

Algebraic Numbers in Isabelle/HOL*

René Thiemann, Akihisa Yamada, and Sebastiaan Joosten

March 19, 2025

Abstract

Based on existing libraries for matrices, factorization of integer polynomials, and Sturm’s theorem, we formalized algebraic numbers in Isabelle/HOL. Our development serves as an implementation for real and complex numbers, and it admits to compute roots and completely factorize real and complex polynomials, provided that all coefficients are rational numbers. Moreover, we provide two implementations to display algebraic numbers, an injective one that reveals the representing polynomial, or an approximative one that only displays a fixed amount of digits.

To this end, we mechanized several results on resultants.

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*Supported by FWF (Austrian Science Fund) project Y757.

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1 Introduction

Isabelle’s previous implementation of irrational numbers was limited: it only admitted numbers expressed in the form “ $a + b\sqrt{c}$ ” for $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$, and even computations like $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$ led to a runtime error [3].

In this work, we provide full support for the *real algebraic numbers*, i.e., the real numbers that are expressed as roots of non-zero integer polynomials, and we also partially support complex algebraic numbers.

Most of the results on algebraic numbers have been taken from a textbook by Bhubaneswar Mishra [2]. Also Wikipedia provided valuable help.

Concerning the real algebraic numbers, we first had to prove that they form a field. To show that the addition and multiplication of real algebraic numbers are also real algebraic numbers, we formalize the theory of *resultants*, which are the determinants of specific matrices, where the size of these matrices depend on the degree of the polynomials. To this end, we utilized the matrix library provided in the Jordan-Normal-Form AFP-entry [4] where the matrix dimension can arbitrarily be chosen at runtime.

Given real algebraic numbers x and y expressed as the roots of polynomials, we compute a polynomial that has $x + y$ or $x \cdot y$ as its root via resultants. In order to guarantee that the resulting polynomial is non-zero, we needed the result that multivariate polynomials over fields form a unique factorization domain (UFD). To this end, we initially proved that polynomials over some UFD are again a UFD, relying upon results in HOL-algebra.

When performing actual computations with algebraic numbers, it is important to reduce the degree of the representing polynomials. To this end, we use the existing Berlekamp-Zassenhaus factorization algorithm. This is crucial for the default show-function for real algebraic numbers which requires the unique minimal polynomial representing the algebraic number – but an alternative which displays only an approximative value is also available.

In order to support tests on whether a given algebraic number is a rational number, we also make use of the fact that we compute the minimal polynomial.

The formalization of Sturm’s method [1] was crucial to separate the different roots of a fixed polynomial. We could nearly use it as it is, and just copied some function definition so that Sturm’s method now is available to separate the real roots of rational polynomial, where all computations are now performed over \mathbb{Q} .

With all the mentioned ingredients we implemented all arithmetic operations on real algebraic numbers, i.e., addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, comparison, n -th root, floor- and ceiling, and testing on membership in \mathbb{Q} . Moreover, we provide a method to create real algebraic numbers from a given rational polynomial, a method which computes precisely the set of real roots of a rational polynomial.

The absence of an equivalent to Sturm’s method for the complex numbers in Isabelle/HOL prevented us from having native support for complex algebraic numbers. Instead, we represent complex algebraic numbers as their real and imaginary part: note that a complex number is algebraic if and only if both the real and the imaginary part are real algebraic numbers. This equivalence also admitted us to design an algorithm which computes all complex roots of a rational polynomial. It first constructs a set of polynomials which represent all real and imaginary parts of all complex roots, yielding a superset of all roots, and afterwards the set just is just filtered.

By the fundamental theorem of algebra, we then also have a factorization algorithm for polynomials over \mathbb{C} with rational coefficients.

Finally, for factorizing a rational polynomial over \mathbb{R} , we first factorize it over \mathbb{C} , and then combine each pair of complex conjugate roots.

As future it would be interesting to include the result that the set of complex algebraic numbers is algebraically closed, i.e., at the moment we are limited to determine the complex roots of a polynomial over \mathbb{Q} , and cannot determine the real or complex roots of an polynomial having arbitrary algebraic coefficients.

Finally, an analog to Sturm's method for the complex numbers would be welcome, in order to have a smaller representation: for instance, currently the complex roots of $1 + x + x^3$ are computed as "root #1 of $1 + x + x^3$ ", "(root #1 of $-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}x + x^3$)+(root #1 of $-\frac{31}{64} + \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + x^6$)i", and "(root #1 of $-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}x + x^3$)+(root #2 of $-\frac{31}{64} + \frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + x^6$)i".

2 Auxiliary Algorithms

3 Algebraic Numbers – Excluding Addition and Multiplication

This theory contains basic definition and results on algebraic numbers, namely that algebraic numbers are closed under negation, inversion, n -th roots, and that every rational number is algebraic. For all of these closure properties, corresponding polynomial witnesses are available.

Moreover, this theory contains the uniqueness result, that for every algebraic number there is exactly one content-free irreducible polynomial with positive leading coefficient for it. This result is stronger than similar ones which you find in many textbooks. The reason is that here we do not require a least degree construction.

This is essential, since given some content-free irreducible polynomial for x , how should we check whether the degree is optimal. In the formalized result, this is not required. The result is proven via GCDs, and that the GCD does not change when executed on the rational numbers or on the reals or complex numbers, and that the GCD of a rational polynomial can be expressed via the GCD of integer polynomials.

Many results are taken from the textbook [2, pages 317ff].

theory *Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim*

imports

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra

Polynomial-Interpolation.Newton-Interpolation

Polynomial-Factorization.Gauss-Lemma

Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Unique-Factorization-Poly

Polynomial-Factorization.Square-Free-Factorization

begin

lemma *primitive-imp-unit-iff*:

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

assumes pr : *primitive* p

shows $p \text{ dvd } 1 \iff \text{degree } p = 0$

proof

assume $\text{degree } p = 0$

from *degree0-coeffs*[*OF this*] **obtain** $p0$ **where** $p = [p0]$ **by** *auto*

then have $\forall c \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). p0 \text{ dvd } c$ **by** (*simp add: cCons-def*)

with pr **have** $p0 \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto dest: primitiveD*)

with p **show** $p \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $p \text{ dvd } 1$

then show $\text{degree } p = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-dvd-1*)

qed

lemma *dvd-all-coeffs-imp-dvd*:

assumes $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$ **shows** $[c] \text{ dvd } p$

proof (*insert assms, induct p*)

case 0

then show *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case ($pCons \ a \ p$)

have $pCons \ a \ p = [a] + pCons \ 0 \ p$ **by** *simp*

also have $[c] \text{ dvd } \dots$

proof (*rule dvd-add*)

from $pCons$ **show** $[c] \text{ dvd } [a]$ **by** (*auto simp: cCons-def*)

from $pCons$ **have** $[c] \text{ dvd } p$ **by** *auto*

from *Rings.dvd-mult*[*OF this*]

show $[c] \text{ dvd } pCons \ 0 \ p$ **by** (*subst pCons-0-as-mult*)

qed

finally show *?case*.

qed

lemma *irreducible-content*:

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

assumes *irreducible* p **shows** $\text{degree } p = 0 \vee \text{primitive } p$

proof(*rule ccontr*)

assume $not: \neg ?thesis$

then obtain c **where** $c1: \neg c \text{ dvd } 1$ **and** $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$ **by** (*auto elim: not-primitiveE*)

from *dvd-all-coeffs-imp-dvd*[*OF this(2)*]

obtain r **where** $p = r * [c]$ **by** (*elim dvdE, auto*)

from *irreducibleD*[*OF assms this*] **have** $r \text{ dvd } 1 \vee [c] \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*

with $c1$ **have** $r \text{ dvd } 1$ **unfolding** *const-poly-dvd-1* **by** *auto*

then have $\text{degree } r = 0$ **unfolding** *poly-dvd-1* **by** *auto*

with p **have** $\text{degree } p = 0$ **by** *auto*

with not **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *linear-irreducible-field*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$

assumes $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p = 1$ **shows** *irreducible* p

proof (*intro irreducibleI*)

from deg **show** $p0: p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from deg **show** $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-dvd-1*)

fix $a \ b$ **assume** $p: p = a * b$

with $p0$ **have** $a0: a \neq 0$ **and** $b0: b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from *degree-mult-eq*[*OF this, folded p*] *assms*

consider $\text{degree } a = 1 \ \text{degree } b = 0 \mid \text{degree } a = 0 \ \text{degree } b = 1$ **by** *force*

then show $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$

by (*cases; insert a0 b0, auto simp: primitive-imp-unit-iff*)

qed

lemma *linear-irreducible-int*:

fixes $p :: \text{int poly}$

assumes $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p = 1$ **and** $\text{cp}: \text{content } p \text{ dvd } 1$

shows *irreducible* p

proof (*intro irreducibleI*)

from deg **show** $p0: p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from deg **show** $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-dvd-1*)

fix $a \ b$ **assume** $p: p = a * b$

note $*$ = $\text{cp}[\text{unfolded } p \text{ is-unit-content-iff}, \text{unfolded content-mult}]$

have $a1: \text{content } a \text{ dvd } 1$ **and** $b1: \text{content } b \text{ dvd } 1$

using *content-ge-0-int*[*of a*] *pos-zmult-eq-1-iff-lemma*[*OF **] $*$ **by** (*auto simp: abs-mult*)

with $p0$ **have** $a0: a \neq 0$ **and** $b0: b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from *degree-mult-eq*[*OF this, folded p*] *assms*

consider $\text{degree } a = 1 \ \text{degree } b = 0 \mid \text{degree } a = 0 \ \text{degree } b = 1$ **by** *force*

then show $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$

by (*cases; insert a1 b1, auto simp: primitive-imp-unit-iff*)

qed

lemma *irreducible-connect-rev*:

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

assumes $\text{irr}: \text{irreducible } p$ **and** $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p > 0$

shows *irreducible_d* p

proof (*intro irreducible_dI deg*)

fix $q \ r$

assume $\text{deg}q: \text{degree } q > 0$ **and** $\text{diff}: \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$ **and** $p: p = q * r$

from $\text{deg}q$ **have** $\text{nu}: \neg q \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-dvd-1*)

from *irreducibleD*[*OF irr p*] nu **have** $r \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*

then have $\text{degree } r = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-dvd-1*)

with $\text{deg}q \ \text{diff}$ **show** *False* **unfolding** p **using** *degree-mult-le*[*of q r*] **by** *auto*

qed

3.1 Polynomial Evaluation of Integer and Rational Polynomials in Fields.

abbreviation *ipoly* **where** $ipoly\ f\ x \equiv poly\ (of-int-poly\ f)\ x$

lemma *poly-map-poly-code*[code-unfold]: $poly\ (map-poly\ h\ p)\ x = fold-coeffs\ (\lambda\ a\ b.\ h\ a + x * b)\ p\ 0$
by (*induct* *p*, *auto*)

abbreviation *real-of-int-poly* :: $int\ poly \Rightarrow real\ poly$ **where**
real-of-int-poly $\equiv of-int-poly$

abbreviation *real-of-rat-poly* :: $rat\ poly \Rightarrow real\ poly$ **where**
real-of-rat-poly $\equiv map-poly\ of-rat$

lemma *of-rat-of-int*[simp]: $of-rat \circ of-int = of-int$ **by** *auto*

lemma *ipoly-of-rat*[simp]: $ipoly\ p\ (of-rat\ y) = of-rat\ (ipoly\ p\ y)$

proof –

have *id*: $of-int = of-rat\ o\ of-int$ **unfolding** *comp-def* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **by** (*subst id*, *subst map-poly-map-poly*[*symmetric*], *auto*)

qed

lemma *ipoly-of-real*[simp]:

$ipoly\ p\ (of-real\ x :: 'a :: \{field, real-algebra-1\}) = of-real\ (ipoly\ p\ x)$

proof –

have *id*: $of-int = of-real\ o\ of-int$ **unfolding** *comp-def* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **by** (*subst id*, *subst map-poly-map-poly*[*symmetric*], *auto*)

qed

lemma *finite-ipoly-roots*: **assumes** $p \neq 0$

shows $finite\ \{x :: real.\ ipoly\ p\ x = 0\}$

proof –

let *?p* = *real-of-int-poly* *p*

from *assms* **have** *?p* $\neq 0$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*rule poly-roots-finite*)

qed

3.2 Algebraic Numbers – Definition, Inverse, and Roots

A number x is algebraic iff it is the root of an integer polynomial. Whereas the Isabelle distribution this is defined via the embedding of integers in a field via \mathbb{Z} , we work with integer polynomials of type *int* and then use *ipoly* for evaluating the polynomial at a real or complex point.

lemma *algebraic-altdef-ipoly*:

shows $algebraic\ x \longleftrightarrow (\exists p.\ ipoly\ p\ x = 0 \wedge p \neq 0)$

unfolding *algebraic-def*

proof (*safe*, *goal-cases*)

case (*1 p*)


```

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  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  using of-int-the-int[OF that] by 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 1 of-int-the-int have  $\dots = p$ 
  by (subst poly-eq-iff) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
finally have p-p': map-poly of-int p' = p .
show ?case
proof (intro exI conjI notI)
  from 1 show ipoly p' x = 0 by (simp add: p-p')
next
  assume  $p' = 0$ 
  hence  $p = 0$  by (simp add: p-p' [symmetric])
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  show False by contradiction
qed
next
  case (2  $p$ )
  thus ?case by (intro exI[of - map-poly of-int p], auto)
qed

```

Definition of being algebraic with explicit witness polynomial.

```

definition represents :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$   $'a :: \text{field-char-0} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infix  $\langle \text{represents} \rangle$  51)
  where  $p$  represents  $x = (\text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \wedge p \neq 0)$ 

```

```

lemma representsI[intro]: ipoly p x = 0  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  p represents x
  unfolding represents-def by auto

```

```

lemma representsD:
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  shows  $p \neq 0$  and ipoly p x = 0 using assms unfolding represents-def by auto

```

```

lemma representsE:
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  and  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \implies \text{thesis}$ 
  shows thesis using assms unfolding represents-def by auto

```

```

lemma represents-imp-degree:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  shows degree p  $\neq$  0
proof -
  from assms have  $p \neq 0$  and  $px$ : ipoly p x = 0 by (auto dest:representsD)
  then have (of-int-poly p :: 'a poly)  $\neq 0$  by auto
  then have degree (of-int-poly p :: 'a poly)  $\neq$  0 by (fold poly-zero[OF px])
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma *representsE-full*[*elim*]:
assumes *rep*: *p* *represents* *x*
and *main*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \implies \text{degree } p \neq 0 \implies \text{thesis}$
shows *thesis*
by (*rule main*, *insert represents-imp-degree*[*OF rep*] *rep*, *auto elim*: *representsE*)

lemma *represents-of-rat*[*simp*]: *p* *represents* (*of-rat* *x*) = *p* *represents* *x* **by** (*auto elim!*:*representsE*)

lemma *represents-of-real*[*simp*]: *p* *represents* (*of-real* *x*) = *p* *represents* *x* **by** (*auto elim!*:*representsE*)

lemma *algebraic-iff-represents*: *algebraic* *x* $\longleftrightarrow (\exists p. p \text{ represents } x)$
unfolding *algebraic-altdef-ipoly* *represents-def* ..

lemma *represents-irr-non-0*:
assumes *irr*: *irreducible* *p* **and** *ap*: *p* *represents* *x* **and** *x0*: $x \neq 0$
shows *poly* *p* $0 \neq 0$

proof

have *nu*: $\neg [:0, 1 :: \text{int} :] \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto simp*: *poly-dvd-1*)
assume *poly* *p* $0 = 0$
hence *dvd*: $[:0, 1 :] \text{ dvd } p$ **by** (*unfold dvd-iff-poly-eq-0*, *simp*)
then obtain *q* **where** *pq*: $p = [:0, 1 :] * q$ **by** (*elim dvdE*)
from *irreducibleD*[*OF irr this*] *nu* **have** *q* *dvd* 1 **by** *auto*
from this obtain *r* **where** *q* = $[:r :] r \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto simp add*: *poly-dvd-1 dest*:
degree0-coeffs)
with *pq* **have** $p = [:0, r :]$ **by** *auto*
with *ap* **have** $x = 0$ **by** (*auto simp*: *of-int-hom.map-poly-pCons-hom*)
with *x0* **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

The polynomial encoding a rational number.

definition *poly-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *int poly* **where**
poly-rat *x* = (*case quotient-of* *x* *of* (*n,d*) $\Rightarrow [: -n, d :]$)

definition *abs-int-poly*:: *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly* **where**
abs-int-poly *p* \equiv *if* *lead-coeff* *p* < 0 *then* $-p$ *else* *p*

lemma *pos-poly-abs-poly*[*simp*]:
shows *lead-coeff* (*abs-int-poly* *p*) $> 0 \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0$

proof –

have $p \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{lead-coeff } p * \text{sgn } (\text{lead-coeff } p) > 0$ **by** (*fold abs-sgn*, *auto*)
then show *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp*: *abs-int-poly-def mult commute*)

qed

lemma *abs-int-poly-0*[*simp*]: *abs-int-poly* 0 = 0
by (*auto simp*: *abs-int-poly-def*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-eq-0-iff*[*simp*]: *abs-int-poly* *p* = 0 $\longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (*auto simp*: *abs-int-poly-def sgn-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *degree-abs-int-poly*[simp]: $\text{degree } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$
by (*auto simp: abs-int-poly-def sgn-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-dvd*[simp]: $\text{abs-int-poly } p \text{ dvd } q \iff p \text{ dvd } q$
by (*unfold abs-int-poly-def, auto*)

lemma (*in idom*) *irreducible-uminus*[simp]: $\text{irreducible } (-x) \iff \text{irreducible } x$
proof –
have $-x = -1 * x$ **by** *simp*
also have $\text{irreducible } \dots \iff \text{irreducible } x$ **by** (*rule irreducible-mult-unit-left, auto*)
finally show *?thesis*.
qed

lemma *irreducible-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{irreducible } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \iff \text{irreducible } p$
by (*unfold abs-int-poly-def, auto*)

lemma *coeff-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{coeff } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \ n = (\text{if } \text{lead-coeff } p < 0 \text{ then } - \text{coeff } p \ n \text{ else } \text{coeff } p \ n)$
by (*simp add: abs-int-poly-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) = \text{abs } (\text{lead-coeff } p)$
by *auto*

lemma *ipoly-abs-int-poly-eq-zero-iff*[simp]:
 $\text{ipoly } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \ (x :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) = 0 \iff \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0$
by (*auto simp: abs-int-poly-def sgn-eq-0-iff of-int-poly-hom.hom-uminus*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-represents*[simp]:
 $\text{abs-int-poly } p \text{ represents } x \iff p \text{ represents } x$ **by** (*auto elim!: representsE*)

lemma *content-pCons*[simp]: $\text{content } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = \text{gcd } a \ (\text{content } p)$
by (*unfold content-def coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons cCons-def, auto*)

lemma *content-uminus*[simp]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{ring-gcd poly}$ **shows** $\text{content } (-p) = \text{content } p$
by (*induct p, auto*)

lemma *primitive-abs-int-poly*[simp]:
 $\text{primitive } (\text{abs-int-poly } p) \iff \text{primitive } p$
by (*auto simp: abs-int-poly-def*)

lemma *abs-int-poly-inv*[simp]: $\text{smult } (\text{sgn } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ (\text{abs-int-poly } p) = p$

by (cases lead-coeff p > 0, auto simp: abs-int-poly-def)

definition *cf-pos* :: int poly \Rightarrow bool **where**
cf-pos p = (content p = 1 \wedge lead-coeff p > 0)

definition *cf-pos-poly* :: int poly \Rightarrow int poly **where**
cf-pos-poly f = (let
 c = content f;
 d = (sgn (lead-coeff f) * c)
 in sdiv-poly f d)

lemma *sgn-is-unit*[intro!]:
fixes x :: 'a :: linordered-idom
assumes x \neq 0
shows sgn x dvd 1 **using** assms **by**(cases x 0::'a rule:linorder-cases, auto)

lemma *cf-pos-poly-0*[simp]: *cf-pos-poly* 0 = 0 **by** (unfold *cf-pos-poly-def* *sdiv-poly-def*, auto)

lemma *cf-pos-poly-eq-0*[simp]: *cf-pos-poly* f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0

proof(cases f = 0)
 case True
 thus ?thesis **unfolding** *cf-pos-poly-def* *Let-def* **by** (simp add: *sdiv-poly-def*)
next
 case False
 then have lc0: lead-coeff f \neq 0 **by** auto
 then have s0: sgn (lead-coeff f) \neq 0 (is ?s \neq 0) **and** content f \neq 0 (is ?c \neq 0) **by** (auto simp: sgn-0-0)
 then have sc0: ?s * ?c \neq 0 **by** auto
 { **fix** i
from content-dvd-coeff *sgn-is-unit*[OF lc0]
have ?s * ?c dvd coeff f i **by** (auto simp: unit-dvd-iff)
then have coeff f i div (?s * ?c) = 0 \longleftrightarrow coeff f i = 0 **by** (auto simp: dvd-div-eq-0-iff)
 } **note** * = this
show ?thesis **unfolding** *cf-pos-poly-def* *Let-def* *sdiv-poly-def* *poly-eq-iff* **by** (auto simp: coeff-map-poly *)
qed

lemma
shows *cf-pos-poly-main*: smult (sgn (lead-coeff f) * content f) (*cf-pos-poly* f) = f (is ?g1)
and *content-cf-pos-poly*[simp]: content (*cf-pos-poly* f) = (if f = 0 then 0 else 1) (is ?g2)
and *lead-coeff-cf-pos-poly*[simp]: lead-coeff (*cf-pos-poly* f) > 0 \longleftrightarrow f \neq 0 (is ?g3)
and *cf-pos-poly-dvd*[simp]: *cf-pos-poly* f dvd f (is ?g4)
proof(atomize(full), (cases f = 0; intro conjI))

```

case True
then show ?g1 ?g2 ?g3 ?g4 by simp-all
next
case f0: False
let ?s = sgn (lead-coeff f)
have s: ?s ∈ {-1,1} using f0 unfolding sgn-iff by auto
define g where g ≡ smult ?s f
define d where d ≡ ?s * content f
have content g = content ([:?s:] * f) unfolding g-def by simp
also have ... = content [:?s:] * content f unfolding content-mult by simp
also have content [:?s:] = 1 using s by (auto simp: content-def)
finally have cg: content g = content f by simp
from f0
have d: cf-pos-poly f = sdiv-poly f d by (auto simp: cf-pos-poly-def Let-def d-def)
let ?g = primitive-part g
define ng where ng = primitive-part g
note d
also have sdiv-poly f d = sdiv-poly g (content g) unfolding cg unfolding g-def
d-def
by (rule poly-eqI, unfold coeff-sdiv-poly coeff-smult, insert s, auto simp: div-minus-right)
finally have fg: cf-pos-poly f = primitive-part g unfolding primitive-part-alt-def
.
have lead-coeff f ≠ 0 using f0 by auto
hence lg: lead-coeff g > 0 unfolding g-def lead-coeff-smult
by (meson linorder-neqE-linordered-idom sgn-greater sgn-less zero-less-mult-iff)
hence g0: g ≠ 0 by auto
from f0 content-primitive-part[OF this]
show ?g2 unfolding fg by auto
from g0 have content g ≠ 0 by simp
with arg-cong[OF content-times-primitive-part[of g], of lead-coeff, unfolded lead-coeff-smult]
lg content-ge-0-int[of g] have lg': lead-coeff ng > 0 unfolding ng-def
by (metis dual-order.antisym dual-order.strict-implies-order zero-less-mult-iff)
with f0 show ?g3 unfolding fg ng-def by auto

have d0: d ≠ 0 using s f0 by (force simp add: d-def)
have smult d (cf-pos-poly f) = smult ?s (smult (content f) (sdiv-poly (smult ?s
f) (content f)))
unfolding fg primitive-part-alt-def cg by (simp add: g-def d-def)
also have sdiv-poly (smult ?s f) (content f) = smult ?s (sdiv-poly f (content f))
using s by (metis cg g-def primitive-part-alt-def primitive-part-smult-int sgn-sgn)
finally have smult d (cf-pos-poly f) = smult (content f) (primitive-part f)
unfolding primitive-part-alt-def using s by auto
also have ... = f by (rule content-times-primitive-part)
finally have df: smult d (cf-pos-poly f) = f .
with d0 show ?g1 by (auto simp: d-def)
from df have *: f = cf-pos-poly f * [:d:] by simp
from dvdI[OF this] show ?g4.
qed

```

lemma *irreducible-connect-int*:

fixes $p :: \text{int poly}$

assumes $ir: \text{irreducible}_a p$ **and** $c: \text{content } p = 1$

shows *irreducible* p

using c *primitive-iff-content-eq-1* ir *irreducible-primitive-connect* **by** *blast*

lemma

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$

shows *ipoly-cf-pos-poly-eq-0*[*simp*]: $\text{ipoly } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) x = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{ipoly } p x = 0$

and *degree-cf-pos-poly*[*simp*]: $\text{degree } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$

and *cf-pos-cf-pos-poly*[*intro*]: $p \neq 0 \implies cf\text{-pos } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p)$

proof –

show $\text{degree } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$

by (*subst*(3) *cf-pos-poly-main*[*symmetric*], *auto simp:sgn-eq-0-iff*)

{

assume $p: p \neq 0$

show $cf\text{-pos } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p)$ **using** *cf-pos-poly-main* p **by** (*auto simp: cf-pos-def*)

have $(\text{ipoly } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) x = 0) = (\text{ipoly } p x = 0)$

apply (*subst*(3) *cf-pos-poly-main*[*symmetric*]) **by** (*auto simp: sgn-eq-0-iff*

hom-distrib)

}

then show $(\text{ipoly } (cf\text{-pos-poly } p) x = 0) = (\text{ipoly } p x = 0)$ **by** (*cases* $p = 0$,

auto)

qed

lemma *cf-pos-poly-eq-1*: $cf\text{-pos-poly } f = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } f = 0 \wedge f \neq 0$ (**is** $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$)

proof(*intro iffI conjI*)

assume $?r$

then have $df0: \text{degree } f = 0$ **and** $f0: f \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from *degree0-coeffs*[*OF* $df0$] **obtain** $f0$ **where** $f: f = [:f0:]$ **by** *auto*

show $cf\text{-pos-poly } f = 1$ **using** $f0$ **unfolding** f *cf-pos-poly-def* *Let-def* *sdiv-poly-def*

by (*auto simp: content-def mult-sgn-abs*)

next

assume $l: ?l$

then have $\text{degree } (cf\text{-pos-poly } f) = 0$ **by** *auto*

then show $\text{degree } f = 0$ **by** *simp*

from l **have** $cf\text{-pos-poly } f \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

then show $f \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *irr-cf-poly-rat*[*simp*]: *irreducible* (*poly-rat* x)

lead-coeff (*poly-rat* x) > 0 *primitive* (*poly-rat* x)

proof –

obtain $n d$ **where** $x: \text{quotient-of } x = (n, d)$ **by** *force*

hence id : $poly\text{-}rat\ x = [-n, d]$ **by** $(auto\ simp: poly\text{-}rat\text{-}def)$
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}denom\text{-}pos[OF\ x]$ **have** $d: d > 0$ **by** $auto$
show $lead\text{-}coeff\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x) > 0$ $primitive\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)$
unfolding $id\ cf\text{-}pos\text{-}def$ **using** $d\ quotient\text{-}of\text{-}coprime[OF\ x]$ **by** $(auto\ simp:$
 $content\text{-}def)$
from $this[unfolding\ cf\text{-}pos\text{-}def]$
show $irr: irreducible\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)$ **unfolding** id **using** d **by** $(auto\ intro!: lin-$
 $ear\text{-}irreducible\text{-}int)$
qed

lemma $poly\text{-}rat[simp]: ipoly\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ (of\text{-}rat\ x :: 'a :: field\text{-}char\ 0) = 0$ $ipoly$
 $(poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ x = 0$

$poly\text{-}rat\ x \neq 0\ ipoly\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ y = 0 \iff y = (of\text{-}rat\ x :: 'a)$

proof –

from $irr\text{-}cf\text{-}poly\text{-}rat(1)[of\ x]$ **show** $poly\text{-}rat\ x \neq 0$

unfolding $Factorial\text{-}Ring.irreducible\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

obtain $n\ d$ **where** $x: quotient\text{-}of\ x = (n, d)$ **by** $force$

hence id : $poly\text{-}rat\ x = [-n, d]$ **by** $(auto\ simp: poly\text{-}rat\text{-}def)$

from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}denom\text{-}pos[OF\ x]$ **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** $auto$

have $y * of\text{-}int\ d = of\text{-}int\ n \implies y = of\text{-}int\ n / of\text{-}int\ d$ **using** d

by $(simp\ add: eq\text{-}divide\text{-}imp)$

with $d\ id$ **show** $ipoly\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ (of\text{-}rat\ x) = 0$ $ipoly\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ x = 0$

$ipoly\ (poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ y = 0 \iff y = (of\text{-}rat\ x :: 'a)$

by $(auto\ simp: of\text{-}rat\text{-}minus\ of\text{-}rat\text{-}divide\ simp: quotient\text{-}of\text{-}div[OF\ x])$

qed

lemma $poly\text{-}rat\text{-}represents\text{-}of\text{-}rat: (poly\text{-}rat\ x)\ represents\ (of\text{-}rat\ x)$ **by** $auto$

lemma $ipoly\text{-}smult\ 0\text{-}iff: assumes\ c: c \neq 0$

shows $(ipoly\ (smult\ c\ p)\ x = (0 :: real)) = (ipoly\ p\ x = 0)$

using c **by** $(simp\ add: hom\text{-}distrib)$

lemma $not\text{-}irreducibleD:$

assumes $\neg irreducible\ x$ **and** $x \neq 0$ **and** $\neg x\ dvd\ 1$

shows $\exists y\ z. x = y * z \wedge \neg y\ dvd\ 1 \wedge \neg z\ dvd\ 1$ **using** $assms$

apply $(unfold\ Factorial\text{-}Ring.irreducible\text{-}def)$ **by** $auto$

lemma $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\text{-}represents[simp]: (cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ p)\ represents\ x \iff p\ represents\ x$

unfolding $represents\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $coprime\text{-}prod:$

$a \neq 0 \implies c \neq 0 \implies coprime\ (a * b)\ (c * d) \implies coprime\ b\ (d :: 'a :: \{semiring\text{-}gcd\})$

by $auto$

lemma $smult\text{-}prod:$

*smult a b = monom a 0 * b*
by (*simp add: monom-0*)

lemma *degree-map-poly-2*:
assumes *f (lead-coeff p) ≠ 0*
shows *degree (map-poly f p) = degree p*
proof (*cases p=0*)
case *False* **thus** *?thesis*
unfolding *degree-eq-length-coeffs Polynomial.coeffs-map-poly*
using *assms* **by** (*simp add:coeffs-def*)
qed *auto*

lemma *irreducible-cf-pos-poly*:
assumes *irr: irreducible p* **and** *deg: degree p ≠ 0*
shows *irreducible (cf-pos-poly p) (is irreducible ?p)*
proof (*unfold irreducible-altdef, intro conjI allI impI*)
from *irr* **show** *?p ≠ 0* **by** *auto*
from *deg* **have** *degree ?p ≠ 0* **by** *simp*
then **show** $\neg ?p \text{ dvd } 1$ **unfolding** *poly-dvd-1* **by** *auto*
fix *b* **assume** *b dvd cf-pos-poly p*
also **note** *cf-pos-poly-dvd*
finally **have** *b dvd p*.
with *irr[unfolded irreducible-altdef]* **have** *p dvd b ∨ b dvd 1* **by** *auto*
then **show** *?p dvd b ∨ b dvd 1* **by** (*auto dest: dvd-trans[OF cf-pos-poly-dvd]*)
qed

locale *dvd-preserving-hom = comm-semiring-1-hom +*
assumes *hom-eq-mult-hom-imp: hom x = hom y * hz ⇒ ∃ z. hz = hom z ∧ x = y * z*
begin

lemma *hom-dvd-hom-iff[simp]*: *hom x dvd hom y ⇔ x dvd y*
proof
assume *hom x dvd hom y*
then **obtain** *hz* **where** *hom y = hom x * hz* **by** (*elim dvdE*)
from *hom-eq-mult-hom-imp[OF this]* **obtain** *z*
where *hz = hom z* **and** *mult: y = x * z* **by** *auto*
then **show** *x dvd y* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

sublocale *unit-preserving-hom*
proof *unfold-locales*
fix *x* **assume** *hom x dvd 1* **then** **have** *hom x dvd hom 1* **by** *simp*
then **show** *x dvd 1* **by** (*unfold hom-dvd-hom-iff*)
qed

sublocale *zero-hom-0*
proof (*unfold-locales*)
fix *a :: 'a*


```

    assume hom a = 0
    then have hom 0 dvd hom a by auto
    then have 0 dvd a by (unfold hom-dvd-hom-iff)
    then show a = 0 by auto
qed

end

lemma smult-inverse-monom: p ≠ 0 ⇒ smult (inverse c) (p::rat poly) = 1 ↔
p = [: c :]
proof (cases c=0)
  case True thus p ≠ 0 ⇒ ?thesis by auto
next
  case False thus ?thesis by (metis left-inverse right-inverse smult-1 smult-1-left
smult-smult)
qed

lemma of-int-monom: of-int-poly p = [:rat-of-int c:] ↔ p = [: c :] by (induct p,
auto)

lemma degree-0-content:
  fixes p :: int poly
  assumes deg: degree p = 0 shows content p = abs (coeff p 0)
proof -
  from deg obtain a where p: p = [:a:] by (auto dest: degree0-coeffs)
  show ?thesis by (auto simp: p)
qed

lemma prime-elem-imp-gcd-eq:
  fixes x::'a:: ring-gcd
  shows prime-elem x ⇒ gcd x y = normalize x ∨ gcd x y = 1
  using prime-elem-imp-coprime [of x y]
  by (auto simp add: gcd-proj1-iff intro: coprime-imp-gcd-eq-1)

lemma irreducible-pos-gcd:
  fixes p :: int poly
  assumes ir: irreducible p and pos: lead-coeff p > 0 shows gcd p q ∈ {1,p}
proof -
  from pos have [:sgn (lead-coeff p):] = 1 by auto
  with prime-elem-imp-gcd-eq[of p, unfolded prime-elem-iff-irreducible, OF ir, of
q]
  show ?thesis by (auto simp: normalize-poly-def)
qed

lemma irreducible-pos-gcd-twice:
  fixes p q :: int poly
  assumes p: irreducible p lead-coeff p > 0
  and q: irreducible q lead-coeff q > 0
  shows gcd p q = 1 ∨ p = q

```

proof (*cases gcd p q = 1*)
case *False* **note** *pq = this*
have $p = \text{gcd } p \ q$ **using** *irreducible-pos-gcd [OF p, of q] pq*
by *auto*
also have $\dots = q$ **using** *irreducible-pos-gcd [OF q, of p] pq*
by (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)
finally show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed *simp*

interpretation *of-rat-hom: field-hom-0' of-rat..*

lemma *poly-zero-imp-not-unit:*
assumes $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$ **shows** $\neg p \ \text{dvd } 1$
proof (*rule notI*)
assume $p \ \text{dvd } 1$
from *poly-hom.hom-dvd-1 [OF this]* **have** $\text{poly } p \ x \ \text{dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*
with *assms* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *poly-prod-mset-zero-iff:*
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{idom}$
shows $\text{poly } (\text{prod-mset } F) \ x = 0 \iff (\exists f \in \# F. \text{poly } f \ x = 0)$
by (*induct F, auto simp: poly-mult-zero-iff*)

lemma *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible:*
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
assumes *algebraic x*
shows $\exists p. p \ \text{represents } x \wedge \text{irreducible } p$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** p
where $px0: \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0$ **and** $p0: p \neq 0$ **unfolding** *algebraic-altdef-ipoly* **by**
auto
from *poly-zero-imp-not-unit [OF px0]*
have $\neg p \ \text{dvd } 1$ **by** (*auto dest: of-int-poly-hom.hom-dvd-1 [where 'a = 'a]*)
from *mset-factors-exist [OF p0 this]*
obtain F **where** $F: \text{mset-factors } F \ p$ **by** *auto*
then have $p = \text{prod-mset } F$ **by** *auto*
also have (*of-int-poly ... :: 'a poly*) = *prod-mset (image-mset of-int-poly F)* **by**
simp
finally have $\text{poly } \dots \ x = 0$ **using** $px0$ **by** *auto*
from *this [unfolded poly-prod-mset-zero-iff]*
obtain f **where** $f \in \# F$ **and** $fx0: \text{ipoly } f \ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
with F **have** *irreducible f* **by** *auto*
with $fx0$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos:*
assumes *algebraic (x::'a::field-char-0)*
shows $\exists p. p \ \text{represents } x \wedge \text{irreducible } p \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p > 0 \wedge \text{primitive } p$

```

proof –
  from algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible[OF assms(1)]
  obtain  $p$  where  $px$ :  $p$  represents  $x$  and  $irr$ : irreducible  $p$  by auto
  let  $?p = cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly\ p$ 
  from  $px\ irr$  represents-imp-degree
  have 1:  $?p$  represents  $x$  and 2: irreducible  $?p$  and 3:  $cf\text{-}pos\ ?p$ 
    by (auto intro: irreducible- $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}poly$ )
  then show  $?thesis$  by (auto intro: exI[of -  $?p$ ] simp:  $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}def$ )
qed

lemma gcd-of-int-poly: gcd (of-int-poly  $f$ ) (of-int-poly  $g :: 'a :: \{field\text{-}char\text{-}0, field\text{-}gcd\}$ 
poly) =
  smult (inverse (of-int (lead-coeff (gcd  $f\ g$ )))) (of-int-poly (gcd  $f\ g$ ))
proof –
  let  $?ia = of\text{-}int\text{-}poly :: - \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$ 
  let  $?ir = of\text{-}int\text{-}poly :: - \Rightarrow rat\ poly$ 
  let  $?ra = map\text{-}poly\ of\text{-}rat :: - \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$ 
  have  $id$ :  $?ia\ x = ?ra\ (?ir\ x)$  for  $x$  by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto)
  show  $?thesis$ 
    unfolding  $id$ 
    unfolding of-rat-hom.map-poly-gcd[symmetric]
    unfolding gcd-rat-to-gcd-int by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
qed

lemma algebraic-imp-represents-unique:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{field\text{-}char\text{-}0, field\text{-}gcd\}$ 
  assumes algebraic  $x$ 
  shows  $\exists!$   $p$ .  $p$  represents  $x \wedge$  irreducible  $p \wedge$  lead-coeff  $p > 0$  (is Ex1  $?p$ )
proof –
  from assms obtain  $p$ 
  where  $p$ :  $?p\ p$  and  $cfp$ :  $cf\text{-}pos\ p$ 
    by (auto simp:  $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}def$  dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible- $cf\text{-}pos$ )
  show  $?thesis$ 
  proof (rule ex1I)
    show  $?p\ p$  by fact
    fix  $q$ 
    assume  $q$ :  $?p\ q$ 
    then have  $q$  represents  $x$  by auto
    from represents-imp-degree[OF this]  $q$  irreducible-content[of  $q$ ]
    have  $cfq$ :  $cf\text{-}pos\ q$  by (auto simp:  $cf\text{-}pos\text{-}def$ )
    show  $q = p$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    let  $?ia = map\text{-}poly\ of\text{-}int :: int\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$ 
    assume  $q \neq p$ 
    with irreducible-pos-gcd-twice[of  $p\ q$ ]  $p\ q\ cfp\ cfq$  have  $gcd$ :  $gcd\ p\ q = 1$  by
auto
  from  $p\ q$  have  $rt$ :  $ipoly\ p\ x = 0\ ipoly\ q\ x = 0$  unfolding represents-def by
auto
  define  $c :: 'a$  where  $c = inverse\ (of\text{-}int\ (lead\text{-}coeff\ (gcd\ p\ q)))$ 

```

have rt : $poly (?ia\ p)\ x = 0\ poly (?ia\ q)\ x = 0$ **using** rt **by** $auto$
hence $[-x,1:]\ dvd\ ?ia\ p\ [-x,1:]\ dvd\ ?ia\ q$
unfolding $poly\ eq\ 0\ iff\ dvd$ **by** $auto$
hence $[-x,1:]\ dvd\ gcd\ (?ia\ p)\ (?ia\ q)$ **by** $(rule\ gcd\ greatest)$
also have $\dots = smult\ c\ (?ia\ (gcd\ p\ q))$ **unfolding** $gcd\ of\ int\ poly\ c\ def$..
also have $?ia\ (gcd\ p\ q) = 1$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ gcd)$
also have $smult\ c\ 1 = [c:]$ **by** $simp$
finally show $False$ **using** $c\ def\ gcd$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ dvd\ iff\ poly\ eq\ 0)$
qed
qed
qed

lemma $ipoly\ poly\ compose$:
fixes $x :: 'a :: idom$
shows $ipoly\ (p\ \circ_p\ q)\ x = ipoly\ p\ (ipoly\ q\ x)$
proof $(induct\ p)$
case $(pCons\ a\ p)$
have $ipoly\ ((pCons\ a\ p)\ \circ_p\ q)\ x = of\ int\ a + ipoly\ (q * p\ \circ_p\ q)\ x$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ hom\ distribts)$
also have $ipoly\ (q * p\ \circ_p\ q)\ x = ipoly\ q\ x * ipoly\ (p\ \circ_p\ q)\ x$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ hom\ distribts)$
also have $ipoly\ (p\ \circ_p\ q)\ x = ipoly\ p\ (ipoly\ q\ x)$ **unfolding** $pCons(2)$..
also have $of\ int\ a + ipoly\ q\ x * \dots = ipoly\ (pCons\ a\ p)\ (ipoly\ q\ x)$
unfolding $map\ poly\ pCons[OF\ pCons(1)]$ **by** $simp$
finally show $?case$.
qed $simp$

lemma $algebraic\ 0[simp]$: $algebraic\ 0$
unfolding $algebraic\ altdef\ ipoly$
by $(intro\ exI[of\ -[:0,1:]],\ auto)$

lemma $algebraic\ 1[simp]$: $algebraic\ 1$
unfolding $algebraic\ altdef\ ipoly$
by $(intro\ exI[of\ -[:-1,1:]],\ auto)$

Polynomial for unary minus.

definition $poly\ uminus :: 'a :: ring\ 1\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$ **where** $[code\ del]$:
 $poly\ uminus\ p \equiv \sum_{i \leq degree\ p} monom\ ((-1)^i * coeff\ p\ i)\ i$

lemma $poly\ uminus\ pCons\ pCons[simp]$:
 $poly\ uminus\ (pCons\ a\ (pCons\ b\ p)) = pCons\ a\ (pCons\ (-b)\ (poly\ uminus\ p))$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof $(cases\ p = 0)$
case $False$
then have $deg:\ degree\ (pCons\ a\ (pCons\ b\ p)) = Suc\ (Suc\ (degree\ p))$ **by** $simp$
show $?thesis$
by $(unfold\ poly\ uminus\ def\ deg\ sum.atMost\ Suc\ shift\ monom\ Suc\ monom\ 0\ sum\ pCons\ 0\ commute,\ simp)$
next

```

    case True
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: poly-uminus-def monom-0 monom-Suc)
qed

```

```

fun poly-uminus-inner :: 'a :: ring-1 list ⇒ 'a poly
where poly-uminus-inner [] = 0
      | poly-uminus-inner [a] = [:a:]
      | poly-uminus-inner (a#b#cs) = pCons a (pCons (-b) (poly-uminus-inner cs))

```

```

lemma poly-uminus-code[code,simp]: poly-uminus p = poly-uminus-inner (coeffs p)

```

```

proof -

```

```

  have poly-uminus (Poly as) = poly-uminus-inner as for as :: 'a list

```

```

  proof (induct length as arbitrary:as rule: less-induct)

```

```

    case less

```

```

    show ?case

```

```

    proof (cases as)

```

```

      case Nil

```

```

      then show ?thesis by (simp add: poly-uminus-def)

```

```

    next

```

```

      case [simp]: (Cons a bs)

```

```

      show ?thesis

```

```

      proof (cases bs)

```

```

        case Nil

```

```

        then show ?thesis by (simp add: poly-uminus-def monom-0)

```

```

      next

```

```

        case [simp]: (Cons b cs)

```

```

        show ?thesis by (simp add: less)

```

```

      qed

```

```

    qed

```

```

  qed

```

```

  from this[of coeffs p]

```

```

  show ?thesis by simp

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma poly-uminus-inner-0[simp]: poly-uminus-inner as = 0 ⟷ Poly as = 0

```

```

  by (induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto)

```

```

lemma degree-poly-uminus-inner[simp]: degree (poly-uminus-inner as) = degree (Poly as)

```

```

  by (induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto)

```

```

lemma ipoly-uminus-inner[simp]:

```

```

  ipoly (poly-uminus-inner as) (x::'a::comm-ring-1) = ipoly (Poly as) (-x)

```

```

  by (induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto simp: hom-distrib ring-distrib)

```

```

lemma represents-uminus: assumes alg: p represents x

```

```

  shows (poly-uminus p) represents (-x)

```

```

proof -

```

from *representsD*[*OF alg*] **have** $p \neq 0$ **and** $rp: ipoly\ p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $0: poly-uminus\ p \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis*
by (*rule representsI*[*OF - 0*], *insert rp, auto*)
qed

lemma *content-poly-uminus-inner*[*simp*]:
fixes $as :: 'a :: ring-gcd\ list$
shows $content\ (poly-uminus-inner\ as) = content\ (Poly\ as)$
by (*induct as rule: poly-uminus-inner.induct, auto*)

Multiplicative inverse is represented by *reflect-poly*.

lemma *inverse-pow-minus*: **assumes** $x \neq (0 :: 'a :: field)$
and $i \leq n$
shows $inverse\ x^{\wedge} n * x^{\wedge} i = inverse\ x^{\wedge} (n - i)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: field-class.field-divide-inverse power-diff power-inverse*)

lemma (**in** *inj-idom-hom*) *reflect-poly-hom*:
 $reflect-poly\ (map-poly\ hom\ p) = map-poly\ hom\ (reflect-poly\ p)$
proof –
obtain xs **where** $xs: rev\ (coeffs\ p) = xs$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis unfolding reflect-poly-def coeffs-map-poly-hom rev-map*
 xs **by** (*induct xs, auto simp: hom-distrib*)
qed

lemma *ipoly-reflect-poly*: **assumes** $x: (x :: 'a :: field-char-0) \neq 0$
shows $ipoly\ (reflect-poly\ p)\ x = x^{\wedge} (degree\ p) * ipoly\ p\ (inverse\ x)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof –
let $?or = of-int :: int \Rightarrow 'a$
have $hom: inj-idom-hom\ ?or ..$
show *?thesis*
using *poly-reflect-poly-nz*[*OF x, of map-poly ?or p*] **by** (*simp add: inj-idom-hom.reflect-poly-hom*[*OF hom*])
qed

lemma *represents-inverse*: **assumes** $x: x \neq 0$
and $alg: p\ represents\ x$
shows $(reflect-poly\ p)\ represents\ (inverse\ x)$
proof (*intro representsI*)
from *representsD*[*OF alg*] **have** $p \neq 0$ **and** $rp: ipoly\ p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
then **show** $reflect-poly\ p \neq 0$ **by** (*metis reflect-poly-0 reflect-poly-at-0-eq-0-iff*)
show $ipoly\ (reflect-poly\ p)\ (inverse\ x) = 0$ **by** (*subst ipoly-reflect-poly, insert x, auto simp: rp*)
qed

lemma *inverse-roots*: **assumes** $x: (x :: 'a :: field-char-0) \neq 0$
shows $ipoly\ (reflect-poly\ p)\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow ipoly\ p\ (inverse\ x) = 0$
using x **by** (*auto simp: ipoly-reflect-poly*)

```

context
  fixes n :: nat
begin

  Polynomial for n-th root.

definition poly-nth-root :: 'a :: idom poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  poly-nth-root p = p  $\circ_p$  monom 1 n

lemma ipoly-nth-root:
  fixes x :: 'a :: idom
  shows ipoly (poly-nth-root p) x = ipoly p (x  $\hat{\ }n$ )
  unfolding poly-nth-root-def ipoly-poly-compose by (simp add: map-poly-monom
poly-monom)

context
  assumes n: n  $\neq$  0
begin
lemma poly-nth-root-0[simp]: poly-nth-root p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  unfolding poly-nth-root-def
  by (metis degree-monom-eq n not-gr0 pcompose-eq-0-iff zero-neq-one)

lemma represents-nth-root:
  assumes y: y  $\hat{\ }n = x$  and alg: p represents x
  shows (poly-nth-root p) represents y
proof -
  from representsD[OF alg] have p  $\neq$  0 and rp: ipoly p x = 0 by auto
  hence 0: poly-nth-root p  $\neq$  0 by simp
  show ?thesis
  by (rule representsI[OF - 0], unfold ipoly-nth-root y rp, simp)
qed

lemma represents-nth-root-odd-real:
  assumes alg: p represents x and odd: odd n
  shows (poly-nth-root p) represents (root n x)
  by (rule represents-nth-root[OF odd-real-root-pow[OF odd] alg])

lemma represents-nth-root-pos-real:
  assumes alg: p represents x and pos: x > 0
  shows (poly-nth-root p) represents (root n x)
proof -
  from n have id: Suc (n - 1) = n by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule represents-nth-root[OF - alg])
  show root n x  $\hat{\ }n = x$  using id pos by auto
  qed
qed

lemma represents-nth-root-neg-real:

```

```

assumes alg: p represents x and neg: x < 0
shows (poly-uminus (poly-nth-root (poly-uminus p))) represents (root n x)
proof –
  have rt: root n x = – root n (–x) unfolding real-root-minus by simp
  show ?thesis unfolding rt
  by (rule represents-uminus[OF represents-nth-root-pos-real[OF represents-uminus[OF
alg]]], insert neg, auto)
qed
end
end

```

```

lemma represents-csqrt:
  assumes alg: p represents x shows (poly-nth-root 2 p) represents (csqrt x)
  by (rule represents-nth-root[OF - - alg], auto)

```

```

lemma represents-sqrt:
  assumes alg: p represents x and pos: x ≥ 0
  shows (poly-nth-root 2 p) represents (sqrt x)
  by (rule represents-nth-root[OF - - alg], insert pos, auto)

```

```

lemma represents-degree:
  assumes p represents x shows degree p ≠ 0
proof
  assume degree p = 0
  from degree0-coeffs[OF this] obtain c where p: p = [:c:] by auto
  from assms[unfolded represents-def p]
  show False by auto
qed

```

Polynomial for multiplying a rational number with an algebraic number.

```

definition poly-mult-rat-main where
  poly-mult-rat-main n d (f :: 'a :: idom poly) = (let fs = coeffs f; k = length fs in
  poly-of-list (map (λ (fi, i). fi * d ^ i * n ^ (k – Suc i)) (zip fs [0 ..< k])))

```

```

definition poly-mult-rat :: rat ⇒ int poly ⇒ int poly where
  poly-mult-rat r p ≡ case quotient-of r of (n,d) ⇒ poly-mult-rat-main n d p

```

```

lemma coeff-poly-mult-rat-main: coeff (poly-mult-rat-main n d f) i = coeff f i * n
  ^ (degree f – i) * d ^ i

```

```

proof –
  have id: coeff (poly-mult-rat-main n d f) i = (coeff f i * d ^ i) * n ^ (length
  (coeffs f) – Suc i)
  unfolding poly-mult-rat-main-def Let-def poly-of-list-def coeff-Poly
  unfolding nth-default-coeffs-eq[symmetric]
  unfolding nth-default-def by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding id by (simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
qed

```

```

lemma degree-poly-mult-rat-main: n ≠ 0 ⇒ degree (poly-mult-rat-main n d f) =

```


(if $d = 0$ then 0 else $\text{degree } f$)
proof (cases $d = 0$)
 case *True*
 thus *?thesis unfolding degree-def unfolding coeff-poly-mult-rat-main by simp*
next
 case *False*
 hence $\text{id}: (d = 0) = \text{False}$ **by** *simp*
 show $n \neq 0 \implies ?thesis$ **unfolding** *degree-def coeff-poly-mult-rat-main id*
 by (*simp add: id*)
qed

lemma *ipoly-mult-rat-main:*

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$
assumes $d \neq 0$ **and** $n \neq 0$

shows $\text{ipoly } (\text{poly-mult-rat-main } n \ d \ p) \ x = \text{of-int } n \wedge \text{degree } p * \text{ipoly } p \ (x * \text{of-int } d / \text{of-int } n)$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $d: (\text{if } d = 0 \text{ then } t \text{ else } f) = f$ **for** $t \ f :: 'b$ **by** *simp*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *poly-altdef of-int-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom mult.assoc[symmetric] of-int-mult[symmetric] sum-distrib-left*

unfolding *of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom degree-poly-mult-rat-main[OF assms(2)]*

d

proof (*rule sum.cong[OF refl]*)

fix i

assume $i \in \{.. \text{degree } p\}$

hence $i: i \leq \text{degree } p$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{id}: \text{of-int } n \wedge (\text{degree } p - i) = (\text{of-int } n \wedge \text{degree } p / \text{of-int } n \wedge i :: 'a)$

by (*simp add: assms(2) power-diff*)

thus $\text{of-int } (\text{coeff } (\text{poly-mult-rat-main } n \ d \ p) \ i) * x \wedge i = \text{of-int } n \wedge \text{degree } p * \text{of-int } (\text{coeff } p \ i) * (x * \text{of-int } d / \text{of-int } n) \wedge i$

unfolding *coeff-poly-mult-rat-main*

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

qed

qed

lemma *degree-poly-mult-rat[simp]:* **assumes** $r \neq 0$ **shows** $\text{degree } (\text{poly-mult-rat } r \ p) = \text{degree } p$

proof –

obtain $n \ d$ **where** *quot: quotient-of $r = (n, d)$* **by** *force*

from *quotient-of-div[OF quot]* **have** $r: r = \text{of-int } n / \text{of-int } d$ **by** *auto*

from *quotient-of-denom-pos[OF quot]* **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

with *assms* r **have** $n0: n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

from *quot* **have** $\text{id}: \text{poly-mult-rat } r \ p = \text{poly-mult-rat-main } n \ d \ p$ **unfolding** *poly-mult-rat-def* **by** *simp*

show *?thesis unfolding id degree-poly-mult-rat-main[OF n0]* **using** d **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *ipoly-mult-rat:*

assumes $r0: r \neq 0$
shows $ipoly (poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\ r\ p)\ x = of\text{-}int (fst (quotient\text{-}of\ r)) \wedge degree\ p * ipoly\ p (x * inverse (of\text{-}rat\ r))$
proof –
obtain $n\ d$ **where** $quot: quotient\text{-}of\ r = (n,d)$ **by** *force*
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}div[OF\ quot]$ **have** $r: r = of\text{-}int\ n / of\text{-}int\ d$ **by** *auto*
from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}denom\text{-}pos[OF\ quot]$ **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $r\ r0$ **have** $n: n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $r\ d\ n$ **have** $inv: of\text{-}int\ d / of\text{-}int\ n = inverse\ r$ **by** *simp*
from $quot$ **have** $id: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\ r\ p = poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\ n\ d\ p$ **unfolding**
 $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}def$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $id\ ipoly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main[OF\ d\ n]\ quot\ fst\ conv\ of\text{-}rat\text{-}inverse[symmetric]$
 $inv[symmetric]$
by (*simp add: of\text{-}rat\text{-}divide*)
qed

lemma $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\text{-}0[simp]:$

assumes $n \neq 0\ d \neq 0$ **shows** $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\ n\ d\ p = 0 \iff p = 0$

proof

assume $p = 0$ **thus** $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\ n\ d\ p = 0$

by (*simp add: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\text{-}def*)

next

assume $0: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\ n\ d\ p = 0$

{

fix i

from 0 **have** $coeff (poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\ n\ d\ p)\ i = 0$ **by** *simp*

hence $coeff\ p\ i = 0$ **unfolding** $coeff\text{-}poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main$ **using** *assms* **by** *simp*

}

thus $p = 0$ **by** (*intro poly\text{-}eqI, auto*)

qed

lemma $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}0[simp]:$ **assumes** $r0: r \neq 0$ **shows** $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\ r\ p = 0 \iff p = 0$

proof –

obtain $n\ d$ **where** $quot: quotient\text{-}of\ r = (n,d)$ **by** *force*

from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}div[OF\ quot]$ **have** $r: r = of\text{-}int\ n / of\text{-}int\ d$ **by** *auto*

from $quotient\text{-}of\text{-}denom\text{-}pos[OF\ quot]$ **have** $d: d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from $r\ r0$ **have** $n: n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

from $quot$ **have** $id: poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\ r\ p = poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}main\ n\ d\ p$ **unfolding**
 $poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\text{-}def$ **by** *simp*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** id **using** $n\ d$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma $represents\text{-}mult\text{-}rat:$

assumes $r: r \neq 0$ **and** p **represents** x **shows** $(poly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat\ r\ p)$ **represents** $(of\text{-}rat\ r * x)$

using *assms*

unfolding $represents\text{-}def\ ipoly\text{-}mult\text{-}rat[OF\ r]$ **by** (*simp add: field\text{-}simps*)

Polynomial for adding a rational number on an algebraic number. Again, we do not have to factor afterwards.

definition *poly-add-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly* **where**
poly-add-rat *r p* \equiv *case quotient-of r of (n,d) \Rightarrow*
(poly-mult-rat-main d 1 p \circ_p [:-n,d:])

lemma *poly-add-rat-code*[code]: *poly-add-rat r p \equiv case quotient-of r of (n,d) \Rightarrow*
*let p' = (let fs = coeffs p; k = length fs in poly-of-list (map (λ (fi, i). fi * d ^*
*(k - Suc i)) (zip fs [0..*k*]]));*
p'' = p' \circ_p [:-n,d:]
in p''

unfolding *poly-add-rat-def poly-mult-rat-main-def Let-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-poly-add-rat*[simp]: *degree (poly-add-rat r p) = degree p*

proof –

obtain *n d* **where** *quot: quotient-of r = (n,d)* **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[OF *quot*] **have** *r: r = of-int n / of-int d* **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[OF *quot*] **have** *d: d \neq 0 d > 0* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *poly-add-rat-def quot split*
by (*simp add: degree-poly-mult-rat-main d*)

qed

lemma *ipoly-add-rat*: *ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) x = (of-int (snd (quotient-of r)) ^*
*degree p) * ipoly p (x - of-rat r)*

proof –

obtain *n d* **where** *quot: quotient-of r = (n,d)* **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[OF *quot*] **have** *r: r = of-int n / of-int d* **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[OF *quot*] **have** *d: d \neq 0 d > 0* **by** *auto*
have *id: ipoly [:- n, 1:] (x / of-int d :: 'a) = - of-int n + x / of-int d* **by** *simp*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *poly-add-rat-def quot split*

by (*simp add: ipoly-mult-rat-main ipoly-poly-compose d r degree-poly-mult-rat-main field-simps id of-rat-divide*)

qed

lemma *poly-add-rat-0*[simp]: *poly-add-rat r p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0*

proof –

obtain *n d* **where** *quot: quotient-of r = (n,d)* **by** *force*
from *quotient-of-div*[OF *quot*] **have** *r: r = of-int n / of-int d* **by** *auto*
from *quotient-of-denom-pos*[OF *quot*] **have** *d: d \neq 0 d > 0* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *poly-add-rat-def quot split*
by (*simp add: d pcompose-eq-0-iff*)

qed

lemma *add-rat-roots*: *ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) x = 0 \longleftrightarrow ipoly p (x - of-rat r) = 0*

unfolding *ipoly-add-rat* **using** *quotient-of-nonzero* **by** *auto*

lemma *represents-add-rat*:

assumes *p* *represents* *x* **shows** (*poly-add-rat r p*) *represents* (*of-rat r + x*)

using *assms* **unfolding** *represents-def ipoly-add-rat* **by** *simp*

lemmas *pos-mult[simplified,simp]* = *mult-less-cancel-left-pos[of - 0]* *mult-less-cancel-left-pos[of - - 0]*

lemma *ipoly-add-rat-pos-neg*:

ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) (x::'a::linordered-field) < 0 \longleftrightarrow *ipoly p (x - of-rat r) < 0*

ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) (x::'a::linordered-field) > 0 \longleftrightarrow *ipoly p (x - of-rat r) > 0*

using *quotient-of-nonzero* **unfolding** *ipoly-add-rat* **by** *auto*

lemma *sgn-ipoly-add-rat[simp]*:

sgn (ipoly (poly-add-rat r p) (x::'a::linordered-field)) = sgn (ipoly p (x - of-rat r)) (**is** *sgn ?l = sgn ?r*)

using *ipoly-add-rat-pos-neg[of r p x]*

by (*cases ?r 0::'a rule: linorder-cases,auto simp: sgn-1-pos sgn-1-neg sgn-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *deg-nonzero-represents*:

assumes *deg: degree p \neq 0* **shows** $\exists x :: \text{complex. } p \text{ represents } x$

proof –

let *?p = of-int-poly p :: complex poly*

from *fundamental-theorem-algebra-factorized[of ?p]*

obtain *as c* **where** *id: smult c ($\prod a \leftarrow as. [: - a, 1:]$) = ?p*

and *len: length as = degree ?p* **by** *blast*

have *degree ?p = degree p* **by** *simp*

with *deg len* **obtain** *b bs* **where** *as: as = b # bs* **by** (*cases as, auto*)

have *p represents b* **unfolding** *represents-def id[symmetric]* *as* **using** *deg* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

end

4 Resultants

We need some results on resultants to show that a suitable prime for Berlekamp's algorithm always exists if the input is square free. Most of this theory has been developed for algebraic numbers, though. We moved this theory here, so that algebraic numbers can already use the factorization algorithm of this entry.

4.1 Bivariate Polynomials

theory *Bivariate-Polynomials*

imports

Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly

Subresultants.More-Homomorphisms
Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Unique-Factorization-Poly
begin

4.1.1 Evaluation of Bivariate Polynomials

definition *poly2* :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 *poly poly* \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
where *poly2* *p x y* = *poly* (*poly p* [: *y* :]) *x*

lemma *poly2-by-map*: *poly2 p x* = *poly* (*map-poly* ($\lambda c.$ *poly c x*) *p*)
apply (*rule ext*) **unfolding** *poly2-def* **by** (*induct p*; *simp*)

lemma *poly2-const*[*simp*]: *poly2* [[:*a*:]:] *x y* = *a* **by** (*simp add: poly2-def*)

lemma *poly2-smult*[*simp,hom-distrib*]: *poly2* (*smult a p*) *x y* = *poly a x* * *poly2 p x y* **by** (*simp add: poly2-def*)

interpretation *poly2-hom*: *comm-semiring-hom* $\lambda p.$ *poly2 p x y* **by** (*unfold-locales*;
simp add: poly2-def)

interpretation *poly2-hom*: *comm-ring-hom* $\lambda p.$ *poly2 p x y*..

interpretation *poly2-hom*: *idom-hom* $\lambda p.$ *poly2 p x y*..

lemma *poly2-pCons*[*simp,hom-distrib*]: *poly2* (*pCons a p*) *x y* = *poly a x* + *y* *
poly2 p x y **by** (*simp add: poly2-def*)

lemma *poly2-monom*: *poly2* (*monom a n*) *x y* = *poly a x* * *y* ^ *n* **by** (*auto simp*;
poly-monom poly2-def)

lemma *poly-poly-as-poly2*: *poly2 p x* (*poly q x*) = *poly* (*poly p q*) *x* **by** (*induct p*;
simp add: poly2-def)

The following lemma is an extension rule for bivariate polynomials.

lemma *poly2-ext*:

fixes *p q* :: 'a :: {*ring-char-0,idom*} *poly poly*

assumes $\bigwedge x y.$ *poly2 p x y* = *poly2 q x y* **shows** *p* = *q*

proof(*intro poly2-ext*)

fix *r x*

show *poly* (*poly p r*) *x* = *poly* (*poly q r*) *x*

unfolding *poly-poly-as-poly2*[*symmetric*] **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

qed

abbreviation (*input*) *coeff-lift2* == $\lambda a.$ [[: *a* :]:]

lemma *coeff-lift2-lift*: *coeff-lift2* = *coeff-lift* \circ *coeff-lift* **by** *auto*

definition *poly-lift* = *map-poly coeff-lift*

definition *poly-lift2* = *map-poly coeff-lift2*

lemma *degree-poly-lift*[*simp*]: *degree* (*poly-lift p*) = *degree p*

unfolding *poly-lift-def* **by**(*rule degree-map-poly*; *auto*)

lemma *poly-lift-0*[simp]: *poly-lift 0 = 0* **unfolding** *poly-lift-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-lift-0-iff*[simp]: *poly-lift p = 0* \longleftrightarrow *p = 0*
unfolding *poly-lift-def* **by**(*induct p; simp*)

lemma *poly-lift-pCons*[simp]:
poly-lift (pCons a p) = pCons [:a:] (poly-lift p)
unfolding *poly-lift-def map-poly-simps* **by** *simp*

lemma *coeff-poly-lift*[simp]:
fixes *p*: '*a* :: *comm-monoid-add poly*
shows *coeff (poly-lift p) i = coeff-lift (coeff p i)*
unfolding *poly-lift-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *pcompose-conv-poly*: *pcompose p q = poly (poly-lift p) q*
by (*induction p*) *auto*

interpretation *poly-lift-hom*: *inj-comm-monoid-add-hom poly-lift*
proof –

interpret *map-poly-inj-comm-monoid-add-hom coeff-lift..*
show *inj-comm-monoid-add-hom poly-lift* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto simp: poly-lift-def hom-distrib*)
qed

interpretation *poly-lift-hom*: *inj-comm-semiring-hom poly-lift*
proof –

interpret *map-poly-inj-comm-semiring-hom coeff-lift..*
show *inj-comm-semiring-hom poly-lift* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto simp add: poly-lift-def hom-distrib*)
qed

interpretation *poly-lift-hom*: *inj-comm-ring-hom poly-lift..*
interpretation *poly-lift-hom*: *inj-idom-hom poly-lift..*

lemma (**in** *comm-monoid-add-hom*) *map-poly-hom-coeff-lift*[simp, *hom-distrib*]:
map-poly hom (coeff-lift a) = coeff-lift (hom a) **by** (*cases a=0; simp*)

lemma (**in** *comm-ring-hom*) *map-poly-coeff-lift-hom*:
map-poly (coeff-lift \circ hom) p = map-poly (map-poly hom) (map-poly coeff-lift p)

proof (*induct p*)

case (*pCons a p*) **show** *?case*

proof(*cases a = 0*)

case *True*

hence *poly-lift p \neq 0* **using** *pCons(1)* **by** *simp*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]*

unfolding *pCons(2) True* **by** *simp*

next case *False*

hence *coeff-lift a \neq 0* **by** *simp*

thus *?thesis*

unfolding *map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]*

unfolding $pCons(2)$ **by** $simp$
qed
qed $auto$

lemma $poly-poly-lift[simp]$:
fixes $p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-0 poly$
shows $poly (poly-lift p) [:x:] = [: poly p x :]$
proof ($induct p$)
case 0 **show** $?case$ **by** $simp$
next case ($pCons a p$) **show** $?case$
unfolding $poly-lift-pCons$
unfolding $poly-pCons$
unfolding $pCons$ **apply** ($subst mult.commute$) **by** $auto$
qed

lemma $degree-poly-lift2[simp]$:
 $degree (poly-lift2 p) = degree p$ **unfolding** $poly-lift2-def$ **by** ($induct p; auto$)

lemma $poly-lift2-0[simp]$: $poly-lift2 0 = 0$ **unfolding** $poly-lift2-def$ **by** $simp$

lemma $poly-lift2-0-iff[simp]$: $poly-lift2 p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
unfolding $poly-lift2-def$ **by** ($induct p; simp$)

lemma $poly-lift2-pCons[simp]$:
 $poly-lift2 (pCons a p) = pCons [[:a:]] (poly-lift2 p)$
unfolding $poly-lift2-def map-poly-simps$ **by** $simp$

lemma $poly-lift2-lift$: $poly-lift2 = poly-lift \circ poly-lift$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
proof
fix p **show** $?l p = ?r p$
unfolding $poly-lift2-def coeff-lift2-lift poly-lift-def$ **by** ($induct p; auto$)
qed

lemma $poly2-poly-lift[simp]$: $poly2 (poly-lift p) x y = poly p y$ **by** ($induct p; simp$)

lemma $poly-lift2-nonzero$:
assumes $p \neq 0$ **shows** $poly-lift2 p \neq 0$
unfolding $poly-lift2-def$
apply ($subst map-poly-zero$)
using $assms$ **by** $auto$

4.1.2 Swapping the Order of Variables

definition

$poly-y-x p \equiv \sum i \leq degree p. \sum j \leq degree (coeff p i). monom (monom (coeff (coeff p i) j) i) j$

lemma $poly-y-x-fix-y-deg$:
assumes $ydeg: \forall i \leq degree p. degree (coeff p i) \leq d$

shows $\text{poly-y-x } p = (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p}. \sum_{j \leq d}. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j)$
 (is - = sum ($\lambda i. \text{sum } (?f \ i) \ -$) -)
unfolding *poly-y-x-def*
apply (*rule sum.cong,simp*)
unfolding *atMost-iff*
proof -
fix i **assume** $i: i \leq \text{degree } p$
let $?d = \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i)$
have $\{..d\} = \{..?d\} \cup \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\}$ **using** $ydeg[\text{rule-format}, \text{OF } i]$ **by** *auto*
also have $\text{sum } (?f \ i) \dots = \text{sum } (?f \ i) \{..?d\} + \text{sum } (?f \ i) \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\}$
by (*rule sum.union-disjoint,auto*)
also { **fix** j
assume $j: j \in \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\}$
have $\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j = 0$ **apply** (*rule coeff-eq-0*) **using** j **by** *auto*
hence $?f \ i \ j = 0$ **by** *auto*
} **hence** $\text{sum } (?f \ i) \{\text{Suc } ?d .. d\} = 0$ **by** *auto*
finally show $\text{sum } (?f \ i) \{..?d\} = \text{sum } (?f \ i) \{..d\}$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *poly-y-x-fixed-deg*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add } \text{poly } \text{poly}$
defines $d \equiv \text{Max } \{ \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \mid i. i \leq \text{degree } p \}$
shows $\text{poly-y-x } p = (\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p}. \sum_{j \leq d}. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j)$
apply (*rule poly-y-x-fix-y-deg, intro allI impI*)
unfolding *d-def*
by (*subst Max-ge,auto*)

lemma *poly-y-x-swapped*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add } \text{poly } \text{poly}$
defines $d \equiv \text{Max } \{ \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \mid i. i \leq \text{degree } p \}$
shows $\text{poly-y-x } p = (\sum_{j \leq d}. \sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p}. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ j) \ i) \ j)$
using *poly-y-x-fixed-deg[of p, folded d-def] sum.swap* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly2-poly-y-x[simp]*: $\text{poly2 } (\text{poly-y-x } p) \ x \ y = \text{poly2 } p \ y \ x$

using $[[\text{unfold-abs-def} = \text{false}]]$
apply (*subst(3) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric]*)
apply (*subst poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric,of coeff p -]*)
unfolding *poly-y-x-def*
unfolding *coeff-sum monom-sum*
unfolding *poly2-hom.hom-sum*
apply (*rule sum.cong, simp*)
apply (*rule sum.cong, simp*)
unfolding *poly2-monom poly-monom*
unfolding *mult.assoc*
unfolding *mult.commute..*

context begin

private lemma *poly-monom-mult*:

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

shows $\text{poly} (\text{monom } p \ i * q \ ^{\wedge} j) \ y = \text{poly} (\text{monom } p \ j * [:y:] \ ^{\wedge} i) (\text{poly } q \ y)$

unfolding *poly-hom.hom-mult*

unfolding *poly-monom*

apply(*subst mult.assoc*)

apply(*subst(2) mult.commute*)

by (*auto simp: mult.assoc*)

lemma *poly-poly-y-x*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$ *poly poly*

shows $\text{poly} (\text{poly} (\text{poly-y-x } p) \ q) \ y = \text{poly} (\text{poly } p \ [:y:]) (\text{poly } q \ y)$

apply(*subst(5) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric]*)

apply(*subst poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric,of coeff p -]*)

unfolding *poly-y-x-def*

unfolding *coeff-sum monom-sum*

unfolding *poly-hom.hom-sum*

apply(*rule sum.cong, simp*)

apply(*rule sum.cong, simp*)

unfolding *atMost-iff*

unfolding *poly2-monom poly-monom*

apply(*subst poly-monom-mult*)..

end

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*: *zero-hom poly-y-x* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto simp: poly-y-x-def*)

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*: *one-hom poly-y-x* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto simp: poly-y-x-def monom-0*)

lemma *map-poly-sum-commute*:

assumes $h \ 0 = 0 \ \forall p \ q. \ h \ (p + q) = h \ p + h \ q$

shows $\text{sum} (\lambda i. \ \text{map-poly } h \ (f \ i)) \ S = \text{map-poly } h \ (\text{sum } f \ S)$

apply(*induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct*)

using *map-poly-add[OF assms]* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly-y-x-const*: $\text{poly-y-x } [:p:] = \text{poly-lift } p$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof –

have $?l = (\sum j \leq \text{degree } p. \ \text{monom } [: \text{coeff } p \ j:] \ j)$

unfolding *poly-y-x-def* **by** (*simp add: monom-0*)

also have $\dots = \text{poly-lift} (\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \ \text{monom} (\text{coeff } p \ x) \ x)$

unfolding *poly-lift-hom.hom-sum* **unfolding** *poly-lift-def* **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{poly-lift } p$ **unfolding** *poly-as-sum-of-monom*..

finally show *?thesis*.

qed

lemma *poly-y-x-pCons*:

