fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-right*)

lemma *fps-integral-linear*:
fixes $a \ b \ a0 \ b0 :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$
shows

$$\text{fps-integral } (\text{fps-const } a * f + \text{fps-const } b * g) (a*a0 + b*b0) =$$

$$\text{fps-const } a * \text{fps-integral } f \ a0 + \text{fps-const } b * \text{fps-integral } g \ b0$$
using *fps-integral-conv-plus-const*[*of*
 $\text{fps-const } a * f + \text{fps-const } b * g$
 $a*a0 + b*b0$
 $]$
 $\text{fps-integral-conv-plus-const}$ [*of* $f \ a0$] $\text{fps-integral-conv-plus-const}$ [*of* $g \ b0$]
by (*simp add: fps-integral0-linear algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-integral0-sub*:
fixes $a \ b :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1, inverse}\} \text{fps}$
shows $\text{fps-integral0 } (a - b) = \text{fps-integral0 } a - \text{fps-integral0 } b$
using *fps-integral0-linear2*[*of* $a \ 1 \ b \ -1$]
by (*simp add: fps-const-neg[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-integral0-of-nat*:

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a::\text{division-ring fps}) = \text{of-nat } n * \text{fps-X}$$
using *fps-integral0-fps-const*[*of* $\text{of-nat } n :: 'a$] **by** (*simp add: fps-of-nat*)

lemma *fps-integral0-sum*:

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{sum } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-integral0 } (f \ i)) \ S$$
proof (*cases finite S*)
case *True* **show** *?thesis*
by (*induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]*)
(simp-all add: fps-integral0-zero fps-integral0-add)
qed (*simp add: fps-integral0-zero*)

lemma *fps-integral0-by-parts*:
fixes $a \ b :: 'a::\{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\} \text{fps}$
shows

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (a * b) =$$

$$a * \text{fps-integral0 } b - \text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-deriv } a * \text{fps-integral0 } b)$$
proof –
have $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-deriv } (a * \text{fps-integral0 } b)) = a * \text{fps-integral0 } b$
using *fps-integral0-deriv*[*of* $(a * \text{fps-integral0 } b)$] **by** *simp*
moreover **have**

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (a * b) =$$

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-deriv } (a * \text{fps-integral0 } b)) -$$

$$\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-deriv } a * \text{fps-integral0 } b)$$
by (*auto simp: fps-deriv-fps-integral fps-integral0-sub[symmetric]*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-X*:
 $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fps-X}::'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fps}) =$
 $\text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } 2)) * \text{fps-X}^2$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*auto simp: fps-integral-def*)

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-X-power*:
 $\text{fps-integral0 } ((\text{fps-X}::'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fps}) ^ n) =$
 $\text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))) * \text{fps-X} ^ \text{Suc } n$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
fix *k* **show**
 $\text{fps-integral0 } ((\text{fps-X}::'a \text{ fps}) ^ n) \$ k =$
 $(\text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))) * \text{fps-X} ^ \text{Suc } n \$ k$
by (*cases k*) *simp-all*
qed

5.14 Composition

definition *fps-compose* :: $'a::\text{semiring-1} \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps}$ (**infixl** $\langle \text{oo} \rangle$ 55)
where $a \text{ oo } b = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{sum } (\lambda i. a \$ i * (b ^ i \$ n)) \{0..n\})$

lemma *fps-compose-nth*: $(a \text{ oo } b) \$ n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. a \$ i * (b ^ i \$ n)) \{0..n\}$
by (*simp add: fps-compose-def*)

lemma *fps-compose-nth-0* [*simp*]: $(f \text{ oo } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0$
by (*simp add: fps-compose-nth*)

lemma *fps-compose-fps-X* [*simp*]: $a \text{ oo fps-X} = (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by (*simp add: fps-ext fps-compose-def mult-delta-right*)

lemma *fps-const-compose* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } (a::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) \text{ oo } b = \text{fps-const } a$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left*)

lemma *numeral-compose* [*simp*]: $(\text{numeral } k :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps}) \text{ oo } b = \text{numeral } k$
unfolding *numeral-fps-const* **by** *simp*

lemma *neg-numeral-compose* [*simp*]: $(- \text{numeral } k :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps}) \text{ oo } b =$
 $- \text{numeral } k$
unfolding *neg-numeral-fps-const* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-X-fps-compose-startby0* [*simp*]: $a \$ 0 = 0 \implies \text{fps-X} \text{ oo } a = (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-def mult-delta-left not-le*)

5.15 Rules from Herbert Wilf's Generatingfunctionology

5.15.1 Rule 1

lemma *fps-power-mult-eq-shift*:

```

  fps-X^Suc k * Abs-fps (λn. a (n + Suc k)) =
    Abs-fps a - sum (λi. fps-const (a i :: 'a::comm-ring-1) * fps-X^i) {0 .. k}
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have ?lhs $ n = ?rhs $ n for n :: nat
  proof -
    have ?lhs $ n = (if n < Suc k then 0 else a n)
      unfolding fps-X-power-mult-nth by auto
    also have ... = ?rhs $ n
    proof (induct k)
      case 0
      then show ?case
        by (simp add: fps-sum-nth)
    next
      case (Suc k)
      have (Abs-fps a - sum (λi. fps-const (a i :: 'a) * fps-X^i) {0 .. Suc k})$n =
        (Abs-fps a - sum (λi. fps-const (a i :: 'a) * fps-X^i) {0 .. k} -
          fps-const (a (Suc k)) * fps-X^Suc k)$ n
        by (simp add: field-simps)
      also have ... = (if n < Suc k then 0 else a n) - (fps-const (a (Suc k)) *
        fps-X^Suc k)$n
        using Suc.hyps[symmetric] unfolding fps-sub-nth by simp
      also have ... = (if n < Suc (Suc k) then 0 else a n)
        unfolding fps-X-power-mult-right-nth
        by (simp add: not-less le-less-Suc-eq)
      finally show ?case
        by simp
    qed
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

5.15.2 Rule 2

definition *fps-XD* = (*) *fps-X* ∘ *fps-deriv*

lemma *fps-XD-add[simp]:fps-XD* (a + b) = *fps-XD* a + *fps-XD* (b :: 'a::comm-ring-1
fps)
by (simp add: fps-XD-def field-simps)

lemma *fps-XD-mult-const[simp]:fps-XD* (fps-const (c::'a::comm-ring-1) * a) =
fps-const c * *fps-XD* a
by (simp add: fps-XD-def field-simps)

lemma *fps-XD-linear[simp]*: $\text{fps-XD } (\text{fps-const } c * a + \text{fps-const } d * b) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-XD } a + \text{fps-const } d * \text{fps-XD } (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps})$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-XDN-linear*:
 $(\text{fps-XD } \sim^n) (\text{fps-const } c * a + \text{fps-const } d * b) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * (\text{fps-XD } \sim^n) a + \text{fps-const } d * (\text{fps-XD } \sim^n) (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps})$
by *(induct n) simp-all*

lemma *fps-mult-fps-X-deriv-shift*: $\text{fps-X} * \text{fps-deriv } a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } n * a \$ n)$
by *(simp add: fps-eq-iff)*

lemma *fps-mult-fps-XD-shift*:
 $(\text{fps-XD } \sim^k) (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (\text{of-nat } n \wedge^k) * a \$ n)$
by *(induct k arbitrary: a) (simp-all add: fps-XD-def fps-eq-iff field-simps del: One-nat-def)*

5.15.3 Rule 3

Rule 3 is trivial and is given by `fps_times_def`.

5.15.4 Rule 5 — summation and “division” by $1 - X$

lemma *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-lemma*:
 $a = ((1 :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps}) - \text{fps-X}) * \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
proof *(rule fps-ext)*
define $f \ g :: 'a \ \text{fps}$
where $f \equiv 1 - \text{fps-X}$
and $g \equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
fix n **show** $a \$ n = (f * g) \$ n$
proof *(cases n)*
case *(Suc m)*
hence $(f * g) \$ n = g \$ \text{Suc } m - g \$ m$
using *fps-mult-nth[of f g Suc m]*
 $\text{sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of } 0 \ \text{Suc } m \ \lambda i. f \$ i * g \$ (\text{Suc } m - i)]$
 $\text{sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of } 1 \ \text{Suc } m \ \lambda i. f \$ i * g \$ (\text{Suc } m - i)]$
by *(simp add: f-def)*
with *Suc* **show** *?thesis* **by** *(simp add: g-def)*
qed *(simp add: f-def g-def)*
qed

lemma *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-ring1*:
assumes *inverse 1 = (1 :: 'a::{ring-1, inverse})*
shows $a / ((1 :: 'a \ \text{fps}) - \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $a / ((1 :: 'a \ \text{fps}) - \text{fps-X}) = a * \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1)$
by *(simp add: fps-divide-def fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X(2))*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fps-mult-nth*)
qed

lemma *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum*:
 $a / ((1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) - \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{sum } (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\})$
using *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-ring1* [*of a*] **by** *simp*

5.15.5 Rule 4 in its more general form

This generalizes Rule 3 for an arbitrary finite product of FPS, also the relevant instance of powers of a FPS.

definition *natpermute* $n\ k = \{l :: \text{nat list}. \text{length } l = k \wedge \text{sum-list } l = n\}$

lemma *natlist-trivial-1*: *natpermute* $n\ 1 = \{[n]\}$

proof –

have $\llbracket \text{length } xs = 1; n = \text{sum-list } xs \rrbracket \implies xs = [\text{sum-list } xs]$ **for** xs
by (*cases xs*) *auto*
then show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: natpermute-def*)

qed

lemma *natlist-trivial-Suc0* [*simp*]: *natpermute* $n\ (\text{Suc } 0) = \{[n]\}$
using *natlist-trivial-1* **by** *force*

lemma *append-natpermute-less-eq*:

assumes $xs @ ys \in \text{natpermute } n\ k$
shows $\text{sum-list } xs \leq n$
and $\text{sum-list } ys \leq n$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\text{sum-list } (xs @ ys) = n$
by (*simp add: natpermute-def*)
then have $\text{sum-list } xs + \text{sum-list } ys = n$
by *simp*
then show $\text{sum-list } xs \leq n$ **and** $\text{sum-list } ys \leq n$
by *simp-all*

qed

lemma *natpermute-split*:

assumes $h \leq k$
shows $\text{natpermute } n\ k =$
 $(\bigcup m \in \{0..n\}. \{l1 @ l2 \mid l1\ l2. l1 \in \text{natpermute } m\ h \wedge l2 \in \text{natpermute } (n - m)\ (k - h)\})$
 $(\text{is } ?L = ?R \text{ is } - = (\bigcup m \in \{0..n\}. ?S\ m))$

proof

show $?R \subseteq ?L$

proof

fix l

assume $l: l \in ?R$

from l **obtain** $m\ xs\ ys$ **where** $h: m \in \{0..n\}$


```

    and xs: xs ∈ natpermute m h
    and ys: ys ∈ natpermute (n - m) (k - h)
    and leq: l = xs@ys by blast
  from xs have xs': sum-list xs = m
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
  from ys have ys': sum-list ys = n - m
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
  show l ∈ ?L using leq xs ys h
    using assms by (force simp add: natpermute-def)
qed
show ?L ⊆ ?R
proof
  fix l
  assume l: l ∈ natpermute n k
  let ?xs = take h l
  let ?ys = drop h l
  let ?m = sum-list ?xs
  from l have ls: sum-list (?xs @ ?ys) = n
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
  have xs: ?xs ∈ natpermute ?m h using l assms
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
  have l-take-drop: sum-list l = sum-list (take h l @ drop h l)
    by simp
  then have ys: ?ys ∈ natpermute (n - ?m) (k - h)
    using l assms ls by (auto simp add: natpermute-def simp del: append-take-drop-id)
  from ls have m: ?m ∈ {0..n}
    by (simp add: l-take-drop del: append-take-drop-id)
  have sum-list (take h l) ≤ sum-list l
    using l-take-drop ls m by presburger
  with xs ys ls l show l ∈ ?R
    by simp (metis append-take-drop-id m)
qed
qed

lemma natpermute-0: natpermute n 0 = (if n = 0 then {} else {})
  by (auto simp add: natpermute-def)

lemma natpermute-0'[simp]: natpermute 0 k = (if k = 0 then {} else {replicate k 0})
  by (auto simp add: set-replicate-conv-if natpermute-def replicate-length-same)

lemma natpermute-finite: finite (natpermute n k)
proof (induct k arbitrary: n)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: natpermute-0)
next
  case (Suc k)
  then show ?case

```

using *natpermute-split* [of *k Suc k*] *finite-UN-I* by *simp*
qed

lemma *natpermute-contain-maximal*:

$\{xs \in \text{natpermute } n \ (k + 1). \ n \in \text{set } xs\} = (\bigcup i \in \{0 \dots k\}. \ \{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) \ 0) [i := n]\})$
(is ?A = ?B)

proof

show ?A \subseteq ?B

proof

fix *xs*

assume *xs* \in ?A

then have *H*: *xs* \in *natpermute* *n* (*k* + 1) and *n*: *n* \in *set xs*

by *blast*+

then obtain *i* where *i*: *i* \in {0..*k*} *xs*!*i* = *n*

unfolding *in-set-conv-nth* by (auto *simp add: less-Suc-eq-le natpermute-def*)

have *eqs*: $(\{0..k\} - \{i\}) \cup \{i\} = \{0..k\}$

using *i* by *auto*

have *f*: *finite*($\{0..k\} - \{i\}$) *finite* {*i*}

by *auto*

have *d*: $(\{0..k\} - \{i\}) \cap \{i\} = \{\}$

using *i* by *auto*

from *H* have *n* = *sum* (*nth xs*) {0..*k*}

by (auto *simp add: natpermute-def atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost sum-list-sum-nth*)

also have ... = *n* + *sum* (*nth xs*) ($\{0..k\} - \{i\}$)

unfolding *sum.union-disjoint*[*OF f d, unfolded eqs*] using *i* by *simp*

finally have *zxs*: $\forall j \in \{0..k\} - \{i\}. \ xs!j = 0$

by *auto*

from *H* have *xsl*: *length xs* = *k* + 1

by (*simp add: natpermute-def*)

from *i* have *i'*: *i* < *length* (*replicate* (*k* + 1) 0) *i* < *k* + 1

unfolding *length-replicate* by *presburger*+

have *xs* = (*replicate* (*k* + 1) 0) [*i* := *n*]

proof (*rule nth-equalityI*)

show *length xs* = *length* ((*replicate* (*k* + 1) 0) [*i* := *n*])

by (*metis length-list-update length-replicate xsl*)

show *xs* ! *j* = (*replicate* (*k* + 1) 0) [*i* := *n*] ! *j* if *j* < *length xs* for *j*

proof (*cases j = i*)

case *True*

then show ?thesis

by (*metis i'(1) i(2) nth-list-update*)

next

case *False*

with *that* show ?thesis

by (*simp add: xsl zxs del: replicate.simps split: nat.split*)

qed

qed

then show *xs* \in ?B using *i* by *blast*

qed

```

show ?B ⊆ ?A
proof
  fix xs
  assume xs ∈ ?B
  then obtain i where i: i ∈ {0..k} and xs: xs = (replicate (k + 1) 0) [i:=n]
  by auto
  have nxs: n ∈ set xs
  unfolding xs using set-update-memI i
  by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 atLeast0AtMost atMost-iff le-simps(2) length-replicate)
  have xsl: length xs = k + 1
  by (simp only: xs length-replicate length-list-update)
  have sum-list xs = sum (nth xs) {0..<k+1}
  unfolding sum-list-sum-nth xsl ..
  also have ... = sum (λj. if j = i then n else 0) {0..<k+1}
  by (rule sum.cong) (simp-all add: xs del: replicate.simps)
  also have ... = n using i by simp
  finally have xs ∈ natpermute n (k + 1)
  using xsl unfolding natpermute-def mem-Collect-eq by blast
  then show xs ∈ ?A
  using nxs by blast
qed
qed

```

The general form.

```

lemma fps-prod-nth:
  fixes m :: nat
  and a :: nat ⇒ 'a::comm-ring-1 fps
  shows (prod a {0 .. m}) $ n =
    sum (λv. prod (λj. (a j) $ (v!j)) {0..m}) (natpermute n (m+1))
  (is ?P m n)
proof (induct m arbitrary: n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix m n assume H: ∀ m' < m. ∀ n. ?P m' n
  show ?P m n
proof (cases m)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case (Suc k)
  then have km: k < m by arith
  have u0: {0 .. k} ∪ {m} = {0..m}
  using Suc by (simp add: set-eq-iff) presburger
  have f0: finite {0 .. k} finite {m} by auto
  have d0: {0 .. k} ∩ {m} = {} using Suc by auto
  have (prod a {0 .. m}) $ n = (prod a {0 .. k} * a m) $ n
  unfolding prod.union-disjoint[OF f0 d0, unfolded u0] by simp
  also have ... = (∑ i = 0..n. (∑ v∈natpermute i (k + 1).
    (∏ j = 0..k. a j $ v ! j) * a m $ (n - i)))
  unfolding fps-mult-nth H[rule-format, OF km] sum-distrib-right ..

```

```

also have ... = (∑ i = 0..n.
  ∑ v∈(λ l1. l1 @ [n - i]) ‘ natpermute i (Suc k).
  (∏ j = 0..k. a j $ v ! j) * a (Suc k) $ v ! Suc k)
by (intro sum.cong [OF refl sym] sum.reindex-cong) (auto simp: inj-on-def
natpermute-def nth-append Suc)
also have ... = (∑ v∈(∪ x∈{0..n}. {l1 @ [n - x] | l1. l1 ∈ natpermute x (Suc
k)})).
  (∏ j = 0..k. a j $ v ! j) * a (Suc k) $ v ! Suc k)
by (subst sum.UNION-disjoint) (auto simp add: natpermute-finite setcompr-eq-image)
also have ... = (∑ v∈natpermute n (m + 1). ∏ j∈{0..m}. a j $ v ! j)
  using natpermute-split[of m m + 1] by (simp add: Suc)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

The special form for powers.

```

lemma fps-power-nth-Suc:
  fixes m :: nat
  and a :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fps
  shows (a ^ Suc m)$n = sum (λ v. prod (λ j. a $ (v!j)) {0..m}) (natpermute n
(m+1))
proof -
  have th0: a ^ Suc m = prod (λ i. a) {0..m}
  by (simp add: prod-constant)
  show ?thesis unfolding th0 fps-prod-nth ..
qed

```

```

lemma fps-power-nth:
  fixes m :: nat
  and a :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fps
  shows (a ^ m)$n =
    (if m=0 then 1$n else sum (λ v. prod (λ j. a $ (v!j)) {0..m - 1}) (natpermute
n m))
  by (cases m) (simp-all add: fps-power-nth-Suc del: power-Suc)

```

lemmas fps-nth-power-0 = fps-power-zeroth

```

lemma natpermute-max-card:
  assumes n0: n ≠ 0
  shows card {xs ∈ natpermute n (k + 1). n ∈ set xs} = k + 1
  unfolding natpermute-contain-maximal
proof -
  let ?A = λ i. {(replicate (k + 1) 0)[i := n]}
  let ?K = {0 ..k}
  have fK: finite ?K
  by simp
  have fAK: ∀ i∈?K. finite (?A i)
  by auto
  have d: ∀ i∈?K. ∀ j∈?K. i ≠ j ⟶

```

```

    {(replicate (k + 1) 0)[i := n]} ∩ {(replicate (k + 1) 0)[j := n]} = {}
  proof clarify
    fix i j
    assume i: i ∈ ?K and j: j ∈ ?K and ij: i ≠ j
    have False if eq: (replicate (k+1) 0)[i:=n] = (replicate (k+1) 0)[j:= n]
    proof -
      have (replicate (k+1) 0) [i:=n] ! i = n
        using i by (simp del: replicate.simps)
      moreover
      have (replicate (k+1) 0) [j:=n] ! i = 0
        using i ij by (simp del: replicate.simps)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using eq n0 by (simp del: replicate.simps)
    qed
    then show {(replicate (k + 1) 0)[i := n]} ∩ {(replicate (k + 1) 0)[j := n]} =
  {}
    by auto
  qed
  from card-UN-disjoint[OF fK fAK d]
  show card (⋃ i∈{0..k}. {(replicate (k + 1) 0)[i := n]}) = k + 1
    by simp
  qed

lemma fps-power-Suc-nth:
  fixes f :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 fps
  assumes k: k > 0
  shows (f ^ Suc m) $ k =
    of-nat (Suc m) * (f $ k * (f $ 0) ^ m) +
    (∑ v∈{v∈natpermute k (m+1). k ∉ set v}. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ v ! j)
  proof -
    define A B
    where A = {v∈natpermute k (m+1). k ∈ set v}
    and B = {v∈natpermute k (m+1). k ∉ set v}
    have [simp]: finite A finite B A ∩ B = {} by (auto simp: A-def B-def natper-
      mute-finite)

    from natpermute-max-card[of k m] k have card-A: card A = m + 1 by (simp
      add: A-def)
    {
      fix v assume v: v ∈ A
      from v have [simp]: length v = Suc m by (simp add: A-def natpermute-def)
      from v have ∃j. j ≤ m ∧ v ! j = k
        by (auto simp: set-conv-nth A-def natpermute-def less-Suc-eq-le)
      then obtain j where j: j ≤ m ∧ v ! j = k by auto

      from v have k = sum-list v by (simp add: A-def natpermute-def)
      also have ... = (∑ i=0..m. v ! i)
        by (simp add: sum-list-sum-nth atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost del: sum.op-ivl-Suc)
      also from j have {0..m} = insert j ({0..m} - {j}) by auto
    }
  
```

```

also from j have  $(\sum i \in \dots v ! i) = k + (\sum i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}. v ! i)$ 
  by (subst sum.insert) simp-all
finally have  $(\sum i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}. v ! i) = 0$  by simp
hence zero:  $v ! i = 0$  if  $i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}$  for i using that
  by (subst (asm) sum-eq-0-iff) auto

from j have  $\{0..m\} = \text{insert } j (\{0..m\} - \{j\})$  by auto
also from j have  $(\prod i \in \dots f \$ (v ! i)) = f \$ k * (\prod i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}. f \$ (v !$ 
i))
  by (subst prod.insert) auto
also have  $(\prod i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}. f \$ (v ! i)) = (\prod i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}. f \$ 0)$ 
  by (intro prod.cong) (simp-all add: zero)
also from j have  $\dots = (f \$ 0) ^ m$  by (subst prod-constant) simp-all
finally have  $(\prod j = 0..m. f \$ (v ! j)) = f \$ k * (f \$ 0) ^ m$  .
} note A = this

have  $(f ^ \text{Suc } m) \$ k = (\sum v \in \text{natpermute } k (m + 1). \prod j = 0..m. f \$ v ! j)$ 
  by (rule fps-power-nth-Suc)
also have  $\text{natpermute } k (m+1) = A \cup B$  unfolding A-def B-def by blast
also have  $(\sum v \in \dots \prod j = 0..m. f \$ (v ! j)) =$ 
 $(\sum v \in A. \prod j = 0..m. f \$ (v ! j)) + (\sum v \in B. \prod j = 0..m. f \$ (v ! j))$ 
  by (intro sum.union-disjoint) simp-all
also have  $(\sum v \in A. \prod j = 0..m. f \$ (v ! j)) = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (f \$ k * (f \$ 0)$ 
 $^ m)$ 
  by (simp add: A card-A)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: B-def)
qed

lemma fps-power-Suc-eqD:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {idom, semiring-char-0} fps
  assumes  $f ^ \text{Suc } m = g ^ \text{Suc } m f \$ 0 = g \$ 0 f \$ 0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix k :: nat
  show  $f \$ k = g \$ k$ 
proof (induction k rule: less-induct)
  case (less k)
  show ?case
proof (cases k = 0)
  case False
  let ?h =  $\lambda f. (\sum v \mid v \in \text{natpermute } k (m + 1) \wedge k \notin \text{set } v. \prod j = 0..m. f \$$ 
 $v ! j)$ 
  from False fps-power-Suc-nth[of k f m] fps-power-Suc-nth[of k g m]
  have  $f \$ k * (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (f \$ 0) ^ m) + ?h f =$ 
 $g \$ k * (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (f \$ 0) ^ m) + ?h g$  using assms
  by (simp add: mult-ac del: power-Suc of-nat-Suc)
also have  $v ! i < k$  if  $v \in \{v \in \text{natpermute } k (m+1). k \notin \text{set } v\}$   $i \leq m$  for v i
  using that elem-le-sum-list[of i v] unfolding natpermute-def
  by (auto simp: set-conv-nth dest!: spec[of - i])

```

hence $?h f = ?h g$
 by (intro sum.cong refl prod.cong less lessI) (simp add: natpermute-def)
 finally have $f \$ k * (of\text{-}nat (Suc m) * (f \$ 0) ^ m) = g \$ k * (of\text{-}nat (Suc m) * (f \$ 0) ^ m)$
 by simp
 with assms show $f \$ k = g \$ k$
 by (subst (asm) mult-right-cancel) (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc)
 qed (simp-all add: assms)
 qed
 qed

lemma *fps-power-Suc-eqD'*:

fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{idom, semiring-char-0\}$ fps
 assumes $f ^ Suc m = g ^ Suc m$ $f \$ subdegree f = g \$ subdegree g$
 shows $f = g$
 proof (cases $f = 0$)
 case False
 have $Suc m * subdegree f = subdegree (f ^ Suc m)$
 by (rule subdegree-power [symmetric])
 also have $f ^ Suc m = g ^ Suc m$ by fact
 also have $subdegree \dots = Suc m * subdegree g$ by (rule subdegree-power)
 finally have [simp]: $subdegree f = subdegree g$
 by (subst (asm) Suc-mult-cancel1)
 have $fps\text{-}shift (subdegree f) f * fps\text{-}X ^ subdegree f = f$
 by (rule subdegree-decompose [symmetric])
 also have $\dots ^ Suc m = g ^ Suc m$ by fact
 also have $g = fps\text{-}shift (subdegree g) g * fps\text{-}X ^ subdegree g$
 by (rule subdegree-decompose)
 also have $subdegree f = subdegree g$ by fact
 finally have $fps\text{-}shift (subdegree g) f ^ Suc m = fps\text{-}shift (subdegree g) g ^ Suc m$
 by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult-distrib del: power-Suc)
 hence $fps\text{-}shift (subdegree g) f = fps\text{-}shift (subdegree g) g$
 by (rule fps-power-Suc-eqD) (insert assms False, auto)
 with subdegree-decompose[of f] subdegree-decompose[of g] show ?thesis by simp
 qed (insert assms, simp-all)

lemma *fps-power-eqD'*:

fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{idom, semiring-char-0\}$ fps
 assumes $f ^ m = g ^ m$ $f \$ subdegree f = g \$ subdegree g$ $m > 0$
 shows $f = g$
 using *fps-power-Suc-eqD'*[of $f m-1 g$] assms by simp

lemma *fps-power-eqD*:

fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{idom, semiring-char-0\}$ fps
 assumes $f ^ m = g ^ m$ $f \$ 0 = g \$ 0$ $f \$ 0 \neq 0$ $m > 0$
 shows $f = g$
 by (rule *fps-power-eqD'*[of $f m g$]) (insert assms, simp-all)

```

lemma fps-compose-inj-right:
  assumes a0:  $a\$0 = (0::'a::\text{idom})$ 
    and a1:  $a\$1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(b \text{ oo } a = c \text{ oo } a) \longleftrightarrow b = c$ 
  (is  $?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs$ )
proof
  show  $?lhs$  if  $?rhs$  using that by simp
  show  $?rhs$  if  $?lhs$ 
  proof –
    have  $b\$n = c\$n$  for  $n$ 
    proof (induct  $n$  rule: nat-less-induct)
      fix  $n$ 
      assume  $H: \forall m < n. b\$m = c\$m$ 
      show  $b\$n = c\$n$ 
      proof (cases  $n$ )
        case 0
          from  $\langle ?lhs \rangle$  have  $(b \text{ oo } a)\$n = (c \text{ oo } a)\$n$ 
          by simp
          then show  $?thesis$ 
          using 0 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth)
        next
          case (Suc  $n1$ )
          have  $f$ :  $\text{finite } \{0 \dots n1\}$  finite  $\{n\}$  by simp-all
          have  $eq$ :  $\{0 \dots n1\} \cup \{n\} = \{0 \dots n\}$  using Suc by auto
          have  $d$ :  $\{0 \dots n1\} \cap \{n\} = \{\}$  using Suc by auto
          have  $seq$ :  $(\sum i = 0..n1. b \$ i * a ^ i \$ n) = (\sum i = 0..n1. c \$ i * a ^ i \$$ 
 $n)$ 
          using  $H$  Suc by auto
          have  $th0$ :  $(b \text{ oo } a) \$n = (\sum i = 0..n1. c \$ i * a ^ i \$ n) + b\$n * (a\$1) ^ n$ 
          unfolding fps-compose-nth sum.union-disjoint[OF  $f$   $d$ , unfolded  $eq$ ] seq
          using startsby-zero-power-nth-same[OF  $a0$ ]
          by simp
          have  $th1$ :  $(c \text{ oo } a) \$n = (\sum i = 0..n1. c \$ i * a ^ i \$ n) + c\$n * (a\$1) ^ n$ 
          unfolding fps-compose-nth sum.union-disjoint[OF  $f$   $d$ , unfolded  $eq$ ]
          using startsby-zero-power-nth-same[OF  $a0$ ]
          by simp
          from  $\langle ?lhs \rangle$  [unfolded fps-eq-iff, rule-format, of  $n$ ]  $th0$   $th1$   $a1$ 
          show  $?thesis$  by auto
        qed
      qed
    then show  $?rhs$  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
    qed
  qed

```

5.16 Radicals

declare *prod.cong* [*fundef-cong*]

function *radical* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{field fps} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$

where

```

  radical r 0 a 0 = 1
| radical r 0 a (Suc n) = 0
| radical r (Suc k) a 0 = r (Suc k) (a$0)
| radical r (Suc k) a (Suc n) =
  (a$ Suc n - sum (λxs. prod (λj. radical r (Suc k) a (xs ! j)) {0..k})
    {xs. xs ∈ natpermute (Suc n) (Suc k) ∧ Suc n ∉ set xs}) /
  (of-nat (Suc k) * (radical r (Suc k) a 0) ^ k)
by pat-completeness auto

```

termination radical

proof

```

let ?R = measure (λ(r, k, a, n). n)
{
  show wf ?R by auto
next
  fix r :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  and a :: 'a fps
  and k n xs i
  assume xs: xs ∈ {xs ∈ natpermute (Suc n) (Suc k). Suc n ∉ set xs} and i: i
  ∈ {0..k}
  have False if c: Suc n ≤ xs ! i
  proof -
    from xs i have xs ! i ≠ Suc n
    by (simp add: in-set-conv-nth natpermute-def)
    with c have c': Suc n < xs ! i by arith
    have fths: finite {0 ..< i} finite {i} finite {i+1 ..< Suc k}
    by simp-all
    have d: {0 ..< i} ∩ ({i} ∪ {i+1 ..< Suc k}) = {} {i} ∩ {i+1 ..< Suc k} =
  {}
    by auto
    have eqs: {0 ..< Suc k} = {0 ..< i} ∪ ({i} ∪ {i+1 ..< Suc k})
    using i by auto
    from xs have Suc n = sum-list xs
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    also have ... = sum (nth xs) {0 ..< Suc k} using xs
    by (simp add: natpermute-def sum-list-sum-nth)
    also have ... = xs ! i + sum (nth xs) {0 ..< i} + sum (nth xs) {i+1 ..< Suc k}
    unfolding eqs sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(1) finite-UnI[OF fths(2,3)] d(1)]
    unfolding sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(2) fths(3) d(2)]
    by simp
    finally show ?thesis using c' by simp
qed
then show ((r, Suc k, a, xs ! i), r, Suc k, a, Suc n) ∈ ?R
  using not-less by auto
next
  fix r :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  and a :: 'a fps
  and k n

```

show $((r, \text{Suc } k, a, 0), r, \text{Suc } k, a, \text{Suc } n) \in ?R$ **by** *simp*
}
qed

definition *fps-radical* $r \ n \ a = \text{Abs-fps } (\text{radical } r \ n \ a)$

lemma *radical-0* [*simp*]: $\bigwedge n. 0 < n \implies \text{radical } r \ 0 \ a \ n = 0$
using *radical.elims* **by** *blast*

lemma *fps-radical0* [*simp*]: *fps-radical* $r \ 0 \ a = 1$
by (*auto simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-radical-def*)

lemma *fps-radical-nth-0* [*simp*]: *fps-radical* $r \ n \ a \ \$ \ 0 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } r \ n \ (a\$0))$
by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: fps-radical-def*)

lemma *fps-radical-power-nth* [*simp*]:
assumes $r: (r \ k \ (a\$0)) \wedge k = a\0
shows *fps-radical* $r \ k \ a \wedge k \ \$ \ 0 = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a\$0)$
proof (*cases k*)
case 0
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc h*)
have *eq1*: *fps-radical* $r \ k \ a \wedge k \ \$ \ 0 = (\prod_{j \in \{0..h\}}. \text{fps-radical } r \ k \ a \ \$ \ (\text{replicate } k \ 0) ! j)$
unfolding *fps-power-nth Suc* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\prod_{j \in \{0..h\}}. r \ k \ (a\$0))$
proof (*rule prod.cong [OF refl]*)
show *fps-radical* $r \ k \ a \ \$ \ (\text{replicate } k \ 0) ! j = r \ k \ (a \ \$ \ 0)$ **if** $j \in \{0..h\}$ **for** j
proof –
have $j < \text{Suc } h$
using *that* **by** *presburger*
then show *?thesis*
by (*metis Suc fps-radical-nth-0 nth-replicate old.nat.distinct(2)*)
qed
qed
also have $\dots = a\$0$
using *r Suc* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis*
using *Suc* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *power-radical*:
fixes $a:: 'a::\text{field-char-0 fps}$
assumes $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$
shows $(r \ (\text{Suc } k) \ (a\$0)) \wedge \text{Suc } k = a\$0 \longleftrightarrow (\text{fps-radical } r \ (\text{Suc } k) \ a) \wedge (\text{Suc } k) = a$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

```

proof
  let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k) a
  show ?rhs if r0: ?lhs
proof -
  from a0 r0 have r00: r (Suc k) (a$0) ≠ 0 by auto
  have ?r ^ Suc k $ z = a$z for z
  proof (induct z rule: nat-less-induct)
    fix n
    assume H: ∀ m < n. ?r ^ Suc k $ m = a$m
    show ?r ^ Suc k $ n = a$n
    proof (cases n)
      case 0
      then show ?thesis
        using fps-radical-power-nth[of r Suc k a, OF r0] by simp
    next
      case (Suc n1)
      then have n ≠ 0 by simp
      let ?Pnk = natpermute n (k + 1)
      let ?Pnkn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∈ set xs}
      let ?Pnknn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∉ set xs}
      have eq: ?Pnkn ∪ ?Pnknn = ?Pnk by blast
      have d: ?Pnkn ∩ ?Pnknn = {} by blast
      have f: finite ?Pnkn finite ?Pnknn
        using finite-Un[of ?Pnkn ?Pnknn, unfolded eq]
        by (metis natpermute-finite)+
      let ?f = λv. ∏ j ∈ {0..k}. ?r $ v ! j
      have sum ?f ?Pnkn = sum (λv. ?r $ n * r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ^ k) ?Pnkn
      proof (rule sum.cong)
        fix v assume v: v ∈ {xs ∈ natpermute n (k + 1). n ∈ set xs}
        let ?ths = (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ v ! j) =
          fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ n * r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ^ k
        from v obtain i where i: i ∈ {0..k} v = (replicate (k+1) 0) [i := n]
        unfolding natpermute-contain-maximal by auto
        have (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ v ! j) =
          (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. if j = i then fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ n else r (Suc k)
(a$0))
          using i r0 by (auto simp del: replicate.simps intro: prod.cong)
        also have ... = (fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ n) * r (Suc k) (a$0) ^ k
          using i r0 by (simp add: prod-gen-delta)
        finally show ?ths .
      qed rule
    then have sum ?f ?Pnkn = of-nat (k+1) * ?r $ n * r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ^ k
      by (simp add: natpermute-max-card[OF ‹n ≠ 0›, simplified])
    also have ... = a$n - sum ?f ?Pnknn
      unfolding Suc using r00 a0 by (simp add: field-simps fps-radical-def del:
of-nat-Suc)
    finally have fn: sum ?f ?Pnkn = a$n - sum ?f ?Pnknn .
    have (?r ^ Suc k)$n = sum ?f ?Pnkn + sum ?f ?Pnknn
      unfolding fps-power-nth-Suc sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded eq] ..

```

```

    also have ... = a$n unfolding fn by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis using r0 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
  qed
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
  proof -
    from that have ((fps-radical r (Suc k) a) ^ (Suc k))$0 = a$0
    by simp
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-power-nth-Suc
    by (simp add: prod-constant del: replicate.simps)
  qed
  qed

lemma radical-unique:
  assumes r0: (r (Suc k) (b$0)) ^ Suc k = b$0
  and a0: r (Suc k) (b$0 :: 'a::field-char-0) = a$0
  and b0: b$0 ≠ 0
  shows a ^ (Suc k) = b ↔ a = fps-radical r (Suc k) b
  (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs is - ↔ a = ?r)
  proof
    show ?lhs if ?rhs
    using that using power-radical[OF b0, of r k, unfolded r0] by simp
    show ?rhs if ?lhs
    proof -
      have r00: r (Suc k) (b$0) ≠ 0 using b0 r0 by auto
      have ceq: card {0..k} = Suc k by simp
      from a0 have a0r0: a$0 = ?r$0 by simp
      have a $ n = ?r $ n for n
      proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
        fix n
        assume h: ∀ m < n. a$m = ?r $ m
        show a$n = ?r $ n
        proof (cases n)
          case 0
          then show ?thesis using a0 by simp
        next
          case (Suc n1)
          have fK: finite {0..k} by simp
          have nz: n ≠ 0 using Suc by simp
          let ?Pnk = natpermute n (Suc k)
          let ?Pnkn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∈ set xs}
          let ?Pnknn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∉ set xs}
          have eq: ?Pnkn ∪ ?Pnknn = ?Pnk by blast
          have d: ?Pnkn ∩ ?Pnknn = {} by blast
          have f: finite ?Pnkn finite ?Pnknn
          using finite-Un[of ?Pnkn ?Pnknn, unfolded eq]

```

```

    by (metis natpermute-finite)+
  let ?f =  $\lambda v. \prod_{j \in \{0..k\}} ?r \$ v ! j$ 
  let ?g =  $\lambda v. \prod_{j \in \{0..k\}} a \$ v ! j$ 
  have sum ?g ?Pnk n = sum ( $\lambda v. a \$ n * (?r \$ 0) ^k$ ) ?Pnk n
  proof (rule sum.cong)
    fix v
    assume v:  $v \in \{xs \in \text{natpermute } n \text{ (Suc } k). n \in \text{set } xs\}$ 
    let ?ths = ( $\prod_{j \in \{0..k\}} a \$ v ! j$ ) =  $a \$ n * (?r \$ 0) ^k$ 
    from v obtain i where i:  $i \in \{0..k\} \text{ } v = (\text{replicate } (k+1) \ 0) [i := n]$ 
    unfolding Suc-eq-plus1 natpermute-contain-maximal
    by (auto simp del: replicate.simps)
    have ( $\prod_{j \in \{0..k\}} a \$ v ! j$ ) = ( $\prod_{j \in \{0..k\}} \text{if } j = i \text{ then } a \$ n \text{ else } r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ (b\$0)}$ )
      using i a0 by (auto simp del: replicate.simps intro: prod.cong)
    also have ... =  $a \$ n * (?r \$ 0) ^k$ 
      using i by (simp add: prod-gen-delta)
    finally show ?ths .
  qed rule
  then have th0: sum ?g ?Pnk n = of-nat (k+1) *  $a \$ n * (?r \$ 0) ^k$ 
    by (simp add: natpermute-max-card[OF nz, simplified])
  have th1: sum ?g ?Pnk n = sum ?f ?Pnk n
  proof (rule sum.cong, rule refl, rule prod.cong, simp)
    fix xs i
    assume xs:  $xs \in ?Pnk n$  and i:  $i \in \{0..k\}$ 
    have False if c:  $n \leq xs ! i$ 
    proof -
      from xs i have xs ! i  $\neq n$ 
      by (simp add: in-set-conv-nth natpermute-def)
      with c have c':  $n < xs ! i$  by arith
      have fths: finite {0 ..< i} finite {i} finite {i+1 ..< Suc k}
      by simp-all
      have d: {0 ..< i}  $\cap (\{i\} \cup \{i+1 ..< \text{Suc } k\}) = \{i\} \cap \{i+1 ..< \text{Suc } k\}$ 
      by auto
      have eqs: {0 ..< Suc k} = {0 ..< i}  $\cup (\{i\} \cup \{i+1 ..< \text{Suc } k\})$ 
      using i by auto
      from xs have n = sum-list xs
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
      also have ... = sum (nth xs) {0 ..< Suc k}
      using xs by (simp add: natpermute-def sum-list-sum-nth)
      also have ... = xs ! i + sum (nth xs) {0 ..< i} + sum (nth xs) {i+1 ..< Suc k}
      unfolding eqs sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(1) finite-UnI[OF fths(2,3)]]
      unfolding sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(2) fths(3) d(2)]
      by simp
      finally show ?thesis using c' by simp
    qed
  then have thn: xs ! i < n by presburger

```

```

    from h[rule-format, OF thn] show a$(xs !i) = ?r$(xs!i) .
  qed
  have th00:  $\bigwedge x :: 'a. \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k) * (x * \text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k))) = x$ 
    by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
  from <?lhs> have b$n = a^ Suc k $ n
    by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
  also have a^ Suc k $ n = sum ?g ?Pnk n + sum ?g ?Pnk n n
    unfolding fps-power-nth-Suc
    using sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded Suc-eq-plus1[symmetric],
      unfolded eq, of ?g] by simp
  also have ... = of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0)^ k + sum ?f ?Pnk n n
    unfolding th0 th1 ..
  finally have $: of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0)^ k = b$n - sum ?f ?Pnk n n
    by simp
  have a$n = (b$n - sum ?f ?Pnk n n) / (of-nat (k+1) * (?r $ 0)^ k)
    apply (rule eq-divide-imp)
    using r00 $ by (simp-all add: ac-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-radical-def Suc
    by (simp del: of-nat-Suc)
  qed
  qed
  then show ?rhs by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

```

lemma radical-power:
  assumes r0: r (Suc k) ((a$0)^ Suc k) = a$0
    and a0: (a$0 :: 'a::field-char-0) ≠ 0
  shows (fps-radical r (Suc k) (a^ Suc k)) = a
proof -
  let ?ak = a^ Suc k
  have ak0: ?ak $ 0 = (a$0)^ Suc k
    by (simp add: fps-nth-power-0 del: power-Suc)
  from r0 have th0: r (Suc k) (a^ Suc k $ 0)^ Suc k = a^ Suc k $ 0
    using ak0 by auto
  from r0 ak0 have th1: r (Suc k) (a^ Suc k $ 0) = a $ 0
    by auto
  from ak0 a0 have ak00: ?ak $ 0 ≠ 0
    by auto
  from radical-unique[of r k ?ak a, OF th0 th1 ak00] show ?thesis
    by metis
  qed

```

```

lemma fps-deriv-radical':
  fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
  assumes r0: (r (Suc k) (a$0))^ Suc k = a$0
    and a0: a$0 ≠ 0

```

shows $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-radical } r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ } a) =$
 $\text{fps-deriv } a / ((\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k)) * (\text{fps-radical } r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ } a) \wedge k)$
proof –
let $?r = \text{fps-radical } r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ } a$
let $?w = (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k)) * ?r \wedge k$
from $a0 \text{ } r0$ **have** $r0': r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ (a\$0)} \neq 0$
by *auto*
from $r0'$ **have** $w0: ?w \$ 0 \neq 0$
by (*simp del: of-nat-Suc*)
note $th0 = \text{inverse-mult-eq-1} [OF \text{ } w0]$
let $?iw = \text{inverse } ?w$
from *iffD1* [*OF power-radical* [*of a r*], *OF a0 r0*]
have $\text{fps-deriv } (?r \wedge \text{Suc } k) = \text{fps-deriv } a$
by *simp*
then **have** $\text{fps-deriv } ?r * ?w = \text{fps-deriv } a$
by (*simp add: fps-deriv-power' ac-simps del: power-Suc*)
then **have** $?iw * \text{fps-deriv } ?r * ?w = ?iw * \text{fps-deriv } a$
by *simp*
with $a0 \text{ } r0$ **have** $\text{fps-deriv } ?r * (?iw * ?w) = \text{fps-deriv } a / ?w$
by (*subst fps-divide-unit*) (*auto simp del: of-nat-Suc*)
then **show** *?thesis unfolding th0 by simp*
qed

lemma *fps-deriv-radical*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field-char-0 } \text{fps}$
assumes $r0: (r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ (a\$0)}) \wedge \text{Suc } k = a\0
and $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-radical } r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ } a) =$
 $\text{fps-deriv } a / (\text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k)) * (\text{fps-radical } r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ } a) \wedge k)$
using *fps-deriv-radical'* [*of r k a, OF r0 a0*]
by (*simp add: fps-of-nat[symmetric]*)

lemma *radical-mult-distrib*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field-char-0 } \text{fps}$
assumes $k: k > 0$
and $ra0: r \text{ } k \text{ (a \$ 0)} \wedge k = a \$ 0$
and $rb0: r \text{ } k \text{ (b \$ 0)} \wedge k = b \$ 0$
and $a0: a \$ 0 \neq 0$
and $b0: b \$ 0 \neq 0$
shows $r \text{ } k \text{ ((a * b) \$ 0)} = r \text{ } k \text{ (a \$ 0)} * r \text{ } k \text{ (b \$ 0)} \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{fps-radical } r \text{ } k \text{ (a * b)} = \text{fps-radical } r \text{ } k \text{ } a * \text{fps-radical } r \text{ } k \text{ } b$
(is $?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs$ **)**
proof
show $?rhs$ **if** $r0': ?lhs$
proof –
from $r0'$ **have** $r0: (r \text{ } k \text{ ((a * b) \$ 0)}) \wedge k = (a * b) \$ 0$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth ra0 rb0 power-mult-distrib*)
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases k*)

```

    case 0
    then show ?thesis using r0' by simp
next
case (Suc h)
let ?ra = fps-radical r (Suc h) a
let ?rb = fps-radical r (Suc h) b
have th0: r (Suc h) ((a * b) $ 0) = (fps-radical r (Suc h) a * fps-radical r
(Suc h) b) $ 0
    using r0' Suc by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
have ab0: (a*b) $ 0 ≠ 0
    using a0 b0 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
from radical-unique[of r h a*b fps-radical r (Suc h) a * fps-radical r (Suc h)
b, OF r0[unfolded Suc] th0 ab0, symmetric]
iffD1[OF power-radical[of - r], OF a0 ra0[unfolded Suc]] iffD1[OF power-radical[of
- r], OF b0 rb0[unfolded Suc]] Suc r0'
show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: power-mult-distrib simp del: power-Suc)
qed
qed
show ?lhs if ?rhs
proof -
    from that have (fps-radical r k (a * b)) $ 0 = (fps-radical r k a * fps-radical r
k b) $ 0
        by simp
    then show ?thesis
        using k by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
qed
qed

```

lemma *radical-divide:*

```

fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
assumes kp: k > 0
and ra0: (r k (a $ 0)) ^ k = a $ 0
and rb0: (r k (b $ 0)) ^ k = b $ 0
and a0: a$0 ≠ 0
and b0: b$0 ≠ 0
shows r k ((a $ 0) / (b$0)) = r k (a$0) / r k (b $ 0) ⟷
fps-radical r k (a/b) = fps-radical r k a / fps-radical r k b
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
let ?r = fps-radical r k
from kp obtain h where k: k = Suc h
    by (cases k) auto
have ra0': r k (a$0) ≠ 0 using a0 ra0 k by auto
have rb0': r k (b$0) ≠ 0 using b0 rb0 k by auto

show ?lhs if ?rhs

```



```

proof –
  from that have  $?r (a/b) \$ 0 = (?r a / ?r b) \$ 0$ 
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    using  $k a0 b0 rb0'$  by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-mult-nth fps-inverse-def
divide-inverse)
qed
show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof –
  from  $a0 b0$  have  $ab0[simp]: (a/b) \$ 0 = a \$ 0 / b \$ 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mult-nth divide-inverse fps-inverse-def)
  have  $th0: r k ((a/b) \$ 0) ^ k = (a/b) \$ 0$ 
    by (simp add: <?lhs> power-divide ra0 rb0)
  from  $a0 b0 ra0' rb0' kp$  have  $ab0': (a / b) \$ 0 \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-mult-nth fps-inverse-def nonzero-imp-inverse-nonzero)
  note  $tha[simp] = iffD1[OF power-radical[where r=r and k=h], OF a0 ra0[unfolded$ 
k], unfolded k[symmetric]]
  note  $thb[simp] = iffD1[OF power-radical[where r=r and k=h], OF b0 rb0[unfolded$ 
k], unfolded k[symmetric]]
  from  $b0 rb0'$  have  $th2: (?r a / ?r b) ^ k = a/b$ 
    by (simp add: fps-divide-unit power-mult-distrib fps-inverse-power[symmetric])

  from  $iffD1[OF radical-unique[where r=r and a=?r a / ?r b and b=a/b and$ 
k=h], symmetric, unfolded k[symmetric]],  $OF th0 th1 ab0' th2]$ 
  show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

lemma *radical-inverse*:

```

fixes  $a :: 'a::field-char-0$  fps
assumes  $k: k > 0$ 
  and  $ra0: r k (a \$ 0) ^ k = a \$ 0$ 
  and  $r1: (r k 1) ^ k = 1$ 
  and  $a0: a \$ 0 \neq 0$ 
shows  $r k (inverse (a \$ 0)) = r k 1 / (r k (a \$ 0)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
fps-radical r k (inverse a) = fps-radical r k 1 / fps-radical r k a
using radical-divide[where k=k and r=r and a=1 and b=a, OF k ] ra0 r1 a0
by (simp add: divide-inverse fps-divide-def)

```

5.17 Chain rule

lemma *fps-compose-deriv*:

```

fixes  $a :: 'a::idom$  fps
assumes  $b0: b \$ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $fps-deriv (a oo b) = ((fps-deriv a) oo b) * fps-deriv b$ 

```

proof –

have $(fps\text{-}deriv\ (a\ oo\ b))\$n = (((fps\text{-}deriv\ a)\ oo\ b) * (fps\text{-}deriv\ b))\ \n **for** n
proof –
have $(fps\text{-}deriv\ (a\ oo\ b))\$n = sum\ (\lambda i. a\ \$\ i * (fps\text{-}deriv\ (b^\wedge i))\$n)\ \{0.. Suc\ n\}$
by $(simp\ add: fps\text{-}compose\text{-}def\ field\text{-}simps\ sum\text{-}distrib\text{-}left\ del: of\text{-}nat\text{-}Suc)$
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. a\$i * ((fps\text{-}const\ (of\text{-}nat\ i)) * (fps\text{-}deriv\ b * (b^\wedge (i - 1)))))\$n\ \{0.. Suc\ n\}$
by $(simp\ add: field\text{-}simps\ fps\text{-}deriv\text{-}power\ del: fps\text{-}mult\text{-}left\text{-}const\text{-}nth\ of\text{-}nat\text{-}Suc)$
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}nat\ i * a\$i * (((b^\wedge (i - 1)) * fps\text{-}deriv\ b))\$n)\ \{0.. Suc\ n\}$
unfolding $fps\text{-}mult\text{-}left\text{-}const\text{-}nth$ **by** $(simp\ add: field\text{-}simps)$
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}nat\ i * a\$i * (sum\ (\lambda j. (b^\wedge (i - 1))\$j * (fps\text{-}deriv\ b)\$(n - j))\ \{0..n\}))\ \{0.. Suc\ n\}$
unfolding $fps\text{-}mult\text{-}nth$..
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}nat\ i * a\$i * (sum\ (\lambda j. (b^\wedge (i - 1))\$j * (fps\text{-}deriv\ b)\$(n - j))\ \{0..n\}))\ \{1.. Suc\ n\}$
by $(intro\ sum.mono\text{-}neutral\text{-}right)\ (auto\ simp\ add: mult\text{-}delta\text{-}left\ not\text{-}le)$
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}nat\ (i + 1) * a\$(i+1) * (sum\ (\lambda j. (b^\wedge i)\$j * of\text{-}nat\ (n - j + 1) * b\$(n - j + 1))\ \{0..n\}))\ \{0.. n\}$
unfolding $fps\text{-}deriv\text{-}nth$
by $(rule\ sum.reindex\text{-}cong\ [of\ Suc])\ (simp\text{-}all\ add: mult.assoc)$
finally have $th0: (fps\text{-}deriv\ (a\ oo\ b))\$n =$
 $sum\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}nat\ (i + 1) * a\$(i+1) * (sum\ (\lambda j. (b^\wedge i)\$j * of\text{-}nat\ (n - j + 1) * b\$(n - j + 1))\ \{0..n\}))\ \{0.. n\} .$

have $((fps\text{-}deriv\ a)\ oo\ b) * (fps\text{-}deriv\ b)\$n = sum\ (\lambda i. (fps\text{-}deriv\ b)\$(n - i) * ((fps\text{-}deriv\ a)\ oo\ b)\$i)\ \{0..n\}$
unfolding $fps\text{-}mult\text{-}nth$ **by** $(simp\ add: ac\text{-}simps)$
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. sum\ (\lambda j. of\text{-}nat\ (n - i + 1) * b\$(n - i + 1) * of\text{-}nat\ (j + 1) * a\$(j+1) * (b^\wedge j)\$i)\ \{0..n\})\ \{0..n\}$
unfolding $fps\text{-}deriv\text{-}nth\ fps\text{-}compose\text{-}nth\ sum\text{-}distrib\text{-}left\ mult.assoc$
by $(auto\ simp: subset\text{-}eq\ b0\ startsby\text{-}zero\text{-}power\text{-}prefix\ sum.mono\text{-}neutral\text{-}left\ intro: sum.cong)$
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. of\text{-}nat\ (i + 1) * a\$(i+1) * (sum\ (\lambda j. (b^\wedge i)\$j * of\text{-}nat\ (n - j + 1) * b\$(n - j + 1))\ \{0..n\}))\ \{0.. n\}$
unfolding $sum\text{-}distrib\text{-}left$
by $(subst\ sum.swap)\ (force\ intro: sum.cong)$
finally show $?thesis$
unfolding $th0$ **by** $simp$
qed
then show $?thesis$ **by** $(simp\ add: fps\text{-}eq\text{-}iff)$
qed

lemma $fps\text{-}poly\text{-}sum\text{-}fps\text{-}X$:

assumes $\forall i > n. a\$i = 0$

shows $a = sum\ (\lambda i. fps\text{-}const\ (a\$i) * fps\text{-}X^\wedge i)\ \{0..n\}$ **(is** $a = ?r)$

proof –

have $a\$i = ?r\i **for** i

unfolding $fps\text{-}sum\text{-}nth\ fps\text{-}mult\text{-}left\text{-}const\text{-}nth\ fps\text{-}X\text{-}power\text{-}nth$

by $(simp\ add: mult\text{-}delta\text{-}right\ assms)$

```

    then show ?thesis
      unfolding fps-eq-iff by blast
qed

```

5.18 Compositional inverses

```

fun compinv :: 'a fps  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::field
where
  compinv a 0 = fps-X$0
| compinv a (Suc n) =
  (fps-X$ Suc n - sum ( $\lambda i$ . (compinv a i) * ( $\widehat{a}$ )$Suc n) {0 .. n}) / (a$1) ^
  Suc n

```

definition *fps-inv* a = Abs-fps (compinv a)

```

lemma fps-inv:
  assumes a0: a$0 = 0
    and a1: a$1  $\neq$  0
  shows fps-inv a oo a = fps-X
proof -
  let ?i = fps-inv a oo a
  have ?i $ n = fps-X$n for n
  proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
    fix n
    assume h:  $\forall m < n$ . ?i $ m = fps-X$m
    show ?i $ n = fps-X$n
    proof (cases n)
      case 0
      then show ?thesis using a0
        by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-inv-def)
    next
      case (Suc n1)
      have ?i $ n = sum ( $\lambda i$ . (fps-inv a $ i) * ( $\widehat{a}$ )$n) {0 .. n1} + fps-inv a $
        Suc n1 * ( $\widehat{a}$  $ 1) ^ Suc n1
      by (simp only: fps-compose-nth) (simp add: Suc startsby-zero-power-nth-same
        [OF a0] del: power-Suc)
      also have ... = sum ( $\lambda i$ . (fps-inv a $ i) * ( $\widehat{a}$ )$n) {0 .. n1} +
        (fps-X$ Suc n1 - sum ( $\lambda i$ . (fps-inv a $ i) * ( $\widehat{a}$ )$n) {0 .. n1})
      using a0 a1 Suc by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
      also have ... = fps-X$n using Suc by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

fun gcompinv :: 'a fps  $\Rightarrow$  'a fps  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::field

```

where

$gcompinv\ b\ a\ 0 = b\$0$
 $| gcompinv\ b\ a\ (Suc\ n) =$
 $(b\$ Suc\ n - sum\ (\lambda i. (gcompinv\ b\ a\ i) * (a\widehat{i})\$Suc\ n)\ \{0 .. n\}) / (a\$1) \wedge Suc$
 n

definition $fps-ginv\ b\ a = Abs-fps\ (gcompinv\ b\ a)$

lemma $fps-ginv$:

assumes $a0$: $a\$0 = 0$
and $a1$: $a\$1 \neq 0$
shows $fps-ginv\ b\ a\ oo\ a = b$
proof –
let $?i = fps-ginv\ b\ a\ oo\ a$
have $?i\ \$\ n = b\n **for** n
proof (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)
fix n
assume h : $\forall m < n. ?i\ \$\ m = b\m
show $?i\ \$\ n = b\n
proof (*cases n*)
case 0
then show $?thesis$ **using** $a0$
by (*simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-ginv-def*)
next
case ($Suc\ n1$)
have $?i\ \$\ n = sum\ (\lambda i. (fps-ginv\ b\ a\ \$\ i) * (a\widehat{i})\$n)\ \{0 .. n1\} + fps-ginv\ b$
 $a\ \$\ Suc\ n1 * (a\ \$\ 1) \wedge Suc\ n1$
by (*simp only: fps-compose-nth*) (*simp add: Suc startsby-zero-power-nth-same*
 $[OF\ a0]$ *del: power-Suc*)
also have $\dots = sum\ (\lambda i. (fps-ginv\ b\ a\ \$\ i) * (a\widehat{i})\$n)\ \{0 .. n1\} +$
 $(b\$ Suc\ n1 - sum\ (\lambda i. (fps-ginv\ b\ a\ \$\ i) * (a\widehat{i})\$n)\ \{0 .. n1\})$
using $a0\ a1\ Suc$ **by** (*simp add: fps-ginv-def*)
also have $\dots = b\$n$ **using** Suc **by** *simp*
finally show $?thesis$.
qed
qed
then show $?thesis$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)
qed

lemma $fps-inv-ginv$: $fps-inv = fps-ginv\ fps-X$

proof –
have $compinv\ x\ n = gcompinv\ fps-X\ x\ n$ **for** n **and** $x :: 'a\ fps$
proof (*induction n rule: nat-less-induct*)
case ($1\ n$)
then show $?case$
by (*cases n*) *auto*
qed
then show $?thesis$

by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff fps-inv-def fps-ginv-def)
qed

lemma *fps-compose-1*[simp]: $1 \text{ oo } a = 1$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left)

lemma *fps-compose-0*[simp]: $0 \text{ oo } a = 0$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth)

lemma *fps-compose-0-right*[simp]: $a \text{ oo } 0 = \text{fps-const } (a \ \$ \ 0)$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth power-0-left sum.neutral)

lemma *fps-compose-add-distrib*: $(a + b) \text{ oo } c = (a \text{ oo } c) + (b \text{ oo } c)$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth field-simps sum.distrib)

lemma *fps-compose-sum-distrib*: $(\text{sum } f \ S) \text{ oo } a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \text{ oo } a) \ S$

proof (cases finite S)

case True

show ?thesis

proof (rule finite-induct[OF True])

show $\text{sum } f \ \{\} \text{ oo } a = (\sum_{i \in \{\}}. f \ i \text{ oo } a)$

by simp

next

fix x F

assume fF: finite F

and xF: $x \notin F$

and h: $\text{sum } f \ F \text{ oo } a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \text{ oo } a) \ F$

show $\text{sum } f \ (\text{insert } x \ F) \text{ oo } a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \text{ oo } a) \ (\text{insert } x \ F)$

using fF xF h by (simp add: fps-compose-add-distrib)

qed

next

case False

then show ?thesis by simp

qed

lemma *convolution-eq*:

$\text{sum } (\lambda i. a \ (i :: \text{nat}) * b \ (n - i)) \ \{0 .. n\} =$

$\text{sum } (\lambda (i,j). a \ i * b \ j) \ \{(i,j). i \leq n \wedge j \leq n \wedge i + j = n\}$

by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness[where i=fst and j= $\lambda i. (i, n - i)$]) auto

lemma *product-composition-lemma*:

assumes c0: $c\$0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{idom})$

and d0: $d\$0 = 0$

shows $((a \text{ oo } c) * (b \text{ oo } d))\$n =$

$\text{sum } (\lambda (k,m). a\$k * b\$m * (c^\wedge k * d^\wedge m) \$ n) \ \{(k,m). k + m \leq n\} \ (\text{is } ?l = ?r)$

proof –

let ?S = $\{(k :: \text{nat}, m :: \text{nat}). k + m \leq n\}$

have s: $?S \subseteq \{0..n\} \times \{0..n\}$ by (simp add: subset-eq)

have f: finite $\{(k :: \text{nat}, m :: \text{nat}). k + m \leq n\}$

by (auto intro: finite-subset[OF s])
 have ?r = $(\sum (k, m) \in \{(k, m). k + m \leq n\}. \sum j = 0..n. a \$ k * b \$ m * (c \wedge k \$ j * d \wedge m \$ (n - j)))$
 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left)
 also have ... = $(\sum i = 0..n. \sum (k, m) \in \{(k, m). k + m \leq n\}. a \$ k * c \wedge k \$ i * b \$ m * d \wedge m \$ (n - i))$
 unfolding sum.swap [where A = {0..n}] by (auto simp add: field-simps intro: sum.cong)
 also have ... = $(\sum i = 0..n. \sum q = 0..i. \sum j = 0..n - i. a \$ q * c \wedge q \$ i * (b \$ j * d \wedge j \$ (n - i)))$
 apply (rule sum.cong [OF refl])
 apply (simp add: sum.cartesian-product mult.assoc)
 apply (rule sum.mono-neutral-right[OF f], force)
 by clarsimp (meson c0 d0 leI startsby-zero-power-prefix)
 also have ... = ?l
 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-compose-nth sum-product)
 finally show ?thesis by simp
 qed

lemma sum-pair-less-iff:
 $sum (\lambda((k::nat), m). a \$ k * b \$ m * c \$ (k + m)) \{(k, m). k + m \leq n\} =$
 $sum (\lambda s. sum (\lambda i. a \$ i * b \$ (s - i) * c \$ s) \{0..s\}) \{0..n\}$
 (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
 have th0: $\{(k, m). k + m \leq n\} = (\bigcup s \in \{0..n\}. \bigcup i \in \{0..s\}. \{(i, s - i)\})$
 by auto
 show ?l = ?r
 unfolding th0
 by (simp add: sum.UNION-disjoint eq-diff-iff disjoint-iff)
 qed

lemma fps-compose-mult-distrib-lemma:
 assumes c0: $c \$ 0 = (0::'a::idom)$
 shows $((a \text{ oo } c) * (b \text{ oo } c)) \$ n = sum (\lambda s. sum (\lambda i. a \$ i * b \$ (s - i) * (c \wedge s) \$ n) \{0..s\}) \{0..n\}$
 unfolding product-composition-lemma[OF c0 c0] power-add[symmetric]
 unfolding sum-pair-less-iff [where a = $\lambda k. a \$ k$ and b = $\lambda m. b \$ m$ and c = $\lambda s. (c \wedge s) \$ n$ and n = n] ..

lemma fps-compose-mult-distrib:
 assumes c0: $c \$ 0 = (0::'a::idom)$
 shows $(a * b) \text{ oo } c = (a \text{ oo } c) * (b \text{ oo } c)$
proof (clarsimp simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-mult-distrib-lemma [OF c0])
 show $(a * b \text{ oo } c) \$ n = (\sum s = 0..n. \sum i = 0..s. a \$ i * b \$ (s - i) * c \wedge s \$ n)$ for n
 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-right)
 qed

```

lemma fps-compose-prod-distrib:
  assumes  $c0: c\$0 = (0::'a::idom)$ 
  shows  $\text{prod } a \text{ } S \text{ } oo \text{ } c = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a \text{ } k \text{ } oo \text{ } c) \text{ } S$ 
proof (induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct)
next
  case (insert)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: fps-compose-mult-distrib[OF c0])
qed auto

lemma fps-compose-divide:
  assumes [simp]:  $g \text{ } dvd \text{ } f \text{ } h \text{ } \$ \text{ } 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-compose } f \text{ } h = \text{fps-compose } (f / g :: 'a :: \text{field } fps) \text{ } h * \text{fps-compose } g \text{ } h$ 
proof –
  have  $f = (f / g) * g$  by simp
  also have  $\text{fps-compose } \dots \text{ } h = \text{fps-compose } (f / g) \text{ } h * \text{fps-compose } g \text{ } h$ 
    by (subst fps-compose-mult-distrib simp-all)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fps-compose-divide-distrib:
  assumes  $g \text{ } dvd \text{ } f \text{ } h \text{ } \$ \text{ } 0 = 0 \text{ } \text{fps-compose } g \text{ } h \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-compose } (f / g :: 'a :: \text{field } fps) \text{ } h = \text{fps-compose } f \text{ } h / \text{fps-compose } g \text{ } h$ 
  using fps-compose-divide[OF assms(1,2)] assms(3) by simp

lemma fps-compose-power:
  assumes  $c0: c\$0 = (0::'a::idom)$ 
  shows  $(a \text{ } oo \text{ } c)^\wedge n = a^\wedge n \text{ } oo \text{ } c$ 
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc m)
  have  $(\prod n = 0..m. a) \text{ } oo \text{ } c = (\prod n = 0..m. a \text{ } oo \text{ } c)$ 
    using c0 fps-compose-prod-distrib by blast
  moreover have  $th0: a^\wedge n = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a) \{0..m\} (a \text{ } oo \text{ } c)^\wedge n = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a \text{ } oo \text{ } c) \{0..m\}$ 
    by (simp-all add: prod-constant Suc)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by presburger
qed

lemma fps-compose-uminus:  $-(a::'a::\text{ring-1 } fps) \text{ } oo \text{ } c = -(a \text{ } oo \text{ } c)$ 
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth field-simps sum-negf[symmetric])

lemma fps-compose-sub-distrib:  $(a - b) \text{ } oo \text{ } (c::'a::\text{ring-1 } fps) = (a \text{ } oo \text{ } c) - (b \text{ } oo \text{ } c)$ 

```

c)

using *fps-compose-add-distrib* [of $a - b$ c] **by** (*simp add: fps-compose-uminus*)

lemma *fps-X-fps-compose*: $\text{fps-X } oo \ a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{ if } n = 0 \text{ then } (0 :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \text{ else } a\$n)$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left*)

lemma *fps-compose-eq-0-iff*:

fixes $F \ G :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{fps}$

assumes $\text{fps-nth } G \ 0 = 0$

shows $\text{fps-compose } F \ G = 0 \longleftrightarrow F = 0 \vee (G = 0 \wedge \text{fps-nth } F \ 0 = 0)$

proof *safe*

assume $*$: $\text{fps-compose } F \ G = 0 \ F \neq 0$

have $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } F \ G) \ 0 = \text{fps-nth } F \ 0$

by *simp*

also have $\text{fps-compose } F \ G = 0$

by (*simp add: **)

finally show $\text{fps-nth } F \ 0 = 0$

by *simp*

show $G = 0$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $G \neq 0$

hence $\text{subdegree } G > 0$ **using** *assms*

using *subdegree-eq-0-iff* **by** *blast*

define N **where** $N = \text{subdegree } F * \text{subdegree } G$

have $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } F \ G) \ N = (\sum i = 0..N. \text{fps-nth } F \ i * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N)$

i) N

unfolding *fps-compose-def* **by** (*simp add: N-def*)

also have $\dots = (\sum i \in \{\text{subdegree } F\}. \text{fps-nth } F \ i * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N)$

proof (*intro sum.mono-neutral-right ballI*)

fix i **assume** $i: i \in \{0..N\} - \{\text{subdegree } F\}$

show $\text{fps-nth } F \ i * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N = 0$

proof (*cases i subdegree F rule: linorder-cases*)

assume $i > \text{subdegree } F$

hence $\text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N = 0$

using $i \langle \text{subdegree } G > 0 \rangle$ **by** (*intro fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree*) (*auto simp: N-def*)

thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed (*use i in <auto simp: N-def>*)

qed (*use <subdegree G > 0> in <auto simp: N-def>*)

also have $\dots = \text{fps-nth } F \ (\text{subdegree } F) * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge \text{subdegree } F) \ N$

by *simp*

also have $\dots \neq 0$

using $\langle G \neq 0 \rangle \langle F \neq 0 \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: N-def*)

finally show *False* **using** $*$ **by** *auto*

qed

qed *auto*

lemma *subdegree-fps-compose* [*simp*]:


```

fixes  $F\ G :: 'a :: idom\ fps$ 
assumes  $[simp]: fps\_nth\ G\ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $subdegree\ (fps\_compose\ F\ G) = subdegree\ F * subdegree\ G$ 
proof ( $cases\ G = 0$ ;  $cases\ F = 0$ )
  assume  $[simp]: G \neq 0\ F \neq 0$ 
  define  $m$  where  $m = subdegree\ F$ 
  define  $F'$  where  $F' = fps\_shift\ m\ F$ 
  have  $F\_eq: F = F' * fps\_X \wedge m$ 
    unfolding  $F'\text{-def}$  by ( $simp\ add: fps\_shift\text{-times}\text{-fps}\text{-X}\text{-power}\ m\text{-def}$ )
  have  $[simp]: F' \neq 0$ 
    using  $\langle F \neq 0 \rangle$  unfolding  $F\_eq$  by auto
  have  $subdegree\ (fps\_compose\ F\ G) = subdegree\ (fps\_compose\ F'\ G) + m * sub-$ 
 $degree\ G$ 
    by ( $simp\ add: F\_eq\ fps\_compose\text{-mult}\text{-distrib}\ fps\_compose\text{-eq}\text{-0}\text{-iff}\ flip: fps\_compose\text{-power}$ )
  also have  $subdegree\ (fps\_compose\ F'\ G) = 0$ 
    by ( $intro\ subdegree\text{-eq}\text{-0}$ ) ( $auto\ simp: F'\text{-def}\ m\text{-def}$ )
  finally show  $?thesis$  by ( $simp\ add: m\text{-def}$ )
qed auto

```

```

lemma  $fps\_inverse\_compose$ :
  assumes  $b0: (b\$0 :: 'a::field) = 0$ 
    and  $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $inverse\ a\ oo\ b = inverse\ (a\ oo\ b)$ 
proof –
  let  $?ia = inverse\ a$ 
  let  $?ab = a\ oo\ b$ 
  let  $?iab = inverse\ ?ab$ 

  from  $a0$  have  $ia0: ?ia\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$  by simp
  from  $a0$  have  $ab0: ?ab\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$  by ( $simp\ add: fps\_compose\text{-def}$ )
  have  $(?ia\ oo\ b) * (a\ oo\ b) = 1$ 
    unfolding  $fps\_compose\text{-mult}\text{-distrib}[OF\ b0, symmetric]$ 
    unfolding  $inverse\text{-mult}\text{-eq}\text{-1}[OF\ a0]$ 
     $fps\_compose\text{-1} ..$ 

  then have  $(?ia\ oo\ b) * (a\ oo\ b) * ?iab = 1 * ?iab$  by simp
  then have  $(?ia\ oo\ b) * (?iab * (a\ oo\ b)) = ?iab$  by simp
  then show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $inverse\text{-mult}\text{-eq}\text{-1}[OF\ ab0]$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $fps\_divide\_compose$ :
  assumes  $c0: (c\$0 :: 'a::field) = 0$ 
    and  $b0: b\$0 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(a/b)\ oo\ c = (a\ oo\ c) / (b\ oo\ c)$ 
    using  $b0\ c0$  by ( $simp\ add: fps\_divide\text{-unit}\ fps\_inverse\_compose\ fps\_compose\text{-mult}\text{-distrib}$ )

```

```

lemma  $gp$ :
  assumes  $a0: a\$0 = (0 :: 'a::field)$ 
  shows  $(Abs\text{-fps}\ (\lambda n. 1))\ oo\ a = 1/(1 - a)$ 

```

(is ?one oo a = -)
proof –
 have o0: ?one \$ 0 ≠ 0 **by** simp
 have th0: (1 - fps-X) \$ 0 ≠ (0::'a) **by** simp
 from fps-inverse-gp[where ?'a = 'a]
 have inverse ?one = 1 - fps-X **by** (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
 then have inverse (inverse ?one) = inverse (1 - fps-X) **by** simp
 then have th: ?one = 1 / (1 - fps-X) **unfolding** fps-inverse-idempotent[OF o0]
 by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
 show ?thesis
 unfolding th
 unfolding fps-divide-compose[OF a0 th0]
 fps-compose-1 fps-compose-sub-distrib fps-X-fps-compose-startby0[OF a0] ..
qed

lemma fps-compose-radical:
 assumes b0: b\$0 = (0::'a::field-char-0)
 and ra0: r (Suc k) (a\$0) ^ Suc k = a\$0
 and a0: a\$0 ≠ 0
 shows fps-radical r (Suc k) a oo b = fps-radical r (Suc k) (a oo b)
proof –
 let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k)
 let ?ab = a oo b
 have ab0: ?ab \$ 0 = a\$0
 by (simp add: fps-compose-def)
 from ab0 a0 ra0 **have** rab0: ?ab \$ 0 ≠ 0 r (Suc k) (?ab \$ 0) ^ Suc k = ?ab \$ 0
 by simp-all
 have th00: r (Suc k) ((a oo b) \$ 0) = (fps-radical r (Suc k) a oo b) \$ 0
 by (simp add: ab0 fps-compose-def)
 have th0: (?r a oo b) ^ (Suc k) = a oo b
 unfolding fps-compose-power[OF b0]
 unfolding iffD1[OF power-radical[of a r k], OF a0 ra0] ..
 from iffD1[OF radical-unique[where r=r and k=k and b=?ab and a=?r a
 oo b, OF rab0(2) th00 rab0(1)], OF th0]
 show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fps-const-mult-apply-left: fps-const c * (a oo b) = (fps-const c * a) oo b
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-left mult.assoc)

lemma fps-const-mult-apply-right:
 (a oo b) * fps-const (c::'a::comm-semiring-1) = (fps-const c * a) oo b
 by (simp add: fps-const-mult-apply-left mult.commute)

lemma fps-compose-assoc:
 assumes c0: c\$0 = (0::'a::idom)
 and b0: b\$0 = 0
 shows a oo (b oo c) = a oo b oo c (is ?l = ?r)
proof –

```

have ?l$ n = ?r$ n for n
proof -
  have ?l$ n = (sum (λi. (fps-const (a$ i) * b ^ i) oo c) {0..n})$ n
  by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-compose-power[OF c0] fps-const-mult-apply-left
        sum-distrib-left mult.assoc fps-sum-nth)
  also have ... = ((sum (λi. fps-const (a$ i) * b ^ i) {0..n}) oo c)$ n
  by (simp add: fps-compose-sum-distrib)
  also have ... = (∑ i = 0..n. ∑ j = 0..n. a $ j * (b ^ j $ i * c ^ i $ n))
  by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-sum-nth sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
  also have ... = (∑ i = 0..n. ∑ j = 0..i. a $ j * (b ^ j $ i * c ^ i $ n))
  by (intro sum.cong [OF refl] sum.mono-neutral-right; simp add: b0 startsby-zero-power-prefix)
  also have ... = ?r$ n
  by (simp add: fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-X-power-compose:
  assumes a0: a$ 0 = 0
  shows fps-X ^ k oo a = (a::'a::idom fps) ^ k
  (is ?l = ?r)
proof (cases k)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc h)
  have ?l $ n = ?r $ n for n
  proof -
    consider k > n | k ≤ n by arith
    then show ?thesis
    proof cases
      case 1
      then show ?thesis
        using a0 startsby-zero-power-prefix[OF a0] Suc
        by (simp add: fps-compose-nth del: power-Suc)
    next
      case 2
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left)
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-eq-iff by blast
qed

```

lemma fps-inv-right:

```

assumes a0: a$0 = 0
and a1: a$1 ≠ 0
shows a oo fps-inv a = fps-X
proof –
  let ?ia = fps-inv a
  let ?iaa = a oo fps-inv a
  have th0: ?ia $ 0 = 0
    by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
  have th1: ?iaa $ 0 = 0
    using a0 a1 by (simp add: fps-inv-def fps-compose-nth)
  have th2: fps-X$0 = 0
    by simp
  from fps-inv[OF a0 a1] have a oo (fps-inv a oo a) = a oo fps-X
    by simp
  then have (a oo fps-inv a) oo a = fps-X oo a
    by (simp add: fps-compose-assoc[OF a0 th0] fps-X-fps-compose-startby0[OF
a0])
  with fps-compose-inj-right[OF a0 a1] show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-inv-deriv:
  assumes a0: a$0 = (0::'a::field)
  and a1: a$1 ≠ 0
  shows fps-deriv (fps-inv a) = inverse (fps-deriv a oo fps-inv a)
proof –
  let ?ia = fps-inv a
  let ?d = fps-deriv a oo ?ia
  let ?dia = fps-deriv ?ia
  have ia0: ?ia$0 = 0
    by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
  have th0: ?d$0 ≠ 0
    using a1 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth)
  from fps-inv-right[OF a0 a1] have ?d * ?dia = 1
    by (simp add: fps-compose-deriv[OF ia0, of a, symmetric] )
  then have inverse ?d * ?d * ?dia = inverse ?d * 1
    by simp
  with inverse-mult-eq-1 [OF th0] show ?dia = inverse ?d
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-inv-idempotent:
  assumes a0: a$0 = 0
  and a1: a$1 ≠ 0
  shows fps-inv (fps-inv a) = a
proof –
  let ?r = fps-inv
  have ra0: ?r a $ 0 = 0
    by (simp add: fps-inv-def)

```

```

from  $a1$  have  $ra1$ :  $?r\ a\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-inv-def field-simps)
have  $fps-X0$ :  $fps-X\ \$\ 0 = 0$ 
  by simp
from  $fps-inv[OF\ ra0\ ra1]$  have  $?r\ (?r\ a)\ oo\ ?r\ a = fps-X$  .
then have  $?r\ (?r\ a)\ oo\ ?r\ a\ oo\ a = fps-X\ oo\ a$ 
  by simp
then have  $?r\ (?r\ a)\ oo\ (?r\ a\ oo\ a) = a$ 
  unfolding  $fps-X$ - $fps-compose-startby0[OF\ a0]$ 
  unfolding  $fps-compose-assoc[OF\ a0\ ra0,\ symmetric]$  .
then show  $?thesis$ 
  unfolding  $fps-inv[OF\ a0\ a1]$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $fps-ginv-ginv$ :
  assumes  $a0$ :  $a\ \$\ 0 = 0$ 
    and  $a1$ :  $a\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$ 
    and  $c0$ :  $c\ \$\ 0 = 0$ 
    and  $c1$ :  $c\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $fps-ginv\ b\ (fps-ginv\ c\ a) = b\ oo\ a\ oo\ fps-inv\ c$ 
proof –
  let  $?r = fps-ginv$ 
  from  $c0$  have  $rca0$ :  $?r\ c\ a\ \$\ 0 = 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-ginv-def)
  from  $a1\ c1$  have  $rca1$ :  $?r\ c\ a\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-ginv-def field-simps)
  from  $fps-ginv[OF\ rca0\ rca1]$ 
  have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ ?r\ c\ a = b$  .
  then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ ?r\ c\ a\ oo\ a = b\ oo\ a$ 
    by simp
  then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ (?r\ c\ a\ oo\ a) = b\ oo\ a$ 
    by (simp add: a0 fps-compose-assoc rca0)
  then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ c = b\ oo\ a$ 
    unfolding  $fps-ginv[OF\ a0\ a1]$  .
  then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ c\ oo\ fps-inv\ c = b\ oo\ a\ oo\ fps-inv\ c$ 
    by simp
  then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ (c\ oo\ fps-inv\ c) = b\ oo\ a\ oo\ fps-inv\ c$ 
    by (metis c0 c1 fps-compose-assoc fps-compose-nth-0 fps-inv fps-inv-right)
  then show  $?thesis$ 
    unfolding  $fps-inv-right[OF\ c0\ c1]$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $fps-ginv-deriv$ :
  assumes  $a0$ :  $a\ \$\ 0 = (0::'a::field)$ 
    and  $a1$ :  $a\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $fps-deriv\ (fps-ginv\ b\ a) = (fps-deriv\ b\ /\ fps-deriv\ a)\ oo\ fps-ginv\ fps-X\ a$ 
proof –
  let  $?ia = fps-ginv\ b\ a$ 
  let  $?ifps-Xa = fps-ginv\ fps-X\ a$ 

```

```

let ?d = fps-deriv
let ?dia = ?d ?ia
have ifps-Xa0: ?ifps-Xa $ 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fps-ginv-def)
have da0: ?d a $ 0 ≠ 0
  using a1 by simp
from fps-ginv[OF a0 a1, of b] have ?d (?ia oo a) = fps-deriv b
  by simp
then have (?d ?ia oo a) * ?d a = ?d b
  unfolding fps-compose-deriv[OF a0] .
then have (?d ?ia oo a) * ?d a * inverse (?d a) = ?d b * inverse (?d a)
  by simp
with a1 have (?d ?ia oo a) * (inverse (?d a) * ?d a) = ?d b / ?d a
  by (simp add: fps-divide-unit)
then have (?d ?ia oo a) oo ?ifps-Xa = (?d b / ?d a) oo ?ifps-Xa
  unfolding inverse-mult-eq-1[OF da0] by simp
then have ?d ?ia oo (a oo ?ifps-Xa) = (?d b / ?d a) oo ?ifps-Xa
  unfolding fps-compose-assoc[OF ifps-Xa0 a0] .
then show ?thesis unfolding fps-inv-ginv[symmetric]
  unfolding fps-inv-right[OF a0 a1] by simp
qed

```

lemma *fps-compose-linear*:

$$\text{fps-compose } (f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}) (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. c \hat{\ } n * f \$ n)$$

by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-def power-mult-distrib if-distrib cong: if-cong)

lemma *fps-compose-uminus'*:

$$\text{fps-compose } f (-\text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1) \hat{\ } n * f \$ n)$$

using *fps-compose-linear*[of $f - 1$]
 by (simp only: fps-const-neg [symmetric] fps-const-1-eq-1) simp

lemma *fps-nth-compose-linear* [simp]:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}$
 shows $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } f (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})) n = c \hat{\ } n * \text{fps-nth } f n$

proof –

have $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } f (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})) n =$
 $(\sum i \in \{n\}. \text{fps-nth } f i * \text{fps-nth } ((\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) \hat{\ } i) n)$
 unfolding *fps-compose-nth*
 by (intro *sum.mono-neutral-cong-right*) (auto simp: power-mult-distrib)

also have $\dots = c \hat{\ } n * \text{fps-nth } f n$
 by (simp add: power-mult-distrib)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

5.19 Elementary series

5.19.1 Exponential series

definition *fps-exp* $x = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. x \hat{\ } n / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$

lemma *fps-exp-deriv[simp]*: $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-exp } a) = \text{fps-const } (a::'a::\text{field-char-0}) * \text{fps-exp } a$
 (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
 have ?l\$ n = ?r \$ n for n
 using of-nat-neq-0 by (auto simp add: fps-exp-def divide-simps)
 then show ?thesis
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

lemma *fps-exp-unique-ODE*:
 $\text{fps-deriv } a = \text{fps-const } c * a \longleftrightarrow a = \text{fps-const } (a\$0) * \text{fps-exp } (c::'a::\text{field-char-0})$
 (is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)
proof
 show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof –
 from that have th: $\bigwedge n. a \$ \text{Suc } n = c * a\$n / \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)$
 by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-eq-iff field-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
 have th': $a\$n = a\$0 * c ^ n / (\text{fact } n)$ for n
proof (induct n)
 case 0
 then show ?case by simp
next
 case Suc
 then show ?case
 by (simp add: th divide-simps)
qed
 show ?thesis
 by (auto simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-const-mult-left fps-exp-def intro: th')
qed
 show ?lhs if ?rhs
 using that by (metis fps-exp-deriv fps-deriv-mult-const-left mult.left-commute)
qed

lemma *fps-exp-add-mult*: $\text{fps-exp } (a + b) = \text{fps-exp } (a::'a::\text{field-char-0}) * \text{fps-exp } b$
 (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
 have $\text{fps-deriv } ?r = \text{fps-const } (a + b) * ?r$
 by (simp add: fps-const-add[symmetric] field-simps del: fps-const-add)
 then have ?r = ?l
 by (simp only: fps-exp-unique-ODE) (simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-exp-def)
 then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma *fps-exp-nth[simp]*: $\text{fps-exp } a \$ n = a ^ n / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$
 by (simp add: fps-exp-def)

lemma *fps-exp-0[simp]*: $\text{fps-exp } (0::'a::\text{field}) = 1$

```

by (simp add: fps-eq-iff power-0-left)

lemma fps-exp-neg: fps-exp (- a) = inverse (fps-exp (a::'a::field-char-0))
proof -
  from fps-exp-add-mult[of a - a] have th0: fps-exp a * fps-exp (- a) = 1 by
simp
  from fps-inverse-unique[OF th0] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fps-exp-nth-deriv[simp]:
  fps-nth-deriv n (fps-exp (a::'a::field-char-0)) = (fps-const a) ^ n * (fps-exp a)
by (induct n) auto

lemma fps-X-compose-fps-exp[simp]: fps-X oo fps-exp (a::'a::field) = fps-exp a -
1
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-fps-compose)

lemma fps-inv-fps-exp-compose:
  assumes a: a ≠ 0
  shows fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1) oo (fps-exp a - 1) = fps-X
  and (fps-exp a - 1) oo fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1) = fps-X
proof -
  let ?b = fps-exp a - 1
  have b0: ?b $ 0 = 0
  by simp
  have b1: ?b $ 1 ≠ 0
  by (simp add: a)
  from fps-inv[OF b0 b1] show fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1) oo (fps-exp a - 1) = fps-X
  .
  from fps-inv-right[OF b0 b1] show (fps-exp a - 1) oo fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1)
= fps-X .
qed

lemma fps-exp-power-mult: (fps-exp (c::'a::field-char-0)) ^ n = fps-exp (of-nat n *
c)
by (induct n) (simp-all add: field-simps fps-exp-add-mult)

lemma radical-fps-exp:
  assumes r: r (Suc k) 1 = 1
  shows fps-radical r (Suc k) (fps-exp (c::'a::field-char-0)) = fps-exp (c / of-nat
(Suc k))
proof -
  let ?ck = (c / of-nat (Suc k))
  let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k)
  have eq0[simp]: ?ck * of-nat (Suc k) = c of-nat (Suc k) * ?ck = c
  by (simp-all del: of-nat-Suc)
  have th0: fps-exp ?ck ^ (Suc k) = fps-exp c unfolding fps-exp-power-mult eq0
  ..
  have th: r (Suc k) (fps-exp c $ 0) ^ Suc k = fps-exp c $ 0

```


$r \text{ (Suc } k) \text{ (fps-exp } c \text{ \$ } 0) = \text{fps-exp } ?ck \text{ \$ } 0 \text{ fps-exp } c \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0$ **using** r **by**
 simp-all
from $th0$ **radical-unique**[**where** $r=r$ **and** $k=k$, OF th] **show** $?thesis$
by $auto$
qed

lemma $\text{fps-exp-compose-linear}$ [simp]:
 $\text{fps-exp } (d :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \text{ oo } (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) = \text{fps-exp } (c * d)$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-compose-linear fps-exp-def fps-eq-iff power-mult-distrib}$)

lemma $\text{fps-fps-exp-compose-minus}$ [simp]:
 $\text{fps-compose } (\text{fps-exp } c) \text{ (-fps-X)} = \text{fps-exp } (-c :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0})$
using $\text{fps-exp-compose-linear}$ [$\text{of } c - 1 :: 'a$]
unfolding fps-const-neg [symmetric] fps-const-1-eq-1 **by** simp

lemma fps-exp-eq-iff [simp]: $\text{fps-exp } c = \text{fps-exp } d \longleftrightarrow c = (d :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0})$
proof
assume $\text{fps-exp } c = \text{fps-exp } d$
from arg-cong [$\text{of } - - \lambda F. F \text{ \$ } 1$, OF $this$] **show** $c = d$ **by** simp
qed simp-all

lemma $\text{fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff}$ [simp]:
 $\text{fps-exp } (c :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) = \text{fps-const } c' \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \wedge c' = 1$
proof
assume $c = 0 \wedge c' = 1$
thus $\text{fps-exp } c = \text{fps-const } c'$ **by** ($\text{simp add: fps-eq-iff}$)
next
assume $\text{fps-exp } c = \text{fps-const } c'$
from arg-cong [$\text{of } - - \lambda F. F \text{ \$ } 1$, OF $this$] arg-cong [$\text{of } - - \lambda F. F \text{ \$ } 0$, OF $this$]
show $c = 0 \wedge c' = 1$ **by** simp-all
qed

lemma fps-exp-neq-0 [simp]: $\neg \text{fps-exp } (c :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) = 0$
unfolding fps-const-0-eq-0 [symmetric] $\text{fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff}$ **by** simp

lemma fps-exp-eq-1-iff [simp]: $\text{fps-exp } (c :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) = 1 \longleftrightarrow c = 0$
unfolding fps-const-1-eq-1 [symmetric] $\text{fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff}$ **by** simp

lemma $\text{fps-exp-neq-numeral-iff}$ [simp]:
 $\text{fps-exp } (c :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) = \text{numeral } n \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \wedge n = \text{Num.One}$
unfolding $\text{numeral-fps-const fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff}$ **by** simp

5.19.2 Logarithmic series

lemma Abs-fps-if-0 :
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (v :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}) \text{ else } f \text{ } n) =$
 $\text{fps-const } v + \text{fps-X} * \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f \text{ } (\text{Suc } n))$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-eq-iff}$)

definition $\text{fps-ln} :: 'a::\text{field-char-0} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps}$
where $\text{fps-ln } c = \text{fps-const } (1/c) * \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{ if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (-1) ^ (n - 1) / \text{of-nat } n)$

lemma fps-ln-deriv : $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-ln } c) = \text{fps-const } (1/c) * \text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X})$
unfolding $\text{fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1}$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-ln-def fps-eq-iff del: of-nat-Suc}$)

lemma fps-ln-nth : $\text{fps-ln } c \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1/c * ((-1) ^ (n - 1) / \text{of-nat } n))$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-ln-def field-simps}$)

lemma fps-ln-0 [simp]: $\text{fps-ln } c \$ 0 = 0$ **by** ($\text{simp add: fps-ln-def}$)

lemma $\text{fps-ln-fps-exp-inv}$:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field-char-0}$
assumes $a: a \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-ln } a = \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof –
let $?b = \text{fps-exp } a - 1$
have $b0: ?b \$ 0 = 0$ **by** simp
have $b1: ?b \$ 1 \neq 0$ **by** (simp add: a)
have $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) =$
 $(\text{fps-const } a * (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) + \text{fps-const } a) \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1)$
by ($\text{simp add: field-simps}$)
also have $\dots = \text{fps-const } a * (\text{fps-X} + 1)$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-compose-add-distrib fps-inv-right[OF b0 b1] distrib-left flip: fps-const-mult-apply-left}$)
finally have $\text{eq: fps-deriv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) = \text{fps-const } a * (\text{fps-X} + 1)$.
from $\text{fps-inv-deriv[OF b0 b1, unfolded eq]}$
have $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-inv } ?b) = \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } a) / (\text{fps-X} + 1)$
using a **by** ($\text{simp add: fps-const-inverse eq fps-divide-def fps-inverse-mult}$)
then have $\text{fps-deriv } ?l = \text{fps-deriv } ?r$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-ln-deriv add.commute fps-divide-def divide-inverse}$)
then show $?thesis$ **unfolding** fps-deriv-eq-iff
by ($\text{simp add: fps-ln-nth fps-inv-def}$)
qed

lemma fps-ln-mult-add :
assumes $c0: c \neq 0$
and $d0: d \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-ln } c + \text{fps-ln } d = \text{fps-const } (c+d) * \text{fps-ln } (c*d)$
(is $?r = ?l)$
proof –
from $c0 d0$ **have** $\text{eq: } 1/c + 1/d = (c+d)/(c*d)$ **by** ($\text{simp add: field-simps}$)
have $\text{fps-deriv } ?r = \text{fps-const } (1/c + 1/d) * \text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X})$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-ln-deriv fps-const-add[symmetric] algebra-simps del: fps-const-add}$)
also have $\dots = \text{fps-deriv } ?l$

by (simp add: eq fps-ln-deriv)
 finally show ?thesis
 unfolding fps-deriv-eq-iff by simp
 qed

lemma fps-X-dvd-fps-ln [simp]: fps-X dvd fps-ln c
 proof -
 have fps-ln c = fps-X * Abs-fps ($\lambda n. (-1)^n / (of\text{-}nat (Suc\ n) * c)$)
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-ln-def of-nat-diff)
 thus ?thesis by simp
 qed

5.19.3 Binomial series

definition fps-binomial a = Abs-fps ($\lambda n. a\ gchoose\ n$)

lemma fps-binomial-nth[simp]: fps-binomial a \$ n = a gchoose n
 by (simp add: fps-binomial-def)

lemma fps-binomial-ODE-unique:
 fixes c :: 'a::field-char-0
 shows fps-deriv a = (fps-const c * a) / (1 + fps-X) \longleftrightarrow a = fps-const (a\$0) *
 fps-binomial c
 (is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)
 proof
 let ?da = fps-deriv a
 let ?x1 = (1 + fps-X):: 'a fps
 let ?l = ?x1 * ?da
 let ?r = fps-const c * a

have eq: ?l = ?r \longleftrightarrow ?lhs

proof -
 have x10: ?x1 \$ 0 \neq 0 by simp
 have ?l = ?r \longleftrightarrow inverse ?x1 * ?l = inverse ?x1 * ?r by simp
 also have ... \longleftrightarrow ?da = (fps-const c * a) / ?x1
 unfolding fps-divide-def mult.assoc[symmetric] inverse-mult-eq-1[OF x10]
 by (simp add: field-simps)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

show ?rhs if ?lhs

proof -
 from eq that have h: ?l = ?r ..
 have th0: a\$ Suc n = ((c - of-nat n) / of-nat (Suc n)) * a \$ n for n
 proof -
 from h have ?l \$ n = ?r \$ n by simp
 then show ?thesis
 by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-Suc split: if-split-asm)
 qed

```

have th1: a $ n = (c gchoose n) * a $ 0 for n
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc m)
  have (c - of-nat m) * (c gchoose m) = (c gchoose Suc m) * of-nat (Suc m)
    by (metis gbinomial-absorb-comp gbinomial-absorption mult.commute)
  with Suc show ?case
    unfolding th0
    by (simp add: divide-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
qed
show ?thesis
by (metis expand-fps-eq fps-binomial-nth fps-mult-right-const-nth mult.commute
th1)
qed

show ?lhs if ?rhs
proof -
  have th00: x * (a $ 0 * y) = a $ 0 * (x * y) for x y
    by (simp add: mult.commute)
  have ?l = (1 + fps-X) * fps-deriv (fps-const (a $ 0) * fps-binomial c)
    using that by auto
  also have ... = fps-const c * (fps-const (a $ 0) * fps-binomial c)
  proof (clarsimp simp add: fps-eq-iff algebra-simps)
    show a $ 0 * (c gchoose Suc n) + (of-nat n * ((c gchoose n) * a $ 0) +
of-nat n * (a $ 0 * (c gchoose Suc n)))
      = c * ((c gchoose n) * a $ 0) for n
    unfolding mult.assoc[symmetric]
    by (simp add: field-simps gbinomial-mult-1)
  qed
  also have ... = ?r
    using that by auto
  finally have ?l = ?r .
  with eq show ?thesis ..
qed
qed

lemma fps-binomial-ODE-unique':
  (fps-deriv a = fps-const c * a / (1 + fps-X) ∧ a $ 0 = 1) ⟷ (a = fps-binomial
c)
  by (subst fps-binomial-ODE-unique) auto

lemma fps-binomial-deriv: fps-deriv (fps-binomial c) = fps-const c * fps-binomial
c / (1 + fps-X)
proof -
  let ?a = fps-binomial c
  have th0: ?a = fps-const (?a$0) * ?a by (simp)
  from iffD2[OF fps-binomial-ODE-unique, OF th0] show ?thesis .

```

qed

lemma *fps-binomial-add-mult*: $\text{fps-binomial } (c+d) = \text{fps-binomial } c * \text{fps-binomial } d$ (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
 let ?P = ?r – ?l
 let ?b = *fps-binomial*
 let ?db = $\lambda x. \text{fps-deriv } (?b \ x)$
 have $\text{fps-deriv } ?P = ?db \ c * ?b \ d + ?b \ c * ?db \ d - ?db \ (c + d)$ **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots = \text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) * (\text{fps-const } c * ?b \ c * ?b \ d + \text{fps-const } d * ?b \ c * ?b \ d - \text{fps-const } (c+d) * ?b \ (c + d))$
 unfolding *fps-binomial-deriv*
 by (*simp add: fps-divide-def field-simps*)
 also have $\dots = (\text{fps-const } (c + d) / (1 + \text{fps-X})) * ?P$
 by (*simp add: field-simps fps-divide-unit fps-const-add[symmetric] del: fps-const-add*)
 finally have $\text{th0: fps-deriv } ?P = \text{fps-const } (c+d) * ?P / (1 + \text{fps-X})$
 by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)
 have $?P = \text{fps-const } (?P \$ 0) * ?b \ (c + d)$
 unfolding *fps-binomial-ODE-unique[symmetric]*
 using *th0* **by** *simp*
 then have $?P = 0$ **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
 then show ?thesis **by** *simp*
 qed

lemma *fps-binomial-minus-one*: $\text{fps-binomial } (-1) = \text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X})$
 (is ?l = inverse ?r)
proof–
 have $\text{th: } ?r \$ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
 have $\text{th': fps-deriv } (\text{inverse } ?r) = \text{fps-const } (-1) * \text{inverse } ?r / (1 + \text{fps-X})$
 by (*simp add: fps-inverse-deriv[OF th] fps-divide-def power2-eq-square mult.commute fps-const-neg[symmetric] del: fps-const-neg*)
 have $\text{eq: inverse } ?r \$ 0 = 1$
 by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)
 from *iffD1[OF fps-binomial-ODE-unique[of inverse (1 + fps-X) - 1] th'] eq*
 show ?thesis **by** (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)
 qed

lemma *fps-binomial-of-nat*: $\text{fps-binomial } (\text{of-nat } n) = (1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 } \text{fps}) ^ n$
proof (*cases n = 0*)
 case [*simp*]: *True*
 have $\text{fps-deriv } ((1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n :: 'a \ \text{fps}) = 0$ **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$ **by** (*simp add: fps-binomial-def*)
 finally show ?thesis **by** (*subst sym, subst fps-binomial-ODE-unique' [symmetric]*)
simp-all
 next
 case *False*

have $\text{fps-deriv } ((1 + \text{fps-X}) \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fps}) = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X})$
 $\wedge (n - 1)$
by (*simp add: fps-deriv-power*)
also have $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) \$ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) \neq 0$ **by** (*intro notI*) (*simp only: , simp*)
with False have $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) \wedge (n - 1) = (1 + \text{fps-X}) \wedge n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$
by (*cases n*) (*simp-all*)
also have $\text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a) * ((1 + \text{fps-X}) \wedge n / (1 + \text{fps-X})) =$
 $\text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) \wedge n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$
by (*simp add: unit-div-mult-swap*)
finally show *?thesis*
by (*subst sym, subst fps-binomial-ODE-unique' [symmetric]*) (*simp-all add: fps-power-nth*)
qed

lemma *fps-binomial-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-binomial } 0 = 1$
using *fps-binomial-of-nat[of 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-binomial-power*: $\text{fps-binomial } a \wedge n = \text{fps-binomial } (\text{of-nat } n * a)$
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: fps-binomial-add-mult ring-distrib*)

lemma *fps-binomial-1*: $\text{fps-binomial } 1 = 1 + \text{fps-X}$
using *fps-binomial-of-nat[of 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*:
 $\text{fps-binomial } (- \text{of-nat } n) = \text{inverse } ((1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 fps}) \wedge n)$
by (*rule sym, rule fps-inverse-unique*)
(simp add: fps-binomial-of-nat [symmetric] fps-binomial-add-mult [symmetric])

lemma *one-minus-const-fps-X-power*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies (1 - \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) \wedge n =$
 $\text{fps-compose } (\text{fps-binomial } (\text{of-nat } n)) (-\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})$
by (*subst fps-binomial-of-nat*)
(simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-compose-add-distrib fps-const-neg [symmetric])
 $\text{del: fps-const-neg}$

lemma *one-minus-fps-X-const-neg-power*:
 $\text{inverse } ((1 - \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) \wedge n) =$
 $\text{fps-compose } (\text{fps-binomial } (-\text{of-nat } n)) (-\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})$
proof (*cases c = 0*)
case False
thus *?thesis*
by (*subst fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*)
(simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-inverse-compose fps-compose-add-distrib fps-const-neg [symmetric] del: fps-const-neg)
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-X-plus-const-power*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies (fps-X + fps-const\ c) \wedge n =$
 $fps-const\ (c \wedge n) * fps-compose\ (fps-binomial\ (of-nat\ n))\ (fps-const\ (inverse\ c)$
 $* fps-X)$
by (*subst fps-binomial-of-nat*)
(*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-binomial-of-nat fps-compose-add-distrib*
fps-const-power [symmetric] power-mult-distrib [symmetric]
algebra-simps inverse-mult-eq-1' del: fps-const-power)

lemma *fps-X-plus-const-neg-power*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies inverse\ ((fps-X + fps-const\ c) \wedge n) =$
 $fps-const\ (inverse\ c \wedge n) * fps-compose\ (fps-binomial\ (-of-nat\ n))\ (fps-const$
 $(inverse\ c) * fps-X)$
by (*subst fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*)
(*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-binomial-of-nat fps-compose-add-distrib*
fps-const-power [symmetric] power-mult-distrib [symmetric] fps-inverse-compose

algebra-simps fps-const-inverse [symmetric] fps-inverse-mult [symmetric]
fps-inverse-power [symmetric] inverse-mult-eq-1'
del: fps-const-power)

lemma *one-minus-const-fps-X-neg-power'*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: field-char-0$
assumes $n > 0$
shows $inverse\ ((1 - fps-const\ c * fps-X) \wedge n) = Abs-fps\ (\lambda k. of-nat\ ((n + k -$
 $1)\ choose\ k) * c \wedge k)$
proof –
have $\S: \bigwedge j. Abs-fps\ (\lambda na. (-\ c) \wedge na * fps-binomial\ (-\ of-nat\ n)\ \$\ na)\ \$\ j =$
 $Abs-fps\ (\lambda k. of-nat\ (n + k - 1\ choose\ k) * c \wedge k)\ \$\ j$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: gbinomial-minus binomial-gbinomial of-nat-diff flip: power-mult-distrib*
mult.assoc)
show *?thesis*
apply (*rule fps-ext*)
using \S
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) one-minus-fps-X-const-neg-power fps-const-neg*
fps-compose-linear fps-nth-Abs-fps)
qed

Vandermonde's Identity as a consequence.

lemma *gbinomial-Vandermonde*:
 $sum\ (\lambda k. (a\ gchoose\ k) * (b\ gchoose\ (n - k)))\ \{0..n\} = (a + b)\ gchoose\ n$
proof –
let $?ba = fps-binomial\ a$
let $?bb = fps-binomial\ b$
let $?bab = fps-binomial\ (a + b)$
from *fps-binomial-add-mult[of a b]* **have** $?bab\ \$\ n = (?ba * ?bb)\n **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)

qed

lemma *binomial-Vandermonde*:

sum ($\lambda k. (a \text{ choose } k) * (b \text{ choose } (n - k))$) $\{0..n\} = (a + b) \text{ choose } n$
using *gbinomial-Vandermonde*[*of* (*of-nat* *a*) (*of-nat* *b*) *n*]
by (*simp only*: *binomial-gbinomial*[*symmetric*] *of-nat-mult*[*symmetric*]
of-nat-sum[*symmetric*] *of-nat-add*[*symmetric*] *of-nat-eq-iff*)

lemma *binomial-Vandermonde-same*: *sum* ($\lambda k. (n \text{ choose } k)^2$) $\{0..n\} = (2 * n) \text{ choose } n$

using *binomial-Vandermonde*[*of* *n* *n* *n*, *symmetric*]
unfolding *mult-2*
by (*metis atMost-atLeast0 choose-square-sum mult-2*)

lemma *Vandermonde-pochhammer-lemma*:

fixes *a* :: '*a*::field-char-0
assumes *b*: $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies b \neq \text{of-nat } j$
shows *sum* ($\lambda k. (\text{pochhammer } (- a) k * \text{pochhammer } (- (\text{of-nat } n)) k) /$
 $(\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * \text{pochhammer } (b - \text{of-nat } n + 1) k)$) $\{0..n\} =$
 $\text{pochhammer } (- (a + b)) n / \text{pochhammer } (- b) n$
(is ?l = ?r)

proof –

let *?m1* = $\lambda m. (- 1 :: 'a) ^ m$
let *?f* = $\lambda m. \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } m)$
let *?p* = $\lambda (x::'a). \text{pochhammer } (- x)$
from *b* **have** *bn0*: *?p* *b* *n* $\neq 0$
unfolding *pochhammer-eq-0-iff* **by** *simp*
have *th00*:
 $b \text{ gchoose } (n - k) =$
 $(?m1 \ n * ?p \ b \ n * ?m1 \ k * ?p \ (\text{of-nat } n) \ k) / (?f \ n * \text{pochhammer } (b -$
 $\text{of-nat } n + 1) \ k)$
(is ?gchoose)
 $\text{pochhammer } (1 + b - \text{of-nat } n) \ k \neq 0$
(is ?pochhammer)
if *kn*: *k* $\in \{0..n\}$ **for** *k*

proof –

from *kn* **have** *k* $\leq n$ **by** *simp*
have *nz*: $\text{pochhammer } (1 + b - \text{of-nat } n) \ n \neq 0$
proof
assume $\text{pochhammer } (1 + b - \text{of-nat } n) \ n = 0$
then **have** *c*: $\text{pochhammer } (b - \text{of-nat } n + 1) \ n = 0$
by (*simp add*: *algebra-simps*)
then **obtain** *j* **where** *j*: *j* $< n$ $b - \text{of-nat } n + 1 = - \text{of-nat } j$
unfolding *pochhammer-eq-0-iff* **by** *blast*
from *j* **have** $b = \text{of-nat } n - \text{of-nat } j - \text{of-nat } 1$
by (*simp add*: *algebra-simps*)
then **show** *False*
using $\langle j < n \rangle \ j \ b$
by (*metis bn0 c mult-cancel-right2 pochhammer-minus*)


```

qed

from nz kn [simplified] have nz': pochhammer (1 + b - of-nat n) k ≠ 0
  by (rule pochhammer-neq-0-mono)

consider k = 0 ∨ n = 0 | k ≠ 0 n ≠ 0
  by blast
then have b gchoose (n - k) =
  (?m1 n * ?p b n * ?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / (?f n * pochhammer (b - of-nat
n + 1) k)
proof cases
  case 1
  then show ?thesis
    using kn by (cases k = 0) (simp-all add: gbinomial-pochhammer)
next
  case neq: 2
  then obtain m where m: n = Suc m
    by (cases n) auto
  from neq(1) obtain h where h: k = Suc h
    by (cases k) auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases k = n)
    case True
    with pochhammer-minus'[where k=k and b=b] bn0 show ?thesis
      by (simp add: pochhammer-same)
  next
    case False
    with kn have kn': k < n
      by simp
    have h ≤ m
      using ⟨k ≤ n⟩ h m by blast
    have m1nk: ?m1 n = prod (λi. - 1) {..m} ?m1 k = prod (λi. - 1) {0..h}
      by (simp-all add: m h)
    have bnz0: pochhammer (b - of-nat n + 1) k ≠ 0
      using bn0 kn
      unfolding pochhammer-eq-0-iff
      by (metis add commute add-diff-eq nz' pochhammer-eq-0-iff)
    have eq1: prod (λk. (1::'a) + of-nat m - of-nat k) {..h} =
      prod of-nat {Suc (m - h) .. Suc m}
      using kn' h m
    by (intro prod.reindex-bij-witness[where i=λk. Suc m - k and j=λk. Suc
m - k])
      (auto simp: of-nat-diff)
    have (∏ i = 0..<k. 1 + of-nat n - of-nat k + of-nat i) = (∏ x = n -
k..<n. (1::'a) + of-nat x)
      using ⟨k ≤ n⟩
      using prod.atLeastLessThan-shift-bounds [where ?'a = 'a, of λi. 1 +
of-nat i 0 n - k k]
      by (auto simp add: of-nat-diff field-simps)

```

```

    then have fact (n - k) * pochhammer ((1::'a) + of-nat n - of-nat k) k =
fact n
    using <k ≤ n>
    by (auto simp add: fact-split [of k n] pochhammer-prod field-simps)
  then have th1: (?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / ?f n = 1 / of-nat(fact (n - k))
    by (simp add: pochhammer-minus field-simps)
  have ?m1 n * ?p b n = pochhammer (b - of-nat m) (Suc m)
    by (simp add: pochhammer-minus field-simps m)
  also have ... = (∏ i = 0..m. b - of-nat i)
  by (auto simp add: pochhammer-prod-rev of-nat-diff prod.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift
simp del: prod.cl-ivl-Suc)
  finally have th20: ?m1 n * ?p b n = prod (λi. b - of-nat i) {0..m} .
  have (∏ x = 0..h. b - of-nat m + of-nat (h - x)) = (∏ i = m - h..m. b
- of-nat i)
    using <h ≤ m> prod.atLeastAtMost-shift-0 [of m - h m, where ?'a = 'a]
    by (auto simp add: of-nat-diff field-simps)
  then have th21: pochhammer (b - of-nat n + 1) k = prod (λi. b - of-nat
i) {n - k .. n - 1}
    using kn by (simp add: pochhammer-prod-rev m h prod.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift
del: prod.op-ivl-Suc del: prod.cl-ivl-Suc)
  have ?m1 n * ?p b n =
    prod (λi. b - of-nat i) {0.. n - k - 1} * pochhammer (b - of-nat n +
1) k
    using kn' m h unfolding th20 th21
    by (auto simp flip: prod.union-disjoint intro: prod.cong)
  then have th2: (?m1 n * ?p b n) / pochhammer (b - of-nat n + 1) k =
    prod (λi. b - of-nat i) {0.. n - k - 1}
    using nz' by (simp add: field-simps)
  have (?m1 n * ?p b n * ?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / (?f n * pochhammer (b
- of-nat n + 1) k) =
    ((?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / ?f n) * ((?m1 n * ?p b n) / pochhammer (b -
of-nat n + 1) k)
    using bnz0
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = b gchoose (n - k)
    unfolding th1 th2
    using kn' m h
    by (auto simp: field-simps gbinomial-mult-fact intro: prod.cong)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
then show ?gchoose and ?pochhammer
  using nz' by force+
qed
have ?r = ((a + b) gchoose n) * (of-nat (fact n) / (?m1 n * pochhammer (- b)
n))
  unfolding gbinomial-pochhammer
  using bn0 by (auto simp add: field-simps)
also have ... = ?l

```

```

    using bn0
    unfolding gbinomial-Vandermonde[symmetric]
    apply (simp add: th00)
    by (simp add: gbinomial-pochhammer sum-distrib-right sum-distrib-left field-simps)
    finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

lemma *Vandermonde-pochhammer*:

```

    fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0
    assumes c:  $\forall i \in \{0..< n\}. c \neq - \text{of-nat } i$ 
    shows  $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (\text{pochhammer } a \ k * \text{pochhammer } (- (\text{of-nat } n)) \ k) /$ 
       $(\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * \text{pochhammer } c \ k)) \ \{0..n\} = \text{pochhammer } (c - a) \ n / \text{pochham-}$ 
       $\text{mer } c \ n$ 
    proof -
      let ?a = - a
      let ?b = c + of-nat n - 1
      have h: ?b  $\neq$  of-nat j if j < n for j
      proof -
        have c  $\neq$  - of-nat (n - j - 1)
        using c that by (auto simp: dest!: bspec [where x = n-j-1])
        with that show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: algebra-simps of-nat-diff)
      qed
      have th0:  $\text{pochhammer } (- (?a + ?b)) \ n = (- 1)^n * \text{pochhammer } (c - a) \ n$ 
        unfolding pochhammer-minus
        by (simp add: algebra-simps)
      have th1:  $\text{pochhammer } (- ?b) \ n = (- 1)^n * \text{pochhammer } c \ n$ 
        unfolding pochhammer-minus
        by simp
      have nz:  $\text{pochhammer } c \ n \neq 0$  using c
        by (simp add: pochhammer-eq-0-iff)
      from Vandermonde-pochhammer-lemma[where a = ?a and b=?b and n=n, OF
        h, unfolded th0 th1]
      show ?thesis
        using nz by (simp add: field-simps sum-distrib-left)
    qed

```

5.19.4 Trigonometric functions

definition *fps-sin* (c::'a::field-char-0) =
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{ if even } n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (- 1)^{(n-1) \text{ div } 2} * c^n / (\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)))$

definition *fps-cos* (c::'a::field-char-0) =
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{ if even } n \text{ then } (- 1)^{n \text{ div } 2} * c^n / (\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)) \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *fps-sin-0* [simp]: $\text{fps-sin } 0 = 0$
 by (intro fps-ext) (auto simp: fps-sin-def elim!: oddE)

```

lemma fps-cos-0 [simp]: fps-cos 0 = 1
  by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-cos-def)

lemma fps-sin-deriv:
  fps-deriv (fps-sin c) = fps-const c * fps-cos c
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix n :: nat
  show ?lhs $ n = ?rhs $ n
  proof (cases even n)
    case True
      have ?lhs$n = of-nat (n+1) * (fps-sin c $ (n+1)) by simp
      also have ... = of-nat (n+1) * ((- 1)(n div 2) * cSuc n / of-nat (fact
        (Suc n)))
        using True by (simp add: fps-sin-def)
      also have ... = (- 1)(n div 2) * cSuc n * (of-nat (n+1) / (of-nat (Suc n)
        * of-nat (fact n)))
        unfolding fact-Suc of-nat-mult
        by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
      also have ... = (- 1)(n div 2) * cSuc n / of-nat (fact n)
        by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
      finally show ?thesis
        using True by (simp add: fps-cos-def field-simps)
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp-all add: fps-deriv-def fps-sin-def fps-cos-def)
  qed
qed

lemma fps-cos-deriv: fps-deriv (fps-cos c) = fps-const (- c) * (fps-sin c)
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (rule fps-ext)
  have th0: - ((- 1::'a)n) = (- 1)Suc n for n
    by simp
  show ?lhs $ n = ?rhs $ n for n
  proof (cases even n)
    case False
      then have n0: n ≠ 0 by presburger
      from False have th1: Suc ((n - 1) div 2) = Suc n div 2
        by (cases n simp-all)
      have ?lhs$n = of-nat (n+1) * (fps-cos c $ (n+1)) by simp
      also have ... = of-nat (n+1) * ((- 1)((n + 1) div 2) * cSuc n / of-nat
        (fact (Suc n)))
        using False by (simp add: fps-cos-def)
      also have ... = (- 1)((n + 1) div 2) * cSuc n * (of-nat (n+1) / (of-nat
        (Suc n) * of-nat (fact n)))
        unfolding fact-Suc of-nat-mult
        by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
    case True
      then have n0: n = 0 by presburger
      from n0 have th2: Suc ((n - 1) div 2) = 0
        by simp
      have ?lhs$n = of-nat 1 * (fps-cos c $ 1) by simp
      also have ... = of-nat 1 * (1 * c1 / of-nat (fact 1))
        using th2 by (simp add: fps-cos-def)
      finally show ?thesis
        using th2 by (simp add: fps-cos-def)
  qed

```

```

    also have ... =  $(-1)^{(n+1) \text{ div } 2} * c^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$ 
      by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
    also have ... =  $(-((-1)^{(n-1) \text{ div } 2})) * c^{\wedge \text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$ 
      unfolding th0 unfolding th1 by simp
    finally show ?thesis
      using False by (simp add: fps-sin-def field-simps)
  next
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp-all add: fps-deriv-def fps-sin-def fps-cos-def)
  qed
qed

lemma fps-sin-cos-sum-of-squares:  $(\text{fps-cos } c)^2 + (\text{fps-sin } c)^2 = 1$ 
  (is ?lhs = -)
proof -
  have fps-deriv ?lhs = 0
    by (simp add: fps-deriv-power fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv field-simps flip: fps-const-neg)
  then have ?lhs = fps-const (?lhs $ 0)
    unfolding fps-deriv-eq-0-iff .
  also have ... = 1
    by (simp add: fps-eq-iff numeral-2-eq-2 fps-mult-nth fps-cos-def fps-sin-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fps-sin-nth-0 [simp]:  $\text{fps-sin } c \$ 0 = 0$ 
  unfolding fps-sin-def by simp

lemma fps-sin-nth-1 [simp]:  $\text{fps-sin } c \$ \text{Suc } 0 = c$ 
  unfolding fps-sin-def by simp

lemma fps-sin-nth-add-2:
   $\text{fps-sin } c \$ (n + 2) = - (c * c * \text{fps-sin } c \$ n / (\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * \text{of-nat } (n + 2)))$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc n')
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-sin-def by (simp add: field-simps)
qed (auto simp: fps-sin-def)

lemma fps-cos-nth-0 [simp]:  $\text{fps-cos } c \$ 0 = 1$ 
  unfolding fps-cos-def by simp

lemma fps-cos-nth-1 [simp]:  $\text{fps-cos } c \$ \text{Suc } 0 = 0$ 
  unfolding fps-cos-def by simp

lemma fps-cos-nth-add-2:
   $\text{fps-cos } c \$ (n + 2) = - (c * c * \text{fps-cos } c \$ n / (\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * \text{of-nat } (n + 2)))$ 

```

