

Computational Algebra

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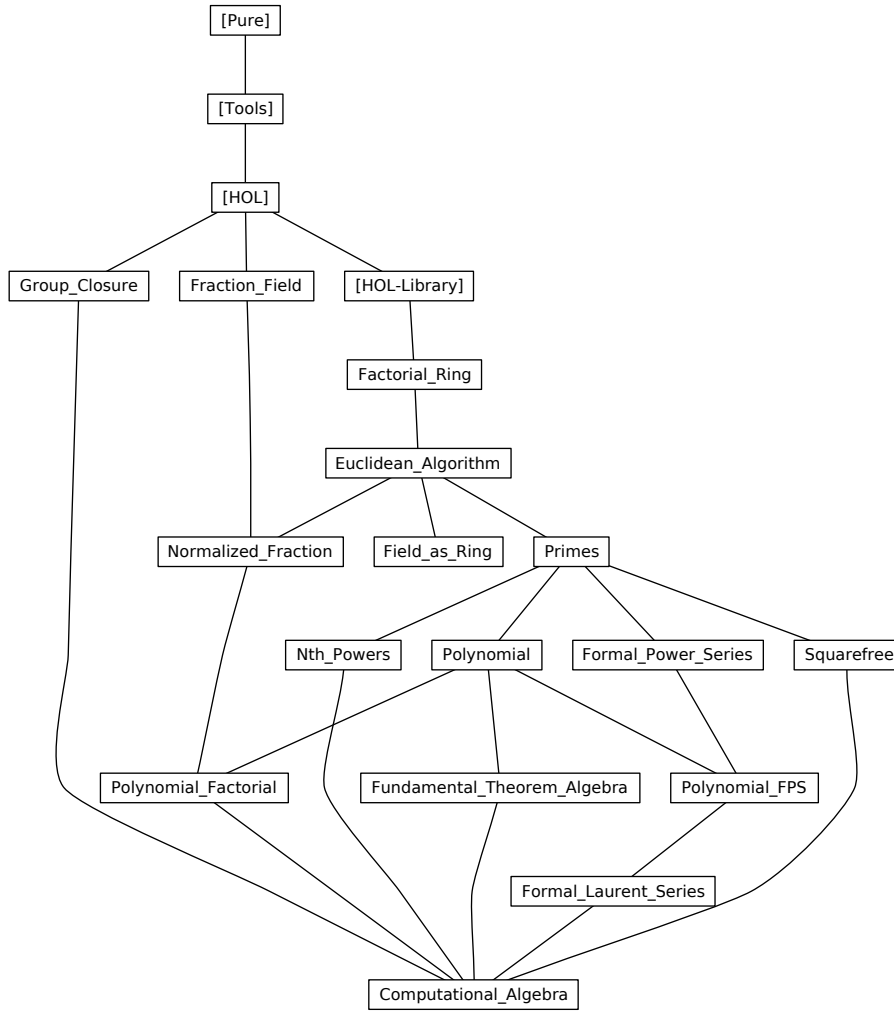
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1 Factorial (semi)rings

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 \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0 \wedge \neg p dvd 1 \wedge (\forall a b. p = a * b \longrightarrow a dvd 1 \vee b dvd 1)

lemma *not-irreducible-zero* [*simp*]: \neg *irreducible* 0

by (*simp add: irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducible-not-unit*: *irreducible* p \Longrightarrow \neg p dvd 1

by (*simp add: irreducible-def*)

lemma *not-irreducible-one* [*simp*]: \neg *irreducible* 1

by (*simp add: irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducibleI*:

p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \neg p dvd 1 \Longrightarrow (\wedge a b. p = a * b \Longrightarrow a dvd 1 \vee b dvd 1) \Longrightarrow *irreducible* p

by (*simp add: irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducibleD*: *irreducible* p \Longrightarrow p = a * b \Longrightarrow a dvd 1 \vee b dvd 1

by (*simp add: irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducible-mono*:

assumes *irr*: *irreducible* b **and** a dvd b \neg a dvd 1

shows *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 dvd 1 \vee (d * k) dvd 1

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

thus c dvd 1 \vee d dvd 1

by *auto*

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

lemma *irreducible-multD*:

```

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

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

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

consider n = 0 | n = 1 | n > 1
  by linarith
thus irreducible p  $\wedge$  n = 1
proof cases
  assume n > 1
  hence p ^ n = p * p ^ (n - 1)
    by (cases n) auto
  with *  $\langle$  $\neg$  p dvd 1 $\rangle$  have p ^ (n - 1) dvd 1
    using irreducible-multD[of p p ^ (n - 1)] by auto
  with  $\langle$  $\neg$  p 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 dvd 1 \wedge (\forall a b. p dvd (a * b) \longrightarrow p dvd a \vee p dvd b)

lemma *not-prime-elem-zero* [*simp*]: \neg *prime-elem* 0

by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-not-unit*: *prime-elem* p \implies \neg p dvd 1

by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elemI*:

p \neq 0 \implies \neg p dvd 1 \implies (\bigwedge a b. p dvd (a * b) \implies p dvd a \vee p dvd b) \implies *prime-elem* p

by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-multD*:

prime-elem p \implies p dvd (a * b) \implies p dvd a \vee p dvd b

by (*simp add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff*:

prime-elem p \implies p dvd (a * b) \longleftrightarrow p dvd a \vee p dvd b

by (*auto simp: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *not-prime-elem-one* [*simp*]:

\neg *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*:

prime-elem p \implies p dvd x n \implies p dvd x

by (*induction n*) (*auto dest: prime-elem-dvd-multD intro: dvd-trans[of - 1]*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-power-iff*:

prime-elem p \implies n > 0 \implies p dvd x n \longleftrightarrow p dvd x

by (*auto dest: prime-elem-dvd-power intro: dvd-trans*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-nonzero* [*simp*]:

ASSUMPTION (*prime-elem* x) \implies x \neq 0

unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def* **by** (*rule prime-elem-not-zeroI*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-not-one* [*simp*]:

ASSUMPTION (*prime-elem* x) \implies 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 ^ n) = normalize (x ^ n)
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  have normalize (normalize x ^ Suc n) = normalize (x * normalize (normalize x
  ^ 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 ≠ 0 b ≠ 0 by auto
  from p-eq have p dvd a * b by simp
  with ⟨prime-elem p⟩ have p dvd a ∨ p dvd b by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
  with ⟨p = a * b⟩ have a * b dvd 1 * b ∨ a * b dvd a * 1 by auto
  thus a dvd 1 ∨ b 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** $r = p * r$ **by** (*elim dvdE*)

hence $p \text{ dvd } q * r$ **by** *simp*

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

hence $p \text{ dvd } q$

proof

assume $p \text{ dvd } r$

then obtain *s* **where** $r = p * s$ **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** $q \text{ dvd } 1$

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** $q \text{ dvd } (a * b)$

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

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

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

qed (*insert assms, auto*)

qed

lemma *irreducibleD'*:

assumes *irreducible a b dvd a*

shows $a \text{ dvd } b \vee \text{is-unit } b$

proof –

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

lemma *irreducibleI'*:

assumes $a \neq 0 \neg is\text{-}unit\ a \wedge b. b\ dvd\ a \implies a\ dvd\ b \vee is\text{-}unit\ b$
shows *irreducible a*
proof (*rule irreducibleI*)
fix *b c* **assume** $a = b * c$
hence $a\ dvd\ b \vee is\text{-}unit\ b$ **by** (*intro assms*) *simp-all*
thus $is\text{-}unit\ b \vee is\text{-}unit\ c$
proof
assume $a\ dvd\ b$
hence $b * c\ dvd\ b * 1$ **by** (*simp add: a-eq*)
moreover from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle a\text{-eq}$ **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 $\longleftrightarrow x \neq 0 \wedge \neg is\text{-}unit\ x \wedge (\forall b. b\ dvd\ x \longrightarrow x\ dvd\ b \vee is\text{-}unit\ b)$
using *irreducibleI'*[*of x*] *irreducibleD'*[*of x*] *irreducible-not-unit*[*of x*] **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-elem-multD*:

assumes *prime-elem* ($a * b$)
shows $is\text{-}unit\ a \vee is\text{-}unit\ b$
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** $\neg is\text{-}unit\ a$
shows $p\ dvd\ a$
proof –
from $\langle a\ dvd\ p \rangle$ **obtain** *b* **where** $p = a * b$..
with $\langle prime\text{-}elem\ p \rangle$ *prime-elem-multD* $\langle \neg is\text{-}unit\ a \rangle$ **have** $is\text{-}unit\ b$ **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  $p \text{ dvd } a$ 
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  $p \text{ dvd } a * \text{prod-mset } A$  by simp
  with  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  consider  $(A) \text{ } p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A \mid (B) \text{ } p \text{ dvd } a$ 
  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  $b \in \# A$   $p \text{ dvd } b$ 
    by auto
    then show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed
with that show thesis by blast

```

qed

context
begin

```

lemma prime-elem-powerD:
  assumes prime-elem (p ^ n)
  shows  $\text{prime-elem } p \wedge n = 1$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  note assms
  also from Suc have  $p \wedge n = p * p \wedge m$  by simp
  finally have  $\text{is-unit } p \vee \text{is-unit } (p \wedge m)$  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  $\text{is-unit } (p \wedge m)$  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:
   $\text{prime-elem } (p \wedge n) \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p \wedge n = 1$ 
  by (auto dest: prime-elem-powerD)

```

end

lemma *irreducible-mult-unit-left*:
 $is\text{-}unit\ a \implies irreducible\ (a * p) \longleftrightarrow irreducible\ p$
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*:
 $is\text{-}unit\ a \implies prime\text{-}elem\ (a * p) \longleftrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ p$
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** $p: prime\text{-}elem\ p$
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** $p: prime\text{-}elem\ p$
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.premis* **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** $a + b = c \wedge p \hat{^} a \text{ dvd } m \wedge p \hat{^} b \text{ dvd } y$ **by** *blast*
with 2 **have** $a + \text{Suc } b = \text{Suc } c \wedge p \hat{^} a \text{ dvd } m \wedge p \hat{^} \text{Suc } b \text{ dvd } n$
by (*auto intro: mult-dvd-mono*)
with *Suc.hyps* [of m y] **show** $\exists a b. a + b = \text{Suc } c \wedge p \hat{^} a \text{ dvd } m \wedge p \hat{^} b \text{ dvd } n$
by *blast*
qed
qed

lemma *prime-elem-power-dvd-cases*:
assumes $p \hat{^} c \text{ dvd } m * n$ **and** $a + b = \text{Suc } c$ **and** *prime-elem* p
shows $p \hat{^} a \text{ dvd } m \vee p \hat{^} b \text{ dvd } n$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** r s
where $r + s = c \wedge p \hat{^} r \text{ dvd } m \wedge p \hat{^} s \text{ dvd } n$
by (*blast dest: prime-elem-power-dvd-prod*)
moreover with *assms* **have**
 $a \leq r \vee b \leq s$ **by** *arith*
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (*auto intro: power-le-dvd*)
qed

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

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-power-iff*:
assumes *prime-elem* p
shows $p \text{ dvd } a \hat{^} n \iff p \text{ dvd } a \wedge n > 0$
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 $p \hat{^} n \text{ dvd } a * b$ **and** $n > 0$ **and** $\neg p \text{ dvd } a$
shows $p \hat{^} n \text{ dvd } b$
using $\langle p \hat{^} n \text{ dvd } a * b \rangle$ **and** $\langle n > 0 \rangle$
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* $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } a \rangle$ **show** ?thesis
by (*simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff*)
next
case *False* **then have** $n > 0$ **by** *simp*
from $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *Suc.prem*s **have** *: $p * p \hat{^} n \text{ dvd } a * b$
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 = 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 dvd p*
shows *normalize q = 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* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
prime $p \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$

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

lemma *not-prime-unit*: $\text{is-unit } x \Longrightarrow \neg \text{prime } x$
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*: $\text{prime-elem } x \Longrightarrow \text{normalize } x = x \Longrightarrow \text{prime } x$
by (*simp add: prime-def*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *prime-not-unit'* [*simp*]:
ASSUMPTION ($\text{prime } x \Longrightarrow \neg \text{is-unit } x$)
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-elim'* [*simp*]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *prime-elim 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-elim-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-elim-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-elim-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-elim-dvd-mult-iff prime-imp-prime-elim, 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-elim-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 : *prime p* **by** *simp*
define B' **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: prod-mset A dvd prod-mset B * 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 ⊆# B + C
  by (subst (asm) prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff) auto
define A1 and A2 where A1 = A ∩# B and A2 = A - A1
have A = A1 + A2 unfolding A1-def A2-def
  by (rule sym, intro subset-mset.add-diff-inverse) simp-all
from subset have A1 ⊆# B A2 ⊆# C
  by (auto simp: A1-def A2-def Multiset.subset-eq-diff-conv Multiset.union-commute)
from ⟨A = A1 + A2⟩ have prod-mset A = prod-mset A1 * prod-mset A2 by
simp
from irred and this have is-unit (prod-mset A1) ∨ is-unit (prod-mset A2)
  by (rule irreducibleD)
with A have A1 = {#} ∨ A2 = {#} unfolding A1-def A2-def
  by (subst (asm) (1 2) is-unit-prod-mset-primes-iff) (auto dest: Multiset.in-diffD)
with dvd ⟨A = A1 + A2⟩ ⟨A1 ⊆# B⟩ ⟨A2 ⊆# C⟩ show ?thesis
  by (auto intro: prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd)
qed

```

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

```

assumes A: ∧x. x ∈# A ⇒ prime x
assumes B: ∧x. x ∈# B ⇒ prime x
assumes A ≠ {#}
shows finite {n. prod-mset A ^ n dvd prod-mset B}
proof -
  from ⟨A ≠ {#}⟩ obtain x where x: x ∈# A by blast
  define m where m = count B x
  have {n. prod-mset A ^ n dvd prod-mset B} ⊆ {..m}
  proof safe
    fix n assume dvd: prod-mset A ^ n dvd prod-mset B
    from x have x ^ n dvd prod-mset A ^ n by (intro dvd-power-same dvd-prod-mset)
    also note dvd
    also have x ^ n = prod-mset (replicate-mset n x) by simp
    finally have replicate-mset n x ⊆# B
      by (rule prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset) (insert A B x, simp-all split:
if-splits)
    thus n ≤ 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  $x \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
    from dvd-productE[OF this] obtain  $y$   $z$  where  $yz: x = y * z$   $y \text{ dvd } a$   $z \text{ dvd } b$  .
    from  $\langle \text{irreducible } x \rangle$  and  $\langle x = y * z \rangle$  have  $\text{is-unit } y \vee \text{is-unit } z$  by (rule irreducibleD)
    with  $yz$  show  $x \text{ dvd } a \vee x \text{ dvd } b$ 
      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  $d \text{ dvd } p$   $d \text{ dvd } n$ 
    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  $p \text{ dvd } d$ 
        by (rule prime-elemD2)
      from this and  $\langle d \text{ dvd } n \rangle$  have  $p \text{ dvd } n$  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  $p: \text{prime-elem } p$  and  $ab: \text{coprime } a$   $b$  and  $pab: p \wedge n \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
  shows  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } a \vee p \wedge n \text{ dvd } b$ 
  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  $\text{coprime } (p \wedge n)$   $a \vee \text{coprime } (p \wedge n)$   $b$ 

```

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:*
 $x \neq 0 \implies \exists A. (\forall x. x \in \# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-elem}\ x) \wedge normalize\ (prod\text{-mset}\ A) =$
 $normalize\ x$

Alternative characterization

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

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 $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **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*: $\bigwedge x::'a. x \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } y = y\}$
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'* = *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** $\forall x. x \in \# A' \implies \text{prime } x$ **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** *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 ∨ b = 0*)
case *False*
hence $a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$ **by** *blast+*
note *nz* = $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ *this*
from *nz*[*THEN 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 ^ n *dvd* y}
proof (*cases* x = 0)
case True
with *assms* **have** {n. x ^ n *dvd* y} = {0} **by** (*auto* *simp: power-0-left*)
thus ?thesis **by** *simp*

next

case False

note nz = *this* \langle y \neq 0 \rangle

from nz[*THEN* *prime-factorization-exists*] **obtain** A B

where AB:

$\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies$ *prime* z
normalize ($\prod_{\#} A$) = *normalize* x
 $\bigwedge z. z \in \# B \implies$ *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 ^ n *dvd* prod-mset B} **by** *simp*

also have {n. prod-mset A ^ n *dvd* prod-mset B} =
{n. *normalize* (normalize (prod-mset A) ^ n) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset
B)}

unfolding *normalize-power-normalize* **by** *simp*

also have ... = {n. x ^ 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** $p \text{ dvd } \text{normalize } x$ **by** *simp*
also from A **have** $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ **by** *simp*
finally have $p \text{ dvd } \text{prod-mset } A$
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 $A: \wedge z. z \in\# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod\# A) = \text{normalize } x$
 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 *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
multiplicity $p\ x = (\text{if finite } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} \text{ then } \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} \text{ else } 0)$

```

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 xp] 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** $x \ \text{div } p \ \wedge \ \text{multiplicity } p \ x = (x \ \text{div } p \ \wedge \ \text{multiplicity } p \ x \ \text{div } p)$
 $* \ p$ **by** *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 *prime p prime q p ≠ 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 *is-unit x*

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$

proof (*cases is-unit p ∨ 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* ($p \wedge \text{Suc } n$) **by** (*simp* *add*: *is-unit-power-iff* *del*: *power-Suc*)

hence $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } x$ **by** (*rule* *unit-imp-dvd*)

with $\langle \neg p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } x \rangle$ **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 $p \wedge \text{Suc} (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \text{ dvd } p * x$

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* $p = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } p$
then 0 *else* n)

proof –

consider $p = 0 \mid \text{is-unit } p \mid p \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ **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** $\{n. (c * p) \hat{=} n \text{ dvd } x\} = \{n. p \hat{=} n \text{ dvd } x\}$
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** $\{n. p \hat{=} n \text{ dvd } c * x\} = \{n. p \hat{=} n \text{ dvd } x\}$
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]*: $\text{prime-elem } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p (p \hat{=} n) = n$
by (*subst multiplicity-same-power'*) *auto*

lift-definition *prime-factorization* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset}$ **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 ⊆ {p. prime p ∧ p dvd x}
    by (auto simp: multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)
  moreover from False have finite {p. prime p ∧ p dvd x}
    by (rule finite-prime-divisors)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
qed simp-all
qed

```

```

abbreviation prime-factors :: 'a ⇒ 'a set where
  prime-factors a ≡ set-mset (prime-factorization a)

```

```

lemma count-prime-factorization-nonprime:
  ¬prime p ⇒ count (prime-factorization x) p = 0
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma count-prime-factorization-prime:
  prime p ⇒ count (prime-factorization x) p = multiplicity p x
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma count-prime-factorization:
  count (prime-factorization x) p = (if prime p then multiplicity p x else 0)
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma dvd-imp-multiplicity-le:
  assumes a dvd b b ≠ 0
  shows multiplicity p a ≤ 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 ^ m = a ^ n
  shows m = n
proof -
  have multiplicity a (a ^ m) = multiplicity a (a ^ 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 ^ m = q ^ 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.prem*s *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*:
 $p \in prime-factors x \iff x \neq 0 \wedge p \text{ dvd } x \wedge prime\ p$
proof –
have $p \in prime-factors x \iff count (prime-factorization x) p > 0$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \iff x \neq 0 \wedge p \text{ dvd } x \wedge prime\ p$
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*]:
 $p \in prime-factors x \implies prime\ p$
by (*simp add: in-prime-factors-iff*)

lemma *in-prime-factors-imp-dvd* [*dest*]:
 $p \in prime-factors x \implies p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*simp add: in-prime-factors-iff*)

lemma *prime-factorsI*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies prime\ p \implies p \text{ dvd } x \implies p \in prime-factors x$
by (*auto simp: in-prime-factors-iff*)

lemma *prime-factors-dvd*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies prime-factors x = \{p. prime\ p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x\}$
by (*auto intro: prime-factorsI*)

lemma *prime-factors-multiplicity*:
 $prime-factors n = \{p. prime\ p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n > 0\}$
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 $\neg prime\ q \mid q = p \mid prime\ q\ q \neq p$ **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*
multiplicity-normalize-right [of - x, symmetric]
multiplicity-normalize-right [of - y, symmetric]
del: multiplicity-normalize-right)

lemma *prime-factorization-unique*:
assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y \iff \text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
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 *finite* $A \wedge x. x \in A \implies f x \neq 0$

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

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

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 *prime-elem* p $0 \notin \# A$

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

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*:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } q \implies p \neq q \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ (q \wedge n) = 0$
by *(subst prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib) (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-other)*

lemma *prime-factorization-prime-power*:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime-factorization } (p \wedge n) = \text{replicate-mset } n \ p$
by *(induction n)*
(simp-all add: prime-factorization-mult prime-factorization-prime Multiset.union-commute)

lemma *prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*:
assumes *[simp]: x ≠ 0 y ≠ 0*
shows $\text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y \iff x \ \text{dvd } y$
proof –
have $x \ \text{dvd } y \iff$
 $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)) \ \text{dvd } \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y))$
using *assms by (subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak) auto*
also have $\dots \iff \text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y$
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 *(cases b = 0)*

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** $\text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq\# \text{prime-factorization } y$
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*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ dvd } y \iff (\forall p. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$
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 *prime-factorization* $(\prod i \in \# M. i) = \text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# N. i)$
by (*simp only: assms*)
also from *assms* **have** *prime-factorization* $(\prod i \in \# M. i) = M$
by (*subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*) *simp-all*
also from *assms* **have** *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 $\forall p \in \# M. \text{prime } p \ \forall p \in \# N. \text{prime } p$ *normalize* $(\prod i \in \# M. i) =$
normalize $(\prod i \in \# N. i)$
shows $M = N$

proof –
have *prime-factorization* (*normalize* $(\prod i \in \# M. i)$) =
prime-factorization (*normalize* $(\prod i \in \# N. i)$)
by (*simp only: assms*)
also from *assms* **have** *prime-factorization* (*normalize* $(\prod i \in \# M. i)$) = *M*
by (*subst prime-factorization-normalize, subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*)
simp-all
also from *assms* **have** *prime-factorization* (*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 $\bigwedge P. P \in A \implies p \in P \implies \text{prime } p$
assumes $\bigwedge P. P \in A \implies \text{finite } P$
shows *inj-on* *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 msubseteq-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 ¬p 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' ¬p 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* *¬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 $(\text{subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primess})\ \text{auto}$

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 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{Gcd-factorial } A) = \text{Inf } (\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } (A - \{0\}))$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** x **where** $x: x \in A - \{0\}$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{Inf } (\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } (A - \{0\})) \subseteq \# \text{ prime-factorization } x$
by (*intro subset-mset.cInf-lower*) *simp-all*
hence $\forall y. y \in \# \text{ Inf } (\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } (A - \{0\})) \longrightarrow y \in \text{prime-factors } x$
by (*auto dest: mset-subset-eqD*)
with *in-prime-factors-imp-prime*[*of - x*]
have $\forall p. p \in \# \text{ Inf } (\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } (A - \{0\})) \longrightarrow \text{prime } p$ **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 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{Lcm-factorial } A) = \text{Sup } (\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } A)$
proof (*cases* $A = \{\}$)
case *True*
hence $\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } A = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
also have $\text{Sup } \dots = \{\#\}$ **by** (*simp add: Sup-multiset-empty*)
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: Lcm-factorial-def*)
next
case *False*
have $\forall y. y \in \# \text{ Sup } (\text{prime-factorization } \text{' } A) \longrightarrow \text{prime } y$
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*: $\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b = \text{gcd-factorial } b \ a$
by (*simp add: gcd-factorial-def multiset-inter-commute*)

lemma *gcd-factorial-dvd1*: $\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b \ \text{dvd } a$

proof (*cases* $a = 0 \vee b = 0$)
case *False*
hence $\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b \neq 0$ **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*: $\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b \ \text{dvd } b$

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 ≠ 0 lcm-factorial a b ≠ 0*
by (*auto simp: gcd-factorial-def lcm-factorial-def*)

show *?thesis*
by (*rule associated-eqI*)
*(use * in <auto simp: dvd-div-iff-mult div-dvd-iff-mult dest: associatedD1 associatedD2>)*
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 ↔ A ⊆ {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** $\dots \subseteq\#$ *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 $x \text{ dvd } \text{Gcd-factorial } A$
proof (*cases A ⊆ {0}*)
case *False*
from *False* **obtain** y **where** $y \in A \ y \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with *assms*[*of y*] **have** $\text{nz: } x \neq 0$ **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** $\dots = \text{prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A)}$
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 $x \text{ dvd } \text{Lcm-factorial } A$
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':
     $gcd\ x\ y = normalize\ (\prod p \in prime-factors\ x \cap prime-factors\ y.$ 
       $p \wedge min\ (multiplicity\ p\ x)\ (multiplicity\ p\ y))\ (is\ - =\ ?rhs1)$ 
  and lcm-eq-factorial':
     $lcm\ x\ y = normalize\ (\prod p \in prime-factors\ x \cup prime-factors\ y.$ 
       $p \wedge max\ (multiplicity\ p\ x)\ (multiplicity\ p\ y))\ (is\ - =\ ?rhs2)$ 

proof –
  have  $gcd\ x\ y = gcd-factorial\ x\ y$  by (rule gcd-eq-gcd-factorial)
  also have  $\dots = ?rhs1$ 
    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  $gcd\ x\ y = ?rhs1$  .
  have  $lcm\ x\ y = lcm-factorial\ x\ y$  by (rule lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
  also have  $\dots = ?rhs2$ 
    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  $lcm\ x\ y = ?rhs2$  .

qed

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

```

```

    finally show multiplicity p (lcm x y) = max (multiplicity p x) (multiplicity p y)
  .
qed

lemma gcd-lcm-distrib:
  gcd x (lcm y z) = lcm (gcd x y) (gcd x z)
proof (cases x = 0 ∨ y = 0 ∨ z = 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: lcm-proj1-if-dvd lcm-proj2-if-dvd)
next
  case False
  hence normalize (gcd x (lcm y z)) = normalize (lcm (gcd x y) (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:
  lcm x (gcd y z) = gcd (lcm x y) (lcm x z)
proof (cases x = 0 ∨ y = 0 ∨ z = 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: lcm-proj1-if-dvd lcm-proj2-if-dvd)
next
  case False
  hence normalize (lcm x (gcd y z)) = normalize (gcd (lcm x y) (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: unit-factor x * prod-mset (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 $\dots = prod\text{-}mset\ A$ **by** (*simp add: prod-mset-multiplicity S-eq set-mset-A count-A*)
also from nz **have** $normalize\ n = prod\text{-}mset\ (prime\text{-}factorization\ n)$
by (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization*)
finally have $prime\text{-}factorization\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) =$
 $prime\text{-}factorization\ (prod\text{-}mset\ (prime\text{-}factorization\ n))$ **by** *simp*
also from $S(1)$ **have** $prime\text{-}factorization\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) = A$
by (*intro prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*) (*auto simp: set-mset-A*)
also have $prime\text{-}factorization\ (prod\text{-}mset\ (prime\text{-}factorization\ n)) = prime\text{-}factorization$
 n
by (*intro prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*) *auto*
finally show $S = prime\text{-}factors\ n$ **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 $normalize\ n = prod\text{-}mset\ A$

by (*simp add: prod-mset-multiplicity S-eq set-mset-A count-A S*)

also from $p\ set\text{-}mset\text{-}A\ S(1)$

have $multiplicity\ p\ \dots = sum\text{-}mset\ (image\text{-}mset\ (multiplicity\ p)\ A)$

by (*intro prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib*) *auto*

also from $S(1)\ p$

have $image\text{-}mset\ (multiplicity\ p)\ A = image\text{-}mset\ (\lambda q. if\ p = q\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

A

by (*intro image-mset-cong*) (*auto simp: set-mset-A multiplicity-self prime-multiplicity-other*)

also have $sum\text{-}mset\ \dots = f\ p$

by (*simp add: semiring-1-class.sum-mset-delta' count-A*)

finally show $f\ p = multiplicity\ p\ n$ **..**

qed

qed

lemma *divides-primepow:*

assumes $prime\ p$ **and** $a\ dvd\ p \wedge n$

obtains m **where** $m \leq n$ **and** $normalize\ a = p \wedge m$

using *divides-primepow-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 $\exists q \in prime\text{-}factors\ n. q \neq p$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $*$: $\neg(\exists q \in prime\text{-}factors\ n. q \neq p)$

have $normalize\ n = (\prod_{p \in prime\text{-}factors\ n} p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n)$

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':  $a = p^{?vp} a * a' \wedge p \nmid a'$ 
  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  $\neg p \mid a' + p^{?k} * b'$ 
    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  $P\ b\ (a\ \text{mod}\ b)$ 
  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:
 $a \neq 0 \implies \text{gcd } a (b \text{ mod } a) = \text{gcd } b a$
by (*simp add: gcd.simps [of b 0] gcd.simps [of b a]*)

qualified definition lcm :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
where $\text{lcm } a b = \text{normalize } (a * b \text{ div } \text{gcd } a b)$

qualified definition Lcm :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a — Somewhat complicated definition of Lcm that has the advantage of working for infinite sets as well
where
 $[\text{code del}]$: $\text{Lcm } A = (\text{if } \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \text{ then}$
 $\text{let } l = \text{SOME } l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l =$
 $(\text{LEAST } n. \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n)$
 $\text{in } \text{normalize } l$
 $\text{else } 0)$

qualified definition Gcd :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a
where $[\text{code del}]$: $\text{Gcd } A = \text{Lcm } \{d. \forall a \in A. d \text{ dvd } a\}$

end

lemma semiring-gcd:
class.semiring-gcd one zero times gcd lcm
divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
proof
show $\text{gcd } a b \text{ dvd } a$
and $\text{gcd } a b \text{ dvd } b$ **for** $a b$
by (*induct a b rule: eucl-induct*)
(simp-all add: local.gcd-0 local.gcd-mod dvd-mod-iff)

next
show $c \text{ dvd } a \implies c \text{ dvd } b \implies c \text{ dvd } \text{gcd } a b$ **for** $a b c$
proof (*induct a b rule: eucl-induct*)
case (*zero a*) **from** $\langle c \text{ dvd } a \rangle$ **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 $\text{normalize } (\text{gcd } a b) = \text{gcd } a b$ **for** $a b$


```

    by (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
      (simp-all add: local.gcd-0 local.gcd-mod)
next
  show lcm a b = normalize (a * b div 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 (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd Lcm A) ∧ (∀ b. (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd b) → Lcm A dvd b) for A
  proof (cases ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l))
    case False
    then have Lcm A = 0
      by (auto simp add: local.Lcm-def)
    with False show ?thesis
      by auto
  next
  case True
  then obtain l₀ where l₀-props: l₀ ≠ 0 ∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l₀ by blast
  define n where n = (LEAST n. ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size
l = n)
  define l where l = (SOME l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size l =
n)
  have ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size l = n
  apply (subst n-def)
  apply (rule LeastI [of - euclidean-size l₀])
  apply (rule exI [of - l₀])
  apply (simp add: l₀-props)
  done
  from someI-ex [OF this] have l ≠ 0 and ∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l
  and euclidean-size l = n
  unfolding l-def by simp-all
  {
  fix l' assume ∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l'
  with ⟨∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l⟩ have ∀ a ∈ A. a dvd gcd l l'
    by (auto intro: gcd-greatest)
  moreover from ⟨l ≠ 0⟩ have gcd l l' ≠ 0
    by simp
  ultimately have ∃ b. b ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd b) ∧
euclidean-size b = euclidean-size (gcd l l')
    by (intro exI [of - gcd l l'], auto)
  }

```

```

then have euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≥ 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

interpretation semiring-Gcd one zero times gcd lcm Gcd 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  $x \neq 0$ 
  thus finite  $\{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
  proof (induction euclidean-size x arbitrary: x rule: less-induct)
    case (less x)
    show ?case
    proof (cases  $\exists y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \neg x \text{ dvd } y \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } y$ )
      case False
      have  $\{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \subseteq \{1, \text{normalize } x\}$ 
      proof
        fix p assume  $p: p \in \{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
        with False have  $\text{is-unit } p \vee x \text{ dvd } p$  by blast
        thus  $p \in \{1, \text{normalize } x\}$ 
        proof (elim disjE)
          assume is-unit p
          hence  $\text{normalize } p = 1$  by (simp add: is-unit-normalize)
          with p show ?thesis by simp
        next
        assume  $x \text{ dvd } p$ 
        with p have  $\text{normalize } p = \text{normalize } x$  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  $y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \neg x \text{ dvd } y \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } y$  by blast
  define z where  $z = x \text{ div } y$ 
  let ?fctrs =  $\lambda x. \{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
  from y have  $x = y * z$  by (simp add: z-def)
  with less.prems have  $y \neq 0 \wedge z \neq 0$  by auto
  have normalized-factors-product:
     $\{p. p \text{ dvd } a * b \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \subseteq$ 
     $(\lambda(x,y). \text{normalize } (x * y)) ' (\{p. p \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \times \{p. p$ 
dvd b  $\wedge \text{normalize } p = p\})$ 
    for a b
  proof safe
    fix p assume  $p: p \text{ dvd } a * b \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ 
    from p(1) obtain x y where  $xy: p = x * y \wedge x \text{ dvd } a \wedge y \text{ dvd } b$ 
    by (rule dvd-productE)
    define  $x' y'$  where  $x' = \text{normalize } x$  and  $y' = \text{normalize } y$ 
    have  $p = \text{normalize } (x' * y')$ 
    using p by (simp add: xy x'-def y'-def)
    moreover have  $x' \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } x' = x'$  and  $y' \text{ dvd } b \wedge \text{normalize } y' = y'$ 
    using xy by (auto simp: x'-def y'-def)

```

```

      ultimately show  $p \in (\lambda(x, y). \text{normalize } (x * y)) \text{ '}$ 
        ( $\{p. p \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \times \{p. p \text{ dvd } b \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ )
    by fast
      qed
      from  $x \ y$  have  $\neg \text{is-unit } z$  by (auto simp: mult-unit-dvd-iff)
      have  $?fctrs \ x \subseteq (\lambda(p, p'). \text{normalize } (p * p')) \text{ ' } (?fctrs \ y \times ?fctrs \ z)$ 
        by (subst  $x$ ) (rule normalized-factors-product)
      moreover have  $\neg y * z \text{ dvd } y * 1 \ \neg y * z \text{ dvd } 1 * z$ 
        by (subst dvd-times-left-cancel-iff dvd-times-right-cancel-iff; fact)+
      hence finite  $((\lambda(p, p'). \text{normalize } (p * p')) \text{ ' } (?fctrs \ y \times ?fctrs \ z))$ 
        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]:
  Gcd (set  $xs$ ) = fold gcd  $xs \ 0$ 
  by (fact Gcd-set-eq-fold)

lemma Lcm-eucl-set [code]:
  Lcm (set  $xs$ ) = fold lcm  $xs \ 1$ 
  by (fact Lcm-set-eq-fold)

end

hide-const (open) gcd lcm Gcd Lcm

lemma prime-elem-int-abs-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $p :: int$ 
  shows prime-elem  $|p| \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  using prime-elem-normalize-iff [of  $p$ ] by simp

lemma prime-elem-int-minus-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $p :: int$ 
  shows prime-elem  $(- p) \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  using prime-elem-normalize-iff [of  $- p$ ] by simp

lemma prime-int-iff:
  fixes  $p :: int$ 
  shows prime  $p \longleftrightarrow p > 0 \wedge \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  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 $(\text{rule } \text{size-mult-mono})$
with A **show** $?thesis$
by simp
qed

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

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

lemma $\text{euclidean-size-gcd-less2}$:
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** $(\text{subst } \text{gcd.commute}, \text{rule } \text{euclidean-size-gcd-less1})$

lemma $\text{euclidean-size-lcm-le1}$:
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** $(\text{rule } \text{dvd-lcm1})$
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** $(\text{auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff})$
then show $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{subst } A, \text{intro } \text{size-mult-mono})$
qed

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

lemma $\text{euclidean-size-lcm-less1}$:

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 $\text{gcd } b \ (a \ \text{mod } b) = \text{gcd } b \ a$
using *GCD.gcd-add-mult* [of $b \ a \ \text{div } b \ a \ \text{mod } b$, *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 ( $\lambda(-, -, -, -, -)$ . 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.prem1 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.prem2 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 ⇒ -) = 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 ⇒ -) = Lcm
  by (auto intro!: ext Lcm-eqI)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm :: nat ⇒ -) = lcm
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd :: nat set ⇒ -) = 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 ⇒ -) = 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 <a > 0 > <b > 0 >

```

```

    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]: ¬ prime (Suc 0)
  using not-prime-1 [where ?'a = nat] by simp

```

```

lemma prime-ge-2-nat:
  p ≥ 2 if prime p for p :: nat
proof -
  from that have p ≠ 0 and p ≠ 1
    by (auto dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI prime-elem-not-unit)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-ge-2-int:
  p ≥ 2 if prime p for p :: int
proof -
  from that have prime-elem p and |p| = p
    by (auto dest: normalize-prime)
  then have p ≠ 0 and |p| ≠ 1 and p ≥ 0
    by (auto dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI prime-elem-not-unit)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-ge-0-int: prime p ⇒ p ≥ (0::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

```

```

lemma prime-gt-0-nat: prime p ⇒ p > (0::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: ∧k. k dvd p ⇒ |k| = 1 ∨ |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) ⇔ (1 < n ∧ (∀ m. m dvd n ⇒ m = 1 ∨ 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 ∀ m. m dvd n ⇒ m = 1 ∨ m = n
  then show prime n
    using prime-nat-naiveI [of n] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma prime-int-iff:
  prime (n::int) ⇔ (1 < n ∧ (∀ m. m ≥ 0 ∧ m dvd n ⇒ m = 1 ∨ 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:  $1 < n \vee m. m \geq 0 \wedge m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n$ 
hence  $\text{nat } n > 1$  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  $\text{int } m \text{ dvd } n$ 
    by simp
  with n(2) have  $\text{int } m = 1 \vee \text{int } m = n$ 
    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-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!: dvd-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*: $\text{prime } p \implies p > (2::\text{int}) \implies \text{odd } p$
by (*intro prime-int-not-dvd*) *auto*

lemma *prime-int-altdef*:
 $\text{prime } p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall m::\text{int}. m \geq 0 \longrightarrow m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p))$
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 Largest exponent of a prime factor

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

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

lemma *prime-power-cancel*:
assumes *prime p* **and** *eq: m * (p ^ k) = m' * (p ^ k')* **and** $\neg p \text{ dvd } m \neg p \text{ dvd } m'$
shows $k = k'$
using *prime-power-cancel-less* [*OF* $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$] *assms*
by (*metis linorder-neqE-nat*)

lemma *prime-power-cancel2*:
assumes *prime p* $m * (p ^ k) = m' * (p ^ k') \neg p \text{ dvd } m \neg p \text{ dvd } m'$
obtains $m = m' k = k'$

using *prime-power-cancel* [*OF assms*] *assms* by *auto*

lemma *prime-power-canonical*:
fixes *m* :: *nat*
assumes *prime p 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.prems 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

3.2.1 Make prime naively executable

lemma *prime-nat-iff'*:
 $\text{prime } (p :: \text{nat}) \iff p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$
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'*:
 $\text{prime } (p :: \text{int}) \iff p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$ (**is** $?P \iff ?Q$)
proof (*cases p \geq 0*)
case *True*
have $?P \iff \text{prime } (\text{nat } p)$
by *simp*
also have $\dots \iff p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<\text{nat } p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |p|)$

```

    using True by (simp add: prime-nat-iff')
  also have {2..<nat p} = 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-int-numeral-eq [simp]:
  prime (numeral m :: int)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime (numeral m :: nat)
  by (simp add: prime-int-nat-transfer)

lemma two-is-prime-nat [simp]: prime (2::nat)
  by (simp add: prime-nat-iff')

lemma prime-nat-numeral-eq [simp]:
  prime (numeral m :: nat)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (1::nat) < numeral m  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall n::nat \in \text{set } [2..<\text{numeral } m]. \neg n \text{ dvd numeral } m$ )
  by (simp only: prime-nat-iff' set-upt) — TODO Sieve Of Erathosthenes might
  speed this up

A bit of regression testing:

lemma prime(97::nat) by simp
lemma prime(97::int) by simp

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

3.3 Infinitely many primes

lemma *next-prime-bound*: $\exists p::nat. \text{prime } p \wedge n < p \wedge p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$

proof –

have $f1: \text{fact } n + 1 \neq (1::nat)$ **using** *fact-ge-1* [of n , where ' $a=nat$] **by** *arith*

from *prime-factor-nat* [OF $f1$]

obtain $p :: nat$ **where** *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*: $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p > (n::nat)$

using *next-prime-bound* **by** *auto*

lemma *primes-infinite*: $\neg (\text{finite } \{(p::nat). \text{prime } p\})$

proof

assume *finite* $\{(p::nat). \text{prime } p\}$

with *Max-ge* **have** $(\exists b. (\forall x \in \{(p::nat). \text{prime } p\}. x \leq b))$

by *auto*

then obtain b **where** $\forall (x::nat). \text{prime } x \longrightarrow x \leq b$

by *auto*

with *bigger-prime* [of b] **show** *False*

by *auto*

qed

3.4 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 $p :: \text{nat}$
assumes p : *prime p* and xy : $x * y = p \wedge k$
shows $\exists i j. x = p \wedge i \wedge y = p \wedge j$
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.prem*s **have** pxy : $p \text{ dvd } x * y$ **by** *auto*
from *prime-dvd-multD* [*OF p pxy*] **have** $pxyc$: $p \text{ dvd } x \vee p \text{ dvd } y$.
from p **have** $p0$: $p \neq 0$ **by** - (*rule ccontr, simp*)
{assume px : $p \text{ dvd } x$
then obtain d **where** $d: x = p * d$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from *Suc.prem*s d **have** $p * d * y = p \wedge \text{Suc } k$ **by** *simp*
hence th : $d * y = p \wedge k$ **using** $p0$ **by** *simp*
from *Suc.hyps*[*OF th*] **obtain** $i j$ **where** ij : $d = p \wedge i \wedge y = p \wedge j$ **by** *blast*
with d **have** $x = p \wedge \text{Suc } i$ **by** *simp*
with $ij(2)$ **have** *?case* **by** *blast*}
moreover
{assume py : $p \text{ dvd } y$
then obtain d **where** $d: y = p * d$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *blast*
from *Suc.prem*s d **have** $p * d * x = p \wedge \text{Suc } k$ **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 : $d = p \wedge i \wedge x = p \wedge j$ **by** *blast*
with d **have** $y = p \wedge \text{Suc } i$ **by** *simp*
with $ij(2)$ **have** *?case* **by** *blast*}
ultimately show *?case* **using** $pxyc$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *prime-power-exp-nat*:

fixes $p :: \text{nat}$
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 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 ≠ 0
  from prime-power-mult-nat[OF p th]
  obtain i j where ij: x = pi xn = pj} by blast
  from Suc.hyps[OF n ij(2)] have ?case .}
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

lemma divides-primexpow-nat:
  fixes p :: nat
  assumes p: prime p
  shows d dvd pk ↔ (∃ i ≤ k. d = pi)
  using assms divides-primexpow [of p d k] by (auto intro: le-imp-power-dvd)

```

3.5 Chinese Remainder Theorem Variants

```

lemma bezout-gcd-nat:
  fixes a::nat shows ∃ x y. a * x - b * y = gcd a b ∨ b * x - a * y = 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 gcd a b dvd d
proof -
  let ?g = gcd a b
  have dv: ?g dvd a * x + 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 ≠ 0 and b: b ≠ 0
  shows ∃ x q1 q2. x = u + q1 * a ∧ 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 dvd a d1 dvd b a * x1 = b * y1 + d1
    and dxy2: d2 dvd b d2 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 ≠ 1
  shows ∃ 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: ¬ p dvd a
  shows ∃ x y. a*x = Suc (p*y)
proof -
  have ap: coprime a p
    using coprime-commute p pa prime-imp-coprime by auto
  moreover from p have p ≠ 1 by auto
  ultimately have ∃ x y. a * x = p * y + 1
    by (rule coprime-bezout-strong)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

3.6 Multiplicity and primality for natural numbers and integers

```

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-nat:
  p ∈ prime-factors x ⇒ p > (0::nat)
  by (simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prime-gt-0-nat)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-int:
  p ∈ prime-factors x ⇒ p > (0::int)
  by (simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prime-gt-0-int)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-ge-0-int [elim]:
  fixes n :: int
  shows p ∈ prime-factors n ⇒ p ≥ 0
  by (drule prime-factors-gt-0-int) simp

```

```

lemma prod-mset-prime-factorization-int:
  fixes n :: int
  assumes n > 0
  shows prod-mset (prime-factorization n) = n
  using assms by (simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-exists-nat:
  n > 0 ⇒ (∃ M. (∀ p::nat ∈ set-mset M. prime p) ∧ n = (∏ i ∈# 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* :: *nat* \Rightarrow -
assumes *S*-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* :: *int* \Rightarrow -
assumes *S*-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]:
 $finite \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f (p::int)\} \implies \forall p. 0 < f p \longrightarrow prime p \implies$
 $prime\text{-factors} (\prod p \mid p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p. p \wedge f p) = \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p\}$
by (rule *prime-factors-characterization-int*) (auto simp: *abs-prod prime-ge-0-int*)

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

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

lemma *multiplicity-characterization-int*: $S = \{p. 0 < f (p::int)\} \implies$
 $finite S \implies \forall p \in S. prime p \implies prime p \implies n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \implies$
 $multiplicity p n = f p$
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]:
 $finite \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f (p::int)\} \implies$
 $(\forall p. 0 < f p \longrightarrow prime p) \implies prime p \implies$
 $multiplicity p (\prod p \mid p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p. p \wedge f p) = f p$
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 $x > 0 \wedge y > 0 \wedge p. prime p \implies multiplicity p x = multiplicity p y$
shows $x = y$
using *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*[of $x y$] **assms** **by** *simp*

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

lemma *multiplicity-prod-prime-powers*:
assumes $finite S \wedge x. x \in S \implies prime x \wedge prime p$
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  $x \in \# A$  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  $\dots = \text{sum-mset (image-mset (multiplicity$ 
p) A)
  by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib) (auto dest: prime)
also from assms have image-mset (multiplicity p) A = image-mset (\lambda x. if x =
p then 1 else 0) A
  by (intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-other dest: prime)
also have sum-mset  $\dots = (\text{if } p \in S \text{ then } f p \text{ else } 0)$  by (simp add: sum-mset-delta
count-A g-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

lemma prime-factors-fact:
  prime-factors (fact n) = \{p \in \{2..n\}. 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  $p \text{ dvd } m$  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  $p \text{ dvd fact } n \longleftrightarrow p \leq n$ 
  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:  $k \neq 0$  and n:  $n \neq 0$  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 neq0-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>)

```

3.7 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:  $\exists n. \text{prime } n \wedge \text{of-nat } n = (0 :: 'a)$ 
begin

```

```

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

lemma CHAR-nonzero [simp]:  $CHAR('a) \neq 0$ 
  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:  $\exists n > 0. of-nat\ n = (0 :: 'a)$ 
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*

3.8 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 $x^{\widehat{n}} = 1$ 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 $x^{\widehat{\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})}} = x$

proof (*cases* $x = 0$)

case *False*

have $x * (\prod_{y \in UNIV - \{0\}}. x * y) = x * x^{\widehat{\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1}} * \prod (UNIV - \{0\})$

by (*simp add: prod.distrib mult-ac*)

also have $x * x^{\widehat{\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1}} = x^{\widehat{\text{Suc } (\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1)}}$

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 $m = \text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})^{\widehat{n}}$

shows $x^{\widehat{m}} = x$

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

```

```

lemma inj-on-enum-finite-field: inj-on enum-finite-field ' $\{..<card (UNIV :: 'a set)\}$ 
  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
```

3.9 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 $\dots = (\sum k \in \{0, n\}. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (n - k))$
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) dvd (n choose k)*
unfolding *n-def*
by *(rule dvd-choose-prime) (use k in <auto simp: n-def>)*
hence *of-nat (n choose k) = (0 :: 'a)*
using *of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd* **by** *blast*
thus *of-nat (n choose k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (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]: prime CHAR('a) and m = CHAR('a) \wedge n*
shows $(x + y :: 'a) \wedge m = x \wedge m + y \wedge m$
unfolding *assms(2)*
proof *(induction n)*
case *(Suc n)*
have $(x + y) \wedge (\text{CHAR}('a) \wedge n * \text{CHAR}('a)) = ((x + y) \wedge (\text{CHAR}('a) \wedge n)) \wedge \text{CHAR}('a)$
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 *prime CHAR('a) and n = CHAR('a)*
shows $\text{sum } f \ A \wedge n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \wedge n) \ A$
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 *prime CHAR('a) m = CHAR('a) \wedge n*

shows $\text{sum } f A \wedge m = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f i \wedge m) A$
using *assms*
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
(auto simp: freshmans-dream' power-0-left)

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

Code generation

context
begin

qualified definition *prime-nat* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where [*simp, code-abbrev*]: *prime-nat* = *prime*

lemma *prime-nat-naive* [*code*]:
 $\text{prime-nat } p \longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{1 < .. < p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$
by (*auto simp add: prime-nat-iff'*)

qualified definition *prime-int* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where [*simp, code-abbrev*]: *prime-int* = *prime*

lemma *prime-int-naive* [*code*]:
 $\text{prime-int } p \longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{1 < .. < p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$
by (*auto simp add: prime-int-iff'*)

lemma *prime(997::nat)* **by** *eval*

lemma *prime(997::int)* **by** *eval*

end

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* :: $'a::\text{zero} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ (**infixr** $\#\#$ 65)

where $x \#\# xs = (\text{if } xs = [] \wedge x = 0 \text{ then } [] \text{ else } x \# xs)$

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]*:

$\text{strip-while } (\lambda x. x = 0) (x \# xs) = x \#\# \text{strip-while } (\lambda x. x = 0) xs$

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 ⇒ 'a::zero. ∀ ∞ n. f n = 0}
  morphisms coeff Abs-poly
  by (auto intro!: ALL-MOST)

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-poly

```

```

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

```

```

lemma poly-eqI: (∧ n. coeff p n = coeff q n) ⟹ p = q
  by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma MOST-coeff-eq-0: ∀ ∞ n. coeff p n = 0
  using coeff [of p] by simp

```

```

lemma coeff-Abs-poly:
  assumes ∧ i. i > n ⟹ f i = 0
  shows coeff (Abs-poly f) = f
proof (rule Abs-poly-inverse, clarify)
  have eventually (λ i. i > n) cofinite
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
  thus eventually (λ i. f i = 0) cofinite
    by eventually-elim (use assms in auto)
qed

```

4.3 Degree of a polynomial

```

definition degree :: 'a::zero poly ⇒ nat
  where degree p = (LEAST n. ∀ i>n. coeff p i = 0)

```

```

lemma degree-cong:
  assumes ∧ i. coeff p i = 0 ⟷ coeff q i = 0
  shows degree p = degree q
proof –
  have (λ n. ∀ i>n. poly.coeff p i = 0) = (λ n. ∀ i>n. 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:
  coeff (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  $p \ n \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p$ 
  by (erule contrapos-np, rule coeff-eq-0, simp)

```

```

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)

```

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]: 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 $pCons :: 'a::zero \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$

is $\lambda a \ p. \ \text{case-nat } a \ (\text{coeff } p)$

by (*rule MOST-SucD*) (*simp add: MOST-coeff-eq-0*)

lemmas *coeff-pCons = pCons.rep-eq*

lemma *coeff-pCons'*: $\text{poly.coeff } (pCons \ c \ p) \ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \ \text{then } c \ \text{else } \text{poly.coeff } p \ (n - 1))$

by *transfer'(auto split: nat.splits)*

lemma *coeff-pCons-0* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (pCons \ a \ p) \ 0 = a$

by *transfer simp*

lemma *coeff-pCons-Suc* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (pCons \ a \ p) \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{coeff } p \ n$

by (*simp add: coeff-pCons*)

lemma *degree-pCons-le*: $\text{degree } (pCons \ a \ p) \leq \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)$

by (rule degree-le) (simp add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma degree-pCons-eq: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)$
 by (simp add: degree-pCons-le le-antisym le-degree)

lemma degree-pCons-0: $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ 0) = 0$
proof –
 have $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ 0) \leq \text{Suc } 0$
 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]: $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p))$
 by (simp add: degree-pCons-0 degree-pCons-eq)

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

lemma pCons-eq-iff [simp]: $p\text{Cons } a \ p = p\text{Cons } b \ q \longleftrightarrow a = b \wedge p = q$
proof safe
 assume $p\text{Cons } a \ p = p\text{Cons } b \ q$
 then have $\text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ 0 = \text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } b \ q) \ 0$
 by simp
 then show $a = b$
 by simp
next
 assume $p\text{Cons } a \ p = p\text{Cons } b \ q$
 then have $\text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } b \ q) \ (\text{Suc } n)$ for n
 by simp
 then show $p = q$
 by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
qed

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

lemma pCons-cases [cases type: poly]:
obtains $(p\text{Cons}) \ a \ q$ **where** $p = p\text{Cons } a \ q$
proof
 show $p = p\text{Cons } (\text{coeff } p \ 0) \ (\text{Abs-poly } (\lambda n. \text{coeff } p \ (\text{Suc } n)))$
 by transfer
 (simp-all add: MOST-inj[**where** $f = \text{Suc}$ **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  $\langle p = pCons\ a\ q \rangle$  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  $p = pCons\ a\ q$ 
    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: $0 :: -\ poly$, pCons

4.7 List-style syntax for polynomials

syntax $-poly :: args \Rightarrow 'a\ poly \ ([:(-):])$

translations

$[:x, xs:] \Rightarrow CONST\ pCons\ x\ [:xs:]$

$[:x:] \Rightarrow CONST\ pCons\ x\ 0$

$[:x:] \leftarrow CONST\ pCons\ x\ (-constrain\ 0\ t)$

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 $Poly\ append\ replicate\ zero\ [of\ as\ 1]\ \mathbf{by}\ simp$

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 $coeffs\ eq\ Nil\ [simp]: coeffs\ p = [] \longleftrightarrow p = 0$

by $(simp\ add:\ coeffs\ def)$

lemma $not\ 0\ coeffs\ not\ Nil: p \neq 0 \implies coeffs\ p \neq []$

by $simp$

lemma $coeffs\ 0\ eq\ Nil\ [simp]: coeffs\ 0 = []$

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 (*simp add: fun-eq-iff coeff-Poly-eq [symmetric]*)

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

lemma *coeffs-eqI*:
 assumes *coeff*: $\bigwedge n. coeff\ p\ n = nth\ default\ 0\ xs\ n$
 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*: $p \neq 0 \implies length (coeffs\ p) = Suc (degree\ p)$
 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*]:
 $set (coeffs\ p) \subseteq \{0\} \iff p = 0$
 by (*auto simp add: coeffs-def intro: classical*)

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

lemma *forall-coeffs-conv*:
 $(\forall n. P (coeff\ p\ n)) \iff (\forall c \in set (coeffs\ p). P\ c)$ **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* \longleftrightarrow *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* \longleftrightarrow *True*
by (*fact equal-refl*)

definition *is-zero* :: 'a :: *zero poly* \Rightarrow *bool*
where [*code*]: *is-zero* *p* \longleftrightarrow *List.null* (*coeffs* *p*)

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

Reconstructing the polynomial from the list

definition *poly-of-list* :: 'a :: *comm-monoid-add list* \Rightarrow '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* \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a *poly* \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow '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* \Longrightarrow *fold-coeffs* *f* (*pCons* *a* *p*) = *f* *a* \circ *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 \Longrightarrow *fold-coeffs* *f* (*pCons* *a* *p*) = *f* *a* \circ *fold-coeffs* *f* *p*
by (*simp add: fold-coeffs-def*)

lemma *fold-coeffs-pCons-not-0-0-eq* [*simp*]:
p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow *fold-coeffs* *f* (*pCons* *a* *p*) = *f* *a* \circ *fold-coeffs* *f* *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 $\langle \text{poly } p \ a = \text{horner-sum id } a \ (\text{coeffs } p) \rangle$

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

lemma *poly-0* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } 0 \ x = 0$
 by (*simp add: poly-def*)

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

lemma *poly-altdef*: $\text{poly } p \ x = (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p. \ \text{coeff } p \ i * x^i)$
 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 $?p' = \text{pCons } a \ p$

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

also note *pCons.IH*

also have $a + x * (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p. \ \text{coeff } p \ i * x^i) =$

$\text{coeff } ?p' \ 0 * x^0 + (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p. \ \text{coeff } ?p' \ (\text{Suc } i) * x^{\text{Suc } i})$

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*)

4.11 Monomials

lift-definition *monom* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero poly}$
 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]:
 $\text{coeffs } (\text{monom } a \ n) = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } [] \ \text{else } \text{replicate } n \ 0 \ @ [a])$
by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

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

lemma *poly-monom*: $\text{poly } (\text{monom } a \ n) \ x = a * x \ ^n$
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*:
 $\text{last } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{lead-coeff } p$ **if** $p \neq 0$
using *that* **by** (*simp add: coeffs-def*)

4.13 Addition and subtraction

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

lift-definition *plus-poly* :: '*a poly* \Rightarrow '*a poly* \Rightarrow '*a 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-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 poly* \Rightarrow '*a poly* \Rightarrow '*a 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 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 poly* \Rightarrow '*a poly*

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

proof $-$

fix *p* :: '*a poly*
show $\forall_{\infty} n. - \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
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*: $degree\ (p + q) \leq \max\ (degree\ p)\ (degree\ q)$
by (*rule degree-le*) (*auto simp add: coeff-eq-0*)

lemma *degree-add-le*: $degree\ p \leq n \implies degree\ q \leq n \implies degree\ (p + q) \leq n$
by (*auto intro: order-trans degree-add-le-max*)

lemma *degree-add-less*: $degree\ p < n \implies degree\ q < n \implies degree\ (p + q) < n$
by (*auto intro: le-less-trans degree-add-le-max*)

lemma *degree-add-eq-right*: **assumes** $degree\ p < degree\ q$ **shows** $degree\ (p + q) = degree\ q$
proof (*cases q = 0*)
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule order-antisym*)
show $degree\ (p + q) \leq degree\ q$
by (*simp add: assms degree-add-le order.strict-implies-order*)
show $degree\ q \leq degree\ (p + q)$
by (*simp add: False assms coeff-eq-0 le-degree*)
qed
qed (*use assms in auto*)

lemma *degree-add-eq-left*: $degree\ q < degree\ p \implies degree\ (p + q) = degree\ p$
using *degree-add-eq-right* [*of q p*] **by** (*simp add: add commute*)

lemma *degree-minus* [*simp*]: $degree\ (-\ p) = degree\ p$
by (*simp add: degree-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-add-le*: $degree\ p < degree\ q \implies lead-coeff\ (p + q) = lead-coeff\ q$
by (*metis coeff-add coeff-eq-0 monoid-add-class.add.left-neutral degree-add-eq-right*)

lemma *lead-coeff-minus*: $lead-coeff\ (-\ p) = -\ lead-coeff\ p$
by (*metis coeff-minus degree-minus*)

lemma *degree-diff-le-max*: $degree\ (p - q) \leq \max\ (degree\ p)\ (degree\ q)$
for $p\ q :: 'a::ab-group-add\ poly$
using *degree-add-le* [**where** $p=p$ **and** $q=-q$] **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-diff-le*: $degree\ p \leq n \implies degree\ q \leq n \implies degree\ (p - q) \leq n$
for $p\ q :: 'a::ab-group-add\ poly$
using *degree-add-le* [*of p n - q*] **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-diff-less*: $degree\ p < n \implies degree\ q < n \implies degree\ (p - q) < n$
for $p\ q :: 'a::ab-group-add\ poly$
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*::*comm-monoid-add list* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list*

where

plus-coeffs *xs* [] = *xs*
| *plus-coeffs* [] *ys* = *ys*
| *plus-coeffs* (*x* # *xs*) (*y* # *ys*) = (*x* + *y*) ## *plus-coeffs* *xs* *ys*

lemma *coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs* [*code abstract*]:

coeffs (*p* + *q*) = *plus-coeffs* (*coeffs* *p*) (*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  $degree (sum f S) \leq n \implies degree (f p) \leq n$ 
    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-monomials':
  assumes  $degree p \leq n$ 

```

shows $(\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) = p$
proof –
have $\text{eq}: \bigwedge i. \{..n\} \cap \{i\} = (\text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } \{i\} \text{ else } \{\})$
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*: $(\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p}. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) = p$
by (*intro poly-as-sum-of-monoms' order-refl*)

lemma *Poly-snoc*: $\text{Poly } (xs \ @ \ [x]) = \text{Poly } xs + \text{monom } x \ (\text{length } xs)$
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* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$
is $\lambda a \ p \ n. a * \text{coeff } p \ n$
proof –
fix $a :: 'a$ **and** $p :: 'a \ \text{poly}$
show $\forall_{\infty} i. a * \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
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]: smult a (- p) = - smult a p
  for a :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma smult-minus-left [simp]: smult (- a) p = - smult a p
  for a :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma smult-diff-right: smult a (p - q) = smult a p - smult a q
  for a :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma smult-diff-left: smult (a - b) p = smult a p - smult b p
  for a b :: 'a::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]: smult a (pCons b p) = pCons (a * b) (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** $smult\ (inverse\ b)\ \dots = q$
by *simp*
finally show $?rhs$
by (*simp add: field-simps*)
next
assume $?rhs$
with *assms* **show** $?lhs$ **by** *auto*
qed

instantiation $poly :: (comm-semiring-0)\ comm-semiring-0$
begin

definition $p * q = fold-coeffs\ (\lambda a\ p.\ smult\ a\ q + pCons\ 0\ p)\ p\ 0$

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 \wedge 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 $0 * p = 0$

```

    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* :: ($\{comm\text{-semiring-0}, semiring\text{-no-zero-divisors}\}$) *semiring-no-zero-divisors*
proof

```

  fix p q :: 'a poly
  assume  $p \neq 0$  and  $q \neq 0$ 
  have coeff (p * q) (degree p + degree q) = coeff p (degree p) * coeff q (degree q)
    by (rule coeff-mult-degree-sum)
  also from  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have coeff p (degree p) * coeff q (degree q)  $\neq 0$ 
    by simp
  finally have  $\exists n. coeff (p * q) n \neq 0$  ..
  then show  $p * q \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
qed

```

instance *poly* :: (*comm-semiring-0-cancel*) *comm-semiring-0-cancel* ..

lemma *coeff-mult*: $coeff (p * q) n = (\sum i \leq n. coeff p i * coeff q (n-i))$

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*: $degree (p * q) \leq degree p + degree q$

proof (rule degree-le)

```

  show  $\forall i > degree p + degree q. coeff (p * q) i = 0$ 
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

```

qed

lemma *mult-monom*: $\text{monom } a \ m * \text{monom } b \ n = \text{monom } (a * b) \ (m + n)$
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 $\lambda n. \text{of-bool } (n = 0)$
by (*rule MOST-SucD*) *simp*

lemma *coeff-1* [*simp*]:
 $\text{coeff } 1 \ n = \text{of-bool } (n = 0)$
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*]:
 $\text{poly } 1 \ x = 1$
by (*simp add: one-pCons*)

lemma *one-poly-eq-simps* [*simp*]:
 $1 = [:1:] \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $[:1:] = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
by (*simp-all add: one-pCons*)

lemma *degree-1* [*simp*]:
 $\text{degree } 1 = 0$
by (*simp add: one-pCons*)

lemma *coeffs-1-eq* [*simp, code abstract*]:
 $\text{coeffs } 1 = [1]$
by (*simp add: one-pCons*)

lemma *smult-one* [*simp*]:
 $\text{smult } c \ 1 = [:c:]$
by (*simp add: one-pCons*)