```

shows poly-y-x (pCons a p) = poly-lift a + map-poly (pCons 0) (poly-y-x p)
proof(cases p = 0)
interpret ml: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom coeff-lift..
interpret mc: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom pCons 0..
interpret mm: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. \text{monom } x \text{ for } i..$ 
{ case False show ?thesis
  apply(subst(1) poly-y-x-fixed-deg)
  apply(unfold degree-pCons-eq[OF False])
  apply(subst(2) atLeast0AtMost[symmetric])
  apply(subst atLeastAtMost-insertL[OF le0,symmetric])
  apply(subst sum.insert,simp,simp)
  apply(unfold coeff-pCons-0)
  apply(unfold monom-0)
  apply(fold coeff-lift-hom.map-poly-hom-monom poly-lift-def)
  apply(fold poly-lift-hom.hom-sum)
  apply(subst poly-as-sum-of-monom's', subst Max-ge,simp,simp,force,simp)
  apply(rule cong[of  $\lambda x. \text{poly-lift } a + x$ , OF refl])
  apply(simp only: image-Suc-atLeastAtMost [symmetric])
  apply(unfold atLeast0AtMost)
  apply(subst sum.reindex,simp)
  apply(unfold o-def)
  apply(unfold coeff-pCons-Suc)
  apply(unfold monom-Suc)
  apply (subst poly-y-x-fix-y-deg[of - Max {degree (coeff (pCons a p) i) | i. i ≤
Suc (degree p)}])
  apply (intro allI impI)
  apply (rule Max.coboundedI)
  by (auto simp: hom-distrib intro: exI[of - Suc -])
}
case True show ?thesis by (simp add: True poly-y-x-const)
qed

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-pCons-0: poly-y-x (pCons 0 p) = map-poly (pCons 0) (poly-y-x p)
proof(cases p=0)
case False
interpret mc: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom pCons 0..
interpret mm: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. \text{monom } x \text{ for } i..$ 
from False show ?thesis
  apply (unfold poly-y-x-def degree-pCons-eq)
  apply (unfold sum.atMost-Suc-shift)
  by (simp add: hom-distrib monom-Suc)
qed simp

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-map-poly-pCons-0: poly-y-x (map-poly (pCons 0) p) = pCons 0
(poly-y-x p)
proof -
let ?l =  $\lambda i j. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (pCons 0 (\text{coeff } p i)) j) i) j$ 
let ?r =  $\lambda i j. pCons 0 (\text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{coeff } p i) j) i) j)$ 
have *:  $(\sum_{j \leq \text{degree } (pCons 0 (\text{coeff } p i))} ?l i j) = (\sum_{j \leq \text{degree } (\text{coeff } p i)} ?r$ 

```

```

i j) for i
  proof(cases coeff p i = 0)
    case True then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
      apply (unfold degree-pCons-eq[OF False])
      apply (unfold sum.atMost-Suc-shift,simp)
      apply (fold monom-Suc)..
    qed
  show ?thesis
    apply (unfold poly-y-x-def)
    apply (unfold hom-distrib pCons-0-hom.degree-map-poly-hom pCons-0-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom)
    unfolding *..
  qed

```

```

interpretation poly-y-x-hom: comm-monoid-add-hom poly-y-x :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add
poly poly  $\Rightarrow$  -
proof (unfold-locales)
  fix p q :: 'a poly poly
  show poly-y-x (p + q) = poly-y-x p + poly-y-x q
  proof (induct p arbitrary:q)
    case 0 show ?case by simp
  next
    case p: (pCons a p)
    show ?case
      proof (induct q)
        case q: (pCons b q)
        show ?case
          apply (unfold add-pCons)
          apply (unfold poly-y-x-pCons)
          apply (unfold p)
          by (simp add: poly-y-x-const ac-simps hom-distrib)
        qed auto
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

poly-y-x is bijective.

```

lemma poly-y-x-poly-lift:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly
  shows poly-y-x (poly-lift p) = [:p:]
  apply(subst poly-y-x-fix-y-deg[of - 0],force)
  apply(subst(10) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric])
  by (auto simp add: monom-sum monom-0 hom-distrib)

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-id[simp]:
  fixes p:: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly poly
  shows poly-y-x (poly-y-x p) = p
proof (induct p)

```

```

case 0
then show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons a p)
  interpret mm: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. \text{monom } x \ i$  for i..
  interpret mc: map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom pCons 0 ..
  have pCons-as-add: pCons a p = [:a:] + pCons 0 p by simp
  from pCons show ?case
    apply (unfold pCons-as-add)
    by (simp add: poly-y-x-pCons poly-y-x-poly-lift poly-y-x-map-poly-pCons-0 hom-distrib)
qed

```

```

interpretation poly-y-x-hom:
  bijective poly-y-x :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add poly poly  $\Rightarrow$  -
  by(unfold bijective-eq-bij, auto intro!:o-bij[of poly-y-x])

```

```

lemma inv-poly-y-x[simp]: Hilbert-Choice.inv poly-y-x = poly-y-x by auto

```

```

interpretation poly-y-x-hom: comm-monoid-add-isom poly-y-x
  by (unfold-locales, auto)

```

```

lemma pCons-as-add:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  shows pCons a p = [:a:] + monom 1 1 * p by (auto simp: monom-Suc)

```

```

lemma mult-pCons-0: (*) (pCons 0 1) = pCons 0 by auto

```

```

lemma pCons-0-as-mult:
  shows pCons (0 :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1) = ( $\lambda p. \text{pCons } 0 \ 1 * p$ ) by auto

```

```

lemma map-poly-pCons-0-as-mult:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly poly
  shows map-poly (pCons 0) p = [:pCons 0 1:] * p
  apply (subst(1) pCons-0-as-mult)
  apply (fold smult-as-map-poly) by simp

```

```

lemma poly-y-x-monom:
  fixes a :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  shows poly-y-x (monom a n) = smult (monom 1 n) (poly-lift a)

```

```

proof (cases a = 0)

```

```

  case True then show ?thesis by simp

```

```

next

```

```

  case False

```

```

  interpret map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. c * x$  for c :: 'a poly..

```

```

  from False show ?thesis

```

```

    apply (unfold poly-y-x-def)

```

```

    apply (unfold degree-monom-eq)

```

```

    apply (subst(2) lessThan-Suc-atMost[symmetric])

```

```

    apply (unfold sum.lessThan-Suc)

```

```

  apply (subst sum.neutral,force)
  apply (subst(14) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric])
  apply (unfold smult-as-map-poly)
  by (auto simp: monom-altdef[unfolded x-as-monom x-pow-n,symmetric] hom-distrib)
qed

```

lemma *poly-y-x-smult*:

```

  fixes c :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  shows poly-y-x (smult c p) = poly-lift c * poly-y-x p (is ?l = ?r)
  proof -
    have smult c p = (∑ i ≤ degree p. monom (coeff (smult c p) i) i)
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) degree-smult-le poly-as-sum-of-monom's sum.cong)
    also have ... = (∑ i ≤ degree p. monom (c * coeff p i) i)
      by auto
    also have poly-y-x ... = poly-lift c * (∑ i ≤ degree p. smult (monom 1 i) (poly-lift
      (coeff p i)))
      by (simp add: poly-y-x-monom hom-distrib)
    also have ... = poly-lift c * poly-y-x (∑ i ≤ degree p. monom (coeff p i) i)
      by (simp add: poly-y-x-monom hom-distrib)
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: poly-as-sum-of-monom's)
  qed

```

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom*:

```

  comm-semiring-isom poly-y-x :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly poly ⇒ -
  proof
    fix p q :: 'a poly poly
    show poly-y-x (p * q) = poly-y-x p * poly-y-x q
    proof (induct p)
      case (pCons a p)
      show ?case
        apply (unfold mult-pCons-left)
        apply (unfold hom-distrib)
        apply (unfold poly-y-x-smult)
        apply (unfold poly-y-x-pCons-0)
        apply (unfold pCons)
        by (simp add: poly-y-x-pCons map-poly-pCons-0-as-mult field-simps)
    qed simp
  qed

```

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom: comm-ring-isom poly-y-x..*

interpretation *poly-y-x-hom: idom-isom poly-y-x..*

lemma *Max-degree-coeff-pCons*:

```

  Max { degree (coeff (pCons a p) i) | i. i ≤ degree (pCons a p) } =
  max (degree a) (Max { degree (coeff p x) | x. x ≤ degree p })
  proof (cases p = 0)
    case False show ?thesis
      unfolding degree-pCons-eq[OF False]
      unfolding image-Collect[symmetric]

```

```

unfolding atMost-def[symmetric]
apply(subst(1) atLeast0AtMost[symmetric])
unfolding atLeastAtMost-insertL[OF le0,symmetric]
unfolding image-insert
apply(subst Max-insert,simp,simp)
unfolding image-Suc-atLeastAtMost [symmetric]
unfolding image-image
unfolding atLeast0AtMost by simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma degree-poly-y-x:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly poly
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows degree (poly-y-x p) = Max { degree (coeff p i) | i. i ≤ degree p }
    (is - = ?d p)
  using assms
proof(induct p)
  interpret rhm: map-poly-comm-ring-hom coeff-lift ..
  let ?f = λp i j. monom (monom (coeff (coeff p i) j) i) j
  case (pCons a p)
    show ?case
  proof(cases p=0)
    case True show ?thesis unfolding True unfolding poly-y-x-pCons by auto
  next case False
    note IH = pCons(2)[OF False]
    let ?a = poly-lift a
    let ?p = map-poly (pCons 0) (poly-y-x p)
    show ?thesis
  proof(cases rule:linorder-cases[of degree ?a degree ?p])
    case less
      have dle: degree a ≤ degree (poly-y-x p)
        apply(rule le-trans[OF less-imp-le[OF less[simplified]]])
        using degree-map-poly-le by auto
      show ?thesis
        unfolding poly-y-x-pCons
        unfolding degree-add-eq-right[OF less]
        unfolding Max-degree-coeff-pCons
        unfolding IH[symmetric]
        unfolding max-absorb2[OF dle]
        apply (rule degree-map-poly) by auto
    next case equal
      have dega: degree ?a = degree a by auto
      have degp: degree (poly-y-x p) = degree a
        using equal[unfolded dega]
      using degree-map-poly[of pCons 0 poly-y-x p] by auto
      have *: degree (?a + ?p) = degree a
      proof(cases a = 0)
        case True show ?thesis using equal unfolding True by auto

```

```

    next case False show ?thesis
      apply(rule antisym)
      apply(rule degree-add-le, simp, fold equal, simp)
      apply(rule le-degree)
      unfolding coeff-add
      using False
      by auto
    qed
  show ?thesis unfolding poly-y-x-pCons
    unfolding *
    unfolding Max-degree-coeff-pCons
    unfolding IH[symmetric]
    unfolding degp by auto
  next case greater
    have dge: degree a ≥ degree (poly-y-x p)
      apply(rule le-trans[OF - less-imp-le[OF greater[simplified]]])
      by auto
    show ?thesis
      unfolding poly-y-x-pCons
      unfolding degree-add-eq-left[OF greater]
      unfolding Max-degree-coeff-pCons
      unfolding IH[symmetric]
      unfolding max-absorb1[OF dge] by simp
    qed
  qed
qed auto
end

```

4.2 Resultant

This theory contains facts about resultants which are required for addition and multiplication of algebraic numbers.

The results are taken from the textbook [2, pages 227ff and 235ff].

theory *Resultant*

imports

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra

Subresultants.Resultant-Prelim

Berkamp-Zassenhaus.Unique-Factorization-Poly

Bivariate-Polynomials

begin

4.2.1 Sylvester matrices and vector representation of polynomials

definition *vec-of-poly-rev-shifted* where

vec-of-poly-rev-shifted p n j ≡

vec n (λi. if i ≤ j ∧ j ≤ degree p + i then coeff p (degree p + i - j) else 0)

lemma *vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-dim*[simp]: $\dim\text{-vec } (\text{vec-of-poly-rev-shifted } p \ n \ j) = n$

unfolding *vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *col-sylvester*:

fixes $p \ q$

defines $m \equiv \text{degree } p$ **and** $n \equiv \text{degree } q$

assumes $j: j < m+n$

shows $\text{col } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \ q) \ j =$

$\text{vec-of-poly-rev-shifted } p \ n \ j \ @_v \ \text{vec-of-poly-rev-shifted } q \ m \ j$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof

note [simp] = $m\text{-def}[\text{symmetric}] \ n\text{-def}[\text{symmetric}]$

show $\dim\text{-vec } ?l = \dim\text{-vec } ?r$ **by** *simp*

fix i **assume** $i < \dim\text{-vec } ?r$ **hence** $i: i < m+n$ **by** *auto*

show $?l \ \$ \ i = ?r \ \$ \ i$

unfolding *vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-def*

apply (*subst index-col*) **using** i **apply** *simp* **using** j **apply** *simp*

apply (*subst sylvester-index-mat*) **using** i **apply** *simp* **using** j **apply** *simp*

apply (*cases i < n*) **apply** *force* **using** i **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *inj-on-diff-nat2*: $\text{inj-on } (\lambda i. (n::\text{nat}) - i) \ \{..n\}$ **by** (*rule inj-onI, auto*)

lemma *image-diff-atMost*: $(\lambda i. (n::\text{nat}) - i) \ ' \ \{..n\} = \{..n\}$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

unfolding *set-eq-iff*

proof (*intro allI iffI*)

fix x **assume** $x: x \in ?r$

thus $x \in ?l$ **unfolding** *image-def mem-Collect-eq*

by (*intro bexI[of - n-x], auto*)

qed *auto*

lemma *sylvester-sum-mat-upper*:

fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$ *poly*

defines $m \equiv \text{degree } p$ **and** $n \equiv \text{degree } q$

assumes $i: i < n$

shows $(\sum_{j < m+n} \text{monom } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \ q \ \$\$ \ (i,j)) \ (m + n - \text{Suc } j)) =$

$\text{monom } 1 \ (n - \text{Suc } i) * p$ (**is** $\text{sum } ?f \ - = ?r$)

proof –

have $n1: n \geq 1$ **using** i **by** *auto*

define $ni1$ **where** $ni1 = n - \text{Suc } i$

hence $ni1: n - i = \text{Suc } ni1$ **using** i **by** *auto*

define l **where** $l = m + n - 1$

hence $l: \text{Suc } l = m + n$ **using** $n1$ **by** *auto*

let $?g = \lambda j. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } (\text{monom } 1 \ (n - \text{Suc } i) * p) \ j) \ j$

let $?p = \lambda j. \ l - j$

have $\text{sum } ?f \ \{..<m+n\} = \text{sum } ?f \ \{..l\}$

unfolding $l[\text{symmetric}]$ **unfolding** *lessThan-Suc-atMost..*

also {

fix j **assume** $j: j \leq l$


```

have ?f j = ((λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (n-i) * p) (Suc j)) j) ∘ ?p) j
  apply(subst sylvester-index-mat2)
  using i j unfolding l-def m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
  by (auto simp add: Suc-diff-Suc)
also have ... = (?g ∘ ?p) j
  unfolding ni1
  unfolding coeff-monom-Suc
  unfolding ni1-def
  using i by auto
finally have ?f j = (?g ∘ ?p) j.
}
hence (∑ j≤l. ?f j) = (∑ j≤l. (?g ∘ ?p) j) using l by auto
also have ... = (∑ j≤l. ?g j)
  unfolding l-def
  using sum.reindex[OF inj-on-diff-nat2, symmetric, unfolded image-diff-atMost].
also have degree ?r ≤ l
  using degree-mult-le[of monom 1 (n-Suc i) p]
  unfolding l-def m-def
  unfolding degree-monom-eq[OF one-neq-zero] using i by auto
from poly-as-sum-of-monomials[OF this]
have (∑ j≤l. ?g j) = ?r.
finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

lemma *sylvester-sum-mat-lower*:

```

fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
assumes ni: n ≤ i and imn: i < m+n
shows (∑ j<m+n. monom (sylvester-mat p q $$ (i,j)) (m + n - Suc j)) =
  monom 1 (m + n - Suc i) * q (is sum ?f - = ?r)
proof -
  define l where l = m+n-1
  hence l: Suc l = m+n using imn by auto
  define mni1 where mni1 = m + n - Suc i
  hence mni1: m+n-i = Suc mni1 using imn by auto
  let ?g = λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (m + n - Suc i) * q) j) j
  let ?p = λj. l-j
  have sum ?f {..<m+n} = sum ?f {..l}
    unfolding l[symmetric] unfolding lessThan-Suc-atMost..
  also {
    fix j assume j: j≤l
    have ?f j = ((λj. monom (coeff (monom 1 (m+n-i) * q) (Suc j)) j) ∘ ?p) j
      apply(subst sylvester-index-mat2)
      using ni imn j unfolding l-def m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
      by (auto simp add: Suc-diff-Suc)
    also have ... = (?g ∘ ?p) j
      unfolding mni1
      unfolding coeff-monom-Suc
      unfolding mni1-def..
  }

```

finally have $?f j = \dots$
 }
 hence $(\sum j \leq l. ?f j) = (\sum j \leq l. (?g \circ ?p) j)$ by *auto*
 also have $\dots = (\sum j \leq l. ?g j)$
 using *sum.reindex[OF inj-on-diff-nat2,symmetric,unfolded image-diff-atMost]*.
 also have $\text{degree } ?r \leq l$
 using *degree-mult-le[of monom 1 (m+n-1-i) q]*
 unfolding *l-def n-def[symmetric]*
 unfolding *degree-monom-eq[OF one-neq-zero]* using *ni imn* by *auto*
 from *poly-as-sum-of-monoms'[OF this]*
 have $(\sum j \leq l. ?g j) = ?r$.
 finally show *?thesis*.
 qed

definition *vec-of-poly* $p \equiv \text{let } m = \text{degree } p \text{ in } \text{vec } (\text{Suc } m) (\lambda i. \text{coeff } p (m-i))$

definition *poly-of-vec* $v \equiv \text{let } d = \text{dim-vec } v \text{ in } \sum_{i < d}. \text{monom } (v \$ (d - \text{Suc } i))$
 i

lemma *poly-of-vec-of-poly[simp]*:
 fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add poly}$
 shows *poly-of-vec (vec-of-poly p) = p*
 unfolding *poly-of-vec-def vec-of-poly-def Let-def*
 unfolding *dim-vec*
 unfolding *lessThan-Suc-atMost*
 using *poly-as-sum-of-monoms[of p]* by *auto*

lemma *poly-of-vec-0[simp]*: *poly-of-vec (0_v n) = 0* unfolding *poly-of-vec-def Let-def*
 by *auto*

lemma *poly-of-vec-0-iff[simp]*:
 fixes $v :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add vec}$
 shows *poly-of-vec v = 0 \longleftrightarrow v = 0_v (dim-vec v) (is ?v = - \longleftrightarrow - = ?z)*

proof
 assume $?v = 0$
 hence $\forall i \in \{.. < \text{dim-vec } v\}. v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i) = 0$
 unfolding *poly-of-vec-def Let-def*
 by (*subst sum-monom-0-iff[symmetric], auto*)
 hence $a: \bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i) = 0$ by *auto*
 { fix i assume $i < \text{dim-vec } v$
 hence $v \$ i = 0$ using *a[of dim-vec v - Suc i]* by *auto*
 }
 thus $v = ?z$ by *auto*
 next assume $r: v = ?z$
 show $?v = 0$ apply (*subst r*) by *auto*
 qed

lemma *degree-sum-smaller*:

assumes $n > 0$ *finite A*
shows $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{degree } (f x) < n) \implies \text{degree } (\sum_{x \in A}. f x) < n$
using $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$
by (*induct rule: finite-induct*)
(simp-all add: degree-add-less assms)

lemma *degree-poly-of-vec-less:*
fixes $v :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add vec}$
assumes $\text{dim}: \text{dim-vec } v > 0$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{poly-of-vec } v) < \text{dim-vec } v$
unfolding *poly-of-vec-def Let-def*
apply (*rule degree-sum-smaller*)
using dim **apply** *force*
apply *force*
unfolding *lessThan-iff*
by (*metis degree-0 degree-monom-eq dim monom-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *coeff-poly-of-vec:*
 $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-of-vec } v) i = (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } v \text{ then } v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } i) \text{ else } 0)$
(is ?l = ?r)
proof –
have $?l = (\sum_{x < \text{dim-vec } v}. \text{if } x = i \text{ then } v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - \text{Suc } x) \text{ else } 0)$ *(is - = ?m)*
unfolding *poly-of-vec-def Let-def coeff-sum coeff-monom ..*
also have $\dots = ?r$
proof (*cases i < dim-vec v*)
case *False*
show *?thesis*
by (*subst sum.neutral, insert False, auto*)
next
case *True*
show *?thesis*
by (*subst sum.remove[of - i], force, force simp: True, subst sum.neutral, insert True, auto*)
qed
finally show *?thesis .*
qed

lemma *vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-scalar-prod:*
fixes $p v$
defines $q \equiv \text{poly-of-vec } v$
assumes $m[\text{simp}]: \text{degree } p = m$ **and** $n: \text{dim-vec } v = n$
assumes $j: j < m+n$
shows $\text{vec-of-poly-rev-shifted } p n (n+m-\text{Suc } j) \cdot v = \text{coeff } (p * q) j$ *(is ?l = ?r)*
proof –
have $\text{id1}: \bigwedge i. m + i - (n + m - \text{Suc } j) = i + \text{Suc } j - n$
using j **by** *auto*
let $?g = \lambda i. \text{if } i \leq n + m - \text{Suc } j \wedge n - \text{Suc } j \leq i \text{ then } \text{coeff } p (i + \text{Suc } j - n) * v \$ i \text{ else } 0$

```

have ?thesis = (( $\sum i = 0..<n. ?g i$ ) =
  ( $\sum i \leq j. \text{coeff } p \ i * (\text{if } j - i < n \text{ then } v \ \$ (n - \text{Suc } (j - i)) \text{ else } 0)$ )) (is -
= (?l = ?r))
  unfolding vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-def coeff-mult m scalar-prod-def n q-def
    coeff-poly-of-vec
  by (subst sum.cong, insert id1, auto)
also have ...
proof -
  have ?r = ( $\sum i \leq j. (\text{if } j - i < n \text{ then } \text{coeff } p \ i * v \ \$ (n - \text{Suc } (j - i)) \text{ else } 0)$ )
(is - = sum ?f -)
  by (rule sum.cong, auto)
  also have sum ?f {..j} = sum ?f ({ $i. i \leq j \wedge j - i < n$ }  $\cup$  { $i. i \leq j \wedge \neg j - i < n$ })
(is - = sum - (?R1  $\cup$  ?R2))
  by (rule sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... = sum ?f ?R1 + sum ?f ?R2
  by (subst sum.union-disjoint, auto)
  also have sum ?f ?R2 = 0
  by (rule sum.neutral, auto)
  also have sum ?f ?R1 + 0 = sum ( $\lambda i. \text{coeff } p \ i * v \ \$ (i + n - \text{Suc } j)$ ) ?R1
(is - = sum ?F -)
  by (subst sum.cong, auto simp: ac-simps)
  also have ... = sum ?F ((?R1  $\cap$  {..m})  $\cup$  (?R1 - {..m}))
(is - = sum - (?R  $\cup$  ?R'))
  by (rule sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... = sum ?F ?R + sum ?F ?R'
  by (subst sum.union-disjoint, auto)
  also have sum ?F ?R' = 0
proof -
  {
    fix x
    assume  $x > m$ 
    from coeff-eq-0[OF this[folded m]]
    have ?F x = 0 by simp
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by (subst sum.neutral, auto)
qed
finally have r: ?r = sum ?F ?R by simp

have ?l = sum ?g ({ $i. i < n \wedge i \leq n + m - \text{Suc } j \wedge n - \text{Suc } j \leq i$ }
 $\cup$  { $i. i < n \wedge \neg (i \leq n + m - \text{Suc } j \wedge n - \text{Suc } j \leq i)$ })
(is - = sum - (?L1  $\cup$  ?L2))
  by (rule sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... = sum ?g ?L1 + sum ?g ?L2
  by (subst sum.union-disjoint, auto)
  also have sum ?g ?L2 = 0
  by (rule sum.neutral, auto)
  also have sum ?g ?L1 + 0 = sum ( $\lambda i. \text{coeff } p \ (i + \text{Suc } j - n) * v \ \$ i$ ) ?L1

```

```

    (is - = sum ?G -)
    by (subst sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... = sum ?G (?L1 ∩ {i. i + Suc j - n ≤ m} ∪ (?L1 - {i. i +
Suc j - n ≤ m}))
    (is - = sum - (?L ∪ ?L'))
    by (subst sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... = sum ?G ?L + sum ?G ?L'
    by (subst sum.union-disjoint, auto)
  also have sum ?G ?L' = 0
  proof -
    {
      fix x
      assume x + Suc j - n > m
      from coeff-eq-0[OF this[folded m]]
      have ?G x = 0 by simp
    }
  thus ?thesis
    by (subst sum.neutral, auto)
  qed
  finally have l: ?l = sum ?G ?L by simp

  let ?bij = λ i. i + n - Suc j
  {
    fix x
    assume x: j < m + n Suc (x + j) - n ≤ m x < n n - Suc j ≤ x
    define y where y = x + Suc j - n
    from x have x + Suc j ≥ n by auto
    with x have xy: x = ?bij y unfolding y-def by auto
    from x have y: y ∈ ?R unfolding y-def by auto
    have x ∈ ?bij ' ?R unfolding xy using y by blast
  } note tedious = this
  show ?thesis unfolding l r
    by (rule sum.reindex-cong[of ?bij], insert j, auto simp: inj-on-def tedious)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma sylvester-vec-poly:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-0 poly
  defines m ≡ degree p
         and n ≡ degree q
  assumes v: v ∈ carrier-vec (m+n)
  shows poly-of-vec (transpose-mat (sylvester-mat p q) *v v) =
    poly-of-vec (vec-first v n) * p + poly-of-vec (vec-last v m) * q (is ?l = ?r)
  proof (rule poly-eqI)
    fix i
    note mn[simp] = m-def[symmetric] n-def[symmetric]
    let ?Tv = transpose-mat (sylvester-mat p q) *v v
    have dim: dim-vec (vec-first v n) = n dim-vec (vec-last v m) = m dim-vec ?Tv

```

```

= n + m
  using v by auto
  have if-distrib:  $\bigwedge x y z. (if\ x\ then\ y\ else\ (0 :: 'a)) * z = (if\ x\ then\ y * z\ else\ 0)$ 
    by auto
  show coeff ?l i = coeff ?r i
  proof (cases i < m+n)
    case False
      hence i-mn:  $i \geq m+n$ 
        and i-n:  $\bigwedge x. x \leq i \wedge x < n \longleftrightarrow x < n$ 
        and i-m:  $\bigwedge x. x \leq i \wedge x < m \longleftrightarrow x < m$  by auto
      have coeff ?r i =
        ( $\sum x < n. vec\ first\ v\ n\ \$ (n - Suc\ x) * coeff\ p\ (i - x)$ ) +
        ( $\sum x < m. vec\ last\ v\ m\ \$ (m - Suc\ x) * coeff\ q\ (i - x)$ )
        (is - = sum ?f - + sum ?g -)
      unfolding coeff-add coeff-mult Let-def
      unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec dim if-distrib
      unfolding atMost-def
      apply(subst sum.inter-filter[symmetric],simp)
      apply(subst sum.inter-filter[symmetric],simp)
      unfolding mem-Collect-eq
      unfolding i-n i-m
      unfolding lessThan-def by simp
    also { fix x assume x:  $x < n$ 
      have coeff p (i-x) = 0
        apply(rule coeff-eq-0) using i-mn x unfolding m-def by auto
      hence ?f x = 0 by auto
    } hence sum ?f {.. $n$ } = 0 by auto
    also { fix x assume x:  $x < m$ 
      have coeff q (i-x) = 0
        apply(rule coeff-eq-0) using i-mn x unfolding n-def by auto
      hence ?g x = 0 by auto
    } hence sum ?g {.. $m$ } = 0 by auto
    finally have coeff ?r i = 0 by auto
    also from False have 0 = coeff ?l i
      unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec dim sum.distrib[symmetric] by auto
    finally show ?thesis by auto
  next case True
    hence coeff ?l i = (transpose-mat (sylvester-mat p q) *v v) $ (n + m - Suc
i)
      unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec dim sum.distrib[symmetric] by auto
    also have ... = coeff (p * poly-of-vec (vec-first v n) + q * poly-of-vec (vec-last
v m)) i
      apply(subst index-mult-mat-vec) using True apply simp
      apply(subst row-transpose) using True apply simp
      apply(subst col-sylvester)
      unfolding mn using True apply simp
      apply(subst vec-first-last-append[of v n m, symmetric]) using v apply(simp
add: add.commute)
      apply(subst scalar-prod-append)

```

```

    apply (rule carrier-vecI, simp)+
  apply (subst vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-scalar-prod, simp, simp) using True apply
simp
  apply (subst add.commute[of n m])
  apply (subst vec-of-poly-rev-shifted-scalar-prod, simp, simp) using True apply
simp
  by simp
  also have ... =
    (∑ x≤i. (if x < n then vec-first v n $ (n - Suc x) else 0) * coeff p (i - x))
+
    (∑ x≤i. (if x < m then vec-last v m $ (m - Suc x) else 0) * coeff q (i - x))
  unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec[of vec-first v n, unfolded dim-vec-first, symmetric]
  unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec[of vec-last v m, unfolded dim-vec-last, symmetric]
  unfolding coeff-mult[symmetric] by (simp add: mult.commute)
  also have ... = coeff ?r i
  unfolding coeff-add coeff-mult Let-def
  unfolding coeff-poly-of-vec dim..
  finally show ?thesis.
qed
qed

```

4.2.2 Homomorphism and Resultant

Here we prove Lemma 7.3.1 of the textbook.

lemma(in *comm-ring-hom*) *resultant-sub-map-poly*:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a poly
  shows hom (resultant-sub m n p q) = resultant-sub m n (map-poly hom p)
(map-poly hom q)
  (is ?l = ?r')

```

proof –

```

  let ?mh = map-poly hom
  have ?l = det (sylvester-mat-sub m n (?mh p) (?mh q))
  unfolding resultant-sub-def
  apply(subst sylvester-mat-sub-map[symmetric]) by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding resultant-sub-def.

```

qed

4.2.3 Resultant as Polynomial Expression

context begin

This context provides notions for proving Lemma 7.2.1 of the textbook.

private fun *mk-poly-sub* **where**

```

  mk-poly-sub A l 0 = A
| mk-poly-sub A l (Suc j) = mat-addcol (monom 1 (Suc j)) l (l - Suc j) (mk-poly-sub
A l j)

```

definition *mk-poly* A = *mk-poly-sub* (map-mat coeff-lift A) (dim-col A - 1)
(dim-col A - 1)

private lemma *mk-poly-sub-dim*[simp]:
 $\dim\text{-row } (mk\text{-poly-sub } A \ l \ j) = \dim\text{-row } A$
 $\dim\text{-col } (mk\text{-poly-sub } A \ l \ j) = \dim\text{-col } A$
by (*induct j, auto*)

private lemma *mk-poly-sub-carrier*:
assumes $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$ **shows** $mk\text{-poly-sub } A \ l \ j \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$
apply (*rule carrier-matI*) **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

private lemma *mk-poly-dim*[simp]:
 $\dim\text{-col } (mk\text{-poly } A) = \dim\text{-col } A$
 $\dim\text{-row } (mk\text{-poly } A) = \dim\text{-row } A$
unfolding *mk-poly-def* **by** *auto*

private lemma *mk-poly-sub-others*[simp]:
assumes $l \neq j'$ **and** $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ **and** $j' < \dim\text{-col } A$
shows $mk\text{-poly-sub } A \ l \ j \ \$\$ (i, j') = A \ \$\$ (i, j')$
using *assms* **by** (*induct j; simp*)

private lemma *mk-poly-others*[simp]:
assumes $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ **and** $j < \dim\text{-col } A - 1$
shows $mk\text{-poly } A \ \$\$ (i, j) = [: A \ \$\$ (i, j) :]$
unfolding *mk-poly-def*
apply (*subst mk-poly-sub-others*)
using $i \ j$ **by** *auto*

private lemma *mk-poly-delete*[simp]:
assumes $i < \dim\text{-row } A$
shows $mat\text{-delete } (mk\text{-poly } A) \ i \ (\dim\text{-col } A - 1) = map\text{-mat } coeff\text{-lift } (mat\text{-delete } A \ i \ (\dim\text{-col } A - 1))$
apply (*rule eq-matI*) **unfolding** *mat-delete-def* **by** *auto*

private lemma *col-mk-poly-sub*[simp]:
assumes $l \neq j'$ **and** $j' < \dim\text{-col } A$
shows $col \ (mk\text{-poly-sub } A \ l \ j) \ j' = col \ A \ j'$
by (*rule eq-vecI; insert assms; simp*)

private lemma *det-mk-poly-sub*:
assumes $A: (A :: 'a :: comm\text{-ring-1 } poly \ mat) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ **and** $i: i < n$
shows $det \ (mk\text{-poly-sub } A \ (n-1) \ i) = det \ A$
using i
proof (*induct i*)
case (*Suc i*)
show *?case* **unfolding** *mk-poly-sub.simps*
apply (*subst det-addcol[of - n]*)
using *Suc* **apply** *simp*
using *Suc* **apply** *simp*
apply (*rule mk-poly-sub-carrier[OF A]*)


```

    using Suc by auto
  qed simp

private lemma det-mk-poly:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat
  shows det (mk-poly A) = [: det A :]
proof (cases dim-row A = dim-col A)
  case True
  define n where n = dim-col A
  have map-mat coeff-lift A ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) by simp
  hence sq: map-mat coeff-lift A ∈ carrier-mat (dim-col A) (dim-col A) unfolding
  True.
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases dim-col A = 0)
    case True thus ?thesis unfolding det-def by simp
    next case False thus ?thesis
    unfolding mk-poly-def
    by (subst det-mk-poly-sub[OF sq]; simp)
  qed
  next case False
  hence f2: dim-row A = dim-col A ⟷ False by simp
  hence f3: dim-row (mk-poly A) = dim-col (mk-poly A) ⟷ False
  unfolding mk-poly-dim by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding det-def unfolding f2 f3 if-False by simp
qed

private fun mk-poly2-row where
  mk-poly2-row A d j pv 0 = pv
| mk-poly2-row A d j pv (Suc n) =
  mk-poly2-row A d j pv n |v n ↦ pv $ n + monom (A$$$ (n,j)) d

private fun mk-poly2-col where
  mk-poly2-col A pv 0 = pv
| mk-poly2-col A pv (Suc m) =
  mk-poly2-row A m (dim-col A - Suc m) (mk-poly2-col A pv m) (dim-row A)

private definition mk-poly2 A ≡ mk-poly2-col A (0v (dim-row A)) (dim-col A)

private lemma mk-poly2-row-dim[simp]: dim-vec (mk-poly2-row A d j pv i) =
dim-vec pv
  by(induct i arbitrary: pv, auto)

private lemma mk-poly2-col-dim[simp]: dim-vec (mk-poly2-col A pv j) = dim-vec
pv
  by (induct j arbitrary: pv, auto)

private lemma mk-poly2-row:
  assumes n: n ≤ dim-vec pv
  shows mk-poly2-row A d j pv n $ i =

```

```

      (if i < n then pv $ i + monom (A $$ (i,j)) d else pv $ i)
    using n
  proof (induct n arbitrary: pv)
    case (Suc n) thus ?case
      unfolding mk-poly2-row.simps by (cases rule: linorder-cases[of i n],auto)
  qed simp

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-row-col:
  assumes dim[simp]: dim-vec pv = n dim-row A = n and j: j < dim-col A
  shows mk-poly2-row A d j pv n = pv + map-vec (λa. monom a d) (col A j)
  apply rule using mk-poly2-row[of - pv] j by auto

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-col:
  fixes pv :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly vec and A :: 'a mat
  assumes i: i < dim-row A and dim: dim-row A = dim-vec pv
  shows mk-poly2-col A pv j $ i = pv $ i + (∑ j' < j. monom (A $$ (i, dim-col A
  - Suc j')) j')
  using dim
  proof (induct j arbitrary: pv)
    case (Suc j) show ?case
      unfolding mk-poly2-col.simps
      apply (subst mk-poly2-row)
      using Suc apply simp
      unfolding Suc(1)[OF Suc(2)]
      using i by (simp add: add.assoc)
  qed simp

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-pre:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes i: i < dim-row A
  shows mk-poly2 A $ i = (∑ j' < dim-col A. monom (A $$ (i, dim-col A - Suc
  j')) j')
  unfolding mk-poly2-def
  apply (subst mk-poly2-col) using i by auto

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2:
  fixes A :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 mat
  assumes i: i < dim-row A
  and c: dim-col A > 0
  shows mk-poly2 A $ i = (∑ j' < dim-col A. monom (A $$ (i,j')) (dim-col A -
  Suc j'))
  (is ?l = sum ?f ?S)
  proof -
    define l where l = dim-col A - 1
    have dim: dim-col A = Suc l unfolding l-def using i c by auto
    let ?g = λj. l - j
    have ?l = sum (?f ∘ ?g) ?S unfolding l-def mk-poly2-pre[OF i] by auto
    also have ... = sum ?f ?S
      unfolding dim

```

```

    unfolding lessThan-Suc-atMost
    using sum.reindex[OF inj-on-diff-nat2,symmetric,unfolded image-diff-atMost].
    finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-sylvester-upper:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  assumes i: i < degree q
  shows mk-poly2 (sylvester-mat p q) $ i = monom 1 (degree q - Suc i) * p
  apply (subst mk-poly2)
    using i apply simp using i apply simp
  apply (subst sylvester-sum-mat-upper[OF i,symmetric])
  apply (rule sum.cong)
    unfolding sylvester-mat-dim lessThan-Suc-atMost apply simp
  by auto

```

```

private lemma mk-poly2-sylvester-lower:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
  assumes mi: i ≥ degree q and inm: i < degree p + degree q
  shows mk-poly2 (sylvester-mat p q) $ i = monom 1 (degree p + degree q - Suc
i) * q
  apply (subst mk-poly2)
    using inm apply simp using mi inm apply simp
  unfolding sylvester-mat-dim
  using sylvester-sum-mat-lower[OF mi inm]
  apply (subst sylvester-sum-mat-lower) using mi inm by auto

```

```

private lemma foo:
  fixes v :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 vec
  shows monom 1 d ·v map-vec coeff-lift v = map-vec (λa. monom a d) v
  apply (rule eq-vecI)
  unfolding index-map-vec index-col
  by (auto simp add: Polynomial.smult-monom)

```

```

private lemma mk-poly-sub-corresp:
  assumes dimA[simp]: dim-col A = Suc l and dimpv[simp]: dim-vec pv = dim-row
A
    and j: j < dim-col A
  shows pv + col (mk-poly-sub (map-mat coeff-lift A) l j) l =
mk-poly2-col A pv (Suc j)
proof(insert j, induct j)
  have le: dim-row A ≤ dim-vec pv using dimpv by simp
  have l: l < dim-col A using dimA by simp
  { case 0 show ?case
    apply (rule eq-vecI)
    using mk-poly2-row[OF le]
    by (auto simp add: monom-0)
  }
  { case (Suc j)

```

```

hence  $j: j < \dim\text{-col } A$  by simp
show ?case
  unfolding mk-poly-sub.simps
  apply(subst col-addcol)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  apply(subst(2) comm-add-vec)
  apply(rule carrier-vecI, simp)
  apply(rule carrier-vecI, simp)
  apply(subst assoc-add-vec[symmetric])
  apply(rule carrier-vecI, rule refl)
  apply(rule carrier-vecI, simp)
  apply(rule carrier-vecI, simp)
  unfolding Suc(1)[OF j]
  apply(subst(2) mk-poly2-col.simps)
  apply(subst mk-poly2-row-col)
  apply simp
  apply simp
  using Suc apply simp
  apply(subst col-mk-poly-sub)
  using Suc apply simp
  using Suc apply simp
  apply(subst col-map-mat)
  using dimA apply simp
  unfolding foo dimA by simp
}
qed

private lemma col-mk-poly-mk-poly2:
  fixes  $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 mat}$ 
  assumes dim: dim-col A > 0
  shows  $\text{col } (mk\text{-poly } A) (\dim\text{-col } A - 1) = mk\text{-poly2 } A$ 
proof -
  define  $l$  where  $l = \dim\text{-col } A - 1$ 
  have dim: dim-col A = Suc l unfolding l-def using dim by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding mk-poly-def mk-poly2-def dim
    apply(subst mk-poly-sub-corresp[symmetric])
    apply(rule dim)
    apply simp
    using dim apply simp
    apply(subst left-zero-vec)
    apply(rule carrier-vecI) using dim apply simp
    apply simp
  done
qed

private lemma mk-poly-mk-poly2:
  fixes  $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 mat}$ 

```

```

assumes dim:  $\dim\text{-col } A > 0$  and i:  $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ 
shows  $\text{mk-poly } A \ \S\ \S \ (i, \dim\text{-col } A - 1) = \text{mk-poly2 } A \ \$ \ i$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{mk-poly } A \ \S\ \S \ (i, \dim\text{-col } A - 1) = \text{col } (\text{mk-poly } A) \ (\dim\text{-col } A - 1) \ \$ \ i$ 
    apply (subst index-col(1)) using dim i by auto
  also note col-mk-poly-mk-poly2[OF dim]
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma mk-poly-sylvester-upper:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  defines m  $\equiv$  degree p and n  $\equiv$  degree q
  assumes i:  $i < n$ 
  shows  $\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \ q) \ \S\ \S \ (i, m + n - 1) = \text{monom } 1 \ (n - \text{Suc } i)$ 
  * p (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
  let ?S = sylvester-mat p q
  have c:  $m+n = \dim\text{-col } ?S$  and r:  $m+n = \dim\text{-row } ?S$  unfolding m-def n-def
by auto
  hence  $\dim\text{-col } ?S > 0$   $i < \dim\text{-row } ?S$  using i by auto
  from mk-poly-mk-poly2[OF this]
  have ?l =  $\text{mk-poly2 } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \ q) \ \$ \ i$  unfolding m-def n-def by auto
  also have ... = ?r
    apply(subst mk-poly2-sylvester-upper)
    using i unfolding n-def m-def by auto
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma mk-poly-sylvester-lower:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  defines m  $\equiv$  degree p and n  $\equiv$  degree q
  assumes ni:  $n \leq i$  and imn:  $i < m+n$ 
  shows  $\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \ q) \ \S\ \S \ (i, m + n - 1) = \text{monom } 1 \ (m + n - \text{Suc } i) * q$  (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
  let ?S = sylvester-mat p q
  have c:  $m+n = \dim\text{-col } ?S$  and r:  $m+n = \dim\text{-row } ?S$  unfolding m-def n-def
by auto
  hence  $\dim\text{-col } ?S > 0$   $i < \dim\text{-row } ?S$  using imn by auto
  from mk-poly-mk-poly2[OF this]
  have ?l =  $\text{mk-poly2 } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \ q) \ \$ \ i$  unfolding m-def n-def by auto
  also have ... = ?r
    apply(subst mk-poly2-sylvester-lower)
    using ni imn unfolding n-def m-def by auto
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

The next lemma corresponds to Lemma 7.2.1.

lemma *resultant-as-poly*:

```

fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
assumes degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0
shows  $\exists p' q'. \text{degree } p' < \text{degree } q \wedge \text{degree } q' < \text{degree } p \wedge$ 
      [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q
proof (intro exI conjI)
  define m where m = degree p
  define n where n = degree q
  define d where d = dim-row (mk-poly (sylvester-mat p q))
  define c where c = ( $\lambda i. \text{coeff-lift } (\text{cofactor } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \text{ } q) \text{ } i \text{ } (m+n-1))$ )
  define p' where p' = ( $\sum i < n. \text{monom } 1 \text{ } (n - \text{Suc } i) * c \text{ } i$ )
  define q' where q' = ( $\sum i < m. \text{monom } 1 \text{ } (m - \text{Suc } i) * c \text{ } (n+i)$ )

  have degc:  $\bigwedge i. \text{degree } (c \text{ } i) = 0$  unfolding c-def by auto

  have dmn: d = m+n and mnd: m + n = d unfolding d-def m-def n-def by
  auto
  have [: resultant p q :] =
    ( $\sum i < d. \text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \text{ } q) \text{ } \$\$ (i, m+n-1) * \text{cofactor } (\text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \text{ } q)) \text{ } i \text{ } (m+n-1)$ )
    unfolding resultant-def
    unfolding det-mk-poly[symmetric]
    unfolding m-def n-def d-def
    apply(rule laplace-expansion-column[of - - degree p + degree q - 1])
    apply(rule carrier-matI) using degp by auto
  also { fix i assume i: i < d
    have d2: d = dim-row (sylvester-mat p q) unfolding d-def by auto
    have cofactor (mk-poly (sylvester-mat p q)) i (m+n-1) =
      (- 1) ^ (i + (m+n-1)) * det (mat-delete (mk-poly (sylvester-mat p q)) i
      (m+n-1))
      using cofactor-def.
    also have ... =
      (- 1) ^ (i+m+n-1) * coeff-lift (det (mat-delete (sylvester-mat p q) i
      (m+n-1)))
      using mk-poly-delete[OF i[unfolded d2]] degp degq
      unfolding m-def n-def by (auto simp add: add.assoc)
    also have i+m+n-1 = i+(m+n-1) using i[folded mnd] by auto
    finally have cofactor (mk-poly (sylvester-mat p q)) i (m+n-1) = c i
      unfolding c-def cofactor-def hom-distrib by simp
    }
  hence ... = ( $\sum i < d. \text{mk-poly } (\text{sylvester-mat } p \text{ } q) \text{ } \$\$ (i, m+n-1) * c \text{ } i$ )
    (is - = sum ?f -) by auto
  also have ... = sum ?f {..\cup {n ..<d} unfolding dmn apply(subst
  ivl-disj-un(8)) by auto
  also have ... = sum ?f {..apply(subst sum.union-disjoint)
  by auto
  also { fix i assume i: i < n
    have ?f i = monom 1 (n - Suc i) * c i * p
      unfolding m-def n-def
      apply(subst mk-poly-sylvester-upper)
  }

```

```

    using i unfolding n-def by auto
  }
  hence sum ?f {.. $n$ } =  $p' * p$  unfolding p'-def sum-distrib-right by auto
  also { fix i assume i:  $i \in \{n..<d\}$ 
    have ?f i = monom 1 (m + n - Suc i) * c i * q
      unfolding m-def n-def
      apply(subst mk-poly-sylvester-lower)
      using i unfolding dmn n-def m-def by auto
    }
  hence sum ?f {.. $d$ } =  $(\sum i=n..<d. \text{monom } 1 (m + n - \text{Suc } i) * c i) * q$ 
    (is - = sum ?h - * -) unfolding sum-distrib-right by auto
  also have {.. $d$ } =  $(\lambda i. i+n) \text{ ' } \{0..<m\}$ 
    by (simp add: dmn)
  also have sum ?h ... = sum (?h o  $(\lambda i. i+n)$ ) {.. $m$ }
    apply(subst sum.reindex[symmetric])
    apply (rule inj-onI) by auto
  also have ... =  $q'$  unfolding q'-def apply(rule sum.cong) by (auto simp add:
  add.commute)
  finally show main: [:resultant p q:] =  $p' * p + q' * q$ .
  show degree p' < n
    unfolding p'-def
    apply(rule degree-sum-smaller)
    using degq[folded n-def] apply force+
  proof -
    fix i assume i:  $i \in \{..<n\}$ 
    show degree (monom 1 (n - Suc i) * c i) < n
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-mult-le)
      unfolding add.right-neutral degc
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-monom-le) using i by auto
    qed
  show degree q' < m
    unfolding q'-def
    apply (rule degree-sum-smaller)
    using degp[folded m-def] apply force+
  proof -
    fix i assume i:  $i \in \{..<m\}$ 
    show degree (monom 1 (m - Suc i) * c (n+i)) < m
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-mult-le)
      unfolding add.right-neutral degc
      apply (rule order.strict-trans1)
      apply (rule degree-monom-le) using i by auto
    qed
  qed
end

```

4.2.4 Resultant as Nonzero Polynomial Expression

lemma *resultant-zero*:

fixes $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$
 assumes $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p > 0 \vee \text{degree } q > 0$
 and $xp: \text{poly } p\ x = 0$ and $xq: \text{poly } q\ x = 0$
 shows $\text{resultant } p\ q = 0$

proof –

{ assume $\text{deg}p: \text{degree } p > 0$ and $\text{deg}q: \text{degree } q > 0$
 obtain $p'\ q'$ where $[: \text{resultant } p\ q :] = p' * p + q' * q$
 using *resultant-as-poly*[OF $\text{deg}p\ \text{deg}q$] by force
 hence $\text{resultant } p\ q = \text{poly } (p' * p + q' * q)\ x$
 using *mpoly-base-conv*(2)[of *resultant p q*] by auto
 also have ... = $\text{poly } p\ x * \text{poly } p'\ x + \text{poly } q\ x * \text{poly } q'\ x$
 unfolding *poly2-def* by simp
 finally have ?thesis using $xp\ xq$ by simp
 } moreover
 { assume $\text{deg}p: \text{degree } p = 0$
 have $p: p = [:0:]$ using xp *degree-0-id*[OF *degp,symmetric*] by (*metis mpoly-base-conv*(2))
 have ?thesis unfolding p using $\text{deg}p\ \text{deg}$ by simp
 } moreover
 { assume $\text{deg}q: \text{degree } q = 0$
 have $q: q = [:0:]$ using xq *degree-0-id*[OF *degq,symmetric*] by (*metis mpoly-base-conv*(2))
 have ?thesis unfolding q using $\text{deg}q\ \text{deg}$ by simp
 }
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto

qed

lemma *poly-resultant-zero*:

fixes $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly poly}$
 assumes $\text{deg}: \text{degree } p > 0 \vee \text{degree } q > 0$
 assumes $p0: \text{poly2 } p\ x\ y = 0$ and $q0: \text{poly2 } q\ x\ y = 0$
 shows $\text{poly } (\text{resultant } p\ q)\ x = 0$

proof –

{ assume $\text{degree } p > 0\ \text{degree } q > 0$
 from *resultant-as-poly*[OF *this*]
 obtain $p'\ q'$ where $[: \text{resultant } p\ q :] = p' * p + q' * q$ by force
 hence $\text{resultant } p\ q = \text{poly } (p' * p + q' * q)\ [:y:]$
 using *mpoly-base-conv*(2)[of *resultant p q*] by auto
 also have $\text{poly } \dots\ x = \text{poly2 } p\ x\ y * \text{poly2 } p'\ x\ y + \text{poly2 } q\ x\ y * \text{poly2 } q'\ x\ y$
 unfolding *poly2-def* by simp
 finally have ?thesis unfolding $p0\ q0$ by simp
 } moreover {
 assume $\text{deg}p: \text{degree } p = 0$
 hence $p: p = [: \text{coeff } p\ 0 :]$ by (*subst degree-0-id*[OF *degp,symmetric*],*simp*)
 hence $\text{resultant } p\ q = \text{coeff } p\ 0 \wedge \text{degree } q$ using *resultant-const*(1) by *metis*
 also have $\text{poly } \dots\ x = \text{poly } (\text{coeff } p\ 0)\ x \wedge \text{degree } q$ by auto
 also have ... = $\text{poly2 } p\ x\ y \wedge \text{degree } q$ unfolding *poly2-def* by (*subst p*, *auto*)
 finally have ?thesis unfolding $p0$ using $\text{deg } \text{deg}p\ \text{zero-power}$ by auto
 } moreover {


```

    assume degq: degree q = 0
    hence q: q = [: coeff q 0 :] by (subst degree-0-id[OF degq,symmetric],simp)
    hence resultant p q = coeff q 0 ^ degree p using resultant-const(2) by metis
    also have poly ... x = poly (coeff q 0) x ^ degree p by auto
    also have ... = poly2 q x y ^ degree p unfolding poly2-def by (subst q, auto)
    finally have ?thesis unfolding q0 using deg degq zero-power by auto
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma resultant-as-nonzero-poly-weak:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: idom poly
  assumes degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0
    and r0: resultant p q ≠ 0
  shows ∃ p' q'. degree p' < degree q ∧ degree q' < degree p ∧
    [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q ∧ p' ≠ 0 ∧ q' ≠ 0
proof -
  obtain p' q'
    where deg: degree p' < degree q degree q' < degree p
      and main: [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q
      using resultant-as-poly[OF degp degq] by auto
  have p0: p ≠ 0 using degp by auto
  have q0: q ≠ 0 using degq by auto
  show ?thesis
proof (intro exI conjI notI)
  assume p' = 0
  hence [: resultant p q :] = q' * q using main by auto
  also hence d0: 0 = degree (q' * q) by (metis degree-pCons-0)
  { assume q' ≠ 0
    hence degree (q' * q) = degree q' + degree q
      apply (rule degree-mult-eq) using q0 by auto
    hence False using d0 degq by auto
  } hence q' = 0 by auto
  finally show False using r0 by auto
next
  assume q' = 0
  hence [: resultant p q :] = p' * p using main by auto
  also
  hence d0: 0 = degree (p' * p) by (metis degree-pCons-0)
  { assume p' ≠ 0
    hence degree (p' * p) = degree p' + degree p
      apply (rule degree-mult-eq) using p0 by auto
    hence False using d0 degp by auto
  } hence p' = 0 by auto
  finally show False using r0 by auto
qed fact+
qed

```

Next lemma corresponds to Lemma 7.2.2 of the textbook

```

lemma resultant-as-nonzero-poly:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: idom poly
  defines m ≡ degree p and n ≡ degree q
  assumes degp: m > 0 and degq: n > 0
  shows ∃ p' q'. degree p' < n ∧ degree q' < m ∧
    [: resultant p q :] = p' * p + q' * q ∧ p' ≠ 0 ∧ q' ≠ 0
proof (cases resultant p q = 0)
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using resultant-as-nonzero-poly-weak degp degq
    unfolding m-def n-def by auto
next case True
  define S where S = transpose-mat (sylvester-mat p q)
  have S: S ∈ carrier-mat (m+n) (m+n) unfolding S-def m-def n-def by auto
  have det S = 0 using True
    unfolding resultant-def S-def apply (subst det-transpose) by auto
  then obtain v
    where v: v ∈ carrier-vec (m+n) and v0: v ≠ 0_v (m+n) and S *_v v = 0_v
    (m+n)
    using det-0-iff-vec-prod-zero[OF S] by auto
  hence poly-of-vec (S *_v v) = 0 by auto
  hence main: poly-of-vec (vec-first v n) * p + poly-of-vec (vec-last v m) * q = 0
    (is ?p * - + ?q * - = -)
    using sylvester-vec-poly[OF v[unfolded m-def n-def], folded m-def n-def S-def]
    by auto
  have split: vec-first v n @_v vec-last v m = v
    using vec-first-last-append[simplified add.commute] v by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show [: resultant p q :] = ?p * p + ?q * q unfolding True using main by
    auto
    show ?p ≠ 0
    proof
      assume p'0: ?p = 0
      hence ?q * q = 0 using main by auto
      hence ?q = 0 using degq n-def by auto
      hence vec-last v m = 0_v m unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff by auto
      also have vec-first v n @_v ... = 0_v (m+n) using p'0 unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff
    by auto
      finally have v = 0_v (m+n) using split by auto
      thus False using v0 by auto
    qed
    show ?q ≠ 0
    proof
      assume q'0: ?q = 0
      hence ?p * p = 0 using main by auto
      hence ?p = 0 using degp m-def by auto
      hence vec-first v n = 0_v n unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff by auto
      also have ... @_v vec-last v m = 0_v (m+n) using q'0 unfolding poly-of-vec-0-iff

```

```

by auto
  finally have  $v = 0_v (m+n)$  using split by auto
  thus False using v0 by auto
qed
show  $\text{degree } ?p < n$  using degree-poly-of-vec-less[of vec-first v n] using degq
by auto
  show  $\text{degree } ?q < m$  using degree-poly-of-vec-less[of vec-last v m] using degp
by auto
qed
qed

```

Corresponds to Lemma 7.2.3 of the textbook

lemma *resultant-zero-imp-common-factor*:

```

fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{ufd poly}$ 
assumes  $\text{deg: degree } p > 0 \vee \text{degree } q > 0$  and  $r0: \text{resultant } p\ q = 0$ 
shows  $\neg \text{coprime } p\ q$ 
unfolding neq0-conv[symmetric]
proof -
  { assume  $\text{degp: degree } p > 0$  and  $\text{degq: degree } q > 0$ 
    assume cop: coprime p q
    obtain  $p'\ q'$  where  $p' * p + q' * q = 0$ 
      and  $p': \text{degree } p' < \text{degree } q$  and  $q': \text{degree } q' < \text{degree } p$ 
      and  $p'0: p' \neq 0$  and  $q'0: q' \neq 0$ 
      using resultant-as-nonzero-poly[OF degp degq] r0 by auto
    hence  $p' * p = - q' * q$  by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)

    from some-gcd.coprime-mult-cross-dvd[OF cop this]
    have  $p\ \text{dvd } q'$  by auto
    from dvd-imp-degree-le[OF this q'0]
    have  $\text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } q'$  by auto
    hence False using  $q'$  by auto
  }
  moreover
  { assume  $\text{degp: degree } p = 0$ 
    then obtain  $x$  where  $p = [:x:]$  by (elim degree-eq-zeroE)
    moreover hence  $\text{resultant } p\ q = x \wedge \text{degree } q$  using resultant-const by auto
      hence  $x = 0$  using r0 by auto
    ultimately have  $p = 0$  by auto
    hence ?thesis unfolding not-coprime-iff-common-factor
      by (metis deg degp dvd-0-right dvd-refl less-numeral-extra(3) poly-dvd-1)
  }
  moreover
  { assume  $\text{degq: degree } q = 0$ 
    then obtain  $x$  where  $q = [:x:]$  by (elim degree-eq-zeroE)
    moreover hence  $\text{resultant } p\ q = x \wedge \text{degree } p$  using resultant-const by auto
      hence  $x = 0$  using r0 by auto
    ultimately have  $q = 0$  by auto
    hence ?thesis unfolding not-coprime-iff-common-factor
      by (metis deg degq dvd-0-right dvd-refl less-numeral-extra(3) poly-dvd-1)
  }
}

```

```

}
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma resultant-non-zero-imp-coprime:
  assumes nz: resultant (f :: 'a :: field poly) g ≠ 0
  and nz': f ≠ 0 ∨ g ≠ 0
shows coprime f g
proof (cases degree f = 0 ∨ degree g = 0)
  case False
  define r where r = [:resultant f g:]
  from nz have r: r ≠ 0 unfolding r-def by auto
  from False have degree f > 0 degree g > 0 by auto
  from resultant-as-nonzero-poly-weak[OF this nz]
  obtain p q where degree p < degree g degree q < degree f
    and id: r = p * f + q * g
    and p ≠ 0 q ≠ 0 unfolding r-def by auto
  define h where h = some-gcd f g
  have h dvd f h dvd g unfolding h-def by auto
  then obtain j k where f: f = h * j and g: g = h * k unfolding dvd-def by
  auto
  from id[unfolded f g] have id: h * (p * j + q * k) = r by (auto simp: field-simps)
  from arg-cong[OF id, of degree] have degree (h * (p * j + q * k)) = 0
    unfolding r-def by auto
  also have degree (h * (p * j + q * k)) = degree h + degree (p * j + q * k)
    by (subst degree-mult-eq, insert id r, auto)
  finally have h: degree h = 0 h ≠ 0 using r id by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding h-def using is-unit-iff-degree some-gcd.gcd-dvd-1 by
  blast
next
  case True
  thus ?thesis
  proof
    assume deg-g: degree g = 0
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases g = 0)
      case False
      then show ?thesis using divides-degree[of - g, unfolded deg-g]
        by (simp add: is-unit-right-imp-coprime)
    next
      case g: True
      then have g = [:0:] by auto
      from nz[unfolded this resultant-const] have degree f = 0 by auto
      with nz' show ?thesis unfolding g by auto
    qed
  next
    assume deg-f: degree f = 0
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases f = 0)

```

```

    case False
    then show ?thesis using divides-degree[of - f, unfolded deg-f]
      by (simp add: is-unit-left-imp-coprime)
  next
  case f: True
  then have f = [:0:] by auto
  from nz[unfolded this resultant-const] have degree g = 0 by auto
  with nz' show ?thesis unfolding f by auto
qed
qed
qed
end

```

5 Algebraic Numbers: Addition and Multiplication

This theory contains the remaining field operations for algebraic numbers, namely addition and multiplication.