```

2)))
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc n')
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-cos-def by (simp add: field-simps)
qed (auto simp: fps-cos-def)

lemma nat-add-1-add-1: (n::nat) + 1 + 1 = n + 2
by simp

lemma eq-fps-sin:
  assumes a0: a $ 0 = 0
  and a1: a $ 1 = c
  and a2: fps-deriv (fps-deriv a) = - (fps-const c * fps-const c * a)
  shows fps-sin c = a
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix n
  show fps-sin c $ n = a $ n
  proof (induction n rule: nat-induct2)
  case (step n)
  then have of-nat (n + 1) * (of-nat (n + 2) * a $ (n + 2)) =
    - (c * c * fps-sin c $ n)
    using a2
  by (metis fps-const-mult fps-deriv-nth fps-mult-left-const-nth fps-neg-nth nat-add-1-add-1)
  with step show ?case
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) a0 add.commute add.inverse-inverse fps-sin-nth-0
      fps-sin-nth-add-2 mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if mult-minus-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left
      not-less-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff plus-1-eq-Suc zero-less-Suc)
  qed (use assms in auto)
qed

lemma eq-fps-cos:
  assumes a0: a $ 0 = 1
  and a1: a $ 1 = 0
  and a2: fps-deriv (fps-deriv a) = - (fps-const c * fps-const c * a)
  shows fps-cos c = a
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix n
  show fps-cos c $ n = a $ n
  proof (induction n rule: nat-induct2)
  case (step n)
  then have of-nat (n + 1) * (of-nat (n + 2) * a $ (n + 2)) =
    - (c * c * fps-cos c $ n)
    using a2
  by (metis fps-const-mult fps-deriv-nth fps-mult-left-const-nth fps-neg-nth nat-add-1-add-1)
  with step show ?case
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) a0 add.commute add.inverse-inverse fps-cos-nth-0
      fps-cos-nth-add-2 mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if mult-minus-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left
      not-less-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff plus-1-eq-Suc zero-less-Suc)
  qed

```

qed (*use assms in auto*)
qed

lemma *fps-sin-add*: $\text{fps-sin } (a + b) = \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-cos } b + \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-sin } b$
proof –
 have $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-cos } b + \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-sin } b)) =$
 $-(\text{fps-const } (a + b) * \text{fps-const } (a + b) * (\text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-cos } b + \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-sin } b))$
 by (*simp flip: fps-const-neg fps-const-add fps-const-mult*
 add: fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv algebra-simps)
 then show *?thesis*
 by (*auto intro: eq-fps-sin*)
qed

lemma *fps-cos-add*: $\text{fps-cos } (a + b) = \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-cos } b - \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-sin } b$
proof –
 have $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-cos } b - \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-sin } b)) =$
 $-(\text{fps-const } (a + b) * \text{fps-const } (a + b) * (\text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-cos } b - \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-sin } b))$
 by (*simp flip: fps-const-neg fps-const-add fps-const-mult*
 add: fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv algebra-simps)
 then show *?thesis*
 by (*auto intro: eq-fps-cos*)
qed

lemma *fps-sin-even*: $\text{fps-sin } (-c) = - \text{fps-sin } c$
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-sin-def*)

lemma *fps-cos-odd*: $\text{fps-cos } (-c) = \text{fps-cos } c$
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-cos-def*)

definition *fps-tan* $c = \text{fps-sin } c / \text{fps-cos } c$

lemma *fps-tan-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-tan } 0 = 0$
 by (*simp add: fps-tan-def*)

lemma *fps-tan-deriv*: $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-tan } c) = \text{fps-const } c / (\text{fps-cos } c)^2$
proof –
 have *th0*: $\text{fps-cos } c \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: fps-cos-def*)
 from this have $\text{fps-cos } c \neq 0$ **by** (*intro notI*) *simp*
 hence $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-tan } c) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * (\text{fps-cos } c^2 + \text{fps-sin } c^2) / (\text{fps-cos } c^2)$
 by (*simp add: fps-tan-def fps-divide-deriv power2-eq-square algebra-simps*
 fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv fps-const-neg[symmetric] div-mult-swap
 del: fps-const-neg)
 also note *fps-sin-cos-sum-of-squares*
 finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

Connection to *fps-exp* over the complex numbers — Euler and de Moivre.

lemma *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos*: $\text{fps-exp } (i * c) = \text{fps-cos } c + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c$
 (is ?l = ?r)
proof —
 have ?l \$ n = ?r \$ n for n
proof (cases even n)
 case True
 then obtain m where m: n = 2 * m ..
 show ?thesis
 by (simp add: m fps-sin-def fps-cos-def power-mult-distrib power-mult power-minus
 [of c ^ 2])
 next
 case False
 then obtain m where m: n = 2 * m + 1 ..
 show ?thesis
 by (simp add: m fps-sin-def fps-cos-def power-mult-distrib
 power-mult power-minus [of c ^ 2])
 qed
 then show ?thesis
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
 qed

lemma *fps-exp-minus-ii-sin-cos*: $\text{fps-exp } (- (i * c)) = \text{fps-cos } c - \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c$
unfolding minus-mult-right *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos* by (simp add: fps-sin-even fps-cos-odd)

lemma *fps-cos-fps-exp-ii*: $\text{fps-cos } c = (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) + \text{fps-exp } (- i * c)) / \text{fps-const } 2$
proof —
 have th: $\text{fps-cos } c + \text{fps-cos } c = \text{fps-cos } c * \text{fps-const } 2$
 by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)
 show ?thesis
 unfolding *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos* minus-mult-commute
 by (simp add: fps-sin-even fps-cos-odd numeral-fps-const fps-divide-unit fps-const-inverse
 th)
 qed

lemma *fps-sin-fps-exp-ii*: $\text{fps-sin } c = (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) - \text{fps-exp } (- i * c)) / \text{fps-const } (2 * i)$
proof —
 have th: $\text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c = \text{fps-sin } c * \text{fps-const } (2 * i)$
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff numeral-fps-const)
 show ?thesis
 unfolding *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos* minus-mult-commute
 by (simp add: fps-sin-even fps-cos-odd fps-divide-unit fps-const-inverse th)
 qed

lemma *fps-tan-fps-exp-ii*:

$$\text{fps-tan } c = (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) - \text{fps-exp } (-i * c)) /$$

$$(\text{fps-const } i * (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) + \text{fps-exp } (-i * c)))$$
unfolding *fps-tan-def fps-sin-fps-exp-ii fps-cos-fps-exp-ii*
by (*simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-inverse-mult fps-const-inverse*)

lemma *fps-demoivre*:

$$(\text{fps-cos } a + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } a)^{\wedge} n =$$

$$\text{fps-cos } (\text{of-nat } n * a) + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } (\text{of-nat } n * a)$$
unfolding *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos[symmetric] fps-exp-power-mult*
by (*simp add: ac-simps*)

5.20 Hypergeometric series

definition *fps-hypergeo as bs (c::'a::field-char-0) =*

$$\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ 1 \ \text{as} * c^{\wedge} n) /$$

$$(\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ 1 \ \text{bs} * \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)))$$

lemma *fps-hypergeo-nth[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo as bs c \$ n =*

$$(\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ 1 \ \text{as} * c^{\wedge} n) /$$

$$(\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ 1 \ \text{bs} * \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$$
by (*simp add: fps-hypergeo-def*)

lemma *foldl-mult-start*:
fixes *v :: 'a::comm-ring-1*
shows *foldl* $(\lambda r x. r * f x) \ v \ \text{as} * x = \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f x) \ (v * x) \ \text{as}$
by (*induct as arbitrary: x v*) (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *foldr-mult-foldl*:
fixes *v :: 'a::comm-ring-1*
shows *foldr* $(\lambda x r. r * f x) \ \text{as} \ v = \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f x) \ v \ \text{as}$
by (*induct as arbitrary: v*) (*simp-all add: foldl-mult-start*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-nth-alt*:

$$\text{fps-hypergeo as bs c } \$ n = \text{foldr } (\lambda a r. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ \text{as} \ (c^{\wedge} n) /$$

$$\text{foldr } (\lambda b r. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ \text{bs} \ (\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$$
by (*simp add: foldl-mult-start foldr-mult-foldl*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-fps-exp[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo [] [] c = fps-exp c*
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-1-0[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo [1] [] c = 1 / (1 - fps-const c * fps-X)*

proof –

let *?a = (Abs-fps (λn. 1)) oo (fps-const c * fps-X)*
have *th0: (fps-const c * fps-X) \$ 0 = 0* **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *gp[OF th0, symmetric]*
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff pochhammer-fact[symmetric]*)

$$\text{fps-compose-nth power-mult-distrib if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong}$$

qed

lemma *fps-hypergeo-B[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo* $[-a]$ $[]$ $(-1) = \text{fps-binomial } a$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff gbinomial-pochhammer algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-0[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo* *as bs c* $\$ 0 = 1$

proof –

have *foldl* $(\lambda(r::'a) (a::'a). r) 1 \text{ as} = 1$ **for** *as*

by (*induction as*) *auto*

then show *?thesis*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *foldl-prod-prod*:

foldl $(\lambda(r::'b::\text{comm-ring-1}) (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}). r * f x) v \text{ as} * \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * g x) w \text{ as} =$

foldl $(\lambda r x. r * f x * g x) (v * w) \text{ as}$

by (*induct as arbitrary: v w*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-rec*:

fps-hypergeo *as bs c* $\$ \text{Suc } n = ((\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * (a + \text{of-nat } n)) c \text{ as}) /$

$(\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * (b + \text{of-nat } n)) (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ bs})) * \text{fps-hypergeo } \text{as bs c } \$$

n

apply (*simp add: foldl-mult-start del: of-nat-Suc of-nat-add fact-Suc*)

unfolding *foldl-prod-prod[unfolded foldl-mult-start]* *pochhammer-Suc*

by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XD-nth[simp]*: *fps-XD* *a* $\$ n = \text{of-nat } n * a\n

by (*simp add: fps-XD-def*)

lemma *fps-XD-0th[simp]*: *fps-XD* *a* $\$ 0 = 0$

by *simp*

lemma *fps-XD-Suc[simp]*: *fps-XD* *a* $\$ \text{Suc } n = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * a \$ \text{Suc } n$

by *simp*

definition *fps-XDp* *c a* = *fps-XD* *a* + *fps-const* *c* * *a*

lemma *fps-XDp-nth[simp]*: *fps-XDp* *c a* $\$ n = (c + \text{of-nat } n) * a\n

by (*simp add: fps-XDp-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XDp-commute*: *fps-XDp* *b* $\circ \text{fps-XDp } (c::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) = \text{fps-XDp } c \circ \text{fps-XDp } b$

by (*simp add: fps-XDp-def fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XDp0* [*simp*]: *fps-XDp* $0 = \text{fps-XD}$

by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-XDp-fps-integral* [*simp*]:

```

fixes a :: 'a::{division-ring,ring-char-0} fps
shows fps-XDp 0 (fps-integral a c) = fps-X * a
using fps-deriv-fps-integral[of a c]
by (simp add: fps-XD-def)

lemma fps-hypergeo-minus-nat:
  fps-hypergeo [- of-nat n] [- of-nat (n + m)] (c::'a::field-char-0) $ k =
    (if k ≤ n then
      pochhammer (- of-nat n) k * c ^ k / (pochhammer (- of-nat (n + m)) k *
of-nat (fact k))
    else 0)
  fps-hypergeo [- of-nat m] [- of-nat (m + n)] (c::'a::field-char-0) $ k =
    (if k ≤ m then
      pochhammer (- of-nat m) k * c ^ k / (pochhammer (- of-nat (m + n)) k *
of-nat (fact k))
    else 0)
by (simp-all add: pochhammer-eq-0-iff)

lemma pochhammer-rec-if: pochhammer a n = (if n = 0 then 1 else a * pochham-
mer (a + 1) (n - 1))
by (cases n) (simp-all add: pochhammer-rec)

lemma fps-XDp-foldr-nth [simp]: foldr (λc r. fps-XDp c o r) cs (λc. fps-XDp c a)
c0 $ n =
  foldr (λc r. (c + of-nat n) * r) cs (c0 + of-nat n) * a $ n
by (induct cs arbitrary: c0) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma genric-fps-XDp-foldr-nth:
assumes f: ∀ n c a. f c a $ n = (of-nat n + k c) * a $ n
shows foldr (λc r. f c o r) cs (λc. g c a) c0 $ n =
  foldr (λc r. (k c + of-nat n) * r) cs (g c0 a $ n)
by (induct cs arbitrary: c0) (simp-all add: algebra-simps f)

lemma dist-less-imp-nth-equal:
assumes dist f g < inverse (2 ^ i)
and j ≤ i
shows f $ j = g $ j
proof (rule ccontr)
assume f $ j ≠ g $ j
hence f ≠ g by auto
with asms have i < subdegree (f - g)
by (simp add: if-split-asm dist-fps-def)
also have ... ≤ j
using ⟨f $ j ≠ g $ j⟩ by (intro subdegree-leI) simp-all
finally show False using ⟨j ≤ i⟩ by simp
qed

lemma nth-equal-imp-dist-less:
assumes ∧j. j ≤ i ⇒ f $ j = g $ j

```

```

    shows  $\text{dist } f \, g < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i)$ 
  proof (cases  $f = g$ )
    case True
      then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
        with assms have  $\text{dist } f \, g = \text{inverse } (2 \wedge \text{subdegree } (f - g))$ 
          by (simp add: if-split-asm dist-fps-def)
        moreover
          from assms and False have  $i < \text{subdegree } (f - g)$ 
            by (intro subdegree-greaterI) simp-all
        ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma dist-less-eq-nth-equal:  $\text{dist } f \, g < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall j \leq i. f \, \$ \, j = g \, \$ \, j)$ 
  using dist-less-imp-nth-equal nth-equal-imp-dist-less by blast

instance fps :: (comm-ring-1) complete-space
proof
  fix fps-X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a fps
  assume Cauchy fps-X
  obtain M where M:  $\forall i. \forall m \geq M \, i. \forall j \leq i. \text{fps-X } (M \, i) \, \$ \, j = \text{fps-X } m \, \$ \, j$ 
  proof -
    have  $\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall j \leq i. \text{fps-X } M \, \$ \, j = \text{fps-X } m \, \$ \, j$  for i
    proof -
      have  $0 < \text{inverse } ((2::\text{real}) \wedge i)$  by simp
      from metric-CauchyD[OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy fps-X} \rangle$  this] dist-less-imp-nth-equal
      show ?thesis by blast
    qed
    then show ?thesis using that by metis
  qed

show convergent fps-X
proof (rule convergentI)
  show  $\text{fps-X} \longrightarrow \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. \text{fps-X } (M \, i) \, \$ \, i)$ 
    unfolding tendsto-iff
  proof safe
    fix e::real assume e:  $0 < e$ 
    have  $(\lambda n. \text{inverse } (2 \wedge n) :: \text{real}) \longrightarrow 0$  by (rule LIMSEQ-inverse-realpow-zero)
  simp-all
    from this and e have eventually  $(\lambda i. \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i) < e)$  sequentially
      by (rule order-tendstoD)
    then obtain i where  $\text{inverse } (2 \wedge i) < e$ 
      by (auto simp: eventually-sequentially)
    have eventually  $(\lambda x. M \, i \leq x)$  sequentially
      by (auto simp: eventually-sequentially)
    then show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{dist } (\text{fps-X } x) (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. \text{fps-X } (M \, i) \, \$ \, i)) < e)$  sequentially

```

```

proof eventually-elim
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x: M\ i \leq x$ 
  have  $\text{fps-}X\ (M\ i)\ \$\ j = \text{fps-}X\ (M\ j)\ \$\ j$  if  $j \leq i$  for  $j$ 
    using  $M$  that by (metis nat-le-linear)
  with  $x$  have  $\text{dist}\ (\text{fps-}X\ x)\ (\text{Abs-fps}\ (\lambda j. \text{fps-}X\ (M\ j)\ \$\ j)) < \text{inverse}\ (2\ ^i)$ 
    using  $M$  by (force simp: dist-less-eq-nth-equal)
  also note  $\langle \text{inverse}\ (2\ ^i) < e \rangle$ 
  finally show  $\text{dist}\ (\text{fps-}X\ x)\ (\text{Abs-fps}\ (\lambda j. \text{fps-}X\ (M\ j)\ \$\ j)) < e$  .
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

bundle fps-syntax
begin
  notation fps-nth (infixl  $\langle \$ \rangle$  75)
end

```

```

unbundle no fps-syntax

```

```

end

```

6 Converting polynomials to formal power series

```

theory Polynomial-FPS
  imports Polynomial Formal-Power-Series
begin

```

```

context
  includes fps-syntax
begin

```

```

definition fps-of-poly where
  fps-of-poly  $p = \text{Abs-fps}\ (\text{coeff}\ p)$ 

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-eq-iff:  $\text{fps-of-poly}\ p = \text{fps-of-poly}\ q \longleftrightarrow p = q$ 
  by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def poly-eq-iff fps-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-nth [simp]:  $\text{fps-of-poly}\ p\ \$\ n = \text{coeff}\ p\ n$ 
  by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def)

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-const:  $\text{fps-of-poly}\ [:c:] = \text{fps-const}\ c$ 
proof (subst fps-eq-iff, clarify)
  fix  $n :: \text{nat}$  show  $\text{fps-of-poly}\ [:c:] \$\ n = \text{fps-const}\ c \$\ n$ 
  by (cases n) (auto simp: fps-of-poly-def)
qed

```

lemma *fps-of-poly-0* [*simp*]: *fps-of-poly* 0 = 0
by (*subst fps-const-0-eq-0* [*symmetric*], *subst fps-of-poly-const* [*symmetric*]) *simp*

lemma *fps-of-poly-1* [*simp*]: *fps-of-poly* 1 = 1
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-1'* [*simp*]: *fps-of-poly* [:1:] = 1
by (*subst fps-const-1-eq-1* [*symmetric*], *subst fps-of-poly-const* [*symmetric*])
(*simp add: one-poly-def*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-numeral* [*simp*]: *fps-of-poly* (numeral *n*) = numeral *n*
by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-const* [*symmetric*] *numeral-poly*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-numeral'* [*simp*]: *fps-of-poly* [:numeral *n*:] = numeral *n*
by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-const* [*symmetric*] *numeral-poly*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-fps-X* [*simp*]: *fps-of-poly* [:0, 1:] = *fps-X*
by (*auto simp add: fps-of-poly-def fps-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-add*: *fps-of-poly* (*p* + *q*) = *fps-of-poly* *p* + *fps-of-poly* *q*
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-def plus-poly.rep-eq fps-plus-def*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-diff*: *fps-of-poly* (*p* − *q*) = *fps-of-poly* *p* − *fps-of-poly* *q*
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-def minus-poly.rep-eq fps-minus-def*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-uminus*: *fps-of-poly* (−*p*) = −*fps-of-poly* *p*
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-def uminus-poly.rep-eq fps-uminus-def*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-mult*: *fps-of-poly* (*p* * *q*) = *fps-of-poly* *p* * *fps-of-poly* *q*
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-def fps-times-def fps-eq-iff coeff-mult atLeast0AtMost*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-smult*:
fps-of-poly (*smult* *c* *p*) = *fps-const* *c* * *fps-of-poly* *p*
using *fps-of-poly-mult*[*of* [:*c*:] *p*] **by** (*simp add: fps-of-poly-mult fps-of-poly-const*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-sum*: *fps-of-poly* (*sum* *f* *A*) = *sum* (λ*x*. *fps-of-poly* (*f* *x*)) *A*
by (*cases finite A*, *induction rule: finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-add*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-sum-list*: *fps-of-poly* (*sum-list* *xs*) = *sum-list* (*map fps-of-poly* *xs*)
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-add*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-prod*: *fps-of-poly* (*prod* *f* *A*) = *prod* (λ*x*. *fps-of-poly* (*f* *x*)) *A*
by (*cases finite A*, *induction rule: finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-prod-list*: *fps-of-poly* (*prod-list* *xs*) = *prod-list* (*map fps-of-poly* *xs*)
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-pCons*:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (pCons \ (c :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}) \ p) = \text{fps-const } c + \text{fps-of-poly } p * \text{fps-X}$
by (*subst fps-mult-fps-X-commute [symmetric]*, *intro fps-ext*)
(auto simp: fps-of-poly-def coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *fps-of-poly-pderiv*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (pderiv \ p) = \text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-of-poly } p)$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-of-poly-nth coeff-pderiv*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-power*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (p \wedge n) = \text{fps-of-poly } p \wedge n$
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-monom*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{monom } (c :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ n) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X} \wedge n$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp-all*

lemma *fps-of-poly-monom'*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{monom } (1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ n) = \text{fps-X} \wedge n$
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-monom*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-div*:
assumes ($q :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$) *dvd p*
shows $\text{fps-of-poly } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{fps-of-poly } p / \text{fps-of-poly } q$
proof (*cases q = 0*)
case *False*
from *False* *fps-of-poly-eq-iff[of q 0]* **have** $\text{nz: fps-of-poly } q \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from *assms* **have** $p = (p \text{ div } q) * q$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{fps-of-poly } \dots = \text{fps-of-poly } (p \text{ div } q) * \text{fps-of-poly } q$
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-mult*)
also from *nz* **have** $\dots / \text{fps-of-poly } q = \text{fps-of-poly } (p \text{ div } q)$
by (*intro nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right*) (*auto simp: fps-of-poly-0*)
finally show *?thesis ..*
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-of-poly-divide-numeral*:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } c :: 'a :: \text{field})) \ p) = \text{fps-of-poly } p / \text{numeral } c$
proof –
have $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } c)) \ p = [\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } c)]: * p$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{fps-of-poly } \dots = \text{fps-of-poly } p / \text{numeral } c$
by (*subst fps-of-poly-mult*) (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-pCons*)
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *subdegree-fps-of-poly*:
assumes $p \neq 0$
defines $n \equiv \text{Polynomial.order } 0 \ p$
shows $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-of-poly } p) = n$
proof (*rule subdegreeI*)

```

from assms have monom 1 n dvd p by (simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff)
thus zero: fps-of-poly p $ i = 0 if i < n for i
  using that by (simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff')

```

```

from assms have  $\neg$ monom 1 (Suc n) dvd p
  by (auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff simp del: power-Suc)
then obtain k where k: k ≤ n fps-of-poly p $ k ≠ 0
  by (auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff' less-Suc-eq-le)
with zero[of k] have k = n by linarith
with k show fps-of-poly p $ n ≠ 0 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-dvd:
  assumes p dvd q
  shows fps-of-poly (p :: 'a :: field poly) dvd fps-of-poly q
proof (cases p = 0 ∨ q = 0)
  case False
  with assms fps-of-poly-eq-iff[of p 0] fps-of-poly-eq-iff[of q 0] show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: fps-dvd-iff subdegree-fps-of-poly dvd-imp-order-le)
qed (insert assms, auto)

```

```

lemmas fps-of-poly-simps =
  fps-of-poly-0 fps-of-poly-1 fps-of-poly-numeral fps-of-poly-const fps-of-poly-fps-X
  fps-of-poly-add fps-of-poly-diff fps-of-poly-uminus fps-of-poly-mult fps-of-poly-smult
  fps-of-poly-sum fps-of-poly-sum-list fps-of-poly-prod fps-of-poly-prod-list
  fps-of-poly-pCons fps-of-poly-pderiv fps-of-poly-power fps-of-poly-monom
  fps-of-poly-divide-numeral

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-pcompose:
  assumes coeff q 0 = (0 :: 'a :: idom)
  shows fps-of-poly (pcompose p q) = fps-compose (fps-of-poly p) (fps-of-poly q)
  using assms by (induction p rule: pCons-induct)
  (auto simp: pcompose-pCons fps-of-poly-simps fps-of-poly-pCons
    fps-compose-add-distrib fps-compose-mult-distrib)

```

```

lemmas reify-fps-atom =
  fps-of-poly-0 fps-of-poly-1' fps-of-poly-numeral' fps-of-poly-const fps-of-poly-fps-X

```

The following simproc can reduce the equality of two polynomial FPSs to the equality of the respective polynomials. A polynomial FPS is one that only has finitely many non-zero coefficients and can therefore be written as *fps-of-poly p* for some polynomial *p*.

This may sound trivial, but it covers a number of annoying side conditions like $1 + \text{fps-X} \neq 0$ that would otherwise not be solved automatically.

ML \langle

(* TODO: Support for division *)


```

signature POLY-FPS = sig

val reify-conv : conv
val eq-conv : conv
val eq-simproc : cterm -> thm option

end

structure Poly-Fps = struct

fun const-binop-conv s conv ct =
  case Thm.term-of ct of
    (Const (s', -) $ - $ -) =>
      if s = s' then
        Conv.binop-conv conv ct
      else
        raise CTERM (const-binop-conv, [ct])
  | - => raise CTERM (const-binop-conv, [ct])

fun reify-conv ct =
  let
    val rewr = Conv.rewrs-conv o map (fn thm => thm RS @ {thm eq-reflection})
    val un = Conv.arg-conv reify-conv
    val bin = Conv.binop-conv reify-conv
  in
    case Thm.term-of ct of
      (Const (const-name ⟨fps-of-poly⟩, -) $ -) => ct |> Conv.all-conv
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Groups.plus⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
        bin then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-add [symmetric]})
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Groups.uminus⟩, -) $ -) => ct |> (
        un then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-uminus [symmetric]})
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Groups.minus⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
        bin then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-diff [symmetric]})
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Groups.times⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
        bin then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-mult [symmetric]})
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Rings.divide⟩, -) $ - $ (Const (const-name ⟨Num.numeral⟩,
      -) $ -))
      => ct |> (Conv.fun-conv (Conv.arg-conv reify-conv)
        then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-divide-numeral [symmetric]})
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Power.power⟩, -) $ Const (const-name ⟨fps-X⟩, -) $ -)
      => ct |> (
        rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-monom' [symmetric]})
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Power.power⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
        Conv.fun-conv (Conv.arg-conv reify-conv)
        then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-power [symmetric]})
    | - => ct |> (
        rewr @ {thms reify-fps-atom [symmetric]})
  end
end

```

```

fun eq-conv ct =
  case Thm.term-of ct of
    (Const (const-name ⟨HOL.eq⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
      Conv.binop-conv reify-conv
      then-conv Conv.rewr-conv @{thm fps-of-poly-eq-iff[THEN eq-reflection]})
    | - => raise CTERM (poly-fps-eq-conv, [ct])

val eq-simproc = try eq-conv

end
›

simproc-setup poly-fps-eq ((f :: 'a fps) = g) = ⟨K (K Poly-Fps.eq-simproc)⟩

lemma fps-of-poly-linear: fps-of-poly [:a,1 :: 'a :: field:] = fps-X + fps-const a
  by simp

lemma fps-of-poly-linear': fps-of-poly [:1,a :: 'a :: field:] = 1 + fps-const a * fps-X
  by simp

lemma fps-of-poly-cutoff [simp]:
  fps-of-poly (poly-cutoff n p) = fps-cutoff n (fps-of-poly p)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff coeff-poly-cutoff)

lemma fps-of-poly-shift [simp]: fps-of-poly (poly-shift n p) = fps-shift n (fps-of-poly p)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift)

definition poly-subdegree :: 'a::zero poly ⇒ nat where
  poly-subdegree p = subdegree (fps-of-poly p)

lemma coeff-less-poly-subdegree:
  k < poly-subdegree p ⇒ coeff p k = 0
  unfolding poly-subdegree-def using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of k fps-of-poly p] by
  simp

definition prefix-length :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat where
  prefix-length P xs = length (takeWhile P xs)

primrec prefix-length-aux :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat where
  prefix-length-aux P acc [] = acc
  | prefix-length-aux P acc (x#xs) = (if P x then prefix-length-aux P (Suc acc) xs
    else acc)

lemma prefix-length-aux-correct: prefix-length-aux P acc xs = prefix-length P xs +

```

```

acc
by (induction xs arbitrary: acc) (simp-all add: prefix-length-def)

lemma prefix-length-code [code]: prefix-length P xs = prefix-length-aux P 0 xs
by (simp add: prefix-length-aux-correct)

lemma prefix-length-le-length: prefix-length P xs ≤ length xs
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: prefix-length-def)

lemma prefix-length-less-length: (∃ x ∈ set xs. ¬P x) ⇒ prefix-length P xs < length
xs
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: prefix-length-def)

lemma nth-prefix-length:
(∃ x ∈ set xs. ¬P x) ⇒ ¬P (xs ! prefix-length P xs)
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: prefix-length-def)

lemma nth-less-prefix-length:
n < prefix-length P xs ⇒ P (xs ! n)
by (induction xs arbitrary: n)
(auto simp: prefix-length-def nth-Cons split: if-splits nat.splits)

lemma poly-subdegree-code [code]: poly-subdegree p = prefix-length ((=) 0) (coeffs
p)
proof (cases p = 0)
case False
note [simp] = this
define n where n = prefix-length ((=) 0) (coeffs p)
from False have ∃ k. coeff p k ≠ 0 by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff)
hence ex: ∃ x ∈ set (coeffs p). x ≠ 0 by (auto simp: coeffs-def)
hence n-less: n < length (coeffs p) and nonzero: coeffs p ! n ≠ 0
unfolding n-def by (auto intro!: prefix-length-less-length nth-prefix-length)
show ?thesis unfolding poly-subdegree-def
proof (intro subdegreeI)
from n-less have fps-of-poly p $ n = coeffs p ! n
by (subst coeffs-nth) (simp-all add: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
with nonzero show fps-of-poly p $ prefix-length ((=) 0) (coeffs p) ≠ 0
unfolding n-def by simp
next
fix k assume A: k < prefix-length ((=) 0) (coeffs p)
also have ... ≤ length (coeffs p) by (rule prefix-length-le-length)
finally show fps-of-poly p $ k = 0
using nth-less-prefix-length[OF A]
by (simp add: coeffs-nth degree-eq-length-coeffs)
qed
qed (simp-all add: poly-subdegree-def prefix-length-def)

end

```

Truncation of formal power series: all monomials cx^k with $k \geq n$ are removed; the remainder is a polynomial of degree at most $n - 1$.

lift-definition *truncate-fps* :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'a *fps* \Rightarrow 'a :: *zero poly* **is**
 $\lambda n F k. \text{ if } k \geq n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{fps-nth } F k$

proof *goal-cases*

case (1 *n F*)

have *eventually* ($\lambda k. (\text{if } n \leq k \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{fps-nth } F k) = 0$) *at-top*

using *eventually-ge-at-top[of n]* **by** *eventually-elim auto*

thus *?case*

by (*simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially*)

qed

lemma *coeff-truncate-fps'* [*simp*]:

$k \geq n \implies \text{coeff } (\text{truncate-fps } n F) k = 0$

$k < n \implies \text{coeff } (\text{truncate-fps } n F) k = \text{fps-nth } F k$

by (*transfer; simp; fail*)+

lemma *coeff-truncate-fps*: $\text{coeff } (\text{truncate-fps } n F) k = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then } \text{fps-nth } F k \text{ else } 0)$

by *auto*

lemma *truncate-0-fps* [*simp*]: $\text{truncate-fps } 0 F = 0$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) *auto*

lemma *degree-truncate-fps*: $n > 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{truncate-fps } n F) < n$

by (*rule degree-lessI*) *auto*

lemma *truncate-fps-0* [*simp*]: $\text{truncate-fps } n 0 = 0$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-truncate-fps*)

lemma *truncate-fps-add*: $\text{truncate-fps } n (f + g) = \text{truncate-fps } n f + \text{truncate-fps } n g$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-truncate-fps*)

lemma *truncate-fps-diff*: $\text{truncate-fps } n (f - g) = \text{truncate-fps } n f - \text{truncate-fps } n g$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-truncate-fps*)

lemma *truncate-fps-uminus*: $\text{truncate-fps } n (-f) = -\text{truncate-fps } n f$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-truncate-fps*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-truncate* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{truncate-fps } n f) = \text{fps-cutoff } n f$

by (*rule fps-ext*) *auto*

end

7 A formalization of formal Laurent series

```
theory Formal-Laurent-Series
imports
  Polynomial-FPS
begin
```

7.1 The type of formal Laurent series

7.1.1 Type definition

```
typedef (overloaded) 'a fls = {f::int  $\Rightarrow$  'a::zero.  $\forall_{\infty} n::nat. f (- int n) = 0$ }
morphisms fls-nth Abs-fls
proof
  show  $(\lambda x. 0) \in \{f::int \Rightarrow 'a::zero. \forall_{\infty} n::nat. f (- int n) = 0\}$ 
  by simp
qed
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-fls
```

```
unbundle fps-syntax
notation fls-nth (infixl <$$> 75)
```

```
lemmas fls-eqI = iffD1[OF fls-nth-inject, OF iffD2, OF fun-eq-iff, OF allI]
```

```
lemma fls-eq-iff:  $f = g \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. f \$\$ n = g \$\$ n)$ 
  by (simp add: fls-nth-inject[symmetric] fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma nth-Abs-fls [simp]:  $\forall_{\infty} n. f (- int n) = 0 \implies Abs-fls f \$\$ n = f n$ 
  by (simp add: Abs-fls-inverse[OF CollectI])
```

```
lemmas nth-Abs-fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth = nth-Abs-fls[OF iffD2, OF eventually-cofinite]
```

```
lemmas nth-Abs-fls-ex-nat-lower-bound = nth-Abs-fls[OF iffD2, OF MOST-nat]
```

```
lemmas nth-Abs-fls-nat-lower-bound = nth-Abs-fls-ex-nat-lower-bound[OF exI]
```

```
lemma nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound:
  assumes  $\exists N. \forall n < N. f n = 0$ 
  shows  $Abs-fls f \$\$ n = f n$ 
proof (intro nth-Abs-fls-ex-nat-lower-bound)
  from assms obtain  $N::int$  where  $\forall n < N. f n = 0$  by fast
  hence  $\forall n > (if N < 0 then nat (-N) else 0). f (-int n) = 0$  by auto
  thus  $\exists M. \forall n > M. f (- int n) = 0$  by fast
qed
```

```
lemmas nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound = nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound[OF exI]
```

```
lemmas MOST-fls-neg-nth-eq-0 [simp] = CollectD[OF fls-nth]
```

```
lemmas fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth = iffD1[OF eventually-cofinite MOST-fls-neg-nth-eq-0]
```

```

lemma fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE:
  fixes f :: 'a::zero fls
  obtains N :: nat
  where  $\forall n > N. f \$ \$ (-int\ n) = 0$ 
  using iffD1 [OF MOST-nat MOST-fls-neg-nth-eq-0]
  by blast

lemma fls-nth-vanishes-belowE:
  fixes f :: 'a::zero fls
  obtains N :: int
  where  $\forall n < N. f \$ \$ n = 0$ 
proof -
  obtain K :: nat where K:  $\forall n > K. f \$ \$ (-int\ n) = 0$  by (elim fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE)
  have  $\forall n < -int\ K. f \$ \$ n = 0$ 
  proof clarify
    fix n assume n:  $n < -int\ K$ 
    define m where m  $\equiv nat\ (-n)$ 
    with n have m > K by simp
    moreover from n m-def have  $f \$ \$ n = f \$ \$ (-int\ m)$  by simp
    ultimately show  $f \$ \$ n = 0$  using K by simp
  qed
  thus  $(\bigwedge N. \forall n < N. f \$ \$ n = 0 \implies thesis) \implies thesis$  by fast
qed

```

7.1.2 Definition of basic Laurent series

```

instantiation fls :: (zero) zero
begin
  lift-definition zero-fls :: 'a fls is  $\lambda-. 0$  by simp
  instance ..
end

```

```

lemma fls-zero-nth [simp]:  $0 \$ \$ n = 0$ 
by (simp add: zero-fls-def)

```

```

lemma fls-zero-eqI:  $(\bigwedge n. f \$ \$ n = 0) \implies f = 0$ 
by (fastforce intro: fls-eqI)

```

```

lemma fls-nonzeroI:  $f \$ \$ n \neq 0 \implies f \neq 0$ 
by auto

```

```

lemma fls-nonzero-nth:  $f \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. f \$ \$ n \neq 0)$ 
using fls-zero-eqI by fastforce

```

```

lemma fls-trivial-delta-eq-zero [simp]:  $b = 0 \implies Abs\_fls\ (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0) = 0$ 
by (intro fls-zero-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-delta-nth [simp]:

```

```

Abs-fls ( $\lambda n. \text{ if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$ ) $$  $n = (\text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)$ 
using nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound[of a  $\lambda n. \text{ if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$ ] by simp

instantiation fls :: ( $\{zero, one\}$ ) one
begin
  lift-definition one-fls :: 'a fls is  $\lambda k. \text{ if } k = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ 
    by (simp add: eventually-cofinite)
  instance ..
end

lemma fls-one-nth [simp]:
  1 $$  $n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: one-fls-def eventually-cofinite)

instance fls :: (zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
proof (standard, standard)
  assume ( $0::'a \text{ fls}$ ) = ( $1::'a \text{ fls}$ )
  hence ( $0::'a \text{ fls}$ ) $$  $0 = (1::'a \text{ fls})$  $$  $0$  by simp
  thus False by simp
qed

definition fls-const :: 'a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls
  where fls-const  $c \equiv \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{ if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$ 

lemma fls-const-nth [simp]: fls-const  $c$  $$  $n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: fls-const-def eventually-cofinite)

lemma fls-const-0 [simp]: fls-const  $0 = 0$ 
  unfolding fls-const-def using fls-trivial-delta-eq-zero by fast

lemma fls-const-nonzero:  $c \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-const } c \neq 0$ 
  using fls-nonzeroI[of fls-const  $c$   $0$ ] by simp

lemma fls-const-eq-0-iff [simp]: fls-const  $c = 0 \iff c = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: fls-eq-iff)

lemma fls-const-1 [simp]: fls-const  $1 = 1$ 
  unfolding fls-const-def one-fls-def ..

lemma fls-const-eq-1-iff [simp]: fls-const  $c = 1 \iff c = 1$ 
  by (auto simp: fls-eq-iff)

lift-definition fls-X :: 'a::\{zero, one\} fls
  is  $\lambda n. \text{ if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ 
  by simp

lemma fls-X-nth [simp]:
  fls-X $$  $n = (\text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: fls-X-def)

```

lemma *fls-X-nonzero* [simp]: (*fls-X* :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fls) ≠ 0
by (intro *fls-nonzeroI*) simp

lift-definition *fls-X-inv* :: 'a::{zero,one} fls
is λ*n*. if *n* = −1 then 1 else 0
by (simp add: eventually-cofinite)

lemma *fls-X-inv-nth* [simp]:
fls-X-inv \$\$ *n* = (if *n* = −1 then 1 else 0)
by (simp add: *fls-X-inv-def* eventually-cofinite)

lemma *fls-X-inv-nonzero* [simp]: (*fls-X-inv* :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fls) ≠ 0
by (intro *fls-nonzeroI*) simp

7.2 Subdegrees

lemma *unique-fls-subdegree*:
assumes *f* ≠ 0
shows ∃!*n*. *f* \$\$ *n* ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ *m*. *f* \$\$ *m* ≠ 0 ⟶ *n* ≤ *m*)
proof −
obtain *N*::nat **where** *N*: ∀ *n*>*N*. *f* \$\$ (−int *n*) = 0 **by** (elim *fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE*)
define *M* **where** *M* ≡ −int *N*
have *M*: ∧*m*. *f* \$\$ *m* ≠ 0 ⟹ *M* ≤ *m*
proof −
fix *m* **assume** *m*: *f* \$\$ *m* ≠ 0
show *M* ≤ *m*
proof (cases *m*<0)
case True **with** *m* *N* *M-def* **show** ?thesis
using allE[OF *N*, of nat (−*m*) False] **by** force
qed (simp add: *M-def*)
qed
have ¬ (∀ *k*::nat. *f* \$\$ (*M* + int *k*) = 0)
proof
assume *above0*: ∀ *k*::nat. *f* \$\$ (*M* + int *k*) = 0
have *f*=0
proof (rule *fls-zero-eqI*)
fix *n* **show** *f* \$\$ *n* = 0
proof (cases *M* ≤ *n*)
case True
define *k* **where** *k* = nat (*n* − *M*)
from True **have** *n* = *M* + int *k* **by** (simp add: *k-def*)
with *above0* **show** ?thesis **by** simp
next
case False **with** *M* **show** ?thesis **by** auto
qed
qed
with *assms* **show** False **by** fast
qed

hence $ex\text{-}k: \exists k::nat. f\$\$(M + int\ k) \neq 0$ **by** *fast*
 define k **where** $k \equiv (LEAST\ k::nat. f\$(M + int\ k) \neq 0)$
 define n **where** $n \equiv M + int\ k$
 from $k\text{-def}\ n\text{-def}$ **have** $fn: f\$\$n \neq 0$ **using** *LeastI-ex[OF ex-k]* **by** *simp*
 moreover **have** $\forall m. f\$\$m \neq 0 \longrightarrow n \leq m$
proof (*clarify*)
 fix m **assume** $m: f\$\$m \neq 0$
 with M **have** $M \leq m$ **by** *fast*
 define l **where** $l = nat\ (m - M)$
 from $\langle M \leq m \rangle$ **have** $l: m = M + int\ l$ **by** (*simp add: l-def*)
 with $n\text{-def}\ m\ k\text{-def}\ l$ **show** $n \leq m$
 using *Least-le[of $\lambda k. f\$(M + int\ k) \neq 0\ l]$* **by** *auto*
qed
 moreover **have** $\bigwedge n'. f\$\$n' \neq 0 \implies (\forall m. f\$\$m \neq 0 \longrightarrow n' \leq m) \implies n' = n$
proof–
 fix $n'::int$
 assume $n': f\$\$n' \neq 0 \ \forall m. f\$\$m \neq 0 \longrightarrow n' \leq m$
 from $n'(1)\ M$ **have** $M \leq n'$ **by** *fast*
 define l **where** $l = nat\ (n' - M)$
 from $\langle M \leq n' \rangle$ **have** $l: n' = M + int\ l$ **by** (*simp add: l-def*)
 with $n\text{-def}\ k\text{-def}\ n'\ fn$ **show** $n' = n$
 using *Least-le[of $\lambda k. f\$(M + int\ k) \neq 0\ l]$* **by** *force*
qed
 ultimately **show** *?thesis*
 using *ex1I[of $\lambda n. f\$\$n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall m. f\$\$m \neq 0 \longrightarrow n \leq m)\ n]$* **by** *blast*
qed

definition *fls-subdegree* :: $('a::zero)\ fls \Rightarrow int$
 where $fls\text{-}subdegree\ f \equiv (if\ f = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ LEAST\ n::int. f\$\$n \neq 0)$

lemma *fls-zero-subdegree* [*simp*]: $fls\text{-}subdegree\ 0 = 0$
 by (*simp add: fls-subdegree-def*)

lemma *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* [*simp*]: $f \neq 0 \implies f\ \$\$ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f \neq 0$
 using *Least1I[OF unique-fls-subdegree]* **by** (*simp add: fls-subdegree-def*)

lemma *nth-fls-subdegree-zero-iff*: $(f\ \$\$ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f = 0) \longleftrightarrow (f = 0)$
 using *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-subdegree-leI*: $f\ \$\$ n \neq 0 \implies fls\text{-}subdegree\ f \leq n$
 using *Least1-le[OF unique-fls-subdegree]*
 by (*auto simp: fls-subdegree-def*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-leI'*: $f\ \$\$ n \neq 0 \implies n \leq m \implies fls\text{-}subdegree\ f \leq m$
 using *fls-subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-eq0-below-subdegree* [*simp*]: $n < fls\text{-}subdegree\ f \implies f\ \$\$ n = 0$
 using *fls-subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-subdegree-geI*: $f \neq 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. k < n \implies f \text{ \$\$ } k = 0) \implies n \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f$

using *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* **by** *force*

lemma *fls-subdegree-ge0I*: $(\bigwedge k. k < 0 \implies f \text{ \$\$ } k = 0) \implies 0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *fls-subdegree-geI*[of *f 0*] **by** (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-subdegree-greaterI*:

assumes $f \neq 0 \bigwedge k. k \leq n \implies f \text{ \$\$ } k = 0$

shows $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$

using *assms(1)* *assms(2)*[of *fls-subdegree f*] *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero*[of *f*]

by *force*

lemma *fls-subdegree-eqI*: $f \text{ \$\$ } n \neq 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. k < n \implies f \text{ \$\$ } k = 0) \implies \text{fls-subdegree } f = n$

using *fls-subdegree-leI* *fls-subdegree-geI*[of *f*]

by *fastforce*

lemma *fls-delta-subdegree [simp]*:

$b \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) = a$

by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-delta0-subdegree*: $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } a \text{ else } 0)) = 0$
by (*cases a=0*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-one-subdegree [simp]*: $\text{fls-subdegree } 1 = 0$

by (*auto intro: fls-delta0-subdegree simp: one-fls-def*)

lemma *fls-const-subdegree [simp]*: $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-const } c) = 0$

by (*cases c=0*) (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI*)

lemma *fls-X-subdegree [simp]*: $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X}::'a::\{\text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ fls}) = 1$

by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-X-inv-subdegree [simp]*: $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-inv}::'a::\{\text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ fls}) = -1$

by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-eq-above-subdegreeI*:

assumes $N \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f \ N \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g \ \forall k \geq N. f \text{ \$\$ } k = g \text{ \$\$ } k$

shows $f = g$

proof (*rule fls-eqI*)

fix *n* **from** *assms* **show** $f \text{ \$\$ } n = g \text{ \$\$ } n$ **by** (*cases n < N*) *auto*

qed

7.3 Shifting

7.3.1 Shift definition

definition *fls-shift* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{zero}) \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

where $\text{fls-shift } n \ f \equiv \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda k. f \ \$\$ (k+n))$
 — Since the index set is unbounded in both directions, we can shift in either direction.

lemma fls-shift-nth [simp]: $\text{fls-shift } m \ f \ \$\$ \ n = f \ \$\$ (n+m)$
unfolding fls-shift-def
proof (rule $\text{nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound}$)
obtain $K::\text{int}$ **where** $K: \forall n < K. f \ \$\$ n = 0$ **by** (elim $\text{fls-nth-vanishes-belowE}$)
hence $\forall n < K-m. f \ \$\$ (n+m) = 0$ **by** auto
thus $\exists N. \forall n < N. f \ \$\$ (n + m) = 0$ **by** fast
qed

lemma fls-shift-eq-iff : $(\text{fls-shift } m \ f = \text{fls-shift } m \ g) \longleftrightarrow (f = g)$
proof (rule iffI , rule fls-eqI)
fix k
assume $1: \text{fls-shift } m \ f = \text{fls-shift } m \ g$
have $f \ \$\$ k = \text{fls-shift } m \ g \ \$\$ (k - m)$ **by** (simp add: $1[\text{symmetric}]$)
thus $f \ \$\$ k = g \ \$\$ k$ **by** simp
qed (intro fls-eqI , simp)

lemma fls-shift-0 [simp]: $\text{fls-shift } 0 \ f = f$
by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma $\text{fls-shift-subdegree}$ [simp]:
 $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - n$
by (intro fls-subdegree-eqI) simp-all

lemma $\text{fls-shift-fls-shift}$ [simp]: $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-shift } k \ f) = \text{fls-shift } (k+m) \ f$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma $\text{fls-shift-fls-shift-reorder}$:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-shift } k \ f) = \text{fls-shift } k \ (\text{fls-shift } m \ f)$
using $\text{fls-shift-fls-shift[of } k \ f]$ $\text{fls-shift-fls-shift[of } k \ m \ f]$ **by** (simp add: add.commute)

lemma fls-shift-zero [simp]: $\text{fls-shift } m \ 0 = 0$
by (intro fls-zero-eqI) simp

lemma fls-shift-eq0-iff : $\text{fls-shift } m \ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$
using $\text{fls-shift-eq-iff[of } m \ f \ 0]$ **by** simp

lemma $\text{fls-shift-eq-1-iff}$: $\text{fls-shift } n \ f = 1 \longleftrightarrow f = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ 1$
by (metis add-minus-cancel fls-shift-eq-iff $\text{fls-shift-fls-shift}$)

lemma $\text{fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree}$: $m \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) \geq 0$
by (cases $f=0$) (auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI)

lemma fls-shift-delta :
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) = \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a-m \text{ then } b$

else 0)
 by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma *fls-shift-const*:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-const } c) = \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{ if } n = -m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$
 by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma *fls-shift-const-nth*:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-const } c) \ \$\$ \ n = (\text{ if } n = -m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$
 by (simp add: fls-shift-const)

lemma *fls-X-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) \ 1$
 by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma *fls-X-shift-to-one* [simp]: $\text{fls-shift } 1 \ \text{fls-X} = 1$
 using *fls-shift-fls-shift*[of $-1 \ 1 \ 1$] by (simp add: fls-X-conv-shift-1)

lemma *fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } 1 \ 1$
 by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma *fls-X-inv-shift-to-one* [simp]: $\text{fls-shift } (-1) \ \text{fls-X-inv} = 1$
 using *fls-shift-fls-shift*[of $1 \ -1 \ 1$] by (simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1)

lemma *fls-X-fls-X-inv-conv*:
 $\text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift } (-2) \ \text{fls-X-inv} \ \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } 2 \ \text{fls-X}$
 by (simp-all add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1)

7.3.2 Base factor

Similarly to the *unit-factor* for formal power series, we can decompose a formal Laurent series as a power of the implied variable times a series of subdegree 0. (See lemma *fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose*.) But we will call this something other *unit-factor* because it will not satisfy assumption *is-unit-unit-factor* of *semidom-divide-unit-factor*.

definition *fls-base-factor* :: $(\text{'a}::\text{zero}) \ \text{fls} \Rightarrow \text{'a fls}$
 where *fls-base-factor-def*[simp]: $\text{fls-base-factor } f = \text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) \ f$

lemma *fls-base-factor-nth*: $\text{fls-base-factor } f \ \$\$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ (n + \text{fls-subdegree } f)$
 by simp

lemma *fls-base-factor-nonzero* [simp]: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor } f \neq 0$
 using *fls-nonzeroI*[of *fls-base-factor* $f \ 0$] by simp

lemma *fls-base-factor-subdegree* [simp]: $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = 0$
 by (cases $f=0$) auto

lemma *fls-base-factor-base* [simp]:
 $\text{fls-base-factor } f \ \$\$ \ \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = f \ \$\$ \ \text{fls-subdegree } f$

```

using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] by simp

lemma fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree:
  f = fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fls-base-factor f)
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-idem:
  fls-base-factor (fls-base-factor (f::'a::zero fls)) = fls-base-factor f
using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-zero: fls-base-factor (0::'a::zero fls) = 0
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-zero-iff: fls-base-factor (f::'a::zero fls) = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f = 0
proof
  have fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fls-shift (fls-subdegree f) f) = f by simp
  thus fls-base-factor f = 0  $\implies$  f=0 by simp
qed simp

lemma fls-base-factor-nth-0: f  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  fls-base-factor f  $\neq$  0
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-one: fls-base-factor (1::'a::{zero,one} fls) = 1
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-const: fls-base-factor (fls-const c) = fls-const c
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-delta:
  fls-base-factor (Abs-fls ( $\lambda n.$  if n=a then c else 0)) = fls-const c
by (cases c=0) (auto intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fls-base-factor-X: fls-base-factor (fls-X::'a::{zero-neq-one} fls) = 1
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-X-inv: fls-base-factor (fls-X-inv::'a::{zero-neq-one} fls) = 1
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-shift [simp]: fls-base-factor (fls-shift n f) = fls-base-factor f
by (cases f=0) simp-all

```

7.4 Conversion between formal power and Laurent series

7.4.1 Converting Laurent to power series

We can truncate a Laurent series at index 0 to create a power series, called the regular part.

lift-definition fls-regpart :: ('a::zero) fls \Rightarrow 'a fps
is $\lambda f.$ Abs-fps ($\lambda n.$ f (int n))

.

lemma *fls-regpart-nth* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* *f* \$ *n* = *f* \$\$ (*int* *n*)
by (*simp add: fls-regpart-def*)

lemma *fls-regpart-zero* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* 0 = 0
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-one* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* 1 = 1
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-Abs-fls*:
 $\forall_{\infty} n. F \ (- \text{int } n) = 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart } (\text{Abs-fls } F) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. F \ (\text{int } n))$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fls-regpart-delta*:
fls-regpart (*Abs-fls* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$))) =
(*if* *a* < 0 *then* 0 *else* *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=\text{nat } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$)))
by (*rule fps-ext, auto*)

lemma *fls-regpart-const* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* (*fls-const* *c*) = *fps-const* *c*
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-fls-X* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* *fls-X* = *fps-X*
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-fls-X-inv* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* *fls-X-inv* = 0
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-eq0-imp-nonpos-subdegree*:
assumes *fls-regpart* *f* = 0
shows *fls-subdegree* *f* ≤ 0
proof (*cases f=0*)
case *False*
have *fls-subdegree* *f* ≥ 0 $\implies f$ \$\$ *fls-subdegree* *f* = 0
proof –
assume *fls-subdegree* *f* ≥ 0
hence *f* \$\$ (*fls-subdegree* *f*) = (*fls-regpart* *f*) \$ (*nat* (*fls-subdegree* *f*)) **by** *simp*
with *assms* **show** *f* \$\$ (*fls-subdegree* *f*) = 0 **by** *simp*
qed
with *False* **show** ?thesis **by** *fastforce*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-subdegree-lt-fls-regpart-subdegree*:
fls-subdegree *f* ≤ *int* (*subdegree* (*fls-regpart* *f*))
using *fls-subdegree-leI nth-subdegree-nonzero*[*of fls-regpart f*]
by (*cases* (*fls-regpart* *f*) = 0)
(*simp-all add: fls-regpart-eq0-imp-nonpos-subdegree*)

lemma *fls-regpart-subdegree-conv*:

assumes *fls-subdegree* $f \geq 0$

shows $\text{subdegree } (\text{fls-regpart } f) = \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$

— This is the best we can do since if the subdegree is negative, we might still have the bad luck that the term at index 0 is equal to 0.

proof (*cases* $f=0$)

case *False* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*intro subdegreeI*) *simp-all*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-eq-conv-fps-eqI*:

assumes $0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f$ $0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$ $\text{fls-regpart } f = \text{fls-regpart } g$

shows $f = g$

proof (*rule fls-eq-above-subdegreeI*, *rule assms(1)*, *rule assms(2)*, *clarify*)

fix $k::\text{int}$ **assume** $0 \leq k$

with *assms(3)* **show** $f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k = g \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k$

using *fls-regpart-nth[of f nat k]* *fls-regpart-nth[of g]* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift*:

$m \geq 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) = \text{fps-shift } (\text{nat } m) \ (\text{fls-regpart } f)$

by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp-all*

lemma *fps-shift-fls-regpart-conv-fls-shift*:

$\text{fps-shift } m \ (\text{fls-regpart } f) = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f)$

by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp-all*

lemma *fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart*:

$\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \implies \text{unit-factor } (\text{fls-regpart } f) = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-base-factor } f)$

by (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fls-regpart-subdegree-conv*)

The terms below the zeroth form a polynomial in the inverse of the implied variable, called the principle part.

lift-definition *fls-prpart* :: $('a::\text{zero}) \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$

is $\lambda f. \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } (- \text{int } n))$

.

lemma *fls-prpart-coeff* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (\text{fls-prpart } f) \ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } (- \text{int } n))$

proof—

have $\{x. (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } - \text{int } x) \neq 0\} \subseteq \{x. f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } - \text{int } x \neq 0\}$

by *auto*

hence *finite* $\{x. (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } - \text{int } x) \neq 0\}$

using *fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth[of f]* **by** (*simp add: rev-finite-subset*)

hence $\text{coeff } (\text{fls-prpart } f) = (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } (- \text{int } n))$

using *Abs-poly-inverse[OF CollectI, OF iffD2, OF eventually-cofinite]*

by (*simp add: fls-prpart-def*)

thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

```

lemma fls-prpart-eq0-iff: (fls-prpart f = 0)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (fls-subdegree f  $\geq$  0)
proof
  assume 1: fls-prpart f = 0
  show fls-subdegree f  $\geq$  0
  proof (intro fls-subdegree-ge0I)
    fix k::int assume k < 0
    with 1 show f $$$ k = 0 using fls-prpart-coeff[of f nat (-k)] by simp
  qed
qed (intro poly-eqI, simp)

lemma fls-prpart0 [simp]: fls-prpart 0 = 0
by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-prpart-one [simp]: fls-prpart 1 = 0
by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-prpart-delta:
  fls-prpart (Abs-fls ( $\lambda n$ . if n=a then b else 0))) =
  (if a<0 then Poly (replicate (nat (-a)) 0 @ [b]) else 0)
by (intro poly-eqI) (auto simp: nth-default-def nth-append)

lemma fls-prpart-const [simp]: fls-prpart (fls-const c) = 0
by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-prpart-X [simp]: fls-prpart fls-X = 0
by (intro poly-eqI) simp

lemma fls-prpart-X-inv: fls-prpart fls-X-inv = [:0,1:]
proof (intro poly-eqI)
  fix n show coeff (fls-prpart fls-X-inv) n = coeff [:0,1:] n
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc i) thus ?thesis by (cases i) simp-all
  qed simp
qed

lemma degree-fls-prpart [simp]:
  degree (fls-prpart f) = nat (-fls-subdegree f)
proof (cases f=0)
  case False show ?thesis unfolding degree-def
  proof (intro Least-equality)
    fix N assume N:  $\forall i>N$ . coeff (fls-prpart f) i = 0
    have  $\forall i < -\text{int } N$ . f $$$ i = 0
    proof clarify
      fix i assume i: i < -int N
      hence nat (-i) > N by simp
      with N i show f $$$ i = 0 using fls-prpart-coeff[of f nat (-i)] by auto
    qed
    with False have fls-subdegree f  $\geq$  -int N using fls-subdegree-geI by auto
    thus nat (- fls-subdegree f)  $\leq$  N by simp

```


qed *auto*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-prpart-shift*:
 assumes $m \leq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) = p\text{Cons } 0 \ (\text{poly-shift } (\text{Suc } (\text{nat } (-m)))$
 $(\text{fls-prpart } f))$
proof (*intro poly-eqI*)
 fix n
 define *LHS RHS*
 where $LHS \equiv \text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f)$
 and $RHS \equiv p\text{Cons } 0 \ (\text{poly-shift } (\text{Suc } (\text{nat } (-m))) (\text{fls-prpart } f))$
 show $\text{coeff } LHS \ n = \text{coeff } RHS \ n$
proof (*cases n*)
 case (*Suc k*)
 from *assms* have $1: -\text{int } (\text{Suc } k + \text{nat } (-m)) = -\text{int } (\text{Suc } k) + m$ **by** *simp*
 have $\text{coeff } RHS \ n = f \ \$\$ \ (-\text{int } (\text{Suc } k) + m)$
 using *arg-cong*[*OF* 1, of ($\$ \$$) *f*] **by** (*simp add: Suc RHS-def coeff-poly-shift*)
 with *Suc* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: LHS-def*)
qed (*simp add: LHS-def RHS-def*)
qed

lemma *fls-prpart-base-factor*: $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = 0$
 using *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[*of f*] **by** (*simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff*)

The essential data of a formal Laurant series resides from the subdegree up.

abbreviation *fls-base-factor-to-fps* :: $('a::\text{zero}) \ \text{fls} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{fps}$
 where $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \equiv \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-base-factor } f)$

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-conv-fps-shift*:
 assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)) (\text{fls-regpart } f)$
by (*simp add: assms fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \ \$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } n)$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \ \$ \ 0 \neq 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \neq 0$
 using *fps-nonzeroI*[*of fls-base-factor-to-fps f 0*] *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) = 0$
by (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-trivial*:

$fls_subdegree\ f = 0 \implies fls_base_factor_to_fps\ f = fls_regpart\ f$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-zero*: $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ 0 = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-one*: $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ 1 = 1$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*:
 $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ (Abs_fls\ (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)) = fps_const\ c$
using *fls-base-factor-delta[of a c]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-const*:
 $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ (fls_const\ c) = fps_const\ c$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-X*:
 $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ (fls_X::'a::\{zero-neq-one\}\ fls) = 1$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-X-inv*:
 $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ (fls_X_inv::'a::\{zero-neq-one\}\ fls) = 1$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift*:
 $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ (fls_shift\ m\ f) = fls_base_factor_to_fps\ f$
using *fls-base-factor-shift[of m f]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor*:
 $fls_base_factor_to_fps\ (fls_base_factor\ f) = fls_base_factor_to_fps\ f$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-factor-fls-base-factor*:
 $unit_factor\ (fls_base_factor_to_fps\ f) = fls_base_factor_to_fps\ f$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree[of f]* **by** *simp*

7.4.2 Converting power to Laurent series

We can extend a power series by 0s below to create a Laurent series.

definition *fps-to-fls* :: $('a::zero)\ fps \Rightarrow 'a\ fls$
where $fps_to_fls\ f \equiv Abs_fls\ (\lambda k::int. \text{if } k < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\ \$\ (nat\ k))$

lemma *fps-to-fls-nth [simp]*:
 $(fps_to_fls\ f)\ \$\ n = (\text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\ \$\ (nat\ n))$
using *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound[of 0 ($\lambda k::int. \text{if } k < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\ \$\ (nat\ k))]$*
unfolding *fps-to-fls-def*
by *simp*

```

lemma fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq:
  assumes fps-to-fls  $f = \textit{fps-to-fls } g$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix  $n$ 
  have  $f \ \$ \ n = \textit{fps-to-fls } g \ \$ \$ \ \textit{int } n$  by (simp add: assms[symmetric])
  thus  $f \ \$ \ n = g \ \$ \ n$  by simp
qed

lemma fps-to-fls-eq-iff [simp]:  $\textit{fps-to-fls } f = \textit{fps-to-fls } g \longleftrightarrow f = g$ 
  using fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq by blast

lemma fps-zero-to-fls [simp]:  $\textit{fps-to-fls } 0 = 0$ 
  by (intro fls-zero-eqI) simp

lemma fps-to-fls-nonzeroI:  $f \neq 0 \implies \textit{fps-to-fls } f \neq 0$ 
  using fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq [of f 0] by auto

lemma fps-one-to-fls [simp]:  $\textit{fps-to-fls } 1 = 1$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fps-to-fls-Abs-fps:
   $\textit{fps-to-fls } (\textit{Abs-fps } F) = \textit{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \textit{if } n < 0 \textit{ then } 0 \textit{ else } F \ (\textit{nat } n))$ 
  using nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound [of 0 (\lambda n::int. if n < 0 then 0 else F (nat n))]
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fps-delta-to-fls:
   $\textit{fps-to-fls } (\textit{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \textit{if } n = a \textit{ then } b \textit{ else } 0)) = \textit{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \textit{if } n = \textit{int } a \textit{ then } b \textit{ else } 0)$ 
  using fls-eqI [of - Abs-fls (\lambda n. if n = int a then b else 0)] by force

lemma fps-const-to-fls [simp]:  $\textit{fps-to-fls } (\textit{fps-const } c) = \textit{fls-const } c$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fps-X-to-fls [simp]:  $\textit{fps-to-fls } \textit{fps-X} = \textit{fls-X}$ 
  by (fastforce intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fps-to-fls-eq-0-iff [simp]:  $(\textit{fps-to-fls } f = 0) \longleftrightarrow (f = 0)$ 
  using fps-to-fls-nonzeroI by auto

lemma fps-to-fls-eq-1-iff [simp]:  $\textit{fps-to-fls } f = 1 \longleftrightarrow f = 1$ 
  using fps-to-fls-eq-iff by fastforce

lemma fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0:  $\textit{fls-subdegree } (\textit{fps-to-fls } f) \geq 0$ 
proof (cases f=0)
  case False show ?thesis
  proof (rule fls-subdegree-geI, rule fls-nonzeroI)
    from False show  $\textit{fps-to-fls } f \ \$ \$ \ \textit{int } (\textit{subdegree } f) \neq 0$ 
    by simp

```

qed simp
qed simp

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps*: $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = \text{int } (\text{subdegree } f)$
proof (*cases f=0*)
 case False
 have $\text{subdegree } f = \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fps-to-fls } f))$
 proof (*rule subdegreeI*)
 from False show $f \neq 0$
 using *fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0*[*of f*] *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero*[*of fps-to-fls f*]
 fps-to-fls-nonzeroI[*of f*]
 by *simp*
 next
 fix k **assume** $k < \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fps-to-fls } f))$
 thus $f \neq 0$
 using *fls-eq0-below-subdegree*[*of int k fps-to-fls f*] **by** *simp*
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0*)
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-shift-to-fls* [*simp*]:
 $n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-shift } n \ f) = \text{fls-shift } (\text{int } n) (\text{fps-to-fls } f)$
by (*auto intro: fls-eqI simp: nat-add-distrib nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-fps-to-fls*: $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{unit-factor } f)$
using *nth-less-subdegree-zero*[*of - f*]
by (*auto intro: fls-eqI simp: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps nat-add-distrib*)

lemma *fls-regpart-to-fls-trivial* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \implies \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-regpart } f) = f$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-fps-trivial* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps*:
 $\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree*:
 $f = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f))$
using *fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps*[*of f*] *fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps*[*of f*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = \text{unit-factor } f$
using *fls-base-factor-fps-to-fls*[*of f*] *fls-regpart-fps-trivial*[*of unit-factor f*]
by *simp*