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*:
 $monom\ c\ n = smult\ c\ ([:0, 1:] \wedge n)$
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc*)

instance *poly* :: (*{comm-semiring-1, 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*: $(\prod_{x \in A}. smult\ (c\ x)\ (p\ x)) = smult\ (prod\ c\ A)\ (prod\ p\ A)$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: mult-ac*)

lemma *degree-power-le*: $degree\ (p \wedge n) \leq degree\ p * n$
by (*induct n*) (*auto intro: order-trans degree-mult-le*)

lemma *coeff-0-power*: $coeff\ (p \wedge n)\ 0 = coeff\ p\ 0 \wedge n$
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult*)

lemma *poly-smult* [*simp*]: $poly\ (smult\ a\ p)\ x = a * poly\ p\ x$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-mult* [*simp*]: $poly\ (p * q)\ x = poly\ p\ x * poly\ q\ x$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-power* [*simp*]: $poly\ (p \wedge n)\ x = poly\ p\ x \wedge n$
for $p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1\ poly$
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-prod*: $poly\ (\prod_{k \in A}. p\ k)\ x = (\prod_{k \in A}. poly\ (p\ k)\ x)$
by (*induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-prod-list*: $poly\ (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps}. p)\ y = (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps}. poly\ p\ y)$
by (*induction ps*) *auto*

lemma *poly-prod-mset*: $poly\ (\prod_{x \in \#A}. p\ x)\ y = (\prod_{x \in \#A}. poly\ (p\ x)\ y)$
by (*induction A*) *auto*

lemma *poly-const-pow*: $[:\ c\ :] \wedge n = [: \ c \wedge n \:]$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)

lemma *monom-power*: $\text{monom } c \ n \ \hat{=} \ k = \text{monom } (c \ \hat{=} \ k) \ (n \ * \ k)$
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 *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** $r = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda k. \text{coeff } p \ (k + n))$
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 $p = \text{monom } 1 \ n \ * \ r$
by (*rule poly-eqI, subst coeff-monom-mult*) (*simp-all add: zero*)
then show *monom 1 n dvd p* **by** *simp*

qed

4.15 Mapping polynomials

definition $map\text{-}poly :: ('a :: zero \Rightarrow 'b :: zero) \Rightarrow 'a\ poly \Rightarrow 'b\ poly$
where $map\text{-}poly\ f\ p = Poly\ (map\ f\ (coeffs\ p))$

lemma $map\text{-}poly\ 0$ [simp]: $map\text{-}poly\ f\ 0 = 0$
by (simp add: map-poly-def)

lemma $map\text{-}poly\ 1$: $map\text{-}poly\ f\ 1 = [:f\ 1:]$
by (simp add: map-poly-def)

lemma $map\text{-}poly\ 1'$ [simp]: $f\ 1 = 1 \Longrightarrow map\text{-}poly\ f\ 1 = 1$
by (simp add: map-poly-def one-pCons)

lemma $coeff\text{-}map\text{-}poly$:
assumes $f\ 0 = 0$
shows $coeff\ (map\text{-}poly\ f\ p)\ n = f\ (coeff\ p\ n)$
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 $coeffs\text{-}map\text{-}poly$ [code abstract]:
 $coeffs\ (map\text{-}poly\ f\ p) = strip\text{-}while\ ((=)\ 0)\ (map\ f\ (coeffs\ p))$
by (simp add: map-poly-def)

lemma $coeffs\text{-}map\text{-}poly'$:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \Longrightarrow f\ x \neq 0$
shows $coeffs\ (map\text{-}poly\ f\ p) = map\ f\ (coeffs\ p)$
using assms
by (auto simp add: coeffs-map-poly strip-while-idem-iff
last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree no-trailing-unfold last-map)

lemma $set\text{-}coeffs\text{-}map\text{-}poly$:
 $(\bigwedge x. f\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0) \Longrightarrow set\ (coeffs\ (map\text{-}poly\ f\ p)) = f\ ` set\ (coeffs\ p)$
by (simp add: coeffs-map-poly')

lemma $degree\text{-}map\text{-}poly$:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \Longrightarrow f\ x \neq 0$
shows $degree\ (map\text{-}poly\ f\ p) = degree\ p$
by (simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-map-poly' assms)

lemma $map\text{-}poly\ eq\ 0\ iff$:
assumes $f\ 0 = 0 \bigwedge x. x \in set\ (coeffs\ p) \Longrightarrow x \neq 0 \Longrightarrow f\ x \neq 0$
shows $map\text{-}poly\ f\ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$

proof –
have $(coeff\ (map\text{-}poly\ f\ p)\ n = 0) = (coeff\ p\ n = 0)$ 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 $\dots = 0 \iff \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
proof (*cases n < length (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 $f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n) = 0 \iff \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
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 (*intro poly-eqI (simp-all add: assms 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 (*intro poly-eqI (simp-all add: assms coeff-map-poly coeff-pCons split: 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 (*intro poly-eqI (simp add: coeff-map-poly assms)*)

lemma *map-poly-id [simp]*: $\text{map-poly } \text{id} \ p = p$
by (*simp add: map-poly-def*)

lemma *map-poly-id' [simp]*: $\text{map-poly } (\lambda x. x) \ p = p$
by (*simp add: 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 (*intro map-cong simp-all*)
then show *?thesis*
by (*simp only: coeffs-eq-iff 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 (*intro poly-eqI*) (*simp-all add: 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 *map-poly-cong[OF assms, of - id]* **by** *simp*

lemma *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 *map-poly-cong[OF assms, of - id]* **by** *simp*

lemma *smult-conv-map-poly*: $\text{smult } c\ p = \text{map-poly } (\lambda x. c * x)\ p$
by (*intro poly-eqI*) (*simp-all add: coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *poly-cnj*: $\text{cnj } (\text{poly } p\ z) = \text{poly } (\text{map-poly } \text{cnj } p)\ (\text{cnj } z)$
by (*simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *poly-cnj-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-cnj-iff*)
with *poly-cnj[of p z]* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *real-poly-cnj-root-iff*:
assumes $\bigwedge n. \text{poly.coeff } p\ n \in \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{poly } p\ (\text{cnj } z) = 0 \iff \text{poly } p\ z = 0$
proof –
have $\text{poly } p\ (\text{cnj } z) = \text{cnj } (\text{poly } p\ z)$
by (*simp add: poly-cnj-real assms*)
also **have** $\dots = 0 \iff \text{poly } p\ z = 0$ **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-cnj* [*simp*]: $\text{poly} (\text{map-poly } \text{cnj } p) x = \text{cnj} (\text{poly } p (\text{cnj } x))$
by (*induction p*) (*auto simp: map-poly-pCons*)

4.16 Conversions

lemma *of-nat-poly*:
 $\text{of-nat } n = [:\text{of-nat } n:]$
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: one-pCons*)

lemma *of-nat-monom*:
 $\text{of-nat } n = \text{monom} (\text{of-nat } n) 0$
by (*simp add: of-nat-poly monom-0*)

lemma *degree-of-nat* [*simp*]:
 $\text{degree} (\text{of-nat } n) = 0$
by (*simp add: of-nat-poly*)

lemma *lead-coeff-of-nat* [*simp*]:
 $\text{lead-coeff} (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$
by (*simp add: of-nat-poly*)

lemma *of-int-poly*:
 $\text{of-int } k = [:\text{of-int } k:]$
by (*simp only: of-int-of-nat of-nat-poly*) *simp*

lemma *of-int-monom*:
 $\text{of-int } k = \text{monom} (\text{of-int } k) 0$
by (*simp add: of-int-poly monom-0*)

lemma *degree-of-int* [*simp*]:
 $\text{degree} (\text{of-int } k) = 0$
by (*simp add: of-int-poly*)

lemma *lead-coeff-of-int* [*simp*]:
 $\text{lead-coeff} (\text{of-int } k) = \text{of-int } k$
by (*simp add: of-int-poly*)

lemma *poly-of-nat* [*simp*]: $\text{poly} (\text{of-nat } n) x = \text{of-nat } n$
by (*simp add: of-nat-poly*)

lemma *poly-of-int* [*simp*]: $\text{poly} (\text{of-int } n) x = \text{of-int } n$
by (*simp add: of-int-poly*)

lemma *poly-numeral* [*simp*]: $\text{poly} (\text{numeral } n) x = \text{numeral } n$
by (*metis of-nat-numeral poly-of-nat*)

lemma *numeral-poly*: $\text{numeral } n = [:\text{numeral } n:]$

proof –
have $\text{numeral } n = \text{of-nat } (\text{numeral } n)$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = [:\text{of-nat } (\text{numeral } n):]$
by (*simp add: of-nat-poly*)
finally show *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *numeral-monom*:
 $\text{numeral } n = \text{monom } (\text{numeral } n) 0$
by (*simp add: numeral-poly monom-0*)

lemma *degree-numeral* [*simp*]:
 $\text{degree } (\text{numeral } n) = 0$
by (*simp add: numeral-poly*)

lemma *lead-coeff-numeral* [*simp*]:
 $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{numeral } n) = \text{numeral } n$
by (*simp add: numeral-poly*)

lemma *coeff-linear-poly-power*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}$
assumes $i \leq n$
shows $\text{coeff } ([:a, b:] \wedge n) i = \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } i) * b \wedge i * a \wedge (n - i)$
proof –
have $[:a, b:] = \text{monom } b 1 + [:a:]$
by (*simp add: monom-altdef*)
also have $\text{coeff } (\dots \wedge n) i = (\sum_{k \leq n} a \wedge (n-k) * \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * (\text{if } k = i \text{ then } b \wedge k \text{ else } 0))$
by (*subst binomial-ring*) (*simp add: coeff-sum of-nat-poly monom-power poly-const-pow mult-ac*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{k \in \{i\}} a \wedge (n - i) * b \wedge i * \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k))$
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::field
by (drule dvd-smult [where a=inverse a]) simp

lemma dvd-smult-iff: a ≠ 0 ⇒ p dvd smult a q ⇔ p dvd q
for a :: 'a::field
by (safe elim!: dvd-smult dvd-smult-cancel)

lemma smult-dvd-cancel:
  assumes smult a p dvd q
  shows p dvd q
proof -
  from assms obtain k where q = smult a p * k ..
  then have q = p * smult a k by simp
  then show p dvd q ..
qed

lemma smult-dvd: p dvd q ⇒ a ≠ 0 ⇒ smult a p dvd q
for a :: 'a::field
by (rule smult-dvd-cancel [where a=inverse a]) simp

lemma smult-dvd-iff: smult a p dvd q ⇔ (if a = 0 then q = 0 else p dvd q)
for a :: 'a::field
by (auto elim: smult-dvd smult-dvd-cancel)

lemma is-unit-smult-iff: smult c p dvd 1 ⇔ c dvd 1 ∧ p dvd 1
proof -
  have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
  also have ... dvd 1 ⇔ c dvd 1 ∧ p dvd 1
  proof safe
    assume *: [:c:] * p dvd 1
    then show p dvd 1
      by (rule dvd-mult-right)
    from * obtain q where q: 1 = [:c:] * p * q
    by (rule dvdE)
    have c dvd c * (coeff p 0 * coeff q 0)
    by simp
    also have ... = 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 ≠ 0 ⇒ q ≠ 0 ⇒ degree (p * q) = degree p + degree q
  for p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0, 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:
```

```

  (∧x. x ∈ A ⇒ f x ≠ 0) ⇒
    degree (prod f A :: 'a :: idom poly) = (∑ x∈A. degree (f x))
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: degree-mult-eq)

```

```
lemma dvd-imp-degree:
```

```

  ⟨degree x ≤ degree y⟩ if ⟨x dvd y⟩ ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ ⟨y ≠ 0⟩
  for x y :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly

```

```
proof -
```

```
  from ⟨x dvd y⟩ obtain z where ⟨y = x * z⟩ ..
```

```
  with ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
```

```
  by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma degree-prod-eq-sum-degree:
```

```
  fixes A :: 'a set
```

```
  and f :: 'a ⇒ 'b::idom poly
```

```
  assumes f0: ∀ i∈A. f i ≠ 0
```

```
  shows degree (∏ i∈A. (f i)) = (∑ i∈A. degree (f i))
```

```
  using assms
```

by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: degree-mult-eq)

lemma *degree-mult-eq-0*:
 $degree (p * q) = 0 \iff p = 0 \vee q = 0 \vee (p \neq 0 \wedge q \neq 0 \wedge degree p = 0 \wedge degree q = 0)$
for $p q :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly*
by (auto simp: degree-mult-eq)

lemma *degree-power-eq*: $p \neq 0 \implies degree ((p :: 'a :: idom poly) ^ n) = n * degree p$
by (induction n) (simp-all add: degree-mult-eq)

lemma *degree-mult-right-le*:
fixes $p q :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly*
assumes $q \neq 0$
shows $degree p \leq degree (p * q)$
using *assms* **by** (cases $p = 0$) (simp-all add: degree-mult-eq)

lemma *coeff-degree-mult*: $coeff (p * q) (degree (p * q)) = coeff q (degree q) * coeff p (degree p)$
for $p q :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly*
by (cases $p = 0 \vee q = 0$) (auto simp: degree-mult-eq coeff-mult-degree-sum mult-ac)

lemma *dvd-imp-degree-le*: $p \text{ dvd } q \implies q \neq 0 \implies degree p \leq degree q$
for $p q :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly*
by (erule *dvdE*, hypsubst, subst *degree-mult-eq*) auto

lemma *divides-degree*:
fixes $p q :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly*
assumes $p \text{ dvd } q$
shows $degree p \leq degree q \vee q = 0$
by (metis *dvd-imp-degree-le* *assms*)

lemma *const-poly-dvd-iff*:
fixes $c :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$
shows $[c:] \text{ dvd } p \iff (\forall n. c \text{ dvd } coeff p n)$
proof (cases $c = 0 \vee p = 0$)
case *True*
then show *?thesis*
by (auto intro!: *poly-eqI*)
next
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof
assume $[c:] \text{ dvd } p$
then show $\forall n. c \text{ dvd } coeff p n$
by (auto simp: *coeffs-def*)
next

```

assume *:  $\forall n. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ n$ 
define mydiv where mydiv  $x \ y = (\text{SOME } z. x = y * z)$  for  $x \ y :: 'a$ 
have mydiv:  $x = y * \text{mydiv } x \ y$  if  $y \text{ dvd } x$  for  $x \ y$ 
  using that unfolding mydiv-def dvd-def by (rule someI-ex)
define q where  $q = \text{Poly } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{mydiv } a \ c) (\text{coeffs } p))$ 
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  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
  by (simp only: dvd-triv-right)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma const-poly-dvd-const-poly-iff [simp]:  $[:a:] \text{ dvd } [:b:] \iff a \text{ dvd } b$ 
for  $a \ b :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ 
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  $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  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  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  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  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
proof –
  have  $\text{smult } c \ p = [:c:] * p$  by simp
  also have  $\text{lead-coeff } \dots = c * \text{lead-coeff } p$ 
  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  $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where pos-poly  $p \iff 0 < \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p)$ 

```

```

lemma pos-poly-pCons:  $\text{pos-poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \iff \text{pos-poly } p \vee (p = 0 \wedge 0 < a)$ 
by (simp add: pos-poly-def)

```

```

lemma not-pos-poly-0 [simp]:  $\neg$  pos-poly 0
  by (simp add: pos-poly-def)

lemma pos-poly-add: pos-poly p  $\implies$  pos-poly q  $\implies$  pos-poly (p + q)
proof (induction p arbitrary: q)
  case (pCons a p)
  then show ?case
    by (cases q; force simp add: pos-poly-pCons add-pos-pos)
qed auto

lemma pos-poly-mult: pos-poly p  $\implies$  pos-poly q  $\implies$  pos-poly (p * q)
  by (simp add: pos-poly-def coeff-degree-mult)

lemma pos-poly-total: p = 0  $\vee$  pos-poly p  $\vee$  pos-poly (- p)
  for p :: 'a::linordered-idom poly
  by (induct p) (auto simp: pos-poly-pCons)

lemma pos-poly-coeffs [code]: pos-poly p  $\longleftrightarrow$  (let as = coeffs p in as  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  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 < coeff p (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  $\longleftrightarrow$  pos-poly (y - x)

definition x  $\leq$  y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y  $\vee$  pos-poly (y - x)

definition |x::'a poly| = (if x < 0 then - x else x)

definition sgn (x::'a poly) = (if x = 0 then 0 else if 0 < x then 1 else - 1)

instance
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a poly

```

```

show  $x < y \iff x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$ 
  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  $|x| = (\text{if } x < 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else } x)$ 
  by (rule abs-poly-def)
show  $\text{sgn } x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$ 
  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 *synthetic-divmod* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \times 'a$
where *synthetic-divmod* $p\ c = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a\ (q, r). (p\text{Cons } r\ q, a + c * r))\ p$
 $(0, 0)$

definition *synthetic-div* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
where *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 $(p\text{Cons } a\ p)\ c = (\lambda(q, r). (p\text{Cons } r\ q, a + c * r))\ (\text{synthetic-divmod } p\ c)$
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*: $\text{smult } c \ p = \text{pCons } a \ p \implies p = 0$
by (*induct p arbitrary: a*) *simp-all*

lemma *snd-synthetic-divmod*: $\text{snd } (\text{synthetic-divmod } p \ c) = \text{poly } p \ c$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: split-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-pCons* [*simp*]:
 $\text{synthetic-div } (\text{pCons } a \ p) \ c = \text{pCons } (\text{poly } p \ c) \ (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c)$
by (*simp add: synthetic-div-def split-def snd-synthetic-divmod*)

lemma *synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*: $\text{synthetic-div } p \ c = 0 \iff \text{degree } p = 0$
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*: $\text{degree } (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c) = \text{degree } p - 1$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *synthetic-div-correct*:
 $p + \text{smult } c \ (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c) = \text{pCons } (\text{poly } p \ c) \ (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c)$
by (*induct p*) *simp-all*

lemma *synthetic-div-unique*: $p + \text{smult } c \ q = \text{pCons } r \ q \implies r = \text{poly } p \ c \wedge q = \text{synthetic-div } p \ c$
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*: $\text{poly } p \ c = 0 \iff [: - c, 1:] \ \text{dvd } p$
 (*is ?lhs* \iff ?*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  $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } k \ x = 0\}$ 
by (rule Suc.hyps)
then have  $\text{finite } (\text{insert } a \ \{x. \text{poly } k \ x = 0\})$ 
by simp
then show  $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
by (simp add: k Collect-disj-eq del: mult-pCons-left)
qed
qed

lemma poly-eq-poly-eq-iff:  $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } q \longleftrightarrow p = q$ 

```

```

(is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
for p q :: 'a::{comm-ring-1,ring-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0} poly
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs by simp
next
  assume ?lhs
  have poly p = 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 <?lhs> and this [of p - q] show ?rhs
  by auto
qed

lemma poly-all-0-iff-0: ( $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  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  $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ )
    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:] 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 <p  $\neq$  0> 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 ...  $\leq$  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 <p  $\neq$  0> and q by (intro less) auto
    also have Suc ... = degree p by (simp add: deg)
    finally show ?thesis by - simp-all
  end
end

```


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** $\dots < card\ A$ **by** *linarith*
also have $\dots \leq card\ \{x. poly\ (p - q)\ x = 0\}$
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 $degree\ (p - q) \geq card\ \{x. poly\ (p - q)\ x = 0\}$
using *neq* **by** (*intro card-poly-roots-bound*) *auto*
ultimately show *False* **by** *linarith*
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  $\neg [:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \text{ } p) \text{ dvd } p$ 
proof -
  have False if  $[:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p) \text{ dvd } p$ 
    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:  $p \neq 0 \implies [:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \text{ } p \text{ dvd } p \wedge \neg [:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \text{ } p) \text{ dvd } p$ 
by (rule conjI [OF order-1 order-2])

```

```

lemma order-degree:
  assumes  $p: p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{order } a \text{ } p \leq \text{degree } p$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{order } a \text{ } p = \text{degree } ([:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \text{ } p)$ 
    by (simp only: degree-linear-power)
  also from order-1 have  $\dots \leq \text{degree } p$ 
    by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma order-root:  $\text{poly } p \text{ } a = 0 \iff p = 0 \vee \text{order } a \text{ } p \neq 0$  (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 neq0-conv order-1 poly-0 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
qed

```

```

lemma order-0I:  $\text{poly } p \text{ } a \neq 0 \implies \text{order } a \text{ } p = 0$ 
by (subst (asm) order-root) auto

```

```

lemma order-unique-lemma:
  fixes  $p :: 'a::idom \text{ poly}$ 
  assumes  $[:-a, 1:] \wedge n \text{ dvd } p \wedge \neg [:-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } p$ 

```

shows $order\ a\ p = n$
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** $order\ a\ (p * q) = order\ a\ p + order\ a\ q$

proof –

define i **where** $i \equiv order\ a\ p$

define j **where** $j \equiv order\ a\ q$

define t **where** $t \equiv [-a, 1:]$

have *t-dvd-iff*: $\bigwedge u. t\ dvd\ u \longleftrightarrow poly\ u\ a = 0$

by (*simp add: t-def dvd-iff-poly-eq-0*)

have *dvd*: $t \wedge^i\ dvd\ p\ t \wedge^j\ dvd\ q$ **and** $\neg t \wedge^{Suc\ i}\ dvd\ p \neg t \wedge^{Suc\ j}\ dvd\ q$

using *assms i-def j-def order-1 order-2 t-def* **by** *auto*

then have $\neg t \wedge^{Suc\ (i + j)}\ dvd\ p * q$

by (*elim dvdE*) (*simp add: power-add t-dvd-iff*)

moreover have $t \wedge^{(i + j)}\ dvd\ p * q$

using *dvd* **by** (*simp add: mult-dvd-mono power-add*)

ultimately show $order\ a\ (p * q) = i + j$

using *order-unique-lemma t-def* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *order-smult*:

assumes $c \neq 0$

shows $order\ x\ (smult\ c\ p) = order\ x\ p$

proof (*cases p = 0*)

case *True*

then show *?thesis*

by *simp*

next

case *False*

have *smult c p = [:c:] * p* **by** *simp*

also from *assms False* **have** $order\ x\ \dots = order\ x\ [:c:] + order\ x\ p$

by (*subst order-mult*) *simp-all*

also have $order\ x\ [:c:] = 0$

by (*rule order-0I*) (*use assms in auto*)

finally show *?thesis*

by *simp*

qed

lemma *order-gt-0-iff*: $p \neq 0 \implies order\ x\ p > 0 \longleftrightarrow poly\ p\ x = 0$

by (*subst order-root*) *auto*

lemma *order-eq-0-iff*: $p \neq 0 \implies order\ x\ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow poly\ p\ x \neq 0$

by (*subst order-root*) *auto*

Next three lemmas contributed by Wenda Li

lemma *order-1-eq-0* [*simp*]: $order\ x\ 1 = 0$

```

by (metis order-root poly-1 zero-neq-one)

lemma order-uminus[simp]: order x (-p) = order x p
  by (metis neg-equal-0-iff-equal order-smult smult-1-left smult-minus-left)

lemma order-power-n-n: order a ([: - a, 1:] ^ 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 order a ([: - a, 1:] ^ Suc n) = order a ([: - a, 1:] ^ n) + 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 order a [: - a, 1:] = 1
  unfolding order-def
proof (rule Least-equality, rule notI)
  assume [: - a, 1:] ^ Suc 1 dvd [: - a, 1:]
  then have degree ([: - a, 1:] ^ Suc 1) ≤ degree ([: - a, 1:])
    by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le) auto
  then show False
    by auto
next
fix y
assume *: ¬ [: - a, 1:] ^ Suc y dvd [: - a, 1:]
show 1 ≤ y
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬ 1 ≤ y
  then have y = 0 by auto
  then have [: - a, 1:] ^ Suc y 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 ≠ 0 ⇒ order 0 (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 ≠ 0 ⇒ p dvd q ⇒ Polynomial.order a p ≤ 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:] ^ n dvd p ⇔ p = 0 ∨ n ≤ 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** $q: p = [- a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q \dots$
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*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{monom } 1 \ n \ \text{dvd } p \iff n \leq \text{order } 0 \ p$
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 $P \ 0 \ \bigwedge p. (\bigwedge x. \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0) \implies P \ p$
 $\bigwedge p \ x \ n. n > 0 \implies \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0 \implies P \ p \implies P \ ([-x, 1:] \wedge n * p)$
shows $P \ p$
proof (*induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct*)
case (*less p*)
consider $p = 0 \mid p \neq 0 \ \exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \mid \bigwedge x. \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0$ **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 :: idom) poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset is
   $\lambda(p :: 'a poly) (x :: 'a). \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else order } x p$ 
proof -
  fix p :: 'a poly
  show finite {x. 0 < (if p = 0 then 0 else 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]: roots (0 :: 'a :: idom poly) = {#}
  by transfer' auto

```

```

lemma roots-1 [simp]: roots (1 :: 'a :: idom poly) = {#}
  by transfer' auto

```

```

lemma roots-const [simp]: roots [: x :] = 0
  by transfer' (auto split: if-splits simp: fun-eq-iff order-eq-0-iff)

```

```

lemma roots-numeral [simp]: roots (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

```

```

lemma count-roots [simp]:
   $p \neq 0 \implies \text{count } (\text{roots } p) a = \text{order } a p$ 
  by transfer' auto

```

```

lemma set-count-roots [simp]:
   $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set-mset } (\text{roots } p) = \{x. \text{poly } p x = 0\}$ 
  by (auto simp: set-mset-def order-gt-0-iff)

```

```

lemma roots-uminus [simp]: roots (-p) = roots p
  by (cases p = 0; rule multiset-eqI) auto

```

```

lemma roots-smult [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies \text{roots } (\text{smult } c p) = \text{roots } p$ 
  by (cases p = 0; rule multiset-eqI) (auto simp: order-smult)

```

```

lemma roots-mult:
  assumes  $p \neq 0$   $q \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{roots } (p * q) = \text{roots } p + \text{roots } q$ 
  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*]: $\text{proots } [:x, 1:] = \{\# -x\# \}$
proof –
have $\text{order } (-x) [:x, 1:] > 0$
by (*subst order-gt-0-iff*) *auto*
moreover **have** $\text{order } (-x) [:x, 1:] \leq \text{degree } [:x, 1:]$
by (*rule order-degree*) *auto*
moreover **have** $\text{order } y [:x, 1:] = 0$ **if** $y \neq -x$ **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*: $\text{size } (\text{proots } p) \leq \text{degree } p$
proof (*induction p rule: poly-root-order-induct*)
case (*no-roots p*)
hence $\text{proots } p = 0$
by (*simp add: multiset-eqI order-root*)
thus *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*root p x n*)
have [*simp*]: $p \neq 0$
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  $\bigwedge p. (\bigwedge a. P\ a \implies poly\ p\ a \neq 0) \implies Q\ p$ 
  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  $\exists a. P\ a \wedge poly\ p\ a = 0$ )
    case False
    then show ?thesis by (intro assms(2)) blast
  next
  case True
  then obtain  $a$  where  $a: P\ a \wedge poly\ p\ a = 0$ 
  by blast
  then have  $-\[:-a, 1:]\ 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  $degree\ p = Suc\ (degree\ q)$ 
  by (subst q, subst degree-mult-eq) (simp-all add: <math>q \neq 0</math>)
  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-rotate-append:
   $dropWhile\ ((=)\ a)\ (rotate\ n\ a\ @\ ys) = dropWhile\ ((=)\ a)\ ys$ 
  by (induct n) simp-all

```

```

lemma Poly-append-rotate-0:  $Poly\ (xs\ @\ rotate\ n\ 0) = Poly\ xs$ 
  by (subst coeffs-eq-iff) (simp-all add: strip-while-def dropWhile-rotate-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 $P\ (Poly\ xs)\ (Poly\ ys)$
by (*induct rule: list-induct2*) (*simp-all add: assms*)
also have $Poly\ xs = p$
by (*simp add: xs-def Poly-append-replicate-0*)
also have $Poly\ ys = q$
by (*simp add: ys-def Poly-append-replicate-0*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

4.22 Composition of polynomials

definition *pcompose* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0}\ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{poly}$
where $pcompose\ p\ q = \text{fold-coeffs}\ (\lambda a\ c. [:a:] + q * c)\ p\ 0$

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*: $pcompose\ p\ q = \text{poly}\ (\text{map-poly}\ (\lambda x. [:x:])\ p)\ q$
by (*induction p*) (*simp-all add: map-poly-pCons pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *coeff-pcompose-0* [*simp*]:
 $\text{coeff}\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ 0 = \text{poly}\ p\ (\text{coeff}\ q\ 0)$
by (*induction p*) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult-0 pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *pcompose-1*: $pcompose\ 1\ p = 1$
for $p :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}\ \text{poly}$
by (*auto simp: one-pCons pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *poly-pcompose*: $\text{poly}\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ x = \text{poly}\ p\ (\text{poly}\ q\ x)$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *degree-pcompose-le*: $\text{degree}\ (pcompose\ p\ q) \leq \text{degree}\ p * \text{degree}\ q$

proof (*induction p*)
case ($pCons\ a\ p$)
then show *?case*

```

proof (clarsimp simp add: pcompose-pCons)
  assume degree (p ◦p q) ≤ degree p * degree q p ≠ 0
  then have degree (q * p ◦p q) ≤ 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 ◦p q) ≤ 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 ... + 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 pcom-
    pose-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 pcom-
    pose-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 (λi. 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 (λi. 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 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 ∨ pcompose p q = 0
by (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq-0)
moreover have False if pcompose p q = 0 degree q ≠ 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 ≠ 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 ... ≥ 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 ≠ 0 q ≠ 0 pcompose p q ≠ 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 $\text{lead-coeff } (pcompose\ p\ q) = \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q \wedge (\text{degree } p)$
proof (*induct p*)
case 0
then show ?*case* **by** *auto*
next
case (*pCons a p*)
consider $\text{degree } (q * pcompose\ p\ q) = 0 \mid \text{degree } (q * pcompose\ p\ q) > 0$
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 $pcompose\ eq\ 0[OF - \langle \text{degree } q > 0 \rangle]$ **have** $p = 0$
by *simp*
then show ?*thesis*
by *auto*
next
case *prems: 2*
then have $\text{degree } [:a:] < \text{degree } (q * pcompose\ p\ q)$
by *simp*
then have $\text{lead-coeff } ([:a:] + q * p \circ_p q) = \text{lead-coeff } (q * p \circ_p q)$
by (*rule lead-coeff-add-le*)
then have $\text{lead-coeff } (pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ q) = \text{lead-coeff } (q * pcompose\ p$
q)
by (*simp add: pcompose-pCons*)
also have $\dots = \text{lead-coeff } q * (\text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q \wedge \text{degree } p)$
using *pCons.hyps(2) lead-coeff-mult[of q pcompose p q]* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{lead-coeff } q \wedge (\text{degree } p + 1)$
by (*auto simp: mult-ac*)
finally show ?*thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *coeff-pcompose-monom-linear [simp]:*
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$
shows $\text{coeff } (pcompose\ p\ (\text{monom } c\ (\text{Suc } 0)))\ k = c \wedge k * \text{coeff } p\ k$
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 $p \neq 0$
shows $(\sum x \mid \text{poly } p\ x = 0. \text{order } x\ p) \leq \text{degree } p$

```

using assms
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ )
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    by auto
  next
  case True
  then obtain x where x: poly p x = 0
  by auto
  have  $[: -x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \ p \ \text{dvd } p$ 
  by (simp add: order-1)
  then obtain q where q: p = [: -x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \ p * q
  by (elim dvdE)
  have  $[\text{simp}]: q \neq 0$ 
  using q less.prems 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  $[\text{simp}]: \text{poly } q \ x \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: order-root)
  have deg-p: degree p = degree q + 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.prems 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 $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in R \ \bigwedge i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in R$

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-0 R-plus*)

show *?thesis*

unfolding *coeff-mult* **by** (*auto intro!: R-sum R-mult assms*)

qed

lemma *coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in R \ \bigwedge i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in R$

shows $\text{coeff } (p \text{compose } p \ q) \ i \in R$

using *assms(1)*

proof (*induction p arbitrary: i*)

case (*pCons a p i*)

have [*simp*]: $a \in R$

using *pCons.prem[s of 0]* **by** *auto*

have $\text{coeff } p \ i \in R$ **for** i

using *pCons.prem[s of Suc i]* **by** *auto*

hence $\text{coeff } (p \circ_p \ q) \ i \in R$ **for** i

using *pCons.prem* **by** (*intro pCons.IH*)

thus *?case*

by (*auto simp: pcompose-pCons coeff-pCons split: nat.splits*
intro!: assms R-plus coeff-mult-semiring-closed)

qed *auto*

end

4.24 Shifting polynomials

definition *poly-shift* $:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$

where *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 *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 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*: $\text{poly-shift } n \ (\text{monom } c \ m) = (\text{if } m \geq n \text{ then } \text{monom } c \ (m - n) \text{ else } 0)$
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 $\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < n \text{ then } \text{coeff } p \ k \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *coeff-poly-cutoff*: $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p) \ k = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then } \text{coeff } p \ k \text{ else } 0)$

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 $\text{no-trailing } ((=) \ 0) \ (\text{strip-while } ((=) \ 0) \ (\text{take } n \ (\text{coeffs } p)))$
by *simp*
with *False* **have** $\text{last } (\text{strip-while } ((=) \ 0) \ (\text{take } n \ (\text{coeffs } p))) \neq 0$
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* :: $'a::\text{zero poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
where $\text{reflect-poly } p = \text{Poly } (\text{rev } (\text{coeffs } p))$

lemma *coeffs-reflect-poly* [code abstract]:
 $\text{coeffs } (\text{reflect-poly } p) = \text{rev } (\text{dropWhile } ((=) \ 0) \ (\text{coeffs } p))$
by (*simp add: reflect-poly-def*)

lemma *reflect-poly-0* [simp]: $\text{reflect-poly } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: reflect-poly-def*)

lemma *reflect-poly-1* [simp]: $\text{reflect-poly } 1 = 1$
by (*simp add: reflect-poly-def one-pCons*)

lemma *coeff-reflect-poly*:
 $\text{coeff } (\text{reflect-poly } p) \ n = (\text{if } n > \text{degree } p \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p - n))$
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]: $\text{coeff } (\text{reflect-poly } p) \ 0 = 0 \iff p = 0$

by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly)

lemma *reflect-poly-at-0-eq-0-iff* [simp]: $\text{poly} (\text{reflect-poly } p) 0 = 0 \iff p = 0$
by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly poly-0-coeff-0)

lemma *reflect-poly-pCons'*:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{reflect-poly} (\text{pCons } c \ p) = \text{reflect-poly } p + \text{monom } c (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } p))$
by (intro poly-eqI)
(auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly coeff-pCons not-less Suc-diff-le split: nat.split)

lemma *reflect-poly-const* [simp]: $\text{reflect-poly } [:a:] = [:a:]$
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*: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{reflect-poly} (\text{pCons } a \ p) = \text{Poly} (\text{rev } (a \# \text{coeffs } p))$
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]: $\text{reflect-poly } p = 0 \iff p = 0$
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 coeff (reflect-poly (p * q)) i = coeff (reflect-poly p * reflect-poly q) i for i
  proof (cases i ≤ degree (p * q))
    case True
      define A where A = {..i} ∩ {i - degree q..degree p}
      define B where B = {..degree p} ∩ {degree p - i..degree (p*q) - i}
      let ?f = λj. degree p - j

      from True have coeff (reflect-poly (p * q)) i = coeff (p * q) (degree (p * q)
- i)
        by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly)
      also have ... = (∑ j ≤ degree (p * q) - i. coeff p j * coeff q (degree (p * q)
- i - j))
        by (simp add: coeff-mult)
      also have ... = (∑ j ∈ B. coeff p j * coeff q (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 ... = (∑ j ∈ A. coeff p (degree p - j) * coeff q (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 ... =
        (∑ j ≤ i.
          if j ∈ {i - degree q..degree p}
            then coeff p (degree p - j) * coeff q (degree q - (i - j))
            else 0)
        by (subst sum.inter-restrict [symmetric]) (simp-all add: A-def)
      also have ... = coeff (reflect-poly p * 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: reflect-poly (smult c p) = smult c (reflect-poly p)
for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
using reflect-poly-mult[of [:c:] p] by simp

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-power: reflect-poly (p ^ n) = reflect-poly p ^ n
for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
by (induct n) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-mult)

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-prod: reflect-poly (prod f A) = prod (λx. reflect-poly (f x)) A
for f :: - ⇒ -::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-mult)

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-prod-list: reflect-poly (prod-list xs) = prod-list (map reflect-poly
xs)

```

for $xs :: \{-::\{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors\} poly list$
by (*induct xs*) (*simp-all add: reflect-poly-mult*)

lemma *reflect-poly-Poly-nz*:
no-trailing (HOL.eq 0) xs \implies reflect-poly (Poly xs) = Poly (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 \Rightarrow '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} \Rightarrow 'a list
 \Rightarrow '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 \Rightarrow
'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 = []  $\implies$  g + of-nat m = 0  $\vee$  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  $\vee$  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*]: $\text{coeffs } (pderiv\ p) = pderiv\text{-coeffs } (\text{coeffs } p)$

unfolding *pderiv-coeffs-def*

proof (*rule coeffs-eqI, unfold pderiv-coeffs-code coeff-pderiv, goal-cases*)

case (1 *n*)

have *id*: $\text{coeff } p\ (Suc\ n) = nth\text{-default } 0\ (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{coeff } p\ (Suc\ i))\ [0..<degree\ p])\ n$

by (*cases n < degree p*) (*auto simp: nth-default-def coeff-eq-0*)

show *?case*

unfolding *coeffs-def map-upt-Suc* **by** (*auto simp: id*)

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*: $pderiv\ p = 0 \iff degree\ p = 0$

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 $\forall i > degree\ p - 1. \text{coeff } (pderiv\ p)\ i = 0$

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 $p :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$ *poly*

assumes $\text{degree } p \neq 0$

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

proof

assume $\text{dvd}: p \text{ dvd } \text{pderiv } p$

then obtain q **where** $p: \text{pderiv } p = p * q$

unfolding *dvd-def* **by** *auto*

from *dvd* **have** $le: \text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } (\text{pderiv } p)$

by (*simp add: assms 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*]: $p \text{ dvd } \text{pderiv } p \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$

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*]: $\text{pderiv } [:a:] = 0$

by (*simp add: pderiv-pCons*)

lemma *pderiv-add*: $\text{pderiv } (p + q) = \text{pderiv } p + \text{pderiv } q$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-minus*: $\text{pderiv } (- p :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly}) = - \text{pderiv } p$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-diff*: $\text{pderiv } ((p :: - :: \text{idom } \text{poly}) - q) = \text{pderiv } p - \text{pderiv } q$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-smult*: $\text{pderiv } (\text{smult } a \ p) = \text{smult } a \ (\text{pderiv } p)$

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-mult*: $\text{pderiv } (p * q) = p * \text{pderiv } q + q * \text{pderiv } p$

by (*induct p*) (*auto simp: pderiv-add pderiv-smult pderiv-pCons algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-power-Suc*: $\text{pderiv } (p \wedge \text{Suc } n) = \text{smult } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) \ (p \wedge n) * \text{pderiv } p$

proof (*induction n*)

case (*Suc n*)

then show *?case*

by (*simp add: pderiv-mult smult-add-left algebra-simps*)

qed *auto*

lemma *pderiv-power*:

$\text{pderiv } (p \wedge n) = \text{smult } (\text{of-nat } n) \ (p \wedge (n - 1)) * \text{pderiv } p$

by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: pderiv-power-Suc del: power-Suc*)

lemma *pderiv-monom*:
 $pderiv\ (monom\ c\ n) = monom\ (of\ nat\ n * c)\ (n - 1)$
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*:
 $coeff\ ((pderiv\ \sim m)\ f)\ n = pochhammer\ (of\ nat\ (Suc\ n))\ m * coeff\ f\ (n + m)$
by (*induction m arbitrary: n*) (*simp-all add: coeff-pderiv pochhammer-rec algebra-simps*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-0* [*simp*]: $(pderiv\ \sim n)\ 0 = 0$
by (*induction n*) *simp-all*

lemma *higher-pderiv-add*: $(pderiv\ \sim n)\ (p + q) = (pderiv\ \sim n)\ p + (pderiv\ \sim n)\ q$
by (*induction n arbitrary: p q*) (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-add*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-smult*: $(pderiv\ \sim n)\ (smult\ c\ p) = smult\ c\ ((pderiv\ \sim n)\ p)$
by (*induction n arbitrary: p*) (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-smult*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-monom*:

$m \leq n + 1 \implies (pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} m) (monom\ c\ n) = monom\ (pochhammer\ (int\ n - int\ m + 1)\ m * c) (n - m)$

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*:

$m > n + 1 \implies (pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} m) (monom\ c\ n) = 0$

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*: $(pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) (sum\ f\ A) = (\sum\ x \in A. (pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) (f\ x))$

by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum-mset*: $(pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) (sum-mset\ A) = (\sum\ p \in \#A. (pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) p)$

by (*induction A*) (*simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum-list*: $(pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) (sum-list\ ps) = (\sum\ p \leftarrow ps. (pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) p)$

by (*induction ps*) (*simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add*)

lemma *degree-higher-pderiv*: $Polynomial.degree\ ((pderiv \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) p) = Polynomial.degree\ p - n$

for $p :: 'a :: \{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors, semiring-char-0\}$ *poly*

by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: degree-pderiv*)

lemma *DERIV-pow2*: $DERIV\ (\lambda x. x \wedge Suc\ n)\ x := real\ (Suc\ n) * (x \wedge n)$

by (*rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-pow*) *simp*

declare *DERIV-pow2* [*simp*] *DERIV-pow* [*simp*]

lemma *DERIV-add-const*: $DERIV\ f\ x := D \implies DERIV\ (\lambda x. a + f\ x :: 'a :: real-normed-field)\ x := D$

by (*rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-add*) *auto*

lemma *poly-DERIV* [*simp*]: $DERIV\ (\lambda x. poly\ p\ x)\ x := poly\ (pderiv\ p)\ x$

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*]: $(f \longrightarrow a) \ F \Longrightarrow ((\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ (f \ x)) \longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a) \ F$
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 $z :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}\}$
by (*simp add: continuous-within tendsto-poly*)

lemma *continuous-poly* [*continuous-intros*]: *continuous* $F \ f \Longrightarrow \text{continuous } F \ (\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ (f \ x))$
for $f :: - \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$
unfolding *continuous-def* **by** (*rule tendsto-poly*)

lemma *continuous-on-poly* [*continuous-intros*]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}\}$ *poly*
assumes *continuous-on* $A \ f$
shows *continuous-on* $A \ (\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ (f \ x))$
by (*metis DERIV-continuous-on assms continuous-on-compose2 poly-DERIV subset-UNIV*)

Consequences of the derivative theorem above.

lemma *poly-differentiable*[*simp*]: $(\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ x)$ *differentiable* (at x)
for $x :: \text{real}$
by (*simp add: real-differentiable-def*) (*blast intro: poly-DERIV*)

lemma *poly-IVT-pos*: $a < b \Longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a < 0 \Longrightarrow 0 < \text{poly } p \ b \Longrightarrow \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for $a \ b :: \text{real}$
using *IVT* [*of poly p a 0 b*] **by** (*auto simp add: order-le-less*)

lemma *poly-IVT-neg*: $a < b \Longrightarrow 0 < \text{poly } p \ a \Longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ b < 0 \Longrightarrow \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for $a \ b :: \text{real}$
using *poly-IVT-pos* [**where** $p = - \ p$] **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-IVT*: $a < b \Longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a * \text{poly } p \ b < 0 \Longrightarrow \exists x > a. x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for $p :: \text{real poly}$
by (*metis less-not-sym mult-less-0-iff poly-IVT-neg poly-IVT-pos*)

lemma *poly-MVT*: $a < b \Longrightarrow \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b -$

$a) * \text{poly } (pderiv\ p) x$
for $a\ b :: \text{real}$
by (*simp add: MVT2*)

lemma *poly-MVT'*:

fixes $a\ b :: \text{real}$
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 $a < x < b$ $\text{poly } p\ b - \text{poly } p\ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv\ p) x$
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 *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** $a \neq 0\ p = 0 \mid p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
then show *?case*
proof *cases*
case 1
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case 2
with *pCons* **obtain** $n1$ **where** *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** *gt-0: lead-coeff p > 0* **by** *auto*
define n **where** $n = \max\ n1\ (1 + |a| / \text{lead-coeff } p)$
have *lead-coeff (pCons a p) $\leq \text{poly } (pCons a p) x$ if $n \leq x$* **for** x
proof –
from *gte-lcoeff* **that** **have** *lead-coeff p $\leq \text{poly } p\ x$*
by (*auto simp: n-def*)
with *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 ⟨n ≤ x⟩[unfolded n-def] have x ≥ 1 + |a| / poly p x
  by auto
with ⟨lead-coeff p ≤ poly p x⟩ ⟨poly p x > 0⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩
show lead-coeff (pCons a p) ≤ poly (pCons a p) x
  by (auto simp: field-simps)
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

lemma lemma-order-pderiv1:
  pderiv ([:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n * q) = [:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n * pderiv q +
    smult (of-nat (Suc n)) (q * [:- a, 1:] ^ n)
  by (simp only: pderiv-mult pderiv-power-Suc) (simp del: power-Suc of-nat-Suc
add: pderiv-pCons)

lemma lemma-order-pderiv:
  fixes p :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly
  assumes n: 0 < n
    and pd: pderiv p ≠ 0
    and pe: p = [:- a, 1:] ^ n * q
    and nd: ¬ [:- a, 1:] dvd q
  shows n = Suc (order a (pderiv p))
proof -
  from assms have pderiv ([:- a, 1:] ^ n * q) ≠ 0
    by auto
  from assms obtain n' where n = Suc n' 0 < Suc n' pderiv ([:- a, 1:] ^ Suc
n' * q) ≠ 0
    by (cases n) auto
  have order a (pderiv ([:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * q)) = n'
  proof (rule order-unique-lemma)
    show [:- a, 1:] ^ n' dvd pderiv ([:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * q)
      unfolding lemma-order-pderiv1
    proof (rule dvd-add)
      show [:- a, 1:] ^ n' dvd [:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * pderiv q
        by (metis dvdI dvd-mult2 power-Suc2)
      show [:- a, 1:] ^ n' dvd smult (of-nat (Suc n')) (q * [:- a, 1:] ^ n')
        by (metis dvd-smult dvd-triv-right)
    qed
  have k dvd k * pderiv q + smult (of-nat (Suc n')) l ⟹ k dvd l for k l
  by (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc simp: dvd-add-right-iff dvd-smult-iff)
  then show ¬ [:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n' dvd pderiv ([:- a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * q)
    unfolding lemma-order-pderiv1
    by (metis nd dvd-mult-cancel-right power-not-zero pCons-eq-0-iff power-Suc
zero-neq-one)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis ⟨n = Suc n'⟩ pe)
qed

```

```

lemma order-pderiv: order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv p))
  if pderiv p ≠ 0 order a p ≠ 0
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
proof (cases p = 0)
  case False
  obtain q where p = [:- a, 1:] ^ order a p * q ∧ ¬ [:- a, 1:] dvd q
  using False order-decomp by blast
  then show ?thesis
  using lemma-order-pderiv that by blast
qed (use that in auto)

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))
    by (rule order-pderiv)
  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 ⇒

```

$d = r * p + s * pderiv\ p \implies \forall a. order\ a\ q = (if\ order\ a\ p = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
for $p :: 'a::field-char-0\ poly$
by (*blast intro: poly-squarefree-decomp-order*)

lemma *order-pderiv2*:
 $pderiv\ p \neq 0 \implies order\ a\ p \neq 0 \implies order\ a\ (pderiv\ p) = n \longleftrightarrow order\ a\ p = Suc\ n$
for $p :: 'a::field-char-0\ poly$
by (*auto dest: order-pderiv*)

definition *rsquarefree* :: $'a::idom\ poly \Rightarrow bool$
where $rsquarefree\ p \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a. order\ a\ p = 0 \vee order\ a\ p = 1)$

lemma *pderiv-iszero*: $pderiv\ p = 0 \implies \exists h. p = [:h:]$
for $p :: 'a::\{semidom, semiring-char-0\}\ poly$
by (*cases p*) (*auto simp: pderiv-eq-0-iff split: if-splits*)

lemma *rsquarefree-roots*: $rsquarefree\ p \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. \neg (poly\ p\ a = 0 \wedge poly\ (pderiv\ p)\ a = 0))$
for $p :: 'a::field-char-0\ poly$
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 $rsquarefree\ p\ poly\ p\ z = 0\ p \neq 0$
shows $order\ z\ p = 1$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $order\ z\ p \in \{0, 1\}$ **by** (*auto simp: rsquarefree-def*)
moreover from *assms* **have** $order\ z\ p > 0$ **by** (*auto simp: order-root*)
ultimately show $order\ z\ p = 1$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *poly-squarefree-decomp*:
fixes $p :: 'a::field-char-0\ poly$
assumes $pderiv\ p \neq 0$
and $p = q * d$
and $pderiv\ p = e * d$
and $d = r * p + s * pderiv\ p$

shows $rsquarefree\ q \wedge (\forall a. poly\ q\ a = 0 \longleftrightarrow poly\ p\ a = 0)$
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** $\forall a. order\ a\ q = (if\ order\ a\ p = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ 1)$
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'* = *map* (*quotient-of* \circ *f*) (*coeffs* p)

define *d* **where** *d* = *Lcm* (*set* (*map* *snd* *cs'*))

define *p'* **where** *p'* = *smult* (*of-int* *d*) p

have *coeff* *p'* *n* $\in \mathbb{Z}$ **for** *n*

proof (*cases* $n \leq \text{degree } p$)

case *True*

define *c* **where** *c* = *coeff* p *n*

define *a* **where** *a* = *fst* (*quotient-of* (*f* (*coeff* p *n*)))

define *b* **where** *b* = *snd* (*quotient-of* (*f* (*coeff* p *n*)))

have *b-pos*: *b* > 0

unfolding *b-def* **using** *quotient-of-denom-pos'* **by** *simp*

have *coeff* *p'* *n* = *of-int* *d* * *coeff* p *n*

by (*simp* *add*: *p'-def*)

also have *coeff* p *n* = *of-rat* (*of-int* *a* / *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 *of-int* *d* * ... = *of-rat* (*of-int* (*a***d*) / *of-int* *b*)

by (*simp* *add*: *of-rat-mult* *of-rat-divide*)


```

also from nz True have  $b \in \text{snd } ' \text{ set } cs'$ 
  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)
then have  $\text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } (a * d) / \text{of-int } b) \in \mathbb{Z}$  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  $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } cs') \subseteq \{0 < ..\}$ 
  unfolding cs'-def using quotient-of-denom-pos' by (auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc)
then have  $d \neq 0$ 
  unfolding d-def by (induct cs') simp-all
with nz have  $p' \neq 0$  by (simp add: p'-def)
moreover from root have  $\text{poly } p' x = 0$ 
  by (simp add: p'-def)
ultimately show algebraic x
  unfolding algebraic-def by blast
next
  assume algebraic x
  then obtain  $p$  where  $p: \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ poly } p x = 0 p \neq 0$  for  $i$ 
    by (force simp: algebraic-def)
  moreover have  $\text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Z} \implies \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Q}$  for  $i$ 
    by (elim Ints-cases) simp
  ultimately show  $\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p x = 0$  by auto
qed

lemma algebraicI':  $(\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Q}) \implies p \neq 0 \implies \text{poly } p x = 0 \implies \text{algebraic } x$ 
  unfolding algebraic-altdef by blast

lemma algebraicE':
  assumes algebraic  $(x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0})$ 
  obtains  $p$  where  $p \neq 0 \text{ poly } (\text{map-poly } \text{of-int } p) x = 0$ 
proof –
  from assms obtain  $q$  where  $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } q i \in \mathbb{Z} q \neq 0 \text{ poly } q x = 0$ 
    by (erule algebraicE)
  moreover from this(1) obtain  $q'$  where  $q': q = \text{map-poly } \text{of-int } q'$  by (erule intpolyE)
  moreover have  $q' \neq 0$ 
    using  $q' q$  by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of q'] simp-all)
qed

```

lemma *algebraicE'-nonzero*:
assumes *algebraic* ($x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$) $x \neq 0$
obtains p **where** $p \neq 0$ *coeff* p $0 \neq 0$ *poly* (*map-poly of-int* p) $x = 0$
proof –
from *assms(1)* **obtain** p **where** $p: p \neq 0$ *poly* (*map-poly of-int* p) $x = 0$
by (*erule algebraicE'*)
define $n :: \text{nat}$ **where** $n = \text{order } 0 p$
have *monom* 1 n *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*]: *map-poly of-int* (*monom* 1 $n * q$) = *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* (*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** *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*: $x \in \mathbf{Q} \implies \text{algebraic } x$
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** $p: \forall i. \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbf{Z}$ *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** $q = \text{Polynomial.smult } s$ (*pcompose* p [$0, -1$])
have *poly* q ($-x$) = 0

```

    using p by (auto simp: q-def poly-pcompose s-def)
  moreover have q ≠ 0
    using p by (auto simp: q-def s-def pcompose-eq-0-iff)
  find-theorems pcompose - - = 0
  moreover have coeff q i ∈ 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
qed

lemma algebraic-abs-real [simp]:
 $\text{algebraic } |x :: \text{real}| \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic } x$
 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 $p = \text{monom } 1 \ 2$])
 (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 $\text{algebraic (of-real } x)$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** p **where** $p: p \neq 0 \text{ poly (map-poly of-int } p) x = 0$ **by** (*erule algebraicE'*)
have $1: \text{map-poly of-int } p \neq (0 :: 'a \text{ poly})$
using p **by** (*metis coeff-0 coeff-map-poly leading-coeff-0-iff of-int-eq-0-iff*)

have $\text{poly (map-poly of-int } p) (\text{of-real } x :: 'a) = \text{of-real (poly (map-poly of-int } p) x)$
by (*simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly*)
also note $p(2)$
finally have $2: \text{poly (map-poly of-int } p) (\text{of-real } x :: 'a) = 0$
by *simp*

from $1\ 2$ **show** $\text{algebraic (of-real } x :: 'a)$
by (*intro algebraicI[of map-poly of-int p]*) (*auto simp: coeff-map-poly*)
qed

lemma *algebraic-of-real-iff [simp]*:
 $\text{algebraic (of-real } x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-algebra-1, field-char-0}\}) \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic } x$
proof
assume $\text{algebraic (of-real } x :: 'a)$
then obtain p **where** $p: p \neq 0 \text{ poly (map-poly of-int } p) (\text{of-real } x :: 'a) = 0$
by (*erule algebraicE'*)
have $1: (\text{map-poly of-int } p :: \text{real poly}) \neq 0$
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 $\text{poly (map-poly of-int } p) (\text{of-real } x :: 'a) = \text{of-real (poly (map-poly of-int } p) x)$
by (*simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly*)
also have $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly (map-poly of-int } p) x = 0$
using *of-real-eq-0-iff* **by** *blast*
finally have $2: \text{poly (map-poly real-of-int } p) x = 0$.

from 1 **and** 2 **show** $\text{algebraic } x$
by (*intro algebraicI[of map-poly of-int p]*) (*auto simp: coeff-map-poly*)
qed *auto*

4.29 Algebraic integers

inductive *algebraic-int* $:: 'a :: \text{field} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **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 $x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
shows $\text{algebraic-int } x \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. \text{poly (map-poly of-int } p) x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1)$
proof

```

assume algebraic-int x
then obtain p where p: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$  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  $\longleftrightarrow$  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' = map-poly (of-int  $\circ$  the-int) p
  by (simp add: p'-def map-poly-map-poly)
also from p of-int-the-int have ... = p
  by (subst poly-eq-iff) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
finally have p-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 poly (map-poly of-int p') x = 0 by (simp add: p-p')
next
  show lead-coeff p' = 1
  using p by (simp flip: p-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: poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0 lead-coeff p = 1
  by auto
define p' where p' = (map-poly of-int p :: 'a poly)
from p have lead-coeff p' = 1 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-eq: x =
of-int a / 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: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$  poly p x = 0
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)

define q :: 'a poly where q = [:-of-int a, of-int b:]

```

have $\text{poly } q \ x = 0 \ \& \ q \neq 0 \ \forall i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in \mathbf{Z}$
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 $(\sum_{i < n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i - 1))) \in \mathbf{Z}$
using p **by** *auto*
then obtain R **where** $R: \text{of-int } R = (\sum_{i < n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i - 1)))$
by (*auto simp: Ints-def*)
have [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } p \ n = 1$
using p **by** (*auto simp: n-def*)

have $0 = \text{poly } p \ x * \text{of-int } b \wedge n$
using p **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * x \wedge i * \text{of-int } b \wedge n)$
by (*simp add: poly-altdef n-def sum-distrib-right*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i)))$
by (*intro sum.cong*) (*auto simp: x-eq field-simps simp flip: power-add*)
also have $\{..n\} = \text{insert } n \ \{..<n\}$
using $\langle n > 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*
also have $(\sum_{i \in \dots}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i))) =$
 $\text{coeff } p \ n * \text{of-int } (a \wedge n) + (\sum_{i < n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i)))$
by (*subst sum.insert*) *auto*
also have $(\sum_{i < n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i))) =$
 $(\sum_{i < n}. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b * b \wedge (n - i - 1)))$
by (*intro sum.cong*) (*auto simp flip: power-add power-Suc simp: Suc-diff-Suc*)
also have $\dots = \text{of-int } (b * R)$
by (*simp add: R sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult-ac*)
finally have $\text{of-int } (a \wedge n) = (-\text{of-int } (b * R) :: 'a)$
by (*auto simp: add-eq-0-iff*)
hence $a \wedge n = -b * R$
by (*simp flip: of-int-mult of-int-power of-int-minus*)
hence $b \ \text{dvd} \ a \wedge n$
by *simp*
with $\langle \text{Rings.coprime } a \ b \rangle$ **have** $b \ \text{dvd} \ 1$
by (*meson coprime-power-left-iff dvd-refl not-coprimeI*)
with $x\text{-eq}$ **and** $\langle b > 0 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by *auto*

qed

lemma *algebraic-int-imp-algebraic* [*dest*]: $\text{algebraic-int } x \implies \text{algebraic } x$
by (*auto simp: algebraic-int.simps algebraic-def*)

lemma *int-imp-algebraic-int*:
assumes $x \in \mathbf{Z}$
shows $\text{algebraic-int } x$
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  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Z}$  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  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p i \in \mathbb{Z}$  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 ⟨auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly⟩)

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 ⟨auto simp: degree-monom-eq⟩)
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 ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ '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 ∨ a * lc = cr then — False ∨ 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 ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ '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 ≠ 0 lc = coeff d (degree d)

```

```

and degree (d * r) ≤ dr divide-poly-main lc q (d * r) d dr n = q'

```

```

and n = 1 + dr - degree d ∨ dr = 0 ∧ n = 0 ∧ 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 ≠ 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  $g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(f * g) \text{ div } g = (f :: 'a \text{ poly})$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{len: length (coeffs } f) = \text{Suc (degree } f) \text{ if } f \neq 0 \text{ for } f :: 'a \text{ poly}$ 
    using that unfolding degree-eq-length-coeffs by auto
  have divide-poly-main  $(\text{coeff } g (\text{degree } g)) \ 0 \ (g * f) \ g \ (\text{degree } (g * f))$ 
     $(1 + \text{length (coeffs } (g * f)) - \text{length (coeffs } g)) = (f * g) \ \text{div } g$ 
    by (simp add: divide-poly-def Let-def ac-simps)
  note main = divide-poly-main[OF  $g$  refl le-refl this]
  have  $(f * g) \ \text{div } g = 0 + f$ 
  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  $fg: g * f \neq 0$  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:  $f \ \text{div } 0 = 0$ 
  for  $f :: 'a \ \text{poly}$ 
  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  $[c:] \ \text{dvd } p$ 
  shows  $p \ \text{div } [c:] = \text{map-poly } (\lambda x. x \ \text{div } c) \ p$ 
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  $a \neq 0$ 
  shows is-unit (monom a 0)
proof
  from assms show  $1 = \text{monom } a \ 0 * \text{monom } (\text{inverse } a) \ 0$ 
    by (simp add: mult-monom)
qed

```

```

lemma is-unit-triv:  $a \neq 0 \implies \text{is-unit } [:a:]$ 
  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  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows is-unit p  $\longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$ 
    (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  $q \neq 0 \ p * q = 1$  ..
  then have degree ( $p * q$ ) = degree 1
    by simp
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  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)  $\longleftrightarrow p = 0 \wedge a \neq 0$ 
  for p :: 'a::field poly
  by (cases p = 0) (auto simp: is-unit-triv is-unit-iff-degree)

```

lemma *is-unit-monom-trivial*: $is\text{-}unit\ p \implies monom\ (coeff\ p\ (degree\ p))\ 0 = p$
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 $c :: 'a::\{comm\text{-}semiring\text{-}1, semiring\text{-}no\text{-}zero\text{-}divisors\}$
by (*auto simp: one-pCons*)

lemma *is-unit-polyE*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-}semiring\text{-}1, semiring\text{-}no\text{-}zero\text{-}divisors\}$ *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 $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$
by *auto*
from $\langle 1 = p * q \rangle$ **have** $degree\ 1 = degree\ (p * q)$
by *simp*
also from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\dots = degree\ p + degree\ q$
by (*simp add: degree-mult-eq*)
finally have $degree\ p = 0$ **by** *simp*
with *degree-eq-zeroE* **obtain** c **where** $c: p = [:c:]$.
with $\langle p\ dvd\ 1 \rangle$ **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 $is\text{-}unit\ p$
obtains a **where** $p = monom\ a\ 0$ **and** $a \neq 0$
proof –
obtain $a\ q$ **where** $p = pCons\ a\ q$
by (*cases p*)
with *assms* **have** $p = [:a:]$ **and** $a \neq 0$
by (*simp-all add: is-unit-pCons-iff*)
with *that* **show** *thesis* **by** (*simp add: monom-0*)
qed

lemma *is-unit-poly-iff*: $p\ dvd\ 1 \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ c. p = [:c:] \wedge c\ dvd\ 1)$
for $p :: 'a::\{comm\text{-}semiring\text{-}1, semiring\text{-}no\text{-}zero\text{-}divisors\}$ *poly*
by (*auto elim: is-unit-polyE simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff*)

lemma *root-imp-reducible-poly*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: field$
assumes $poly\ p\ x = 0$ **and** $degree\ p > 1$
shows $\neg irreducible\ p$
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]:  $q \neq 0 \wedge r \neq 0$ 
  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  $p :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{poly}$ 
  assumes  $p = q * r \wedge \text{degree } q > 0 \wedge \text{degree } r > 0$ 
  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 ::
  ' $a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$   $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \times 'a$ 
   $\text{poly}$ 
  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 :: ' $a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$   $\text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \times 'a \text{ poly}$ 
  where pseudo-divmod  $p \ q \equiv$ 
    if  $q = 0$  then  $(0, p)$ 
    else
      pseudo-divmod-main  $(\text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } q)) \ 0 \ p \ q \ (\text{degree } p)$ 

```

$$(1 + \text{length} (\text{coeffs } p) - \text{length} (\text{coeffs } q))$$

lemma *pseudo-divmod-main*:
assumes $d: d \neq 0$ $lc = \text{coeff } d$ (*degree d*)
and $\text{degree } r \leq dr$ *pseudo-divmod-main* lc q r d dr $n = (q', r')$
and $n = 1 + dr - \text{degree } d \vee dr = 0 \wedge n = 0 \wedge r = 0$
shows $(r' = 0 \vee \text{degree } r' < \text{degree } d) \wedge \text{smult } (lc \hat{=} n) (d * q + r) = d * q' + r'$
using *assms(3-)*
proof (*induct n arbitrary: q r dr*)
case 0
then show *?case by auto*
next
case (*Suc n*)
let $?rr = \text{smult } lc$ r
let $?qq = \text{coeff } r$ dr
define b **where** [*simp*]: $b = \text{monom } ?qq$ n
let $?rrr = ?rr - b * d$
let $?qqq = \text{smult } lc$ $q + b$
note $res = \text{Suc}(3)$
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 : $dr = n + \text{degree } d$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{coeff } (b * d)$ $dr = \text{coeff } b$ $n * \text{coeff } d$ (*degree d*)
proof (*cases ?qq = 0*)
case *True*
then show *?thesis by auto*
next
case *False*
then have n : $n = \text{degree } b$
by (*simp add: degree-monom-eq*)
show *?thesis*
unfolding n dr **by** (*simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum*)
qed
also have $\dots = lc * \text{coeff } b$ n **by** (*simp add: d*)
finally have $\text{coeff } (b * d)$ $dr = lc * \text{coeff } b$ n .
moreover have $\text{coeff } ?rr$ $dr = lc * \text{coeff } r$ dr
by *simp*
ultimately have $c0$: $\text{coeff } ?rrr$ $dr = 0$
by *auto*
from *Suc(4)* **have** dr : $dr = n + \text{degree } d$ **by** *auto*
have deg-rr : $\text{degree } ?rr \leq dr$
using *Suc(2)* *degree-smult-le dual-order.trans* **by** *blast*
have deg-bd : $\text{degree } (b * d) \leq dr$
unfolding dr **by** (*rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le]*) (*auto simp: degree-monom-le*)
have $\text{degree } ?rrr \leq dr$
using *degree-diff-le[OF deg-rr deg-bd]* **by** *auto*
with $c0$ **have** deg-rrr : $\text{degree } ?rrr \leq (dr - 1)$
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 main' = main[OF this]
  then show r = 0 ∨ degree r < degree g by auto
  show smult (coeff g (degree g) ^ (Suc (degree f) - degree g)) f = g * q + r
  by (subst main'[THEN conjunct2, symmetric], simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs,
  cases f = 0; cases coeffs g, use g in auto)
qed

```

definition *pseudo-mod-main* $lc\ r\ d\ dr\ n = snd\ (pseudo-divmod-main\ lc\ 0\ r\ d\ dr\ n)$

lemma *snd-pseudo-divmod-main*:

$snd\ (pseudo-divmod-main\ lc\ q\ r\ d\ dr\ n) = snd\ (pseudo-divmod-main\ lc\ q'\ r\ d\ dr\ n)$

by (*induct n arbitrary: q q' lc r d dr*) (*simp-all add: Let-def*)

definition *pseudo-mod* :: $'a::\{comm-ring-1, semiring-1-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly* $\Rightarrow 'a\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$

where *pseudo-mod* $f\ g = snd\ (pseudo-divmod\ f\ g)$

lemma *pseudo-mod*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm-ring-1, semiring-1-no-zero-divisors\}$ *poly*

defines $r \equiv pseudo-mod\ f\ g$

assumes $g: g \neq 0$

shows $\exists a\ q. a \neq 0 \wedge smult\ a\ f = g * q + r\ r = 0 \vee degree\ r < degree\ g$

proof –

let $?cg = coeff\ g\ (degree\ g)$

let $?cge = ?cg \wedge (Suc\ (degree\ f) - degree\ g)$

define a **where** $a = ?cge$

from $r-def[unfolded\ pseudo-mod-def]$ **obtain** q **where** $pdm: pseudo-divmod\ f\ g = (q, r)$

by (*cases pseudo-divmod f g*) *auto*

from $pseudo-divmod[OF\ g\ pdm]$ **have** $id: smult\ a\ f = g * q + r$ **and** $r = 0 \vee degree\ r < degree\ g$

by (*auto simp: a-def*)

show $r = 0 \vee degree\ r < degree\ g$ **by** *fact*

from g **have** $a \neq 0$

by (*auto simp: a-def*)

with id **show** $\exists a\ q. a \neq 0 \wedge smult\ a\ f = g * q + r$

by *auto*

qed

lemma *fst-pseudo-divmod-main-as-divide-poly-main*:

assumes $d: d \neq 0$

defines $lc: lc \equiv coeff\ d\ (degree\ d)$

shows $fst\ (pseudo-divmod-main\ lc\ q\ r\ d\ dr\ n) =$

$divide-poly-main\ lc\ (smult\ (lc \wedge n)\ q)\ (smult\ (lc \wedge n)\ r)\ d\ dr\ n$

proof (*induct n 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 $fst \dots = divide\text{-}poly\text{-}main\ lc$
 $(smult\ (lc\ \hat{\ }n)\ (smult\ lc\ q + monom\ (coeff\ r\ dr)\ n))$
 $(smult\ (lc\ \hat{\ }n)\ (smult\ lc\ r - monom\ (coeff\ r\ dr)\ n * d))$
 $d\ (dr - 1)\ n$
by (*simp only*: *Suc*[*unfolded divide-poly-main.simps Let-def*])
also have $\dots = divide\text{-}poly\text{-}main\ lc\ (smult\ (lc\ \hat{\ }Suc\ n)\ q)\ (smult\ (lc\ \hat{\ }Suc\ n)$
 $r)\ d\ dr\ (Suc\ n)$
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 $c \equiv coeff\ g\ (degree\ g)\ \hat{\ } (Suc\ (degree\ f) - degree\ g)$
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 $smult\ (1 / c)\ \dots = g * smult\ (1 / c)\ q + smult\ (1 / c)\ r$
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* $lc\ q\ r\ d\ dr\ n =$
 $fst\ (pseudo\text{-}divmod\text{-}main\ lc\ (smult\ ((1 / lc)\ \hat{\ }n)\ q)\ (smult\ ((1 / lc)\ \hat{\ }n)\ r)\ d\ dr$
 $n)$
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 $f' \equiv smult\ ((1 / coeff\ g\ (degree\ g))\ \hat{\ } (Suc\ (degree\ f) - degree\ g))\ f$
shows $f\ div\ g = fst\ (pseudo\text{-}divmod\ f'\ g)$
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 ( $\lambda c. c$  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 ⟨r = 0⟩)
    case True
      with that show ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case False
      with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨euclidean-size r < euclidean-size p⟩