```

theory Algebraic-Numbers
  imports
    Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
    Resultant
    Polynomial-Factorization.Polynomial-Irreducibility
begin

interpretation coeff-hom: monoid-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i$  by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation coeff-hom: comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i..$ 
interpretation coeff-hom: group-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i..$ 
interpretation coeff-hom: ab-group-add-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ i..$ 
interpretation coeff-0-hom: monoid-mult-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0$  by (unfold-locales, auto simp: coeff-mult)
interpretation coeff-0-hom: semiring-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0..$ 
interpretation coeff-0-hom: comm-monoid-mult-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0..$ 
interpretation coeff-0-hom: comm-semiring-hom  $\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0..$ 

```

5.1 Addition of Algebraic Numbers

```

definition x-y  $\equiv$  [: [ : 0, 1 :], -1 :]

```

```

definition poly-x-minus-y  $p = \text{poly-lift } p \circ_p \ x-y$ 

```

```

lemma coeff-xy-power:

```

```

  assumes  $k \leq n$ 

```

```

  shows  $\text{coeff } (x-y \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly poly}) \ k =$ 
     $\text{monom } (\text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } (n - k)) * (-1) \wedge k) \ (n - k)$ 

```

```

proof -

```

```

  define X ::  $'a \text{ poly poly}$  where  $X = \text{monom } (\text{monom } 1 \ 1) \ 0$ 

```

```

define  $Y :: 'a \text{ poly poly}$  where  $Y = \text{monom } (-1) 1$ 

have [simp]:  $\text{monom } 1 b * (-1) ^ k = \text{monom } ((-1) ^ k :: 'a) b$  for  $b k$ 
by (auto simp: monom-altdef minus-one-power-iff)

have  $(X + Y) ^ n = (\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } i) * X ^ i * Y ^ (n - i))$ 
by (subst binomial-ring auto)
also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } i) * \text{monom } (\text{monom } ((-1) ^ (n - i)) i) (n - i))$ 
by (simp add: X-def Y-def monom-power mult-monom mult.assoc)
also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } i) * (-1) ^ (n - i)) i) (n - i))$ 
by (simp add: of-nat-poly smult-monom)
also have coeff  $\dots k =$ 
 $(\sum_{i \leq n}. \text{if } n - i = k \text{ then } \text{monom } (\text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } i) * (-1) ^ (n - i)) i$ 
else 0)
by (simp add: of-nat-poly coeff-sum)
also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \{n-k\}}. \text{monom } (\text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } i) * (-1) ^ (n - i)) i)$ 
using  $\langle k \leq n \rangle$  by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right auto)
also have  $X + Y = x-y$ 
by (simp add: X-def Y-def x-y-def monom-altdef)
finally show ?thesis
using  $\langle k \leq n \rangle$  by simp
qed

```

The following polynomial represents the sum of two algebraic numbers.

```

definition poly-add ::  $'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$  where
poly-add  $p q = \text{resultant } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)$ 

```

5.1.1 *poly-add* has desired root

interpretation *poly-x-minus-y-hom*:

```

 $\text{comm-ring-hom } \text{poly-x-minus-y}$  by (unfold-locales; simp add: poly-x-minus-y-def hom-distrib)

```

lemma *poly2-x-y*[*simp*]:

```

fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$ 

```

```

shows  $\text{poly2 } x-y \ x \ y = x - y$  unfolding poly2-def by (simp add: x-y-def)

```

lemma *degree-poly-x-minus-y*[*simp*]:

```

fixes  $p :: 'a::\text{idom poly}$ 

```

```

shows  $\text{degree } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) = \text{degree } p$  unfolding poly-x-minus-y-def x-y-def
by auto

```

lemma *poly-x-minus-y-pCons*[*simp*]:

```

 $\text{poly-x-minus-y } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = [[: a :]] + \text{poly-x-minus-y } p * x-y$ 

```

```

unfolding poly-x-minus-y-def x-y-def by simp

```

lemma *poly-poly-poly-x-minus-y*[*simp*]:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$
shows $\text{poly} (\text{poly} (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) q) x = \text{poly } p (x - \text{poly } q x)$
by (*induct p; simp add: ring-distrib x-y-def*)

lemma *poly2-poly-x-minus-y[simp]*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$
shows $\text{poly2} (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) x y = \text{poly } p (x - y)$ **unfolding** *poly2-def* **by** *simp*

interpretation *x-y-mult-hom: zero-hom-0* $\lambda p :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$ *poly. x-y **
 p
proof (*unfold-locales*)
fix $p :: 'a \text{ poly poly}$
assume $x-y * p = 0$
then show $p = 0$ **apply** (*simp add: x-y-def*)
by (*metis eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0 minus-equation-iff minus-pCons synthetic-div-unique-lemma*)
qed

lemma *x-y-nonzero[simp]*: $x-y \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: x-y-def*)

lemma *degree-x-y[simp]*: $\text{degree } x-y = 1$ **by** (*simp add: x-y-def*)

interpretation *x-y-mult-hom: inj-comm-monoid-add-hom* $\lambda p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$
 $\text{poly. x-y * } p$
proof (*unfold-locales*)
show $x-y * p = x-y * q \implies p = q$ **for** $p q :: 'a \text{ poly poly}$
proof (*induct p arbitrary:q*)
case 0
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case $p: (pCons a p)$
from $p(\mathcal{B})[\text{unfolded mult-pCons-right}]$
have $x-y * (\text{monom } a \ 0 + pCons \ 0 \ 1 * p) = x-y * q$
apply (*subst(asm) pCons-0-as-mult*)
apply (*subst(asm) smult-prod*) **by** (*simp only: field-simps distrib-left*)
then have $\text{monom } a \ 0 + pCons \ 0 \ 1 * p = q$ **by** *simp*
then show $pCons a p = q$ **using** *pCons-as-add* **by** (*simp add: monom-0 monom-Suc*)
qed
qed

interpretation *poly-x-minus-y-hom: inj-idom-hom* poly-x-minus-y
proof
fix $p :: 'a \text{ poly}$
assume $0: \text{poly-x-minus-y } p = 0$
then have $\text{poly-lift } p \circ_p x-y = 0$ **by** (*simp add: poly-x-minus-y-def*)
then show $p = 0$
proof (*induct p*)
case 0
then show *?case* **by** *simp*

```

next
  case (pCons a p)
  note p = this[unfolded poly-lift-pCons pcompose-pCons]
  show ?case
  proof (cases a=0)
    case a0: True
    with p have x-y * poly-lift p ∘p x-y = 0 by simp
    then have poly-lift p ∘p x-y = 0 by simp
    then show ?thesis using p by simp
  next
  case a0: False
  with p have p0: p ≠ 0 by auto
  from p have [[:a:]] = - x-y * poly-lift p ∘p x-y by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)
  then have degree [[:a:]] = degree (x-y * poly-lift p ∘p x-y) by simp
  also have ... = degree (x-y::'a poly poly) + degree (poly-lift p ∘p x-y)
    using degree-mult-eq p0 pCons.hyps(2) x-y-nonzero by blast
  finally have False by simp
  then show ?thesis..
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma poly-add:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  assumes q0: q ≠ 0 and x: poly p x = 0 and y: poly q y = 0
  shows poly (poly-add p q) (x+y) = 0
proof (unfold poly-add-def, rule poly-resultant-zero[OF disjI2])
  have degree q > 0 using poly-zero q0 y by auto
  thus degq: degree (poly-lift q) > 0 by auto
qed (insert x y, simp-all)

```

5.1.2 poly-add is nonzero

We first prove that *poly-lift* preserves factorization. The result will be essential also in the next section for division of algebraic numbers.

interpretation *poly-lift-hom*:

unit-preserving-hom poly-lift :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}

poly ⇒ -

proof

```

fix x :: 'a poly
assume poly-lift x dvd 1
then have poly-y-x (poly-lift x) dvd poly-y-x 1
  by simp
then show x dvd 1
  by (auto simp add: poly-y-x-poly-lift)
qed

```

interpretation *poly-lift-hom*:

factor-preserving-hom poly-lift::'a::idom poly ⇒ 'a poly poly


```

proof unfold-locals
  fix  $p :: 'a \text{ poly}$ 
  assume  $p$ : irreducible  $p$ 
  show irreducible (poly-lift  $p$ )
  proof(rule ccontr)
    from  $p$  have  $p0$ :  $p \neq 0$  and  $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$  by (auto dest: irreducible-not-unit)
    with poly-lift-hom.hom-dvd[of p 1] have  $p1$ :  $\neg \text{poly-lift } p \text{ dvd } 1$  by auto
    assume  $\neg \text{irreducible}$  (poly-lift  $p$ )
    from this[unfolded irreducible-altdef,simplified]  $p0$   $p1$ 
    obtain  $q$  where  $q \text{ dvd } \text{poly-lift } p$  and  $pq$ :  $\neg \text{poly-lift } p \text{ dvd } q$  and  $q$ :  $\neg q \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by auto
    then obtain  $r$  where  $q * r = \text{poly-lift } p$  by (elim dvdE, auto)
    then have poly-y-x ( $q * r$ ) = poly-y-x (poly-lift  $p$ ) by auto
    also have  $\dots = [ :p ]$  by (auto simp: poly-y-x-poly-lift monom-0)
    also have poly-y-x ( $q * r$ ) = poly-y-x  $q * \text{poly-y-x } r$  by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    finally have  $\dots = [ :p ]$  by auto
    then have  $qp$ : poly-y-x  $q \text{ dvd } [ :p ]$  by (metis dvdI)
    from dvd-const[OF this]  $p0$  have degree (poly-y-x  $q$ ) = 0 by auto
    from degree-0-id[OF this,symmetric] obtain  $s$ 
      where  $qs$ : poly-y-x  $q = [ :s ]$  by auto
    have poly-lift  $s = \text{poly-y-x}$  (poly-y-x (poly-lift  $s$ )) by auto
    also have  $\dots = \text{poly-y-x}$   $[ :s ]$  by (auto simp: poly-y-x-poly-lift monom-0)
    also have  $\dots = q$  by (auto simp: qs[symmetric])
    finally have  $sq$ : poly-lift  $s = q$  by auto
    from  $qp$ [unfolded qs] have  $sp$ :  $s \text{ dvd } p$  by (auto simp: const-poly-dvd)
    from irreducibleD'[OF p this]  $sq$   $q$   $pq$  show False by auto
  qed
qed

```

We now show that *poly-x-minus-y* is a factor-preserving homomorphism. This is essential for this section. This is easy since *poly-x-minus-y* can be represented as the composition of two factor-preserving homomorphisms.

```

lemma poly-x-minus-y-as-comp: poly-x-minus-y = ( $\lambda p. p \circ_p x - y$ )  $\circ$  poly-lift
  by (intro ext, unfold poly-x-minus-y-def, auto)
context idom-isom begin
  sublocale comm-semiring-isom..
end

```

```

interpretation poly-x-minus-y-hom:
  factor-preserving-hom poly-x-minus-y :: ' $a$  :: idom poly  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  poly poly
proof -
  have  $\langle p \circ_p x - y \circ_p x - y = p \rangle$  for  $p :: 'a \text{ poly poly}$ 
  proof (induction p)
    case 0
    show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case (pCons a p)
  then show ?case

```

by (unfold x-y-def hom-distrib pcompose-pCons) simp
 qed
 then interpret x-y-hom: bijective $\lambda p :: 'a \text{ poly } \text{poly}. p \circ_p x-y$
 by (unfold bijective-eq-bij) (rule involuntary-imp-bij)
 interpret x-y-hom: idom-isom $\lambda p :: 'a \text{ poly } \text{poly}. p \circ_p x-y$
 by standard simp-all
 have ⟨factor-preserving-hom ($\lambda p :: 'a \text{ poly } \text{poly}. p \circ_p x-y$)⟩
 and ⟨factor-preserving-hom (poly-lift :: $'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly } \text{poly}$)⟩
 ..
 then show factor-preserving-hom (poly-x-minus-y :: $'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow -$)
 by (unfold poly-x-minus-y-as-comp) (rule factor-preserving-hom-comp)
 qed

Now we show that results of *poly-x-minus-y* and *poly-lift* are coprime.

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

context begin

private abbreviation $y-x == [::0, -1:], 1:]$

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

private lemma *y-x*[simp]: **fixes** $x :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$ **shows** $\text{poly}^2 y-x x y = y - x$
unfolding *poly2-def* **by** *simp*

private definition *poly-y-minus-x* $p \equiv \text{poly-lift } p \circ_p y-x$

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

private lemma *poly-y-minus-x-pCons*[simp]:
 $\text{poly-y-minus-x } (pCons a p) = [::a:] + \text{poly-y-minus-x } p * y-x$ by (simp add: *poly-y-minus-x-def*)

private lemma *poly-y-x-poly-x-minus-y*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly}$
shows $\text{poly-y-x } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) = \text{poly-y-minus-x } p$
apply (*induct p, simp*)
apply (*unfold poly-x-minus-y-pCons hom-distrib*) **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-poly-y-minus-x*[simp]:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly}$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{poly-y-x } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p)) = \text{degree } p$
by (*simp add: poly-y-minus-x-def poly-y-x-poly-x-minus-y*)

end

lemma *dvd-all-coeffs-iff*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$
shows $(\forall pi \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). x \text{ dvd } pi) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. x \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i) \text{ (is } ?l = ?r)$
proof –
have $?r = (\forall i \in \{.. \text{degree } p\} \cup \{\text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)..\}. x \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i)$ **by** *auto*
also have $... = (\forall i \leq \text{degree } p. x \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i)$ **by** *(auto simp add: ball-Un-coeff-eq-0)*
also have $... = ?l$ **by** *(auto simp: coeffs-def)*
finally show *?thesis..*
qed

lemma *primitive-imp-no-constant-factor*:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*
assumes *pr: primitive p* **and** $F: \text{mset-factors } F \ p$ **and** $fF: f \in \# F$
shows $\text{degree } f \neq 0$
proof
from $F \ fF$ **have** *irr: irreducible f* **and** $fp: f \text{ dvd } p$ **by** *(auto dest: mset-factors-imp-dvd)*
assume $deg: \text{degree } f = 0$
then obtain $f0$ **where** $f0: f = [:f0:]$ **by** *(auto dest: degree0-coeffs)*
with fp **have** $[:f0:] \text{ dvd } p$ **by** *simp*
then have $f0 \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p \ i$ **for** i **by** *(simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff)*
with *primitiveD[OF pr]* *dvd-all-coeffs-iff* **have** $f0 \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *(auto simp: coeffs-def)*
with $f0 \text{ irr}$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *coprime-poly-x-minus-y-poly-lift*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{ufd poly}$
assumes $degp: \text{degree } p > 0$ **and** $degq: \text{degree } q > 0$
and *pr: primitive p*
shows $\text{coprime } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)$
proof(*rule ccontr*)
from $degp$ **have** $p: \neg p \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *(auto simp: dvd-const)*
from $degp$ **have** $p0: p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *mset-factors-exist[of p, OF p0 p]*
obtain F **where** $F: \text{mset-factors } F \ p$ **by** *auto*
with *poly-x-minus-y-hom.hom-mset-factors*
have $pF: \text{mset-factors } (\text{image-mset } \text{poly-x-minus-y } F) (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p)$ **by** *auto*

from $degq$ **have** $q: \neg q \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *(auto simp: dvd-const)*
from $degq$ **have** $q0: q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *mset-factors-exist[OF q0 q]*
obtain G **where** $G: \text{mset-factors } G \ q$ **by** *auto*
with *poly-lift-hom.hom-mset-factors*
have $pG: \text{mset-factors } (\text{image-mset } \text{poly-lift } G) (\text{poly-lift } q)$ **by** *auto*

assume $\neg \text{coprime } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)$
from *this[unfolded not-coprime-iff-common-factor]*
obtain r

where rp : $r \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } p)$
and rq : $r \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-lift } q)$
and rU : $\neg r \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto* **note** $\text{poly-lift-hom.hom-dvd}$
from $rp \text{ } p0$ **have** $r0$: $r \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $\text{mset-factors-exist}[OF \text{ } r0 \text{ } rU]$
obtain H **where** H : $\text{mset-factors } H \text{ } r$ **by** *auto*
then **have** $H \neq \{\#\}$ **by** *auto*
then **obtain** h **where** hH : $h \in\# H$ **by** *fastforce*
with $H \text{ mset-factors-imp-dvd}$ **have** hr : $h \text{ dvd } r$ **and** h : *irreducible* h **by** *auto*
from $\text{irreducible-not-unit}[OF \text{ } h]$ **have** hU : $\neg h \text{ dvd } 1$ **by** *auto*
from $hr \text{ } rp$ **have** $h \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } p)$ **by** (*rule dvd-trans*)
from $\text{irreducible-dvd-imp-factor}[OF \text{ this } h \text{ } pF] \text{ } p0$
obtain f **where** f : $f \in\# F$ **and** fh : $\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } f \text{ } ddvd \text{ } h$ **by** *auto*
from $hr \text{ } rq$ **have** $h \text{ dvd } (\text{poly-lift } q)$ **by** (*rule dvd-trans*)
from $\text{irreducible-dvd-imp-factor}[OF \text{ this } h \text{ } pG] \text{ } q0$
obtain g **where** g : $g \in\# G$ **and** gh : $\text{poly-lift } g \text{ } ddvd \text{ } h$ **by** *auto*
from $fh \text{ } gh$ **have** $\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } f \text{ } ddvd \text{ } \text{poly-lift } g$ **using** *ddvd-trans* **by** *auto*
then **have** $\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } f) \text{ } ddvd \text{ } \text{poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ } (\text{poly-lift } g)$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ } (\text{poly-lift } g) = [:g:]$ **unfolding** $\text{poly-}y\text{-}x\text{-poly-lift monom-0}$ **by** *auto*
finally **have** $ddvd$: $\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } f) \text{ } ddvd \text{ } [:g:]$ **by** *auto*
then **have** $\text{degree } (\text{poly-}y\text{-}x \text{ } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } f)) = 0$ **by** (*metis degree-pCons-0 dvd-0-left-iff dvd-const*)
then **have** $\text{degree } f = 0$ **by** *simp*
with $\text{primitive-imp-no-constant-factor}[OF \text{ } pr \text{ } F \text{ } f]$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *poly-add-nonzero*:

fixes $p \text{ } q :: 'a :: \text{ufd poly}$

assumes $p0$: $p \neq 0$ **and** $q0$: $q \neq 0$ **and** x : $\text{poly } p \text{ } x = 0$ **and** y : $\text{poly } q \text{ } y = 0$

and pr : *primitive* p

shows $\text{poly-add } p \text{ } q \neq 0$

proof

have degp : $\text{degree } p > 0$ **using** *le-0-eq order-degree order-root p0 x* **by** (*metis gr0I*)

have degq : $\text{degree } q > 0$ **using** *le-0-eq order-degree order-root q0 y* **by** (*metis gr0I*)

assume 0 : $\text{poly-add } p \text{ } q = 0$

from $\text{resultant-zero-imp-common-factor}[OF \text{ - this}[unfolding \text{ } \text{poly-add-def}]] \text{ } \text{degp}$

and $\text{coprime-poly-}x\text{-minus-}y\text{-poly-lift}[OF \text{ } \text{degp } \text{degq } pr]$

show *False* **by** *auto*

qed

5.1.3 Summary for addition

Now we lift the results to one that uses *ipoly*, by showing some homomorphism lemmas.

lemma (*in comm-ring-hom*) *map-poly-}x\text{-minus-}y*:

$\text{map-poly } (\text{map-poly } \text{hom}) \text{ } (\text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } p) = \text{poly-}x\text{-minus-}y \text{ } (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } p)$

proof –
interpret *mp*: *map-poly-comm-ring-hom hom..*
interpret *mmp*: *map-poly-comm-ring-hom map-poly hom..*
show *?thesis*
apply (*induct p, simp*)
apply(*unfold x-y-def hom-distrib poly-x-minus-y-pCons, simp*) **done**
qed

lemma (*in comm-ring-hom*) *hom-poly-lift[simp]*:
map-poly (map-poly hom) (poly-lift q) = poly-lift (map-poly hom q)
proof –
show *?thesis*
unfolding *poly-lift-def*
unfolding *map-poly-map-poly[of coeff-lift, OF coeff-lift-hom.hom-zero]*
unfolding *map-poly-coeff-lift-hom* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y*:
fixes *p :: 'a::idom poly*
shows *lead-coeff (poly-x-minus-y p) = [lead-coeff p * ((- 1) ^ degree p):] (is ?l = ?r)*
proof –
have *?l = Polynomial.smult (lead-coeff p) ((- 1) ^ degree p)*
by (*unfold poly-x-minus-y-def, subst lead-coeff-comp; simp add: x-y-def*)
also have *... = ?r* **by** (*unfold hom-distrib, simp add: smult-as-map-poly[symmetric]*)
finally show *?thesis*.
qed

lemma *degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y*:
fixes *p q :: 'a :: {idom, semiring-char-0} poly*
shows *degree (coeff (poly-x-minus-y p) i) = degree p - i*
proof –
consider *i = degree p | i > degree p | i < degree p*
by force
thus *?thesis*
proof cases
assume *i > degree p*
thus *?thesis* **by** (*subst coeff-eq-0*) *auto*
next
assume *i = degree p*
thus *?thesis* **using** *lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y[of p]*
by (*simp add: lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y*)
next
assume *i < degree p*
define *n* **where** *n = degree p*
have *degree (coeff (poly-x-minus-y p) i) =*
*degree (∑ j ≤ n. [coeff p j:] * coeff (x-y ^ j) i)* (**is** *- = degree (sum ?f -)*)
by (*simp add: poly-x-minus-y-def pcompose-conv-poly poly-altdef coeff-sum*)

```

n-def)
  also have  $\{..n\} = \text{insert } n \{..<n\}$ 
    by auto
  also have  $\text{sum } ?f \dots = ?f n + \text{sum } ?f \{..<n\}$ 
    by (subst sum.insert) auto
  also have  $\text{degree } \dots = n - i$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{degree } (?f n) = n - i$ 
      using  $\langle i < \text{degree } p \rangle$  by (simp add: n-def coeff-xy-power degree-monom-eq)
    moreover have  $\text{degree } (\text{sum } ?f \{..<n\}) < n - i$ 
    proof (intro degree-sum-smaller)
      fix j assume  $j \in \{..<n\}$ 
      have  $\text{degree } ([:\text{coeff } p j:] * \text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) i) \leq j - i$ 
      proof (cases  $i \leq j$ )
        case True
          thus ?thesis
            by (auto simp: n-def coeff-xy-power degree-monom-eq)
        next
          case False
            hence  $\text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) i = 0$ 
              by (subst coeff-eq-0) (auto simp: degree-power-eq)
            thus ?thesis by simp
      qed
    also have  $\dots < n - i$ 
      using  $\langle j \in \{..<n\} \rangle \langle i < \text{degree } p \rangle$  by (auto simp: n-def)
    finally show  $\text{degree } ([:\text{coeff } p j:] * \text{coeff } (x-y \wedge j) i) < n - i$  .
  qed (use  $\langle i < \text{degree } p \rangle$  in (auto simp: n-def))
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (subst degree-add-eq-left) auto
  qed
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: n-def)
  qed
qed

```

lemma *coeff-0-poly-x-minus-y* [simp]: $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) 0 = p$
 by (induction p) (auto simp: poly-x-minus-y-def x-y-def)

lemma (in *idom-hom*) *poly-add-hom*:
 assumes $p0: \text{hom } (\text{lead-coeff } p) \neq 0$ and $q0: \text{hom } (\text{lead-coeff } q) \neq 0$
 shows $\text{map-poly hom } (\text{poly-add } p q) = \text{poly-add } (\text{map-poly hom } p) (\text{map-poly hom } q)$

```

proof -
  interpret mh: map-poly-idom-hom..
  show ?thesis unfolding poly-add-def
    apply (subst mh.resultant-map-poly(1)[symmetric])
    apply (subst degree-map-poly-2)
    apply (unfold lead-coeff-poly-x-minus-y, unfold hom-distrib, simp add: p0)
    apply simp

```

```

    apply (subst degree-map-poly-2)
    apply (simp-all add: q0 map-poly-x-minus-y)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma(in zero-hom) hom-lead-coeff-nonzero-imp-map-poly-hom:
  assumes hom (lead-coeff p) ≠ 0
  shows map-poly hom p ≠ 0
proof
  assume map-poly hom p = 0
  then have coeff (map-poly hom p) (degree p) = 0 by simp
  with assms show False by simp
qed

```

```

lemma ipoly-poly-add:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: idom
  assumes p0: (of-int (lead-coeff p) :: 'a) ≠ 0 and q0: (of-int (lead-coeff q) :: 'a)
  ≠ 0
  and x: ipoly p x = 0 and y: ipoly q y = 0
  shows ipoly (poly-add p q) (x+y) = 0
  using assms of-int-hom.hom-lead-coeff-nonzero-imp-map-poly-hom[OF q0]
  by (auto intro: poly-add simp: of-int-hom.poly-add-hom[OF p0 q0])

```

```

lemma (in comm-monoid-gcd) gcd-list-eq-0-iff[simp]: listgcd xs = 0 ⟷ (∀ x ∈
set xs. x = 0)
  by (induct xs, auto)

```

```

lemma primitive-field-poly[simp]: primitive (p :: 'a :: field poly) ⟷ p ≠ 0
  by (unfold primitive-iff-some-content-dvd-1, auto simp: dvd-field-iff coeffs-def)

```

```

lemma ipoly-poly-add-nonzero:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: field
  assumes p ≠ 0 and q ≠ 0 and ipoly p x = 0 and ipoly q y = 0
  and (of-int (lead-coeff p) :: 'a) ≠ 0 and (of-int (lead-coeff q) :: 'a) ≠ 0
  shows poly-add p q ≠ 0
proof-
  from assms have (of-int-poly (poly-add p q) :: 'a poly) ≠ 0
  apply (subst of-int-hom.poly-add-hom, simp, simp)
  by (rule poly-add-nonzero, auto dest: of-int-hom.hom-lead-coeff-nonzero-imp-map-poly-hom)
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma represents-add:
  assumes x: p represents x and y: q represents y
  shows (poly-add p q) represents (x + y)
  using assms by (intro representsI ipoly-poly-add ipoly-poly-add-nonzero, auto)

```

5.2 Division of Algebraic Numbers

definition *poly-x-mult-y* where

[code del]: $\text{poly-x-mult-y } p \equiv (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) \ i)$

lemma *coeff-poly-x-mult-y*:

shows $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) \ i = \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof (cases degree $p < i$)

case i : *False*

have $?l = \text{sum } (\lambda j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } (\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ j) \ j) \ \text{else } 0) \ \{..\text{degree } p\}$

(**is** $- = \text{sum } ?f \ ?A$) **by** (*simp add: poly-x-mult-y-def coeff-sum*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } ?f \ \{i\}$ **using** i **by** (*intro sum.mono-neutral-right, auto*)

also have $\dots = ?f \ i$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = ?r$ **by** *auto*

finally show *?thesis*.

next

case *True* **then show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: poly-x-mult-y-def coeff-eq-0 coeff-sum*)

qed

lemma *poly-x-mult-y-code*[code]: $\text{poly-x-mult-y } p = (\text{let } cs = \text{coeffs } p \ \text{in } \text{poly-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda (i, ai). \text{monom } ai \ i) \ (\text{zip } [0 ..< \text{length } cs] \ cs)))$

unfolding *Let-def poly-of-list-def*

proof (*rule poly-eqI, unfold coeff-poly-x-mult-y*)

fix n

let $?xs = \text{zip } [0 ..< \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)] \ (\text{coeffs } p)$

let $?f = (\lambda (i, ai). \text{monom } ai \ i)$

show $\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ n) \ n = \text{coeff } (\text{Poly } (\text{map } ?f \ ?xs)) \ n$

proof (cases $n < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)$)

case *True*

hence $n: n < \text{length } (\text{map } ?f \ ?xs)$ **and** $nn: n < \text{length } ?xs$

unfolding *degree-eq-length-coeffs* **by** *auto*

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *coeff-Poly nth-default-nth[OF n] nth-map[OF nn]*

using *True* **by** (*simp add: nth-coeffs-coeff*)

next

case *False*

hence $id: \text{coeff } (\text{Poly } (\text{map } ?f \ ?xs)) \ n = 0$ **unfolding** *coeff-Poly*

by (*subst nth-default-beyond, auto*)

from *False* **have** $n > \text{degree } p \vee p = 0$ **unfolding** *degree-eq-length-coeffs* **by** (*cases n, auto*)

hence $\text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ n) \ n = 0$ **using** *coeff-eq-0[of p n]* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *id* **by** *simp*

qed

qed

definition *poly-div* :: $'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 } \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$ **where**
 $\text{poly-div } p \ q = \text{resultant } (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p) \ (\text{poly-lift } q)$

poly-div has desired roots.

lemma *poly2-poly-x-mult-y*:


```

fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
shows poly2 (poly-x-mult-y p) x y = poly p (x * y)
apply (subst(3) poly-as-sum-of-monom[symmetric])
apply (unfold poly-x-mult-y-def hom-distrib)
by (auto simp: poly2-monom poly-monom power-mult-distrib ac-simps)

```

lemma poly-div:

```

fixes p q :: 'a :: field poly
assumes q0: q ≠ 0 and x: poly p x = 0 and y: poly q y = 0 and y0: y ≠ 0
shows poly (poly-div p q) (x/y) = 0
proof (unfold poly-div-def, rule poly-resultant-zero[OF disjI2])
  have degree q > 0 using poly-zero q0 y by auto
  thus degq: degree (poly-lift q) > 0 by auto
qed (insert x y y0, simp-all add: poly2-poly-x-mult-y)

```

poly-div is nonzero.

```

interpretation poly-x-mult-y-hom: ring-hom poly-x-mult-y :: 'a :: {idom,ring-char-0}
poly ⇒ -
by (unfold-locales, auto intro: poly2-ext simp: poly2-poly-x-mult-y hom-distrib)

```

```

interpretation poly-x-mult-y-hom: inj-ring-hom poly-x-mult-y :: 'a :: {idom,ring-char-0}
poly ⇒ -

```

```

proof
  let ?h = poly-x-mult-y
  fix f :: 'a poly
  assume ?h f = 0
  then have poly2 (?h f) x 1 = 0 for x by simp
  from this[unfolded poly2-poly-x-mult-y]
  show f = 0 by auto
qed

```

lemma degree-poly-x-mult-y[simp]:

```

fixes p :: 'a :: {idom, ring-char-0} poly
shows degree (poly-x-mult-y p) = degree p (is ?l = ?r)
proof(rule antisym)
  show ?r ≤ ?l by (cases p=0, auto intro: le-degree simp: coeff-poly-x-mult-y)
  show ?l ≤ ?r unfolding poly-x-mult-y-def
  by (auto intro: degree-sum-le le-trans[OF degree-monom-le])
qed

```

```

interpretation poly-x-mult-y-hom: unit-preserving-hom poly-x-mult-y :: 'a :: field-char-0
poly ⇒ -

```

```

proof(unfold-locales)
  let ?h = poly-x-mult-y :: 'a poly ⇒ -
  fix f :: 'a poly
  assume unit: ?h f dvd 1
  then have degree (?h f) = 0 and coeff (?h f) 0 dvd 1 unfolding poly-dvd-1 by
auto
  then have deg: degree f = 0 by (auto simp add: degree-monom-eq)

```

with *unit show f dvd 1* **by**(*cases f = 0, auto*)
qed

lemmas *poly-y-x-o-poly-lift = o-def[of poly-y-x poly-lift, unfolded poly-y-x-poly-lift]*

lemma *irreducible-dvd-degree: assumes (f::'a::field poly) dvd g*
irreducible g
degree f > 0
shows *degree f = degree g*
using *assms*
by (*metis irreducible-altdef degree-0 dvd-refl is-unit-field-poly linorder-neqE-nat poly-divides-conv0*)

lemma *coprime-poly-x-mult-y-poly-lift:*
fixes *p q :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly*
assumes *degp: degree p > 0 and degq: degree q > 0*
and *nz: poly p 0 ≠ 0 ∨ poly q 0 ≠ 0*
shows *coprime (poly-x-mult-y p) (poly-lift q)*
proof(*rule ccontr*)
from *degp have p: ¬ p dvd 1* **by** (*auto simp: dvd-const*)
from *degp have p0: p ≠ 0* **by** *auto*
from *mset-factors-exist[of p, OF p0 p]*
obtain *F where F: mset-factors F p* **by** *auto*
then have *pF: prod-mset (image-mset poly-x-mult-y F) = poly-x-mult-y p*
by (*auto simp: hom-distrib*)

from *degq have q: ¬ is-unit q* **by** (*auto simp: dvd-const*)
from *degq have q0: q ≠ 0* **by** *auto*
from *mset-factors-exist[OF q0 q]*
obtain *G where G: mset-factors G q* **by** *auto*
with *poly-lift-hom.hom-mset-factors*
have *pG: mset-factors (image-mset poly-lift G) (poly-lift q)* **by** *auto*
from *poly-y-x-hom.hom-mset-factors[OF this]*
have *pG: mset-factors (image-mset coeff-lift G) [:q:]*
by (*auto simp: poly-y-x-poly-lift monom-0 image-mset.compositionality poly-y-x-o-poly-lift*)

assume *¬ coprime (poly-x-mult-y p) (poly-lift q)*
then have *¬ coprime (poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y p)) (poly-y-x (poly-lift q))*
by (*simp del: coprime-iff-coprime*)
from *this[unfolded not-coprime-iff-common-factor]*
obtain *r*
where *rp: r dvd poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y p)*
and *rq: r dvd poly-y-x (poly-lift q)*
and *rU: ¬ r dvd 1* **by** *auto*
from *rp p0 have r0: r ≠ 0* **by** *auto*
from *mset-factors-exist[OF r0 rU]*
obtain *H where H: mset-factors H r* **by** *auto*
then have *H ≠ {#}* **by** *auto*
then obtain *h where hH: h ∈# H* **by** *fastforce*

```

with H mset-factors-imp-dvd have hr: h dvd r and h: irreducible h by auto
from irreducible-not-unit[OF h] have hU: ¬ h dvd 1 by auto
from hr rp have h dvd poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y p) by (rule dvd-trans)
note this[folded pF,unfolded poly-y-x-hom.hom-prod-mset image-mset.compositionality]
from prime-elem-dvd-prod-mset[OF h[folded prime-elem-iff-irreducible] this]
obtain f where f: f ∈# F and hf: h dvd poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y f) by auto
have irrF: irreducible f using f F by blast
  from dvd-trans[OF hr rq] have h dvd [:q:] by (simp add: poly-y-x-poly-lift
monom-0)
  from irreducible-dvd-imp-factor[OF this h pG] q0
  obtain g where g: g ∈# G and gh: [:g:] dvd h by auto
  from dvd-trans[OF gh hf] have *: [:g:] dvd poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y f) using
dvd-trans by auto
  show False
  proof (cases poly f 0 = 0)
    case f-0: False
    from poly-hom.hom-dvd[OF *]
    have g dvd poly (poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y f)) [:0:] by simp
    also have ... = [:poly f 0:] by (intro poly-ext, fold poly2-def, simp add:
poly2-poly-x-mult-y)
    also have ... dvd 1 using f-0 by auto
    finally have g dvd 1.
  with g G show False by (auto elim!: mset-factorsE dest!: irreducible-not-unit)
next
case True
hence [:0,1:] dvd f by (unfold dvd-iff-poly-eq-0, simp)
from irreducible-dvd-degree[OF this irrF]
have degree f = 1 by auto
from degree1-coeffs[OF this] True
obtain c where c: c ≠ 0 and f: f = [:0,c:]
  by (metis add.right-neutral mult-zero-left poly-pCons)
from g G have irrG: irreducible g by auto
from poly-hom.hom-dvd[OF *]
have g dvd poly (poly-y-x (poly-x-mult-y f)) 1 by simp
also have ... = f by (auto simp: f poly-x-mult-y-code Let-def c poly-y-x-pCons
map-poly-monom poly-monom poly-lift-def)
  also have ... dvd [:0,1:] unfolding f dvd-def using c
  by (intro exI[of - [:inverse c :]], auto)
  finally have g01: g dvd [:0,1:] .
from divides-degree[OF this] irrG have degree g = 1 by auto
from degree1-coeffs[OF this] obtain a b where g: g = [:b,a:] and a: a ≠ 0 by
metis
  from g01[unfolded dvd-def] g obtain k where id: [:0,1:] = g * k by auto
  from id have 0: g ≠ 0 k ≠ 0 by auto
  from arg-cong[OF id, of degree] have degree k = 0 unfolding degree-mult-eq[OF
0]
    unfolding g using a by auto
  from degree0-coeffs[OF this] obtain kk where k: k = [:kk:] by auto
  from id[unfolded g k] a have b = 0 by auto

```

hence $\text{poly } g \ 0 = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: g*)
from *True this nz* $\langle f \in\# F \rangle \langle g \in\# G \rangle F G$
show *False* **by** (*auto dest!:mset-factors-imp-dvd elim:dvdE*)
qed
qed

lemma *poly-div-nonzero*:

fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ *poly*
assumes $p0: p \neq 0$ **and** $q0: q \neq 0$ **and** $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ **and** $y: \text{poly } q \ y = 0$
and $p-0: \text{poly } p \ 0 \neq 0 \vee \text{poly } q \ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{poly-div } p \ q \neq 0$

proof

have $\text{deg}p: \text{degree } p > 0$ **using** *le-0-eq order-degree order-root p0 x* **by** (*metis gr0I*)

have $\text{deg}q: \text{degree } q > 0$ **using** *le-0-eq order-degree order-root q0 y* **by** (*metis gr0I*)

assume $0: \text{poly-div } p \ q = 0$

from *resultant-zero-imp-common-factor[OF - this[unfolded poly-div-def]] degp*

and *coprime-poly-x-mult-y-poly-lift[OF degp degq] p-0*

show *False* **by** *auto*

qed

5.2.1 Summary for division

Now we lift the results to one that uses *ipoly*, by showing some homomorphism lemmas.

lemma (*in inj-comm-ring-hom*) *poly-x-mult-y-hom*:

$\text{poly-x-mult-y} (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } p) = \text{map-poly} (\text{map-poly } \text{hom}) (\text{poly-x-mult-y } p)$

proof –

interpret *mh: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom..*

interpret *mmh: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom map-poly hom..*

show *?thesis unfolding poly-x-mult-y-def* **by** (*simp add: hom-distrib*)

qed

lemma (*in inj-comm-ring-hom*) *poly-div-hom*:

$\text{map-poly } \text{hom} (\text{poly-div } p \ q) = \text{poly-div} (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } p) (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } q)$

proof –

have $\text{zero}: \forall x. \text{hom } x = 0 \longrightarrow x = 0$ **by** *simp*

interpret *mh: map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom..*

show *?thesis unfolding poly-div-def mh.resultant-hom[symmetric]*

by (*simp add: poly-x-mult-y-hom*)

qed

lemma *ipoly-poly-div*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$

assumes $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{ipoly } p \ x = 0$ **and** $\text{ipoly } q \ y = 0$ **and** $y \neq 0$

shows $\text{ipoly} (\text{poly-div } p \ q) (x/y) = 0$

by (*unfold of-int-hom.poly-div-hom, rule poly-div, insert assms, auto*)

lemma *ipoly-poly-div-nonzero*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
assumes $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{ipoly } p\ x = 0$ **and** $\text{ipoly } q\ y = 0$ **and** $\text{poly } p\ 0 \neq 0 \vee \text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{poly-div } p\ q \neq 0$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $(\text{of-int-poly } (\text{poly-div } p\ q) :: 'a\ \text{poly}) \neq 0$ **using** *of-int-hom.poly-map-poly*[*of p*]
by (*subst of-int-hom.poly-div-hom, subst poly-div-nonzero, auto*)
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *represents-div*:
fixes $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$
assumes p *represents* x **and** q *represents* y **and** $\text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$
shows $(\text{poly-div } p\ q)$ *represents* (x / y)
using *assms* **by** (*intro representsI ipoly-poly-div ipoly-poly-div-nonzero, auto*)

5.3 Multiplication of Algebraic Numbers

definition *poly-mult* **where** $\text{poly-mult } p\ q \equiv \text{poly-div } p\ (\text{reflect-poly } q)$

lemma *represents-mult*:
assumes px : p *represents* x **and** qy : q *represents* y **and** $q-0$: $\text{poly } q\ 0 \neq 0$
shows $(\text{poly-mult } p\ q)$ *represents* $(x * y)$
proof –
from $q-0\ qy$ **have** $y0$: $y \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *represents-inverse*[*OF y0 qy*] $y0\ px\ q-0$
have $\text{poly-mult } p\ q$ *represents* $x / (\text{inverse } y)$
unfolding *poly-mult-def* **by** (*intro represents-div, auto*)
with $y0$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
qed

5.4 Summary: Closure Properties of Algebraic Numbers

lemma *algebraic-representsI*: p *represents* $x \implies$ *algebraic* x
unfolding *represents-def algebraic-altdef-ipoly* **by** *auto*

lemma *algebraic-of-rat*: *algebraic* $(\text{of-rat } x)$
by (*rule algebraic-representsI*[*OF poly-rat-represents-of-rat*])

lemma *algebraic-uminus*: *algebraic* $x \implies$ *algebraic* $(-x)$
by (*auto dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible intro: algebraic-representsI represents-uminus*)

lemma *algebraic-inverse*: *algebraic* $x \implies$ *algebraic* $(\text{inverse } x)$
using *algebraic-of-rat*[*of 0*]
by (*cases* $x = 0$, *auto dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible intro: algebraic-representsI represents-inverse*)

lemma algebraic-plus: *algebraic* $x \implies$ *algebraic* $y \implies$ *algebraic* $(x + y)$
by (*auto dest!*: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos intro!*: *algebraic-representsI*[*OF represents-add*])

lemma algebraic-div:
assumes *x*: *algebraic* x **and** *y*: *algebraic* y **shows** *algebraic* (x/y)
proof(*cases* $y = 0 \vee x = 0$)
case *True*
then show *?thesis* **using** *algebraic-of-rat*[*of 0*] **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
then have *x0*: $x \neq 0$ **and** *y0*: $y \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *x y* **obtain** *p q*
where *px*: *p* *represents* x **and** *irr*: *irreducible* q **and** *qy*: *q* *represents* y
by (*auto dest!*: *algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible*)
show *?thesis*
using *False px represents-irr-non-0*[*OF irr qy*]
by (*auto intro!*: *algebraic-representsI*[*OF represents-div*] *qy*)
qed

lemma algebraic-times: *algebraic* $x \implies$ *algebraic* $y \implies$ *algebraic* $(x * y)$
using *algebraic-div*[*OF - algebraic-inverse, of x y*] **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

lemma algebraic-root: *algebraic* $x \implies$ *algebraic* $(\text{root } n \ x)$
proof –
assume *algebraic* x
then obtain *p* **where** *p*: *p* *represents* x **by** (*auto dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos*)
from
algebraic-representsI[*OF represents-nth-root-neg-real*[*OF - this, of n*]]
algebraic-representsI[*OF represents-nth-root-pos-real*[*OF - this, of n*]]
algebraic-of-rat[*of 0*]
show *?thesis* **by** (*cases* $n = 0$, *force*, *cases* $n > 0$, *force*, *cases* $n < 0$, *auto*)
qed

lemma algebraic-nth-root: $n \neq 0 \implies$ *algebraic* $x \implies y^n = x \implies$ *algebraic* y
by (*auto dest: algebraic-imp-represents-irreducible-cf-pos intro: algebraic-representsI represents-nth-root*)

5.5 More on algebraic integers

definition *poly-add-sign* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$ **where**
poly-add-sign $m \ n = \text{signof } (\lambda i. \text{if } i < n \text{ then } m + i \text{ else if } i < m + n \text{ then } i - n \text{ else } i)$

lemma *lead-coeff-poly-add:*
fixes *p q* :: $'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$ *poly*
defines $m \equiv \text{degree } p$ **and** $n \equiv \text{degree } q$
assumes *lead-coeff* $p = 1$ *lead-coeff* $q = 1$ $m > 0$ $n > 0$
shows *lead-coeff* $(\text{poly-add } p \ q :: 'a \ \text{poly}) = \text{poly-add-sign } m \ n$

proof –

```

from assms have [simp]:  $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$ 
  by auto
define M where  $M = \text{sylvester-mat } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)$ 
define  $\pi :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where
   $\pi = (\lambda i. \text{if } i < n \text{ then } m + i \text{ else if } i < m + n \text{ then } i - n \text{ else } i)$ 
have  $\pi$ :  $\pi$  permutes  $\{0..<m+n\}$ 
  by (rule inj-on-nat-permutes) (auto simp:  $\pi$ -def inj-on-def)
have nz:  $M \ \$\$ (i, \pi i) \neq 0$  if  $i < m + n$  for  $i$ 
  using that by (auto simp: M-def  $\pi$ -def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def)

have indices-eq:  $\{0..<m+n\} = \{..<n\} \cup (+) n \text{ ' } \{..<m\}$ 
  by (auto simp flip: atLeast0LessThan)

define f where  $f = (\lambda \sigma. \text{signof } \sigma * (\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i)))$ 
have degree ( $f \ \pi$ ) = degree  $(\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M \ \$\$ (i, \pi i))$ 
  using nz by (auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def)
also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i=0..<m+n} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi i)))$ 
  using nz by (subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree) auto
also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i < n} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi i))) + (\sum_{i < m} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (n$ 
+  $i, \pi (n + i))))$ 
  by (subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint) (auto simp: sum.reindex)
also have  $(\sum_{i < n} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi i))) = (\sum_{i < n} m)$ 
  by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat  $\pi$ -def m-def n-def)
also have  $(\sum_{i < m} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (n + i, \pi (n + i)))) = (\sum_{i < m} 0)$ 
  by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat  $\pi$ -def m-def n-def)
finally have deg-f1: degree ( $f \ \pi$ ) =  $m * n$ 
  by simp

have deg-f2: degree ( $f \ \sigma$ ) <  $m * n$  if  $\sigma$  permutes  $\{0..<m+n\}$   $\sigma \neq \pi$  for  $\sigma$ 
proof (cases  $\exists i \in \{0..<m+n\}. M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i) = 0$ )
  case True
    hence  $*$ :  $(\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i)) = 0$ 
      by auto
    show ?thesis using  $\langle m > 0 \rangle \langle n > 0 \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: f-def *)
  next
    case False
      note nz = this
      from that have  $\sigma$ -less:  $\sigma i < m + n$  if  $i < m + n$  for  $i$ 
        using permutes-in-image[OF  $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$ ] that by auto
      have degree ( $f \ \sigma$ ) = degree  $(\prod_{i=0..<m+n} M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i))$ 
        using nz by (auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def)
      also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i=0..<m+n} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i)))$ 
        using nz by (subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree) auto
      also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i < n} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i))) + (\sum_{i < m} \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (n$ 
+  $i, \sigma (n + i))))$ 

```

by (*subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint*) (*auto simp: sum.reindex*)
 also have $(\sum_{i < m}. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (n + i, \sigma (n + i)))) = (\sum_{i < m}. 0)$
 using σ -less by (*intro sum.cong*) (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat π -def m-def n-def*)
 also have $(\sum_{i < n}. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma i))) < (\sum_{i < n}. m)$
 proof (*rule sum-strict-mono-ex1*)
 show $\forall x \in \{.. < n\}. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (x, \sigma x)) \leq m$ using σ -less
 by (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat π -def m-def n-def degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y*)
 next

have $\exists i < n. \sigma i \neq \pi i$
 proof (*rule ccontr*)
 assume *nex*: $\sim(\exists i < n. \sigma i \neq \pi i)$
 have $\forall i \geq m+n-k. \sigma i = \pi i$ if $k \leq m$ for k
 using *that*
 proof (*induction k*)
 case 0
 thus ?*case* using $\langle \pi \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$
 by (*fastforce simp: permutes-def*)
 next
 case (*Suc k*)
 have *IH*: $\sigma i = \pi i$ if $i \geq m+n-k$ for i
 using *Suc.prem*s *Suc.IH* *that* by *auto*
 from *nz* have $M \ \$\$ (m + n - \text{Suc } k, \sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k)) \neq 0$
 using *Suc.prem*s by *auto*
 moreover have $m + n - \text{Suc } k \geq n$
 using *Suc.prem*s by *auto*
 ultimately have $\sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) \geq m-\text{Suc } k$
 using *assms* σ -less[*of m+n-Suc k*] *Suc.prem*s
 by (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def split: if-splits*)
 have $\neg(\sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) > m - \text{Suc } k)$
 proof
 assume *: $\sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) > m - \text{Suc } k$
 have *less*: $\sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) < m$
 proof (*rule ccontr*)
 assume *: $\neg \sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k) < m$
 define *j* where $j = \sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k) - m$
 have $\sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k) = m + j$
 using * by (*simp add: j-def*)
 moreover {
 have $j < n$
 using σ -less[*of m+n-Suc k*] $\langle m > 0 \rangle \langle n > 0 \rangle$ by (*simp add: j-def*)
 hence $\sigma j = \pi j$
 using *nex* by *auto*
 with $\langle j < n \rangle$ have $\sigma j = m + j$
 by (*auto simp: π -def*)
 }
 ultimately have $\sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k) = \sigma j$
 by *simp*


```

    hence  $m + n - \text{Suc } k = j$ 
      using permutes-inj[OF  $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$ ] unfolding inj-def by blast
      thus False using  $\langle n \leq m + n - \text{Suc } k \rangle$   $\sigma$ -less[of  $m+n-\text{Suc } k$ ]  $\langle n >$ 
0>
      unfolding j-def by linarith
qed

define j where  $j = \sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) - (m - \text{Suc } k)$ 
from * have  $j: \sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) = m - \text{Suc } k + j$   $j > 0$ 
  by (auto simp: j-def)
have  $\sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k + j) = \pi (m+n - \text{Suc } k + j)$ 
  using * by (intro IH) (auto simp: j-def)
also {
  have  $j < \text{Suc } k$ 
    using less by (auto simp: j-def algebra-simps)
  hence  $m + n - \text{Suc } k + j < m + n$ 
    using  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$   $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  Suc.prems by linarith
  hence  $\pi (m + n - \text{Suc } k + j) = m - \text{Suc } k + j$ 
    unfolding  $\pi$ -def using Suc.prems by (simp add:  $\pi$ -def)
  }
finally have  $\sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k + j) = \sigma (m + n - \text{Suc } k)$ 
  using j by simp
hence  $m + n - \text{Suc } k + j = m + n - \text{Suc } k$ 
  using permutes-inj[OF  $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$ ] unfolding inj-def by blast
  thus False using  $\langle j > 0 \rangle$  by simp
qed
Suc k
with  $\langle \sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) \geq m - \text{Suc } k \rangle$  have eq:  $\sigma (m+n-\text{Suc } k) = m -$ 
  by linarith

show ?case
proof safe
  fix  $i :: \text{nat}$ 
  assume  $i: i \geq m + n - \text{Suc } k$ 
  show  $\sigma i = \pi i$ 
    using eq Suc.prems  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$  IH i
  proof (cases i = m + n - Suc k)
    case True
      thus ?thesis using eq Suc.prems  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ 
        by (auto simp:  $\pi$ -def)
    qed (use IH i in auto)
  qed
qed
from this[of m] and nex have  $\sigma i = \pi i$  for  $i$ 
  by (cases i  $\geq n$ ) auto
hence  $\sigma = \pi$  by force
thus False using  $\langle \sigma \neq \pi \rangle$  by contradiction
qed

```

then obtain i where $i: i < n \ \sigma \ i \neq \pi \ i$
by *auto*
have $\sigma \ i < m + n$
using i by (*intro σ -less*) *auto*
moreover have $\pi \ i = m + i$
using i by (*auto simp: π -def*)
ultimately have $\text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma \ i)) < m$ using $i \ \langle m > 0 \rangle$
by (*auto simp: M -def m -def n -def *syvester-index-mat degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y*)*
thus $\exists i \in \{..<n\}. \text{degree } (M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma \ i)) < m$
using i by *blast*
qed *auto*
finally show $\text{degree } (f \ \sigma) < m * n$
by (*simp add: mult-ac*)
qed

have $\text{lead-coeff } (f \ \pi) = \text{poly-add-sign } m \ n$
proof –
have $\text{lead-coeff } (f \ \pi) = \text{signof } \pi * (\prod_{i=0..<m+n}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi \ i)))$
by (*simp add: f-def sign-def lead-coeff-prod*)
also have $(\prod_{i=0..<m+n}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi \ i))) =$
 $(\prod_{i<n}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi \ i))) * (\prod_{i<m}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \ \$\$ (n +$
 $i, \pi (n + i)))$
by (*subst indices-eq, subst prod.union-disjoint*) (*auto simp: prod.reindex*)
also have $(\prod_{i<n}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \ \$\$ (i, \pi \ i))) = (\prod_{i<n}. \text{lead-coeff } p)$
by (*intro prod.cong*) (*auto simp: M -def m -def n -def π -def *syvester-index-mat*)*
also have $(\prod_{i<m}. \text{lead-coeff } (M \ \$\$ (n + i, \pi (n + i)))) = (\prod_{i<m}. \text{lead-coeff } q)$
by (*intro prod.cong*) (*auto simp: M -def m -def n -def π -def *syvester-index-mat*)*
also have $\text{signof } \pi = \text{poly-add-sign } m \ n$
by (*simp add: π -def poly-add-sign-def m-def n-def cong: if-cong*)
finally show *?thesis*
using *assms* by *simp*
qed

have $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{poly-add } p \ q) =$
 $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{det } (\text{syvester-mat } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)))$
by (*simp add: poly-add-def resultant-def*)
also have $\text{det } (\text{syvester-mat } (\text{poly-x-minus-y } p) (\text{poly-lift } q)) =$
 $(\sum \pi \mid \pi \ \text{permutes } \{0..<m+n\}. f \ \pi)$
by (*simp add: det-def m-def n-def M -def f-def*)
also have $\{\pi. \pi \ \text{permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} = \text{insert } \pi \ (\{\pi. \pi \ \text{permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{\pi\})$
using π by *auto*
also have $(\sum \sigma \in \dots. f \ \sigma) = (\sum \sigma \in \{\sigma. \sigma \ \text{permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{\pi\}. f \ \sigma) + f \ \pi$
by (*subst sum.insert*) (*auto simp: finite-permutations*)
also have $\text{lead-coeff } \dots = \text{lead-coeff } (f \ \pi)$
proof –

have $\text{degree} (\sum \sigma \in \{\sigma. \sigma \text{ permutes } \{0..<m+n\}\} - \{\pi\}. f \sigma) < m * n$ **using**
assms
by (*intro degree-sum-smaller deg-f2*) (*auto simp: m-def n-def finite-permutations*)
with *deg-f1* **show** *?thesis*
by (*subst lead-coeff-add-le*) *auto*
qed
finally show *?thesis*
using $\langle \text{lead-coeff} (f \pi) = - \rangle$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *lead-coeff-poly-mult:*

fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *poly*
defines $m \equiv \text{degree } p$ **and** $n \equiv \text{degree } q$
assumes $\text{lead-coeff } p = 1$ $\text{lead-coeff } q = 1$ $m > 0$ $n > 0$
assumes $\text{coeff } q \ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{lead-coeff} (p \text{ poly-mult } p \ q :: 'a \text{ poly}) = 1$

proof –

from *assms* **have** [*simp*]: $p \neq 0$ $q \neq 0$
by *auto*
have [*simp*]: $\text{degree} (\text{reflect-poly } q) = n$
using *assms* **by** (*subst degree-reflect-poly-eq*) (*auto simp: n-def*)

define M **where** $M = \text{sylvester-mat} (p \text{ poly-x-mult-y } p) (\text{poly-lift} (\text{reflect-poly } q))$
have $\text{nz}: M \ \$\$ (i, i) \neq 0$ **if** $i < m + n$ **for** i
using *that* **by** (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def coeff-poly-x-mult-y*)

have *indices-eq*: $\{0..<m+n\} = \{..<n\} \cup (+) \ n \ \{..<m\}$
by (*auto simp flip: atLeast0LessThan*)

define f **where** $f = (\lambda \sigma. \text{signof } \sigma * (\prod_{i=0..<m+n}. M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma \ i)))$
have $\text{degree} (f \ \text{id}) = \text{degree} (\prod_{i=0..<m+n}. M \ \$\$ (i, i))$
using *nz* **by** (*auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i=0..<m+n}. \text{degree} (M \ \$\$ (i, i)))$
using *nz* **by** (*subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree*) *auto*
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i < n}. \text{degree} (M \ \$\$ (i, i))) + (\sum_{i < m}. \text{degree} (M \ \$\$ (n + i, n + i)))$
by (*subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint*) (*auto simp: sum.reindex*)
also have $(\sum_{i < n}. \text{degree} (M \ \$\$ (i, i))) = (\sum_{i < n}. m)$
by (*intro sum.cong*)
(auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def coeff-poly-x-mult-y degree-monom-eq)
also have $(\sum_{i < m}. \text{degree} (M \ \$\$ (n + i, n + i))) = (\sum_{i < m}. 0)$
by (*intro sum.cong*) (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def*)
finally have *deg-f1*: $\text{degree} (f \ \text{id}) = m * n$
by (*simp add: mult-ac id-def*)

have *deg-f2*: $\text{degree} (f \ \sigma) < m * n$ **if** σ *permutes* $\{0..<m+n\}$ $\sigma \neq \text{id}$ **for** σ
proof (*cases* $\exists i \in \{0..<m+n\}. M \ \$\$ (i, \sigma \ i) = 0$)
case *True*

hence *: $(\prod i = 0..<m + n. M \text{ \textit{\$} } (i, \sigma i)) = 0$
by *auto*
show *?thesis using* $\langle m > 0 \rangle \langle n > 0 \rangle$
by (*simp add: f-def **)
next
case *False*
note *nz = this*
from *that have* σ -*less*: $\sigma i < m + n$ **if** $i < m + n$ **for** i
using *permutes-in-image*[*OF* $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$] **that** **by** *auto*
have $\text{degree } (f \sigma) = \text{degree } (\prod i = 0..<m + n. M \text{ \textit{\$} } (i, \sigma i))$
using *nz* **by** (*auto simp: f-def degree-mult-eq sign-def*)
also have $\dots = (\sum i = 0..<m+n. \text{degree } (M \text{ \textit{\$} } (i, \sigma i)))$
using *nz* **by** (*subst degree-prod-eq-sum-degree*) *auto*
also have $\dots = (\sum i < n. \text{degree } (M \text{ \textit{\$} } (i, \sigma i))) + (\sum i < m. \text{degree } (M \text{ \textit{\$} } (n + i, \sigma (n + i))))$
by (*subst indices-eq, subst sum.union-disjoint*) (*auto simp: sum.reindex*)
also have $(\sum i < m. \text{degree } (M \text{ \textit{\$} } (n + i, \sigma (n + i)))) = (\sum i < m. 0)$
using σ -*less* **by** (*intro sum.cong*) (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def*)
also have $(\sum i < n. \text{degree } (M \text{ \textit{\$} } (i, \sigma i))) < (\sum i < n. m)$
proof (*rule sum-strict-mono-ex1*)
show $\forall x \in \{..<n\}. \text{degree } (M \text{ \textit{\$} } (x, \sigma x)) \leq m$ **using** σ -*less*
by (*auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def n-def degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y coeff-poly-x-mult-y*)
intro: order.trans[OF degree-monom-le]
next
have $\exists i < n. \sigma i \neq i$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *nex*: $\neg(\exists i < n. \sigma i \neq i)$
have $\sigma i = i$ **for** i
using *that*
proof (*induction i rule: less-induct*)
case (*less i*)
consider $i < n \mid i \in \{n..<m+n\} \mid i \geq m + n$
by *force*
thus *?case*
proof *cases*
assume $i < n$
thus *?thesis using nex* **by** *auto*
next
assume $i \geq m + n$
thus *?thesis using* $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$
by (*auto simp: permutes-def*)
next
assume $i \in \{n..<m+n\}$
have *IH*: $\sigma j = j$ **if** $j < i$ **for** j
using *that less.prem*s **by** (*intro less.IH*) *auto*

from *nz* **have** $M \text{ \textit{\$} } (i, \sigma i) \neq 0$

```

    using i by auto
    hence  $\sigma i \leq i$ 
    using i  $\sigma$ -less[of i] by (auto simp: M-def sylvester-index-mat m-def
n-def)
    moreover have  $\sigma i \geq i$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume *:  $\neg \sigma i \geq i$ 
      from * have  $\sigma (\sigma i) = \sigma i$ 
      by (subst IH) auto
      hence  $\sigma i = i$ 
      using permutes-inj[OF  $\langle \sigma \text{ permutes } \rightarrow \rangle$ ] unfolding inj-def by blast
    with * show False by simp
    qed
    ultimately show ?case by simp
  qed
  hence  $\sigma = id$ 
  by force
  with  $\langle \sigma \neq id \rangle$  show False
  by contradiction
  qed

then obtain i where  $i < n$   $\sigma i \neq i$ 
  by auto
  have  $\sigma i < m + n$ 
  using i by (intro  $\sigma$ -less) auto
  hence  $\text{degree } (M \text{ $$ } (i, \sigma i)) < m$  using i  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvester-index-mat degree-coeff-poly-x-minus-y
  coeff-poly-x-mult-y intro: le-less-trans[OF degree-monom-le])
  thus  $\exists i \in \{..<n\}. \text{degree } (M \text{ $$ } (i, \sigma i)) < m$ 
  using i by blast
  qed auto
  finally show  $\text{degree } (f \sigma) < m * n$ 
  by (simp add: mult-ac)
  qed

have lead-coeff (f id) = 1
  proof -
    have lead-coeff (f id) =  $(\prod i=0..<m+n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ $$ } (i, i)))$ 
    by (simp add: f-def lead-coeff-prod)
    also have  $(\prod i=0..<m+n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ $$ } (i, i))) =$ 
       $(\prod i<n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ $$ } (i, i))) * (\prod i<m. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ $$ } (n + i,$ 
n + i)))
    by (subst indices-eq, subst prod.union-disjoint) (auto simp: prod.reindex)
    also have  $(\prod i<n. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ $$ } (i, i))) = (\prod i<n. \text{lead-coeff } p)$  using
  asms
    by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvester-index-mat
  coeff-poly-x-mult-y degree-monom-eq)
    also have  $(\prod i<m. \text{lead-coeff } (M \text{ $$ } (n + i, n + i))) = (\prod i<m. \text{lead-coeff } q)$ 

```

```

    by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: M-def m-def n-def sylvester-index-mat)
  finally show ?thesis
    using assms by (simp add: id-def)
qed

have lead-coeff (poly-mult p q) = lead-coeff (det M)
  by (simp add: poly-mult-def resultant-def M-def poly-div-def)
also have det M = (∑ π | π permutes {0..<m+n}. f π)
  by (simp add: det-def m-def n-def M-def f-def)
also have {π. π permutes {0..<m+n}} = insert id ({π. π permutes {0..<m+n}}
- {id})
  by (auto simp: permutes-id)
also have (∑ σ ∈ ... f σ) = (∑ σ ∈ {σ. σ permutes {0..<m+n}} - {id}. f σ) +
f id
  by (subst sum.insert) (auto simp: finite-permutations)
also have lead-coeff ... = lead-coeff (f id)
proof -
  have degree (∑ σ ∈ {σ. σ permutes {0..<m+n}} - {id}. f σ) < m * n using
  assms
  by (intro degree-sum-smaller deg-f2) (auto simp: m-def n-def finite-permutations)
  with deg-f1 show ?thesis
  by (subst lead-coeff-add-le) auto
qed
finally show ?thesis
  using ⟨lead-coeff (f id) = 1⟩ by simp
qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-int-plus [intro]:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: field-char-0
  assumes algebraic-int x algebraic-int y
  shows algebraic-int (x + y)
proof -
  from assms(1) obtain p where p: lead-coeff p = 1 ipoly p x = 0
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
  from assms(2) obtain q where q: lead-coeff q = 1 ipoly q y = 0
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
  have deg-pos: degree p > 0 degree q > 0
  using p q by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
  define r where r = poly-add-sign (degree p) (degree q) * poly-add p q

  have lead-coeff r = 1 using p q deg-pos
  by (simp add: r-def lead-coeff-mult poly-add-sign-def sign-def lead-coeff-poly-add)
  moreover have ipoly r (x + y) = 0
  using p q by (simp add: ipoly-poly-add r-def of-int-poly-hom.hom-mult)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-int-times [intro]:

```

```

fixes  $x y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
assumes  $\text{algebraic-int } x \text{ algebraic-int } y$ 
shows  $\text{algebraic-int } (x * y)$ 
proof ( $\text{cases } y = 0$ )
  case [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $\text{False}$ 
  from  $\text{assms}(1)$  obtain  $p$  where  $p: \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \text{ ipoly } p \ x = 0$ 
    by ( $\text{auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly}$ )
  from  $\text{assms}(2)$  obtain  $q$  where  $q: \text{lead-coeff } q = 1 \text{ ipoly } q \ y = 0$ 
    by ( $\text{auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly}$ )
  have  $\text{deg-pos: degree } p > 0 \ \text{degree } q > 0$ 
    using  $p \ q$  by ( $\text{auto intro!: Nat.gr0I elim!: degree-eq-zeroE}$ )
  have [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $q \neq 0$ 
    using  $q$  by  $\text{auto}$ 

define  $n$  where  $n = \text{Polynomial.order } 0 \ q$ 
have  $\text{monom } 1 \ n \ \text{dvd } q$ 
  by ( $\text{simp add: n-def monom-1-dvd-iff}$ )
then obtain  $q'$  where  $q\text{-split: } q = q' * \text{monom } 1 \ n$ 
  by  $\text{auto}$ 
have  $\text{Polynomial.order } 0 \ q = \text{Polynomial.order } 0 \ q' + n$ 
  using  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  unfolding  $q\text{-split}$  by ( $\text{subst order-mult}$ )  $\text{auto}$ 
hence  $\text{poly } q' \ 0 \neq 0$ 
  unfolding  $n\text{-def}$  using  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  by ( $\text{simp add: q-split order-root}$ )

have  $q': \text{ipoly } q' \ y = 0 \ \text{lead-coeff } q' = 1$  using  $q\text{-split } q$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: of-int-poly-hom.hom-mult poly-monom lead-coeff-mult degree-monom-eq}$ )
from this have  $\text{deg-pos': degree } q' > 0$ 
  by ( $\text{intro Nat.gr0I}$ ) ( $\text{auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE}$ )
from  $\langle \text{poly } q' \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$  have [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $\text{coeff } q' \ 0 \neq 0$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff' poly-0-coeff-0}$ )

have  $p$  represents  $x$   $q'$  represents  $y$ 
  using  $p \ q'$  by ( $\text{auto simp: represents-def}$ )
hence  $\text{poly-mult } p \ q'$  represents  $x * y$ 
  by ( $\text{rule represents-mult}$ ) ( $\text{simp add: poly-0-coeff-0}$ )
moreover have  $\text{lead-coeff } (\text{poly-mult } p \ q') = 1$  using  $p \ \text{deg-pos } q' \ \text{deg-pos}'$ 
  by ( $\text{simp add: lead-coeff-mult lead-coeff-poly-mult}$ )
ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly represents-def}$ )
qed  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{algebraic-int-power}$  [ $\text{intro}$ ]:
   $\text{algebraic-int } (x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \implies \text{algebraic-int } (x \wedge n)$ 
  by ( $\text{induction } n$ )  $\text{auto}$ 

lemma  $\text{algebraic-int-diff}$  [ $\text{intro}$ ]:
  fixes  $x y :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}$ 
  assumes  $\text{algebraic-int } x \ \text{algebraic-int } y$ 
  shows  $\text{algebraic-int } (x - y)$ 

```

using *algebraic-int-plus*[*OF assms(1)*] *algebraic-int-minus*[*OF assms(2)*] **by** *simp*

lemma *algebraic-int-sum* [*intro*]:
($\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{algebraic-int } (f\ x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0})$)
 $\implies \text{algebraic-int } (\text{sum } f\ A)$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-prod* [*intro*]:
($\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{algebraic-int } (f\ x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0})$)
 $\implies \text{algebraic-int } (\text{prod } f\ A)$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-nth-root-real-iff*:
 $\text{algebraic-int } (\text{root } n\ x) \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee \text{algebraic-int } x$
proof –
have *algebraic-int x* **if** *algebraic-int (root n x)* $n \neq 0$
proof –
from *that(1)* **have** *algebraic-int (root n x ^ n)*
by *auto*
also have $\text{root } n\ x ^ n = (\text{if even } n \text{ then } |x| \text{ else } x)$
using *sgn-power-root[of n x]* *that(2)* **by** (*auto simp: sgn-if split: if-splits*)
finally show *?thesis*
by (*auto split: if-splits*)
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *algebraic-int-power-iff*:
 $\text{algebraic-int } (x ^ n :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee \text{algebraic-int } x$
proof –
have *algebraic-int x* **if** *algebraic-int (x ^ n)* $n > 0$
proof (*rule algebraic-int-root*)
show *poly (monom 1 n) x = x ^ n*
by (*auto simp: poly-monom*)
qed (*use that in <auto simp: degree-monom-eq>*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *algebraic-int-power-iff'* [*simp*]:
 $n > 0 \implies \text{algebraic-int } (x ^ n :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$
by (*subst algebraic-int-power-iff*) *auto*

lemma *algebraic-int-sqrt-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{algebraic-int } (\text{sqrt } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$
by (*simp add: sqrt-def algebraic-int-nth-root-real-iff*)

lemma *algebraic-int-csqrt-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{algebraic-int } (\text{csqrt } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$
proof
assume *algebraic-int (csqrt x)*
hence *algebraic-int (csqrt x ^ 2)*


```

    by (rule algebraic-int-power)
  thus algebraic-int x
    by simp
qed auto

lemma algebraic-int-norm-complex [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int (z :: complex)
  shows algebraic-int (norm z)
proof -
  from assms have algebraic-int (z * cnj z)
    by auto
  also have z * cnj z = of-real (norm z ^ 2)
    by (rule complex-norm-square [symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

hide-const (open) x-y

end

```

6 Separation of Roots: Sturm

We adapt the existing theory on Sturm's theorem to work on rational numbers instead of real numbers. The reason is that we want to implement real numbers as real algebraic numbers with the help of Sturm's theorem to separate the roots. To this end, we just copy the definitions of the algorithms w.r.t. Sturm and let them be executed on rational numbers. We then prove that corresponds to a homomorphism and therefore can transfer the existing soundness results.