```

lemma fls-as-fps:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \text{zero fls}$  and  $n :: \text{int}$ 
  assumes  $n: n \geq -\text{fls-subdegree } f$ 
  obtains  $f'$  where  $f = \text{fls-shift } n (\text{fps-to-fls } f')$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } (-n) f) \geq 0$ 
    by (rule fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree) (use  $n$  in simp)
  hence  $f = \text{fls-shift } n (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-n) f)))$ 
    by (subst fls-regpart-to-fls-trivial) simp-all
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule that)
qed

lemma fls-as-fps':
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \text{zero fls}$  and  $n :: \text{int}$ 
  assumes  $n: n \geq -\text{fls-subdegree } f$ 
  shows  $\exists f'. f = \text{fls-shift } n (\text{fps-to-fls } f')$ 
  using fls-as-fps[OF assms] by metis

abbreviation
  fls-regpart-as-fls  $f \equiv \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-regpart } f)$ 
abbreviation
  fls-prpart-as-fls  $f \equiv$ 
     $\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{reflect-poly } (\text{fls-prpart } f))))$ 

lemma fls-regpart-as-fls-nth:
  fls-regpart-as-fls  $f \ \$\$ n = (\text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$\$ n)$ 
  by simp

lemma fls-regpart-idem:
  fls-regpart (fls-regpart-as-fls  $f$ ) = fls-regpart  $f$ 
  by simp

lemma fls-prpart-as-fls-nth:
  fls-prpart-as-fls  $f \ \$\$ n = (\text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } f \ \$\$ n \text{ else } 0)$ 
proof (cases  $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$   $n < 0$  rule: case-split[case-product case-split])
  case False-True
    hence  $\text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) - \text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } f) = \text{nat } (-n)$  by auto
    with False-True show ?thesis
    using coeff-reflect-poly[of fls-prpart  $f$   $\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } f)$ ] by auto
  next
    case False-False thus ?thesis
    using coeff-reflect-poly[of fls-prpart  $f$   $\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } f)$ ] by auto
qed simp-all

lemma fls-prpart-idem [simp]: fls-prpart (fls-prpart-as-fls  $f$ ) = fls-prpart  $f$ 
  using fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of  $f$ ] by (intro poly-eqI) simp

lemma fls-regpart-prpart: fls-regpart (fls-prpart-as-fls  $f$ ) = 0

```

```

using fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of f] by (intro fps-ext) simp

lemma fls-prpart-regpart: fls-prpart (fls-regpart-as-fls f) = 0
  by (intro poly-eqI) simp



## 7.5 Algebraic structures



### 7.5.1 Addition


instantiation fls :: (monoid-add) plus
begin
  lift-definition plus-fls :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls is  $\lambda f g n. f n + g n$ 
  proof-
    fix f f' :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a
    assume  $\forall_{\infty} n. f (-int n) = 0 \ \forall_{\infty} n. f' (-int n) = 0$ 
    from this obtain N N' where  $\forall n > N. f (-int n) = 0 \ \forall n > N'. f' (-int n) = 0$ 
  0
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
    hence  $\forall n > \max N N'. f (-int n) + f' (-int n) = 0$  by auto
    hence  $\exists K. \forall n > K. f (-int n) + f' (-int n) = 0$  by fast
    thus  $\forall_{\infty} n. f (-int n) + f' (-int n) = 0$  by (simp add: MOST-nat)
  qed
  instance ..
end

lemma fls-plus-nth [simp]: (f + g) $$ n = f $$ n + g $$ n
  by transfer simp

lemma fls-plus-const: fls-const x + fls-const y = fls-const (x+y)
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-plus-subdegree:
  f + g  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  fls-subdegree (f + g)  $\geq$  min (fls-subdegree f) (fls-subdegree g)
  by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI)

lemma fls-shift-plus [simp]:
  fls-shift m (f + g) = (fls-shift m f) + (fls-shift m g)
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-regpart-plus [simp]: fls-regpart (f + g) = fls-regpart f + fls-regpart g
  by (intro fps-ext) simp

lemma fls-prpart-plus [simp]: fls-prpart (f + g) = fls-prpart f + fls-prpart g
  by (intro poly-eqI) simp

lemma fls-decompose-reg-pr-parts:
  fixes f :: 'a :: monoid-add fls
  defines R  $\equiv$  fls-regpart-as-fls f
  and P  $\equiv$  fls-prpart-as-fls f
  shows f = P + R

```

```

and       $f = R + P$ 
using     $fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of\ f]$ 
by        $(auto\ intro: fls-eqI\ simp\ add: assms)$ 

lemma  $fps-to-fls-plus\ [simp]: fps-to-fls\ (f + g) = fps-to-fls\ f + fps-to-fls\ g$ 
by      $(intro\ fls-eqI)\ simp$ 

instance  $fls :: (monoid-add)\ monoid-add$ 
proof
  fix  $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ fls$ 
  show  $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$  by  $transfer\ (simp\ add: add.assoc)$ 
  show  $0 + a = a$  by  $transfer\ simp$ 
  show  $a + 0 = a$  by  $transfer\ simp$ 
qed

instance  $fls :: (comm-monoid-add)\ comm-monoid-add$ 
by      $(standard, transfer, auto\ simp: add.commute)$ 

lemma  $fls-nth-sum: fls-nth\ (\sum_{x \in A} f\ x)\ n = (\sum_{x \in A} fls-nth\ (f\ x)\ n)$ 
by      $(induction\ A\ rule: infinite-finite-induct)\ auto$ 

### 7.5.2 Subtraction and negatives

instantiation  $fls :: (group-add)\ minus$ 
begin
  lift-definition  $minus-fls :: 'a\ fls \Rightarrow 'a\ fls \Rightarrow 'a\ fls$  is  $\lambda f\ g\ n. f\ n - g\ n$ 
  proof –
    fix  $f\ f' :: int \Rightarrow 'a$ 
    assume  $\forall_{\infty} n. f\ (-\ int\ n) = 0\ \forall_{\infty} n. f'\ (-\ int\ n) = 0$ 
    from  $this$  obtain  $N\ N'$  where  $\forall n > N. f\ (-int\ n) = 0\ \forall n > N'. f'\ (-int\ n) = 0$ 
    by  $(auto\ simp: MOST-nat)$ 
    hence  $\forall n > \max\ N\ N'. f\ (-int\ n) - f'\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by  $auto$ 
    hence  $\exists K. \forall n > K. f\ (-int\ n) - f'\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by  $fast$ 
    thus  $\forall_{\infty} n. f\ (-\ int\ n) - f'\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by  $(simp\ add: MOST-nat)$ 
  qed
  instance ..
end

lemma  $fls-minus-nth\ [simp]: (f - g)\ \$\$ n = f\ \$\$ n - g\ \$\$ n$ 
by  $transfer\ simp$ 

lemma  $fls-minus-const: fls-const\ x - fls-const\ y = fls-const\ (x - y)$ 
by  $(intro\ fls-eqI)\ simp$ 

lemma  $fls-subdegree-minus:$ 
 $f - g \neq 0 \implies fls-subdegree\ (f - g) \geq \min\ (fls-subdegree\ f)\ (fls-subdegree\ g)$ 
by  $(intro\ fls-subdegree-geI)\ simp-all$ 

```

```

lemma fls-shift-minus [simp]: fls-shift m (f - g) = (fls-shift m f) - (fls-shift m
g)
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fls-regpart-minus [simp]: fls-regpart (f - g) = fls-regpart f - fls-regpart g
  by (intro fps-ext simp)

lemma fls-prpart-minus [simp] : fls-prpart (f - g) = fls-prpart f - fls-prpart g
  by (intro poly-eqI simp)

lemma fps-to-fls-minus [simp]: fps-to-fls (f - g) = fps-to-fls f - fps-to-fls g
  by (intro fls-eqI simp)

instantiation fls :: (group-add) uminus
begin
  lift-definition uminus-fls :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls is  $\lambda f\ n. - f\ n$ 
  proof -
    fix f :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume  $\forall \infty n. f\ (-\ int\ n) = 0$ 
    from this obtain N where  $\forall n > N. f\ (-int\ n) = 0$ 
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
    hence  $\forall n > N. - f\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by auto
    hence  $\exists K. \forall n > K. - f\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by fast
    thus  $\forall \infty n. - f\ (-\ int\ n) = 0$  by (simp add: MOST-nat)
  qed
  instance ..
end

lemma fls-uminus-nth [simp]:  $(-f)\ \$\$ n = - (f\ \$\$ n)$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma fls-const-uminus [simp]: fls-const  $(-x) = -fls-const\ x$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI simp)

lemma fls-shift-uminus [simp]: fls-shift m  $(- f) = - (fls-shift\ m\ f)$ 
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fls-regpart-uminus [simp]: fls-regpart  $(- f) = - fls-regpart\ f$ 
  by (intro fps-ext simp)

lemma fls-prpart-uminus [simp] : fls-prpart  $(- f) = - fls-prpart\ f$ 
  by (intro poly-eqI simp)

lemma fps-to-fls-uminus [simp]: fps-to-fls  $(- f) = - fps-to-fls\ f$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI simp)

instance fls :: (group-add) group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  show  $- a + a = 0$  by transfer simp

```


show $a + - b = a - b$ **by** *transfer simp*
qed

instance *fls* :: (*ab-group-add*) *ab-group-add*
proof
fix $a\ b :: 'a\ fls$
show $- a + a = 0$ **by** *transfer simp*
show $a - b = a + - b$ **by** *transfer simp*
qed

lemma *fls-uminus-subdegree* [*simp*]: $fls\text{-}subdegree\ (-f) = fls\text{-}subdegree\ f$
by (*cases f=0*) (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-minus-sym*: $fls\text{-}subdegree\ (g - f) = fls\text{-}subdegree\ (f - g)$
using *fls-uminus-subdegree*[*of g-f*] **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-regpart-sub-prpart*: $fls\text{-}regpart\ (f - fls\text{-}prpart\text{-}as\text{-}fls\ f) = fls\text{-}regpart\ f$
using *fls-decompose-reg-pr-parts*(2)[*of f*]
add-diff-cancel[*of fls-regpart-as-fls f fls-prpart-as-fls f*]
by *simp*

lemma *fls-prpart-sub-regpart*: $fls\text{-}prpart\ (f - fls\text{-}regpart\text{-}as\text{-}fls\ f) = fls\text{-}prpart\ f$
using *fls-decompose-reg-pr-parts*(1)[*of f*]
add-diff-cancel[*of fls-prpart-as-fls f fls-regpart-as-fls f*]
by *simp*

7.5.3 Multiplication

instantiation *fls* :: ($\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add, times\}$) *times*
begin
definition *fls-times-def*:
 $(*) = (\lambda f\ g.$
fls-shift
 $(- (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g))$
 $(fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f * fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ g))$
 $)$
instance ..
end

lemma *fls-times-nth-eq0*: $n < fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g \implies (f * g) \$\$ n = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-times-def*)

lemma *fls-times-nth*:
fixes $f\ df\ g\ dg$
defines $df \equiv fls\text{-}subdegree\ f$ **and** $dg \equiv fls\text{-}subdegree\ g$
shows $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=df+dg..n} f \$\$ (i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n - i))$
and $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=df..n-dg} f \$\$ i * g \$\$ (n - i))$
and $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=dg..n-df} f \$\$ (df + i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n - i))$

```

df - i))
and (f * g) $$ n = (∑ i=0..n - (df + dg). f $$ (df + i) * g $$ (n - df -
i))
proof -

define dfg where dfg ≡ df + dg

show 4: (f * g) $$ n = (∑ i=0..n - dfg. f $$ (df + i) * g $$ (n - df - i))
proof (cases n < dfg)
case False
from False assms have
(f * g) $$ n =
(∑ i = 0..nat (n - dfg). f $$ (df + int i) * g $$ (dg + int (nat (n - dfg)
- i)))
using fps-mult-nth[of fls-base-factor-to-fps f fls-base-factor-to-fps g]
fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth[of f]
fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth[of g]
by (simp add: dfg-def fls-times-def algebra-simps)
moreover from False have index:
∧ i. i ∈ {0..nat (n - dfg)} ⇒ dg + int (nat (n - dfg) - i) = n - df - int
i
by (auto simp: dfg-def)
ultimately have
(f * g) $$ n = (∑ i=0..nat (n - dfg). f $$ (df + int i) * g $$ (n - df - int
i))
by (simp del: of-nat-diff)
moreover have
(∑ i=0..nat (n - dfg). f $$ (df + int i) * g $$ (n - df - int i)) =
(∑ i=0..n - dfg. f $$ (df + i) * g $$ (n - df - i))
proof (intro sum.reindex-cong)
show inj-on nat {0..n - dfg} by standard auto
show {0..nat (n - dfg)} = nat ‘ {0..n - dfg}
proof
show {0..nat (n - dfg)} ⊆ nat ‘ {0..n - dfg}
proof
fix i assume i ∈ {0..nat (n - dfg)}
hence i: i ≥ 0 i ≤ nat (n - dfg) by auto
with False have int i ≥ 0 int i ≤ n - dfg by auto
hence int i ∈ {0..n - dfg} by simp
moreover from i(1) have i = nat (int i) by simp
ultimately show i ∈ nat ‘ {0..n - dfg} by fast
qed
qed (auto simp: False)
qed (simp add: False)
ultimately show (f * g) $$ n = (∑ i=0..n - dfg. f $$ (df + i) * g $$ (n -
df - i))
by simp
qed (simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0 assms dfg-def)

```

have
 $(\sum_{i=df..n}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (i - dg) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (dg + n - i)) =$
 $(\sum_{i=0..n - df}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (df + i) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (n - df - i))$
proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
define T **where** $T \equiv \lambda i. i + df$
show *inj-on* $T \{0..n - df\}$ **by** *standard* (*simp add: T-def*)
qed (*simp-all add: dfg-def algebra-simps*)
with 4 **show** 1: $(f * g) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = (\sum_{i=df..n}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (i - dg) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (dg + n - i))$
by *simp*

have
 $(\sum_{i=df..n}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (i - dg) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (dg + n - i)) = (\sum_{i=df..n - dg}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } i * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (n - i))$
proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
define T **where** $T \equiv \lambda i. i + dg$
show *inj-on* $T \{df..n - dg\}$ **by** *standard* (*simp add: T-def*)
qed (*auto simp: dfg-def*)
with 1 **show** $(f * g) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = (\sum_{i=df..n - dg}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } i * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (n - i))$
by *simp*

have
 $(\sum_{i=df..n}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (i - dg) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (dg + n - i)) =$
 $(\sum_{i=dg..n - df}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (df + i - dg) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (dg + n - df - i))$
proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
define T **where** $T \equiv \lambda i. i + df$
show *inj-on* $T \{dg..n - df\}$ **by** *standard* (*simp add: T-def*)
qed (*simp-all add: dfg-def algebra-simps*)
with 1 **show** $(f * g) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = (\sum_{i=dg..n - df}. f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (df + i - dg) * g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (dg + n - df - i))$
by *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-times-base* [*simp*]:
 $(f * g) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (fls\text{-subdegree } f + fls\text{-subdegree } g) =$
 $(f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fls\text{-subdegree } f) * (g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fls\text{-subdegree } g)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-nth(1)*)

instance *fls* :: (*{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}*) *mult-zero*

proof
fix $a :: 'a \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fls$
have
 $(0 :: 'a \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fls) * a =$
 $fls\text{-shift } (fls\text{-subdegree } a) (fps\text{-to-fls } ((0 :: 'a \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fps) * (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } a)))$
by (*simp add: fls-times-def*)
moreover have
 $a * (0 :: 'a \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fls) =$
 $fls\text{-shift } (fls\text{-subdegree } a) (fps\text{-to-fls } ((fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } a) * (0 :: 'a \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } fps)))$

by (simp add: fls-times-def)
 ultimately show $0 * a = (0::'a \text{ fls}) \ a * 0 = (0::'a \text{ fls})$
 by auto
 qed

lemma fls-mult-one:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\} \text{ fls}$
 shows $1 * f = f$
 and $f * 1 = f$
 using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]
 by (simp-all add: fls-times-def fps-one-mult)

lemma fls-mult-const-nth [simp]:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{ fls}$
 shows $(\text{fls-const } x * f) \ \$\$ \ n = x * f \ \$\$ \ n$
 and $(f * \text{fls-const } x) \ \$\$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ n * x$
proof –
 show $(\text{fls-const } x * f) \ \$\$ \ n = x * f \ \$\$ \ n$
proof (cases $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$)
 case False
 hence $\{\text{fls-subdegree } f..n\} = \text{insert } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) \ \{\text{fls-subdegree } f+1..n\}$ **by**
 auto
 thus ?thesis **by** (simp add: fls-times-nth(1))
 qed (simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0)
 show $(f * \text{fls-const } x) \ \$\$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ n * x$
proof (cases $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$)
 case False
 hence $\{\text{fls-subdegree } f..n\} = \text{insert } n \ \{\text{fls-subdegree } f..n-1\}$ **by** auto
 thus ?thesis **by** (simp add: fls-times-nth(1))
 qed (simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0)
 qed

lemma fls-const-mult-const[simp]:
 fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$
 shows $\text{fls-const } x * \text{fls-const } y = \text{fls-const } (x*y)$
 by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-subdegree-add-eq1:
 assumes $f \neq 0 \ \text{fls-subdegree } f < \text{fls-subdegree } g$
 shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f + g) = \text{fls-subdegree } f$
proof (intro antisym)
 from assms **have** *: $\text{fls-nth } (f + g) \ (\text{fls-subdegree } f) \neq 0$
 by auto
 from * **show** $\text{fls-subdegree } (f + g) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 by (rule fls-subdegree-leI)
 from * **have** $f + g \neq 0$
 using fls-nonzeroI **by** blast
 thus $\text{fls-subdegree } f \leq \text{fls-subdegree } (f + g)$
 using assms(2) fls-plus-subdegree **by** force

qed

lemma *fls-subdegree-add-eq2*:
 assumes $g \neq 0$ *fls-subdegree* $g < \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 shows *fls-subdegree* $(f + g) = \text{fls-subdegree } g$
proof (*intro antisym*)
 from *assms* **have** *: *fls-nth* $(f + g) (\text{fls-subdegree } g) \neq 0$
 by *auto*
 from * **show** *fls-subdegree* $(f + g) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
 by (*rule fls-subdegree-leI*)
 from * **have** $f + g \neq 0$
 using *fls-nonzeroI* **by** *blast*
 thus *fls-subdegree* $g \leq \text{fls-subdegree } (f + g)$
 using *assms*(2) *fls-plus-subdegree* **by** *force*
 qed

lemma *fls-subdegree-diff-eq1*:
 assumes $f \neq 0$ *fls-subdegree* $f < \text{fls-subdegree } g$
 shows *fls-subdegree* $(f - g) = \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 using *fls-subdegree-add-eq1* [*of* $f - g$] *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-subdegree-diff-eq2*:
 assumes $g \neq 0$ *fls-subdegree* $g < \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 shows *fls-subdegree* $(f - g) = \text{fls-subdegree } g$
 using *fls-subdegree-add-eq2* [*of* $-g f$] *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *nat-minus-fls-subdegree-plus-const-eq*:
 $\text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (F + \text{fls-const } c)) = \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } F)$
proof (*cases fls-subdegree* $F < 0$)
 case *True*
 hence *fls-subdegree* $(F + \text{fls-const } c) = \text{fls-subdegree } F$
 by (*intro fls-subdegree-add-eq1*) *auto*
 thus ?*thesis*
 by *simp*
 next
 case *False*
 thus ?*thesis*
 by (*auto simp: fls-subdegree-ge0I*)
 qed

lemma *fls-mult-subdegree-ge*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
 assumes $f * g \neq 0$
 shows *fls-subdegree* $(f * g) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g$
 by (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI simp: assms fls-times-nth-eq0*)

lemma *fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
 assumes *fls-subdegree* $f \geq 0$ *fls-subdegree* $g \geq 0$

```

shows fls-subdegree (f*g) ≥ 0
using assms fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g]
by fastforce

lemma fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (f*g) = fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
proof-
  from assms have fls-subdegree (f*g) ≥ fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
    using fls-nonzeroI[of f*g fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g]
    fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g]
  by simp
  moreover from assms have fls-subdegree (f*g) ≤ fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree
g
  by (intro fls-subdegree-leI) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fls-subdegree-mult [simp]:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{semiring-no-zero-divisors} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (f * g) = fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
  using assms
  by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp: fls-times-nth-eq0)

lemma fls-shifted-times-simps:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows f * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift n (f*g) (fls-shift n f) * g = fls-shift n (f*g)
proof-

  show f * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift n (f*g)
  proof (cases g=0)
    case False
    hence
      f * (fls-shift n g) =
        fls-shift (− (fls-subdegree f + (fls-subdegree g − n)))
          (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g))
    unfolding fls-times-def by (simp add: fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift)
    thus f * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift n (f*g)
    by (simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-def)
  qed auto

  show (fls-shift n f)*g = fls-shift n (f*g)
  proof (cases f=0)
    case False
    hence
      (fls-shift n f)*g =
        fls-shift (− ((fls-subdegree f − n) + fls-subdegree g))

```

```

      (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g))
    unfolding fls-times-def by (simp add: fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift)
  thus (fls-shift n f) * g = fls-shift n (f*g)
    by (simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-def)
qed auto

qed

lemma fls-shifted-times-transfer:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows fls-shift n f * g = f * fls-shift n g
  using fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of f n g] fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of n f g]
  by simp

lemma fls-times-both-shifted-simp:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows (fls-shift m f) * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift (m+n) (f*g)
  by (simp add: fls-shifted-times-simps)

lemma fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows fls-base-factor (f * fls-base-factor g) = fls-base-factor (f * g)
  and fls-base-factor (fls-base-factor f * g) = fls-base-factor (f * g)
  using fls-base-factor-shift[of fls-subdegree g f*g]
        fls-base-factor-shift[of fls-subdegree f f*g]
  by (simp-all add: fls-shifted-times-simps)

lemma fls-base-factor-mult-both-base-factor:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows fls-base-factor (fls-base-factor f * fls-base-factor g) = fls-base-factor (f * g)
  using fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor(1)[of fls-base-factor f g]
        fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor(2)[of f g]
  by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-mult:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{semiring-no-zero-divisors} fls
  shows fls-base-factor (f * g) = fls-base-factor f * fls-base-factor g
  by (cases f ≠ 0 ∧ g ≠ 0)
    (auto simp: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)

lemma fls-times-conv-base-factor-times:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows
    f * g =
      fls-shift (-(fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g)) (fls-base-factor f * fls-base-factor
g)
  by (simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)

```

lemma *fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times*:
— Convenience form of lemma *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*.
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows
 $\text{fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g = \text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g)$
 $(f * g)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-times-conv-regpart*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$ $\text{fls-subdegree } g \geq 0$
shows $\text{fls-regpart } (f * g) = \text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g$
proof —
from *assms* **have** 1:
 $f * g =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (- (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g))$ (
 $\text{fps-to-fls } ($
 $\text{fps-shift } (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) + \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } g))$ (
 $\text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g$
 $)$
 $)$
 $)$
by (*simp add:*
 $\text{fls-times-def fls-base-factor-to-fps-conv-fps-shift[symmetric]}$
 $\text{fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-shift-mult-both[symmetric]}$
 $)$
show ?thesis
proof (*cases fls-regpart f * fls-regpart g = 0*)
case *False*
with *assms* **have**
 $\text{subdegree } (\text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g) \geq$
 $\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) + \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-subdegree-ge fls-regpart-subdegree-conv[symmetric]*)
with 1 *assms* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed (*simp add: 1*)
qed

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult-conv-unit-factor*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (f * g) =$
 $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-mult-both-base-factor[of } f\ g]$
 $\text{fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart[of fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g]$
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } f] \text{ fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } g]$
 $\text{fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0[of fls-base-factor } f \text{ fls-base-factor } g]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-base-factor } f \text{ fls-base-factor } g]$
by *simp*


```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult':
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$  fls
  assumes  $(f\ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f) * (g\ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } g) \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (f * g) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$ 
  using assms fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of  $f\ g$ ]
    fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times[of  $f\ g$ ]
    fls-times-conv-regpart[of  $\text{fls-base-factor } f\ \text{fls-base-factor } g$ ]
    fls-base-factor-subdegree[of  $f$ ] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of  $g$ ]
  by fastforce

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  fls
  shows  $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (f * g) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$ 
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult'[of  $f\ g$ ]
  by  $(\text{cases } f=0 \vee g=0) \text{ auto}$ 

lemma fls-times-conv-fps-times:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$  fls
  assumes  $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0\ \text{fls-subdegree } g \geq 0$ 
  shows  $f * g = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g)$ 
  using assms fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of  $f\ g$ ]
  by  $(\text{cases } f * g = 0) (\text{simp-all add: fls-times-conv-regpart[symmetric]})$ 

lemma fps-times-conv-fls-times:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$  fps
  shows  $f * g = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fps-to-fls } f * \text{fps-to-fls } g)$ 
  using fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0 fls-times-conv-regpart[symmetric]
  by fastforce

lemma fls-times-fps-to-fls:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$  fps
  shows  $\text{fps-to-fls } (f * g) = \text{fps-to-fls } f * \text{fps-to-fls } g$ 
proof  $(\text{intro fls-eq-conv-fps-eqI, rule fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0})$ 
  show  $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fps-to-fls } f * \text{fps-to-fls } g) \geq 0$ 
  proof  $(\text{cases } \text{fps-to-fls } f * \text{fps-to-fls } g = 0)$ 
    case False thus ?thesis
      using fls-mult-subdegree-ge fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0[of  $f$ ]
        fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0[of  $g$ ]
      by fastforce
  qed simp
qed  $(\text{simp add: fps-times-conv-fls-times})$ 

lemma fls-X-times-conv-shift:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$  fls
  shows  $\text{fls-X} * f = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f * \text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f$ 
  by  $(\text{simp-all add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-mult-one fls-shifted-times-simps})$ 

```

lemmas *fls-X-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[*OF fls-X-times-conv-shift*]

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X} * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + 1$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X}) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + 1$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-nonzero*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-X} * f \neq 0$
and $f * \text{fls-X} \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{monoid-mult}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X} * f) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
and $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * \text{fls-X}) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
using *fls-base-factor-shift*[*of -1 f*]
by (*auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-X-inv} * f = \text{fls-shift } 1 f * \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } 1 f$
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-mult-one fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemmas *fls-X-inv-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[*OF fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift*]

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-inv*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-inv} * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - 1$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X-inv}) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - 1$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-inv-nonzero*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-X-inv} * f \neq 0$
and $f * \text{fls-X-inv} \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-inv*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{monoid-mult}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X-inv} * f) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
and $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * \text{fls-X-inv}) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
using *fls-base-factor-shift*[*of 1 f*]

```

by (auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift)

lemma fls-mult-assoc-subdegree-ge-0:
  fixes f g h :: 'a::semiring-0 fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 0 fls-subdegree h ≥ 0
  shows f * g * h = f * (g * h)
  using assms
  by (simp add: fls-times-conv-fps-times fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0 mult.assoc)

lemma fls-mult-assoc-base-factor:
  fixes a b c :: 'a::semiring-0 fls
  shows
    fls-base-factor a * fls-base-factor b * fls-base-factor c =
    fls-base-factor a * (fls-base-factor b * fls-base-factor c)
  by (simp add: fls-mult-assoc-subdegree-ge-0 del: fls-base-factor-def)

lemma fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0:
  fixes f g h :: 'a::semiring-0 fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 0 fls-subdegree h ≥ 0
  shows (f + g) * h = f * h + g * h
  and h * (f + g) = h * f + h * g
proof-
  have fls-subdegree (f+g) ≥ 0
  proof (cases f+g = 0)
    case False
    with assms(1,2) show ?thesis
    using fls-plus-subdegree by fastforce
  qed simp
  with assms show (f + g) * h = f * h + g * h
  using distrib-right[of fls-regpart f] distrib-left[of fls-regpart h]
  by (simp-all add: fls-times-conv-fps-times)
qed

lemma fls-mult-distrib-base-factor:
  fixes a b c :: 'a::semiring-0 fls
  shows
    fls-base-factor a * (fls-base-factor b + fls-base-factor c) =
    fls-base-factor a * fls-base-factor b + fls-base-factor a * fls-base-factor c
  by (simp add: fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0 del: fls-base-factor-def)

instance fls :: (semiring-0) semiring-0
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fls
  have
    a * b * c =
    fls-shift (− (fls-subdegree a + fls-subdegree b + fls-subdegree c))
    (fls-base-factor a * fls-base-factor b * fls-base-factor c)
  by (simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)

```

moreover have

$a * (b * c) =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (- (\text{fls-subdegree } a + \text{fls-subdegree } b + \text{fls-subdegree } c))$
 $(\text{fls-base-factor } a * \text{fls-base-factor } b * \text{fls-base-factor } c)$
using *fls-mult-assoc-base-factor*[of $a \ b \ c$] **by** (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)
ultimately show $a * b * c = a * (b * c)$ **by** *simp*

have *ab*:

$\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ a) \geq 0$
 $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ b) \geq 0$
by (*simp-all add: fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*)

have

$(a + b) * c =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (- (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b) + \text{fls-subdegree } c)) \ ($
 $($
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ a +$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ b$
 $) * \text{fls-base-factor } c)$
using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*[of
 $-\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ a +$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ b$
 $-\text{fls-subdegree } c \ \text{fls-base-factor } c$
 $]$

by *simp*

also have

$\dots =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (- (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b) + \text{fls-subdegree } c))$
 $(\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ a * \text{fls-base-factor } c)$
 $+$
 $\text{fls-shift } (- (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b) + \text{fls-subdegree } c))$
 $(\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fls-subdegree } b)) \ b * \text{fls-base-factor } c)$

using *ab*

by (*simp add: fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0(1) del: fls-base-factor-def*)

finally show $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ **by** (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

have *bc*:

$\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) \ b) \geq 0$
 $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) \ c) \geq 0$
by (*simp-all add: fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*)

have

$a * (b + c) =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (- (\text{fls-subdegree } a + \min (\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c))) \ ($
 $\text{fls-base-factor } a * \ ($
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) \ b +$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min (\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) \ c$
 $)$
 $)$

```

using fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of
  -fls-subdegree a fls-base-factor a
  -min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)
  fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) b +
  fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) c
]
by simp
also have
... =
  fls-shift (-(fls-subdegree a + min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)))
    (fls-base-factor a * fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) b)
  +
  fls-shift (-(fls-subdegree a + min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)))
    (fls-base-factor a * fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) c)

using bc
by (simp add: fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0(2) del: fls-base-factor-def)
finally show  $a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c$  by (simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)

qed

lemma fls-mult-commute-subdegree-ge-0:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::comm-semiring-0$  fls
  assumes  $fls-subdegree f \geq 0$   $fls-subdegree g \geq 0$ 
  shows  $f * g = g * f$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: fls-times-conv-fps-times mult.commute)

lemma fls-mult-commute-base-factor:
  fixes  $a b c :: 'a::comm-semiring-0$  fls
  shows  $fls-base-factor a * fls-base-factor b = fls-base-factor b * fls-base-factor a$ 
  by (simp add: fls-mult-commute-subdegree-ge-0 del: fls-base-factor-def)

instance fls :: (comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
proof
  fix  $a b c :: 'a$  fls
  show  $a * b = b * a$ 
  using fls-times-conv-base-factor-times[of  $a b$ ] fls-times-conv-base-factor-times[of
     $b a$ ]
    fls-mult-commute-base-factor[of  $a b$ ]
  by (simp add: add.commute)
qed (simp add: distrib-right)

instance fls :: (semiring-1) semiring-1
  by (standard, simp-all add: fls-mult-one)

lemma fls-of-nat: ( $of-nat n :: 'a::semiring-1$  fls) = fls-const ( $of-nat n$ )
  by (induct n) (auto intro: fls-eqI)

```

lemma *fls-of-nat-nth*: *of-nat* *n* \$\$ *k* = (if *k*=0 then *of-nat* *n* else 0)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-mult-of-nat-nth* [*simp*]:
shows (*of-nat* *k* * *f*) \$\$ *n* = *of-nat* *k* * *f* \$\$ *n*
and (*f* * *of-nat* *k*) \$\$ *n* = *f* \$\$ *n* * *of-nat* *k*
by (*simp-all add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-subdegree* (*of-nat* *n*) = 0
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-shift-of-nat-nth*:
fls-shift *k* (*of-nat* *a*) \$\$ *n* = (if *n*=-*k* then *of-nat* *a* else 0)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat fls-shift-const-nth*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-of-nat* [*simp*]:
fls-base-factor (*of-nat* *n* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*) = (*of-nat* *n* :: 'a *fls*)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-regpart-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* (*of-nat* *n*) = (*of-nat* *n* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fps*)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat fps-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-prpart-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-prpart* (*of-nat* *n*) = 0
by (*simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-of-nat*:
fls-base-factor-to-fps (*of-nat* *n*) = (*of-nat* *n* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fps*)
by *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-of-nat*:
fps-to-fls (*of-nat* *n*) = (*of-nat* *n* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*)
proof –
have *fps-to-fls* (*of-nat* *n*) = *fps-to-fls* (*fps-const* (*of-nat* *n*))
by (*simp add: fps-of-nat*)
thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)
qed

lemma *fps-to-fls-numeral* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* (*numeral* *n*) = *numeral* *n*
by (*metis fps-to-fls-of-nat of-nat-numeral*)

lemma *fls-const-power*: *fls-const* (*a* ^ *b*) = *fls-const* *a* ^ *b*
by (*induction* *b*) (*auto simp flip: fls-const-mult-const*)

lemma *fls-const-numeral* [*simp*]: *fls-const* (*numeral* *n*) = *numeral* *n*
by (*metis fls-of-nat of-nat-numeral*)

lemma *fls-mult-of-numeral-nth* [*simp*]:
shows (*numeral* *k* * *f*) \$\$ *n* = *numeral* *k* * *f* \$\$ *n*

```

and (f * numeral k) $$ n = f $$ n * numeral k
by (metis fls-const-numeral fls-mult-const-nth)+

lemma fls-nth-numeral' [simp]:
  numeral n $$ 0 = numeral n k ≠ 0 ⇒ numeral n $$ k = 0
by (metis fls-const-nth fls-const-numeral)+

instance fls :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
by standard simp

instance fls :: (ring) ring ..

instance fls :: (comm-ring) comm-ring ..

instance fls :: (ring-1) ring-1 ..

lemma fls-of-int-nonneg: (of-int (int n) :: 'a::ring-1 fls) = fls-const (of-int (int
n))
by (induct n) (auto intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fls-of-int: (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fls) = fls-const (of-int i)
proof (induct i)
  case (neg i)
  have of-int (int (Suc i)) = fls-const (of-int (int (Suc i)) :: 'a)
  using fls-of-int-nonneg[of Suc i] by simp
  hence - of-int (int (Suc i)) = - fls-const (of-int (int (Suc i)) :: 'a)
  by simp
  thus ?case by (simp add: fls-const-uminus[symmetric])
qed (rule fls-of-int-nonneg)

lemma fls-of-int-nth: of-int n $$ k = (if k=0 then of-int n else 0)
by (simp add: fls-of-int)

lemma fls-mult-of-int-nth [simp]:
  shows (of-int k * f) $$ n = of-int k * f $$ n
  and (f * of-int k) $$ n = f $$ n * of-int k
  by (simp-all add: fls-of-int)

lemma fls-subdegree-of-int [simp]: fls-subdegree (of-int i) = 0
by (simp add: fls-of-int)

lemma fls-shift-of-int-nth:
  fls-shift k (of-int i) $$ n = (if n=-k then of-int i else 0)
by (simp add: fls-of-int-nth)

lemma fls-base-factor-of-int [simp]:
  fls-base-factor (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fls) = (of-int i :: 'a fls)
by (simp add: fls-of-int)

```

```

lemma fls-regpart-of-int [simp]:
  fls-regpart (of-int i) = (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fps)
  by (simp add: fls-of-int fps-of-int)

lemma fls-prpart-of-int [simp]: fls-prpart (of-int n) = 0
  by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-of-int:
  fls-base-factor-to-fps (of-int i) = (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fps)
  by simp

lemma fps-to-fls-of-int:
  fps-to-fls (of-int i) = (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fls)
proof -
  have fps-to-fls (of-int i) = fps-to-fls (fps-const (of-int i))
    by (simp add: fps-of-int)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-of-int)
qed

instance fls :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..

instance fls :: (semiring-no-zero-divisors) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  assume a ≠ 0 and b ≠ 0
  hence (a * b) $$ (fls-subdegree a + fls-subdegree b) ≠ 0 by simp
  thus a * b ≠ 0 using fls-nonzeroI by fast
qed

instance fls :: (semiring-1-no-zero-divisors) semiring-1-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fls :: (ring-no-zero-divisors) ring-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fls :: (ring-1-no-zero-divisors) ring-1-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fls :: (idom) idom ..

lemma semiring-char-fls [simp]: CHAR('a :: comm-semiring-1 fls) = CHAR('a)
  by (rule CHAR-eqI) (auto simp: fls-of-nat of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd fls-const-nonzero)

instance fls :: ({semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) semiring-prime-char
  by (rule semiring-prime-charI) auto
instance fls :: ({comm-semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) comm-semiring-prime-char
  by standard
instance fls :: ({comm-ring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) comm-ring-prime-char
  by standard
instance fls :: ({idom-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) idom-prime-char
  by standard

```


lemma *fls-subdegree-numeral* [simp]: *fls-subdegree* (numeral *n*) = 0
by (metis *fls-subdegree-of-nat of-nat-numeral*)

lemma *fls-regpart-numeral* [simp]: *fls-regpart* (numeral *n*) = numeral *n*
by (metis *fls-regpart-of-nat of-nat-numeral*)

7.5.4 Powers

lemma *fls-subdegree-prod*:
fixes *F* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: field-char-0 *fls*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in I \implies F\ x \neq 0$
shows *fls-subdegree* ($\prod_{x \in I}. F\ x$) = ($\sum_{x \in I}. \text{fls-subdegree}\ (F\ x)$)
using *assms* **by** (induction *I* rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma *fls-subdegree-prod'*:
fixes *F* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: field-char-0 *fls*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in I \implies \text{fls-subdegree}\ (F\ x) \neq 0$
shows *fls-subdegree* ($\prod_{x \in I}. F\ x$) = ($\sum_{x \in I}. \text{fls-subdegree}\ (F\ x)$)
proof (intro *fls-subdegree-prod*)
show *F* *x* $\neq 0$ **if** *x* \in *I* **for** *x*
using *assms*[*OF that*] **by** auto
qed

lemma *fls-pow-subdegree-ge*:
 $f^{\wedge} n \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree}\ (f^{\wedge} n) \geq n * \text{fls-subdegree}\ f$
proof (induct *n*)
case (Suc *n*) **thus** ?case
using *fls-mult-subdegree-ge*[of *f* $f^{\wedge} n$] **by** (fastforce simp: algebra-simps)
qed simp

lemma *fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree*:
 $k < n * \text{fls-subdegree}\ f \implies (f^{\wedge} n) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } k = 0$
using *fls-pow-subdegree-ge*[of *f* *n*] **by** (cases $f^{\wedge} n = 0$) auto

lemma *fls-pow-base* [simp]:
 $(f^{\wedge} n) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (n * \text{fls-subdegree}\ f) = (f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } \text{fls-subdegree}\ f)^{\wedge} n$
proof (induct *n*)
case (Suc *n*)
show ?case
proof (cases Suc *n* * *fls-subdegree* *f* < *fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* ($f^{\wedge} n$))
case True **with** Suc **show** ?thesis
by (simp-all add: *fls-times-nth-eq0 distrib-right*)
next
case False
from False **have**
 $\{0.. \text{int } n * \text{fls-subdegree}\ f - \text{fls-subdegree}\ (f^{\wedge} n)\} =$
 $\text{insert } 0 \{1.. \text{int } n * \text{fls-subdegree}\ f - \text{fls-subdegree}\ (f^{\wedge} n)\}$
by (auto simp: algebra-simps)

with *False Suc show ?thesis*
by (*simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-nth(4) fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree*)
qed
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-pow-subdegree-eqI*:
 $(f \text{ fls-subdegree } f) \wedge n \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree* **by** (*fastforce intro: fls-subdegree-eqI*)

lemma *fls-unit-base-subdegree-power*:
 $x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * y = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
proof –
show $x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *left-right-inverse-power[of x f fls-subdegree f n]*
by (*auto intro: fls-pow-subdegree-eqI*)
show $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * y = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *left-right-inverse-power[of f fls-subdegree f y n]*
by (*auto intro: fls-pow-subdegree-eqI*)
qed

lemma *fls-base-dvd1-subdegree-power*:
 $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *fls-unit-base-subdegree-power* **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-pow-subdegree-ge0*:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) \geq 0$
proof (*cases f^n = 0*)
case *False*
moreover from *assms* **have** $\text{int } n * \text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *fls-pow-subdegree-ge* **by** *fastforce*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-subdegree-pow*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
proof (*cases f=0*)
case *False* **thus** *?thesis* **by** (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)
qed (*cases n=0, auto simp: zero-power*)

lemma *fls-shifted-pow*:
 $(\text{fls-shift } m f) \wedge n = \text{fls-shift } (n * m) (f \wedge n)$
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-pow-conv-fps-pow*:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
shows $f \wedge n = \text{fps-to-fls } ((\text{fls-regpart } f) \wedge n)$
proof (*induct n*)

case (*Suc n*) **with** *assms* **show** ?*case*
using *fls-pow-subdegree-ge0*[*of f n*]
by (*simp add: fls-times-conv-fps-times*)
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-power*: $\text{fps-to-fls } (f \wedge n) = \text{fps-to-fls } f \wedge n$
by (*simp add: fls-pow-conv-fps-pow fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0*)

lemma *fls-pow-conv-regpart*:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart } (f \wedge n) = (\text{fls-regpart } f) \wedge n$
by (*simp add: fls-pow-conv-fps-pow*)

These two lemmas show that shifting 1 is equivalent to powers of the implied variable.

lemma *fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X} \wedge n = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ 1$
by (*simp add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-shifted-pow*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n = \text{fls-shift } n \ 1$
by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-shifted-pow*)

abbreviation *fls-X-intpow* $\equiv (\lambda i. \text{fls-shift } (-i) \ 1)$

— Unifies *fls-X* and *fls-X-inv* so that *fls-X-intpow* returns the equivalent of the implied variable raised to the supplied integer argument of *fls-X-intpow*, whether positive or negative.

lemma *fls-X-intpow-nonzero*[*simp*]: $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fls}) \neq 0$
by (*simp add: fls-shift-eq0-iff*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-power*: $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i) \wedge n = \text{fls-X-intpow } (n * i)$
by (*simp add: fls-shifted-pow*)

lemma *fls-X-power-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-X} \wedge n \ \$\$ k = (\text{if } k=n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n \ \$\$ k = (\text{if } k=-n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-pow-nonzero*[*simp*]: $(\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}) \neq 0$
proof

assume $(\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = 0$
hence $(\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ \$\$ n = 0$ **by** *simp*
thus *False* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-X-inv-pow-nonzero*[*simp*]: $(\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}) \neq 0$
proof

assume $(\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = 0$
hence $(\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ \$\$ -n = 0$ **by** *simp*
thus *False* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-X-pow* [simp]: *fls-subdegree* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = *n*
by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) (*simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-X-inv-pow* [simp]: *fls-subdegree* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = $-n$
by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-X-intpow* [simp]:
fls-subdegree ((*fls-X-intpow i*) :: 'a::zero-neq-one *fls*) = *i*
by *simp*

lemma *fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow*: *fls-regpart* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = *fps-X* \wedge *n*
by (*simp add: fls-pow-conv-regpart*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-pow-regpart*: $n > 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) = 0$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-regpart*:
fls-regpart (*fls-X-intpow i*) = (if $i \geq 0$ then *fps-X* \wedge *nat i* else 0)
using *fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow*[of *nat i*]
fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift[of $-i$ 1]
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 fps-shift-one*)

lemma *fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*:
fls-X \wedge *n* * *f* = *fls-shift* ($-int\ n$) *f* * *fls-X* \wedge *n* = *fls-shift* ($-int\ n$) *f*
using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*[of $-int\ n$ 1 0 *f*]
fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of 0 *f* $-int\ n$ 1]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift*:
fls-X-inv \wedge *n* * *f* = *fls-shift* (*int n*) *f* * *fls-X-inv* \wedge *n* = *fls-shift* (*int n*) *f*
using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*[of *int n* 1 0 *f*]
fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of 0 *f* *int n* 1]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift*:
fixes *f* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*
shows *fls-X-intpow i* * *f* = *fls-shift* ($-i$) *f* * *fls-X-intpow i* = *fls-shift* ($-i$) *f*
by (*simp-all add: fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemmas *fls-X-power-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[OF *fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*]
lemmas *fls-X-inv-power-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[OF *fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift*]

lemma *fls-X-intpow-times-comm*:
fixes *f* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*
shows *fls-X-intpow i* * *f* = *f* * *fls-X-intpow i*
by (*simp add: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-times-fls-X-intpow*:
 $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a::\text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}) * \text{fls-X-intpow } j = \text{fls-X-intpow } (i+j)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-diff-conv-times*:
 $\text{fls-X-intpow } (i-j) = (\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a::\text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}) * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-j)$
using *fls-X-intpow-times-fls-X-intpow*[of *i -j, symmetric*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-power-nonzero*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-X}^n * f \neq 0 \wedge f * \text{fls-X}^n \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-inv-power-nonzero*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-X-inv}^n * f \neq 0 \wedge f * \text{fls-X-inv}^n \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-intpow-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-X-intpow } i * f \neq 0 \wedge f * \text{fls-X-intpow } i \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-power*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X}^n * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + n$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X}^n) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + n$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-inv-power*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-inv}^n * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - n$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X-inv}^n) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - n$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-intpow*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + i$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X-intpow } i) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + i$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-X-shift*:
 $\text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) \text{ fls-X} = \text{fls-X}^{\text{Suc } n}$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{int } (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ fls-X} = \text{fls-X-inv}^n$
using *fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*[of *Suc n, symmetric*]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-shift*:

fls-shift (*int n*) *fls-X-inv* = *fls-X-inv* \wedge *Suc n*

fls-shift ($- \text{int } (\text{Suc } n)$) *fls-X-inv* = *fls-X* \wedge *n*

using *fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1* [of *Suc n*, *symmetric*]

by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-power-base-factor*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = 1

by (*simp add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = 1

by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-base-factor*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-intpow i*) = 1

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $-i$ 1] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-power*:

shows *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X* \wedge *n* * *f*) = *fls-base-factor f*

and *fls-base-factor* (*f* * *fls-X* \wedge *n*) = *fls-base-factor f*

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $- \text{int } n$ *f*]

by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-inv-power*:

shows *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n* * *f*) = *fls-base-factor f*

and *fls-base-factor* (*f* * *fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = *fls-base-factor f*

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of *int n* *f*]

by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-intpow*:

fixes *f* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*

shows *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-intpow i* * *f*) = *fls-base-factor f*

and *fls-base-factor* (*f* * *fls-X-intpow i*) = *fls-base-factor f*

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $-i$ *f*]

by (*auto simp: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-X-power-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = 1

proof–

define *X* **where** *X* \equiv *fls-X* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*

hence *fls-base-factor* (*X* \wedge *n*) = 1 **using** *fls-X-power-base-factor* **by** *simp*

thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*X* \wedge *n*) = 1 **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = 1

proof–

define *iX* **where** *iX* \equiv *fls-X-inv* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*

hence *fls-base-factor* (*iX* \wedge *n*) = 1 **using** *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor* **by** *simp*

thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*iX* \wedge *n*) = 1 **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-X-intpow-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*fls-X-intpow* *i*) = 1
proof –
define *f* :: 'a *fls* **where** *f* ≡ *fls-X-intpow* *i*
moreover have *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-intpow* *i*) = 1 **by** (rule *fls-X-intpow-base-factor*)
ultimately have *fls-base-factor* *f* = 1 **by** *simp*
thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f* = 1 **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose*:
fixes *f* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*
shows *f* = *fls-base-factor* *f* * *fls-X-intpow* (*fls-subdegree* *f*)
and *f* = *fls-X-intpow* (*fls-subdegree* *f*) * *fls-base-factor* *f*
by (*simp-all* add: *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-normalized-product-of-inverses*:
assumes *f* * *g* = 1
shows *fls-base-factor* *f* * *fls-base-factor* *g* =
fls-X ^ (nat (-(*fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* *g*)))
and *fls-base-factor* *f* * *fls-base-factor* *g* =
fls-X-intpow (-(*fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* *g*))
using *fls-mult-subdegree-ge*[of *f* *g*]
fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times[of *f* *g*]
by (*simp-all* add: *assms fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-fps-normalized-product-of-inverses*:
assumes *f* * *g* = 1
shows *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f* * *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *g* =
fps-X ^ (nat (-(*fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* *g*)))
using *fls-times-conv-regpart*[of *fls-base-factor* *f fls-base-factor* *g*]
fls-base-factor-subdegree[of *f*] *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[of *g*]
fls-normalized-product-of-inverses(1)[OF *assms*]
by (*force simp: fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow*)

7.5.5 Inverses

abbreviation *fls-left-inverse* ::
'a::({comm-monoid-add,uminus,times}) *fls* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a *fls*
where
fls-left-inverse *f* *x* ≡
fls-shift (*fls-subdegree* *f*) (*fps-to-fls* (*fps-left-inverse* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f*) *x*))

abbreviation *fls-right-inverse* ::
'a::({comm-monoid-add,uminus,times}) *fls* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a *fls*
where
fls-right-inverse *f* *y* ≡
fls-shift (*fls-subdegree* *f*) (*fps-to-fls* (*fps-right-inverse* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f*)
y))

instantiation *fls* :: ({comm-monoid-add,uminus,times,inverse}) *inverse*

```

begin
  definition fls-divide-def:
    f div g =
      fls-shift (fls-subdegree g - fls-subdegree f) (
        fps-to-fls ((fls-base-factor-to-fps f) div (fls-base-factor-to-fps g))
      )

  definition fls-inverse-def:
    inverse f = fls-shift (fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps
f)))
  instance ..
end

lemma fls-inverse-def':
  inverse f = fls-right-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f))
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def fps-inverse-def)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-base:
  fls-left-inverse f x $$ (-fls-subdegree f) = x
  fls-right-inverse f y $$ (-fls-subdegree f) = y
  by auto

lemma fls-inverse-base:
  f ≠ 0 ⟹ inverse f $$ (-fls-subdegree f) = inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-starting0:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  and g :: 'b::{ab-group-add,mult-zero} fls
  shows fls-left-inverse f 0 = 0
  and fls-right-inverse g 0 = 0
  by (simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0:
  fls-left-inverse f x = 0 ⟹ x = 0
  fls-right-inverse f x = 0 ⟹ x = 0
  by (metis fls-lr-inverse-base fls-nonzeroI)+

lemma fls-lr-inverse-eq0-iff:
  fixes x :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
  and y :: 'b::{ab-group-add,mult-zero}
  shows fls-left-inverse f x = 0 ⟷ x = 0
  and fls-right-inverse g y = 0 ⟷ y = 0
  using fls-lr-inverse-starting0 fls-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0
  by auto

lemma fls-inverse-eq0-iff':
  fixes f :: 'a::{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fls
  shows inverse f = 0 ⟷ (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = 0)

```



```

using fls-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2)[of f inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)]
by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-inverse-eq-0-iff[simp]:
  inverse f = (0 :: ('a :: division-ring) fls)  $\longleftrightarrow$  f $$ fls-subdegree f = 0
using fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f] by (cases f=0) auto

lemmas fls-inverse-eq-0' = iffD2[OF fls-inverse-eq-0-iff]
lemmas fls-inverse-eq-0 = iffD2[OF fls-inverse-eq-0-iff]

lemma fls-lr-inverse-const:
  fixes a :: 'a :: {ab-group-add, mult-zero}
  and b :: 'b :: {comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-const a) x = fls-const x
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-const b) y = fls-const y
  by (simp-all add: fls-const-lr-inverse)

lemma fls-inverse-const:
  fixes a :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}
  shows inverse (fls-const a) = fls-const (inverse a)
  using fls-lr-inverse-const(2)
  by (auto simp: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-of-nat:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {ring-1, mult-zero}
  and y :: 'b :: {semiring-1, uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (of-nat n) x = fls-const x
  and fls-right-inverse (of-nat n) y = fls-const y
  using fls-lr-inverse-const
  by (auto simp: fls-of-nat)

lemma fls-inverse-of-nat:
  inverse (of-nat n :: 'a :: {semiring-1, inverse, uminus} fls) = fls-const (inverse
(of-nat n))
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-const fls-of-nat)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-of-int:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {ring-1, mult-zero}
  shows fls-left-inverse (of-int n) x = fls-const x
  and fls-right-inverse (of-int n) x = fls-const x
  using fls-lr-inverse-const
  by (auto simp: fls-of-int)

lemma fls-inverse-of-int:
  inverse (of-int n :: 'a :: {ring-1, inverse, uminus} fls) = fls-const (inverse (of-int
n))
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-const fls-of-int)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-zero:

```

```

fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}\}$ 
and  $y :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus\}$ 
shows  $fls\text{-left-inverse } 0 \ x = fls\text{-const } x$ 
and  $fls\text{-right-inverse } 0 \ y = fls\text{-const } y$ 
using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-const}[of \ 0]$ 
by auto

lemma  $fls\text{-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const}$ :
 $inverse \ (0 :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, inverse\}) \ fls = fls\text{-const} \ (inverse \ 0)$ 
using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-zero}(2)[of \ inverse \ (0 :: 'a)]$  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma  $fls\text{-inverse-zero}'$ :
assumes  $inverse \ (0 :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus\}) = 0$ 
shows  $inverse \ (0 :: 'a \ fls) = 0$ 
by (simp add: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const assms)

lemma  $fls\text{-inverse-zero} \ [simp]: inverse \ (0 :: 'a :: division\text{-ring} \ fls) = 0$ 
by (rule fls-inverse-zero'[OF inverse-zero])

lemma  $fls\text{-inverse-base2}$ :
fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, inverse\} \ fls$ 
shows  $inverse \ f \ \$\$ \ (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) = inverse \ (f \ \$\$ \ fls\text{-subdegree } f)$ 
by (cases f=0) (simp-all add: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const fls-inverse-def')

lemma  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-one}$ :
fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, one\}$ 
and  $y :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, one\}$ 
shows  $fls\text{-left-inverse } 1 \ x = fls\text{-const } x$ 
and  $fls\text{-right-inverse } 1 \ y = fls\text{-const } y$ 
using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-const}[of \ 1]$ 
by auto

lemma  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-one-one}$ :
 $fls\text{-left-inverse } 1 \ 1 =$ 
 $(1 :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, one\} \ fls)$ 
 $fls\text{-right-inverse } 1 \ 1 =$ 
 $(1 :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, one\} \ fls)$ 
using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-one}[of \ 1]$  by auto

lemma  $fls\text{-inverse-one}$ :
assumes  $inverse \ (1 :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, one\}) = 1$ 
shows  $inverse \ (1 :: 'a \ fls) = 1$ 
using assms fls-lr-inverse-one-one(2)
by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma  $fls\text{-left-inverse-delta}$ :
fixes  $b :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}\}$ 
assumes  $b \neq 0$ 

```

shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0)$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix n **from** *assms* **show**
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x \ \$\$ \ n$
 $= \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = - a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0) \ \$\$ \ n$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*[*of a b*]
 $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}(1)$ [*of b*]
 fls-shift-const
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-right-inverse-delta*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$
assumes $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0)$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix n **from** *assms* **show**
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x \ \$\$ \ n$
 $= \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = - a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0) \ \$\$ \ n$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*[*of a b*]
 $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}(2)$ [*of b*]
 fls-shift-const
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-inverse-delta-nonzero*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}$
assumes $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } \text{inverse } b \text{ else } 0)$
using *assms fls-nonzeroI*[*of Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0) \ a*]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' fls-right-inverse-delta[symmetric]*)

lemma *fls-inverse-delta*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } \text{inverse } b \text{ else } 0)$
by (*cases b=0*) (*simp-all add: fls-inverse-delta-nonzero*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero,zero-neq-one}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,zero-neq-one}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } \text{fls-X } x = \text{fls-shift } 1 \ (\text{fls-const } x)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } \text{fls-X } y = \text{fls-shift } 1 \ (\text{fls-const } y)$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(1)$ [*of x*] $\text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(2)$ [*of y*]
by *auto*

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X'*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } fls\text{-X } x = fls\text{-const } x * fls\text{-X-inv}$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } fls\text{-X } y = fls\text{-const } y * fls\text{-X-inv}$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X}(1)[of\ x] \ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X}(2)[of\ y]$
by $(simp\text{-all } add: fls\text{-X-inv-times-conv-shift}(2))$

lemma *fls-inverse-X'*:

assumes $inverse\ 1 = (1 :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, zero\text{-neq-one}\})$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-X}::'a\ fls) = fls\text{-X-inv}$
using $assms\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X}(2)[of\ 1::'a]$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-def}'\ fls\text{-X-inv-conv-shift-1})$

lemma *fls-inverse-X*: $inverse\ (fls\text{-X}::'a::division\text{-ring}\ fls) = fls\text{-X-inv}$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-X}')$

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-inv*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } x = fls\text{-shift } (-1)\ (fls\text{-const } x)$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } y = fls\text{-shift } (-1)\ (fls\text{-const } y)$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-one}(1)[of\ x] \ fls\text{-lr-inverse-one}(2)[of\ y]$
by *auto*

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-inv'*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } x = fls\text{-const } x * fls\text{-X}$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } y = fls\text{-const } y * fls\text{-X}$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}(1)[of\ x] \ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}(2)[of\ y]$
by $(simp\text{-all } add: fls\text{-X-times-conv-shift}(2))$

lemma *fls-inverse-X-inv'*:

assumes $inverse\ 1 = (1 :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, zero\text{-neq-one}\})$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-X-inv}::'a\ fls) = fls\text{-X}$
using $assms\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}(2)[of\ 1::'a]$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-def}'\ fls\text{-X-conv-shift-1})$

lemma *fls-inverse-X-inv*: $inverse\ (fls\text{-X-inv}::'a::division\text{-ring}\ fls) = fls\text{-X}$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-X-inv}')$

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-subdegree*:

assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $fls\text{-subdegree } (fls\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) = -\ fls\text{-subdegree } f$
and $fls\text{-subdegree } (fls\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) = -\ fls\text{-subdegree } f$
by $(auto\ intro: fls\text{-subdegree-eqI}\ simp: assms)$

lemma *fls-inverse-subdegree'*:

$\text{inverse } (f \text{ } \$\$ \text{ fls-subdegree } f) \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{inverse } f) = - \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 f
using *fls-lr-inverse-subdegree*(2)[*of inverse (f \$ \$ fls-subdegree f)*]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma *fls-inverse-subdegree [simp]*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{inverse } f) = - \text{fls-subdegree } f$
by (*cases f=0*)
 (*auto intro: fls-inverse-subdegree' simp: nonzero-imp-inverse-nonzero*)

lemma *fls-inverse-subdegree-base-nonzero*:
assumes $f \neq 0$ $\text{inverse } (f \text{ } \$\$ \text{ fls-subdegree } f) \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } f \text{ } \$\$ (\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{inverse } f)) = \text{inverse } (f \text{ } \$\$ \text{ fls-subdegree } f)$
using *assms fls-inverse-subdegree'[of f] fls-inverse-base[of f]*
by *simp*

lemma *fls-inverse-subdegree-base*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add, inverse, mult-zero}\} \text{ fls}$
shows $\text{inverse } f \text{ } \$\$ (\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{inverse } f)) = \text{inverse } (f \text{ } \$\$ \text{ fls-subdegree } f)$
using *fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f] fls-inverse-subdegree-base-nonzero[of f]*
by (*cases f=0 \vee inverse (f \$ \$ fls-subdegree f) = 0*)
 (*auto simp: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-subdegree-0*:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \geq 0$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \geq 0$
using *fls-subdegree-ge0I[of fls-left-inverse f x]*
fls-subdegree-ge0I[of fls-right-inverse f x]
by (*auto simp: assms*)

lemma *fls-inverse-subdegree-0*:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{inverse } f) \geq 0$
using *fls-lr-inverse-subdegree-0(2)[of f]* **by** (*simp add: fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-shift-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, uminus}\} \text{ fls}$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) \ x = \text{fls-shift } (-m) (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) \ x = \text{fls-shift } (-m) (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x)$
using *assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift[of m f] fls-shift-subdegree*
by *auto*

lemma *fls-inverse-shift-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\} \text{ fls}$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) = \text{fls-shift } (-m) (\text{inverse } f)$
using *assms fls-lr-inverse-shift-nonzero(2)[of f m inverse (f \$ \$ fls-subdegree f)]*