```

```

have ⟨degree r < degree p⟩
  by (simp add: euclidean-size-poly-def)
with ⟨r ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨¬ p dvd r⟩
  by (auto dest: dvd-imp-degree)
have ⟨(q * p + r) div p = q ∧ (q * p + r) mod p = r⟩
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ⟨¬ ?thesis⟩
  moreover have *: ⟨((q * p + r) div p - q) * p = r - (q * p + r) mod p⟩
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately have ⟨(q * p + r) div p ≠ q⟩ and ⟨(q * p + r) mod p ≠ r⟩
    using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ by auto
  from ⟨¬ p dvd r⟩ have ⟨¬ p dvd (q * p + r)⟩
    by simp
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree ((q * p + r) mod p) < degree p⟩
    by (rule degree-mod-less-degree)
  with ⟨degree r < degree p⟩ ⟨(q * p + r) mod p ≠ r⟩
  have ⟨degree (r - (q * p + r) mod p) < degree p⟩
    by (auto intro: degree-diff-less)
  also have ⟨degree p ≤ degree ((q * p + r) div p - q) + degree p⟩
    by simp
  also from ⟨(q * p + r) div p ≠ q⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩
  have ⟨... = degree (((q * p + r) div p - q) * p)⟩
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  also from * have ⟨... = degree (r - (q * p + r) mod p)⟩
    by simp
  finally have ⟨degree (r - (q * p + r) mod p) < degree (r - (q * p + r) mod
p)⟩ .
  then show False
    by simp
qed
then show ⟨(q * p + r) div p = q⟩ ..
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]:
  ⟨(x div y, x mod y) = (q, r)⟩
  if by0: ⟨y = 0 ⟹ q = 0 ∧ r = x⟩
  and divides: ⟨y ≠ 0 ⟹ y dvd x ⟹ r = 0 ∧ x = q * y⟩
  and euclidean-relation: ⟨y ≠ 0 ⟹ ¬ y dvd x ⟹ degree r < degree y ∧ x = q
* y + r⟩
  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:
  ⟨ $x \text{ div } y = 0$ ⟩ if ⟨ $\text{degree } x < \text{degree } y$ ⟩ for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a::\text{field poly} \rangle$ 
  using that by (simp add: div-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma mod-poly-less:
  ⟨ $x \text{ mod } y = x$ ⟩ if ⟨ $\text{degree } x < \text{degree } y$ ⟩
  using that by (simp add: mod-eq-self-iff-div-eq-0 div-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma degree-div-less:
  ⟨ $\text{degree } (x \text{ div } y) < \text{degree } x$ ⟩
  if ⟨ $\text{degree } x > 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $\text{degree } y > 0$ ⟩
  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a::\text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof (cases ⟨ $x \text{ div } y = 0$ ⟩)
  case True
  with ⟨ $\text{degree } x > 0$ ⟩ show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case False
  from that have ⟨ $x \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $y \neq 0$ ⟩
  and  $*$ : ⟨ $\text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y + x \text{ mod } y) > 0$ ⟩
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ⟨ $y \text{ dvd } x$ ⟩)
  case True
  then obtain  $z$  where ⟨ $x = y * z$ ⟩ ..
  then have ⟨ $\text{degree } (x \text{ div } y) < \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y)$ ⟩
  using ⟨ $y \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $x \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $\text{degree } y > 0$ ⟩ by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  with ⟨ $y \text{ dvd } x$ ⟩ show ?thesis
  by simp
  next
  case False
  with ⟨ $y \neq 0$ ⟩ have ⟨ $\text{degree } (x \text{ mod } y) < \text{degree } y$ ⟩
  by (rule degree-mod-less-degree)
  with ⟨ $y \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $x \text{ div } y \neq 0$ ⟩ have ⟨ $\text{degree } (x \text{ mod } y) < \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y)$ ⟩
  by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  then have ⟨ $\text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y + x \text{ mod } y) = \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y)$ ⟩
  by (rule degree-add-eq-left)
  with ⟨ $y \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $x \text{ div } y \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $\text{degree } y > 0$ ⟩ show ?thesis
  by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  qed
qed

lemma degree-mod-less':  $b \neq 0 \implies a \text{ mod } b \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (a \text{ mod } b) < \text{degree } b$ 
  by (rule degree-mod-less-degree) auto

lemma degree-mod-less:  $y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ mod } y = 0 \vee \text{degree } (x \text{ mod } y) < \text{degree } y$ 
  using degree-mod-less' by blast

lemma div-smult-left: ⟨ $\text{smult } a \ x \text{ div } y = \text{smult } a \ (x \text{ div } y)$ ⟩ (is ?Q)

```

```

and mod-smult-left:  $\langle \text{smult } a \ x \ \text{mod } y = \text{smult } a \ (x \ \text{mod } y) \rangle$  (is ?R)
for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a::\text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle (\text{smult } a \ x \ \text{div } y, \text{smult } a \ x \ \text{mod } y) = (\text{smult } a \ (x \ \text{div } y), \text{smult } a \ (x \ \text{mod } y)) \rangle$ 
  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]:  $(- \ x) \ \text{mod } y = - \ (x \ \text{mod } y)$ 
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:  $\langle (x + y) \ \text{mod } z = x \ \text{mod } z + y \ \text{mod } z \rangle$  (is ?R)
for  $x \ y \ z :: \langle 'a::\text{field poly} \rangle$ 

```

```

proof -
  have  $\langle ((x + y) \ \text{div } z, (x + y) \ \text{mod } z) = (x \ \text{div } z + y \ \text{div } z, x \ \text{mod } z + y \ \text{mod } z) \rangle$ 
  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  $z \ w \ \langle - \ x \rangle$ ] div-mult-self4 [of  $z \ w \ \langle - \ x \rangle$ ]
      by (simp add: algebra-simps y)
    next
      case euclidean-relation
      then have  $\langle \text{degree } (x \ \text{mod } z + y \ \text{mod } z) < \text{degree } z \rangle$ 
      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:
  ⟨x mod (z * y) = x mod y⟩
  if ⟨is-unit z⟩
  for x y z :: 'a::field poly
proof (cases ⟨y = 0⟩)
  case True
  then show ?thesis

```

```

    by simp
next
  case False
  moreover have ⟨ $z \neq 0$ ⟩
    using that by auto
  moreover define a where ⟨ $a = \text{lead-coeff } z$ ⟩
  ultimately have ⟨ $z = [:a:]$ ⟩ ⟨ $a \neq 0$ ⟩
    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]:  $x \text{ mod } (- y) = x \text{ mod } y$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::\text{field poly}$ 
  using mod-smult-right [of  $- 1 :: 'a$ ] by simp

lemma poly-div-mult-right: ⟨ $x \text{ div } (y * z) = (x \text{ div } y) \text{ div } z$ ⟩ (is ?Q)
  and poly-mod-mult-right: ⟨ $x \text{ mod } (y * z) = y * (x \text{ div } y \text{ mod } z) + x \text{ mod } y$ ⟩ (is
?R)
  for  $x y z :: 'a::\text{field poly}$ 
proof -
  have ⟨ $(x \text{ div } (y * z), x \text{ mod } (y * z)) = ((x \text{ div } y) \text{ div } z, y * (x \text{ div } y \text{ mod } z) + x \text{ mod } y)$ ⟩
  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 ⟨ $y \neq 0$ ⟩ ⟨ $z \neq 0$ ⟩
      by simp-all
    with ⟨ $\neg y * z \text{ dvd } x$ ⟩ have ⟨ $\text{degree } (y * (x \text{ div } y \text{ mod } z) + x \text{ mod } y) < \text{degree } (y * z)$ ⟩
      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  $\langle x \text{ mod } y \rangle \langle y * (x \text{ div } y \text{ mod } z) \rangle]$ 
      by (cases ⟨ $z \text{ dvd } x \text{ div } y$ ⟩; cases ⟨ $y \text{ dvd } x$ ⟩)
        (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq not-dvd-imp-mod-neq-0 dvd-div-iff-mult)
    moreover have ⟨ $x = x \text{ div } y \text{ div } z * (y * z) + (y * (x \text{ div } y \text{ mod } z) + x \text{ mod } y)$ ⟩
      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 $\langle ?Q \rangle$ **and** $\langle ?R \rangle$ **if** $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$
proof –
 define b **where** $\langle b = coeff \ (pCons \ a \ (p \ \text{mod} \ q)) \ (degree \ q) / lead-coeff \ q \rangle$
 have $\langle (pCons \ a \ p \ \text{div} \ q, pCons \ a \ p \ \text{mod} \ q) = \langle pCons \ b \ (p \ \text{div} \ q), (pCons \ a \ (p \ \text{mod} \ q) - smult \ b \ q) \rangle \rangle$ (**is** $\langle - = (?q, ?r) \rangle$)
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 ⟨coeff (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q) (degree q) = 0⟩
  using ⟨degree q > 0⟩ by (auto simp add: b-def)
ultimately have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q) < degree q⟩
  using ⟨degree q > 0⟩
  by (cases ⟨pCons a (p mod q) = smult b q⟩
    (auto intro: degree-less-if-less-eqI))

```



```

    then show ?case
      by simp
  qed
  with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ 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
      (λa (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 ≠ 0
  defines b ≡ 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 ⇒ 'a list ⇒ '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 ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list × '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  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  '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  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\times$  'a list
where
  divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d (Suc n) =
    (let
      a = hd r;
      qq = 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 qq 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  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  '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  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\times$  '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  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  '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*: $\text{minus-poly-rev-list } x \text{ (map ((*) 0) } y) = x$
for $x :: 'a::\text{ring list}$
by (*induct* x *y* *rule*: *minus-poly-rev-list.induct*) *auto*

lemma *length-minus-poly-rev-list* [*simp*]: $\text{length (minus-poly-rev-list } xs \text{ } ys) = \text{length } xs$
by (*induct* xs ys *rule*: *minus-poly-rev-list.induct*) *auto*

lemma *if-0-minus-poly-rev-list*:
(if $a = 0$ *then* x *else* $\text{minus-poly-rev-list } x \text{ (map ((*) } a) \text{ } y) =$
 $\text{minus-poly-rev-list } x \text{ (map ((*) } a) \text{ } y)$
for $a :: 'a::\text{ring}$
by(*cases* $a = 0$) (*simp-all* *add*: *minus-zero-does-nothing*)

lemma *Poly-append*: $\text{Poly } (a \text{ @ } b) = \text{Poly } a + \text{monom } 1 \text{ (length } a) * \text{Poly } b$
for $a :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1 list}$
by (*induct* a) (*auto* *simp*: *monom-0 monom-Suc*)

lemma *minus-poly-rev-list*: $\text{length } p \geq \text{length } q \implies$
 $\text{Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list (rev } p) \text{ (rev } q))) =$
 $\text{Poly } p - \text{monom } 1 \text{ (length } p - \text{length } q) * \text{Poly } q$
for $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 list}$
proof (*induct* $\text{rev } p$ $\text{rev } q$ *arbitrary*: $p \ q$ *rule*: *minus-poly-rev-list.induct*)
case ($1 \ x \ xs \ y \ ys$)
then **have** $\text{length (rev } q) \leq \text{length (rev } p)$
by *simp*
from *this*[*folded* $1(2,3)$] **have** $ys \# xs: \text{length } ys \leq \text{length } xs$
by *simp*
then **have** $*$: $\text{Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list } xs \text{ } ys)) =$
 $\text{Poly (rev } xs) - \text{monom } 1 \text{ (length } xs - \text{length } ys) * \text{Poly (rev } ys)$
by (*subst* $1.\text{hyps}(1)$ [*of* $\text{rev } xs \text{ rev } ys$, *unfolded* *rev-rev-ident* *length-rev*]) *auto*
have $\text{Poly } p - \text{monom } 1 \text{ (length } p - \text{length } q) * \text{Poly } q =$
 $\text{Poly (rev (rev } p)) - \text{monom } 1 \text{ (length (rev (rev } p)) - \text{length (rev (rev } q))) *}$
 $\text{Poly (rev (rev } q))}$
by *simp*
also **have** $\dots =$
 $\text{Poly (rev (} x \# xs)) - \text{monom } 1 \text{ (length (} x \# xs) - \text{length (} y \# ys)) * \text{Poly}$
 $(\text{rev (} y \# ys))$
unfolding $1(2,3)$ **by** *simp*
also **from** $ys \# xs$ **have** $\dots =$
 $\text{Poly (rev } xs) + \text{monom } x \text{ (length } xs) -$
 $(\text{monom } 1 \text{ (length } xs - \text{length } ys) * \text{Poly (rev } ys) + \text{monom } y \text{ (length } xs))$
by (*simp* *add*: *Poly-append* *distrib-left* *mult-monom* *smult-monom*)
also **have** $\dots = \text{Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list } xs \text{ } ys)) + \text{monom } (x - y) \text{ (length}$
 $xs)$
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*:
 $length\ d \leq length\ r \implies d \neq [] \implies$
 $hd\ (minus-poly-rev-list\ (map\ ((*)\ (last\ d))\ r)\ (map\ ((*)\ (hd\ r))\ (rev\ d))) = 0$
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*: $xs \neq [] \implies coeff\ (Poly\ xs)\ (length\ xs - 1) = hd\ (rev\ xs)$
by (*simp-all add: hd-conv-nth rev-nth nth-default-nth nth-append*)

lemma *pseudo-divmod-main-list-invar*:
assumes *leading-nonzero*: $last\ d \neq 0$
and *lc*: $last\ d = lc$
and $d \neq []$
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.prem*s **have** $*$: $\neg Suc\ (length\ r) \leq length\ d$
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 ⟨r ≠ []⟩ * 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) ⟨r ≠ []⟩ have n-ok : n = 1 + (length ?rrr) - length d
  by simp
  have cong: ∧x1 x2 x3 x4 y1 y2 y3 y4. x1 = y1 ⇒ x2 = y2 ⇒ x3 = y3 ⇒
x4 = y4 ⇒
  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 ⟨r ≠ []⟩] 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 * ⟨d ≠ []⟩, auto)
    from * have length d ≤ 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))) (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) $\neq 0$
and *last* (*coeffs* g) = *lead-coeff* g
and *coeffs* $g \neq []$
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 . *snd* (($\lambda(x,y)$. (f x , g y)) p) = g (*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*:

```

⟨f div g, f mod g⟩ =
  (if g = 0 then (0, f)
   else
    let
      ilc = inverse (lead-coeff g);
      h = smult ilc g;
      (q,r) = pseudo-divmod f h
    in (smult ilc q, r))
(is ⟨?l = ?r⟩)

```

proof (cases ⟨g = 0⟩)

case *True*

then show *?thesis* by *simp*

next

case *False*

define *ilc* where ⟨*ilc* = inverse (lead-coeff *g*)⟩

define *h* where ⟨*h* = smult *ilc* *g*⟩

from *False* have ⟨lead-coeff *h* = 1⟩

and ⟨*ilc* ≠ 0⟩

by (auto simp: *h-def ilc-def*)

define *q r* where ⟨*q* = f div *h*⟩ and ⟨*r* = f mod *h*⟩

with ⟨lead-coeff *h* = 1⟩ have *p*: ⟨pseudo-divmod f *h* = (*q*, *r*)⟩

by (simp add: *pseudo-divmod-eq-div-mod*)

from ⟨*ilc* ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨f div *g*, f mod *g*⟩ = (smult *ilc* *q*, *r*)

by (auto simp: *h-def div-smult-right mod-smult-right q-def r-def*)

also have ⟨(smult *ilc* *q*, *r*) = ?r⟩

using ⟨*g* ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: *Let-def p simp flip: h-def ilc-def*)

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod-list*:

```

(f div g, f mod g) =
  (let cg = coeffs g in
   if cg = [] then (0, f)
   else
    let
      cf = coeffs f;
      ilc = inverse (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
  divide-poly-main-list lc q r d (Suc n) =
    (let
      cr = hd r
      in if cr = 0 then divide-poly-main-list lc (cCons cr q) (tl r) d n else let
        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 [])
  | divide-poly-main-list lc q r d 0 = q

```


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* *pddivmod-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.prem1 **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 + length rr - length d

by (auto simp: r)

from ifCond **have** len: length dd \leq 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  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    Poly (divide-poly-main-list lc (cCons (lcr div lc) q)
      (rev (rev (minus-poly-rev-list (rev rr) (rev (map ((* (lcr div lc)) dd))))))
    (rev d) n) =
    divide-poly-main lc
      (monom 1 (Suc n) * Poly q + monom (lcr div lc) n)
      (Poly r - monom (lcr div lc) n * Poly d)
      (Poly d) (length rr - 1) n
    by (cases r rule: rev-cases; cases d rule: rev-cases)
      (auto simp add: Let-def rev-map nth-default-append)
  have cong:  $\bigwedge x1\ x2\ x3\ x4\ y1\ y2\ y3\ y4. x1 = y1 \implies x2 = y2 \implies x3 = y3 \implies$ 
 $x4 = y4 \implies$ 
    divide-poly-main lc x1 x2 x3 x4 n = divide-poly-main lc y1 y2 y3 y4 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 monom lcr (length rr) = monom (lcr div lc) (length rr - length dd) *
    monom lc (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]: $f \text{ div } g = \text{divide-poly-list } f\ g$

```

  proof -
    note d = divide-poly-def divide-poly-list-def
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases g = 0)
      case True
      show ?thesis by (auto simp: d True)
    next
    case False
    then obtain cg lcg where cg: coeffs g = cg @ [lcg]
      by (cases coeffs g rule: rev-cases) auto

```

```

with False have id: (g = 0) = False (cg @ [lcg] = []) = False
  by auto
from cg False have lcg: coeff g (degree g) = lcg
  using last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree last-snoc by force
with False have lcg ≠ 0 by auto
from cg Poly-coeffs [of g] have ltp: Poly (cg @ [lcg]) = g
  by auto
show ?thesis
  unfolding d cg Let-def id if-False poly-of-list-def
  by (subst divide-poly-main-list, insert False cg ⟨lcg ≠ 0⟩)
    (auto simp: lcg ltp, simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
qed
qed

```

4.31 Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings

lemma *prod-mset-const-poly*: $(\prod x \in \#A. [:f x:]) = [:prod-mset (image-mset f A):]$
 by (*induct A*) (*simp-all add: ac-simps*)

lemma *irreducible-const-poly-iff*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors\}$
shows *irreducible* $[:c:] \longleftrightarrow$ *irreducible* c

proof

assume A : *irreducible* c

show *irreducible* $[:c:]$

proof (*rule irreducibleI*)

fix $a b$ **assume** ab : $[:c:] = a * b$

hence $degree$ $[:c:] = degree$ $(a * b)$ **by** (*simp only:*)

also from A ab **have** $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

hence $degree$ $(a * b) = degree$ $a + degree$ b **by** (*simp add: degree-mult-eq*)

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* ($c :: 'a :: \text{semidom}$)

shows *prime-elem* $[:c:]$

proof (rule *prime-elemI*)

fix $a\ b$ assume $*$: $[:c:] \text{ dvd } a * b$

from $*$ have $\text{dvd}: c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } (a * b) \ n$ for n

by (subst (*asm*) *const-poly-dvd-iff*) *blast*

{

define m where $m = (\text{GREATEST } m. \neg c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } b \ m)$

assume $\neg[:c:] \text{ dvd } b$

hence $A: \exists i. \neg c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } b \ i$ by (subst (*asm*) *const-poly-dvd-iff*) *blast*

have $B: \bigwedge i. \neg c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } b \ i \implies i \leq \text{degree } b$

by (*auto intro: le-degree*)

have *coeff-m*: $\neg c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } b \ m$ unfolding *m-def* by (rule *GreatestI-ex-nat*[*OF*

A B])

have $i \leq m$ if $\neg c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } b \ i$ for i

unfolding *m-def* by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *B Greatest-le-nat* that)

hence *dvd-b*: $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } b \ i$ if $i > m$ for i using that by force

have $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } a \ i$ 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 $?A = \{..i+m\} - \{i\}$

have $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } (a * b) \ (i + m)$ by (*rule dvd*)

also have $\text{coeff } (a * b) \ (i + m) = (\sum_{k \leq i + m. \text{coeff } a \ k * \text{coeff } b \ (i + m - k)}$

by (*simp add: coeff-mult*)

also have $\{..i+m\} = \text{insert } i \ ?A$ by *auto*

also have $(\sum_{k \in \dots} \text{coeff } a \ k * \text{coeff } b \ (i + m - k)) =$

$\text{coeff } a \ i * \text{coeff } b \ m + (\sum_{k \in ?A. \text{coeff } a \ k * \text{coeff } b \ (i + m - k)}$

(*is - = - + ?S*)

by (*subst sum.insert simp-all*)

finally have *eq*: $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } a \ i * \text{coeff } b \ m + ?S$.

moreover have $c \text{ dvd } ?S$

proof (rule *dvd-sum*)

fix k assume $k: k \in \{..i+m\} - \{i\}$

show $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } a \ k * \text{coeff } b \ (i + m - k)$

proof (*cases k < i*)

case *False*

with k have $c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } a \ k$ by (*intro descend.IH*) *simp*

thus ?*thesis* by *simp*

next

case *True*

```

      hence  $c \text{ dvd coeff } b (i + m - k)$  by (intro dvd-b) simp
      thus ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed
  ultimately have  $c \text{ dvd coeff } a i * \text{coeff } b m$ 
    by (simp add: dvd-add-left-iff)
  with assms coeff-m show  $c \text{ dvd coeff } a i$ 
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
  qed
  hence  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } a$  by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
}
then show  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } a \vee [:c:] \text{ dvd } b$  by blast
next
from assms show  $[:c:] \neq 0$  and  $\neg [:c:] \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (simp-all add: prime-elem-def is-unit-const-poly-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-elem-const-poly-iff:
  fixes  $c :: 'a :: \text{semidom}$ 
  shows  $\text{prime-elem } [:c:] \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } c$ 
proof
  assume  $A: \text{prime-elem } [:c:]$ 
  show  $\text{prime-elem } c$ 
  proof (rule prime-elemI)
    fix  $a b$  assume  $c \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
    hence  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } [:a:] * [:b:]$  by (simp add: mult-ac)
    from  $A$  and this have  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } [:a:] \vee [:c:] \text{ dvd } [:b:]$  by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
    thus  $c \text{ dvd } a \vee c \text{ dvd } b$  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 ::  $'a::\text{semiring-gcd poly} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  where  $\text{content } p = \text{gcd-list } (\text{coeffs } p)$ 

```

```

lemma content-eq-fold-coeffs [code]:  $\text{content } p = \text{fold-coeffs gcd } p 0$ 
  by (simp add: content-def Gcd-fin.set-eq-fold fold-coeffs-def foldr-fold fun-eq-iff
    ac-simps)

```

```

lemma content-0 [simp]:  $\text{content } 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: content-def)

```

```

lemma content-1 [simp]:  $\text{content } 1 = 1$ 
  by (simp add: content-def)

```

```

lemma content-const [simp]:  $\text{content } [:c:] = \text{normalize } c$ 
  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 dvd coeff p n)
    by (rule const-poly-dvd-iff)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  a $\in$ set (coeffs p). c dvd a)
  proof safe
    fix n :: nat
    assume  $\forall$  a $\in$ set (coeffs p). c 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  $\leq$  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  $\in$  set (coeffs p)  $\implies$  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)  $\longleftrightarrow$  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  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  by (auto simp: content-def simp: poly-eq-iff coeffs-def)

definition primitive-part :: 'a :: semiring-gcd poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where primitive-part p = map-poly ( $\lambda x. x \text{ div } \text{content } p$ ) 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  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
      then have primitive-part p = map-poly ( $\lambda x. x \text{ div } \text{content } p$ ) 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]: $p \text{ dvd } q \implies content p \text{ dvd } content q$
 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  $degree \dots = degree (primitive-part p)$ 
    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  $\exists p. p\ dvd\ content (f * g) \wedge prime\ p$ 
      by (intro prime-divisor-exists) simp-all
    then obtain  $p$  where  $p\ dvd\ content (f * g)$   $prime\ p$  by blast
    from  $\langle p\ dvd\ content (f * g) \rangle$  have  $[:p:]\ dvd\ f * g$ 
      by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content)
    moreover from  $\langle prime\ p \rangle$  have  $prime-elem\ [:p:]$  by (simp add: lift-prime-elem-poly)
    ultimately have  $[:p:]\ dvd\ f \vee [:p:]\ dvd\ g$ 
      by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
    with assms have  $is-unit\ p$  by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content)
    with  $\langle prime\ p \rangle$  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  $\iff$  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  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly. degree } p > 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \exists x. \text{poly } p x = 0$ 

```

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** $p = Abs-poly (\lambda k. \text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f k \text{ else } 0)$
have $coeff-p: coeff\ p\ k = (\text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f k \text{ else } 0)$ **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** $p' = smult (inverse (lead-coeff\ p))\ p$
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 $poly\ p\ x = 0$
by $(simp\ add: p'-def)$
also **have** $poly\ p\ x = (\sum_{k \leq n}. f\ k * x^k)$
unfolding $poly-altdef$ **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 $(rule\ alg-closed)$ $(use\ assms\ in\ \langle auto\ simp: f-def \rangle)$
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  $p\text{-eq}$  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  $A: \text{size } A = \text{degree } q \ \ q = \text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } q)$ 
  ( $\prod_{x \in \#A.} [:-x, 1:]$ )
  using less.hyps[of  $q$ ] by auto
  have  $\text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{y \in \#\text{add-mset } x \ A.} [:-y, 1:]) =$ 
   $[:-x, 1:] * \text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } q) (\prod_{y \in \#A.} [:-y, 1:])$ 
  unfolding  $p\text{-eq}$  lead-coeff-mult by simp
  also note  $A(2)$  [symmetric]
  also note  $p\text{-eq}$  [symmetric]
  finally show ?thesis using  $A(1)$ 
  by (intro exI[of - add-mset  $x \ A$ ]) (auto simp: deg)
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  $\text{degree } (p :: 'a :: \text{alg-closed-field poly}) > 1$ 
  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:  $[-z, 1:]$  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  $\dots =$  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 $\bigwedge p :: 'a$ *poly*. *degree* $p > 1 \implies$ *lead-coeff* $p = 1 \implies$ *coeff* p $0 \neq 0 \implies$
 \neg *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 $\exists x$. *poly* p $x = 0$

proof (*cases coeff p 0 = 0*)

case *True*

hence *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 ≠ 0
    by (auto simp: p)
  have 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 ⟨degree p > 1⟩ ⟨lead-coeff p = 1⟩ ⟨coeff p 0 ≠ 0⟩]
have ¬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 ≠ 0
  using ⟨coeff p 0 ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: coeff-mult-0)

define r' where r' = smult (inverse (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 ≠ 0
  using ⟨coeff r 0 ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: r'-def)

have degree r < degree r + degree s
  using rs by linarith
also have ... = 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 ∃x. 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 $\text{OFCLASS}('a :: \text{field-char-0, alg-closed-field-class})$

proof (rule *alg-closedI-reducible, goal-cases*)


```

case (1 p)
define n where [simp]: n = degree p
define a where a = coeff p (n - 1)
define r where r = [-a / of-nat n, 1 :]
define s where s = [a / of-nat n, 1 :]
define q where q = pcompose p r

have n > 0
  using 1 by simp
have r-altdef: r = monom 1 1 + [-a / of-nat n:]
  by (simp add: r-def monom-altdef)
have deg-q: degree q = n
  by (simp add: q-def r-def degree-pcompose)
have lc-q: lead-coeff q = 1
  unfolding q-def using 1 by (subst lead-coeff-comp) (simp-all add: r-def)
have q ≠ 0
  using 1 deg-q by auto

have coeff q (n - 1) =
  (∑ i ≤ n. ∑ k ≤ i. coeff p i * (of-nat (i choose k) *
    ((-a / of-nat n) ^ (i - k) * (if k = n - 1 then 1 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 ... = (∑ i ≤ n. ∑ k ∈ (if i ≥ n - 1 then {n-1} else {})).
    coeff p i * (of-nat (i choose k) * (-a / of-nat n) ^ (i - k))
    by (rule sum.cong [OF refl], rule sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto split:
    if-splits)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {n-1, n}. ∑ k ∈ (if i ≥ n - 1 then {n-1} else {})).
    coeff p i * (of-nat (i choose k) * (-a / 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  $\neg$ irreducible q
  using assms[of q] and lc-q and 1 and  $\langle$ coeff q (n - 1) = 0 $\rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: deg-q)
then obtain u v where uv: degree u > 0 degree v > 0 q = u * v
  using  $\langle$ q  $\neq$  0 $\rangle$  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  $\neg$ 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 \neq 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  $[: -x, 1:] \wedge^n \text{ dvd } p$ 
  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 + Polynomial.order x q
  unfolding p-eq by (subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
hence Polynomial.order x q = 0
  by (simp add: n-def)
hence 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 dvd [:-x, 1:] ^ n d dvd q
have degree d = 0
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬(degree d = 0)
  then obtain z where z: poly d z = 0
    using alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root by blast
  moreover from this and d(1) have poly ([:-x, 1:] ^ n) z = 0
    using dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
  ultimately have poly d x = 0
    by auto
  with d(2) have poly q x = 0
    using dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
  with ⟨poly q x ≠ 0⟩ show False by contradiction
qed
thus is-unit d using d
  by (metis ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ dvd-0-left is-unit-iff-degree)
qed
next
  have poly q y = 0
    using ⟨poly p y = 0⟩ ⟨x ≠ y⟩ by (auto simp: p-eq)
  with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ show degree q > 0
    using order-degree order-gt-0-iff order-less-le-trans by blast
  qed (use ⟨n > 0⟩ in ⟨simp-all add: p-eq degree-power-eq⟩)
qed

no-notation cCons (infixr ## 65)

end

```

5 A formalization of formal power series

theory Formal-Power-Series

imports

Complex-Main

Euclidean-Algorithm

Primes

begin

5.1 The type of formal power series

typedef 'a fps = {f :: nat ⇒ 'a. True}

morphisms fps-nth Abs-fps

by simp

notation fps-nth (**infixl** \$ 75)

lemma expand-fps-eq: p = q ↔ (∀ 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*: $1 = Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-one-nth* [*simp*]: $1 \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *fps-one-def* **by** *simp*

instantiation *fps* :: (*plus*) *plus*

begin

definition *fps-plus-def*: $(+) = (\lambda f g. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f \$ n + g \$ n))$

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*: $(-) = (\lambda f g. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f \$ n - g \$ n))$

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*: $\text{uminus} = (\lambda f. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. - (f \$ n)))$

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-neg-nth* [*simp*]: $(- f) \$ n = - (f \$ n)$

unfolding *fps-uminus-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-neg-0* [*simp*]: $-(0::'a::\text{group-add fps}) = 0$

by (*rule iffD2*, *rule fps-eq-iff*, *auto*)

instantiation *fps* :: ($\{\text{comm-monoid-add, times}\}$) *times*

begin

definition *fps-times-def*: $(*) = (\lambda f g. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \sum_{i=0..n}. f \$ i * g \$ (n - i)))$

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-mult-nth*: $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n}. f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$

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* :: (*{comm-monoid-add, 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*::*{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, 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*::*zero*) *fps* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**

subdegree *f* = (*if* $f = 0$ *then* 0 *else* *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 subdegree-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*: $\text{subdegree } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0 \vee f \$ 0 \neq 0$
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]*: $f \$ \text{subdegree } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$
by (*cases f = 0*) *auto*

lemma *fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI*: $\text{subdegree } f > 0 \implies f \neq 0$
by *auto*

lemma *subdegree-uminus [simp]*:
 $\text{subdegree } (-(f::('a::group-add) fps)) = \text{subdegree } f$
proof (*cases f=0*)
case *False* **thus** *?thesis* **by** (*force intro: subdegreeI*)
qed *simp*

lemma *subdegree-minus-commute [simp]*:
fixes $f :: 'a::group-add\ fps$
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  $f g :: 'a::\text{monoid-add fps}$ 
  assumes  $f + g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f + g) \geq \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
  using assms
  by (force intro: subdegree-geI)

lemma subdegree-add-ge:
  assumes  $f \neq -(g :: ('a :: \text{group-add}) \text{fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f + g) \geq \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
proof (rule subdegree-add-ge')
  have  $f + g = 0 \implies \text{False}$ 
  proof -
    assume  $fg: f + g = 0$ 
    have  $\bigwedge n. f \$ n = - g \$ n$ 
    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  $f + g \neq 0$  by fast
qed

lemma subdegree-add-eq1:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } f < \text{subdegree } (g :: 'a::\text{monoid-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f + g) = \text{subdegree } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-add-eq2:
  assumes  $g \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } g < \text{subdegree } (f :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f + g) = \text{subdegree } g$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq1:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } f < \text{subdegree } (g :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq1-cancel:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } f < \text{subdegree } (g :: 'a :: \text{cancel-comm-monoid-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq2:
  assumes  $g \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } g < \text{subdegree } (f :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$ 

```


shows $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } g$
using *assms* **by** (*auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *subdegree-diff-ge* [*simp*]:
assumes $f \neq (g :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f - g) \geq \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$
proof –
have $f \neq -(-g)$
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 $f g :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-diff fps}$
assumes $f - g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f - g) \geq \text{subdegree } f$
using *assms* **by** (*auto intro: subdegree-geI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *nth-subdegree-mult-left* [*simp*]:
fixes $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$
shows $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f) = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ 0$
by (*cases subdegree f*) (*simp-all add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *nth-subdegree-mult-right* [*simp*]:
fixes $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$
shows $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } g) = f \$ 0 * g \$ \text{subdegree } g$
by (*cases subdegree g*) (*simp-all add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*)

lemma *nth-subdegree-mult* [*simp*]:
fixes $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$
shows $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g) = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ \text{subdegree } g$
proof –
let $?n = \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
have $(f * g) \$?n = (\sum_{i=0..?n} f\$i * g\$(?n-i))$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
also **have** $\dots = (\sum_{i=0..?n} \text{if } i = \text{subdegree } f \text{ then } f\$i * g\$(?n-i) \text{ else } 0)$
proof (*intro sum.cong*)
fix x **assume** $x \in \{0..?n\}$
hence $x = \text{subdegree } f \vee x < \text{subdegree } f \vee ?n - x < \text{subdegree } g$ **by** *auto*
thus $f \$ x * g \$ (?n - x) = (\text{if } x = \text{subdegree } f \text{ then } f \$ x * g \$ (?n - x) \text{ else } 0)$
by (*elim disjE conjE*) *auto*
qed *auto*
also **have** $\dots = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ \text{subdegree } g$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *fps-mult-nth-eq0*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
assumes $n < \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
shows $(f * g) \$ n = 0$
proof –
have $\bigwedge i. i \in \{0..n\} \implies f \$ i * g \$ (n - i) = 0$
proof –
fix i **assume** $i \in \{0..n\}$
show $f \$ i * g \$ (n - i) = 0$
proof ($\text{cases } i < \text{subdegree } f \vee n - i < \text{subdegree } g$)
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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
assumes $f * g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f * g) \geq \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
using *assms fps-mult-nth-eq0*
by (*intro subdegree-geI*) *simp*

lemma *subdegree-mult'*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
assumes $f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ \text{subdegree } g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f * g) = \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $f * g \neq 0$ **by** *fastforce*
hence $\text{subdegree } (f * g) \geq \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$ **using** *fps-mult-subdegree-ge*
by *fast*
moreover from *assms* **have** $\text{subdegree } (f * g) \leq \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
by (*intro subdegree-leI*) *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *subdegree-mult [simp]*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *fps*
assumes $f \neq 0$ $g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f * g) = \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
using *assms*
by (*intro subdegree-mult'*) *simp*

lemma *fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left*:
fixes $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}\})$ *fps*
shows $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=\text{subdegree } f..n.} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$
proof (*cases subdegree } f \le 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 $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$
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 $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$
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 $1: \text{subdegree } f > n - \text{subdegree } g$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases f*g = 0*)
case *False*
with 1 **have** $n < \text{subdegree } (f * g)$ **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 *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 *fps*

show $a + b = b + a$

by (*simp add: fps-ext add.commute*)

qed

instance *fps* :: (*monoid-add*) *monoid-add*

proof

fix *a* :: 'a *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 *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 *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 *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-neg-one) zero-neg-one
  by standard (simp add: expand-fps-eq)

lemma fps-mult-assoc-lemma:
  fixes k :: nat
  and f :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-add
  shows (∑ j=0..k. ∑ i=0..j. f i (j - i) (n - j)) =
    (∑ j=0..k. ∑ 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 (∑ j=0..n. ∑ i=0..j. a $ i * b $(j - i) * c $(n - j)) =
      (∑ j=0..n. ∑ 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 ( $\sum i=0..n. a\$i * b\$(n - i)$ ) = ( $\sum i=0..n. a\$(n - i) * b\$i$ )
      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 = ( $\sum k \leq 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 ( $\lambda k. (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 ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0$ )

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*]: $\text{fps-const } c = 0 \longleftrightarrow c = 0$
by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-const-1-eq-1* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } 1 = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-eq-1-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } c = 1 \longleftrightarrow c = 1$
by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *subdegree-fps-const* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-const } c) = 0$
by (*cases c = 0*) (*auto intro!: subdegreeI*)

lemma *fps-const-neg* [*simp*]: $-(\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{group-add})) = \text{fps-const } (-c)$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{monoid-add}) + \text{fps-const } d = \text{fps-const } (c + d)$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add-left*: $\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{monoid-add}) + f =$
Abs-fps ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c + f\$0 \text{ else } f\$n$)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add-right*: $f + \text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{monoid-add}) =$
Abs-fps ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } f\$0 + c \text{ else } f\$n$)
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-sub* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{group-add}) - \text{fps-const } d = \text{fps-const } (c - d)$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemmas *fps-const-minus* = *fps-const-sub*

lemma *fps-const-mult*[*simp*]:
fixes $c\ d :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-const } d = \text{fps-const } (c * d)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth sum.neutral*)

lemma *fps-const-mult-left*:
 $\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}) * f = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. c * f\$n)$
unfolding *fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth*
by (*simp add: fps-const-def mult-delta-left*)

lemma *fps-const-mult-right*:
 $f * \text{fps-const } (c::'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f\$n * c)$
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
  qed

```



```

    qed
    thus  $c = 0 \vee a = b$  by fast
  qed auto
  show  $(c * a = c * b) = (c = 0 \vee a = b)$ 
  proof
    assume  $ab: c * a = c * b$ 
    have  $c \neq 0 \implies a = b$ 
    proof (rule fps-ext)
      fix  $n$ 
      assume  $c: c \neq 0$ 
      show  $a \$ n = b \$ n$ 
      proof (induct  $n$  rule: nat-less-induct)
        case (1  $n$ )
        moreover have  $\forall i \in \{Suc (subdegree\ c)..subdegree\ c + n\}. subdegree\ c + n$ 
        -  $i < n$  by auto
        ultimately show ?case
          using  $ab\ c\ fps\text{-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left}[of\ c\ a\ subdegree\ c + n]$ 
             $fps\text{-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left}[of\ c\ b\ subdegree\ c + n]$ 
          by (simp add: sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
      qed
    qed
  thus  $c = 0 \vee a = b$  by fast
  qed auto
  qed

```

instance $fps :: (ring\text{-no-zero-divisors})\ ring\text{-no-zero-divisors} \dots$

instance $fps :: (ring\text{-1-no-zero-divisors})\ ring\text{-1-no-zero-divisors} \dots$

instance $fps :: (idom)\ idom \dots$

lemma $fps\text{-of-nat}: fps\text{-const}\ (of\text{-nat}\ c) = of\text{-nat}\ c$

by (induction c) (simp-all add: $fps\text{-const-add}$ [symmetric] del: $fps\text{-const-add}$)

lemma $fps\text{-of-int}: fps\text{-const}\ (of\text{-int}\ c) = of\text{-int}\ c$

by (induction c) (simp-all add: $fps\text{-const-minus}$ [symmetric] $fps\text{-of-nat}\ fps\text{-const-neg}$ [symmetric] del: $fps\text{-const-minus}\ fps\text{-const-neg}$)

lemma $semiring\text{-char-fps}$ [simp]: $CHAR('a :: comm\text{-semiring-1}\ fps) = CHAR('a)$

by (rule $CHAR\text{-eqI}$) (auto simp flip: $fps\text{-of-nat}\ simp: of\text{-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd}$)

instance $fps :: (\{semiring\text{-prime-char}, comm\text{-semiring-1}\})\ semiring\text{-prime-char}$

by (rule $semiring\text{-prime-charI}$) auto

instance $fps :: (\{comm\text{-semiring-1}\})\ comm\text{-semiring-1}$

by standard

instance $fps :: (\{comm\text{-ring-1}\})\ comm\text{-ring-1}$

by standard

instance $fps :: (\{idom\text{-prime-char}, comm\text{-semiring-1}\})\ idom\text{-prime-char}$

by *standard*

lemma *fps-numeral-fps-const*: numeral $k = \text{fps-const } (\text{numeral } k)$
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*:
 $(- \text{numeral } k :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}) = \text{fps-const } (- \text{numeral } k)$
by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-numeral-nth*: numeral $n \ \$ \ i = (\text{if } i = 0 \ \text{then } \text{numeral } n \ \text{else } 0)$
by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-numeral-nth-0 [simp]*: numeral $n \ \$ \ 0 = \text{numeral } n$
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]*:
 $(\text{of-nat } c) \ \$ \ n = (\text{if } n=0 \ \text{then } \text{of-nat } c \ \text{else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fps-of-nat[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-nth-of-int [simp]*:
 $(\text{of-int } c) \ \$ \ n = (\text{if } n=0 \ \text{then } \text{of-int } c \ \text{else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fps-of-int[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-mult-of-nat-nth [simp]*:
shows $(\text{of-nat } k * f) \ \$ \ n = \text{of-nat } k * f \$ n$
and $(f * \text{of-nat } k) \ \$ \ n = f \$ n * \text{of-nat } k$
by (*simp-all add: fps-of-nat[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-mult-of-int-nth [simp]*:
shows $(\text{of-int } k * f) \ \$ \ n = \text{of-int } k * f \$ n$
and $(f * \text{of-int } k) \ \$ \ n = f \$ n * \text{of-int } k$
by (*simp-all add: fps-of-int[symmetric]*)

lemma *numeral-neq-fps-zero [simp]*: (numeral $f :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 } \text{fps}$) $\neq 0$
proof
assume numeral $f = (0 :: 'a \ \text{fps})$
from *arg-cong[of - - $\lambda F. F \ \$ \ 0$, OF this]* **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *subdegree-power-ge*:
 $f \hat{\ } n \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n) \geq n * \text{subdegree } f$
proof (*induct n*)
case (*Suc n*) **thus** *?case* **using** *fps-mult-subdegree-ge* **by** *fastforce*
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree*:
 $k < n * \text{subdegree } f \implies (f \hat{\ } n) \$ k = 0$
proof (*cases* $f \hat{\ } n = 0$)
 case *False*
 assume $k < n * \text{subdegree } f$
 with *False* **have** $k < \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n)$ **using** *subdegree-power-ge*[*of f n*] **by** *simp*
 thus $(f \hat{\ } n) \$ k = 0$ **by** *auto*
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-pow-base* [*simp*]:
 $(f \hat{\ } n) \$ (n * \text{subdegree } f) = (f \$ \text{subdegree } f) \hat{\ } n$
proof (*induct n*)
 case (*Suc n*)
 show *?case*
 proof (*cases* $\text{Suc } n * \text{subdegree } f < \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n)$)
 case *True* **with** *Suc* **show** *?thesis*
 by (*auto simp: fps-mult-nth-eq0 distrib-right*)
 next
 case *False*
 hence $\forall i \in \{\text{Suc } (\text{subdegree } f) .. \text{Suc } n * \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n)\}.$
 $f \hat{\ } n \$ (\text{Suc } n * \text{subdegree } f - i) = 0$
 by (*auto simp: fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree*)
 with *False Suc* **show** *?thesis*
 using *fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees*[*of f f \hat{\ } n Suc n * subdegree f*]
 sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[*of*
 subdegree f
 $\text{Suc } n * \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n)$
 $\lambda i. f \$ i * f \hat{\ } n \$ (\text{Suc } n * \text{subdegree } f - i)$
]
 by *simp*
qed
qed *simp*

lemma *subdegree-power-eqI*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 } \text{fps}$
 shows $(f \$ \text{subdegree } f) \hat{\ } n \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n) = n * \text{subdegree } f$
proof (*induct n*)
 case (*Suc n*)
 from *Suc* **have** $1: \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n) = n * \text{subdegree } f$ **by** *fastforce*
 with *Suc(2)* **have** $f \$ \text{subdegree } f * f \hat{\ } n \$ \text{subdegree } (f \hat{\ } n) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
 with 1 **show** *?case* **using** *subdegree-mult'*[*of f f \hat{\ } n*] **by** *simp*
qed *simp*

lemma *subdegree-power* [*simp*]:
 $\text{subdegree } ((f :: ('a :: \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors } \text{fps}) \hat{\ } n) = n * \text{subdegree } f$
by (*cases f = 0; induction n*) *simp-all*

lemma *minus-one-power-iff*: $(- (1::'a::ring-1)) ^ n = (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } - 1)$
by (*induct n*) *auto*

definition *fps-X* = *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$)

lemma *subdegree-fps-X* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-X} :: ('a :: \text{zero-neq-one}) \text{fps}) = 1$
by (*auto intro!*: *subdegreeI simp: fps-X-def*)

lemma *fps-X-mult-nth* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult}\}$ *fps*
shows $(\text{fps-X} * f) \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \$ (n - 1))$
proof (*cases n*)
case (*Suc m*)
moreover have $(\text{fps-X} * f) \$ \text{Suc } m = f \$ (\text{Suc } m - 1)$
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 $a :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult}\}$ *fps*
shows $(a * \text{fps-X}) \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } a \$ (n - 1))$
proof (*cases n*)
case (*Suc m*)
moreover have $(a * \text{fps-X}) \$ \text{Suc } m = a \$ (\text{Suc } m - 1)$
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 $(a * \text{fps-X}) \$ \text{Suc } m = (\sum_{i=0..k} a \$ i * \text{fps-X} \$ (\text{Suc } m - i)) + a \$ (\text{Suc } k)$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-X-def*)
moreover have $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. a \$ i * \text{fps-X} \$ (\text{Suc } m - i) = 0$ **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 $a :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult}\}$ *fps*
shows $\text{fps-X} * a = a * \text{fps-X}$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*: $\text{fps-X} ^ k * a = a * \text{fps-X} ^ k$
proof (*induct k*)

```

case (Suc k)
hence  $\text{fps-X} \wedge \text{Suc } k * a = a * \text{fps-X} * \text{fps-X} \wedge k$ 
  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: 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 (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  $\text{fps-X} \wedge n * f \neq 0$ 
  and  $f * \text{fps-X} \wedge n \neq 0$ 
proof -
  show  $\text{fps-X} \wedge n * f \neq 0$ 
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: assms mult.assoc fps-mult-fps-X-nonzero(1))
  thus  $f * \text{fps-X} \wedge n \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-X-power-iff:  $\text{fps-X} \wedge n = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda m. \text{if } m = n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  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 $subdegree\ (fps-X^n * f) = subdegree\ f + n$
and $subdegree\ (f * fps-X^n) = subdegree\ f + n$
proof –
from *assms show* $subdegree\ (fps-X^n * f) = subdegree\ f + n$
by (*induct n*)
(simp-all add: algebra-simps fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X(1) fps-mult-fps-X-power-nonzero(1))
thus $subdegree\ (f * fps-X^n) = subdegree\ f + n$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*)
qed

lemma *fps-mult-fps-X-plus-1-nth*:
 $((1+fps-X)*a) \$ n = (if\ n = 0\ then\ (a \$ n :: 'a::semiring-1)\ else\ a \$ n + a \$ (n - 1))$
proof (*cases n*)
case 0
then *show ?thesis*
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
next
case (*Suc m*)
have $((1 + fps-X)*a) \$ n = sum\ (\lambda i. (1 + fps-X) \$ i * a \$ (n - i))\ \{0..n\}$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
also $have \dots = sum\ (\lambda i. (1+fps-X) \$ i * a \$ (n-i))\ \{0.. 1\}$
unfolding *Suc* **by** (*rule sum.mono-neutral-right*) *auto*
also $have \dots = (if\ n = 0\ then\ a \$ n\ else\ a \$ n + a \$ (n - 1))$
by (*simp add: Suc*)
finally *show ?thesis .*
qed

lemma *fps-mult-right-fps-X-plus-1-nth*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 } \text{fps}$

shows $(a*(1+\text{fps-X})) \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } a\$n \text{ else } a\$n + a\$(n - 1))$

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*]: $(\text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fps}) \neq \text{fps-const } c$
proof

assume $(\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) = \text{fps-const } (c :: 'a)$

hence $\text{fps-X} \$ 1 = (\text{fps-const } (c :: 'a)) \$ 1$ **by** (*simp only:*)

thus *False* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *fps-X-neq-zero* [*simp*]: $(\text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fps}) \neq 0$

by (*simp only: fps-const-0-eq-0[symmetric] fps-X-neq-fps-const*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-neq-one* [*simp*]: $(\text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fps}) \neq 1$

by (*simp only: fps-const-1-eq-1[symmetric] fps-X-neq-fps-const*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-neq-numeral* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-X} \neq \text{numeral } c$

by (*simp only: numeral-fps-const fps-X-neq-fps-const*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-pow-eq-fps-X-pow-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-X} ^ m = \text{fps-X} ^ n \longleftrightarrow m = n$
proof

assume $(\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) ^ m = \text{fps-X} ^ n$

hence $(\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) ^ m \$ m = \text{fps-X} ^ n \$ m$ **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*: $\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (numeral } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then numeral } c \text{ else } 0)$

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]:

$n \leq m \implies \text{fps-shift } n \text{ (fps-X } ^m) = \text{fps-X } ^{(m - n)}$

by (intro fps-ext) auto

lemma *fps-shift-subdegree* [simp]:

$n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{subdegree (fps-shift } n \text{ } f) = \text{subdegree } f - n$

by (cases $f=0$) (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-shift*:

$\text{fps-shift } (m + n) \text{ } f = \text{fps-shift } m \text{ (fps-shift } n \text{ } f)$

by (rule fps-ext) (simp add: add-ac)

lemma *fps-shift-fps-shift-reorder*:

$\text{fps-shift } m \text{ (fps-shift } n \text{ } f) = \text{fps-shift } n \text{ (fps-shift } m \text{ } f)$

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*:

$m \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ (k - m))) = \text{fps-shift } (n - m) \text{ } f$

$m > n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ (k - m))) =$

$\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < m - n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ (k - (m - n)))$

proof –

assume $m \leq n$

thus $\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ (k - m))) = \text{fps-shift } (n - m) \text{ } f$

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*:

$\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (} f + g) = \text{fps-shift } n \text{ } f + \text{fps-shift } n \text{ } g$

by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

lemma *fps-shift-diff*:
 $fps\text{-}shift\ n\ (f - g) = fps\text{-}shift\ n\ f - fps\text{-}shift\ n\ g$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-uminus*:
 $fps\text{-}shift\ n\ (-f) = -\ fps\text{-}shift\ n\ f$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-mult*:
assumes $n \leq subdegree\ (g :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add, mult\text{-}zero\}\ fps)$
shows $fps\text{-}shift\ n\ (h * g) = h * fps\text{-}shift\ n\ g$
proof –
have *case1*: $\bigwedge a\ b :: 'b\ fps. 1 \leq subdegree\ b \implies fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ (a * b) = a * fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ b$
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
fix $a\ b :: 'b\ fps$
and $n :: nat$
assume $b: 1 \leq subdegree\ b$
have $\bigwedge i. i \leq n \implies n + 1 - i = (n - i) + 1$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with b **show** $fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ (a * b)\ \$\ n = (a * fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ b)\ \$\ n$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)
qed
have $n \leq subdegree\ g \implies fps\text{-}shift\ n\ (h * g) = h * fps\text{-}shift\ n\ g$
proof (*induct n*)
case (*Suc n*)
have $fps\text{-}shift\ (Suc\ n)\ (h * g) = fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ (fps\text{-}shift\ n\ (h * g))$
by (*simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric]*)
also **have** $\dots = h * (fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ (fps\text{-}shift\ n\ g))$
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 $n \leq subdegree\ (g :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add, mult\text{-}zero\}\ fps)$
shows $fps\text{-}shift\ n\ (g * h) = fps\text{-}shift\ n\ g * h$
proof –
have *case1*: $\bigwedge a\ b :: 'b\ fps. 1 \leq subdegree\ a \implies fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ (a * b) = fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ a * b$
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
fix $a\ b :: 'b\ fps$
and $n :: nat$
assume $1 \leq subdegree\ a$
hence $fps\text{-}shift\ 1\ (a * b)\ \$\ n = (\sum_{i=Suc\ 0..Suc\ n. a\ \$i * b\ \$\ (n+1-i)})$
using *sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of 0 n+1 $\lambda i. a\ \$i * b\ \$\ (n+1-i)$]*
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

thus $\text{fps-shift } 1 (a*b) \$ n = (\text{fps-shift } 1 a * b) \$ n$
using $\text{sum.shift-bounds-cl-Suc-ivl}$ [of $\lambda i. a\$i * b\$(n+1-i) 0 n$]
by ($\text{simp add: fps-mult-nth}$)
qed
have $n \leq \text{subdegree } g \implies \text{fps-shift } n (g*h) = \text{fps-shift } n g * h$
proof ($\text{induct } n$)
case ($\text{Suc } n$)
have $\text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n) (g*h) = \text{fps-shift } 1 (\text{fps-shift } n (g*h))$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric]}$)
also have $\dots = (\text{fps-shift } 1 (\text{fps-shift } n g)) * h$
using Suc case1 **by force**
finally show $?case$ **by** ($\text{simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric]}$)
qed simp
with assms **show** $?thesis$ **by fast**
qed

lemma $\text{fps-shift-mult-right}$:
assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } (g :: 'b :: \text{comm-semiring-0 } \text{fps})$
shows $\text{fps-shift } n (g*h) = h * \text{fps-shift } n g$
by ($\text{simp add: assms fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm mult.commute}$)

lemma $\text{fps-shift-mult-both}$:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $m \leq \text{subdegree } f \ n \leq \text{subdegree } g$
shows $\text{fps-shift } m f * \text{fps-shift } n g = \text{fps-shift } (m+n) (f*g)$
using assms
by ($\text{simp add: fps-shift-mult fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm fps-shift-fps-shift}$)

lemma $\text{fps-shift-subdegree-zero-iff}$ [simp]:
 $\text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) f = 0 \iff f = 0$
by ($\text{subst } (1) \text{nth-subdegree-zero-iff[symmetric]}$, $\text{cases } f = 0$)
($\text{simp-all del: nth-subdegree-zero-iff}$)

lemma $\text{fps-shift-times-fps-X}$:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, monoid-mult}\} \text{fps}$
shows $1 \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-shift } 1 f * \text{fps-X} = f$
by (intro fps-ext) ($\text{simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero}$)

lemma $\text{fps-shift-times-fps-X'}$ [simp]:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, monoid-mult}\} \text{fps}$
shows $\text{fps-shift } 1 (f * \text{fps-X}) = f$
by (intro fps-ext) ($\text{simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero}$)

lemma $\text{fps-shift-times-fps-X''}$:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, monoid-mult}\} \text{fps}$
shows $1 \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n (f * \text{fps-X}) = \text{fps-shift } (n - 1) f$
by (intro fps-ext) ($\text{simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero}$)

lemma $\text{fps-shift-times-fps-X-power}$:

$n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n = f$
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]
 fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm[of n f * fps-Xⁿ fps-X^(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]:
 unit-factor f = fps-shift (subdegree f) f
instance ..
end

lemma *fps-unit-factor-zero-iff*: unit-factor (f::'a::zero fps) = 0 \iff f = 0
by simp

lemma *fps-unit-factor-nth-0*: f \neq 0 \implies unit-factor f \$ 0 \neq 0
by simp

lemma *fps-X-unit-factor*: unit-factor (fps-X :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fps) = 1
by (intro fps-ext) auto

lemma *fps-X-power-unit-factor*: unit-factor (fps-Xⁿ) = 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*:
 $\text{unit-factor } (-f) = - \text{unit-factor } (f :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$
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 $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, monoid-mult, mult-zero}\} \text{ fps}$
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 $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-}X^{\wedge} n * f) = \text{unit-factor } f$
and $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{fps-}X^{\wedge} n) = \text{unit-factor } f$
proof –
show $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-}X^{\wedge} n * f) = \text{unit-factor } f$
proof (*induct n*)
case (*Suc m*) **thus** *?case*
using *fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X(1)* [*of fps-}X^{\wedge} m * f]* **by** (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
qed *simp*
thus $\text{unit-factor } (f * \text{fps-}X^{\wedge} n) = \text{unit-factor } f$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*)
qed

lemma *fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor*:

```

fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
shows unit-factor (f * unit-factor g) = unit-factor (f * g)
and unit-factor (unit-factor f * g) = unit-factor (f * g)
proof -
show unit-factor (f * unit-factor g) = 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 subdegree g f*g]
    by (simp add: fps-shift-mult)
  next
    case True
    moreover have f * unit-factor g = fps-shift (subdegree g) (f*g)
      by (simp add: fps-shift-mult)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
show unit-factor (unit-factor f * g) = 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 subdegree f f*g]
    by (simp add: fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm)
  next
    case True
    moreover have unit-factor f * g = fps-shift (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::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
shows unit-factor (unit-factor f * unit-factor g) = 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::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
assumes f $ subdegree f * g $ subdegree g ≠ 0
shows unit-factor (f * g) = unit-factor f * unit-factor g
using assms
by (simp add: subdegree-mult' fps-shift-mult-both)

```

```

lemma fps-unit-factor-mult:
fixes f g :: 'a::semiring-no-zero-divisors fps
shows unit-factor (f * g) = unit-factor f * unit-factor g
using fps-unit-factor-mult'[of f g]
by (cases f=0 ∨ g=0) auto

```

```

definition fps-cutoff n f = Abs-fps (λi. if i < n then f$i 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*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow (f = 0 \vee n \leq \text{subdegree } f)$

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*:

$\text{fps-shift } n \ f * \text{fps-}\widehat{X}^n + \text{fps-cutoff } n \ f = f$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-power-mult-right-nth*)

lemma *fps-shift-cutoff'*:

$\text{fps-}\widehat{X}^n * \text{fps-shift } n \ f + \text{fps-cutoff } n \ f = f$

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-right-mult-nth*:

assumes $k < n$

shows $(f * \text{fps-cutoff } n \ g) \$ k = (f * g) \$ k$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. \text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ } g \text{ } \$ (k - i) = g \text{ } \$ (k - i)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
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 fps set*) $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U)$
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

```

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 real k > - log y x
  by simp
  then have ln y * 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 $\exists n0. \forall n \geq n0. \text{dist } (?s n) a < r$ if $r > 0$ for r

proof –

obtain $n0$ where $n0: (1/2) ^ n0 < r$ $n0 > 0$

using reals-power-lt-ex[OF ‹ $r > 0$ ›, of 2] by auto

show ?thesis

proof –

have $\text{dist } (?s n) a < r$ if $nn0: n \geq n0$ for n

proof –

from that have $thnn0: (1/2) ^ n \leq (1/2 :: \text{real}) ^ n0$

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 ‹ $r > 0$ › 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 $\dots \leq (1/2) ^ n0$

using $nn0$ by (simp add: field-split-simps)

also have $\dots < r$

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

```

5.6 Division

```
declare sum.cong[fundef-cong]
```

```

fun fps-left-inverse-constructor ::
  'a::{comm-monoid-add,times,uminus} fps  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where
  fps-left-inverse-constructor f a 0 = a
| fps-left-inverse-constructor f a (Suc n) =
  - sum ( $\lambda$ 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 $x * f \$ 0 = (1::'b)$

abbreviation *fps-left-inverse* \equiv (λ *f* *x*. *Abs-fps* (*fps-left-inverse-constructor* *f* *x*))

```

fun fps-right-inverse-constructor ::
  'a::{comm-monoid-add,times,uminus} fps  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where
  fps-right-inverse-constructor f a 0 = a
| fps-right-inverse-constructor f a n =
  - a * sum ( $\lambda$ i. f $ i * fps-right-inverse-constructor f a (n - i)) {1..n}

```

— This will construct a right inverse for *f* in case that $f \$ 0 * y = (1::'b)$

abbreviation *fps-right-inverse* \equiv (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* \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a

where *natfun-inverse* *f* \equiv *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::'b*) = (*0::'b*), then this will evaluate to zero when the zeroth term is zero.

definition *fps-divide-def*: *f* *div* *g* = *fps-shift* (*subdegree* *g*) (*f* * *inverse* (*unit-factor* *g*))

— If scalars are of class *mult-zero* and satisfy condition *inverse* (*0::'b*) = (*0::'b*),

then div by zero will equal zero.