```

theory Sturm-Rat
imports
  Sturm-Sequences.Sturm-Theorem
  Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
  Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Square-Free-Int-To-Square-Free-GFp
begin

hide-const (open) UnivPoly.coeff

lemma root-primitive-part [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {semiring-gcd, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  shows poly (primitive-part p) x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  poly p x = 0
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by auto
next

```

```

case False
have poly p x = content p * poly (primitive-part p) x
  by (metis content-times-primitive-part poly-smult)
also have  $\dots = 0 \iff \text{poly (primitive-part p) } x = 0$  by (simp add: False)
finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-primitive-part:
assumes irreducible p and degree p > 0
shows primitive-part p = p
using irreducible-content[OF assms(1), unfolded primitive-iff-content-eq-1] assms(2)
by (auto simp: primitive-part-def abs-poly-def)

```

6.1 Interface for Separating Roots

For a given rational polynomial, we need to know how many real roots are in a given closed interval, and how many real roots are in an interval $(-\infty, r]$.

```

datatype root-info = Root-Info (l-r: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  nat) (number-root: rat  $\Rightarrow$  nat)
hide-const (open) l-r
hide-const (open) number-root

```

```

definition count-roots-interval-sf :: real poly  $\Rightarrow$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\times$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  nat) where
  count-roots-interval-sf p = (let ps = sturm-squarefree p
    in (( $\lambda$  a b. sign-changes ps a - sign-changes ps b + (if poly p a = 0 then 1 else 0)),
    ( $\lambda$  a. sign-changes-neg-inf ps - sign-changes ps a)))

```

```

definition count-roots-interval :: real poly  $\Rightarrow$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\times$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  nat)
where
  count-roots-interval p = (let ps = sturm p
    in (( $\lambda$  a b. sign-changes ps a - sign-changes ps b + (if poly p a = 0 then 1 else 0)),
    ( $\lambda$  a. sign-changes-neg-inf ps - sign-changes ps a)))

```

```

lemma count-roots-interval-iff: square-free p  $\implies$  count-roots-interval p = count-roots-interval-sf p
proof
  unfolding count-roots-interval-def count-roots-interval-sf-def sturm-squarefree-def square-free-iff-separable separable-def by (cases p = 0, auto)

```

```

lemma count-roots-interval-sf: assumes p: p  $\neq$  0
and cr: count-roots-interval-sf p = (cr, nr)
shows  $a \leq b \implies cr\ a\ b = (\text{card } \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\})$ 
   $nr\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq a \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$ 

```

```

proof -
have id:  $a \leq b \implies \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\} =$ 
   $\{x. a < x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\} \cup (\text{if poly } p\ a = 0 \text{ then } \{a\} \text{ else } \{\})$ 
(is  $- \implies - = ?R \cup ?S$ ) using not-less by force

```

have RS : *finite ?R finite ?S ?R ∩ ?S = {}* **using** p **by** (*auto simp: poly-roots-finite*)

show $a \leq b \implies cr\ a\ b = (\text{card } \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\})$
 $nr\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq a \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$ **using** cr **unfolding** *arg-cong[OF id, of card] card-Un-disjoint[OF RS]*
count-roots-interval-sf-def count-roots-between-correct[symmetric]
count-roots-below-correct[symmetric] count-roots-below-def
count-roots-between-def Let-def **using** p **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *count-roots-interval*: **assumes** cr : *count-roots-interval* $p = (cr, nr)$
and sf : *square-free* p
shows $a \leq b \implies cr\ a\ b = (\text{card } \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\})$
 $nr\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq a \wedge \text{poly } p\ x = 0\}$
using *count-roots-interval-sf[OF - cr[unfolded count-roots-interval-iff[OF sf]]]*
sf[unfolded square-free-def] **by** *blast+*

definition *root-cond* :: *int poly* \times *rat* \times *rat* \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x = (\text{case } plr\ \text{of } (p, l, r) \Rightarrow \text{of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0)$

definition *root-info-cond* :: *root-info* \Rightarrow *int poly* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $root\text{-}info\text{-}cond\ ri\ p \equiv (\forall\ a\ b. a \leq b \longrightarrow \text{root-info.l-r } ri\ a\ b = \text{card } \{x. \text{root-cond } (p, a, b)\ x\})$
 $\wedge (\forall\ a. \text{root-info.number-root } ri\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq \text{real-of-rat } a \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0\})$

lemma *root-info-condD*: $root\text{-}info\text{-}cond\ ri\ p \implies a \leq b \implies \text{root-info.l-r } ri\ a\ b = \text{card } \{x. \text{root-cond } (p, a, b)\ x\}$
 $root\text{-}info\text{-}cond\ ri\ p \implies \text{root-info.number-root } ri\ a = \text{card } \{x. x \leq \text{real-of-rat } a \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0\}$
unfolding *root-info-cond-def* **by** *auto*

definition *count-roots-interval-sf-rat* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *root-info* **where**
 $\text{count-roots-interval-sf-rat } p = (\text{let } pp = \text{real-of-int-poly } p;$
 $(cr, nr) = \text{count-roots-interval-sf } pp$
in *Root-Info* $(\lambda\ a\ b. cr\ (\text{of-rat } a)\ (\text{of-rat } b))\ (\lambda\ a. nr\ (\text{of-rat } a))$)

definition *count-roots-interval-rat* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *root-info* **where**
 $[\text{code del}]: \text{count-roots-interval-rat } p = (\text{let } pp = \text{real-of-int-poly } p;$
 $(cr, nr) = \text{count-roots-interval } pp$
in *Root-Info* $(\lambda\ a\ b. cr\ (\text{of-rat } a)\ (\text{of-rat } b))\ (\lambda\ a. nr\ (\text{of-rat } a))$)

definition *count-roots-rat* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
 $[\text{code del}]: \text{count-roots-rat } p = (\text{count-roots } (\text{real-of-int-poly } p))$

lemma *count-roots-interval-sf-rat*: **assumes** p : $p \neq 0$
shows $root\text{-}info\text{-}cond\ (\text{count-roots-interval-sf-rat } p)\ p$

proof –
let $?p = \text{real-of-int-poly } p$
let $?r = \text{real-of-rat}$
let $?ri = \text{count-roots-interval-sf-rat } p$
from p **have** $p: ?p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
obtain $cr\ nr$ **where** $cr: \text{count-roots-interval-sf } ?p = (cr, nr)$ **by** *force*
have $?ri = \text{Root-Info } (\lambda a\ b.\ cr\ (?r\ a)\ (?r\ b))\ (\lambda a.\ nr\ (?r\ a))$
unfolding *count-roots-interval-sf-rat-def Let-def cr* **by** *auto*
hence $id: \text{root-info.l-r } ?ri = (\lambda a\ b.\ cr\ (?r\ a)\ (?r\ b))\ \text{root-info.number-root } ?ri =$
 $(\lambda a.\ nr\ (?r\ a))$
by *auto*
note $cr = \text{count-roots-interval-sf}[OF\ p\ cr]$
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *root-info-cond-def id*
proof (*intro conjI impI allI*)
fix a
show $nr\ (?r\ a) = \text{card } \{x.\ x \leq (?r\ a) \wedge \text{ipoly } p\ x = 0\}$
using $cr(2)[of\ ?r\ a]$ **by** *simp*
next
fix $a\ b :: \text{rat}$
assume $ab: a \leq b$
from ab **have** $ab: ?r\ a \leq ?r\ b$ **by** (*simp add: of-rat-less-eq*)
from $cr(1)[OF\ this]$ **show** $cr\ (?r\ a)\ (?r\ b) = \text{card } (\text{Collect } (\text{root-cond } (p,\ a,$
 $b)))$
unfolding *root-cond-def[abs-def] split* **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *of-rat-of-int-poly: map-poly of-rat (of-int-poly p) = of-int-poly p*
by (*subst map-poly-map-poly, auto simp: o-def*)

lemma *square-free-of-int-poly: assumes square-free p*
shows *square-free (of-int-poly p :: 'a :: {field-gcd, field-char-0} poly)*
proof –
have *square-free (map-poly of-rat (of-int-poly p) :: 'a poly)*
unfolding *of-rat-hom.square-free-map-poly* **by** (*rule square-free-int-rat[OF assms]*)
thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *of-rat-of-int-poly* .
qed

lemma *count-roots-interval-rat: assumes sf: square-free p*
shows *root-info-cond (count-roots-interval-rat p) p*
proof –
from sf **have** $sf: \text{square-free } (\text{real-of-int-poly } p)$ **by** (*rule square-free-of-int-poly*)
from sf **have** $p: p \neq 0$ **unfolding** *square-free-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
using *count-roots-interval-sf-rat[OF p]*
unfolding *count-roots-interval-rat-def count-roots-interval-sf-rat-def*
Let-def count-roots-interval-iff[OF sf] .
qed

lemma *count-roots-rat*: $\text{count-roots-rat } p = \text{card } \{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = (0 :: \text{real})\}$
unfolding *count-roots-rat-def count-roots-correct ..*

6.2 Implementing Sturm on Rational Polynomials

function *sturm-aux-rat* **where**
sturm-aux-rat ($p :: \text{rat poly}$) $q =$
 (if $\text{degree } q = 0$ then $[p, q]$ else $p \# \text{sturm-aux-rat } q \ (-(p \bmod q))$)
by (*pat-completeness, simp-all*)
termination by (*relation measure (degree \circ snd),*
simp-all add: o-def degree-mod-less')

lemma *sturm-aux-rat*: $\text{sturm-aux } (\text{real-of-rat-poly } p) (\text{real-of-rat-poly } q) =$
 $\text{map } \text{real-of-rat-poly } (\text{sturm-aux-rat } p \ q)$

proof (*induct p q rule: sturm-aux-rat.induct*)

case ($1 \ p \ q$)

interpret *map-poly-inj-idom-hom of-rat..*

note *deg = of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom*

show *?case*

unfolding *sturm-aux.simps[of real-of-rat-poly p] sturm-aux-rat.simps[of p]*

using 1 **by** (*cases degree $q = 0$; simp add: hom-distrib*)

qed

definition *sturm-rat* **where** $\text{sturm-rat } p = \text{sturm-aux-rat } p \ (\text{pderiv } p)$

lemma *sturm-rat*: $\text{sturm } (\text{real-of-rat-poly } p) = \text{map } \text{real-of-rat-poly } (\text{sturm-rat } p)$

unfolding *sturm-rat-def sturm-def*

apply (*fold of-rat-hom.map-poly-pderiv*)

unfolding *sturm-aux-rat..*

definition *poly-number-rootat* $:: \text{rat poly} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$ **where**

poly-number-rootat $p \equiv \text{sgn } (\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p))$

definition *poly-neg-number-rootat* $:: \text{rat poly} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$ **where**

poly-neg-number-rootat $p \equiv$ if even $(\text{degree } p)$ then $\text{sgn } (\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p))$
 else $-\text{sgn } (\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p))$

lemma *poly-number-rootat*: $\text{poly-inf } (\text{real-of-rat-poly } p) = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{poly-number-rootat } p)$

unfolding *poly-inf-def poly-number-rootat-def of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom*
of-rat-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom

real-of-rat-sgn **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-neg-number-rootat*: $\text{poly-neg-inf } (\text{real-of-rat-poly } p) = \text{real-of-rat } (\text{poly-neg-number-rootat } p)$

unfolding *poly-neg-inf-def poly-neg-number-rootat-def of-int-hom.degree-map-poly-hom*
of-rat-hom.coeff-map-poly-hom

real-of-rat-sgn **by** (*simp add: hom-distrib*)

definition *sign-changes-rat* **where**

sign-changes-rat ps ($x::rat$) =
length (remdups-adj (filter ($\lambda x. x \neq 0$) (map ($\lambda p. sgn$ (poly p x)) ps))) - 1

definition *sign-changes-number-rootat* **where**

sign-changes-number-rootat ps =
length (remdups-adj (filter ($\lambda x. x \neq 0$) (map poly-number-rootat ps))) - 1

definition *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat* **where**

sign-changes-neg-number-rootat ps =
length (remdups-adj (filter ($\lambda x. x \neq 0$) (map poly-neg-number-rootat ps))) - 1

lemma *real-of-rat-list-neq*: list-neq (map real-of-rat xs) 0

= map real-of-rat (list-neq xs 0)

by (induct xs , auto)

lemma *real-of-rat-remdups-adj*: remdups-adj (map real-of-rat xs) = map real-of-rat (remdups-adj xs)

by (induct xs rule: remdups-adj.induct, auto)

lemma *sign-changes-rat*: sign-changes (map real-of-rat-poly ps) (real-of-rat x)

= sign-changes-rat ps x (**is** ? l = ? r)

proof -

define xs **where** xs = list-neq (map ($\lambda p. sgn$ (poly p x)) ps) 0

have ? l = length (remdups-adj (list-neq (map real-of-rat (map ($\lambda xa. (sgn$ (poly xa x)) ps)) 0)) - 1

by (simp add: sign-changes-def real-of-rat- sgn o-def)

also have ... = ? r **unfolding** sign-changes-rat-def real-of-rat-list-neq

unfolding real-of-rat-remdups-adj **by** simp

finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *sign-changes-neg-number-rootat*: sign-changes-neg-inf (map real-of-rat-poly ps)

= sign-changes-neg-number-rootat ps (**is** ? l = ? r)

proof -

have ? l = length (remdups-adj (list-neq (map real-of-rat (map poly-neg-number-rootat ps)) 0)) - 1

by (simp add: sign-changes-neg-inf-def o-def real-of-rat- sgn poly-neg-number-rootat)

also have ... = ? r **unfolding** sign-changes-neg-number-rootat-def real-of-rat-list-neq

unfolding real-of-rat-remdups-adj **by** simp

finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *sign-changes-number-rootat*: sign-changes-inf (map real-of-rat-poly ps)

= sign-changes-number-rootat ps (**is** ? l = ? r)

```

proof –
  have ?l = length (remdups-adj (list-neq (map real-of-rat (map poly-number-rootat
ps)) 0)) – 1
    unfolding sign-changes-inf-def
    unfolding map-map o-def real-of-rat-sgn poly-number-rootat ..
  also have ... = ?r unfolding sign-changes-number-rootat-def real-of-rat-list-neq

    unfolding real-of-rat-remdups-adj by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma count-roots-interval-rat-code[code]:
  count-roots-interval-rat p = (let rp = map-poly rat-of-int p; ps = sturm-rat rp
  in Root-Info
    (λ a b. sign-changes-rat ps a – sign-changes-rat ps b + (if poly rp a = 0 then
1 else 0))
    (λ a. sign-changes-neg-number-rootat ps – sign-changes-rat ps a))
  unfolding count-roots-interval-rat-def Let-def count-roots-interval-def split of-rat-of-int-poly[symmetric,
where 'a = real]
    sturm-rat sign-changes-rat
  by (simp add: sign-changes-neg-number-rootat)

```

```

lemma count-roots-rat-code[code]:
  count-roots-rat p = (let rp = map-poly rat-of-int p in if p = 0 then 0 else let ps
= sturm-rat rp
  in sign-changes-neg-number-rootat ps – sign-changes-number-rootat ps)
  unfolding count-roots-rat-def Let-def sturm-rat count-roots-code of-rat-of-int-poly[symmetric,
where 'a = real]
    sign-changes-neg-number-rootat sign-changes-number-rootat
  by simp

```

hide-const (**open**) count-roots-interval-sf-rat

Finally we provide an even more efficient implementation which avoids the "poly p x = 0" test, but it is restricted to irreducible polynomials.

```

definition root-info :: int poly ⇒ root-info where
  root-info p = (if degree p = 1 then
    (let x = Rat.Fract (– coeff p 0) (coeff p 1)
    in Root-Info (λ l r. if l ≤ x ∧ x ≤ r then 1 else 0) (λ b. if x ≤ b then 1 else
0)) else
    (let rp = map-poly rat-of-int p; ps = sturm-rat rp in
    Root-Info (λ a b. sign-changes-rat ps a – sign-changes-rat ps b)
    (λ a. sign-changes-neg-number-rootat ps – sign-changes-rat ps a)))

```

```

lemma root-info:
  assumes irr: irreducible p and deg: degree p > 0
  shows root-info-cond (root-info p) p
proof (cases degree p = 1)
  case deg: True

```

```

from degree1-coeffs[OF this] obtain a b where p: p = [:b,a:] and a ≠ 0 by
metis
from deg have degree (real-of-int-poly p) = 1 by simp
from roots1[OF this, unfolded roots1-def] p
have id: (ipoly p x = 0) = ((x :: real) = - b / a) for x by auto
have idd: {x. real-of-rat aa ≤ x ∧
           x ≤ real-of-rat ba ∧ x = real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a}
  = (if real-of-rat aa ≤ real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a ∧
      real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a ≤ real-of-rat ba then {real-of-int (-
b) / real-of-int a} else {})
  for aa ba by auto
have iddd: {x. x ≤ real-of-rat aa ∧ x = real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a}
  = (if real-of-int (- b) / real-of-int a ≤ real-of-rat aa then {real-of-int (- b) /
real-of-int a} else {}) for aa
by auto
have id4: real-of-int x = real-of-rat (rat-of-int x) for x by simp
show ?thesis unfolding root-info-def deg unfolding root-info-cond-def id root-cond-def
split
  unfolding p Fract-of-int-quotient Let-def idd iddd
  unfolding id4 of-rat-divide[symmetric] of-rat-less-eq by auto
next
case False
have irr-d: irreduciblea p by (simp add: deg irr irreducible-connect-rev)
from irreduciblea-int-rat[OF this]
have irreducible (of-int-poly p :: rat poly) by auto
from irreducible-root-free[OF this]
have idd: (poly (of-int-poly p) a = 0) = False for a :: rat
  unfolding root-free-def using False by auto
have id: root-info p = count-roots-interval-rat p
  unfolding root-info-def if-False count-roots-interval-rat-code Let-def idd using
False by auto
show ?thesis unfolding id
  by (rule count-roots-interval-rat[OF irreduciblea-square-free[OF irr-d]])
qed

end

```

7 Getting Small Representative Polynomials via Factorization

In this theory we import a factorization algorithm for integer polynomials to turn a representing polynomial of some algebraic number into a list of irreducible polynomials where exactly one list element represents the same number. Moreover, we prove that the certain polynomial operations preserve irreducibility, so that no factorization is required.

```

theory Factors-of-Int-Poly
imports

```


Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Factorize-Int-Poly
Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim

begin

lemma *degree-of-gcd*: $\text{degree} (\text{gcd } q \ r) \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{degree} (\text{gcd} (\text{of-int-poly } q :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\} \text{ poly}) (\text{of-int-poly } r)) \neq 0$

proof –

let $?r = \text{of-rat} :: \text{rat} \Rightarrow 'a$

interpret *rpoly*: *field-hom'* $?r$

by (*unfold-locales*, *auto simp*: *of-rat-add of-rat-mult*)

{

fix p

have *of-int-poly* $p = \text{map-poly} (?r \circ \text{of-int}) \ p$ **unfolding** *o-def*

by *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{map-poly} \ ?r (\text{map-poly} \ \text{of-int} \ p)$

by (*subst map-poly-map-poly*, *auto*)

finally have *of-int-poly* $p = \text{map-poly} \ ?r (\text{map-poly} \ \text{of-int} \ p)$.

} **note** *id = this*

show *?thesis unfolding id by* (*fold hom-distribs*, *simp add*: *gcd-rat-to-gcd-int*)

qed

definition *factors-of-int-poly* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly list* **where**

factors-of-int-poly $p = \text{map} (\text{abs-int-poly} \circ \text{fst}) (\text{snd} (\text{factorize-int-poly } p))$

lemma *factors-of-int-poly-const*: **assumes** $\text{degree } p = 0$

shows *factors-of-int-poly* $p = []$

proof –

from *degree0-coeffs[OF assms]* **obtain** a **where** $p = [: a :]$ **by** *auto*

show *?thesis unfolding p factors-of-int-poly-def*

factorize-int-poly-generic-def x-split-def

by (*cases a = 0*, *auto simp add*: *Let-def factorize-int-last-nz-poly-def*)

qed

lemma *factors-of-int-poly*:

defines $rp \equiv ipoly :: \text{int poly} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{field-gcd}, \text{field-char-0}\} \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes *factors-of-int-poly* $p = qs$

shows $\bigwedge q. q \in \text{set } qs \Longrightarrow \text{irreducible } q \wedge \text{lead-coeff } q > 0 \wedge \text{degree } q \leq \text{degree } p \wedge \text{degree } q \neq 0$

$p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow rp \ p \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists q \in \text{set } qs. rp \ q \ x = 0)$

$p \neq 0 \Longrightarrow rp \ p \ x = 0 \Longrightarrow \exists! q \in \text{set } qs. rp \ q \ x = 0$

distinct qs

proof –

obtain $c \ qis$ **where** *factt*: *factorize-int-poly* $p = (c, qis)$ **by** *force*

from *assms[unfolded factors-of-int-poly-def factt]*

have $qs: qs = \text{map} (\text{abs-int-poly} \circ \text{fst}) (\text{snd} (c, qis))$ **by** *auto*

note *fact* = *factorize-int-poly(1)[OF factt]*

note *fact-mem* = *factorize-int-poly(2,3)[OF factt]*

have *sqf*: *square-free-factorization* $p (c, qis)$ **by** (*rule fact(1)*)

note *sff* = *square-free-factorizationD[OF sqf]*

```

have sff': p = Polynomial.smult c (∏ (a, i)← qis. a ^ i)
  unfolding sff(1) prod.distinct-set-conv-list[OF sff(5)] ..
{
  fix q
  assume q: q ∈ set qs
  then obtain r i where qi: (r, i) ∈ set qis and qr: q = abs-int-poly r unfolding
qs by auto
  from sff(2)[OF qi] have i: i > 0 by auto
  from split-list[OF qi] obtain qis1 qis2 where qis: qis = qis1 @ (r, i) # qis2
by auto
  have dvd: r dvd p unfolding sff' qis dvd-def using i
  by (intro exI[of - smult c (r ^ (i - 1) * (∏ (a, i)← qis1 @ qis2. a ^ i)]),
cases i, auto)
  from fact-mem[OF qi] have r0: r ≠ 0 by auto
  from qi factt have p: p ≠ 0 by (cases p, auto)
  with dvd have deg: degree r ≤ degree p by (metis dvd-imp-degree-le)
  with fact-mem[OF qi] r0
  show irreducible q ∧ lead-coeff q > 0 ∧ degree q ≤ degree p ∧ degree q ≠ 0
  unfolding qr lead-coeff-abs-int-poly by auto
} note * = this
show distinct qs unfolding distinct-conv-nth
proof (intro allI impI)
  fix i j
  assume i < length qs j < length qs and diff: i ≠ j
  hence ij: i < length qis j < length qis
  and id: qs ! i = abs-int-poly (fst (qis ! i)) qs ! j = abs-int-poly (fst (qis ! j))
unfolding qs by auto
  obtain qi I where qi: qis ! i = (qi, I) by force
  obtain qj J where qj: qis ! j = (qj, J) by force
  from sff(5)[unfolded distinct-conv-nth, rule-format, OF ij diff] qi qj
  have diff: (qi, I) ≠ (qj, J) by auto
  from ij qi qj have (qi, I) ∈ set qis (qj, J) ∈ set qis unfolding set-conv-nth
by force+
  from sff(3)[OF this diff] sff(2) this
  have cop: coprime qi qj degree qi ≠ 0 degree qj ≠ 0 by auto
  note i = cf-pos-poly-main[of qi, unfolded smult-prod monom-0]
  note j = cf-pos-poly-main[of qj, unfolded smult-prod monom-0]
  from cop(2) i have deg: degree (qs ! i) ≠ 0 by (auto simp: id qi)
  have cop: coprime (qs ! i) (qs ! j)
  unfolding id qi qj fst-conv
  apply (rule coprime-prod[of [:sgn (lead-coeff qi):] [:sgn (lead-coeff qj):]])
  using cop
  unfolding i j by (auto simp: sgn-eq-0-iff)
show qs ! i ≠ qs ! j
proof
  assume id: qs ! i = qs ! j
  have degree (gcd (qs ! i) (qs ! j)) = degree (qs ! i) unfolding id by simp
  also have ... ≠ 0 using deg by simp
  finally show False using cop by simp

```

```

qed
qed
assume p: p ≠ 0
from fact(1) p have c: c ≠ 0 using sff(1) by auto
let ?r = of-int :: int ⇒ 'a
let ?rp = map-poly ?r
have rp:  $\bigwedge x p. rp\ p\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow poly\ (?rp\ p)\ x = 0$  unfolding rp-def ..
have rp p x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow rp\ (\prod (x, y) \leftarrow qis. x \hat{\ } y)\ x = 0$  unfolding sff'(1)
  unfolding rp hom-distrib using c by simp
also have ... =  $(\exists (q, i) \in set\ qis. poly\ (?rp\ (q \hat{\ } i))\ x = 0)$ 
  unfolding qs rp of-int-poly-hom.hom-prod-list poly-prod-list-zero-iff set-map by
fastforce
also have ... =  $(\exists (q, i) \in set\ qis. poly\ (?rp\ q)\ x = 0)$ 
  unfolding of-int-poly-hom.hom-power poly-power-zero-iff using sff(2) by auto
also have ... =  $(\exists q \in fst\ 'set\ qis. poly\ (?rp\ q)\ x = 0)$  by force
also have ... =  $(\exists q \in set\ qs. rp\ q\ x = 0)$  unfolding rp qs snd-conv o-def
bex-simps set-map
  by simp
finally show iff:  $rp\ p\ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists q \in set\ qs. rp\ q\ x = 0)$  by auto
assume rp p x = 0
with iff obtain q where q:  $q \in set\ qs$  and rtq:  $rp\ q\ x = 0$  by auto
then obtain i q' where qi:  $(q', i) \in set\ qis$  and qq':  $q = abs-int-poly\ q'$  unfolding
qs by auto
show  $\exists! q \in set\ qs. rp\ q\ x = 0$ 
proof (intro ex1I, intro conjI, rule q, rule rtq, clarify)
  fix r
  assume r  $\in set\ qs$  and rtr:  $rp\ r\ x = 0$ 
  then obtain j r' where rj:  $(r', j) \in set\ qis$  and rr':  $r = abs-int-poly\ r'$ 
unfolding qs by auto
  from rtr rtq have rtr:  $rp\ r'\ x = 0$  and rtq:  $rp\ q'\ x = 0$ 
  unfolding rp rr' qq' by auto
  from rtr rtq have  $[-x, 1:]\ dvd\ ?rp\ q'\ [-x, 1:]\ dvd\ ?rp\ r'$  unfolding rp
  by (auto simp: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  hence  $[-x, 1:]\ dvd\ gcd\ (?rp\ q')\ (?rp\ r')$  by simp
  hence  $gcd\ (?rp\ q')\ (?rp\ r') = 0 \vee degree\ (gcd\ (?rp\ q')\ (?rp\ r')) \neq 0$ 
  by (metis is-unit-gcd-iff is-unit-iff-degree is-unit-pCons-iff one-poly-eq-simps(1))
  hence  $gcd\ q'\ r' = 0 \vee degree\ (gcd\ q'\ r') \neq 0$ 
  unfolding gcd-eq-0-iff degree-of-gcd[of q' r', symmetric] by auto
  hence  $\neg coprime\ q'\ r'$  by auto
  with sff(3)[OF qi rj] have  $q' = r'$  by auto
  thus  $r = q$  unfolding rr' qq' by simp
qed
qed

```

lemma factors-int-poly-represents:

fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}

assumes p: p represents x

shows $\exists q \in set\ (factors-of-int-poly\ p).$

q represents x \wedge irreducible q \wedge lead-coeff q $> 0 \wedge$ degree q \leq degree p

proof –
from *representsD*[*OF p*] **have** $p \neq 0$ **and** $rt: ipoly\ p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
note $fact = factors-of-int-poly[OF\ refl]$
from $fact(2)[OF\ p,\ of\ x]\ rt$ **obtain** q **where** $q: q \in set\ (factors-of-int-poly\ p)$
and
 $rt: ipoly\ q\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
from $fact(1)[OF\ q]\ rt$ **show** $?thesis$
by (*intro* $beXI[OF - q]$, *auto* $simp: represents-def\ irreducible-def$)
qed

corollary *irreducible-represents-imp-degree*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{field-char-0, field-gcd\}$
assumes *irreducible f* **and** *f represents x* **and** *g represents x*
shows $degree\ f \leq degree\ g$

proof –

from $factors-of-int-poly(1)[OF\ refl,\ of - g]\ factors-of-int-poly(3)[OF\ refl,\ of\ g\ x]$
 $assms(3)$ **obtain** h **where** $*: h\ represents\ x\ degree\ h \leq degree\ g\ irreducible\ h$
by *blast*
let $?af = abs-int-poly\ f$
let $?ah = abs-int-poly\ h$
from $assms$ **have** $af: irreducible\ ?af\ ?af\ represents\ x\ lead-coeff\ ?af > 0$ **by**
fastforce+
from $*$ **have** $ah: irreducible\ ?ah\ ?ah\ represents\ x\ lead-coeff\ ?ah > 0$ **by** *fastforce+*
from $algebraic-imp-represents-unique[of\ x]\ af\ ah$ **have** $id: ?af = ?ah$
unfolding *algebraic-iff-represents* **by** *blast*
show $?thesis$ **using** $arg-cong[OF\ id,\ of\ degree]\ \langle degree\ h \leq degree\ g \rangle$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *irreducible-preservation*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{field-char-0, field-gcd\}$
assumes $irr: irreducible\ p$
and $x: p\ represents\ x$
and $y: q\ represents\ y$
and $deg: degree\ p \geq degree\ q$
and $f: \bigwedge q. q\ represents\ y \implies (f\ q)\ represents\ x \wedge degree\ (f\ q) \leq degree\ q$
and $pr: primitive\ q$
shows *irreducible q*

proof (*rule ccontr*)

define pp **where** $pp = abs-int-poly\ p$
have $dp: degree\ p \neq 0$ **using** x **by** (*rule represents-degree*)
have $dq: degree\ q \neq 0$ **using** y **by** (*rule represents-degree*)
from dp **have** $p0: p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $x\ deg\ irr\ p0$
have $irr: irreducible\ pp$ **and** $x: pp\ represents\ x$ **and**
 $deg: degree\ pp \geq degree\ q$ **and** $cf-pos: lead-coeff\ pp > 0$
unfolding $pp-def\ lead-coeff-abs-int-poly$ **by** (*auto* $intro!: representsI$)
from x **have** $ax: algebraic\ x$ **unfolding** *algebraic-altdef-ipoly represents-def* **by**
blast
assume $\neg ?thesis$

from *this irreducible-connect-int*[of q] pr **have** \neg *irreducible_a* q **by** *auto*
from *this dq* **obtain** r **where**
 r : *degree* $r \neq 0$ *degree* $r < \text{degree } q$ **and** r *dvd* q **by** *auto*
then obtain rr **where** q : $q = r * rr$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*
have *degree* $q = \text{degree } r + \text{degree } rr$ **using** dq **unfolding** q
by (*subst degree-mult-eq, auto*)
with r **have** rr : *degree* $rr \neq 0$ *degree* $rr < \text{degree } q$ **by** *auto*
from *representsD(2)*[OF y , *unfolded q hom-distrib*]
have *ipoly* r $y = 0 \vee$ *ipoly* rr $y = 0$ **by** *auto*
with r rr **have** r *represents* $y \vee$ rr *represents* y **unfolding** *represents-def* **by**
auto
with r rr **obtain** r **where** r : r *represents* y *degree* $r < \text{degree } q$ **by** *blast*
from f [OF $r(1)$] *deg* $r(2)$ **obtain** r **where** r : r *represents* x *degree* $r < \text{degree } pp$ **by** *auto*
from *factors-int-poly-represents*[OF $r(1)$] $r(2)$ **obtain** r **where**
 r : r *represents* x *irreducible* r *lead-coeff* $r > 0$ **and** *deg*: *degree* $r < \text{degree } pp$
by *force*
from *algebraic-imp-represents-unique*[OF ax] r *irr* *cf-pos* x **have** $r = pp$ **by** *auto*
with *deg* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

declare *irreducible-const-poly-iff* [*simp*]

lemma *poly-uminus-irreducible*:

assumes p : *irreducible* ($p :: \text{int poly}$) **and** *deg*: *degree* $p \neq 0$
shows *irreducible* (*poly-uminus* p)

proof –

from *deg-nonzero-represents*[OF *deg*] **obtain** $x :: \text{complex}$ **where** x : p *represents* x **by** *auto*

from *represents-uminus*[OF x]

have y : *poly-uminus* p *represents* $(- x)$.

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule irreducible-preservation*[OF p x y], *force*)

from *deg irreducible-imp-primitive*[OF p] **have** *primitive* p **by** *auto*

then show *primitive* (*poly-uminus* p) **by** *simp*

fix q

assume q *represents* $(- x)$

from *represents-uminus*[OF *this*] **have** (*poly-uminus* q) *represents* x **by** *simp*

thus (*poly-uminus* q) *represents* $x \wedge$ *degree* (*poly-uminus* q) \leq *degree* q **by** *auto*

qed

qed

lemma *reflect-poly-irreducible*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0, field-gcd}\}$

assumes p : *irreducible* p **and** x : p *represents* x **and** $x0$: $x \neq 0$

shows *irreducible* (*reflect-poly* p)

proof –

from *represents-inverse*[OF $x0$ x]

have y : (*reflect-poly* p) *represents* (*inverse* x) **by** *simp*

```

from  $x0$  have  $ix0$ : inverse  $x \neq 0$  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (rule irreducible-preservation[OF p x y])
  from  $x$  irreducible-imp-primitive[OF p]
  show primitive (reflect-poly p) by (auto simp: content-reflect-poly)
  fix  $q$ 
  assume  $q$  represents (inverse x)
  from represents-inverse[OF ix0 this] have (reflect-poly q) represents  $x$  by simp
  with degree-reflect-poly-le
  show (reflect-poly q) represents  $x \wedge$  degree (reflect-poly q)  $\leq$  degree  $q$  by auto
qed (insert p, auto simp: degree-reflect-poly-le)
qed

```

```

lemma poly-add-rat-irreducible:
  assumes  $p$ : irreducible  $p$  and  $deg$ : degree  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows irreducible (cf-pos-poly (poly-add-rat r p))
proof –
  from deg-nonzero-represents[OF deg] obtain  $x ::$  complex where  $x$ :  $p$  represents
 $x$  by auto
  from represents-add-rat[OF x]
  have  $y$ : cf-pos-poly (poly-add-rat r p) represents (of-rat r + x) by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule irreducible-preservation[OF p x y], force)
    fix  $q$ 
    assume  $q$  represents (of-rat r + x)
    from represents-add-rat[OF this, of - r] have (poly-add-rat ( $- r$ )  $q$ ) represents
 $x$  by (simp add: of-rat-minus)
    thus (poly-add-rat ( $- r$ )  $q$ ) represents  $x \wedge$  degree (poly-add-rat ( $- r$ )  $q$ )  $\leq$ 
degree  $q$  by auto
    qed (insert p, auto)
qed

```

```

lemma poly-mult-rat-irreducible:
  assumes  $p$ : irreducible  $p$  and  $deg$ : degree  $p \neq 0$  and  $r$ :  $r \neq 0$ 
  shows irreducible (cf-pos-poly (poly-mult-rat r p))
proof –
  from deg-nonzero-represents[OF deg] obtain  $x ::$  complex where  $x$ :  $p$  represents
 $x$  by auto
  from represents-mult-rat[OF r x]
  have  $y$ : cf-pos-poly (poly-mult-rat r p) represents (of-rat r * x) by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule irreducible-preservation[OF p x y], force simp: r)
    fix  $q$ 
    from  $r$  have  $r'$ : inverse  $r \neq 0$  by simp
    assume  $q$  represents (of-rat r * x)
    from represents-mult-rat[OF r' this] have (poly-mult-rat (inverse r)  $q$ ) represents
 $x$  using  $r$ 
    by (simp add: of-rat-divide field-simps)
    thus (poly-mult-rat (inverse r)  $q$ ) represents  $x \wedge$  degree (poly-mult-rat (inverse

```

```

r) q) ≤ degree q
  using r by auto
  qed (insert p r, auto)
qed

```

```

interpretation coeff-lift-hom:
  factor-preserving-hom coeff-lift :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
⇒ -
  by (unfold-locales, auto)

end

```

8 The minimal polynomial of an algebraic number

```

theory Min-Int-Poly
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
begin

```

Given an algebraic number x in a field, the minimal polynomial is the unique irreducible integer polynomial with positive leading coefficient that has x as a root.

Note that we assume characteristic 0 since the material upon which all of this builds also assumes it.

```

definition min-int-poly :: 'a :: field-char-0 ⇒ int poly where
  min-int-poly x =
    (if algebraic x then THE p. p represents x ∧ irreducible p ∧ lead-coeff p > 0
     else [:0, 1:])

```

```

lemma
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}
  shows min-int-poly-represents [intro]: algebraic x ⇒ min-int-poly x represents x
  and min-int-poly-irreducible [intro]: irreducible (min-int-poly x)
  and lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos: lead-coeff (min-int-poly x) > 0
proof -
  note * = theI'[OF algebraic-imp-represents-unique, of x]
  show min-int-poly x represents x if algebraic x
    using *[OF that] by (simp add: that min-int-poly-def)
  have irreducible [:0, 1::int:]
    by (rule irreducible-linear-poly) auto
  thus irreducible (min-int-poly x)
    using * by (auto simp: min-int-poly-def)
  show lead-coeff (min-int-poly x) > 0
    using * by (auto simp: min-int-poly-def)
qed

```

```

lemma
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd}

```

shows *degree-min-int-poly-pos* [intro]: $\text{degree} (\text{min-int-poly } x) > 0$
and *degree-min-int-poly-nonzero* [simp]: $\text{degree} (\text{min-int-poly } x) \neq 0$
proof –
show $\text{degree} (\text{min-int-poly } x) > 0$
proof (*cases algebraic x*)
case *True*
hence *min-int-poly x represents x*
by *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed (*auto simp: min-int-poly-def*)
thus $\text{degree} (\text{min-int-poly } x) \neq 0$
by *blast*
qed

lemma *min-int-poly-primitive* [intro]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$
shows *primitive (min-int-poly x)*
by (*rule irreducible-imp-primitive*) *auto*

lemma *min-int-poly-content* [simp]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$
shows $\text{content} (\text{min-int-poly } x) = 1$
using *min-int-poly-primitive[of x]* **by** (*simp add: primitive-def*)

lemma *ipoly-min-int-poly* [simp]:
 $\text{algebraic } x \implies \text{ipoly} (\text{min-int-poly } x) (x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-gcd}, \text{field-char-0}\}) = 0$
using *min-int-poly-represents[of x]* **by** (*auto simp: represents-def*)

lemma *min-int-poly-nonzero* [simp]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$
shows $\text{min-int-poly } x \neq 0$
using *lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos[of x]* **by** *auto*

lemma *min-int-poly-normalize* [simp]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$
shows $\text{normalize} (\text{min-int-poly } x) = \text{min-int-poly } x$
unfolding *normalize-poly-def* **using** *lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos[of x]* **by** *simp*

lemma *min-int-poly-prime-elem* [intro]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$
shows *prime-elem (min-int-poly x)*
using *min-int-poly-irreducible[of x]* **by** *blast*

lemma *min-int-poly-prime* [intro]:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$
shows *prime (min-int-poly x)*
using *min-int-poly-prime-elem[of x]*
by (*simp only: prime-normalize-iff [symmetric] min-int-poly-normalize*)


```

lemma min-int-poly-unique:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$ 
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  irreducible  $p$  lead-coeff  $p > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{min-int-poly } x = p$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{assms}(1)$  have  $x$ : algebraic  $x$ 
    using algebraic-iff-represents by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using the1-equality[OF algebraic-imp-represents-unique[OF  $x$ ], of  $p$ ]  $\text{assms}$ 
    unfolding  $\text{min-int-poly-def}$  by auto
qed

lemma min-int-poly-of-int [simp]:
   $\text{min-int-poly } (\text{of-int } n :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}) = [:-\text{of-int } n, 1:]$ 
  by (intro  $\text{min-int-poly-unique}$  irreducible-linear-poly) auto

lemma min-int-poly-of-nat [simp]:
   $\text{min-int-poly } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}) = [:-\text{of-nat } n, 1:]$ 
  using  $\text{min-int-poly-of-int}[\text{of int } n]$  by (simp del:  $\text{min-int-poly-of-int}$ )

lemma min-int-poly-0 [simp]:  $\text{min-int-poly } (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}) = [:-0, 1:]$ 
  using  $\text{min-int-poly-of-int}[\text{of } 0]$  unfolding  $\text{of-int-0}$  by simp

lemma min-int-poly-1 [simp]:  $\text{min-int-poly } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}) = [:-1, 1:]$ 
  using  $\text{min-int-poly-of-int}[\text{of } 1]$  unfolding  $\text{of-int-1}$  by simp

lemma poly-min-int-poly-0-eq-0-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$ 
  assumes algebraic  $x$ 
  shows  $\text{poly } (\text{min-int-poly } x) 0 = 0 \iff x = 0$ 
proof
  assume *:  $\text{poly } (\text{min-int-poly } x) 0 = 0$ 
  show  $x = 0$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $x \neq 0$ 
    hence  $\text{poly } (\text{min-int-poly } x) 0 \neq 0$ 
      using  $\text{assms}$  by (intro represents-irr-non-0) auto
    with * show False by contradiction
  qed
qed auto

lemma min-int-poly-eqI:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{field-char-0}, \text{field-gcd}\}$ 
  assumes  $p$  represents  $x$  irreducible  $p$  lead-coeff  $p \geq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{min-int-poly } x = p$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{assms}$  have [simp]:  $p \neq 0$ 

```

```

    by auto
  have lead-coeff p ≠ 0
    by auto
  with assms(3) have lead-coeff p > 0
    by linarith
  moreover have algebraic x
    using ⟨p represents x⟩ by (meson algebraic-iff-represents)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding min-int-poly-def
    using the1-equality[OF algebraic-imp-represents-unique[OF ⟨algebraic x⟩], of p]
  assms by auto
qed

```

Implementation for real and rational numbers

```

lemma min-int-poly-of-rat: min-int-poly (of-rat r :: 'a :: {field-char-0, field-gcd})
= poly-rat r
  by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto)

```

```

definition min-int-poly-real :: real ⇒ int poly where
[simp]: min-int-poly-real = min-int-poly

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-real-code-unfold [code-unfold]: min-int-poly = min-int-poly-real
  by simp

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-real-basic-impl[code]: min-int-poly-real (real-of-rat x) = poly-rat
x
  unfolding min-int-poly-real-def by (rule min-int-poly-of-rat)

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-rat-code-unfold [code-unfold]: min-int-poly = poly-rat
  by (intro ext, insert min-int-poly-of-rat[where ?'a = rat], auto)

```

end

9 Algebraic Numbers – Preliminary Implementation

This theory gathers some preliminary results to implement algebraic numbers, e.g., it defines an invariant to have unique representing polynomials and shows that polynomials for unary minus and inversion preserve this invariant.

```

theory Algebraic-Numbers-Pre-Impl

```

```

imports

```

```

  Abstract-Rewriting.SN-Order-Carrier

```

```

  Deriving.Compare-Rat

```

```

  Deriving.Compare-Real

```

```

  Jordan-Normal-Form.Gauss-Jordan-IArray-Impl

```

```

  Algebraic-Numbers

```

Sturm-Rat
Factors-of-Int-Poly
Min-Int-Poly
begin

For algebraic numbers, it turned out that *gcd-int-poly* is not preferable to the default implementation of *gcd*, which just implements Collin's primitive remainder sequence.

declare *gcd-int-poly-code*[*code-unfold del*]

lemma *ex1-imp-Collect-singleton*: $(\exists!x. P x) \wedge P x \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$

proof(*intro iffI conjI, unfold conj-imp-eq-imp-imp*)

assume *Ex1 P P x* **then show** *Collect P = {x}* **by** *blast*

next

assume *Px: Collect P = {x}*

then have $P y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ **for** *y* **by** *auto*

then show *Ex1 P* **by** *auto*

from *Px* **show** $P x$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *ex1-Collect-singleton*[*consumes 2*]:

assumes $\exists!x. P x$ **and** $P x$ **and** $\text{Collect } P = \{x\} \implies \text{thesis}$ **shows** *thesis*

by (*rule assms(3), subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], insert assms(1,2), auto*)

lemma *ex1-iff-Collect-singleton*: $P x \implies (\exists!x. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$

by (*subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], auto*)

context

fixes *f*

assumes *bij: bij f*

begin

lemma *bij-imp-ex1-iff*: $(\exists!x. P (f x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists!y. P y)$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof (*intro iffI*)

assume *l: ?l*

then obtain *x* **where** $P (f x)$ **by** *auto*

with *l* **have** $\ast: \{x\} = \text{Collect } (P \circ f)$ **by** *auto*

also have $f' \dots = \{y. P (f (\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f y))\}$ **using** *bij-image-Collect-eq[OF bij]* **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \{y. P y\}$

proof –

have $f (\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f y) = y$ **for** *y* **by** (*meson bij bij-inv-eq-iff*)

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

qed

finally have $\text{Collect } P = \{f x\}$ **by** *auto*

then show *?r* **by** (*fold ex1-imp-Collect-singleton, auto*)

next

assume *r: ?r*

then obtain y **where** $P y$ **by** *auto*
with r **have** $\{y\} = \text{Collect } P$ **by** *auto*
also have $\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f \text{ ' } \dots = \text{Collect } (P \circ f)$
using $\text{bij-image-Collect-eq}[OF \text{bij-imp-bij-inv}[OF \text{bij}]] \text{bij}$ **by** (*auto simp: inv-inv-eq*)
finally have $\text{Collect } (P \circ f) = \{\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f y\}$ **by** (*simp add: o-def*)
then show $?l$ **by** (*fold ex1-imp-Collect-singleton, auto*)
qed

lemma *bij-ex1-imp-the-shift*:

assumes $\text{ex1: } \exists!y. P y$ **shows** $(\text{THE } x. P (f x)) = \text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f (\text{THE } y. P y)$ **(is** $?l = ?r$ **)**

proof –

from ex1 **have** $P (\text{THE } y. P y)$ **by** (*rule the1I2*)
moreover from $\text{ex1}[\text{folded } \text{bij-imp-ex1-iff}]$ **have** $P (f (\text{THE } x. P (f x)))$ **by** (*rule the1I2*)
ultimately have $(\text{THE } y. P y) = f (\text{THE } x. P (f x))$ **using** ex1 **by** *auto*
also have $\text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f \dots = (\text{THE } x. P (f x))$ **using** bij **by** (*simp add: bij-is-inj*)
finally show $?l = ?r$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *bij-imp-Collect-image*: $\{x. P (f x)\} = \text{Hilbert-Choice.inv } f \text{ ' } \{y. P y\}$ **(is** $?l = ?g \text{ ' } -$ **)**

proof –

have $?l = ?g \text{ ' } f \text{ ' } ?l$ **by** (*simp add: image-comp inv-o-cancel[OF bij-is-inj[OF bij]]*)
also have $f \text{ ' } ?l = \{f x \mid x. P (f x)\}$ **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = \{y. P y\}$ **by** (*metis bij bij-iff*)
finally show *?thesis*.
qed

lemma *bij-imp-card-image*: $\text{card } (f \text{ ' } X) = \text{card } X$

by (*metis bij bij-iff card.infinite finite-imageD inj-onI inj-on-iff-eq-card*)

end

definition *poly-cond* :: $\text{int } \text{poly} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{poly-cond } p = (\text{lead-coeff } p > 0 \wedge \text{irreducible } p)$

lemma *poly-condI*[*intro*]:

assumes $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$ **and** *irreducible* p **shows** $\text{poly-cond } p$ **using** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: poly-cond-def*)

lemma *poly-condD*:

assumes $\text{poly-cond } p$
shows *irreducible* p **and** $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$ **and** *root-free* p **and** *square-free* p **and** $p \neq 0$
using *assms* **unfolding** *poly-cond-def* **using** *irreducible-root-free irreducible-imp-square-free cf-pos-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly-condE[elim]*:
assumes *poly-cond p*
and *irreducible p \implies lead-coeff p > 0 \implies root-free p \implies square-free p \implies p \neq 0 \implies thesis*
shows *thesis*
using *assms* **by** (*auto dest:poly-condD*)

lemma *poly-cond-abs-int-poly[simp]*: *irreducible p \implies poly-cond (abs-int-poly p)*
unfolding *poly-cond-def* **by** (*cases p = 0, auto*)

definition *poly-uminus-abs :: int poly \Rightarrow int poly* **where**
poly-uminus-abs p = abs-int-poly (poly-uminus p)

lemma *irreducible-poly-uminus[simp]*: *irreducible p \implies irreducible (poly-uminus (p :: int poly))*

proof (*cases degree p = 0*)
case *True*
from *degree0-coeffs[OF this]*
obtain *a* **where** *p = [:a:]* **by** *auto*
have *poly-uminus p = p* **unfolding** *p* **by** (*cases a = 0, auto*)
thus *irreducible p \implies irreducible (poly-uminus p)* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
from *poly-uminus-irreducible[OF - this]*
show *irreducible p \implies irreducible (poly-uminus p)* .
qed

lemma *irreducible-poly-uminus-abs[simp]*: *irreducible p \implies irreducible (poly-uminus-abs p)*
unfolding *poly-uminus-abs-def* **using** *irreducible-poly-uminus[of p]* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly-cond-poly-uminus-abs[simp]*: *poly-cond p \implies poly-cond (poly-uminus-abs p)*
by (*auto simp: poly-cond-def, unfold poly-uminus-abs-def, subst pos-poly-abs-poly, auto*)

lemma *ipoly-poly-uminus-abs-zero[simp]*: *ipoly (poly-uminus-abs p) (x :: 'a :: idom) = 0 \iff ipoly p (-x) = 0*
unfolding *poly-uminus-abs-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-poly-uminus-abs[simp]*: *degree (poly-uminus-abs p) = degree p*
unfolding *poly-uminus-abs-def* **by** *auto*

definition *poly-inverse :: int poly \Rightarrow int poly* **where**
poly-inverse p = abs-int-poly (reflect-poly p)

lemma *irreducible-poly-inverse[simp]*: *coeff p 0 \neq 0 \implies irreducible p \implies irre-*

$\text{ducible } (\text{poly-inverse } p)$
unfolding poly-inverse-def **by** $(\text{auto simp: irreducible-reflect-poly})$

lemma $\text{degree-poly-inverse[simp]}$: $\text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{poly-inverse } p) = \text{degree } p$
unfolding poly-inverse-def **by** auto

lemma $\text{ipoly-poly-inverse[simp]}$: **assumes** $\text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{ipoly } (\text{poly-inverse } p) (x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{ipoly } p (\text{inverse } x) = 0$
unfolding $\text{poly-inverse-def ipoly-abs-int-poly-eq-zero-iff}$
proof $(\text{cases } x = 0)$
case False
thus $(\text{ipoly } (\text{reflect-poly } p) x = 0) = (\text{ipoly } p (\text{inverse } x) = 0)$
by $(\text{subst ipoly-reflect-poly, auto})$
next
case True
show $(\text{ipoly } (\text{reflect-poly } p) x = 0) = (\text{ipoly } p (\text{inverse } x) = 0)$ **unfolding** True
using assms **by** $(\text{auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0})$
qed

lemma $\text{ipoly-roots-finite}$: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{x :: 'a :: \{\text{idom, ring-char-0}\}. \text{ipoly } p x = 0\}$
by $(\text{rule poly-roots-finite, simp})$

lemma root-sign-change : **assumes**
 $p0$: $\text{poly } (p :: \text{real poly}) x = 0$ **and**
 $pd\text{-ne0}$: $\text{poly } (p\text{deriv } p) x \neq 0$
obtains d **where**
 $0 < d$
 $\text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d)) \neq \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d))$
 $\text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d)) \neq 0$
 $0 \neq \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d))$
 $\forall d' > 0. d' \leq d \longrightarrow \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d')) = \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d)) \wedge \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d')) = \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d))$
proof $-$
assume $a: (\bigwedge d. 0 < d \implies \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d)) \neq \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d)) \implies \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d)) \neq 0 \implies 0 \neq \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d)) \implies \forall d' > 0. d' \leq d \longrightarrow \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d')) = \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x + d)) \wedge \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d')) = \text{sgn } (\text{poly } p (x - d)) \implies \text{thesis})$
from $pd\text{-ne0}$ **consider** $\text{poly } (p\text{deriv } p) x > 0 \mid \text{poly } (p\text{deriv } p) x < 0$ **by** linarith
thus $?thesis$ **proof** (cases)
case 1
obtain $d1$ **where** $d1: \bigwedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d1 \implies \text{poly } p (x - h) < 0 \ d1 > 0$
using $\text{DERIV-pos-inc-left[OF poly-DERIV 1] p0}$ **by** auto

```

obtain d2 where d2: $\wedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d2 \implies \text{poly } p (x + h) > 0$  d2 > 0
  using DERIV-pos-inc-right[OF poly-DERIV 1] p0 by auto
have g0:  $0 < (\min d1 d2) / 2$  using d1 d2 by auto
hence m1:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d1$  and m2:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d2$  by auto
{ fix d
  assume a1:  $0 < d$  and a2:  $d < \min d1 d2$ 
  have sgn (poly p (x - d)) = -1 sgn (poly p (x + d)) = 1
    using d1(1)[OF a1] d2(1)[OF a1] a2 by auto
  } note d=this
show ?thesis by(rule a[OF g0];insert d g0 m1 m2, simp)
next
case 2
obtain d1 where d1: $\wedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d1 \implies \text{poly } p (x - h) > 0$  d1 > 0
  using DERIV-neg-dec-left[OF poly-DERIV 2] p0 by auto
obtain d2 where d2: $\wedge h. 0 < h \implies h < d2 \implies \text{poly } p (x + h) < 0$  d2 > 0
  using DERIV-neg-dec-right[OF poly-DERIV 2] p0 by auto
have g0:  $0 < (\min d1 d2) / 2$  using d1 d2 by auto
hence m1:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d1$  and m2:  $\min d1 d2 / 2 < d2$  by auto
{ fix d
  assume a1:  $0 < d$  and a2:  $d < \min d1 d2$ 
  have sgn (poly p (x - d)) = 1 sgn (poly p (x + d)) = -1
    using d1(1)[OF a1] d2(1)[OF a1] a2 by auto
  } note d=this
show ?thesis by(rule a[OF g0];insert d g0 m1 m2, simp)
qed
qed

```

lemma gt-rat-sign-change-square-free:

```

assumes ur:  $\exists! x. \text{root-cond } \text{plr } x$ 
  and plr[simp]:  $\text{plr} = (p,l,r)$ 
  and sf: square-free p and in-interval:  $l \leq y \leq r$ 
  and py0:  $\text{ipoly } p \ y \neq 0$  and pr0:  $\text{ipoly } p \ r \neq 0$ 
shows (sgn (ipoly p y) = sgn (ipoly p r)) = (of-rat y > (THE x. root-cond plr x)) (is ?gt = -)
proof (rule ccontr)
  define ur where ur = (THE x. root-cond plr x)
  assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
  hence ?gt  $\neq$  (real-of-rat y > ur) unfolding ur-def by auto
  note a = this[unfolded plr]
  from py0 have p  $\neq 0$  unfolding irreducible-def by auto
  hence p0-real: real-of-int-poly p  $\neq (0::\text{real poly})$  by auto
  let ?p = real-of-int-poly p
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  from in-interval have in':  $?r \ l \leq ?r \ y \ ?r \ y \leq ?r \ r$  unfolding of-rat-less-eq by auto
  from sf square-free-of-int-poly[of p] square-free-rsquarefree
  have rsf:rsquarefree ?p by auto
  from ur have root-cond plr ur by (metis ur-def theI')

```

```

note  $urD = this[unfolding\ root-cond-def\ plr\ split]\ this[unfolding\ plr]$ 
have  $ur3:poly\ ?p\ ur = 0$  using  $urD$  by  $auto$ 
from  $urD$  have  $ur \leq of-rat\ r$  by  $auto$ 
moreover
from  $pr0$  have  $ipoly\ p\ (real-of-rat\ r) \neq 0$  by  $auto$ 
with  $ur3$  have  $real-of-rat\ r \neq ur$  by  $force$ 
ultimately have  $ur < ?r\ r$  by  $auto$ 
hence  $ur2: 0 < ?r\ r - ur$  by  $linarith$ 
from  $rsquarefree-roots\ rsf\ ur3$ 
have  $pd-nonzero:poly\ (pderiv\ ?p)\ ur \neq 0$  by  $auto$ 
obtain  $d$  where  $d':\wedge d'.\ d'>0 \implies d' \leq d \implies$ 
 $sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur + d')) = sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur + d)) \wedge$ 
 $sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur - d')) = sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur - d))$ 
 $sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur - d)) \neq sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur + d))$ 
 $sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur + d)) \neq 0$ 
and  $d-ge-0:d > 0$ 
by  $(metis\ root-sign-change[OF\ ur3\ pd-nonzero])$ 
have  $sr:sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur + d)) = sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (?r\ r))$ 
proof  $(cases\ ?r\ r - ur \leq d)$ 
case  $True$  show  $?thesis$  using  $d'(1)[OF\ ur2\ True]$  by  $auto$ 
next
case  $False$  hence  $less:ur + d < ?r\ r$  by  $auto$ 
show  $?thesis$ 
proof  $(rule\ no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF\ less,rule-format],goal-cases)$ 
case  $(1\ x)$ 
from  $ur\ 1\ d-ge-0$  have  $ran: real-of-rat\ l \leq x\ x \leq real-of-rat\ r$  using  $urD$  by
 $auto$ 
from  $1\ d-ge-0$  have  $ur \neq x$  by  $auto$ 
with  $ur\ urD$  have  $\neg root-cond\ (p,l,r)\ x$  by  $(auto\ simp: root-cond-def)$ 
with  $ran$  show  $?case$  by  $(auto\ simp: root-cond-def)$ 
qed
qed
consider  $?r\ l < ur - d\ ?r\ l < ur \mid 0 < ur - ?r\ l\ ur - ?r\ l \leq d \mid ur = ?r\ l$ 
using  $urD$  by  $argo$ 
hence  $sl:sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur - d)) = sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (?r\ l)) \vee 0 = sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (?r\ l))$ 
proof  $(cases)$ 
case  $1$ 
have  $sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (?r\ l)) = sgn\ (poly\ ?p\ (ur - d))$ 
proof  $(rule\ no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF\ 1(1),rule-format],goal-cases)$ 
case  $(1\ x)$ 
from  $ur\ 1\ d-ge-0\ urD$  have  $ran: real-of-rat\ l \leq x\ x \leq real-of-rat\ r$  by  $auto$ 
from  $1\ d-ge-0$  have  $ur \neq x$  by  $auto$ 
with  $ur\ urD$  have  $\neg root-cond\ (p,l,r)\ x$  by  $(auto\ simp: root-cond-def)$ 
with  $ran$  show  $?case$  by  $(auto\ simp: root-cond-def)$ 
qed
thus  $?thesis$  by  $auto$ 
next
case  $2$  show  $?thesis$  using  $d'(1)[OF\ 2]$  by  $simp$ 

```



```

qed (insert ur3,simp)
have diff-sign: sgn (ipoly p l) ≠ sgn (ipoly p r)
  using d'(?-) sr sl real-of-rat-sgn by auto
have ur': $\bigwedge x. \text{real-of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{real-of-rat } y \implies \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \implies \neg (?r \ y \leq ur)$ 
proof(standard+,goal-cases)
  case (1 x)
  {
    assume id: ur = ?r y
    with urD ur py0 have False by auto
  } note neq = this
have x: root-cond (p, l, r) x unfolding root-cond-def
  using 1 a ur urD by auto
from ur urD x have ur-eqI: ur = x
  by auto
with 1 have ur = of-rat y by auto
with urD(1) py0 show False by auto
qed
hence ur'': $\forall x. \text{real-of-rat } y \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{real-of-rat } r \longrightarrow \text{poly} (\text{real-of-int-poly } p) \ x \neq 0 \implies \neg (?r \ y \leq ur)$ 
  using urD by auto
have (sgn (ipoly p y) = sgn (ipoly p r)) = (?r y > ur)
proof(cases sgn (ipoly p r) = sgn (ipoly p y))
  case True
    have sgn:sgn (poly ?p (real-of-rat l)) ≠ sgn (poly ?p (real-of-rat y)) using True
    diff-sign
      by (simp add: real-of-rat-sgn)
    have ly:of-rat l < (of-rat y::real) using in-interval True diff-sign less-eq-rat-def
    of-rat-less by auto
    with no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF ly,of ?p] sgn ur' True
    show ?thesis by force
  next
    case False
    hence ne:sgn (ipoly p (real-of-rat y)) ≠ sgn (ipoly p (real-of-rat r)) by (simp
    add: real-of-rat-sgn)
    have ry:of-rat y < (of-rat r::real) using in-interval False diff-sign less-eq-rat-def
    of-rat-less by auto
    obtain x where x:real-of-rat y ≤ x ≤ real-of-rat r ipoly p x = 0
    using no-roots-inbetween-imp-same-sign[OF ry,of ?p] ne by auto
    hence lx:real-of-rat l ≤ x using in-interval
    using False a urD by auto
    with x have root-cond (p,l,r) x by (auto simp: root-cond-def)
    with urD ur
    have ur = x by auto
    then show ?thesis using False x by auto
  qed
thus False using diff-sign(1) a py0 by(cases ipoly p r = 0;auto simp:sgn-0-0)
qed

```

definition *algebraic-real* :: *real* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 [*simp*]: *algebraic-real* = *algebraic*

lemma *algebraic-real-iff*[*code-unfold*]: *algebraic* = *algebraic-real* **by** *simp*

end

10 Cauchy's Root Bound

This theory contains a formalization of Cauchy's root bound, i.e., given an integer polynomial it determines a bound b such that all real or complex roots of the polynomials have a norm below b .

theory *Cauchy-Root-Bound*

imports

Algebraic-Numbers-Pre-Impl

begin

hide-const (**open**) *UnivPoly.coeff*

hide-const (**open**) *Module.smult*

Division of integers, rounding to the upper value.

definition *div-ceiling* :: *int* \Rightarrow *int* \Rightarrow *int* **where**

div-ceiling x y = (*let* $q = x$ *div* y *in* *if* $q * y = x$ *then* q *else* $q + 1$)

definition *root-bound* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *rat* **where**

root-bound $p \equiv$ *let*

$n =$ *degree* p ;

$m = 1 +$ *div-ceiling* (*max-list-non-empty* (*map* ($\lambda i.$ *abs* (*coeff* p i)) $[0..<n]$))
 (*abs* (*lead-coeff* p))

— round to the next higher number $2^{\wedge}n$, so that bisection will

— stay on integers for as long as possible

in of-int ($2^{\wedge}(\log\text{-ceiling } 2\ m)$)

lemma *root-imp-deg-nonzero*: **assumes** $p \neq 0$ *poly* p $x = 0$

shows *degree* $p \neq 0$

proof

assume *degree* $p = 0$

from *degree0-coeffs*[*OF this*] *assms* **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *cauchy-root-bound*: **fixes** $x :: 'a$:: *real-normed-field*

assumes x : *poly* p $x = 0$ **and** p : $p \neq 0$

shows *norm* $x \leq 1 +$ *max-list-non-empty* (*map* ($\lambda i.$ *norm* (*coeff* p i)) $[0 ..<$
degree $p]$)

$/$ *norm* (*lead-coeff* p) (**is** $- \leq - + ?max / ?nlc$)

proof —

let $?n =$ *degree* p

```

let ?p = coeff p
let ?lc = lead-coeff p
define ml where ml = ?max / ?nlc
from p have lc: ?lc ≠ 0 by auto
hence nlc: norm ?lc > 0 by auto
from root-imp-deg-nonzero[OF p x] have *: 0 ∈ set [0 ..< degree p] by auto
have 0 ≤ norm (?p 0) by simp
also have ... ≤ ?max
  by (rule max-list-non-empty, insert *, auto)
finally have max0: ?max ≥ 0 .
with nlc have ml0: ml ≥ 0 unfolding ml-def by auto
hence easy: norm x ≤ 1 ⇒ ?thesis unfolding ml-def[symmetric] by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases norm x ≤ 1)
  case True
  thus ?thesis using easy by auto
next
  case False
  hence nx: norm x > 1 by simp
  hence x0: x ≠ 0 by auto
  hence xn0: 0 < norm x ^ ?n by auto
  from x[unfolded poly-altdef] have x ^ ?n * ?lc = x ^ ?n * ?lc - (∑ i ≤ ?n. x
^ i * ?p i)
  unfolding poly-altdef by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have (∑ i ≤ ?n. x ^ i * ?p i) = x ^ ?n * ?lc + (∑ i < ?n. x ^ i * ?p i)
  by (subst sum.remove[of - ?n], auto intro: sum.cong)
  finally have x ^ ?n * ?lc = - (∑ i < ?n. x ^ i * ?p i) by simp
  with lc have x ^ ?n = - (∑ i < ?n. x ^ i * ?p i) / ?lc by (simp add:
field-simps)
  from arg-cong[OF this, of norm]
  have norm x ^ ?n = norm ((∑ i < ?n. x ^ i * ?p i) / ?lc) unfolding
norm-power by simp
  also have (∑ i < ?n. x ^ i * ?p i) / ?lc = (∑ i < ?n. x ^ i * ?p i / ?lc)
  by (rule sum-divide-distrib)
  also have norm ... ≤ (∑ i < ?n. norm (x ^ i * (?p i / ?lc)))
  by (simp add: field-simps, rule norm-sum)
  also have ... = (∑ i < ?n. norm x ^ i * norm (?p i / ?lc))
  unfolding norm-mult norm-power ..
  also have ... ≤ (∑ i < ?n. norm x ^ i * ml)
proof (rule sum-mono)
  fix i
  assume i ∈ {..< ?n}
  hence i: i < ?n by simp
  show norm x ^ i * norm (?p i / ?lc) ≤ norm x ^ i * ml
proof (rule mult-left-mono)
  show 0 ≤ norm x ^ i using nx by auto
  show norm (?p i / ?lc) ≤ ml unfolding norm-divide ml-def
  by (rule divide-right-mono[OF max-list-non-empty], insert nlc i, auto)
qed

```

qed
also have $\dots = ml * (\sum i < ?n. norm\ x \ ^i)$
unfolding *sum-distrib-right[symmetric]* **by** *simp*
also have $(\sum i < ?n. norm\ x \ ^i) = (norm\ x \ ^{?n} - 1) / (norm\ x - 1)$
by (*rule geometric-sum, insert nx, auto*)
finally have $norm\ x \ ^{?n} \leq ml * (norm\ x \ ^{?n} - 1) / (norm\ x - 1)$ **by** *simp*

from *mult-left-mono[OF this, of norm x - 1]*
have $(norm\ x - 1) * (norm\ x \ ^{?n}) \leq ml * (norm\ x \ ^{?n} - 1)$ **using** *nx* **by**
auto
also have $\dots = (ml * (1 - 1 / (norm\ x \ ^{?n}))) * norm\ x \ ^{?n}$
using *nx False x0* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
finally have $(norm\ x - 1) * (norm\ x \ ^{?n}) \leq (ml * (1 - 1 / (norm\ x \ ^{?n})))$
 $* norm\ x \ ^{?n}$.
from *mult-right-le-imp-le[OF this xn0]*
have $norm\ x - 1 \leq ml * (1 - 1 / (norm\ x \ ^{?n}))$ **by** *simp*
hence $norm\ x \leq 1 + ml - ml / (norm\ x \ ^{?n})$ **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
also have $\dots \leq 1 + ml$ **using** *ml0 xn0* **by** *auto*
finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** *ml-def*.
qed
qed

lemma *div-le-div-ceiling*: $x\ div\ y \leq\ div\ ceiling\ x\ y$
unfolding *div-ceiling-def* **Let-def** **by** *auto*

lemma *div-ceiling*: **assumes** $q: q \neq 0$
shows $(of-int\ x :: 'a :: floor-ceiling) / of-int\ q \leq of-int\ (div-ceiling\ x\ q)$
proof (*cases q dvd x*)
case *True*
then obtain k **where** $xqk: x = q * k$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*
hence *id*: $div-ceiling\ x\ q = k$ **unfolding** *div-ceiling-def* **Let-def** **using** q **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *id* **unfolding** xqk **using** q **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
{
assume $x\ div\ q * q = x$
hence $x = q * (x\ div\ q)$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)
hence $q\ dvd\ x$ **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** *auto*
with *False* **have** *False* **by** *simp*
}
hence *id*: $div-ceiling\ x\ q = x\ div\ q + 1$
unfolding *div-ceiling-def* **Let-def** **using** q **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *id*
by (*metis floor-divide-of-int-eq le-less add1-zle-eq floor-less-iff*)
qed

lemma *max-list-non-empty-map*: **assumes** $hom: \bigwedge x\ y. max\ (f\ x)\ (f\ y) = f\ (max\ x\ y)$
shows $xs \neq [] \implies max-list-non-empty\ (map\ f\ xs) = f\ (max-list-non-empty\ xs)$

by (induct xs rule: max-list-non-empty.induct, auto simp: hom)

lemma *root-bound*: **assumes** *root-bound* $p = B$ **and** *deg*: *degree* $p > 0$
shows *ipoly* p ($x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$) = 0 \implies *norm* $x \leq \text{of-rat } B$ $B \geq 0$
proof –
let $?r = \text{of-rat} :: - \Rightarrow 'a$
let $?i = \text{of-int} :: - \Rightarrow 'a$
let $?p = \text{map-poly } ?i p$
define n **where** $n = \text{degree } p$
let $?lc = \text{coeff } p n$
let $?list = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{abs } (\text{coeff } p i)) [0..<n]$
let $?list' = (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{real-of-int } (\text{abs } ((\text{coeff } p i)))) [0..<n])$
define m **where** $m = \text{max-list-non-empty } ?list$
define $m\text{-up}$ **where** $m\text{-up} = 1 + \text{div-ceiling } m$ ($\text{abs } ?lc$)
define C **where** $C = \text{rat-of-int } (2^{\wedge}(\text{log-ceiling } 2 m\text{-up}))$
from *deg* **have** $p0$: $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $p0$ **have** $alc0$: $\text{abs } ?lc \neq 0$ **unfolding** $n\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*
from *deg* **have** mem : $\text{abs } (\text{coeff } p 0) \in \text{set } ?list$ **unfolding** $n\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*
from *max-list-non-empty*[*OF* *this*, *folded m-def*]
have $m0$: $m \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
have $\text{div-ceiling } m$ ($\text{abs } ?lc$) ≥ 0
by (*rule* *order-trans*[*OF* - *div-le-div-ceiling*[*of m abs ?lc*]], *subst*
pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff, *insert p0 m0*, *auto simp: n-def*)
hence mup : $m\text{-up} \geq 1$ **unfolding** $m\text{-up-def}$ **by** *auto*
have $m\text{-up} \leq 2^{\wedge}(\text{log-ceiling } 2 m\text{-up})$ **using** mup *log-ceiling-sound*(1) **by** *auto*
hence $Cmup$: $C \geq \text{of-int } m\text{-up}$ **unfolding** $C\text{-def}$ **by** *linarith*
with mup **have** C : $C \geq 1$ **by** *auto*
from *assms*(1)[*unfolded root-bound-def Let-def*]
have B : $C = B$ **unfolding** $C\text{-def } m\text{-up-def } n\text{-def } m\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*
note $dc = \text{div-le-div-ceiling}$ [*of m abs ?lc*]
with C **show** $B \geq 0$ **unfolding** B **by** *auto*
assume *ipoly* $p x = 0$
hence rt : *poly* $?p x = 0$ **by** *simp*
from *root-imp-deg-nonzero*[*OF* - *this*] $p0$ **have** $n0$: $n \neq 0$ **unfolding** $n\text{-def}$ **by**
auto
from *cauchy-root-bound*[*OF* rt] $p0$
have $\text{norm } x \leq 1 + \text{max-list-non-empty } ?list' / \text{real-of-int } (\text{abs } ?lc)$
by (*simp add: n-def*)
also **have** $?list' = \text{map real-of-int } ?list$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{max-list-non-empty } \dots = \text{real-of-int } m$ **unfolding** $m\text{-def}$
by (*rule* *max-list-non-empty-map*, *insert mem*, *auto*)
also **have** $1 + m / \text{real-of-int } (\text{abs } ?lc) \leq \text{real-of-int } m\text{-up}$
unfolding $m\text{-up-def}$ **using** div-ceiling [*OF* $alc0$, *of m*] **by** *auto*
also **have** $\dots \leq \text{real-of-rat } C$ **using** $Cmup$ **using** *of-rat-less-eq* **by** *force*
finally **have** $\text{norm } x \leq \text{real-of-rat } C$.
thus $\text{norm } x \leq \text{real-of-rat } B$ **unfolding** B **by** *simp*
qed
end

11 Real Algebraic Numbers

Whereas we previously only proved the closure properties of algebraic numbers, this theory adds the numeric computations that are required to separate the roots, and to pick unique representatives of algebraic numbers.

The development is split into three major parts. First, an ambiguous representation of algebraic numbers is used, afterwards another layer is used with special treatment of rational numbers which still does not admit unique representatives, and finally, a quotient type is created modulo the equivalence.

The theory also contains a code-setup to implement real numbers via real algebraic numbers.

The results are taken from the textbook [2, pages 329ff].