```

by      (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-inverse-shift:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows inverse (fls-shift m f) = fls-shift (-m) (inverse f)
  using fls-inverse-shift-nonzero
  by      (cases f=0) simp-all

lemma fls-left-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes x :: 'a::{ab-group-add,mult-zero}
  assumes x ≠ 0
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-base-factor f) x = fls-base-factor (fls-left-inverse f x)
  using assms fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(1)[of x]
  by      (cases f=0) auto

lemma fls-right-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes y :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
  assumes y ≠ 0
  shows fls-right-inverse (fls-base-factor f) y = fls-base-factor (fls-right-inverse f y)
  using assms fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[of y] fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(2)[of y]
  by      (cases f=0) auto

lemma fls-inverse-base-factor':
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  assumes inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) ≠ 0
  shows inverse (fls-base-factor f) = fls-base-factor (inverse f)
  by      (cases f=0)
    (simp-all add:
      assms fls-inverse-shift-nonzero fls-inverse-subdegree'
      fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const
    )

lemma fls-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes f :: 'a::{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fls
  shows inverse (fls-base-factor f) = fls-base-factor (inverse f)
  using fls-base-factor-base[of f] fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f]
    fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of fls-base-factor f] fls-inverse-base-factor'[of f]
  by      (cases inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = 0) simp-all

lemma fls-lr-inverse-regpart:
  assumes fls-subdegree f = 0
  shows fls-regpart (fls-left-inverse f x) = fls-left-inverse (fls-regpart f) x
  and   fls-regpart (fls-right-inverse f y) = fls-right-inverse (fls-regpart f) y
  using assms
  by      auto

lemma fls-inverse-regpart:
  assumes fls-subdegree f = 0

```

shows $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{inverse } f) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-regpart } f)$
by $(\text{simp add: assms fls-inverse-def})$

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-left-inverse*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add, mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f) x =$
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) x$
using $\text{fls-left-inverse-base-factor[of } x \text{] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } f \text{]}$
by $(\text{cases } x=0) (\text{simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0(1) fps-lr-inverse-starting0(1)})$

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero*:
fixes $y :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, uminus}\}$
assumes $y \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f) y =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) y$
using $\text{assms fls-right-inverse-base-factor[of } y \text{]}$
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } f \text{]}$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse*:
fixes $y :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add, mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f) y =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) y$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero[of } y \text{]}$
by $(\text{cases } y=0) (\text{simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0(2) fps-lr-inverse-starting0(2)})$

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-inverse-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{inverse } (f) \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{inverse } f) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)$
using $\text{assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero}$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-def' fps-inverse-def})$

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add, inverse, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{inverse } f) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse}$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-def' fps-inverse-def})$

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-fps-to-fls*:
assumes $\text{subdegree } f = 0$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) x = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f) x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) x = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f) x$
using $\text{assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls[of } f \text{]}$
by $(\text{simp-all add: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps})$

lemma *fls-inverse-fps-to-fls*:
 $\text{subdegree } f = 0 \implies \text{inverse } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{inverse } f)$
using $\text{nth-subdegree-nonzero[of } f \text{]}$

```

by (cases f=0)
  (auto simp add:
    fps-to-fls-nonzeroI fls-inverse-def' fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps fps-inverse-def
    fls-lr-inverse-fps-to-fls(2)
  )

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-power:
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X ^ n) x = fls-shift n (fls-const x)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X ^ n) y = fls-shift n (fls-const y)
  using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1)

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-power':
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X ^ n) x = fls-const x * fls-X-inv ^ n
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X ^ n) y = fls-const y * fls-X-inv ^ n
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-power(1)[of n x] fls-lr-inverse-X-power(2)[of n y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift(2))

```

```

lemma fls-inverse-X-power':
  assumes inverse 1 = (1::'a::{semiring-1,uminus,inverse})
  shows inverse ((fls-X ^ n)::'a fls) = fls-X-inv ^ n
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-power'(2)[of n 1]
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def' assms)

```

```

lemma fls-inverse-X-power:
  inverse ((fls-X::'a::division-ring fls) ^ n) = fls-X-inv ^ n
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-X-power')

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power:
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) x = fls-shift (-n) (fls-const x)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) y = fls-shift (-n) (fls-const y)
  using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1)

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power':
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) x = fls-const x * fls-X ^ n
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) y = fls-const y * fls-X ^ n
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power(1)[of n x] fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power(2)[of n y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift(2))

```

```

lemma fls-inverse-X-inv-power':

```



```

assumes inverse 1 = (1 :: 'a :: {semiring-1, uminus, inverse})
shows inverse ((fls-X-inv ^ n) :: 'a fls) = fls-X ^ n
using fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power'(2)[of n 1]
by (simp add: fls-inverse-def' assms)

lemma fls-inverse-X-inv-power:
  inverse ((fls-X-inv :: 'a :: division-ring fls) ^ n) = fls-X ^ n
by (simp add: fls-inverse-X-inv-power')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow:
  fixes x :: 'a :: ring-1
  and y :: 'b :: {semiring-1, uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X-intpow i) x = fls-shift i (fls-const x)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X-intpow i) y = fls-shift i (fls-const y)
  using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of y]
  by auto

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow':
  fixes x :: 'a :: ring-1
  and y :: 'b :: {semiring-1, uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X-intpow i) x = fls-const x * fls-X-intpow (-i)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X-intpow i) y = fls-const y * fls-X-intpow (-i)
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow(1)[of i x] fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow(2)[of i y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-shifted-times-simps(1))

lemma fls-inverse-X-intpow':
  assumes inverse 1 = (1 :: 'a :: {semiring-1, uminus, inverse})
  shows inverse (fls-X-intpow i :: 'a fls) = fls-X-intpow (-i)
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow'(2)[of i 1]
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def' assms)

lemma fls-inverse-X-intpow:
  inverse (fls-X-intpow i :: 'a :: division-ring fls) = fls-X-intpow (-i)
by (simp add: fls-inverse-X-intpow')

lemma fls-left-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'a :: ring-1 fls
  assumes x * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1
  shows fls-left-inverse f x * f = 1
proof –
  from assms have x ≠ 0 x * (fls-base-factor-to-fps f $ 0) = 1 by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using fls-base-factor-to-fps-left-inverse[of f x]
    fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(1)[of x] fps-left-inverse
    by (fastforce simp: fls-times-def)
qed

lemma fls-right-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'a :: ring-1 fls

```

```

assumes  $f \neq 0$   $\text{fls-subdegree } f * y = 1$ 
shows  $f * \text{fls-right-inverse } f y = 1$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $y \neq 0$   $(\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) * y = 1$  by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using  $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse}$  [of  $f y$ ]
       $\text{fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(2)$  [of  $y$ ]  $\text{fps-right-inverse}$ 
    by (fastforce simp: fls-times-def)
qed

```

— It is possible in a ring for an element to have a left inverse but not a right inverse, or vice versa. But when an element has both, they must be the same.

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fls}$ 
assumes  $x * f \neq 0$   $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 1$   $f \neq 0$   $\text{fls-subdegree } f * y = 1$ 
  — These assumptions imply  $x$  equals  $y$ , but no need to assume that.
shows  $\text{fls-left-inverse } f x = \text{fls-right-inverse } f y$ 
using assms
by (simp add: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse)

```

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$ 
shows  $\text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \neq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } f)) = \text{inverse } f$ 
proof (cases f=0)
  case True
    hence  $\text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \neq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } f)) = \text{fls-const } (0::'a)$ 
    by (simp add: fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[symmetric])
    with True show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False thus ?thesis
      using  $\text{fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse}$  [of  $\text{inverse } (f \neq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } f)$ ]
      by (auto simp add: fls-inverse-def')
qed

```

lemma *fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$ 
shows  $\text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \neq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } f)) = \text{inverse } f$ 
proof (cases f=0)
  case True
    hence  $\text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \neq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } f)) = \text{fls-const } (0::'a)$ 
    by (simp add: fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[symmetric])
    with True show ?thesis by simp
  qed (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

```

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse-comm*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fls}$ 
assumes  $x * f \neq 0$   $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 1$ 
shows  $\text{fls-left-inverse } f x = \text{fls-right-inverse } f x$ 
using assms fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse [of  $x f x$ ]

```

by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma *fls-left-inverse'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1\ f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $fls-right-inverse\ f\ y * f = 1$
using $assms\ fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of\ x\ f\ y]\ fls-left-inverse[of\ x\ f]$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-right-inverse'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1\ f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $f * fls-left-inverse\ f\ x = 1$
using $assms\ fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of\ x\ f\ y]\ fls-right-inverse[of\ f\ y]$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-mult-left-inverse-base-factor*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * (f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) = 1$
shows $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-base-factor\ f)\ x * f = fls-X-intpow\ (fls-subdegree\ f)$
using $assms\ fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of\ f]\ fls-base-factor-subdegree[of\ f]$
 $fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of\ -fls-subdegree\ f\ fls-left-inverse\ f\ x\ f]$
 $fls-left-inverse[of\ x\ f]$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-mult-right-inverse-base-factor*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $(f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) * y = 1$
shows $f * fls-right-inverse\ (fls-base-factor\ f)\ y = fls-X-intpow\ (fls-subdegree\ f)$
using $assms\ fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of\ f]\ fls-base-factor-subdegree[of\ f]$
 $fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of\ f\ -fls-subdegree\ f\ fls-right-inverse\ f\ y]$
 $fls-right-inverse[of\ f\ y]$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-mult-inverse-base-factor*:
fixes $f :: 'a::division-ring\ fls$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $f * inverse\ (fls-base-factor\ f) = fls-X-intpow\ (fls-subdegree\ f)$
using $fls-mult-right-inverse-base-factor[of\ f\ inverse\ (f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f)]$
 $fls-base-factor-base[of\ f]$
by (simp add: $assms\ fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse[symmetric]$)

lemma *fls-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1\ y * x = 1$
— These assumptions imply y equals $f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f$, but no need to assume that.

shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$
proof–
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have**
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y * \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x * f =$
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y$
using $\text{fls-left-inverse}[of \ x \ f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.assoc})$
moreover have
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y * \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x = 1$
using $\text{assms fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(1)[of \ x \ f] \text{ fls-lr-inverse-base}(1)[of \ f \ x]$
by $(\text{fastforce intro: fls-left-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fls-left-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \ \text{fls}$
assumes $x * f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ (f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f) = f$
using $\text{assms fls-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1}[of \ x \ f \ f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.commute})$

lemma $\text{fls-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1} \ \text{fls}$
assumes $f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f * x = 1 \ x * y = 1$
 — These assumptions imply y equals $f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f$, but no need to assume that.

shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$
proof–
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have**
 $f * (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x * \text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y) =$
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y$
using $\text{fls-right-inverse } [of \ f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]})$
moreover have
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x * \text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = 1$
using $\text{assms fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(2)[of \ x \ f] \text{ fls-lr-inverse-base}(2)[of \ f \ x]$
by $(\text{fastforce intro: fls-right-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fls-right-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \ \text{fls}$
assumes $f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f * x = 1$
shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ (f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f) = f$
using $\text{assms fls-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}[of \ f \ x \ f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.commute})$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}$:
fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1} \ \text{fls}$

assumes $fg: f * g = 1$ $g \text{ fls-subdegree } g * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } g (f \text{ fls-subdegree } f) = f$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } f (g \text{ fls-subdegree } g) = g$
proof –

have $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * g \text{ fls-subdegree } g \neq 0$
proof
assume $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * g \text{ fls-subdegree } g = 0$
hence $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * (g \text{ fls-subdegree } g * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f) = 0$
by (*simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]*)
with $fg(2)$ **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with $fg(1)$ **have** *subdeg-sum: fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g = 0*
using *fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of f g]* **by** *simp*
hence *subdeg-sum'*:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f = -\text{fls-subdegree } g$ $\text{fls-subdegree } g = -\text{fls-subdegree } f$
by *auto*

from $fg(1)$ **have** $f \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g) (\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } g) f) \$ 0)$
 $= \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } g) f)$
proof (*intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(1)*)
from $fg(1)$ **show**
 $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } g) f) * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g = 1$
using $f \neq 0$ *fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g) f fls-base-factor g]*
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g]}$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp subdeg-sum*)
from $fg(2)$ **show**
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g \$ 0 * \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } g) f) \$ 0 = 1$
by (*simp add: subdeg-sum'(2)*)
qed
ultimately show $\text{fls-left-inverse } g (f \text{ fls-subdegree } f) = f$
by (*simp add: subdeg-sum'(2)*)

from $fg(1)$ **have** $g \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) (\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) g) \$ 0)$
 $= \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) g)$
proof (*intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2)*)
from $fg(1)$ **show**
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) g) = 1$
using $g \neq 0$ *fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-base-factor f fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) g]*
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f]}$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp subdeg-sum add.commute*)

```

    from fg(2) show
      fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) g) $ 0 * fls-base-factor-to-fps f $ 0 = 1
    by (simp add: subdeg-sum'(1))
  qed
  ultimately show fls-right-inverse f (g $$ fls-subdegree g) = g
  by (simp add: subdeg-sum'(2))

qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-unique-divring:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fls
  assumes fg: f * g = 1
  shows fls-left-inverse g (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = f
  and fls-right-inverse f (g $$ fls-subdegree g) = g
proof -
  from fg have f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0 by auto
  with fg have fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g = 0 using fls-subdegree-mult by
  force
  with fg have f $$ fls-subdegree f * g $$ fls-subdegree g = 1
  using fls-times-base[of f g] by simp
  hence g $$ fls-subdegree g * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1
  using inverse-unique[of f $$ fls-subdegree f] left-inverse[of f $$ fls-subdegree f]
  by force
  thus
    fls-left-inverse g (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = f
    fls-right-inverse f (g $$ fls-subdegree g) = g
  using fg fls-lr-inverse-unique-ring1
  by auto
qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-minus:
  fixes f :: 'a :: ring-1 fls
  shows fls-left-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fls-left-inverse f x
  and fls-right-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fls-right-inverse f x
  by (simp-all add: fps-lr-inverse-minus)

lemma fls-inverse-minus [simp]: inverse (-f) = -inverse (f :: 'a :: division-ring
fls)
  using fls-lr-inverse-minus(2)[of f] by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: ring-1 fls
  assumes x: x * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1 f $$ fls-subdegree f * x = 1
  and y: y * g $$ fls-subdegree g = 1 g $$ fls-subdegree g * y = 1
  shows fls-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fls-left-inverse g y * fls-left-inverse f x
  and fls-right-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fls-right-inverse g y * fls-right-inverse f
  x
proof -
  from x(1) y(2) have x * (f $$ fls-subdegree f * g $$ fls-subdegree g) * y = 1

```

```

    by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  hence base-prod: f $$ fls-subdegree f * g $$ fls-subdegree g ≠ 0 by auto
  hence subdegrees: fls-subdegree (f*g) = fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
    using fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of f g] by simp

  have norm:
    fls-base-factor-to-fps (f * g) = fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g
    using base-prod fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult'[of f g] by simp

  have
    fls-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) =
      fls-shift (fls-subdegree (f * g)) (
        fps-to-fls (
          fps-left-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g) (y*x)
        )
      )

    using norm
    by simp
  thus fls-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fls-left-inverse g y * fls-left-inverse f x
    using x y
      fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)[of
        x fls-base-factor-to-fps f y fls-base-factor-to-fps g
      ]
    by (simp add:
      fls-times-both-shifted-simp fls-times-fps-to-fls subdegrees algebra-simps
    )

  have
    fls-right-inverse (f * g) (y*x) =
      fls-shift (fls-subdegree (f * g)) (
        fps-to-fls (
          fps-right-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g) (y*x)
        )
      )

    using norm
    by simp
  thus fls-right-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fls-right-inverse g y * fls-right-inverse f x
    using x y
      fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(2)[of
        x fls-base-factor-to-fps f y fls-base-factor-to-fps g
      ]
    by (simp add:
      fls-times-both-shifted-simp fls-times-fps-to-fls subdegrees algebra-simps
    )

qed

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-power-ring1:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fls
  assumes x: x * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1 f $$ fls-subdegree f * x = 1
  shows fls-left-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-left-inverse f x) ^ n
        fls-right-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-right-inverse f x) ^ n
proof -

  show fls-left-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-left-inverse f x) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case 0 show ?case using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of 1] by simp
next
  case (Suc n) with assms show ?case
  using fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)[of x f x ^ n f ^ n]
  by (simp add:
      power-Suc2[symmetric] fls-unit-base-subdegree-power(1) left-right-inverse-power
    )
qed

  show fls-right-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-right-inverse f x) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case 0 show ?case using fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of 1] by simp
next
  case (Suc n) with assms show ?case
  using fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(2)[of x f x ^ n f ^ n]
  by (simp add:
      power-Suc2[symmetric] fls-unit-base-subdegree-power(1) left-right-inverse-power
    )
qed

qed

lemma fls-divide-convert-times-inverse:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  shows f / g = f * inverse g
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree[of g] fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps[of f]
        fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of -fls-subdegree f fls-base-factor f]
  by (simp add:
      fls-divide-def fps-divide-unit' fls-times-fps-to-fls
      fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree fls-inverse-def
    )

instance fls :: (division-ring) division-ring
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  show a ≠ 0 ⇒ inverse a * a = 1
  using fls-left-inverse[of inverse (a $$ fls-subdegree a) a]
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def)
  show a ≠ 0 ⇒ a * inverse a = 1
  using fls-right-inverse[of a]

```



```

    by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')
  show  $a / b = a * \text{inverse } b$  using fls-divide-convert-times-inverse by fast
  show  $\text{inverse } (0::'a \text{ fls}) = 0$  by simp
qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-mult-divring:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$ 
  and  $df \ dg :: \text{int}$ 
  defines  $df \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } f$ 
  and  $dg \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } g$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g) \$\$ (df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g \$\$ dg)) * \text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \$\$ df))$ 
  and  $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g) \$\$ (df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g \$\$ dg)) * \text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \$\$ df))$ 
proof -
  show
     $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g) \$\$ (df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g \$\$ dg)) * \text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \$\$ df))$ 
  proof (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ )
    case True thus ?thesis
      using fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[of  $\text{inverse } (0::'a)$ ] by (auto simp add: assms)
    next
      case False thus ?thesis
        using fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse[of  $f*g$ ] nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib[of  $f \ g$ ]
        fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse[of  $g$ ] fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse[of  $f$ ]
        by (simp add: assms)
      qed
    show
       $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g) \$\$ (df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g \$\$ dg)) * \text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \$\$ df))$ 
    proof (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ )
      case True thus ?thesis
        using fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[of  $\text{inverse } (0::'a)$ ] by (auto simp add: assms)
      next
        case False thus ?thesis
          using fls-inverse-def'[of  $f*g$ ] nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib[of  $f \ g$ ]
          fls-inverse-def'[of  $g$ ] fls-inverse-def'[of  $f$ ]
          by (simp add: assms)
        qed
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-power-divring:
   $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f \wedge n) ((\text{inverse } (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)) \wedge n) =$ 
 $(\text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f))) \wedge n$  (is ?P)
  and  $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f \wedge n) ((\text{inverse } (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)) \wedge n) =$ 
 $(\text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f))) \wedge n$  (is ?Q)
  for  $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$ 
proof -
  note fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse [of  $f$ ] fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse[ $f$ ]

```

```

moreover have
  fls-right-inverse (f ^ n) ((inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) ^ n) =
    inverse f ^ n
using fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse [of f ^ n]
by (simp add: fls-subdegree-pow power-inverse)
moreover have
  fls-left-inverse (f ^ n) ((inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) ^ n) =
    inverse f ^ n
using fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse [of f ^ n]
by (simp add: fls-subdegree-pow power-inverse)
ultimately show ?P and ?Q
  by simp-all
qed

lemma one-plus-fls-X-powi-eq:
  (1 + fls-X) powi n = fps-to-fls (fps-binomial (of-int n :: 'a :: field-char-0))
proof (cases n ≥ 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using fps-binomial-of-nat[of nat n, where ?'a = 'a]
    by (simp add: power-int-def fps-to-fls-power)
  next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using fps-binomial-minus-of-nat[of nat (-n), where ?'a = 'a]
    by (simp add: power-int-def fps-to-fls-power fps-inverse-power flip: fls-inverse-fps-to-fls)
qed

instance fls :: (field) field
  by (standard, simp-all add: field-simps)

instance fls :: ({field-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) field-prime-char
  by (rule field-prime-charI') auto

instance fls :: (semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
proof
  show inj (of-nat :: nat ⇒ 'a fls)
    by (metis fls-regpart-of-nat injI of-nat-eq-iff)
qed

instance fls :: (field-char-0) field-char-0 ..

lemma fls-subdegree-power-int [simp]:
  fixes F :: 'a :: field fls
  shows fls-subdegree (F powi n) = n * fls-subdegree F
  by (auto simp: power-int-def fls-subdegree-pow)

```

7.5.6 Division

lemma *fls-divide-nth-below*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{times}, \text{inverse}\}$ *fls*
shows $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g \implies (f \text{ div } g) \text{ \> } n = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-divide-nth-base*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$ *fls*
shows
 $(f \text{ div } g) \text{ \> } (\text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g) =$
 $f \text{ \> } \text{fls-subdegree } f / g \text{ \> } \text{fls-subdegree } g$
using *fps-divide-nth-0* [*of fls-base-factor-to-fps g fls-base-factor-to-fps f*]
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree}$ [*of g*]
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-div-zero* [*simp*]:

$0 \text{ div } (g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\}) \text{ fls} = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-div-by-zero*:

fixes $g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{inverse } (0::'a) = 0$
shows $g \text{ div } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def assms fps-div-by-zero'*)

lemma *fls-divide-times*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fls*
shows $(f * g) / h = f * (g / h)$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse mult.assoc*)

lemma *fls-divide-times2*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fls*
shows $(f * g) / h = (f / h) * g$
using *fls-divide-times* [*of g f h*]
by (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *fls-divide-subdegree-ge*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{times}, \text{inverse}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f / g \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f / g) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g$
using *assms fls-divide-nth-below*
by (*intro fls-subdegree-geI simp*)

lemma *fls-divide-subdegree*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0\ g \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f / g) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g$
proof (*intro antisym*)
from *assms* **have** $f \text{ \> } \text{fls-subdegree } f / g \text{ \> } \text{fls-subdegree } g \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add:*

```

field-simps)
  thus fls-subdegree (f/g) ≤ fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g
    using fls-divide-nth-base[of f g] by (intro fls-subdegree-leI) simp
  from assms have f / g ≠ 0 by (simp add: field-simps)
  thus fls-subdegree (f/g) ≥ fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g
    using fls-divide-subdegree-ge by fast
qed

lemma fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,times,uminus} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0
  shows fls-shift m f / g = fls-shift m (f/g)
  using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift[of m f]
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-shift-numer:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  shows fls-shift m f / g = fls-shift m (f/g)
  using fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero
  by (cases f=0) auto

lemma fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,times,uminus} fls
  assumes g ≠ 0
  shows f / fls-shift m g = fls-shift (-m) (f/g)
  using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift[of m g]
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-shift-denom:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fls
  shows f / fls-shift m g = fls-shift (-m) (f/g)
  using fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero
  by (cases g=0) auto

lemma fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,times,uminus} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
  shows fls-shift n f / fls-shift m g = fls-shift (n-m) (f/g)
  by (simp add: assms fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero)

lemma fls-divide-shift-both [simp]:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fls
  shows fls-shift n f / fls-shift m g = fls-shift (n-m) (f/g)
  using fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero
  by (cases f=0 ∨ g=0) auto

lemma fls-divide-base-factor-numer:
  fls-base-factor f / g = fls-shift (fls-subdegree f) (f/g)
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of f]

```

```

      fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f]
by    (simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-base-factor-denom:
  f / fls-base-factor g = fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g) (f/g)
using fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of g]
      fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g]
by    (simp add: fls-divide-def)

lemma fls-divide-base-factor':
  fls-base-factor f / fls-base-factor g = fls-shift (fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g)
(f/g)
using fls-divide-base-factor-numer[of f fls-base-factor g]
      fls-divide-base-factor-denom[of f g]
by    simp

lemma fls-divide-base-factor:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fls
  shows fls-base-factor f / fls-base-factor g = fls-base-factor (f/g)
using fls-divide-subdegree[of f g] fls-divide-base-factor'
by    fastforce

lemma fls-divide-regpart:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero} fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 0
  shows fls-regpart (f / g) = fls-regpart f / fls-regpart g
proof -
  have deg0:
    ∧g. fls-subdegree g = 0 ⇒
      fls-regpart (f / g) = fls-regpart f / fls-regpart g
  by (simp add:
      assms(1) fls-divide-convert-times-inverse fls-inverse-subdegree-0
      fls-times-conv-regpart fls-inverse-regpart fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-divide-unit'
    )
  show ?thesis
proof (cases fls-subdegree g = 0)
  case False
  hence fls-base-factor g ≠ 0 using fls-base-factor-nonzero[of g] by force
  with assms(2) show ?thesis
  using fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero[of fls-base-factor g f -fls-subdegree g]
      fps-shift-fls-regpart-conv-fls-shift[of
        nat (fls-subdegree g) f / fls-base-factor g
      ]
      fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g] deg0
      fls-regpart-subdegree-conv[of g] fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart[of g]
  by (simp add:
      fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-divide-def
    )
qed (rule deg0)

```

qed

lemma *fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps'*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*

shows

$\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f / \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g =$
 $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g) (f / g))$
using *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[of f] *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[of g]
 $\text{fls-divide-regpart}$ [of *fls-base-factor* f *fls-base-factor* g]
 $\text{fls-divide-base-factor'}$ [of $f\ g$]

by *simp*

lemma *fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$ *fls*

shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f / \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (f / g)$

using *fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps'* *fls-divide-subdegree*[of $f\ g$]

by *fastforce*

lemma *fls-divide-fps-to-fls*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse}, \text{ab-group-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fps*

assumes $\text{subdegree } f \geq \text{subdegree } g$

shows $\text{fps-to-fls } f / \text{fps-to-fls } g = \text{fps-to-fls } (f / g)$

proof—

have 1:

$\text{fps-to-fls } f / \text{fps-to-fls } g =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{int } (\text{subdegree } g)) (\text{fps-to-fls } (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)))$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls*[of f] *fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls*[of g]
 $\text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps}$ [of f] $\text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps}$ [of g]
 fps-divide-def [of *unit-factor* f *unit-factor* g]
 $\text{fls-times-fps-to-fls}$ [of *unit-factor* f *inverse* (*unit-factor* g)]
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}$ (2)[of $-\text{int } (\text{subdegree } f)$ $\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{unit-factor } f)$]
 $\text{fls-times-fps-to-fls}$ [of f *inverse* (*unit-factor* g)]

by (*simp* *add: fls-divide-def*)

with *assms* **show** ?thesis

using *fps-mult-subdegree-ge*[of f *inverse* (*unit-factor* g)]

fps-shift-to-fls [of $\text{subdegree } g\ f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)$]

by (*cases* $f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g) = 0$) (*simp-all* *add: fps-divide-def*)

qed

lemma *fls-divide-1'*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*

assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$

shows $f / 1 = f$

using *assms fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree*[of f]

by (*simp* *add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1'*)

lemma *fls-divide-1* [*simp*]: $a / 1 = (a::'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls})$

```

by (rule fls-divide-1 '[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-const-divide-const:
  fixes x y :: 'a::division-ring
  shows fls-const x / fls-const y = fls-const (x/y)
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def fls-base-factor-to-fps-const fps-const-divide)

lemma fls-divide-X':
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neq-one,monoid-mult}
  fls
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows f / fls-X = fls-shift 1 f
proof -
  from assms have
    f / fls-X =
      fls-shift 1 (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)))
    by (simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1 ')
  also have ... = fls-shift 1 f
    using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fls-divide-X [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows f / fls-X = fls-shift 1 f
  by (rule fls-divide-X '[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-divide-X-power':
  fixes f :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse,uminus} fls
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows f / (fls-X ^ n) = fls-shift n f
proof -
  have fls-base-factor-to-fps ((fls-X::'a fls) ^ n) = 1 by (rule fls-X-power-base-factor-to-fps)
  with assms have
    f / (fls-X ^ n) =
      fls-shift n (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)))
    by (simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1 ')
  also have ... = fls-shift n f
    using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f] by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fls-divide-X-power [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows f / (fls-X ^ n) = fls-shift n f
  by (rule fls-divide-X-power '[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-divide-X-inv':

```

```

fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neq-one,monoid-mult}
fls
assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
shows f / fls-X-inv = fls-shift (-1) f
proof -
from assms have
  f / fls-X-inv =
    fls-shift (-1) (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)))
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1' algebra-simps)
also have ... = fls-shift (-1) f
  using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]
  by simp
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fls-divide-X-inv [simp]:
fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
shows f / fls-X-inv = fls-shift (-1) f
by (rule fls-divide-X-inv'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-divide-X-inv-power':
fixes f :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse,uminus} fls
assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
shows f / (fls-X-inv ^ n) = fls-shift (-int n) f
proof -
have fls-base-factor-to-fps ((fls-X-inv::'a fls) ^ n) = 1
  by (rule fls-X-inv-power-base-factor-to-fps)
with assms have
  f / (fls-X-inv ^ n) =
    fls-shift (-int n + -fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f))
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1')
also have
  ... = fls-shift (-int n) (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps
f)))
  by (simp add: add.commute)
also have ... = fls-shift (-int n) f
  using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f] by simp
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fls-divide-X-inv-power [simp]:
fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
shows f / (fls-X-inv ^ n) = fls-shift (-int n) f
by (rule fls-divide-X-inv-power'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-divide-X-intpow':
fixes f :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse,uminus} fls
assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
shows f / (fls-X-intpow i) = fls-shift i f

```



```

using   assms
by      (simp add: fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero fls-divide-1')

lemma fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times':
  fixes f :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse,uminus} fls
  assumes inverse (1::'a') = 1
  shows f / (fls-X-intpow i) = f * fls-X-intpow (-i)
  using   assms fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift(2)[of f -i]
  by      (simp add: fls-divide-X-intpow')

lemma fls-divide-X-intpow:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows f / (fls-X-intpow i) = fls-shift i f
  by      (rule fls-divide-X-intpow'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows f / (fls-X-intpow i) = f * fls-X-intpow (-i)
  by      (rule fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow-semiring1:
  assumes inverse (1::'a::{semiring-1,inverse,uminus}') = 1
  shows (fls-X-intpow i :: 'a fls) / fls-X-intpow j = fls-X-intpow (i-j)
  by      (simp add: assms fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero fls-divide-1')

lemma fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow:
  (fls-X-intpow i :: 'a::division-ring fls) / fls-X-intpow j = fls-X-intpow (i-j)
  by      (rule fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow-semiring1[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-divide-add:
  fixes f g h :: 'a::{semiring-0,inverse,uminus} fls
  shows (f + g) / h = f / h + g / h
  by      (simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-diff:
  fixes f g h :: 'a::{ring,inverse} fls
  shows (f - g) / h = f / h - g / h
  by      (simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-uminus:
  fixes f g h :: 'a::{ring,inverse} fls
  shows (-f) / g = - (f / g)
  by      (simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse)

lemma fls-divide-uminus':
  fixes f g h :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows f / (-g) = - (f / g)
  by      (simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse)

```

7.5.7 Units

lemma *fls-is-left-unit-iff-base-is-left-unit*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors fls}$

shows $(\exists g. 1 = f * g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f * k)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = f * g$

then obtain g **where** $1 = f * g$ **by** *fast*

hence $1 = (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f) * (g \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } g)$

using *fls-subdegree-mult[of f g] fls-times-base[of f g]* **by** *fastforce*

thus $\exists k. 1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f * k$ **by** *fast*

next

assume $\exists k. 1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f * k$

then obtain k **where** $1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f * k$ **by** *fast*

hence $1 = f * \text{fls-right-inverse } f k$

using *fls-right-inverse* **by** *simp*

thus $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ **by** *fast*

qed

lemma *fls-is-right-unit-iff-base-is-right-unit*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors fls}$

shows $(\exists g. 1 = g * f) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = k * f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = g * f$

then obtain g **where** $1 = g * f$ **by** *fast*

hence $1 = (g \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } g) * (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)$

using *fls-subdegree-mult[of g f] fls-times-base[of g f]* **by** *fastforce*

thus $\exists k. 1 = k * f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f$ **by** *fast*

next

assume $\exists k. 1 = k * f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f$

then obtain k **where** $1 = k * f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f$ **by** *fast*

hence $1 = \text{fls-left-inverse } f k * f$

using *fls-left-inverse* **by** *simp*

thus $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ **by** *fast*

qed

7.6 Composition

definition *fls-compose-fps* $:: 'a :: \text{field fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$ **where**

fls-compose-fps $F \ G =$

fps-to-fls (*fps-compose* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* F) G) * *fps-to-fls* G *powi fls-subdegree* F

lemma *fps-compose-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fps-compose* (*of-nat* $n :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 fps}$)

$H = \text{of-nat } n$

and *fps-compose-of-int* [*simp*]: *fps-compose* (*of-int* i) $H = \text{of-int } i$

unfolding *fps-of-nat* [*symmetric*] *fps-of-int* [*symmetric*] *numeral-fps-const*

by (*rule fps-const-compose*) $+$

lemmas [*simp*] = *fps-to-fls-of-nat fps-to-fls-of-int*

```

lemma fls-compose-fps-0 [simp]: fls-compose-fps 0 H = 0
  and fls-compose-fps-1 [simp]: fls-compose-fps 1 H = 1
  and fls-compose-fps-const [simp]: fls-compose-fps (fls-const c) H = fls-const c
  and fls-compose-fps-of-nat [simp]: fls-compose-fps (of-nat n) H = of-nat n
  and fls-compose-fps-of-int [simp]: fls-compose-fps (of-int i) H = of-int i
  and fls-compose-fps-X [simp]: fls-compose-fps fls-X F = fps-to-fls F
  by (simp-all add: fls-compose-fps-def)

lemma fls-compose-fps-0-right:
  fls-compose-fps F 0 = (if 0 ≤ fls-subdegree F then fls-const (F $$ 0) else 0)
  by (cases fls-subdegree F = 0) (simp-all add: fls-compose-fps-def)

lemma fls-compose-fps-shift:
  assumes H ≠ 0
  shows fls-compose-fps (fls-shift n F) H = fls-compose-fps F H * fps-to-fls H
  powi (−n)
proof (cases F = 0)
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using assms by (simp add: fls-compose-fps-def power-int-diff power-int-minus
field-simps)
qed auto

lemma fls-compose-fps-to-fls [simp]:
  assumes [simp]: G ≠ 0 fps-nth G 0 = 0
  shows fls-compose-fps (fps-to-fls F) G = fps-to-fls (fps-compose F G)
proof (cases F = 0)
  case False
  define n where n = subdegree F
  define F' where F' = fps-shift n F
  have [simp]: F' ≠ 0 subdegree F' = 0
    using False by (auto simp: F'-def n-def)
  have F-eq: F = F' * fps-X ^ n
    unfolding F'-def n-def using subdegree-decompose by blast
  have fls-compose-fps (fps-to-fls F) G =
    fps-to-fls (fps-shift n (fls-regpart (fps-to-fls F' * fls-X-intpow (int n))) oo
G) * fps-to-fls (G ^ n)
    unfolding F-eq fls-compose-fps-def
    by (simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 power-int-add
fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps fps-to-fls-power fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift
flip: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)
  also have fps-to-fls F' * fls-X-intpow (int n) = fps-to-fls F
    by (simp add: F-eq fls-times-fps-to-fls fps-to-fls-power fls-X-power-conv-shift-1)
  also have fps-to-fls (fps-shift n (fls-regpart (fps-to-fls F))) oo G * fps-to-fls (G
^ n) =
    fps-to-fls ((fps-shift n (fls-regpart (fps-to-fls F))) * fps-X ^ n) oo G
    by (simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls flip: fps-compose-power add: fps-compose-mult-distrib)
  also have fps-shift n (fls-regpart (fps-to-fls F)) * fps-X ^ n = F

```

by (simp add: F-eq)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-def)

lemma fls-compose-fps-mult:

assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0$ fps-nth H 0 = 0
 shows fls-compose-fps $(F * G)$ H = fls-compose-fps F H * fls-compose-fps G H
 using assms
 proof (cases $F * G = 0$)
 case False
 hence [simp]: $F \neq 0$ $G \neq 0$
 by auto
 define n m where $n = \text{fls-subdegree } F$ $m = \text{fls-subdegree } G$
 define F' where $F' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ F)$
 define G' where $G' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ G)$
 have F-eq: $F = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } F')$ and G-eq: $G = \text{fls-shift } (-m) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } G')$
 by (simp-all add: F'-def G'-def n-m-def)
 have fls-compose-fps $(F * G)$ H = fls-compose-fps $(\text{fls-shift } -(n + m)) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' * G'))$ H
 by (simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls F-eq G-eq fls-shifted-times-simps)
 also have ... = fps-to-fls $((F' \text{ oo } H) * (G' \text{ oo } H)) * \text{fps-to-fls } H \text{ powi } (m + n)$
 by (simp add: fls-compose-fps-shift fps-compose-mult-distrib)
 also have ... = fls-compose-fps F H * fls-compose-fps G H
 by (simp add: F-eq G-eq fls-compose-fps-shift fls-times-fps-to-fls power-int-add)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed auto

lemma fls-compose-fps-power:

assumes [simp]: $G \neq 0$ fps-nth G 0 = 0
 shows fls-compose-fps $(F \wedge n)$ G = fls-compose-fps F $G \wedge n$
 by (induction n) (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-mult)

lemma fls-compose-fps-add:

assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0$ fps-nth H 0 = 0
 shows fls-compose-fps $(F + G)$ H = fls-compose-fps F H + fls-compose-fps G H
 proof (cases $F = 0 \vee G = 0$)
 case False
 hence [simp]: $F \neq 0$ $G \neq 0$
 by auto
 define n where $n = \min (\text{fls-subdegree } F) (\text{fls-subdegree } G)$
 define F' where $F' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ F)$
 define G' where $G' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ G)$
 have F-eq: $F = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } F')$ and G-eq: $G = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } G')$
 by (simp-all add: F'-def G'-def n-def)
 have $F + G = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' + G'))$
 unfolding n-def by (simp-all add: F'-def G'-def n-def)

by (simp add: F-eq G-eq)
 also have fls-compose-fps ... $H = \text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' + G')) H * \text{fps-to-fls } H \text{ powi } n$
 by (subst fls-compose-fps-shift) auto
 also have ... $= \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-compose } (F' + G') H) * \text{fps-to-fls } H \text{ powi } n$
 by (subst fls-compose-fps-to-fls) auto
 also have ... $= \text{fls-compose-fps } F H + \text{fls-compose-fps } G H$
 by (simp add: F-eq G-eq fls-compose-fps-shift fps-compose-add-distrib alge-
 bra-simps)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed auto

lemma fls-compose-fps-uminus [simp]: $\text{fls-compose-fps } (-F) H = -\text{fls-compose-fps } F H$
 by (simp add: fls-compose-fps-def fps-compose-uminus)

lemma fls-compose-fps-diff:
 assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F - G) H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F H - \text{fls-compose-fps } G H$
 using fls-compose-fps-add[of $H F - G$] by simp

lemma fls-compose-fps-eq-0-iff:
 assumes $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } F H = 0 \longleftrightarrow F = 0$
 using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero[of F]
 by (cases $F = 0$) (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-def fps-compose-eq-0-iff)

lemma fls-compose-fps-inverse:
 assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{inverse } F) H = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-compose-fps } F H)$
proof (cases $F = 0$)
 case False
 have $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{inverse } F) H * \text{fls-compose-fps } F H =$
 $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{inverse } F * F) H$
 by (subst fls-compose-fps-mult) auto
 also have $\text{inverse } F * F = 1$
 using False by simp
 finally show ?thesis
 using False by (simp add: field-simps fls-compose-fps-eq-0-iff)
 qed auto

lemma fls-compose-fps-divide:
 assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F / G) H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F H / \text{fls-compose-fps } G H$
 using fls-compose-fps-mult[of $H F \text{ inverse } G$] fls-compose-fps-inverse[of $H G$]
 by (simp add: field-simps)

```

lemma fls-compose-fps-powi:
  assumes [simp]:  $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F \text{ powi } n) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H \text{ powi } n$ 
  by (simp add: power-int-def fls-compose-fps-power fls-compose-fps-inverse)

lemma fls-compose-fps-assoc:
  assumes [simp]:  $G \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } G \ 0 = 0 \ H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ (\text{fps-compose } G \ H)$ 
proof (cases F = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  define n where  $n = \text{fls-subdegree } F$ 
  define F' where  $F' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ F)$ 
  have F-eq:  $F = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } F')$ 
  by (simp add: F'-def n-def)
  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: F-eq fls-compose-fps-shift fls-compose-fps-mult fls-compose-fps-powi
    fps-compose-eq-0-iff fps-compose-assoc)
qed auto

lemma subdegree-pos-iff:  $\text{subdegree } F > 0 \longleftrightarrow F \neq 0 \wedge \text{fps-nth } F \ 0 = 0$ 
  using subdegree-eq-0-iff [of F] by auto

lemma fls-X-power-int [simp]:  $\text{fls-X powi } n = (\text{fls-X-intpow } n :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls})$ 
  by (auto simp: power-int-def fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 fls-inverse-X fls-inverse-shift
    simp flip: fls-inverse-X-power)

lemma fls-const-power-int:  $\text{fls-const } (c \text{ powi } n) = \text{fls-const } (c :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \text{ powi } n$ 
  by (auto simp: power-int-def fls-const-power fls-inverse-const)

lemma fls-nth-fls-compose-fps-linear:
  fixes c :: 'a :: field
  assumes [simp]:  $c \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) \ \$\$ \ n = F \ \$\$ \ n * c \text{ powi } n$ 
proof –
  {
    assume *:  $n \geq \text{fls-subdegree } F$ 
    hence  $c \wedge^{\text{nat}} (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F) = c \text{ powi int } (\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F))$ 
    by (simp add: power-int-def)
    also have  $\dots * c \text{ powi fls-subdegree } F = c \text{ powi } (\text{int } (\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F)) + \text{fls-subdegree } F)$ 
    using * by (subst power-int-add) auto
    also have  $\dots = c \text{ powi } n$ 
    using * by simp
    finally have  $c \wedge^{\text{nat}} (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F) * c \text{ powi fls-subdegree } F = c \text{ powi } n$ 
  }
  .
}

```

thus ?thesis
by (simp add: fls-compose-fps-def fps-compose-linear fls-times-fps-to-fls power-int-mult-distrib
 fls-shifted-times-simps
 flip: fls-const-power-int)
qed

lemma fls-const-transfer [transfer-rule]:
 rel-fun (=) (pcr-fls (=))
 (λc n. if n = 0 then c else 0) fls-const
by (auto simp: fls-const-def rel-fun-def pcr-fls-def OO-def cr-fls-def)

lemma fls-shift-transfer [transfer-rule]:
 rel-fun (=) (rel-fun (pcr-fls (=)) (pcr-fls (=)))
 (λn f k. f (k+n)) fls-shift
by (auto simp: fls-const-def rel-fun-def pcr-fls-def OO-def cr-fls-def)

lift-definition fls-compose-power :: 'a :: zero fls ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a fls is
 λf d n. if d > 0 ∧ int d dvd n then f (n div int d) else 0

proof –
fix f :: int ⇒ 'a **and** d :: nat
assume *: eventually (λn. f (–int n) = 0) cofinite
show eventually (λn. (if d > 0 ∧ int d dvd –int n then f (–int n div int d) else
 0) = 0) cofinite
proof (cases d = 0)
case False
from * **have** eventually (λn. f (–int n) = 0) at-top
by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)
hence eventually (λn. f (–int (n div d)) = 0) at-top
by (rule eventually-compose-filterlim[OF - filterlim-at-top-div-const-nat]) (use
 False in auto)
hence eventually (λn. (if d > 0 ∧ int d dvd –int n then f (–int n div int d)
 else 0) = 0) at-top
by eventually-elim (auto simp: zdiv-int dvd-neg-div)
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)
qed auto
qed

lemma fls-nth-compose-power:
assumes d > 0
shows fls-compose-power f d \$\$ n = (if int d dvd n then f \$\$ (n div int d) else
 0)
by (simp add: assms fls-compose-power.rep-eq)

lemma fls-compose-power-0-left [simp]: fls-compose-power 0 d = 0
by transfer auto

lemma fls-compose-power-1-left [simp]: d > 0 ⇒ fls-compose-power 1 d = 1

by *transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)*

lemma *fls-compose-power-const-left [simp]:*
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fls-const } c) \ d = \text{fls-const } c$
by *transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)*

lemma *fls-compose-power-shift [simp]:*
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f) \ d = \text{fls-shift } (d * n) \ (\text{fls-compose-power } f \ d)$
by *transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff add-ac mult-ac)*

lemma *fls-compose-power-X-intpow [simp]:*
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fls-X-intpow } n) \ d = \text{fls-X-intpow } (\text{int } d * n)$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-compose-power-X [simp]:*
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } \text{fls-X} \ d = \text{fls-X-intpow } (\text{int } d)$
by *transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)*

lemma *fls-compose-power-X-inv [simp]:*
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } \text{fls-X-inv} \ d = \text{fls-X-intpow } (-\text{int } d)$
by *(simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1)*

lemma *fls-compose-power-0-right [simp]:* $\text{fls-compose-power } f \ 0 = 0$
by *transfer auto*

lemma *fls-compose-power-add [simp]:*
 $\text{fls-compose-power } (f + g) \ d = \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d + \text{fls-compose-power } g \ d$
by *transfer auto*

lemma *fls-compose-power-diff [simp]:*
 $\text{fls-compose-power } (f - g) \ d = \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d - \text{fls-compose-power } g \ d$
by *transfer auto*

lemma *fls-compose-power-uminus [simp]:*
 $\text{fls-compose-power } (-f) \ d = -\text{fls-compose-power } f \ d$
by *transfer auto*

lemma *fps-nth-compose-X-power:*
 $\text{fps-nth } (f \text{ oo } (\text{fps-X}^\wedge d)) \ n = (\text{if } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } \text{fps-nth } f \ (n \text{ div } d) \text{ else } 0)$
proof –
have $\text{fps-nth } (f \text{ oo } (\text{fps-X}^\wedge d)) \ n = (\sum i = 0..n. f \ \$ \ i * (\text{fps-X}^\wedge (d * i)) \ \$ \ n)$
unfolding *fps-compose-def* **by** *(simp add: power-mult)*
also have $\dots = (\sum i \in (\text{if } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } \{n \text{ div } d\} \text{ else } \{\}) . f \ \$ \ i * (\text{fps-X}^\wedge (d * i)) \ \$ \ n)$
by *(intro sum.mono-neutral-right) auto*
also have $\dots = (\text{if } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } \text{fps-nth } f \ (n \text{ div } d) \text{ else } 0)$
by *auto*
finally show *?thesis .*

qed

lemma *fls-compose-power-fps-to-fls*:

assumes $d > 0$

shows $\text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) \ d = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-compose } f \ (\text{fps-X } ^\wedge d))$

using *assms*

by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*auto simp: fls-nth-compose-power fps-nth-compose-X-power pos-imp-zdiv-neg-iff div-neg-pos-less0 nat-div-distrib simp flip: int-dvd-int-iff*)

lemma *fls-compose-power-mult [simp]*:

$\text{fls-compose-power } (f * g :: 'a :: \text{idom fls}) \ d = \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d * \text{fls-compose-power } g \ d$

proof (*cases d > 0*)

case *True*

define n **where** $n = \text{nat } (\max 0 (\max (- \text{fls-subdegree } f) (- \text{fls-subdegree } g)))$

have $n\text{-ge}: -\text{fls-subdegree } f \leq \text{int } n \text{ } -\text{fls-subdegree } g \leq \text{int } n$

unfolding $n\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*

obtain f' **where** $f': f = \text{fls-shift } n \ (\text{fps-to-fls } f')$

using $\text{fls-as-fps}[OF \ n\text{-ge}(1)]$ **by** (*auto simp: n-def*)

obtain g' **where** $g': g = \text{fls-shift } n \ (\text{fps-to-fls } g')$

using $\text{fls-as-fps}[OF \ n\text{-ge}(2)]$ **by** (*auto simp: n-def*)

show *?thesis* **using** $\langle d > 0 \rangle$

by (*simp add: f' g' fls-shifted-times-simps mult-ac fls-compose-power-fps-to-fls fps-compose-mult-distrib flip: fls-times-fps-to-fls*)

qed *auto*

lemma *fls-compose-power-power [simp]*:

assumes $d > 0 \vee n > 0$

shows $\text{fls-compose-power } (f ^\wedge n :: 'a :: \text{idom fls}) \ d = \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d ^\wedge n$

proof (*cases d > 0*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*induction n*) *auto*

qed (*use assms in auto*)

lemma *fls-nth-compose-power' [simp]*:

$d = 0 \vee \neg d \text{ dvd } n \implies \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d \ \$\$ \text{int } n = 0$

$d \text{ dvd } n \implies d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d \ \$\$ \text{int } n = f \ \$\$ \text{int } (n \text{ div } d)$

by (*transfer; force; fail*) $+$

lemma *subdegree-fls-compose-fps [simp]*:

fixes $G :: 'a :: \text{field fps}$

assumes $[simp]: \text{fps-nth } G \ 0 = 0$

shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ G) = \text{fls-subdegree } F * \text{subdegree } G$

proof (*cases F = 0; cases G = 0*)

assume $[simp]: G \neq 0 \ F \neq 0$

have $\text{nz1}: \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } F \neq 0$

using $\langle F \neq 0 \rangle \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero}$ **by** *blast*

```

show ?thesis
  unfolding fls-compose-fps-def using nz1
  by (subst fls-subdegree-mult) (simp-all add: fps-compose-eq-0-iff fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps)
qed (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-0-right)

```

7.7 Formal differentiation and integration

7.7.1 Derivative

definition $fls\text{-}deriv\ f = Abs\text{-}fls\ (\lambda n. of\text{-}int\ (n+1) * f\ \$\$ (n+1))$

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}nth[simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ f\ \$\$ n = of\text{-}int\ (n+1) * f\ \$\$ (n+1)$

proof –

```

  obtain N where  $\forall n < N. f\ \$\$ n = 0$  by (elim fls-nth-vanishes-belowE)
  hence  $\forall n < N-1. of\text{-}int\ (n+1) * f\ \$\$ (n+1) = 0$  by auto
  thus ?thesis using nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound unfolding fls-deriv-def by simp
qed

```

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}residue: fls\text{-}deriv\ f\ \$\$ -1 = 0$
by $simp$

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}const[simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ (fls\text{-}const\ x) = 0$

proof (intro fls-eqI)

```

  fix n show  $fls\text{-}deriv\ (fls\text{-}const\ x)\ \$\$ n = 0\ \$\$ n$ 
    by (cases  $n+1=0$ ) auto

```

qed

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}of\text{-}nat[simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ (of\text{-}nat\ n) = 0$
by (simp add: fls-of-nat)

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}of\text{-}int[simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ (of\text{-}int\ i) = 0$
by (simp add: fls-of-int)

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}zero[simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ 0 = 0$
using $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}const[of\ 0]$ **by** $simp$

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}one[simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ 1 = 0$
using $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}const[of\ 1]$ **by** $simp$

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}numeral\ [simp]: fls\text{-}deriv\ (numeral\ n) = 0$
by (metis fls-deriv-of-int of-int-numeral)

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}subdegree'$:
assumes $of\text{-}int\ (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f) * f\ \$\$ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f \neq 0$
shows $fls\text{-}subdegree\ (fls\text{-}deriv\ f) = fls\text{-}subdegree\ f - 1$
by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp: assms)

lemma $fls\text{-}deriv\text{-}subdegree0$:
assumes $fls\text{-}subdegree\ f = 0$
shows $fls\text{-}subdegree\ (fls\text{-}deriv\ f) \geq 0$

```

proof (cases fls-deriv f = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (intro fls-subdegree-geI, rule False)
    fix k :: int assume k < 0
    with assms show fls-deriv f $$ k = 0 by (cases k=-1) auto
  qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma fls-subdegree-deriv':
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1-no-zero-divisors fls
  assumes (of-int (fls-subdegree f) :: 'a) ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f) = fls-subdegree f - 1
  using assms nth-fls-subdegree-zero-iff[of f]
  by (auto intro: fls-deriv-subdegree')

```

```

lemma fls-subdegree-deriv:
  fixes f :: 'a::{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0} fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f) = fls-subdegree f - 1
  by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-deriv' simp: assms)

```

```

lemma fps-deriv-fls-regpart: fps-deriv (fls-regpart F) = fls-regpart (fls-deriv F)
  by (intro fps-ext) (auto simp: add-ac)

```

Shifting is like multiplying by a power of the implied variable, and so satisfies a product-like rule.

```

lemma fls-deriv-shift:
  fls-deriv (fls-shift n f) = of-int (-n) * fls-shift (n+1) f + fls-shift n (fls-deriv f)
  by (intro fls-eqI) (simp flip: fls-shift-fls-shift add: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-X [simp]: fls-deriv fls-X = 1
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-X-inv [simp]: fls-deriv fls-X-inv = - (fls-X-inv2)
proof -
  have fls-deriv fls-X-inv = - (fls-shift 2 1)
  by (simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-deriv-shift)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1)
qed

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-delta:
  fls-deriv (Abs-fls (λn. if n=m then c else 0)) =
    Abs-fls (λn. if n=m-1 then of-int m * c else 0)
proof -
  have
    fls-deriv (Abs-fls (λn. if n=m then c else 0)) = fls-shift (1-m) (fls-const (of-int
    m * c))
  using fls-deriv-shift[of -m fls-const c]

```

```

    by (simp
      add: fls-shift-const fls-of-int fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[symmetric]
      fls-const-mult-const[symmetric]
      del: fls-const-mult-const
    )
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-shift-const)
qed

```

lemma *fls-deriv-base-factor*:

```

  fls-deriv (fls-base-factor f) =
    of-int (−fls-subdegree f) * fls-shift (fls-subdegree f + 1) f +
    fls-shift (fls-subdegree f) (fls-deriv f)
  by (simp add: fls-deriv-shift)

```

lemma *fls-regpart-deriv*: $\text{fls-regpart} (\text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{fps-deriv} (\text{fls-regpart } f)$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

```

  fix n
  have 1: (of-nat n :: 'a) + 1 = of-nat (n+1)
  and 2: int n + 1 = int (n + 1)
  by auto
  show fls-regpart (fls-deriv f) $ n = fps-deriv (fls-regpart f) $ n by (simp add: 1
2)
qed

```

lemma *fls-prpart-deriv*:

```

  fixes f :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors} fls
  — Commutivity and no zero divisors are required by the definition of pderiv.
  shows fls-prpart (fls-deriv f) = − pCons 0 (pCons 0 (pderiv (fls-prpart f)))
proof (intro poly-eqI)
  fix n
  show
    coeff (fls-prpart (fls-deriv f)) n =
      coeff (− pCons 0 (pCons 0 (pderiv (fls-prpart f)))) n
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  hence n: n = Suc m by fast
  show ?thesis
proof (cases m)
  case (Suc k)
  with n have
    coeff (− pCons 0 (pCons 0 (pderiv (fls-prpart f)))) n =
      − coeff (pderiv (fls-prpart f)) k
    by (simp flip: coeff-minus)
  with Suc n show ?thesis by (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)
qed (simp add: n)
qed simp
qed

```

lemma *pderiv-fls-prpart*:

```

pderiv (fls-prpart f) = - poly-shift 2 (fls-prpart (fls-deriv f))
by (intro poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv coeff-poly-shift algebra-simps)

lemma fls-deriv-fps-to-fls: fls-deriv (fps-to-fls f) = fps-to-fls (fps-deriv f)
proof (intro fls-eqI)
  fix n
  show fls-deriv (fps-to-fls f) $$ n = fps-to-fls (fps-deriv f) $$ n
  proof (cases n ≥ 0)
    case True
      from True have 1: nat (n + 1) = nat n + 1 by simp
      from True have 2: (of-int (n + 1) :: 'a) = of-nat (nat (n+1)) by simp
      from True show ?thesis using arg-cong[OF 2, of λx. x * f $ (nat n+1)] by
(simp add: 1)
    next
      case False thus ?thesis by (cases n = -1) auto
  qed
qed

```

7.7.2 Algebraic rules of the derivative

```

lemma fls-deriv-add [simp]: fls-deriv (f+g) = fls-deriv f + fls-deriv g
by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-sub [simp]: fls-deriv (f-g) = fls-deriv f - fls-deriv g
by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-neg [simp]: fls-deriv (-f) = - fls-deriv f
using fls-deriv-sub[of 0 f] by simp

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-mult [simp]:
  fls-deriv (f*g) = f * fls-deriv g + fls-deriv f * g
proof -
  define df dg :: int
  where df ≡ fls-subdegree f
  and dg ≡ fls-subdegree g
  define uf ug :: 'a fls
  where uf ≡ fls-base-factor f
  and ug ≡ fls-base-factor g
  have
    f * fls-deriv g =
      of-int dg * fls-shift (1 - dg) (f * ug) + fls-shift (-dg) (f * fls-deriv ug)
    fls-deriv f * g =
      of-int df * fls-shift (1 - df) (uf * g) + fls-shift (-df) (fls-deriv uf * g)
  using fls-deriv-shift[of -df uf] fls-deriv-shift[of -dg ug]
    mult-of-int-commute[of dg f]
    mult.assoc[of of-int dg f]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of f 1 - dg ug]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of f -dg fls-deriv ug]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of 1 - df uf g]

```

$\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(2)[\text{of } -df \text{ fls-deriv } uf \ g]$
by (*auto simp add: algebra-simps df-def dg-def uf-def ug-def*)
moreover have
 $\text{fls-deriv } (f * g) =$
 $(\text{of-int } dg * \text{fls-shift } (1 - dg) (f * ug) + \text{fls-shift } (-dg) (f * \text{fls-deriv } ug)) +$
 $(\text{of-int } df * \text{fls-shift } (1 - df) (uf * g) + \text{fls-shift } (-df) (\text{fls-deriv } uf * g))$

using $\text{fls-deriv-shift}[\text{of}$
 $\quad - (df + dg) \text{ fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
 $\quad]$
 $\text{fls-deriv-fps-to-fls}[\text{of } \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g]$
 $\text{fps-deriv-mult}[\text{of } \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \ \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g]$
 $\text{distrib-right}[\text{of}$
 $\quad \text{of-int } df \ \text{of-int } dg$
 $\quad \text{fls-shift } (1 - (df + dg)) ($
 $\quad \quad \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
 $\quad \quad)$
 $\quad]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-fps-times}[\text{of } uf \ ug]$
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree}[\text{of } f] \ \text{fls-base-factor-subdegree}[\text{of } g]$
 $\text{fls-regpart-deriv}[\text{of } ug]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-fps-times}[\text{of } uf \ \text{fls-deriv } ug]$
 $\text{fls-deriv-subdegree0}[\text{of } ug]$
 $\text{fls-regpart-deriv}[\text{of } uf]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-fps-times}[\text{of } \text{fls-deriv } uf \ ug]$
 $\text{fls-deriv-subdegree0}[\text{of } uf]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(1)[\text{of } uf \ -dg \ ug]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(1)[\text{of } \text{fls-deriv } uf \ -dg \ ug]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(2)[\text{of } -df \ uf \ ug]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(2)[\text{of } -df \ uf \ \text{fls-deriv } ug]$
by (*simp add: fls-times-def algebra-simps df-def dg-def uf-def ug-def*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-mult-const-left*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-deriv } f$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-linear*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-const } a * f + \text{fls-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fls-const } a * \text{fls-deriv } f + \text{fls-const } b * \text{fls-deriv } g$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-mult-const-right*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (f * \text{fls-const } c) = \text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-const } c$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-linear2*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (f * \text{fls-const } a + g * \text{fls-const } b) =$

```

    fls-deriv f * fls-const a + fls-deriv g * fls-const b
  by simp

lemma fls-deriv-sum:
  fls-deriv (sum f S) = sum (λi. fls-deriv (f i)) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case True show ?thesis
    by (induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]) simp-all
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-power:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fls
  shows fls-deriv (f^n) = of-nat n * f^(n-1) * fls-deriv f
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  have fls-deriv (f^Suc m) = of-nat (Suc m) * f^m * fls-deriv f
    by (induct m) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-X-power:
  fls-deriv (fls-X ^ n) = of-nat n * fls-X ^ (n-1)
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  have fls-deriv (fls-X^Suc m) = of-nat (Suc m) * fls-X^m
    by (induct m) (simp-all add: mult-of-nat-commute algebra-simps)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-X-inv-power:
  fls-deriv (fls-X-inv ^ n) = - of-nat n * fls-X-inv ^ (Suc n)
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  define iX :: 'a fls where iX ≡ fls-X-inv
  have fls-deriv (iX ^ Suc m) = - of-nat (Suc m) * iX ^ (Suc (Suc m))
  proof (induct m)
    case (Suc m)
    have - of-nat (Suc m + 1) * iX ^ Suc (Suc (Suc m)) =
      iX * (-of-nat (Suc m) * iX ^ Suc (Suc m)) +
      - (iX ^ 2 * iX ^ Suc m)
    using distrib-right[of -of-nat (Suc m) -(1::'a fls) fls-X-inv ^ Suc (Suc (Suc m))]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute power2-eq-square Suc iX-def)
    thus ?case using Suc by (simp add: iX-def)
  qed (simp add: numeral-2-eq-2 iX-def)
  with Suc show ?thesis by (simp add: iX-def)
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-X-intpow:

```


shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{inverse } a) = - \text{fls-deriv } a * (\text{inverse } a)^2$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-deriv-divring power2-eq-square*)

lemma *fls-inverse-deriv'*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field } \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{inverse } a) = - \text{fls-deriv } a / a^2$
using *fls-inverse-deriv[of a]*
by (*simp add: field-simps*)

7.7.3 Equality of derivatives

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-0-iff*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = \text{fls-const } (f \$\$ 0 :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}, \text{ring-char-0}\})$
proof
assume $f: \text{fls-deriv } f = 0$
show $f = \text{fls-const } (f \$\$ 0)$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix n
from f **have** $\text{of-int } n * f \$\$ n = 0$ **using** *fls-deriv-nth[of f n-1]* **by** *simp*
thus $f \$\$ n = \text{fls-const } (f \$\$ 0) \$\$ n$ **by** (*cases n=0*) *auto*
qed
next
show $f = \text{fls-const } (f \$\$ 0) \implies \text{fls-deriv } f = 0$ **using** *fls-deriv-const[of f \\$\\$ 0]* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-iff*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}, \text{ring-char-0}\} \text{ fls}$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } f = \text{fls-deriv } g \longleftrightarrow (f = \text{fls-const } (f \$\$ 0 - g \$\$ 0) + g)$
proof –
have $\text{fls-deriv } f = \text{fls-deriv } g \longleftrightarrow \text{fls-deriv } (f - g) = 0$
by *simp*
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow f - g = \text{fls-const } ((f - g) \$\$ 0)$
unfolding *fls-deriv-eq-0-iff* **..**
finally show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: field-simps*)
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-iff-ex*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}, \text{ring-char-0}\} \text{ fls}$
shows $(\text{fls-deriv } f = \text{fls-deriv } g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. f = \text{fls-const } c + g)$
by (*auto simp: fls-deriv-eq-iff*)

7.7.4 Residues

definition *fls-residue-def[simp]*: $\text{fls-residue } f \equiv f \$\$ -1$

lemma *fls-residue-deriv*: $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f) = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-residue-add*: $\text{fls-residue } (f+g) = \text{fls-residue } f + \text{fls-residue } g$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-residue-times-deriv*:
 $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * g) = - \text{fls-residue } (f * \text{fls-deriv } g)$
using *fls-residue-deriv*[of $f*g$] *minus-unique*[of $\text{fls-residue } (f * \text{fls-deriv } g)$]
by *simp*

lemma *fls-residue-power-series*: $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \implies \text{fls-residue } f = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-residue-fls-X-intpow*:
 $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = (\text{if } i = -1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-residue-shift-nth*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}$
shows $f\$\$n = \text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-X-intpow } (-n-1) * f)$
by (*simp add: fls-shifted-times-transfer*)

lemma *fls-residue-fls-const-times*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = c * \text{fls-residue } f$
and $\text{fls-residue } (f * \text{fls-const } c) = \text{fls-residue } f * c$
by *simp-all*

lemma *fls-residue-of-int-times*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-residue } (\text{of-int } i * f) = \text{of-int } i * \text{fls-residue } f$
and $\text{fls-residue } (f * \text{of-int } i) = \text{fls-residue } f * \text{of-int } i$
by (*simp-all add: fls-residue-fls-const-times fls-of-int*)

lemma *fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fls}$
assumes $y * (f\$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f) = 1 \text{ (} f\$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f) * y = 1$
shows $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-right-inverse } f y) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
and $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-left-inverse } f y) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
and $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f y * \text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
and $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f y * \text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$

proof—

define $df :: \text{int}$ **where** $df \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } f$
define $B X :: 'a \text{ fls}$
where $B \equiv \text{fls-base-factor } f$
and $X \equiv (\text{fls-X-intpow } df :: 'a \text{ fls})$
define $D L R :: 'a \text{ fls}$
where $D \equiv \text{fls-deriv } B$
and $L \equiv \text{fls-left-inverse } B y$
and $R \equiv \text{fls-right-inverse } B y$
have *intpow-diff*: $\text{fls-X-intpow } (df - 1) = X * \text{fls-X-inv}$