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-0-iff*:
 (*fps-left-inverse* *f* *x*) \$ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow *x* = 0
 (*fps-right-inverse* *f* *x*) \$ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow *x* = 0
 by *auto*

lemma *fps-inverse-0-iff'*: (*inverse* *f*) \$ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow *inverse* (*f* \$ 0) = 0
 by (*simp* *add*: *fps-inverse-def* *fps-lr-inverse-0-iff*(2))

lemma *fps-inverse-0-iff[simp]*: (*inverse* *f*) \$ 0 = (0::'a::division-ring) \longleftrightarrow *f* \$ 0 = 0
 by (*simp* *add*: *fps-inverse-0-iff'*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-nth-0*:
 (*fps-left-inverse* *f* *x*) \$ 0 = *x* (*fps-right-inverse* *f* *x*) \$ 0 = *x*
 by *auto*

lemma *fps-inverse-nth-0 [simp]*: (*inverse* *f*) \$ 0 = *inverse* (*f* \$ 0)
 by (*simp* *add*: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-starting0*:
 fixes *f* :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus} *fps*
 and *g* :: 'b::{ab-group-add,mult-zero} *fps*
 shows *fps-left-inverse* *f* 0 = 0
 and *fps-right-inverse* *g* 0 = 0
proof –
 show *fps-left-inverse* *f* 0 = 0
 proof (*rule* *fps-ext*)
 fix *n* **show** *fps-left-inverse* *f* 0 \$ *n* = 0 \$ *n*
 by (*cases* *n*) (*simp-all* *add*: *fps-inverse-def*)
 qed
 show *fps-right-inverse* *g* 0 = 0
 proof (*rule* *fps-ext*)
 fix *n* **show** *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  $A: \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x = 0$ 
  have  $0 = \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x \ \$ \ 0$  by (subst A) simp
  thus  $x = 0$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff:
  fixes  $x :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ 
  and  $y :: 'b::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  and  $\text{fps-right-inverse } g \ y = 0 \longleftrightarrow y = 0$ 
  using fps-lr-inverse-starting0 fps-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0
  by auto

```

```

lemma fps-inverse-eq-0-iff':
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero}\}$  fps
  shows  $\text{inverse } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse } (f \ \$ \ 0) = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2))

```

```

lemma fps-inverse-eq-0-iff[simp]:  $\text{inverse } f = (0 :: ('a::\text{division-ring}) \ \text{fps}) \longleftrightarrow f \ \$ \ 0 = 0$ 
  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  $a :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero}\}$ 
  and  $b :: 'b::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-const } a) \ x = \text{fps-const } x$ 
  and  $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-const } b) \ y = \text{fps-const } y$ 
proof–
  show  $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-const } a) \ x = \text{fps-const } x$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix  $n$  show  $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-const } a) \ x \ \$ \ n = \text{fps-const } x \ \$ \ n$ 
    by (cases n) auto
  qed
  show  $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-const } b) \ y = \text{fps-const } y$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix  $n$  show  $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-const } b) \ y \ \$ \ n = \text{fps-const } y \ \$ \ n$ 
    by (cases n) auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma fps-const-inverse:
  fixes  $a :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ 
  shows  $\text{inverse } (\text{fps-const } a) = \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } a)$ 
  unfolding fps-inverse-def

```

by (simp add: fps-const-lr-inverse(2))

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-zero*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$
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*:

$\text{inverse } (0::'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,inverse}\} \ \text{fps}) = \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } 0)$
using *fps-lr-inverse-zero*(2)[of *inverse* (0::'a)] by (simp add: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-zero'*:

assumes $\text{inverse } (0::'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}) = 0$
shows $\text{inverse } (0::'a \ \text{fps}) = 0$
by (simp add: *assms fps-inverse-zero-conv-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-inverse-zero [simp]*:

$\text{inverse } (0::'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}) = 0$
by (rule *fps-inverse-zero'*[OF *inverse-zero*])

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-one*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero,one}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}$
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*:

$\text{fps-left-inverse } 1 \ 1 = (1::'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero,one}\} \ \text{fps})$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } 1 \ 1 = (1::'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}\} \ \text{fps})$
by (simp-all add: *fps-lr-inverse-one*)

lemma *fps-inverse-one'*:

assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{inverse } (1::'a \ \text{fps}) = 1$
using *assms fps-lr-inverse-one-one*(2)
by (simp add: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-one [simp]*: $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}) = 1$

by (rule *fps-inverse-one'*[OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-minus*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (-f) \ (-x) = - \ \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$

and $\text{fps-right-inverse } (-f) (-x) = - \text{fps-right-inverse } f x$
proof –

show $\text{fps-left-inverse } (-f) (-x) = - \text{fps-left-inverse } f x$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
fix n **show** $\text{fps-left-inverse } (-f) (-x) \$ n = - \text{fps-left-inverse } f x \$ n$
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 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (-f) (-x) = - \text{fps-right-inverse } f x$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
fix n **show** $\text{fps-right-inverse } (-f) (-x) \$ n = - \text{fps-right-inverse } f x \$ n$
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*]: $\text{inverse } (-f) = - \text{inverse } (f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps})$
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-minus(2)*)

lemma *fps-left-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: x * f \$ 0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f x * f = 1$
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
fix n **show** $(\text{fps-left-inverse } f x * f) \$ n = 1 \$ n$
by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: f0 fps-mult-nth mult.assoc*)
qed

lemma *fps-right-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: f \$ 0 * y = 1$
shows $f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y = 1$
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
fix n
show $(f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y) \$ n = 1 \$ n$

proof (*cases n*)
case (*Suc k*)
moreover from *Suc* **have** *fps-right-inverse f y* \$ *n* =
 $- y * \text{sum } (\lambda i. f\$i * \text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f y (n - i)) \{1..n\}$
by *simp*
hence
 $(f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y) \$ n =$
 $- 1 * \text{sum } (\lambda i. f\$i * \text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f y (n - i)) \{1..n\} +$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda i. f\$i * (\text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f y (n - i))) \{1..n\}$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost mult.assoc f0[symmetric]*)
thus $(f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y) \$ n = 1 \$ n$ **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 $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: x * f\$0 = 1 \text{ } f \$ 0 * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply that x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f x = \text{fps-right-inverse } f y$
proof—
from $f0(2)$ **have** $f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-right-inverse*)
hence $\text{fps-left-inverse } f x * f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y = \text{fps-left-inverse } f x$
by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
moreover from $f0(1)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } f x * f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f y = \text{fps-right-inverse } f y$
by (*simp add: fps-left-inverse*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse-comm*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: x * f\$0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f x = \text{fps-right-inverse } f x$
using *assms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f x]*
by (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *fps-left-inverse'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1 \text{ } f\$0 * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-right-inverse } f y * f = 1$
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::division-ring fps) ≠ 0 ⇒ f * inverse (unit-factor f) = fps-X ^ subdegree f
using fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor[of f]
by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

```


lemma *fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1$ *fps*
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1$ $y * x = 1$
— These assumptions imply y equals $f\$0$, but no need to assume that.
shows $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y = f$
proof —
from *assms(1)* **have**
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y * fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x * f =$
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y$
by (*simp add: fps-left-inverse mult.assoc*)
moreover from *assms(2)* **have**
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) \ y * fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-left-inverse*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-left-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ *fps*
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1$
shows $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) \ (f\$0) = f$
using *assms fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of x f f\\$0]*
by (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1$ *fps*
assumes $f\$0 * x = 1$ $x * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply y equals $f\$0$, but no need to assume that.
shows $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y = f$
proof —
from *assms(1)* **have** $f * (fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x * fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y) =$
 $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y$
by (*simp add: fps-right-inverse mult.assoc[symmetric]*)
moreover from *assms(2)* **have**
 $fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x * fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) \ y = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-right-inverse*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-right-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ *fps*
assumes $f\$0 * x = 1$
shows $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) \ (f\$0) = f$
using *assms fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of f x f\\$0]*
by (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *fps-inverse-idempotent[intro, simp]*:
 $f\$0 \neq (0::'a::division-ring) \implies inverse \ (inverse \ f) = f$
using *fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of f]*

by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}\ \text{fps}$

assumes $fg: f * g = 1\ g\$0 * f\$0 = 1$

shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (f\$0) = f$

and $\text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) = g$

proof –

show $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (f\$0) = f$

proof (intro fps-ext)

fix n show $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (f\$0) \$ n = f \$ n$

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

case (1 n) show ?case

proof (cases n)

case (Suc k)

hence $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. \text{fps-left-inverse } g (f\$0) \$ i = f \$ i$ using 1 by simp

hence $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (f\$0) \$ \text{Suc } k = f \$ \text{Suc } k - 1 \$ \text{Suc } k * f\0

by (simp add: fps-mult-nth $fg(1)[\text{symmetric}] \text{distrib-right mult.assoc } fg(2)$)

with Suc show ?thesis by simp

qed simp

qed

qed

show $\text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) = g$

proof (intro fps-ext)

fix n show $\text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) \$ n = g \$ n$

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

case (1 n) show ?case

proof (cases n)

case (Suc k)

hence $\forall i \in \{1..\text{Suc } k\}. \text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) \$ (\text{Suc } k - i) = g \$ (\text{Suc } k$
– $i)$

using 1 by auto

hence

$\text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) \$ \text{Suc } k = 1 * g \$ \text{Suc } k - g\$0 * 1 \$ \text{Suc } k$

by (simp add: fps-mult-nth $fg(1)[\text{symmetric}] \text{algebra-simps } fg(2)[\text{symmetric}]$

$\text{sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost}$)

with Suc show ?thesis by simp

qed simp

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** $\text{fps-mult-nth-0}[of\ f\ g]$ **by** simp
hence $g\$0 * f\$0 = 1$ **using** $\text{inverse-unique}[of\ f\$0]$ $\text{left-inverse}[of\ f\$0]$ **by** force
thus $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (f\$0) = f$ $\text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) = g$
using fg $\text{fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}$ **by** auto
qed

lemma $\text{fps-inverse-unique}$:
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 $\text{inverse-unique}[of\ f\$0]$ $\text{fps-mult-nth-0}[of\ f\ g]$ **by** auto
with fg **have** $\text{fps-right-inverse } f (g\$0) = g$
using $\text{left-inverse}[of\ f\$0]$ **by** $(\text{intro } \text{fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}(2))\ \text{simp-all}$
with $if0(1)$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{simp add: } \text{fps-inverse-def})$
qed

lemma $\text{inverse-fps-numeral}$:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } n :: ('a :: \text{field-char-0})\ \text{fps}) = \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } n))$
by $(\text{intro } \text{fps-inverse-unique } \text{fps-ext})\ (\text{simp-all add: } \text{fps-numeral-nth})$

lemma $\text{inverse-fps-of-nat}$:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } n :: ('a :: \{\text{semiring-1, times, uminus, inverse}\})\ \text{fps}) =$
 $\text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } n))$
by $(\text{simp add: } \text{fps-of-nat } \text{fps-const-inverse}[\text{symmetric}])$

lemma $\text{fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1}$:
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 $(\text{intro } \text{fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}(1))$
from $h\text{-def}$
have $h * (f * g) = \text{fps-left-inverse } g\ y * (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x * f) * g$
by $(\text{simp add: } \text{mult.assoc})$
thus $h * (f * g) = 1$
using $\text{fps-left-inverse}[OF\ x(1)]\ \text{fps-left-inverse}[OF\ y(1)]$ **by** simp
from $h\text{-def}$ **have** $(f*g)\$0 * h\$0 = f\$0 * 1 * x$
by $(\text{simp add: } \text{mult.assoc } y(2)[\text{symmetric}])$
with $x(2)$ **show** $(f * g)\$0 * h\$0 = 1$ **by** simp

```

qed
with h-def
  show fps-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fps-left-inverse g y * fps-left-inverse f x
  by simp
next
define h where h ≡ fps-right-inverse g y * fps-right-inverse f x
hence h0: 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 * fps-right-inverse g y) * 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) = fps-right-inverse g y * fps-right-inverse
f x
  by simp
qed

lemma fps-lr-inverse-mult-divring:
  fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fps
  shows fps-left-inverse (f * g) (inverse ((f*g)$0)) =
    fps-left-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-left-inverse f (inverse (f$0))
  and fps-right-inverse (f * g) (inverse ((f*g)$0)) =
    fps-right-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-right-inverse f (inverse (f$0))
proof-
  show fps-left-inverse (f * g) (inverse ((f*g)$0)) =
    fps-left-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-left-inverse f (inverse (f$0))
  proof (cases f$0 = 0 ∨ g$0 = 0)
    case True
      hence fps-left-inverse (f * g) (inverse ((f*g)$0)) = 0
      by (simp add: fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(1))
      moreover from True have
        fps-left-inverse g (inverse (g$0)) * fps-left-inverse f (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) (inverse (g$0)) * 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: inverse (f * g :: 'a::field fps) = inverse f * inverse g
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-mult-divring)

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 $\text{fps-right-inverse ones } 1 = \text{fps-left-inverse ones } 1$
by (*auto intro: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric] simp: ones-def*)
ultimately show $\text{fps-right-inverse ones } 1 = \text{ones-inv}$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'*:
fixes $\text{ones} :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 fps}$
defines $\text{ones} \equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1)$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse ones } 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse ones } 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
proof –
define $\text{ones-inv} :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 fps}$
where $\text{ones-inv} \equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } n=1 \text{ then } - 1 \text{ else } 0)$
hence $\text{fps-left-inverse ones } 1 = \text{ones-inv}$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse ones } 1 = \text{ones-inv}$
using *ones-def fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1* **by** *auto*
thus $\text{fps-left-inverse ones } 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse ones } 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: ones-inv-def*)
qed

lemma *fps-inverse-gp*:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}))) =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n= 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } n=1 \text{ then } - 1 \text{ else } 0)$
using *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1(2)* **by** (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-gp'*: $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring})) = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'(2)*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X*:
fixes $\text{ones} :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 fps}$
defines $\text{ones} \equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1)$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) 1 = \text{ones}$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) 1 = \text{ones}$
proof –
have $\text{fps-left-inverse ones } 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
using *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'(1)* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
thus $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) 1 = \text{ones}$
using *fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of 1 ones 1]* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
have $\text{fps-right-inverse ones } 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
using *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1'(2)* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
thus $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) 1 = \text{ones}$
using *fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of ones 1 1]* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
qed

lemma *fps-inverse-one-minus-fps-X*:
fixes $\text{ones} :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fps}$
defines $\text{ones} \equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1)$

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 $fps-left-inverse ((1 - fps-X)^2) (1::'a::ring-1) = Abs-fps (\lambda n. of-nat (n+1))$
 $fps-right-inverse ((1 - fps-X)^2) (1::'a) = Abs-fps (\lambda n. of-nat (n+1))$

proof –
define $f\ invf2 :: 'a\ fps$
where $f \equiv (1 - fps-X)$
and $invf2 \equiv Abs-fps (\lambda n. of-nat (n+1))$

have $f2-nth-simps$:
 $f^2 \$ 1 = -\ of-nat\ 2\ f^2 \$ 2 = 1 \wedge n. n > 2 \implies f^2 \$ n = 0$
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 $induct-assm$:
 $\wedge m. m < t \implies fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 \$ m = invf2 \$ m$
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 $A: fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 \$ Suc\ (Suc\ k) = invf2 \$ Suc\ (Suc\ k)$
and $B: fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 \$ Suc\ k = invf2 \$ Suc\ k$
using $induct-assm[of\ Suc\ k]\ induct-assm[of\ Suc\ (Suc\ k)]$
by $auto$
have $times2: \wedge a::nat. 2*a = a + a$ **by** $simp$
have $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. (f^2) \$ (Suc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ k)) - i) = 0$
using $f2-nth-simps(3)$ **by** $auto$

hence
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (f^{\wedge}2) 1 \$ Suc (Suc (Suc k)) =$
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (f^2) 1 \$ Suc (Suc k) * of\text{-nat } 2 -$
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (f^2) 1 \$ Suc k$
using *sum.ub-add-nat f2-nth-simps(1,2)* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = of\text{-nat } (2 * Suc (Suc (Suc k))) - of\text{-nat } (Suc (Suc k))$
by (*subst A, subst B*) (*simp add: invf2-def mult.commute*)
also have $\dots = of\text{-nat } (Suc (Suc (Suc k)) + 1)$
by (*subst times2[of Suc (Suc (Suc k))]*) *simp*
finally have
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (f^{\wedge}2) 1 \$ Suc (Suc (Suc k)) = invf2 \$ Suc (Suc (Suc$
 $k))$
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 $fps\text{-right-inverse } (f^{\wedge}2) 1 = fps\text{-left-inverse } (f^{\wedge}2) 1$
by (*auto*
intro: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]
simp: f-def power2-eq-square
)
ultimately show $fps\text{-right-inverse } (f^{\wedge}2) 1 = invf2$
by *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared'*:

assumes $inverse (1 :: 'a :: \{ring-1, inverse\}) = 1$
shows $inverse ((1 - fps-X)^{\wedge}2 :: 'a \text{ fps}) = Abs\text{-fps } (\lambda n. of\text{-nat } (n+1))$
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*:

$inverse ((1 - fps-X)^{\wedge}2 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fps}) = Abs\text{-fps } (\lambda n. of\text{-nat } (n+1))$
by (*rule fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-fps-X-plus1*:

$fps\text{-left-inverse } (1 + fps-X) (1 :: 'a :: ring-1) = Abs\text{-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge}n)$
 $fps\text{-right-inverse } (1 + fps-X) (1 :: 'a) = Abs\text{-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge}n)$

proof –

show $fps\text{-left-inverse } (1 + fps-X) (1 :: 'a) = Abs\text{-fps } (\lambda n. (-1)^{\wedge}n)$
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 $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\{\text{ring-1, inverse}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (- (1::'a))^\wedge n)$
using *assms fps-lr-inverse-fps-X-plus1 (2)*
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1*:

$\text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (- (1::'a::\text{division-ring}))^\wedge n)$
by (*rule fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *subdegree-lr-inverse*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, uminus}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{\text{ab-group-add, mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) = 0$
and $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-right-inverse } g\ y) = 0$
proof –
show $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f\ x) = 0$
using *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff (1) subdegree-eq-0-iff* **by** *fastforce*
show $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-right-inverse } g\ y) = 0$
using *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff (2) subdegree-eq-0-iff* **by** *fastforce*

qed

lemma *subdegree-inverse* [simp]:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,inverse,mult-zero}\}$ fps
shows $\text{subdegree } (\text{inverse } f) = 0$
using *subdegree-lr-inverse*(2)
by (simp add: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-div-zero* [simp]:
 $0 \text{ div } (g :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\} \text{ fps}) = 0$
by (simp add: *fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-div-by-zero'*:
fixes $g :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ 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]: $(g::'a::\text{division-ring fps}) \text{ div } 0 = 0$
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*: $g \neq 0 \implies f \text{ div } g = f * \text{inverse } g$
by (intro *fps-divide-unit'*) (simp add: *subdegree-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-0'*:
 $\text{subdegree } (g::'a::\text{division-ring fps}) = 0 \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 / (g \$ 0)$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,inverse}\}$ 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 $f g :: 'a::\text{division-ring fps}$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,inverse}\}$ fps

```

assumes  $f / g \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{subdegree } (f / g) \geq \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g$ 
by (intro subdegree-geI) (simp-all add: assms fps-divide-nth-below)

lemma fps-divide-subdegree:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $f \neq 0 \ g \neq 0 \ \text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f / g) = \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g$ 
proof (intro antisym)
  from assms have 1:  $(f \text{ div } g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g) \neq 0$ 
    using fps-divide-nth-base[of g f] by simp
  thus  $\text{subdegree } (f / g) \leq \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g$  by (intro subdegree-leI) simp
  from 1 have  $f / g \neq 0$  by (auto intro: fps-nonzeroI)
  thus  $\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } (f / g)$  by (rule fps-divide-subdegree-ge)
qed

lemma fps-divide-shift-numer:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse, comm-monoid-add, uminus, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $n \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-shift } n \ f / g = \text{fps-shift } n \ (f/g)$ 
  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  $f g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse, comm-monoid-add, uminus, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $n \leq \text{subdegree } g \ \text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  shows  $f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (f/g) \$ (k-n))$ 
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix k
  from assms(1) have LHS:
     $(f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g) \$ k = (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)) \$ (k + (\text{subdegree } g - n))$ 
    using fps-unit-factor-shift[of n g]
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
  show  $(f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g) \$ k = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (f/g) \$ (k-n)) \$ k$ 
  proof (cases k < n)
    case True with assms LHS show ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-eq0[of - f] by
    simp
  next
    case False
    hence  $(f/g) \$ (k-n) = (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)) \$ ((k-n) + \text{subdegree } g)$ 
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
    with False LHS assms(1) show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-numer:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse, comm-monoid-add, uminus, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } f / g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) \ (f/g)$ 

```

by (simp add: fps-divide-shift-*numer*)

lemma *fps-divide-unit-factor-denom*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero\}$ *fps*
assumes $subdegree\ g \leq subdegree\ f$
shows
 $f / unit-factor\ g = Abs-fps\ (\lambda k. if\ k < subdegree\ g\ then\ 0\ else\ (f/g)\ \$\ (k - subdegree\ g))$
by (simp add: *assms fps-divide-shift-denom*)

lemma *fps-divide-unit-factor-both'*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero\}$ *fps*
assumes $subdegree\ g \leq subdegree\ f$
shows $unit-factor\ f / unit-factor\ g = fps-shift\ (subdegree\ f - subdegree\ g)\ (f / g)$
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 $f\ g :: 'a::division-ring\ fps$
assumes $subdegree\ g \leq subdegree\ f$
shows $unit-factor\ f / unit-factor\ g = unit-factor\ (f / g)$
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*:
 $(f::'a::division-ring\ fps) \neq 0 \implies f / f = 1$
using *fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor-divring*[of f]
by (simp add: *fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-divide-add*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{semiring-0,inverse,uminus\}$ *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 $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{ring,inverse\}$ *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 $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{ring,inverse\}$ *fps*
shows $(-f) / g = -(f / g)$
by (simp add: *fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-uminus*)

lemma *fps-divide-uminus'*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a::division-ring\ fps$

```

shows  $f / (-g) = -(f / g)$ 
by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-unit-factor-uminus fps-shift-uminus)

lemma fps-divide-times:
fixes  $f g h :: 'a::\{semiring-0, inverse, uminus\}$  fps
assumes  $subdegree\ h \leq subdegree\ g$ 
shows  $(f * g) / h = f * (g / h)$ 
using assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of  $g\ inverse\ (unit-factor\ h)$ ]
fps-shift-mult[of  $subdegree\ h\ g * inverse\ (unit-factor\ h)\ f$ ]
by (fastforce simp add: fps-divide-def mult.assoc)

lemma fps-divide-times2:
fixes  $f g h :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, inverse, uminus\}$  fps
assumes  $subdegree\ h \leq subdegree\ f$ 
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  $f g :: 'a::field\ fps$ 
assumes  $g \neq 0$  and  $subdegree\ f \geq subdegree\ g$ 
shows  $f\ div\ g * g = f$ 
using assms fps-divide-times2[of  $g\ f\ g$ ]
by (simp add: fps-divide-times fps-divide-self)

lemma fps-divide-times-eq:
 $(g :: 'a::division-ring\ fps) \neq 0 \implies (f * g)\ div\ g = f$ 
by (simp add: fps-divide-times fps-divide-self)

lemma fps-divide-by-mult':
fixes  $f g h :: 'a :: division-ring\ fps$ 
assumes  $subdegree\ h \leq subdegree\ f$ 
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  $f g h :: 'a :: field\ fps$ 
assumes  $subdegree\ g \leq subdegree\ f$ 
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 $a :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus, zero-neq-one, monoid-mult}\}$
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 $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus, zero-neq-one, monoid-mult}\}$
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 $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1, inverse, uminus}\}\ \text{fps}$
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 $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1, inverse, uminus}\}\ \text{fps}$
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*: $fps\text{-const } (x :: - :: \text{division-ring}) / fps\text{-const } y = fps\text{-const } (x / y)$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-const-inverse divide-inverse*)

lemma *fps-numeral-divide-divide*:
 $x / \text{numeral } b / \text{numeral } c = (x / \text{numeral } (b * c)) :: 'a :: \text{field } fps$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-by-mult[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-numeral-mult-divide*:
 $\text{numeral } b * x / \text{numeral } c = (\text{numeral } b / \text{numeral } c * x) :: 'a :: \text{field } fps$
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 $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } fps$
shows $(\exists g. 1 = f * g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = f\$0 * k)$

proof
assume $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
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 $\exists k. 1 = f\$0 * k$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $\exists k. 1 = f\$0 * k$
then obtain k **where** $1 = f\$0 * k$ **by** *fast*
hence $1 = f * fps\text{-right-inverse } f\ k$
using *fps-right-inverse* **by** *simp*
thus $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } fps$
shows $(\exists g. 1 = g * f) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = k * f\$0)$

proof
assume $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
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 $\exists k. 1 = k * f\$0$ **by** *auto*
next
assume $\exists k. 1 = k * f\$0$
then obtain k **where** $1 = k * f\$0$ **by** *fast*
hence $1 = fps\text{-left-inverse } f\ k * f$
using *fps-left-inverse* **by** *simp*
thus $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *fps-is-unit-iff* [*simp*]: $(f :: 'a :: \text{field } fps) \text{ dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow f\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$

proof
 assume $f \text{ dvd } 1$
 then obtain g where $1 = f * g$ by (elim dvdE)
 from this[symmetric] have $(f * g) \text{ \$ } 0 = 1$ by simp
 thus $f \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0$ by auto
next
 assume $A: f \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0$
 thus $f \text{ dvd } 1$ by (simp add: inverse-mult-eq-1[OF A, symmetric])
qed

lemma subdegree-eq-0-left:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, zero-neq-one, mult-zero}\}$ fps
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 shows $\text{subdegree } f = 0$
proof (intro subdegree-eq-0)
 from assms obtain g where $1 = f * g$ by fast
 hence $f \text{ \$ } 0 * g \text{ \$ } 0 = 1$ using fps-mult-nth-0[of f g] by simp
 thus $f \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0$ by auto
qed

lemma subdegree-eq-0-right:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, zero-neq-one, mult-zero}\}$ fps
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 shows $\text{subdegree } f = 0$
proof (intro subdegree-eq-0)
 from assms obtain g where $1 = g * f$ by fast
 hence $g \text{ \$ } 0 * f \text{ \$ } 0 = 1$ using fps-mult-nth-0[of g f] by simp
 thus $f \text{ \$ } 0 \neq 0$ by auto
qed

lemma subdegree-eq-0' [simp]: $(f :: 'a :: \text{field fps}) \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{subdegree } f = 0$
 by simp

lemma fps-dvd1-left-trivial-unit-factor:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, zero-neq-one, mult-zero}\}$ fps
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 shows $\text{unit-factor } f = f$
 using assms subdegree-eq-0-left
 by fastforce

lemma fps-dvd1-right-trivial-unit-factor:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, zero-neq-one, mult-zero}\}$ fps
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 shows $\text{unit-factor } f = f$
 using assms subdegree-eq-0-right
 by fastforce

lemma fps-dvd1-trivial-unit-factor:
 $(f :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1 fps}) \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{unit-factor } f = f$

unfolding *dvd-def* **by** (*rule fps-dvd1-left-trivial-unit-factor*) *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-dvd-left*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
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 $f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
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*]: $(f \ \$ \ 0 :: 'a :: \text{field}) \neq 0 \implies f \ \text{dvd} \ g$
using *fps-unit-dvd-left dvd-trans[of f 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *dvd-left-imp-subdegree-le*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \ \text{fps}$
assumes $\exists k. g = f * k \ g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
using *assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge*
by *fastforce*

lemma *dvd-right-imp-subdegree-le*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \ \text{fps}$
assumes $\exists k. g = k * f \ g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
using *assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge*
by *fastforce*

lemma *dvd-imp-subdegree-le*:

$f \ \text{dvd} \ g \implies g \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
using *dvd-left-imp-subdegree-le* **by** *fast*

lemma *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-ring1*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $\exists y. f \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1 \ \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
shows $\exists k. g = f * k$

proof –

define $h :: 'a \ \text{fps}$ **where** $h \equiv \text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f)$
from *assms(1)* **obtain** y **where** $f \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1$ **by** *fast*
hence *unit-factor* $f \ \$ \ 0 * y = 1$ **by** *simp*
from this **obtain** k **where** $1 = \text{unit-factor } f * k$
using *fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit*[of *unit-factor f*] **by** *auto*
hence $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f = \text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f * \text{unit-factor } f * k$
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 $\exists y. f * y = 1$ **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 $\exists x. x * f = 1$ $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
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** $x * f = 1$ **by fast**
hence $x * \text{unit-factor } f = 1$ **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 $\exists x. x * f = 1$ **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** $k \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } k * q \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } q \neq 0$

proof

assume $k \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } k * q \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } q = 0$

hence $k \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } k * q \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } q * \text{inverse } (q \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } q) = 0$ **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 $q \ \$ \ 0 \neq 0 \ p \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } p * \text{inverse } (q \ \$ \ 0) \neq 0$

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 $q \ \$ \ 0 \neq 0 \ \text{inverse } (q \ \$ \ 0) \neq 0$

shows $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } p$

```

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 = subdegree g
define h where h = f * inverse (unit-factor g)

show f div g * g + f mod g = f
proof (cases g = 0)
  case False
  with n-def h-def have
    f div g * g + f mod g = (fps-shift n h * fps-X ^ n + fps-cutoff n h) * unit-factor
  g
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mod-def Let-def subdegree-decompose alge-
bra-simps)
    with False show ?thesis
    by (simp add: fps-shift-cutoff h-def inverse-mult-eq-1)
  qed auto

qed (rule fps-divide-times-eq, simp-all add: fps-divide-def)

instantiation fps :: (field) normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

definition fps-normalize-def [simp]:
  normalize f = (if f = 0 then 0 else fps-X ^ subdegree f)

instance proof
  fix f g :: 'a fps
  assume is-unit f
  thus unit-factor (f * g) = f * unit-factor g
  using fps-unit-factor-mult[of f g] by simp
next
  fix f g :: 'a fps
  show unit-factor f * normalize f = f
  by (simp add: fps-shift-times-fps-X-power)
next
  fix f g :: 'a fps
  show unit-factor (f * g) = unit-factor f * unit-factor g
  using fps-unit-factor-mult[of f g] by simp
qed (simp-all add: fps-divide-def Let-def)

end

```

5.7 Euclidean division

```

instantiation fps :: (field) euclidean-ring-cancel
begin

```

```

definition fps-euclidean-size-def:

```

```

euclidean-size f = (if f = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ 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 ^ min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
  proof -
    let ?m = min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
    show gcd f g = fps-X ^ ?m
    proof (rule sym, rule gcdI)
      fix d assume d dvd f d dvd g
      thus d dvd fps-X ^ ?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*: $\text{Gcd } A =$
(if $A \subseteq \{0\}$ *then* 0 *else* $\text{fps-X} \wedge (\text{INF } f \in A - \{0\}. \text{subdegree } f)$)
using *fps-Gcd* **by** *auto*

lemma *fps-Lcm*:
assumes $A \neq \{\}$ $0 \notin A$ *bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A)
shows $\text{Lcm } A = \text{fps-X} \wedge (\text{SUP } f \in A. \text{subdegree } f)$
proof (*rule sym, rule LcmI*)

fix f **assume** $f \in A$
moreover from $assms(3)$ **have** $bdd\text{-above}$ ($subdegree \text{ ` } A$) **by** $auto$
ultimately show $f \text{ dvd } fps\text{-}X \wedge (SUP f \in A. subdegree f)$ **using** $assms(2)$
by ($cases f = 0$) ($auto simp: fps\text{-}dvd\text{-}iff intro!: cSUP\text{-}upper$)
next
fix d **assume** $d: \bigwedge f. f \in A \implies f \text{ dvd } d$
from $assms$ **obtain** f **where** $f: f \in A f \neq 0$ **by** $auto$
show $fps\text{-}X \wedge (SUP f \in A. subdegree f) \text{ dvd } d$
proof ($cases d = 0$)
assume $d \neq 0$
moreover from d **have** $\bigwedge f. f \in A \implies f \neq 0 \implies f \text{ dvd } d$ **by** $blast$
ultimately have $subdegree d \geq (SUP f \in A. subdegree f)$ **using** $assms$
by ($intro cSUP\text{-}least$) ($auto simp: fps\text{-}dvd\text{-}iff$)
with $\langle d \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** ($simp add: fps\text{-}dvd\text{-}iff$)
qed $simp\text{-}all$
qed $simp\text{-}all$

lemma $fps\text{-}Lcm\text{-}altdef$:

$Lcm A =$
(if $0 \in A \vee \neg bdd\text{-above}$ ($subdegree \text{ ` } A$) *then* 0 *else*
if $A = \{\}$ *then* 1 *else* $fps\text{-}X \wedge (SUP f \in A. subdegree f)$)
proof ($cases bdd\text{-above}$ ($subdegree \text{ ` } A$))
assume $unbounded: \neg bdd\text{-above}$ ($subdegree \text{ ` } A$)
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 $bdd\text{-above}\text{-}def$ **by** ($auto simp: not\text{-}le$)
moreover from f **and** $\langle Lcm A \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $subdegree f \leq subdegree (Lcm A)$
by ($intro dvd\text{-}imp\text{-}subdegree\text{-}le dvd\text{-}Lcm$) $simp\text{-}all$
ultimately show $False$ **by** $simp$
qed
with $unbounded$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $simp$
qed ($simp\text{-}all add: fps\text{-}Lcm Lcm\text{-}eq\text{-}0\text{-}I$)

5.8 Formal Derivatives

definition $fps\text{-}deriv f = Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda n. of\text{-}nat (n + 1) * f \$ (n + 1))$

lemma $fps\text{-}deriv\text{-}nth[simp]$: $fps\text{-}deriv f \$ n = of\text{-}nat (n + 1) * f \$ (n + 1)$
by ($simp add: fps\text{-}deriv\text{-}def$)

lemma $fps\text{-}0th\text{-}higher\text{-}deriv$:

$(fps\text{-}deriv \text{ ` } n) f \$ 0 = fact n * f \$ n$
by ($induction n arbitrary: f$)
(simp-all add: funpow\text{-}Suc\text{-}right mult\text{-}of\text{-}nat\text{-}commute algebra\text{-}simps del: fun\text{-}pow.\textit{simps})

lemma $fps\text{-}deriv\text{-}mult[simp]$:

$$\text{fps-deriv } (f * g) = f * \text{fps-deriv } g + \text{fps-deriv } f * g$$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix n

have *LHS*: $\text{fps-deriv } (f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=0..Suc\ n} \text{of-nat } (n+1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i))$

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

$$(\sum_{i=0..n} \text{of-nat } (i+1) * f \$ (i+1) * g \$ (n - i)) =$$

$$(\sum_{i=1..Suc\ n} \text{of-nat } i * f \$ i * g \$ (n - (i - 1)))$$

by (*intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[where i= $\lambda x. x-1$ and j= $\lambda x. x+1$]*) *auto*

ultimately have

$$(f * \text{fps-deriv } g + \text{fps-deriv } f * g) \$ n =$$

$$\text{of-nat } (Suc\ n) * f \$ 0 * g \$ (Suc\ n) +$$

$$(\sum_{i=1..n} (\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + \text{of-nat } i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1)) +$$

$$\text{of-nat } (Suc\ n) * f \$ (Suc\ n) * g \$ 0$$

by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost sum.distrib*)

moreover have

$$\forall i \in \{1..n\}.$$

$$(\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + \text{of-nat } i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1) =$$

$$\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i)$$

proof

fix i **assume** $i: i \in \{1..n\}$

from i **have** $\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + (\text{of-nat } i :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } (n + 1)$

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 $(\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + \text{of-nat } i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1) =$

$$\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i)$$

by *simp*

qed

ultimately have

$$(f * \text{fps-deriv } g + \text{fps-deriv } f * g) \$ n =$$

$$(\sum_{i=0..Suc\ n} \text{of-nat } (Suc\ n) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i))$$

by (*simp add: sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*)

with *LHS* **show** $\text{fps-deriv } (f * g) \$ n = (f * \text{fps-deriv } g + \text{fps-deriv } f * g) \$ n$

by *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-fps-X[simp]*: $\text{fps-deriv } \text{fps-X} = 1$

by (*simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-X-def fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-deriv-neg[simp]*:

 $\text{fps-deriv } (- (f :: 'a::ring-1 \text{fps})) = - (\text{fps-deriv } f)$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-deriv-def*)

lemma *fps-deriv-add[simp]*: $\text{fps-deriv } (f + g) = \text{fps-deriv } f + \text{fps-deriv } g$

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 ( $\lambda i.$  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  $f$ :  $\text{fps-deriv } f = 0$ 
show  $f = \text{fps-const } (f \$ 0)$ 
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix  $n$  show  $f \$ n = \text{fps-const } (f \$ 0) \$ n$ 
  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  $\text{fps-deriv-nth}[of\ f]$  by auto
    qed simp
  qed
next
  show  $f = \text{fps-const } (f \$ 0) \implies \text{fps-deriv } f = 0$  using  $\text{fps-deriv-const}[of\ f \$ 0]$  by
simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-deriv-eq-iff}$ :
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors, semiring-char-0}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-deriv } f = \text{fps-deriv } g \iff (f = \text{fps-const}(f \$ 0 - g \$ 0) + g)$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{fps-deriv } f = \text{fps-deriv } g \iff \text{fps-deriv } (f - g) = 0$ 
    using  $\text{fps-deriv-sub}[of\ f\ g]$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\dots \iff f - g = \text{fps-const } ((f - g) \$ 0)$ 
    unfolding  $\text{fps-deriv-eq-0-iff}$  ..
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-deriv-eq-iff-ex}$ :
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors, semiring-char-0}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  shows  $(\text{fps-deriv } f = \text{fps-deriv } g) \iff (\exists c. f = \text{fps-const } c + g)$ 
  by (auto simp: fps-deriv-eq-iff)

```

```

fun  $\text{fps-nth-deriv} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1}$   $\text{fps} \Rightarrow 'a$   $\text{fps}$ 
where
   $\text{fps-nth-deriv } 0\ f = f$ 
|  $\text{fps-nth-deriv } (\text{Suc } n)\ f = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (\text{fps-deriv } f)$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-nth-deriv-commute}$ :  $\text{fps-nth-deriv } (\text{Suc } n)\ f = \text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f)$ 
by (induct n arbitrary: f) auto

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-nth-deriv-linear}[simp]$ :
   $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (\text{fps-const } a * f + \text{fps-const } b * g) =$ 
   $\text{fps-const } a * \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f + \text{fps-const } b * \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ g$ 
by (induct n arbitrary: f g) auto

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-nth-deriv-neg}[simp]$ :

```

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n \text{ } (- (f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps})) = - (\text{fps-nth-deriv } n f)$
by $(\text{induct } n \text{ arbitrary: } f) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-add}[\text{simp}]$:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n ((f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps}) + g) = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n f + \text{fps-nth-deriv } n g$
using $\text{fps-nth-deriv-linear}[\text{of } n \ 1 \ f \ 1 \ g]$ **by** simp

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-sub}[\text{simp}]$:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n ((f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps}) - g) = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n f - \text{fps-nth-deriv } n g$
using $\text{fps-nth-deriv-add}[\text{of } n \ f \ - \ g]$ **by** simp

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-0}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ 0 = 0$

by $(\text{induct } n) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-1}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

by $(\text{induct } n) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-const}[\text{simp}]$:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n (\text{fps-const } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } \text{fps-const } c \text{ else } 0)$
by $(\text{cases } n) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-mult-const-left}[\text{simp}]$:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n (\text{fps-const } c * f) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-nth-deriv } n f$
using $\text{fps-nth-deriv-linear}[\text{of } n \ c \ f \ 0 \ 0]$ **by** simp

lemma $\text{fps-nth-deriv-mult-const-right}[\text{simp}]$:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n (f * \text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n f * \text{fps-const } c$
by $(\text{induct } n \text{ arbitrary: } f) \text{ auto}$

lemma fps-nth-deriv-sum :

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n (\text{sum } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-nth-deriv } n (f \ i :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps})) \ S$

proof $(\text{cases } \text{finite } S)$

case True

show $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{induct rule: finite-induct } [OF \ \text{True}]) \text{ simp-all}$

next

case False

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

qed

lemma $\text{fps-deriv-maclauren-0}$:

$(\text{fps-nth-deriv } k (f :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1 fps})) \ \$ \ 0 = \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * f \ \$ \ k$
by $(\text{induct } k \text{ arbitrary: } f) (\text{simp-all add: field-simps})$

lemma $\text{fps-deriv-lr-inverse}$:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{ring-1}$

assumes $x * f\$0 = 1 \ f\$0 * y = 1$

— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.

shows $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) =$

— $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * \text{fps-deriv } f * \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$

and $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y) =$
 $-\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y * \text{fps-deriv } f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y$

proof –

define L where $L \equiv \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$
hence $\text{fps-deriv} (L * f) = 0$ using $\text{fps-left-inverse}[OF \ \text{assms}(1)]$ by *simp*
with *assms* show $\text{fps-deriv } L = -L * \text{fps-deriv } f * L$
using $\text{fps-right-inverse}'[OF \ \text{assms}]$
by (*simp add: minus-unique mult.assoc L-def*)

define R where $R \equiv \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y$
hence $\text{fps-deriv} (f * R) = 0$ using $\text{fps-right-inverse}[OF \ \text{assms}(2)]$ by *simp*
hence $1: f * \text{fps-deriv } R + \text{fps-deriv } f * R = 0$ by *simp*
have $R * f * \text{fps-deriv } R = -R * \text{fps-deriv } f * R$
using $\text{iffD2}[OF \ \text{eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0}, OF \ 1]$ by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
thus $\text{fps-deriv } R = -R * \text{fps-deriv } f * R$
using $\text{fps-left-inverse}'[OF \ \text{assms}]$ by (*simp add: R-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-lr-inverse-comm*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
assumes $x * f \$ 0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) = -\text{fps-deriv } f * (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x)^2$
and $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) = -\text{fps-deriv } f * (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x)^2$
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 $a :: 'a::\text{division-ring fps}$
assumes $a \$ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{inverse } a) = -\text{inverse } a * \text{fps-deriv } a * \text{inverse } a$
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 $a :: 'a::\text{field fps}$
assumes $a \$ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{inverse } a) = -\text{fps-deriv } a * (\text{inverse } a)^2$
using *assms fps-deriv-lr-inverse-comm(2)[of inverse (a\$0) a]*
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-deriv'*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field fps}$
assumes $a0: a \$ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{inverse } a) = -\text{fps-deriv } a / a^2$
using *fps-inverse-deriv[OF a0] a0*
by (*simp add: fps-divide-unit power2-eq-square fps-inverse-mult*)

lemma *fps-divide-deriv*:
assumes $b \text{ dvd } (a :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps})$
shows $\text{fps-deriv } (a / b) = (\text{fps-deriv } a * b - a * \text{fps-deriv } b) / b^2$
proof –
have *eq-divide-imp*: $c \neq 0 \implies a * c = b \implies a = b \text{ div } c$ **for** $a \ b \ c :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$
by (*drule sym*) (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
from *assms* **have** $a = a / b * b$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{fps-deriv } (a / b * b) = \text{fps-deriv } (a / b) * b + a / b * \text{fps-deriv } b$ **by** *simp*
finally **have** $\text{fps-deriv } (a / b) * b^2 = \text{fps-deriv } a * b - a * \text{fps-deriv } b$ **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]*: $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ \text{fps-X} = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } \text{fps-X} \text{ else if } n=1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*cases n*) *simp-all*

5.9 Powers

lemma *fps-power-zeroth*: $(a \hat{\ } n) \$ 0 = (a \$ 0) \hat{\ } n$
by (*induct n*) *auto*

lemma *fps-power-zeroth-eq-one*: $a \$ 0 = 1 \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-power-zeroth*)

lemma *fps-power-first*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 } \text{fps}$
shows $(a \hat{\ } n) \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } n * (a \$ 0) \hat{\ } (n-1) * a \$ 1$
proof (*cases n*)
case (*Suc m*)
have $(a \hat{\ } \text{Suc } m) \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (a \$ 0) \hat{\ } (\text{Suc } m - 1) * a \$ 1$
proof (*induct m*)
case (*Suc k*)
hence $(a \hat{\ } \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)) \$ 1 =$
 $a \$ 0 * \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k) * (a \$ 0) \hat{\ } k * a \$ 1 + a \$ 1 * ((a \$ 0) \hat{\ } (\text{Suc } k))$
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*: $a \$ 0 = 1 \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } n * a \$ 1$
proof (*induct n*)
case (*Suc n*)
show *?case* **unfolding** *power-Suc fps-mult-nth*

using *Suc.hyps*[*OF* $\langle a\$0 = 1 \rangle$] $\langle a\$0 = 1 \rangle$ *fps-power-zeroth-eq-one*[*OF* $\langle a\$0=1 \rangle$]
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
qed simp

lemma *fps-power-first-eq'*:
assumes $a \$ 1 = 1$
shows $a \hat{\ } n \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } n * (a\$0) \hat{\ } (n-1)$
proof (*cases n*)
case (*Suc m*)
from *assms* **have** $(a \hat{\ } \text{Suc } m) \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (a\$0) \hat{\ } (\text{Suc } m - 1)$
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*: $a \$ 0 = 0 \implies n > 0 \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-power-zeroth zero-power*)

lemma *startsby-power*: $a \$ 0 = v \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = v \hat{\ } n$
by (*simp add: fps-power-zeroth*)

lemma *startsby-nonzero-power*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}$ *fps*
shows $a \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 \neq 0$
by (*simp add: startsby-power*)

lemma *startsby-zero-power-iff*[*simp*]:
 $a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}) \iff n \neq 0 \wedge a\$0 = 0$
proof
show $a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = 0 \implies n \neq 0 \wedge a \$ 0 = 0$
proof
assume $a: a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = 0$
thus $a \$ 0 = 0$ **using** *startsby-nonzero-power* **by** *auto*
have $n = 0 \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = 1$ **by** *simp*
with a **show** $n \neq 0$ **by** *fastforce*
qed
show $n \neq 0 \wedge a \$ 0 = 0 \implies a \hat{\ } n \$ 0 = 0$
by (*cases n*) *auto*
qed

lemma *startsby-zero-power-prefix*:
assumes $a0: a \$ 0 = 0$
shows $\forall n < k. a \hat{\ } k \$ n = 0$
proof (*induct k rule: nat-less-induct, clarify*)
case ($1\ k$)
fix $j :: \text{nat}$ **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  $\lambda i. a \ \$ i * a \wedge n \ \$ (Suc\ n - i)$ ]
  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  $fps\text{-left-inverse } (a \wedge n) (x \wedge n) = fps\text{-left-inverse } a \wedge n$ 
  and  $fps\text{-right-inverse } (a \wedge n) (x \wedge n) = fps\text{-right-inverse } a \wedge n$ 
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  $fps\text{-left-inverse } (a \wedge n) (x \wedge n) = fps\text{-left-inverse } a \wedge n$ 

```

```

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 *fps-deriv (a[^]n) = fps-const (of-nat n) * fps-deriv a * a[^](n - 1)*
by (*simp add: fps-deriv-power' fps-of-nat*)

5.10 Integration

definition *fps-integral* :: *'a::{semiring-1, inverse} fps* \Rightarrow *'a* \Rightarrow *'a fps*
where *fps-integral a a0 =*

Abs-fps ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } a0 \text{ else inverse (of-nat } n) * a\$ (n - 1)$)

abbreviation *fps-integral0* $a \equiv \text{fps-integral } a \ 0$

lemma *fps-integral-nth-0-Suc* [*simp*]:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1, inverse}\}$ *fps*

shows $\text{fps-integral } a \ a0 \ \$ \ 0 = a0$

and $\text{fps-integral } a \ a0 \ \$ \ \text{Suc } n = \text{inverse (of-nat (Suc } n)) * a \ \$ \ n$

by (*auto simp: fps-integral-def*)

lemma *fps-integral-conv-plus-const*:

$\text{fps-integral } a \ a0 = \text{fps-integral } a \ 0 + \text{fps-const } a0$

unfolding *fps-integral-def* **by** (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fps-deriv-fps-integral*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\}$ *fps*

shows $\text{fps-deriv (fps-integral } a \ a0) = a$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix n

have $(\text{of-nat (Suc } n) :: 'a) \neq 0$ **by** (*rule of-nat-neq-0*)

hence $\text{of-nat (Suc } n) * \text{inverse (of-nat (Suc } n) :: 'a) = 1$ **by** *simp*

moreover have

$\text{fps-deriv (fps-integral } a \ a0) \ \$ \ n = \text{of-nat (Suc } n) * \text{inverse (of-nat (Suc } n)) * a \ \$ \ n$

by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)

ultimately show $\text{fps-deriv (fps-integral } a \ a0) \ \$ \ n = a \ \$ \ n$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-integral0-deriv*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\}$ *fps*

shows $\text{fps-integral0 (fps-deriv } a) = a - \text{fps-const (a\$0)}$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix n

show $\text{fps-integral0 (fps-deriv } a) \ \$ \ n = (a - \text{fps-const (a\$0)}) \ \$ \ n$

proof (*cases n*)

case (*Suc m*)

have $(\text{of-nat (Suc } m) :: 'a) \neq 0$ **by** (*rule of-nat-neq-0*)

hence $\text{inverse (of-nat (Suc } m) :: 'a) * \text{of-nat (Suc } m) = 1$ **by** *simp*

moreover have

$\text{fps-integral0 (fps-deriv } a) \ \$ \ \text{Suc } m =$

$\text{inverse (of-nat (Suc } m)) * \text{of-nat (Suc } m) * a \ \$ \ (\text{Suc } m)$

by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)

ultimately show *?thesis using Suc* **by** *simp*

qed *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-integral-deriv*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\}$ *fps*

shows $\text{fps-integral (fps-deriv } a) (a\$0) = a$

```

using fps-integral-conv-plus-const[of fps-deriv a a$0]
by (simp add: fps-integral0-deriv)

lemma fps-integral0-zero:
  fps-integral0 (0::'a::{semiring-1,inverse} fps) = 0
by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-integral-def)

lemma fps-integral0-fps-const':
  fixes c :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse}
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows fps-integral0 (fps-const c) = fps-const c * fps-X
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n
  show fps-integral0 (fps-const c) $ n = (fps-const c * fps-X) $ n
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: assms mult-delta-right)
qed

lemma fps-integral0-fps-const:
  fixes c :: 'a::division-ring
  shows fps-integral0 (fps-const c) = fps-const c * fps-X
  by (rule fps-integral0-fps-const'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-integral0-one':
  assumes inverse (1::'a::{semiring-1,inverse}) = 1
  shows fps-integral0 (1::'a fps) = fps-X
  using assms fps-integral0-fps-const'[of 1::'a]
  by simp

lemma fps-integral0-one:
  fps-integral0 (1::'a::division-ring fps) = fps-X
  by (rule fps-integral0-one'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-left:
  fixes a :: 'a::division-ring fps
  shows fps-integral0 (fps-const c * a) = fps-const c * fps-integral0 a
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n
  show fps-integral0 (fps-const c * a) $ n = (fps-const c * 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::{semiring-1,inverse} fps
  shows fps-integral0 (a * fps-const c) = fps-integral0 a * fps-const c
  by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-integral-def algebra-simps)

```

lemma *fps-integral0-neg*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$ *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
 $\text{fps-const } a * f + \text{fps-const } b * g$
 $a*a0 + b*b0$
]
fps-integral-conv-plus-const[of $f a0$] *fps-integral-conv-plus-const*[of $g b0$]
by (*simp add: fps-integral0-linear algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-integral0-sub*:
fixes $a b :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$ *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*:
 $\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}) = \text{of-nat } n * \text{fps-X}$
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 $a\ b :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *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*:

$\text{fps-integral0 } ((\text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fps}) \wedge n) =$

$\text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))) * \text{fps-X} \wedge \text{Suc } n$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix k **show**

$\text{fps-integral0 } ((\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) \wedge n) \$ k =$

$(\text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))) * \text{fps-X} \wedge \text{Suc } n) \$ k$

by (*cases k*) *simp-all*

qed

5.11 Composition

definition *fps-compose* :: $'a :: \text{semiring-1}$ *fps* $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps}$ (*infixl oo 55*)

where $a \text{ oo } b = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{sum } (\lambda i. a \$ i * (b \wedge i \$ n)) \{0..n\})$

lemma *fps-compose-nth*: $(a \text{ oo } b) \$ n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. a \$ i * (b \wedge i \$ n)) \{0..n\}$

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*]: $a \text{ oo } \text{fps-X} = (a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$

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]: (numeral $k :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ fps) oo $b =$ numeral k
unfolding *numeral-fps-const* **by** *simp*

lemma *neg-numeral-compose*[simp]: ($-$ numeral $k :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ fps) oo $b =$
 $-$ numeral k
unfolding *neg-numeral-fps-const* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-X-fps-compose-startby0*[simp]: $a\$0 = 0 \implies$ *fps-X* oo $a = (a :: 'a::comm-ring-1$
fps)
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-def mult-delta-left not-le*)

5.12 Rules from Herbert Wilf's Generatingfunctionology

5.12.1 Rule 1

lemma *fps-power-mult-eq-shift*:

$fps-X^{\wedge}Suc\ k * Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. a\ (n + Suc\ k)) =$
 $Abs-fps\ a - sum\ (\lambda i. fps-const\ (a\ i :: 'a::comm-ring-1) * fps-X^{\wedge}i)\ \{0 .. k\}$
(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 ($Abs-fps\ a - sum\ (\lambda i. fps-const\ (a\ i :: 'a) * fps-X^{\wedge}i)\ \{0 .. Suc\ k\}$)\$ $n =$
($Abs-fps\ a - sum\ (\lambda i. fps-const\ (a\ i :: 'a) * fps-X^{\wedge}i)\ \{0 .. k\} -$
 $fps-const\ (a\ (Suc\ k)) * fps-X^{\wedge}Suc\ k$) \$ n

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

also have ... = (if $n < Suc\ k$ then 0 else $a\ n$) $-$ ($fps-const\ (a\ (Suc\ k)) *$
 $fps-X^{\wedge}Suc\ k$)\$ 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

5.12.2 Rule 2

definition $\text{fps-XD} = (*) \text{fps-X} \circ \text{fps-deriv}$

lemma $\text{fps-XD-add}[\text{simp}]: \text{fps-XD} (a + b) = \text{fps-XD} a + \text{fps-XD} (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-XD-def field-simps}$)

lemma $\text{fps-XD-mult-const}[\text{simp}]: \text{fps-XD} (\text{fps-const} (c::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) * a) = \text{fps-const} c * \text{fps-XD} a$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-XD-def field-simps}$)

lemma $\text{fps-XD-linear}[\text{simp}]: \text{fps-XD} (\text{fps-const} c * a + \text{fps-const} d * b) = \text{fps-const} c * \text{fps-XD} a + \text{fps-const} d * \text{fps-XD} (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by simp

lemma fps-XDN-linear :
 $(\text{fps-XD} \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) (\text{fps-const} c * a + \text{fps-const} d * b) = \text{fps-const} c * (\text{fps-XD} \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) a + \text{fps-const} d * (\text{fps-XD} \overset{\sim}{\sim} n) (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by ($\text{induct } n \text{ simp-all}$)

lemma $\text{fps-mult-fps-X-deriv-shift}$: $\text{fps-X} * \text{fps-deriv} a = \text{Abs-fps} (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } n * a \$ n)$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-eq-iff}$)

lemma $\text{fps-mult-fps-XD-shift}$:
 $(\text{fps-XD} \overset{\sim}{\sim} k) (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps}) = \text{Abs-fps} (\lambda n. (\text{of-nat } n \hat{=} k) * a \$ n)$
by ($\text{induct } k \text{ arbitrary: } a \text{) (simp-all add: fps-XD-def fps-eq-iff field-simps del: One-nat-def}$)

5.12.3 Rule 3

Rule 3 is trivial and is given by `fps_times_def`.

5.12.4 Rule 5 — summation and “division” by $1 - X$

lemma $\text{fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-lemma}$:
 $a = ((1::'a::\text{ring-1} \text{ fps}) - \text{fps-X}) * \text{Abs-fps} (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
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 ($\text{cases } n$)
case ($\text{Suc } m$)
hence $(f * g) \$ n = g \$ \text{Suc } m - g \$ m$
using $\text{fps-mult-nth}[\text{of } f \ g \ \text{Suc } m]$

$sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of\ 0\ Suc\ m\ \lambda i. f\ \$\ i\ * g\ \$\ (Suc\ m - i)]$
 $sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of\ 1\ Suc\ m\ \lambda i. f\ \$\ i\ * g\ \$\ (Suc\ m - i)]$
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 $a / ((1::'a\ fps) - fps-X) = Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. sum\ (\lambda i. a\ \$\ i)\ \{0..n\})$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $a / ((1::'a\ fps) - fps-X) = a * Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. 1)$
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*:
 $a / ((1::'a::division-ring\ fps) - fps-X) = Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. sum\ (\lambda i. a\ \$\ i)\ \{0..n\})$
using *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-ring1[of a]* **by** *simp*

5.12.5 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 $natpermute\ n\ k = \{l :: nat\ list. length\ l = k \wedge sum-list\ l = n\}$

lemma *natlist-trivial-1*: $natpermute\ n\ 1 = \{[n]\}$
proof –
have $[length\ xs = 1; n = sum-list\ xs] \implies xs = [sum-list\ xs]$ **for** *xs*
by (cases *xs*) *auto*
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: natpermute-def)
qed

lemma *natlist-trivial-Suc0* [*simp*]: $natpermute\ n\ (Suc\ 0) = \{[n]\}$
using *natlist-trivial-1* **by** *force*

lemma *append-natpermute-less-eq*:
assumes $xs\ @\ ys \in natpermute\ n\ k$
shows $sum-list\ xs \leq n$
and $sum-list\ ys \leq n$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $sum-list\ (xs\ @\ ys) = n$
by (simp add: natpermute-def)
then have $sum-list\ xs + sum-list\ ys = n$
by *simp*
then show $sum-list\ xs \leq n$ **and** $sum-list\ ys \leq n$
by *simp-all*
qed

```

lemma natpermute-split:
  assumes  $h \leq k$ 
  shows  $\text{natpermute } n \ k =$ 
     $(\bigcup m \in \{0..n\}. \{l1 \ @ \ l2 \mid l1 \ l2. \ l1 \in \text{natpermute } m \ h \wedge \ l2 \in \text{natpermute } (n -$ 
 $m) \ (k - h)\})$ 
  (is  $?L = ?R$  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  $xs: xs \in \text{natpermute } m \ h$ 
      and  $ys: ys \in \text{natpermute } (n - m) \ (k - h)$ 
      and  $leq: l = xs @ ys$  by blast
    from  $xs$  have  $xs': \text{sum-list } xs = m$ 
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    from  $ys$  have  $ys': \text{sum-list } ys = n - m$ 
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    show  $l \in ?L$  using  $leq \ xs \ ys \ h$ 
      using assms by (force simp add: natpermute-def)
  qed
  show  $?L \subseteq ?R$ 
  proof
    fix  $l$ 
    assume  $l: l \in \text{natpermute } n \ k$ 
    let  $?xs = \text{take } h \ l$ 
    let  $?ys = \text{drop } h \ l$ 
    let  $?m = \text{sum-list } ?xs$ 
    from  $l$  have  $ls: \text{sum-list } (?xs @ ?ys) = n$ 
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    have  $xs: ?xs \in \text{natpermute } ?m \ h$  using  $l$  assms
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    have  $l\text{-take-drop}: \text{sum-list } l = \text{sum-list } (\text{take } h \ l @ \ \text{drop } h \ l)$ 
      by simp
    then have  $ys: ?ys \in \text{natpermute } (n - ?m) \ (k - h)$ 
      using  $l$  assms  $ls$  by (auto simp add: natpermute-def simp del: append-take-drop-id)
    from  $ls$  have  $m: ?m \in \{0..n\}$ 
      by (simp add: l-take-drop del: append-take-drop-id)
    have  $\text{sum-list } (\text{take } h \ l) \leq \text{sum-list } l$ 
      using  $l\text{-take-drop } ls \ m$  by presburger
    with  $xs \ ys \ ls \ l$  show  $l \in ?R$ 
      by simp (metis append-take-drop-id m)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma natpermute-0:  $\text{natpermute } n \ 0 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } \{\}\ \text{else } \{\})$ 
  by (auto simp add: natpermute-def)

```

lemma *natpermute-0'[simp]*: $\text{natpermute } 0 \ k = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } \{\}\ \text{else } \{\text{replicate } k \ 0\})$

by (*auto simp add: set-replicate-conv-if natpermute-def replicate-length-same*)

lemma *natpermute-finite*: $\text{finite } (\text{natpermute } n \ k)$

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*:

$\{xs \in \text{natpermute } n \ (k + 1). \ n \in \text{set } xs\} = (\bigcup i \in \{0 .. k\}. \ \{\text{replicate } (k + 1) \ 0\} [i := n])$

(**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 $\dots = n + \text{sum } (\text{nth } xs) \ (\{0..k\} - \{i\})$

unfolding *sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded eqs]* **using** *i* **by** *simp*

finally have *xs: $\forall j \in \{0..k\} - \{i\}. \ xs!j = 0$*

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  $xs ! j = (\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[i := n] ! j$  if  $j < \text{length } xs$  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 xxs del: replicate.simps split: nat.split)
  qed
qed
then show  $xs \in ?B$  using  $i$  by blast
qed
show  $?B \subseteq ?A$ 
proof
  fix  $xs$ 
  assume  $xs \in ?B$ 
  then obtain  $i$  where  $i: i \in \{0..k\}$  and  $xs: xs = (\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0) [i:=n]$ 
    by auto
  have  $nxs: n \in \text{set } xs$ 
    unfolding  $xs$  using set-update-memI
    by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 atLeast0AtMost atMost-iff le-simps(2) length-replicate)
  have  $xsl: \text{length } xs = k + 1$ 
    by (simp only: xs length-replicate length-list-update)
  have  $\text{sum-list } xs = \text{sum } (\text{nth } xs) \{0..<k+1\}$ 
    unfolding sum-list-sum-nth xsl ..
  also have  $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0) \{0..<k+1\}$ 
    by (rule sum.cong) (simp-all add: xs del: replicate.simps)
  also have  $\dots = n$  using  $i$  by simp
  finally have  $xs \in \text{natpermute } n (k + 1)$ 
    using  $xsl$  unfolding natpermute-def mem-Collect-eq by blast
  then show  $xs \in ?A$ 
    using  $nxs$  by blast
  qed
qed

```

The general form.

lemma *fps-prod-nth*:

```

fixes  $m :: \text{nat}$ 
  and  $a :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$  fps
shows  $(\text{prod } a \{0 .. m\}) \$ n =$ 
   $\text{sum } (\lambda v. \text{prod } (\lambda j. (a j) \$ (v!j)) \{0..m\}) (\text{natpermute } n (m+1))$ 
  (is ?P m n)
proof (induct m arbitrary: n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix  $m n$  assume  $H: \forall m' < m. \forall n. ?P m' n$ 
  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 $n0: n \neq 0$
shows $\text{card } \{xs \in \text{natpermute } n (k + 1). n \in \text{set } xs\} = k + 1$
unfolding *natpermute-contain-maximal*
proof –
let $?A = \lambda i. \{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[i := n]\}$
let $?K = \{0..k\}$
have $fK: \text{finite } ?K$
by *simp*
have $fAK: \forall i \in ?K. \text{finite } (?A i)$
by *auto*
have $d: \forall i \in ?K. \forall j \in ?K. i \neq j \longrightarrow$
 $\{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[i := n]\} \cap \{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[j := n]\} = \{\}$
proof *clarify*
fix $i j$
assume $i: i \in ?K$ **and** $j: j \in ?K$ **and** $ij: i \neq j$
have *False* **if** $\text{eq}: (\text{replicate } (k+1) 0)[i:=n] = (\text{replicate } (k+1) 0)[j:=n]$
proof –
have $(\text{replicate } (k+1) 0) [i:=n] ! i = n$
using i **by** *(simp del: replicate.simps)*
moreover
have $(\text{replicate } (k+1) 0) [j:=n] ! i = 0$
using $i ij$ **by** *(simp del: replicate.simps)*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using $\text{eq } n0$ **by** *(simp del: replicate.simps)*
qed
then show $\{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[i := n]\} \cap \{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[j := n]\} =$
 $\{\}$
by *auto*
qed
from *card-UN-disjoint[OF fK fAK d]*
show $\text{card } (\bigcup i \in \{0..k\}. \{(\text{replicate } (k + 1) 0)[i := n]\}) = k + 1$
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-power-Suc-nth*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$ *fps*
assumes $k: k > 0$
shows $(f \wedge \text{Suc } m) \$ k =$
 $\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (f \$ k * (f \$ 0) \wedge m) +$
 $(\sum v \in \{v \in \text{natpermute } k (m+1). k \notin \text{set } v\}. \prod j = 0..m. f \$ v ! j)$
proof –
define $A B$
where $A = \{v \in \text{natpermute } k (m+1). k \in \text{set } v\}$
and $B = \{v \in \text{natpermute } k (m+1). k \notin \text{set } v\}$
have *[simp]: finite A finite B A ∩ B = {}* **by** *(auto simp: A-def B-def natpermute-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 (∑ i∈... v ! i) = k + (∑ i∈{0..m} - {j}. v ! i)
    by (subst sum.insert) simp-all
  finally have (∑ i∈{0..m} - {j}. v ! i) = 0 by simp
  hence zero: v ! i = 0 if i ∈ {0..m} - {j} for i using that
    by (subst (asm) sum-eq-0-iff) auto

  from j have {0..m} = insert j ({0..m} - {j}) by auto
  also from j have (∏ i∈... f $ (v ! i)) = f $ k * (∏ i∈{0..m} - {j}. f $ (v !
i))
    by (subst prod.insert) auto
  also have (∏ i∈{0..m} - {j}. f $ (v ! i)) = (∏ i∈{0..m} - {j}. f $ 0)
    by (intro prod.cong) (simp-all add: zero)
  also from j have ... = (f $ 0) ^ m by (subst prod.constant) simp-all
  finally have (∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) = f $ k * (f $ 0) ^ m .
} note A = this

have (f ^ Suc m) $ k = (∑ v∈natpermute k (m + 1). ∏ j = 0..m. f $ v ! j)
  by (rule fps-power-nth-Suc)
also have natpermute k (m+1) = A ∪ B unfolding A-def B-def by blast
also have (∑ v∈... ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) =
  (∑ v∈A. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) + (∑ v∈B. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j))
  by (intro sum.union-disjoint) simp-all
also have (∑ v∈A. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) = of-nat (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 ^ Suc m = g ^ Suc m f $ 0 = g $ 0 f $ 0 ≠ 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 = λf. (∑ v | v ∈ natpermute k (m + 1) ∧ k ∉ set v. ∏ 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 * (of-nat (Suc m) * (f $ 0) ^ m) + ?h f =
g $ k * (of-nat (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 ∈ {v ∈ natpermute k (m+1). k ∉ set v} i ≤ 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-nat (Suc m) * (f $ 0) ^ m) = g $ k * (of-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 ... = Suc m * subdegree g by (rule subdegree-power)
  finally have [simp]: subdegree f = subdegree g
  by (subst (asm) Suc-mult-cancel1)
  have fps-shift (subdegree f) f * fps-X ^ subdegree f = f
  by (rule subdegree-decompose [symmetric])
  also have ... ^ Suc m = g ^ Suc m by fact
  also have g = fps-shift (subdegree g) g * fps-X ^ subdegree g
  by (rule subdegree-decompose)
  also have subdegree f = subdegree g by fact
  finally have fps-shift (subdegree g) f ^ Suc m = fps-shift (subdegree g) g ^ Suc
m
  by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult-distrib del: power-Suc)
  hence fps-shift (subdegree g) f = fps-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  $f \wedge m = g \wedge m$   $f \$ subdegree\ f = g \$ subdegree\ g$   $m > 0$ 
  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  $f \wedge m = g \wedge m$   $f \$ 0 = g \$ 0$   $f \$ 0 \neq 0$   $m > 0$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
  by (rule fps-power-eqD'[of  $f\ m\ g$ ]) (insert assms, simp-all)

lemma fps-compose-inj-right:
  assumes  $a0: a \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: idom)$ 
  and  $a1: a \$ 1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(b\ oo\ a = c\ oo\ a) \longleftrightarrow b = c$ 
  (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  $(b\ oo\ a) \$ n = (c\ oo\ a) \$ n$ 
  by simp
  then show  $?thesis$ 
  using 0 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth)
next
  case (Suc  $n1$ )
  have  $f: finite\ \{0 .. n1\}$  finite  $\{n\}$  by simp-all
  have  $eq: \{0 .. n1\} \cup \{n\} = \{0 .. n\}$  using Suc by auto
  have  $d: \{0 .. n1\} \cap \{n\} = \{\}$  using Suc by auto
  have  $seq: (\sum\ i = 0..n1. b\ \$\ i * a\ \wedge\ i\ \$\ n) = (\sum\ i = 0..n1. c\ \$\ i * a\ \wedge\ i\ \$\ n)$ 
  using  $H$  Suc by auto
  have  $th0: (b\ oo\ a) \$ n = (\sum\ i = 0..n1. c\ \$\ i * a\ \wedge\ i\ \$\ n) + b \$ n * (a \$ 1) \wedge n$ 
  unfolding fps-compose-nth sum.union-disjoint[OF  $f\ d$ , unfolded  $eq$ ] seq
  using startsby-zero-power-nth-same[OF  $a0$ ]
  by simp
  have  $th1: (c\ oo\ a) \$ n = (\sum\ i = 0..n1. c\ \$\ i * a\ \wedge\ i\ \$\ n) + c \$ n * (a \$ 1) \wedge n$ 
  unfolding fps-compose-nth sum.union-disjoint[OF  $f\ d$ , unfolded  $eq$ ]
  using startsby-zero-power-nth-same[OF  $a0$ ]
  by simp

```