```
theory Real-Algebraic-Numbers
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Pre-Impl
begin
```

```
lemma ex1-imp-Collect-singleton:  $(\exists!x. P x) \wedge P x \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$ 
```

```
proof(intro iffI conjI, unfold conj-imp-eq-imp-imp)
```

```
  assume Ex1 P P x then show Collect P = {x} by blast
```

```
next
```

```
  assume Px: Collect P = {x}
```

```
  then have P y  $\longleftrightarrow x = y$  for y by auto
```

```
  then show Ex1 P by auto
```

```
  from Px show P x by auto
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma ex1-Collect-singleton[consumes 2]:
```

```
  assumes  $\exists!x. P x$  and P x and Collect P = {x}  $\implies$  thesis shows thesis
```

```
  by (rule assms(3), subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], insert assms(1,2), auto)
```

```
lemma ex1-iff-Collect-singleton:  $P x \implies (\exists!x. P x) \longleftrightarrow \text{Collect } P = \{x\}$ 
```

```
  by (subst ex1-imp-Collect-singleton[symmetric], auto)
```

```
lemma bij-imp-card: assumes bij: bij f shows card {x. P (f x)} = card {x. P x}
```

```
unfolding bij-imp-Collect-image[OF bij] bij-imp-card-image[OF bij-imp-bij-inv[OF bij]]..
```

```
lemma bij-add: bij  $(\lambda x. x + y :: 'a :: \text{group-add})$  (is ?g1)
```

```
  and bij-minus: bij  $(\lambda x. x - y :: 'a)$  (is ?g2)
```

```
  and inv-add[simp]: Hilbert-Choice.inv  $(\lambda x. x + y) = (\lambda x. x - y)$  (is ?g3)
```

```
  and inv-minus[simp]: Hilbert-Choice.inv  $(\lambda x. x - y) = (\lambda x. x + y)$  (is ?g4)
```

```
proof –
```

```
  have 1:  $(\lambda x. x - y) \circ (\lambda x. x + y) = \text{id}$  and 2:  $(\lambda x. x + y) \circ (\lambda x. x - y) = \text{id}$ 
```

```

by auto
  from o-bij[OF 1 2] show ?g1.
  from o-bij[OF 2 1] show ?g2.
  from inv-unique-comp[OF 2 1] show ?g3.
  from inv-unique-comp[OF 1 2] show ?g4.
qed

lemmas ex1-shift[simp] = bij-imp-ex1-iff[OF bij-add] bij-imp-ex1-iff[OF bij-minus]

lemma ex1-the-shift:
  assumes ex1:  $\exists! y :: 'a :: group-add. P y$ 
  shows  $(THE x. P (x + d)) = (THE y. P y) - d$ 
    and  $(THE x. P (x - d)) = (THE y. P y) + d$ 
  unfolding bij-ex1-imp-the-shift[OF bij-add ex1] bij-ex1-imp-the-shift[OF bij-minus ex1] by auto

lemma card-shift-image[simp]:
  shows  $card ((\lambda x :: 'a :: group-add. x + d) ` X) = card X$ 
    and  $card ((\lambda x. x - d) ` X) = card X$ 
  by (auto simp: bij-imp-card-image[OF bij-add] bij-imp-card-image[OF bij-minus])

lemma irreducible-root-free:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {idom, comm-ring-1} poly
  assumes irr: irreducible p shows root-free p
proof (cases degree p 1::nat rule: linorder-cases)
  case greater
  {
    fix x
    assume poly p x = 0
    hence  $[-x, 1:] dvd p$  using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
    then obtain r where  $p = r * [-x, 1:]$  by (elim dvdE, auto)
    have deg: degree  $[-x, 1:] = 1$  by simp
    have dvd:  $\neg [-x, 1:] dvd 1$  by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
    from greater have degree r  $\neq 0$  using degree-mult-le[of r  $[-x, 1:]$ , unfolded deg, folded p] by auto
    then have  $\neg r dvd 1$  by (auto simp: poly-dvd-1)
    with p irr irreducibleD[OF irr p] dvd have False by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis unfolding root-free-def by auto
next
  case less then have deg: degree p = 0 by auto
  from deg obtain p0 where  $p = [:p0:]$  using degree0-coeffs by auto
  with irr have  $p \neq 0$  by auto
  with p have poly p x  $\neq 0$  for x by auto
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: root-free-def)
qed (auto simp: root-free-def)

```

11.1 Real Algebraic Numbers – Innermost Layer

We represent a real algebraic number α by a tuple (p,l,r) : α is the unique root in the interval $[l,r]$ and l and r have the same sign. We always assume that p is normalized, i.e., p is the unique irreducible and positive content-free polynomial which represents the algebraic number.

This representation clearly admits duplicate representations for the same number, e.g. $(\dots,x-3, 3,3)$ is equivalent to $(\dots,x-3,2,10)$.

11.1.1 Basic Definitions

type-synonym $real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 = int\ poly \times rat \times rat$

fun $poly\text{-}real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 :: real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 \Rightarrow int\ poly$ **where** $poly\text{-}real\text{-}alg\text{-}1\ (p,-,-) = p$

fun $rai\text{-}ub :: real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 \Rightarrow rat$ **where** $rai\text{-}ub\ (-,-,r) = r$

fun $rai\text{-}lb :: real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 \Rightarrow rat$ **where** $rai\text{-}lb\ (-,l,-) = l$

abbreviation $roots\text{-}below\ p\ x \equiv \{y :: real. y \leq x \wedge ipoly\ p\ y = 0\}$

abbreviation(*input*) $unique\text{-}root :: real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $unique\text{-}root\ plr \equiv (\exists! x. root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x)$

abbreviation $the\text{-}unique\text{-}root :: real\text{-}alg\text{-}1 \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $the\text{-}unique\text{-}root\ plr \equiv (THE\ x. root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x)$

abbreviation $real\text{-}of\text{-}1$ **where** $real\text{-}of\text{-}1 \equiv the\text{-}unique\text{-}root$

lemma $root\text{-}condI$ [*intro*]:

assumes $of\text{-}rat\ (rai\text{-}lb\ plr) \leq x$ **and** $x \leq of\text{-}rat\ (rai\text{-}ub\ plr)$ **and** $ipoly\ (poly\text{-}real\text{-}alg\text{-}1\ plr)\ x = 0$

shows $root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x$

using $assms$ **by** (*auto simp: root-cond-def*)

lemma $root\text{-}condE$ [*elim*]:

assumes $root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x$

and $of\text{-}rat\ (rai\text{-}lb\ plr) \leq x \Longrightarrow x \leq of\text{-}rat\ (rai\text{-}ub\ plr) \Longrightarrow ipoly\ (poly\text{-}real\text{-}alg\text{-}1\ plr)\ x = 0 \Longrightarrow thesis$

shows $thesis$

using $assms$ **by** (*auto simp: root-cond-def*)

lemma

assumes $ur: unique\text{-}root\ plr$

defines $x \equiv the\text{-}unique\text{-}root\ plr$ **and** $p \equiv poly\text{-}real\text{-}alg\text{-}1\ plr$ **and** $l \equiv rai\text{-}lb\ plr$
and $r \equiv rai\text{-}ub\ plr$

shows $unique\text{-}rootD: of\text{-}rat\ l \leq x \wedge x \leq of\text{-}rat\ r \wedge ipoly\ p\ x = 0 \wedge root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x$

$x = y \longleftrightarrow root\text{-}cond\ plr\ y \wedge y = x \longleftrightarrow root\text{-}cond\ plr\ y$

and $the\text{-}unique\text{-}root\text{-}eqI: root\text{-}cond\ plr\ y \Longrightarrow y = x \wedge root\text{-}cond\ plr\ y \Longrightarrow x = y$

proof –

from ur **show** $x: root\text{-}cond\ plr\ x$ **unfolding** $x\text{-}def$ **by** (*rule theI'*)

have $plr = (p,l,r)$ **by** (*cases plr, auto simp: p-def l-def r-def*)
from x [*unfolded this*] **show** $of-rat\ l \leq x \leq of-rat\ r \text{ ipoly } p\ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
from $x\ ur$
show $root-cond\ plr\ y \implies y = x$ **and** $root-cond\ plr\ y \implies x = y$
and $x = y \iff root-cond\ plr\ y$ **and** $y = x \iff root-cond\ plr\ y$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *unique-rootE*:

assumes ur : *unique-root plr*
defines $x \equiv the-unique-root\ plr$ **and** $p \equiv poly-real-alg-1\ plr$ **and** $l \equiv rai-lb\ plr$
and $r \equiv rai-ub\ plr$
assumes *main*: $of-rat\ l \leq x \implies x \leq of-rat\ r \implies ipoly\ p\ x = 0 \implies root-cond\ plr\ x \implies$
 $(\bigwedge y. x = y \iff root-cond\ plr\ y) \implies (\bigwedge y. y = x \iff root-cond\ plr\ y) \implies$
thesis
shows *thesis* **by** (*rule main, unfold x-def p-def l-def r-def; rule unique-rootD[OF ur]*)

lemma *unique-rootI*:

assumes $\bigwedge y. root-cond\ plr\ y \implies x = y\ root-cond\ plr\ x$
shows *unique-root plr using assms by blast*

definition *invariant-1* :: $real-alg-1 \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

invariant-1 tup $\equiv case\ tup\ of\ (p,l,r) \Rightarrow$
 $unique-root\ (p,l,r) \wedge sgn\ l = sgn\ r \wedge poly-cond\ p$

lemma *invariant-1I*:

assumes *unique-root plr and sgn (rai-lb plr) = sgn (rai-ub plr) and poly-cond (poly-real-alg-1 plr)*
shows *invariant-1 plr*
using *assms by (auto simp: invariant-1-def)*

lemma

assumes *invariant-1 plr*
defines $x \equiv the-unique-root\ plr$ **and** $p \equiv poly-real-alg-1\ plr$ **and** $l \equiv rai-lb\ plr$
and $r \equiv rai-ub\ plr$
shows *invariant-1D: root-cond plr x*
 $sgn\ l = sgn\ r\ sgn\ x = of-rat\ (sgn\ r)\ unique-root\ plr\ poly-cond\ p\ degree\ p > 0$
primitive p
and *invariant-1-root-cond: $\bigwedge y. root-cond\ plr\ y \iff y = x$*
proof –
let $?l = of-rat\ l :: real$
let $?r = of-rat\ r :: real$
have $plr = (p,l,r)$ **by** (*cases plr, auto simp: p-def l-def r-def*)
from *assms*
show ur : *unique-root plr and sgn: sgn l = sgn r and pc: poly-cond p by (auto simp: invariant-1-def)*
from ur **show** rc : *root-cond plr x by (auto simp add: x-def plr intro: theI')*

from *this*[*unfolded plr*] **have** $x: ipoly\ p\ x = 0$ **and** $bnd: ?l \leq x \leq ?r$ **by** *auto*
show $sgn\ x = of-rat\ (sgn\ r)$
proof (*cases 0::real x rule:linorder-cases*)
 case *less*
 with $bnd(2)$ **have** $0 < ?r$ **by** *arith*
 thus *?thesis* **using** *less* **by** *simp*
 next
 case *equal*
 with bnd **have** $?l \leq 0\ ?r \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
 hence $l \leq 0\ r \geq 0$ **by** *auto*
 with $\langle sgn\ l = sgn\ r \rangle$ **have** $l = 0\ r = 0$ **unfolding** *sgn-rat-def* **by** (*auto split: if-splits*)
 with rc [*unfolded plr*] **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
 next
 case *greater*
 with $bnd(1)$ **have** $?l < 0$ **by** *arith*
 thus *?thesis* **unfolding** $\langle sgn\ l = sgn\ r \rangle$ [*symmetric*] **using** *greater* **by** *simp*
qed
from *the-unique-root-eqI*[*OF ur*] rc
show $\bigwedge y. root-cond\ plr\ y \longleftrightarrow y = x$ **by** *metis*
{
 assume $degree\ p = 0$
 with *poly-zero*[*OF x, simplified*] $sgn\ bnd$ **have** $p = 0$ **by** *auto*
 with pc **have** *False* **by** *auto*
}
then **show** $degree\ p > 0$ **by** *auto*
with pc **show** *primitive p* **by** (*intro irreducible-imp-primitive, auto*)
qed

lemma *invariant-1E*[*elim*]:
 assumes *invariant-1 plr*
 defines $x \equiv the-unique-root\ plr$ **and** $p \equiv poly-real-alg-1\ plr$ **and** $l \equiv rai-lb\ plr$
and $r \equiv rai-ub\ plr$
 assumes *main: root-cond plr x* \implies
 $sgn\ l = sgn\ r \implies sgn\ x = of-rat\ (sgn\ r) \implies unique-root\ plr \implies poly-cond\ p$
 $\implies degree\ p > 0 \implies$
 $primitive\ p \implies thesis$
 shows *thesis* **apply** (*rule main*)
 using *assms(1)* **unfolding** $x-def\ p-def\ l-def\ r-def$ **by** (*auto dest: invariant-1D*)

lemma *invariant-1-realI*:
 fixes $plr :: real-alg-1$
 defines $p \equiv poly-real-alg-1\ plr$ **and** $l \equiv rai-lb\ plr$ **and** $r \equiv rai-ub\ plr$
 assumes $x: root-cond\ plr\ x$ **and** $sgn\ l = sgn\ r$
 and $ur: unique-root\ plr$
 and $poly-cond\ p$
 shows *invariant-1 plr* $\wedge real-of-1\ plr = x$
 using *the-unique-root-eqI*[*OF ur x*] *assms* **by** (*cases plr, auto intro: invariant-1I*)

lemma *real-of-1-0*:

assumes *invariant-1* (p,l,r)
shows [*simp*]: *the-unique-root* (p,l,r) = 0 \longleftrightarrow $r = 0$
and [*dest*]: $l = 0 \implies r = 0$
and [*intro*]: $r = 0 \implies l = 0$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: sgn-0-0*)

lemma *invariant-1-pos*: **assumes** *rc*: *invariant-1* (p,l,r)

shows [*simp*]: *the-unique-root* (p,l,r) > 0 \longleftrightarrow $r > 0$ (**is** $?x > 0 \longleftrightarrow -$)
and [*simp*]: *the-unique-root* (p,l,r) < 0 \longleftrightarrow $r < 0$
and [*simp*]: *the-unique-root* (p,l,r) $\leq 0 \longleftrightarrow r \leq 0$
and [*simp*]: *the-unique-root* (p,l,r) $\geq 0 \longleftrightarrow r \geq 0$
and [*intro*]: $r > 0 \implies l > 0$
and [*dest*]: $l > 0 \implies r > 0$
and [*intro*]: $r < 0 \implies l < 0$
and [*dest*]: $l < 0 \implies r < 0$

proof(*atomize(full),goal-cases*)

case 1

let $?r =$ *real-of-rat*

from *assms*[*unfolded invariant-1-def*]

have *ur*: *unique-root* (p,l,r) **and** *sgn*: *sgn* $l =$ *sgn* r **by** *auto*

from *unique-rootD(1-2)*[*OF ur*] **have** *le*: $?r$ $l \leq ?x$ $?x \leq ?r$ r **by** *auto*

from *rc* **show** $?case$

proof (*cases r 0::rat rule:linorder-cases*)

case *greater*

with *sgn* **have** *sgn* $l = 1$ **by** *simp*

hence *l0*: $l > 0$ **by** (*auto simp: sgn-1-pos*)

hence $?r$ $l > 0$ **by** *auto*

hence $?x > 0$ **using** *le(1)* **by** *arith*

with *greater l0* **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*

next

case *equal*

with *real-of-1-0*[*OF rc*] **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*

next

case *less*

hence $?r$ $r < 0$ **by** *auto*

with *le(2)* **have** $?x < 0$ **by** *arith*

with *less sgn* **show** $?thesis$ **by** (*auto simp: sgn-1-neg*)

qed

qed

definition *invariant-1-2* **where**

invariant-1-2 $rai \equiv$ *invariant-1* $rai \wedge$ *degree* (*poly-real-alg-1* rai) > 1

definition *poly-cond2* **where** *poly-cond2* $p \equiv$ *poly-cond* $p \wedge$ *degree* $p > 1$

lemma *poly-cond2I*[*intro!*]: *poly-cond* $p \implies$ *degree* $p > 1 \implies$ *poly-cond2* p **by**

(*simp add: poly-cond2-def*)

lemma *poly-cond2D*:

assumes *poly-cond2 p*

shows *poly-cond p and degree p > 1 using assms by (auto simp: poly-cond2-def)*

lemma *poly-cond2E[elim!]*:

assumes *poly-cond2 p and poly-cond p \implies degree p > 1 \implies thesis* **shows** *thesis*
using *assms by (auto simp: poly-cond2-def)*

lemma *invariant-1-2-poly-cond2: invariant-1-2 rai \implies poly-cond2 (poly-real-alg-1 rai)*

unfolding *invariant-1-def invariant-1-2-def poly-cond2-def by auto*

lemma *invariant-1-2I[intro!]*:

assumes *invariant-1 rai and degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai) > 1* **shows** *invariant-1-2 rai*

using *assms by (auto simp: invariant-1-2-def)*

lemma *invariant-1-2E[elim!]*:

assumes *invariant-1-2 rai*

and *invariant-1 rai \implies degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai) > 1 \implies thesis*

shows *thesis using assms[unfolded invariant-1-2-def] by auto*

lemma *invariant-1-2-reall*:

fixes *plr :: real-alg-1*

defines *p \equiv poly-real-alg-1 plr and l \equiv rai-lb plr and r \equiv rai-ub plr*

assumes *x: root-cond plr x and sgn: sgn l = sgn r and ur: unique-root plr and p: poly-cond2 p*

shows *invariant-1-2 plr \wedge real-of-1 plr = x*

using *invariant-1-reall[OF x] p sgn ur unfolding p-def l-def r-def by auto*

11.2 Real Algebraic Numbers = Rational + Irrational Real Algebraic Numbers

In the next representation of real algebraic numbers, we distinguish between rational and irrational numbers. The advantage is that whenever we only work on rational numbers, there is not much overhead involved in comparison to the existing implementation of real numbers which just supports the rational numbers. For irrational numbers we additionally store the number of the root, counting from left to right. For instance $-\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{2}$ would be root number 1 and 2 of $x^2 - 2$.

11.2.1 Definitions and Algorithms on Raw Type

datatype *real-alg-2 = Rational rat | Irrational nat real-alg-1*

fun *invariant-2* :: *real-alg-2* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
invariant-2 (*Irrational* *n rai*) = (*invariant-1-2* *rai*
 \wedge *n* = *card*(*roots-below* (*poly-real-alg-1* *rai*) (*real-of-1* *rai*)))
| *invariant-2* (*Rational* *r*) = *True*

fun *real-of-2* :: *real-alg-2* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
real-of-2 (*Rational* *r*) = *of-rat* *r*
| *real-of-2* (*Irrational* *n rai*) = *real-of-1* *rai*

definition *of-rat-2* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**
[*code-unfold*]: *of-rat-2* = *Rational*

lemma *of-rat-2*: *real-of-2* (*of-rat-2* *x*) = *of-rat* *x* *invariant-2* (*of-rat-2* *x*)
by (*auto simp: of-rat-2-def*)

typedef *real-alg-3* = *Collect invariant-2*
morphisms *rep-real-alg-3* *Real-Alg-Invariant*
by (*rule exI[of - Rational 0]*, *auto*)

setup-lifting *type-definition-real-alg-3*

lift-definition *real-of-3* :: *real-alg-3* \Rightarrow *real* **is** *real-of-2* .

11.2.2 Definitions and Algorithms on Quotient Type

quotient-type *real-alg* = *real-alg-3* / λ *x y*. *real-of-3* *x* = *real-of-3* *y*
morphisms *rep-real-alg* *Real-Alg-Quotient*
by (*auto simp: equivp-def*) *metis*

lift-definition *real-of* :: *real-alg* \Rightarrow *real* **is** *real-of-3* .

lemma *real-of-inj*: (*real-of* *x* = *real-of* *y*) = (*x* = *y*)
by (*transfer, simp*)

11.2.3 Sign

definition *sgn-1* :: *real-alg-1* \Rightarrow *rat* **where**
sgn-1 *x* = *sgn* (*rai-ub* *x*)

lemma *sgn-1*: *invariant-1* *x* \Longrightarrow *real-of-rat* (*sgn-1* *x*) = *sgn* (*real-of-1* *x*)
unfolding *sgn-1-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *sgn-1-inj*: *invariant-1* *x* \Longrightarrow *invariant-1* *y* \Longrightarrow *real-of-1* *x* = *real-of-1* *y* \Longrightarrow
sgn-1 *x* = *sgn-1* *y*
by (*auto simp: sgn-1-def elim!: invariant-1E*)

11.2.4 Normalization: Bounds Close Together

lemma *unique-root-lr*: **assumes** *ur*: *unique-root plr* **shows** $\text{rai-lb } plr \leq \text{rai-ub } plr$ **(is** $?l \leq ?r$ **)**

proof –

let $?p = \text{poly-real-alg-1 } plr$

from *ur*[*unfolded root-cond-def*]

have *ex1*: $\exists! x :: \text{real. of-rat } ?l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{of-rat } ?r \wedge \text{ipoly } ?p x = 0$ **by** (*cases plr, simp*)

then obtain $x :: \text{real}$ **where** *bnd*: $\text{of-rat } ?l \leq x \leq \text{of-rat } ?r$ **and** *rt*: $\text{ipoly } ?p x = 0$ **by** *auto*

from *bnd* **have** $\text{real-of-rat } ?l \leq \text{of-rat } ?r$ **by** *linarith*

thus $?l \leq ?r$ **by** (*simp add: of-rat-less-eq*)

qed

locale *map-poly-zero-hom-0* = *base: zero-hom-0*

begin

sublocale *zero-hom-0 map-poly hom* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

end

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*:

map-poly-zero-hom-0 of-int :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{ring-1, ring-char-0}\} ..$

lemma *roots-below-the-unique-root*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root (p,l,r)*

shows $\text{roots-below } p (\text{the-unique-root } (p,l,r)) = \text{roots-below } p (\text{of-rat } r)$ **(is** $\text{roots-below } p ?x = -$ **)**

proof –

from *ur* **have** *rc*: *root-cond (p,l,r) ?x* **by** (*auto dest!: unique-rootD*)

with *ur* **have** $x: \{x. \text{root-cond } (p,l,r) x\} = \{?x\}$ **by** (*auto intro: the-unique-root-eqI*)

from *rc* **have** $?x \in \{y. ?x \leq y \wedge y \leq \text{of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p y = 0\}$ **by** *auto*

with *rc* **have** *llx*: $\dots = \{?x\}$ **by** (*intro equalityI, fold x(1), force, simp add: x*)

have *rb*: $\text{roots-below } p (\text{of-rat } r) = \text{roots-below } p ?x \cup \{y. ?x < y \wedge y \leq \text{of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p y = 0\}$

using *rc* **by** *auto*

have *emp*: $\bigwedge x. \text{the-unique-root } (p, l, r) < x \implies$

$x \notin \{ra. ?x \leq ra \wedge ra \leq \text{real-of-rat } r \wedge \text{ipoly } p ra = 0\}$

using *llx* **by** *auto*

with *rb* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *unique-root-sub-interval*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root (p,l,r)*

and *rc*: *root-cond (p,l',r')* (*the-unique-root (p,l,r)*)

and *between*: $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r$

shows *unique-root (p,l',r')*

and $\text{the-unique-root } (p,l',r') = \text{the-unique-root } (p,l,r)$

proof –

from *between* **have** *ord*: $\text{real-of-rat } l \leq \text{of-rat } l' \wedge \text{real-of-rat } r' \leq \text{of-rat } r$ **by** (*auto*)

```

simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  from rc have lr': real-of-rat  $l' \leq$  of-rat  $r'$  by auto
  with ord have lr: real-of-rat  $l \leq$  real-of-rat  $r$  by auto
  show  $\exists!x.$  root-cond  $(p, l', r')$   $x$ 
  proof (rule, rule rc)
    fix y
    assume root-cond  $(p, l', r')$   $y$ 
    with ord have root-cond  $(p, l, r)$   $y$  by (auto intro!:root-condI)
    from the-unique-root-eqI[OF ur this] show  $y =$  the-unique-root  $(p, l, r)$  by simp
  qed
  from the-unique-root-eqI[OF this rc]
  show the-unique-root  $(p, l', r') =$  the-unique-root  $(p, l, r)$  by simp
qed

lemma invariant-1-sub-interval:
  assumes rc: invariant-1  $(p, l, r)$ 
    and sub: root-cond  $(p, l', r')$  (the-unique-root  $(p, l, r)$ )
    and between:  $l \leq l' r' \leq r$ 
  shows invariant-1  $(p, l', r')$  and real-of-1  $(p, l', r') =$  real-of-1  $(p, l, r)$ 
proof -
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  note rcD = invariant-1D[OF rc]
  from rc
  have ur: unique-root  $(p, l', r')$ 
    and id: the-unique-root  $(p, l', r') =$  the-unique-root  $(p, l, r)$ 
    by (atomize(full), intro conjI unique-root-sub-interval[OF - sub between], auto)
  show real-of-1  $(p, l', r') =$  real-of-1  $(p, l, r)$ 
    using id by simp
  from rcD(1)[unfolded split] have ?r  $l \leq$  ?r  $r$  by auto
  hence lr:  $l \leq r$  by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  from unique-rootD[OF ur] have ?r  $l' \leq$  ?r  $r'$  by auto
  hence lr':  $l' \leq r'$  by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  have sgn  $l' =$  sgn  $r'$ 
  proof (cases  $r$  0::rat rule: linorder-cases)
    case less
    with lr lr' between have  $l < 0$   $l' < 0$   $r' < 0$   $r < 0$  by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding sgn-rat-def by auto
  next
    case equal with rcD(2) have  $l = 0$  using sgn-0-0 by auto
    with equal between lr' have  $l' = 0$   $r' = 0$  by auto then show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case greater
    with rcD(4) have sgn  $r = 1$  unfolding sgn-rat-def by (cases  $r = 0$ , auto)
    with rcD(2) have sgn  $l = 1$  by simp
    hence l:  $l > 0$  unfolding sgn-rat-def by (cases  $l = 0$ ; cases  $l < 0$ ; auto)
    with lr lr' between have  $l > 0$   $l' > 0$   $r' > 0$   $r > 0$  by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding sgn-rat-def by auto
  qed
  with between ur rc show invariant-1  $(p, l', r')$  by (auto simp add: invariant-1-def

```

id)
qed

lemma *rational-root-free-degree-iff*: **assumes** *rf*: *root-free (map-poly rat-of-int p)*
and *rt*: *ipoly p x = 0*
shows $(x \in \mathbb{Q}) = (\text{degree } p = 1)$

proof

assume $x \in \mathbb{Q}$

then obtain *y* **where** $x = \text{of-rat } y$ (**is** $- = ?x$) **unfolding** *Rats-def* **by** *blast*

from *rt[unfolded x]* **have** $\text{poly } (\text{map-poly rat-of-int } p) y = 0$ **by** *simp*

with *rf* **show** $\text{degree } p = 1$ **unfolding** *root-free-def* **by** *auto*

next

assume $\text{degree } p = 1$

from *degree1-coeffs[OF this]*

obtain *a b* **where** $p = [a, b]$ **and** $b \neq 0$ **by** *metis*

from *rt[unfolded p hom-distrib]* **have** $\text{of-int } a + x * \text{of-int } b = 0$ **by** *auto*

from *arg-cong[OF this, of $\lambda x. (x - \text{of-int } a) / \text{of-int } b$]*

have $x = - \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } a) / \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } b)$ **using** *b* **by** *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{of-rat } (- \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$ **unfolding** *of-rat-minus of-rat-divide*

..

finally show $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *rational-poly-cond-iff*: **assumes** *poly-cond p* **and** *ipoly p x = 0* **and** $\text{degree } p > 1$

shows $(x \in \mathbb{Q}) = (\text{degree } p = 1)$

proof (*rule rational-root-free-degree-iff[OF - assms(2)]*)

from *poly-condD[OF assms(1)] irreducible-connect-rev[of p] assms(3)*

have p : *irreducible_a p* **by** *auto*

from *irreducible_a-int-rat[OF this]*

have *irreducible (map-poly rat-of-int p)* **by** *simp*

thus *root-free (map-poly rat-of-int p)* **by** (*rule irreducible-root-free*)

qed

lemma *poly-cond-degree-gt-1*: **assumes** *poly-cond p* $\text{degree } p > 1$ *ipoly p x = 0*

shows $x \notin \mathbb{Q}$

using *rational-poly-cond-iff[OF assms(1,3)] assms(2)* **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-cond2-no-rat-root*: **assumes** *poly-cond2 p*

shows *ipoly p (real-of-rat x) $\neq 0$*

using *poly-cond-degree-gt-1[of p real-of-rat x] assms* **by** *auto*

context

fixes $p :: \text{int poly}$

and $x :: \text{rat}$

begin

lemma *gt-rat-sign-change*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root plr*


```

defines  $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } plr$  and  $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } plr$  and  $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } plr$ 
assumes  $p$ :  $\text{poly-cond2 } p$  and  $\text{in-interval}$ :  $l \leq y \leq r$ 
shows  $(\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ y) = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)) = (\text{of-rat } y > \text{the-unique-root } plr)$ 
proof –
  have  $plr$ :  $plr = (p,l,r)$  by ( $\text{cases } plr$ ,  $\text{auto simp: } p\text{-def } l\text{-def } r\text{-def}$ )
  show  $?thesis$ 
  proof ( $\text{rule } \text{gt-rat-sign-change-square-free}[OF \ ur \ plr \ - \ \text{in-interval}]$ )
    note  $nz = \text{poly-cond2-no-rat-root}[OF \ p]$ 
    from  $nz[\text{of } y]$  show  $\text{ipoly } p \ y \neq 0$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    from  $nz[\text{of } r]$  show  $\text{ipoly } p \ r \neq 0$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    from  $p$  have  $\text{irreducible } p$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    thus  $\text{square-free } p$  by ( $\text{rule } \text{irreducible-imp-square-free}$ )
  qed
qed

definition  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds} :: \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \times \text{rat} \times \text{rat}$  where
   $\text{tighten-poly-bounds } l \ r \ sr = (\text{let } m = (l + r) / 2; \text{sm} = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ m) \text{ in}$ 
     $\text{if } \text{sm} = \text{sr}$ 
     $\text{then } (l,m,\text{sm}) \text{ else } (m,r,\text{sr}))$ 

lemma  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds}$ : assumes  $\text{res}$ :  $\text{tighten-poly-bounds } l \ r \ sr = (l',r',sr')$ 
and  $\text{ur}$ :  $\text{unique-root } (p,l,r)$ 
and  $p$ :  $\text{poly-cond2 } p$ 
and  $\text{sr}$ :  $\text{sr} = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$ 
shows  $\text{root-cond } (p,l',r')$  ( $\text{the-unique-root } (p,l,r)$ )  $l \leq l' \leq r' \leq r$ 
   $(r' - l') = (r - l) / 2$   $\text{sr}' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ 
proof –
  let  $?x = \text{the-unique-root } (p,l,r)$ 
  let  $?x' = \text{the-unique-root } (p,l',r')$ 
  let  $?m = (l + r) / 2$ 
  note  $d = \text{tighten-poly-bounds-def } \text{Let-def}$ 
  from  $\text{unique-root-lr}[OF \ ur]$  have  $lr$ :  $l \leq r$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  thus  $l \leq l' \leq r' \leq r$   $(r' - l') = (r - l) / 2$   $\text{sr}' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ 
    using  $\text{res } \text{sr}$  unfolding  $d$  by ( $\text{auto split: if-splits}$ )
  hence  $l \leq ?m \leq r$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  note  $le = \text{gt-rat-sign-change}[OF \ ur, \text{simplified}, OF \ p \ \text{this}]$ 
  note  $\text{urD} = \text{unique-rootD}[OF \ ur]$ 
  show  $\text{root-cond } (p,l',r')$   $?x$ 
  proof ( $\text{cases } \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ ?m) = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$ )
    case *:  $\text{False}$ 
    with  $\text{res } \text{sr}$  have  $\text{id}$ :  $l' = ?m \ r' = r$  unfolding  $d$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    from  $*[\text{unfolded } le] \ \text{urD}$  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $\text{id}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  next
  case *:  $\text{True}$ 
  with  $\text{res } \text{sr}$  have  $\text{id}$ :  $l' = l \ r' = ?m$  unfolding  $d$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  from  $*[\text{unfolded } le] \ \text{urD}$  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $\text{id}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
qed
qed

```

partial-function (*tailrec*) *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* :: *rat* ⇒ *rat* ⇒ *rat* ⇒ *rat* × *rat* × *rat* **where**

[code]: *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* *l r sr* = (if $r - l \leq x$ then (*l,r,sr*) else
(case *tighten-poly-bounds* *l r sr* of (*l',r',sr'*) ⇒ *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* *l' r' sr'*))

partial-function (*tailrec*) *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* :: *rat* ⇒ *rat* ⇒ *rat* ⇒ *rat* × *rat* × *rat* **where**

[code]: *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* *l r sr* = (if $x < l \vee r < x$ then (*l, r, sr*) else
(case *tighten-poly-bounds* *l r sr* of (*l',r',sr'*) ⇒ *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* *l' r' sr'*))

lemma *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon*:

assumes *ur*: *unique-root* (*p,l,r*)

defines *u*: *u* ≡ *the-unique-root* (*p,l,r*)

assumes *p*: *poly-cond2* *p*

and *res*: *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* *l r sr* = (*l',r',sr'*)

and *sr*: *sr* = *sgn* (*ipoly* *p r*)

and *x*: $x > 0$

shows $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r$ *root-cond* (*p,l',r'*) $u \wedge r' - l' \leq x$ *sr'* = *sgn* (*ipoly* *p r'*)

proof –

let *?u* = *the-unique-root* (*p,l,r*)

define *delta* **where** *delta* = $x / 2$

have *delta*: *delta* > 0 **unfolding** *delta-def* **using** *x* **by** *auto*

let *?dist* = $\lambda (l,r,sr). r - l$

let *?rel* = *inv-image* $\{(x, y). 0 \leq y \wedge \text{delta-gt } \text{delta } x \ y\}$ *?dist*

note *SN* = *SN-inv-image*[*OF delta-gt-SN*[*OF delta*], of *?dist*]

note *simps* = *res*[*unfolded tighten-poly-bounds-for-x.simps*[of *l r*]]

let *?P* = $\lambda (l,r,sr). \text{unique-root } (p,l,r) \longrightarrow u = \text{the-unique-root } (p,l,r)$

$\longrightarrow \text{tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon } l \ r \ sr = (l',r',sr')$

$\longrightarrow sr = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)$

$\longrightarrow l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge \text{root-cond } (p,l',r') \ u \wedge sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p$

$r')$

have *?P* (*l,r,sr*)

proof (*induct* rule: *SN-induct*[*OF SN*])

case (*1 lr*)

obtain *l r sr* **where** *lr*: *lr* = (*l,r,sr*) **by** (*cases lr, auto*)

show *?case* **unfolding** *lr split*

proof (*intro impI*)

assume *ur*: *unique-root* (*p, l, r*)

and *u*: *u* = *the-unique-root* (*p, l, r*)

and *res*: *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* *l r sr* = (*l', r', sr'*)

and *sr*: *sr* = *sgn* (*ipoly* *p r*)

note *tur* = *unique-rootD*[*OF ur*]

note *simps* = *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon.simps*[of *l r sr*]

show $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge r' - l' \leq x \wedge \text{root-cond } (p, l', r') \ u \wedge sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly}$

$p \ r')$

proof (*cases* $r - l \leq x$)

case *True*

```

with res[unfolded_simps] ur tur(4) u sr
show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
hence x: r - l > x by auto
let ?tight = tighten-poly-bounds l r sr
obtain L R SR where tight: ?tight = (L,R,SR) by (cases ?tight, auto)
note tighten = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tight[unfolded sr] ur p]
from unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur tighten(1-2,4)] p
have ur': unique-root (p,L,R) u = the-unique-root (p,L,R) unfolding u by
auto
from res[unfolded_simps tight] False sr have tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon L
R SR = (l',r',sr') by auto
note IH = 1[of (L,R,SR), unfolded tight split lr, rule-format, OF - ur' this]
have L ≤ l' ∧ r' ≤ R ∧ r' - l' ≤ x ∧ root-cond (p, l', r') u ∧ sr' = sgn
(ipoly p r')
by (rule IH, insert tighten False, auto simp: delta-gt-def delta-def)
thus ?thesis using tighten by auto
qed
qed
qed
from this[unfolded split u, rule-format, OF ur refl res sr]
show l ≤ l' r' ≤ r root-cond (p,l',r') u r' - l' ≤ x sr' = sgn (ipoly p r') using
u by auto
qed

lemma tighten-poly-bounds-for-x:
assumes ur: unique-root (p,l,r)
defines u: u ≡ the-unique-root (p,l,r)
assumes p: poly-cond2 p
and res: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x l r sr = (l',r',sr')
and sr: sr = sgn (ipoly p r)
shows l ≤ l' l' ≤ r' r' ≤ r root-cond (p,l',r') u ¬ (l' ≤ x ∧ x ≤ r') sr' = sgn
(ipoly p r') unique-root (p,l',r')
proof -
let ?u = the-unique-root (p,l,r)
let ?x = real-of-rat x
define delta where delta = abs ((u - ?x) / 2)
let ?p = real-of-int-poly p
note ru = unique-rootD[OF ur]
{
assume u = ?x
note u = this[unfolded u]
from poly-cond2-no-rat-root[OF p] ur have False by (elim unique-rootE, auto
simp: u)
}
hence delta: delta > 0 unfolding delta-def by auto
let ?dist = λ (l,r,sr). real-of-rat (r - l)
let ?rel = inv-image {(x, y). 0 ≤ y ∧ delta-gt delta x y} ?dist

```

```

note SN = SN-inv-image[OF delta-gt-SN[OF delta], of ?dist]
note_simps = res[unfolded tighten-poly-bounds-for-x.simps[of l r]]
let ?P =  $\lambda$  (l,r,sr). unique-root (p,l,r)  $\longrightarrow$  u = the-unique-root (p,l,r)
 $\longrightarrow$  tighten-poly-bounds-for-x l r sr = (l',r',sr')
 $\longrightarrow$  sr = sgn (ipoly p r)
 $\longrightarrow$   $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge \neg (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r') \wedge$  root-cond (p,l',r') u  $\wedge$  sr' = sgn
(ipoly p r')
have ?P (l,r,sr)
proof (induct rule: SN-induct[OF SN])
  case (1 lr)
  obtain l r sr where lr: lr = (l,r,sr) by (cases lr, auto)
  let ?l = real-of-rat l
  let ?r = real-of-rat r
  show ?case unfolding lr split
  proof (intro impI)
    assume ur: unique-root (p, l, r)
    and u: u = the-unique-root (p, l, r)
    and res: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x l r sr = (l', r', sr')
    and sr: sr = sgn (ipoly p r)
    note tur = unique-rootD[OF ur]
    note_simps = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x.simps[of l r]
    show  $l \leq l' \wedge r' \leq r \wedge \neg (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r') \wedge$  root-cond (p, l', r') u  $\wedge$  sr' =
sgn (ipoly p r')
    proof (cases  $x < l \vee r < x$ )
      case True
      with res[unfolded_simps] ur tur(4) u sr
      show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      hence x: ?l  $\leq$  ?x ?x  $\leq$  ?r by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
      let ?tight = tighten-poly-bounds l r sr
      obtain L R SR where tight: ?tight = (L,R,SR) by (cases ?tight, auto)
      note tighten = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tight ur p sr]
      from unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur tighten(1-2,4)] p
      have ur': unique-root (p,L,R) u = the-unique-root (p,L,R) unfolding u by
auto
      from res[unfolded_simps tight] False have tighten-poly-bounds-for-x L R SR
= (l',r',sr') by auto
      note IH = 1[of ?tight, unfolded tight split lr, rule-format, OF - ur' this]
      let ?DIFF = real-of-rat (R - L) let ?diff = real-of-rat (r - l)
      have diff0: 0  $\leq$  ?DIFF using tighten(3)
      by (metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-right-mono of-rat-less-eq
of-rat-hom.hom-zero)
      have *:  $r - l - (r - l) / 2 = (r - l) / 2$  by (auto simp: field_simps)
      have delta-gt delta ?diff ?DIFF = (abs (u - of-rat x)  $\leq$  real-of-rat (r - l)
* 1)
      unfolding delta-gt-def tighten(5) delta-def of-rat-diff[symmetric] * by
(simp add: hom-distrib)
      also have real-of-rat (r - l) * 1 = ?r - ?l

```

unfolding *of-rat-divide of-rat-mult of-rat-diff by auto*
also have $\text{abs } (u - \text{of-rat } x) \leq ?r - ?l$ **using** x *ur by (elim unique-rootE, auto simp: u)*
finally have $\text{delta: delta-gt delta ?diff ?DIFF}$.
have $L \leq l' \wedge r' \leq R \wedge \neg (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r') \wedge \text{root-cond } (p, l', r')$ $u \wedge sr'$
 $= \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$
by (*rule IH, insert delta diff0 tighten(6), auto*)
with $\langle l \leq L \rangle \langle R \leq r \rangle$ **show** *?thesis by auto*
qed
qed
qed
from *this[unfolded split u, rule-format, OF ur refl res sr]*
show $*$: $l \leq l' \ r' \leq r$ $\text{root-cond } (p, l', r')$ $u \wedge (l' \leq x \wedge x \leq r')$ $sr' = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r')$ **unfolding** u
by *auto*
from $*(3)$ *[unfolded split] have real-of-rat $l' \leq \text{of-rat } r'$ by auto*
thus $l' \leq r'$ **unfolding** *of-rat-less-eq* .
show *unique-root (p,l',r') using ur *(1-3) p poly-condD(5) u unique-root-sub-interval(1)*
by *blast*
qed
end

definition *real-alg-precision :: rat where*

real-alg-precision \equiv Rat.Fract 1 2

lemma *real-alg-precision: real-alg-precision > 0*

by *eval*

definition *normalize-bounds-1-main :: rat \Rightarrow real-alg-1 \Rightarrow real-alg-1 where*

normalize-bounds-1-main eps rai = (case rai of (p,l,r) \Rightarrow

let (l',r',sr') = tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon p eps l r (sgn (ipoly p r));

fr = rat-of-int (floor r');

(l'',r'',-) = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p fr l' r' sr'

in (p,l'',r''))

definition *normalize-bounds-1 :: real-alg-1 \Rightarrow real-alg-1 where*

normalize-bounds-1 = (normalize-bounds-1-main real-alg-precision)

context

fixes p q **and** l r **::** *rat*

assumes *cong: $\bigwedge x. \text{real-of-rat } l \leq x \Longrightarrow x \leq \text{of-rat } r \Longrightarrow (\text{ipoly } p \ x = (0 :: \text{real})) = (\text{ipoly } q \ x = 0)$*

begin

lemma *root-cond-cong: root-cond (p,l,r) = root-cond (q,l,r)*

by (*intro ext, insert cong, auto simp: root-cond-def*)

lemma *the-unique-root-cong:*

the-unique-root (p,l,r) = the-unique-root (q,l,r)

unfolding *root-cond-cong ..*

lemma *unique-root-cong*:
unique-root (p,l,r) = *unique-root* (q,l,r)
unfolding *root-cond-cong* ..
end

lemma *normalize-bounds-1-main*: **assumes** *eps*: $eps > 0$ **and** *rc*: *invariant-1-2* *x*
defines *y*: $y \equiv \text{normalize-bounds-1-main } eps \ x$
shows *invariant-1-2* *y* \wedge (*real-of-1* *y* = *real-of-1* *x*)
proof –
obtain *p l r* **where** *x*: $x = (p,l,r)$ **by** (*cases* *x*) *auto*
note *rc* = *rc*[*unfolded* *x*]
obtain *l' r' sr'* **where** *tb*: *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon* *p eps l r* (*sgn* (*ipoly* *p r*))
= (*l',r',sr'*)
by (*cases* *rule*: *prod-cases3*, *auto*)
let *?fr* = *rat-of-int* (*floor* *r'*)
obtain *l'' r'' sr''* **where** *tbx*: *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* *p ?fr l' r' sr'* = (*l'',r'',sr''*)
by (*cases* *rule*: *prod-cases3*, *auto*)
from *y*[*unfolded* *normalize-bounds-1-main-def* *x*] *tb* *tbx*
have *y*: $y = (p, l'', r'')$
by (*auto simp*: *Let-def*)
from *rc* **have** *unique-root* (*p, l, r*) **and** *p2*: *poly-cond2* *p* **by** *auto*
from *tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon*[*OF* *this* *tb refl eps*]
have *bnd*: $l \leq l' r' \leq r$ **and** *rc'*: *root-cond* (*p, l', r'*) (*the-unique-root* (*p, l, r*))
and *eps*: $r' - l' \leq eps$
and *sr'*: $sr' = \text{sgn } (ipoly \ p \ r')$ **by** *auto*
from *invariant-1-sub-interval*[*OF* - *rc' bnd*] *rc*
have *inv'*: *invariant-1* (*p, l', r'*) **and** *eq*: *real-of-1* (*p, l', r'*) = *real-of-1* (*p, l, r*)
by *auto*
have *bnd*: $l' \leq l'' r'' \leq r'$ **and** *rc''*: *root-cond* (*p, l'', r''*) (*the-unique-root* (*p, l', r'*))
by (*rule* *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x*[*OF* - *p2 tbx sr'*], *fact* *invariant-1D*[*OF* *inv'*])
from *invariant-1-sub-interval*[*OF* *inv' rc' bnd*] *p2 eq*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *y x* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *normalize-bounds-1*: **assumes** *x*: *invariant-1-2* *x*
shows *invariant-1-2* (*normalize-bounds-1* *x*) \wedge (*real-of-1* (*normalize-bounds-1* *x*)
= *real-of-1* *x*)
proof(*cases* *x*)
case *xx*:(*fields* *p l r*)
let *?res* = (*p,l,r*)
have *norm*: *normalize-bounds-1* *x* = (*normalize-bounds-1-main* *real-alg-precision*
?res)
unfolding *normalize-bounds-1-def* **by** (*simp* *add*: *xx*)
from *x* **have** *x*: *invariant-1-2* *?res* *real-of-1* *?res* = *real-of-1* *x* **unfolding** *xx* **by**
auto
from *normalize-bounds-1-main*[*OF* *real-alg-precision* *x(1)*] *x(2-)*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *normalize-bounds-1-def* *xx* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *normalize-bound-1-poly*: *poly-real-alg-1* (*normalize-bounds-1 rai*) = *poly-real-alg-1 rai*

unfolding *normalize-bounds-1-def normalize-bounds-1-main-def Let-def*
by (*auto split: prod.splits*)

definition *real-alg-2-main* :: *root-info* \Rightarrow *real-alg-1* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**
real-alg-2-main ri rai \equiv *let* *p* = *poly-real-alg-1 rai*
in (*if* *degree p* = 1 *then* *Rational* (*Rat.Fract* ($-$ *coeff p* 0) (*coeff p* 1))
else (*case* *normalize-bounds-1 rai* *of* (*p',l,r*) \Rightarrow
Irrational (*root-info.number-root ri r*) (*p',l,r*)))

definition *real-alg-2* :: *real-alg-1* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**
real-alg-2 rai \equiv *let* *p* = *poly-real-alg-1 rai*
in (*if* *degree p* = 1 *then* *Rational* (*Rat.Fract* ($-$ *coeff p* 0) (*coeff p* 1))
else (*case* *normalize-bounds-1 rai* *of* (*p',l,r*) \Rightarrow
Irrational (*root-info.number-root* (*root-info p*) *r*) (*p',l,r*)))

lemma *degree-1-ipoly*: **assumes** *degree p* = *Suc 0*
shows *ipoly p x* = 0 \longleftrightarrow (*x* = *real-of-rat* (*Rat.Fract* ($-$ *coeff p* 0) (*coeff p* 1)))

proof –

from *roots1*[*of map-poly real-of-int p*] *assms*
have *ipoly p x* = 0 \longleftrightarrow *x* \in {*roots1* (*real-of-int-poly p*)} **by** *auto*
also have ... = (*x* = *real-of-rat* (*Rat.Fract* ($-$ *coeff p* 0) (*coeff p* 1)))
unfolding *Fract-of-int-quotient roots1-def hom-distrib*
by *auto*
finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *invariant-1-degree-0*:

assumes *inv*: *invariant-1 rai*
shows *degree* (*poly-real-alg-1 rai*) \neq 0 (**is** *degree ?p* \neq 0)

proof (*rule notI*)

assume *deg*: *degree ?p* = 0
from *inv* **have** *ipoly ?p* (*real-of-1 rai*) = 0 **by** *auto*
with *deg* **have** *?p* = 0 **by** (*meson less-Suc0 representsI represents-degree*)
with *inv* **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *real-alg-2-main*:

assumes *inv*: *invariant-1 rai*
defines [*simp*]: *p* \equiv *poly-real-alg-1 rai*
assumes *ric*: *irreducible* (*poly-real-alg-1 rai*) \Longrightarrow *root-info-cond ri* (*poly-real-alg-1 rai*)
shows *invariant-2* (*real-alg-2-main ri rai*) *real-of-2* (*real-alg-2-main ri rai*) =
real-of-1 rai
proof (*atomize(full)*)
define *l r* **where** [*simp*]: *l* \equiv *rai-lb rai* **and** [*simp*]: *r* \equiv *rai-ub rai*

```

show invariant-2 (real-alg-2-main ri rai)  $\wedge$  real-of-2 (real-alg-2-main ri rai) =
real-of-1 rai
  unfolding id using invariant-1D
proof (cases degree p Suc 0 rule: linorder-cases)
  case deg: equal
    hence id: real-alg-2-main ri rai = Rational (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p
1))
      unfolding real-alg-2-main-def Let-def by auto
      note rc = invariant-1D[OF inv]
      from degree-1-ipoly[OF deg, of the-unique-root rai] rc(1)
      show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
    next
      case deg: greater
      with inv have inv: invariant-1-2 rai unfolding p-def by auto
      define rai' where rai' = normalize-bounds-1 rai
      have rai': real-of-1 rai = real-of-1 rai' and inv': invariant-1-2 rai'
        unfolding rai'-def using normalize-bounds-1[OF inv] by auto
      obtain p' l' r' where rai' = (p',l',r') by (cases rai')
      with arg-cong[OF rai'-def, of poly-real-alg-1, unfolded normalize-bound-1-poly]
      split
      have split: rai' = (p',l',r') by auto
      from inv'[unfolded split]
      have poly-cond p by auto
      from poly-condD[OF this] have irr: irreducible p by simp
      from ric irr have ric: root-info-cond ri p by auto
      have id: real-alg-2-main ri rai = (Irrational (root-info.number-root ri r') rai')
        unfolding real-alg-2-main-def Let-def using deg split rai'-def
        by (auto simp: rai'-def rai')
      show ?thesis unfolding id using rai' root-info-condD(2)[OF ric]
        inv'[unfolded split]
        apply (elim invariant-1-2E invariant-1E) using inv'
        by(auto simp: split roots-below-the-unique-root)
      next
      case deg: less then have degree p = 0 by auto
      from this invariant-1-degree-0[OF inv] have p = 0 by simp
      with inv show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma real-alg-2: assumes invariant-1 rai
  shows invariant-2 (real-alg-2 rai) real-of-2 (real-alg-2 rai) = real-of-1 rai
proof –
  have deg: 0 < degree (poly-real-alg-1 rai) using assms by auto
  have real-alg-2 rai = real-alg-2-main (root-info (poly-real-alg-1 rai)) rai
    unfolding real-alg-2-def real-alg-2-main-def Let-def by auto
  from real-alg-2-main[OF assms root-info, folded this, simplified] deg
  show invariant-2 (real-alg-2 rai) real-of-2 (real-alg-2 rai) = real-of-1 rai by auto
qed

```


lemma *invariant-2-realI*:
fixes $plr :: \text{real-alg-1}$
defines $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } plr$ **and** $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } plr$ **and** $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } plr$
assumes $x: \text{root-cond } plr \ x$ **and** $\text{sgn}: \text{sgn } l = \text{sgn } r$
and $ur: \text{unique-root } plr$
and $p: \text{poly-cond } p$
shows $\text{invariant-2 } (\text{real-alg-2 } plr) \wedge \text{real-of-2 } (\text{real-alg-2 } plr) = x$
using $\text{invariant-1-realI}[\text{OF } x, \text{folded } p\text{-def } l\text{-def } r\text{-def}] \text{sgn } ur \ p$
 $\text{real-alg-2}[\text{of } plr]$ **by** *auto*

11.2.5 Comparisons

fun *compare-rat-1* :: $\text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-1} \Rightarrow \text{order}$ **where**
 $\text{compare-rat-1 } x \ (p,l,r) = (\text{if } x < l \text{ then } Lt \text{ else if } x > r \text{ then } Gt \text{ else}$
 $\text{if } \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ x) = \text{sgn}(\text{ipoly } p \ r) \text{ then } Gt \text{ else } Lt)$

lemma *compare-rat-1*: **assumes** $\text{rai}: \text{invariant-1-2 } y$
shows $\text{compare-rat-1 } x \ y = \text{compare } (\text{of-rat } x) \ (\text{real-of-1 } y)$
proof –
define $p \ l \ r$ **where** $p \equiv \text{poly-real-alg-1 } y$ $l \equiv \text{rai-lb } y$ $r \equiv \text{rai-ub } y$
then have y [*simp*]: $y = (p,l,r)$ **by** (*cases y, auto*)
from rai **have** $ur: \text{unique-root } y$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
proof ($\text{cases } x < l \vee x > r$)
case *True*
{
assume $xl: x < l$
hence $\text{real-of-rat } x < \text{of-rat } l$ **unfolding** *of-rat-less* **by** *auto*
with rai **have** $\text{of-rat } x < \text{the-unique-root } y$ **by** (*auto elim!: invariant-1E*)
with xl rai **have** *?thesis* **by** (*cases y, auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def*)
}
moreover
{
assume $xr: \neg x < l \ x > r$
hence $\text{real-of-rat } x > \text{of-rat } r$ **unfolding** *of-rat-less* **by** *auto*
with rai **have** $\text{of-rat } x > \text{the-unique-root } y$ **by** (*auto elim!: invariant-1E*)
with xr rai **have** *?thesis* **by** (*cases y, auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def*)
}
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *True* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
have $0: \text{ipoly } p \ (\text{real-of-rat } x) \neq 0$ **by** (*rule poly-cond2-no-rat-root, insert rai, auto*)
with rai **have** $\text{diff}: \text{real-of-1 } y \neq \text{of-rat } x$ **by** (*auto elim!: invariant-1E*)
have $\bigwedge P. (1 < \text{degree } (\text{poly-real-alg-1 } y) \implies \exists!x. \text{root-cond } y \ x \implies \text{poly-cond } p \implies P) \implies P$
using $\text{poly-real-alg-1.simps } y \ \text{rai}$ *invariant-1-2E invariant-1E* **by** *metis*

```

from this[OF gt-rat-sign-change] False
have left: compare-rat-1 x y = (if real-of-rat x ≤ the-unique-root y then Lt else
Gt)
  by (auto simp:poly-cond2-def)
also have ... = compare (real-of-rat x) (real-of-1 y) using diff
  by (auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

```

lemma cf-pos-0[simp]: ¬ cf-pos 0
unfolding cf-pos-def by auto

```

11.2.6 Negation

```

fun uminus-1 :: real-alg-1 ⇒ real-alg-1 where
  uminus-1 (p,l,r) = (abs-int-poly (poly-uminus p), -r, -l)

```

```

lemma uminus-1: assumes x: invariant-1 x

```

```

  defines y: y ≡ uminus-1 x

```

```

  shows invariant-1 y ∧ (real-of-1 y = - real-of-1 x)

```

```

proof (cases x)

```

```

  case plr: (fields p l r)

```

```

  from x plr have inv: invariant-1 (p,l,r) by auto

```

```

  note * = invariant-1D[OF this]

```

```

  from plr have x: x = (p,l,r) by simp

```

```

  let ?p = poly-uminus p

```

```

  let ?mp = abs-int-poly ?p

```

```

  have y: y = (?mp, -r, -l)

```

```

  unfolding y plr by (simp add: Let-def)

```

```

  {

```

```

    fix y

```

```

    assume root-cond (?mp, -r, -l) y

```

```

    hence mpy: ipoly ?mp y = 0 and bnd: - of-rat r ≤ y y ≤ - of-rat l

```

```

    unfolding root-cond-def by (auto simp: of-rat-minus)

```

```

    from mpy have id: ipoly p (-y) = 0 by auto

```

```

    from bnd have bnd: of-rat l ≤ -y -y ≤ of-rat r by auto

```

```

    from id bnd have root-cond (p, l, r) (-y) unfolding root-cond-def by auto

```

```

    with inv x have real-of-1 x = -y by (auto intro!: the-unique-root-eqI)

```

```

    then have -real-of-1 x = y by auto

```

```

  } note inj = this

```

```

  have rc: root-cond (?mp, -r, -l) (- real-of-1 x)

```

```

    using * unfolding root-cond-def y x by (auto simp: of-rat-minus sgn-minus-rat)

```

```

  from inj rc have ur': unique-root (?mp, -r, -l) by (auto intro: unique-rootI)

```

```

  with rc have the: - real-of-1 x = the-unique-root (?mp, -r, -l) by (auto intro:
the-unique-root-eqI)

```

```

  have xp: p represents (real-of-1 x) using * unfolding root-cond-def split repre-
sents-def x by auto

```

```

  from * have mon: lead-coeff ?mp > 0 by (unfold pos-poly-abs-poly, auto)

```

```

from poly-uminus-irreducible * have mi: irreducible ?mp by auto
from mi mon have pc': poly-cond ?mp by (auto simp: cf-pos-def)
from poly-condD[OF pc'] have irr: irreducible ?mp by auto
show ?thesis unfolding y apply (intro invariant-1-realI ur' rc) using pc' inv
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma uminus-1-2:
  assumes x: invariant-1-2 x
  defines y:  $y \equiv \text{uminus-1 } x$ 
  shows invariant-1-2 y  $\wedge$  (real-of-1 y = - real-of-1 x)
proof -
  from x have invariant-1 x by auto
  from uminus-1[OF this] have *: real-of-1 y = - real-of-1 x
    invariant-1 y unfolding y by auto
  obtain p l r where id:  $x = (p, l, r)$  by (cases x)
  from x[unfolded id] have degree p > 1 by auto
  moreover have poly-real-alg-1 y = abs-int-poly (poly-uminus p)
    unfolding y id uminus-1.simps split Let-def by auto
  ultimately have degree (poly-real-alg-1 y) > 1 by simp
  with * show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

fun uminus-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  uminus-2 (Rational r) = Rational (-r)
| uminus-2 (Irrational n x) = real-alg-2 (uminus-1 x)

```

```

lemma uminus-2: assumes invariant-2 x
  shows real-of-2 (uminus-2 x) = uminus (real-of-2 x)
  invariant-2 (uminus-2 x)
  using assms real-alg-2 uminus-1 by (atomize(full), cases x, auto simp: hom-distrib)