```

using fls-X-intpow-diff-conv-times[of df 1] by (simp add: X-def fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1)

show fls-residue (fls-deriv f * fls-right-inverse f y) = of-int df
proof –
  have subdegree-DR: fls-subdegree (D * R) ≥ 0
  using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of fls-right-inverse
f y]
    assms(1) fls-right-inverse-base-factor[of y f] fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0[of D
R]
    by (force simp: fls-deriv-subdegree0 D-def R-def B-def)
  have decomp: f = X * B
  unfolding X-def B-def df-def by (rule fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose(2)[of
f])
  hence fls-deriv f = X * D + of-int df * X * fls-X-inv * B
    using intpow-diff fls-deriv-mult[of X B]
    by (simp add: fls-deriv-X-intpow X-def B-def D-def mult.assoc)
  moreover from assms have fls-right-inverse (X * B) y = R * fls-right-inverse
X 1
    using fls-base-factor-base[of f] fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(2)[of 1 X]
    by (simp add: X-def B-def R-def)
  ultimately have
    fls-deriv f * fls-right-inverse f y =
      (D + of-int df * fls-X-inv * B) * R * (X * fls-right-inverse X 1)
    by (simp add: decomp algebra-simps X-def fls-X-intpow-times-comm)
  also have ... = D * R + of-int df * fls-X-inv
    using fls-right-inverse[of X 1]
    assms fls-base-factor-base[of f] fls-right-inverse[of B y]
    by (simp add: X-def distrib-right mult.assoc B-def R-def)
  finally show ?thesis using subdegree-DR by simp
qed

with assms show fls-residue (fls-deriv f * fls-left-inverse f y) = of-int df
  using fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of y f] by simp

show fls-residue (fls-left-inverse f y * fls-deriv f) = of-int df
proof –
  have subdegree-LD: fls-subdegree (L * D) ≥ 0
  using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of fls-left-inverse
f y]
    assms(1) fls-left-inverse-base-factor[of y f] fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0[of L
D]
    by (force simp: fls-deriv-subdegree0 D-def L-def B-def)
  have decomp: f = B * X
  unfolding X-def B-def df-def by (rule fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose(1)[of
f])
  hence fls-deriv f = D * X + B * of-int df * X * fls-X-inv
    using intpow-diff fls-deriv-mult[of B X]
    by (simp add: fls-deriv-X-intpow X-def D-def B-def mult.assoc)

```

moreover from *assms* **have** $\text{fls-left-inverse } (B * X) \ y = \text{fls-left-inverse } X \ 1 * L$
using *fls-base-factor-base*[*of f*] *fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1*(1)[*of - - 1 X*]
by (*simp add: X-def B-def L-def*)
ultimately have
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ y * \text{fls-deriv } f =$
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } X \ 1 * X * L * (D + B * (\text{of-int } df * \text{fls-X-inv}))$
by (*simp add: decomp algebra-simps X-def fls-X-intpow-times-comm*)
also have $\dots = L * D + \text{of-int } df * \text{fls-X-inv}$
using *assms fls-left-inverse*[*of 1 X*] *fls-base-factor-base*[*of f*] *fls-left-inverse*[*of y B*]
by (*simp add: X-def distrib-left mult.assoc[symmetric] L-def B-def*)
finally show *?thesis* **using** *subdegree-LD* **by** *simp*
qed

with *assms* **show** $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y * \text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } df$
using *fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse*[*of y f*] **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-residue-deriv-times-inverse-eq-subdegree*:
fixes *f g :: 'a::division-ring fls*
shows $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{inverse } f) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
and $\text{fls-residue } (\text{inverse } f * \text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
proof–
show $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{inverse } f) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
using *fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree*(1)[*of - f*]
by (*cases f=0*) (*auto simp: fls-inverse-def'*)
show $\text{fls-residue } (\text{inverse } f * \text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)$
using *fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree*(4)[*of - f*]
by (*cases f=0*) (*auto simp: fls-inverse-def'*)
qed

7.7.5 Integral definition and basic properties

definition *fls-integral* $:: 'a::\{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$
where $\text{fls-integral } a = \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } n) * a\$$(n - 1))$

lemma *fls-integral-nth* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fls-integral } a \ \$\$ \ n = (\text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } n) * a\$$(n-1))$
proof–
define *F* **where** $F \equiv (\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } n) * a\$$(n - 1))$
obtain *N* **where** $\forall n < N. a\$$(n) = 0$ **by** (*elim fls-nth-vanishes-belowE*)
hence $\forall n < N. F \ n = 0$ **by** (*auto simp add: F-def*)
thus *?thesis* **using** *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound*[*of N F*] **unfolding** *fls-integral-def*
F-def **by** *simp*
qed

```

lemma fls-integral-conv-fps-zeroth-integral:
  assumes fls-subdegree  $a \geq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-integral } a = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fls-regpart } a))$ 
proof (rule fls-eqI)
  fix  $n$ 
  show  $\text{fls-integral } a \ \$\$ \ n = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fls-regpart } a)) \ \$\$ \ n$ 
  proof (cases  $n > 0$ )
    case False with assms show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case True
    hence  $\text{int } ((\text{nat } n) - 1) = n - 1$  by simp
    with True show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-integral-def)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma fls-integral-zero [simp]:  $\text{fls-integral } 0 = 0$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-integral-const':
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } x) = \text{fls-const } x * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: assms)

```

```

lemma fls-integral-const:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } x) = \text{fls-const } x * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (rule fls-integral-const'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-nat':
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-integral } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{of-nat } n * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (simp add: assms fls-integral-const' fls-of-nat)

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-nat:
   $\text{fls-integral } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) = \text{of-nat } n * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (rule fls-integral-of-nat'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-int':
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-integral } (\text{of-int } i :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{of-int } i * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (simp add: assms fls-integral-const' fls-of-int)

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-int:
   $\text{fls-integral } (\text{of-int } i :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) = \text{of-int } i * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (rule fls-integral-of-int'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-integral-one':
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$ 

```

shows $\text{fls-integral } (1 :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-X}$
using $\text{fls-integral-const' [of 1]}$
by $(\text{force simp: assms})$

lemma $\text{fls-integral-one: fls-integral } (1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) = \text{fls-X}$
by $(\text{rule fls-integral-one' [OF inverse-1]})$

lemma $\text{fls-subdegree-integral-ge:}$
 $\text{fls-integral } f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-integral } f) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f + 1$
by $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-geI}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fls-subdegree-integral:}$
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\} \text{ fls}$
assumes $f \neq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } f \neq -1$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-integral } f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + 1$
using $\text{assms of-int-0-eq-iff [of fls-subdegree } f + 1] \text{ fls-subdegree-integral-ge}$
by $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-eqI}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fls-integral-X [simp]:}$
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X} :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, inverse}\} \text{ fls}) =$
 $\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int 2})) * \text{fls-X}^2$
proof (intro fls-eqI)
fix n
show $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X} :: 'a \text{ fls}) \text{ \textit{\$} } n = (\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int 2})) * \text{fls-X}^2) \text{ \textit{\$} } n$
using $\text{arg-cong [OF fls-X-power-nth, of } \lambda x. \text{inverse } (\text{of-int 2}) * x, \text{ of 2 } n, \text{symmetric}]$
by (auto simp add:)
qed

lemma $\text{fls-integral-X-power:}$
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, inverse}\} \text{ fls}) =$
 $\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))) * \text{fls-X} \wedge \text{Suc } n$
proof (intro fls-eqI)
fix k
have $(\text{fls-X} :: 'a \text{ fls}) \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ \textit{\$} } k = (\text{if } k = \text{Suc } n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by $(\text{rule fls-X-power-nth})$
thus
 $\text{fls-integral } ((\text{fls-X} :: 'a \text{ fls}) \wedge n) \text{ \textit{\$} } k =$
 $(\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))) * (\text{fls-X} :: 'a \text{ fls}) \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ \textit{\$} } k$
by simp
qed

lemma $\text{fls-integral-X-power-char0:}$
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, inverse}\} \text{ fls}) =$
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) * \text{fls-X} \wedge \text{Suc } n$
proof $-$
have $(\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) :: 'a) \neq 0 \text{ by } (\text{rule of-nat-neq-0})$
hence $\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) :: 'a)) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-const } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))$

```

n)))
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-const)
  moreover have
    fls-integral ((fls-X::'a fls) ^ n) = fls-const (inverse (of-nat (Suc n))) * fls-X ^
  Suc n
  by (rule fls-integral-X-power)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: fls-of-nat)
qed

lemma fls-integral-X-inv [simp]: fls-integral (fls-X-inv::'a::{ring-1,inverse} fls) =
0
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-integral-X-inv-power:
  assumes n ≥ 2
  shows
    fls-integral (fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a :: {ring-1,inverse} fls) =
    fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n))) * fls-X-inv ^ (n-1)
proof (rule fls-eqI)
  fix k show
    fls-integral (fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a fls) $$ k =
    (fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n))) * fls-X-inv ^ (n-1)) $$ k
proof (cases k=0)
  case True with assms show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  from assms have int (n-1) = int n - 1 by simp
  hence
    (fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n))) * (fls-X-inv:: 'a fls) ^ (n-1)) $$ k =
    (if k = 1 - int n then inverse (of-int k) else 0)
    by (simp add: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift(2))
  with False show ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
qed

lemma fls-integral-X-inv-power-char0:
  assumes n ≥ 2
  shows
    fls-integral (fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a :: {ring-char-0,inverse} fls) =
    inverse (of-int (1 - int n)) * fls-X-inv ^ (n-1)
proof-
  from assms have (of-int (1 - int n) :: 'a) ≠ 0 by simp
  hence
    fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n) :: 'a)) = inverse (fls-const (of-int (1 -
  int n)))
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-const)
  moreover have
    fls-integral (fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a fls) =
    fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n))) * fls-X-inv ^ (n-1)

```

using *assms* by (rule *fls-integral-X-inv-power*)
 ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: *fls-of-int*)
 qed

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power'*:

assumes $n \geq 1$

shows

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X-inv } ^n :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) = \\ - \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (n-1))) * \text{fls-X-inv } ^{(n-1)}$$

proof (cases $n = 1$)

case *False*

with *assms* have $n: n \geq 2$ by *simp*

hence

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X-inv } ^n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \\ \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (- \text{of-nat } (\text{nat } (\text{int } n - 1)))) * \text{fls-X-inv } ^{(n-1)} \\ \text{by (simp add: fls-integral-X-inv-power)}$$

moreover from n have $\text{nat } (\text{int } n - 1) = n - 1$ by *simp*

ultimately show ?thesis

using *inverse-minus-eq*[*of of-nat (n-1) :: 'a*] by *simp*

qed *simp*

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power-char0'*:

assumes $n \geq 1$

shows

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-X-inv } ^n :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\} \text{ fls}) = \\ - \text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (n-1)) * \text{fls-X-inv } ^{(n-1)}$$

proof (cases $n=1$)

case *False* with *assms* show ?thesis

by (simp add: *fls-integral-X-inv-power'* *fls-inverse-const fls-of-nat*)

qed *simp*

lemma *fls-integral-delta*:

assumes $m \neq -1$

shows

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)) = \\ \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m+1 \text{ then inverse } (\text{of-int } (m+1)) * c \text{ else } 0)$$

using *assms*

by (intro *fls-eqI*) auto

lemma *fls-regpart-integral*:

$$\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-integral } f) = \text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fls-regpart } f)$$

proof (rule *fps-ext*)

fix n

$$\text{show } \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-integral } f) \$ n = \text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fls-regpart } f) \$ n$$

by (cases n) (simp-all add: *fps-integral-def*)

qed

lemma *fls-integral-fps-to-fls*:

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-integral0 } f)$$


```

proof (intro fls-eqI)
  fix n :: int
  show fls-integral (fps-to-fls f) $$ n = fps-to-fls (fps-integral0 f) $$ n
  proof (cases n < 1)
    case True thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    hence nat (n-1) = nat n - 1 by simp
    with False show ?thesis by (cases nat n) auto
  qed
qed

```

7.7.6 Algebraic rules of the integral

lemma fls-integral-add [simp]: $\text{fls-integral } (f+g) = \text{fls-integral } f + \text{fls-integral } g$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma fls-integral-sub [simp]: $\text{fls-integral } (f-g) = \text{fls-integral } f - \text{fls-integral } g$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma fls-integral-neg [simp]: $\text{fls-integral } (-f) = - \text{fls-integral } f$
using fls-integral-sub[of 0 f] **by** simp

lemma fls-integral-mult-const-left:
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-integral } (f :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls})$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc mult-inverse-of-int-commute)

lemma fls-integral-mult-const-left-comm:
fixes f :: 'a::{comm-ring-1,inverse} fls
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-integral } f$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc mult.commute)

lemma fls-integral-linear:
fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fls
shows
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } a * f + \text{fls-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fls-const } a * \text{fls-integral } f + \text{fls-const } b * \text{fls-integral } g$
by (simp add: fls-integral-mult-const-left)

lemma fls-integral-linear-comm:
fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-ring-1,inverse} fls
shows
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } a * f + \text{fls-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fls-const } a * \text{fls-integral } f + \text{fls-const } b * \text{fls-integral } g$
by (simp add: fls-integral-mult-const-left-comm)

lemma fls-integral-mult-const-right:
 $\text{fls-integral } (f * \text{fls-const } c) = \text{fls-integral } f * \text{fls-const } c$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc)

lemma *fls-integral-linear2*:

$$\text{fls-integral } (f * \text{fls-const } a + g * \text{fls-const } b) =$$

$$\text{fls-integral } f * \text{fls-const } a + \text{fls-integral } g * \text{fls-const } b$$
by (*simp add: fls-integral-mult-const-right*)

lemma *fls-integral-sum*:

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{sum } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fls-integral } (f \ i)) \ S$$
proof (*cases finite S*)
case *True* **show** *?thesis*
by (*induct rule: finite-induct [OF True] simp-all*)
qed *simp*

7.7.7 Derivatives of integrals and vice versa

lemma *fls-integral-fls-deriv*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-deriv } a) + \text{fls-const } (a \$\$ 0) = a$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]*)

lemma *fls-deriv-fls-integral*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{fls-residue } a = 0$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-integral } a) = a$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix $n :: \text{int}$
show $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-integral } a) \$\$ n = a \$\$ n$
proof (*cases n = -1*)
case *True* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
hence $(\text{of-int } (n+1) :: 'a) \neq 0$ **using** *of-int-eq-0-iff[of n+1]* **by** *simp*
hence $(\text{of-int } (n+1) :: 'a) * \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (n+1) :: 'a) = (1 :: 'a)$
using *of-int-eq-0-iff[of n+1]* **by** *simp*
moreover **have**

$$\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-integral } a) \$\$ n =$$

$$(\text{if } n = -1 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{of-int } (n+1) * \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (n+1)) * a \$\$ n)$$
by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
ultimately **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: False*)
qed
qed

Series with zero residue are precisely the derivatives.

lemma *fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{fls-residue } f = 0$
shows $\exists F. \text{fls-deriv } F = f$
using *assms fls-deriv-fls-integral*

by auto

lemma *fls-ex-antiderivative-residue-nonzero*:

assumes $\exists F. \text{fls-deriv } F = f$
 shows $\text{fls-residue } f = 0$
 using *assms fls-residue-deriv*
 by auto

lemma *fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative-iff*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\} \text{fls}$
 shows $\text{fls-residue } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists F. \text{fls-deriv } F = f)$
 using *fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative fls-ex-antiderivative-residue-nonzero*
 by fast

7.8 Topology

instantiation *fls* :: (group-add) metric-space

begin

definition

dist-fls-def:
 $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ b =$
 (if $a = b$
 then 0
 else if $\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) \geq 0$
 then $\text{inverse } (2 \wedge \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)))$
 else $2 \wedge \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b))$
)

lemma *dist-fls-ge0*: $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ b \geq 0$

by (*simp add: dist-fls-def*)

definition *uniformity-fls-def* [*code del*]:

(*uniformity* :: ($'a \text{ fls} \times 'a \text{ fls}$) filter) = ($\text{INF } e \in \{0 <.. \}. \text{principal } \{(x, y). \text{dist } x \ y < e\}$)

definition *open-fls-def'* [*code del*]:

$\text{open } (U :: 'a \text{ fls set}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U) \text{uniformity})$

lemma *dist-fls-sym*: $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ b = \text{dist } b \ a$

by (*cases a=b, cases fls-subdegree (a-b) ≥ 0*)
 (*simp-all add: fls-subdegree-minus-sym dist-fls-def*)

context

begin

private lemma *instance-helper*:

fixes $a \ b \ c :: 'a \text{ fls}$

```

assumes neg:  $a \neq b \ a \neq c$ 
and    dist-ineq:  $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c$ 
shows   $\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) < \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)$ 
proof (
  cases  $\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) \geq 0 \ \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c) \geq 0$ 
  rule: case-split[case-product case-split]
)
  case True-True with neg dist-ineq show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
next
  case False-True with dist-ineq show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
next
  case False-False with neg dist-ineq show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
next
  case True-False
  with neg
    have  $(1::\text{real}) > 2 \wedge (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)) + \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)))$ 
    and  $\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)) + \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)) =$ 
       $\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) - \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c))$ 
    using dist-ineq
    by (simp-all add: dist-fls-def field-simps power-add)
    hence  $\neg (1::\text{real}) < 2 \wedge (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) - \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)))$  by
simp
    hence  $\neg (0 < \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) - \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)))$  by auto
    hence  $\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)$  by simp
    with True-False show ?thesis by simp
qed

instance
proof
  show th:  $\text{dist } a \ b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = b$  for  $a \ b :: 'a \ \text{fls}$ 
    by (simp add: dist-fls-def split: if-split-asm)
  then have th[simp]:  $\text{dist } a \ a = 0$  for  $a :: 'a \ \text{fls}$  by simp

  fix  $a \ b \ c :: 'a \ \text{fls}$ 
  consider  $a = b \mid c = a \vee c = b \mid a \neq b \ a \neq c \ b \neq c$  by blast
  then show  $\text{dist } a \ b \leq \text{dist } a \ c + \text{dist } b \ c$ 
  proof cases
    case 1
      then show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
    next
      case 2
        then show ?thesis
          by (cases c = a) (simp-all add: th dist-fls-sym)
    next
      case neg: 3
        have False if  $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c + \text{dist } b \ c$ 
        proof -
          from neg have  $\text{dist } a \ b > 0 \ \text{dist } b \ c > 0 \ \text{dist } a \ c > 0$  by (simp-all add: dist-fls-def)

```

```

with that have dist-ineq: dist a b > dist a c dist a b > dist b c by simp-all
have fls-subdegree (a - b) < fls-subdegree (a - c)
and fls-subdegree (a - b) < fls-subdegree (b - c)
  using instance-helper[of a b c] instance-helper[of b a c] neq dist-ineq
  by (simp-all add: dist-fls-sym fls-subdegree-minus-sym)
hence (a - c) $$ fls-subdegree (a - b) = 0 and (b - c) $$ fls-subdegree (a
- b) = 0
  by (simp-all only: fls-eq0-below-subdegree)
hence (a - b) $$ fls-subdegree (a - b) = 0 by simp
moreover from neq have (a - b) $$ fls-subdegree (a - b) ≠ 0
  by (intro nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero) simp
ultimately show False by contradiction
qed
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: not-le[symmetric])
qed
qed (rule open-fls-def' uniformity-fls-def)+

end
end

```

```

declare uniformity-Absort[where 'a='a :: group-add fls, code]

```

```

lemma open-fls-def:

```

```

  open (S :: 'a::group-add fls set) = (∀ a ∈ S. ∃ r. r > 0 ∧ {y. dist y a < r} ⊆ S)
  unfolding open-dist subset-eq by simp

```

7.9 Notation

```

bundle fps-syntax
begin
notation fls-nth (infixl <$$> 75)
end

```

```

unbundle no fps-syntax

```

```

end

```

8 The fraction field of any integral domain

```

theory Fraction-Field
imports Main
begin

```

8.1 General fractions construction

8.1.1 Construction of the type of fractions

```

context idom begin

```

definition *fractrel* :: 'a × 'a ⇒ 'a * 'a ⇒ bool **where**
fractrel = (λx y. snd x ≠ 0 ∧ snd y ≠ 0 ∧ fst x * snd y = fst y * snd x)

lemma *fractrel-iff* [simp]:
fractrel x y ⇔ snd x ≠ 0 ∧ snd y ≠ 0 ∧ fst x * snd y = fst y * snd x
by (simp add: *fractrel-def*)

lemma *symp-fractrel*: *symp fractrel*
by (simp add: *symp-def*)

lemma *transp-fractrel*: *transp fractrel*
proof (rule *transpI*, *unfold split-paired-all*)

fix a b a' b' a'' b'' :: 'a
assume A: *fractrel* (a, b) (a', b')
assume B: *fractrel* (a', b') (a'', b'')
have b' * (a * b'') = b'' * (a * b') **by** (simp add: *ac-simps*)
also from A **have** a * b' = a' * b **by** *auto*
also have b'' * (a' * b) = b * (a' * b'') **by** (simp add: *ac-simps*)
also from B **have** a' * b'' = a'' * b' **by** *auto*
also have b * (a'' * b') = b' * (a'' * b) **by** (simp add: *ac-simps*)
finally have b' * (a * b'') = b' * (a'' * b) .
moreover from B **have** b' ≠ 0 **by** *auto*
ultimately have a * b'' = a'' * b **by** *simp*
with A B **show** *fractrel* (a, b) (a'', b'') **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *part-equivp-fractrel*: *part-equivp fractrel*
using - *symp-fractrel transp-fractrel*
by(rule *part-equivpI*)(rule *exI*[**where** x=(0, 1)]; *simp*)
end

quotient-type (overloaded) 'a *fract* = 'a :: *idom* × 'a / *partial*: *fractrel*
by(rule *part-equivp-fractrel*)

8.1.2 Representation and basic operations

lift-definition *Fract* :: 'a :: *idom* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a *fract*
is λa b. if b = 0 then (0, 1) else (a, b)
by *simp*

lemma *Fract-cases* [cases type: *fract*]:
obtains (*Fract*) a b **where** q = *Fract* a b b ≠ 0
by *transfer simp*

lemma *Fract-induct* [case-names *Fract*, induct type: *fract*]:
(∧ a b. b ≠ 0 ⇒ P (*Fract* a b)) ⇒ P q
by (cases q) *simp*

```

lemma eq-fract:
  shows  $\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. b \neq 0 \implies d \neq 0 \implies \text{Fract } a\ b = \text{Fract } c\ d \longleftrightarrow a * d = c * b$ 
    and  $\bigwedge a. \text{Fract } a\ 0 = \text{Fract } 0\ 1$ 
    and  $\bigwedge a\ c. \text{Fract } 0\ a = \text{Fract } 0\ c$ 
by(transfer; simp)+

instantiation fract :: (idom) comm-ring-1
begin

lift-definition zero-fract :: 'a fract is (0, 1) by simp

lemma Zero-fract-def: 0 = Fract 0 1
by transfer simp

lift-definition one-fract :: 'a fract is (1, 1) by simp

lemma One-fract-def: 1 = Fract 1 1
by transfer simp

lift-definition plus-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  is  $\lambda q\ r. (\text{fst } q * \text{snd } r + \text{fst } r * \text{snd } q, \text{snd } q * \text{snd } r)$ 
by(auto simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma add-fract [simp]:
   $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{Fract } a\ b + \text{Fract } c\ d = \text{Fract } (a * d + c * b)\ (b * d)$ 
by transfer simp

lift-definition uminus-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  is  $\lambda x. (- \text{fst } x, \text{snd } x)$ 
by simp

lemma minus-fract [simp]:
  fixes a b :: 'a::idom
  shows  $-\text{Fract } a\ b = \text{Fract } (- a)\ b$ 
by transfer simp

lemma minus-fract-cancel [simp]: Fract (- a) (- b) = Fract a b
  by (cases b = 0) (simp-all add: eq-fract)

definition diff-fract-def: q - r = q + - (r::'a fract)

lemma diff-fract [simp]:
   $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{Fract } a\ b - \text{Fract } c\ d = \text{Fract } (a * d - c * b)\ (b * d)$ 
  by (simp add: diff-fract-def)

lift-definition times-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  is  $\lambda q\ r. (\text{fst } q * \text{fst } r, \text{snd } q * \text{snd } r)$ 
by(simp add: algebra-simps)

```

lemma *mult-fract* [*simp*]: $\text{Fract } (a::'a::\text{idom}) \ b * \text{Fract } c \ d = \text{Fract } (a * c) \ (b * d)$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *mult-fract-cancel*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies \text{Fract } (c * a) \ (c * b) = \text{Fract } a \ b$
by *transfer simp*

instance

proof

fix $q \ r \ s :: 'a \ \text{fract}$
show $(q * r) * s = q * (r * s)$
by (*cases q, cases r, cases s*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)
show $q * r = r * q$
by (*cases q, cases r*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)
show $1 * q = q$
by (*cases q*) (*simp add: One-fract-def eq-fract*)
show $(q + r) + s = q + (r + s)$
by (*cases q, cases r, cases s*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)
show $q + r = r + q$
by (*cases q, cases r*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)
show $0 + q = q$
by (*cases q*) (*simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract*)
show $- q + q = 0$
by (*cases q*) (*simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract*)
show $q - r = q + - r$
by (*cases q, cases r*) (*simp add: eq-fract*)
show $(q + r) * s = q * s + r * s$
by (*cases q, cases r, cases s*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)
show $(0::'a \ \text{fract}) \neq 1$
by (*simp add: Zero-fract-def One-fract-def eq-fract*)

qed

end

lemma *of-nat-fract*: $\text{of-nat } k = \text{Fract } (\text{of-nat } k) \ 1$
by (*induct k*) (*simp-all add: Zero-fract-def One-fract-def*)

lemma *Fract-of-nat-eq*: $\text{Fract } (\text{of-nat } k) \ 1 = \text{of-nat } k$
by (*rule of-nat-fract [symmetric]*)

lemma *fract-collapse*:

$\text{Fract } 0 \ k = 0$

$\text{Fract } 1 \ 1 = 1$

$\text{Fract } k \ 0 = 0$

by(*transfer; simp*)+

lemma *fract-expand*:

$0 = \text{Fract } 0 \ 1$

$1 = \text{Fract } 1 \ 1$


```

    by (simp-all add: fract-collapse)

lemma Fract-cases-nonzero:
  obtains (Fract) a b where q = Fract a b and b ≠ 0 and a ≠ 0
    | (0) q = 0
proof (cases q = 0)
  case True
    then show thesis using 0 by auto
  next
    case False
    then obtain a b where q = Fract a b and b ≠ 0 by (cases q) auto
    with False have 0 ≠ Fract a b by simp
    with ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ have a ≠ 0 by (simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract)
    with Fract ⟨q = Fract a b⟩ ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ show thesis by auto
qed

```

8.1.3 The field of rational numbers

```

context idom
begin

subclass ring-no-zero-divisors ..

end

instantiation fract :: (idom) field
begin

lift-definition inverse-fract :: 'a fract ⇒ 'a fract
  is λx. if fst x = 0 then (0, 1) else (snd x, fst x)
by(auto simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma inverse-fract [simp]: inverse (Fract a b) = Fract (b::'a::idom) a
by transfer simp

definition divide-fract-def: q div r = q * inverse (r:: 'a fract)

lemma divide-fract [simp]: Fract a b div Fract c d = Fract (a * d) (b * c)
  by (simp add: divide-fract-def)

instance
proof
  fix q :: 'a fract
  assume q ≠ 0
  then show inverse q * q = 1
    by (cases q rule: Fract-cases-nonzero)
      (simp-all add: fract-expand eq-fract mult.commute)
  next
    fix q r :: 'a fract

```

```

  show  $q \text{ div } r = q * \text{inverse } r$  by (simp add: divide-fract-def)
next
  show  $\text{inverse } 0 = (0 :: 'a \text{ fract})$ 
  by (simp add: fract-expand) (simp add: fract-collapse)
qed

end

```

8.1.4 The ordered field of fractions over an ordered idom

```

instantiation fract :: (linordered-idom) linorder
begin

```

```

lemma less-eq-fract-respect:
  fixes  $a \ b \ a' \ b' \ c \ d \ c' \ d' :: 'a$ 
  assumes  $\text{neg: } b \neq 0 \ b' \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ d' \neq 0$ 
  assumes  $\text{eq1: } a * b' = a' * b$ 
  assumes  $\text{eq2: } c * d' = c' * d$ 
  shows  $((a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)) \longleftrightarrow ((a' * d') * (b' * d') \leq (c' * b') * (b' * d'))$ 
proof -
  let  $?le = \lambda a \ b \ c \ d. ((a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d))$ 
  {
    fix  $a \ b \ c \ d \ x :: 'a$ 
    assume  $x: x \neq 0$ 
    have  $?le \ a \ b \ c \ d = ?le \ (a * x) \ (b * x) \ c \ d$ 
    proof -
      from  $x$  have  $0 < x * x$ 
      by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff)
      then have  $?le \ a \ b \ c \ d =$ 
         $((a * d) * (b * d) * (x * x) \leq (c * b) * (b * d) * (x * x))$ 
      by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
      also have  $\dots = ?le \ (a * x) \ (b * x) \ c \ d$ 
      by (simp add: ac-simps)
      finally show  $?thesis$  .
    qed
  } note le-factor = this

  let  $?D = b * d$  and  $?D' = b' * d'$ 
  from  $\text{neg}$  have  $D: ?D \neq 0$  by simp
  from  $\text{neg}$  have  $?D' \neq 0$  by simp
  then have  $?le \ a \ b \ c \ d = ?le \ (a * ?D') \ (b * ?D') \ c \ d$ 
  by (rule le-factor)
  also have  $\dots = ((a * b') * ?D * ?D' * d * d' \leq (c * d') * ?D * ?D' * b * b')$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have  $\dots = ((a' * b) * ?D * ?D' * d * d' \leq (c' * d) * ?D * ?D' * b * b')$ 
  by (simp only: eq1 eq2)
  also have  $\dots = ?le \ (a' * ?D) \ (b' * ?D) \ c' \ d'$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps)

```

also from D have $\dots = ?le\ a'\ b'\ c'\ d'$
 by (rule le-factor [symmetric])
 finally show $?le\ a\ b\ c\ d = ?le\ a'\ b'\ c'\ d'$.
 qed

lift-definition $less\text{-}eq\text{-}fract :: 'a\ fract \Rightarrow 'a\ fract \Rightarrow bool$
 is $\lambda q\ r. (fst\ q * snd\ r) * (snd\ q * snd\ r) \leq (fst\ r * snd\ q) * (snd\ q * snd\ r)$
 by (clarsimp simp add: less-eq-fract-respect)

definition $less\text{-}fract\text{-}def: z < (w :: 'a\ fract) \longleftrightarrow z \leq w \wedge \neg w \leq z$

lemma $le\text{-}fract\ [simp]:$
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ c\ d \longleftrightarrow (a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$
 by transfer simp

lemma $less\text{-}fract\ [simp]:$
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Fract\ a\ b < Fract\ c\ d \longleftrightarrow (a * d) * (b * d) < (c * b) * (b * d)$
 by (simp add: less-fract-def less-le-not-le ac-simps)

instance

proof

fix $q\ r\ s :: 'a\ fract$
 assume $q \leq r$ and $r \leq s$
 then show $q \leq s$
proof (induct q , induct r , induct s)
 fix $a\ b\ c\ d\ e\ f :: 'a$
 assume $neg: b \neq 0\ d \neq 0\ f \neq 0$
 assume 1: $Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ c\ d$
 assume 2: $Fract\ c\ d \leq Fract\ e\ f$
 show $Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ e\ f$
proof –
 from neg obtain $bb: 0 < b * b$ and $dd: 0 < d * d$ and $ff: 0 < f * f$
 by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff linorder-neg-iff)
 have $(a * d) * (b * d) * (f * f) \leq (c * b) * (b * d) * (f * f)$
proof –
 from $neg\ 1$ have $(a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$
 by simp
 with ff show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
 qed
 also have $\dots = (c * f) * (d * f) * (b * b)$
 by (simp only: ac-simps)
 also have $\dots \leq (e * d) * (d * f) * (b * b)$
proof –
 from $neg\ 2$ have $(c * f) * (d * f) \leq (e * d) * (d * f)$
 by simp
 with bb show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
 qed

```

    finally have  $(a * f) * (b * f) * (d * d) \leq e * b * (b * f) * (d * d)$ 
      by (simp only: ac-simps)
    with dd have  $(a * f) * (b * f) \leq (e * b) * (b * f)$ 
      by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
    with neq show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
next
  fix  $q\ r :: 'a\ fract$ 
  assume  $q \leq r$  and  $r \leq q$ 
  then show  $q = r$ 
  proof (induct q, induct r)
    fix  $a\ b\ c\ d :: 'a$ 
    assume neg:  $b \neq 0\ d \neq 0$ 
    assume 1:  $Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ c\ d$ 
    assume 2:  $Fract\ c\ d \leq Fract\ a\ b$ 
    show  $Fract\ a\ b = Fract\ c\ d$ 
    proof -
      from neg 1 have  $(a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$ 
        by simp
      also have  $\dots \leq (a * d) * (b * d)$ 
      proof -
        from neg 2 have  $(c * b) * (d * b) \leq (a * d) * (d * b)$ 
          by simp
        then show ?thesis by (simp only: ac-simps)
      qed
      finally have  $(a * d) * (b * d) = (c * b) * (b * d)$  .
      moreover from neg have  $b * d \neq 0$  by simp
      ultimately have  $a * d = c * b$  by simp
      with neq show ?thesis by (simp add: eq-fract)
    qed
  qed
qed
next
  fix  $q\ r :: 'a\ fract$ 
  show  $q \leq q$ 
  by (induct q) simp
  show  $(q < r) = (q \leq r \wedge \neg r \leq q)$ 
  by (simp only: less-fract-def)
  show  $q \leq r \vee r \leq q$ 
  by (induct q, induct r)
    (simp add: mult.commute, rule linorder-linear)
qed
end

instantiation fract :: (linordered-idom) linordered-field
begin

definition abs-fract-def2:

```

$|q| = (\text{if } q < 0 \text{ then } -q \text{ else } (q::'a \text{ fract}))$

definition *sgn-fract-def*:

$\text{sgn } (q::'a \text{ fract}) = (\text{if } q = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < q \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

theorem *abs-fract [simp]*: $|\text{Fract } a \ b| = \text{Fract } |a| \ |b|$

unfolding *abs-fract-def2 not-le [symmetric]*

by *transfer (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff le-less)*

instance proof

fix $q \ r \ s :: 'a \text{ fract}$

assume $q \leq r$

then show $s + q \leq s + r$

proof (*induct q, induct r, induct s*)

fix $a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f :: 'a$

assume *neg*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ f \neq 0$

assume *le*: $\text{Fract } a \ b \leq \text{Fract } c \ d$

show $\text{Fract } e \ f + \text{Fract } a \ b \leq \text{Fract } e \ f + \text{Fract } c \ d$

proof –

let $?F = f * f$ **from** *neg* **have** $F: 0 < ?F$

by (*auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff*)

from *neg le* **have** $(a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$

by *simp*

with F **have** $(a * d) * (b * d) * ?F * ?F \leq (c * b) * (b * d) * ?F * ?F$

by (*simp add: mult-le-cancel-right*)

with *neg* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

qed

qed

next

fix $q \ r \ s :: 'a \text{ fract}$

assume $q < r$ **and** $0 < s$

then show $s * q < s * r$

proof (*induct q, induct r, induct s*)

fix $a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f :: 'a$

assume *neg*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ f \neq 0$

assume *le*: $\text{Fract } a \ b < \text{Fract } c \ d$

assume *gt*: $0 < \text{Fract } e \ f$

show $\text{Fract } e \ f * \text{Fract } a \ b < \text{Fract } e \ f * \text{Fract } c \ d$

proof –

let $?E = e * f$ **and** $?F = f * f$

from *neg gt* **have** $0 < ?E$

by (*auto simp add: Zero-fract-def order-less-le eq-fract*)

moreover from *neg* **have** $0 < ?F$

by (*auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff*)

moreover from *neg le* **have** $(a * d) * (b * d) < (c * b) * (b * d)$

by *simp*

ultimately have $(a * d) * (b * d) * ?E * ?F < (c * b) * (b * d) * ?E * ?F$

by (*simp add: mult-less-cancel-right*)

with *neg* **show** *?thesis*

```

      by (simp add: ac-simps)
    qed
  qed
qed (fact sgn-fract-def abs-fract-def2)+

end

instantiation fract :: (linordered-idom) distrib-lattice
begin

definition inf-fract-def:
  (inf :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract) = min

definition sup-fract-def:
  (sup :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract) = max

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: inf-fract-def sup-fract-def max-min-distrib2)

end

lemma fract-induct-pos [case-names Fract]:
  fixes P :: 'a::linordered-idom fract  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes step:  $\bigwedge a b. 0 < b \implies P (Fract a b)$ 
  shows P q
proof (cases q)
  case (Fract a b)
  {
    fix a b :: 'a
    assume b:  $b < 0$ 
    have P (Fract a b)
    proof -
      from b have  $0 < -b$  by simp
      then have P (Fract (-a) (-b))
        by (rule step)
      then show P (Fract a b)
        by (simp add: order-less-imp-not-eq [OF b])
    qed
  }
  with Fract show P q
  by (auto simp add: linorder-neq-iff step)
qed

lemma zero-less-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 0 < Fract a b \iff 0 < a$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma Fract-less-zero-iff:  $0 < b \implies Fract a b < 0 \iff a < 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def mult-less-0-iff)

```

```

lemma zero-le-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 0 \leq \text{Fract } a \ b \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma Fract-le-zero-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a \ b \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow a \leq 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def mult-le-0-iff)

lemma one-less-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 1 < \text{Fract } a \ b \longleftrightarrow b < a$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-less-cancel-right-disj)

lemma Fract-less-one-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a \ b < 1 \longleftrightarrow a < b$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-less-cancel-right-disj)

lemma one-le-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 1 \leq \text{Fract } a \ b \longleftrightarrow b \leq a$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-le-cancel-right)

lemma Fract-le-one-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a \ b \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow a \leq b$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-le-cancel-right)

end

```

9 Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

```

theory Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
imports Polynomial Complex-Main
begin

```

9.1 More lemmas about module of complex numbers

The triangle inequality for cmod

```

lemma complex-mod-triangle-sub:  $\text{cmod } w \leq \text{cmod } (w + z) + \text{norm } z$ 
  by (metis add-diff-cancel norm-triangle-ineq4)

```

9.2 Basic lemmas about polynomials

```

lemma poly-bound-exists:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{real-normed-div-algebra}\}$  poly
  shows  $\exists m. m > 0 \wedge (\forall z. \text{norm } z \leq r \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq m)$ 
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (rule exI[where  $x=1$ ]) simp
next
  case (pCons c cs)
  from pCons.hyps obtain m where  $m: \forall z. \text{norm } z \leq r \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{poly } cs \ z) \leq m$ 
  by blast
  let ?k =  $1 + \text{norm } c + |r * m|$ 
  have kp: ?k > 0
  using abs-ge-zero[of  $r*m$ ] norm-ge-zero[of c] by arith

```

```

have norm (poly (pCons c cs) z) ≤ ?k if H: norm z ≤ r for z
proof -
  from m H have th: norm (poly cs z) ≤ m
  by blast
  from H have rp: r ≥ 0
  using norm-ge-zero[of z] by arith
  have norm (poly (pCons c cs) z) ≤ norm c + norm (z * poly cs z)
  using norm-triangle-ineq[of c z* poly cs z] by simp
  also have ... ≤ ?k
  using mult-mono[OF H th rp norm-ge-zero[of poly cs z]]
  by (simp add: norm-mult)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
with kp show ?case by blast
qed

```

Offsetting the variable in a polynomial gives another of same degree

definition *offset-poly* :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a poly
 where *offset-poly* p h = fold-coeffs ($\lambda a q. smult h q + pCons a q$) p 0

lemma *offset-poly-0*: *offset-poly* 0 h = 0
 by (simp add: *offset-poly-def*)

lemma *offset-poly-pCons*:
offset-poly (pCons a p) h =
 smult h (*offset-poly* p h) + pCons a (*offset-poly* p h)
 by (cases p = 0 \wedge a = 0) (auto simp add: *offset-poly-def*)

lemma *offset-poly-single* [simp]: *offset-poly* [:a:] h = [:a:]
 by (simp add: *offset-poly-pCons offset-poly-0*)

lemma *poly-offset-poly*: poly (*offset-poly* p h) x = poly p (h + x)
 by (induct p) (auto simp add: *offset-poly-0 offset-poly-pCons algebra-simps*)

lemma *offset-poly-eq-0-lemma*: smult c p + pCons a p = 0 \implies p = 0
 by (induct p arbitrary: a) (simp, force)

lemma *offset-poly-eq-0-iff* [simp]: *offset-poly* p h = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0
proof

```

show offset-poly p h = 0  $\implies$  p = 0
proof (induction p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (pCons a p)
  then show ?case
  by (metis offset-poly-eq-0-lemma offset-poly-pCons offset-poly-single)
qed
qed (simp add: offset-poly-0)

```



```

lemma degree-offset-poly [simp]: degree (offset-poly p h) = degree p
proof (induction p)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: offset-poly-0)
next
  case (pCons a p)
  have  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{offset-poly } (pCons\ a\ p)\ h) = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)$ 
    by (metis degree-add-eq-right degree-pCons-eq degree-smult-le le-imp-less-Suc
offset-poly-eq-0-iff offset-poly-pCons pCons.IH)
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed

```

definition *psize* *p* = (*if* *p* = 0 *then* 0 *else* *Suc* (*degree* *p*))

```

lemma psize-eq-0-iff [simp]: psize p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  unfolding psize-def by simp

```

```

lemma poly-offset:
  fixes p :: 'a::comm-ring-1 poly
  shows  $\exists q. \text{psize } q = \text{psize } p \wedge (\forall x. \text{poly } q\ x = \text{poly } p\ (a + x))$ 
  by (metis degree-offset-poly offset-poly-eq-0-iff poly-offset-poly psize-def)

```

An alternative useful formulation of completeness of the reals

```

lemma real-sup-exists:
  assumes ex:  $\exists x. P\ x$ 
  and bz:  $\exists z. \forall x. P\ x \longrightarrow x < z$ 
  shows  $\exists s::\text{real}. \forall y. (\exists x. P\ x \wedge y < x) \longleftrightarrow y < s$ 
proof
  from bz have bdd-above (Collect P)
  by (force intro: less-imp-le)
  then show  $\forall y. (\exists x. P\ x \wedge y < x) \longleftrightarrow y < \text{Sup } (\text{Collect } P)$ 
    using ex bz by (subst less-cSup-iff) auto
qed

```

9.3 Fundamental theorem of algebra

```

lemma unimodular-reduce-norm:
  assumes md: cmod z = 1
  shows  $\text{cmod } (z + 1) < 1 \vee \text{cmod } (z - 1) < 1 \vee \text{cmod } (z + i) < 1 \vee \text{cmod } (z - i) < 1$ 
proof -
  obtain x y where z: z = Complex x y
  by (cases z) auto
  from md z have xy:  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 
  by (simp add: cmod-def)
  have False if  $\text{cmod } (z + 1) \geq 1 \wedge \text{cmod } (z - 1) \geq 1 \wedge \text{cmod } (z + i) \geq 1 \wedge \text{cmod } (z - i) \geq 1$ 

```

```

– i)  $\geq 1$ 
proof –
  from that z xy have *:  $2 * x \leq 1 \ 2 * x \geq -1 \ 2 * y \leq 1 \ 2 * y \geq -1$ 
  by (simp-all add: cmod-def power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
  then have  $|2 * x| \leq 1 \ |2 * y| \leq 1$ 
  by simp-all
  then have  $|2 * x|^2 \leq 1^2 \ |2 * y|^2 \leq 1^2$ 
  by (metis abs-square-le-1 one-power2 power2-abs)+
  with xy * show ?thesis
  by (smt (verit, best) four-x-squared square-le-1)
qed
then show ?thesis
  by force
qed

```

Hence we can always reduce modulus of $1 + b z^n$ if nonzero

```

lemma reduce-poly-simple:
  assumes b: b  $\neq 0$ 
  and n: n  $\neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists z. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z^n) < 1$ 
  using n
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix n
  assume IH:  $\forall m < n. m \neq 0 \longrightarrow (\exists z. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z^m) < 1)$ 
  assume n: n  $\neq 0$ 
  let ?P =  $\lambda z n. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z^n) < 1$ 
  show  $\exists z. ?P \ z \ n$ 
proof cases
  assume even n
  then obtain m where m: n = 2 * m and m  $\neq 0$  m < n
  using n by auto
  with IH obtain z where z: ?P z m
  by blast
  from z have ?P (csqrt z) n
  by (simp add: m power-mult)
  then show ?thesis ..
next
  assume odd n
  then have  $\exists m. n = \text{Suc } (2 * m)$ 
  by presburger+
  then obtain m where m: n = Suc (2 * m)
  by blast
  have 0: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) = 1
  using b by (simp add: norm-divide)
  have  $\exists v. \text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b + v^n) < 1$ 
  proof (cases cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b + 1) < 1)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis power-one)

```

```

next
  case F1: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b - 1) < 1)
    case True
    with ⟨odd n⟩ show ?thesis
      by (metis add-uminus-conv-diff neg-one-odd-power)
  next
  case F2: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b + i) < 1)
    case T1: True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases even m)
      case True
      with T1 show ?thesis
        by (rule-tac x=i in exI) (simp add: m power-mult)
    next
    case False
    with T1 show ?thesis
      by (rule-tac x=- i in exI) (simp add: m power-mult)
    qed
  next
  case False
  then have lt1: cmod (of-real (cmod b) / b - i) < 1
    using 0 F1 F2 unimodular-reduce-norm by blast
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases even m)
    case True
    with m lt1 show ?thesis
      by (rule-tac x=- i in exI) (simp add: power-mult)
  next
  case False
  with m lt1 show ?thesis
    by (rule-tac x=i in exI) (simp add: power-mult)
  qed
qed
qed
qed
then obtain v where v: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b + v̂n) < 1
  by blast
let ?w = v / complex-of-real (root n (cmod b))
from odd-real-root-pow[OF ⟨odd n⟩, of cmod b]
have 1: ?w ^ n = v̂n / complex-of-real (cmod b)
  by (simp add: power-divide of-real-power[symmetric])
have 2: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) = 1
  using b by (simp add: norm-divide)
then have 3: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) ≥ 0
  by simp

```

```

have 4: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) *
  cmod (1 + b * (v ^ n / complex-of-real (cmod b))) <
  cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) * 1
apply (simp only: norm-mult[symmetric] distrib-left)
using b v
apply (simp add: 2)
done
show ?thesis
by (metis 1 mult-left-less-imp-less[OF 4 3])
qed
qed

```

Bolzano-Weierstrass type property for closed disc in complex plane.

```

lemma metric-bound-lemma: cmod (x - y) ≤ |Re x - Re y| + |Im x - Im y|
  using real-sqrt-sum-squares-triangle-ineq[of Re x - Re y 0 0 Im x - Im y]
  unfolding cmod-def by simp

```

```

lemma Bolzano-Weierstrass-complex-disc:
  assumes r: ∀ n. cmod (s n) ≤ r
  shows ∃ f z. strict-mono (f :: nat ⇒ nat) ∧ (∀ e > 0. ∃ N. ∀ n ≥ N. cmod (s (f n) - z) < e)
proof -
  from seq-monosub[of Re ∘ s]
  obtain f where f: strict-mono f monoseq (λ n. Re (s (f n)))
    unfolding o-def by blast
  from seq-monosub[of Im ∘ s ∘ f]
  obtain g where g: strict-mono g monoseq (λ n. Im (s (f (g n))))
    unfolding o-def by blast
  let ?h = f ∘ g
  have r ≥ 0
    by (meson norm-ge-zero order-trans r)
  have ∀ n. r + 1 ≥ |Re (s n)|
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) abs-Re-le-cmod r)
  then have conv1: convergent (λ n. Re (s (f n)))
    by (metis Bseq-monoseq-convergent f(2) BseqI' real-norm-def)
  have ∀ n. r + 1 ≥ |Im (s n)|
    by (smt (verit) abs-Im-le-cmod r)
  then have conv2: convergent (λ n. Im (s (f (g n))))
    by (metis Bseq-monoseq-convergent g(2) BseqI' real-norm-def)

  obtain x where x: ∀ r > 0. ∃ n0. ∀ n ≥ n0. |Re (s (f n)) - x| < r
    using conv1[unfolded convergent-def] LIMSEQ-iff real-norm-def by metis
  obtain y where y: ∀ r > 0. ∃ n0. ∀ n ≥ n0. |Im (s (f (g n))) - y| < r
    using conv2[unfolded convergent-def] LIMSEQ-iff real-norm-def by metis
  let ?w = Complex x y
  from f(1) g(1) have hs: strict-mono ?h
    unfolding strict-mono-def by auto
  have ∃ N. ∀ n ≥ N. cmod (s (?h n) - ?w) < e if e > 0 for e
  proof -

```

```

from that have  $e2: e/2 > 0$ 
  by simp
from  $x\ y\ e2$ 
obtain  $N1\ N2$  where  $N1: \forall n \geq N1. |Re\ (s\ (f\ n)) - x| < e / 2$ 
  and  $N2: \forall n \geq N2. |Im\ (s\ (f\ (g\ n))) - y| < e / 2$ 
  by blast
have  $cmod\ (s\ (?h\ n) - ?w) < e$  if  $n \geq N1 + N2$  for  $n$ 
proof -
  from that have  $nN1: g\ n \geq N1$  and  $nN2: n \geq N2$ 
    using seq-suble[OF g(1), of n] by arith+
  show ?thesis
    using metric-bound-lemma[of s (f (g n)) ?w] N1 N2 nN1 nN2 by fastforce
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
with hs show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Polynomial is continuous.

lemma *poly-cont*:

```

fixes  $p :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0,real-normed-div-algebra\}$  poly
assumes  $ep: e > 0$ 
shows  $\exists d > 0. \forall w. 0 < norm\ (w - z) \wedge norm\ (w - z) < d \longrightarrow norm\ (poly\ p\ w - poly\ p\ z) < e$ 
proof -
obtain  $q$  where  $degree\ q = degree\ p$  and  $q: \bigwedge w. poly\ p\ w = poly\ q\ (w - z)$ 
  by (metis add.commute degree-offset-poly diff-add-cancel poly-offset-poly)
show ?thesis unfolding  $q$ 
proof (induct q)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    using  $ep$  by auto
next
  case (pCons c cs)
obtain  $m$  where  $m: m > 0\ norm\ z \leq 1 \implies norm\ (poly\ cs\ z) \leq m$  for  $z$ 
  using poly-bound-exists[of 1 cs] by blast
with  $ep$  have  $em0: e/m > 0$ 
  by (simp add: field-simps)
obtain  $d$  where  $d: d > 0\ d < 1\ d < e / m$ 
  by (meson em0 field-lbound-gt-zero zero-less-one)
then have  $\bigwedge w. norm\ (w - z) < d \implies norm\ (w - z) * norm\ (poly\ cs\ (w - z)) < e$ 
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) m mult-left-mono norm-ge-zero pos-less-divide-eq)
with  $d$  show ?case
  by (force simp add: norm-mult)
qed
qed

```

Hence a polynomial attains minimum on a closed disc in the complex plane.

```

lemma poly-minimum-modulus-disc:  $\exists z. \forall w. \text{cmod } w \leq r \longrightarrow \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq$ 
 $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w)$ 
proof –
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $r \geq 0$ )
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis norm-ge-zero order.trans)
  next
    case True
    then have mt1:  $\exists x \ z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) = -x$ 
      by (metis add.inverse-inverse norm-zero)
    obtain s where s:  $\forall y. (\exists x. (\exists z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) = -x) \wedge y$ 
 $< x) \longleftrightarrow y < s$ 
      by (smt (verit, del-insts) real-sup-exists[OF mt1] norm-zero zero-less-norm-iff)

    let ?m =  $-s$ 
    have s1:  $(\exists z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge -(\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z)) < y) \longleftrightarrow ?m < y$  for y
      by (metis add.inverse-inverse minus-less-iff s)
    then have s1m:  $\bigwedge z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \implies \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \geq ?m$ 
      by force
    have  $\exists z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) < -s + 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$  for n
      using s1[of ?m +  $1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$ ] by simp
    then obtain g where g:  $\forall n. \text{cmod } (g \ n) \leq r \ \forall n. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ (g \ n)) < ?m +$ 
 $1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$ 
      by metis
    from Bolzano-Weierstrass-complex-disc[OF g(1)]
    obtain f:nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat and z where fz: strict-mono f  $\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{cmod}$ 
 $(g \ (f \ n) - z) < e$ 
      by blast
    {
      fix w
      assume wr:  $\text{cmod } w \leq r$ 
      let ?e =  $|\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) - ?m|$ 
      {
        assume e:  $?e > 0$ 
        then have e2:  $?e/2 > 0$ 
          by simp
        with poly-cont obtain d
          where  $d > 0$  and d:  $\bigwedge w. 0 < \text{cmod } (w - z) \wedge \text{cmod } (w - z) < d \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w - \text{poly } p \ z) < ?e/2$ 
          by blast
        have 1:  $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w - \text{poly } p \ z) < ?e / 2$  if w:  $\text{cmod } (w - z) < d$  for w
          using d[of w] w e by (cases w = z) simp-all
        from fz(2)  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  obtain N1 where N1:  $\forall n \geq N1. \text{cmod } (g \ (f \ n) - z) <$ 
 $d$ 
          by blast
        from reals-Archimedean2 obtain N2 :: nat where N2:  $2 / ?e < \text{real } N2$ 
          by blast
      }
    }

```

```

have 2: cmod (poly p (g (f (N1 + N2)))) - poly p z) < ?e/2
  using N1 1 by auto
have 0: a < e2  $\implies$  |b - m| < e2  $\implies$  2 * e2  $\leq$  |b - m| + a  $\implies$  False
  for a b e2 m :: real
  by arith
from seq-suble[OF fz(1), of N1 + N2]
have 00: ?m + 1 / real (Suc (f (N1 + N2)))  $\leq$  ?m + 1 / real (Suc (N1
+ N2))
  by (simp add: frac-le)
from N2 e2 less-imp-inverse-less[of 2/?e real (Suc (N1 + N2))]
have ?e/2 > 1 / real (Suc (N1 + N2))
  by (simp add: inverse-eq-divide)
with order-less-le-trans[OF - 00]
have 1: |cmod (poly p (g (f (N1 + N2)))) - ?m| < ?e/2
  using g s1 by (smt (verit))
with 0[OF 2] have False
  by (smt (verit) field-sum-of-halves norm-triangle-ineq3)
}
then have ?e = 0
  by auto
with s1m[OF wr] have cmod (poly p z)  $\leq$  cmod (poly p w)
  by simp
}
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

Nonzero polynomial in z goes to infinity as z does.

lemma *poly-infinity*:

```

fixes p:: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,real-normed-div-algebra} poly
assumes ex: p  $\neq$  0
shows  $\exists r. \forall z. r \leq \text{norm } z \longrightarrow d \leq \text{norm } (\text{poly } (pCons a p) z)$ 
using ex
proof (induct p arbitrary: a d)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons c cs a d)
  show ?case
  proof (cases cs = 0)
    case False
    with pCons.hyps obtain r where r:  $\forall z. r \leq \text{norm } z \longrightarrow d + \text{norm } a \leq \text{norm } (\text{poly } (pCons c cs) z)$ 
    by blast
    let ?r = 1 + |r|
    have  $d \leq \text{norm } (\text{poly } (pCons a (pCons c cs)) z)$  if  $1 + |r| \leq \text{norm } z$  for z
    proof -
      have  $d \leq \text{norm}(z * \text{poly } (pCons c cs) z) - \text{norm } a$ 
      by (smt (verit, best) norm-ge-zero mult-less-cancel-right2 norm-mult r that)

```

```

    with norm-diff-ineq add.commute
    show ?thesis
      by (metis order.trans poly-pCons)
  qed
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
case True
have  $d \leq \text{norm } (\text{poly } (\text{pCons } a (\text{pCons } c \text{ cs})) z)$ 
  if  $(|d| + \text{norm } a) / \text{norm } c \leq \text{norm } z$  for  $z :: 'a$ 
proof -
  have  $|d| + \text{norm } a \leq \text{norm } (z * c)$ 
  by (metis that True norm-mult pCons.hyps(1) pos-divide-le-eq zero-less-norm-iff)
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{norm } (a + z * c) + \text{norm } a$ 
  by (simp add: add.commute norm-add-leD)
  finally show ?thesis
    using True by auto
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

Hence polynomial's modulus attains its minimum somewhere.

```

lemma poly-minimum-modulus:  $\exists z. \forall w. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w)$ 
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
case (pCons c cs)
show ?case
proof (cases cs = 0)
  case False
  from poly-infinity[OF False, of cmod (poly (pCons c cs) 0) c]
  obtain r where  $r: \text{cmod } (\text{poly } (\text{pCons } c \text{ cs}) \ 0) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{poly } (\text{pCons } c \text{ cs}) \ z)$ 
  if  $r \leq \text{cmod } z$  for  $z$ 
  by blast
  from poly-minimum-modulus-disc[of |r| pCons c cs] show ?thesis
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) order.trans linorder-linear r)
qed (use pCons.hyps in auto)
qed

```

Constant function (non-syntactic characterization).

definition $\text{constant } f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \ y. f \ x = f \ y)$

```

lemma nonconstant-length:  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p) \implies \text{psize } p \geq 2$ 
  by (induct p) (auto simp: constant-def psize-def)

```

```

lemma poly-replicate-append:  $\text{poly } (\text{monom } 1 \ n * p) \ (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) = x^{\wedge} n$ 
  * poly p x
  by (simp add: poly-monom)

```


Decomposition of polynomial, skipping zero coefficients after the first.

lemma *poly-decompose-lemma*:

```

  assumes nz:  $\neg (\forall z. z \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ z = (0::'a::\text{idom}))$ 
  shows  $\exists k \ a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{psize } q + k) = \text{psize } p \wedge (\forall z. \text{poly } p \ z = z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ q) \ z)$ 
  unfolding psize-def
  using nz
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons c cs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases c = 0)
  case True
  from pCons.hyps pCons.premys True show ?thesis
  apply auto
  apply (rule-tac x=k+1 in exI)
  apply (rule-tac x=a in exI)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (rule-tac x=q in exI)
  apply auto
  done
  qed force
qed

```

lemma *poly-decompose*:

```

  fixes p :: 'a::idom poly
  assumes nc:  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p)$ 
  shows  $\exists k \ a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge k \neq 0 \wedge$ 
     $\text{psize } q + k + 1 = \text{psize } p \wedge$ 
     $(\forall z. \text{poly } p \ z = \text{poly } p \ 0 + z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ q) \ z)$ 
  using nc
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: constant-def)
next
  case (pCons c cs)
  have  $\neg (\forall z. z \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{poly } cs \ z = 0)$ 
    by (smt (verit) constant-def mult-eq-0-iff pCons.premys poly-pCons)
  from poly-decompose-lemma[OF this]
  obtain k a q where *:  $a \neq 0 \wedge$ 
     $\text{Suc } (\text{psize } q + k) = \text{psize } cs \wedge (\forall z. \text{poly } cs \ z = z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ q) \ z)$ 
  by blast
  then have  $\text{psize } q + k + 2 = \text{psize } (pCons \ c \ cs)$ 
    by (auto simp add: psize-def split: if-splits)
  then show ?case
    using * by force