```

    from ⟨?lhs⟩[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

```

5.13 Radicals

```

declare prod.cong [fundef-cong]

```

```

function radical :: (nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::field fps ⇒ nat ⇒ '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, Suc k, a, 0), r, Suc k, a, Suc n) ∈ ?R by simp
}
qed

definition fps-radical r n a = Abs-fps (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]:  $\text{fps-radical } r \ 0 \ a = 1$ 
  by (auto simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-radical-def)

lemma fps-radical-nth-0 [simp]:  $\text{fps-radical } r \ n \ a \ \$ \ 0 = (\text{if } n = 0 \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } r \ n \ (a \$ 0))$ 
  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  $\text{fps-radical } r \ k \ a \wedge k \ \$ \ 0 = (\text{if } k = 0 \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } a \$ 0)$ 
proof (cases k)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc h)
  have eq1:  $\text{fps-radical } r \ k \ a \wedge k \ \$ \ 0 = (\prod_{j \in \{0..h\}}. \text{fps-radical } r \ k \ a \ \$ \ (\text{replicate } k \ 0) \ ! \ j)$ 
  unfolding fps-power-nth Suc by simp
  also have ... =  $(\prod_{j \in \{0..h\}}. r \ k \ (a \$ 0))$ 
  proof (rule prod.cong [OF refl])
    show  $\text{fps-radical } r \ k \ a \ \$ \ (\text{replicate } k \ 0 \ ! \ j) = r \ k \ (a \ \$ \ 0)$  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
qed

```

qed
 also have ... = a\$0
 using r Suc by simp
 finally show ?thesis
 using Suc by simp
 qed

lemma power-radical:

fixes a: 'a::field-char-0 fps
 assumes a0: a\$0 ≠ 0
 shows (r (Suc k) (a\$0)) ^ Suc k = a\$0 ⟷ (fps-radical r (Suc k) a) ^ (Suc k)
 = a
 (is ?lhs ⟷ ?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 ?Pnk n = 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 ?Pnk n
  unfolding Suc using r00 a0 by (simp add: field-simps fps-radical-def del:
of-nat-Suc)
finally have fn: sum ?f ?Pnk n = a$ n - sum ?f ?Pnk n .
have (?r ^ Suc k) $ n = sum ?f ?Pnk n + sum ?f ?Pnk n
  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 = λv. ∏ j∈{0..k}. ?r $ v ! j
let ?g = λv. ∏ j∈{0..k}. a $ v ! j
have sum ?g ?Pnkn = sum (λv. a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k) ?Pnkn
proof (rule sum.cong)
  fix v
  assume v: v ∈ {xs ∈ natpermute n (Suc k). n ∈ set xs}
  let ?ths = (∏ j∈{0..k}. a $ v ! j) = a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k
  from v obtain i where i: i ∈ {0..k} v = (replicate (k+1) 0) [i:= n]
  unfolding Suc-eq-plus1 natpermute-contain-maximal
  by (auto simp del: replicate.simps)
  have (∏ j∈{0..k}. a $ v ! j) = (∏ j∈{0..k}. if j = i then a $ n else r (Suc
k) (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 ?Pnkn = of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k
  by (simp add: natpermute-max-card[OF nz, simplified])
have th1: sum ?g ?Pnknn = sum ?f ?Pnknn
proof (rule sum.cong, rule refl, rule prod.cong, simp)
  fix xs i
  assume xs: xs ∈ ?Pnknn and i: i ∈ {0..k}
  have False if c: n ≤ xs ! i
  proof -
    from xs i have xs ! i ≠ 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} ∩ ({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 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}
d(1)]
      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 = aSuc k $ n
    by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
  also have aSuc k$n = sum ?g ?Pnkn + sum ?g ?Pnknn
    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 ?Pnknn
    unfolding th0 th1 ..
  finally have §: of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0)k = b$n - sum ?f ?Pnknn
    by simp
  have a$n = (b$n - sum ?f ?Pnknn) / (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

```

lemma radical-power:

```

  assumes r0:  $r (\text{Suc } k) ((a\$0) \wedge \text{Suc } k) = a\$0$ 
    and a0:  $(a\$0 :: 'a::\text{field-char-0}) \neq 0$ 
  shows (fps-radical r (Suc k) (aSuc k)) = a

```

proof –

```

  let ?ak = aSuc k
  have ak0: ?ak $ 0 = (a$0) ^ Suc k
    by (simp add: fps-nth-power-0 del: power-Suc)
  from r0 have th0:  $r (\text{Suc } k) (a \wedge \text{Suc } k \$ 0) \wedge \text{Suc } k = a \wedge \text{Suc } k \$ 0$ 

```

using $ak0$ by *auto*
 from $r0\ ak0$ have $th1: r\ (Suc\ k)\ (a\ \wedge\ Suc\ k\ \$\ 0) = a\ \$\ 0$
 by *auto*
 from $ak0\ a0$ have $ak00: ?ak\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$
 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))\ \wedge\ Suc\ k = a\0
 and $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$
 shows $fps\ deriv\ (fps\ radical\ r\ (Suc\ k)\ a) =$
 $fps\ deriv\ a\ /\ ((of\ nat\ (Suc\ k))\ *\ (fps\ radical\ r\ (Suc\ k)\ a)\ \wedge\ k)$
proof –
 let $?r = fps\ radical\ r\ (Suc\ k)\ a$
 let $?w = (of\ nat\ (Suc\ k))\ *\ ?r\ \wedge\ k$
 from $a0\ r0$ have $r0': r\ (Suc\ k)\ (a\$0) \neq 0$
 by *auto*
 from $r0'$ have $w0: ?w\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$
 by (*simp del: of-nat-Suc*)
 note $th0 = inverse\ mult\ eq\ 1\ [OF\ w0]$
 let $?iw = inverse\ ?w$
 from *iffD1*[*OF* *power-radical*[*of* $a\ r$], *OF* $a0\ r0$]
 have $fps\ deriv\ (?r\ \wedge\ Suc\ k) = fps\ deriv\ a$
 by *simp*
 then have $fps\ deriv\ ?r\ *\ ?w = fps\ deriv\ a$
 by (*simp add: fps-deriv-power' ac-simps del: power-Suc*)
 then have $?iw\ *\ fps\ deriv\ ?r\ *\ ?w = ?iw\ *\ fps\ deriv\ a$
 by *simp*
 with $a0\ r0$ have $fps\ deriv\ ?r\ *\ (?iw\ *\ ?w) = fps\ deriv\ a\ /\ ?w$
 by (*subst fps-divide-unit*) (*auto simp del: of-nat-Suc*)
 then show *?thesis* **unfolding** $th0$ by *simp*
 qed

lemma *fps-deriv-radical*:
 fixes $a :: 'a::field-char-0\ fps$
 assumes $r0: (r\ (Suc\ k)\ (a\$0))\ \wedge\ Suc\ k = a\0
 and $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$
 shows $fps\ deriv\ (fps\ radical\ r\ (Suc\ k)\ a) =$
 $fps\ deriv\ a\ /\ (fps\ const\ (of\ nat\ (Suc\ k))\ *\ (fps\ radical\ r\ (Suc\ k)\ a)\ \wedge\ k)$
 using *fps-deriv-radical'*[*of* $r\ k\ a$, *OF* $r0\ a0$]
 by (*simp add: fps-of-nat[symmetric]*)

lemma *radical-mult-distrib*:
 fixes $a :: 'a::field-char-0\ fps$
 assumes $k: k > 0$
 and $ra0: r\ k\ (a\ \$\ 0)\ \wedge\ k = a\ \$\ 0$


```

    and rb0: r k (b $ 0) ^ k = b $ 0
    and a0: a $ 0 ≠ 0
    and b0: b $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows r k ((a * 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
  show ?rhs if r0': ?lhs
  proof -
    from r0' have r0: (r k ((a * b) $ 0)) ^ 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 ⟨?lhs⟩
    have th1: r k ((a / b) $ 0) = (fps-radical r k a / fps-radical r k b) $ 0
    by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-mult-nth fps-inverse-def divide-inverse)
    from a0 b0 ra0' rb0' kp have ab0': (a / b) $ 0 ≠ 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 $r\ k\ (\text{inverse } (a\ \$\ 0)) = r\ k\ 1 / (r\ k\ (a\ \$\ 0)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{fps-radical } r\ k\ (\text{inverse } a) = \text{fps-radical } r\ k\ 1 / \text{fps-radical } r\ k\ a$
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*)

5.14 Chain rule

lemma *fps-compose-deriv*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{idom } \text{fps}$

assumes $b0: b\$0 = 0$

shows $\text{fps-deriv } (a\ \text{oo } b) = ((\text{fps-deriv } a)\ \text{oo } b) * \text{fps-deriv } b$

proof –

have $(\text{fps-deriv } (a\ \text{oo } b))\$n = (((\text{fps-deriv } a)\ \text{oo } b) * (\text{fps-deriv } b))\ \n **for** n

proof –

have $(\text{fps-deriv } (a\ \text{oo } b))\$n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. a\ \$\ i * (\text{fps-deriv } (b\ \hat{\ } i))\$n)$ $\{0.. \text{Suc } n\}$

by (*simp add: fps-compose-def field-simps sum-distrib-left del: of-nat-Suc*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. a\$i * (((\text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } i)) * (\text{fps-deriv } b * (b\ \hat{\ } (i - 1))))\$n))$ $\{0.. \text{Suc } n\}$

by (*simp add: field-simps fps-deriv-power del: fps-mult-left-const-nth of-nat-Suc*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{of-nat } i * a\$i * (((b\ \hat{\ } (i - 1)) * \text{fps-deriv } b))\$n)$ $\{0.. \text{Suc } n\}$

unfolding *fps-mult-left-const-nth* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{of-nat } i * a\$i * (\text{sum } (\lambda j. (b\ \hat{\ } (i - 1))\$j * (\text{fps-deriv } b)\$(n - j))\ \{0..n\}))$ $\{0.. \text{Suc } n\}$

unfolding *fps-mult-nth ..*

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{of-nat } i * a\$i * (\text{sum } (\lambda j. (b\ \hat{\ } (i - 1))\$j * (\text{fps-deriv } b)\$(n - j))\ \{0..n\}))$ $\{1.. \text{Suc } n\}$

by (*intro sum.mono-neutral-right*) (*auto simp add: mult-delta-left not-le*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{of-nat } (i + 1) * a\$(i+1) * (\text{sum } (\lambda j. (b\ \hat{\ } i)\$j * \text{of-nat } (n - j + 1) * b\$(n - j + 1))\ \{0..n\}))$ $\{0.. n\}$

unfolding *fps-deriv-nth*

by (*rule sum.reindex-cong [of Suc]*) (*simp-all add: mult.assoc*)

finally have $\text{th0: } (\text{fps-deriv } (a\ \text{oo } b))\$n =$

$\text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{of-nat } (i + 1) * a\$(i+1) * (\text{sum } (\lambda j. (b\ \hat{\ } i)\$j * \text{of-nat } (n - j + 1) * b\$(n - j + 1))\ \{0..n\}))$ $\{0.. n\}$.

have $((\text{fps-deriv } a)\ \text{oo } b) * (\text{fps-deriv } b)\$n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (\text{fps-deriv } b)\$(n - i) * ((\text{fps-deriv } a)\ \text{oo } b)\$i)$ $\{0..n\}$

unfolding *fps-mult-nth* **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{sum } (\lambda j. \text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) * b\$(n - i + 1) * \text{of-nat } (j + 1) * a\$(j+1) * (b\ \hat{\ } j)\$i)$ $\{0..n\}$ $\{0..n\}$

unfolding *fps-deriv-nth fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-left mult.assoc*

by (*auto simp: subset-eq b0 startsby-zero-power-prefix sum.mono-neutral-left intro: sum.cong*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{of-nat } (i + 1) * a\$(i+1) * (\text{sum } (\lambda j. (b\ \hat{\ } i)\$j * \text{of-nat } (n - j + 1) * b\$(n - j + 1))\ \{0..n\}))$ $\{0.. n\}$

unfolding *sum-distrib-left*

by (*subst sum.swap*) (*force intro: sum.cong*)

```

    finally show ?thesis
      unfolding th0 by simp
    qed
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-poly-sum-fps-X:
  assumes  $\forall i > n. a\$i = 0$ 
  shows  $a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-const } (a\$i) * \text{fps-X}^i) \{0..n\}$  (is  $a = ?r$ )
proof -
  have  $a\$i = ?r\$i$  for  $i$ 
    unfolding fps-sum-nth fps-mult-left-const-nth fps-X-power-nth
    by (simp add: mult-delta-right assms)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-eq-iff by blast
qed

```

5.15 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  $(\lambda i. (\text{compinv } a \ i) * (a^i)\$Suc \ n) \{0 .. n\}) / (a\$1) ^$ 
  Suc n

```

definition $\text{fps-inv } a = \text{Abs-fps } (\text{compinv } a)$

```

lemma fps-inv:
  assumes  $a0: a\$0 = 0$ 
    and  $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-inv } a \circ a = \text{fps-X}$ 
proof -
  let  $?i = \text{fps-inv } a \circ a$ 
  have  $?i \$ n = \text{fps-X} \$ n$  for  $n$ 
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix n
  assume  $h: \forall m < n. ?i \$ m = \text{fps-X} \$ m$ 
  show  $?i \$ n = \text{fps-X} \$ n$ 
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis using a0
    by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-inv-def)
next
  case (Suc n1)
  have  $?i \$ n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (\text{fps-inv } a \$ i) * (a^i)\$n) \{0 .. n1\} + \text{fps-inv } a \$$ 
 $\text{Suc } n1 * (a \$ 1) ^ \text{Suc } n1$ 
    by (simp only: fps-compose-nth) (simp add: Suc startsby-zero-power-nth-same
  [OF a0] del: power-Suc)

```

```

also have ... = sum (λi. (fps-inv a $ i) * (a∧i)$n) {0 .. n1} +
  (fps-X$ Suc n1 - sum (λi. (fps-inv a $ i) * (a∧i)$n) {0 .. n1})
using a0 a1 Suc by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
also have ... = fps-X$n using Suc by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

fun gcompinv :: 'a fps ⇒ 'a fps ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::field
where
  gcompinv b a 0 = b$0
| gcompinv b a (Suc n) =
  (b$ Suc n - sum (λi. (gcompinv b a i) * (a∧i)$Suc n) {0 .. n}) / (a$1) ^ Suc
  n

```

definition fps-ginv b a = Abs-fps (gcompinv b a)

lemma fps-ginv:

```

assumes a0: a$0 = 0
and a1: a$1 ≠ 0
shows fps-ginv b a oo a = b
proof -
let ?i = fps-ginv b a oo a
have ?i $ n = b$n for n
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
fix n
assume h: ∀ m < n. ?i$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 (λi. (fps-ginv b a $ i) * (a∧i)$n) {0 .. n1} + fps-ginv b
  a $ Suc n1 * (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 (λi. (fps-ginv b a $ i) * (a∧i)$n) {0 .. n1} +
  (b$ Suc n1 - sum (λi. (fps-ginv b a $ i) * (a∧i)$n) {0 .. n1})
using a0 a1 Suc by (simp add: fps-ginv-def)
also have ... = b$n using Suc by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

then show *?thesis*
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)
qed

lemma *fps-inv-ginv*: $fps\text{-}inv = fps\text{-}ginv\ fps\text{-}X$
proof –
 have $compinv\ x\ n = gcompinv\ fps\text{-}X\ x\ n$ **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*]: $1\ oo\ a = 1$
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left*)

lemma *fps-compose-0*[*simp*]: $0\ oo\ a = 0$
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth*)

lemma *fps-compose-0-right*[*simp*]: $a\ oo\ 0 = fps\text{-}const\ (a\ \$\ 0)$
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth power-0-left sum.neutral*)

lemma *fps-compose-add-distrib*: $(a + b)\ oo\ c = (a\ oo\ c) + (b\ oo\ c)$
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth field-simps sum.distrib*)

lemma *fps-compose-sum-distrib*: $(sum\ f\ S)\ oo\ a = sum\ (\lambda i. f\ i\ oo\ a)\ S$
proof (*cases finite S*)
 case *True*
 show *?thesis*
proof (*rule finite-induct[OF True]*)
 show $sum\ f\ \{\}\ oo\ a = (\sum\ i \in \{\}. f\ i\ oo\ a)$
 by *simp*
next
 fix $x\ F$
 assume $fF: finite\ F$
 and $xF: x \notin F$
 and $h: sum\ f\ F\ oo\ a = sum\ (\lambda i. f\ i\ oo\ a)\ F$
 show $sum\ f\ (insert\ x\ F)\ oo\ a = sum\ (\lambda i. f\ i\ oo\ a)\ (insert\ x\ F)$
 using $fF\ xF\ h$ by (*simp add: fps-compose-add-distrib*)
qed
next
 case *False*
 then show *?thesis* by *simp*
qed

lemma *convolution-eq*:

$sum (\lambda i. a (i :: nat) * b (n - i)) \{0 .. n\} =$
 $sum (\lambda (i,j). a i * b j) \{(i,j). i \leq n \wedge j \leq n \wedge i + j = n\}$
by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness[**where** $i=fst$ **and** $j=\lambda i. (i, n - i)$]) *auto*

lemma *product-composition-lemma*:

assumes $c0: c\$0 = (0::'a::idom)$

and $d0: d\$0 = 0$

shows $((a \text{ oo } c) * (b \text{ oo } d))\$n =$

$sum (\lambda (k,m). a\$k * b\$m * (c \hat{\ } k * d \hat{\ } m) \$ n) \{(k,m). k + m \leq n\}$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof –

let $?S = \{(k::nat, m::nat). k + m \leq n\}$

have $s: ?S \subseteq \{0..n\} \times \{0..n\}$ **by** (*simp add: subset-eq*)

have $f: finite \{(k::nat, m::nat). k + m \leq n\}$

by (*auto intro: finite-subset[OF s]*)

have $?r = (\sum (k, m) \in \{(k, m). k + m \leq n\}. \sum j = 0..n. a \$ k * b \$ m * (c \hat{\ } k \$ j * d \hat{\ } m \$ (n - j)))$

by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left*)

also have $\dots = (\sum i = 0..n. \sum (k,m) \in \{(k,m). k+m \leq n\}. a \$ k * c \hat{\ } k \$ i * b \$ m * d \hat{\ } m \$ (n-i))$

unfolding *sum.swap* [**where** $A = \{0..n\}$] **by** (*auto simp add: field-simps intro: sum.cong*)

also have $\dots = (\sum i = 0..n.$

$\sum q = 0..i. \sum j = 0..n - i. a \$ q * c \hat{\ } q \$ i * (b \$ j * d \hat{\ } j \$ (n - i)))$

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 $\dots = ?l$

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 $((a \text{ oo } c) * (b \text{ oo } c))\$n = sum (\lambda s. sum (\lambda i. a\$i * b\$(s - i) * (c \hat{\ } s) \$ n) \{0..s\}) \{0..n\}$

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** $c = \lambda s. (c \hat{\ } s) \$ n$ **and** $n = n$] ..

lemma *fps-compose-mult-distrib*:

assumes $c0: c \$ 0 = (0::'a::idom)$

shows $(a * b) oo c = (a oo c) * (b oo c)$

proof (*clarsimp simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-mult-distrib-lemma* [*OF c0*])

show $(a * b oo c) \$ n = (\sum s = 0..n. \sum i = 0..s. a \$ i * b \$ (s - i) * c \hat{\ } s \$ n)$ **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 $prod a S oo c = prod (\lambda k. a k oo c) S$

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*]: $g dvd f h \$ 0 = 0$

shows $fps-compose f h = fps-compose (f / g :: 'a :: field fps) h * fps-compose g h$

proof –

have $f = (f / g) * g$ **by** *simp*

also have $fps-compose \dots h = fps-compose (f / g) h * fps-compose g h$

by (*subst fps-compose-mult-distrib*) *simp-all*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *fps-compose-divide-distrib*:

assumes $g dvd f h \$ 0 = 0$ $fps-compose g h \neq 0$

shows $fps-compose (f / g :: 'a :: field fps) h = fps-compose f h / fps-compose g h$

using *fps-compose-divide*[*OF assms(1,2)*] *assms(3)* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-compose-power*:

assumes $c0: c \$ 0 = (0::'a::idom)$

shows $(a oo c) \hat{\ } n = a \hat{\ } n oo c$

proof (*cases n*)

case 0

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

next

case (*Suc m*)

have $(\prod n = 0..m. a) \text{ oo } c = (\prod n = 0..m. a \text{ oo } c)$
using $c0$ *fps-compose-prod-distrib* **by** *blast*
moreover have $th0: a \hat{n} = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a) \{0..m\} (a \text{ oo } c) \hat{n} = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a \text{ oo } c) \{0..m\}$
by (*simp-all add: prod-constant Suc*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by *presburger*
qed

lemma *fps-compose-uminus*: $-(a::'a::\text{ring-1 fps}) \text{ oo } c = -(a \text{ oo } c)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth field-simps sum-negf[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-compose-sub-distrib*: $(a - b) \text{ oo } (c::'a::\text{ring-1 fps}) = (a \text{ oo } c) - (b \text{ oo } c)$
using *fps-compose-add-distrib* [of $a - b$ c] **by** (*simp add: fps-compose-uminus*)

lemma *fps-X-fps-compose*: $\text{fps-}X \text{ oo } a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (0::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) \text{ else } a\$n)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left*)

lemma *fps-inverse-compose*:
assumes $b0: (b\$0 :: 'a::\text{field}) = 0$
and $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } a \text{ oo } b = \text{inverse } (a \text{ oo } b)$

proof –
let $?ia = \text{inverse } a$
let $?ab = a \text{ oo } b$
let $?iab = \text{inverse } ?ab$

from $a0$ **have** $ia0: ?ia \$ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $a0$ **have** $ab0: ?ab \$ 0 \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: fps-compose-def*)
have $(?ia \text{ oo } b) * (a \text{ oo } b) = 1$
unfolding *fps-compose-mult-distrib*[OF $b0$, *symmetric*]
unfolding *inverse-mult-eq-1*[OF $a0$]
fps-compose-1 ..

then have $(?ia \text{ oo } b) * (a \text{ oo } b) * ?iab = 1 * ?iab$ **by** *simp*
then have $(?ia \text{ oo } b) * (?iab * (a \text{ oo } b)) = ?iab$ **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* **unfolding** *inverse-mult-eq-1*[OF $ab0$] **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-divide-compose*:
assumes $c0: (c\$0 :: 'a::\text{field}) = 0$
and $b0: b\$0 \neq 0$
shows $(a/b) \text{ oo } c = (a \text{ oo } c) / (b \text{ oo } c)$
using $b0$ $c0$ **by** (*simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-inverse-compose fps-compose-mult-distrib*)

lemma *gp*:
assumes $a0: a\$0 = (0::'a::\text{field})$

shows $(Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda n. 1)) \text{ oo } a = 1/(1 - a)$
(is $?one \text{ oo } a = -)$
proof –
have $o0: ?one \$ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
have $th0: (1 - fps\text{-}X) \$ 0 \neq (0::'a)$ **by** *simp*
from *fps-inverse-gp* [**where** $?'a = 'a$]
have $inverse\ ?one = 1 - fps\text{-}X$ **by** (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)
then have $inverse (inverse\ ?one) = inverse (1 - fps\text{-}X)$ **by** *simp*
then have $th: ?one = 1/(1 - fps\text{-}X)$ **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 $b0: b\$0 = (0::'a::field\text{-}char\text{-}0)$
and $ra0: r (Suc\ k) (a\$0) \wedge Suc\ k = a\0
and $a0: a\$0 \neq 0$
shows $fps\text{-}radical\ r (Suc\ k) a \text{ oo } b = fps\text{-}radical\ r (Suc\ k) (a \text{ oo } b)$
proof –
let $?r = fps\text{-}radical\ r (Suc\ k)$
let $?ab = a \text{ oo } b$
have $ab0: ?ab \$ 0 = a\0
by (*simp add: fps-compose-def*)
from $ab0\ a0\ ra0$ **have** $rab0: ?ab \$ 0 \neq 0\ r (Suc\ k) (?ab \$ 0) \wedge Suc\ k = ?ab \$ 0$
by *simp-all*
have $th00: r (Suc\ k) ((a \text{ oo } b) \$ 0) = (fps\text{-}radical\ r (Suc\ k) a \text{ oo } b) \$ 0$
by (*simp add: ab0 fps-compose-def*)
have $th0: (?r\ a \text{ oo } b) \wedge (Suc\ k) = a \text{ oo } b$
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** $a=?r\ a$
 $\text{oo } b$, *OF rab0(2) th00 rab0(1)*], *OF th0*]
show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *fps-const-mult-apply-left*: $fps\text{-}const\ c * (a \text{ oo } b) = (fps\text{-}const\ c * a) \text{ oo } b$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-left mult.assoc*)

lemma *fps-const-mult-apply-right*:
 $(a \text{ oo } b) * fps\text{-}const (c::'a::comm\text{-}semiring\text{-}1) = (fps\text{-}const\ c * a) \text{ oo } b$
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 $a \text{ oo } (b \text{ oo } c) = a \text{ oo } b \text{ oo } c$ (**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 $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$
shows $a \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } a = \text{fps-X}$
proof –
let $?ia = \text{fps-inv } a$
let $?iaa = a \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } a$
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 $th2: \text{fps-X}\$0 = 0$
by *simp*
from $\text{fps-inv}[OF \ a0 \ a1]$ **have** $a \text{ oo } (\text{fps-inv } a \text{ oo } a) = a \text{ oo } \text{fps-X}$
by *simp*
then **have** $(a \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } a) \text{ oo } a = \text{fps-X} \text{ oo } a$
by (*simp add: fps-compose-assoc[OF \ a0 \ th0] fps-X-fps-compose-startby0[OF*
 $a0]$)
with $\text{fps-compose-inj-right}[OF \ a0 \ a1]$ **show** *?thesis*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-inv-deriv*:
assumes $a0: a\$0 = (0::'a::field)$
and $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-inv } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{fps-deriv } a \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } a)$
proof –
let $?ia = \text{fps-inv } a$
let $?d = \text{fps-deriv } a \text{ oo } ?ia$
let $?dia = \text{fps-deriv } ?ia$
have $ia0: ?ia\$0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-inv-def*)
have $th0: ?d\$0 \neq 0$
using $a1$ **by** (*simp add: fps-compose-nth*)
from $\text{fps-inv-right}[OF \ a0 \ a1]$ **have** $?d * ?dia = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-compose-deriv[OF \ ia0, of a, symmetric]*)
then **have** $\text{inverse } ?d * ?d * ?dia = \text{inverse } ?d * 1$
by *simp*
with $\text{inverse-mult-eq-1} [OF \ th0]$ **show** $?dia = \text{inverse } ?d$
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-inv-idempotent*:
assumes $a0: a\$0 = 0$
and $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-inv } a) = a$
proof –
let $?r = \text{fps-inv}$
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*:

```

fps-compose (f :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 fps) (fps-const c * fps-X) = Abs-fps (λn. c ^ n
* f $ n)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-def power-mult-distrib
if-distrib cong: if-cong)

```

lemma *fps-compose-uminus'*:

```

fps-compose f (-fps-X :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 fps) = Abs-fps (λn. (-1) ^ n * f $ n)
  using fps-compose-linear[of f -1]
  by (simp only: fps-const-neg [symmetric] fps-const-1-eq-1) simp

```

5.16 Elementary series

5.16.1 Exponential series

definition *fps-exp* $x = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. x^{\wedge}n / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$

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'*: $a\$n = a\$0 * c \wedge^n / (\text{fact } n)$ **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 *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]*: $\text{fps-exp } a \$ n = a \wedge^n / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$
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*: $\text{fps-exp } (- a) = \text{inverse } (\text{fps-exp } (a::'a::\text{field-char-0}))$

proof –
from *fps-exp-add-mult*[*of a - a*] **have** *th0*: $\text{fps-exp } a * \text{fps-exp } (- a) = 1$ **by** *simp*
from *fps-inverse-unique*[*OF th0*] **show** ?*thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-exp-nth-deriv[simp]*:
 $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n (\text{fps-exp } (a::'a::\text{field-char-0})) = (\text{fps-const } a) \wedge^n * (\text{fps-exp } a)$

by (induct n) auto

lemma *fps-X-compose-fps-exp[simp]*: $\text{fps-X oo fps-exp (a::'a::field)} = \text{fps-exp a - 1}$
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-fps-compose)

lemma *fps-inv-fps-exp-compose*:

assumes $a: a \neq 0$

shows $\text{fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1) oo (fps-exp a - 1)} = \text{fps-X}$

and $(\text{fps-exp a - 1}) \text{ oo fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1)} = \text{fps-X}$

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)

from *fps-inv[OF b0 b1]* show $\text{fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1) oo (fps-exp a - 1)} = \text{fps-X}$

.

from *fps-inv-right[OF b0 b1]* show $(\text{fps-exp a - 1}) \text{ oo fps-inv (fps-exp a - 1)} = \text{fps-X}$.

qed

lemma *fps-exp-power-mult*: $(\text{fps-exp (c::'a::field-char-0)})^n = \text{fps-exp (of-nat n * c)}$

by (induct n) (simp-all add: field-simps fps-exp-add-mult)

lemma *radical-fps-exp*:

assumes $r: r \ (Suc \ k) \ 1 = 1$

shows $\text{fps-radical r (Suc k) (fps-exp (c::'a::field-char-0))} = \text{fps-exp (c / of-nat (Suc k))}$

proof –

let $?ck = (c / \text{of-nat (Suc k)})$

let $?r = \text{fps-radical r (Suc k)}$

have *eq0[simp]*: $?ck * \text{of-nat (Suc k)} = c \ \text{of-nat (Suc k)} * ?ck = c$

by (simp-all del: of-nat-Suc)

have *th0*: $\text{fps-exp ?ck}^{\wedge} (\text{Suc k}) = \text{fps-exp c}$ **unfolding** *fps-exp-power-mult eq0*

..

have *th*: $r \ (Suc \ k) \ (\text{fps-exp c} \ \$ \ 0)^{\wedge} \text{Suc k} = \text{fps-exp c} \ \$ \ 0$

$r \ (Suc \ k) \ (\text{fps-exp c} \ \$ \ 0) = \text{fps-exp ?ck} \ \$ \ 0 \ \text{fps-exp c} \ \$ \ 0 \neq 0$ **using** *r* **by** *simp-all*

from *th0 radical-unique[where r=r and k=k, OF th]* show *thesis*

by *auto*

qed

lemma *fps-exp-compose-linear [simp]*:

$\text{fps-exp (d::'a::field-char-0) oo (fps-const c * fps-X)} = \text{fps-exp (c * d)}$

by (simp add: fps-compose-linear fps-exp-def fps-eq-iff power-mult-distrib)

lemma *fps-fps-exp-compose-minus [simp]*:

fps-compose (*fps-exp* *c*) (\neg *fps-X*) = *fps-exp* (\neg *c* :: 'a :: field-char-0)
using *fps-exp-compose-linear*[of *c* - 1 :: 'a]
unfolding *fps-const-neg* [*symmetric*] *fps-const-1-eq-1* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-exp-eq-iff* [*simp*]: *fps-exp* *c* = *fps-exp* *d* \longleftrightarrow *c* = (*d* :: 'a :: field-char-0)
proof
assume *fps-exp* *c* = *fps-exp* *d*
from *arg-cong*[of - - $\lambda F. F$ \$ 1, *OF this*] **show** *c* = *d* **by** *simp*
qed *simp-all*

lemma *fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff* [*simp*]:
fps-exp (*c* :: 'a :: field-char-0) = *fps-const* *c'* \longleftrightarrow *c* = 0 \wedge *c'* = 1
proof
assume *c* = 0 \wedge *c'* = 1
thus *fps-exp* *c* = *fps-const* *c'* **by** (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)
next
assume *fps-exp* *c* = *fps-const* *c'*
from *arg-cong*[of - - $\lambda F. F$ \$ 1, *OF this*] *arg-cong*[of - - $\lambda F. F$ \$ 0, *OF this*]
show *c* = 0 \wedge *c'* = 1 **by** *simp-all*
qed

lemma *fps-exp-neq-0* [*simp*]: \neg *fps-exp* (*c* :: 'a :: field-char-0) = 0
unfolding *fps-const-0-eq-0* [*symmetric*] *fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-exp-eq-1-iff* [*simp*]: *fps-exp* (*c* :: 'a :: field-char-0) = 1 \longleftrightarrow *c* = 0
unfolding *fps-const-1-eq-1* [*symmetric*] *fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-exp-neq-numeral-iff* [*simp*]:
fps-exp (*c* :: 'a :: field-char-0) = *numeral* *n* \longleftrightarrow *c* = 0 \wedge *n* = *Num.One*
unfolding *numeral-fps-const* *fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff* **by** *simp*

5.16.2 Logarithmic series

lemma *Abs-fps-if-0*:
Abs-fps ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (v :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}) \text{ else } f\ n$) =
fps-const *v* + *fps-X* * *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. f\ (\text{Suc } n)$)
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

definition *fps-ln* :: 'a :: field-char-0 \Rightarrow 'a *fps*
where *fps-ln* *c* = *fps-const* (1/*c*) * *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (-1) \wedge (n - 1) / \text{of-nat } n$)

lemma *fps-ln-deriv*: *fps-deriv* (*fps-ln* *c*) = *fps-const* (1/*c*) * *inverse* (1 + *fps-X*)
unfolding *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1*
by (*simp add: fps-ln-def fps-eq-iff del: of-nat-Suc*)

lemma *fps-ln-nth*: *fps-ln* *c* \$ *n* = ($\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1/c * ((-1) \wedge (n - 1) / \text{of-nat } n)$)
by (*simp add: fps-ln-def field-simps*)

lemma *fps-ln-0* [*simp*]: *fps-ln* *c* \$ 0 = 0 **by** (*simp add: fps-ln-def*)

lemma *fps-ln-fps-exp-inv*:

fixes *a* :: 'a::field-char-0

assumes *a*: *a* ≠ 0

shows *fps-ln* *a* = *fps-inv* (*fps-exp* *a* - 1) (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)

proof –

let ?*b* = *fps-exp* *a* - 1

have *b0*: ?*b* \$ 0 = 0 **by** *simp*

have *b1*: ?*b* \$ 1 ≠ 0 **by** (*simp add: a*)

have *fps-deriv* (*fps-exp* *a* - 1) oo *fps-inv* (*fps-exp* *a* - 1) =
 (*fps-const* *a* * (*fps-exp* *a* - 1) + *fps-const* *a*) oo *fps-inv* (*fps-exp* *a* - 1)
by (*simp add: field-simps*)

also have ... = *fps-const* *a* * (*fps-X* + 1)

by (*simp add: fps-compose-add-distrib fps-inv-right[OF b0 b1] distrib-left flip: fps-const-mult-apply-left*)

finally have *eq*: *fps-deriv* (*fps-exp* *a* - 1) oo *fps-inv* (*fps-exp* *a* - 1) = *fps-const* *a* * (*fps-X* + 1) .

from *fps-inv-deriv[OF b0 b1, unfolded eq]*

have *fps-deriv* (*fps-inv* ?*b*) = *fps-const* (*inverse* *a*) / (*fps-X* + 1)

using *a* **by** (*simp add: fps-const-inverse eq fps-divide-def fps-inverse-mult*)

then have *fps-deriv* ?*l* = *fps-deriv* ?*r*

by (*simp add: fps-ln-deriv add.commute fps-divide-def divide-inverse*)

then show ?*thesis* **unfolding** *fps-deriv-eq-iff*

by (*simp add: fps-ln-nth fps-inv-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-ln-mult-add*:

assumes *c0*: *c* ≠ 0

and *d0*: *d* ≠ 0

shows *fps-ln* *c* + *fps-ln* *d* = *fps-const* (*c*+*d*) * *fps-ln* (*c***d*)
 (**is** ?*r* = ?*l*)

proof –

from *c0 d0* **have** *eq*: 1/*c* + 1/*d* = (*c*+*d*)/(*c***d*) **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

have *fps-deriv* ?*r* = *fps-const* (1/*c* + 1/*d*) * *inverse* (1 + *fps-X*)

by (*simp add: fps-ln-deriv fps-const-add[symmetric] algebra-simps del: fps-const-add*)

also have ... = *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* ($\lambda n. (-1) \wedge n / (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * c)$)

by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-ln-def of-nat-diff*)

thus ?*thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

5.16.3 Binomial series

definition *fps-binomial* $a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. a \text{ gchoose } n)$

lemma *fps-binomial-nth[simp]*: *fps-binomial* $a \ \$ \ n = a \ \text{gchoose } n$
by (*simp add: fps-binomial-def*)

lemma *fps-binomial-ODE-unique*:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{field-char-0}$

shows $\text{fps-deriv } a = (\text{fps-const } c * a) / (1 + \text{fps-X}) \longleftrightarrow a = \text{fps-const } (a \$ 0) * \text{fps-binomial } c$

(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof

let $?da = \text{fps-deriv } a$

let $?x1 = (1 + \text{fps-X}) :: 'a \ \text{fps}$

let $?l = ?x1 * ?da$

let $?r = \text{fps-const } c * a$

have $eq: ?l = ?r \longleftrightarrow ?lhs$

proof –

have $x10: ?x1 \ \$ \ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

have $?l = ?r \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse } ?x1 * ?l = \text{inverse } ?x1 * ?r$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow ?da = (\text{fps-const } c * a) / ?x1$

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 $th0: a \$ \text{Suc } n = ((c - \text{of-nat } n) / \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) * a \$ n$ **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 $th1: a \$ \ n = (c \ \text{gchoose } n) * a \$ \ 0$ **for** n

proof (*induct n*)

case 0

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

next

case $(\text{Suc } m)$

have $(c - \text{of-nat } m) * (c \ \text{gchoose } m) = (c \ \text{gchoose } \text{Suc } m) * \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m)$

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 $a \$ 0 * (c \text{ gchoose } Suc\ n) + (of-nat\ n * ((c \text{ gchoose } n) * a \$ 0) + of-nat\ n * (a \$ 0 * (c \text{ gchoose } Suc\ n)))$

= $c * ((c \text{ gchoose } n) * a \$ 0)$ 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'*:

$(fps-deriv\ a = fps-const\ c * a / (1 + fps-X) \wedge a \$ 0 = 1) \longleftrightarrow (a = fps-binomial\ c)$

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*: $fps-binomial (c+d) = fps-binomial\ c * fps-binomial\ d$ (is ?l = ?r)

proof –

let ?P = ?r - ?l

let ?b = *fps-binomial*

let ?db = $\lambda x. fps-deriv (?b\ x)$

have $fps-deriv\ ?P = ?db\ c * ?b\ d + ?b\ c * ?db\ d - ?db\ (c + d)$ by *simp*

also have ... = *inverse (1 + fps-X) **

$(fps-const\ c * ?b\ c * ?b\ d + fps-const\ d * ?b\ c * ?b\ d - fps-const (c+d) * ?b (c + d))$

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 $\text{fps-deriv } ((1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n :: 'a \text{ fps}) = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^{(n-1)}$

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 $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) ^{(n-1)} = (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$

by (cases n) (simp-all)

also have $\text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a) * ((1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})) = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$

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*]: *fps-binomial* 0 = 1
using *fps-binomial-of-nat*[*of 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-binomial-power*: *fps-binomial* a ^ n = *fps-binomial* (of-nat n * a)
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: fps-binomial-add-mult ring-distrib*)

lemma *fps-binomial-1*: *fps-binomial* 1 = 1 + *fps-X*
using *fps-binomial-of-nat*[*of 1*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*:
fps-binomial (- of-nat n) = *inverse* ((1 + *fps-X* :: 'a :: field-char-0 *fps*) ^ 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*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies (1 - \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) ^ n =$
fps-compose (*fps-binomial* (of-nat n)) (-*fps-const* c * *fps-X*)
by (*subst fps-binomial-of-nat*)
(*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-compose-add-distrib fps-const-neg*
[*symmetric*]
del: fps-const-neg)

lemma *one-minus-fps-X-const-neg-power*:
inverse ((1 - *fps-const* c * *fps-X*) ^ n) =
fps-compose (*fps-binomial* (-of-nat n)) (-*fps-const* c * *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*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies (\text{fps-X} + \text{fps-const } c) ^ n =$
fps-const (c ^ 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*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies \text{inverse} ((\text{fps-X} + \text{fps-const } c) ^ n) =$
fps-const (*inverse* c ^ 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) ^ n) = Abs-fps (λk. of-nat ((n + k - 1) choose k) * c ^ k)*
proof –
have §: $\bigwedge j. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda na. (-c)^{na} * \text{fps-binomial } (-\text{of-nat } n) \$ na) \$ j =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{of-nat } (n + k - 1 \text{ choose } k) * c^k) \$ j$
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 §
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*:
 $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (a \text{ gchoose } k) * (b \text{ gchoose } (n - k))) \{0..n\} = (a + b) \text{ gchoose } n$
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*:
 $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (a \text{ choose } k) * (b \text{ choose } (n - k))) \{0..n\} = (a + b) \text{ choose } n$
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*: $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (n \text{ choose } k)^2) \{0..n\} = (2 * n) \text{ choose } n$
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 $a :: 'a::\text{field-char-0}$

assumes $b: \bigwedge j. j < n \implies b \neq \text{of-nat } j$

shows $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (\text{pochhammer } (- a) k * \text{pochhammer } (- (\text{of-nat } n)) k) /$
 $(\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * \text{pochhammer } (b - \text{of-nat } n + 1) k)) \{0..n\} =$
 $\text{pochhammer } (- (a + b)) n / \text{pochhammer } (- b) n$

(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 **have** $b = \text{of-nat } (n - j - 1)$

using $j \ kn$ **by** (*simp add: of-nat-diff*)

then **show** *False*

using $\langle j < n \rangle j \ b$ **by** *auto*

qed

from $nz \ kn$ [*simplified*] **have** $nz': \text{pochhammer } (1 + b - \text{of-nat } n) k \neq 0$

by (*rule pochhammer-neq-0-mono*)

consider $k = 0 \vee n = 0 \mid k \neq 0 \ n \neq 0$

by *blast*

then **have** $b \text{ gchoose } (n - k) =$
 $(?m1 n * ?p b n * ?m1 k * ?p (\text{of-nat } n) k) / (?f n * \text{pochhammer } (b - \text{of-nat}$
 $n + 1) k)$

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 $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (\text{pochhammer } a \ k * \text{pochhammer } (- \text{of-nat } n)) \ k) /$
 $(\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * \text{pochhammer } c \ k) \ \{0..n\} = \text{pochhammer } (c - a) \ n / \text{pochham-}$

```

mer c n
proof -
  let ?a = - a
  let ?b = c + of-nat n - 1
  have h: ?b ≠ of-nat j if j < n for j
  proof -
    have c ≠ - of-nat (n - j - 1)
    using c that by auto
    with that show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: algebra-simps of-nat-diff)
  qed
  have th0: pochhammer (- (?a + ?b)) n = (- 1) ^ n * pochhammer (c - a) n
  unfolding pochhammer-minus
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have th1: pochhammer (- ?b) n = (- 1) ^ n * pochhammer c n
  unfolding pochhammer-minus
  by simp
  have nz: pochhammer c n ≠ 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

```

5.16.4 Trigonometric functions

definition *fps-sin* (c::'a::field-char-0) =
Abs-fps (λn. if even n then 0 else (- 1) ^ ((n - 1) div 2) * c ^ n / (of-nat (fact n)))

definition *fps-cos* (c::'a::field-char-0) =
Abs-fps (λn. if even n then (- 1) ^ (n div 2) * c ^ n / (of-nat (fact n)) else 0)

lemma *fps-sin-0* [simp]: *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) * c^Suc n / of-nat (fact
(Suc n)))
    using True by (simp add: fps-sin-def)
    also have ... = (- 1)^(n div 2) * c^Suc 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) * c^Suc 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) * c^Suc n / of-nat
(fact (Suc n)))
using False by (simp add: fps-cos-def)
also have ... = (- 1)^((n + 1) div 2) * c^Suc 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 + 1) div 2) * c^Suc n / of-nat (fact n)
by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
also have ... = - ((- 1)^((n - 1) div 2)) * c^Suc n / of-nat (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 $\dots = 1$
 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*:
 $\text{fps-cos } c \$ (n + 2) = - (c * c * \text{fps-cos } c \$ n / (\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * \text{of-nat } (n + 2)))$
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*: $(n::\text{nat}) + 1 + 1 = n + 2$
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 (use assms in auto)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-sin-add: fps-sin (a + b) = fps-sin a * fps-cos b + fps-cos a * fps-sin b
proof -
  have fps-deriv (fps-deriv (fps-sin a * fps-cos b + fps-cos a * fps-sin b)) =
    - (fps-const (a + b) * fps-const (a + b) * (fps-sin a * fps-cos b + fps-cos
    a * 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 *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 $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-tan } c) =$

$\text{fps-const } c * (\text{fps-cos } c^{\wedge}2 + \text{fps-sin } c^{\wedge}2) / (\text{fps-cos } c^{\wedge}2)$

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** $n = 2 * m$..

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: fps-exp (- (i * c)) = fps-cos c - fps-const i *
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: fps-cos c = (fps-exp (i * c) + fps-exp (- i * c)) /
fps-const 2
proof -
  have th: fps-cos c + fps-cos c = fps-cos c * 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: fps-sin c = (fps-exp (i * c) - fps-exp (- i * c)) / fps-const
(2*i)
proof -
  have th: fps-const i * fps-sin c + fps-const i * fps-sin c = fps-sin c * 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:
fps-tan c = (fps-exp (i * c) - fps-exp (- i * c)) /
(fps-const i * (fps-exp (i * c) + 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:
(fps-cos a + fps-const i * fps-sin a) ^ n =
fps-cos (of-nat n * a) + fps-const i * fps-sin (of-nat n * a)
  unfolding fps-exp-ii-sin-cos[symmetric] fps-exp-power-mult
  by (simp add: ac-simps)

```


5.17 Hypergeometric series

definition *fps-hypergeo* *as bs* (*c*::'*a*::field-char-0) =
Abs-fps ($\lambda n. (\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ 1 \ as * c^{\widehat{n}}) /$
 $(\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ 1 \ bs * \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-nth[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo as bs c* \$ *n* =
 $(\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ 1 \ as * c^{\widehat{n}}) /$
 $(\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ 1 \ bs * \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$
by (*simp add: fps-hypergeo-def*)

lemma *foldl-mult-start*:
fixes *v* :: '*a*::comm-ring-1
shows $\text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f \ x) \ v \ as * x = \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f \ x) \ (v * x) \ as$
by (*induct as arbitrary: x v*) (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *foldr-mult-foldl*:
fixes *v* :: '*a*::comm-ring-1
shows $\text{foldr } (\lambda x r. r * f \ x) \ as \ v = \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f \ x) \ v \ as$
by (*induct as arbitrary: v*) (*simp-all add: foldl-mult-start*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-nth-alt*:
 $\text{fps-hypergeo } as \ bs \ c \ \$ \ n = \text{foldr } (\lambda a \ r. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ as \ (c^{\widehat{n}}) /$
 $\text{foldr } (\lambda b \ r. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ bs \ (\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n))$
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* = $1 / (1 - \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})$

proof –

let ?*a* = (*Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. 1$)) *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]*)
fps-compose-nth power-mult-distrib if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong

qed

lemma *fps-hypergeo-B[simp]*: *fps-hypergeo* [–*a*] [] (– 1) = *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 $\text{foldl } (\lambda (r::'a) (a::'a). r) \ 1 \ as = 1$ **for** *as*
by (*induction as*) *auto*
then show ?*thesis*
by *auto*

qed

lemma *foldl-prod-prod*:

$\text{foldl } (\lambda(r::'b::\text{comm-ring-1}) (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}). r * f x) v \text{ as } * \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * g x) w \text{ as } =$
 $\text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f x * g x) (v * w) \text{ as}$
by (*induct as arbitrary: v w*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-rec:*

$\text{fps-hypergeo as bs c } \$ \text{ Suc n} = ((\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * (a + \text{of-nat n})) c \text{ as}) /$
 $(\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * (b + \text{of-nat n})) (\text{of-nat (Suc n)}) \text{ bs})) * \text{fps-hypergeo as bs c } \$$
 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 = 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 \$ Suc n = of-nat (Suc n) * a \$ 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 + of-nat n) * a\$ n*
by (*simp add: fps-XDp-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XDp-commute: fps-XDp b o fps-XDp (c::'a::comm-ring-1) = fps-XDp c o fps-XDp b*
by (*simp add: fps-XDp-def fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XDp0 [simp]: fps-XDp 0 = fps-XD*
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-XDp-fps-integral [simp]:*

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fps*
shows $\text{fps-XDp } 0 (\text{fps-integral } a c) = \text{fps-X} * a$
using *fps-deriv-fps-integral[of a c]*
by (*simp add: fps-XD-def*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-minus-nat:*

$\text{fps-hypergeo } [- \text{of-nat } n] [- \text{of-nat } (n + m)] (c::'a::\text{field-char-0}) \$ k =$
 $(\text{if } k \leq n \text{ then}$
 $\text{pochhammer } (- \text{of-nat } n) k * c ^ k / (\text{pochhammer } (- \text{of-nat } (n + m)) k * \text{of-nat (fact } k))$
 $\text{else } 0)$
 $\text{fps-hypergeo } [- \text{of-nat } m] [- \text{of-nat } (m + n)] (c::'a::\text{field-char-0}) \$ k =$
 $(\text{if } k \leq m \text{ then}$
 $\text{pochhammer } (- \text{of-nat } m) k * c ^ k / (\text{pochhammer } (- \text{of-nat } (m + n)) k *$

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 * pochhammer (a + 1) (n - 1))*

by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: pochhammer-rec*)

lemma *fps-XDp-foldr-nth [simp]*: *foldr (λc r. fps-XDp c ∘ 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 *generic-fps-XDp-foldr-nth*:

assumes *f*: $\forall n c a. f c a \$ n = (of-nat n + k c) * a \$ n$

shows *foldr (λc r. f c ∘ 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 $j \leq i$

shows $f \$ j = g \$ j$

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume $f \$ j \neq g \$ j$

hence $f \neq g$ **by** *auto*

with *assms* **have** $i < \text{subdegree } (f - g)$

by (*simp add: if-split-asm dist-fps-def*)

also **have** $\dots \leq j$

using $\langle f \$ j \neq g \$ j \rangle$ **by** (*intro subdegree-leI*) *simp-all*

finally **show** *False* **using** $\langle j \leq i \rangle$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *nth-equal-imp-dist-less*:

assumes $\bigwedge j. j \leq i \implies f \$ j = g \$ j$

shows $\text{dist } f g < \text{inverse } (2 ^ i)$

proof (*cases f = g*)

case *True*

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

next

case *False*

with *assms* **have** $\text{dist } f g = \text{inverse } (2 ^ \text{subdegree } (f - g))$

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:  $\text{dist } f \ g < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i) \iff (\forall j \leq i. f \ \$ \ j = g \ \$ \ j)$ 
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 <Cauchy fps-X> 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 fps-X  $\longrightarrow$  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  $\text{dist } (\text{fps-X } x) (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda j. \text{fps-X } (M \ j) \ \$ \ j)) < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i)$ 
          using M by (force simp: dist-less-eq-nth-equal)
        also note  $\langle \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i) < e \rangle$ 
        finally show  $\text{dist } (\text{fps-X } x) (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda j. \text{fps-X } (M \ j) \ \$ \ j)) < e$  .
      qed
    qed
  qed
qed
qed

```

no-notation *fps-nth* (**infixl** \$ 75)

bundle *fps-notation*

begin

notation *fps-nth* (**infixl** \$ 75)

end

end

6 Converting polynomials to formal power series

theory *Polynomial-FPS*

imports *Polynomial Formal-Power-Series*

begin

context

includes *fps-notation*

begin

definition *fps-of-poly* **where**

fps-of-poly $p = \text{Abs-fps } (\text{coeff } p)$

lemma *fps-of-poly-eq-iff*: *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*]: *fps-of-poly* $p \ \$ \ n = \text{coeff } p \ n$

by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-def*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-const*: *fps-of-poly* $[:c:] = \text{fps-const } c$

proof (*subst fps-eq-iff, clarify*)

fix $n :: \text{nat}$ **show** *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* $[:\text{numeral } n:] = \text{numeral } n$

by (simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-const [symmetric] numeral-poly)

lemma *fps-of-poly-fps-X* [simp]: $\text{fps-of-poly } [:0, 1:] = \text{fps-X}$
by (auto simp add: fps-of-poly-def fps-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *fps-of-poly-add*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (p + q) = \text{fps-of-poly } p + \text{fps-of-poly } q$
by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def plus-poly.rep-eq fps-plus-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-diff*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (p - q) = \text{fps-of-poly } p - \text{fps-of-poly } q$
by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def minus-poly.rep-eq fps-minus-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-uminus*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (-p) = -\text{fps-of-poly } p$
by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def uminus-poly.rep-eq fps-uminus-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-mult*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (p * q) = \text{fps-of-poly } p * \text{fps-of-poly } q$
by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def fps-times-def fps-eq-iff coeff-mult atLeast0AtMost)

lemma *fps-of-poly-smult*:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-of-poly } p$
using *fps-of-poly-mult*[of [:c:] p] by (simp add: fps-of-poly-mult fps-of-poly-const)

lemma *fps-of-poly-sum*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{sum } f \ A) = \text{sum } (\lambda x. \text{fps-of-poly } (f \ x)) \ A$
by (cases finite A, induction rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: fps-of-poly-add)

lemma *fps-of-poly-sum-list*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{sum-list } xs) = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{fps-of-poly } xs)$
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: fps-of-poly-add)

lemma *fps-of-poly-prod*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{prod } f \ A) = \text{prod } (\lambda x. \text{fps-of-poly } (f \ x)) \ A$
by (cases finite A, induction rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult)

lemma *fps-of-poly-prod-list*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{prod-list } xs) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } \text{fps-of-poly } xs)$
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult)

lemma *fps-of-poly-pCons*:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{pCons } (c :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}) \ p) = \text{fps-const } c + \text{fps-of-poly } p * \text{fps-X}$
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*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-of-poly } p)$
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'*: $\text{fps-of-poly} (\text{monom } (1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ n) = \text{fps-X } \hat{\ } n$
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** $\text{monom } 1 \ n \ \text{dvd} \ p$ **by** (*simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff*)
thus $\text{zero: fps-of-poly } p \ \$ \ i = 0$ **if** $i < n$ **for** i
using *that* **by** (*simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff'*)

from *assms* **have** $\neg \text{monom } 1 \ (\text{Suc } n) \ \text{dvd} \ p$
by (*auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff simp del: power-Suc*)
then **obtain** k **where** $k \leq n$ $\text{fps-of-poly } p \ \$ \ k \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff' less-Suc-eq-le*)
with $\text{zero}[of \ k]$ **have** $k = n$ **by** *linarith*
with k **show** $\text{fps-of-poly } p \ \$ \ n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-of-poly-dvd*:
assumes $p \ \text{dvd} \ q$

```

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 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 ‹

```

(* 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

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* (($f :: 'a \text{ fps}$) = g) = $\langle K (K \text{ Poly-Fps.eq-simproc}) \rangle$

lemma *fps-of-poly-linear*: $\text{fps-of-poly } [a, 1 :: 'a :: \text{field}] = \text{fps-X} + \text{fps-const } a$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-of-poly-linear'*: $\text{fps-of-poly } [1, a :: 'a :: \text{field}] = 1 + \text{fps-const } a * \text{fps-X}$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-of-poly-cutoff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{poly-cutoff } n \ p) = \text{fps-cutoff } n \ (\text{fps-of-poly } p)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff coeff-poly-cutoff*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-shift* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{poly-shift } n \ p) = \text{fps-shift } n \ (\text{fps-of-poly } p)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift*)

definition *poly-subdegree* :: $'a :: \text{zero poly} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{poly-subdegree } p = \text{subdegree } (\text{fps-of-poly } p)$

lemma *coeff-less-poly-subdegree*:
 $k < \text{poly-subdegree } p \Longrightarrow \text{coeff } p \ k = 0$
unfolding *poly-subdegree-def* **using** *nth-less-subdegree-zero*[*of k fps-of-poly p*] **by**
simp

definition *prefix-length* :: $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{prefix-length } P \ xs = \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } P \ xs)$

primrec *prefix-length-aux* :: $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{prefix-length-aux } P \ \text{acc } [] = \text{acc}$
 $| \text{prefix-length-aux } P \ \text{acc } (x\#\xs) = (\text{if } P \ x \ \text{then } \text{prefix-length-aux } P \ (\text{Suc } \text{acc}) \ xs$
 $\text{else } \text{acc})$

lemma *prefix-length-aux-correct*: $\text{prefix-length-aux } P \ \text{acc } \ xs = \text{prefix-length } P \ \ xs + \text{acc}$
by (*induction xs arbitrary: acc*) (*simp-all add: prefix-length-def*)

lemma *prefix-length-code* [*code*]: $\text{prefix-length } P \ \ xs = \text{prefix-length-aux } P \ 0 \ \ xs$
by (*simp add: prefix-length-aux-correct*)

lemma *prefix-length-le-length*: $\text{prefix-length } P \ \ xs \leq \text{length } \ xs$
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: prefix-length-def*)

lemma *prefix-length-less-length*: $(\exists x \in \text{set } \ xs. \neg P \ x) \Longrightarrow \text{prefix-length } P \ \ xs < \text{length } \ xs$
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: prefix-length-def*)

lemma *nth-prefix-length*:

$(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \neg P x) \implies \neg P (xs ! \text{prefix-length } P xs)$
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: prefix-length-def*)

lemma *nth-less-prefix-length*:
 $n < \text{prefix-length } P xs \implies P (xs ! n)$
by (*induction xs arbitrary: n*)
(*auto simp: prefix-length-def nth-Cons split: if-splits nat.splits*)

lemma *poly-subdegree-code* [*code*]: $\text{poly-subdegree } p = \text{prefix-length } ((=) 0) (\text{coeffs } p)$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *False*
note [*simp*] = *this*
define *n* **where** $n = \text{prefix-length } ((=) 0) (\text{coeffs } p)$
from *False* **have** $\exists k. \text{coeff } p k \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-eq-iff*)
hence *ex*: $\exists x \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). x \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp: coeffs-def*)
hence *n-less*: $n < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)$ **and** *nonzero*: $\text{coeffs } p ! n \neq 0$
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** $\text{fps-of-poly } p \$ n = \text{coeffs } p ! n$
by (*subst coeffs-nth*) (*simp-all add: degree-eq-length-coeffs*)
with *nonzero* **show** $\text{fps-of-poly } p \$ \text{prefix-length } ((=) 0) (\text{coeffs } p) \neq 0$
unfolding *n-def* **by** *simp*
next
fix *k* **assume** *A*: $k < \text{prefix-length } ((=) 0) (\text{coeffs } p)$
also **have** $\dots \leq \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)$ **by** (*rule prefix-length-le-length*)
finally **show** $\text{fps-of-poly } p \$ k = 0$
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

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-notation

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  $n\ m\text{-def}$  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 = (if n = 0 then 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: one-fls-def eventually-cofinite)

instance fls :: (zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
proof (standard, standard)
  assume (0::'a fls) = (1::'a fls)
  hence (0::'a fls) $$ 0 = (1::'a fls) $$ 0 by simp
  thus False by simp
qed

definition fls-const :: 'a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls
  where fls-const c  $\equiv$  Abs-fls ( $\lambda n.$  if n = 0 then c else 0)

lemma fls-const-nth [simp]: fls-const c $$ n = (if n = 0 then c 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  $\implies$  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  $\longleftrightarrow$  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  $\longleftrightarrow$  c = 1
  by (auto simp: fls-eq-iff)

lift-definition fls-X :: 'a::{zero,one} fls
  is  $\lambda n.$  if n = 1 then 1 else 0
  by simp

lemma fls-X-nth [simp]:
  fls-X $$ n = (if n = 1 then 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: fls-X-def)

lemma fls-X-nonzero [simp]: (fls-X :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fls)  $\neq$  0
  by (intro fls-nonzeroI) simp

lift-definition fls-X-inv :: 'a::{zero,one} fls
  is  $\lambda n.$  if n = -1 then 1 else 0
  by (simp add: eventually-cofinite)

```

lemma *fls-X-inv-nth* [*simp*]:
fls-X-inv \$\$ $n = (\text{if } n = -1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-def eventually-cofinite*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-nonzero* [*simp*]: (*fls-X-inv* :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fls) $\neq 0$
by (*intro fls-nonzeroI*) *simp*

7.2 Subdegrees

lemma *unique-fls-subdegree*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\exists! n. f\$\$n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall m. f\$\$m \neq 0 \longrightarrow n \leq m)$
proof –
obtain $N::\text{nat}$ **where** $N: \forall n > N. f\$\$(-\text{int } n) = 0$ **by** (*elim fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE*)
define M **where** $M \equiv -\text{int } N$
have $M: \bigwedge m. f\$\$m \neq 0 \implies M \leq m$
proof –
fix m **assume** $m: f\$\$m \neq 0$
show $M \leq m$
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 $\neg (\forall k::\text{nat}. f\$\$(M + \text{int } k) = 0)$
proof
assume *above0*: $\forall k::\text{nat}. f\$\$(M + \text{int } k) = 0$
have $f=0$
proof (*rule fls-zero-eqI*)
fix n **show** $f\$\$n = 0$
proof (*cases M ≤ n*)
case *True*
define k **where** $k = \text{nat } (n - M)$
from *True* **have** $n = M + \text{int } k$ **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-k*: $\exists k::\text{nat}. f\$\$(M + \text{int } k) \neq 0$ **by** *fast*
define k **where** $k \equiv (\text{LEAST } k::\text{nat}. f\$\$(M + \text{int } k) \neq 0)$
define n **where** $n \equiv M + \text{int } k$
from k -*def* n -*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** $l = \text{nat } (m - M)$
from $\langle M \leq m \rangle$ **have** $l: m = M + \text{int } l$ **by** (*simp add: l-def*)
with $n\text{-def } m$ $k\text{-def } l$ **show** $n \leq m$
using *Least-le*[*of* $\lambda k. f \$\$ (M + \text{int } k) \neq 0$ 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 $n' :: \text{int}$
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** $l = \text{nat } (n' - M)$
from $\langle M \leq n' \rangle$ **have** $l: n' = M + \text{int } l$ **by** (*simp add: l-def*)
with $n\text{-def } k\text{-def } n'$ fn **show** $n' = n$
using *Least-le*[*of* $\lambda k. f \$\$ (M + \text{int } k) \neq 0$ 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* $:: ('a::\text{zero}) \text{fls} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
where *fls-subdegree* $f \equiv (\text{if } f = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{LEAST } n::\text{int}. f \$\$ n \neq 0)$

lemma *fls-zero-subdegree* [*simp*]: *fls-subdegree* $0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-subdegree-def*)

lemma *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* [*simp*]: $f \neq 0 \implies f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f \neq 0$
using *Least1I*[*OF unique-fls-subdegree*] **by** (*simp add: fls-subdegree-def*)

lemma *nth-fls-subdegree-zero-iff*: $(f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f = 0) \longleftrightarrow (f = 0)$
using *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-subdegree-leI*: $f \$\$ n \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } f \leq n$
using *Least1-le*[*OF unique-fls-subdegree*]
by (*auto simp: fls-subdegree-def*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-leI'*: $f \$\$ n \neq 0 \implies n \leq m \implies \text{fls-subdegree } f \leq m$
using *fls-subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-eq0-below-subdegree* [*simp*]: $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies f \$\$ n = 0$
using *fls-subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-subdegree-geI*: $f \neq 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. k < n \implies f \$\$ k = 0) \implies n \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* **by** *force*

lemma *fls-subdegree-ge0I*: $(\bigwedge k. k < 0 \implies f \$\$ k = 0) \implies 0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *fls-subdegree-geI*[*of* f 0] **by** (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-subdegree-greaterI*:

assumes $f \neq 0 \wedge k. k \leq n \implies f \ \$\$ k = 0$

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*: $f \ \$\$ n \neq 0 \implies (\wedge k. k < n \implies f \ \$\$ k = 0) \implies \text{fls-subdegree } f = n$

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 $N \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f \ N \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g \ \forall k \geq N. f \ \$\$ k = g \ \$\$ k$

shows $f = g$

proof (*rule fls-eqI*)

fix n **from** *assms* **show** $f \ \$\$ n = g \ \$\$ n$ **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 nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound*)

obtain $K::int$ **where** $K: \forall n < K. f \$\$ n = 0$ **by** (*elim 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*: $(fls-shift\ m\ f = fls-shift\ m\ g) \longleftrightarrow (f = g)$

proof (*rule iffI, rule fls-eqI*)

fix k

assume $1: fls-shift\ m\ f = fls-shift\ m\ g$

have $f \$\$ k = fls-shift\ m\ g \$\$ (k - m)$ **by** (*simp add: 1[symmetric]*)

thus $f \$\$ k = g \$\$ k$ **by** *simp*

qed (*intro fls-eqI, simp*)

lemma *fls-shift-0* [*simp*]: $fls-shift\ 0\ f = f$

by (*intro fls-eqI simp*)

lemma *fls-shift-subdegree* [*simp*]:

$f \neq 0 \implies fls-subdegree\ (fls-shift\ n\ f) = fls-subdegree\ f - n$

by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI simp-all*)

lemma *fls-shift-fls-shift* [*simp*]: $fls-shift\ m\ (fls-shift\ k\ f) = fls-shift\ (k+m)\ f$

by (*intro fls-eqI (simp add: algebra-simps)*)

lemma *fls-shift-fls-shift-reorder*:

$fls-shift\ m\ (fls-shift\ k\ f) = fls-shift\ k\ (fls-shift\ m\ f)$

using *fls-shift-fls-shift[of m k f] fls-shift-fls-shift[of k m f]* **by** (*simp add: add commute*)

lemma *fls-shift-zero* [*simp*]: $fls-shift\ m\ 0 = 0$

by (*intro fls-zero-eqI simp*)

lemma *fls-shift-eq0-iff*: $fls-shift\ m\ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$

using *fls-shift-eq-iff[of m f 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-eq-1-iff*: $fls-shift\ n\ f = 1 \longleftrightarrow f = fls-shift\ (-n)\ 1$

by (*metis add-minus-cancel fls-shift-eq-iff fls-shift-fls-shift*)

lemma *fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*: $m \leq fls-subdegree\ f \implies fls-subdegree\ (fls-shift\ m\ f) \geq 0$

by (*cases f=0 (auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI)*)

lemma *fls-shift-delta*:

$fls-shift\ m\ (Abs-fls\ (\lambda n. if\ n=a\ then\ b\ else\ 0)) = Abs-fls\ (\lambda n. if\ n=a-m\ then\ b\ else\ 0)$

by (*intro fls-eqI simp*)

lemma *fls-shift-const*:

$fls-shift\ m\ (fls-const\ c) = Abs-fls\ (\lambda n. if\ n=-m\ then\ c\ else\ 0)$

by (*intro fls-eqI simp*)

lemma *fls-shift-const-nth*:
 $fls-shift\ m\ (fls-const\ c)\ \S\ n = (if\ n=-m\ then\ c\ else\ 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-shift-const*)

lemma *fls-X-conv-shift-1*: $fls-X = fls-shift\ (-1)\ 1$
by (*intro fls-eqI simp*)

lemma *fls-X-shift-to-one* [*simp*]: $fls-shift\ 1\ fls-X = 1$
using *fls-shift-fls-shift*[*of -1 1 1*] **by** (*simp add: fls-X-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1*: $fls-X-inv = fls-shift\ 1\ 1$
by (*intro fls-eqI simp*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-shift-to-one* [*simp*]: $fls-shift\ (-1)\ fls-X-inv = 1$
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*:
 $fls-X = fls-shift\ (-2)\ fls-X-inv\ fls-X-inv = fls-shift\ 2\ fls-X$
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* :: $(a::zero)\ fls \Rightarrow 'a\ fls$
where *fls-base-factor-def*[*simp*]: $fls-base-factor\ f = fls-shift\ (fls-subdegree\ f)\ f$

lemma *fls-base-factor-nth*: $fls-base-factor\ f\ \S\ n = f\ \S\ (n + fls-subdegree\ f)$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-nonzero* [*simp*]: $f \neq 0 \implies fls-base-factor\ f \neq 0$
using *fls-nonzeroI*[*of fls-base-factor f 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-subdegree* [*simp*]: $fls-subdegree\ (fls-base-factor\ f) = 0$
by (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-base-factor-base* [*simp*]:
 $fls-base-factor\ f\ \S\ fls-subdegree\ (fls-base-factor\ f) = f\ \S\ fls-subdegree\ f$
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 \leq 0*

proof (*cases f=0*)

case *False*

have *fls-subdegree f \geq 0 \implies f \$\$\$ fls-subdegree f = 0*

proof –

assume *fls-subdegree f \geq 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 \leq 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 *subdegree (fls-regpart f) = nat (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** $f \text{ \#\# } k = g \text{ \#\# } k$

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 $\lambda f. \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ (- \ \text{int } n))$

.

lemma *fls-prpart-coeff* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (\text{fls-prpart } f) \ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \text{\#\#} \ (- \ \text{int } n))$

proof –

have $\{x. (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \text{\#\#} \ (- \ \text{int } x) \neq 0)\} \subseteq \{x. f \ \text{\#\#} \ (- \ \text{int } x) \neq 0\}$
by *auto*

hence *finite* $\{x. (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \text{\#\#} \ (- \ \text{int } x) \neq 0)\}$

using *fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth[of f]* **by** (*simp add: rev-finite-subset*)

hence $\text{coeff } (\text{fls-prpart } f) = (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \text{\#\#} \ (- \ \text{int } n))$

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*: $(\text{fls-prpart } f = 0) \longleftrightarrow (\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0)$

proof

assume $1: \text{fls-prpart } f = 0$

show $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$

proof (*intro fls-subdegree-ge0I*)

fix $k::\text{int}$ **assume** $k < 0$

with 1 **show** $f \ \text{\#\#} \ k = 0$ **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 (λn. 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: ∀ 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 ≥ -int N* **using** *fls-subdegree-geI* **by** *auto*
thus $\text{nat } (- \text{fls-subdegree } f) \leq N$ **by** *simp*
qed *auto*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-prpart-shift*:
assumes *m ≤ 0*
shows *fls-prpart (fls-shift m f) = pCons 0 (poly-shift (Suc (nat (-m))) (fls-prpart f))*

```

proof (intro poly-eqI)
  fix n
  define LHS RHS
    where LHS  $\equiv$  fls-prpart (fls-shift m f)
    and RHS  $\equiv$  pCons 0 (poly-shift (Suc (nat (-m))) (fls-prpart f))
  show coeff LHS n = coeff RHS n
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc k)
      from assms have 1:  $-int (Suc k + nat (-m)) = -int (Suc k) + m$  by simp
      have coeff RHS n = f $$ (-int (Suc k) + m)
      using arg-cong[OF 1, of ($$) 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: fls-prpart (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::zero) fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fps
  where fls-base-factor-to-fps f  $\equiv$  fls-regpart (fls-base-factor f)

```

```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-conv-fps-shift:
  assumes fls-subdegree f  $\geq$  0
  shows fls-base-factor-to-fps f = fps-shift (nat (fls-subdegree f)) (fls-regpart f)
  by (simp add: assms fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift)

```

```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth:
  fls-base-factor-to-fps f $ n = f $$ (fls-subdegree f + int n)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-base: f  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  fls-base-factor-to-fps f $ 0  $\neq$  0
  by simp

```

```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero: f  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  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]: subdegree (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* ($\lambda k::\text{int. if } k < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (\text{nat } k)$)

lemma *fps-to-fls-nth* [*simp*]:

(*fps-to-fls* *f*) \$\$ *n* = (if *n* < 0 then 0 else *f*\$(*nat n*))
using *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound*[of 0 ($\lambda k::\text{int. if } k < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$ \ (\text{nat } k)$)]
unfolding *fps-to-fls-def*
by *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq*:

assumes *fps-to-fls* *f* = *fps-to-fls* *g*
shows *f* = *g*

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix *n*

have *f* \$ *n* = *fps-to-fls* *g* \$\$ *int n* by (*simp add: assms[symmetric]*)

thus *f* \$ *n* = *g* \$ *n* by *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-to-fls-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $fps\text{-to-fls } f = fps\text{-to-fls } g \longleftrightarrow f = g$
using *fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq* **by** *blast*

lemma *fps-zero-to-fls* [*simp*]: $fps\text{-to-fls } 0 = 0$
by (*intro fls-zero-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-nonzeroI*: $f \neq 0 \implies fps\text{-to-fls } f \neq 0$
using *fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq*[*of f 0*] **by** *auto*

lemma *fps-one-to-fls* [*simp*]: $fps\text{-to-fls } 1 = 1$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-Abs-fps*:
 $fps\text{-to-fls } (Abs\text{-fps } F) = Abs\text{-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } F \text{ (nat } n))$
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*:
 $fps\text{-to-fls } (Abs\text{-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) = Abs\text{-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = \text{int } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)$
using *fls-eqI*[*of - Abs-fls (\lambda n. if n = int a then b else 0)*] **by** *force*

lemma *fps-const-to-fls* [*simp*]: $fps\text{-to-fls } (fps\text{-const } c) = fls\text{-const } c$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-to-fls* [*simp*]: $fps\text{-to-fls } fps\text{-X} = fls\text{-X}$
by (*fastforce intro: fls-eqI*)

lemma *fps-to-fls-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $(fps\text{-to-fls } f = 0) \longleftrightarrow (f = 0)$
using *fps-to-fls-nonzeroI* **by** *auto*

lemma *fps-to-fls-eq-1-iff* [*simp*]: $fps\text{-to-fls } f = 1 \longleftrightarrow f = 1$
using *fps-to-fls-eq-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0*: $fls\text{-subdegree } (fps\text{-to-fls } f) \geq 0$

proof (*cases f=0*)

case *False* **show** *?thesis*

proof (*rule fls-subdegree-geI, rule fls-nonzeroI*)

from *False* **show** $fps\text{-to-fls } f \text{ \&\amp;int (subdegree } f) \neq 0$

by *simp*

qed *simp*

qed *simp*

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps*: $fls\text{-subdegree } (fps\text{-to-fls } f) = \text{int (subdegree } f)$

proof (*cases f=0*)

case *False*

have $\text{subdegree } f = \text{nat (fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls } f))$

```

proof (rule subdegreeI)
  from False show f $ (nat (fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f))) ≠ 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: k < nat (fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f))
  thus f $ k = 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 ≤ subdegree f ⇒ fps-to-fls (fps-shift n f) = fls-shift (int n) (fps-to-fls f)
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: nat-add-distrib nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma fls-base-factor-fps-to-fls: fls-base-factor (fps-to-fls f) = fps-to-fls (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]:
  fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 ⇒ fps-to-fls (fls-regpart f) = f
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-regpart-fps-trivial [simp]: fls-regpart (fps-to-fls f) = f
  by (intro fps-ext) simp

lemma fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps:
  fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f) = fls-base-factor f
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree:
  f = fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (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:
  fls-base-factor-to-fps (fps-to-fls f) = 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 :: zero fls and n :: int
  assumes n: n ≥ -fls-subdegree f
  obtains f' where f = fls-shift n (fps-to-fls f')
proof -
  have fls-subdegree (fls-shift (- n) f) ≥ 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 $(\text{subst fls-regpart-to-fls-trivial}) \text{ simp-all}$
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*:
 $\text{fls-regpart-as-fls } f \ \$\$ \ n = (\text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \ \$\$ \ n)$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-idem*:

$\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-regpart-as-fls } f) = \text{fls-regpart } f$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-prpart-as-fls-nth*:

$\text{fls-prpart-as-fls } f \ \$\$ \ n = (\text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } f \ \$\$ \ n \text{ else } 0)$

proof $(\text{cases } n < \text{fls-subdegree } f \ n < 0 \text{ rule: case-split[case-product case-split]})$

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 nat (n - fls-subdegree f)]* **by** *auto*

next

case *False-False* **thus** *?thesis*

using *coeff-reflect-poly[of fls-prpart f nat (n - fls-subdegree f)]* **by** *auto*

qed *simp-all*

lemma *fls-prpart-idem* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-prpart-as-fls } f) = \text{fls-prpart } f$
using *fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of f]* **by** $(\text{intro poly-eqI}) \text{ simp}$

lemma *fls-regpart-prpart*: $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-prpart-as-fls } f) = 0$
using *fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of f]* **by** $(\text{intro fps-ext}) \text{ simp}$

lemma *fls-prpart-regpart*: $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-regpart-as-fls } f) = 0$
by $(\text{intro poly-eqI}) \text{ simp}$

7.5 Algebraic structures

7.5.1 Addition

instantiation *fls* :: (*monoid-add*) *plus*

begin

lift-definition *plus-fls* :: 'a *fls* ⇒ 'a *fls* ⇒ 'a *fls* **is** λ*f g n*. *f n* + *g n*

proof –

fix *f f'* :: *int* ⇒ '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-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*:

$f + g \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree}\ (f + g) \geq \min\ (\text{fls-subdegree}\ f)\ (\text{fls-subdegree}\ g)$

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* ≡ *fls-regpart-as-fls* *f*

and *P* ≡ *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)

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*]: $\text{fls-subdegree } (-f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f$
by (*cases f=0*) (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-minus-sym*: $\text{fls-subdegree } (g - f) = \text{fls-subdegree } (f - g)$
using *fls-uminus-subdegree*[*of g-f*] by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-regpart-sub-prpart*: $\text{fls-regpart } (f - \text{fls-prpart-as-fls } f) = \text{fls-regpart } f$
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*: $\text{fls-prpart } (f - \text{fls-regpart-as-fls } f) = \text{fls-prpart } f$
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-monoid-add, times}*) *times*

begin

definition *fls-times-def*:

(*) = ($\lambda f g.$
fls-shift
($-(\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g)$)
(*fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g)*)
)

instance ..

end

lemma *fls-times-nth-eq0*: $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g \implies (f * g) \$\$ n = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-times-def*)

lemma *fls-times-nth*:

fixes *f df g dg*

defines $df \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } f$ **and** $dg \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } g$

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 $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=dg..n-df} f \$\$ (df + i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n - df - i))$

and $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n-(df+dg)} f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$

proof -

define *dfg* where $dfg \equiv df + dg$

show 4: $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n-dfg} f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$

proof (*cases* $n < dfg$)
case *False*
from *False* *assms* **have**
 $(f * g) \$\$ n =$
 $(\sum i = 0..nat (n - dfg). f \$\$ (df + int i) * g \$\$ (dg + int (nat (n - dfg)$
 $- i)))$
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:*
 $\wedge i. i \in \{0..nat (n - dfg)\} \implies dg + int (nat (n - dfg) - i) = n - df - int$
 i
by (*auto simp: dfg-def*)
ultimately have
 $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=0..nat (n - dfg). f \$\$ (df + int i) * g \$\$ (n - df - int$
 $i))$
by *simp*
moreover have
 $(\sum i=0..nat (n - dfg). f \$\$ (df + int i) * g \$\$ (n - df - int i)) =$
 $(\sum i=0..n - dfg. f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$
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 $\{0..nat (n - dfg)\} \subseteq nat ' \{0..n - dfg\}$
proof
fix i **assume** $i \in \{0..nat (n - dfg)\}$
hence $i: i \geq 0 \ i \leq nat (n - dfg)$ **by** *auto*
with *False* **have** $int i \geq 0 \ int i \leq n - dfg$ **by** *auto*
hence $int i \in \{0..n - dfg\}$ **by** *simp*
moreover from $i(1)$ **have** $i = nat (int i)$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show $i \in nat ' \{0..n - dfg\}$ **by** *fast*
qed
qed (*auto simp: False*)
qed (*simp add: False*)
ultimately show $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=0..n - dfg. f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n -$
 $df - i))$
by *simp*
qed (*simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0 assms dfg-def*)

have
 $(\sum i=dfg..n. f \$\$ (i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n - i)) =$
 $(\sum i=0..n - dfg. f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$
proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
define T **where** $T \equiv \lambda i. i + dfg$
show *inj-on* $T \{0..n - dfg\}$ **by** *standard (simp add: T-def)*
qed (*simp-all add: dfg-def algebra-simps*)
with 4 **show** $1: (f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=dfg..n. f \$\$ (i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n -$

i))
 by *simp*

have
 $(\sum i=dfg..n. f \text{ $$$ } (i - dg) * g \text{ $$$ } (dg + n - i)) = (\sum i=df..n - dg. f \text{ $$$ } i * g \text{ $$$ } (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{ $$$ } n = (\sum i=df..n - dg. f \text{ $$$ } i * g \text{ $$$ } (n - i))$
 by *simp*

have
 $(\sum i=dfg..n. f \text{ $$$ } (i - dg) * g \text{ $$$ } (dg + n - i)) =$
 $(\sum i=dg..n - df. f \text{ $$$ } (df + i - dg) * g \text{ $$$ } (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{ $$$ } n = (\sum i=dg..n - df. f \text{ $$$ } (df + i - dg) * g \text{ $$$ } (dg + n - df - i))$
 by *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-times-base* [*simp*]:
 $(f * g) \text{ $$$ } (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g) =$
 $(f \text{ $$$ } \text{fls-subdegree } f) * (g \text{ $$$ } \text{fls-subdegree } g)$
 by (*simp add: fls-times-nth(1)*)

instance *fls* :: (*{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}*) *mult-zero*
 proof
 fix *a* :: '*a fls*
 have
 $(0::'a fls) * a =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fps-to-fls } ((0::'a fps)*(fls-base-factor-to-fps a)))$
 by (*simp add: fls-times-def*)
 moreover have
 $a * (0::'a fls) =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } a) (\text{fps-to-fls } ((fls-base-factor-to-fps a)*(0::'a fps)))$
 by (*simp add: fls-times-def*)
 ultimately show $0 * a = (0::'a fls) a * 0 = (0::'a fls)$
 by *auto*

qed

lemma *fls-mult-one*:
 fixes *f* :: '*a::*{*comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, monoid-mult*} *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::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows (fls-const x * f) $$ n = x * f $$ n
  and (f * fls-const x) $$ n = f $$ n * x
proof -
  show (fls-const x * f) $$ n = x * f $$ n
  proof (cases n < fls-subdegree f)
    case False
      hence {fls-subdegree f..n} = insert (fls-subdegree f) {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 * fls-const x) $$ n = f $$ n * x
  proof (cases n < fls-subdegree f)
    case False
      hence {fls-subdegree f..n} = insert n {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::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}
  shows fls-const x * fls-const y = fls-const (x*y)
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-mult-subdegree-ge:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
  assumes f*g ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (f*g) ≥ fls-subdegree f + 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::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 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 $$ (fls-subdegree f) * g $$ (fls-subdegree 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]

```

$fls\text{-}mult\text{-}subdegree\text{-}ge[of\ f\ g]$
 by *simp*
 moreover from *assms* have $fls\text{-}subdegree\ (f * g) \leq fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g$
 by (*intro fls-subdegree-leI*) *simp*
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *simp*
 qed

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult* [*simp*]:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::semiring\text{-}no\text{-}zero\text{-}divisors\ fls$
 assumes $f \neq 0\ g \neq 0$
 shows $fls\text{-}subdegree\ (f * g) = fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g$
 using *assms*
 by (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp: fls-times-nth-eq0*)

lemma *fls-shifted-times-simps*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add,\ mult\text{-}zero\}\ fls$
 shows $f * (fls\text{-}shift\ n\ g) = fls\text{-}shift\ n\ (f * g)\ (fls\text{-}shift\ n\ f) * g = fls\text{-}shift\ n\ (f * g)$
proof –

show $f * (fls\text{-}shift\ n\ g) = fls\text{-}shift\ n\ (f * g)$
proof (*cases g=0*)
 case *False*
 hence
 $f * (fls\text{-}shift\ n\ g) =$
 $fls\text{-}shift\ (- (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + (fls\text{-}subdegree\ g - n)))$
 $(fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f * fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ g))$
unfolding *fls-times-def* by (*simp add: fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift*)
thus $f * (fls\text{-}shift\ n\ g) = fls\text{-}shift\ n\ (f * g)$
 by (*simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-def*)
 qed *auto*

show $(fls\text{-}shift\ n\ f) * g = fls\text{-}shift\ n\ (f * g)$
proof (*cases f=0*)
 case *False*
 hence
 $(fls\text{-}shift\ n\ f) * g =$
 $fls\text{-}shift\ (- ((fls\text{-}subdegree\ f - n) + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g))$
 $(fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f * fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ g))$
unfolding *fls-times-def* by (*simp add: fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift*)
thus $(fls\text{-}shift\ n\ f) * g = fls\text{-}shift\ n\ (f * g)$
 by (*simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-def*)
 qed *auto*

qed

lemma *fls-shifted-times-transfer*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add,\ mult\text{-}zero\}\ fls$
 shows $fls\text{-}shift\ n\ f * g = f * fls\text{-}shift\ n\ g$

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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $(\text{fls-shift } m f) * (\text{fls-shift } n g) = \text{fls-shift } (m+n) (f*g)$
by (*simp add: fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * \text{fls-base-factor } g) = \text{fls-base-factor } (f * g)$
and $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-base-factor } f * g) = \text{fls-base-factor } (f * g)$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g) = \text{fls-base-factor } (f * g)$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * g) = \text{fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g$
by (*cases f≠0 ∧ g≠0*)
(auto simp: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)

lemma *fls-times-conv-base-factor-times*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows
 $f * g =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-(\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g)) (\text{fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g)$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\} \text{fls}$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\} \text{fls}$
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* $\text{fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of } f g]$
 $\text{fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times[of } f g]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-base-factor } f \text{ fls-base-factor } g]$
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } f] \text{ fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } g]$
by *fastforce*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\ \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps}\ (f * g) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps}\ f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps}\ g$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult}'[\text{of}\ f\ g]$
by $(\text{cases}\ f=0 \vee g=0)\ \text{auto}$

lemma *fls-times-conv-fps-times*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}\ \text{fls}$
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 $\text{assms}\ \text{fls-mult-subdegree-ge}[\text{of}\ f\ g]$
by $(\text{cases}\ f * g = 0)\ (\text{simp-all}\ \text{add:}\ \text{fls-times-conv-regpart}[\text{symmetric}])$

lemma *fps-times-conv-fls-times*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}\ \text{fps}$
shows $f * g = \text{fls-regpart}\ (\text{fps-to-fls}\ f * \text{fps-to-fls}\ g)$
using $\text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0}\ \text{fls-times-conv-regpart}[\text{symmetric}]$
by fastforce

lemma *fls-times-fps-to-fls*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}\ \text{fps}$
shows $\text{fps-to-fls}\ (f * g) = \text{fps-to-fls}\ f * \text{fps-to-fls}\ g$
proof $(\text{intro}\ \text{fls-eq-conv-fps-eqI},\ \text{rule}\ \text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0})$
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 $\text{fls-mult-subdegree-ge}\ \text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0}[\text{of}\ f]$
 $\text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0}[\text{of}\ g]$
by fastforce
qed simp
qed $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{fps-times-conv-fls-times})$

lemma *fls-X-times-conv-shift*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult}\}\ \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-X} * f = \text{fls-shift}\ (-1)\ f\ f * \text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift}\ (-1)\ f$
by $(\text{simp-all}\ \text{add:}\ \text{fls-X-conv-shift-1}\ \text{fls-mult-one}\ \text{fls-shifted-times-simps})$

lemmas $\text{fls-X-times-comm} = \text{trans-sym}[\text{OF}\ \text{fls-X-times-conv-shift}]$

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult}\}\ \text{fls}$
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 $(\text{auto}\ \text{simp:}\ \text{fls-X-times-conv-shift}\ \text{assms})$

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult}\}\ \text{fls}$

assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-X * f \neq 0$
and $f * fls-X \neq 0$
by $(auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms)$

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,monoid-mult,mult-zero\}$ fls
shows $fls-base-factor (fls-X * f) = fls-base-factor f$
and $fls-base-factor (f * fls-X) = fls-base-factor f$
using $fls-base-factor-shift[of -1 f]$
by $(auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift)$

lemma *fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult\}$ fls
shows $fls-X-inv * f = fls-shift 1 f f * fls-X-inv = fls-shift 1 f$
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 $f :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult\}$ fls
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-subdegree (fls-X-inv * f) = fls-subdegree f - 1$
and $fls-subdegree (f * fls-X-inv) = fls-subdegree f - 1$
by $(auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift assms)$

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-inv-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult\}$ fls
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-X-inv * f \neq 0$
and $f * fls-X-inv \neq 0$
by $(auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms)$

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-inv*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,monoid-mult,mult-zero\}$ fls
shows $fls-base-factor (fls-X-inv * f) = fls-base-factor f$
and $fls-base-factor (f * fls-X-inv) = fls-base-factor f$
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 $fls-subdegree f \geq 0$ $fls-subdegree g \geq 0$ $fls-subdegree h \geq 0$
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
 $fls\text{-base-factor } a * fls\text{-base-factor } b * fls\text{-base-factor } c =$
 $fls\text{-base-factor } a * (fls\text{-base-factor } b * fls\text{-base-factor } c)$
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 $fls\text{-subdegree } f \geq 0\ fls\text{-subdegree } g \geq 0\ fls\text{-subdegree } h \geq 0$
shows $(f + g) * h = f * h + g * h$
and $h * (f + g) = h * f + h * g$
proof –
have $fls\text{-subdegree } (f+g) \geq 0$
proof (*cases f+g = 0*)
case *False*
with *assms(1,2)* **show** *?thesis*
using *fls-plus-subdegree* **by** *fastforce*
qed *simp*
with *assms* **show** $(f + g) * h = f * h + g * h$ $h * (f + g) = h * f + h * g$
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
 $fls\text{-base-factor } a * (fls\text{-base-factor } b + fls\text{-base-factor } c) =$
 $fls\text{-base-factor } a * fls\text{-base-factor } b + fls\text{-base-factor } a * fls\text{-base-factor } c$
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
 $a * b * c =$
 $fls\text{-shift } (- (fls\text{-subdegree } a + fls\text{-subdegree } b + fls\text{-subdegree } c))$
 $(fls\text{-base-factor } a * fls\text{-base-factor } b * fls\text{-base-factor } c)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)
moreover **have**
 $a * (b * c) =$
 $fls\text{-shift } (- (fls\text{-subdegree } a + fls\text{-subdegree } b + fls\text{-subdegree } c))$
 $(fls\text{-base-factor } a * fls\text{-base-factor } b * fls\text{-base-factor } c)$
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*:
 $fls\text{-subdegree } (fls\text{-shift } (min\ (fls\text{-subdegree } a)\ (fls\text{-subdegree } b))\ a) \geq 0$
 $fls\text{-subdegree } (fls\text{-shift } (min\ (fls\text{-subdegree } a)\ (fls\text{-subdegree } b))\ b) \geq 0$
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*
 $-\text{fls-subdegree } a \text{ fls-base-factor } a$
 $-\min(\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min(\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) b +$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\min(\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) c$
 $]$
by *simp*
also have
 $\dots =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-(\text{fls-subdegree } a + \min(\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)))$
 $(\text{fls-base-factor } a * \text{fls-shift } (\min(\text{fls-subdegree } b) (\text{fls-subdegree } c)) b)$

+
 $fls-shift (- (fls-subdegree a + \min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)))$
 $(fls-base-factor a * fls-shift (\min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) c)$

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) \$\$ $n = (\text{if } n = -k \text{ then } \text{of-nat } a \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat fls-shift-const-nth*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-of-nat* [*simp*]:
fls-base-factor (*of-nat* $n :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ 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* $n :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ *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* $n :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ *fps*)
by *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-of-nat*:
fps-to-fls (*of-nat* n) = (*of-nat* $n :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ 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* ($a \wedge b$) = *fls-const* $a \wedge b$
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* $k * f$) \$\$ $n = \text{numeral } k * f$ \$\$ n
and ($f * \text{numeral } k$) \$\$ $n = f$ \$\$ $n * \text{numeral } k$
by (*metis fls-const-numeral fls-mult-const-nth*)+

lemma *fls-nth-numeral'* [*simp*]:
numeral n \$\$ 0 = *numeral* n $k \neq 0 \implies \text{numeral } n$ \$\$ $k = 0$
by (*metis fls-const-nth fls-const-numeral*)+

instance $fls :: (\text{comm-semiring-1}) \text{comm-semiring-1}$
by *standard simp*

instance $fls :: (\text{ring}) \text{ring} ..$

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*) $\neq 0$ **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*

7.5.4 Powers

lemma *fls-subdegree-prod*:

fixes *F* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* :: *field-char-0 fls*

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in I \Rightarrow F x \neq 0$

shows $fls-subdegree (\prod x \in I. F x) = (\sum x \in I. fls-subdegree (F x))$

using *assms* **by** (*induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *fls-subdegree-prod'*:

fixes *F* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* :: *field-char-0 fls*

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in I \Rightarrow fls-subdegree (F x) \neq 0$

shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\prod x \in I. F x) = (\sum x \in I. \text{fls-subdegree } (F x))$
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*
 $\{0..int n * \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n)\} =$
 $insert 0 \{1..int n * \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n)\}$
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*:
 $(f \text{ \textit{\$} \$} \text{fls-subdegree } f) \wedge n \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree* **by** (*fastforce intro: fls-subdegree-eqI*)

lemma *fls-unit-base-subdegree-power*:
 $x * f \text{ \textit{\$} \$} \text{fls-subdegree } f = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 $f \text{ \textit{\$} \$} \text{fls-subdegree } f * y = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
proof –
show $x * f \text{ \textit{\$} \$} \text{fls-subdegree } f = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *left-right-inverse-power[of x f \text{ \textit{\\$} \\$} \text{fls-subdegree } f n]*
by (*auto intro: fls-pow-subdegree-eqI*)
show $f \text{ \textit{\$} \$} \text{fls-subdegree } f * y = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
using *left-right-inverse-power[of f \text{ \textit{\\$} \\$} \text{fls-subdegree } f y n]*

by (auto intro: fls-pow-subdegree-eqI)
qed

lemma *fls-base-dvd1-subdegree-power*:
f \$\$ fls-subdegree f dvd 1 \implies fls-subdegree (f ^ n) = n * fls-subdegree f
using fls-unit-base-subdegree-power **unfolding** dvd-def **by** auto

lemma *fls-pow-subdegree-ge0*:
assumes fls-subdegree f \geq 0
shows fls-subdegree (f ^ n) \geq 0
proof (cases f ^ n = 0)
case False
moreover from *assms* have int n * 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::semiring-1-no-zero-divisors fls
shows fls-subdegree (f ^ n) = n * 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*:
(fls-shift m f) ^ n = fls-shift (n*m) (f ^ n)
by (induct n) (simp-all add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp algebra-simps)

lemma *fls-pow-conv-fps-pow*:
assumes fls-subdegree f \geq 0
shows f ^ n = fps-to-fls ((fls-regpart f) ^ 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*: fps-to-fls (f ^ n) = fps-to-fls f ^ n
by (simp add: fls-pow-conv-fps-pow fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0)

lemma *fls-pow-conv-regpart*:
fls-subdegree f \geq 0 \implies fls-regpart (f ^ n) = (fls-regpart f) ^ 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*: fls-X ^ n = fls-shift (-n) 1
by (simp add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-shifted-pow)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*: fls-X-inv ^ n = fls-shift n 1

by (simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-shifted-pow)

abbreviation $fls-X-intpow \equiv (\lambda i. fls-shift (-i) 1)$

— 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]: $(fls-X-intpow i :: 'a::zero-neq-one fls) \neq 0$
by (simp add: fls-shift-eq0-iff)

lemma $fls-X-intpow-power$: $(fls-X-intpow i) ^ n = fls-X-intpow (n * i)$
by (simp add: fls-shifted-pow)

lemma $fls-X-power-nth$ [simp]: $fls-X ^ n \$\$ k = (if k=n then 1 else 0)$
by (simp add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1)

lemma $fls-X-inv-power-nth$ [simp]: $fls-X-inv ^ n \$\$ k = (if k=-n then 1 else 0)$
by (simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1)

lemma $fls-X-pow-nonzero$ [simp]: $(fls-X ^ n :: 'a :: semiring-1 fls) \neq 0$

proof

assume $(fls-X ^ n :: 'a fls) = 0$

hence $(fls-X ^ n :: 'a fls) \$\$ n = 0$ by simp

thus False by simp

qed

lemma $fls-X-inv-pow-nonzero$ [simp]: $(fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a :: semiring-1 fls) \neq 0$

proof

assume $(fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a fls) = 0$

hence $(fls-X-inv ^ n :: 'a fls) \$\$ -n = 0$ by simp

thus False by simp

qed

lemma $fls-subdegree-fls-X-pow$ [simp]: $fls-subdegree (fls-X ^ n) = n$

by (intro fls-subdegree-eqI) (simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1)

lemma $fls-subdegree-fls-X-inv-pow$ [simp]: $fls-subdegree (fls-X-inv ^ n) = -n$

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 $fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow$: $fls-regpart (fls-X ^ n) = fps-X ^ n$

by (simp add: fls-pow-conv-regpart)

lemma $fls-X-inv-pow-regpart$: $n > 0 \implies fls-regpart (fls-X-inv ^ n) = 0$

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 ≥ 0 then fls-X ^ 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 ^ n * f = fls-shift (-int n) f f * fls-X ^ 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 ^ n * f = fls-shift (int n) f f * fls-X-inv ^ 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 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*:

*(fls-X-intpow i :: 'a::semiring-1 fls) * fls-X-intpow j = fls-X-intpow (i+j)*

by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-diff-conv-times*:

*fls-X-intpow (i-j) = (fls-X-intpow i :: 'a::semiring-1 fls) * 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 ≠ 0*

shows *fls-X ^ n * f ≠ 0 f * fls-X ^ n ≠ 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 ≠ 0*

shows *fls-X-inv ^ n * f ≠ 0 f * fls-X-inv ^ n ≠ 0*

by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-intpow-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ *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 $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X} \wedge^n * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + n$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X} \wedge^n) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + n$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-inv-power*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge^n * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - n$
and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X-inv} \wedge^n) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - n$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-intpow*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ *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*:
 $\text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) \text{ fls-X} = \text{fls-X} \wedge^{\text{Suc } n}$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{int } (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ fls-X} = \text{fls-X-inv} \wedge^n$
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*:
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{int } n) \text{ fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-X-inv} \wedge^{\text{Suc } n}$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-X} \wedge^n$
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*: $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X} \wedge^n) = 1$
by (*simp add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor*: $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge^n) = 1$
by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-base-factor*: $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = 1$
using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $-i$ 1] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-power*:
shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X} \wedge^n * f) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
and $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * \text{fls-X} \wedge^n) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$

using *fls-base-factor-shift*[of $-int\ n\ f$]
 by (auto simp: *fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-inv-power*:
 shows *fls-base-factor* ($fls-X-inv\ \hat{\ }^n * f$) = *fls-base-factor* *f*
 and *fls-base-factor* ($f * fls-X-inv\ \hat{\ }^n$) = *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* ($fls-X\ \hat{\ }^n$) = 1
proof –
 define *X* where $X \equiv fls-X :: 'a::semiring-1\ fls$
 hence *fls-base-factor* ($X\ \hat{\ }^n$) = 1 using *fls-X-power-base-factor* **by** *simp*
 thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* ($X\ \hat{\ }^n$) = 1 **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* ($fls-X-inv\ \hat{\ }^n$) = 1
proof –
 define *iX* where $iX \equiv fls-X-inv :: 'a::semiring-1\ fls$
 hence *fls-base-factor* ($iX\ \hat{\ }^n$) = 1 using *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor* **by** *simp*
 thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* ($iX\ \hat{\ }^n$) = 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 $f \equiv fls-X-intpow\ i$
 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 $fls-base-factor\ f * fls-base-factor\ g =$
 $fls-X\ \hat{\ }^{(nat\ (- (fls-subdegree\ f + fls-subdegree\ g)))}$

and $fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\ f * fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\ g =$
 $fls\text{-}X\text{-}intpow\ (- (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g))$
using $fls\text{-}mult\text{-}subdegree\text{-}ge[of\ f\ g]$
 $fls\text{-}times\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}conv\text{-}shifted\text{-}times[of\ f\ g]$
by $(simp\text{-}all\ add:\ assms\ fls\text{-}X\text{-}power\text{-}conv\text{-}shift\text{-}1\ algebra\text{-}simps)$

lemma $fls\text{-}fps\text{-}normalized\text{-}product\text{-}of\text{-}inverses:$
assumes $f * g = 1$
shows $fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f * fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ g =$
 $fps\text{-}X \wedge (nat\ (- (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f + fls\text{-}subdegree\ g)))$
using $fls\text{-}times\text{-}conv\text{-}regpart[of\ fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\ f\ fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\ g]$
 $fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}subdegree[of\ f]\ fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}subdegree[of\ g]$
 $fls\text{-}normalized\text{-}product\text{-}of\text{-}inverses(1)[OF\ assms]$
by $(force\ simp:\ fls\text{-}X\text{-}pow\text{-}conv\text{-}fps\text{-}X\text{-}pow)$

7.5.5 Inverses

abbreviation $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse ::$
 $'a :: \{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add, uminus, times\}\ fls \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ fls$
where
 $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x \equiv$
 $fls\text{-}shift\ (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f)\ (fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (fps\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f)\ x))$

abbreviation $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse ::$
 $'a :: \{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add, uminus, times\}\ fls \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ fls$
where
 $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ y \equiv$
 $fls\text{-}shift\ (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f)\ (fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (fps\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f)\ y))$

instantiation $fls :: (\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add, uminus, times, inverse\})\ inverse$
begin

definition $fls\text{-}divide\text{-}def:$
 $f\ div\ g =$
 $fls\text{-}shift\ (fls\text{-}subdegree\ g - fls\text{-}subdegree\ f)\ ($
 $fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ ((fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f)\ div\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ g))$
 $)$

definition $fls\text{-}inverse\text{-}def:$
 $inverse\ f = fls\text{-}shift\ (fls\text{-}subdegree\ f)\ (fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (inverse\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ f)))$

instance ..
end

lemma $fls\text{-}inverse\text{-}def':$
 $inverse\ f = fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ (inverse\ (f\ \$\$ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f))$
by $(simp\ add:\ fls\text{-}inverse\text{-}def\ fps\text{-}inverse\text{-}def)$

lemma $fls\text{-}lr\text{-}inverse\text{-}base:$

$fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x\ \S\S\ (-fls\text{-}subdegree\ f) = x$
 $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ y\ \S\S\ (-fls\text{-}subdegree\ f) = y$
by *auto*

lemma *fls-inverse-base*:
 $f \neq 0 \implies inverse\ f\ \S\S\ (-fls\text{-}subdegree\ f) = inverse\ (f\ \S\S\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f)$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-starting0*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add,mult\text{-}zero,uminus\}$ *fls*
and $g :: 'b::\{ab\text{-}group\text{-}add,mult\text{-}zero\}$ *fls*
shows $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ 0 = 0$
and $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ g\ 0 = 0$
by (*simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0*:
 $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x = 0 \implies x = 0$
 $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ x = 0 \implies x = 0$
by (*metis fls-lr-inverse-base fls-nonzeroI*)+

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-eq0-iff*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add,mult\text{-}zero,uminus\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{ab\text{-}group\text{-}add,mult\text{-}zero\}$
shows $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x = 0 \iff x = 0$
and $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ g\ y = 0 \iff y = 0$
using *fls-lr-inverse-starting0 fls-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0*
by *auto*

lemma *fls-inverse-eq0-iff'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{ab\text{-}group\text{-}add,inverse,mult\text{-}zero\}$ *fls*
shows $inverse\ f = 0 \iff (inverse\ (f\ \S\S\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f) = 0)$
using *fls-lr-inverse-eq0-iff(2)[of f inverse (f \S\S fls-subdegree f)]*
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma *fls-inverse-eq0-iff[simp]*:
 $inverse\ f = (0::('a::division\text{-}ring)\ fls) \iff f\ \S\S\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f = 0$
using *fls-inverse-eq0-iff'[of f]* **by** (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemmas *fls-inverse-eq0'* = *iffD2[OF fls-inverse-eq0-iff']*
lemmas *fls-inverse-eq0* = *iffD2[OF fls-inverse-eq0-iff]*

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-const*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\{ab\text{-}group\text{-}add,mult\text{-}zero\}$
and $b :: 'b::\{comm\text{-}monoid\text{-}add,mult\text{-}zero,uminus\}$
shows $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ (fls\text{-}const\ a)\ x = fls\text{-}const\ x$
and $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ (fls\text{-}const\ b)\ y = fls\text{-}const\ y$
by (*simp-all add: fls-const-lr-inverse*)

lemma *fls-inverse-const*:

fixes $a :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add},\text{inverse},\text{mult-zero},\text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{inverse} (\text{fls-const } a) = \text{fls-const} (\text{inverse } a)$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}(2)$
by $(\text{auto simp: fls-inverse-def'})$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-of-nat}$:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1},\text{mult-zero}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{\text{semiring-1},\text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse} (\text{of-nat } n) x = \text{fls-const } x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse} (\text{of-nat } n) y = \text{fls-const } y$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}$
by $(\text{auto simp: fls-of-nat})$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-of-nat}$:
 $\text{inverse} (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1},\text{inverse},\text{uminus}\} \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-const} (\text{inverse} (\text{of-nat } n))$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-const fls-of-nat})$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-of-int}$:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1},\text{mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse} (\text{of-int } n) x = \text{fls-const } x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse} (\text{of-int } n) x = \text{fls-const } x$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}$
by $(\text{auto simp: fls-of-int})$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-of-int}$:
 $\text{inverse} (\text{of-int } n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1},\text{inverse},\text{uminus}\} \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-const} (\text{inverse} (\text{of-int } n))$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-const fls-of-int})$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-zero}$:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add},\text{mult-zero}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{\text{comm-monoid-add},\text{mult-zero},\text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } 0 x = \text{fls-const } x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } 0 y = \text{fls-const } y$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}[\text{of } 0]$
by auto

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const}$:
 $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add},\text{mult-zero},\text{uminus},\text{inverse}\} \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-const} (\text{inverse } 0)$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-zero}(2)[\text{of inverse } (0 :: 'a)]$ **by** $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-def'})$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-zero}'$:
assumes $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add},\text{inverse},\text{mult-zero},\text{uminus}\}) = 0$
shows $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a \text{ fls}) = 0$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const assms})$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-zero} [\text{simp}]$: $\text{inverse} (0 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring} \text{ fls}) = 0$

by (rule *fls-inverse-zero'*[*OF inverse-zero*])

lemma *fls-inverse-base2*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,inverse}\}$ *fls*

shows $\text{inverse } f \ \$\$ (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) = \text{inverse } (f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)$

by (cases $f=0$) (*simp-all add: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-one*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero,one}\}$

and $y :: 'b::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}$

shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } 1 \ x = \text{fls-const } x$

and $\text{fls-right-inverse } 1 \ y = \text{fls-const } y$

using *fls-lr-inverse-const*[*of 1*]

by *auto*

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-one-one*:

$\text{fls-left-inverse } 1 \ 1 =$

$(1::'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero,one}\} \ \text{fls})$

$\text{fls-right-inverse } 1 \ 1 =$

$(1::'b::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}\} \ \text{fls})$

using *fls-lr-inverse-one*[*of 1*] **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-inverse-one*:

assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}) = 1$

shows $\text{inverse } (1::'a \ \text{fls}) = 1$

using *assms fls-lr-inverse-one-one*(2)

by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma *fls-left-inverse-delta*:

fixes $b :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero}\}$

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*]

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**
fls-right-inverse (*Abs-fls* ($\lambda n.$ if $n=a$ then b else 0)) x $\$ \$ n$
 $=$ *Abs-fls* ($\lambda n.$ if $n = - a$ then x else 0) $\$ \$ n$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*[of a b]
fls-lr-inverse-const(2)[of b]
fls-shift-const
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-inverse-delta-nonzero*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus\}$
assumes $b \neq 0$
shows *inverse* (*Abs-fls* ($\lambda n.$ if $n=a$ then b else 0)) =
Abs-fls ($\lambda n.$ if $n=-a$ then *inverse* b else 0)
using *assms fls-nonzeroI*[of *Abs-fls* ($\lambda n.$ if $n=a$ then b else 0) a]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' fls-right-inverse-delta[symmetric]*)

lemma *fls-inverse-delta*:
fixes $b :: 'a::division-ring$
shows *inverse* (*Abs-fls* ($\lambda n.$ if $n=a$ then b else 0)) =
Abs-fls ($\lambda n.$ if $n=-a$ then *inverse* b else 0)
by (*cases b=0*) (*simp-all add: fls-inverse-delta-nonzero*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab-group-add,mult-zero,zero-neq-one\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,zero-neq-one\}$
shows *fls-left-inverse fls-X* $x =$ *fls-shift* 1 (*fls-const* x)
and *fls-right-inverse fls-X* $y =$ *fls-shift* 1 (*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'*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab-group-add,mult-zero,zero-neq-one,monoid-mult\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,zero-neq-one,monoid-mult\}$
shows *fls-left-inverse fls-X* $x =$ *fls-const* $x * fls-X-inv$
and *fls-right-inverse fls-X* $y =$ *fls-const* $y * fls-X-inv$
using *fls-lr-inverse-X*(1)[of x] *fls-lr-inverse-X*(2)[of y]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift*(2))

lemma *fls-inverse-X'*:
assumes *inverse* $1 = (1 :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neq-one\})$
shows *inverse* (*fls-X*:: $'a$ *fls*) = *fls-X-inv*
using *assms fls-lr-inverse-X*(2)[of $1 :: 'a$]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-inverse-X*: *inverse* (*fls-X*:: $'a::division-ring$ *fls*) = *fls-X-inv*
by (*simp add: fls-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 $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}'$:

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-all add: fls-X-times-conv-shift(2)*)

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-X-inv}'$:

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-inverse-def' fls-X-conv-shift-1*)

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-X-inv}$: $inverse (fls\text{-X-inv}::'a::division\text{-ring } fls) = fls\text{-X}$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-X-inv'*)

lemma $fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree}$:

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-subdegree-eqI simp: assms*)

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-subdegree}'$:

$inverse (f\ \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f) \neq 0 \implies fls\text{-subdegree } (inverse\ f) = - fls\text{-subdegree } f$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree}(2)[of\ inverse (f\ \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f)]$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def'*)

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-subdegree}$ [*simp*]:

fixes $f :: 'a::division\text{-ring } fls$
shows $fls\text{-subdegree } (inverse\ f) = - fls\text{-subdegree } f$
by (*cases f=0*)
(auto intro: fls-inverse-subdegree' simp: nonzero-imp-inverse-nonzero)

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-subdegree-base-nonzero}$:

assumes $f \neq 0\ inverse (f\ \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f) \neq 0$
shows $inverse\ f\ \$\$ (fls\text{-subdegree } (inverse\ f)) = inverse (f\ \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f)$
using $assms\ fls\text{-inverse-subdegree}'[of\ f] fls\text{-inverse-base}[of\ f]$
by *simp*

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-subdegree-base}$:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add, inverse, mult-zero}\} fls$
shows $inverse\ f\ \S\ (fls\text{-subdegree}\ (inverse\ f)) = inverse\ (f\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree}\ f)$
using $fls\text{-inverse-eq-0-iff}\ [of\ f]\ fls\text{-inverse-subdegree-base-nonzero}\ [of\ f]$
by $(cases\ f=0 \vee inverse\ (f\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree}\ f) = 0)$
 $(auto\ simp:\ fls\text{-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const})$

lemma $fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree-0}$:
assumes $fls\text{-subdegree}\ f = 0$
shows $fls\text{-subdegree}\ (fls\text{-left-inverse}\ f\ x) \geq 0$
and $fls\text{-subdegree}\ (fls\text{-right-inverse}\ f\ x) \geq 0$
using $fls\text{-subdegree-ge0I}\ [of\ fls\text{-left-inverse}\ f\ x]$
 $fls\text{-subdegree-ge0I}\ [of\ fls\text{-right-inverse}\ f\ x]$
by $(auto\ simp:\ assms)$

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-subdegree-0}$:
 $fls\text{-subdegree}\ f = 0 \implies fls\text{-subdegree}\ (inverse\ f) \geq 0$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree-0}(2)\ [of\ f]$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ fls\text{-inverse-def})$

lemma $fls\text{-lr-inverse-shift-nonzero}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add, mult-zero, uminus}\} fls$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse}\ (fls\text{-shift}\ m\ f)\ x = fls\text{-shift}\ (-m)\ (fls\text{-left-inverse}\ f\ x)$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse}\ (fls\text{-shift}\ m\ f)\ x = fls\text{-shift}\ (-m)\ (fls\text{-right-inverse}\ f\ x)$
using $assms\ fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps-shift}\ [of\ m\ f]\ fls\text{-shift-subdegree}$
by $auto$

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-shift-nonzero}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\} fls$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-shift}\ m\ f) = fls\text{-shift}\ (-m)\ (inverse\ f)$
using $assms\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-shift-nonzero}(2)\ [of\ f\ m\ inverse\ (f\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree}\ f)]$
by $(simp\ add:\ fls\text{-inverse-def})$

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-shift}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{division\text{-ring}\} fls$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-shift}\ m\ f) = fls\text{-shift}\ (-m)\ (inverse\ f)$
using $fls\text{-inverse-shift-nonzero}$
by $(cases\ f=0)\ simp\text{-all}$

lemma $fls\text{-left-inverse-base-factor}$:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add, mult-zero}\}$
assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse}\ (fls\text{-base-factor}\ f)\ x = fls\text{-base-factor}\ (fls\text{-left-inverse}\ f\ x)$
using $assms\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-zero}(1)\ [of\ x]\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree}(1)\ [of\ x]$
by $(cases\ f=0)\ auto$

lemma $fls\text{-right-inverse-base-factor}$:
fixes $y :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add, mult-zero, uminus}\}$
assumes $y \neq 0$

shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) y = \text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f y)$
using $\text{assms fls-lr-inverse-zero}(2)[\text{of } y] \text{ fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(2)[\text{of } y]$
by $(\text{cases } f=0) \text{ auto}$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-base-factor}'$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\} \text{ fls}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (f \text{ \textit{\$} fls-subdegree } f) \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = \text{fls-base-factor } (\text{inverse } f)$
by $(\text{cases } f=0)$
 $(\text{simp-all add:}$
 $\text{assms fls-inverse-shift-nonzero fls-inverse-subdegree}'$
 $\text{fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const}$
 $)$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-base-factor}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add, inverse, mult-zero}\} \text{ fls}$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = \text{fls-base-factor } (\text{inverse } f)$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-base}[\text{of } f] \text{ fls-inverse-eq-0-iff}'[\text{of } f]$
 $\text{fls-inverse-eq-0-iff}'[\text{of fls-base-factor } f] \text{ fls-inverse-base-factor}'[\text{of } f]$
by $(\text{cases inverse } (f \text{ \textit{\$} fls-subdegree } f) = 0) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-regpart}$:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 0$
shows $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f x) = \text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fls-regpart } f) x$
and $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f y) = \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fls-regpart } f) y$
using assms
by auto

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-regpart}$:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 0$
shows $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{inverse } f) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-regpart } f)$
by $(\text{simp add: assms fls-inverse-def})$

lemma $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-left-inverse}$:
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 $\text{fls-left-inverse-base-factor}[\text{of } x f] \text{ fls-base-factor-subdegree}[\text{of } f]$
by $(\text{cases } x=0) (\text{simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0}(1) \text{ fps-lr-inverse-starting0}(1))$

lemma $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero}$:
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 $\text{assms fls-right-inverse-base-factor}[\text{of } y f]$
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree}[\text{of } f]$
by simp

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse*:
fixes $y :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero}\}$
shows $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps} (fls\text{-right-inverse } f) y =$
 $fps\text{-right-inverse} (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f) y$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero*[of y f]
by (*cases* $y=0$) (*simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0*(2) *fps-lr-inverse-starting0*(2))

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-inverse-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $inverse (f \text{ \&\& } fls\text{-subdegree } f) \neq 0$
shows $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps} (inverse f) = inverse (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f)$
using *assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero*
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,inverse,mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps} (inverse f) = inverse (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f)$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse*
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-fps-to-fls*:
assumes $subdegree f = 0$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse} (fps\text{-to-fls } f) x = fps\text{-to-fls} (fps\text{-left-inverse } f) x$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse} (fps\text{-to-fls } f) x = fps\text{-to-fls} (fps\text{-right-inverse } f) x$
using *assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls*[of f]
by (*simp-all add: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps*)

lemma *fls-inverse-fps-to-fls*:
 $subdegree f = 0 \implies inverse (fps\text{-to-fls } f) = fps\text{-to-fls} (inverse f)$
using *nth-subdegree-nonzero*[of f]
by (*cases* $f=0$)
(auto simp add:
 $fps\text{-to-fls-nonzeroI}$ *fls-inverse-def' fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps* *fps-inverse-def*
 $fls\text{-lr-inverse-fps-to-fls}$ (2)
)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-power*:
fixes $x :: 'a::ring-1$
and $y :: 'b::\{semiring-1,uminus\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse} (fls\text{-X}^{\wedge} n) x = fls\text{-shift } n (fls\text{-const } x)$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse} (fls\text{-X}^{\wedge} n) y = fls\text{-shift } n (fls\text{-const } y)$
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 $fls\text{-left-inverse} (fls\text{-X}^{\wedge} n) x = fls\text{-const } x * fls\text{-X-inv}^{\wedge} n$

and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-X } \hat{n}) y = \text{fls-const } y * \text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-power}(1)[\text{of } n \ x] \ \text{fls-lr-inverse-X-power}(2)[\text{of } n \ y]$
by $(\text{simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift}(2))$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-X-power}'$:
assumes $\text{inverse } 1 = (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1, uminus, inverse}\})$
shows $\text{inverse } ((\text{fls-X } \hat{n}) :: 'a \ \text{fls}) = \text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-power}'(2)[\text{of } n \ 1]$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-def}' \ \text{assms})$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-X-power}$:
 $\text{inverse } ((\text{fls-X} :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) \hat{n}) = \text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-X-power}')$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power}$:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{semiring-1, uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}) x = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fls-const } x)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}) y = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fls-const } y)$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(1)[\text{of } x] \ \text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(2)[\text{of } y]$
by $(\text{simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1})$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power}'$:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{semiring-1, uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}) x = \text{fls-const } x * \text{fls-X } \hat{n}$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}) y = \text{fls-const } y * \text{fls-X } \hat{n}$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power}(1)[\text{of } n \ x] \ \text{fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power}(2)[\text{of } n \ y]$
by $(\text{simp-all add: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift}(2))$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-X-inv-power}'$:
assumes $\text{inverse } 1 = (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1, uminus, inverse}\})$
shows $\text{inverse } ((\text{fls-X-inv } \hat{n}) :: 'a \ \text{fls}) = \text{fls-X } \hat{n}$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power}'(2)[\text{of } n \ 1]$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-def}' \ \text{assms})$

lemma $\text{fls-inverse-X-inv-power}$:
 $\text{inverse } ((\text{fls-X-inv} :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) \hat{n}) = \text{fls-X } \hat{n}$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-inverse-X-inv-power}')$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow}$:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{semiring-1, uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) x = \text{fls-shift } i (\text{fls-const } x)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) y = \text{fls-shift } i (\text{fls-const } y)$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(1)[\text{of } x] \ \text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(2)[\text{of } y]$
by auto

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow}'$:

fixes $x :: 'a::ring-1$
and $y :: 'b::\{semiring-1, uminus\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } (fls\text{-X-intpow } i) \ x = fls\text{-const } x * fls\text{-X-intpow } (-i)$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } (fls\text{-X-intpow } i) \ y = fls\text{-const } y * fls\text{-X-intpow } (-i)$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-intpow}(1)[of\ i\ x]$ $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-intpow}(2)[of\ i\ y]$
by $(simp\text{-all } add: fls\text{-shifted-times-simps}(1))$

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-X-intpow}'$:
assumes $inverse\ 1 = (1 :: 'a::\{semiring-1, uminus, inverse\})$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-X-intpow } i :: 'a\ fls) = fls\text{-X-intpow } (-i)$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-intpow}'(2)[of\ i\ 1]$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-def}'\ assms)$

lemma $fls\text{-inverse-X-intpow}$:
 $inverse\ (fls\text{-X-intpow } i :: 'a::division\text{-ring } fls) = fls\text{-X-intpow } (-i)$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-X-intpow}')$

lemma $fls\text{-left-inverse}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * f \ \S\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } f \ x * f = 1$
proof –
from $assms$ **have** $x \neq 0 \ x * (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f \$ 0) = 1$ **by** $auto$
thus $?thesis$
using $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps-left-inverse}[of\ f\ x]$
 $fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree}(1)[of\ x]$ $fps\text{-left-inverse}$
by $(fastforce\ simp: fls\text{-times-def})$
qed

lemma $fls\text{-right-inverse}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $f \ \S\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree } f * y = 1$
shows $f * fls\text{-right-inverse } f \ y = 1$
proof –
from $assms$ **have** $y \neq 0 \ (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f \$ 0) * y = 1$ **by** $auto$
thus $?thesis$
using $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse}[of\ f\ y]$
 $fls\text{-lr-inverse-subdegree}(2)[of\ y]$ $fps\text{-right-inverse}$
by $(fastforce\ simp: fls\text{-times-def})$
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 $fls\text{-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * f \ \S\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree } f = 1$ $f \ \S\ \S\ fls\text{-subdegree } f * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } f \ x = fls\text{-right-inverse } f \ y$
using $assms$

by (simp add: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse)

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } fls$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } f (inverse (f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f)) = inverse f$
proof (cases $f=0$)
case *True*
hence $fls\text{-left-inverse } f (inverse (f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f)) = fls\text{-const } (0::'a)$
by (simp add: fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[symmetric])
with *True* **show** ?thesis **by** simp
next
case *False* **thus** ?thesis
using *fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse*[of $inverse (f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f)$]
by (auto simp add: fls-inverse-def')
qed

lemma *fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } fls$
shows $fls\text{-right-inverse } f (inverse (f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f)) = inverse f$
proof (cases $f=0$)
case *True*
hence $fls\text{-right-inverse } f (inverse (f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f)) = fls\text{-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 $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 } fls$
assumes $x * f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } f x = fls\text{-right-inverse } f x$
using *assms fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse*[of $x f x$]
by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma *fls-left-inverse'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } fls$
assumes $x * f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f = 1$ $f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $fls\text{-right-inverse } f y * f = 1$
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 $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } fls$
assumes $x * f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f = 1$ $f \text{ $$ } fls\text{-subdegree } f * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $f * fls\text{-left-inverse } f x = 1$
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 $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-left-inverse\ f\ x)\ y = f$
proof—
from *assms*(1) **have**
 $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-left-inverse\ f\ x)\ y * fls-left-inverse\ f\ x * f =$
 $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-left-inverse\ f\ x)\ y$
using *fls-left-inverse*[of $x\ f$]
by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
moreover have
 $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-left-inverse\ f\ x)\ y * fls-left-inverse\ f\ x = 1$
using *assms fls-lr-inverse-subdegree*(1)[of $x\ f$] *fls-lr-inverse-base*(1)[of $f\ x$]
by (*fastforce intro: fls-left-inverse*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-left-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1*:
fixes $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1\ fls$
assumes $x * f\ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1$
shows $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-left-inverse\ f\ x)\ (f\ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) = f$

using *assms fls-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1* [of $x f f$ $\$\$$ *fls-subdegree f*]
by (*simp add: mult commute*)

lemma *fls-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1*:

fixes $f :: 'a::ring-1$ *fls*

assumes $f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f * x = 1 \ x * y = 1$

— These assumptions imply y equals $f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f$, but no need to assume that.

shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$

proof –

from *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 *fls-right-inverse [of f]*

by (*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 *assms fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(2)[of x f] fls-lr-inverse-base(2)[of f x]*

by (*fastforce intro: fls-right-inverse*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-right-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1*:

fixes $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ *fls*

assumes $f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f * x = 1$

shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ (f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f) = f$

using *assms fls-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of f x f \\$\\$ fls-subdegree f]*

by (*simp add: mult commute*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-unique-ring1*:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: ring-1$ *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** $f \neq 0$: $f \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } g) (fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g) f) \$0)$
 $= fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g) f)$
proof (*intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(1)*)
from $fg(1)$ **show**
 $fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g) f) * fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } g = 1$
using $f \neq 0$ $fls\text{-times-conv-regpart[of } fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g) f fls\text{-base-factor } g]$
 $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree[of } g]$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp subdeg-sum*)
from $fg(2)$ **show**
 $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } g \$ 0 * fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g) f) \$ 0 = 1$
by (*simp add: subdeg-sum'(2)*)
qed
ultimately show $fls\text{-left-inverse } g (f \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f) = f$
by (*simp add: subdeg-sum'(2)*)

from $fg(1)$ **have** $g \neq 0$: $g \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f) (fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) g) \$0)$
 $= fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) g)$
proof (*intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2)*)
from $fg(1)$ **show**
 $fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f * fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) g) = 1$
using $g \neq 0$ $fls\text{-times-conv-regpart[of } fls\text{-base-factor } f fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) g]$
 $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree[of } f]$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp subdeg-sum add.commute*)
from $fg(2)$ **show**
 $fls\text{-regpart } (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) g) \$ 0 * fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f \$ 0 = 1$
by (*simp add: subdeg-sum'(1)*)
qed
ultimately show $fls\text{-right-inverse } f (g \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } g) = g$
by (*simp add: subdeg-sum'(2)*)

qed

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-unique-divring*:

fixes $f g :: 'a :: division\text{-ring } fls$
assumes $fg: f * g = 1$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } g (f \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f) = f$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } f (g \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } g) = g$

proof –

from fg **have** $f \neq 0$ $g \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with fg **have** $fls\text{-subdegree } f + fls\text{-subdegree } g = 0$ **using** *fls-subdegree-mult* **by**
force

with fg **have** $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g = 1$
using $\textit{fls-times-base}$ [of $f g$] **by** \textit{simp}
hence $g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g * f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f = 1$
using $\textit{inverse-unique}$ [of $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f$] $\textit{left-inverse}$ [of $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f$]
by \textit{force}
thus
 $\textit{fls-left-inverse} g (f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f) = f$
 $\textit{fls-right-inverse} f (g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g) = g$
using $\textit{fg fls-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}$
by \textit{auto}
qed

lemma $\textit{fls-lr-inverse-minus}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\textit{ring-1 fls}$
shows $\textit{fls-left-inverse} (-f) (-x) = - \textit{fls-left-inverse} f x$
and $\textit{fls-right-inverse} (-f) (-x) = - \textit{fls-right-inverse} f x$
by ($\textit{simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-minus}$)

lemma $\textit{fls-inverse-minus}$ [\textit{simp}]: $\textit{inverse} (-f) = - \textit{inverse} f$ $:: 'a :: \textit{division-ring fls}$
using $\textit{fls-lr-inverse-minus}(2)$ [of f] **by** ($\textit{simp add: fls-inverse-def'}$)

lemma $\textit{fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1}$:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\textit{ring-1 fls}$
assumes $x: x * f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f = 1$ $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * x = 1$
and $y: y * g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g = 1$ $g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g * y = 1$
shows $\textit{fls-left-inverse} (f * g) (y*x) = \textit{fls-left-inverse} g y * \textit{fls-left-inverse} f x$
and $\textit{fls-right-inverse} (f * g) (y*x) = \textit{fls-right-inverse} g y * \textit{fls-right-inverse} f x$

proof –

from $x(1) y(2)$ **have** $x * (f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g) * y = 1$
by ($\textit{simp add: mult.assoc}$)
hence $\textit{base-prod}$: $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g \neq 0$ **by** \textit{auto}
hence $\textit{subdegrees}$: $\textit{fls-subdegree} (f*g) = \textit{fls-subdegree} f + \textit{fls-subdegree} g$
using $\textit{fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq}$ [of $f g$] **by** \textit{simp}

have \textit{norm} :

$\textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps} (f * g) = \textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps} f * \textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps} g$
using $\textit{base-prod fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult'}$ [of $f g$] **by** \textit{simp}

have

$\textit{fls-left-inverse} (f * g) (y*x) =$
 $\textit{fls-shift} (\textit{fls-subdegree} (f * g)) ($
 $\textit{fps-to-fls} ($
 $\textit{fls-left-inverse} (\textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps} f * \textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps} g) (y*x)$
 $)$
 $)$

using \textit{norm}

by *simp*
thus $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f * g) (y*x) = \text{fls-left-inverse } g y * \text{fls-left-inverse } f x$
using $x y$
 $\text{fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1 } (1)[\text{of}$
 $x \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } f y \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$
 $]$
by (*simp add:*
 $\text{fls-times-both-shifted-simp fls-times-fps-to-fls subdegrees algebra-simps}$
 $)$

have
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f * g) (y*x) =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } (f * g)) ($
 $\text{fps-to-fls } ($
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g) (y*x)$
 $)$
 $)$

using *norm*
by *simp*
thus $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f * g) (y*x) = \text{fls-right-inverse } g y * \text{fls-right-inverse } f x$
using $x y$
 $\text{fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1 } (2)[\text{of}$
 $x \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } f y \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$
 $]$
by (*simp add:*
 $\text{fls-times-both-shifted-simp fls-times-fps-to-fls subdegrees algebra-simps}$
 $)$

qed

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-power-ring1*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fls}$

assumes $x: x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1 f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * x = 1$

shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f \wedge n) (x \wedge n) = (\text{fls-left-inverse } f x) \wedge n$

$\text{fls-right-inverse } (f \wedge n) (x \wedge n) = (\text{fls-right-inverse } f x) \wedge n$

proof–

show $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f \wedge n) (x \wedge n) = (\text{fls-left-inverse } f x) \wedge n$

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 * inverse b using fls-divide-convert-times-inverse by fast
show inverse (0::'a fls) = 0 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-mult-divring:
fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fls
and df dg :: int
defines df ≡ fls-subdegree f
and dg ≡ fls-subdegree g
shows fls-left-inverse (f*g) (inverse ((f*g)$$(df+dg))) =
  fls-left-inverse g (inverse (g$$dg)) * fls-left-inverse f (inverse (f$$df))
and fls-right-inverse (f*g) (inverse ((f*g)$$(df+dg))) =
  fls-right-inverse g (inverse (g$$dg)) * fls-right-inverse f (inverse (f$$df))
proof –
show
  fls-left-inverse (f*g) (inverse ((f*g)$$(df+dg))) =
  fls-left-inverse g (inverse (g$$dg)) * fls-left-inverse f (inverse (f$$df))