```

```

declare uminus-1.simps[simp del]

```

```

lift-definition uminus-3 :: real-alg-3  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3 is uminus-2
  by (auto simp: uminus-2)

```

```

lemma uminus-3: real-of-3 (uminus-3 x) = - real-of-3 x
  by (transfer, auto simp: uminus-2)

```

```

instantiation real-alg :: uminus
begin
lift-definition uminus-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg is uminus-3
  by (simp add: uminus-3)
instance ..
end

```

```

lemma uminus-real-alg: - (real-of x) = real-of (- x)

```

by (transfer, rule uminus-3[symmetric])

11.2.7 Inverse

fun *inverse-1* :: *real-alg-1* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**

inverse-1 (*p,l,r*) = *real-alg-2* (*abs-int-poly* (*reflect-poly p*), *inverse r*, *inverse l*)

lemma *invariant-1-2-of-rat*: **assumes** *rc*: *invariant-1-2 rai*

shows *real-of-1 rai* \neq *of-rat x*

proof –

obtain *p l r* **where** *rai*: *rai* = (*p*, *l*, *r*) **by** (*cases rai*, *auto*)

from *rc*[*unfolded rai*]

have *poly-cond2 p ipoly p* (*the-unique-root* (*p*, *l*, *r*)) = 0 **by** (*auto elim!*: *invariant-1E*)

from *poly-cond2-no-rat-root*[*OF this*(1), *of x*] *this*(2) **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *rai* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *inverse-1*:

assumes *rcx*: *invariant-1-2 x*

defines *y*: *y* \equiv *inverse-1 x*

shows *invariant-2 y* \wedge (*real-of-2 y* = *inverse* (*real-of-1 x*))

proof (*cases x*)

case *x*: (*fields p l r*)

from *x rcx* **have** *rcx*: *invariant-1-2* (*p,l,r*) **by** *auto*

from *invariant-1-2-poly-cond2*[*OF rcx*] **have** *pc2*: *poly-cond2 p* **by** *simp*

have *x0*: *real-of-1* (*p,l,r*) \neq 0 **using** *invariant-1-2-of-rat*[*OF rcx*, *of 0*] *x* **by** *auto*

let *?x* = *real-of-1* (*p,l,r*)

let *?mp* = *abs-int-poly* (*reflect-poly p*)

from *x0 rcx* **have** *lr0*: *l* \neq 0 **and** *r* \neq 0 **by** *auto*

from *x0 rcx* **have** *y*: *y* = *real-alg-2* (*?mp*, *inverse r*, *inverse l*)

unfolding *y x* *Let-def inverse-1.simps* **by** *auto*

from *rcx* **have** *mon*: *lead-coeff ?mp* > 0 **by** (*unfold lead-coeff-abs-int-poly*, *auto*)

{

fix *y*

assume *root-cond* (*?mp*, *inverse r*, *inverse l*) *y*

hence *mpy*: *ipoly ?mp y* = 0 **and** *bnd*: *inverse* (*of-rat r*) \leq *y* \leq *inverse* (*of-rat l*)

unfolding *root-cond-def* **by** (*auto simp: of-rat-inverse*)

from *sgn-real-mono*[*OF bnd*(1)] *sgn-real-mono*[*OF bnd*(2)]

have *sgn* (*of-rat r*) \leq *sgn y* \leq *sgn* (*of-rat l*)

by (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

with *rcx* **have** *sgn*: *sgn* (*inverse* (*of-rat r*)) = *sgn y* \leq *sgn* (*inverse* (*of-rat l*))

unfolding *sgn-inverse inverse-sgn*

by (*auto simp add: real-of-rat-sgn intro: order-antisym*)

from *sgn*[*simplified, unfolded real-of-rat-sgn*] *lr0* **have** *y* \neq 0 **by** (*auto simp: sgn-0-0*)

with *mpy* **have** *id*: *ipoly p* (*inverse y*) = 0 **by** (*auto simp: ipoly-reflect-poly*)

from *inverse-le-sgn*[*OF sgn*(1) *bnd*(1)] *inverse-le-sgn*[*OF sgn*(2) *bnd*(2)]

```

have bnd: of-rat  $l \leq \text{inverse } y \text{ inverse } y \leq \text{of-rat } r$  by auto
from id bnd have root-cond (p,l,r) (inverse y) unfolding root-cond-def by
auto
from rcx this x0 have ?x = inverse y by auto
then have inverse ?x = y by auto
} note inj = this
have rc: root-cond (?mp, inverse r, inverse l) (inverse ?x)
using rcx x0 apply (elim invariant-1-2E invariant-1E)
by (simp add: root-cond-def of-rat-inverse real-of-rat-sgn inverse-le-iff-sgn ipoly-reflect-poly)
from inj rc have ur: unique-root (?mp, inverse r, inverse l) by (auto intro:
unique-rootI)
with rc have the: the-unique-root (?mp, inverse r, inverse l) = inverse ?x by
(auto intro: the-unique-root-eqI)
have xp: p represents ?x unfolding split represents-def using rcx by (auto elim!:
invariant-1E)
from reflect-poly-irreducible[OF - xp x0] poly-condD rcx
have mi: irreducible ?mp by auto
from mi mon have un: poly-cond ?mp by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
show ?thesis using rcx rc ur unfolding y
by (intro invariant-2-realI, auto simp: x y un)
qed

```

```

fun inverse-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  inverse-2 (Rational r) = Rational (inverse r)
| inverse-2 (Irrational n x) = inverse-1 x

```

```

lemma inverse-2: assumes invariant-2 x
shows real-of-2 (inverse-2 x) = inverse (real-of-2 x)
invariant-2 (inverse-2 x)
using assms
by (atomize(full), cases x, auto simp: real-alg-2 inverse-1 hom-distrib)

```

```

lift-definition inverse-3 :: real-alg-3  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3 is inverse-2
by (auto simp: inverse-2)

```

```

lemma inverse-3: real-of-3 (inverse-3 x) = inverse (real-of-3 x)
by (transfer, auto simp: inverse-2)

```

11.2.8 Floor

```

fun floor-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  floor-1 (p,l,r) = (let
    (l',r',sr') = tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon p (1/2) l r (sgn (ipoly p r));
    fr = floor r';
    fl = floor l';
    fr' = rat-of-int fr
  in (if fr = fl then fr else
    let (l'',r'',sr'') = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p fr' l' r' sr'
    in if fr' < l'' then fr else fl))

```

```

lemma floor-1: assumes invariant-1-2 x
  shows floor (real-of-1 x) = floor-1 x
proof (cases x)
  case (fields p l r)
  obtain l' r' sr' where tbe: tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon p (1 / 2) l r (sgn (ipoly
p r)) = (l',r',sr')
    by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
  let ?fr = floor r'
  let ?fl = floor l'
  let ?fr' = rat-of-int ?fr
  obtain l'' r'' sr'' where tbx: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p ?fr' l' r' sr' = (l'',r'',sr'')

    by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
  note rc = assms[unfolded fields]
  hence rc1: invariant-1 (p,l,r) by auto
  have id: floor-1 x = ((if ?fr = ?fl then ?fr
    else if ?fr' < l'' then ?fr else ?fl))
    unfolding fields floor-1.simps tbe Let-def split tbx by simp
  let ?x = real-of-1 x
  have x: ?x = the-unique-root (p,l,r) unfolding fields by simp
  have bnd: l ≤ l' r' ≤ r r' - l' ≤ 1 / 2
    and rc': root-cond (p, l', r') (the-unique-root (p, l, r))
    and sr': sr' = sgn (ipoly p r')
    by (atomize(full), intro conjI tighten-poly-bounds-epsilon[OF - - tbe refl],insert
rc,auto elim!: invariant-1E)
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  from rc'[folded x, unfolded split]
  have ineq: ?r l' ≤ ?x ?x ≤ ?r r' ?r l' ≤ ?r r' by auto
  hence lr': l' ≤ r' unfolding of-rat-less-eq by simp
  have flr: ?fl ≤ ?fr
    by (rule floor-mono[OF lr'])
  from invariant-1-sub-interval[OF rc1 rc' bnd(1,2)]
  have rc': invariant-1 (p, l', r')
    and id': the-unique-root (p, l', r') = the-unique-root (p, l, r) by auto
  with rc have rc2': invariant-1-2 (p, l', r') by auto
  have x: ?x = the-unique-root (p,l',r')
    unfolding fields using id' by simp
  {
  assume ?fr ≠ ?fl
  with flr have flr: ?fl ≤ ?fr - 1 by simp
  have ?fr' ≤ r' l' ≤ ?fr' using flr bnd by linarith+
  } note fl-diff = this
  show ?thesis
proof (cases ?fr = ?fl)
  case True
  hence id1: floor-1 x = ?fr unfolding id by auto
  from True have id: floor (?r l') = floor (?r r')
    by simp

```

```

have floor ?x ≤ floor (?r r')
  by (rule floor-mono[OF ineq(2)])
moreover have floor (?r l') ≤ floor ?x
  by (rule floor-mono[OF ineq(1)])
ultimately have floor ?x = floor (?r r')
  unfolding id by (simp add: id)
then show ?thesis by (simp add: id1)
next
case False
with id have id: floor-1 x = (if ?fr' < l'' then ?fr else ?fl) by simp
from rc2' have unique-root (p,l',r') poly-cond2 p by auto
from tighten-poly-bounds-for-x[OF this tbx sr']
have ineq': l' ≤ l'' r'' ≤ r' and lr'': l'' ≤ r'' and rc'': root-cond (p,l'',r'') ?x
  and fr': ¬ (l'' ≤ ?fr' ∧ ?fr' ≤ r'') unfolding x by auto
from rc''[unfolded split]
have ineq'': ?r l'' ≤ ?x ?x ≤ ?r r'' by auto
from False have ?fr ≠ ?fl by auto
note fr = fl-diff[OF this]
show ?thesis
proof (cases ?fr' < l'')
  case True
  with id have id: floor-1 x = ?fr by simp
  have floor ?x ≤ ?fr using floor-mono[OF ineq(2)] by simp
  moreover
  from True have ?r ?fr' < ?r l'' unfolding of-rat-less .
  with ineq''(1) have ?r ?fr' ≤ ?x by simp
  from floor-mono[OF this]
  have ?fr ≤ floor ?x by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
  next
  case False
  with id have id: floor-1 x = ?fl by simp
  from False have l'' ≤ ?fr' by auto
  from floor-mono[OF ineq(1)] have ?fl ≤ floor ?x by simp
  moreover have floor ?x ≤ ?fl
  proof -
    from False fr' have fr': r'' < ?fr' by auto
    hence floor r'' < ?fr by linarith
    with floor-mono[OF ineq''(2)]
    have floor ?x ≤ ?fr - 1 by auto
    also have ?fr - 1 = floor (r' - 1) by simp
    also have ... ≤ ?fl
    by (rule floor-mono, insert bnd, auto)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

11.2.9 Generic Factorization and Bisection Framework

lemma *card-1-Collect-ex1*: **assumes** $\text{card } (\text{Collect } P) = 1$

shows $\exists! x. P x$

proof –

from *assms*[*unfolded card-eq-1-iff*] **obtain** x **where** $\text{Collect } P = \{x\}$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis*

by (*intro ex1I*[*of - x*], *auto*)

qed

fun *sub-interval* :: $\text{rat} \times \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \times \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

sub-interval $(l,r) (l',r') = (l' \leq l \wedge r \leq r')$

fun *in-interval* :: $\text{rat} \times \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

in-interval $(l,r) x = (\text{of-rat } l \leq x \wedge x \leq \text{of-rat } r)$

definition *converges-to* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \times \text{rat}) \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

converges-to $f x \equiv (\forall n. \text{in-interval } (f n) x \wedge \text{sub-interval } (f (\text{Suc } n)) (f n))$

$\wedge (\forall (\text{eps} :: \text{real}) > 0. \exists n l r. f n = (l,r) \wedge \text{of-rat } r - \text{of-rat } l \leq \text{eps})$

context

fixes *bnd-update* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a$

and *bnd-get* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{rat} \times \text{rat}$

begin

definition *at-step* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \times \text{rat}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

at-step $f n a \equiv \forall i. \text{bnd-get } ((\text{bnd-update } \overset{\sim}{\sim} i) a) = f (n + i)$

partial-function (*tailrec*) *select-correct-factor-main*

:: $'a \Rightarrow (\text{int poly} \times \text{root-info})\text{list} \Rightarrow (\text{int poly} \times \text{root-info})\text{list}$

$\Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{int poly} \times \text{root-info}) \times \text{rat} \times \text{rat}$ **where**

[*code*]: *select-correct-factor-main* *bnd* *todo* *old* *l* *r* *n* = (*case* *todo* *of* *Nil*

\Rightarrow *if* $n = 1$ *then* (*hd* *old*, *l*, *r*) *else* *let* *bnd'* = *bnd-update* *bnd* *in* (*case* *bnd-get*

bnd' *of* (*l,r*) \Rightarrow

select-correct-factor-main *bnd'* *old* [] *l* *r* 0)

| *Cons* (*p,ri*) *todo* \Rightarrow *let* *m* = *root-info.l-r* *ri* *l* *r* *in*

if $m = 0$ *then* *select-correct-factor-main* *bnd* *todo* *old* *l* *r* *n*

else *select-correct-factor-main* *bnd* *todo* ((*p,ri*) # *old*) *l* *r* (*n* + *m*))

definition *select-correct-factor* :: $'a \Rightarrow (\text{int poly} \times \text{root-info})\text{list} \Rightarrow$

$(\text{int poly} \times \text{root-info}) \times \text{rat} \times \text{rat}$ **where**

select-correct-factor *init* *polys* = (*case* *bnd-get* *init* *of* (*l,r*) \Rightarrow

select-correct-factor-main *init* *polys* [] *l* *r* 0)

lemma *select-correct-factor-main*: **assumes** *conv*: *converges-to* $f x$

and *at*: *at-step* $f i a$

and *res*: *select-correct-factor-main* *a* *todo* *old* *l* *r* *n* = ((*q,ri-fin*),(*l-fin,r-fin*))

and *bnd*: *bnd-get* *a* = (*l,r*)

and *ri*: $\bigwedge q \text{ ri}. (q,ri) \in \text{set } \text{todo} \cup \text{set } \text{old} \implies \text{root-info-cond } \text{ri } q$

and *q0*: $\bigwedge q \text{ ri}. (q,ri) \in \text{set } \text{todo} \cup \text{set } \text{old} \implies q \neq 0$


```

and ex:  $\exists q. q \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } \text{todo} \cup \text{fst } ' \text{set } \text{old} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0$ 
and dist: distinct (map fst (todo @ old))
and old:  $\bigwedge q \ ri. (q,ri) \in \text{set } \text{old} \implies \text{root-info.l-r } ri \ l \ r \neq 0$ 
and un:  $\bigwedge x :: \text{real}. (\exists q. q \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } \text{todo} \cup \text{fst } ' \text{set } \text{old} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0) \implies$ 
   $\exists !q. q \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } \text{todo} \cup \text{fst } ' \text{set } \text{old} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0$ 
and n: n = sum-list (map ( $\lambda (q,ri). \text{root-info.l-r } ri \ l \ r$ ) old)
shows unique-root (q,l-fin,r-fin)  $\wedge (q,ri-fin) \in \text{set } \text{todo} \cup \text{set } \text{old} \wedge x = \text{the-unique-root}$ 
(q,l-fin,r-fin)
proof -
  define orig where orig = set todo  $\cup$  set old
  have orig: set todo  $\cup$  set old  $\subseteq$  orig unfolding orig-def by auto
  let ?rts =  $\{x :: \text{real}. \exists q \ ri. (q,ri) \in \text{orig} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0\}$ 
  define rts where rts = ?rts
  let ?h =  $\lambda (x,y). \text{abs } (x - y)$ 
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  have rts: ?rts = ( $\bigcup ((\lambda (q,ri). \{x. \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0\}) ' \text{set } (\text{todo} @ \text{old}))$ ) unfolding
orig-def by auto
  have finite rts unfolding rts rts-def
    using finite-ipoly-roots[OF q0] finite-set[of todo @ old] by auto
  hence fin: finite (rts  $\times$  rts - Id) by auto
  define diffs where diffs = insert 1  $\{ \text{abs } (x - y) \mid x \ y. x \in \text{rts} \wedge y \in \text{rts} \wedge x \neq$ 
y  $\}$ 
  have finite  $\{ \text{abs } (x - y) \mid x \ y. x \in \text{rts} \wedge y \in \text{rts} \wedge x \neq y \}$ 
    by (rule subst[of - - finite, OF - finite-imageI[OF fin, of ?h]], auto)
  hence diffs: finite diffs diffs  $\neq \{\}$  unfolding diffs-def by auto
  define eps where eps = Min diffs / 2
  have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{diffs} \implies x > 0$  unfolding diffs-def by auto
  with Min-gr-iff[OF diffs] have eps: eps  $> 0$  unfolding eps-def by auto
  note conv = conv[unfolded converges-to-def]
  from conv eps obtain N L R where
    N: f N = (L,R) ?r R - ?r L  $\leq$  eps by auto
  obtain pair where pair: pair = (todo,i) by auto
  define rel where rel = measures [ $\lambda (t,i). N - i, \lambda (t :: (\text{int } \text{poly} \times \text{root-info})$ 
list,i). length t]
  have wf: wf rel unfolding rel-def by simp
  show ?thesis
    using at res bnd ri q0 ex dist old un n pair orig
proof (induct pair arbitrary: todo i old a l r n rule: wf-induct[OF wf])
  case (1 pair todo i old a l r n)
  note IH = 1(1)[rule-format]
  note at = 1(2)
  note res = 1(3)[unfolded select-correct-factor-main.simps[of - todo]]
  note bnd = 1(4)
  note ri = 1(5)
  note q0 = 1(6)
  note ex = 1(7)
  note dist = 1(8)
  note old = 1(9)
  note un = 1(10)

```

```

note  $n = 1(11)$ 
note  $pair = 1(12)$ 
note  $orig = 1(13)$ 
from  $at[unfolded\ at\ step\ def, rule\ format, of\ 0]$  bnd have  $fi: f\ i = (l, r)$  by  $auto$ 
with  $conv$  have  $inx: in\ interval\ (f\ i)\ x$  by  $blast$ 
hence  $lxr: ?r\ l \leq x \leq ?r\ r$  unfolding  $fi$  by  $auto$ 
from  $order.trans[OF\ this]$  have  $lr: l \leq r$  unfolding  $of\ rat\ less\ eq$  .
show  $?case$ 
proof ( $cases\ todo$ )
  case ( $Cons\ rri\ tod$ )
    obtain  $s\ ri$  where  $rri: rri = (s, ri)$  by  $force$ 
    with  $Cons$  have  $todo: todo = (s, ri) \# tod$  by  $simp$ 
    note  $res = res[unfolded\ todo\ list.simps\ split\ Let\ def]$ 
    from  $root\ info\ condD(1)[OF\ ri[of\ s\ ri, unfolded\ todo]\ lr]$ 
    have  $ri': root\ info.l\ r\ ri\ l\ r = card\ \{x. root\ cond\ (s, l, r)\ x\}$  by  $auto$ 
    from  $q0$  have  $s0: s \neq 0$  unfolding  $todo$  by  $auto$ 
    from  $finite\ ipoly\ roots[OF\ s0]$  have  $fins: finite\ \{x. root\ cond\ (s, l, r)\ x\}$ 
      unfolding  $root\ cond\ def$  by  $auto$ 
    have  $rel: ((tod, i), pair) \in rel$  unfolding  $rel\ def\ pair\ todo$  by  $simp$ 
    show  $?thesis$ 
    proof ( $cases\ root\ info.l\ r\ ri\ l\ r = 0$ )
      case  $True$ 
        with  $res$  have  $res: select\ correct\ factor\ main\ a\ tod\ old\ l\ r\ n = ((q, ri\ fin),$ 
 $l\ fin, r\ fin)$  by  $auto$ 
        from  $ri'[symmetric, unfolded\ True]$   $fins$  have  $empty: \{x. root\ cond\ (s, l, r)$ 
 $x\} = \{\}$  by  $simp$ 
        from  $ex\ lxr\ empty$  have  $ex': (\exists q. q \in fst\ 'set\ tod \cup fst\ 'set\ old \wedge ipoly\ q$ 
 $x = 0)$ 
          unfolding  $todo\ root\ cond\ def\ split$  by  $auto$ 
          have  $unique\ root\ (q, l\ fin, r\ fin) \wedge (q, ri\ fin) \in set\ tod \cup set\ old \wedge$ 
 $x = the\ unique\ root\ (q, l\ fin, r\ fin)$ 
          proof ( $rule\ IH[OF\ rel\ at\ res\ bnd\ ri - ex' - - - n\ refl], goal\ cases$ )
            case ( $5\ y$ ) thus  $?case$  using  $un[of\ y]$  unfolding  $todo$  by  $auto$ 
          next
            case  $2$  thus  $?case$  using  $q0$  unfolding  $todo$  by  $auto$ 
          qed ( $insert\ dist\ old\ orig, auto\ simp: todo$ )
          thus  $?thesis$  unfolding  $todo$  by  $auto$ 
        next
          case  $False$ 
            with  $res$  have  $res: select\ correct\ factor\ main\ a\ tod\ ((s, ri) \# old)\ l\ r$ 
 $(n + root\ info.l\ r\ ri\ l\ r) = ((q, ri\ fin), l\ fin, r\ fin)$  by  $auto$ 
            from  $ex$  have  $ex': \exists q. q \in fst\ 'set\ tod \cup fst\ 'set\ ((s, ri) \# old) \wedge ipoly\ q$ 
 $x = 0$ 
              unfolding  $todo$  by  $auto$ 
              from  $dist$  have  $dist: distinct\ (map\ fst\ (tod\ @\ (s, ri) \# old))$  unfolding
 $todo$  by  $auto$ 
              have  $id: set\ todo \cup set\ old = set\ tod \cup set\ ((s, ri) \# old)$  unfolding  $todo$ 
by  $simp$ 
              show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $id$ 

```

```

proof (rule IH[OF rel at res bnd ri - ex' dist], goal-cases)
  case 4 thus ?case using un unfolding todo by auto
qed (insert old False orig, auto simp: q0 todo n)
qed
next
case Nil
note res = res[unfolded Nil list.simps Let-def]
from ex[unfolded Nil] lxr obtain s where s ∈ fst ‘ set old ∧ root-cond (s,l,r)
x
  unfolding root-cond-def by auto
then obtain q1 ri1 old' where old': old = (q1,ri1) # old' using id by (cases
old, auto)
  let ?ri = root-info.l-r ri1 l r
from old[unfolded old'] have 0: ?ri ≠ 0 by auto
from n[unfolded old'] 0 have n0: n ≠ 0 by auto
from ri[unfolded old'] have ri': root-info-cond ri1 q1 by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases n = 1)
  case False
  with n0 have n1: n > 1 by auto
  obtain l' r' where bnd': bnd-get (bnd-update a) = (l',r') by force
  with res False have res: select-correct-factor-main (bnd-update a) old [] l'
r' 0 =
    ((q, ri-fin), l-fin, r-fin) by auto
  have at': at-step f (Suc i) (bnd-update a) unfolding at-step-def
proof (intro allI, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
  have id: (bnd-update  $\overset{\sim}{\sim}$  Suc n) a = (bnd-update  $\overset{\sim}{\sim}$  n) (bnd-update a)
  by (induct n, auto)
  from at[unfolded at-step-def, rule-format, of Suc n]
show ?case unfolding id by simp
qed
  from 0[unfolded root-info-condD(1)[OF ri' lr]] obtain y1 where y1:
root-cond (q1,l,r) y1
  by (cases Collect (root-cond (q1, l, r)) = {}, auto)
from n1[unfolded n old']
have ?ri > 1 ∨ sum-list (map (λ (q,ri). root-info.l-r ri l r) old') ≠ 0
  by (cases sum-list (map (λ (q,ri). root-info.l-r ri l r) old'), auto)
hence ∃ q2 ri2 y2. (q2,ri2) ∈ set old ∧ root-cond (q2,l,r) y2 ∧ y1 ≠ y2
proof
  assume ?ri > 1
  with root-info-condD(1)[OF ri' lr] have card {x. root-cond (q1, l, r) x}
> 1 by simp
  from card-gt-1D[OF this] y1 obtain y2 where root-cond (q1,l,r) y2 and
y1 ≠ y2 by auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding old' by auto
next
assume sum-list (map (λ (q,ri). root-info.l-r ri l r) old') ≠ 0
then obtain q2 ri2 where mem: (q2,ri2) ∈ set old' and ri2: root-info.l-r

```

$ri2\ l\ r \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with $q0\ ri$ **have** *root-info-cond* $ri2\ q2$ **unfolding** *old'* **by** *auto*
from $ri2[unfolding\ root-info-condD(1)[OF\ this\ lr]]$ **obtain** $y2$ **where** $y2$:
root-cond $(q2,l,r)\ y2$
by $(cases\ Collect\ (root-cond\ (q2,\ l,\ r)) = \{\},\ auto)$
from $dist[unfolding\ old']\ split-list[OF\ mem]$ **have** *diff*: $q1 \neq q2$ **by** *auto*
from $y1$ **have** $q1$: $q1 \in fst\ 'set\ todo \cup\ fst\ 'set\ old \wedge\ ipoly\ q1\ y1 = 0$
unfolding *old'* *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
from $y2$ **have** $q2$: $q2 \in fst\ 'set\ todo \cup\ fst\ 'set\ old \wedge\ ipoly\ q2\ y2 = 0$
unfolding *old'* *root-cond-def* **using** *mem* **by** *force*
have $y1 \neq y2$
proof
assume *id*: $y1 = y2$
from $q1$ **have** $\exists\ q1.$ $q1 \in fst\ 'set\ todo \cup\ fst\ 'set\ old \wedge\ ipoly\ q1\ y1 = 0$
by *blast*
from $un[OF\ this]\ q1\ q2[folded\ id]$ **have** $q1 = q2$ **by** *auto*
with *diff* **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with *mem* $y2$ **show** *?thesis* **unfolding** *old'* **by** *auto*
qed
then **obtain** $q2\ ri2\ y2$ **where**
 $mem2$: $(q2,ri2) \in set\ old$ **and** $y2$: *root-cond* $(q2,l,r)\ y2$ **and** *diff*: $y1 \neq$
 $y2$ **by** *auto*
from $mem2\ orig$ **have** $(q1,ri1) \in orig\ (q2,ri2) \in orig$ **unfolding** *old'* **by**
auto
with $y1\ y2\ diff$ **have** $abs\ (y1 - y2) \in diffs$ **unfolding** *diffs-def* *rts-def*
root-cond-def **by** *auto*
from $Min-le[OF\ diffs(1)\ this]$ **have** $abs\ (y1 - y2) \geq 2 * eps$ **unfolding**
eps-def **by** *auto*
with *eps* **have** *eps*: $abs\ (y1 - y2) > eps$ **by** *auto*
from $y1\ y2$ **have** l : *of-rat* $l \leq min\ y1\ y2$ **unfolding** *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
from $y1\ y2$ **have** r : *of-rat* $r \geq max\ y1\ y2$ **unfolding** *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
from $l\ r$ **have** *eps*: *of-rat* $r - of-rat\ l > eps$ **by** *auto*
have $i < N$
proof (*rule* *ccontr*)
assume $\neg\ i < N$
hence $\exists\ k.$ $i = N + k$ **by** *presburger*
then **obtain** k **where** $i: i = N + k$ **by** *auto*
{
fix $k\ l\ r$
assume $f\ (N + k) = (l,r)$
hence *of-rat* $r - of-rat\ l \leq eps$
proof (*induct* k *arbitrary*: $l\ r$)
case 0
with N **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Suc* $k\ l\ r$)
obtain $l'\ r'$ **where** $f\ (N + k) = (l',r')$ **by** *force*
from *Suc*(1)[*OF* *this*] **have** *IH*: $?r\ r' - ?r\ l' \leq eps$ **by** *auto*

```

    from f Suc(2) conv[THEN conjunct1, rule-format, of N + k]
    have ?r l ≥ ?r l' ?r r ≤ ?r r'
      by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
    thus ?case using IH by auto
  qed
} note * = this
from at[unfolded at-step-def i, rule-format, of 0] bnd have f (N + k) =
(l,r) by auto
  from *[OF this] eps
  show False by auto
qed
hence rel: ((old, Suc i), pair) ∈ rel unfolding pair rel-def by auto
from dist have dist: distinct (map fst (old @ [])) unfolding Nil by auto
have id: set todo ∪ set old = set old ∪ set [] unfolding Nil by auto
show ?thesis unfolding id
proof (rule IH[OF rel at' res bnd' ri - - dist - - refl], goal-cases)
  case 2 thus ?case using q0 by auto
qed (insert ex un orig Nil, auto)
next
case True
with res old' have id: q = q1 ri-fin = ri1 l-fin = l r-fin = r by auto
from n[unfolded True old'] 0 have 1: ?ri = 1
  by (cases ?ri; cases ?ri - 1, auto)
from root-info-condD(1)[OF ri' lr] 1 have card {x. root-cond (q1,l,r) x}
= 1 by auto
from card-1-Collect-ex1[OF this]
have unique: unique-root (q1,l,r) .
from ex[unfolded Nil old'] consider (A) ipoly q1 x = 0
| (B) q where q ∈ fst ' set old' ipoly q x = 0 by auto
hence x = the-unique-root (q1,l,r)
proof (cases)
  case A
  with lxr have root-cond (q1,l,r) x unfolding root-cond-def by auto
  from the-unique-root-eqI[OF unique this] show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (B q)
  with lxr have root-cond (q,l,r) x unfolding root-cond-def by auto
  hence empty: {x. root-cond (q,l,r) x} ≠ {} by auto
  from B(1) obtain ri' where mem: (q,ri') ∈ set old' by force
  from q0[unfolded old'] mem have q0: q ≠ 0 by auto
  from finite-ipoly-roots[OF this] have finite {x. root-cond (q,l,r) x}
  unfolding root-cond-def by auto
  with empty have card: card {x. root-cond (q,l,r) x} ≠ 0 by simp
  from ri[unfolded old'] mem have root-info-cond ri' q by auto
  from root-info-condD(1)[OF this lr] card have root-info.l-r ri' l r ≠ 0 by
auto
  with n[unfolded True old'] 1 split-list[OF mem] have False by auto
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

thus ?thesis unfolding id using unique ri' unfolding old' by auto
 qed
 qed
 qed
 qed

lemma *select-correct-factor*: **assumes**

conv: converges-to $(\lambda i. \text{bnd-get } ((\text{bnd-update } \sim i) \text{init})) x$
and *res*: *select-correct-factor* *init polys* = $((q,ri),(l,r))$
and *ri*: $\bigwedge q \text{ ri}. (q,ri) \in \text{set polys} \implies \text{root-info-cond } ri \ q$
and *q0*: $\bigwedge q \text{ ri}. (q,ri) \in \text{set polys} \implies q \neq 0$
and *ex*: $\exists q. q \in \text{fst ' set polys} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0$
and *dist*: *distinct* $(\text{map } \text{fst } \text{polys})$
and *un*: $\bigwedge x :: \text{real}. (\exists q. q \in \text{fst ' set polys} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0) \implies$
 $\exists !q. q \in \text{fst ' set polys} \wedge \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0$
shows *unique-root* $(q,l,r) \wedge (q,ri) \in \text{set polys} \wedge x = \text{the-unique-root } (q,l,r)$

proof –

obtain *l' r'* **where** *init*: *bnd-get* *init* = (l',r') **by** *force*
from *res*[*unfolded select-correct-factor-def* *init split*]
have *res*: *select-correct-factor-main* *init polys* $\sqcap l' \ r' \ 0 = ((q, ri), l, r)$ **by** *auto*
have *at*: *at-step* $(\lambda i. \text{bnd-get } ((\text{bnd-update } \sim i) \text{init})) \ 0 \ \text{init}$ **unfolding** *at-step-def*
by *auto*
have *unique-root* $(q,l,r) \wedge (q,ri) \in \text{set polys} \cup \text{set } \sqcap \wedge x = \text{the-unique-root } (q,l,r)$
by $(\text{rule } \text{select-correct-factor-main}[OF \ \text{conv} \ \text{at} \ \text{res} \ \text{init} \ \text{ri}], \text{insert } \text{dist} \ \text{un} \ \text{ex} \ \text{q0},$
auto)
thus ?thesis **by** *auto*
 qed

definition *real-alg-2'* :: *root-info* \Rightarrow *int poly* \Rightarrow *rat* \Rightarrow *rat* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**

$[\text{code del}]: \text{real-alg-2}' \text{ ri } p \ l \ r =$
if *degree* $p = 1$ **then** *Rational* $(\text{Rat.Fract } (- \text{coeff } p \ 0) (\text{coeff } p \ 1))$ **else**
real-alg-2-main *ri* $(\text{case } \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } p \ 0 \ l \ r \ (\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)))$ **of**
 $(l',r',sr') \Rightarrow (p, l', r')$

lemma *real-alg-2'-code*[*code*]: *real-alg-2'* *ri* $p \ l \ r =$

$(\text{if } \text{degree } p = 1 \text{ then } \text{Rational } (\text{Rat.Fract } (- \text{coeff } p \ 0) (\text{coeff } p \ 1))$
 $\text{else } \text{case } \text{normalize-bounds-1}$
 $(\text{case } \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } p \ 0 \ l \ r \ (\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r))) \text{ of } (l', r', sr') \Rightarrow (p,$
 $l', r')$
 $\text{of } (p', l, r) \Rightarrow \text{Irrational } (\text{root-info.number-root } \text{ri } r) (p', l, r)$
unfolding *real-alg-2'-def* *real-alg-2-main-def*
by $(\text{cases } \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } p \ 0 \ l \ r \ (\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r)), \text{simp } \text{add}: \text{Let-def})$

definition *real-alg-2''* :: *root-info* \Rightarrow *int poly* \Rightarrow *rat* \Rightarrow *rat* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**

real-alg-2'' *ri* $p \ l \ r = (\text{case } \text{normalize-bounds-1}$
 $(\text{case } \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } p \ 0 \ l \ r \ (\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ r))) \text{ of } (l', r', sr') \Rightarrow (p,$
 $l', r')$
 $\text{of } (p', l, r) \Rightarrow \text{Irrational } (\text{root-info.number-root } \text{ri } r) (p', l, r)$

lemma *real-alg-2''*: *degree* $p \neq 1 \implies \text{real-alg-2'' ri } p \text{ l } r = \text{real-alg-2' ri } p \text{ l } r$
unfolding *real-alg-2'-code* *real-alg-2''-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly-cond-degree-0-imp-no-root*:
fixes $x :: 'b :: \{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$
assumes *pc*: *poly-cond* p **and** *deg*: *degree* $p = 0$ **shows** *ipoly* $p \ x \neq 0$
proof
from *pc* **have** $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
moreover **assume** *ipoly* $p \ x = 0$
note *poly-zero*[*OF this*]
ultimately **show** *False* **using** *deg* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *real-alg-2'*:
assumes *ur*: *unique-root* (q, l, r) **and** *pc*: *poly-cond* q **and** *ri*: *root-info-cond* $ri \ q$
shows *invariant-2* $(\text{real-alg-2' ri } q \text{ l } r) \wedge \text{real-of-2} (\text{real-alg-2' ri } q \text{ l } r) =$
the-unique-root (q, l, r) (**is** $- \wedge - = ?x$)
proof (*cases degree* q *Suc 0* *rule: linorder-cases*)
case *deg*: *less*
then **have** *degree* $q = 0$ **by** *auto*
from *poly-cond-degree-0-imp-no-root*[*OF pc this*] *ur* **have** *False* **by** *force*
then **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *deg*: *equal*
hence *id*: *real-alg-2' ri* $q \text{ l } r = \text{Rational} (\text{Rat.Fract} (- \text{coeff } q \ 0) (\text{coeff } q \ 1))$
unfolding *real-alg-2'-def* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *id* **using** *degree-1-ipoly*[*OF deg*]
using *unique-rootD*(4)[*OF ur*] **by** *auto*
next
case *deg*: *greater*
with *pc* **have** *pc2*: *poly-cond2* q **by** *auto*
let *?rai* = *real-alg-2' ri* $q \text{ l } r$
let *?r* = *real-of-rat*
obtain $l' \ r' \ sr'$ **where** *tight*: *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x* $q \ 0 \text{ l } r$ $(\text{sgn} (\text{ipoly } q \ r)) =$
 (l', r', sr')
by (*cases* *rule: prod-cases3*, *auto*)
let *?rai'* = (q, l', r')
have *rai'*: *?rai* = *real-alg-2-main* $ri \ ?rai'$
unfolding *real-alg-2'-def* **using** *deg* *tight* **by** *auto*
hence *rai*: *real-of-1* *?rai'* = *the-unique-root* (q, l', r') **by** *auto*
note *tight* = *tighten-poly-bounds-for-x*[*OF ur pc2 tight refl*]
let *?x* = *the-unique-root* (q, l, r)
from *tight* **have** *tight*: *root-cond* (q, l', r') $?x \ l \leq l' \ l' \leq r' \ r' \leq r \ l' > 0 \vee r' <$
 0 **by** *auto*
from *unique-root-sub-interval*[*OF ur tight*(1) *tight*(2,4)] *poly-condD*[*OF pc*]
have *ur'*: *unique-root* (q, l', r') **and** *x*: $?x = \text{the-unique-root} (q, l', r')$ **by** *auto*
from *tight*(2-) **have** *sgn*: $\text{sgn } l' = \text{sgn } r'$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *rai'* **using** *real-alg-2-main*[*of ?rai' ri*] *invariant-1-realI*[*of*
?rai' ?x]

by (auto simp: tight(1) sgn pc ri ur')
qed

definition *select-correct-factor-int-poly* :: 'a \Rightarrow int poly \Rightarrow real-alg-2 **where**
select-correct-factor-int-poly init p \equiv
 let qs = factors-of-int-poly p;
 polys = map (λ q. (q, root-info q)) qs;
 ((q,ri),(l,r)) = *select-correct-factor* init polys
 in real-alg-2' ri q l r

lemma *select-correct-factor-int-poly*: **assumes**

conv: converges-to (λ i. bnd-get ((bnd-update $\widehat{\sim}$ i) init)) x

and rai: *select-correct-factor-int-poly* init p = rai

and x: ipoly p x = 0

and p: p \neq 0

shows invariant-2 rai \wedge real-of-2 rai = x

proof –

obtain qs **where** fact: factors-of-int-poly p = qs **by** auto

define polys **where** polys = map (λ q. (q, root-info q)) qs

obtain q ri l r **where** res: *select-correct-factor* init polys = ((q,ri),(l,r))

by (cases *select-correct-factor* init polys, auto)

have fst: map fst polys = qs fst ' set polys = set qs **unfolding** polys-def map-map
o-def

by force+

note fact' = factors-of-int-poly[OF fact]

note rai = rai[unfolded *select-correct-factor-int-poly-def* Let-def fact,
folded polys-def, unfolded res split]

from fact' fst **have** dist: distinct (map fst polys) **by** auto

from fact'(2)[OF p, of x] x fst

have ex: \exists q. q \in fst ' set polys \wedge ipoly q x = 0 **by** auto

{

fix q ri

assume (q,ri) \in set polys

hence ri: ri = root-info q **and** q: q \in set qs **unfolding** polys-def **by** auto

from fact'(1)[OF q] **have** *: lead-coeff q > 0 irreducible q degree q > 0 **by** auto

from * **have** q0: q \neq 0 **by** auto

from root-info[OF *(2-3)] ri **have** ri: root-info-cond ri q **by** auto

note ri q0 *

} **note** polys = this

have unique-root (q, l, r) \wedge (q, ri) \in set polys \wedge x = the-unique-root (q, l, r)

by (rule *select-correct-factor*[OF conv res polys(1) - ex dist, unfolded fst, OF -
fact'(3)[OF p]],

insert fact'(2)[OF p] polys(2), auto)

hence ur: unique-root (q,l,r) **and** mem: (q,ri) \in set polys **and** x: x = the-unique-root
(q,l,r) **by** auto

note polys = polys[OF mem]

from polys(3-4) **have** ty: poly-cond q **by** (simp add: poly-cond-def)

show ?thesis **unfolding** x rai[symmetric] **by** (intro real-alg-2' ur ty polys(1))

qed

end

11.2.10 Addition

lemma *ipoly-0-0[simp]*: $\text{ipoly } f \ (0::'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1, ring-char-0}\}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } f \ 0 = 0$
unfolding *poly-0-coeff-0* **by** *simp*

lemma *add-rat-roots-below[simp]*: $\text{roots-below } (\text{poly-add-rat } r \ p) \ x = (\lambda y. \ y + \text{of-rat } r) \ \text{'roots-below } p \ (x - \text{of-rat } r)$
proof (*unfold add-rat-roots image-def, intro Collect-eqI, goal-cases*)
case $(1 \ y)$ **then show** *?case* **by** (*auto intro: exI[of - y - real-of-rat r]*)
qed

lemma *add-rat-root-cond*:
shows $\text{root-cond } (\text{cf-pos-poly } (\text{poly-add-rat } m \ p), l, r) \ x = \text{root-cond } (p, l - m, r - m) \ (x - \text{of-rat } m)$
by (*unfold root-cond-def, auto simp add: add-rat-roots hom-distrib*)

lemma *add-rat-unique-root*: $\text{unique-root } (\text{cf-pos-poly } (\text{poly-add-rat } m \ p), l, r) = \text{unique-root } (p, l - m, r - m)$
by (*auto simp: add-rat-root-cond*)

fun *add-rat-1* :: $\text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-1} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-1}$ **where**
add-rat-1 $r1 \ (p2, l2, r2) =$
 let $p = \text{cf-pos-poly } (\text{poly-add-rat } r1 \ p2);$
 $(l, r, sr) = \text{tighten-poly-bounds-for-x } p \ 0 \ (l2 + r1) \ (r2 + r1) \ (\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ (r2 + r1)))$
 in
 (p, l, r)

lemma *poly-real-alg-1-add-rat[simp]*:
 $\text{poly-real-alg-1 } (\text{add-rat-1 } r \ y) = \text{cf-pos-poly } (\text{poly-add-rat } r \ (\text{poly-real-alg-1 } y))$
by (*cases y, auto simp: Let-def split: prod.split*)

lemma *sgn-cf-pos*:
assumes $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0$ **shows** $\text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } (\text{cf-pos-poly } p) \ (x::'a::\text{linordered-field})) = \text{sgn } (\text{ipoly } p \ x)$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *True* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
from *cf-pos-poly-main False* **obtain** d **where** $p': \text{Polynomial.smult } d \ (\text{cf-pos-poly } p) = p$ **by** *auto*
have $d > 0$
proof (*rule zero-less-mult-pos2*)
from *False assms* **have** $0 < \text{lead-coeff } p$ **by** (*auto simp: cf-pos-def*)
also from p' **have** $\dots = d * \text{lead-coeff } (\text{cf-pos-poly } p)$ **by** (*metis lead-coeff-smult*)
finally show $0 < \dots$

show *lead-coeff* (cf-pos-poly p) > 0 **using** *False* **by** (*unfold lead-coeff-cf-pos-poly*)
qed
moreover from p' **have** ipoly p x = of-int d * ipoly (cf-pos-poly p) x
by (*fold poly-smult of-int-hom.map-poly-hom-smult, auto*)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (*auto simp: sgn-mult[where 'a='a]*)
qed

lemma *add-rat-1: fixes r1 :: rat assumes inv-y: invariant-1-2 y*
defines z \equiv *add-rat-1 r1 y*
shows *invariant-1-2 z* \wedge (*real-of-1 z = of-rat r1 + real-of-1 y*)
proof (*cases y*)
case *y-def: (fields p2 l2 r2)*
define p **where** p \equiv *cf-pos-poly (poly-add-rat r1 p2)*
obtain l r sr **where** *lr: tighten-poly-bounds-for-x p 0 (l2+r1) (r2+r1) (sgn*
(ipoly p (r2+r1))) = (l,r,sr)
by (*metis surj-pair*)
from lr **have** z: z = (p,l,r) **by** (*auto simp: y-def z-def p-def Let-def*)
from *inv-y* **have** ur: *unique-root (p, l2 + r1, r2 + r1)*
by (*auto simp: p-def add-rat-root-cond y-def add-rat-unique-root*)
from *inv-y[unfolded y-def invariant-1-2-def,simplified]* **have** pc2: *poly-cond2 p*
unfolding *p-def*
apply (*intro poly-cond2I poly-add-rat-irreducible poly-condI, unfold lead-coeff-cf-pos-poly*)
apply (*auto elim!: invariant-1E*)
done
note *main = tighten-poly-bounds-for-x[OF ur pc2 lr refl, simplified]*
then have *sgn l = sgn r* **unfolding** *sgn-if* **apply** *simp* **apply** *linarith* **done**
from *invariant-1-2-realI[OF main(4) - main(7), simplified, OF this pc2] main(1-3)*
ur
show ?thesis **by** (*auto simp: z p-def y-def add-rat-root-cond ex1-the-shift*)
qed

fun *tighten-poly-bounds-binary :: int poly \Rightarrow int poly \Rightarrow (rat \times rat \times rat) \times rat \times*
rat \times rat \Rightarrow (rat \times rat \times rat) \times rat \times rat \times rat **where**
tighten-poly-bounds-binary cr1 cr2 ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)) =
(tighten-poly-bounds cr1 l1 r1 sr1, tighten-poly-bounds cr2 l2 r2 sr2)

lemma *tighten-poly-bounds-binary:*
assumes *ur: unique-root (p1,l1,r1) unique-root (p2,l2,r2)* **and** *pt: poly-cond2*
p1 poly-cond2 p2
defines x \equiv *the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)* **and** y \equiv *the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)*
assumes *bnd: \bigwedge l1 r1 l2 r2 l r sr1 sr2. I l1 \Rightarrow I l2 \Rightarrow root-cond (p1,l1,r1) x*
 \Rightarrow *root-cond (p2,l2,r2) y \Rightarrow*
bnd ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)) = (l,r) \Rightarrow of-rat l \leq f x y \wedge f x y \leq of-rat r
and *approx: \bigwedge l1 r1 l2 r2 l1' r1' l2' r2' l l' r r' sr1 sr2 sr1' sr2'*
I l1 \Rightarrow I l2 \Rightarrow
l1 \leq r1 \Rightarrow l2 \leq r2 \Rightarrow
(l,r) = bnd ((l1,r1,sr1), (l2,r2,sr2)) \Rightarrow
(l',r') = bnd ((l1',r1',sr1'), (l2',r2',sr2')) \Rightarrow
(l1',r1') \in {(l1,(l1+r1)/2),(l1+r1)/2,r1} \Rightarrow

```

    (l2',r2') ∈ {(l2,(l2+r2)/2),((l2+r2)/2,r2)} ⇒
    (r' - l') ≤ 3/4 * (r - l) ∧ l ≤ l' ∧ r' ≤ r
  and I-mono: ∧ l l'. I l ⇒ l ≤ l' ⇒ I l'
  and I: I l1 I l2
  and sr: sr1 = sgn (ipoly p1 r1) sr2 = sgn (ipoly p2 r2)
  shows converges-to (λ i. bnd ((tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2 ~ i) ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2))))
    (f x y)
proof -
  let ?upd = tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2
  define upd where upd = ?upd
  define init where init = ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2)
  let ?g = (λ i. bnd ((upd ~ i) init))
  obtain l r where bnd-init: bnd init = (l,r) by force
  note ur1 = unique-rootD[OF ur(1)]
  note ur2 = unique-rootD[OF ur(2)]
  from ur1(4) ur2(4) x-def y-def
  have rc1: root-cond (p1,l1,r1) x and rc2: root-cond (p2,l2,r2) y by auto
  define g where g = ?g
  {
    fix i L1 R1 L2 R2 L R j SR1 SR2
    assume ((upd ~ i) init = ((L1,R1,SR1),(L2,R2,SR2)) g i = (L,R)
    hence I L1 ∧ I L2 ∧ root-cond (p1,L1,R1) x ∧ root-cond (p2,L2,R2) y ∧
      unique-root (p1, L1, R1) ∧ unique-root (p2, L2, R2) ∧ in-interval (L,R) (f
  x y) ∧
    (i = Suc j → sub-interval (g i) (g j) ∧ (R - L ≤ 3/4 * (snd (g j) - fst (g
  j))))
    ∧ SR1 = sgn (ipoly p1 R1) ∧ SR2 = sgn (ipoly p2 R2)
  proof (induct i arbitrary: L1 R1 L2 R2 L R j SR1 SR2)
    case 0
    thus ?case using I rc1 rc2 ur bnd[of l1 l2 r1 r2 sr1 sr2 L R] g-def sr unfolding
  init-def by auto
  next
  case (Suc i)
  obtain l1 r1 l2 r2 sr1 sr2 where updi: (upd ~ i) init = ((l1, r1, sr1), l2,
  r2, sr2) by (cases (upd ~ i) init, auto)
  obtain l r where bndi: bnd ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) = (l,r) by force
  hence gi: g i = (l,r) using updi unfolding g-def by auto
  have (upd ~ Suc i) init = upd ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) using updi by
  simp
  from Suc(2)[unfolded this] have upd: upd ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) = ((L1,
  R1, SR1), L2, R2, SR2) .
  from upd updi Suc(3) have bndsi: bnd ((L1, R1, SR1), L2, R2, SR2) =
  (L,R) by (auto simp: g-def)
  from Suc(1)[OF updi gi] have I: I l1 I l2
  and rc: root-cond (p1,l1,r1) x root-cond (p2,l2,r2) y
  and ur: unique-root (p1, l1, r1) unique-root (p2, l2, r2)
  and sr: sr1 = sgn (ipoly p1 r1) sr2 = sgn (ipoly p2 r2)
  by auto
  from upd[unfolded upd-def]

```

```

have tight: tighten-poly-bounds p1 l1 r1 sr1 = (L1, R1, SR1) tighten-poly-bounds
p2 l2 r2 sr2 = (L2, R2, SR2)
  by auto
  note tight1 = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tight(1) ur(1) pt(1) sr(1)]
  note tight2 = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tight(2) ur(2) pt(2) sr(2)]
  from tight1 have lr1: l1 ≤ r1 by auto
  from tight2 have lr2: l2 ≤ r2 by auto
  note ur1 = unique-rootD[OF ur(1)]
  note ur2 = unique-rootD[OF ur(2)]
  from tight1 I-mono[OF I(1)] have I1: I L1 by auto
  from tight2 I-mono[OF I(2)] have I2: I L2 by auto
  note ur1 = unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(1) tight1(1,2,4)]
  note ur2 = unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(2) tight2(1,2,4)]
  from rc(1) ur ur1 have x: x = the-unique-root (p1,L1,R1) by (auto intro!:the-unique-root-eqI)
  from rc(2) ur ur2 have y: y = the-unique-root (p2,L2,R2) by (auto intro!:the-unique-root-eqI)
  from unique-rootD[OF ur1(1)] x have x: root-cond (p1,L1,R1) x by auto
  from unique-rootD[OF ur2(1)] y have y: root-cond (p2,L2,R2) y by auto
  from tight(1) have half1: (L1, R1) ∈ {(l1, (l1 + r1) / 2), ((l1 + r1) / 2, r1)}
  unfolding tighten-poly-bounds-def Let-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  from tight(2) have half2: (L2, R2) ∈ {(l2, (l2 + r2) / 2), ((l2 + r2) / 2, r2)}
  unfolding tighten-poly-bounds-def Let-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  from approx[OF I lr1 lr2 bndi[symmetric] bndsi[symmetric] half1 half2]
  have R - L ≤ 3 / 4 * (r - l) ∧ l ≤ L ∧ R ≤ r .
  hence sub-interval (g (Suc i)) (g i) R - L ≤ 3/4 * (snd (g i) - fst (g i))
  unfolding gi Suc(3) by auto
  with bnd[OF I1 I2 x y bndsi]
  show ?case using I1 I2 x y ur1 ur2 tight1(6) tight2(6) by auto
qed
} note invariants = this
define L where L = (λ i. fst (g i))
define R where R = (λ i. snd (g i))
{
  fix i
  obtain l1 r1 l2 r2 sr1 sr2 where updi: (upd  $\hat{\sim}$  i) init = ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) by (cases (upd  $\hat{\sim}$  i) init, auto)
  obtain l r where bnd': bnd ((l1, r1, sr1), l2, r2, sr2) = (l,r) by force
  have gi: g i = (l,r) unfolding g-def updi bnd' by auto
  hence id: l = L i r = R i unfolding L-def R-def by auto
  from invariants[OF updi gi[unfolded id]]
  have in-interval (L i, R i) (f x y)
  ∧ j. i = Suc j  $\implies$  sub-interval (g i) (g j) ∧ R i - L i ≤ 3 / 4 * (R j - L j)
  unfolding L-def R-def by auto
} note * = this
{
  fix i

```

```

from *(1)[of i] *(2)[of Suc i, OF refl]
have in-interval (g i) (f x y) sub-interval (g (Suc i)) (g i)
      R (Suc i) - L (Suc i) ≤ 3 / 4 * (R i - L i) unfolding L-def R-def by auto
} note * = this
show ?thesis unfolding upd-def[symmetric] init-def[symmetric] g-def[symmetric]
      unfolding converges-to-def
proof (intro conjI allI impI, rule *(1), rule *(2))
  fix eps :: real
  assume eps: 0 < eps
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  define r where r = (λ n. ?r (R n))
  define l where l = (λ n. ?r (L n))
  define diff where diff = (λ n. r n - l n)
  {
    fix n
    from *(3)[of n] have ?r (R (Suc n) - L (Suc n)) ≤ ?r (3 / 4 * (R n - L
n))
      unfolding of-rat-less-eq by simp
    also have ?r (R (Suc n) - L (Suc n)) = (r (Suc n) - l (Suc n))
      unfolding of-rat-diff r-def l-def by simp
    also have ?r (3 / 4 * (R n - L n)) = 3 / 4 * (r n - l n)
      unfolding r-def l-def by (simp add: hom-distrib)
    finally have diff (Suc n) ≤ 3 / 4 * diff n unfolding diff-def .
  } note * = this
  {
    fix i
    have diff i ≤ (3/4) ^ i * diff 0
    proof (induct i)
      case (Suc i)
      from Suc *[of i] show ?case by auto
    qed auto
  }
  then obtain c where *: ∧ i. diff i ≤ (3/4) ^ i * c by auto
  have ∃ n. diff n ≤ eps
  proof (cases c ≤ 0)
    case True
    with *[of 0] eps show ?thesis by (intro exI[of - 0], auto)
  next
    case False
    hence c: c > 0 by auto
    with eps have inverse c * eps > 0 by auto
    from exp-tends-to-zero[of 3/4 :: real, OF - - this] obtain n where
      (3/4) ^ n ≤ inverse c * eps by auto
    from mult-right-mono[OF this, of c] c
    have (3/4) ^ n * c ≤ eps by (auto simp: field-simps)
    with *[of n] show ?thesis by (intro exI[of - n], auto)
  qed
  then obtain n where ?r (R n) - ?r (L n) ≤ eps unfolding l-def r-def diff-def
by blast

```

thus $\exists n l r. g n = (l, r) \wedge ?r r - ?r l \leq eps$ **unfolding** *L-def R-def* **by** (*intro exI[of - n], force*)

qed
qed

fun *add-1* :: *real-alg-1* \Rightarrow *real-alg-1* \Rightarrow *real-alg-2* **where**

add-1 (*p1*, *l1*, *r1*) (*p2*, *l2*, *r2*) = (
 select-correct-factor-int-poly
 (*tighten-poly-bounds-binary* *p1* *p2*)
 ($\lambda ((l1, r1, sr1), (l2, r2, sr2)). (l1 + l2, r1 + r2)$)
 ($((l1, r1, sgn (ipoly p1 r1)), (l2, r2, sgn (ipoly p2 r2)))$)
 (*poly-add* *p1* *p2*))

lemma *add-1*:

assumes *x*: *invariant-1-2* *x* **and** *y*: *invariant-1-2* *y*

defines *z*: $z \equiv add-1 x y$

shows *invariant-2* *z* \wedge (*real-of-2* *z* = *real-of-1* *x* + *real-of-1* *y*)

proof (*cases* *x*)

case *xt*: (*fields* *p1* *l1* *r1*)

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases* *y*)

case *yt*: (*fields* *p2* *l2* *r2*)

let *?x* = *real-of-1* (*p1*, *l1*, *r1*)

let *?y* = *real-of-1* (*p2*, *l2*, *r2*)

let *?p* = *poly-add* *p1* *p2*

note *x* = *x*[*unfolded xt*]

note *y* = *y*[*unfolded yt*]

from *x* **have** *ax*: *p1* *represents* *?x* **unfolding** *represents-def* **by** (*auto elim!*: *invariant-1E*)

from *y* **have** *ay*: *p2* *represents* *?y* **unfolding** *represents-def* **by** (*auto elim!*: *invariant-1E*)

let *?bnd* = ($\lambda ((l1, r1, sr1 :: rat), l2 :: rat, r2 :: rat, sr2 :: rat). (l1 + l2, r1 + r2)$)

define *bnd* **where** *bnd* = *?bnd*

have *invariant-2* *z* \wedge *real-of-2* *z* = *?x* + *?y*

proof (*intro select-correct-factor-int-poly*)

from *represents-add*[*OF ax ay*]

show $?p \neq 0$ *ipoly* *?p* (*?x* + *?y*) = 0 **by** *auto*

from *z*[*unfolded xt yt*]

show *sel*: *select-correct-factor-int-poly*

(*tighten-poly-bounds-binary* *p1* *p2*)

bnd

($((l1, r1, sgn (ipoly p1 r1)), (l2, r2, sgn (ipoly p2 r2)))$)

(*poly-add* *p1* *p2*) = *z* **by** (*auto simp*: *bnd-def*)

have *ur1*: *unique-root* (*p1*, *l1*, *r1*) *poly-cond2* *p1* **using** *x* **by** *auto*

have *ur2*: *unique-root* (*p2*, *l2*, *r2*) *poly-cond2* *p2* **using** *y* **by** *auto*

show *converges-to*

($\lambda i. bnd ((tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2 \hat{\sim} i)$

($((l1, r1, sgn (ipoly p1 r1)), (l2, r2, sgn (ipoly p2 r2))))$) (*?x* + *?y*)

```

    by (intro tighten-poly-bounds-binary ur1 ur2; force simp: bnd-def hom-distrib)
  qed
  thus ?thesis unfolding xt yt .
  qed
qed

```

```

declare add-rat-1.simps[simp del]
declare add-1.simps[simp del]

```

11.2.11 Multiplication

context

begin

```

private fun mult-rat-1-pos :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-rat-1-pos r1 (p2,l2,r2) = real-alg-2 (cf-pos-poly (poly-mult-rat r1 p2), l2*r1,
  r2*r1)

```

```

private fun mult-1-pos :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-1-pos (p1,l1,r1) (p2,l2,r2) =
    select-correct-factor-int-poly
      (tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2)
      ( $\lambda$  ((l1,r1,sr1),(l2,r2,sr2)). (l1 * l2, r1 * r2))
      ((l1,r1,sgn (ipoly p1 r1)),(l2,r2,sgn (ipoly p2 r2)))
      (poly-mult p1 p2)

```

```

fun mult-rat-1 :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-rat-1 x y =
    (if x < 0 then uminus-2 (mult-rat-1-pos (-x) y)
     else if x = 0 then Rational 0 else (mult-rat-1-pos x y))

```

```

fun mult-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-1 x y = (case (x,y) of ((p1,l1,r1),(p2,l2,r2))  $\Rightarrow$ 
    if r1 > 0 then
      if r2 > 0 then mult-1-pos x y
      else uminus-2 (mult-1-pos x (uminus-1 y))
    else if r2 > 0 then uminus-2 (mult-1-pos (uminus-1 x) y)
    else mult-1-pos (uminus-1 x) (uminus-1 y))

```

lemma mult-rat-1-pos: fixes r1 :: rat **assumes** r1: r1 > 0 **and** y: invariant-1 y

defines z: z \equiv mult-rat-1-pos r1 y

shows invariant-2 z \wedge (real-of-2 z = of-rat r1 * real-of-1 y)

proof –

obtain p2 l2 r2 **where** yt: y = (p2,l2,r2) **by** (cases y, auto)

let ?x = real-of-rat r1

let ?y = real-of-1 (p2, l2, r2)

let ?p = poly-mult-rat r1 p2

let ?mp = cf-pos-poly ?p

note y = y[unfolded yt]

note yD = invariant-1D[OF y]

from yD $r1$ **have** p : $?p \neq 0$ **and** $r10$: $r1 \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
hence mp : $?mp \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from $yD(1)$
have rt : $ipoly$ $p2$ $?y = 0$ **and** bnd : $of\text{-}rat$ $l2 \leq ?y$ $?y \leq of\text{-}rat$ $r2$ **by** *auto*
from rt $r1$ **have** rt : $ipoly$ $?mp$ $(?x * ?y) = 0$ **by** (*auto simp add: field-simps*
ipoly-mult-rat[OF r10])
from $yD(5)$ **have** irr : *irreducible* $p2$
unfolding *represents-def* **using** y **unfolding** *root-cond-def split* **by** *auto*
from *poly-mult-rat-irreducible[OF this - r10]* yD
have irr : *irreducible* $?mp$ **by** *simp*
from p **have** mon : *cf-pos* $?mp$ **by** *auto*
obtain l r **where** lr : $l = l2 * r1$ $r = r2 * r1$ **by** *force*
from bnd $r1$ **have** bnd : $of\text{-}rat$ $l \leq ?x * ?y$ $?x * ?y \leq of\text{-}rat$ r **unfolding** lr
of-rat-mult **by** *auto*
with rt **have** rc : *root-cond* $(?mp, l, r)$ $(?x * ?y)$ **unfolding** *root-cond-def* **by** *auto*
have ur : *unique-root* $(?mp, l, r)$
proof (*rule ex1I*, *rule rc*)
fix z
assume *root-cond* $(?mp, l, r)$ z
from *this[unfolded root-cond-def split]* **have** $bndz$: $of\text{-}rat$ $l \leq z$ $z \leq of\text{-}rat$ r
and rt : $ipoly$ $?mp$ $z = 0$ **by** *auto*
have fst (*quotient-of* $r1$) $\neq 0$ **using** *quotient-of-div[of r1]* $r10$ **by** (*cases quo-*
tient-of r1, *auto*)
with rt **have** rt : $ipoly$ $p2$ $(z * inverse$ $?x) = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: ipoly-mult-rat[OF*
r10])
from $bndz$ $r1$ **have** $of\text{-}rat$ $l2 \leq z * inverse$ $?x$ $z * inverse$ $?x \leq of\text{-}rat$ $r2$
unfolding lr *of-rat-mult*
by (*auto simp: field-simps*)
with rt **have** *root-cond* $(p2, l2, r2)$ $(z * inverse$ $?x)$ **unfolding** *root-cond-def*
by *auto*
also note *invariant-1-root-cond[OF y]*
finally have $?y = z * inverse$ $?x$ **by** *auto*
thus $z = ?x * ?y$ **using** $r1$ **by** *auto*
qed
from $r1$ **have** $sgnr$: sgn $r = sgn$ $r2$ **unfolding** lr
by (*cases* $r2 = 0$; *cases* $r2 < 0$; *auto simp: mult-neg-pos mult-less-0-iff*)
from $r1$ **have** $sgnl$: sgn $l = sgn$ $l2$ **unfolding** lr
by (*cases* $l2 = 0$; *cases* $l2 < 0$; *auto simp: mult-neg-pos mult-less-0-iff*)
from *the-unique-root-eqI[OF ur rc]* **have** xy : $?x * ?y = the\text{-}unique\text{-}root$ $(?mp, l, r)$
by *auto*
from z [*unfolded yt*, *simplified*, *unfolded Let-def* lr [*symmetric*] *split*]
have z : $z = real\text{-}alg\text{-}2$ $(?mp, l, r)$ **by** *simp*
have $yp2$: $p2$ *represents* $?y$ **using** yD **unfolding** *root-cond-def split* *represents-def*
by *auto*
with irr mon **have** pc : *poly-cond* $?mp$ **by** (*auto simp: poly-cond-def cf-pos-def*)
have rc : *invariant-1* $(?mp, l, r)$ **unfolding** z **using** $yD(2)$ pc ur
by (*auto simp add: invariant-1-def ur mp sgnr sgnl*)
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** z **using** *real-alg-2[OF rc]*
unfolding yt xy **unfolding** z **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *mult-1-pos*: **assumes** *x*: *invariant-1-2 x* **and** *y*: *invariant-1-2 y*
defines *z*: *z* \equiv *mult-1-pos x y*
assumes *pos*: *real-of-1 x > 0 real-of-1 y > 0*
shows *invariant-2 z* \wedge (*real-of-2 z = real-of-1 x * real-of-1 y*)
proof –
obtain *p1 l1 r1* **where** *xt*: *x = (p1,l1,r1)* **by** (*cases x, auto*)
obtain *p2 l2 r2* **where** *yt*: *y = (p2,l2,r2)* **by** (*cases y, auto*)
let *?x = real-of-1 (p1, l1, r1)*
let *?y = real-of-1 (p2, l2, r2)*
let *?r = real-of-rat*
let *?p = poly-mult p1 p2*
note *x = x[unfolded xt]*
note *y = y[unfolded yt]*
from *x y* **have** *basic: unique-root (p1, l1, r1) poly-cond2 p1 unique-root (p2, l2, r2) poly-cond2 p2* **by** *auto*
from *basic* **have** *irr1: irreducible p1 and irr2: irreducible p2* **by** *auto*
from *x* **have** *ax: p1 represents ?x unfolding represents-def* **by** (*auto elim!:invariant-1E*)
from *y* **have** *ay: p2 represents ?y unfolding represents-def* **by** (*auto elim!:invariant-1E*)
from *ax ay pos[unfolded xt yt]* **have** *axy: ?p represents (?x * ?y)*
by (*intro represents-mult represents-irr-non-0[OF irr2], auto*)
from *representsD[OF this]* **have** *p: ?p \neq 0 and rt: ipoly ?p (?x * ?y) = 0 .*
from *x pos(1)[unfolded xt]* **have** *?r r1 > 0 unfolding split* **by** *auto*
hence *sgn r1 = 1 unfolding sgn-rat-def* **by** (*auto split: if-splits*)
with *x* **have** *sgn l1 = 1* **by** *auto*
hence *l1-pos: l1 > 0 unfolding sgn-rat-def* **by** (*cases l1 = 0; cases l1 < 0; auto*)
from *y pos(2)[unfolded yt]* **have** *?r r2 > 0 unfolding split* **by** *auto*
hence *sgn r2 = 1 unfolding sgn-rat-def* **by** (*auto split: if-splits*)
with *y* **have** *sgn l2 = 1* **by** *auto*
hence *l2-pos: l2 > 0 unfolding sgn-rat-def* **by** (*cases l2 = 0; cases l2 < 0; auto*)
let *?bnd = (λ ((*l1, r1, sr1* :: *rat*), *l2* :: *rat*, *r2* :: *rat*, *sr2* :: *rat*). (*l1 * l2, r1 * r2*))*
define *bnd* **where** *bnd = ?bnd*
obtain *z'* **where** *sel: select-correct-factor-int-poly*
(tighten-poly-bounds-binary p1 p2)
bnd
((l1,r1,sgn (ipoly p1 r1)),(l2,r2,sgn (ipoly p2 r2)))
?p = z' **by** *auto*
have *main: invariant-2 z' \wedge real-of-2 z' = ?x * ?y*
proof (*rule select-correct-factor-int-poly[OF - sel rt p]*)
{
fix *l1 r1 l2 r2 l1' r1' l2' r2' l l' r r' :: rat*
let *?m1 = (l1+r1)/2 let ?m2 = (l2+r2)/2*
define *d1* **where** *d1 = r1 - l1*
define *d2* **where** *d2 = r2 - l2*
let *?M1 = l1 + d1/2 let ?M2 = l2 + d2/2*

```

assume  $le: l1 > 0 \ l2 > 0 \ l1 \leq r1 \ l2 \leq r2$  and  $id: (l, r) = (l1 * l2, r1 * r2)$ 
   $(l', r') = (l1' * l2', r1' * r2')$ 
  and  $mem: (l1', r1') \in \{(l1, ?m1), (?m1, r1)\}$ 
   $(l2', r2') \in \{(l2, ?m2), (?m2, r2)\}$ 
hence  $id: l = l1 * l2 \ r = (l1 + d1) * (l2 + d2) \ l' = l1' * l2' \ r' = r1' * r2'$ 
   $r1 = l1 + d1 \ r2 = l2 + d2$  and  $id': ?m1 = ?M1 \ ?m2 = ?M2$ 
  unfolding  $d1-def \ d2-def$  by  $(auto \ simp: \ field-simps)$ 
define  $l1d1$  where  $l1d1 = l1 + d1$ 
from  $le$  have  $ge0: d1 \geq 0 \ d2 \geq 0 \ l1 \geq 0 \ l2 \geq 0$  unfolding  $d1-def \ d2-def$ 
by  $auto$ 
have  $4 * (r' - l') \leq 3 * (r - l)$ 
proof  $(cases \ l1' = l1 \ \wedge \ r1' = ?M1 \ \wedge \ l2' = l2 \ \wedge \ r2' = ?M2)$ 
  case  $True$ 
  hence  $id2: l1' = l1 \ r1' = ?M1 \ l2' = l2 \ r2' = ?M2$  by  $auto$ 
  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $id \ id2$  unfolding  $ring-distrib$  using  $ge0$  by  $simp$ 
next
  case  $False$  note  $1 = this$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
  proof  $(cases \ l1' = l1 \ \wedge \ r1' = ?M1 \ \wedge \ l2' = ?M2 \ \wedge \ r2' = r2)$ 
  case  $True$ 
  hence  $id2: l1' = l1 \ r1' = ?M1 \ l2' = ?M2 \ r2' = r2$  by  $auto$ 
  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $id \ id2$  unfolding  $ring-distrib$  using  $ge0$  by  $simp$ 
next
  case  $False$  note  $2 = this$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
  proof  $(cases \ l1' = ?M1 \ \wedge \ r1' = r1 \ \wedge \ l2' = l2 \ \wedge \ r2' = ?M2)$ 
  case  $True$ 
  hence  $id2: l1' = ?M1 \ r1' = r1 \ l2' = l2 \ r2' = ?M2$  by  $auto$ 
  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $id \ id2$  unfolding  $ring-distrib$  using  $ge0$  by  $simp$ 
next
  case  $False$  note  $3 = this$ 
  from  $1 \ 2 \ 3 \ mem$  have  $id2: l1' = ?M1 \ r1' = r1 \ l2' = ?M2 \ r2' = r2$ 
  unfolding  $id'$  by  $auto$ 
  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $id \ id2$  unfolding  $ring-distrib$  using  $ge0$  by  $simp$ 
qed
qed
qed
hence  $r' - l' \leq 3 / 4 * (r - l)$  by  $simp$ 
} note  $decr = this$ 
show  $converges-to$ 
   $(\lambda i. \ bnd \ ((tighten-poly-bounds-binary \ p1 \ p2 \ \wedge \ i) \ ((l1, r1, sgn \ (ipoly \ p1 \ r1)), (l2, r2, sgn \ (ipoly \ p2 \ r2)))) \ (?x * ?y))$ 
proof  $(intro \ tighten-poly-bounds-binary[\mathbf{where} \ f = (*) \ \mathbf{and} \ I = \lambda \ l. \ l > 0])$ 
   $basic \ l1-pos \ l2-pos, \ goal-cases)$ 
  case  $(1 \ L1 \ R1 \ L2 \ R2 \ L \ R)$ 
  hence  $L = L1 * L2 \ R = R1 * R2$  unfolding  $bnd-def$  by  $auto$ 
  hence  $id: ?r \ L = ?r \ L1 * ?r \ L2 \ ?r \ R = ?r \ R1 * ?r \ R2$  by  $(auto \ simp: \ hom-distrib)$ 
from  $1(3-4)$  have  $le: ?r \ L1 \leq ?x \ ?x \leq ?r \ R1 \ ?r \ L2 \leq ?y \ ?y \leq ?r \ R2$ 