```

qed

Fundamental theorem of algebra

theorem *fundamental-theorem-of-algebra*:

assumes *nc*: $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p)$

shows $\exists z::\text{complex. } \text{poly } p \ z = 0$

using *nc*

proof (*induct psize p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct*)

case *less*

let *?p* = *poly p*

let *?ths* = $\exists z. \ ?p \ z = 0$

from *nonconstant-length[OF less(2)]* **have** *n2*: $\text{psize } p \geq 2$.

from *poly-minimum-modulus* **obtain** *c* **where** *c*: $\forall w. \ cmod \ (\ ?p \ c) \leq cmod \ (\ ?p \ w)$

by *blast*

show *?ths*

proof (*cases ?p c = 0*)

case *True*

then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

next

case *False*

obtain *q* **where** *q*: $\text{psize } q = \text{psize } p \ \forall x. \ \text{poly } q \ x = \ ?p \ (c + x)$

using *poly-offset[of p c]* **by** *blast*

then have *qnc*: $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } q)$

by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add.commute constant-def diff-add-cancel less.premis*)

from *q(2)* **have** *pqc0*: $\ ?p \ c = \text{poly } q \ 0$

by *simp*

from *c pqc0* **have** *cq0*: $\forall w. \ cmod \ (\text{poly } q \ 0) \leq cmod \ (\ ?p \ w)$

by *simp*

let *?a0* = $\text{poly } q \ 0$

from *False pqc0* **have** *a00*: $\ ?a0 \neq 0$

by *simp*

from *a00* **have** *qr*: $\forall z. \ \text{poly } q \ z = \text{poly } (\text{smult } (\text{inverse } \ ?a0) \ q) \ z * \ ?a0$

by *simp*

let *?r* = $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } \ ?a0) \ q$

have *lgqr*: $\text{psize } q = \text{psize } \ ?r$

by (*simp add: a00 psize-def*)

have *rnc*: $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } \ ?r)$

using *constant-def qnc qr* **by** *fastforce*

have *r01*: $\text{poly } \ ?r \ 0 = 1$

by (*simp add: a00*)

have *mrnq-eq*: $cmod \ (\text{poly } \ ?r \ w) < 1 \iff cmod \ (\text{poly } q \ w) < cmod \ \ ?a0$ **for** *w*

by (*smt (verit, del-Insts) a00 mult-less-cancel-right2 norm-mult qr zero-less-norm-iff*)

from *poly-decompose[OF rnc]* **obtain** *k a s* **where**

kas: $a \neq 0 \ k \neq 0 \ \text{psize } s + k + 1 = \text{psize } \ ?r$

$\forall z. \ \text{poly } \ ?r \ z = \text{poly } \ ?r \ 0 + z^{\wedge k} * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ s) \ z$ **by** *blast*

```

have  $\exists w. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } ?r \ w) < 1$ 
proof (cases psize  $p = k + 1$ )
  case True
    with kas q have s0:  $s = 0$ 
    by (simp add: lgqr)
    with reduce-poly-simple kas show ?thesis
    by (metis mult.commute mult.right-neutral poly-1 poly-smult r01 smult-one)
  next
    case False note kn = this
    from kn kas(3) q(1) lgqr have k1n:  $k + 1 < \text{psize } p$ 
    by simp
    have 01:  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } (pCons \ 1 \ (\text{monom } a \ (k - 1))))$ 
    unfolding constant-def poly-pCons poly-monom
    by (metis add-cancel-left-right kas(1) mult.commute mult-cancel-right2
power-one)
    have 02:  $k + 1 = \text{psize } (pCons \ 1 \ (\text{monom } a \ (k - 1)))$ 
    using kas by (simp add: psize-def degree-monom-eq)
    from less(1) [OF - 01] k1n 02
    obtain w where w:  $1 + w^k * a = 0$ 
    by (metis kas(2) mult.commute mult.left-commute poly-monom poly-pCons
power-eq-if)
    from poly-bound-exists[of cmod w s] obtain m where
      m:  $m > 0 \ \forall z. \text{cmod } z \leq \text{cmod } w \longrightarrow \text{cmod } (\text{poly } s \ z) \leq m$  by blast
    have  $w \neq 0$ 
    using kas(2) w by (auto simp add: power-0-left)
    from w have wm1:  $w^k * a = -1$ 
    by (simp add: add-eq-0-iff)
    have inv0:  $0 < \text{inverse } (\text{cmod } w^{\wedge} (k + 1) * m)$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle m(1)$ )
    with field-lbound-gt-zero[OF zero-less-one] obtain t where
      t:  $t > 0 \ t < 1 \ t < \text{inverse } (\text{cmod } w^{\wedge} (k + 1) * m)$  by blast
    let ?ct = complex-of-real t
    let ?w = ?ct * w
    have  $1 + ?w^k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w) = 1 + ?ct^k * (w^k * a) + ?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w$ 
    using kas(1) by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult-distrib)
    also have  $\dots = \text{complex-of-real } (1 - t^k) + ?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w$ 
    unfolding wm1 by simp
    finally have  $\text{cmod } (1 + ?w^k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)) =$ 
       $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (1 - t^k) + ?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)$ 
    by metis
    with norm-triangle-ineq[of complex-of-real  $(1 - t^k)$   $?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w$ ]
    have 11:  $\text{cmod } (1 + ?w^k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)) \leq |1 - t^k| + \text{cmod } (?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)$ 
    unfolding norm-of-real by simp
    have ath:  $\bigwedge x \ t :: \text{real}. \ 0 \leq x \implies x < t \implies t \leq 1 \implies |1 - t| + x < 1$ 
    by arith
    have tw:  $\text{cmod } ?w \leq \text{cmod } w$ 
    by (smt (verit) mult-le-cancel-right2 norm-ge-zero norm-mult norm-of-real

```

```

t)
  have  $t * (cmod\ w \wedge (k + 1) * m) < 1$ 
  by (smt (verit, best) inv0 inverse-positive-iff-positive left-inverse mult-strict-right-mono
t(3))
  with zero-less-power[OF t(1), of k] have 30:  $t \wedge^k * (t * (cmod\ w \wedge (k + 1) * m)) < t \wedge^k$ 
  by simp
  have  $cmod\ (?w \wedge^k * ?w * poly\ s\ ?w) = t \wedge^k * (t * (cmod\ w \wedge (k + 1) * cmod\ (poly\ s\ ?w)))$ 
  using  $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle\ t(1)$  by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-power norm-mult)
  with 30 have 120:  $cmod\ (?w \wedge^k * ?w * poly\ s\ ?w) < t \wedge^k$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) m(2) mult-left-mono norm-ge-zero t(1) tw
zero-le-power)
  from power-strict-mono[OF t(2), of k] t(1) kas(2) have 121:  $t \wedge^k \leq 1$ 
  by auto
  from ath[OF norm-ge-zero[of  $?w \wedge^k * ?w * poly\ s\ ?w$ ] 120 121]
  show ?thesis
  by (smt (verit) 11 kas(4) poly-pCons r01)
qed
with cq0 q(2) show ?thesis
by (smt (verit) mrmq-eq)
qed
qed

```

Alternative version with a syntactic notion of constant polynomial.

```

lemma fundamental-theorem-of-algebra-alt:
  assumes nc:  $\neg (\exists a\ l. a \neq 0 \wedge l = 0 \wedge p = pCons\ a\ l)$ 
  shows  $\exists z. poly\ p\ z = (0::complex)$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume N:  $\nexists z. poly\ p\ z = 0$ 
  then have  $\neg\ constant\ (poly\ p)$ 
  unfolding constant-def
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) nc poly-pcompose pcompose-0' pcompose-const
poly-0-coeff-0
poly-all-0-iff-0 poly-diff right-minus-eq)
  then show False
  using N fundamental-theorem-of-algebra by blast
qed

```

9.4 Nullstellensatz, degrees and divisibility of polynomials

```

lemma nullstellensatz-lemma:
  fixes p :: complex poly
  assumes  $\forall x. poly\ p\ x = 0 \longrightarrow poly\ q\ x = 0$ 
  and degree p = n
  and  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows  $p\ dvd\ (q \wedge^n)$ 
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: p q rule: nat-less-induct)

```

```

fix n :: nat
fix p q :: complex poly
assume IH:  $\forall m < n. \forall p q.$ 
    ( $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0 :: \text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0$ )  $\longrightarrow$ 
     $\text{degree } p = m \longrightarrow m \neq 0 \longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge^m)$ 
and pq0:  $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0$ 
and dpn:  $\text{degree } p = n$ 
and n0:  $n \neq 0$ 
from dpn n0 have pne:  $p \neq 0$  by auto
show p dvd ( $q \wedge^n$ )
proof (cases  $\exists a. \text{poly } p \ a = 0$ )
  case True
    then obtain a where a:  $\text{poly } p \ a = 0$  ..
    have ?thesis if oa:  $\text{order } a \ p \neq 0$ 
    proof -
      let ?op =  $\text{order } a \ p$ 
      from pne have ap:  $([: - a, 1:] \wedge^{\text{?op}}) \text{ dvd } p \neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge^{\text{(Suc ?op)}} \text{ dvd } p$ 
      using order by blast+
      note oop =  $\text{order-degree}[OF \text{ pne}, \text{unfolded dpn}]$ 
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
        case True
          with n0 show ?thesis by (simp add: power-0-left)
        next
          case False
            from pq0[rule-format, OF a, unfolded poly-eq-0-iff-dvd]
            obtain r where r:  $q = [: - a, 1:] * r$  by (rule dvdE)
            from ap(1) obtain s where s:  $p = [: - a, 1:] \wedge^{\text{?op}} * s$ 
            by (rule dvdE)
            have sne:  $s \neq 0$ 
            using s pne by auto
            show ?thesis
            proof (cases  $\text{degree } s = 0$ )
              case True
                then obtain k where kpn:  $s = [: k:]$ 
                by (cases s) (auto split: if-splits)
                from sne kpn have k:  $k \neq 0$  by simp
                let ?w =  $([: 1/k:] * ([: - a, 1:] \wedge^{(n - \text{?op})})) * (r \wedge^n)$ 
                have  $q \wedge^n = [: - a, 1:] \wedge^n * r \wedge^n$ 
                using power-mult-distrib r by blast
                also have ... =  $([: - a, 1:] \wedge^{\text{order } a \ p} * [: k:] * ([: 1 / k:] * [: - a, 1:] \wedge^{(n - \text{order } a \ p)} * r \wedge^n)$ 
                using k oop [of a] by (simp flip: power-add)
                also have ... =  $p * ?w$ 
                by (metis s kpn)
                finally show ?thesis
                unfolding dvd-def by blast
              next
                case False

```

```

    with sne dpn s oa have dsn: degree s < n
    by (metis add-diff-cancel-right' degree-0 degree-linear-power degree-mult-eq
gr0I zero-less-diff)
    have poly r x = 0 if h: poly s x = 0 for x
    proof -
      have x ≠ a
      by (metis ap(2) dvd-refl mult-dvd-mono poly-eq-0-iff-dvd power-Suc
power-commutes s that)
      moreover have poly p x = 0
      by (metis (no-types) mult-eq-0-iff poly-mult s that)
      ultimately show ?thesis
      using pq0 r by auto
    qed
    with False IH dsn obtain u where u: r ^ (degree s) = s * u
    by blast
    then have u':  $\bigwedge x. \text{poly } s \ x * \text{poly } u \ x = \text{poly } r \ x ^{\text{degree } s}$ 
    by (simp only: poly-mult[symmetric] poly-power[symmetric])
    have  $q ^ n = [- a, 1:] ^ n * r ^ n$ 
    using power-mult-distrib r by blast
    also have ... =  $[- a, 1:] ^{\text{order } a \ p * (s * u * ([- a, 1:] ^{(n - \text{order } a \ p) * r ^{(n - \text{degree } s)})})}$ 
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) s u mult-ac power-add add-diff-cancel-right'
degree-linear-power degree-mult-eq dpn mult-zero-left)
    also have ... =  $p * (u * ([- a, 1:] ^{(n - ?op)}) * (r ^{(n - \text{degree } s)})$ 
    using s by force
    finally show ?thesis
    unfolding dvd-def by auto
  qed
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
using a order-root pne by blast
next
case False
then show ?thesis
using dpn n0 fundamental-theorem-of-algebra-alt[of p]
by fastforce
qed
qed

lemma nullstellensatz-univariate:
   $(\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0::\text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $p \text{ dvd } (q ^{(\text{degree } p)}) \vee (p = 0 \wedge q = 0)$ 
proof -
  consider  $p = 0 \mid p \neq 0 \text{ degree } p = 0 \mid n$  where  $p \neq 0 \text{ degree } p = \text{Suc } n$ 
  by (cases degree p) auto
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case p: 1

```

```

    then have  $(\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0::\text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow q = 0$ 
      by (auto simp add: poly-all-0-iff-0)
    with p show ?thesis
      by force
  next
    case dp: 2
    then show ?thesis
      by (meson dvd-trans is-unit-iff-degree poly-eq-0-iff-dvd unit-imp-dvd)
  next
    case dp: 3
    have False if  $p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ poly } p \ x = 0 \text{ poly } q \ x \neq 0$  for  $x$ 
      by (metis dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd poly-power power-eq-0-iff that)
    with dp nullstellensatz-lemma[of p q degree p] show ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
qed

```

Useful lemma

```

lemma constant-degree:
  fixes  $p :: 'a::\{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$  poly
  shows  $\text{constant } (\text{poly } p) \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from that[unfolded constant-def, rule-format, of - 0]
    have  $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } [: \text{poly } p \ 0:]$ 
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis degree-pCons-0 poly-eq-poly-eq-iff)
  qed
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
    unfolding constant-def
    by (metis degree-eq-zeroE pcompose-const poly-0 poly-pcompose that)
qed

```

```

lemma complex-poly-decompose:
  smult (lead-coeff p)  $(\prod z. \text{poly } p \ z = 0. [-z, 1:] \wedge \text{order } z \ p) = (p :: \text{complex poly})$ 
proof (induction p rule: poly-root-order-induct)
  case (no-roots p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases degree p = 0)
    case False
    hence  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p)$  by (subst constant-degree)
    with fundamental-theorem-of-algebra and no-roots show ?thesis by blast
  qed (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
next
  case (root p x n)
  from root have *:  $\{z. \text{poly } ([: -x, 1:] \wedge n * p) \ z = 0\} = \text{insert } x \ \{z. \text{poly } p \ z = 0\}$ 

```

```

    by auto
  have smult (lead-coeff ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p))
    (( $\prod z \mid \text{poly } ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p) \ z = 0. \ [-z, 1:] ^ \text{order } z \ ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p)$ ) =
    [:-x, 1:] ^ order x ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p) *
    smult (lead-coeff p) ( $\prod z \in \{z. \text{poly } p \ z = 0\}. \ [-z, 1:] ^ \text{order } z \ ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p)$ )) =
  by (subst *, subst prod.insert)
    (insert root, auto intro: poly-roots-finite simp: mult-ac lead-coeff-mult lead-coeff-power)
  also have order x ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p) = n
    using root by (subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n order-0I)
  also have ( $\prod z \in \{z. \text{poly } p \ z = 0\}. \ [-z, 1:] ^ \text{order } z \ ([:-x, 1:] ^ n * p)$ ) =
    ( $\prod z \in \{z. \text{poly } p \ z = 0\}. \ [-z, 1:] ^ \text{order } z \ p$ )
  proof (intro prod.cong refl, goal-cases)
    case (1 y)
    with root have order y ([:-x, 1:] ^ n) = 0 by (intro order-0I) auto
    thus ?case using root by (subst order-mult) auto
  qed
  also note root.IH
  finally show ?case .
qed simp-all

```

instance *complex* :: *alg-closed-field*

by standard (use *fundamental-theorem-of-algebra constant-degree neq0-conv in blast*)

lemma *size-proots-complex*: *size (proots (p :: complex poly)) = degree p*

proof (cases p = 0)

case [simp]: False

show *size (proots p) = degree p*

by (subst (1 2) *complex-poly-decompose [symmetric]*)

(*simp add: proots-prod proots-power degree-prod-sum-eq degree-power-eq*)

qed auto

lemma *complex-poly-decompose-multiset*:

smult (lead-coeff p) ($\prod x \in \# \text{proots } p. \ [-x, 1:]$) = (p :: complex poly)

proof (cases p = 0)

case False

hence ($\prod x \in \# \text{proots } p. \ [-x, 1:]$) = ($\prod x \mid \text{poly } p \ x = 0. \ [-x, 1:] ^ \text{order } x \ p$)

by (subst *image-prod-mset-multiplicity*) *simp-all*

also have *smult (lead-coeff p) ... = p*

by (*rule complex-poly-decompose*)

finally show ?thesis .

qed auto

lemma *complex-poly-decompose'*:

obtains root where smult (lead-coeff p) ($\prod i < \text{degree } p. \ [-\text{root } i, 1:]$) = (p :: complex poly)

proof –


```

obtain roots where roots: mset roots = roots p
using ex-mset by blast

have p = smult (lead-coeff p) ( $\prod x \in \# \text{roots } p. [-x, 1:]$ )
by (rule complex-poly-decompose-multiset [symmetric])
also have ( $\prod x \in \# \text{roots } p. [-x, 1:]$ ) = ( $\prod x \leftarrow \text{roots}. [-x, 1:]$ )
by (subst prod-mset-prod-list [symmetric]) (simp add: roots)
also have ... = ( $\prod i < \text{length roots}. [-\text{roots } ! i, 1:]$ )
by (subst prod.list-conv-set-nth) (auto simp: atLeast0LessThan)
finally have eq: p = smult (lead-coeff p) ( $\prod i < \text{length roots}. [-\text{roots } ! i, 1:]$ ) .
also have [simp]: degree p = length roots
using roots by (subst eq) (auto simp: degree-prod-sum-eq)
finally show ?thesis by (intro that[of  $\lambda i. \text{roots } ! i$ ]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma complex-poly-decompose-rsquarefree:
assumes rsquarefree p
shows smult (lead-coeff p) ( $\prod z | \text{poly } p \ z = 0. [-z, 1:]$ ) = (p :: complex poly)
proof (cases p = 0)
case False
have ( $\prod z | \text{poly } p \ z = 0. [-z, 1:]$ ) = ( $\prod z | \text{poly } p \ z = 0. [-z, 1:] \wedge \text{order } z \ p$ )
using assms False by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: rsquarefree-root-order)
also have smult (lead-coeff p) ... = p
by (rule complex-poly-decompose)
finally show ?thesis .
qed auto

```

Arithmetic operations on multivariate polynomials.

```

lemma mpoly-base-conv:
fixes x :: 'a::comm-ring-1
shows 0 = poly 0 x c = poly [:c:] x x = poly [:0,1:] x
by simp-all

```

```

lemma mpoly-norm-conv:
fixes x :: 'a::comm-ring-1
shows poly [:0:] x = poly 0 x poly [:poly 0 y:] x = poly 0 x
by simp-all

```

```

lemma mpoly-sub-conv:
fixes x :: 'a::comm-ring-1
shows poly p x - poly q x = poly p x + -1 * poly q x
by simp

```

```

lemma poly-pad-rule: poly p x = 0  $\implies$  poly (pCons 0 p) x = 0
by simp

```

```

lemma poly-cancel-eq-conv:
fixes x :: 'a::field
shows x = 0  $\implies$  a  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  y = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a * y - b * x = 0

```

by *auto*

lemma *poly-divides-pad-rule*:
 fixes $p::('a::comm-ring-1) \text{ poly}$
 assumes $pq: p \text{ dvd } q$
 shows $p \text{ dvd } (pCons\ 0\ q)$
 by (metis *add-0 dvd-def mult-pCons-right pq smult-0-left*)

lemma *poly-divides-conv0*:
 fixes $p::'a::field \text{ poly}$
 assumes $lqpq: \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$ and $lq: p \neq 0$
 shows $p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow q = 0$
 using *lqpq mod-poly-less* by *fastforce*

lemma *poly-divides-conv1*:
 fixes $p :: 'a::field \text{ poly}$
 assumes $a0: a \neq 0$
 and $pp': p \text{ dvd } p'$
 and $qrp': \text{smult } a\ q - p' = r$
 shows $p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } r$
 by (metis *a0 diff-add-cancel dvd-add-left-iff dvd-smult-iff pp' qrp'*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv1*:
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0 \wedge \text{poly } 0\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } 0\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } [:c:]\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow c \neq 0$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } 0\ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } [:c:]\ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow c = 0$
 by *simp-all*

lemma *basic-cqe-conv2*:
 assumes $l: p \neq 0$
 shows $\exists x. \text{poly } (pCons\ a\ (pCons\ b\ p))\ x = (0::\text{complex})$
 by (metis *meson fundamental-theorem-of-algebra-alt l pCons-eq-0-iff pCons-eq-iff*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv-2b*: $(\exists x. \text{poly } p\ x \neq (0::\text{complex})) \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0$
 by (metis *poly-all-0-iff-0*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv3*:
 fixes $p\ q :: \text{complex poly}$
 assumes $l: p \neq 0$
 shows $(\exists x. \text{poly } (pCons\ a\ p)\ x = 0 \wedge \text{poly } q\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \neg (pCons\ a\ p) \text{ dvd } (q \wedge \text{psize } p)$
 by (metis *degree-pCons-eq-if l nullstellensatz-univariate pCons-eq-0-iff psize-def*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv4*:
 fixes $p\ q :: \text{complex poly}$
 assumes $h: \bigwedge x. \text{poly } (q \wedge n)\ x = \text{poly } r\ x$
 shows $p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge n) \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } r$

```

    by (metis (no-types) basic-cqe-conv-2b h poly-diff right-minus-eq)

lemma poly-const-conv:
  fixes x :: 'a::comm-ring-1
  shows poly [:c:] x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  c = y
  by simp

end

theory Group-Closure
imports
  Main
begin

context ab-group-add
begin

inductive-set group-closure :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set for S
  where base: s  $\in$  insert 0 S  $\Longrightarrow$  s  $\in$  group-closure S
  | diff: s  $\in$  group-closure S  $\Longrightarrow$  t  $\in$  group-closure S  $\Longrightarrow$  s - t  $\in$  group-closure S

lemma zero-in-group-closure [simp]:
  0  $\in$  group-closure S
  using group-closure.base [of 0 S] by simp

lemma group-closure-minus-iff [simp]:
  - s  $\in$  group-closure S  $\longleftrightarrow$  s  $\in$  group-closure S
  using group-closure.diff [of 0 S s] group-closure.diff [of 0 S - s] by auto

lemma group-closure-add:
  s + t  $\in$  group-closure S if s  $\in$  group-closure S and t  $\in$  group-closure S
  using that group-closure.diff [of s S - t] by auto

lemma group-closure-empty [simp]:
  group-closure {} = {0}
  by (rule ccontr) (auto elim: group-closure.induct)

lemma group-closure-insert-zero [simp]:
  group-closure (insert 0 S) = group-closure S
  by (auto elim: group-closure.induct intro: group-closure.intros)

end

context comm-ring-1
begin

lemma group-closure-scalar-mult-left:
  of-nat n * s  $\in$  group-closure S if s  $\in$  group-closure S

```

```

using that by (induction n) (auto simp add: algebra-simps intro: group-closure-add)

lemma group-closure-scalar-mult-right:
   $s * \text{of\_nat } n \in \text{group\_closure } S$  if  $s \in \text{group\_closure } S$ 
  using that group-closure-scalar-mult-left [of s S n] by (simp add: ac-simps)

end

lemma group-closure-abs-iff [simp]:
   $|s| \in \text{group\_closure } S \iff s \in \text{group\_closure } S$  for  $s :: \text{int}$ 
  by (simp add: abs-if)

lemma group-closure-mult-left:
   $s * t \in \text{group\_closure } S$  if  $s \in \text{group\_closure } S$  for  $s \ t :: \text{int}$ 
proof -
  from that group-closure-scalar-mult-right [of s S nat |t|]
  have  $s * \text{int } (\text{nat } |t|) \in \text{group\_closure } S$ 
  by (simp only:)
  then show ?thesis
  by (cases t  $\geq 0$ ) simp-all
qed

lemma group-closure-mult-right:
   $s * t \in \text{group\_closure } S$  if  $t \in \text{group\_closure } S$  for  $s \ t :: \text{int}$ 
  using that group-closure-mult-left [of t S s] by (simp add: ac-simps)

context idom
begin

lemma group-closure-mult-all-eq:
   $\text{group\_closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ' } S) = \text{times } k \text{ ' } \text{group\_closure } S$ 
proof (rule; rule)
  fix s
  have  $*$ :  $k * a + k * b = k * (a + b)$ 
   $k * a - k * b = k * (a - b)$  for a b
  by (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  assume  $s \in \text{group\_closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ' } S)$ 
  then show  $s \in \text{times } k \text{ ' } \text{group\_closure } S$ 
  by induction (auto simp add: * image-iff intro: group-closure.base group-closure.diff
  bexI [of - 0])
next
  fix s
  assume  $s \in \text{times } k \text{ ' } \text{group\_closure } S$ 
  then obtain r where r:  $r \in \text{group\_closure } S$  and s:  $s = k * r$ 
  by auto
  from r have  $k * r \in \text{group\_closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ' } S)$ 
  by (induction arbitrary: s) (auto simp add: algebra-simps intro: group-closure.intros)
  with s show  $s \in \text{group\_closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ' } S)$ 
  by simp

```

qed

end

lemma *Gcd-group-closure-eq-Gcd*:

Gcd (group-closure S) = Gcd S for S :: int set

proof (*rule associated-eqI*)

have *Gcd S dvd s if s ∈ group-closure S for s*

using *that by induction auto*

then show *Gcd S dvd Gcd (group-closure S)*

by *auto*

have *Gcd (group-closure S) dvd s if s ∈ S for s*

proof –

from that have *s ∈ group-closure S*

by (*simp add: group-closure.base*)

then show *?thesis*

by (*rule Gcd-dvd*)

qed

then show *Gcd (group-closure S) dvd Gcd S*

by *auto*

qed *simp-all*

lemma *group-closure-sum*:

fixes S :: int set

assumes X: finite X X ≠ {} X ⊆ S

*shows (∑ x∈X. a x * x) ∈ group-closure S*

using *X by (induction X rule: finite-ne-induct)*

(auto intro: group-closure-mult-right group-closure.base group-closure-add)

lemma *Gcd-group-closure-in-group-closure*:

Gcd (group-closure S) ∈ group-closure S for S :: int set

proof (*cases S ⊆ {0}*)

case *True*

then have *S = {} ∨ S = {0}*

by *auto*

then show *?thesis*

by *auto*

next

case *False*

then obtain *s where s: s ≠ 0 s ∈ S*

by *auto*

then have *s': |s| ≠ 0 |s| ∈ group-closure S*

by (*auto intro: group-closure.base*)

define *m where m = (LEAST n. n > 0 ∧ int n ∈ group-closure S)*

have *m > 0 ∧ int m ∈ group-closure S*

unfolding *m-def*

apply (*rule LeastI [of - nat |s|]*)

using *s'*

by *simp*

```

then have  $m$ :  $\text{int } m \in \text{group-closure } S$  and  $0 < m$ 
  by auto

have  $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) = \text{int } m$ 
proof (rule associated-eqI)
  from  $m$  show  $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) \text{ dvd } \text{int } m$ 
    by (rule Gcd-dvd)
  show  $\text{int } m \text{ dvd } \text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S)$ 
proof (rule Gcd-greatest)
  fix  $s$ 
  assume  $s$ :  $s \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
  show  $\text{int } m \text{ dvd } s$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{int } m \text{ dvd } s$ 
  then have  $*$ :  $0 < s \bmod \text{int } m$ 
    using  $\langle 0 < m \rangle$  le-less by fastforce
  have  $m \leq \text{nat } (s \bmod \text{int } m)$ 
proof (subst m-def, rule Least-le, rule)
  from  $*$  show  $0 < \text{nat } (s \bmod \text{int } m)$ 
    by simp
  from minus-div-mult-eq-mod [symmetric, of s int m]
  have  $s \bmod \text{int } m = s - s \text{ div } \text{int } m * \text{int } m$ 
    by auto
  also have  $s - s \text{ div } \text{int } m * \text{int } m \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
    by (auto intro: group-closure.diff s group-closure-mult-right m)
  finally show  $\text{int } (\text{nat } (s \bmod \text{int } m)) \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
    by simp
qed
with  $*$  have  $\text{int } m \leq s \bmod \text{int } m$ 
  by simp
moreover have  $s \bmod \text{int } m < \text{int } m$ 
  using  $\langle 0 < m \rangle$  by simp
ultimately show False
  by auto
qed
qed
qed simp-all
with  $m$  show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma Gcd-in-group-closure:
   $\text{Gcd } S \in \text{group-closure } S$  for  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
  using Gcd-group-closure-in-group-closure [of S]
  by (simp add: Gcd-group-closure-eq-Gcd)

```

```

lemma group-closure-eq:
   $\text{group-closure } S = \text{range } (\text{times } (\text{Gcd } S))$  for  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
proof (auto intro: Gcd-in-group-closure group-closure-mult-left)

```

```

fix s
assume  $s \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
then show  $s \in \text{range } (\text{times } (\text{Gcd } S))$ 
proof induction
  case (base s)
  then have  $\text{Gcd } S \text{ dvd } s$ 
    by (auto intro: Gcd-dvd)
  then obtain t where  $s = \text{Gcd } S * t$  ..
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (diff s t)
  moreover have  $\text{Gcd } S * a - \text{Gcd } S * b = \text{Gcd } S * (a - b)$  for a b
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately show ?case
    by auto
qed
qed

end

```

```

theory Normalized-Fraction
imports
  Main
  Euclidean-Algorithm
  Fraction-Field
begin

```

```

lemma unit-factor-1-imp-normalized:  $\text{unit-factor } x = 1 \implies \text{normalize } x = x$ 
  using unit-factor-mult-normalize [of x] by simp

```

```

definition quot-to-fract :: 'a  $\times$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: idom fract where
  quot-to-fract = ( $\lambda(a,b).$  Fraction-Field.Fract a b)

```

```

definition normalize-quot :: 'a :: {ring-gcd,idom-divide,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
 $\times$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a where
  normalize-quot =
    ( $\lambda(a,b).$  if b = 0 then (0,1) else let d = gcd a b * unit-factor b in (a div d, b
    div d))

```

```

lemma normalize-quot-zero [simp]:
  normalize-quot (a, 0) = (0, 1)
  by (simp add: normalize-quot-def)

```

```

lemma normalize-quot-proj:
  fst (normalize-quot (a, b)) = a div (gcd a b * unit-factor b)
  snd (normalize-quot (a, b)) = normalize b div gcd a b if b  $\neq$  0
  using that by (simp-all add: normalize-quot-def Let-def mult.commute [of -

```

unit-factor b] *dvd-div-mult2-eq mult-unit-dvd-iff'*)

definition *normalized-fracts* :: ('a :: {ring-gcd, idom-divide} × 'a) set **where**
normalized-fracts = {(a,b). coprime a b ∧ unit-factor b = 1}

lemma *not-normalized-fracts-0-denom* [simp]: (a, 0) ∉ *normalized-fracts*
by (auto simp: *normalized-fracts-def*)

lemma *unit-factor-snd-normalize-quot* [simp]:
unit-factor (snd (normalize-quot x)) = 1
by (simp add: *normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold Let-def dvd-unit-factor-div*
mult-unit-dvd-iff unit-factor-mult unit-factor-gcd)

lemma *snd-normalize-quot-nonzero* [simp]: snd (normalize-quot x) ≠ 0
using *unit-factor-snd-normalize-quot*[of x]
by (auto simp del: *unit-factor-snd-normalize-quot*)

lemma *normalize-quot-aux*:
fixes a b
assumes b ≠ 0
defines d ≡ gcd a b * unit-factor b
shows a = fst (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d b = snd (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d
d dvd a d dvd b d ≠ 0
proof –
from *assms* **show** d dvd a d dvd b
by (simp-all add: *d-def mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
thus a = fst (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d b = snd (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d d ≠ 0
by (auto simp: *normalize-quot-def Let-def d-def* ⟨b ≠ 0⟩)
qed

lemma *normalize-quotE*:
assumes b ≠ 0
obtains d **where** a = fst (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d b = snd (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d
d dvd a d dvd b d ≠ 0
using *that*[OF *normalize-quot-aux*[OF *assms*]] .

lemma *normalize-quotE'*:
assumes snd x ≠ 0
obtains d **where** fst x = fst (normalize-quot x) * d snd x = snd (normalize-quot x) * d
d dvd fst x d dvd snd x d ≠ 0

proof –
from *normalize-quotE*[OF *assms*, of fst x] **obtain** d **where**
fst x = fst (normalize-quot (fst x, snd x)) * d
snd x = snd (normalize-quot (fst x, snd x)) * d
d dvd fst x
d dvd snd x

$d \neq 0$.
then show *?thesis unfolding prod.collapse* **by** (intro that[of d])
qed

lemma *coprime-normalize-quot*:
 $\text{coprime } (\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x)) (\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x))$
by (simp add: normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold div-mult-unit2)
 (metis coprime-mult-self-right-iff div-gcd-coprime unit-div-mult-self unit-factor-is-unit)

lemma *normalize-quot-in-normalized-fracts* [simp]: $\text{normalize-quot } x \in \text{normalized-fracts}$
by (simp add: normalized-fracts-def coprime-normalize-quot case-prod-unfold)

lemma *normalize-quot-eq-iff*:
assumes $b \neq 0$ $d \neq 0$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (a, b) = \text{normalize-quot } (c, d) \longleftrightarrow a * d = b * c$
proof –
define x y **where** $x = \text{normalize-quot } (a, b)$ **and** $y = \text{normalize-quot } (c, d)$
from $\text{normalize-quotE}[OF \text{ assms}(1), \text{ of } a]$ $\text{normalize-quotE}[OF \text{ assms}(2), \text{ of } c]$
obtain $d1$ $d2$
where $a = \text{fst } x * d1$ $b = \text{snd } x * d1$ $c = \text{fst } y * d2$ $d = \text{snd } y * d2$ $d1 \neq 0$
 $d2 \neq 0$
unfolding x -def y -def **by** metis
hence $a * d = b * c \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{snd } x * \text{fst } y$ **by** simp
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x = \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x = \text{snd } y$
by (intro coprime-crossproduct') (simp-all add: x -def y -def coprime-normalize-quot)
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow x = y$ **using** prod-eqI **by** blast
finally show $x = y \longleftrightarrow a * d = b * c$..
qed

lemma *normalize-quot-eq-iff'*:
assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0$ $\text{snd } y \neq 0$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } x = \text{normalize-quot } y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{snd } x * \text{fst } y$
using assms **by** (cases x , cases y , hypsubst) (subst normalize-quot-eq-iff, simp-all)

lemma *normalize-quot-id*: $x \in \text{normalized-fracts} \implies \text{normalize-quot } x = x$
by (auto simp: normalized-fracts-def normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold)

lemma *normalize-quot-idem* [simp]: $\text{normalize-quot } (\text{normalize-quot } x) = \text{normalize-quot } x$
by (rule normalize-quot-id) simp-all

lemma *fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*:
 $\text{fractrel } x \ y \longleftrightarrow \text{normalize-quot } x = \text{normalize-quot } y \wedge \text{snd } x \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } y \neq 0$
by (cases x , cases y) (auto simp: fractrel-def normalize-quot-eq-iff)

lemma *fractrel-normalize-quot-left*:
assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0$
shows $\text{fractrel } (\text{normalize-quot } x) \ y \longleftrightarrow \text{fractrel } x \ y$

```

using assms by (subst (1 2) fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq) auto

lemma fractrel-normalize-quot-right:
  assumes  $\text{snd } x \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fractrel } y (\text{normalize-quot } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{fractrel } y x$ 
  using assms by (subst (1 2) fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq) auto

lift-definition quot-of-fract ::
  'a :: {ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a
  is normalize-quot
  by (subst (asm) fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq) simp-all

lemma quot-to-fract-quot-of-fract [simp]:  $\text{quot-to-fract } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = x$ 
  unfolding quot-to-fract-def
proof transfer
  fix  $x :: 'a \times 'a$  assume rel:  $\text{fractrel } x x$ 
  define  $x'$  where  $x' = \text{normalize-quot } x$ 
  obtain  $a b$  where [simp]:  $x = (a, b)$  by (cases x)
  from rel have  $b \neq 0$  by simp
  from normalize-quotE[OF this, of a] obtain  $d$ 
  where
     $a = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$ 
     $b = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$ 
     $d \text{ dvd } a$ 
     $d \text{ dvd } b$ 
     $d \neq 0$  .
  hence  $a = \text{fst } x' * d$   $b = \text{snd } x' * d$   $d \neq 0$   $\text{snd } x' \neq 0$  by (simp-all add: x'-def)
  thus  $\text{fractrel } (\text{case } x' \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow \text{if } b = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else } (a, b)) x$ 
    by (auto simp add: case-prod-unfold)
qed

lemma quot-of-fract-quot-to-fract:  $\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{quot-to-fract } x) = \text{normalize-quot } x$ 
proof (cases  $\text{snd } x = 0$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis unfolding quot-to-fract-def
    by transfer (simp add: case-prod-unfold normalize-quot-def)
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis unfolding quot-to-fract-def by transfer (simp add: case-prod-unfold)
qed

lemma quot-of-fract-quot-to-fract':
   $x \in \text{normalized-fracts} \Longrightarrow \text{quot-of-fract } (\text{quot-to-fract } x) = x$ 
  unfolding quot-to-fract-def by transfer (auto simp: normalize-quot-id)

lemma quot-of-fract-in-normalized-fracts [simp]:  $\text{quot-of-fract } x \in \text{normalized-fracts}$ 
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma normalize-quotI:
  assumes  $a * d = b * c$   $b \neq 0$   $(c, d) \in \text{normalized-fracts}$ 
  shows  $\text{normalize-quot } (a, b) = (c, d)$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{normalize-quot } (a, b) = \text{normalize-quot } (c, d)$ 
  by (subst normalize-quot-eq-iff) auto
  also have  $\dots = (c, d)$  by (intro normalize-quot-id) fact
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma td-normalized-fract:
  type-definition quot-of-fract quot-to-fract normalized-fracts
  by standard (simp-all add: quot-of-fract-quot-to-fract')

lemma quot-of-fract-add-aux:
  assumes  $\text{snd } x \neq 0$   $\text{snd } y \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{fst } x * \text{snd } y + \text{fst } y * \text{snd } x) * (\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y)) =$ 
 $\text{snd } x * \text{snd } y * (\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y) +$ 
 $\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y))$ 
proof -
  from  $\text{normalize-quotE}'[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$  obtain  $d$ 
  where  $d$ :
     $\text{fst } x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$ 
     $\text{snd } x = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$ 
     $d \text{ dvd } \text{fst } x$ 
     $d \text{ dvd } \text{snd } x$ 
     $d \neq 0$  .
  from  $\text{normalize-quotE}'[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$  obtain  $e$ 
  where  $e$ :
     $\text{fst } y = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$ 
     $\text{snd } y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$ 
     $e \text{ dvd } \text{fst } y$ 
     $e \text{ dvd } \text{snd } y$ 
     $e \neq 0$  .
  show ?thesis by (simp-all add: d e algebra-simps)
qed

locale fract-as-normalized-quot
begin
setup-lifting td-normalized-fract
end

lemma quot-of-fract-add:
   $\text{quot-of-fract } (x + y) =$ 
  (let  $(a, b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x$ ;  $(c, d) = \text{quot-of-fract } y$ 

```

```

    in normalize-quot (a * d + b * c, b * d))
  by transfer (insert quot-of-fract-add-aux,
    simp-all add: Let-def case-prod-unfold normalize-quot-eq-iff)

lemma quot-of-fract-uminus:
  quot-of-fract (-x) = (let (a,b) = quot-of-fract x in (-a, b))
  by transfer (auto simp: case-prod-unfold Let-def normalize-quot-def dvd-neg-div
    mult-unit-dvd-iff)

lemma quot-of-fract-diff:
  quot-of-fract (x - y) =
    (let (a,b) = quot-of-fract x; (c,d) = quot-of-fract y
    in normalize-quot (a * d - b * c, b * d)) (is - = ?rhs)
proof -
  have x - y = x + -y by simp
  also have quot-of-fract ... = ?rhs
    by (simp only: quot-of-fract-add quot-of-fract-uminus Let-def case-prod-unfold)
  simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma normalize-quot-mult-coprime:
  assumes coprime a b coprime c d unit-factor b = 1 unit-factor d = 1
  defines e ≡ fst (normalize-quot (a, d)) and f ≡ snd (normalize-quot (a, d))
    and g ≡ fst (normalize-quot (c, b)) and h ≡ snd (normalize-quot (c, b))
  shows normalize-quot (a * c, b * d) = (e * g, f * h)
proof (rule normalize-quotI)
  from assms have gcd a b = 1 gcd c d = 1
    by simp-all
  from assms have b ≠ 0 d ≠ 0 by auto
  with assms have normalize b = b normalize d = d
    by (auto intro: normalize-unit-factor-eqI)
  from normalize-quotE [OF ⟨b ≠ 0⟩, of c] obtain k
    where
      c = fst (normalize-quot (c, b)) * k
      b = snd (normalize-quot (c, b)) * k
      k dvd c k dvd b k ≠ 0 .
  note k = this [folded ⟨gcd a b = 1⟩ ⟨gcd c d = 1⟩ assms(3) assms(4)]
  from normalize-quotE [OF ⟨d ≠ 0⟩, of a] obtain l
    where a = fst (normalize-quot (a, d)) * l
      d = snd (normalize-quot (a, d)) * l
      l dvd a l dvd d l ≠ 0 .
  note l = this [folded ⟨gcd a b = 1⟩ ⟨gcd c d = 1⟩ assms(3) assms(4)]
  from k l show a * c * (f * h) = b * d * (e * g)
    by (metis e-def f-def g-def h-def mult.commute mult.left-commute)
  from assms have [simp]: unit-factor f = 1 unit-factor h = 1
    by simp-all
  from assms have coprime e f coprime g h by (simp-all add: coprime-normalize-quot)
  with k l assms(1,2) ⟨b ≠ 0⟩ ⟨d ≠ 0⟩ ⟨unit-factor b = 1⟩ ⟨unit-factor d = 1⟩

```

$\langle \text{normalize } b = b \rangle \langle \text{normalize } d = d \rangle$
show $(e * g, f * h) \in \text{normalized-fracts}$
by (*simp add: normalized-fracts-def unit-factor-mult e-def f-def g-def h-def*
coprime-normalize-quot dvd-unit-factor-div unit-factor-gcd)
(metis coprime-mult-left-iff coprime-mult-right-iff)
qed (*insert assms(3,4), auto*)

lemma *normalize-quot-mult*:

assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0 \text{ snd } y \neq 0$

shows $\text{normalize-quot } (\text{fst } x * \text{fst } y, \text{snd } x * \text{snd } y) = \text{normalize-quot}$
 $(\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y),$
 $\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y))$

proof –

from $\text{normalize-quotE}'[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$ **obtain** d **where** d :

$\text{fst } x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$
 $\text{snd } x = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$
 $d \text{ dvd } \text{fst } x$
 $d \text{ dvd } \text{snd } x$
 $d \neq 0$.

from $\text{normalize-quotE}'[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ **obtain** e **where** e :

$\text{fst } y = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$
 $\text{snd } y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$
 $e \text{ dvd } \text{fst } y$
 $e \text{ dvd } \text{snd } y$
 $e \neq 0$.

show *?thesis* **by** (*simp-all add: d e algebra-simps normalize-quot-eq-iff*)

qed

lemma *quot-of-fract-mult*:

$\text{quot-of-fract } (x * y) =$

(*let* $(a,b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x; (c,d) = \text{quot-of-fract } y;$
 $(e,f) = \text{normalize-quot } (a,d); (g,h) = \text{normalize-quot } (c,b)$
in $(e*g, f*h)$)

by *transfer*

(*simp add: split-def Let-def coprime-normalize-quot normalize-quot-mult normalize-quot-mult-coprime*)

lemma *normalize-quot-0 [simp]*:

$\text{normalize-quot } (0, x) = (0, 1) \text{ normalize-quot } (x, 0) = (0, 1)$

by (*simp-all add: normalize-quot-def*)

lemma *normalize-quot-eq-0-iff [simp]*: $\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x = 0$

$\vee \text{snd } x = 0$

by (*auto simp: normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold Let-def div-mult-unit2 dvd-div-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *fst-quot-of-fract-0-imp*: $\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = 0 \implies \text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)$
 $= 1$

by *transfer auto*

lemma *normalize-quot-swap*:
assumes $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$
defines $a' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b))$ **and** $b' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (b, a) = (b' \text{ div unit-factor } a', a' \text{ div unit-factor } a')$
proof (rule *normalize-quotI*)
from *normalize-quotE*[*OF* *assms*(2), *of* *a*] **obtain** *d* **where**
 $a = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$
 $b = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$
 $d \text{ dvd } a$ $d \text{ dvd } b$ $d \neq 0$.
note $d = \text{this}$ [*folded assms*(3,4)]
show $b * (a' \text{ div unit-factor } a') = a * (b' \text{ div unit-factor } a')$
using *assms*(1,2) *d*
by (*simp* *add*: *div-unit-factor* [*symmetric*] *unit-div-mult-swap* *mult-ac* *del*:
div-unit-factor)
have *coprime* a' b' **by** (*simp* *add*: *a'-def* *b'-def* *coprime-normalize-quot*)
thus $(b' \text{ div unit-factor } a', a' \text{ div unit-factor } a') \in \text{normalized-fracts}$
using *assms*(1,2) *d*
by (*auto* *simp* *add*: *normalized-fracts-def* *ac-simps* *dvd-div-unit-iff* *elim*: *co-*
prime-imp-coprime)
qed *fact*+

lemma *quot-of-fract-inverse*:
 $\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{inverse } x) =$
 $(\text{let } (a, b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x; d = \text{unit-factor } a$
 $\text{in if } d = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else } (b \text{ div } d, a \text{ div } d))$
proof (*transfer*, *goal-cases*)
case (1 *x*)
from *normalize-quot-swap*[*of* *fst* *x* *snd* *x*] **show** ?*case*
by (*auto* *simp*: *Let-def* *case-prod-unfold*)
qed

lemma *normalize-quot-div-unit-left*:
fixes x y u
assumes *is-unit* u
defines $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ **and** $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (x \text{ div } u, y) = (x' \text{ div } u, y')$
proof (*cases* $y = 0$)
case *False*
define v **where** $v = 1 \text{ div } u$
with $\langle \text{is-unit } u \rangle$ **have** *is-unit* v **and** $u: \bigwedge a. a \text{ div } u = a * v$
by *simp-all*
from $\langle \text{is-unit } v \rangle$ **have** *coprime* $v = \text{top}$
by (*simp* *add*: *fun-eq-iff* *is-unit-left-imp-coprime*)
from *normalize-quotE*[*OF* *False*, *of* *x*] **obtain** d **where**
 $x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y)) * d$
 $y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y)) * d$
 $d \text{ dvd } x$ $d \text{ dvd } y$ $d \neq 0$.
note $d = \text{this}$ [*folded assms*(2,3)]
from *assms* **have** *coprime* x' y' *unit-factor* $y' = 1$

```

    by (simp-all add: coprime-normalize-quot)
  with d ⟨coprime v = top⟩ have normalize-quot (x * v, y) = (x' * v, y')
    by (auto simp: normalized-fracts-def intro: normalize-quotI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: u)
qed (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-quot-div-unit-right:
  fixes x y u
  assumes is-unit u
  defines x' ≡ fst (normalize-quot (x, y)) and y' ≡ snd (normalize-quot (x, y))
  shows normalize-quot (x, y div u) = (x' * u, y')
proof (cases y = 0)
  case False
  from normalize-quotE[OF this, of x]
  obtain d where d:
    x = fst (normalize-quot (x, y)) * d
    y = snd (normalize-quot (x, y)) * d
    d dvd x d dvd y d ≠ 0 .
  note d = this[folded assms(2,3)]
  from assms have coprime x' y' unit-factor y' = 1 by (simp-all add: coprime-normalize-quot)
  with d ⟨is-unit u⟩ show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: normalized-fracts-def is-unit-left-imp-coprime unit-div-eq-0-iff
    intro: normalize-quotI)
qed (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-quot-normalize-left:
  fixes x y u
  defines x' ≡ fst (normalize-quot (x, y)) and y' ≡ snd (normalize-quot (x, y))
  shows normalize-quot (normalize x, y) = (x' div unit-factor x, y')
  using normalize-quot-div-unit-left[of unit-factor x x y]
  by (cases x = 0) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-quot-normalize-right:
  fixes x y u
  defines x' ≡ fst (normalize-quot (x, y)) and y' ≡ snd (normalize-quot (x, y))
  shows normalize-quot (x, normalize y) = (x' * unit-factor y, y')
  using normalize-quot-div-unit-right[of unit-factor y x y]
  by (cases y = 0) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma quot-of-fract-0 [simp]: quot-of-fract 0 = (0, 1)
  by transfer auto

lemma quot-of-fract-1 [simp]: quot-of-fract 1 = (1, 1)
  by transfer (rule normalize-quotI, simp-all add: normalized-fracts-def)

lemma quot-of-fract-divide:
  quot-of-fract (x / y) = (if y = 0 then (0, 1) else
    (let (a,b) = quot-of-fract x; (c,d) = quot-of-fract y;

```

```

      (e,f) = normalize-quot (a,c); (g,h) = normalize-quot (d,b)
    in (e * g, f * h))) (is - = ?rhs)
proof (cases y = 0)
  case False
  hence A: fst (quot-of-fract y) ≠ 0 by transfer auto
  have x / y = x * inverse y by (simp add: divide-inverse)
  also from False A have quot-of-fract ... = ?rhs
  by (simp only: quot-of-fract-mult quot-of-fract-inverse)
      (simp-all add: Let-def case-prod-unfold fst-quot-of-fract-0-imp
        normalize-quot-div-unit-left normalize-quot-div-unit-right
        normalize-quot-normalize-right normalize-quot-normalize-left)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed simp-all

lemma snd-quot-of-fract-nonzero [simp]: snd (quot-of-fract x) ≠ 0
  by transfer simp

lemma Fract-quot-of-fract [simp]: Fract (fst (quot-of-fract x)) (snd (quot-of-fract
x)) = x
  by transfer (simp del: fractrel-iff, subst fractrel-normalize-quot-left, simp)

lemma snd-quot-of-fract-Fract-whole:
  assumes y dvd x
  shows snd (quot-of-fract (Fract x y)) = 1
  using assms by transfer (auto simp: normalize-quot-def Let-def gcd-proj2-if-dvd)

lemma fst-quot-of-fract-eq-0-iff [simp]: fst (quot-of-fract x) = 0 ⟷ x = 0
  by transfer simp

lemma coprime-quot-of-fract:
  coprime (fst (quot-of-fract x)) (snd (quot-of-fract x))
  by transfer (simp add: coprime-normalize-quot)

lemma unit-factor-snd-quot-of-fract: unit-factor (snd (quot-of-fract x)) = 1
  using quot-of-fract-in-normalized-fracts[of x]
  by (simp add: normalized-fracts-def case-prod-unfold)

lemma normalize-snd-quot-of-fract: normalize (snd (quot-of-fract x)) = snd (quot-of-fract
x)
  by (intro unit-factor-1-imp-normalized unit-factor-snd-quot-of-fract)

end

```

10 n -th powers and roots of naturals

```

theory Nth-Powers
  imports Primes
begin

```


10.1 The set of n -th powers

definition $is_nth_power :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: monoid_mult \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $is_nth_power\ n\ x \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. x = y \wedge n)$

lemma $is_nth_power_nth_power$ $[simp, intro]: is_nth_power\ n\ (x \wedge n)$
by $(auto\ simp\ add: is_nth_power_def)$

lemma is_nth_powerI $[intro?]: x = y \wedge n \implies is_nth_power\ n\ x$
by $(auto\ simp: is_nth_power_def)$

lemma $is_nth_powerE: is_nth_power\ n\ x \implies (\bigwedge y. x = y \wedge n \implies P) \implies P$
by $(auto\ simp: is_nth_power_def)$

abbreviation is_square **where** $is_square \equiv is_nth_power\ 2$

lemma is_zeroth_power $[simp]: is_nth_power\ 0\ x \longleftrightarrow x = 1$
by $(simp\ add: is_nth_power_def)$

lemma is_first_power $[simp]: is_nth_power\ 1\ x$
by $(simp\ add: is_nth_power_def)$

lemma is_first_power' $[simp]: is_nth_power\ (Suc\ 0)\ x$
by $(simp\ add: is_nth_power_def)$

lemma $is_nth_power_0$ $[simp]: n > 0 \implies is_nth_power\ n\ (0 :: 'a :: semiring-1)$
by $(auto\ simp: is_nth_power_def\ power-0-left\ intro!: exI[of\ -\ 0])$

lemma $is_nth_power_0_iff$ $[simp]: is_nth_power\ n\ (0 :: 'a :: semiring-1) \longleftrightarrow n > 0$
by $(cases\ n)\ auto$

lemma $is_nth_power_1$ $[simp]: is_nth_power\ n\ 1$
by $(auto\ simp: is_nth_power_def\ intro!: exI[of\ -\ 1])$

lemma $is_nth_power_Suc_0$ $[simp]: is_nth_power\ n\ (Suc\ 0)$
by $(metis\ One-nat-def\ is_nth_power-1)$

lemma $is_nth_power_conv_multiplicity:$
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{factorial-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative\}$
assumes $n > 0$
shows $is_nth_power\ n\ (normalize\ x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. prime\ p \longrightarrow n\ dvd\ multiplicity\ p\ x)$
proof $(cases\ x = 0)$
case $False$
show $?thesis$
proof $(safe\ intro!: is_nth_powerI\ elim!: is_nth_powerE)$
fix $y\ p :: 'a$ **assume** $*$: $normalize\ x = y \wedge n\ prime\ p$
with $assms$ **and** $False$ **have** $[simp]: y \neq 0$ **by** $(auto\ simp: power-0-left)$
have $multiplicity\ p\ x = multiplicity\ p\ (y \wedge n)$

```

    by (metis *(1) multiplicity-normalize-right)
  with False and * and assms show n dvd multiplicity p x
    by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
next
  assume *:  $\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow n \text{ dvd multiplicity } p x$ 
  have multiplicity p (( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p x \text{ div } n)$ )  $\wedge n$ ) =
    multiplicity p x if prime p for p
  proof -
    from that and * have n dvd multiplicity p x by blast
    have multiplicity p x = 0 if p  $\notin$  prime-factors x
      using that and <prime p> by (simp add: prime-factors-multiplicity)
    with that and * and assms show ?thesis unfolding prod-power-distrib
power-mult [symmetric]
    by (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers) (auto simp: in-prime-factors-imp-prime)
  qed
  with assms False
    have normalize x = normalize (( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p x \text{ div } n)$ )  $\wedge n$ )
    by (intro multiplicity-eq-imp-eq) (auto simp: multiplicity-prod-prime-powers)
  thus normalize x = normalize ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p x \text{ div } n)$ )  $\wedge n$ 
    by (simp add: normalize-power)
  qed
qed (insert assms, auto)

```

lemma *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat*:

assumes $n > 0$

shows $\text{is-nth-power } n (x :: \text{nat}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow n \text{ dvd multiplicity } p x)$

using *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity*[OF assms, of x] **by** simp

lemma *is-nth-power-mult*:

assumes *is-nth-power* n a *is-nth-power* n b

shows *is-nth-power* n (a * b :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult)

by (metis assms *is-nth-power-def* power-mult-distrib)

lemma *is-nth-power-mult-coprime-natD*:

fixes a b :: nat

assumes coprime a b *is-nth-power* n (a * b) a > 0 b > 0

shows *is-nth-power* n a *is-nth-power* n b

proof -

have A: *is-nth-power* n a **if** coprime a b *is-nth-power* n (a * b) a \neq 0 b \neq 0 n > 0

for a b :: nat **unfolding** *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat*[OF <n > 0>]

proof safe

fix p :: nat **assume** p: prime p

from <coprime a b> **have** $\neg(p \text{ dvd } a \wedge p \text{ dvd } b)$

using coprime-common-divisor-nat[of a b p] p **by** auto

moreover from that **and** p

have n dvd multiplicity p a + multiplicity p b

```

    by (auto simp: is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
  ultimately show  $n \text{ dvd } \text{multiplicity } p \ a$ 
    by (auto simp: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0)
qed
from  $A$  [of  $a \ b$ ] assms show  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ a$ 
  by (cases  $n = 0$ ) simp-all
from  $A$  [of  $b \ a$ ] assms show  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ b$ 
  by (cases  $n = 0$ ) (simp-all add: ac-simps)
qed

lemma is-nth-power-mult-coprime-nat-iff:
  fixes  $a \ b :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes coprime  $a \ b$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (a * b) \longleftrightarrow \text{is-nth-power } n \ a \wedge \text{is-nth-power } n \ b$ 
  using assms
  by (cases  $a = 0$ ; cases  $b = 0$ )
    (auto intro: is-nth-power-mult dest: is-nth-power-mult-coprime-natD [of  $a \ b \ n$ ]
      simp del: One-nat-def)

lemma is-nth-power-prime-power-nat-iff:
  fixes  $p :: \text{nat}$  assumes prime  $p$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (p \wedge^k) \longleftrightarrow n \text{ dvd } k$ 
  using assms
  by (cases  $n > 0$ )
    (auto simp: is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)

lemma is-nth-power-nth-power':
  assumes  $n \text{ dvd } n'$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (m \wedge^{n'})$ 
  by (metis assms dvd-div-mult-self is-nth-power-def power-mult)

definition is-nth-power-nat ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where [code-abbrev]: is-nth-power-nat = is-nth-power

lemma is-nth-power-nat-code [code]:
  is-nth-power-nat  $n \ m =$ 
    (if  $n = 0$  then  $m = 1$ 
     else if  $m = 0$  then  $n > 0$ 
     else if  $n = 1$  then True
     else  $(\exists k \in \{1..m\}. k \wedge^n = m)$ )
  by (auto simp: is-nth-power-nat-def is-nth-power-def power-eq-iff-eq-base self-le-power)

lemma is-nth-power-mult-cancel-left:
  fixes  $a \ b :: 'a :: \text{semiring-gcd}$ 
  assumes  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ a \ a \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (a * b) \longleftrightarrow \text{is-nth-power } n \ b$ 
proof (cases  $n > 0$ )
  case True
  show ?thesis

```

```

proof
  assume is-nth-power n (a * b)
  then obtain x where x: a * b = x ^ n
    by (elim is-nth-powerE)
  obtain y where y: a = y ^ n
    using assms by (elim is-nth-powerE)
  have y ^ n dvd x ^ n
    by (simp flip: x y)
  hence y dvd x
    using  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  by simp
  then obtain z where z: x = y * z
    by (elim dvdE)
  with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  show is-nth-power n b
    by (metis is-nth-powerI mult-left-cancel power-mult-distrib x y)
  qed (use assms in  $\langle \text{auto intro: is-nth-power-mult} \rangle$ )
qed (use assms in auto)

```

```

lemma is-nth-power-mult-cancel-right:
  fixes a b :: 'a :: semiring-gcd'
  assumes is-nth-power n b b  $\neq 0$ 
  shows is-nth-power n (a * b)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-nth-power n a
  by (metis assms is-nth-power-mult-cancel-left mult.commute)

```

10.2 The *n*-root of a natural number

```

definition nth-root-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  nth-root-nat k n = (if k = 0 then 0 else Max {m. m ^ k  $\leq$  n})

```

```

lemma zeroth-root-nat [simp]: nth-root-nat 0 n = 0
  by (simp add: nth-root-nat-def)

```

```

lemma nth-root-nat-aux1:
  assumes k > 0
  shows {m::nat. m ^ k  $\leq$  n}  $\subseteq$  {..n}
proof safe
  fix m assume m ^ k  $\leq$  n
  show m  $\leq$  n
  proof (cases m = 0)
    case False
      with assms have m ^ 1  $\leq$  m ^ k by (intro power-increasing) simp-all
      also note  $\langle m ^ k \leq n \rangle$ 
      finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma nth-root-nat-aux2:
  assumes k > 0
  shows finite {m::nat. m ^ k  $\leq$  n} {m::nat. m ^ k  $\leq$  n}  $\neq$  {}
proof –