```

```

proof (cases f=0 ∨ g=0)
  case True thus ?thesis
    using fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[of 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
    fls-right-inverse (f*g) (inverse ((f*g)$(df+dg))) =
    fls-right-inverse g (inverse (g$dg)) * fls-right-inverse f (inverse (f$df))
  proof (cases f=0 ∨ g=0)
    case True thus ?thesis
      using fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[of 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

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-power-divring:

```

fls-left-inverse (f ^ n) ((inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) ^ n) =
  (fls-left-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f))) ^ n (is ?P)
and fls-right-inverse (f ^ n) ((inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) ^ n) =
  (fls-right-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f))) ^ n (is ?Q)
for f :: 'a::division-ring fls
proof -
  note fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse [of f] fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse[of 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

```

```

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

7.5.6 Division

lemma *fls-divide-nth-below*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, uminus, times, inverse\}$ fls
shows $n < fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g \implies (f \text{ div } g) \text{ \#\# } n = 0$
by (simp add: *fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-divide-nth-base*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::division-ring$ fls
shows
 $(f \text{ div } g) \text{ \#\# } (fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g) =$
 $f \text{ \#\# } fls-subdegree f / g \text{ \#\# } fls-subdegree g$
using *fps-divide-nth-0* [of *fls-base-factor-to-fps g fls-base-factor-to-fps f*]
fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree [of *g*]
by (simp add: *fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-div-zero* [simp]:

$0 \text{ div } (g :: 'a :: \{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus\}) \text{ fls} = 0$
by (simp add: *fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-div-by-zero*:

fixes $g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus\}$ fls
assumes $inverse (0::'a) = 0$
shows $g \text{ div } 0 = 0$
by (simp add: *fls-divide-def* *assms fps-div-by-zero*)

lemma *fls-divide-times*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\{semiring-0, inverse, uminus\}$ fls
shows $(f * g) / h = f * (g / h)$
by (simp add: *fls-divide-convert-times-inverse mult.assoc*)

lemma *fls-divide-times2*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, inverse, uminus\}$ 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 $f g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, uminus, times, inverse\}$ fls
assumes $f / g \neq 0$
shows $fls-subdegree (f / g) \geq fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g$
using *assms fls-divide-nth-below*
by (intro *fls-subdegree-geI*) simp

lemma *fls-divide-subdegree*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::division-ring$ 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** $f \neq 0$ $g \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
thus $\text{fls-subdegree } (f/g) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g$
using *fls-divide-nth-base*[*of f g*] **by** (*intro fls-subdegree-leI*) *simp*
from *assms* **have** $f / g \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
thus $\text{fls-subdegree } (f/g) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } g$
using *fls-divide-subdegree-ge* **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, times, uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-shift } m f / g = \text{fls-shift } m (f/g)$
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 $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-shift } m f / g = \text{fls-shift } m (f/g)$
using *fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero*
by (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, times, uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $g \neq 0$
shows $f / \text{fls-shift } m g = \text{fls-shift } (-m) (f/g)$
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 $f g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $f / \text{fls-shift } m g = \text{fls-shift } (-m) (f/g)$
using *fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero*
by (*cases g=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, times, uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $f \neq 0$ $g \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-shift } n f / \text{fls-shift } m g = \text{fls-shift } (n-m) (f/g)$
by (*simp add: assms fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero*)

lemma *fls-divide-shift-both* [*simp*]:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-shift } n f / \text{fls-shift } m g = \text{fls-shift } (n-m) (f/g)$
using *fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero*
by (*cases f=0 ∨ g=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-divide-base-factor-numer*:
 $fls\text{-base-factor } f / g = fls\text{-shift } (fls\text{-subdegree } f) (f/g)$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor*[*of f*]
 $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree}$ [*of f*]
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-divide-base-factor-denom*:
 $f / fls\text{-base-factor } g = fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g) (f/g)$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor*[*of g*]
 $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree}$ [*of g*]
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def*)

lemma *fls-divide-base-factor'*:
 $fls\text{-base-factor } f / fls\text{-base-factor } g = fls\text{-shift } (fls\text{-subdegree } f - fls\text{-subdegree } g) (f/g)$
using *fls-divide-base-factor-numer*[*of f fls-base-factor g*]
 $fls\text{-divide-base-factor-denom}$ [*of f g*]
by *simp*

lemma *fls-divide-base-factor*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: division\text{-ring } fls$
shows $fls\text{-base-factor } f / fls\text{-base-factor } g = fls\text{-base-factor } (f/g)$
using *fls-divide-subdegree*[*of f g*] *fls-divide-base-factor'*
by *fastforce*

lemma *fls-divide-regpart*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{inverse, comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}\} fls$
assumes $fls\text{-subdegree } f \geq 0 \ fls\text{-subdegree } g \geq 0$
shows $fls\text{-regpart } (f / g) = fls\text{-regpart } f / fls\text{-regpart } g$
proof –
have *deg0*:
 $\bigwedge g. fls\text{-subdegree } g = 0 \implies$
 $fls\text{-regpart } (f / g) = fls\text{-regpart } f / fls\text{-regpart } g$
by (*simp add:*
 $assms(1) \ fls\text{-divide-convert-times-inverse } fls\text{-inverse-subdegree-0}$
 $fls\text{-times-conv-regpart } fls\text{-inverse-regpart } fls\text{-regpart-subdegree-conv } fls\text{-divide-unit}'$
 $)$
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases fls-subdegree g = 0*)
case *False*
hence $fls\text{-base-factor } g \neq 0$ **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*]
 $fps\text{-shift-fls-regpart-conv-fls-shift}$ [*of*
 $nat (fls\text{-subdegree } g) f / fls\text{-base-factor } g$
 $]$
 $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree}$ [*of g*] *deg0*
 $fls\text{-regpart-subdegree-conv}$ [*of g*] *fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart*[*of g*]
by (*simp add:*

$$\text{fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-divide-def}$$
)

qed (rule deg0)

qed

lemma *fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps'*:

fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, uminus, inverse, mult-zero}\}$ *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]*

fls-divide-regpart[of fls-base-factor f fls-base-factor g]

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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse, ab-group-add, mult-zero}\}$ *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]*

fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps[of f] *fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps[of g]*

fps-divide-def[of unit-factor f unit-factor g]

fls-times-fps-to-fls[of unit-factor f inverse (unit-factor g)]

fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of -int (subdegree f) fps-to-fls (unit-factor f)]

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 subdegree g f * inverse (unit-factor g)]*

by (*cases f * inverse (unit-factor g) = 0*) (*simp-all add: fps-divide-def*)

qed

lemma *fls-divide-1'*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus, zero-neq-one, monoid-mult}\}$

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]: $a / 1 = (a::'a::\text{division-ring } fls)$
by (rule *fls-divide-1*'[OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *fls-const-divide-const*:
fixes $x y :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$
shows $fls\text{-const } x / fls\text{-const } y = fls\text{-const } (x/y)$
by (simp add: *fls-divide-def fls-base-factor-to-fps-const fps-const-divide*)

lemma *fls-divide-X'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus, zero-neg-one, monoid-mult}\}$
fls

assumes $inverse (1::'a) = 1$

shows $f / fls\text{-}X = fls\text{-shift } 1 f$

proof –

from *assms* have

$f / fls\text{-}X =$
 $fls\text{-shift } 1 (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) (fps\text{-to-fls } (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$

by (simp add: *fls-divide-def fps-divide-1'*)

also have $\dots = fls\text{-shift } 1 f$

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 $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } fls$
shows $f / fls\text{-}X = fls\text{-shift } 1 f$
by (rule *fls-divide-X'*'[OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *fls-divide-X-power'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1, inverse, uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $inverse (1::'a) = 1$

shows $f / (fls\text{-}X \wedge n) = fls\text{-shift } n f$

proof –

have *fls-base-factor-to-fps* $((fls\text{-}X::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge n) = 1$ by (rule *fls-X-power-base-factor-to-fps*)

with *assms* have

$f / (fls\text{-}X \wedge n) =$
 $fls\text{-shift } n (fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) (fps\text{-to-fls } (fls\text{-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$

by (simp add: *fls-divide-def fps-divide-1'*)

also have $\dots = fls\text{-shift } n f$

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 $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } fls$
shows $f / (fls\text{-}X \wedge n) = fls\text{-shift } n f$

by (rule *fls-divide-X-power'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fls-divide-X-inv'*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus, zero-neq-one, monoid-mult}\}$
fls

assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$

shows $f / \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f$

proof –

from *assms* **have**

$f / \text{fls-X-inv} =$

$\text{fls-shift } (-1) (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$

by (*simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1' algebra-simps*)

also have $\dots = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f$

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 $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$

shows $f / \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f$

by (rule *fls-divide-X-inv'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fls-divide-X-inv-power'*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1, inverse, uminus}\}$ *fls*

assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$

shows $f / (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) f$

proof –

have $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } ((\text{fls-X-inv}::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge n) = 1$

by (rule *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor-to-fps*)

with *assms* **have**

$f / (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) =$

$\text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n + -\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f))$

by (*simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1'*)

also have

$\dots = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$

by (*simp add: add commute*)

also have $\dots = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) f$

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 $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$

shows $f / (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) f$

by (rule *fls-divide-X-inv-power'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fls-divide-X-intpow'*:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fls}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = \text{fls-shift } i \ f$
using assms
by $(\text{simp add: fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero fls-divide-1'})$

lemma $\text{fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times}'$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fls}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = f * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
using $\text{assms fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift}(2)[\text{of } f \ -i]$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-divide-X-intpow}')$

lemma $\text{fls-divide-X-intpow}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = \text{fls-shift } i \ f$
by $(\text{rule fls-divide-X-intpow}'[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma $\text{fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = f * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
by $(\text{rule fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times}'[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma $\text{fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow-semiring1}$:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}) = 1$
shows $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a \ \text{fls}) / \text{fls-X-intpow } j = \text{fls-X-intpow } (i-j)$
by $(\text{simp add: assms fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero fls-divide-1'})$

lemma $\text{fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow}$:
 $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}) / \text{fls-X-intpow } j = \text{fls-X-intpow } (i-j)$
by $(\text{rule fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow-semiring1}[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma fls-divide-add :
fixes $f \ g \ h :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fls}$
shows $(f + g) / h = f / h + g / h$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse algebra-simps})$

lemma fls-divide-diff :
fixes $f \ g \ h :: 'a::\{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fls}$
shows $(f - g) / h = f / h - g / h$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse algebra-simps})$

lemma fls-divide-uminus :
fixes $f \ g \ h :: 'a::\{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fls}$
shows $(-f) / g = -(f / g)$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse})$

lemma $\text{fls-divide-uminus}'$:
fixes $f \ g \ h :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$

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 $(\exists g. 1 = f * g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * k)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 then obtain g where $1 = f * g$ by fast
 hence $1 = (f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f) * (g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g)$
 using *fls-subdegree-mult[of f g] fls-times-base[of f g]* by fastforce
 thus $\exists k. 1 = f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * k$ by fast

next

assume $\exists k. 1 = f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * k$
 then obtain k where $1 = f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f * k$ by fast
 hence $1 = f * \textit{fls-right-inverse} f k$
 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 $(\exists g. 1 = g * f) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = k * f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 then obtain g where $1 = g * f$ by fast
 hence $1 = (g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} g) * (f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f)$
 using *fls-subdegree-mult[of g f] fls-times-base[of g f]* by fastforce
 thus $\exists k. 1 = k * f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f$ by fast

next

assume $\exists k. 1 = k * f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f$
 then obtain k where $1 = k * f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f$ by fast
 hence $1 = \textit{fls-left-inverse} f k * f$
 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 $F G =$
 $\textit{fps-to-fls} (\textit{fps-compose} (\textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps} F) G) * \textit{fps-to-fls} G \textit{ powi fls-subdegree}$
 F

lemma *fps-compose-of-nat* [simp]: $\textit{fps-compose} (\textit{of-nat} n :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 fps})$

$H = \textit{of-nat} n$

and *fps-compose-of-int* [simp]: $\textit{fps-compose} (\textit{of-int} i) H = \textit{of-int} i$

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) =

$$\text{fps-to-fls } ((\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (fls-regpart (fps-to-fls } F)) * \text{fps-} X \wedge n) \text{ oo } G)$$
 by (simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls flip: fps-compose-power add: fps-compose-mult-distrib)
 also have $\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (fls-regpart (fps-to-fls } F)) * \text{fps-} X \wedge n = F$
 by (simp add: F-eq)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-def)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-mult*:

assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F * G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H * \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$
 using *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 $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F * G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{fls-shift } -(n + m)) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' * G')) \ H$
 by (simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls *F-eq G-eq fls-shifted-times-simps*)
 also have $\dots = \text{fps-to-fls } ((F' \text{ oo } H) * (G' \text{ oo } H)) * \text{fps-to-fls } H \ \text{powi } (m + n)$
 by (simp add: fls-compose-fps-shift fps-compose-mult-distrib)
 also have $\dots = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H * \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$
 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]: $G \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } G \ 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F \wedge n) \ G = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ G \wedge n$
 by (induction n) (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-mult)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-add*:

assumes [simp]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$
 shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F + G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H + \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$
 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*: $G = \text{fls-shift } (-n)$

(fps-to-fls G')
unfolding *n-def* **by** (*simp-all add: F'-def G'-def n-def*)
have $F + G = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' + G'))$
by (*simp add: F-eq G-eq*)
also have $\text{fls-compose-fps } \dots H = \text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' + G')) H *$
fps-to-fls H powi n
by (*subst fls-compose-fps-shift auto*)
also have $\dots = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-compose } (F' + G') H) * \text{fps-to-fls } H \text{ powi } n$
by (*subst fls-compose-fps-to-fls auto*)
also have $\dots = \text{fls-compose-fps } F H + \text{fls-compose-fps } G H$
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]: fls-compose-fps (-F) H = -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 *fps-compose-eq-0-iff:*
fixes $F G :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{fps}$
assumes *fps-nth G 0 = 0*
shows $\text{fps-compose } F G = 0 \iff F = 0 \vee (G = 0 \wedge \text{fps-nth } F 0 = 0)$
proof *safe*
assume $*$: $\text{fps-compose } F G = 0 \text{ } F \neq 0$
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 *subdegree G > 0* **using** *assms*
using *subdegree-eq-0-iff* **by** *blast*
define N **where** $N = \text{subdegree } F * \text{subdegree } G$
have $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } F G) N = (\sum i = 0..N. \text{fps-nth } F i * \text{fps-nth } (G \hat{\ } i) N)$
unfolding *fps-compose-def* **by** (*simp add: N-def*)
also have $\dots = (\sum i \in \{\text{subdegree } F\}. \text{fps-nth } F i * \text{fps-nth } (G \hat{\ } i) N)$
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  $i$   $\text{subdegree } F$  rule:  $\text{linorder-cases}$ )
  assume  $i > \text{subdegree } F$ 
  hence  $\text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N = 0$ 
    using  $i < \text{subdegree } G > 0$  by (intro  $\text{fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree}$ ) (auto
simp:  $N\text{-def}$ )
  thus ?thesis by simp
  qed (use  $i$  in (auto simp:  $N\text{-def}$ ))
qed (use  $<\text{subdegree } G > 0$  in (auto simp:  $N\text{-def}$ ))
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  $<G \neq 0> <F \neq 0>$  by (auto simp:  $N\text{-def}$ )
finally show  $\text{False}$  using * by auto
qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma  $\text{fls-compose-fps-eq-0-iff}$ :
assumes  $H \neq 0$   $\text{fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H = 0 \iff F = 0$ 
using  $\text{assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero}$ [of  $F$ ]
by (cases  $F = 0$ ) (auto simp:  $\text{fls-compose-fps-def fls-compose-eq-0-iff}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{fls-compose-fps-inverse}$ :
assumes [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $H \neq 0$   $\text{fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{inverse } F) \ H = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H)$ 
proof (cases  $F = 0$ )
  case  $\text{False}$ 
  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  $\text{fls-compose-fps-mult}$ ) auto
  also have  $\text{inverse } F * F = 1$ 
  using  $\text{False}$  by simp
  finally show ?thesis
  using  $\text{False}$  by (simp add:  $\text{field-simps fls-compose-fps-eq-0-iff}$ )
qed auto

```

```

lemma  $\text{fls-compose-fps-divide}$ :
assumes [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $H \neq 0$   $\text{fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F / G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H / \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$ 
using  $\text{fls-compose-fps-mult}$ [of  $H \ F \ \text{inverse } G$ ]  $\text{fls-compose-fps-inverse}$ [of  $H \ G$ ]
by (simp add:  $\text{field-simps}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{fls-compose-fps-powi}$ :
assumes [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $H \neq 0$   $\text{fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F \ \text{powi } n) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H \ \text{powi } n$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{power-int-def fls-compose-fps-power fls-compose-fps-inverse}$ )

```

lemma *fls-compose-fps-assoc*:
assumes [*simp*]: $G \neq 0$ *fps-nth* G $0 = 0$ $H \neq 0$ *fps-nth* H $0 = 0$
shows *fls-compose-fps* (*fls-compose-fps* F G) $H =$ *fls-compose-fps* F (*fps-compose* G H)
proof (*cases* $F = 0$)
case [*simp*]: *False*
define n **where** $n =$ *fls-subdegree* F
define F' **where** $F' =$ *fls-regpart* (*fls-shift* n F)
have *F-eq*: $F =$ *fls-shift* $(-n)$ (*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*: *subdegree* $F > 0 \iff F \neq 0 \wedge$ *fps-nth* F $0 = 0$
using *subdegree-eq-0-iff* [*of F*] **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-X-power-int* [*simp*]: *fls-X* *powi* $n =$ (*fls-X-intpow* $n :: 'a ::$ *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*: *fls-const* (c *powi* n) = *fls-const* ($c :: 'a ::$ *division-ring*) *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 *fls-compose-fps* F (*fps-const* $c *$ *fps-X*) $\$ \$ n = F$ $\$ \$ n * c$ *powi* n
proof –
{
assume $*$: $n \geq$ *fls-subdegree* F
hence $c \wedge^{\text{nat}} (n -$ *fls-subdegree* $F) = c$ *powi* *int* (*nat* ($n -$ *fls-subdegree* F))
by (*simp add*: *power-int-def*)
also have $\dots * c$ *powi* *fls-subdegree* $F = c$ *powi* (*int* (*nat* ($n -$ *fls-subdegree* F)) + *fls-subdegree* F)
using $*$ **by** (*subst* *power-int-add*) *auto*
also have $\dots = c$ *powi* n
using $*$ **by** *simp*
finally have $c \wedge^{\text{nat}} (n -$ *fls-subdegree* $F) * c$ *powi* *fls-subdegree* $F = c$ *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* (=))
 ($\lambda c n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0$) *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* (=)))
 ($\lambda n f k. f (k+n)$) *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* \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a *fls* **is**
 $\lambda f d n. \text{if } d > 0 \wedge \text{int } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } f (n \text{ div int } d) \text{ else } 0$

proof –

fix *f* :: int \Rightarrow 'a **and** *d* :: nat
assume *: *eventually* ($\lambda n. f (-\text{int } n) = 0$) *cofinite*
show *eventually* ($\lambda n. (\text{if } d > 0 \wedge \text{int } d \text{ dvd } -\text{int } n \text{ then } f (-\text{int } n \text{ div int } d) \text{ else } 0) = 0$) *cofinite*
proof (*cases d = 0*)
case *False*
from * **have** *eventually* ($\lambda n. f (-\text{int } n) = 0$) *at-top*
by (*simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially*)
hence *eventually* ($\lambda n. f (-\text{int } (n \text{ div } d)) = 0$) *at-top*
by (*rule eventually-compose-filterlim[OF - filterlim-at-top-div-const-nat]*) (*use False in auto*)
hence *eventually* ($\lambda n. (\text{if } d > 0 \wedge \text{int } d \text{ dvd } -\text{int } n \text{ then } f (-\text{int } n \text{ div int } d) \text{ else } 0) = 0$) *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* \Longrightarrow *fls-compose-power 1 d = 1*
by *transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)*

lemma *fls-compose-power-const-left* [*simp*]:
d > 0 \Longrightarrow *fls-compose-power (fls-const c) d = 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*]: *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 $\text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) \ d = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-compose } f \ (\text{fps-X} \wedge d))$

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*]:
*fls-compose-power (f * g :: 'a :: idom fls) d = fls-compose-power f d * fls-compose-power*
g d
proof (*cases d > 0*)
case *True*
define *n* **where** *n = nat (max 0 (max (- fls-subdegree f) (- fls-subdegree g)))*
have *n-ge: -fls-subdegree f ≤ int n -fls-subdegree g ≤ int n*
unfolding *n-def* **by** *auto*
obtain *f'* **where** *f': f = fls-shift n (fps-to-fls f')*
using *fls-as-fps[OF n-ge(1)]* **by** (*auto simp: n-def*)
obtain *g'* **where** *g': g = fls-shift n (fps-to-fls g')*
using *fls-as-fps[OF n-ge(2)]* **by** (*auto simp: n-def*)
show *?thesis* **using** *<d > 0*
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 ∨ n > 0*
shows *fls-compose-power (f ^ n :: 'a :: idom fls) d = fls-compose-power f d ^ 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 ∨ ¬d dvd n ⇒ fls-compose-power f d \$\$\$ int n = 0
d dvd n ⇒ d > 0 ⇒ fls-compose-power f d \$\$\$ int n = f \$\$\$ int (n div d)
by (*transfer; force; fail*)**+**

7.7 Formal differentiation and integration

7.7.1 Derivative

definition *fls-deriv f = Abs-fls (λn. of-int (n+1) * f\$\$\$ (n+1))*

lemma *fls-deriv-nth*[*simp*]: *fls-deriv f \$\$\$ n = of-int (n+1) * f\$\$\$ (n+1)*

proof–

obtain *N* **where** *∀ n < N. f\$\$\$ n = 0* **by** (*elim fls-nth-vanishes-belowE*)
hence *∀ n < N-1. of-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-deriv-residue: fls-deriv f \$\$\$ -1 = 0*

by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-const*[*simp*]: $fls-deriv (fls-const x) = 0$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
 fix n **show** $fls-deriv (fls-const x) \ \$\$ \ n = 0 \ \$\$ n$
 by (*cases n+1=0*) *auto*
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-of-nat*[*simp*]: $fls-deriv (of-nat n) = 0$
 by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-deriv-of-int*[*simp*]: $fls-deriv (of-int i) = 0$
 by (*simp add: fls-of-int*)

lemma *fls-deriv-zero*[*simp*]: $fls-deriv 0 = 0$
 using *fls-deriv-const*[*of 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-one*[*simp*]: $fls-deriv 1 = 0$
 using *fls-deriv-const*[*of 1*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-numeral* [*simp*]: $fls-deriv (numeral n) = 0$
 by (*metis fls-deriv-of-int of-int-numeral*)

lemma *fls-deriv-subdegree'*:
 assumes $of-int (fls-subdegree f) * f \ \$\$ \ fls-subdegree f \neq 0$
 shows $fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f) = fls-subdegree f - 1$
 by (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp: assms*)

lemma *fls-deriv-subdegree0*:
 assumes $fls-subdegree f = 0$
 shows $fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f) \geq 0$
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 $(of-int (fls-subdegree f) :: 'a) \neq 0$
 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 $\text{fls-subdegree } f \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - 1$
by (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-deriv' simp: assms*)

Shifting is like multiplying by a power of the implied variable, and so satisfies a product-like rule.

lemma *fls-deriv-shift*:

$\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f) = \text{of-int } (-n) * \text{fls-shift } (n+1) \ f + \text{fls-shift } n \ (\text{fls-deriv } f)$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*simp flip: fls-shift-fls-shift add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-deriv-X* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } \text{fls-X} = 1$

by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-X-inv* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } \text{fls-X-inv} = - (\text{fls-X-inv}^2)$

proof –

have $\text{fls-deriv } \text{fls-X-inv} = - (\text{fls-shift } 2 \ 1)$

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*:

$\text{fls-deriv } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m-1 \text{ then of-int } m * c \text{ else } 0)$

proof –

have

$\text{fls-deriv } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)) = \text{fls-shift } (1-m) \ (\text{fls-const } (\text{of-int } m * c))$

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*:

$\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) =$
 $\text{of-int } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) * \text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f + 1) \ f +$
 $\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) \ (\text{fls-deriv } f)$

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 $1: (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a) + 1 = \text{of-nat } (n+1)$

and $2: \text{int } n + 1 = \text{int } (n + 1)$

by *auto*

show $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-deriv } f) \$ n = \text{fps-deriv } (\text{fls-regpart } f) \$ n$ **by** (*simp add: 1*)

2)
qed

lemma *fls-prpart-deriv*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *fls*

— Commutivity and no zero divisors are required by the definition of *pderiv*.

shows $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-deriv } f) = - \text{pCons } 0 (\text{pCons } 0 (\text{pderiv } (\text{fls-prpart } f)))$

proof (*intro poly-eqI*)

fix n

show

$\text{coeff } (\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-deriv } f)) \ n =$
 $\text{coeff } (- \text{pCons } 0 (\text{pCons } 0 (\text{pderiv } (\text{fls-prpart } f)))) \ n$

proof (*cases n*)

case (*Suc m*)

hence $n: n = \text{Suc } m$ **by** *fast*

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases m*)

case (*Suc k*)

with n **have**

$\text{coeff } (- \text{pCons } 0 (\text{pCons } 0 (\text{pderiv } (\text{fls-prpart } f)))) \ n =$
 $- \text{coeff } (\text{pderiv } (\text{fls-prpart } f)) \ k$

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*:

$\text{pderiv } (\text{fls-prpart } f) = - \text{poly-shift } 2 (\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-deriv } f))$

by (*intro poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv coeff-poly-shift algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-deriv-fps-to-fls*: $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-deriv } f)$

proof (*intro fls-eqI*)

fix n

show $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) \ \$\$ \ n = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-deriv } f) \ \$\$ \ n$

proof (*cases n ≥ 0*)

case *True*

from *True* **have** $1: \text{nat } (n + 1) = \text{nat } n + 1$ **by** *simp*

from *True* **have** $2: (\text{of-int } (n + 1) :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } (\text{nat } (n+1))$ **by** *simp*

from *True* **show** *?thesis* **using** *arg-cong[OF 2, of $\lambda x. x * f \ \$ \ (\text{nat } n+1)$]* **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*]: $\text{fls-deriv } (f+g) = \text{fls-deriv } f + \text{fls-deriv } g$

by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: algebra-simps)

lemma *fls-deriv-sub* [simp]: $\text{fls-deriv } (f-g) = \text{fls-deriv } f - \text{fls-deriv } g$
 by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: algebra-simps)

lemma *fls-deriv-neg* [simp]: $\text{fls-deriv } (-f) = - \text{fls-deriv } f$
 using *fls-deriv-sub*[of 0 f] by simp

lemma *fls-deriv-mult* [simp]:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (f*g) = f * \text{fls-deriv } g + \text{fls-deriv } f * g$

proof –

define *df dg* :: int
 where *df* \equiv *fls-subdegree* *f*
 and *dg* \equiv *fls-subdegree* *g*
define *uf ug* :: 'a fls
 where *uf* \equiv *fls-base-factor* *f*
 and *ug* \equiv *fls-base-factor* *g*

have

$f * \text{fls-deriv } g =$
 $\text{of-int } dg * \text{fls-shift } (1 - dg) (f * ug) + \text{fls-shift } (-dg) (f * \text{fls-deriv } ug)$
 $\text{fls-deriv } f * g =$
 $\text{of-int } df * \text{fls-shift } (1 - df) (uf * g) + \text{fls-shift } (-df) (\text{fls-deriv } uf * g)$
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]
fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of -df 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 *fls-deriv-shift*[of
 $-(df + dg) \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
]
fls-deriv-fps-to-fls[of *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f* * *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *g*]
fps-deriv-mult[of *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f* *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *g*]
distrib-right[of
 $\text{of-int } df \text{of-int } dg$
 $\text{fls-shift } (1 - (df + dg)) ($
 $\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
 $)$
]
fls-times-conv-fps-times[of *uf* *ug*]
fls-base-factor-subdegree[of *f*] *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[of *g*]
fls-regpart-deriv[of *ug*]

f_{ls} -times-conv-fps-times[*of uf f_{ls}-deriv ug*]
 f_{ls} -deriv-subdegree0[*of ug*]
 f_{ls} -regpart-deriv[*of uf*]
 f_{ls} -times-conv-fps-times[*of f_{ls}-deriv uf ug*]
 f_{ls} -deriv-subdegree0[*of uf*]
 f_{ls} -shifted-times-simps(1)[*of uf -dg ug*]
 f_{ls} -shifted-times-simps(1)[*of f_{ls}-deriv uf -dg ug*]
 f_{ls} -shifted-times-simps(2)[*of -df uf ug*]
 f_{ls} -shifted-times-simps(2)[*of -df uf f_{ls}-deriv ug*]
 by (*simp add: f_{ls}-times-def algebra-simps df-def dg-def uf-def ug-def*)
 ultimately show ?thesis by simp
 qed

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-mult-const-left*:
 f_{ls} -deriv (f_{ls} -const $c * f$) = f_{ls} -const $c * f_{ls}$ -deriv f
 by simp

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-linear*:
 f_{ls} -deriv (f_{ls} -const $a * f + f_{ls}$ -const $b * g$) =
 f_{ls} -const $a * f_{ls}$ -deriv $f + f_{ls}$ -const $b * f_{ls}$ -deriv g
 by simp

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-mult-const-right*:
 f_{ls} -deriv ($f * f_{ls}$ -const c) = f_{ls} -deriv $f * f_{ls}$ -const c
 by simp

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-linear2*:
 f_{ls} -deriv ($f * f_{ls}$ -const $a + g * f_{ls}$ -const b) =
 f_{ls} -deriv $f * f_{ls}$ -const $a + f_{ls}$ -deriv $g * f_{ls}$ -const b
 by simp

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-sum*:
 f_{ls} -deriv (sum $f S$) = sum ($\lambda i. f_{ls}$ -deriv ($f i$)) S
proof (*cases finite S*)
 case True show ?thesis
 by (*induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]*) simp-all
 qed simp

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-power*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1 f_{ls}$
 shows f_{ls} -deriv ($f^{\wedge}n$) = of-nat $n * f^{\wedge}(n-1) * f_{ls}$ -deriv f
proof (*cases n*)
 case (Suc m)
 have f_{ls} -deriv ($f^{\wedge}Suc m$) = of-nat (Suc m) * $f^{\wedge}m * f_{ls}$ -deriv f
 by (*induct m*) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
 with Suc show ?thesis by simp
 qed simp

lemma *f_{ls}-deriv-X-power*:

$fls\text{-}deriv (fls\text{-}X \wedge n) = of\text{-}nat\ n * fls\text{-}X \wedge (n-1)$
proof (cases n)
 case (Suc m)
 have $fls\text{-}deriv (fls\text{-}X \wedge Suc\ m) = of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ m) * fls\text{-}X \wedge m$
 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*:
 $fls\text{-}deriv (fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge n) = -\ of\text{-}nat\ n * fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge (Suc\ n)$
proof (cases n)
 case (Suc m)
 define $iX :: 'a\ fls$ **where** $iX \equiv fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv$
 have $fls\text{-}deriv (iX \wedge Suc\ m) = -\ of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ m) * iX \wedge (Suc\ (Suc\ m))$
 proof (induct m)
 case (Suc m)
 have $-\ of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ m + 1) * iX \wedge Suc\ (Suc\ (Suc\ m)) =$
 $iX * (-\ of\text{-}nat\ (Suc\ m) * iX \wedge Suc\ (Suc\ m)) +$
 $-\ (iX \wedge 2 * iX \wedge Suc\ m)$
 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*:
 $fls\text{-}deriv (fls\text{-}X\text{-}intpow\ i) = of\text{-}int\ i * fls\text{-}X\text{-}intpow\ (i-1)$
by (simp add: fls-deriv-shift)

lemma *fls-deriv-lr-inverse*:
assumes $x * f \ \S\ \S\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f = 1\ f \ \S\ \S\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ f * y = 1$
 — These assumptions imply x equals y, but no need to assume that.
shows $fls\text{-}deriv (fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x) =$
 $-\ fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x * fls\text{-}deriv\ f * fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x$
and $fls\text{-}deriv (fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ y) =$
 $-\ fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ y * fls\text{-}deriv\ f * fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ y$
proof –

define L **where** $L \equiv fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse\ f\ x$
hence $fls\text{-}deriv (L * f) = 0$ **using** $fls\text{-}left\text{-}inverse[OF\ assms(1)]$ **by** simp
with $assms$ **show** $fls\text{-}deriv\ L = -\ L * fls\text{-}deriv\ f * L$
 using $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse'[OF\ assms]$
 by (simp add: minus-unique mult.assoc L-def)

define R **where** $R \equiv fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse\ f\ y$
hence $fls\text{-}deriv (f * R) = 0$ **using** $fls\text{-}right\text{-}inverse[OF\ assms(2)]$ **by** simp
hence $1: f * fls\text{-}deriv\ R + fls\text{-}deriv\ f * R = 0$ **by** simp

```

have  $R * f * \text{fls-deriv } R = - R * \text{fls-deriv } f * R$ 
  using iffD2[OF eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0, OF 1] by (simp add: mult.assoc)
thus  $\text{fls-deriv } R = - R * \text{fls-deriv } f * R$ 
  using fls-left-inverse'[OF assms] by (simp add: R-def)

```

qed

lemma *fls-deriv-lr-inverse-comm:*

```

fixes  $x y :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ 
assumes  $x * f \text{ $$$ fls-subdegree } f = 1$ 
shows  $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f x) = - \text{fls-deriv } f * (\text{fls-left-inverse } f x)^2$ 
and  $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f x) = - \text{fls-deriv } f * (\text{fls-right-inverse } f x)^2$ 
using assms fls-deriv-lr-inverse[of x f x]
by (simp-all add: mult.commute power2-eq-square)

```

lemma *fls-inverse-deriv-divring:*

```

fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$ 
shows  $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{inverse } a) = - \text{inverse } a * \text{fls-deriv } a * \text{inverse } a$ 
proof (cases a=0)
  case False thus ?thesis
    using fls-deriv-lr-inverse(2)[of
      inverse (a $$$ fls-subdegree a) a inverse (a $$$ fls-subdegree a)
    ]
    by (auto simp add: fls-inverse-def)

```

qed simp

lemma *fls-inverse-deriv:*

```

fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{field fls}$ 
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  $a :: 'a::\text{field fls}$ 
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 \iff f = \text{fls-const } (f$$$0 :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,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 $f = \text{fls-const } (f \text{ \$\$ } 0) \implies \text{fls-deriv } f = 0$ **using** $\text{fls-deriv-const}[of\ f \text{ \$\$ } 0]$ **by**
simp
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-iff*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-deriv } f = \text{fls-deriv } g \longleftrightarrow (f = \text{fls-const}(f \text{ \$\$ } 0 - g \text{ \$\$ } 0) + g)$

proof –

have $\text{fls-deriv } f = \text{fls-deriv } g \longleftrightarrow \text{fls-deriv } (f - g) = 0$
by *simp*

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow f - g = \text{fls-const } ((f - g) \text{ \$\$ } 0)$

unfolding *fls-deriv-eq-0-iff* ..

finally show *?thesis*

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

qed

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-iff-ex*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0}\}$ *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*]: $\text{fls-residue } f \equiv f \text{ \$\$ } -1$

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 fls-residue (f * 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 $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1}$ *fls*

shows $f \text{ \$\$ } n = \text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-X-intpow } (-n-1) * f)$

by (*simp add: fls-shifted-times-transfer*)

```

lemma fls-residue-fls-const-times:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero\}$  fls
  shows  $fls-residue (fls-const\ c * f) = c * fls-residue\ f$ 
  and  $fls-residue (f * fls-const\ c) = fls-residue\ f * c$ 
  by simp-all

lemma fls-residue-of-int-times:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::ring-1$  fls
  shows  $fls-residue (of-int\ i * f) = of-int\ i * fls-residue\ f$ 
  and  $fls-residue (f * of-int\ i) = fls-residue\ f * of-int\ i$ 
  by (simp-all add: fls-residue-fls-const-times fls-of-int)

lemma fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a::ring-1$  fls
  assumes  $y * (f\ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) = 1 (f\ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) * y = 1$ 
  shows  $fls-residue (fls-deriv\ f * fls-right-inverse\ f\ y) = of-int (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
  and  $fls-residue (fls-deriv\ f * fls-left-inverse\ f\ y) = of-int (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
  and  $fls-residue (fls-left-inverse\ f\ y * fls-deriv\ f) = of-int (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
  and  $fls-residue (fls-right-inverse\ f\ y * fls-deriv\ f) = of-int (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
proof–
  define  $df :: int$  where  $df \equiv fls-subdegree\ f$ 
  define  $B\ X :: 'a$  fls
    where  $B \equiv fls-base-factor\ f$ 
    and  $X \equiv (fls-X-intpow\ df :: 'a\ fls)$ 
  define  $D\ L\ R :: 'a$  fls
    where  $D \equiv fls-deriv\ B$ 
    and  $L \equiv fls-left-inverse\ B\ y$ 
    and  $R \equiv fls-right-inverse\ B\ y$ 
  have intpow-diff:  $fls-X-intpow (df - 1) = X * fls-X-inv$ 
  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:  $fls-subdegree (D * R) \geq 0$ 
  using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of  $f$ ] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of  $fls-right-inverse\ f\ y$ ]
   $f\ y]$ 
   $R]$ 
   $assms(1)$  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

$$f\text{-deriv } f * f\text{-right-inverse } f y =$$

$$(D + \text{of-int } df * f\text{-X-inv} * B) * R * (X * f\text{-right-inverse } X 1)$$
 by (simp add: decomp algebra-simps X-def f\text{-X-intpow-times-comm)
 also have $\dots = D * R + \text{of-int } df * f\text{-X-inv}$
 using f\text{-right-inverse}[of X 1]
 assms f\text{-base-factor-base}[of f] f\text{-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 f\text{-residue} (f\text{-deriv } f * f\text{-left-inverse } f y) = \text{of-int } df
 using f\text{-left-inverse-eq-f\text{-right-inverse}[of y f] by simp

show f\text{-residue} (f\text{-left-inverse } f y * f\text{-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } df
 proof -
 have subdegree-LD: f\text{-subdegree} (L * D) ≥ 0
 using f\text{-base-factor-subdegree}[of f] f\text{-base-factor-subdegree}[of f\text{-left-inverse } f y]
 assms(1) f\text{-left-inverse-base-factor}[of y f] f\text{-mult-subdegree-ge-0}[of L D]
 by (force simp: f\text{-deriv-subdegree0 D-def L-def B-def)
 have decomp: f = B * X
 unfolding X-def B-def df-def by (rule f\text{-base-factor-X-power-decompose}(1)[of f])
 hence f\text{-deriv } f = D * X + B * \text{of-int } df * X * f\text{-X-inv
 using intpow-diff f\text{-deriv-mult}[of B X]
 by (simp add: f\text{-deriv-X-intpow X-def D-def B-def mult.assoc)
 moreover from assms have f\text{-left-inverse} (B * X) y = f\text{-left-inverse } X 1 * L
 using f\text{-base-factor-base}[of f] f\text{-lr-inverse-mult-ring1}(1)[of - - 1 X]
 by (simp add: X-def B-def L-def)
 ultimately have

$$f\text{-left-inverse } f y * f\text{-deriv } f =$$

$$f\text{-left-inverse } X 1 * X * L * (D + B * (\text{of-int } df * f\text{-X-inv}))$$
 by (simp add: decomp algebra-simps X-def f\text{-X-intpow-times-comm)
 also have $\dots = L * D + \text{of-int } df * f\text{-X-inv}$
 using assms f\text{-left-inverse}[of 1 X] f\text{-base-factor-base}[of f] f\text{-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 f\text{-residue} (f\text{-right-inverse } f y * f\text{-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } df
 using f\text{-left-inverse-eq-f\text{-right-inverse}[of y f] by simp

qed

lemma *fls-residue-deriv-times-inverse-eq-subdegree*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring}\ \text{fls}$
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 $\text{fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree}(1)[\text{of}\ -\ f]$
by $(\text{cases}\ f=0)\ (\text{auto}\ \text{simp:}\ \text{fls-inverse-def})$
show $\text{fls-residue}\ (\text{inverse}\ f * \text{fls-deriv}\ f) = \text{of-int}\ (\text{fls-subdegree}\ f)$
using $\text{fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree}(4)[\text{of}\ -\ f]$
by $(\text{cases}\ f=0)\ (\text{auto}\ \text{simp:}\ \text{fls-inverse-def})$
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** $(\text{elim}\ \text{fls-nth-vanishes-below}E)$
hence $\forall n < N. F\ n = 0$ **by** $(\text{auto}\ \text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ F\text{-def})$
thus $?thesis$ **using** $\text{nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound}[\text{of}\ N\ F]$ **unfolding** fls-integral-def
 $F\text{-def}$ **by** simp
qed

lemma *fls-integral-conv-fps-zeroth-integral*:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree}\ a \geq 0$
shows $\text{fls-integral}\ a = \text{fps-to-fls}\ (\text{fps-integral0}\ (\text{fls-regpart}\ a))$
proof $(\text{rule}\ \text{fls-eqI})$
fix n
show $\text{fls-integral}\ a\ \$\$ n = \text{fps-to-fls}\ (\text{fps-integral0}\ (\text{fls-regpart}\ a))\ \$\$ n$
proof $(\text{cases}\ n>0)$
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** $(\text{simp}\ \text{add:}\ \text{fps-integral-def})$
qed
qed

lemma *fls-integral-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-integral}\ 0 = 0$
by $(\text{intro}\ \text{fls-eqI})\ \text{simp}$

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 $(\text{intro fls-eqI}) (\text{simp add: assms})$

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 $(\text{rule fls-integral-const}'[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma *fls-integral-of-nat'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, inverse}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{of-nat } n * \text{fls-X}$
by $(\text{simp add: assms fls-integral-const}' \text{fls-of-nat})$

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 $(\text{rule fls-integral-of-nat}'[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma *fls-integral-of-int'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, inverse}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{of-int } i :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{of-int } i * \text{fls-X}$
by $(\text{simp add: assms fls-integral-const}' \text{fls-of-int})$

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 $(\text{rule fls-integral-of-int}'[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma *fls-integral-one'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, inverse}\}) = 1$
shows $\text{fls-integral } (1 :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-X}$
using $\text{fls-integral-const}'[\text{of } 1]$
by $(\text{force simp: assms})$

lemma *fls-integral-one*: $\text{fls-integral } (1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) = \text{fls-X}$
by $(\text{rule fls-integral-one}'[\text{OF inverse-1}])$

lemma *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 *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 $\text{assms of-int-0-eq-iff}[\text{of fls-subdegree } f + 1] \text{ fls-subdegree-integral-ge}$
by $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-eqI}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma *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 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X::'a \text{ fls}) \text{ \text{\$} } n = (\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } 2)) * \text{fls-}X^2) \text{ \text{\$} } n$

using *arg-cong*[*OF fls-X-power-nth, of $\lambda x. \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } 2) * x, \text{of } 2 n,$*

symmetric]

by (*auto simp add:*)

qed

lemma *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 $(\text{fls-}X :: 'a \text{ fls}) \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ \text{\$} } k = (\text{if } k = \text{Suc } n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

by (*rule fls-X-power-nth*)

thus

$$\text{fls-integral } ((\text{fls-}X::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge n) \text{ \text{\$} } k =$$

$$(\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))) * (\text{fls-}X::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ \text{\$} } k$$

by *simp*

qed

lemma *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 $(\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) :: 'a) \neq 0$ **by** (*rule of-nat-neq-0*)

hence $\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) :: 'a)) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-const } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)))$

by (*simp add: fls-inverse-const*)

moreover have

$$\text{fls-integral } ((\text{fls-}X::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge n) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))) * \text{fls-}X \wedge \text{Suc } n$$

by (*rule fls-integral-X-power*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

qed

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv [simp]:* $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv}::'a::\{\text{ring-1, inverse}\} \text{ fls}) = 0$

by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power:*

assumes $n \geq 2$

shows

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, inverse}\} \text{ fls}) =$$

$$\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n))) * \text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge (n-1)$$
proof (*rule fls-eqI*)

fix k **show**

$$\text{fls-integral (fls-X-inv } \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls) } \text{\$\$ } k =$$

$$(\text{fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n)))} * \text{fls-X-inv } \wedge (n-1)) \text{\$\$ } k$$
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

$$(\text{fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n)))} * (\text{fls-X-inv} :: 'a \text{ fls}) \wedge (n-1)) \text{\$\$ } k =$$

$$(\text{if } k = 1 - \text{int } n \text{ then inverse (of-int } k) \text{ else } 0)$$

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 $n \geq 2$

shows

$$\text{fls-integral (fls-X-inv } \wedge n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0, inverse}\} \text{ fls) } =$$

$$\text{inverse (of-int (1 - int n))} * \text{fls-X-inv } \wedge (n-1)$$

proof -

from assms have (of-int (1 - int n) :: 'a) $\neq 0$ by simp

hence

$$\text{fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n) :: 'a))} = \text{inverse (fls-const (of-int (1 -$$

$$\text{int n}))}$$

by (simp add: fls-inverse-const)

moreover have

$$\text{fls-integral (fls-X-inv } \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls) } =$$

$$\text{fls-const (inverse (of-int (1 - int n)))} * \text{fls-X-inv } \wedge (n-1)$$

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

$$\text{fls-integral (fls-X-inv } \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls) } =$$

$$- \text{fls-const (inverse (of-nat (n-1)))} * \text{fls-X-inv } \wedge (n-1)$$

proof (cases n = 1)

case False

with assms have n: $n \geq 2$ by simp

hence

$$\text{fls-integral (fls-X-inv } \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls) } =$$

$$\text{fls-const (inverse (- of-nat (nat (int n - 1))))} * \text{fls-X-inv } \wedge (n-1)$$

by (simp add: fls-integral-X-inv-power)

moreover from n have nat (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

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)) =$$

$$\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=m+1 \text{ then } \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (m+1)) * c \text{ else } 0)$$
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
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 $n :: \text{int}$
show $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fps-to-fls } f) \$\$ n = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-integral0 } f) \$\$ n$
proof (*cases n < 1*)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
hence $\text{nat } (n-1) = \text{nat } n - 1$ **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*:
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-integral } (f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls})$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*simp add: mult.assoc mult-inverse-of-int-commute*)

lemma *fls-integral-mult-const-left-comm*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fls}$
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 $f g :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
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 $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fls}$
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 $a :: 'a::\{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\} \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-deriv } a) + \text{fls-const } (a \text{\$} 0) = a$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]*)

```

lemma fls-deriv-fls-integral:
  fixes  $a :: 'a::\{division-ring,ring-char-0\}$  fls
  assumes fls-residue  $a = 0$ 
  shows fls-deriv (fls-integral  $a$ ) =  $a$ 
proof (intro fls-eqI)
  fix  $n :: int$ 
  show fls-deriv (fls-integral  $a$ )  $\$ \$ n = a \$ \$ n$ 
  proof (cases n=-1)
    case True with assms show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    hence (of-int ( $n+1$ ) ::  $'a$ )  $\neq 0$  using of-int-eq-0-iff[of n+1] by simp
    hence (of-int ( $n+1$ ) ::  $'a$ ) * inverse (of-int ( $n+1$ ) ::  $'a$ ) = ( $1::'a$ )
      using of-int-eq-0-iff[of n+1] by simp
    moreover have
      fls-deriv (fls-integral  $a$ )  $\$ \$ n =$ 
        (if  $n=-1$  then  $0$  else (of-int ( $n+1$ ) * inverse (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  $f :: 'a::\{division-ring,ring-char-0\}$  fls
  assumes fls-residue  $f = 0$ 
  shows  $\exists F. fls-deriv F = f$ 
  using assms fls-deriv-fls-integral
  by auto

```

```

lemma fls-ex-antiderivative-residue-nonzero:
  assumes  $\exists F. fls-deriv F = f$ 
  shows fls-residue  $f = 0$ 
  using assms fls-residue-deriv
  by auto

```

```

lemma fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative-iff:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{division-ring,ring-char-0\}$  fls
  shows fls-residue  $f = 0 \iff (\exists F. fls-deriv F = f)$ 
  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:
  dist (a :: 'a fls) b =
    (if a = b
     then 0
     else if fls-subdegree (a-b) ≥ 0
          then inverse (2 ^ nat (fls-subdegree (a-b)))
          else 2 ^ nat (-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 fls × 'a fls) filter) = (*INF* $e \in \{0 <..\}$. *principal* $\{(x, y). \text{dist } x \ y < e\}$)

definition *open-fls-def'* [*code del*]:
open ($U :: 'a \text{ fls set}$) $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U)$
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 *neq*: $a \neq b \ a \neq c$
and *dist-ineq*: $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c$
shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) < \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)$
proof (
cases fls-subdegree (a-b) ≥ 0 fls-subdegree (a-c) ≥ 0
rule: case-split[case-product case-split]
)
case *True-True* **with** *neq 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** *neq dist-ineq* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: dist-fls-def*)
next
case *True-False*
with *neq*
have $(1::\text{real}) > 2 ^ (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)) + \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)))$
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 *neq: 3*

have *False* **if** $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c + \text{dist } b \ c$

proof $-$

from *neq* **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*: $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c \ \text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } b \ c$ **by** *simp-all*

have $\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) < \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)$

and $\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) < \text{fls-subdegree } (b-c)$

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 $(a-c) \ \text{\$}\ \text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) = 0$ **and** $(b-c) \ \text{\$}\ \text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) = 0$

by (*simp-all only: fls-eq0-below-subdegree*)

hence $(a-b) \ \text{\$}\ \text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) = 0$ **by** *simp*

moreover from *neq* **have** $(a-b) \ \text{\$}\ \text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) \neq 0$

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-Abort*[**where** $'a='a :: \text{group-add fls, code}$]

lemma *open-fls-def*:

open ($S :: 'a::\text{group-add fls set}$) = $(\forall a \in S. \exists r. r > 0 \wedge \{y. \text{dist } y \ a < r\} \subseteq S)$
unfolding *open-dist subset-eq* **by** *simp*

7.9 Notation

no-notation *fls-nth* (**infixl** \$\$ 75)

bundle *fls-notation*

begin

notation *fls-nth* (**infixl** \$\$ 75)

end

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* :: $'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'a * 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

fractrel = $(\lambda x \ y. \text{snd } x \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } y \neq 0 \wedge \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{fst } y * \text{snd } x)$

lemma *fractrel-iff* [*simp*]:

fractrel $x \ y \longleftrightarrow \text{snd } x \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } y \neq 0 \wedge \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{fst } y * \text{snd } x$
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** $b' \neq 0$ **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) $'a \text{ fract} = 'a :: \text{idom} \times 'a / \text{partial: fractrel}$
by(*rule part-equivp-fractrel*)

8.1.2 Representation and basic operations

lift-definition *Fract* :: $'a :: \text{idom} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract}$
is $\lambda a b. \text{if } b = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else } (a, b)$
by *simp*

lemma *Fract-cases* [*cases type: fract*]:
obtains (*Fract*) $a b$ **where** $q = \text{Fract } a b$ $b \neq 0$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *Fract-induct* [*case-names Fract, induct type: fract*]:
 $(\bigwedge a b. b \neq 0 \Rightarrow P (\text{Fract } a b)) \Rightarrow P q$
by (*cases q*) *simp*

lemma *eq-fract*:
shows $\bigwedge a b c d. b \neq 0 \Rightarrow d \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Fract } a b = \text{Fract } c d \iff a * d = c * b$
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* :: $'a \text{ fract}$ **is** $(0, 1)$ **by** *simp*

lemma *Zero-fract-def*: $0 = \text{Fract } 0 1$
by *transfer simp*

lift-definition *one-fract* :: $'a \text{ fract}$ **is** $(1, 1)$ **by** *simp*

lemma *One-fract-def*: $1 = \text{Fract } 1 1$
by *transfer simp*

lift-definition *plus-fract* :: $'a \text{ fract} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract}$

is $\lambda q r. (fst\ q * snd\ r + fst\ r * snd\ q, snd\ q * snd\ r)$
 by(*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *add-fract* [*simp*]:
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies Fract\ a\ b + Fract\ c\ d = Fract\ (a * d + c * b)\ (b * d)$
 by *transfer simp*

lift-definition *uminus-fract* :: *'a fract* \Rightarrow *'a fract*
 is $\lambda x. (-\ fst\ x, snd\ x)$
 by *simp*

lemma *minus-fract* [*simp*]:
 fixes $a\ b :: 'a::idom$
 shows $- Fract\ a\ b = Fract\ (-\ a)\ b$
 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*]:
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies Fract\ a\ b - Fract\ c\ d = Fract\ (a * d - c * b)\ (b * d)$
 by (*simp add: diff-fract-def*)

lift-definition *times-fract* :: *'a fract* \Rightarrow *'a fract* \Rightarrow *'a fract*
 is $\lambda q r. (fst\ q * fst\ r, snd\ q * snd\ r)$
 by(*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *mult-fract* [*simp*]: $Fract\ (a::'a::idom)\ b * Fract\ c\ d = Fract\ (a * c)\ (b * d)$
 by *transfer simp*

lemma *mult-fract-cancel*:
 $c \neq 0 \implies Fract\ (c * a)\ (c * b) = Fract\ a\ b$
 by *transfer simp*

instance

proof

fix $q\ r\ s :: 'a\ fract$
 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  $(\text{Fract})\ a\ b$  where  $q = \text{Fract } a\ b$  and  $b \neq 0$  and  $a \neq 0$ 
    |  $(0)\ q = 0$ 

```

```

proof (cases q = 0)

```

```

  case True

```

```

    then show thesis using  $0$  by auto

```

```

next

```

```

  case False

```

```

    then obtain  $a\ b$  where  $q = \text{Fract } a\ b$  and  $b \neq 0$  by (cases q) auto

```

```

    with False have  $0 \neq \text{Fract } a\ b$  by simp

```

```

    with  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $a \neq 0$  by (simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract)

```

```

    with  $\text{Fract } \langle q = \text{Fract } a\ b \rangle \langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  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  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  is  $\lambda x$ . 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  $\neq$  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 div r = q * inverse r by (simp add: divide-fract-def)
  next
  show inverse 0 = (0:: 'a 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 neg: b  $\neq$  0 b'  $\neq$  0 d  $\neq$  0 d'  $\neq$  0
  assumes eq1: a * b' = a' * b
  assumes 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 *neq* **have** $D: ?D \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from *neq* **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 $less-eq-fract :: 'a fract \Rightarrow 'a fract \Rightarrow bool$
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 $less-fract-def: z < (w :: 'a fract) \longleftrightarrow z \leq w \wedge \neg w \leq z$

lemma $le-fract [simp]:$
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Fract a b \leq Fract c d \longleftrightarrow (a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$
by *transfer simp*

lemma $less-fract [simp]:$
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Fract a b < Fract c d \longleftrightarrow (a * d) * (b * d) < (c * b) * (b * d)$
by (*simp add: less-fract-def less-le-not-le ac-simps*)


```

instance
proof
  fix q r s :: 'a fract
  assume q ≤ r and r ≤ s
  then show q ≤ s
  proof (induct q, induct r, induct s)
    fix a b c d e f :: 'a
    assume neq: b ≠ 0 d ≠ 0 f ≠ 0
    assume 1: Fract a b ≤ Fract c d
    assume 2: Fract c d ≤ Fract e f
    show Fract a b ≤ Fract e f
    proof -
      from neq obtain bb: 0 < b * b and dd: 0 < d * d and ff: 0 < f * f
      by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff linorder-neq-iff)
      have (a * d) * (b * d) * (f * f) ≤ (c * b) * (b * d) * (f * f)
      proof -
        from neq 1 have (a * d) * (b * d) ≤ (c * b) * (b * d)
        by simp
        with ff show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
      qed
      also have ... = (c * f) * (d * f) * (b * b)
      by (simp only: ac-simps)
      also have ... ≤ (e * d) * (d * f) * (b * b)
      proof -
        from neq 2 have (c * f) * (d * f) ≤ (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) ≤ e * b * (b * f) * (d * d)
      by (simp only: ac-simps)
      with dd have (a * f) * (b * f) ≤ (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 ≤ r and r ≤ q
  then show q = r
  proof (induct q, induct r)
    fix a b c d :: 'a
    assume neq: b ≠ 0 d ≠ 0
    assume 1: Fract a b ≤ Fract c d
    assume 2: Fract c d ≤ Fract a b
    show Fract a b = Fract c d
    proof -
      from neq 1 have (a * d) * (b * d) ≤ (c * b) * (b * d)
      by simp

```

```

also have ...  $\leq (a * d) * (b * d)$ 
proof –
  from neq 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 neq 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
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:
   $|q| = (if\ q < 0\ then\ -q\ else\ (q :: 'a\ fract))$ 

definition sgn-fract-def:
   $sgn\ (q :: 'a\ fract) = (if\ q = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ if\ 0 < q\ then\ 1\ else\ -\ 1)$ 

theorem abs-fract [simp]:  $|Fract\ a\ b| = Fract\ |a|\ |b|$ 
  unfolding abs-fract-def2 not-le [symmetric]
  by transfer (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff le-less)

instance proof
  fix  $q\ r\ s :: 'a\ fract$ 
  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 neq:  $b \neq 0\ d \neq 0\ f \neq 0$ 
    assume le:  $Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ c\ d$ 
    show  $Fract\ e\ f + Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ e\ f + Fract\ c\ d$ 
    proof –
      let  $?F = f * f$  from neq have  $F: 0 < ?F$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff)
  from neq 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 neq show ?thesis by (simp add: field-simps)
qed
qed
next
fix q r s :: 'a 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 neq:  $b \neq 0$   $d \neq 0$   $f \neq 0$ 
  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 neq gt have  $0 < ?E$ 
      by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def order-less-le eq-fract)
    moreover from neq have  $0 < ?F$ 
      by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff)
    moreover from neq 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 neq 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  $P :: 'a::\text{linordered-idom fract} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  assumes  $\text{step}: \bigwedge a b. 0 < b \implies P (\text{Fract } a b)$ 
  shows  $P q$ 
proof (cases q)
  case (Fract a b)
  {
    fix  $a b :: 'a$ 
    assume  $b: b < 0$ 
    have  $P (\text{Fract } a b)$ 
    proof -
      from  $b$  have  $0 < -b$  by simp
      then have  $P (\text{Fract } (-a) (-b))$ 
        by (rule step)
      then show  $P (\text{Fract } a b)$ 
        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:  $0 < b \implies 0 < \text{Fract } a b \iff 0 < a$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma Fract-less-zero-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a b < 0 \iff a < 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def mult-less-0-iff)

lemma zero-le-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 0 \leq \text{Fract } a b \iff 0 \leq a$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma Fract-le-zero-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a b \leq 0 \iff a \leq 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def mult-le-0-iff)

lemma one-less-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 1 < \text{Fract } a b \iff b < a$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-less-cancel-right-disj)

lemma Fract-less-one-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a b < 1 \iff a < b$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-less-cancel-right-disj)

lemma one-le-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 1 \leq \text{Fract } a b \iff b \leq a$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-le-cancel-right)

lemma Fract-le-one-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a b \leq 1 \iff a \leq b$ 
  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: cmod w ≤ cmod (w + z) + norm z
  by (metis add-diff-cancel norm-triangle-ineq4)
```

9.2 Basic lemmas about polynomials

lemma *poly-bound-exists*:

```
  fixes p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,real-normed-div-algebra} poly
  shows ∃ m. m > 0 ∧ (∀ z. norm z ≤ r → norm (poly p z) ≤ 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: ∀ z. norm z ≤ r → norm (poly cs z) ≤
m
  by blast
  let ?k = 1 + 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 ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a poly
  where offset-poly p h = fold-coeffs (λ 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*:
 $\text{offset-poly } (pCons\ a\ p)\ h =$
 $\text{smult } h\ (\text{offset-poly } p\ h) + pCons\ a\ (\text{offset-poly } p\ h)$
 by (cases $p = 0 \wedge a = 0$) (auto simp add: offset-poly-def)

lemma *offset-poly-single* [simp]: $\text{offset-poly } [:a:]\ h = [:a:]$
 by (simp add: offset-poly-pCons offset-poly-0)

lemma *poly-offset-poly*: $\text{poly } (\text{offset-poly } p\ h)\ x = \text{poly } p\ (h + x)$
 by (induct p) (auto simp add: offset-poly-0 offset-poly-pCons algebra-simps)

lemma *offset-poly-eq-0-lemma*: $\text{smult } c\ p + pCons\ a\ p = 0 \implies p = 0$
 by (induct p arbitrary: a) (simp, force)

lemma *offset-poly-eq-0-iff* [simp]: $\text{offset-poly } p\ h = 0 \iff p = 0$
proof
 show $\text{offset-poly } p\ h = 0 \implies p = 0$
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]: $\text{degree } (\text{offset-poly } p\ h) = \text{degree } p$
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* $p = (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Suc } (\text{degree } p))$

lemma *psize-eq-0-iff* [simp]: $\text{psize } p = 0 \iff p = 0$
 unfolding *psize-def* by simp

lemma *poly-offset*:

fixes $p :: 'a::comm-ring-1 \text{ poly}$
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 $\exists s::real. \forall y. (\exists x. P \ x \wedge y < x) \longleftrightarrow y < s$
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 $md: \text{cmod } z = 1$
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** $z: z = \text{Complex } x \ y$
by (*cases z*) *auto*
from $md \ z$ **have** $xy: x^2 + y^2 = 1$
by (*simp add: cmod-def*)
have *False* **if** $\text{cmod } (z + 1) \geq 1 \ \text{cmod } (z - 1) \geq 1 \ \text{cmod } (z + i) \geq 1 \ \text{cmod } (z - i) \geq 1$
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:  $\forall m < n. m \neq 0 \longrightarrow (\exists z. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z \wedge m) < 1)$ 
  assume n:  $n \neq 0$ 
  let ?P =  $\lambda z n. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z \wedge n) < 1$ 
  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  $m: n = \text{Suc } (2 * m)$ 
    by blast
  have 0:  $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b) = 1$ 
    using b by (simp add: norm-divide)
  have  $\exists v. \text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b + v \wedge n) < 1$ 
  proof (cases  $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b + 1) < 1$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis power-one)
  next
  case F1: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b - 1) < 1$ )
    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  $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b + i) < 1$ )
    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 + vn) < 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: ?wn = vn / 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 * (vn / 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*: $\text{cmod } (x - y) \leq |\text{Re } x - \text{Re } y| + |\text{Im } x - \text{Im } y|$
 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 : $\forall n. \text{cmod } (s \ n) \leq r$
 shows $\exists f z. \text{strict-mono } (f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \wedge (\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{cmod } (s \ (f \ n) - z) < e)$

proof –
from *seq-monosub*[of $Re \circ s$]
obtain f **where** f : *strict-mono f monoseq* ($\lambda n. Re (s (f n))$)
unfolding *o-def* **by** *blast*
from *seq-monosub*[of $Im \circ s \circ f$]
obtain g **where** g : *strict-mono g monoseq* ($\lambda n. Im (s (f (g n)))$)
unfolding *o-def* **by** *blast*
let $?h = f \circ g$
have $r \geq 0$
by (*meson norm-ge-zero order-trans r*)
have $\forall n. r + 1 \geq |Re (s n)|$
by (*smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) abs-Re-le-cmod r*)
then have *conv1: convergent* ($\lambda n. Re (s (f n))$)
by (*metis Bseq-monoseq-convergent f(2) BseqI' real-norm-def*)
have $\forall n. r + 1 \geq |Im (s n)|$
by (*smt (verit) abs-Im-le-cmod r*)
then have *conv2: convergent* ($\lambda n. Im (s (f (g n)))$)
by (*metis Bseq-monoseq-convergent g(2) BseqI' real-norm-def*)

obtain x **where** x : $\forall r > 0. \exists n0. \forall n \geq n0. |Re (s (f n)) - x| < r$
using *conv1*[*unfolded convergent-def*] *LIMSEQ-iff real-norm-def* **by** *metis*
obtain y **where** y : $\forall r > 0. \exists n0. \forall n \geq n0. |Im (s (f (g n))) - y| < r$
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 $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. cmod (s (?h n) - ?w) < e$ **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 $\exists d > 0. \forall w. 0 < \text{norm } (w - z) \wedge \text{norm } (w - z) < d \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{poly } p \ w - \text{poly } p \ z) < e$
proof –
obtain q **where** $\text{degree } q = \text{degree } p$ **and** $q: \bigwedge w. \text{poly } p \ w = \text{poly } q \ (w - z)$
by $(\text{metis } \text{add.commute } \text{degree-offset-poly } \text{diff-add-cancel } \text{poly-offset-poly})$
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** q
proof $(\text{induct } q)$
case 0
then show $?case$
using ep **by** auto
next
case $(pCons \ c \ cs)$
obtain m **where** $m: m > 0 \ \text{norm } z \leq 1 \implies \text{norm } (\text{poly } cs \ z) \leq m$ **for** z
using $\text{poly-bound-exists}[of \ 1 \ cs]$ **by** blast
with ep **have** $em0: e/m > 0$
by $(\text{simp } \text{add: } \text{field-simps})$
obtain d **where** $d: d > 0 \ d < 1 \ d < e / m$
by $(\text{meson } em0 \ \text{field-lbound-gt-zero } \text{zero-less-one})$
then have $\bigwedge w. \text{norm } (w - z) < d \implies \text{norm } (w - z) * \text{norm } (\text{poly } cs \ (w - z)) < e$
by $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{del-insts}) \ m \ \text{mult-left-mono } \text{norm-ge-zero } \text{pos-less-divide-eq})$
with d **show** $?case$
by $(\text{force } \text{simp } \text{add: } \text{norm-mult})$
qed
qed

Hence a polynomial attains minimum on a closed disc in the complex plane.

lemma $\text{poly-minimum-modulus-disc: } \exists z. \forall w. \text{cmod } w \leq r \longrightarrow \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w)$

proof –
show $?thesis$
proof $(\text{cases } r \geq 0)$
case $False$
then show $?thesis$
by $(\text{metis } \text{norm-ge-zero } \text{order.trans})$
next
case $True$
then have $mth1: \exists x \ z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) = - \ x$
by $(\text{metis } \text{add.inverse-inverse } \text{norm-zero})$
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 $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}, \text{del-insts}) \ \text{real-sup-exists}[OF \ mth1] \ \text{norm-zero } \text{zero-less-norm-iff})$

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 $(\text{metis } \text{add.inverse-inverse } \text{minus-less-iff } s)$
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  $s1[\text{of } ?m + 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
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  $\text{metis}$ 
from  $\text{Bolzano-Weierstrass-complex-disc}[OF \ g(1)]$ 
obtain  $f::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  and  $z$  where  $fz: \text{strict-mono } f \ \forall e>0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{cmod}$ 
 $(g \ (f \ n) - z) < e$ 
  by  $\text{blast}$ 
{
  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  $\text{simp}$ 
    with  $\text{poly-cont}$  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  $\text{blast}$ 
    have  $1: \text{cmod}(\text{poly } p \ w - \text{poly } p \ z) < ?e / 2$  if  $w: \text{cmod } (w - z) < d$  for  $w$ 
      using  $d[\text{of } w] \ w \ e$  by  $(\text{cases } w = z) \ \text{simp-all}$ 
    from  $fz(2) \ \langle d > 0 \rangle$  obtain  $N1$  where  $N1: \forall n \geq N1. \text{cmod } (g \ (f \ n) - z) <$ 
 $d$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
    from  $\text{reals-Archimedean2}$  obtain  $N2 :: \text{nat}$  where  $N2: 2/?e < \text{real } N2$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
    have  $2: \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ (g \ (f \ (N1 + N2)))) - \text{poly } p \ z) < ?e/2$ 
      using  $N1 \ 1$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    have  $0: a < e2 \implies |b - m| < e2 \implies 2 * e2 \leq |b - m| + a \implies \text{False}$ 
      for  $a \ b \ e2 \ m :: \text{real}$ 
      by  $\text{arith}$ 
    from  $\text{seq-suble}[OF \ fz(1), \ \text{of } N1 + N2]$ 
    have  $00: ?m + 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } (f \ (N1 + N2))) \leq ?m + 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } (N1$ 
 $+ N2))$ 
      by  $(\text{simp add: frac-le})$ 
    from  $N2 \ e2 \ \text{less-imp-inverse-less}[\text{of } 2/?e \ \text{real } (\text{Suc } (N1 + N2))]$ 
    have  $?e/2 > 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } (N1 + N2))$ 
      by  $(\text{simp add: inverse-eq-divide})$ 
    with  $\text{order-less-le-trans}[OF \ - \ 00]$ 
    have  $1: |\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ (g \ (f \ (N1 + N2)))) - ?m| < ?e/2$ 
      using  $g \ s1$  by  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}))$ 
    with  $0[OF \ 2]$  have  $\text{False}$ 
      by  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit}) \ \text{field-sum-of-halves norm-triangle-ineq3})$ 
  }
}
then have  $?e = 0$ 
  by  $\text{auto}$ 
with  $s1m[OF \ wr]$  have  $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w)$ 