```

```

    unfolding root-cond-def by auto
  from 1(1-2) have lt:  $0 < ?r L1$   $0 < ?r L2$  by auto
  from mult-mono[OF le(1,3), folded id] lt le have L:  $?r L \leq ?x * ?y$  by
linarith
  have R:  $?x * ?y \leq ?r R$ 
  by (rule mult-mono[OF le(2,4), folded id], insert lt le, linarith+)
  show ?case using L R by blast
next
case (2 l1 r1 l2 r2 l1' r1' l2' r2' l l' r r')
from 2(5-6) have br:  $l = l1 * l2$   $r = r1 * r2$   $l' = l1' * l2'$   $r' = r1' * r2'$ 
  unfolding bnd-def by auto
from 2(1-4) have le:  $0 < l1$   $0 < l2$   $l1 \leq r1$   $l2 \leq r2$  by auto
from 2(7-8) le have le':  $l1 \leq l1' r1' \leq r1$   $l2 \leq l2' r2' \leq r2$   $0 < r2' 0 <$ 
r2 by auto
  from mult-mono[OF le'(1,3), folded br] le le' have l:  $l \leq l'$  by auto
  have r:  $r' \leq r$  by (rule mult-mono[OF le'(2,4), folded br], insert le le',
linarith+)
  have  $r' - l' \leq 3 / 4 * (r - l)$ 
  by (rule decr[OF ----- 2(7-8)], insert le le' br, auto)
  thus ?case using l r by blast
qed auto
qed
have z':  $z' = z$  unfolding z[unfolded xt yt, simplified, unfolded bnd-def[symmetric]
sel]
  by auto
  from main[unfolded this] show ?thesis unfolding xt yt by simp
qed

lemma mult-1: assumes x: invariant-1-2 x and y: invariant-1-2 y
  defines z[simp]:  $z \equiv mult-1 x y$ 
  shows invariant-2 z  $\wedge$  (real-of-2 z = real-of-1 x * real-of-1 y)
proof -
  obtain p1 l1 r1 where xt[simp]:  $x = (p1, l1, r1)$  by (cases x)
  obtain p2 l2 r2 where yt[simp]:  $y = (p2, l2, r2)$  by (cases y)
  let ?xt = (p1, l1, r1)
  let ?yt = (p2, l2, r2)
  let ?x = real-of-1 ?xt
  let ?y = real-of-1 ?yt
  let ?mxt = uminus-1 ?xt
  let ?myt = uminus-1 ?yt
  let ?mx = real-of-1 ?mxt
  let ?my = real-of-1 ?myt
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  from invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF x, of 0] have x0:  $?x < 0 \vee ?x > 0$  by auto
  from invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF y, of 0] have y0:  $?y < 0 \vee ?y > 0$  by auto
  from uminus-1-2[OF x] have mx: invariant-1-2 ?mxt and [simp]:  $?mx = - ?x$ 
by auto
  from uminus-1-2[OF y] have my: invariant-1-2 ?myt and [simp]:  $?my = - ?y$ 
by auto

```

```

have id:  $r1 > 0 \iff ?x > 0$   $r1 < 0 \iff ?x < 0$   $r2 > 0 \iff ?y > 0$   $r2 < 0$ 
 $\iff ?y < 0$ 
  using  $x y$  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $?x > 0$ )
  case  $x0$ : True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $?y > 0$ )
      case  $y0$ : True
        with  $x y x0$  mult-1-pos[OF  $x y$ ] show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case False
          with  $y0$  have  $y0$ :  $?y < 0$  by auto
          with  $x0$  have  $z$ :  $z = \text{uminus-2}$  (mult-1-pos  $?xt ?myt$ )
            unfolding  $z xt yt$  mult-1.simps split id by simp
            from  $x0 y0$  mult-1-pos[OF  $x my$ ] uminus-2[of mult-1-pos  $?xt ?myt$ ]
            show ?thesis unfolding  $z$  by simp
          qed
        next
          case False
            with  $x0$  have  $x0$ :  $?x0 < 0$  by simp
            show ?thesis
            proof (cases  $?y > 0$ )
              case  $y0$ : True
                with  $x0 x y id$  have  $z$ :  $z = \text{uminus-2}$  (mult-1-pos  $?mxt ?yt$ ) by simp
                from  $x0 y0$  mult-1-pos[OF  $mx y$ ] uminus-2[of mult-1-pos  $?mxt ?yt$ ]
                show ?thesis unfolding  $z$  by auto
              next
                case False
                  with  $y0$  have  $y0$ :  $?y < 0$  by simp
                  with  $x0 x y$  have  $z$ :  $z = \text{mult-1-pos}$   $?mxt ?myt$  by auto
                  with  $x0 y0 x y$  mult-1-pos[OF  $mx my$ ]
                  show ?thesis unfolding  $z$  by auto
                qed
              qed
            qed
          qed
        qed
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma mult-rat-1: fixes  $x$  assumes  $y$ : invariant-1  $y$ 
  defines  $z$ :  $z \equiv \text{mult-rat-1}$   $x y$ 
  shows invariant-2  $z \wedge (\text{real-of-2}$   $z = \text{of-rat}$   $x * \text{real-of-1}$   $y)$ 
proof (cases  $y$ )
  case  $yt$ : (fields  $p2 l2 r2$ )
    let  $?yt = (p2, l2, r2)$ 
    let  $?x = \text{real-of-rat}$   $x$ 
    let  $?y = \text{real-of-1}$   $?yt$ 
    let  $?myt = \text{mult-rat-1-pos}$   $(- x) ?yt$ 
    note  $y = y[\text{unfolded } yt]$ 
    note  $z = z[\text{unfolded } yt]$ 

```

```

show ?thesis
proof(cases x 0::rat rule:linorder-cases)
  case x: greater
  with z have z: z = mult-rat-1-pos x ?yt by simp
  from mult-rat-1-pos[OF x y]
  show ?thesis unfolding yt z by auto
next
  case less
  then have x: - x > 0 by auto
  hence z: z = uminus-2 ?myt unfolding z by simp
  from mult-rat-1-pos[OF x y] have rc: invariant-2 ?myt
  and rr: real-of-2 ?myt = - ?x * ?y by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  from uminus-2[OF rc] rr show ?thesis unfolding z[symmetric] unfolding
yt[symmetric]
  by simp
  qed (auto simp: z)
qed
end

declare mult-1.simps[simp del]
declare mult-rat-1.simps[simp del]

```

11.2.12 Root

definition ipoly-root-delta :: int poly \Rightarrow real **where**

ipoly-root-delta p = Min (insert 1 { abs (x - y) | x y. ipoly p x = 0 \wedge ipoly p y = 0 \wedge x \neq y}) / 4

lemma ipoly-root-delta: **assumes** p \neq 0

shows ipoly-root-delta p > 0

2 \leq card (Collect (root-cond (p, l, r))) \implies ipoly-root-delta p \leq real-of-rat (r - l) / 4

proof -

let ?z = 0 :: real

let ?R = {x. ipoly p x = ?z}

let ?set = { abs (x - y) | x y. ipoly p x = ?z \wedge ipoly p y = 0 \wedge x \neq y}

define S **where** S = insert 1 ?set

from finite-ipoly-roots[OF assms] **have** finR: finite ?R **and** fin: finite (?R \times ?R) **by** auto

have finite ?set

by (rule finite-subset[OF - finite-imageI[OF fin, of λ (x,y). abs (x - y)]], force)

hence fin: finite S **and** ne: S \neq {} **and** pos: \bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x > 0 **unfolding** S-def **by** auto

have delta: ipoly-root-delta p = Min S / 4 **unfolding** ipoly-root-delta-def S-def

..

have pos: Min S > 0 **using** fin ne pos **by** auto

show ipoly-root-delta p > 0 **unfolding** delta **using** pos **by** auto

let ?S = Collect (root-cond (p, l, r))

assume 2 \leq card ?S

hence $2: \text{Suc} (\text{Suc } 0) \leq \text{card } ?S$ **by** *simp*
from $2[\text{unfolded card-le-Suc-iff}[\text{of } - ?S]]$ **obtain** $x T$ **where**
 $ST: ?S = \text{insert } x T$ **and** $xT: x \notin T$ **and** $1: \text{Suc } 0 \leq \text{card } T$ **by** *auto*
from $1[\text{unfolded card-le-Suc-iff}[\text{of } - T]]$ **obtain** y **where** $yT: y \in T$ **by** *auto*
from $ST xT yT$ **have** $x: x \in ?S$ **and** $y: y \in ?S$ **and** $xy: x \neq y$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{abs } (x - y) \in S$ **unfolding** *S-def root-cond-def[abs-def]* **by** *auto*
with *fin* **have** $\text{Min } S \leq \text{abs } (x - y)$ **by** *auto*
with *pos* **have** $\text{le: Min } S / 2 \leq \text{abs } (x - y) / 2$ **by** *auto*
from $x y$ **have** $\text{abs } (x - y) \leq \text{of-rat } r - \text{of-rat } l$ **unfolding** *root-cond-def[abs-def]*
by *auto*
also **have** $\dots = \text{of-rat } (r - l)$ **by** (*auto simp: of-rat-diff*)
finally **have** $\text{abs } (x - y) / 2 \leq \text{of-rat } (r - l) / 2$ **by** *auto*
with *le* **show** $\text{ipoly-root-delta } p \leq \text{real-of-rat } (r - l) / 4$ **unfolding** *delta* **by**
auto
qed

lemma *sgn-less-eq-1-rat*: **fixes** $a b :: \text{rat}$
shows $\text{sgn } a = 1 \implies a \leq b \implies \text{sgn } b = 1$
by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) not-less one-neq-neg-one one-neq-zero order-trans sgn-rat-def*)

lemma *sgn-less-eq-1-real*: **fixes** $a b :: \text{real}$
shows $\text{sgn } a = 1 \implies a \leq b \implies \text{sgn } b = 1$
by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) not-less one-neq-neg-one one-neq-zero order-trans sgn-real-def*)

definition *compare-1-rat* $:: \text{real-alg-1} \Rightarrow \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{order}$ **where**
 $\text{compare-1-rat } \text{rai} = (\text{let } p = \text{poly-real-alg-1 } \text{rai} \text{ in}$
 $\text{if degree } p = 1 \text{ then let } x = \text{Rat.Fract } (- \text{coeff } p 0) (\text{coeff } p 1)$
 $\text{in } (\lambda y. \text{compare } y x)$
 $\text{else } (\lambda y. \text{compare-rat-1 } y \text{rai}))$

lemma *compare-real-of-rat*: $\text{compare } (\text{real-of-rat } x) (\text{of-rat } y) = \text{compare } x y$
unfolding *compare-rat-def compare-real-def comparator-of-def of-rat-less* **by** *auto*

lemma *compare-1-rat*: **assumes** $\text{rc: invariant-1 } y$
shows $\text{compare-1-rat } y x = \text{compare } (\text{of-rat } x) (\text{real-of-1 } y)$
proof (*cases degree (poly-real-alg-1 y) Suc 0 rule: linorder-cases*)
case *less* **with** *invariant-1-degree-0[OF rc]* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
case *deg: greater*
with *rc* **have** $\text{rc: invariant-1-2 } y$ **by** *auto*
from *deg compare-rat-1[OF rc, of x]*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *compare-1-rat-def* **by** *auto*
next
case *deg: equal*
obtain $p l r$ **where** $y: y = (p, l, r)$ **by** (*cases y*)
note $\text{rc} = \text{invariant-1D}[\text{OF } \text{rc}[\text{unfolded } y]]$
from *deg* **have** $p: \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } 0$

```

    and id: compare-1-rat y x = compare x (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1))
    unfolding compare-1-rat-def by (auto simp: Let-def y)
  from rc(1)[unfolded split] have ipoly p (real-of-1 y) = 0
    unfolding y by auto
  with degree-1-ipoly[OF p, of real-of-1 y]
  have id': real-of-1 y = real-of-rat (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1)) by simp
  show ?thesis unfolding id id' compare-real-of-rat ..
qed

```

```

context
  fixes n :: nat
begin
private definition initial-lower-bound :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  initial-lower-bound l = (if l  $\leq$  1 then l else of-int (root-rat-floor n l))

```

```

private definition initial-upper-bound :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  initial-upper-bound r = (of-int (root-rat-ceiling n r))

```

```

context
  fixes cmpx :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  order
begin
fun tighten-bound-root ::
  rat  $\times$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\times$  rat where
  tighten-bound-root (l',r') = (let
    m' = (l' + r') / 2;
    m = m' ^ n
  in case cmpx m of
    Eq  $\Rightarrow$  (m',m')
  | Lt  $\Rightarrow$  (m',r')
  | Gt  $\Rightarrow$  (l',m'))

```

```

lemma tighten-bound-root: assumes sgn: sgn il = 1 real-of-1 x  $\geq$  0 and
  il: real-of-rat il  $\leq$  root n (real-of-1 x) and
  ir: root n (real-of-1 x)  $\leq$  real-of-rat ir and
  rai: invariant-1 x and
  cmpx: cmpx = compare-1-rat x and
  n: n  $\neq$  0

```

```

shows converges-to ( $\lambda$  i. (tighten-bound-root  $\hat{\sim}$  i) (il, ir))
  (root n (real-of-1 x)) (is converges-to ?f ?x)
  unfolding converges-to-def
proof (intro conjI impI allI)
{
  fix x :: real
  have x  $\geq$  0  $\implies$  (root n x) ^ n = x using n by simp
} note root-exp-cancel = this
{
  fix x :: real
  have x  $\geq$  0  $\implies$  root n (x ^ n) = x using n
  using real-root-pos-unique by blast
}

```

```

} note root-exp-cancel' = this
from il ir have real-of-rat il ≤ of-rat ir by auto
hence ir-il: il ≤ ir by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
from n have n': n > 0 by auto
{
  fix i
  have in-interval (?f i) ?x ∧ sub-interval (?f i) (il,ir) ∧ (i ≠ 0 → sub-interval
(?f i) (?f (i - 1)))
    ∧ snd (?f i) - fst (?f i) ≤ (ir - il) / 2i
  proof (induct i)
    case 0
    show ?case using il ir by auto
  next
  case (Suc i)
  obtain l' r' where id: (tighten-bound-root ~ i) (il, ir) = (l', r')
    by (cases (tighten-bound-root ~ i) (il, ir), auto)
  let ?m' = (l' + r') / 2
  let ?m = ?m' ^ n
  define m where m = ?m
  note IH = Suc[unfolded id split snd-conv fst-conv]
  from IH have sub-interval (l', r') (il, ir) by auto
  hence ill': il ≤ l' r' ≤ ir by auto
  with sgn have l'0: l' > 0 using sgn-1-pos sgn-less-eq-1-rat by blast
  from IH have lr'x: in-interval (l', r') ?x by auto
  hence lr'': real-of-rat l' ≤ of-rat r' by auto
  hence lr': l' ≤ r' unfolding of-rat-less-eq .
  with l'0 have r'0: r' > 0 by auto
  note compare = compare-1-rat[OF rai, of ?m, folded cmpx]
  from IH have *: r' - l' ≤ (ir - il) / 2i by auto
  have r' - (l' + r') / 2 = (r' - l') / 2 by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... ≤ (ir - il) / 2i / 2 using *
    by (rule divide-right-mono, auto)
  finally have size: r' - (l' + r') / 2 ≤ (ir - il) / (2 * 2i) by simp
  also have r' - (l' + r') / 2 = (l' + r') / 2 - l' by auto
  finally have size': (l' + r') / 2 - l' ≤ (ir - il) / (2 * 2i) by simp
  have root n (real-of-rat ?m) = root n ((real-of-rat ?m') ^ n) by (simp add:
hom-distrib)
  also have ... = real-of-rat ?m'
    by (rule root-exp-cancel', insert l'0 lr', auto)
  finally have root: root n (of-rat ?m) = of-rat ?m' .
  show ?case
  proof (cases cmpx ?m)
    case Eq
    from compare[unfolded Eq] have real-of-1 x = of-rat ?m
      unfolding compare-real-def comparator-of-def by (auto split: if-splits)
    from arg-cong[OF this, of root n] have ?x = root n (of-rat ?m) .
    also have ... = root n (real-of-rat ?m') ^ n
      using n real-root-power by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    also have ... = of-rat ?m'

```



```

    by (rule root-exp-cancel, insert IH sgn(2) l'0 r'0, auto)
  finally have x: ?x = of-rat ?m' .
  show ?thesis using x id Eq lr' ill' ir-il by (auto simp: Let-def)
next
case Lt
from compare[unfolded Lt] have lt: of-rat ?m ≤ real-of-1 x
  unfolding compare-real-def comparator-of-def by (auto split: if-splits)
have id'': ?f (Suc i) = (?m', r') ?f (Suc i - 1) = (l', r')
  using Lt id by (auto simp add: Let-def)
from real-root-le-mono[OF n' lt]
have of-rat ?m' ≤ ?x unfolding root by simp
with lr'x lr'' have ineq': real-of-rat l' + real-of-rat r' ≤ ?x * 2 by (auto
simp: hom-distrib)
show ?thesis unfolding id''
  by (auto simp: Let-def hom-distrib, insert size ineq' lr' ill' lr'x ir-il, auto)
next
case Gt
from compare[unfolded Gt] have lt: of-rat ?m ≥ real-of-1 x
  unfolding compare-real-def comparator-of-def by (auto split: if-splits)
have id'': ?f (Suc i) = (l', ?m') ?f (Suc i - 1) = (l', r')
  using Gt id by (auto simp add: Let-def)
from real-root-le-mono[OF n' lt]
have ?x ≤ of-rat ?m' unfolding root by simp
with lr'x lr'' have ineq': ?x * 2 ≤ real-of-rat l' + real-of-rat r' by (auto
simp: hom-distrib)
show ?thesis unfolding id''
  by (auto simp: Let-def hom-distrib, insert size' ineq' lr' ill' lr'x ir-il, auto)
qed
qed
} note main = this
fix i
from main[of i] show in-interval (?f i) ?x by auto
from main[of Suc i] show sub-interval (?f (Suc i)) (?f i) by auto
fix eps :: real
assume eps: 0 < eps
define c where c = eps / (max (real-of-rat (ir - il)) 1)
have c0: c > 0 using eps unfolding c-def by auto
from exp-tends-to-zero[OF - - this, of 1/2] obtain i where c: (1/2) ^ i ≤ c by
auto
obtain l' r' where fi: ?f i = (l', r') by force
from main[of i, unfolded fi] have le: r' - l' ≤ (ir - il) / 2 ^ i by auto
have iril: real-of-rat (ir - il) ≥ 0 using ir-il by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
show ∃ n la ra. ?f n = (la, ra) ∧ real-of-rat ra - real-of-rat la ≤ eps
proof (intro conjI exI, rule fi)
  have real-of-rat r' - of-rat l' = real-of-rat (r' - l') by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  also have ... ≤ real-of-rat ((ir - il) / 2 ^ i) using le unfolding of-rat-less-eq
  .
  also have ... = (real-of-rat (ir - il)) * ((1/2) ^ i) by (simp add: field-simps
hom-distrib)

```

```

also have ...  $\leq$  (real-of-rat (ir - il)) * c
  by (rule mult-left-mono[OF c iril])
also have ...  $\leq$  eps
proof (cases real-of-rat (ir - il)  $\leq$  1)
  case True
    hence c = eps unfolding c-def by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    thus ?thesis using eps True by auto
  next
    case False
    hence max (real-of-rat (ir - il)) 1 = real-of-rat (ir - il) real-of-rat (ir - il)
 $\neq$  0
    by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    hence (real-of-rat (ir - il)) * c = eps unfolding c-def by auto
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed
finally show real-of-rat r' - of-rat l'  $\leq$  eps .
qed
qed
end

```

```

private fun root-pos-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  root-pos-1 (p,l,r) = (
    (select-correct-factor-int-poly
      (tighten-bound-root (compare-1-rat (p,l,r)))
      ( $\lambda$  x. x)
      (initial-lower-bound l, initial-upper-bound r)
      (poly-nth-root n p)))

```

```

fun root-1 :: real-alg-1  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  root-1 (p,l,r) = (
    if n = 0  $\vee$  r = 0 then Rational 0
    else if r > 0 then root-pos-1 (p,l,r)
    else uminus-2 (root-pos-1 (uminus-1 (p,l,r))))

```

```

context
  assumes n: n  $\neq$  0
begin

```

```

lemma initial-upper-bound: assumes x: x > 0 and xr: x  $\leq$  of-rat r
  shows sgn (initial-upper-bound r) = 1 root n x  $\leq$  of-rat (initial-upper-bound r)
proof -
  have n: n > 0 using n by auto
  note d = initial-upper-bound-def
  let ?r = initial-upper-bound r
  from x xr have r0: r > 0 by (meson not-less of-rat-le-0-iff order-trans)
  hence of-rat r > (0 :: real) by auto
  hence root n (of-rat r) > 0 using n by simp
  hence 1  $\leq$  ceiling (root n (of-rat r)) by auto
  hence (1 :: rat)  $\leq$  of-int (ceiling (root n (of-rat r))) by linarith

```

also have $\dots = ?r$ **unfolding** d **by** *simp*
finally show $\text{sgn } ?r = 1$ **unfolding** *sgn-rat-def* **by** *auto*
have $\text{root } n \ x \leq \text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } r)$
unfolding *real-root-le-iff*[*OF n*] **by** (*rule xr*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{of-rat } ?r$ **unfolding** d **by** *simp*
finally show $\text{root } n \ x \leq \text{of-rat } ?r$.
qed

lemma *initial-lower-bound*: **assumes** $l: l > 0$ **and** $lx: \text{of-rat } l \leq x$
shows $\text{sgn } (\text{initial-lower-bound } l) = 1$ **of-rat** $(\text{initial-lower-bound } l) \leq \text{root } n \ x$

proof –

have $n: n > 0$ **using** n **by** *auto*
note $d = \text{initial-lower-bound-def}$
let $?l = \text{initial-lower-bound } l$
from $l \ lx$ **have** $x0: x > 0$ **by** (*meson not-less of-rat-le-0-iff order-trans*)
have $\text{sgn } ?l = 1 \wedge \text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n \ x$
proof (*cases l ≤ 1*)
case *True*
hence $ll: ?l = l$ **and** $l0: \text{of-rat } l \geq (0 :: \text{real})$ **and** $l1: \text{of-rat } l \leq (1 :: \text{real})$
using l **unfolding** *True d* **by** *auto*
have $\text{sgn}: \text{sgn } ?l = 1$ **using** l **unfolding** ll **by** *auto*
have $\text{of-rat } ?l = \text{of-rat } l$ **unfolding** ll **by** *simp*
also have $\text{of-rat } l \leq \text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } l)$ **using** *real-root-increasing*[*OF - - l0 l1, of 1 n*] n
by (*cases n = 1, auto*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{root } n \ x$ **using** lx **unfolding** *real-root-le-iff*[*OF n*] .
finally show $?thesis$ **using** sgn **by** *auto*

next

case *False*
hence $l: (1 :: \text{real}) \leq \text{of-rat } l$ **and** $ll: ?l = \text{of-int } (\text{floor } (\text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } l)))$
unfolding d **by** *auto*
hence $\text{root } n \ 1 \leq \text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } l)$
unfolding *real-root-le-iff*[*OF n*] **by** *auto*
hence $1 \leq \text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } l)$ **using** n **by** *auto*
from *floor-mono*[*OF this*] **have** $1 \leq ?l$
using *one-le-floor* **unfolding** ll **by** *fastforce*
hence $\text{sgn}: \text{sgn } ?l = 1$ **by** *simp*
have $\text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n \ (\text{of-rat } l)$ **unfolding** ll **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq \text{root } n \ x$ **using** lx **unfolding** *real-root-le-iff*[*OF n*] .
finally have $\text{of-rat } ?l \leq \text{root } n \ x$.
with sgn **show** $?thesis$ **by** *auto*

qed

thus $\text{sgn } ?l = 1$ **of-rat** $?l \leq \text{root } n \ x$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *root-pos-1*:

assumes $x: \text{invariant-1 } x$ **and** $\text{pos}: \text{rai-ub } x > 0$

defines $y: y \equiv \text{root-pos-1 } x$

shows $\text{invariant-2 } y \wedge \text{real-of-2 } y = \text{root } n \ (\text{real-of-1 } x)$

```

proof (cases x)
  case (fields p l r)
    let ?l = initial-lower-bound l
    let ?r = initial-upper-bound r
    from x fields have rai: invariant-1 (p,l,r) by auto
    note * = invariant-1D[OF this]
    let ?x = the-unique-root (p,l,r)
    from pos[unfolded fields] *
    have sgnl: sgn l = 1 by auto
    from sgnl have ll0: l > 0 by (unfold sgn-1-pos)
    hence ll0: real-of-rat l > 0 by auto
    from * have lx: of-rat l ≤ ?x by auto
    with ll0 have x0: ?x > 0 by linarith
    note il = initial-lower-bound[OF ll0 lx]
    from * have ?x ≤ of-rat r by auto
    note iu = initial-upper-bound[OF x0 this]
    let ?p = poly-nth-root n p
    from x0 have id: root n ?x ^ n = ?x using n real-root-pow-pos by blast
    have rc: root-cond (?p, ?l, ?r) (root n ?x)
      using il iu * by (intro root-condI, auto simp: ipoly-nth-root id)
    hence root: ipoly ?p (root n (real-of-1 x)) = 0
    unfolding root-cond-def fields by auto
    from * have p ≠ 0 by auto
    hence p': ?p ≠ 0 using poly-nth-root-0[of n p] n by auto
    have tbr: 0 ≤ real-of-1 x
      real-of-rat (initial-lower-bound l) ≤ root n (real-of-1 x)
      root n (real-of-1 x) ≤ real-of-rat (initial-upper-bound r)
    using x0 il(2) iu(2) fields by auto
    from select-correct-factor-int-poly[OF tighten-bound-root[OF il(1)[folded fields]
tbr x refl n] refl root p'
    show ?thesis by (simp add: y fields)
qed

end

lemma root-1: assumes x: invariant-1 x
  defines y: y ≡ root-1 x
  shows invariant-2 y ∧ (real-of-2 y = root n (real-of-1 x))
proof (cases n = 0 ∨ rai-ub x = 0)
  case True
    with x have n = 0 ∨ real-of-1 x = 0 by (cases x, auto)
    then have root n (real-of-1 x) = 0 by auto
    then show ?thesis unfolding y root-1.simps
      using x by (cases x, auto)
  next
    case False with x have n: n ≠ 0 and x0: real-of-1 x ≠ 0 by (simp, cases x,
auto)
    note rt = root-pos-1
    show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases rai-ub x 0::rat rule:linorder-cases)
  case greater
  with rt[OF n x this] n show ?thesis by (unfold y, cases x, simp)
next
  case less
  let ?um = uminus-1
  let ?rt = root-pos-1
  from n less y x0 have y: y = uminus-2 (?rt (?um x)) by (cases x, auto)
  from uminus-1[OF x] have umx: invariant-1 (?um x) and umx2: real-of-1
  (?um x) = - real-of-1 x by auto
  with x less have 0 < rai-ub (uminus-1 x)
  by (cases x, auto simp: uminus-1.simps Let-def)
  from rt[OF n umx this] umx2 have rumx: invariant-2 (?rt (?um x))
  and rumx2: real-of-2 (?rt (?um x)) = root n (- real-of-1 x)
  by auto
  from uminus-2[OF rumx] rumx2 y real-root-minus show ?thesis by auto
next
  case equal with x0 x show ?thesis by (cases x, auto)
qed
qed
end

declare root-1.simps[simp del]

```

11.2.13 Embedding of Rational Numbers

definition of-rat-1 :: rat \Rightarrow real-alg-1 **where**
of-rat-1 x \equiv (poly-rat x,x,x)

lemma of-rat-1:

shows invariant-1 (of-rat-1 x) **and** real-of-1 (of-rat-1 x) = of-rat x
unfolding of-rat-1-def
by (atomize(full), intro invariant-1-realI unique-rootI poly-condI, auto)

fun info-2 :: real-alg-2 \Rightarrow rat + int poly \times nat **where**
info-2 (Rational x) = Inl x
| info-2 (Irrational n (p,l,r)) = Inr (p,n)

lemma info-2-card: **assumes** rc: invariant-2 x

shows info-2 x = Inr (p,n) \implies poly-cond p \wedge ipoly p (real-of-2 x) = 0 \wedge degree
p \geq 2

\wedge card (roots-below p (real-of-2 x)) = n

info-2 x = Inl y \implies real-of-2 x = of-rat y

proof (atomize(full), goal-cases)

case 1

show ?case

proof (cases x)

case (Irrational m rai)

then obtain q l r **where** x: x = Irrational m (q,l,r) **by** (cases rai, auto)

```

show ?thesis
proof (cases q = p ∧ m = n)
  case False
  thus ?thesis using x by auto
next
  case True
  with x have x: x = Irrational n (p,l,r) by auto
  from rc[unfolded x, simplified] have inv: invariant-1-2 (p,l,r) and
    n: card (roots-below p (real-of-2 x)) = n and 1: degree p ≠ 1
  by (auto simp: x)
  from inv have degree p ≠ 0 unfolding irreducible-def by auto
  with 1 have degree p ≥ 2 by linarith
  thus ?thesis unfolding n using inv x by (auto elim!: invariant-1E)
qed
qed auto
qed

lemma real-of-2-Irrational: invariant-2 (Irrational n rai) ⇒ real-of-2 (Irrational
n rai) ≠ of-rat x
proof
  assume invariant-2 (Irrational n rai) and rat: real-of-2 (Irrational n rai) =
real-of-rat x
  hence real-of-1 rai ∈ ℚ invariant-1-2 rai by auto
  from invariant-1-2-of-rat[OF this(2)] rat show False by auto
qed

lemma info-2: assumes
  ix: invariant-2 x and iy: invariant-2 y
  shows info-2 x = info-2 y ↔ real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y
proof (cases x)
  case x: (Irrational n1 rai1)
  note ix = ix[unfolded x]
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)
  case (Rational y)
  with real-of-2-Irrational[OF ix, of y] show ?thesis unfolding x by (cases rai1,
auto)
  next
  case y: (Irrational n2 rai2)
  obtain p1 l1 r1 where rai1: rai1 = (p1,l1,r1) by (cases rai1)
  obtain p2 l2 r2 where rai2: rai2 = (p2,l2,r2) by (cases rai2)
  let ?rx = the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)
  let ?ry = the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  have id: (info-2 x = info-2 y) = (p1 = p2 ∧ n1 = n2)
    (real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y) = (?rx = ?ry)
  unfolding x y rai1 rai2 by auto
  from ix[unfolded x rai1]
  have ix: invariant-1 (p1, l1, r1) and deg1: degree p1 > 1 and n1: n1 = card
(roots-below p1 ?rx) by auto

```

```

note  $I_x = \text{invariant-1D}[OF\ ix]$ 
from  $deg1$  have  $p1-0: p1 \neq 0$  by auto
from  $iy[\text{unfolded } y\ rai2]$ 
  have  $iy: \text{invariant-1 } (p2, l2, r2)$  and  $\text{degree } p2 > 1$  and  $n2: n2 = \text{card}$ 
   $(\text{roots-below } p2\ ?ry)$  by auto
  note  $I_y = \text{invariant-1D}[OF\ iy]$ 
  show ?thesis unfolding id
proof
  assume  $eq: ?rx = ?ry$ 
  from  $I_x$ 
  have  $algr: p1 \text{ represents } ?rx \wedge \text{irreducible } p1 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p1 > 0$  unfolding
  represents-def by auto
  from  $iy$ 
  have  $algy: p2 \text{ represents } ?rx \wedge \text{irreducible } p2 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p2 > 0$  unfolding
  represents-def eq by  $(\text{auto elim!}: \text{invariant-1E})$ 
  from  $algx$  have algebraic ?rx unfolding algebraic-altdef-ipoly by auto
  note  $\text{unique} = \text{algebraic-imp-represents-unique}[OF\ \text{this}]$ 
  with  $algx\ algy$  have  $id: p2 = p1$  by auto
  from  $eq\ id\ n1\ n2$  show  $p1 = p2 \wedge n1 = n2$  by auto
next
  assume  $p1 = p2 \wedge n1 = n2$ 
  hence  $id: p1 = p2\ n1 = n2$  by auto
  hence  $\text{card}: \text{card } (\text{roots-below } p1\ ?rx) = \text{card } (\text{roots-below } p1\ ?ry)$  unfolding
   $n1\ n2$  by auto
  show  $?rx = ?ry$ 
  proof  $(\text{cases } ?rx\ ?ry \text{ rule: linorder-cases})$ 
  case less
  have  $\text{roots-below } p1\ ?rx = \text{roots-below } p1\ ?ry$ 
  proof  $(\text{intro } \text{card-subset-eq } \text{finite-subset}[OF\ -\ \text{ipoly-roots-finite}] \text{ card})$ 
  from less show  $\text{roots-below } p1\ ?rx \subseteq \text{roots-below } p1\ ?ry$  by auto
  qed  $(\text{insert } p1-0, \text{ auto})$ 
  then show ?thesis using id less unique-rootD(3)[OF Iy(4)] by  $(\text{auto simp:}$ 
  less-eq-real-def)
  next
  case equal
  then show ?thesis by  $(\text{simp add: id})$ 
  next
  case greater
  have  $\text{roots-below } p1\ ?ry = \text{roots-below } p1\ ?rx$ 
  proof  $(\text{intro } \text{card-subset-eq } \text{card}[\text{symmetric}] \text{ finite-subset}[OF\ -\ \text{ipoly-roots-finite}[OF\ p1-0]])$ 
  from greater show  $\text{roots-below } p1\ ?ry \subseteq \text{roots-below } p1\ ?rx$  by auto
  qed auto
  hence  $\text{roots-below } p2\ ?ry = \text{roots-below } p2\ ?rx$  unfolding id by auto
  thus ?thesis using id greater unique-rootD(3)[OF Ix(4)] by  $(\text{auto simp:}$ 
  less-eq-real-def)
  qed
qed
qed

```

```

next
  case x: (Rational x)
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y)
    case (Rational y)
    thus ?thesis using x by auto
  next
    case y: (Irrational n rai)
    with real-of-2-Irrational[OF iy[unfolded y], of x] show ?thesis unfolding x by
(cases rai, auto)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma info-2-unique: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  invariant-2 y  $\implies$ 
  real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y  $\implies$  info-2 x = info-2 y
  using info-2 by blast

```

```

lemma info-2-inj: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  invariant-2 y  $\implies$  info-2 x = info-2 y  $\implies$ 
  real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y
  using info-2 by blast

```

context

```

  fixes cr1 cr2 :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
begin
partial-function (tailrec) compare-1 :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  int poly  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$ 
rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  order where
  [code]: compare-1 p1 p2 l1 r1 sr1 l2 r2 sr2 = (if r1 < l2 then Lt else if r2 < l1
then Gt
  else let
    (l1',r1',sr1') = tighten-poly-bounds p1 l1 r1 sr1;
    (l2',r2',sr2') = tighten-poly-bounds p2 l2 r2 sr2
  in compare-1 p1 p2 l1' r1' sr1' l2' r2' sr2')

```

lemma compare-1:

```

  assumes ur1: unique-root (p1,l1,r1)
  and ur2: unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  and pc: poly-cond2 p1 poly-cond2 p2
  and diff: the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)  $\neq$  the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
  and sr: sr1 = sgn (ipoly p1 r1) sr2 = sgn (ipoly p2 r2)
  shows compare-1 p1 p2 l1 r1 sr1 l2 r2 sr2 = compare (the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1))
(the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2))
proof -
  let ?r = real-of-rat
  {
    fix d x y
    assume d: d = (r1 - l1) + (r2 - l2) and xy: x = the-unique-root (p1,l1,r1)
y = the-unique-root (p2,l2,r2)
    define delta where delta = abs (x - y) / 4

```



```

have delta: delta > 0 and diff: x ≠ y unfolding delta-def using diff xy by
auto
let ?rel' = {(x, y). 0 ≤ y ∧ delta-gt delta x y}
let ?rel = inv-image ?rel' ?r
have SN: SN ?rel by (rule SN-inv-image[OF delta-gt-SN[OF delta]])
from d ur1 ur2
have ?thesis unfolding xy[symmetric] using xy sr
proof (induct d arbitrary: l1 r1 l2 r2 sr1 sr2 rule: SN-induct[OF SN])
  case (1 d l1 r1 l2 r2)
  note IH = 1(1)
  note d = 1(2)
  note ur = 1(3-4)
  note xy = 1(5-6)
  note sr = 1(7-8)
  note_simps = compare-1.simps[of p1 p2 l1 r1 sr1 l2 r2 sr2]
  note urx = unique-rootD[OF ur(1), folded xy]
  note ury = unique-rootD[OF ur(2), folded xy]
  show ?case (is ?l = -)
  proof (cases r1 < l2)
    case True
    hence l: ?l = Lt and lt: ?r r1 < ?r l2 unfolding_simps of-rat-less by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding l using lt True urx(2) ury(1)
    by (auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def)
  next
  case False note le = this
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases r2 < l1)
    case True
    with le have l: ?l = Gt and lt: ?r r2 < ?r l1 unfolding_simps of-rat-less
  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding l using lt True ury(2) urx(1)
  by (auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def)
  next
  case False
  obtain l1' r1' sr1' where tb1: tighten-poly-bounds p1 l1 r1 sr1 =
(l1',r1',sr1')
  by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
  obtain l2' r2' sr2' where tb2: tighten-poly-bounds p2 l2 r2 sr2 =
(l2',r2',sr2')
  by (cases rule: prod-cases3, auto)
  from False le tb1 tb2 have l: ?l = compare-1 p1 p2 l1' r1' sr1' l2' r2'
sr2' unfolding_simps
  by auto
  from tighten-poly-bounds[OF tb1 ur(1) pc(1) sr(1)]
  have rc1: root-cond (p1, l1', r1') (the-unique-root (p1, l1, r1))
  and bnd1: l1 ≤ l1' l1' ≤ r1' r1' ≤ r1 and d1: r1' - l1' = (r1 - l1) /
2
  and sr1: sr1' = sgn (ipoly p1 r1') by auto
  from pc have p1 ≠ 0 p2 ≠ 0 by auto

```

```

from unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(1) rc1 bnd1(1,3)] xy ur this
have ur1: unique-root (p1, l1', r1') and x: x = the-unique-root (p1, l1',
r1') by (auto intro!: the-unique-root-eqI)
from tighten-poly-bounds[OF tb2 ur(2) pc(2) sr(2)]
have rc2: root-cond (p2, l2', r2') (the-unique-root (p2, l2, r2))
and bnd2: l2 ≤ l2' l2' ≤ r2' r2' ≤ r2 and d2: r2' - l2' = (r2 - l2) /
2
and sr2: sr2' = sgn (ipoly p2 r2') by auto
from unique-root-sub-interval[OF ur(2) rc2 bnd2(1,3)] xy ur pc
have ur2: unique-root (p2, l2', r2') and y: y = the-unique-root (p2, l2',
r2') by auto
define d' where d' = d/2
have d': d' = r1' - l1' + (r2' - l2') unfolding d'-def d d1 d2 by (simp
add: field-simps)
have d'0: d' ≥ 0 using bnd1 bnd2 unfolding d' by auto
have dd: d - d' = d/2 unfolding d'-def by simp
have abs (x - y) ≤ 2 * ?r d
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ¬ ?thesis
hence lt: 2 * ?r d < abs (x - y) by auto
have r1 - l1 ≤ d r2 - l2 ≤ d unfolding d using bnd1 bnd2 by auto
from this[folded of-rat-less-eq[where 'a = real]] lt
have ?r (r1 - l1) < abs (x - y) / 2 ?r (r2 - l2) < abs (x - y) / 2
and dd: ?r r1 - ?r l1 ≤ ?r d ?r r2 - ?r l2 ≤ ?r d by (auto simp:
of-rat-diff)
from le have r1 ≥ l2 by auto hence r1l2: ?r r1 ≥ ?r l2 unfolding
of-rat-less-eq by auto
from False have r2 ≥ l1 by auto hence r2l1: ?r r2 ≥ ?r l1 unfolding
of-rat-less-eq by auto
show False
proof (cases x ≤ y)
case True
from urx(1-2) dd(1) have ?r r1 ≤ x + ?r d by auto
with r1l2 have ?r l2 ≤ x + ?r d by auto
with True lt ury(2) dd(2) show False by auto
next
case False
from ury(1-2) dd(2) have ?r r2 ≤ y + ?r d by auto
with r2l1 have ?r l1 ≤ y + ?r d by auto
with False lt urx(2) dd(1) show False by auto
qed
qed
hence dd': delta-gt delta (?r d) (?r d')
unfolding delta-gt-def delta-def using dd by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
show ?thesis unfolding l
by (rule IH[OF - d' ur1 ur2 x y sr1 sr2], insert d'0 dd', auto)
qed
qed
qed

```

```

}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
end

```

```

fun real-alg-1 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-1 where
  real-alg-1 (Rational r) = of-rat-1 r
| real-alg-1 (Irrational n rai) = rai

```

```

lemma real-alg-1: real-of-1 (real-alg-1 x) = real-of-2 x
by (cases x, auto simp: of-rat-1)

```

```

definition root-2 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  root-2 n x = root-1 n (real-alg-1 x)

```

```

lemma root-2: assumes invariant-2 x
shows real-of-2 (root-2 n x) = root n (real-of-2 x)
  invariant-2 (root-2 n x)
proof (atomize(full), cases x, goal-cases)
  case (1 y)
  from of-rat-1[of y] root-1[of of-rat-1 y n] assms 1 real-alg-2
  show ?case by (simp add: root-2-def)
next
  case (2 i rai)
  from root-1[of rai n] assms 2 real-alg-2
  show ?case by (auto simp: root-2-def)
qed

```

```

fun add-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  add-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = Rational (r + q)
| add-2 (Rational r) (Irrational n x) = Irrational n (add-rat-1 r x)
| add-2 (Irrational n x) (Rational q) = Irrational n (add-rat-1 q x)
| add-2 (Irrational n x) (Irrational m y) = add-1 x y

```

```

lemma add-2: assumes x: invariant-2 x and y: invariant-2 y
shows invariant-2 (add-2 x y) (is ?g1)
  and real-of-2 (add-2 x y) = real-of-2 x + real-of-2 y (is ?g2)
using assms add-rat-1 add-1
by (atomize (full), (cases x; cases y), auto simp: hom-distrib)

```

```

fun mult-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 where
  mult-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = Rational (r * q)
| mult-2 (Rational r) (Irrational n y) = mult-rat-1 r y
| mult-2 (Irrational n x) (Rational q) = mult-rat-1 q x
| mult-2 (Irrational n x) (Irrational m y) = mult-1 x y

```

```

lemma mult-2: assumes invariant-2 x invariant-2 y

```

```

shows real-of-2 (mult-2 x y) = real-of-2 x * real-of-2 y
invariant-2 (mult-2 x y)
using assms
by (atomize(full), (cases x; cases y; auto simp: mult-rat-1 mult-1 hom-distrib))

fun to-rat-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  rat option where
  to-rat-2 (Rational r) = Some r
| to-rat-2 (Irrational n rai) = None

lemma to-rat-2: assumes rc: invariant-2 x
shows to-rat-2 x = (if real-of-2 x  $\in$   $\mathbf{Q}$  then Some (THE q. real-of-2 x = of-rat q) else None)
proof (cases x)
  case (Irrational n rai)
    from real-of-2-Irrational[OF rc[unfolded this]] show ?thesis
    unfolding Irrational Rats-def by auto
qed simp

fun equal-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  equal-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = (r = q)
| equal-2 (Irrational n (p,-)) (Irrational m (q,-)) = (p = q  $\wedge$  n = m)
| equal-2 (Rational r) (Irrational - yy) = False
| equal-2 (Irrational - xx) (Rational q) = False

lemma equal-2[simp]: assumes rc: invariant-2 x invariant-2 y
shows equal-2 x y = (real-of-2 x = real-of-2 y)
using info-2[OF rc]
by (cases x; cases y, auto)

fun compare-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  order where
  compare-2 (Rational r) (Rational q) = (compare r q)
| compare-2 (Irrational n (p,l,r)) (Irrational m (q,l',r')) = (if p = q  $\wedge$  n = m then
Eq
  else compare-1 p q l r (sgn (ipoly p r)) l' r' (sgn (ipoly q r')))
| compare-2 (Rational r) (Irrational - xx) = (compare-rat-1 r xx)
| compare-2 (Irrational - xx) (Rational r) = (invert-order (compare-rat-1 r xx))

lemma compare-2: assumes rc: invariant-2 x invariant-2 y
shows compare-2 x y = compare (real-of-2 x) (real-of-2 y)
proof (cases x)
  case (Rational r) note xx = this
show ?thesis
proof (cases y)
  case (Rational q) note yy = this
show ?thesis unfolding xx yy by (simp add: compare-rat-def compare-real-def
comparator-of-def of-rat-less)
next
  case (Irrational n yy) note yy = this
from compare-rat-1 rc

```

```

    show ?thesis unfolding xx yy by (simp add: of-rat-1)
qed
next
case (Irrational n xx) note xx = this
show ?thesis
proof (cases y)
  case (Rational q) note yy = this
  from compare-rat-1 rc
  show ?thesis unfolding xx yy by simp
next
case (Irrational m yy) note yy = this
obtain p l r where xxx: xx = (p,l,r) by (cases xx)
obtain q l' r' where yyy: yy = (q,l',r') by (cases yy)
note rc = rc[unfolded xx xxx yy yyy]
from rc have I: invariant-1-2 (p,l,r) invariant-1-2 (q,l',r') by auto
then have unique-root (p,l,r) unique-root (q,l',r') poly-cond2 p poly-cond2 q
by auto
from compare-1[OF this - refl refl]
show ?thesis using equal-2[OF rc] unfolding xx xxx yy yyy by simp
qed
qed

```

```

fun sgn-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  sgn-2 (Rational r) = sgn r
| sgn-2 (Irrational n rai) = sgn-1 rai

```

```

lemma sgn-2: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  real-of-rat (sgn-2 x) = sgn (real-of-2 x)
  using sgn-1 by (cases x, auto simp: real-of-rat-sgn)

```

```

fun floor-2 :: real-alg-2  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  floor-2 (Rational r) = floor r
| floor-2 (Irrational n rai) = floor-1 rai

```

```

lemma floor-2: invariant-2 x  $\implies$  floor-2 x = floor (real-of-2 x)
  by (cases x, auto simp: floor-1)

```

11.2.14 Definitions and Algorithms on Type with Invariant

```

lift-definition of-rat-3 :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3 is of-rat-2
  by (auto simp: of-rat-2)

```

```

lemma of-rat-3: real-of-3 (of-rat-3 x) = of-rat x
  by (transfer, auto simp: of-rat-2)

```

```

lift-definition root-3 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-3 is root-2
  by (auto simp: root-2)

```

lemma *root-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{root-3 } n \ x) = \text{root } n \ (\text{real-of-3 } x)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: root-2*)

lift-definition *equal-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is** *equal-2* .

lemma *equal-3*: $\text{equal-3 } x \ y = (\text{real-of-3 } x = \text{real-of-3 } y)$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lift-definition *compare-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{order}$ **is** *compare-2* .

lemma *compare-3*: $\text{compare-3 } x \ y = (\text{compare } (\text{real-of-3 } x) \ (\text{real-of-3 } y))$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: compare-2*)

lift-definition *add-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3}$ **is** *add-2*
by (*auto simp: add-2*)

lemma *add-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{add-3 } x \ y) = \text{real-of-3 } x + \text{real-of-3 } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: add-2*)

lift-definition *mult-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg-3}$ **is** *mult-2*
by (*auto simp: mult-2*)

lemma *mult-3*: $\text{real-of-3 } (\text{mult-3 } x \ y) = \text{real-of-3 } x * \text{real-of-3 } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: mult-2*)

lift-definition *sgn-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$ **is** *sgn-2* .

lemma *sgn-3*: $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{sgn-3 } x) = \text{sgn } (\text{real-of-3 } x)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: sgn-2*)

lift-definition *to-rat-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{rat option}$ **is** *to-rat-2* .

lemma *to-rat-3*: $\text{to-rat-3 } x =$
(*if* $\text{real-of-3 } x \in \mathbb{Q}$ *then* $\text{Some } (\text{THE } q. \text{real-of-3 } x = \text{of-rat } q)$ *else* None)
by (*transfer*, *simp add: to-rat-2*)

lift-definition *floor-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **is** *floor-2* .

lemma *floor-3*: $\text{floor-3 } x = \text{floor } (\text{real-of-3 } x)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp: floor-2*)

lift-definition *info-3* :: $\text{real-alg-3} \Rightarrow \text{rat} + \text{int poly} \times \text{nat}$ **is** *info-2* .

lemma *info-3-fun*: $\text{real-of-3 } x = \text{real-of-3 } y \Longrightarrow \text{info-3 } x = \text{info-3 } y$
by (*transfer*, *intro info-2-unique*, *auto*)

lift-definition *info-real-alg* :: *real-alg* \Rightarrow *rat* + *int poly* \times *nat* **is** *info-3*
by (*metis info-3-fun*)

lemma *info-real-alg*:

info-real-alg $x = \text{Inr } (p,n) \implies p \text{ represents } (\text{real-of } x) \wedge \text{card } \{y. y \leq \text{real-of } x$
 $\wedge \text{ipoly } p \ y = 0\} = n \wedge \text{irreducible } p$

info-real-alg $x = \text{Inl } q \implies \text{real-of } x = \text{of-rat } q$

proof (*atomize(full), transfer, transfer, goal-cases*)

case ($1 \ x \ p \ n \ q$)

from 1 **have** x : *invariant-2* x **by** *auto*

note *info* = *info-2-card*[*OF this*]

show *?case*

proof (*cases* x)

case *irr*: (*Irrational* $m \ rai$)

from *info(1)*[*of* $p \ n$]

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *irr* **by** (*cases* rai , *auto simp: poly-cond-def*)

qed (*insert 1 info, auto*)

qed

instantiation *real-alg* :: *plus*

begin

lift-definition *plus-real-alg* :: *real-alg* \Rightarrow *real-alg* \Rightarrow *real-alg* **is** *add-3*

by (*simp add: add-3*)

instance ..

end

lemma *plus-real-alg*: (*real-of* x) + (*real-of* y) = *real-of* ($x + y$)

by (*transfer, rule add-3[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *minus*

begin

definition *minus-real-alg* :: *real-alg* \Rightarrow *real-alg* \Rightarrow *real-alg* **where**

minus-real-alg $x \ y = x + (-y)$

instance ..

end

lemma *minus-real-alg*: (*real-of* x) - (*real-of* y) = *real-of* ($x - y$)

unfolding *minus-real-alg-def* *minus-real-def* *uminus-real-alg* *plus-real-alg* ..

lift-definition *of-rat-real-alg* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *real-alg* **is** *of-rat-3* .

lemma *of-rat-real-alg*: *real-of-rat* $x = \text{real-of } (\text{of-rat-real-alg } x)$

by (*transfer, rule of-rat-3[symmetric]*)

instantiation *real-alg* :: *zero*

```

begin
definition zero-real-alg :: real-alg where zero-real-alg  $\equiv$  of-rat-real-alg 0
instance ..
end

lemma zero-real-alg: 0 = real-of 0
  unfolding zero-real-alg-def by (simp add: of-rat-real-alg[symmetric])

instantiation real-alg :: one
begin
definition one-real-alg :: real-alg where one-real-alg  $\equiv$  of-rat-real-alg 1
instance ..
end

lemma one-real-alg: 1 = real-of 1
  unfolding one-real-alg-def by (simp add: of-rat-real-alg[symmetric])

instantiation real-alg :: times
begin
lift-definition times-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg is mult-3
  by (simp add: mult-3)
instance ..
end

lemma times-real-alg: (real-of x) * (real-of y) = real-of (x * y)
  by (transfer, rule mult-3[symmetric])

instantiation real-alg :: inverse
begin
lift-definition inverse-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg is inverse-3
  by (simp add: inverse-3)
definition divide-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  divide-real-alg x y = x * inverse y
instance ..
end

lemma inverse-real-alg: inverse (real-of x) = real-of (inverse x)
  by (transfer, rule inverse-3[symmetric])

lemma divide-real-alg: (real-of x) / (real-of y) = real-of (x / y)
  unfolding divide-real-alg-def times-real-alg[symmetric] divide-real-def inverse-real-alg
  ..

instance real-alg :: ab-group-add
  apply intro-classes

```



```

apply (transfer, unfold add-3, force)
apply (unfold zero-real-alg-def, transfer, unfold add-3 of-rat-3, force)
apply (transfer, unfold add-3 of-rat-3, force)
apply (transfer, unfold add-3 uminus-3 of-rat-3, force)
apply (unfold minus-real-alg-def, force)
done

```

```

instance real-alg :: field
apply intro-classes
apply (transfer, unfold mult-3, force)
apply (transfer, unfold mult-3, force)
apply (unfold one-real-alg-def, transfer, unfold mult-3 of-rat-3, force)
apply (transfer, unfold mult-3 add-3, force simp: field-simps)
apply (unfold zero-real-alg-def, transfer, unfold of-rat-3, force)
apply (transfer, unfold mult-3 inverse-3 of-rat-3, force simp: field-simps)
apply (unfold divide-real-alg-def, force)
apply (transfer, unfold inverse-3 of-rat-3, force)
done

```

```

instance real-alg :: numeral ..