```

from *assms* **have** $\{m. m \wedge k \leq n\} \subseteq \{..n\}$ **by** (*rule nth-root-nat-aux1*)
moreover **have** *finite* $\{..n\}$ **by** *simp*
ultimately **show** *finite* $\{m::nat. m \wedge k \leq n\}$ **by** (*rule finite-subset*)
next
from *assms* **show** $\{m::nat. m \wedge k \leq n\} \neq \{\}$ **by** (*auto intro!: exI[of - 0] simp: power-0-left*)
qed

lemma
assumes $k > 0$
shows *nth-root-nat-power-le*: $nth\text{-root-nat } k \ n \wedge k \leq n$
and *nth-root-nat-ge*: $x \wedge k \leq n \implies x \leq nth\text{-root-nat } k \ n$
using *Max-in*[*OF nth-root-nat-aux2*[*OF assms*], *of n*]
Max-ge[*OF nth-root-nat-aux2*(1)[*OF assms*], *of x n*] *assms*
by (*auto simp: nth-root-nat-def*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-less*:
assumes $k > 0 \ x \wedge k > n$
shows $nth\text{-root-nat } k \ n < x$
by (*meson assms nth-root-nat-power-le order.strict-trans1 power-less-imp-less-base zero-le*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-unique*:
assumes $m \wedge k \leq n \ (m + 1) \wedge k > n$
shows $nth\text{-root-nat } k \ n = m$
proof (*cases k > 0*)
case *True*
from *nth-root-nat-less*[*OF* $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ *assms*(2)]
have $nth\text{-root-nat } k \ n \leq m$ **by** *simp*
moreover **from** $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ **and** *assms*(1) **have** $nth\text{-root-nat } k \ n \geq m$
by (*intro nth-root-nat-ge*)
ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** (*rule antisym*)
qed (*insert assms, auto*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-0* [*simp*]: $nth\text{-root-nat } k \ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: nth-root-nat-def*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-1* [*simp*]: $k > 0 \implies nth\text{-root-nat } k \ 1 = 1$
by (*rule nth-root-nat-unique*) (*auto simp del: One-nat-def*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-Suc-0* [*simp*]: $k > 0 \implies nth\text{-root-nat } k \ (Suc \ 0) = Suc \ 0$
using *One-nat-def is-nth-power-nat-def nth-root-nat-1*
by *presburger*

lemma *first-root-nat* [*simp*]: $nth\text{-root-nat } 1 \ n = n$
by (*intro nth-root-nat-unique*) *auto*

lemma *first-root-nat'* [*simp*]: $nth\text{-root-nat } (Suc \ 0) \ n = n$
by (*intro nth-root-nat-unique*) *auto*

```

lemma nth-root-nat-code-naive':
  nth-root-nat k n = (if k = 0 then 0 else Max (Set.filter (λm. m ^ k ≤ n) {..n}))
proof (cases k > 0)
  case True
  then have {m. m ^ k ≤ n} ⊆ {..n} by (rule nth-root-nat-aux1)
  then have Set.filter (λm. m ^ k ≤ n) {..n} = {m. m ^ k ≤ n}
    by (auto simp:)
  with True show ?thesis
    by (simp add: nth-root-nat-def)
qed simp

function nth-root-nat-aux :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  nth-root-nat-aux m k acc n =
    (let acc' = (k + 1) ^ m
     in if k ≥ n ∨ acc' > n then k else nth-root-nat-aux m (k+1) acc' n)
  by auto
termination by (relation measure (λ(-, k, -, n). n - k), goal-cases) auto

lemma nth-root-nat-aux-le:
  assumes k ^ m ≤ n m > 0
  shows nth-root-nat-aux m k (k ^ m) n ^ m ≤ n
  using assms
  by (induction m k k ^ m n rule: nth-root-nat-aux.induct) (auto simp: Let-def)

lemma nth-root-nat-aux-gt:
  assumes m > 0
  shows (nth-root-nat-aux m k (k ^ m) n + 1) ^ m > n
  using assms
proof (induction m k k ^ m n rule: nth-root-nat-aux.induct)
  case (1 m k n)
  have n < Suc k ^ m if n ≤ k
  proof -
    note that
    also have k < Suc k ^ 1 by simp
    also from ⟨m > 0⟩ have ... ≤ Suc k ^ m
      by (intro power-increasing) simp-all
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  with 1 show ?case by (auto simp: Let-def)
qed

lemma nth-root-nat-aux-correct:
  assumes k ^ m ≤ n m > 0
  shows nth-root-nat-aux m k (k ^ m) n = nth-root-nat m n
  by (metis assms nth-root-nat-aux-gt nth-root-nat-aux-le nth-root-nat-unique)

lemma nth-root-nat-naive-code [code]:
  nth-root-nat m n = (if m = 0 ∨ n = 0 then 0 else if m = 1 ∨ n = 1 then n else

```

```

      nth-root-nat-aux m 1 1 n)
using nth-root-nat-aux-correct[of 1 m n] by auto

lemma nth-root-nat-nth-power [simp]:  $k > 0 \implies \text{nth-root-nat } k (n \wedge k) = n$ 
  by (intro nth-root-nat-unique order.refl power-strict-mono) simp-all

lemma nth-root-nat-nth-power':
  assumes  $k > 0$   $k \text{ dvd } m$ 
  shows  $\text{nth-root-nat } k (n \wedge m) = n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)$ 
  by (metis assms dvd-div-mult-self nth-root-nat-nth-power power-mult)

lemma nth-root-nat-mono:
  assumes  $m \leq n$ 
  shows  $\text{nth-root-nat } k m \leq \text{nth-root-nat } k n$ 
proof (cases  $k = 0$ )
  case False
  with assms show ?thesis unfolding nth-root-nat-def
    using nth-root-nat-aux2[of k m] nth-root-nat-aux2[of k n]
    by (auto intro!: Max-mono)
qed auto

end

```

11 Polynomials, fractions and rings

```

theory Polynomial-Factorial
imports
  Complex-Main
  Polynomial
  Normalized-Fraction
begin

```

11.1 Lifting elements into the field of fractions

```

definition to-fract :: 'a :: idom  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  where to-fract x = Fract x 1
  — FIXME: more idiomatic name, abbreviation

lemma to-fract-0 [simp]: to-fract 0 = 0
  by (simp add: to-fract-def eq-fract Zero-fract-def)

lemma to-fract-1 [simp]: to-fract 1 = 1
  by (simp add: to-fract-def eq-fract One-fract-def)

lemma to-fract-add [simp]: to-fract (x + y) = to-fract x + to-fract y
  by (simp add: to-fract-def)

lemma to-fract-diff [simp]: to-fract (x - y) = to-fract x - to-fract y

```

by (*simp add: to-fract-def*)

lemma *to-fract-uminus* [*simp*]: *to-fract* $(-x) = -\text{to-fract } x$
by (*simp add: to-fract-def*)

lemma *to-fract-mult* [*simp*]: *to-fract* $(x * y) = \text{to-fract } x * \text{to-fract } y$
by (*simp add: to-fract-def*)

lemma *to-fract-eq-iff* [*simp*]: *to-fract* $x = \text{to-fract } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*simp add: to-fract-def eq-fract*)

lemma *to-fract-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: *to-fract* $x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by (*simp add: to-fract-def Zero-fract-def eq-fract*)

lemma *to-fract-quot-of-fract*:
 assumes *snd* (*quot-of-fract* x) = 1
 shows *to-fract* (*fst* (*quot-of-fract* x)) = x
proof –
 have $x = \text{Fract } (\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)) (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x))$ **by** *simp*
 also **note** *assms*
 finally **show** ?thesis **by** (*simp add: to-fract-def*)
qed

lemma *Fract-conv-to-fract*: *Fract* $a \ b = \text{to-fract } a \ / \ \text{to-fract } b$
by (*simp add: to-fract-def*)

lemma *quot-of-fract-to-fract* [*simp*]: *quot-of-fract* (*to-fract* x) = $(x, 1)$
unfolding *to-fract-def* **by** *transfer (simp add: normalize-quot-def)*

lemma *snd-quot-of-fract-to-fract* [*simp*]: *snd* (*quot-of-fract* (*to-fract* x)) = 1
unfolding *to-fract-def* **by** (*rule snd-quot-of-fract-Fract-whole simp-all*)

11.2 Lifting polynomial coefficients to the field of fractions

abbreviation (*input*) *fract-poly* :: $\langle 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract poly} \rangle$
where *fract-poly* $\equiv \text{map-poly to-fract}$

abbreviation (*input*) *unfract-poly* :: $\langle 'a :: \{ \text{ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize, idom-divide} \} \text{ fract poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \rangle$
where *unfract-poly* $\equiv \text{map-poly } (\text{fst} \circ \text{quot-of-fract})$

lemma *fract-poly-smult* [*simp*]: *fract-poly* (*smult* $c \ p$) = *smult* (*to-fract* c) (*fract-poly* p)
by (*simp add: smult-conv-map-poly map-poly-map-poly o-def*)

lemma *fract-poly-0* [*simp*]: *fract-poly* 0 = 0
by (*simp add: poly-eqI coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *fract-poly-1* [*simp*]: *fract-poly* 1 = 1


```

by (simp add: map-poly-pCons)

lemma fract-poly-add [simp]:
  fract-poly (p + q) = fract-poly p + fract-poly q
by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly)

lemma fract-poly-diff [simp]:
  fract-poly (p - q) = fract-poly p - fract-poly q
by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly)

lemma to-fract-sum [simp]: to-fract (sum f A) = sum (λx. to-fract (f x)) A
by (cases finite A, induction A rule: finite-induct) simp-all

lemma fract-poly-mult [simp]:
  fract-poly (p * q) = fract-poly p * fract-poly q
by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly coeff-mult)

lemma fract-poly-eq-iff [simp]: fract-poly p = fract-poly q  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = q
by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff coeff-map-poly)

lemma fract-poly-eq-0-iff [simp]: fract-poly p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
using fract-poly-eq-iff[of p 0] by (simp del: fract-poly-eq-iff)

lemma fract-poly-dvd: p dvd q  $\implies$  fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q
by auto

lemma prod-mset-fract-poly:
  ( $\prod_{x \in \#A} \text{map-poly to-fract (f x)}$ ) = fract-poly (prod-mset (image-mset f A))
by (induct A) (simp-all add: ac-simps)

lemma is-unit-fract-poly-iff:
  p dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  fract-poly p dvd 1  $\wedge$  content p = 1
proof safe
  assume A: p dvd 1
  with fract-poly-dvd [of p 1] show is-unit (fract-poly p)
    by simp
  from A show content p = 1
    by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff normalize-1-iff)
next
  assume A: fract-poly p dvd 1 and B: content p = 1
  from A obtain c where c: fract-poly p = [:c:] by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
  {
    fix n :: nat assume n > 0
    have to-fract (coeff p n) = coeff (fract-poly p) n by (simp add: coeff-map-poly)
    also note c
    also from ⟨n > 0⟩ have coeff [:c:] n = 0 by (simp add: coeff-pCons split:
nat.splits)
    finally have coeff p n = 0 by simp
  }

```

hence $\text{degree } p \leq 0$ by (intro degree-le) simp-all
 with B show $p \text{ dvd } 1$ by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff normalize-1-iff elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
 qed

lemma *fract-poly-is-unit*: $p \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{fract-poly } p \text{ dvd } 1$
 using *fract-poly-dvd*[of $p \ 1$] by simp

lemma *fract-poly-smult-eqE*:
 fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{idom-divide}, \text{ring-gcd}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ *fract*
 assumes $\text{fract-poly } p = \text{smult } c \ (\text{fract-poly } q)$
 obtains $a \ b$
 where $c = \text{to-fract } b \ / \ \text{to-fract } a$ $\text{smult } a \ p = \text{smult } b \ q$ $\text{coprime } a \ b$ $\text{normalize } a = a$
proof –
 define $a \ b$ where $a = \text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } c)$ and $b = \text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } c)$
 have $\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } a) \ (\text{fract-poly } q) = \text{smult } (\text{to-fract } b) \ (\text{fract-poly } p)$
 by (subst smult-eq-iff) (simp-all add: a-def b-def Fract-conv-to-fract [symmetric] assms)
 hence $\text{fract-poly } (\text{smult } a \ q) = \text{fract-poly } (\text{smult } b \ p)$ by (simp del: fract-poly-eq-iff)
 hence $\text{smult } b \ p = \text{smult } a \ q$ by (simp only: fract-poly-eq-iff)
 moreover have $c = \text{to-fract } a \ / \ \text{to-fract } b$ $\text{coprime } b \ a$ $\text{normalize } b = b$
 by (simp-all add: a-def b-def coprime-quot-of-fract [of c] ac-simps
 normalize-snd-quot-of-fract Fract-conv-to-fract [symmetric])
 ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of $a \ b$])
 qed

11.3 Fractional content

abbreviation (*input*) *Lcm-coeff-denoms*
 $:: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-Gcd}, \text{idom-divide}, \text{ring-gcd}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ *fract*
poly $\Rightarrow 'a$
 where $\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p \equiv \text{Lcm } (\text{snd } ' \text{quot-of-fract } ' \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p))$

definition *fract-content* ::
 $'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring}, \text{semiring-Gcd}, \text{ring-gcd}, \text{idom-divide}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
fract poly $\Rightarrow 'a$ *fract* **where**
 $\text{fract-content } p =$
 $(\text{let } d = \text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p \text{ in } \text{Fract } (\text{content } (\text{unfract-poly } (\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } d) \ p))) \ d)$

definition *primitive-part-fract* ::
 $'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring}, \text{semiring-Gcd}, \text{ring-gcd}, \text{idom-divide}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
fract poly $\Rightarrow 'a$ *poly* **where**
 $\text{primitive-part-fract } p =$
 $\text{primitive-part } (\text{unfract-poly } (\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) \ p))$

lemma *primitive-part-fract-0* [simp]: $\text{primitive-part-fract } 0 = 0$
 by (simp add: primitive-part-fract-def)

```

lemma fract-content-eq-0-iff [simp]:
  fract-content  $p = 0 \iff p = 0$ 
  unfolding fract-content-def Let-def Zero-fract-def
  by (subst eq-fract) (auto simp: Lcm-0-iff map-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma content-primitive-part-fract [simp]:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize,}$ 
     $\text{factorial-semiring, ring-gcd, semiring-Gcd, idom-divide}\}$  fract poly
  shows  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{content} (\text{primitive-part-fract } p) = 1$ 
  unfolding primitive-part-fract-def
  by (rule content-primitive-part)
    (auto simp: primitive-part-fract-def map-poly-eq-0-iff Lcm-0-iff)

lemma content-times-primitive-part-fract:
  smult (fract-content  $p$ ) (fract-poly (primitive-part-fract  $p$ )) =  $p$ 
proof -
  define  $p'$  where  $p' = \text{unfract-poly} (\text{smult} (\text{to-fract} (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) p)$ 
  have fract-poly  $p' =$ 
    map-poly (to-fract  $\circ$  fst  $\circ$  quot-of-fract) (smult (to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms
 $p$ ))  $p$ )
  unfolding primitive-part-fract-def  $p'$ -def
  by (subst map-poly-map-poly) (simp-all add: o-assoc)
  also have  $\dots = \text{smult} (\text{to-fract} (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) p$ 
proof (intro map-poly-idI, unfold o-apply)
  fix  $c$  assume  $c \in \text{set} (\text{coeffs} (\text{smult} (\text{to-fract} (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) p))$ 
  then obtain  $c'$  where  $c: c' \in \text{set} (\text{coeffs } p) \ c = \text{to-fract} (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)$ 
 $* c'$ 
    by (auto simp add: Lcm-0-iff coeffs-smult split: if-splits)
  note  $c(2)$ 
  also have  $c' = \text{Fract} (\text{fst} (\text{quot-of-fract } c')) (\text{snd} (\text{quot-of-fract } c'))$ 
    by simp
  also have to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms  $p$ )  $* \dots =$ 
    Fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms  $p * \text{fst} (\text{quot-of-fract } c')) (\text{snd} (\text{quot-of-fract}$ 
 $c'))$ 
  unfolding to-fract-def by (subst mult-fract) simp-all
  also have  $\text{snd} (\text{quot-of-fract } \dots) = 1$ 
    by (intro snd-quot-of-fract-Fract-whole dvd-mult2 dvd-Lcm) (insert c(1), auto)
  finally show to-fract (fst (quot-of-fract  $c$ )) =  $c$ 
    by (rule to-fract-quot-of-fract)
qed
also have  $p' = \text{smult} (\text{content } p') (\text{primitive-part } p')$ 
  by (rule content-times-primitive-part [symmetric])
also have primitive-part  $p' = \text{primitive-part-fract } p$ 
  by (simp add: primitive-part-fract-def  $p'$ -def)
also have fract-poly (smult (content  $p'$ ) (primitive-part-fract  $p$ )) =
  smult (to-fract (content  $p'$ )) (fract-poly (primitive-part-fract  $p$ )) by
simp
finally have smult (to-fract (content  $p'$ )) (fract-poly (primitive-part-fract  $p$ )) =

```

```

      smult (to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p)) p .
thus ?thesis
  by (subst (asm) smult-eq-iff)
      (auto simp add: Let-def p'-def Fract-conv-to-fract field-simps Lcm-0-iff
fract-content-def)
qed

lemma fract-content-fract-poly [simp]: fract-content (fract-poly p) = to-fract (content
p)
proof -
  have Lcm-coeff-denoms (fract-poly p) = 1
  by (auto simp: set-coeffs-map-poly)
  hence fract-content (fract-poly p) =
    to-fract (content (map-poly (fst ∘ quot-of-fract ∘ to-fract) p))
  by (simp add: fract-content-def to-fract-def fract-collapse map-poly-map-poly
del: Lcm-1-iff)
  also have map-poly (fst ∘ quot-of-fract ∘ to-fract) p = p
  by (intro map-poly-idI) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma content-decompose-fract:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
    semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} fract poly
  obtains c p' where p = smult c (map-poly to-fract p') content p' = 1
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  hence p = smult 0 (map-poly to-fract 1) content 1 = 1 by simp-all
  thus ?thesis ..
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
  by (rule that[OF content-times-primitive-part-fract [symmetric] content-primitive-part-fract])
qed

lemma fract-poly-dvdD:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
    semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} poly
  assumes fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q content p = 1
  shows p dvd q
proof -
  from assms(1) obtain r where r: fract-poly q = fract-poly p * r by (erule
dvdE)
  from content-decompose-fract[OF r]
  obtain c r' where r': r = smult c (map-poly to-fract r') content r' = 1 .
  from r r' have eq: fract-poly q = smult c (fract-poly (p * r')) by simp
  from fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF this] obtain a b
  where ab:
    c = to-fract b / to-fract a

```

```

    smult a q = smult b (p * r')
    coprime a b
    normalize a = a .
  have content (smult a q) = content (smult b (p * r')) by (simp only: ab(2))
  hence eq': normalize b = a * content q by (simp add: assms content-mult r'
ab(4))
  have 1 = gcd a (normalize b) by (simp add: ab)
  also note eq'
  also have gcd a (a * content q) = a by (simp add: gcd-proj1-if-dvd ab(4))
  finally have [simp]: a = 1 by simp
  from eq ab have q = p * ([:b:] * r') by simp
  thus ?thesis by (rule dvdI)
qed

```

11.4 Polynomials over a field are a Euclidean ring

context

begin

interpretation *field-poly*:

```

  normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative where zero = 0 :: 'a :: field poly
    and one = 1 and plus = plus and minus = minus
    and times = times
    and normalize =  $\lambda p. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ p$ 
    and unit-factor =  $\lambda p. [: \text{lead-coeff } p:]$ 
    and euclidean-size =  $\lambda p. \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 2 \wedge \text{degree } p$ 
    and divide = divide and modulo = modulo
  rewrites dvd.dvd (times :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Rings.dvd
    and comm-monoid-mult.prod-mset times 1 = prod-mset
    and comm-semiring-1.irreducible times 1 0 = irreducible
    and comm-semiring-1.prime-elem times 1 0 = prime-elem
proof -
  show dvd.dvd (times :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Rings.dvd
    by (simp add: dvd-dict)
  show comm-monoid-mult.prod-mset times 1 = prod-mset
    by (simp add: prod-mset-dict)
  show comm-semiring-1.irreducible times 1 0 = irreducible
    by (simp add: irreducible-dict)
  show comm-semiring-1.prime-elem times 1 0 = prime-elem
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dict)
  show class.normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative divide plus minus (0
:: 'a poly) times 1
    modulo ( $\lambda p. \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 2 \wedge \text{degree } p$ )
    ( $\lambda p. [: \text{lead-coeff } p:]$ ) ( $\lambda p. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ p$ )
proof (standard, fold dvd-dict)
  fix p :: 'a poly
  show [:lead-coeff p:] * smult (inverse (lead-coeff p)) p = p
    by (cases p = 0) simp-all
next

```

```

fix p :: 'a poly assume is-unit p
then show [:lead-coeff p:] = p
  by (elim is-unit-polyE) (auto simp: monom-0 one-poly-def field-simps)
next
fix p :: 'a poly assume p ≠ 0
then show is-unit [:lead-coeff p:]
  by (simp add: is-unit-pCons-iff)
next
fix a b :: 'a poly assume is-unit a
thus [:lead-coeff (a * b):] = a * [:lead-coeff b:]
  by (auto elim!: is-unit-polyE)
qed (auto simp: lead-coeff-mult Rings.div-mult-mod-eq intro!: degree-mod-less'
degree-mult-right-le)
qed

```

lemma *field-poly-irreducible-imp-prime*:
prime-elem p if irreducible p for p :: 'a :: field poly
using that by (fact *field-poly.irreducible-imp-prime-elem*)

lemma *field-poly-prod-mset-prime-factorization*:
prod-mset (field-poly.prime-factorization p) = smult (inverse (lead-coeff p)) p
if $p \neq 0$ **for** $p :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$
using that by (fact *field-poly.prod-mset-prime-factorization*)

lemma *field-poly-in-prime-factorization-imp-prime*:
prime-elem p if $p \in \# \text{field-poly.prime-factorization } x$
for $p :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$
by (rule *field-poly.prime-imp-prime-elem*, rule *field-poly.in-prime-factors-imp-prime*)
(fact that)

11.5 Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings

lemma *nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
poly
assumes $\text{degree } p \neq 0$
shows $\text{irreducible } p \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible (fract-poly } p) \wedge \text{content } p = 1$
proof safe
assume $p: \text{irreducible } p$

from *content-decompose[of p]* **obtain** p' **where** $p': p = \text{smult (content } p) p'$
content $p' = 1$.
hence $p = [: \text{content } p:] * p'$ **by** *simp*
from p **this have** $[: \text{content } p:] \text{ dvd } 1 \vee p' \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (rule *irreducibleD*)
moreover have $\neg p' \text{ dvd } 1$
proof
assume $p' \text{ dvd } 1$
hence $\text{degree } p = 0$ **by** (subst p') (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
with assms show *False* **by** *contradiction*

```

qed
ultimately show [simp]: content p = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)

show irreducible (map-poly to-fract p)
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  have fract-poly p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0 by (intro map-poly-eq-0-iff) auto
  with assms show map-poly to-fract p  $\neq$  0 by auto
next
  show  $\neg$ is-unit (fract-poly p)
  proof
    assume is-unit (map-poly to-fract p)
    hence degree (map-poly to-fract p) = 0
      by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
    hence degree p = 0 by (simp add: degree-map-poly)
    with assms show False by contradiction
  qed
next
  fix q r assume qr: fract-poly p = q * r
  from content-decompose-fract[of q]
  obtain cg q' where q: q = smult cg (map-poly to-fract q') content q' = 1 .
  from content-decompose-fract[of r]
  obtain cr r' where r: r = smult cr (map-poly to-fract r') content r' = 1 .
  from qr q r p have nz: cg  $\neq$  0 cr  $\neq$  0 by auto
  from qr have eq: fract-poly p = smult (cr * cg) (fract-poly (q' * r'))
    by (simp add: q r)
  from fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF this] obtain a b
    where ab: cr * cg = to-fract b / to-fract a
      smult a p = smult b (q' * r') coprime a b normalize a = a .
  hence content (smult a p) = content (smult b (q' * r')) by (simp only:)
  with ab(4) have a: a = normalize b by (simp add: content-mult q r)
  then have normalize b = gcd a b
    by simp
  with  $\langle$ coprime a b $\rangle$  have normalize b = 1
    by simp
  then have a = 1 is-unit b
    by (simp-all add: a normalize-1-iff)

  note eq
  also from ab(1)  $\langle$ a = 1 $\rangle$  have cr * cg = to-fract b by simp
  also have smult ... (fract-poly (q' * r')) = fract-poly (smult b (q' * r')) by
simp
  finally have p = ([:b:] * q') * r' by (simp del: fract-poly-smult)
  from p and this have ([:b:] * q') dvd 1  $\vee$  r' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  hence q' dvd 1  $\vee$  r' dvd 1 by (auto dest: dvd-mult-right simp del: mult-pCons-left)
  hence fract-poly q' dvd 1  $\vee$  fract-poly r' dvd 1 by (auto simp: fract-poly-is-unit)
  with q r show is-unit q  $\vee$  is-unit r
    by (auto simp add: is-unit-smult-iff dvd-field-iff nz)
qed

```

next

assume *irred*: *irreducible* (*fract-poly* *p*) **and** *primitive*: *content* *p* = 1
show *irreducible* *p*
proof (*rule irreducibleI*)
 from *irred* **show** $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
next
 from *irred* **show** $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$
 by (*auto simp: irreducible-def dest: fract-poly-is-unit*)
next
 fix *q r* **assume** *qr*: $p = q * r$
 hence *fract-poly* $p = \text{fract-poly } q * \text{fract-poly } r$ **by** *simp*
 from *irred* **and** *this* **have** *fract-poly* $q \text{ dvd } 1 \vee \text{fract-poly } r \text{ dvd } 1$
 by (*rule irreducibleD*)
 with *primitive qr* **show** $q \text{ dvd } 1 \vee r \text{ dvd } 1$
 by (*auto simp: content-prod-eq-1-iff is-unit-fract-poly-iff*)
qed
qed

lemma *irreducible-imp-prime-poly*:

fixes *p* :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
poly

assumes *irreducible* *p*
shows *prime-elem* *p*
proof (*cases degree p = 0*)
 case *True*
 with *assms* **show** ?thesis
 by (*auto simp: prime-elem-const-poly-iff irreducible-const-poly-iff*
 intro!: irreducible-imp-prime-elem elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)

next

case *False*
from *assms False* **have** *irred*: *irreducible* (*fract-poly* *p*) **and** *primitive*: *content* *p*
= 1
 by (*simp-all add: nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff*)
from *irred* **have** *prime*: *prime-elem* (*fract-poly* *p*) **by** (*rule field-poly-irreducible-imp-prime*)
show ?thesis
proof (*rule prime-elemI*)
 fix *q r* **assume** $p \text{ dvd } q * r$
 hence *fract-poly* $p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } (q * r)$ **by** (*rule fract-poly-dvd*)
 hence *fract-poly* $p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } q * \text{fract-poly } r$ **by** *simp*
 from *prime* **and** *this* **have** *fract-poly* $p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } q \vee \text{fract-poly } p \text{ dvd }$
fract-poly *r*
 by (*rule prime-elem-dvd-multD*)
 with *primitive* **show** $p \text{ dvd } q \vee p \text{ dvd } r$ **by** (*auto dest: fract-poly-dvdD*)
qed (*insert assms, auto simp: irreducible-def*)
qed

lemma *degree-primitive-part-fract* [*simp*]:

degree (*primitive-part-fract* *p*) = *degree* *p*


```

proof –
  have  $p = \text{smult } (\text{fract-content } p) (\text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p))$ 
  by (simp add: content-times-primitive-part-fract)
  also have  $\text{degree } \dots = \text{degree } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p)$ 
  by (auto simp: degree-map-poly)
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma irreducible-primitive-part-fract:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ 
  fract poly
  assumes irreducible p
  shows irreducible (primitive-part-fract p)
proof –
  from assms have  $\text{deg: degree } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p) \neq 0$ 
  by (intro notI)
  (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE simp: irreducible-def is-unit-poly-iff dvd-field-iff)
  hence [simp]:  $p \neq 0$  by auto

  note  $\langle \text{irreducible } p \rangle$ 
  also have  $p = [\text{fract-content } p:] * \text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p)$ 
  by (simp add: content-times-primitive-part-fract)
  also have  $\text{irreducible } \dots \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } (\text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p))$ 
  by (intro irreducible-mult-unit-left (simp-all add: is-unit-poly-iff dvd-field-iff))
  finally show ?thesis using deg
  by (simp add: nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff)
qed

lemma prime-elem-primitive-part-fract:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ 
  fract poly
  shows  $\text{irreducible } p \implies \text{prime-elem } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p)$ 
  by (intro irreducible-imp-prime-poly irreducible-primitive-part-fract)

lemma irreducible-linear-field-poly:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a :: \text{field}$ 
  assumes  $b \neq 0$ 
  shows irreducible  $[:a,b:]$ 
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  fix  $p\ q$  assume  $pq: [:a,b:] = p * q$ 
  also from  $pq$  assms have  $\text{degree } \dots = \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$ 
  by (intro degree-mult-eq auto)
  finally have  $\text{degree } p = 0 \vee \text{degree } q = 0$  using assms by auto
  with assms  $pq$  show  $\text{is-unit } p \vee \text{is-unit } q$ 
  by (auto simp: is-unit-const-poly-iff dvd-field-iff elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
qed (insert assms, auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)

lemma prime-elem-linear-field-poly:
   $(b :: 'a :: \text{field}) \neq 0 \implies \text{prime-elem } [:a,b:]$ 

```

by (rule field-poly-irreducible-imp-prime, rule irreducible-linear-field-poly)

lemma irreducible-linear-poly:

fixes a b :: 'a::{idom-divide,ring-gcd,factorial-semiring,semiring-Gcd,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
 shows $b \neq 0 \implies \text{coprime } a \ b \implies \text{irreducible } [:a,b:]$
 by (auto intro!: irreducible-linear-field-poly
 simp: nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff content-def map-poly-pCons)

lemma prime-elem-linear-poly:

fixes a b :: 'a::{idom-divide,ring-gcd,factorial-semiring,semiring-Gcd,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
 shows $b \neq 0 \implies \text{coprime } a \ b \implies \text{prime-elem } [:a,b:]$
 by (rule irreducible-imp-prime-poly, rule irreducible-linear-poly)

11.6 Prime factorisation of polynomials

lemma poly-prime-factorization-exists-content-1:

fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring,semiring-Gcd,ring-gcd,idom-divide,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
 poly

assumes $p \neq 0$ content p = 1

shows $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p) \wedge \text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } p$

proof –

let ?P = field-poly.prime-factorization (fract-poly p)

define c where c = prod-mset (image-mset fract-content ?P)

define c' where c' = c * to-fract (lead-coeff p)

define e where e = prod-mset (image-mset primitive-part-fract ?P)

define A where A = image-mset (normalize o primitive-part-fract) ?P

have content e = $(\prod x \in \# \text{field-poly.prime-factorization } (\text{map-poly to-fract } p). \text{content } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x))$

by (simp add: e-def content-prod-mset multiset.map-comp o-def)

also have image-mset $(\lambda x. \text{content } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x)) ?P = \text{image-mset}$

$(\lambda x. 1) ?P$

by (intro image-mset-cong content-primitive-part-fract) auto

finally have content-e: content e = 1

by simp

from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ have fract-poly p = $[:\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p):] *$

$\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p))) (\text{fract-poly } p)$

by simp

also have $[:\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p):] = [: \text{to-fract } (\text{lead-coeff } p):]$

by (simp add: monom-0 degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)

also from assms have smult $(\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p))) (\text{fract-poly } p)$

= prod-mset ?P

by (subst field-poly-prod-mset-prime-factorization) simp-all

also have ... = prod-mset (image-mset id ?P) by simp

also have image-mset id ?P =

$\text{image-mset } (\lambda x. [: \text{fract-content } x:] * \text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x))$

?P

by (intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: content-times-primitive-part-fract)

also have prod-mset ... = smult c (fract-poly e)

by (subst prod-mset.distrib) (simp-all add: prod-mset-fract-poly prod-mset-const-poly
 c-def e-def)
 also have $[:to\text{-}fract\ (lead\text{-}coeff\ p):] * \dots = smult\ c'\ (fract\text{-}poly\ e)$
 by (simp add: c'-def)
 finally have $eq: fract\text{-}poly\ p = smult\ c'\ (fract\text{-}poly\ e)$.
 also obtain b where $b: c' = to\text{-}fract\ b\ is\text{-}unit\ b$
 proof –
 from $fract\text{-}poly\text{-}smult\text{-}eqE[OF\ eq]$
 obtain $a\ b$ where ab :
 $c' = to\text{-}fract\ b / to\text{-}fract\ a$
 $smult\ a\ p = smult\ b\ e$
 $coprime\ a\ b$
 $normalize\ a = a$.
 from $ab(2)$ have $content\ (smult\ a\ p) = content\ (smult\ b\ e)$ by (simp only:)
 with $assms\ content\text{-}e$ have $a = normalize\ b$ by (simp add: $ab(4)$)
 with ab have $ab': a = 1\ is\text{-}unit\ b$
 by (simp-all add: $normalize\text{-}1\text{-}iff$)
 with $ab\ ab'$ have $c' = to\text{-}fract\ b$ by auto
 from $this$ and $\langle is\text{-}unit\ b \rangle$ show ?thesis by (rule that)
 qed
 hence $smult\ c'\ (fract\text{-}poly\ e) = fract\text{-}poly\ (smult\ b\ e)$ by simp
 finally have $p = smult\ b\ e$ by (simp only: $fract\text{-}poly\text{-}eq\text{-}iff$)
 hence $p = [:b:] * e$ by simp
 with b have $normalize\ p = normalize\ e$
 by (simp only: $normalize\text{-}mult$) (simp add: $is\text{-}unit\text{-}normalize\ is\text{-}unit\text{-}poly\text{-}iff$)
 also have $normalize\ e = prod\text{-}mset\ A$
 by (simp add: $multiset.map\text{-}comp\ e\text{-}def\ A\text{-}def\ normalize\text{-}prod\text{-}mset$)
 finally have $prod\text{-}mset\ A = normalize\ p$..

 have $prime\text{-}elem\ p$ if $p \in \# A$ for p
 using that by (auto simp: $A\text{-}def\ prime\text{-}elem\text{-}primitive\text{-}part\text{-}fract\ prime\text{-}elem\text{-}imp\text{-}irreducible$
 $dest!:$ $field\text{-}poly\text{-}in\text{-}prime\text{-}factorization\text{-}imp\text{-}prime$)
 from $this$ and $\langle prod\text{-}mset\ A = normalize\ p \rangle$ show ?thesis
 by (intro $exI[of\ -\ A]$) blast
 qed

 lemma $poly\text{-}prime\text{-}factorization\text{-}exists$:
 fixes $p :: 'a :: \{factorial\text{-}semiring, semiring\text{-}Gcd, ring\text{-}gcd, idom\text{-}divide, semiring\text{-}gcd\text{-}mult\text{-}normalize\}$
 $poly$
 assumes $p \neq 0$
 shows $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ p) \wedge normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) =$
 $normalize\ p$
 proof –
 define B where $B = image\text{-}mset\ (\lambda x. [:x:])\ (prime\text{-}factorization\ (content\ p))$
 have $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ p) \wedge prod\text{-}mset\ A = normalize\ (primitive\text{-}part\ p)$
 by (rule $poly\text{-}prime\text{-}factorization\text{-}exists\text{-}content\text{-}1$) (insert $assms$, simp-all)
 then obtain A where $A: \forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ p \ \prod_{\#} A = normalize$

```

(primitive-part p)
  by blast
  have normalize (prod-mset (A + B)) = normalize (prod-mset A * normalize
(prod-mset B))
  by simp
  also from assms have normalize (prod-mset B) = normalize [:content p:]
  by (simp add: prod-mset-const-poly normalize-const-poly prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak
B-def)
  also have prod-mset A = normalize (primitive-part p)
  using A by simp
  finally have normalize (prod-mset (A + B)) = normalize (primitive-part p *
[:content p:])
  by simp
  moreover have  $\forall p. p \in \# B \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  by (auto simp: B-def intro!: lift-prime-elem-poly dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime)
  ultimately show ?thesis using A by (intro exI[of - A + B]) (auto)
qed

end

```

11.7 Typeclass instances

```

instance poly :: ({factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) factorial-semiring
  by standard (rule poly-prime-factorization-exists)

```

```

instantiation poly :: ({factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) factorial-ring-gcd
begin

```

```

definition gcd-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: gcd-poly = gcd-factorial

```

```

definition lcm-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: lcm-poly = lcm-factorial

```

```

definition Gcd-poly :: 'a poly set  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: Gcd-poly = Gcd-factorial

```

```

definition Lcm-poly :: 'a poly set  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: Lcm-poly = Lcm-factorial

```

```

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-poly-def lcm-poly-def Gcd-poly-def Lcm-poly-def)

```

```

end

```

```

instance poly :: ({factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) semiring-gcd-mult-normalize
..

```

```

instance poly :: ({field, factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize})
  normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

```

instance *poly* :: ({*field*, *normalization-euclidean-semiring*, *factorial-ring-gcd*,
semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) *euclidean-ring-gcd*
by (*rule euclidean-ring-gcd-class.intro*, *rule factorial-euclidean-semiring-gcdI*) *standard*

instance *poly* :: ({*field*, *normalization-euclidean-semiring*, *factorial-ring-gcd*,
semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) *factorial-semiring-multiplicative ..*

11.8 Polynomial GCD

lemma *gcd-poly-decompose*:

fixes *p q* :: '*a* :: {*factorial-ring-gcd*, *semiring-gcd-mult-normalize*} *poly*
shows *gcd p q* =
smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q))
proof (*rule sym*, *rule gcdI*)
have [*gcd (content p) (content q)*] * *gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)*
dvd
[*:content p*] * *primitive-part p* **by** (*intro mult-dvd-mono*) *simp-all*
thus *smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)) dvd p*
by *simp*
next
have [*gcd (content p) (content q)*] * *gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)*
dvd
[*:content q*] * *primitive-part q* **by** (*intro mult-dvd-mono*) *simp-all*
thus *smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)) dvd q*
by *simp*
next
fix *d* **assume** *d dvd p d dvd q*
hence [*:content d*] * *primitive-part d dvd*
[*gcd (content p) (content q)*] * *gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)*
by (*intro mult-dvd-mono*) *auto*
thus *d dvd smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q))*
by *simp*
qed (*auto simp: normalize-smult*)

lemma *gcd-poly-pseudo-mod*:

fixes *p q* :: '*a* :: {*factorial-ring-gcd*, *semiring-gcd-mult-normalize*} *poly*
assumes *nz*: *q* ≠ 0 **and** *prim*: *content p* = 1 *content q* = 1
shows *gcd p q* = *gcd q (primitive-part (pseudo-mod p q))*
proof –
define *r s* **where** *r* = *fst (pseudo-divmod p q)* **and** *s* = *snd (pseudo-divmod p q)*
define *a* **where** *a* = [*:coeff q (degree q)*] ^ (*Suc (degree p) – degree q*)

```

have [simp]: primitive-part a = unit-factor a
  by (simp add: a-def unit-factor-poly-def unit-factor-power monom-0)
from nz have [simp]: a ≠ 0 by (auto simp: a-def)

have rs: pseudo-divmod p q = (r, s) by (simp add: r-def s-def)
have gcd (q * r + s) q = gcd q s
  using gcd-add-mult[of q r s] by (simp add: gcd.commute add-ac mult-ac)
with pseudo-divmod(1)[OF nz rs]
  have gcd (p * a) q = gcd q s by (simp add: a-def)
also from prim have gcd (p * a) q = gcd p q
  by (subst gcd-poly-decompose)
  (auto simp: primitive-part-mult gcd-mult-unit1 primitive-part-prim
    simp del: mult-pCons-right )
also from prim have gcd q s = gcd q (primitive-part s)
  by (subst gcd-poly-decompose) (simp-all add: primitive-part-prim)
also have s = pseudo-mod p q by (simp add: s-def pseudo-mod-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma degree-pseudo-mod-less:
  assumes q ≠ 0 pseudo-mod p q ≠ 0
  shows degree (pseudo-mod p q) < degree q
  using pseudo-mod(2)[of q p] assms by auto

function gcd-poly-code-aux :: 'a :: factorial-ring-gcd poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly
where
  gcd-poly-code-aux p q =
    (if q = 0 then normalize p else gcd-poly-code-aux q (primitive-part (pseudo-mod
p q)))
  by auto
termination
  by (relation measure ((λp. if p = 0 then 0 else Suc (degree p)) ∘ snd))
    (auto simp: degree-pseudo-mod-less)

declare gcd-poly-code-aux.simps [simp del]

lemma gcd-poly-code-aux-correct:
  assumes content p = 1 q = 0 ∨ content q = 1
  shows gcd-poly-code-aux p q = gcd p q
  using assms
proof (induction p q rule: gcd-poly-code-aux.induct)
  case (1 p q)
  show ?case
  proof (cases q = 0)
    case True
    thus ?thesis by (subst gcd-poly-code-aux.simps) auto
  next
    case False
    hence gcd-poly-code-aux p q = gcd-poly-code-aux q (primitive-part (pseudo-mod

```

```

p q))
  by (subst gcd-poly-code-aux.simps) simp-all
also from 1.prem False
  have primitive-part (pseudo-mod p q) = 0  $\vee$ 
    content (primitive-part (pseudo-mod p q)) = 1
  by (cases pseudo-mod p q = 0) auto
with 1.prem False
  have gcd-poly-code-aux q (primitive-part (pseudo-mod p q)) =
    gcd q (primitive-part (pseudo-mod p q))
  by (intro 1) simp-all
also from 1.prem False
  have ... = gcd p q by (intro gcd-poly-pseudo-mod [symmetric]) auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

```

definition gcd-poly-code
  :: 'a :: factorial-ring-gcd poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where gcd-poly-code p q =
    (if p = 0 then normalize q else if q = 0 then normalize p else
     smult (gcd (content p) (content q))
     (gcd-poly-code-aux (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)))

```

```

lemma gcd-poly-code [code]: gcd p q = gcd-poly-code p q
by (simp add: gcd-poly-code-def gcd-poly-code-aux-correct gcd-poly-decompose [symmetric])

```

```

lemma lcm-poly-code [code]:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} poly
  shows lcm p q = normalize (p * q div gcd p q)
by (fact lcm-gcd)

```

```

lemmas Gcd-poly-set-eq-fold [code] =
  Gcd-set-eq-fold [where ?'a = 'a :: {factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
poly]
lemmas Lcm-poly-set-eq-fold [code] =
  Lcm-set-eq-fold [where ?'a = 'a :: {factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
poly]

```

```

end

```

12 Squarefreeness

```

theory Squarefree
imports Primes
begin

```

```

definition squarefree :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

```

```

squarefree n  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x. x^2 \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } 1$ )

lemma squarefreeI: ( $\bigwedge x. x^2 \text{ dvd } n \implies x \text{ dvd } 1$ )  $\implies$  squarefree n
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

lemma squarefreeD: squarefree n  $\implies x^2 \text{ dvd } n \implies x \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

lemma not-squarefreeI:  $x^2 \text{ dvd } n \implies \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \neg \text{squarefree } n$ 
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

lemma not-squarefreeE [case-names square-dvd]:
   $\neg \text{squarefree } n \implies (\bigwedge x. x^2 \text{ dvd } n \implies \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \implies P) \implies P$ 
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

lemma not-squarefree-0 [simp]:  $\neg \text{squarefree } (0 :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1})$ 
  by (rule not-squarefreeI[of 0]) auto

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring:
  assumes  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows squarefree ( $n :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \neg p^2 \text{ dvd } n$ )
  unfolding squarefree-def
  proof safe
    assume *:  $\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \neg p^2 \text{ dvd } n$ 
    fix  $x :: 'a$  assume  $x: x^2 \text{ dvd } n$ 
    {
      assume  $\neg \text{is-unit } x$ 
      moreover from  $\text{assms}$  and  $x$  have  $x \neq 0$  by auto
      ultimately obtain  $p$  where  $p \text{ dvd } x$   $\text{prime } p$ 
        using prime-divisor-exists by blast
      with * have  $\neg p^2 \text{ dvd } n$  by blast
      moreover from  $\langle p \text{ dvd } x \rangle$  have  $p^2 \text{ dvd } x^2$  by (rule dvd-power-same)
      ultimately have  $\neg x^2 \text{ dvd } n$  by (blast dest: dvd-trans)
      with  $x$  have False by contradiction
    }
    thus  $\text{is-unit } x$  by blast
  qed auto

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring':
  assumes  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows squarefree ( $n :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall p \in \text{prime-factors } n. \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 1$ )
  proof (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring [OF  $\text{assms}$ ], safe)
    fix  $p$  assume  $\forall p \in \# \text{prime-factorization } n. \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 1$   $\text{prime } p \ p^2 \text{ dvd } n$ 
    with  $\text{assms}$  show False
      by (cases  $p \text{ dvd } n$ )
        (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0)
  qed

```


qed (auto intro!: multiplicity-eqI simp: power2-eq-square [symmetric])

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring'':

assumes $n \neq 0$

shows $\text{squarefree } (n :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring}) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \text{multiplicity } p \ n \leq 1)$

by (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring'[OF assms]) (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)

lemma squarefree-unit [simp]: $\text{is-unit } n \implies \text{squarefree } n$

proof (rule squarefreeI)

fix x **assume** $x^2 \text{ dvd } n \text{ dvd } 1$

hence $\text{is-unit } (x^2)$ **by** (rule dvd-unit-imp-unit)

thus $\text{is-unit } x$ **by** (simp add: is-unit-power-iff)

qed

lemma squarefree-1 [simp]: $\text{squarefree } (1 :: 'a :: \text{algebraic-semidom})$

by simp

lemma squarefree-minus [simp]: $\text{squarefree } (-n :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \longleftrightarrow \text{square-free } n$

by (simp add: squarefree-def)

lemma squarefree-mono: $a \text{ dvd } b \implies \text{squarefree } b \implies \text{squarefree } a$

by (auto simp: squarefree-def intro: dvd-trans)

lemma squarefree-multD:

assumes $\text{squarefree } (a * b)$

shows $\text{squarefree } a \text{ squarefree } b$

by (rule squarefree-mono[OF - assms], simp)+

lemma squarefree-prime-elem:

assumes $\text{prime-elem } (p :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring})$

shows $\text{squarefree } p$

proof –

from assms **have** $p \neq 0$ **by** auto

show ?thesis

proof (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring [OF $p \neq 0$]; safe)

fix q **assume** *: $\text{prime } q \ q^2 \text{ dvd } p$

with assms **have** $\text{multiplicity } q \ p \geq 2$ **by** (intro multiplicity-geI) auto

thus False **using** assms $\text{prime } q$ prime-multiplicity-other[of q normalize p]

by (cases $q = \text{normalize } p$) simp-all

qed

qed

lemma squarefree-prime:

assumes $\text{prime } (p :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring})$

shows $\text{squarefree } p$

using assms **by** (intro squarefree-prime-elem) auto

```

lemma squarefree-mult-coprime:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring-gcd}$ 
  assumes  $\text{coprime } a\ b$   $\text{squarefree } a$   $\text{squarefree } b$ 
  shows  $\text{squarefree } (a * b)$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{nz: } a * b \neq 0$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding squarefree-factorial-semiring'[OF nz]
proof
  fix  $p$  assume  $p: p \in \text{prime-factors } (a * b)$ 
  with nz have prime  $p$ 
  by (simp add: prime-factors-dvd)
  have  $\neg (p \text{ dvd } a \wedge p \text{ dvd } b)$ 
proof
  assume  $p \text{ dvd } a \wedge p \text{ dvd } b$ 
  with  $\langle \text{coprime } a\ b \rangle$  have is-unit  $p$ 
  by (auto intro: coprime-common-divisor)
  with  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  show False
  by simp
qed
  moreover from  $p$  have  $p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$  using nz
  by (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd prime-dvd-mult-iff)
  ultimately show  $\text{multiplicity } p\ (a * b) = 1$  using nz  $p$  assms(2,3)
  by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib prime-factors-multiplicity
    not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0 squarefree-factorial-semiring')
qed
qed

lemma squarefree-prod-coprime:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{factorial-semiring-gcd}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge a\ b. a \in A \implies b \in A \implies a \neq b \implies \text{coprime } (f\ a)\ (f\ b)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \text{squarefree } (f\ a)$ 
  shows  $\text{squarefree } (\text{prod } f\ A)$ 
  using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  (auto intro!: squarefree-mult-coprime prod-coprime-right)

lemma squarefree-powerD:  $m > 0 \implies \text{squarefree } (n \wedge m) \implies \text{squarefree } n$ 
  by (cases m) (auto dest: squarefree-multD)

lemma squarefree-power-iff:
   $\text{squarefree } (n \wedge m) \longleftrightarrow m = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } n \vee (\text{squarefree } n \wedge m = 1)$ 
proof safe
  assume  $\text{squarefree } (n \wedge m)$   $m > 0$   $\neg \text{is-unit } n$ 
  show  $m = 1$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $m \neq 1$ 
  with  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$  have  $n \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n \wedge m$  by (intro le-imp-power-dvd) auto
  from this and  $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } n \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{squarefree } (n \wedge m)$  by (rule not-squarefreeI)
  with  $\langle \text{squarefree } (n \wedge m) \rangle$  show False by contradiction

```

```

qed
qed (auto simp: is-unit-power-iff dest: squarefree-powerD)

definition squarefree-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [code-abbrev]: squarefree-nat = squarefree

lemma squarefree-nat-code-naive [code]:
  squarefree-nat n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k \in \{2..n\}. \neg k^2 \text{ dvd } n$ )
proof safe
  assume *:  $\forall k \in \{2..n\}. \neg k^2 \text{ dvd } n$  and n: n > 0
  show squarefree-nat n unfolding squarefree-nat-def
  proof (rule squarefreeI)
    fix k assume k: k  $\wedge$  2 dvd n
    have k dvd n by (rule dvd-trans[OF - k]) auto
    with n have k  $\leq$  n by (intro dvd-imp-le)
    with bspec[OF *, of k] k have  $\neg k > 1$  by (intro notI) auto
    moreover from k and n have k  $\neq$  0 by (intro notI) auto
    ultimately have k = 1 by presburger
    thus is-unit k by simp
  qed
qed (auto simp: squarefree-nat-def squarefree-def intro!: Nat.gr0I)

```

```

definition square-part :: 'a :: factorial-semiring  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  square-part n = (if n = 0 then 0 else
    normalize ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} p^{\text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n \text{ div } 2}$ )))

```

```

lemma square-part-nonzero:
  n  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  square-part n = normalize ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} p^{\text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n \text{ div } 2}$ )
  by (simp add: square-part-def)

```

```

lemma square-part-0 [simp]: square-part 0 = 0
  by (simp add: square-part-def)

```

```

lemma square-part-unit [simp]: is-unit x  $\implies$  square-part x = 1
  by (auto simp: square-part-def prime-factorization-unit)

```

```

lemma square-part-1 [simp]: square-part 1 = 1
  by simp

```

```

lemma square-part-0-iff [simp]: square-part n = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  n = 0
  by (simp add: square-part-def)

```

```

lemma normalize-uminus [simp]:
  normalize (-x :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom, comm-ring-1}) = normalize x
  by (rule associatedI) auto

```

lemma *multiplicity-uminus-right* [simp]:
 $\text{multiplicity } (x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}) \ (-y) = \text{multiplicity } x \ y$
proof –
 have $\text{multiplicity } x \ (-y) = \text{multiplicity } x \ (\text{normalize } (-y))$
 by (rule *multiplicity-normalize-right* [symmetric])
 also have $\dots = \text{multiplicity } x \ y$ **by** *simp*
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *multiplicity-uminus-left* [simp]:
 $\text{multiplicity } (-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}) \ y = \text{multiplicity } x \ y$
proof –
 have $\text{multiplicity } (-x) \ y = \text{multiplicity } (\text{normalize } (-x)) \ y$
 by (rule *multiplicity-normalize-left* [symmetric])
 also have $\dots = \text{multiplicity } x \ y$ **by** *simp*
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *prime-factorization-uminus* [simp]:
 $\text{prime-factorization } (-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}) = \text{prime-factorization } x$
by (rule *prime-factorization-cong*) *simp-all*

lemma *square-part-uminus* [simp]:
 $\text{square-part } (-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}) = \text{square-part } x$
by (*simp add: square-part-def*)

lemma *prime-multiplicity-square-part*:
 assumes *prime p*
 shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{square-part } n) = \text{multiplicity } p \ n \ \text{div } 2$
proof (cases $n = 0$)
 case *False*
 thus ?thesis **unfolding** *square-part-nonzero*[OF *False*] *multiplicity-normalize-right*
 using *finite-prime-divisors*[of n] *assms*
 by (*subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers*)
 (*auto simp: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0 prime-factors-dvd multiplicity-prod-prime-powers*)
qed *auto*

lemma *square-part-square-dvd* [simp, intro]: $\text{square-part } n \wedge 2 \ \text{dvd } n$
proof (cases $n = 0$)
 case *False*
 thus ?thesis
 by (*intro multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*)
 (*auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib*)
qed *auto*

lemma *prime-multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*:
 assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$
 shows $x \ \text{dvd } y \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$

```

using assms by (auto intro: multiplicity-le-imp-dvd dvd-imp-multiplicity-le)

lemma dvd-square-part-iff:  $x \text{ dvd square-part } n \longleftrightarrow x^2 \text{ dvd } n$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0$ ; cases  $n = 0$ )
  assume  $nz$ :  $x \neq 0 \ n \neq 0$ 
  thus ?thesis
    by (subst (1 2) prime-multiplicity-le-imp-dvd)
      (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
qed auto

definition squarefree-part :: 'a :: factorial-semiring  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  squarefree-part  $n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n \text{ div square-part } n^2)$ 

lemma squarefree-part-0 [simp]: squarefree-part 0 = 1
  by (simp add: squarefree-part-def)

lemma squarefree-part-unit [simp]: is-unit  $n \implies \text{squarefree-part } n = n$ 
  by (auto simp add: squarefree-part-def)

lemma squarefree-part-1 [simp]: squarefree-part 1 = 1
  by simp

lemma squarefree-decompose:  $n = \text{squarefree-part } n * \text{square-part } n^2$ 
  by (simp add: squarefree-part-def)

lemma squarefree-part-uminus [simp]:
  assumes  $x \neq 0$ 
  shows squarefree-part ( $-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}$ ) =  $-\text{squarefree-part } x$ 
proof -
  have  $-(\text{squarefree-part } x * \text{square-part } x^2) = -x$ 
    by (subst squarefree-decompose [symmetric]) auto
  also have  $\dots = \text{squarefree-part } (-x) * \text{square-part } (-x)^2$  by (rule square-free-decompose)
  finally have  $(-\text{squarefree-part } x) * \text{square-part } x^2 =$ 
     $\text{squarefree-part } (-x) * \text{square-part } x^2$  by simp
  thus ?thesis using assms by (subst (asm) mult-right-cancel) auto
qed

lemma squarefree-part-nonzero [simp]: squarefree-part  $n \neq 0$ 
  using squarefree-decompose[of  $n$ ] by (cases  $n \neq 0$ ) auto

lemma prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part:
  assumes prime  $p$ 
  shows multiplicity  $p$  (squarefree-part  $n$ ) = multiplicity  $p$   $n \bmod 2$ 
proof (cases  $n = 0$ )
  case False
  hence  $n: n \neq 0$  by auto

```

have $\text{multiplicity } p \ n \bmod 2 + 2 * (\text{multiplicity } p \ n \text{ div } 2) = \text{multiplicity } p \ n$ **by**
simp
also have $\dots = \text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{squarefree-part } n * \text{square-part } n ^ 2)$
by (*subst squarefree-decompose[of n]*) *simp*
also from *assms n* **have** $\dots = \text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{squarefree-part } n) + 2 * (\text{multiplicity } p \ n \text{ div } 2)$
by (*subst prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib*)
(auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib prime-multiplicity-square-part)
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*subst (asm) add-right-cancel*) *simp*
qed *auto*

lemma *prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part-le-Suc-0* [*intro*]:

assumes *prime p*
shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{squarefree-part } n) \leq \text{Suc } 0$
by (*simp add: assms prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part*)

lemma *squarefree-squarefree-part* [*simp, intro*]: $\text{squarefree} \ (\text{squarefree-part } n)$

by (*subst squarefree-factorial-semiring''*)
(auto simp: prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part-le-Suc-0)

lemma *squarefree-decomposition-unique*:

assumes $\text{square-part } m = \text{square-part } n$
assumes $\text{squarefree-part } m = \text{squarefree-part } n$
shows $m = n$
by (*subst (1 2) squarefree-decompose*) (*simp-all add: assms*)

lemma *normalize-square-part* [*simp*]: $\text{normalize} \ (\text{square-part } x) = \text{square-part } x$

by (*simp add: square-part-def*)

lemma *square-part-even-power'*: $\text{square-part} \ (x ^ (2 * n)) = \text{normalize} \ (x ^ n)$

proof (*cases x = 0*)

case *False*

have $\text{normalize} \ (\text{square-part} \ (x ^ (2 * n))) = \text{normalize} \ (x ^ n)$ **using** *False*

by (*intro multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*)

(auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)

thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed (*auto simp: power-0-left*)

lemma *square-part-even-power*: $\text{even } n \implies \text{square-part} \ (x ^ n) = \text{normalize} \ (x ^ (n \text{ div } 2))$

by (*subst square-part-even-power' [symmetric]*) *auto*

lemma *square-part-odd-power'*: $\text{square-part} \ (x ^ (\text{Suc} \ (2 * n))) = \text{normalize} \ (x ^ n * \text{square-part } x)$

proof (*cases x = 0*)

case *False*

have $\text{normalize} \ (\text{square-part} \ (x ^ (\text{Suc} \ (2 * n)))) = \text{normalize} \ (\text{square-part } x * x ^ n)$

proof (*rule multiplicity-eq-imp-eq, goal-cases*)

```

case (3 p)
hence multiplicity p (square-part (x ^ Suc (2 * n))) =
      (2 * (n * multiplicity p x) + multiplicity p x) div 2
by (subst prime-multiplicity-square-part)
      (auto simp: False prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib algebra-simps simp
del: power-Suc)
also from 3 False have ... = multiplicity p (square-part x * x ^ n)
by (subst div-mult-self4) (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part
prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
finally show ?case .
qed (insert False, auto)
thus ?thesis by (simp add: mult-ac)
qed auto

```

```

lemma square-part-odd-power:
  odd n ==> square-part (x ^ n) = normalize (x ^ (n div 2) * square-part x)
by (subst square-part-odd-power' [symmetric]) auto

end

```

13 Pieces of computational Algebra

```

theory Computational-Algebra
imports
  Euclidean-Algorithm
  Factorial-Ring
  Formal-Laurent-Series
  Fraction-Field
  Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
  Group-Closure
  Normalized-Fraction
  Nth-Powers
  Polynomial-FPS
  Polynomial
  Polynomial-Factorial
  Primes
  Squarefree
begin

end

```

```

theory Field-as-Ring
imports
  Complex-Main
  Euclidean-Algorithm
begin

context field

```

```

begin

subclass idom-divide ..

definition normalize-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp]: normalize-field x = (if x = 0 then 0 else 1)
definition unit-factor-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp]: unit-factor-field x = x
definition euclidean-size-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where [simp]: euclidean-size-field x = (if x = 0 then 0 else 1)
definition mod-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp]: mod-field x y = (if y = 0 then x else 0)

end

instantiation real ::
  {unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
begin

definition [simp]: normalize-real = (normalize-field :: real  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: unit-factor-real = (unit-factor-field :: real  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: modulo-real = (mod-field :: real  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-real = (euclidean-size-field :: real  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: division-segment (x :: real) = 1

instance
  by standard
    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

end

instantiation real :: euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

definition gcd-real :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  gcd-real = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition lcm-real :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  lcm-real = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition Gcd-real :: real set  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  Gcd-real = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition Lcm-real :: real set  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  Lcm-real = Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-real-def lcm-real-def Gcd-real-def Lcm-real-def)

end

instance real :: field-gcd ..

```



```

instantiation rat ::
  {unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
begin

definition [simp]: normalize-rat = (normalize-field :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: unit-factor-rat = (unit-factor-field :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: modulo-rat = (mod-field :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-rat = (euclidean-size-field :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: division-segment (x :: rat) = 1

instance
  by standard
    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

end

instantiation rat :: euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

definition gcd-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  gcd-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition lcm-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  lcm-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition Gcd-rat :: rat set  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  Gcd-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition Lcm-rat :: rat set  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  Lcm-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-rat-def lcm-rat-def Gcd-rat-def Lcm-rat-def)

end

instance rat :: field-gcd ..

instantiation complex ::
  {unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
begin

definition [simp]: normalize-complex = (normalize-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: unit-factor-complex = (unit-factor-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: modulo-complex = (mod-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-complex = (euclidean-size-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: division-segment (x :: complex) = 1

instance
  by standard
    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

```

end

instantiation *complex* :: *euclidean-ring-gcd*
begin

definition *gcd-complex* :: *complex* \Rightarrow *complex* \Rightarrow *complex* **where**
gcd-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd*

definition *lcm-complex* :: *complex* \Rightarrow *complex* \Rightarrow *complex* **where**
lcm-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm*

definition *Gcd-complex* :: *complex set* \Rightarrow *complex* **where**
Gcd-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd*

definition *Lcm-complex* :: *complex set* \Rightarrow *complex* **where**
Lcm-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm*

instance by standard (*simp-all add: gcd-complex-def lcm-complex-def Gcd-complex-def Lcm-complex-def*)

end

instance *complex* :: *field-gcd* ..

end

14 Computation checks

theory *Computation-Checks*

imports *Primes Polynomial-Factorial HOL-Library.Discrete-Functions HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numeral*
begin

floor-sqrt 16476148165462159 = 128359449

prime 97

prime 97

prime 9973

prime 9973

Gcd $\{[:1, 2, 3:], [:2, 3, 4:] \} = 1$

Lcm $\{[:1, 2, 3:], [:2, 3, 4:] \} = [[:2:], [:7:], [:16:], [:17:], [:12:]]$

end

References

- [1] K. J. Nowak. Some elementary proofs of Puiseuxs theorems. *Univ. Iagel. Acta Math*, 38:279–282, 2000.