```

```

    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 ≠ 0
  shows ∃ r. ∀ z. r ≤ norm z → d ≤ norm (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: ∀ z. r ≤ norm z → d + norm a ≤ norm
    (poly (pCons c cs) z)
    by blast
  let ?r = 1 + |r|
  have d ≤ norm (poly (pCons a (pCons c cs)) z) if 1 + |r| ≤ norm z for z
  proof -
  have d ≤ norm(z * poly (pCons c cs) z) - 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 ≤ norm (poly (pCons a (pCons c cs)) z)
    if (|d| + norm a) / norm c ≤ norm z for z :: 'a
  proof -
  have |d| + norm a ≤ norm (z * c)
    by (metis that True norm-mult pCons.hyps(1) pos-divide-le-eq zero-less-norm-iff)
  also have ... ≤ norm (a + z * c) + 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: cmod (poly (pCons c cs) 0)  $\leq$  cmod (poly (pCons c cs) z)
    if r  $\leq$  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 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: poly (monom 1 n * p) (x::'a::comm-ring-1) = x $\hat{\ }^n$ 
* 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  $\exists k \ a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{psize } q + k) = \text{psize } p \wedge (\forall z. \text{poly } p \ z = z^{\wedge k} * \text{poly}$ 
  (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.premis 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:  $\neg$  constant (poly p)
shows  $\exists k a q. a \neq 0 \wedge k \neq 0 \wedge$ 
       $psize\ q + k + 1 = psize\ p \wedge$ 
       $(\forall z. poly\ p\ z = poly\ p\ 0 + z^k * poly\ (pCons\ a\ q)\ z)$ 
using nc
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: constant-def)
next
  case (pCons c cs)
  have  $\neg (\forall z. z \neq 0 \longrightarrow poly\ cs\ z = 0)$ 
    by (smt (verit) constant-def mult-eq-0-iff pCons.prem1 poly-pCons)
  from poly-decompose-lemma[OF this]
  obtain k a q where *:  $a \neq 0 \wedge$ 
     $Suc\ (psize\ q + k) = psize\ cs \wedge (\forall z. poly\ cs\ z = z^k * poly\ (pCons\ a\ q)\ z)$ 
    by blast
  then have  $psize\ q + k + 2 = psize\ (pCons\ c\ cs)$ 
    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:  $\neg$  constant (poly p)
shows  $\exists z::complex. poly\ p\ z = 0$ 
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:  $psize\ p \geq 2$  .
  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: psize q = psize p  $\forall x$ . poly q x = ?p (c + x)
    using poly-offset[of p c] by blast
  then have qnc:  $\neg$  constant (poly q)
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add commute constant-def diff-add-cancel
less.premis)
  from q(2) have qpc0: ?p c = poly q 0
    by simp
  from c qpc0 have cq0:  $\forall w$ . cmod (poly q 0)  $\leq$  cmod (?p w)
    by simp
  let ?a0 = poly q 0
  from False qpc0 have a00: ?a0  $\neq$  0
    by simp
  from a00 have qr:  $\forall z$ . poly q z = poly (smult (inverse ?a0) q) z * ?a0
    by simp
  let ?r = smult (inverse ?a0) q
  have lgqr: psize q = psize ?r
    by (simp add: a00 psize-def)
  have rnc:  $\neg$  constant (poly ?r)
    using constant-def qnc qr by fastforce
  have r01: poly ?r 0 = 1
    by (simp add: a00)
  have mrmq-eq: cmod (poly ?r w) < 1  $\iff$  cmod (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 psize s + k + 1 = psize ?r
     $\forall z$ . poly ?r z = poly ?r 0 + zk * poly (pCons a s) z by blast
  have  $\exists w$ . cmod (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 < psize p
    by simp
  have 01:  $\neg$  constant (poly (pCons 1 (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 = psize (pCons 1 (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 + wk * 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:  $w^{\wedge}k * a = -1$ 
  by (simp add: add-eq-0-iff)
have inv0:  $0 < \text{inverse } (\text{cmod } w^{\wedge}(k+1) * m)$ 
  by (simp add: <w ≠ 0> 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  $1 + ?w^{\wedge}k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w) = 1 + ?ct^{\wedge}k * (w^{\wedge}k * a) + ?w^{\wedge}k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w$ 
  using kas(1) by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult-distrib)
also have  $\dots = \text{complex-of-real } (1 - t^{\wedge}k) + ?w^{\wedge}k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w$ 
  unfolding wm1 by simp
finally have  $\text{cmod } (1 + ?w^{\wedge}k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)) = \text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (1 - t^{\wedge}k) + ?w^{\wedge}k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)$ 
  by metis
with norm-triangle-ineq[of complex-of-real (1 - t^k) ?w^k * ?w * poly s ?w]
have 11:  $\text{cmod } (1 + ?w^{\wedge}k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)) \leq |1 - t^{\wedge}k| + \text{cmod } (?w^{\wedge}k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w)$ 
  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  $t * (\text{cmod } w^{\wedge}(k+1) * m) < 1$ 
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:  $t^{\wedge}k * (t * (\text{cmod } w^{\wedge}(k+1) * m)) < t^{\wedge}k$ 
  by simp
have  $\text{cmod } (?w^{\wedge}k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w) = t^{\wedge}k * (t * (\text{cmod } w^{\wedge}(k+1) * \text{cmod } (\text{poly } s \ ?w)))$ 
  using  $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle$  t(1) by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-power norm-mult)
with 30 have 120:  $\text{cmod } (?w^{\wedge}k * ?w * \text{poly } s \ ?w) < t^{\wedge}k$ 
  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^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 ≠ 0*
shows *p dvd (q ^ n)*
using *assms*
proof (*induct n arbitrary: p q rule: nat-less-induct*)
fix *n* :: *nat*
fix *p q* :: *complex poly*
assume *IH*: $\forall m < n. \forall p\ q.$
 $(\forall x. poly\ p\ x = (0::complex) \longrightarrow poly\ q\ x = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $degree\ p = m \longrightarrow m \neq 0 \longrightarrow p\ dvd\ (q \wedge^ m)$
and *pq0*: $\forall x. poly\ p\ x = 0 \longrightarrow poly\ q\ x = 0$
and *dpn*: *degree p = n*
and *n0*: *n ≠ 0*
from *dpn n0* **have** *pne*: *p ≠ 0* **by** *auto*
show *p dvd (q ^ n)*
proof (*cases* $\exists a. poly\ p\ a = 0$)
case *True*
then obtain *a* **where** *a*: *poly p a = 0* ..
have *?thesis* **if** *oa*: *order a p ≠ 0*
proof –
let *?op* = *order a p*
from *pne* **have** *ap*: $([: - a, 1:] \wedge^{?op})\ dvd\ p \neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge^{(Suc\ ?op)}\ dvd\ p$
using *order* **by** *blast+*
note *oop* = *order-degree[OF pne, 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  $s$ :  $p = [- a, 1:] ^{?op} * s$ 
by (rule dvdE)
have sne:  $s \neq 0$ 
using s pne by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases 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 =  $([:1/k:] * ([:-a,1:] ^{(n - ?op)})) * (r ^ n)$ 
have  $q ^ n = [- a, 1:] ^ n * r ^ n$ 
using power-mult-distrib r by blast
also have  $\dots = [- a, 1:] ^{order\ a\ p} * [:k:] * ([:1 / k:] * ([:- a, 1:] ^{(n - order\ a\ p)} * r ^ n))$ 
using k oop [of a] by (simp flip: power-add)
also have  $\dots = p * ?w$ 
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
grOI zero-less-diff)
have poly r x = 0 if h: poly s x = 0 for x
proof –
have  $x \neq a$ 
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':  $\bigwedge x. poly\ s\ x * poly\ u\ x = poly\ r\ x ^{degree\ s}$ 
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  $\dots = [- a, 1:] ^{order\ a\ p} * (s * u * ([:- a, 1:] ^{(n - order\ a\ p)} * r ^{(n - degree\ s)}))$ 

```

```

      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 - 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*:

$$(\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0::\text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow p \ \text{dvd} \ (q \wedge (\text{degree } p)) \vee (p = 0 \wedge q = 0)$$

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 constant (poly p) \longleftrightarrow degree p = 0 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from that[unfolded constant-def, rule-format, of - 0]
    have poly p = poly [:poly p 0:]
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis degree-p Cons-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) (∏ z | poly p z = 0. [: -z, 1:] ^ order z p) = (p :: complex poly)
proof (induction p rule: poly-root-order-induct)
  case (no-roots p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases degree p = 0)
    case False
      hence ¬constant (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. poly ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p) z = 0} = insert x {z. poly p z = 0}
      by auto
    have smult (lead-coeff ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p))
      (∏ z | poly ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p) z = 0. [: -z, 1:] ^ order z ([: -x, 1:] ^ n *
p)) =
      [: -x, 1:] ^ order x ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p) *
      smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ z ∈ {z. poly p z = 0}. [: -z, 1:] ^ 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 (∏ z ∈ {z. poly p z = 0}. [: -z, 1:] ^ order z ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p)) =
      (∏ z ∈ {z. poly p z = 0}. [: -z, 1:] ^ 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-roots-complex*: $\text{size} (\text{roots } (p :: \text{complex poly})) = \text{degree } p$
proof (*cases* $p = 0$)
 case [*simp*]: *False*
 show $\text{size} (\text{roots } p) = \text{degree } p$
 by (*subst* (1 2) *complex-poly-decompose [symmetric]*)
 (*simp add: roots-prod roots-power degree-prod-sum-eq degree-power-eq*)
qed *auto*

lemma *complex-poly-decompose-multiset*:
 $\text{smult} (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{x \in \# \text{roots } p} [:-x, 1:]) = (p :: \text{complex poly})$
proof (*cases* $p = 0$)
 case *False*
 hence $(\prod_{x \in \# \text{roots } p} [:-x, 1:]) = (\prod_{x \mid \text{poly } p \ x = 0} [:-x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \ p)$
 by (*subst image-prod-mset-multiplicity simp-all*)
 also have $\text{smult} (\text{lead-coeff } p) \dots = p$
 by (*rule complex-poly-decompose*)
 finally show *?thesis* .
qed *auto*

lemma *complex-poly-decompose'*:
 obtains *root where* $\text{smult} (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{i < \text{degree } p} [:-\text{root } i, 1:]) = (p :: \text{complex poly})$
proof –
 obtain *roots where* $\text{mset roots} = \text{roots } p$
 using *ex-mset by blast*

 have $p = \text{smult} (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{x \in \# \text{roots } p} [:-x, 1:])$
 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 $\dots = (\prod_{i < \text{length } \text{roots}} [:-\text{roots } ! i, 1:])$
 by (*subst prod.list-conv-set-nth*) (*auto simp: atLeast0LessThan*)
 finally have $\text{eq: } p = \text{smult} (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{i < \text{length } \text{roots}} [:-\text{roots } ! i, 1:])$.
 also have [*simp*]: $\text{degree } p = \text{length } \text{roots}$
 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 $\text{smult} (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod_{z \mid \text{poly } p \ z = 0} [:-z, 1:]) = (p :: \text{complex poly})$
proof (*cases* $p = 0$)
 case *False*
 have $(\prod_{z \mid \text{poly } p \ z = 0} [:-z, 1:]) = (\prod_{z \mid \text{poly } p \ z = 0} [:-z, 1:] \wedge \text{order } z \ p)$

```

    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  $\iff$  a * y - b * x = 0
  by auto

```

```

lemma poly-divides-pad-rule:
  fixes p:: ('a::comm-ring-1) poly
  assumes pq: p dvd q
  shows p 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 poly
  assumes lgpq: degree q < degree p and lq: p  $\neq$  0
  shows p dvd q  $\iff$  q = 0
  using lgpq mod-poly-less by fastforce

```

```

lemma poly-divides-conv1:
  fixes p :: 'a::field poly
  assumes a0: a  $\neq$  0
    and pp': p dvd p'
    and qrp': smult a q - p' = r
  shows p dvd q  $\iff$  p 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 $\exists x. \text{poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ (p\text{Cons } b \ p)) \ x = (0::\text{complex})$
by (*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 $(\exists x. \text{poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{poly } q \ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \neg (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \text{ dvd } (q \wedge \text{psize } p)$
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 $x :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
shows $\text{poly } [:c:] \ x = y \longleftrightarrow c = y$
by *simp*

end

theory *Group-Closure*

imports

Main

begin

context *ab-group-add*

begin

inductive-set *group-closure* $:: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ **for** S

where *base*: $s \in \text{insert } 0 \ S \Longrightarrow s \in \text{group-closure } S$

| *diff*: $s \in \text{group-closure } S \Longrightarrow t \in \text{group-closure } S \Longrightarrow s - t \in \text{group-closure } S$


```

lemma zero-in-group-closure [simp]:
  0 ∈ group-closure S
  using group-closure.base [of 0 S] by simp

lemma group-closure-minus-iff [simp]:
  - s ∈ group-closure S ↔ s ∈ 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 ∈ group-closure S if s ∈ group-closure S and t ∈ 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 ∈ group-closure S if s ∈ group-closure S
  using that by (induction n) (auto simp add: algebra-simps intro: group-closure-add)

lemma group-closure-scalar-mult-right:
  s * of-nat n ∈ group-closure S if s ∈ 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| ∈ group-closure S ↔ s ∈ group-closure S for s :: int
  by (simp add: abs-if)

lemma group-closure-mult-left:
  s * t ∈ group-closure S if s ∈ group-closure S for s t :: int
proof -
  from that group-closure-scalar-mult-right [of s S nat |t|]
  have s * int (nat |t|) ∈ group-closure S
  by (simp only:)
  then show ?thesis
  by (cases t ≥ 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:
   $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) = \text{Gcd } S$  for  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
proof (rule associated-eqI)
  have  $\text{Gcd } S \text{ dvd } s$  if  $s \in \text{group-closure } S$  for  $s$ 
    using that by induction auto
  then show  $\text{Gcd } S \text{ dvd } \text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S)$ 
    by auto
  have  $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) \text{ dvd } s$  if  $s \in S$  for  $s$ 
  proof –
    from that have  $s \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
      by (simp add: group-closure.base)
    then show ?thesis
      by (rule Gcd-dvd)
  qed
  then show  $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) \text{ dvd } \text{Gcd } S$ 
    by auto
qed simp-all

```

```

lemma group-closure-sum:
  fixes  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
  assumes  $X: \text{finite } X \ X \neq \{\} \ X \subseteq S$ 
  shows  $(\sum_{x \in X}. a \ x * x) \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
  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:
   $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) \in \text{group-closure } S$  for  $S :: \text{int set}$ 
proof (cases  $S \subseteq \{0\}$ )
  case True
  then have  $S = \{\} \vee S = \{0\}$ 
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
next
  case False
  then obtain  $s$  where  $s: s \neq 0 \ s \in S$ 
    by auto
  then have  $s': |s| \neq 0 \ |s| \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
    by (auto intro: group-closure.base)
  define  $m$  where  $m = (\text{LEAST } n. n > 0 \wedge \text{int } n \in \text{group-closure } S)$ 
  have  $m > 0 \wedge \text{int } m \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
    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  $\text{Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S) \text{ dvd int } m$ 
    by (rule Gcd-dvd)
  show  $\text{int } m \text{ dvd Gcd } (\text{group-closure } S)$ 
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  $*$ :  $0 < s \text{ mod int } m$ 
    using  $\langle 0 < m \rangle$  le-less by fastforce
  have  $m \leq \text{nat } (s \text{ mod int } m)$ 
proof (subst m-def, rule Least-le, rule)
  from  $*$  show  $0 < \text{nat } (s \text{ mod int } m)$ 
    by simp
  from minus-div-mult-eq-mod [symmetric, of s int m]

```

```

    have  $s \bmod \text{int } m = s - s \text{ div int } m * \text{int } m$ 
      by auto
    also have  $s - s \text{ div int } m * \text{int } m \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
      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:
   $Gcd S \in \text{group-closure } S$  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:
   $\text{group-closure } S = \text{range } (\text{times } (Gcd S))$  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  $s \in \text{range } (\text{times } (Gcd S))$ 
  proof induction
    case (base s)
    then have  $Gcd S \text{ dvd } s$ 
      by (auto intro: Gcd-dvd)
    then obtain t where  $s = Gcd S * t ..$ 
    then show ?case
      by auto
  next
    case (diff s t)
    moreover have  $Gcd S * a - Gcd S * b = Gcd S * (a - b)$  for a b
      by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    ultimately show ?case
      by auto
  qed
qed
qed
end

```

```

theory Normalized-Fraction
imports
  Main
  Euclidean-Algorithm
  Fraction-Field
begin

lemma unit-factor-1-imp-normalized: unit-factor  $x = 1 \implies$  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  $d = \text{gcd } a\ b * \text{unit-factor } b$  in  $(a \text{ div } d, b \text{ div } d)$ )

lemma normalize-quot-zero [simp]:
  normalize-quot  $(a, 0) = (0, 1)$ 
  by (simp add: normalize-quot-def)

lemma normalize-quot-proj:
  fst (normalize-quot  $(a, b)$ ) =  $a \text{ div } (\text{gcd } a\ b * \text{unit-factor } b)$ 
  snd (normalize-quot  $(a, b)$ ) = normalize  $b \text{ div } \text{gcd } a\ b$  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}  $\times$  'a) set where
  normalized-fracts =  $\{(a,b).$  coprime  $a\ b \wedge \text{unit-factor } b = 1\}$ 

lemma not-normalized-fracts-0-denom [simp]:  $(a, 0) \notin$  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  $x$ )  $\neq 0$ 
  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  $b \neq 0$ 
  defines  $d \equiv \text{gcd } a\ b * \text{unit-factor } b$ 

```

shows $a = \text{fst} (\text{normalize-quot} (a,b)) * d \ b = \text{snd} (\text{normalize-quot} (a,b)) * d$
 $d \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d \ \text{dvd} \ b \ d \neq 0$

proof –
from *assms* **show** $d \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d \ \text{dvd} \ b$
by (*simp-all add: d-def mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
thus $a = \text{fst} (\text{normalize-quot} (a,b)) * d \ b = \text{snd} (\text{normalize-quot} (a,b)) * d \ d \neq$
 0
by (*auto simp: normalize-quot-def Let-def d-def ‹b ≠ 0›*)
qed

lemma *normalize-quotE*:
assumes $b \neq 0$
obtains d **where** $a = \text{fst} (\text{normalize-quot} (a,b)) * d \ b = \text{snd} (\text{normalize-quot}$
 $(a,b)) * d$
 $d \ \text{dvd} \ a \ d \ \text{dvd} \ b \ d \neq 0$
using *that[OF normalize-quot-aux[OF assms]]* .

lemma *normalize-quotE'*:
assumes $\text{snd} \ x \neq 0$
obtains d **where** $\text{fst} \ x = \text{fst} (\text{normalize-quot} \ x) * d \ \text{snd} \ x = \text{snd} (\text{normalize-quot}$
 $x) * d$
 $d \ \text{dvd} \ \text{fst} \ x \ d \ \text{dvd} \ \text{snd} \ x \ d \neq 0$

proof –
from *normalize-quotE[OF assms, of fst x]* **obtain** d **where**
 $\text{fst} \ x = \text{fst} (\text{normalize-quot} (\text{fst} \ x, \text{snd} \ x)) * d$
 $\text{snd} \ x = \text{snd} (\text{normalize-quot} (\text{fst} \ x, \text{snd} \ x)) * d$
 $d \ \text{dvd} \ \text{fst} \ x$
 $d \ \text{dvd} \ \text{snd} \ x$
 $d \neq 0$.
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 *normalize-quotE[OF assms(1), of a]* *normalize-quotE[OF assms(2), 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 $a * d = b * c \iff \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{snd } x * \text{fst } y$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots \iff \text{fst } x = \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x = \text{snd } y$

by (*intro coprime-crossproduct'*) (*simp-all add: x-def y-def coprime-normalize-quot*)

also have $\dots \iff x = y$ **using** *prod-eqI* **by** *blast*

finally show $x = y \iff a * d = b * c$..

qed

lemma *normalize-quot-eq-iff'*:

assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0 \text{ snd } y \neq 0$

shows $\text{normalize-quot } x = \text{normalize-quot } y \iff \text{fst } x * \text{snd } y = \text{snd } x * \text{fst } y$

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*:

$\text{fractrel } x \ y \iff \text{normalize-quot } x = \text{normalize-quot } y \wedge \text{snd } x \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } y \neq 0$

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 $\text{fractrel } (\text{normalize-quot } x) \ y \iff \text{fractrel } x \ y$

using *assms* **by** (*subst (1 2) fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*) *auto*

lemma *fractrel-normalize-quot-right*:

assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0$

shows $\text{fractrel } y \ (\text{normalize-quot } x) \iff \text{fractrel } y \ x$

using *assms* **by** (*subst (1 2) fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*) *auto*

lift-definition *quot-of-fract* ::

$'a :: \{\text{ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\} \text{ fract} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a$

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: 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 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 $\text{quot-of-fract } \text{quot-to-fract } \text{normalized-fracts}$

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 *normalize-quotE'*[*OF assms(1)*] **obtain** *d*
where *d*:
 $fst\ x = fst\ (normalize-quot\ x) * d$
 $snd\ x = snd\ (normalize-quot\ x) * d$
 $d\ dvd\ fst\ x$
 $d\ dvd\ snd\ x$
 $d \neq 0$.
from *normalize-quotE'*[*OF assms(2)*] **obtain** *e*
where *e*:
 $fst\ y = fst\ (normalize-quot\ y) * e$
 $snd\ y = snd\ (normalize-quot\ y) * e$
 $e\ dvd\ fst\ y$
 $e\ dvd\ snd\ y$
 $e \neq 0$.
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*:
 $quot-of-fract\ (x + y) =$
 $(let\ (a,b) = quot-of-fract\ x; (c,d) = quot-of-fract\ y$
 $in\ normalize-quot\ (a * d + b * c, b * d))$
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 $quot-of-fract\ \dots = ?rhs$
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 $e \equiv \text{fst}(\text{normalize-quot}(a, d))$ **and** $f \equiv \text{snd}(\text{normalize-quot}(a, d))$
and $g \equiv \text{fst}(\text{normalize-quot}(c, b))$ **and** $h \equiv \text{snd}(\text{normalize-quot}(c, b))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot}(a * c, b * d) = (e * g, f * h)$
proof (*rule normalize-quotI*)
from *assms* **have** $\text{gcd } a \ b = 1 \ \text{gcd } c \ d = 1$
by *simp-all*
from *assms* **have** $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with *assms* **have** $\text{normalize } b = b \ \text{normalize } d = d$
by (*auto intro: normalize-unit-factor-eqI*)
from *normalize-quotE* [*OF* $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$, *of* *c*] **obtain** *k*
where
 $c = \text{fst}(\text{normalize-quot}(c, b)) * k$
 $b = \text{snd}(\text{normalize-quot}(c, b)) * k$
 $k \ \text{dvd } c \ k \ \text{dvd } b \ k \neq 0$.
note $k = \text{this}$ [*folded* $\langle \text{gcd } a \ b = 1 \rangle \langle \text{gcd } c \ d = 1 \rangle$ *assms*(3) *assms*(4)]
from *normalize-quotE* [*OF* $\langle d \neq 0 \rangle$, *of* *a*] **obtain** *l*
where $a = \text{fst}(\text{normalize-quot}(a, d)) * l$
 $d = \text{snd}(\text{normalize-quot}(a, d)) * l$
 $l \ \text{dvd } a \ l \ \text{dvd } d \ l \neq 0$.
note $l = \text{this}$ [*folded* $\langle \text{gcd } a \ b = 1 \rangle \langle \text{gcd } c \ d = 1 \rangle$ *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*]: $\text{unit-factor } f = 1 \ \text{unit-factor } h = 1$
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) $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle \langle d \neq 0 \rangle \langle \text{unit-factor } b = 1 \rangle \langle \text{unit-factor } d = 1 \rangle$
 $\langle \text{normalize } b = b \rangle \langle \text{normalize } d = d \rangle$
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 *normalize-quotE*'[*OF* *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 *normalize-quotE*'[*OF* *assms*(2)] **obtain** *e* **where** *e*:
 $\text{fst } y = \text{fst}(\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$

```

    snd y = snd (normalize-quot y) * e
    e dvd fst y
    e dvd snd y
    e ≠ 0 .
  show ?thesis by (simp-all add: d e algebra-simps normalize-quot-eq-iff)
qed

lemma quot-of-fract-mult:
  quot-of-fract (x * y) =
    (let (a,b) = quot-of-fract x; (c,d) = quot-of-fract y;
      (e,f) = normalize-quot (a,d); (g,h) = 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]:
  normalize-quot (0, x) = (0, 1) normalize-quot (x, 0) = (0, 1)
  by (simp-all add: normalize-quot-def)

lemma normalize-quot-eq-0-iff [simp]: fst (normalize-quot x) = 0 ⟷ fst x = 0
  ∨ 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: fst (quot-of-fract x) = 0 ⟹ snd (quot-of-fract x)
  = 1
  by transfer auto

lemma normalize-quot-swap:
  assumes a ≠ 0 b ≠ 0
  defines a' ≡ fst (normalize-quot (a, b)) and b' ≡ snd (normalize-quot (a, b))
  shows normalize-quot (b, a) = (b' div unit-factor a', a' div unit-factor a')
  proof (rule normalize-quotI)
    from normalize-quotE[OF assms(2), of a] obtain d where
      a = fst (normalize-quot (a, b)) * d
      b = snd (normalize-quot (a, b)) * d
      d dvd a d dvd b d ≠ 0 .
    note d = this [folded assms(3,4)]
    show b * (a' div unit-factor a') = a * (b' 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' div unit-factor a', a' div unit-factor a') ∈ normalized-fracts
      using assms(1,2) d
      by (auto simp add: normalized-fracts-def ac-simps dvd-div-unit-iff elim: coprime-imp-coprime)
  qed fact+

```

lemma *quot-of-fract-inverse*:

quot-of-fract (*inverse* x) =
(*let* (a, b) = *quot-of-fract* x ; d = *unit-factor* a
in if $d = 0$ then $(0, 1)$ 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 *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 $d \langle \text{coprime } v = \text{top} \rangle$ **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 $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ **and** $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$

shows *normalize-quot* $(x, y \text{ div } u) = (x' * u, y')$

proof (*cases* $y = 0$)

case *False*

from *normalize-quotE*[*OF this, of x*]

obtain d **where** d :

$x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y)) * d$

$y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y)) * d$

$d \text{ dvd } x\ d \text{ dvd } y\ d \neq 0$.

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 $d \langle \text{is-unit } u \rangle$ **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 $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ **and** $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (\text{normalize } x, y) = (x' \text{ div unit-factor } x, y')$
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 $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ **and** $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (x, \text{normalize } y) = (x' * \text{unit-factor } y, y')$
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:*

$\text{quot-of-fract } (x / y) = (\text{if } y = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else}$
 $(\text{let } (a,b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x; (c,d) = \text{quot-of-fract } y;$
 $(e,f) = \text{normalize-quot } (a,c); (g,h) = \text{normalize-quot } (d,b)$
 $\text{in } (e * g, f * h)))$ (**is** $- = ?\text{rhs}$)

proof (*cases y = 0*)

case *False*

hence $A: \text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } y) \neq 0$ **by** *transfer auto*

have $x / y = x * \text{inverse } y$ **by** (*simp add: divide-inverse*)

also from *False A* **have** $\text{quot-of-fract } \dots = ?\text{rhs}$

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) $\neq 0$*

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 $y \text{ dvd } x$
shows $\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{Fract } x \ y)) = 1$
using *assms* **by** *transfer (auto simp: normalize-quot-def Let-def gcd-proj2-if-dvd)*

lemma *fst-quot-of-fract-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *coprime-quot-of-fract*:
 $\text{coprime } (\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)) (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x))$
by *transfer (simp add: coprime-normalize-quot)*

lemma *unit-factor-snd-quot-of-fract*: $\text{unit-factor } (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)) = 1$
using *quot-of-fract-in-normalized-fracts[of x]*
by (*simp add: normalized-fracts-def case-prod-unfold*)

lemma *normalize-snd-quot-of-fract*: $\text{normalize } (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)) = \text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)$
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* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{monoid-mult} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{is-nth-power } n \ x \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. x = y \wedge^n)$

lemma *is-nth-power-nth-power* [*simp, intro*]: $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (x \wedge^n)$
by (*auto simp add: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-nth-powerI* [*intro?*]: $x = y \wedge^n \Longrightarrow \text{is-nth-power } n \ x$
by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-nth-powerE*: $\text{is-nth-power } n \ x \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge y. x = y \wedge^n \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$
by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-def*)

abbreviation *is-square* **where** $\text{is-square} \equiv \text{is-nth-power } 2$

lemma *is-zeroth-power* [*simp*]: $\text{is-nth-power } 0 \ x \longleftrightarrow x = 1$
by (*simp add: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-first-power* [*simp*]: $\text{is-nth-power } 1 \ x$

```

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 (simp add: One-nat-def [symmetric] del: One-nat-def)

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 (subst *(1) [symmetric]) simp
with False and * and assms show n dvd multiplicity p x
  by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
next
assume *:  $\forall p$ . prime p  $\longrightarrow$  n dvd multiplicity p x
have multiplicity p (( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x}$  p  $\wedge$  (multiplicity p x 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
elim: dvdE)
qed
with assms False
have normalize x = normalize (( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x}$  p  $\wedge$  (multiplicity p x
div n))  $\wedge$  n)
  by (intro multiplicity-eq-imp-eq) (auto simp: multiplicity-prod-prime-powers)

```

thus $normalize\ x = normalize\ (\prod_{p \in prime\ factors\ x} p^{\wedge} (multiplicity\ p\ x\ div\ n))$
by (*simp add: normalize-power*)
qed
qed (*insert assms, auto*)

lemma *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat*:
assumes $n > 0$
shows $is_nth_power\ n\ (x :: nat) \longleftrightarrow (\forall p.\ prime\ p \longrightarrow n\ dvd\ multiplicity\ p\ x)$
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 $is_nth_power\ n\ (a * b :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult)$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** $a'\ b'$ **where** $a = a'^{\wedge} n\ b = b'^{\wedge} n$ **by** (*auto elim!: is-nth-powerE*)
hence $a * b = (a' * b')^{\wedge} n$ **by** (*simp add: power-mult-distrib*)
thus *?thesis* **by** (*rule is-nth-powerI*)
qed

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 $\langle coprime\ a\ b \rangle$ **have** $\neg(p\ dvd\ a \wedge p\ dvd\ b)$
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 $n\ dvd\ multiplicity\ p\ a$
by (*auto simp: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0*)
qed
from A [*of a b*] *assms* **show** $is_nth_power\ n\ a$
by (*cases n = 0*) *simp-all*
from A [*of b a*] *assms* **show** $is_nth_power\ n\ b$
by (*cases n = 0*) (*simp-all add: ac-simps*)
qed

lemma *is-nth-power-mult-coprime-nat-iff*:
fixes $a\ b :: nat$
assumes $coprime\ a\ b$
shows $is_nth_power\ n\ (a * b) \longleftrightarrow is_nth_power\ n\ a \wedge is_nth_power\ n\ b$

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 :: nat* **assumes** *prime p*
shows *is-nth-power n (p ^ k) ⟷ n 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 dvd n'*
shows *is-nth-power n (m ^ n')*
proof –
from *assms* **have** *n' = n' div n * n* **by** *simp*
also have *m ^ ... = (m ^ (n' div n)) ^ n* **by** (*simp add: power-mult*)
also have *is-nth-power n ...* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

definition *is-nth-power-nat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 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 (∃ k ∈ {1..m}. k ^ n = m))
by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-nat-def is-nth-power-def power-eq-iff-eq-base self-le-power*)

10.2 The n -root of a natural number

definition *nth-root-nat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat* **where**
nth-root-nat k n = (if k = 0 then 0 else Max {m. m ^ k ≤ 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 ≤ n} ⊆ {...n}*
proof *safe*
fix *m* **assume** *m ^ k ≤ n*
show *m ≤ n*
proof (*cases m = 0*)
case *False*

with *assms* **have** $m^{\wedge} 1 \leq m^{\wedge} k$ **by** (*intro power-increasing*) *simp-all*
also note $\langle m^{\wedge} k \leq n \rangle$
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed *simp-all*
qed

lemma *nth-root-nat-aux2*:

assumes $k > 0$
shows $\text{finite } \{m::\text{nat}. m^{\wedge} k \leq n\} \{m::\text{nat}. m^{\wedge} k \leq n\} \neq \{\}$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\{m. m^{\wedge} k \leq n\} \subseteq \{..n\}$ **by** (*rule nth-root-nat-aux1*)
moreover have $\text{finite } \{..n\}$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show $\text{finite } \{m::\text{nat}. m^{\wedge} k \leq n\}$ **by** (*rule finite-subset*)
next
from *assms* **show** $\{m::\text{nat}. m^{\wedge} k \leq n\} \neq \{\}$ **by** (*auto intro!: exI[of - 0] simp: power-0-left*)
qed

lemma

assumes $k > 0$
shows *nth-root-nat-power-le*: $\text{nth-root-nat } k n^{\wedge} k \leq n$
and *nth-root-nat-ge*: $x^{\wedge} k \leq n \implies x \leq \text{nth-root-nat } k n$
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 $\text{nth-root-nat } k n < x$
proof –
from $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{nth-root-nat } k n^{\wedge} k \leq n$ **by** (*rule nth-root-nat-power-le*)
also have $n < x^{\wedge} k$ **by** *fact*
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*rule power-less-imp-less-base*) *simp-all*
qed

lemma *nth-root-nat-unique*:

assumes $m^{\wedge} k \leq n$ $(m + 1)^{\wedge} k > n$
shows $\text{nth-root-nat } k n = m$
proof (*cases k > 0*)
case *True*
from *nth-root-nat-less[OF <k > 0> assms(2)]*
have $\text{nth-root-nat } k n \leq m$ **by** *simp*
moreover from $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ **and** *assms(1)* **have** $\text{nth-root-nat } k n \geq m$
by (*intro nth-root-nat-ge*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*rule antisym*)
qed (*insert assms, auto*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-0* [*simp*]: $\text{nth-root-nat } k 0 = 0$ **by** (*simp add: nth-root-nat-def*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-1* [*simp*]: $k > 0 \implies \text{nth-root-nat } k 1 = 1$

by (rule *nth-root-nat-unique*) (auto simp del: *One-nat-def*)
lemma *nth-root-nat-Suc-0* [simp]: $k > 0 \implies \text{nth-root-nat } k \text{ (Suc } 0) = \text{Suc } 0$
using *nth-root-nat-1* **by** (simp del: *nth-root-nat-1*)

lemma *first-root-nat* [simp]: $\text{nth-root-nat } 1 \ n = n$
by (intro *nth-root-nat-unique*) auto

lemma *first-root-nat'* [simp]: $\text{nth-root-nat (Suc } 0) \ n = n$
by (intro *nth-root-nat-unique*) auto

lemma *nth-root-nat-code-naive'*:
 $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else Max (Set.filter } (\lambda m. m \wedge k \leq n) \{..n\}))$
proof (cases $k > 0$)
case *True*
hence $\{m. m \wedge k \leq n\} \subseteq \{..n\}$ **by** (rule *nth-root-nat-aux1*)
hence $\text{Set.filter } (\lambda m. m \wedge k \leq n) \{..n\} = \{m. m \wedge k \leq n\}$
by (auto simp: *Set.filter-def*)
with *True* **show** *?thesis* **by** (simp add: *nth-root-nat-def Set.filter-def*)
qed *simp*

function *nth-root-nat-aux* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ \text{acc } n =$
 $(\text{let } \text{acc}' = (k + 1) \wedge m$
 $\text{in if } k \geq n \vee \text{acc}' > n \text{ then } k \text{ else } \text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ (k+1) \ \text{acc}' \ n)$
by *auto*

termination **by** (relation *measure* $(\lambda(-,k,-,n). n - k)$, *goal-cases*) *auto*

lemma *nth-root-nat-aux-le*:
assumes $k \wedge m \leq n \ m > 0$
shows $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ (k \wedge m) \ n \wedge m \leq n$
using *assms*
by (*induction* $m \ k \ k \wedge m \ n$ rule: *nth-root-nat-aux.induct*) (auto simp: *Let-def*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-aux-gt*:
assumes $m > 0$
shows $(\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ (k \wedge m) \ n + 1) \wedge m > n$
using *assms*
proof (*induction* $m \ k \ k \wedge m \ n$ rule: *nth-root-nat-aux.induct*)
case $(1 \ m \ k \ n)$
have $n < \text{Suc } k \wedge m$ **if** $n \leq k$
proof –
note *that*
also **have** $k < \text{Suc } k \wedge 1$ **by** *simp*
also **from** $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ **have** $\dots \leq \text{Suc } k \wedge m$ **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 $k \wedge m \leq n$ $m > 0$
shows $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ (k \wedge m) \ n = \text{nth-root-nat } m \ n$
by (*rule sym, intro nth-root-nat-unique nth-root-nat-aux-le nth-root-nat-aux-gt*
assms)

lemma *nth-root-nat-naive-code* [*code*]:
 $\text{nth-root-nat } m \ n = (\text{if } m = 0 \vee n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } m = 1 \vee n = 1 \text{ then } n \text{ else}$
 $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ 1 \ 1 \ n)$
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 $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ (n \wedge m) = n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $m = (m \text{ div } k) * k$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $n \wedge \dots = (n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)) \wedge k$ **by** (*simp add: power-mult*)
also **from** *assms* **have** $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ \dots = n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)$ **by** *simp*
finally **show** *?thesis* .
qed

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) = -*to-fract* x

by (simp add: *to-fract-def*)

lemma *to-fract-mult* [simp]: *to-fract* (x * y) = *to-fract* x * *to-fract* y

by (simp add: *to-fract-def*)

lemma *to-fract-eq-iff* [simp]: *to-fract* x = *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 = *Fract* (*fst* (*quot-of-fract* x)) (*snd* (*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 = *to-fract* a / *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* :: $\langle 'a::\text{idom poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract poly} \rangle$
where *fract-poly* \equiv *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 *map-poly (fst \circ 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 ($\lambda x. \text{to-fract } (f x)$) 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*:
 $(\prod_{x \in \#A. \text{map-poly to-fract } (f x)}) = \text{fract-poly } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } f A))$
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 degree p ≤ 0 by (intro degree-le) simp-all
with B show p dvd 1 by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff normalize-1-iff elim!: de-
gree-eq-zeroE)
qed

```

```

lemma fract-poly-is-unit: p dvd 1 ⇒ fract-poly p dvd 1
  using fract-poly-dvd[of p 1] by simp

```

```

lemma fract-poly-smult-eqE:
  fixes c :: 'a :: {idom-divide,ring-gcd,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} fract
  assumes fract-poly p = smult c (fract-poly q)
  obtains a b
    where c = to-fract b / to-fract a smult a p = smult b q coprime a b normalize
a = a
proof –
  define a b where a = fst (quot-of-fract c) and b = snd (quot-of-fract c)
  have smult (to-fract a) (fract-poly q) = smult (to-fract b) (fract-poly p)
  by (subst smult-eq-iff) (simp-all add: a-def b-def Fract-conv-to-fract [symmetric]
assms)
  hence fract-poly (smult a q) = fract-poly (smult b p) by (simp del: fract-poly-eq-iff)
  hence smult b p = smult a q by (simp only: fract-poly-eq-iff)
  moreover have c = to-fract a / to-fract b coprime b a 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 :: {semiring-Gcd,idom-divide,ring-gcd,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} fract
poly ⇒ 'a
  where Lcm-coeff-denoms p ≡ Lcm (snd ‘ quot-of-fract ‘ set (coeffs p))

```

definition *fract-content* ::
 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
fract poly ⇒ 'a *fract* **where**
fract-content p =
 (let d = Lcm-coeff-denoms p in Fract (content (unfract-poly (smult (to-fract
 d) p))) d)

definition *primitive-part-fract* ::
 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
fract poly ⇒ 'a *poly* **where**
primitive-part-fract p =
 primitive-part (unfract-poly (smult (to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p)) p))

lemma *primitive-part-fract-0* [simp]: *primitive-part-fract* 0 = 0
 by (simp add: *primitive-part-fract-def*)

lemma *fract-content-eq-0-iff* [simp]:
fract-content p = 0 ⇔ 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 :: {semiring-gcd-mult-normalize,
 factorial-semiring, ring-gcd, semiring-Gcd, idom-divide} *fract poly*
 shows p ≠ 0 ⇒ content (*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' = unfract-poly (smult (to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p)) p)
 have *fract-poly* p' =
 map-poly (to-fract ∘ fst ∘ 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 ... = smult (to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p)) p
proof (intro *map-poly-idI*, *unfold o-apply*)
 fix c **assume** c ∈ set (coeffs (smult (to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p)) p))
 then obtain c' **where** c: c' ∈ set (coeffs p) c = to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p)
 * c'
 by (auto simp add: *Lcm-0-iff* *coeffs-smult* *split: if-splits*)
 note c(2)
 also have c' = Fract (fst (quot-of-fract c')) (snd (quot-of-fract c'))
 by *simp*
 also have to-fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p) * ... =

$Fract (Lcm-coeff-denoms p * fst (quot-of-fract c')) (snd (quot-of-fract c'))$

unfolding *to-fract-def* **by** (*subst mult-fract*) *simp-all*

also have $snd (quot-of-fract \dots) = 1$

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 $p' = smult (content p') (primitive-part p')$

by (*rule content-times-primitive-part [symmetric]*)

also have $primitive-part p' = primitive-part-fract p$

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 $fract-content (fract-poly p) =$

$to-fract (content (map-poly (fst \circ quot-of-fract \circ to-fract) p))$

by (*simp add: fract-content-def to-fract-def fract-collapse map-poly-map-poly*)

del: Lcm-1-iff)

also have $map-poly (fst \circ quot-of-fract \circ to-fract) p = p$

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 $p :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ poly

assumes *fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q content p = 1*

shows $p \text{ dvd } q$

proof –

from *assms(1)* obtain r where $r: \text{fract-poly } q = \text{fract-poly } p * r$ by (*erule dvdE*)

from *content-decompose-fract[of r]*

obtain $c \ r'$ where $r': r = \text{smult } c (\text{map-poly to-fract } r')$ $\text{content } r' = 1$.

from $r \ r'$ have $\text{eq}: \text{fract-poly } q = \text{smult } c (\text{fract-poly } (p * r'))$ by *simp*

from *fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF this]* obtain $a \ b$

where *ab*:

$c = \text{to-fract } b / \text{to-fract } a$

$\text{smult } a \ q = \text{smult } b \ (p * r')$

coprime a b

normalize a = a .

have $\text{content } (\text{smult } a \ q) = \text{content } (\text{smult } b \ (p * r'))$ by (*simp only: ab(2)*)

hence $\text{eq}' : \text{normalize } b = a * \text{content } q$ by (*simp add: assms content-mult r' ab(4)*)

have $1 = \text{gcd } a \ (\text{normalize } b)$ by (*simp add: ab*)

also note eq'

also have $\text{gcd } a \ (a * \text{content } q) = a$ by (*simp add: gcd-proj1-if-dvd ab(4)*)

finally have [*simp*]: $a = 1$ by *simp*

from $\text{eq } \text{ab}$ 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 $\text{zero} = 0 :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$

and $\text{one} = 1$ and $\text{plus} = \text{plus}$ and $\text{minus} = \text{minus}$

and $\text{times} = \text{times}$

and $\text{normalize} = \lambda p. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ p$

and $\text{unit-factor} = \lambda p. [:\text{lead-coeff } p:]$

and $\text{euclidean-size} = \lambda p. \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 2 \wedge \text{degree } p$

and $\text{divide} = \text{divide}$ and $\text{modulo} = \text{modulo}$

rewrites *dvd.dvd* ($\text{times} :: 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow -$) = *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* ($\text{times} :: 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow -$) = *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 ( $\lambda p.$  if  $p = 0$  then  $0$  else  $2 \wedge \text{degree } p$ )
    ( $\lambda p.$  [:lead-coeff p:] ( $\lambda p.$  smult (inverse (lead-coeff p)) 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  $\neq 0$ 
    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 :: 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 $\in \#$ field-poly.prime-factorization x
for p :: 'a :: 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 :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
poly
assumes degree p ≠ 0
shows irreducible p ⟷ irreducible (fract-poly p) ∧ content p = 1
proof safe
assume p: irreducible p

from content-decompose[of p] obtain p' where p': p = smult (content p) p'
content p' = 1 .
hence p = [:content p:] * p' by simp
from p this have [:content p:] dvd 1 ∨ p' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
moreover have ¬p' dvd 1
proof
assume p' dvd 1
hence 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 ⟷ p = 0 by (intro map-poly-eq-0-iff) auto
with assms show map-poly to-fract p ≠ 0 by auto
next
show ¬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 ≠ 0 cr ≠ 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 ⟨coprime a b⟩ 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) ⟨a = 1⟩ 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 ∨ r' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  hence q' dvd 1 ∨ r' dvd 1 by (auto dest: dvd-mult-right simp del: mult-pCons-left)
  hence fract-poly q' dvd 1 ∨ fract-poly r' dvd 1 by (auto simp: fract-poly-is-unit)
  with q r show is-unit q ∨ 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 ≠ 0 by auto
  next
    from irred show ¬p 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 = fract-poly q * fract-poly r by simp
    from irred and this have fract-poly q dvd 1 ∨ fract-poly r dvd 1
      by (rule irreducibleD)
    with primitive qr show q dvd 1 ∨ r 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 dvd q * r
  hence fract-poly p dvd fract-poly (q * r) by (rule fract-poly-dvd)
  hence fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q * fract-poly r by simp
  from prime and this have fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q ∨ fract-poly p dvd
fract-poly r
  by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
  with primitive show p dvd q ∨ p 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 = smult (fract-content p) (fract-poly (primitive-part-fract p))
  by (simp add: content-times-primitive-part-fract)
  also have degree ... = degree (primitive-part-fract p)
  by (auto simp: degree-map-poly)
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-primitive-part-fract:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {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 deg: degree (primitive-part-fract p) ≠ 0
  by (intro notI)
  (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE simp: irreducible-def is-unit-poly-iff dvd-field-iff)
  hence [simp]: p ≠ 0 by auto

  note ⟨irreducible p⟩
  also have p = [:fract-content p:] * fract-poly (primitive-part-fract p)
  by (simp add: content-times-primitive-part-fract)
  also have irreducible ... ⟷ irreducible (fract-poly (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 :: {idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
  fract poly
  shows irreducible p ⟹ prime-elem (primitive-part-fract p)
  by (intro irreducible-imp-prime-poly irreducible-primitive-part-fract)

```

```

lemma irreducible-linear-field-poly:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a::field$ 
  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  $degree \dots = degree\ p + degree\ q$ 
    by (intro degree-mult-eq) auto
  finally have  $degree\ p = 0 \vee degree\ q = 0$  using assms by auto
  with assms pq show  $is-unit\ p \vee is-unit\ q$ 
    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:
  ( $b :: 'a :: field$ )  $\neq 0 \implies prime-elem\ [:a,b:]$ 
  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  $b \neq 0 \implies coprime\ a\ b \implies irreducible\ [:a,b:]$ 
  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  $b \neq 0 \implies coprime\ a\ b \implies prime-elem\ [:a,b:]$ 
  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  $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow prime-elem\ p) \wedge prod-mset\ A = normalize\ p$ 
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  $A = image-mset\ (normalize \circ primitive-part-fract)\ ?P$ 
  have  $content\ e = (\prod x \in \# field-poly.prime-factorization\ (map-poly\ to-fract\ p).$ 
     $content\ (primitive-part-fract\ x))$ 
  by (simp add: e-def content-prod-mset multiset.map-comp o-def)
  also have  $image-mset\ (\lambda x. content\ (primitive-part-fract\ x))\ ?P = image-mset$ 
  ( $\lambda -. 1$ )  $?P$ 
  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** $\text{fract-poly } p = [:\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p):] * \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p))) (\text{fract-poly } p)$
 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** $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p))) (\text{fract-poly } p) = \text{prod-mset } ?P$
 by (*subst field-poly-prod-mset-prime-factorization simp-all*)
also have $\dots = \text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset id } ?P)$ **by** *simp*
also have $\text{image-mset id } ?P = \text{image-mset } (\lambda x. [:\text{fract-content } x:] * \text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x))$
 $?P$
 by (*intro image-mset-cong (auto simp: content-times-primitive-part-fract)*)
also have $\text{prod-mset } \dots = \text{smult } c (\text{fract-poly } e)$
 by (*subst prod-mset.distrib (simp-all add: prod-mset-fract-poly prod-mset-const-poly c-def e-def)*)
also have $[:\text{to-fract } (\text{lead-coeff } p):] * \dots = \text{smult } c' (\text{fract-poly } e)$
 by (*simp add: c'-def*)
finally have $\text{eq: fract-poly } p = \text{smult } c' (\text{fract-poly } e)$.
also obtain b **where** $b: c' = \text{to-fract } b \text{ is-unit } b$
proof –
from *fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF eq]*
obtain a b **where** ab :
 $c' = \text{to-fract } b / \text{to-fract } a$
 $\text{smult } a p = \text{smult } b e$
 $\text{coprime } a b$
 $\text{normalize } a = a$.
from $ab(2)$ **have** $\text{content } (\text{smult } a p) = \text{content } (\text{smult } b e)$ **by** (*simp only:*)
with *assms content-e* **have** $a = \text{normalize } b$ **by** (*simp add: ab(4)*)
with ab **have** $ab': a = 1 \text{ is-unit } b$
 by (*simp-all add: normalize-1-iff*)
with ab ab' **have** $c' = \text{to-fract } b$ **by** *auto*
from *this* **and** $\langle \text{is-unit } b \rangle$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** (*rule that*)
qed
hence $\text{smult } c' (\text{fract-poly } e) = \text{fract-poly } (\text{smult } b e)$ **by** *simp*
finally have $p = \text{smult } b e$ **by** (*simp only: fract-poly-eq-iff*)
hence $p = [:\text{b}:] * e$ **by** *simp*
with b **have** $\text{normalize } p = \text{normalize } e$
 by (*simp only: normalize-mult (simp add: is-unit-normalize is-unit-poly-iff)*)
also have $\text{normalize } e = \text{prod-mset } A$
 by (*simp add: multiset.map-comp e-def A-def normalize-prod-mset*)
finally have $\text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } p$..

have *prime-elem* p **if** $p \in \# A$ **for** p
using *that* **by** (*auto simp: A-def prime-elem-primitive-part-fract prime-elem-imp-irreducible*
 $\text{dest!}: \text{field-poly-in-prime-factorization-imp-prime}$)

from this and $\langle \text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } p \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by $(\text{intro exI}[\text{of } - A])$ *blast*
qed

lemma *poly-prime-factorization-exists:*

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
poly

assumes $p \neq 0$

shows $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in\# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p) \wedge \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) =$
normalize p

proof –

define B **where** $B = \text{image-mset } (\lambda x. [x]) (\text{prime-factorization } (\text{content } p))$

have $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in\# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p) \wedge \text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p)$

by $(\text{rule poly-prime-factorization-exists-content-1}) (\text{insert assms, simp-all})$

then obtain A **where** $A: \forall p. p \in\# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p \prod\# A = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p)$

by *blast*

have $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (A + B)) = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A * \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } B))$

by *simp*

also from *assms* **have** $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } B) = \text{normalize } [:\text{content } p:]$

by $(\text{simp add: prod-mset-const-poly normalize-const-poly prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak } B\text{-def})$

also have $\text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p)$

using A **by** *simp*

finally have $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (A + B)) = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p * [:\text{content } p:])$

by *simp*

moreover have $\forall p. p \in\# B \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$

by $(\text{auto simp: } B\text{-def intro!: lift-prime-elem-poly dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime})$

ultimately show *?thesis* **using** A **by** $(\text{intro exI}[\text{of } - A + B]) (\text{auto})$

qed

end

11.7 Typeclass instances

instance *poly* :: $(\{\text{factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\})$ *factorial-semiring*
by *standard* $(\text{rule poly-prime-factorization-exists})$

instantiation *poly* :: $(\{\text{factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\})$ *factorial-ring-gcd*
begin

definition *gcd-poly* :: $'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$ **where**
 $[\text{code del}]: \text{gcd-poly} = \text{gcd-factorial}$

definition *lcm-poly* :: $'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$ **where**
 $[\text{code del}]: \text{lcm-poly} = \text{lcm-factorial}$

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  $\vee$  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.prem1 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.prem1 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.prem1 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]

```

Example: $Lcm \{[:1, 2, 3:], [:2, 3, 4:]\} = [[:2:], [:7:], [:16:], [:17:], [:12:]]$

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: ( $\bigwedge x. x^2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } 1$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  squarefree n
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

```

```

lemma squarefreeD: squarefree n  $\Longrightarrow$   $x^2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

```

```

lemma not-squarefreeI:  $x^2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \Longrightarrow \neg \text{squarefree } n$ 
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

```

```

lemma not-squarefreeE [case-names square-dvd]:
   $\neg \text{squarefree } n \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. x^2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$ 
  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 :: 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 assms and x have  $x \neq 0$  by auto

```

```

    ultimately obtain p where  $p \text{ dvd } x$  prime p

```

```

      using prime-divisor-exists by blast

```

```

    with * have  $\neg p^2 \text{ dvd } n$  by blast
  }

```

```

    moreover from ⟨p dvd x⟩ have p ^ 2 dvd x ^ 2 by (rule dvd-power-same)
    ultimately have ¬x ^ 2 dvd n by (blast dest: dvd-trans)
    with x have False by contradiction
  }
  thus is-unit x by blast
qed auto

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring':
  assumes n ≠ 0
  shows squarefree (n :: 'a :: factorial-semiring) ⟷
    (∀ p ∈ prime-factors n. multiplicity p n = 1)
proof (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring [OF assms], safe)
  fix p assume ∀ p ∈ #prime-factorization n. multiplicity p n = 1 prime p p ^ 2 dvd
  n
  with assms show False
  by (cases p dvd n)
    (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0)
qed (auto intro!: multiplicity-eqI simp: power2-eq-square [symmetric])

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring'':
  assumes n ≠ 0
  shows squarefree (n :: 'a :: factorial-semiring) ⟷
    (∀ p. prime p ⟶ multiplicity p n ≤ 1)
  by (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring' [OF assms]) (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)

lemma squarefree-unit [simp]: is-unit n ⟹ squarefree n
proof (rule squarefreeI)
  fix x assume x ^ 2 dvd n n dvd 1
  hence is-unit (x ^ 2) by (rule dvd-unit-imp-unit)
  thus is-unit x by (simp add: is-unit-power-iff)
qed

lemma squarefree-1 [simp]: squarefree (1 :: 'a :: algebraic-semidom)
  by simp

lemma squarefree-minus [simp]: squarefree (-n :: 'a :: comm-ring-1) ⟷ square-
free n
  by (simp add: squarefree-def)

lemma squarefree-mono: a dvd b ⟹ squarefree b ⟹ squarefree a
  by (auto simp: squarefree-def intro: dvd-trans)

lemma squarefree-multD:
  assumes squarefree (a * b)
  shows squarefree a squarefree b
  by (rule squarefree-mono [OF - assms], simp) +

lemma squarefree-prime-elem:
  assumes prime-elem (p :: 'a :: factorial-semiring)

```

```

shows squarefree p
proof -
  from assms have p ≠ 0 by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring [OF ⟨p ≠ 0⟩]; safe)
    fix q assume *: prime q q2 dvd p
    with assms have multiplicity q p ≥ 2 by (intro multiplicity-geI) auto
    thus False using assms ⟨prime q⟩ prime-multiplicity-other[of q normalize p]
      by (cases q = normalize p) simp-all
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma squarefree-prime:
  assumes prime (p :: 'a :: factorial-semiring)
  shows squarefree p
  using assms by (intro squarefree-prime-elim) auto

```

```

lemma squarefree-mult-coprime:
  fixes a b :: 'a :: factorial-semiring-gcd
  assumes coprime a b squarefree a squarefree b
  shows squarefree (a * b)
proof -
  from assms have nz: a * b ≠ 0 by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding squarefree-factorial-semiring'[OF nz]
  proof
    fix p assume p: p ∈ prime-factors (a * b)
    with nz have prime p
      by (simp add: prime-factors-dvd)
    have ¬ (p dvd a ∧ p dvd b)
    proof
      assume p dvd a ∧ p dvd b
      with ⟨coprime a b⟩ have is-unit p
        by (auto intro: coprime-common-divisor)
      with ⟨prime p⟩ show False
        by simp
    qed
    moreover from p have p dvd a ∨ p dvd b using nz
      by (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd prime-dvd-mult-iff)
    ultimately show multiplicity p (a * b) = 1 using nz p assms(2,3)
      by (auto simp: prime-elim-multiplicity-mult-distrib prime-factors-multiplicity
        not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0 squarefree-factorial-semiring')
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma squarefree-prod-coprime:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: factorial-semiring-gcd
  assumes ∧a b. a ∈ A ⇒ b ∈ A ⇒ a ≠ b ⇒ coprime (f a) (f b)
  assumes ∧a. a ∈ A ⇒ squarefree (f a)
  shows squarefree (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:
 $\text{squarefree } (n \wedge m) \iff m = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } n \vee (\text{squarefree } n \wedge m = 1)$ 
proof safe
  assume 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 ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
  [code-abbrev]: squarefree-nat = squarefree

lemma squarefree-nat-code-naive [code]:
 $\text{squarefree-nat } n \iff n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall k \in \{2..n\}. \neg k \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n)$ 
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  $k: k \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n$ 
    have  $k \text{ dvd } n$  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 ::  $'a :: \text{factorial-semiring} \Rightarrow 'a$  where
 $\text{square-part } n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else}$ 
   $\text{normalize } (\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n}. p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n \text{ div } 2)))$ )

lemma square-part-nonzero:
 $n \neq 0 \implies \text{square-part } n = \text{normalize } (\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n}. p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n \text{ div } 2))$ 
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*]:
multiplicity (x :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}) (-y) = multiplicity x y
proof –
have *multiplicity x (-y) = multiplicity x (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*]:
multiplicity (-x :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}) y = multiplicity x y
proof –
have *multiplicity (-x) y = multiplicity (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*]:
prime-factorization (-x :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}) = prime-factorization x
by (*rule prime-factorization-cong*) *simp-all*

lemma *square-part-uminus* [*simp*]:
square-part (-x :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}) = square-part x
by (*simp add: square-part-def*)

lemma *prime-multiplicity-square-part*:
assumes *prime p*
shows *multiplicity p (square-part n) = multiplicity p n 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*]: *square-part* n^2 *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 $x \text{ dvd } y \iff (\forall p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$
using *assms* **by** (*auto intro: multiplicity-le-imp-dvd dvd-imp-multiplicity-le*)

lemma *dvd-square-part-iff*: $x \text{ dvd square-part } n \iff x^2 \text{ dvd } n$
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* :: $'a :: \text{factorial-semiring} \implies 'a$ **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 $\text{squarefree-part } (-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}) = -\text{squarefree-part } x$
proof –
have $-(\text{squarefree-part } x * \text{square-part } x^2) = -x$

by (subst squarefree-decompose [symmetric]) auto
 also have ... = squarefree-part (-x) * square-part (-x) ^ 2 by (rule square-free-decompose)
 finally have (- squarefree-part x) * square-part x ^ 2 =
 squarefree-part (-x) * 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 ≠ 0
 using squarefree-decompose[of n] by (cases n ≠ 0) auto

lemma prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part:
 assumes prime p
 shows multiplicity p (squarefree-part n) = multiplicity p n mod 2
proof (cases n = 0)
 case False
 hence n: n ≠ 0 by auto
 have multiplicity p n mod 2 + 2 * (multiplicity p n div 2) = multiplicity p n by
 simp
 also have ... = multiplicity p (squarefree-part n * square-part n ^ 2)
 by (subst squarefree-decompose[of n]) simp
 also from assms n have ... = multiplicity p (squarefree-part n) + 2 * (multiplicity
 p n 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 multiplicity p (squarefree-part n) ≤ Suc 0
 by (simp add: assms prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part)

lemma squarefree-squarefree-part [simp, intro]: squarefree (squarefree-part n)
 by (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring'')
 (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part-le-Suc-0)

lemma squarefree-decomposition-unique:
 assumes square-part m = square-part n
 assumes squarefree-part m = squarefree-part n
 shows m = n
 by (subst (1 2) squarefree-decompose) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-square-part [simp]: normalize (square-part x) = square-part x
 by (simp add: square-part-def)

lemma square-part-even-power': square-part (x ^ (2 * n)) = normalize (x ^ n)
proof (cases x = 0)
 case False

```

have normalize (square-part (x ^ (2 * n))) = 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: even n  $\implies$  square-part (x ^ n) = normalize (x ^
(n div 2))
by (subst square-part-even-power' [symmetric]) auto

```

```

lemma square-part-odd-power': square-part (x ^ (Suc (2 * n))) = normalize (x ^
n * square-part x)
proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
    have normalize (square-part (x ^ (Suc (2 * n)))) = normalize (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  $\implies$  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 ⇒ 'a
  where [simp]: normalize-field x = (if x = 0 then 0 else 1)
definition unit-factor-field :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  where [simp]: unit-factor-field x = x
definition euclidean-size-field :: 'a ⇒ nat
  where [simp]: euclidean-size-field x = (if x = 0 then 0 else 1)
definition mod-field :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ '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 ⇒ -)
definition [simp]: unit-factor-real = (unit-factor-field :: real ⇒ -)
definition [simp]: modulo-real = (mod-field :: real ⇒ -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-real = (euclidean-size-field :: real ⇒ -)
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* ⇒ -)

definition [*simp*]: *unit-factor-complex* = (*unit-factor-field* :: *complex* ⇒ -)

definition [*simp*]: *modulo-complex* = (*mod-field* :: *complex* ⇒ -)

definition [*simp*]: *euclidean-size-complex* = (*euclidean-size-field* :: *complex* ⇒ -)

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* ⇒ *complex* ⇒ *complex* **where**

gcd-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd*

definition *lcm-complex* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* ⇒ *complex* **where**

lcm-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm*

definition *Gcd-complex* :: *complex set* ⇒ *complex* **where**

Gcd-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd*

definition *Lcm-complex* :: *complex set* ⇒ *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

References

- [1] K. J. Nowak. Some elementary proofs of Puiseuxs theorems. *Univ. Iagel. Acta Math*, 38:279–282, 2000.