```

```

lift-definition root-real-alg :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg is root-3
by (simp add: root-3)

```

```

lemma root-real-alg: root n (real-of x) = real-of (root-real-alg n x)
by (transfer, rule root-3[symmetric])

```

```

lift-definition sgn-real-alg-rat :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  rat is sgn-3
by (insert sgn-3, metis to-rat-of-rat)

```

```

lemma sgn-real-alg-rat: real-of-rat (sgn-real-alg-rat x) = sgn (real-of x)
by (transfer, auto simp: sgn-3)

```

```

instantiation real-alg :: sgn
begin
definition sgn-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg where
  sgn-real-alg x = of-rat-real-alg (sgn-real-alg-rat x)
instance ..
end

```

```

lemma sgn-real-alg: sgn (real-of x) = real-of (sgn x)
unfolding sgn-real-alg-def of-rat-real-alg[symmetric]
by (transfer, simp add: sgn-3)

```

```

instantiation real-alg :: equal
begin
lift-definition equal-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool is equal-3
  by (simp add: equal-3)
instance
proof
  fix x y :: real-alg
  show equal-class.equal x y = (x = y)
    by (transfer, simp add: equal-3)
qed
end

lemma equal-real-alg: HOL.equal (real-of x) (real-of y) = (x = y)
  unfolding equal-real-def by (transfer, auto)

instantiation real-alg :: ord
begin

definition less-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [code del]: less-real-alg x y = (real-of x < real-of y)

definition less-eq-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [code del]: less-eq-real-alg x y = (real-of x  $\leq$  real-of y)

instance ..
end

lemma less-real-alg: less (real-of x) (real-of y) = (x < y) unfolding less-real-alg-def
..
lemma less-eq-real-alg: less-eq (real-of x) (real-of y) = (x  $\leq$  y) unfolding less-eq-real-alg-def
..

instantiation real-alg :: compare-order
begin

lift-definition compare-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  order is compare-3
  by (simp add: compare-3)

lemma compare-real-alg: compare (real-of x) (real-of y) = (compare x y)
  by (transfer, simp add: compare-3)

instance
proof (intro-classes, unfold compare-real-alg[symmetric, abs-def])
  show le-of-comp ( $\lambda x y. compare$  (real-of x) (real-of y)) = ( $\leq$ )
    by (intro ext, auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def le-of-comp-def less-eq-real-alg-def)
  show lt-of-comp ( $\lambda x y. compare$  (real-of x) (real-of y)) = (<)
    by (intro ext, auto simp: compare-real-def comparator-of-def lt-of-comp-def)

```

```

less-real-alg-def)
  show comparator ( $\lambda x y. compare (real-of x) (real-of y)$ )
    unfolding comparator-def
  proof (intro conjI impI allI)
    fix  $x y z :: real-alg$ 
    let  $?r = real-of$ 
    note  $rc = comparator-compare$ [where 'a = real, unfolded comparator-def]
    from  $rc$  show invert-order ( $compare (?r x) (?r y) = compare (?r y) (?r x)$ )
  by blast
    from  $rc$  show  $compare (?r x) (?r y) = Lt \implies compare (?r y) (?r z) = Lt \implies$ 
 $compare (?r x) (?r z) = Lt$  by blast
    assume  $compare (?r x) (?r y) = Eq$ 
    with  $rc$  have  $?r x = ?r y$  by blast
    thus  $x = y$  unfolding real-of-inj .
  qed
qed
end

```

```

lemma less-eq-real-alg-code[code]:
  ( $less-eq :: real-alg \Rightarrow real-alg \Rightarrow bool$ ) = le-of-comp compare
  ( $less :: real-alg \Rightarrow real-alg \Rightarrow bool$ ) = lt-of-comp compare
  by (rule ord-defs(1)[symmetric], rule ord-defs(2)[symmetric])

```

```

instantiation real-alg :: abs
begin

```

```

definition abs-real-alg ::  $real-alg \Rightarrow real-alg$  where
   $abs-real-alg x = (if real-of x < 0 then uminus x else x)$ 
instance ..
end

```

```

lemma abs-real-alg:  $abs (real-of x) = real-of (abs x)$ 
  unfolding abs-real-alg-def abs-real-def if-distrib
  by (auto simp: uminus-real-alg)

```

```

lemma sgn-real-alg-sound:  $sgn x = (if x = 0 then 0 else if 0 < real-of x then 1$ 
 $else - 1)$ 
  (is - = ?r)
proof -
  have  $real-of (sgn x) = sgn (real-of x)$  by (simp add: sgn-real-alg)
  also have  $\dots = real-of ?r$  unfolding sgn-real-def if-distrib
  by (auto simp: less-real-alg-def
    zero-real-alg-def one-real-alg-def of-rat-real-alg[symmetric] equal-real-alg[symmetric]
    equal-real-def uminus-real-alg[symmetric])
  finally show  $sgn x = ?r$  unfolding equal-real-alg[symmetric] equal-real-def by
simp
qed

```

```

lemma real-of-of-int:  $real-of-rat (rat-of-int z) = real-of (of-int z)$ 

```

```

proof (cases  $z \geq 0$ )
  case True
    define  $n$  where  $n = \text{nat } z$ 
    from True have  $z: z = \text{int } n$  unfolding  $n\text{-def}$  by simp
    show ?thesis unfolding  $z$ 
      by (induct  $n$ , auto simp: zero-real-alg plus-real-alg[symmetric] one-real-alg
hom-distrib)
  next
    case False
    define  $n$  where  $n = \text{nat } (-z)$ 
    from False have  $z: z = - \text{int } n$  unfolding  $n\text{-def}$  by simp
    show ?thesis unfolding  $z$ 
      by (induct  $n$ , auto simp: zero-real-alg plus-real-alg[symmetric] one-real-alg uni-
minus-real-alg[symmetric]
minus-real-alg[symmetric] hom-distrib)
qed

```

```

instance real-alg :: linordered-field
  apply standard
    apply (unfold less-eq-real-alg-def plus-real-alg[symmetric], force)
    apply (unfold abs-real-alg-def less-real-alg-def zero-real-alg[symmetric], rule refl)
    apply (unfold less-real-alg-def times-real-alg[symmetric], force)
    apply (rule sgn-real-alg-sound)
  done

```

```

instantiation real-alg :: floor-ceiling
begin
lift-definition floor-real-alg :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  int is floor-3
  by (auto simp: floor-3)

```

```

lemma floor-real-alg: floor (real-of  $x$ ) = floor  $x$ 
  by (transfer, auto simp: floor-3)

```

```

instance
proof
  fix  $x :: \text{real-alg}$ 
  show of-int  $\lfloor x \rfloor \leq x \wedge x < \text{of-int } (\lfloor x \rfloor + 1)$  unfolding floor-real-alg[symmetric]
    using floor-correct[of real-of x] unfolding less-eq-real-alg-def less-real-alg-def
real-of-of-int[symmetric] by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  hence  $x \leq \text{of-int } (\lfloor x \rfloor + 1)$  by auto
  thus  $\exists z. x \leq \text{of-int } z$  by blast
qed
end

```

```

instantiation real-alg ::
  {unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
begin

```

```

definition [simp]: normalize-real-alg = (normalize-field :: real-alg  $\Rightarrow$  -)

```

```

definition [simp]: unit-factor-real-alg = (unit-factor-field :: real-alg ⇒ -)
definition [simp]: modulo-real-alg = (mod-field :: real-alg ⇒ -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-real-alg = (euclidean-size-field :: real-alg ⇒ -)
definition [simp]: division-segment (x :: real-alg) = 1

instance
  by standard
    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

end

instantiation real-alg :: euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

definition gcd-real-alg :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg where
  gcd-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition lcm-real-alg :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg where
  lcm-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition Gcd-real-alg :: real-alg set ⇒ real-alg where
  Gcd-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition Lcm-real-alg :: real-alg set ⇒ real-alg where
  Lcm-real-alg = Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-real-alg-def lcm-real-alg-def Gcd-real-alg-def
  Lcm-real-alg-def)

end

instance real-alg :: field-gcd ..

definition min-int-poly-real-alg :: real-alg ⇒ int poly where
  min-int-poly-real-alg x = (case info-real-alg x of Inl r ⇒ poly-rat r | Inr (p,-) ⇒
  p)

lemma min-int-poly-real-alg-real-of: min-int-poly-real-alg x = min-int-poly (real-of
  x)
proof (cases info-real-alg x)
  case (Inl r)
    show ?thesis unfolding info-real-alg(2)[OF Inl] min-int-poly-real-alg-def Inl
    by (simp add: min-int-poly-of-rat)
  next
    case (Inr pair)
    then obtain p n where Inr: info-real-alg x = Inr (p,n) by (cases pair, auto)
    hence poly-cond p by (transfer, transfer, auto simp: info-2-card)
    hence min-int-poly (real-of x) = p using info-real-alg(1)[OF Inr]
    by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto)
    thus ?thesis unfolding min-int-poly-real-alg-def Inr by simp
qed

```

lemma *min-int-poly-real-code*: $\text{min-int-poly-real (real-of } x) = \text{min-int-poly-real-alg } x$

by (*simp add: min-int-poly-real-alg-real-of*)

lemma *min-int-poly-real-of*: $\text{min-int-poly (real-of } x) = \text{min-int-poly } x$

proof (*rule min-int-poly-unique[OF - min-int-poly-irreducible lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos]*)

show *min-int-poly x represents real-of x oops*

definition *real-alg-of-real* :: $\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real-alg}$ **where**

real-alg-of-real x = (if ($\exists y. x = \text{real-of } y$) then (THE y. $x = \text{real-of } y$) else 0)

lemma *real-alg-of-real-code*[code]: $\text{real-alg-of-real (real-of } x) = x$

using *real-of-inj unfolding real-alg-of-real-def* **by** *auto*

lift-definition *to-rat-real-alg-main* :: $\text{real-alg} \Rightarrow \text{rat option}$ **is** *to-rat-3*

by (*simp add: to-rat-3*)

lemma *to-rat-real-alg-main*: *to-rat-real-alg-main x = (if real-of x $\in \mathbb{Q}$ then*

Some (THE q. $\text{real-of } x = \text{of-rat } q$) else None)

by (*transfer, simp add: to-rat-3*)

definition *to-rat-real-alg* :: $\text{real-alg} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$ **where**

to-rat-real-alg x = (case to-rat-real-alg-main x of Some q \Rightarrow q | None \Rightarrow 0)

definition *is-rat-real-alg* :: $\text{real-alg} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

is-rat-real-alg x = (case to-rat-real-alg-main x of Some q \Rightarrow True | None \Rightarrow False)

lemma *is-rat-real-alg*: $\text{is-rat (real-of } x) = (\text{is-rat-real-alg } x)$

unfolding *is-rat-real-alg-def is-rat to-rat-real-alg-main* **by** *auto*

lemma *to-rat-real-alg*: $\text{to-rat (real-of } x) = (\text{to-rat-real-alg } x)$

unfolding *to-rat to-rat-real-alg-def to-rat-real-alg-main* **by** *auto*

lemma *algebraic-real-code*[code]: $\text{algebraic-real (real-of } x) = \text{True}$

proof (*cases info-real-alg x*)

case (*Inl r*)

show *?thesis* **using** *info-real-alg(2)[OF Inl]* **by** (*auto simp: algebraic-of-rat*)

next

case (*Inr pair*)

then obtain *p n* **where** *Inr: info-real-alg x = Inr (p,n)* **by** (*cases pair, auto*)

from *info-real-alg(1)[OF Inr]* **have** *p represents (real-of x)* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: algebraic-altdef-ipoly*)

qed

11.3 Real Algebraic Numbers as Implementation for Real Numbers

lemmas *real-alg-code-eqns* =

one-real-alg
zero-real-alg
uminus-real-alg
root-real-alg
minus-real-alg
plus-real-alg
times-real-alg
inverse-real-alg
divide-real-alg
equal-real-alg
less-real-alg
less-eq-real-alg
compare-real-alg
sgn-real-alg
abs-real-alg
floor-real-alg
is-rat-real-alg
to-rat-real-alg
min-int-poly-real-code

code-datatype *real-of*

declare [[*code drop*:

plus :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real*
uminus :: *real* ⇒ *real*
minus :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real*
times :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real*
inverse :: *real* ⇒ *real*
divide :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real*
floor :: *real* ⇒ *int*
HOL.equal :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *bool*
compare :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *order*
less-eq :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *bool*
less :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *bool*
0 :: *real*
1 :: *real*
sgn :: *real* ⇒ *real*
abs :: *real* ⇒ *real*
min-int-poly-real
root]]

declare *real-alg-code-eqns* [*code equation*]

lemma *Ratreal-code*[*code*]:

Ratreal = *real-of* ◦ *of-rat-real-alg*
by (*transfer*, *transfer*) (*simp add: fun-eq-iff of-rat-2*)

```

lemma real-of-post[code-post]: real-of (Real-Alg-Quotient (Real-Alg-Invariant (Rational x))) = of-rat x
proof (transfer)
  fix x
  show real-of-3 (Real-Alg-Invariant (Rational x)) = real-of-rat x
    by (simp add: Real-Alg-Invariant-inverse real-of-3.rep-eq)
qed

end

```

12 Real Roots

This theory contains an algorithm to determine the set of real roots of a rational polynomial. For polynomials with real coefficients, we refer to the AFP entry "Factor-Algebraic-Polynomial".

```

theory Real-Roots
  imports
    Cauchy-Root-Bound
    Real-Algebraic-Numbers
  begin

  hide-const (open) UnivPoly.coeff
  hide-const (open) Module.smult

  partial-function (tailrec) roots-of-2-main ::
    int poly  $\Rightarrow$  root-info  $\Rightarrow$  (rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  (rat  $\times$  rat)list  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 list  $\Rightarrow$ 
    real-alg-2 list where
    [code]: roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs rais = (case lrs of Nil  $\Rightarrow$  rais
    | (l,r)  $\#$  lrs  $\Rightarrow$  let c = cr l r in
      if c = 0 then roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs rais
      else if c = 1 then roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (real-alg-2'' ri p l r # rais)
      else let m = (l + r) / 2 in roots-of-2-main p ri cr ((m,r) # (l,m) # lrs) rais)

  definition roots-of-2-irr :: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  real-alg-2 list where
    roots-of-2-irr p = (if degree p = 1
      then [Rational (Rat.Fract (- coeff p 0) (coeff p 1))] else
      let ri = root-info p;
        cr = root-info.l-r ri;
        B = root-bound p
      in (roots-of-2-main p ri cr [(-B,B)] []))

  fun pairwise-disjoint :: 'a set list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    pairwise-disjoint [] = True
    | pairwise-disjoint (x # xs) = ((x  $\cap$  ( $\bigcup$  y  $\in$  set xs. y) = {})  $\wedge$  pairwise-disjoint xs)

  lemma roots-of-2-irr: assumes pc: poly-cond p and deg: degree p > 0

```



```

shows real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-irr p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0} (is ?one)
  Ball (set (roots-of-2-irr p)) invariant-2 (is ?two)
  distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr p)) (is ?three)
proof -
  note d = roots-of-2-irr-def
  from poly-condD[OF pc] have mon: lead-coeff p > 0 and irr: irreducible p by
auto
  let ?norm = real-alg-2'
  have ?one ∧ ?two ∧ ?three
  proof (cases degree p = 1)
    case True
      define c where c = coeff p 0
      define d where d = coeff p 1
      from True have rr: roots-of-2-irr p = [Rational (Rat.Fract (- c) (d))] un-
folding d d-def c-def by auto
      from degree1-coeffs[OF True]
      obtain p: p = [:c,d:] and d: d ≠ 0 unfolding c-def d-def
        by (metis True coeff-0 coeff-pCons-0 degree-pCons-0 lead-coeff-pCons(1))
      have *: real-of-int c + x * real-of-int d = 0 ⇒ x = - (real-of-int c / real-of-int
d) for x
        using d by (simp add: field-simps)
      show ?thesis unfolding rr using d * unfolding p using of-rat-1[of Rat.Fract
(- c) (d)]
        by (auto simp: Fract-of-int-quotient hom-distrib)
    next
      case False
      let ?r = real-of-rat
      let ?rp = map-poly ?r
      let ?rr = set (roots-of-2-irr p)
      define ri where ri = root-info p
      define cr where cr = root-info.l-r ri
      define bnds where bnds = [(-root-bound p, root-bound p)]
      define empty where empty = (Nil :: real-alg-2 list)
      have empty: Ball (set empty) invariant-2 ∧ distinct (map real-of-2 empty)
unfolding empty-def by auto
      from mon have p: p ≠ 0 by auto
      from root-info[OF irr deg] have ri: root-info-cond ri p unfolding ri-def .
      from False
      have rr: roots-of-2-irr p = roots-of-2-main p ri cr bnds empty
        unfolding d ri-def cr-def Let-def bnds-def empty-def by auto
      note root-bound = root-bound[OF refl deg]
      from root-bound(2)
      have bnds: ∧ l r. (l,r) ∈ set bnds ⇒ l ≤ r unfolding bnds-def by auto
      have ipoly p x = 0 ⇒ ?r (- root-bound p) ≤ x ∧ x ≤ ?r (root-bound p) for x
        using root-bound(1)[of x] by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
      hence rts: {x. ipoly p x = 0}
        = real-of-2 ' set empty ∪ {x. ∃ l r. root-cond (p,l,r) x ∧ (l,r) ∈ set bnds}
        unfolding empty-def bnds-def by (force simp: root-cond-def)
      define rts where rts lr = Collect (root-cond (p,lr)) for lr

```

```

have disj: pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set empty # map rts bnds)
  unfolding empty-def bnds-def by auto
from deg False have deg1: degree p > 1 by auto
define delta where delta = ipoly-root-delta p
note delta = ipoly-root-delta[OF p, folded delta-def]
define rel' where rel' = ({(x, y). 0 ≤ y ∧ delta-gt delta x y})-1
define mm where mm = (λbnds. mset (map (λ (l,r). ?r r - ?r l) bnds))
define rel where rel = inv-image (mult1 rel') mm
have wf: wf rel unfolding rel-def rel'-def
by (rule wf-inv-image[OF wf-mult1[OF SN-imp-wf[OF delta-gt-SN[OF delta(1)]]]])
let ?main = roots-of-2-main p ri cr
have real-of-2 ' set (?main bnds empty) =
  real-of-2 ' set empty ∪
  {x. ∃ l r. root-cond (p, l, r) x ∧ (l, r) ∈ set bnds} ∧
  Ball (set (?main bnds empty)) invariant-2 ∧ distinct (map real-of-2 (?main
bnds empty)) (is ?one' ∧ ?two' ∧ ?three')
  using empty bnds disj
proof (induct bnds arbitrary: empty rule: wf-induct[OF wf])
case (1 lrss rais)
note rais = 1(2)[rule-format]
note lrs = 1(3)
note disj = 1(4)
note IH = 1(1)[rule-format]
note simp = roots-of-2-main.simps[of p ri cr lrss rais]
show ?case
proof (cases lrss)
case Nil
with rais show ?thesis unfolding simp by auto
next
case (Cons lr lrs)
obtain l r where lr': lr = (l,r) by force
{
  fix lr'
  assume lt: ∧ l' r'. (l',r') ∈ set lr' ⇒
    l' ≤ r' ∧ delta-gt delta (?r r - ?r l) (?r r' - ?r l')
  have l: mm (lr' @ lrs) = mm lrs + mm lr' unfolding mm-def by (auto
simp: ac-simps)
  have r: mm lrss = mm lrs + {# ?r r - ?r l #} unfolding Cons lr'
rel-def mm-def
  by auto
  have (mm (lr' @ lrs), mm lrss) ∈ mult1 rel' unfolding l r mult1-def
proof (rule, unfold split, intro exI conjI, unfold add-mset-add-single[symmetric],
rule refl, rule refl, intro allI impI)
  fix d
  assume d ∈ # mm lr'
  then obtain l' r' where d: d = ?r r' - ?r l' and lr': (l',r') ∈ set lr'
  unfolding mm-def in-multiset-in-set by auto
  from lt[OF lr']
  show (d, ?r r - ?r l) ∈ rel' unfolding d rel'-def
}
}

```

```

    by (auto simp: of-rat-less-eq)
  qed
  hence (lr' @ lrs, lrss) ∈ rel unfolding rel-def by auto
} note rel = this
from rel[of Nil] have easy-rel: (lrs,lrss) ∈ rel by auto
define c where c = cr l r
from simp Cons lr' have simp: ?main lrss rais =
  (if c = 0 then ?main lrs rais else if c = 1 then
    ?main lrs (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais)
    else let m = (l + r) / 2 in ?main ((m, r) # (l, m) # lrs) rais)
  unfolding c-def simp Cons lr' using real-alg-2''[OF False] by auto
note lrs = lrs[unfolded Cons lr']
from lrs have lr: l ≤ r by auto
from root-info-condD(1)[OF ri lr, folded cr-def]
have c: c = card {x. root-cond (p,l,r) x} unfolding c-def by auto
let ?rt = λ lrs. {x. ∃ l r. root-cond (p, l, r) x ∧ (l, r) ∈ set lrs}
  have rts: ?rt lrss = ?rt lrs ∪ {x. root-cond (p,l,r) x} (is ?rt1 = ?rt2 ∪
?rt3)
  unfolding Cons lr' by auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases c = 0)
  case True
  with simp have simp: ?main lrss rais = ?main lrs rais by simp
  from disj have disj: pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set rais # map rts lrs)
    unfolding Cons by auto
  from finite-ipoly-roots[OF p] True[unfolded c] have empty: ?rt3 = {}
    unfolding root-cond-def[abs-def] split by simp
  with rts have rts: ?rt1 = ?rt2 by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding simp rts
    by (rule IH[OF easy-rel rais lrs disj], auto)
  next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases c = 1)
  case True
  let ?rai = real-alg-2' ri p l r
  from True simp have simp: ?main lrss rais = ?main lrs (?rai # rais)
by auto
  from card-1-Collect-ex1[OF c[symmetric, unfolded True]]
  have ur: unique-root (p,l,r) .
  from real-alg-2'[OF ur pc ri]
  have rai: invariant-2 ?rai real-of-2 ?rai = the-unique-root (p, l, r) by
auto
  with rais have rais: ∧ x. x ∈ set (?rai # rais) ⇒ invariant-2 x
  and dist: distinct (map real-of-2 rais) by auto
  have rt3: ?rt3 = {real-of-2 ?rai}
  using ur rai by (auto intro: the-unique-root-eqI theI')
  have real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (?rai # rais)) =
    real-of-2 ' set (?rai # rais) ∪ ?rt2 ∧

```

```

      Ball (set (roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (?rai # rais))) invariant-2 ∧
      distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-main p ri cr lrs (?rai # rais)))
      (is ?one ∧ ?two ∧ ?three)
    proof (rule IH[OF easy-rel, of ?rai # rais, OF conjI lrs])
      show Ball (set (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais)) invariant-2 using rais by
auto
      have real-of-2 (real-alg-2' ri p l r) ∉ set (map real-of-2 rais)
      using disj rt3 unfolding Cons lr' rts-def by auto
      thus distinct (map real-of-2 (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais)) using dist by
auto
      show pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set (real-alg-2' ri p l r # rais) #
map rts lrs)
      using disj rt3 unfolding Cons lr' rts-def by auto
    qed auto
    hence ?one ?two ?three by blast+
    show ?thesis unfolding simp rts rt3
      by (rule conjI[OF - conjI[OF <?two> <?three>]], unfold <?one>, auto)
  next
    case False
    let ?m = (l+r)/2
    let ?lrs = [(?m,r),(l,?m)] @ lrs
    from False <c ≠ 0> have simp: ?main lrss rais = ?main ?lrs rais
      unfolding simp by (auto simp: Let-def)
    from False <c ≠ 0> have c ≥ 2 by auto
      from delta(2)[OF this[unfolded c]] have delta: delta ≤ ?r (r - l) / 4
by auto
    have lrs: ∧ l r. (l,r) ∈ set ?lrs ⇒ l ≤ r
      using lr lrs by (fastforce simp: field-simps)
    have ?r ?m ∈ ℚ unfolding Rats-def by blast
    with poly-cond-degree-gt-1[OF pc deg1, of ?r ?m]
      have disj1: ?r ?m ∉ rts lr for lr unfolding rts-def root-cond-def by
auto
    have disj2: rts (?m, r) ∩ rts (l, ?m) = {} using disj1[of (l,?m)] disj1[of
(?m,r)]
      unfolding rts-def root-cond-def by auto
    have disj3: (rts (l,?m) ∪ rts (?m,r)) = rts (l,r)
      unfolding rts-def root-cond-def by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    have disj4: real-of-2 ' set rais ∩ rts (l,r) = {} using disj unfolding
Cons lr' by auto
    have disj: pairwise-disjoint (real-of-2 ' set rais # map rts [(?m, r), (l,
?m)] @ lrs)
      using disj disj2 disj3 disj4 by (auto simp: Cons lr')
    have (?lrs,lrss) ∈ rel
    proof (rule rel, intro conjI)
      fix l' r'
      assume mem: (l', r') ∈ set [(?m,r),(l,?m)]
      from mem lr show l' ≤ r' by auto
      from mem have diff: ?r r' - ?r l' = (?r r - ?r l) / 2 by auto
      (metis eq-diff-eq minus-diff-eq mult-2-right of-rat-add of-rat-diff,

```

```

      metis of-rat-add of-rat-mult of-rat-numeral-eq)
    show delta-gt delta (?r r - ?r l) (?r r' - ?r l') unfolding diff
      delta-gt-def by (rule order.trans[OF delta], insert lr,
        auto simp: field-simps of-rat-diff of-rat-less-eq)
  qed
  note IH = IH[OF this, of rais, OF rais lrs disj]
  have real-of-2 ' set (?main ?lrs rais) =
    real-of-2 ' set rais  $\cup$  ?rt ?lrs  $\wedge$ 
    Ball (set (?main ?lrs rais)) invariant-2  $\wedge$  distinct (map real-of-2 (?main
?lrs rais))
    (is ?one  $\wedge$  ?two)
    by (rule IH)
  hence ?one ?two by blast+
  have cong:  $\bigwedge a b c. b = c \implies a \cup b = a \cup c$  by auto
  have id: ?rt ?lrs = ?rt lrs  $\cup$  ?rt [(?m,r),(l,?m)] by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding rts simp <?one> id
  proof (rule conjI[OF cong[OF cong] conjI])
    have  $\bigwedge x. \text{root-cond } (p,l,r) x = (\text{root-cond } (p,l,?m) x \vee \text{root-cond}$ 
(p,?m,r) x)
      unfolding root-cond-def by (auto simp:hom-distrib)
    hence id: Collect (root-cond (p,l,r)) = {x. (root-cond (p,l,?m) x  $\vee$ 
root-cond (p,?m,r) x)}
      by auto
    show ?rt [(?m,r),(l,?m)] = Collect (root-cond (p,l,r)) unfolding id
list.simps by blast
    show  $\forall a \in \text{set } (?main ?lrs \text{rais}). \text{invariant-2 } a$  using <?two> by auto
    show distinct (map real-of-2 (?main ?lrs rais)) using <?two> by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  hence idd: ?one' and cond: ?two' ?three' by blast+
  define res where res = roots-of-2-main p ri cr bnds empty
  have e: set empty = {} unfolding empty-def by auto
  from idd[folded res-def] e have idd: real-of-2 ' set res = {}  $\cup$  {x.  $\exists l r. \text{root-cond}$ 
(p, l, r) x  $\wedge$  (l, r)  $\in$  set bnds}
    by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding rr unfolding rts id e norm-def using cond
    unfolding res-def[symmetric] image-empty e idd[symmetric] by auto
  qed
  thus ?one ?two ?three by blast+
  qed

definition roots-of-2 :: int poly  $\implies$  real-alg-2 list where
  roots-of-2 p = concat (map roots-of-2-irr
    (factors-of-int-poly p))

```

```

lemma roots-of-2:
  shows  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{real-of-2 } \text{' set (roots-of-2 } p) = \{x. \text{ ipoly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
    Ball (set (roots-of-2 } p)) invariant-2
    distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2 } p))
proof -
  let ?rr = roots-of-2 } p
  note d = roots-of-2-def
  note frp1 = factors-of-int-poly
  {
    fix q r
    assume  $q \in \text{set } ?rr$ 
    then obtain s where
      s:  $s \in \text{set (factors-of-int-poly } p)$  and
      q:  $q \in \text{set (roots-of-2-irr } s)$ 
      unfolding d by auto
    from frp1(1)[OF refl s] have poly-cond s degree  $s > 0$  by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
    from roots-of-2-irr[OF this] q
    have invariant-2 q by auto
  }
  thus Ball (set ?rr) invariant-2 by auto
  {
    assume  $p: p \neq 0$ 
    have real-of-2 ' set ?rr = ( $\bigcup ((\lambda p. \text{real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-irr } p)) \text{' (set (factors-of-int-poly } p))))$ 
      (is - = ?rrr)
      unfolding d set-concat set-map by auto
    also have ... =  $\{x. \text{ ipoly } p \ x = 0\}$ 
    proof -
      {
        fix x
        assume  $x \in ?rrr$ 
        then obtain q s where
          s:  $s \in \text{set (factors-of-int-poly } p)$  and
          q:  $q \in \text{set (roots-of-2-irr } s)$  and
          x:  $x = \text{real-of-2 } q$  by auto
        from frp1(1)[OF refl s] have s0:  $s \neq 0$  and pt: poly-cond s degree  $s > 0$ 
          by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
        from roots-of-2-irr[OF pt] q have rt: ipoly s x = 0 unfolding x by auto
        from frp1(2)[OF refl p, of x] rt s have rt: ipoly p x = 0 by auto
      }
    moreover
      {
        fix x :: real
        assume rt: ipoly p x = 0
        from rt frp1(2)[OF refl p, of x] obtain s where s:  $s \in \text{set (factors-of-int-poly } p)$ 
          and rt: ipoly s x = 0 by auto
        from frp1(1)[OF refl s] have s0:  $s \neq 0$  and ty: poly-cond s degree  $s > 0$ 
          by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
      }
  }

```

```

    from roots-of-2-irr(1)[OF ty] rt obtain q where
      q: q ∈ set (roots-of-2-irr s) and
      x: x = real-of-2 q by blast
    have x ∈ ?rrr unfolding x using q s by auto
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
finally show real-of-2 ‘ set ?rr = {x. ipoly p x = 0} by auto
}
show distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2 p))
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    from factors-of-int-poly-const[of 0] True show ?thesis unfolding roots-of-2-def
  by auto
next
  case p: False
  note frp1 = frp1[OF refl]
  let ?fp = factors-of-int-poly p
  let ?cc = concat (map roots-of-2-irr ?fp)
  show ?thesis unfolding roots-of-2-def distinct-conv-nth length-map
  proof (intro allI impI notI)
    fix i j
    assume ij: i < length ?cc j < length ?cc i ≠ j and id: map real-of-2 ?cc ! i
    = map real-of-2 ?cc ! j
    from ij id have id: real-of-2 (?cc ! i) = real-of-2 (?cc ! j) by auto
    from nth-concat-diff[OF ij, unfolded length-map] obtain j1 k1 j2 k2 where
      *: (j1,k1) ≠ (j2,k2)
      j1 < length ?fp j2 < length ?fp and
      k1 < length (map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j1)
      k2 < length (map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j2)
      ?cc ! i = map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j1 ! k1
      ?cc ! j = map roots-of-2-irr ?fp ! j2 ! k2 by blast
    hence **: k1 < length (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j1))
      k2 < length (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2))
      ?cc ! i = roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j1) ! k1
      ?cc ! j = roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2) ! k2
    by auto
    from * have mem: ?fp ! j1 ∈ set ?fp ?fp ! j2 ∈ set ?fp by auto
    from frp1(1)[OF mem(1)] frp1(1)[OF mem(2)]
    have pc1: poly-cond (?fp ! j1) degree (?fp ! j1) > 0 and pc10: ?fp ! j1 ≠ 0
      and pc2: poly-cond (?fp ! j2) degree (?fp ! j2) > 0
      by (auto simp: poly-cond-def)
    show False
  proof (cases j1 = j2)
    case True
      with * have neg: k1 ≠ k2 by auto
      from **[unfolded True] id *
      have map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)) ! k1 = real-of-2 (?cc ! j)
        map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)) ! k1 = real-of-2 (?cc ! j)

```

```

      by auto
    hence  $\neg$  distinct (map real-of-2 (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)))
      unfolding distinct-conv-nth using * ** True by auto
    with roots-of-2-irr(3)[OF pc2] show False by auto
  next
    case neq: False
  with frp1(4)[of p] * have neq: ?fp ! j1  $\neq$  ?fp ! j2 unfolding distinct-conv-nth
by auto
  let ?x = real-of-2 (?cc ! i)
  define x where x = ?x
  from ** have x  $\in$  real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j1)) unfolding x-def
by auto
  with roots-of-2-irr(1)[OF pc1] have x1: ipoly (?fp ! j1) x = 0 by auto
  from ** id have x  $\in$  real-of-2 ' set (roots-of-2-irr (?fp ! j2)) unfolding
x-def
  by (metis image-eqI nth-mem)
  with roots-of-2-irr(1)[OF pc2] have x2: ipoly (?fp ! j2) x = 0 by auto
  have ipoly p x = 0 using x1 mem unfolding roots-of-2-def by (metis
frp1(2) p)
  from frp1(3)[OF p this] x1 x2 neq mem show False by blast
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lift-definition (code-dt) roots-of-3 :: int poly \Rightarrow real-alg-3 list is roots-of-2
 by (insert roots-of-2, auto simp: list-all-iff)

lemma roots-of-3:
 shows $p \neq 0 \implies$ real-of-3 ' set (roots-of-3 p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
 distinct (map real-of-3 (roots-of-3 p))
proof –
 show $p \neq 0 \implies$ real-of-3 ' set (roots-of-3 p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
 by (transfer; intro roots-of-2, auto)
 show distinct (map real-of-3 (roots-of-3 p))
 by (transfer; insert roots-of-2, auto)
qed

lift-definition roots-of-real-alg :: int poly \Rightarrow real-alg list is roots-of-3 .

lemma roots-of-real-alg:
 $p \neq 0 \implies$ real-of ' set (roots-of-real-alg p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
 distinct (map real-of (roots-of-real-alg p))
proof –
 show $p \neq 0 \implies$ real-of ' set (roots-of-real-alg p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0}
 by (transfer', insert roots-of-3, auto)
 show distinct (map real-of (roots-of-real-alg p))
 by (transfer, insert roots-of-3(2), auto)
qed

definition *real-roots-of-int-poly* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *real list* **where**

real-roots-of-int-poly *p* = *map real-of (roots-of-real-alg p)*

definition *real-roots-of-rat-poly* :: *rat poly* \Rightarrow *real list* **where**

real-roots-of-rat-poly *p* = *map real-of (roots-of-real-alg (snd (rat-to-int-poly p)))*

abbreviation *rpoly* :: *rat poly* \Rightarrow '*a* :: *field-char-0* \Rightarrow '*a*

where *rpoly* *f* \equiv *poly (map-poly of-rat f)*

lemma *real-roots-of-int-poly*: *p* \neq 0 \implies *set (real-roots-of-int-poly p)* = {*x. ipoly p x = 0*}

distinct (real-roots-of-int-poly p)

unfolding *real-roots-of-int-poly-def* **using** *roots-of-real-alg[of p]* **by** *auto*

lemma *real-roots-of-rat-poly*: *p* \neq 0 \implies *set (real-roots-of-rat-poly p)* = {*x. rpoly p x = 0*}

distinct (real-roots-of-rat-poly p)

proof –

obtain *c q* **where** *cq: rat-to-int-poly p = (c,q)* **by** *force*

from *rat-to-int-poly[OF this]*

have *pq: p = smult (inverse (of-int c)) (of-int-poly q)*

and *c: c \neq 0* **by** *auto*

have *id: {x. rpoly p x = (0 :: real)}* = {*x. ipoly q x = 0*}

unfolding *pq* **by** (*simp add: c of-rat-of-int-poly hom-distrib*)

show *distinct (real-roots-of-rat-poly p)* **unfolding** *real-roots-of-rat-poly-def cq snd-conv*

using *roots-of-real-alg(2)[of q]* .

assume *p \neq 0*

with *pq c* **have** *q: q \neq 0* **by** *auto*

show *set (real-roots-of-rat-poly p)* = {*x. rpoly p x = 0*} **unfolding** *id*

unfolding *real-roots-of-rat-poly-def cq snd-conv* **using** *roots-of-real-alg(1)[OF q]*

by *auto*

qed

end

13 Complex Roots of Real Valued Polynomials

We provide conversion functions between polynomials over the real and the complex numbers, and prove that the complex roots of real-valued polynomial always come in conjugate pairs. We further show that also the order of the complex conjugate roots is identical.

As a consequence, we derive that every real-valued polynomial can be factored into real factors of degree at most 2, and we prove that every polynomial over the reals with odd degree has a real root.

```

theory Complex-Roots-Real-Poly
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
  Polynomial-Factorization.Order-Polynomial
  Polynomial-Factorization.Explicit-Roots
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly
begin

interpretation of-real-poly-hom: map-poly-idom-hom complex-of-real..

lemma real-poly-real-coeff: assumes set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows coeff p x  $\in \mathbb{R}$ 
proof -
  have coeff p x  $\in$  range (coeff p) by auto
  from this[unfolded range-coeff] assms show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma complex-conjugate-root:
  assumes real: set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and rt: poly p c = 0
  shows poly p (cnj c) = 0
proof -
  let ?c = cnj c
  {
    fix x
    have coeff p x  $\in \mathbb{R}$ 
      by (rule real-poly-real-coeff[OF real])
    hence cnj (coeff p x) = coeff p x by (cases coeff p x, auto)
  } note cnj-coeff = this
  have poly p ?c = poly ( $\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{ monom } (\text{coeff } p \ x) \ x$ ) ?c
    unfolding poly-as-sum-of-monoms ..
  also have ... = ( $\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{ coeff } p \ x * \text{cnj } (c \wedge x)$ )
    unfolding poly-sum poly-monom complex-cnj-power ..
  also have ... = ( $\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{cnj } (\text{coeff } p \ x * c \wedge x)$ )
    unfolding complex-cnj-mult cnj-coeff ..
  also have ... = cnj ( $\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \ x * c \wedge x$ )
    unfolding cnj-sum ..
  also have ( $\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \ x * c \wedge x$ ) =
    poly ( $\sum x \leq \text{degree } p. \text{ monom } (\text{coeff } p \ x) \ x$ ) c
    unfolding poly-sum poly-monom ..
  also have ... = 0 unfolding poly-as-sum-of-monoms rt ..
  also have cnj 0 = 0 by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

context
  fixes p :: complex poly
  assumes coeffs: set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
begin

```

lemma *map-poly-Re-poly*: **fixes** $x :: \text{real}$
shows $\text{poly} (\text{map-poly Re } p) x = \text{poly } p (\text{of-real } x)$
proof –
have $\text{id}: \text{map-poly} (\text{of-real } o \text{ Re}) p = p$
by (*rule map-poly-idI, insert coeffs, auto*)
show *?thesis unfolding arg-cong[OF id, of poly, symmetric]*
by (*subst map-poly-map-poly[symmetric], auto*)
qed

lemma *map-poly-Re-coeffs*:
 $\text{coeffs} (\text{map-poly Re } p) = \text{map Re} (\text{coeffs } p)$
proof (*rule coeffs-map-poly*)
have $\text{lead-coeff } p \in \text{range} (\text{coeff } p)$ **by** *auto*
hence $x: \text{lead-coeff } p \in \mathbb{R}$ **using** *coeffs* **by** (*auto simp: range-coeff*)
show $(\text{Re} (\text{lead-coeff } p) = 0) = (p = 0)$
using *of-real-Re[OF x]* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *map-poly-Re-0*: $\text{map-poly Re } p = 0 \implies p = 0$
using *map-poly-Re-coeffs* **by** *auto*

end

lemma *real-poly-add*:
assumes $\text{set} (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ set} (\text{coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set} (\text{coeffs } (p + q)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
proof –
define pp **where** $pp = \text{coeffs } p$
define qq **where** $qq = \text{coeffs } q$
show *?thesis using assms*
unfolding *coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs pp-def[symmetric] qq-def[symmetric]*
by (*induct pp qq rule: plus-coeffs.induct, auto simp: cCons-def*)
qed

lemma *real-poly-sum*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \text{set} (\text{coeffs } (f x)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set} (\text{coeffs } (\text{sum } f S)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
using *assms*
proof (*induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
case (*insert x S*)
hence $\text{id}: \text{sum } f (\text{insert } x S) = f x + \text{sum } f S$ **by** *auto*
show *?case unfolding id*
by (*rule real-poly-add[OF - insert(3)], insert insert, auto*)
qed *auto*

lemma *real-poly-smult*: **fixes** $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{real-algebra-1}\}$ *poly*
assumes $c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ set} (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{set} (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } c p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

using *assms* by (auto simp: coeffs-smult)

lemma *real-poly-pCons*:

assumes $c \in \mathbb{R}$ set (coeffs p) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

shows set (coeffs (pCons c p)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

using *assms* by (auto simp: cCons-def)

lemma *real-poly-mult*: fixes $p :: 'a :: \{idom, real-algebra-1\}$ poly

assumes p : set (coeffs p) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and q : set (coeffs q) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

shows set (coeffs ($p * q$)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ using p

proof (induct p)

case (pCons a p)

show ?case unfolding mult-pCons-left

by (intro real-poly-add real-poly-smult real-poly-pCons pCons(2) q ,
insert pCons(1,3), auto simp: cCons-def if-splits)

qed simp

lemma *real-poly-power*: fixes $p :: 'a :: \{idom, real-algebra-1\}$ poly

assumes p : set (coeffs p) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

shows set (coeffs ($p \wedge n$)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

proof (induct n)

case (Suc n)

from real-poly-mult[OF p this]

show ?case by simp

qed simp

lemma *real-poly-prod*: fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{idom, real-algebra-1\}$ poly

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies$ set (coeffs ($f x$)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

shows set (coeffs (prod f S)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

using *assms*

proof (induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct)

case (insert x S)

hence *id*: prod f (insert x S) = $f x * prod f S$ by auto

show ?case unfolding *id*

by (rule real-poly-mult[OF - insert(3)], insert insert, auto)

qed auto

lemma *real-poly-uminus*:

assumes set (coeffs p) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

shows set (coeffs ($-p$)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

using *assms* unfolding coeffs-uminus by auto

lemma *real-poly-minus*:

assumes set (coeffs p) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ set (coeffs q) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

shows set (coeffs ($p - q$)) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

using *assms* unfolding diff-conv-add-uminus

by (intro real-poly-uminus real-poly-add, auto)

```

lemma fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{real-field poly}$ 
  assumes  $p$ :  $\text{set (coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and  $*$ :  $\text{set (coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  shows  $\text{real-poly-div}$ :  $\text{set (coeffs (} q \text{ div } p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
    and  $\text{real-poly-mod}$ :  $\text{set (coeffs (} q \text{ mod } p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
proof ( $\text{atomize(full), insert } *, \text{ induct } q$ )
  case 0
  thus ? $\text{case}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
next
  case ( $\text{pCons } a \ q$ )
  from  $\text{pCons(1,3)}$  have  $a$ :  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $q$ :  $\text{set (coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  note  $\text{res} = \text{pCons}$ 
  show ? $\text{case}$ 
  proof ( $\text{cases } p = 0$ )
    case True
    with  $\text{res pCons(3)}$  show ? $\text{thesis}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  next
  case False
  from  $\text{pCons}$  have  $\text{IH}$ :  $\text{set (coeffs (} q \text{ div } p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$   $\text{set (coeffs (} q \text{ mod } p)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  by
 $\text{auto}$ 
  define  $c$  where  $c = \text{coeff (pCons } a \ (q \text{ mod } p)) (\text{degree } p) / \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p)$ 
  {
    have  $\text{coeff (pCons } a \ (q \text{ mod } p)) (\text{degree } p) \in \mathbb{R}$ 
      by ( $\text{rule real-poly-real-coeff, insert IH } a, \text{ intro real-poly-pCons}$ )
    moreover have  $\text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p) \in \mathbb{R}$ 
      by ( $\text{rule real-poly-real-coeff[OF } p]$ )
    ultimately have  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  unfolding  $c\text{-def}$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  } note  $c = \text{this}$ 
  from False
  have  $r$ :  $\text{pCons } a \ q \text{ div } p = \text{pCons } c \ (q \text{ div } p)$  and  $s$ :  $\text{pCons } a \ q \text{ mod } p = \text{pCons}$ 
 $a \ (q \text{ mod } p) - \text{smult } c \ p$ 
    unfolding  $c\text{-def div-pCons-eq mod-pCons-eq}$  by  $\text{simp-all}$ 
    show ? $\text{thesis}$  unfolding  $r \ s$  using  $a \ p \ c \ \text{IH}$  by ( $\text{intro conjI real-poly-pCons}$ 
 $\text{real-poly-minus real-poly-smult}$ )
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{real-poly-factor}$ : fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{real-field poly}$ 
  assumes  $\text{set (coeffs (} p * q)) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
     $\text{set (coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
     $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{set (coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
proof –
  have  $q = p * q \text{ div } p$  using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  hence  $\text{id}$ :  $\text{coeffs } q = \text{coeffs (} p * q \text{ div } p)$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  show ? $\text{thesis}$  unfolding  $\text{id}$ 
    by ( $\text{rule real-poly-div, insert assms, auto}$ )
qed

```

```

lemma complex-conjugate-order: assumes real: set (coeffs p)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  p  $\neq 0$ 
  shows order (cnj c) p = order c p
proof -
  define n where n = degree p
  have degree p  $\leq$  n unfolding n-def by auto
  thus ?thesis using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: p)
  case (0 p)
  {
    fix x
    have order x p  $\leq$  degree p
      by (rule order-degree[OF 0(3)])
    hence order x p = 0 using 0 by auto
  }
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc m p)
  note order = order[OF  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ ]
  let ?c = cnj c
  show ?case
proof (cases poly p c = 0)
  case True note rt1 = this
  from complex-conjugate-root[OF Suc(3) True]
  have rt2: poly p ?c = 0 .
  show ?thesis
proof (cases c  $\in \mathbb{R}$ )
  case True
  hence ?c = c by (cases c, auto)
  thus ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  hence neq: ?c  $\neq$  c by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
  let ?fac1 = [: -c, 1 :]
  let ?fac2 = [: -?c, 1 :]
  let ?fac = ?fac1 * ?fac2
  from rt1 have ?fac1 dvd p unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd .
  from this[unfolded dvd-def] obtain q where p: p = ?fac1 * q by auto
  from rt2[unfolded p poly-mult] neq have poly q ?c = 0 by auto
  hence ?fac2 dvd q unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd .
  from this[unfolded dvd-def] obtain r where q: q = ?fac2 * r by auto
  have p: p = ?fac * r unfolding p q by algebra
  from  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  have nz: ?fac1  $\neq 0$  ?fac2  $\neq 0$  ?fac  $\neq 0$  r  $\neq 0$  unfolding p
  by auto
  have id: ?fac = [: ?c * c, - (?c + c), 1 :] by simp
  have cfac: coeffs ?fac = [ ?c * c, - (?c + c), 1 ] unfolding id by simp
  have cfac: set (coeffs ?fac)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  unfolding cfac by (cases c, auto simp:
Reals-cnj-iff)
  have degree p = degree ?fac + degree r unfolding p

```

```

    by (rule degree-mult-eq, insert nz, auto)
  also have degree ?fac = degree ?fac1 + degree ?fac2
    by (rule degree-mult-eq, insert nz, auto)
  finally have degree p = 2 + degree r by simp
  with Suc have deg: degree r ≤ m by auto
  from real-poly-factor[OF Suc(3)[unfolded p] cfac] nz have set (coeffs r) ⊆
R by auto
  from Suc(1)[OF deg this ⟨r ≠ 0⟩] have IH: order ?c r = order c r .
  {
    fix cc
    have order cc p = order cc ?fac + order cc r using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ unfolding p
      by (rule order-mult)
    also have order cc ?fac = order cc ?fac1 + order cc ?fac2
      by (rule order-mult, rule nz)
    also have order cc ?fac1 = (if cc = c then 1 else 0)
      unfolding order-linear' by simp
    also have order cc ?fac2 = (if cc = ?c then 1 else 0)
      unfolding order-linear' by simp
    finally have order cc p =
      (if cc = c then 1 else 0) + (if cc = cnj c then 1 else 0) + order cc r .
  } note order = this
  show ?thesis unfolding order IH by auto
qed
next
case False note rt1 = this
{
  assume poly p ?c = 0
  from complex-conjugate-root[OF Suc(3) this] rt1
  have False by auto
}
hence rt2: poly p ?c ≠ 0 by auto
from rt1 rt2 show ?thesis
  unfolding order-root by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *map-poly-of-real-Re*: **assumes** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows *map-poly of-real* (*map-poly Re p*) = *p*
by (*subst map-poly-map-poly, force+, rule map-poly-idI, insert assms, auto*)

lemma *map-poly-Re-of-real*: *map-poly Re (map-poly of-real p)* = *p*
by (*subst map-poly-map-poly, force+, rule map-poly-idI, auto*)

lemma *map-poly-Re-mult*: **assumes** $p: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
and $q: \text{set } (\text{coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ **shows** *map-poly Re (p * q)* = *map-poly Re p * map-poly Re q*
proof –
 let ?r = *map-poly Re*

let $?c = \text{map-poly complex-of-real}$
have $?r (p * q) = ?r (?c (?r p) * ?c (?r q))$
unfolding $\text{map-poly-of-real-Re}[OF p] \text{map-poly-of-real-Re}[OF q]$ **by** simp
also have $?c (?r p) * ?c (?r q) = ?c (?r p * ?r q)$ **by** $(\text{simp add: hom-distrib})$
also have $?r \dots = ?r p * ?r q$ **unfolding** $\text{map-poly-Re-of-real} \dots$
finally show $?thesis$.
qed

lemma map-poly-Re-power : **assumes** $p: \text{set (coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\text{map-poly Re } (p \hat{=} n) = (\text{map-poly Re } p) \hat{=} n$
proof $(\text{induct } n)$
case $(\text{Suc } n)$
let $?r = \text{map-poly Re}$
have $?r (p \hat{=} \text{Suc } n) = ?r (p * p \hat{=} n)$ **by** simp
also have $\dots = ?r p * ?r (p \hat{=} n)$
by $(\text{rule map-poly-Re-mult}[OF p \text{real-poly-power}[OF p]])$
also have $?r (p \hat{=} n) = (?r p) \hat{=} n$ **by** (rule Suc)
finally show $?case$ **by** simp
qed simp

lemma $\text{real-degree-2-factorization-exists-complex}$: **fixes** $p :: \text{complex poly}$
assumes $pR: \text{set (coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
shows $\exists qs. p = \text{prod-list } qs \wedge (\forall q \in \text{set } qs. \text{set (coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \wedge \text{degree } q \leq 2)$
proof $-$
obtain n **where** $\text{degree } p = n$ **by** auto
thus $?thesis$ **using** pR
proof $(\text{induct } n \text{ arbitrary: } p \text{ rule: less-induct})$
case $(\text{less } n \ p)$
hence $pR: \text{set (coeffs } p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ **by** auto
show $?case$
proof $(\text{cases } n \leq 2)$
case True
thus $?thesis$ **using** pR
by $(\text{intro exI}[of - [p]], \text{insert less}(2), \text{auto})$
next
case False
hence $\text{degp: degree } p \geq 2$ **using** $\text{less}(2)$ **by** auto
hence $\neg \text{constant (poly } p)$ **by** $(\text{simp add: constant-degree})$
from $\text{fundamental-theorem-of-algebra}[OF \text{this}]$ **obtain** x **where** $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ **by** auto
from x **have** $\text{dvd: } [:-x, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ **using** poly-eq-0-iff-dvd **by** blast
have $\exists f. f \text{ dvd } p \wedge \text{set (coeffs } f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \wedge 1 \leq \text{degree } f \wedge \text{degree } f \leq 2$
proof $(\text{cases } x \in \mathbb{R})$
case True
with dvd **show** $?thesis$
by $(\text{intro exI}[of - [:-x, 1:]], \text{auto})$
next
case False
let $?x = \text{cnj } x$


```

let ?a = ?x * x
let ?b = - ?x - x
from complex-conjugate-root[OF pR x]
have xx: poly p ?x = 0 by auto
from False have diff: x ≠ ?x by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
from dvd obtain r where p: p = [: -x, 1 :] * r unfolding dvd-def by
auto
from xx[unfolded this] diff have poly r ?x = 0 by simp
hence [: -?x, 1 :] dvd r using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
then obtain s where r: r = [: -?x, 1 :] * s unfolding dvd-def by auto
have p = ([: -x, 1:] * [: -?x, 1 :]) * s unfolding p r by algebra
also have [: -x, 1:] * [: -?x, 1 :] = [: ?a, ?b, 1 :] by simp
finally have [: ?a, ?b, 1 :] dvd p unfolding dvd-def by auto
moreover have ?a ∈ ℝ by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
moreover have ?b ∈ ℝ by (simp add: Reals-cnj-iff)
ultimately show ?thesis by (intro exI[of - [:?a,?b,1:]], auto)
qed
then obtain f where dvd: f dvd p and fR: set (coeffs f) ⊆ ℝ and degf: 1
≤ degree f degree f ≤ 2 by auto
from dvd obtain r where p: p = f * r unfolding dvd-def by auto
from degp have p0: p ≠ 0 by auto
with p have f0: f ≠ 0 and r0: r ≠ 0 by auto
from real-poly-factor[OF pR[unfolded p] fR f0] have rR: set (coeffs r) ⊆ ℝ .
have deg: degree p = degree f + degree r unfolding p
by (rule degree-mult-eq[OF f0 r0])
with degf less(2) have degr: degree r < n by auto
from less(1)[OF this refl rR] obtain qs
where IH: r = prod-list qs (∀ q∈set qs. set (coeffs q) ⊆ ℝ ∧ degree q ≤ 2)
by auto
from IH(1) have p: p = prod-list (f # qs) unfolding p by auto
with IH(2) fR degf show ?thesis
by (intro exI[of - f # qs], auto)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *real-degree-2-factorization-exists*: fixes $p :: \text{real poly}$
shows $\exists qs. p = \text{prod-list } qs \wedge (\forall q \in \text{set } qs. \text{degree } q \leq 2)$
proof –
let $?cp = \text{map-poly } \text{complex-of-real}$
let $?rp = \text{map-poly } \text{Re}$
let $?p = ?cp p$
have $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } ?p) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ by auto
from *real-degree-2-factorization-exists-complex*[OF this]
obtain qs where $p: ?p = \text{prod-list } qs$ and
 $qs: \bigwedge q. q \in \text{set } qs \implies \text{set } (\text{coeffs } q) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \wedge \text{degree } q \leq 2$ by auto
have $p: p = ?rp (\text{prod-list } qs)$ unfolding *arg-cong*[OF p, of ?rp, symmetric]
by (subst *map-poly-map-poly*, force, rule *sym*, rule *map-poly-idI*, auto)
from qs have $\exists rs. \text{prod-list } qs = ?cp (\text{prod-list } rs) \wedge (\forall r \in \text{set } rs. \text{degree } r \leq$

2)

```

proof (induct qs)
  case Nil
  show ?case by (auto intro!: exI[of - Nil])
next
  case (Cons q qs)
  then obtain rs where qs: prod-list qs = ?cp (prod-list rs)
  and rs:  $\bigwedge q. q \in \text{set } rs \implies \text{degree } q \leq 2$  by force+
  from Cons(2)[of q] have q: set (coeffs q)  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and dq: degree q  $\leq 2$  by auto
  define r where r = ?rp q
  have q: q = ?cp r unfolding r-def
  by (subst map-poly-map-poly, force, rule sym, rule map-poly-idI, insert q,
  auto)
  have dr: degree r  $\leq 2$  using dq unfolding q by (simp add: degree-map-poly)
  show ?case
  by (rule exI[of - r # rs], unfold prod-list.Cons qs q, insert dr rs, auto simp:
  hom-distrib)
qed
  then obtain rs where id: prod-list qs = ?cp (prod-list rs) and deg:  $\forall r \in \text{set}$ 
  rs. degree r  $\leq 2$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding p id
  by (intro exI, rule conjI[OF - deg], subst map-poly-map-poly, force, rule map-poly-idI,
  auto)
qed

```

lemma odd-degree-imp-real-root: **assumes** odd (degree p)

shows $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0 \ :: \text{real})$

proof –

from real-degree-2-factorization-exists[of p] **obtain** qs **where**

id: $p = \text{prod-list } qs$ **and** qs: $\bigwedge q. q \in \text{set } qs \implies \text{degree } q \leq 2$ **by** auto

show ?thesis **using** assms qs **unfolding** id

proof (induct qs)

case (Cons q qs)

from Cons(3)[of q] **have** dq: degree q ≤ 2 **by** auto

show ?case

proof (cases degree q = 1)

case True

from roots1[OF this] **show** ?thesis **by** auto

next

case False

with dq **have** deg: degree q = 0 \vee degree q = 2 **by** arith

from Cons(2) **have** q * prod-list qs $\neq 0$ **by** fastforce

hence q $\neq 0$ prod-list qs $\neq 0$ **by** auto

from degree-mult-eq[OF this]

have degree (prod-list (q # qs)) = degree q + degree (prod-list qs) **by** simp

from Cons(2)[unfolded this] deg **have** odd (degree (prod-list qs)) **by** auto

from Cons(1)[OF this Cons(3)] **obtain** x **where** poly (prod-list qs) x = 0

by auto

```

    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed simp
qed
end

```

13.1 Compare Instance for Complex Numbers

We define some code equations for complex numbers, provide a comparator for complex numbers, and register complex numbers for the container framework.

```

theory Compare-Complex
imports
  HOL.Complex
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted
  Deriving.Compare-Real
  Containers.Set-Impl
begin

declare [[code drop: Gcd-fin]]
declare [[code drop: Lcm-fin]]

definition gcds :: 'a::semiring-gcd list  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: gcds xs = gcd-list xs

lemma [code]:
  gcds xs = fold gcd xs 0
  by (simp add: Gcd-fin.set-eq-fold)

definition lcms :: 'a::semiring-gcd list  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: lcms xs = lcm-list xs

lemma [code]:
  lcms xs = fold lcm xs 1
  by (simp add: Lcm-fin.set-eq-fold)

lemma in-reals-code [code-unfold]:
   $x \in \mathbb{R} \iff \text{Im } x = 0$ 
  by (fact complex-is-Real-iff)

definition is-norm-1 :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-norm-1 z = ((Re z)2 + (Im z)2 = 1)

lemma is-norm-1[simp]: is-norm-1 x = (norm x = 1)
  unfolding is-norm-1-def norm-complex-def by simp

definition is-norm-le-1 :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-norm-le-1 z = ((Re z)2 + (Im z)2  $\leq$  1)

```

```

lemma is-norm-le-1[simp]: is-norm-le-1  $x = (\text{norm } x \leq 1)$ 
  unfolding is-norm-le-1-def norm-complex-def by simp

instantiation complex :: finite-UNIV
begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(complex) False
instance
  by (intro-classes, unfold finite-UNIV-complex-def, simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
end

instantiation complex :: compare
begin
definition compare-complex :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  complex  $\Rightarrow$  order where
  compare-complex  $x\ y = \text{compare } (\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x) (\text{Re } y, \text{Im } y)$ 

instance
proof (intro-classes, unfold-locales; unfold compare-complex-def)
  fix  $x\ y\ z :: \text{complex}$ 
  let  $?c = \text{compare} :: (\text{real} \times \text{real}) \text{ comparator}$ 
  interpret comparator  $?c$  by (rule comparator-compare)
  show invert-order ( $?c (\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x) (\text{Re } y, \text{Im } y) = ?c (\text{Re } y, \text{Im } y) (\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x)$ )
    by (rule sym)
  {
    assume  $?c (\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x) (\text{Re } y, \text{Im } y) = Lt$ 
     $?c (\text{Re } y, \text{Im } y) (\text{Re } z, \text{Im } z) = Lt$ 
    thus  $?c (\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x) (\text{Re } z, \text{Im } z) = Lt$ 
    by (rule comp-trans)
  }
  {
    assume  $?c (\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x) (\text{Re } y, \text{Im } y) = Eq$ 
    from weak-eq[OF this] show  $x = y$  unfolding complex-eq-iff by auto
  }
qed
end

derive (eq) ceq complex real
derive (compare) ccompare complex
derive (compare) ccompare real
derive (dlist) set-impl complex real

end

```

14 Interval Arithmetic

We provide basic interval arithmetic operations for real and complex intervals. As application we prove that complex polynomial evaluation is contin-

uous w.r.t. interval arithmetic. To be more precise, if an interval sequence converges to some element x , then the interval polynomial evaluation of f tends to $f(x)$.

```

theory Interval-Arithmetic
imports
  Algebraic-Numbers-Prelim
begin

  Intervals

datatype ('a) interval = Interval (lower: 'a) (upper: 'a)

hide-const(open) lower upper

definition to-interval where to-interval a  $\equiv$  Interval a a

abbreviation of-int-interval :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: ring-1 interval where
  of-int-interval x  $\equiv$  to-interval (of-int x)

```

14.1 Syntactic Class Instantiations

```

instantiation interval :: (zero) zero begin
  definition zero-interval where 0  $\equiv$  Interval 0 0
  instance..
end

instantiation interval :: (one) one begin
  definition 1 = Interval 1 1
  instance..
end

instantiation interval :: (plus) plus begin
  fun plus-interval where Interval lx ux + Interval ly uy = Interval (lx + ly) (ux
  + uy)
  instance..
end

instantiation interval :: (uminus) uminus begin
  fun uminus-interval where  $-$  Interval l u = Interval (-u) (-l)
  instance..
end

instantiation interval :: (minus) minus begin
  fun minus-interval where Interval lx ux - Interval ly uy = Interval (lx - uy)
  (ux - ly)
  instance..
end

instantiation interval :: ({ord,times}) times begin
  fun times-interval where

```

```

Interval lx ux * Interval ly uy =
  (let x1 = lx * ly; x2 = lx * uy; x3 = ux * ly; x4 = ux * uy
   in Interval (min x1 (min x2 (min x3 x4))) (max x1 (max x2 (max x3 x4))))
instance..
end

instantiation interval :: ({ord,times,inverse}) inverse begin
  fun inverse-interval where
    inverse (Interval l u) = Interval (inverse u) (inverse l)
  definition divide-interval :: 'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  - where
    divide-interval X Y = X * (inverse Y)
  instance..
end

```

14.2 Class Instantiations

```

instance interval :: (semigroup-add) semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a interval
  show a + b + c = a + (b + c) by (cases a, cases b, cases c, auto simp: ac-simps)
qed

```

```

instance interval :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
proof
  fix a :: 'a interval
  show 0 + a = a by (cases a, auto simp: zero-interval-def)
  show a + 0 = a by (cases a, auto simp: zero-interval-def)
qed

```

```

instance interval :: (ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a interval
  show a + b = b + a by (cases a, cases b, auto simp: ac-simps)
qed

```

```

instance interval :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add by (intro-classes, auto)

```

Intervals do not form an additive group, but satisfy some properties.

```

lemma interval-uminus-zero[simp]:
  shows -(0 :: 'a :: group-add interval) = 0
  by (simp add: zero-interval-def)

```

```

lemma interval-diff-zero[simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a :: cancel-comm-monoid-add interval
  shows a - 0 = a by (cases a, simp add: zero-interval-def)

```

Without type invariant, intervals do not form a multiplicative monoid, but satisfy some properties.

```

instance interval :: ({linorder,mult-zero}) mult-zero

```

proof
fix $a :: 'a \text{ interval}$
show $a * 0 = 0 \ 0 * a = 0$ **by** (atomize(full), cases a, auto simp: zero-interval-def)
qed

14.3 Membership

fun $in\text{-interval} :: 'a :: order \Rightarrow 'a \text{ interval} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($\langle \langle \text{notation} = \langle \text{infix } \in_i \rangle \rangle / \in_i \text{ -} \rangle$
 $[51, 51] \ 50$) **where**
 $y \in_i \text{ Interval } lx \ ux = (lx \leq y \wedge y \leq ux)$

lemma $in\text{-interval-to-interval}$ [intro!]: $a \in_i \text{ to-interval } a$
by (auto simp: to-interval-def)

lemma $plus\text{-in-interval}$:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a :: ordered\text{-comm-monoid-add}$
shows $x \in_i X \Longrightarrow y \in_i Y \Longrightarrow x + y \in_i X + Y$
by (cases X, cases Y, auto dest: add-mono)

lemma $uminus\text{-in-interval}$:
fixes $x :: 'a :: ordered\text{-ab-group-add}$
shows $x \in_i X \Longrightarrow -x \in_i -X$
by (cases X, auto)

lemma $minus\text{-in-interval}$:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a :: ordered\text{-ab-group-add}$
shows $x \in_i X \Longrightarrow y \in_i Y \Longrightarrow x - y \in_i X - Y$
by (cases X, cases Y, auto dest: diff-mono)

lemma $times\text{-in-interval}$:
fixes $x \ y :: 'a :: linordered\text{-ring}$
assumes $x \in_i X \ y \in_i Y$
shows $x * y \in_i X * Y$

proof –
obtain $X1 \ X2$ **where** $X:\text{Interval } X1 \ X2 = X$ **by** (cases X, auto)
obtain $Y1 \ Y2$ **where** $Y:\text{Interval } Y1 \ Y2 = Y$ **by** (cases Y, auto)
from $assms \ X \ Y$ **have** $assms: X1 \leq x \ x \leq X2 \ Y1 \leq y \ y \leq Y2$ **by** auto
have $(X1 * Y1 \leq x * y \vee X1 * Y2 \leq x * y \vee X2 * Y1 \leq x * y \vee X2 * Y2 \leq$
 $x * y) \wedge$
 $(X1 * Y1 \geq x * y \vee X1 * Y2 \geq x * y \vee X2 * Y1 \geq x * y \vee X2 * Y2 \geq$
 $x * y)$
proof (cases $x \ 0 :: 'a$ rule: linorder-cases)
case $x0$: less
show ?thesis
proof (cases $y < 0$)
case $y0$: True
from $y0 \ x0$ **assms** **have** $x * y \leq X1 * y$ **by** (intro mult-right-mono-neg, auto)
also from $x0 \ y0$ **assms** **have** $X1 * y \leq X1 * Y1$ **by** (intro mult-left-mono-neg, auto)

```

finally have 1:  $x * y \leq X1 * Y1$ .
show ?thesis proof(cases  $X2 \leq 0$ )
  case True
    with assms have  $X2 * Y2 \leq X2 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
    also from assms  $y0$  have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
    finally have  $X2 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
      with assms have  $X2 * Y1 \leq X2 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      also from assms  $y0$  have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
      finally have  $X2 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  next
    case False
      then have  $y0: y \geq 0$  by auto
      from  $x0\ y0$  assms have  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * Y2$  by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
      also from  $y0\ x0$  assms have  $\dots \leq x * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono-neg, auto)
      finally have 1:  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
      show ?thesis
      proof(cases  $X2 \leq 0$ )
        case X2: True
          from assms  $y0$  have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
          also from assms X2 have  $\dots \leq X2 * Y1$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
          finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y1$ .
          with 1 show ?thesis by auto
        next
          case X2: False
            from assms  $y0$  have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
            also from assms X2 have  $\dots \leq X2 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
            finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
            with 1 show ?thesis by auto
          qed
        qed
      next
        case [simp]: equal
          with assms show ?thesis by (cases  $Y2 \leq 0$ , auto intro:mult-sign-intros)
        next
          case  $x0$ : greater
            show ?thesis
            proof (cases  $y < 0$ )
              case  $y0$ : True
                from  $x0\ y0$  assms have  $X2 * Y1 \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
                also from  $y0\ x0$  assms have  $X2 * y \leq x * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono-neg,
auto)
                finally have 1:  $X2 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
                show ?thesis
                proof(cases  $Y2 \leq 0$ )

```



```

    case Y2: True
    from x0 assms have x * y ≤ x * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
also from assms Y2 have ... ≤ X1 * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
    finally have x * y ≤ X1 * Y2.
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
next
    case Y2: False
    from x0 assms have x * y ≤ x * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
    also from assms Y2 have ... ≤ X2 * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
    finally have x * y ≤ X2 * Y2.
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
qed
next
    case y0: False
    from x0 y0 assms have x * y ≤ X2 * y by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
    also from y0 x0 assms have ... ≤ X2 * Y2 by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
    finally have 1: x * y ≤ X2 * Y2.
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases X1 ≤ 0)
      case True
      with assms have X1 * Y2 ≤ X1 * y by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
      also from assms y0 have ... ≤ x * y by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
      finally have X1 * Y2 ≤ x * y.
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      with assms have X1 * Y1 ≤ X1 * y by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      also from assms y0 have ... ≤ x * y by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
      finally have X1 * Y1 ≤ x * y.
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
qed
hence min:min (X1 * Y1) (min (X1 * Y2) (min (X2 * Y1) (X2 * Y2))) ≤ x
* y
and max:x * y ≤ max (X1 * Y1) (max (X1 * Y2) (max (X2 * Y1) (X2 *
Y2)))
by (auto simp:min-le-iff-disj le-max-iff-disj)
show ?thesis using min max X Y by (auto simp: Let-def)
qed

```

14.4 Convergence

definition *interval-tendsto* :: (nat ⇒ 'a :: topological-space interval) ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
 (infixr \longrightarrow_i 55) **where**
 (X \longrightarrow_i x) ≡ ((interval.upper ∘ X) \longrightarrow x) ∧ ((interval.lower ∘ X) \longrightarrow x)

lemma *interval-tendstoI*[intro]:

```

assumes (interval.upper ∘ X)  $\longrightarrow$  x and (interval.lower ∘ X)  $\longrightarrow$  x
shows X  $\longrightarrow_i$  x
using assms by (auto simp: interval-tendsto-def)

lemma const-interval-tendsto: ( $\lambda i.$  to-interval a)  $\longrightarrow_i$  a
by (auto simp: o-def to-interval-def)

lemma interval-tendsto-0: ( $\lambda i.$  0)  $\longrightarrow_i$  0
by (auto simp: o-def zero-interval-def)

lemma plus-interval-tendsto:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: topological-monoid-add
  assumes X  $\longrightarrow_i$  x Y  $\longrightarrow_i$  y
  shows ( $\lambda i.$  X i + Y i)  $\longrightarrow_i$  x + y
proof –
  have *: X i + Y i = Interval (interval.lower (X i) + interval.lower (Y i))
    (interval.upper (X i) + interval.upper (Y i)) for i
  by (cases X i; cases Y i, auto)
  from assms show ?thesis unfolding * interval-tendsto-def o-def by (auto intro: tendsto-intros)
qed

lemma uminus-interval-tendsto:
  fixes x :: 'a :: topological-group-add
  assumes X  $\longrightarrow_i$  x
  shows ( $\lambda i.$  - X i)  $\longrightarrow_i$  -x
proof –
  have *: - X i = Interval (- interval.upper (X i)) (- interval.lower (X i)) for i
  by (cases X i, auto)
  from assms show ?thesis unfolding o-def * interval-tendsto-def by (auto intro: tendsto-intros)
qed

lemma minus-interval-tendsto:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: topological-group-add
  assumes X  $\longrightarrow_i$  x Y  $\longrightarrow_i$  y
  shows ( $\lambda i.$  X i - Y i)  $\longrightarrow_i$  x - y
proof –
  have *: X i - Y i = Interval (interval.lower (X i) - interval.upper (Y i))
    (interval.upper (X i) - interval.lower (Y i)) for i
  by (cases X i; cases Y i, auto)
  from assms show ?thesis unfolding o-def * interval-tendsto-def by (auto intro: tendsto-intros)
qed

lemma times-interval-tendsto:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: {linorder-topology, real-normed-algebra}
  assumes X  $\longrightarrow_i$  x Y  $\longrightarrow_i$  y
  shows ( $\lambda i.$  X i * Y i)  $\longrightarrow_i$  x * y

```

proof –

```

have *: (interval.lower (X i * Y i)) = (
  let lx = (interval.lower (X i)); ux = (interval.upper (X i));
    ly = (interval.lower (Y i)); uy = (interval.upper (Y i));
    x1 = lx * ly; x2 = lx * uy; x3 = ux * ly; x4 = ux * uy in
  (min x1 (min x2 (min x3 x4)))) (interval.upper (X i * Y i)) = (
  let lx = (interval.lower (X i)); ux = (interval.upper (X i));
    ly = (interval.lower (Y i)); uy = (interval.upper (Y i));
    x1 = lx * ly; x2 = lx * uy; x3 = ux * ly; x4 = ux * uy in
  (max x1 (max x2 (max x3 x4)))) for i
by (cases X i; cases Y i, auto simp: Let-def)+
have (λi. (interval.lower (X i * Y i)) → min (x * y) (min (x * y) (min (x
* y) (x * y))))
  using assms unfolding interval-tendsto-def * Let-def o-def
  by (intro tendsto-min tendsto-intros, auto)
moreover
have (λi. (interval.upper (X i * Y i)) → max (x * y) (max (x * y) (max
(x * y) (x * y))))
  using assms unfolding interval-tendsto-def * Let-def o-def
  by (intro tendsto-max tendsto-intros, auto)
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding interval-tendsto-def o-def by auto
qed

```

lemma *interval-tendsto-neq*:

```

fixes a b :: real
assumes (λ i. f i) →i a and a ≠ b
shows ∃ n. ¬ b ∈i f n
proof –
let ?d = norm (b - a) / 2
from assms have d: ?d > 0 by auto
from assms(1)[unfolded interval-tendsto-def]
have cvg: (interval.lower o f) → a (interval.upper o f) → a by auto
from LIMSEQ-D[OF cvg(1) d] obtain n1 where
  n1: ∧ n. n ≥ n1 ⇒ norm ((interval.lower o f) n - a) < ?d by auto
from LIMSEQ-D[OF cvg(2) d] obtain n2 where
  n2: ∧ n. n ≥ n2 ⇒ norm ((interval.upper o f) n - a) < ?d by auto
define n where n = max n1 n2
from n1[of n] n2[of n] have bnd:
  norm ((interval.lower o f) n - a) < ?d
  norm ((interval.upper o f) n - a) < ?d
unfolding n-def by auto
show ?thesis by (rule exI[of - n], insert bnd, cases f n, auto, argo)
qed

```

14.5 Complex Intervals

datatype *complex-interval* = *Complex-Interval* (*Re-interval*: *real interval*) (*Im-interval*: *real interval*)

definition *in-complex-interval* :: *complex* \Rightarrow *complex-interval* \Rightarrow *bool* ($\langle(-/ \in_c -)\rangle$
[51, 51] 50) **where**

$y \in_c x \equiv (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Complex-Interval } r \ i \Rightarrow \text{Re } y \in_i r \wedge \text{Im } y \in_i i)$

instantiation *complex-interval* :: *comm-monoid-add* **begin**

definition $0 \equiv \text{Complex-Interval } 0 \ 0$

fun *plus-complex-interval* :: *complex-interval* \Rightarrow *complex-interval* \Rightarrow *complex-interval*
where

$\text{Complex-Interval } rx \ ix + \text{Complex-Interval } ry \ iy = \text{Complex-Interval } (rx + ry)$
 $(ix + iy)$

instance

proof

fix $a \ b \ c :: \text{complex-interval}$

show $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$ **by** (*cases a, cases b, cases c, simp add: ac-simps*)

show $a + b = b + a$ **by** (*cases a, cases b, simp add: ac-simps*)

show $0 + a = a$ **by** (*cases a, simp add: ac-simps zero-complex-interval-def*)

qed

end

lemma *plus-complex-interval*: $x \in_c X \Longrightarrow y \in_c Y \Longrightarrow x + y \in_c X + Y$

unfolding *in-complex-interval-def* **using** *plus-in-interval* **by** (*cases X, cases Y, auto*)

definition *of-int-complex-interval* :: *int* \Rightarrow *complex-interval* **where**

$\text{of-int-complex-interval } x = \text{Complex-Interval } (\text{of-int-interval } x) \ 0$

lemma *of-int-complex-interval-0[simp]*: $\text{of-int-complex-interval } 0 = 0$

by (*simp add: of-int-complex-interval-def zero-complex-interval-def to-interval-def zero-interval-def*)

lemma *of-int-complex-interval*: $\text{of-int } i \in_c \text{of-int-complex-interval } i$

unfolding *in-complex-interval-def of-int-complex-interval-def*

by (*auto simp: zero-complex-interval-def zero-interval-def*)

instantiation *complex-interval* :: *mult-zero* **begin**

fun *times-complex-interval* **where**

$\text{Complex-Interval } rx \ ix * \text{Complex-Interval } ry \ iy =$

$\text{Complex-Interval } (rx * ry - ix * iy) (rx * iy + ix * ry)$

instance

proof

fix $a :: \text{complex-interval}$

show $0 * a = 0 \ a * 0 = 0$ **by** (*atomize(full), cases a, auto simp: zero-complex-interval-def*)

qed

end

instantiation *complex-interval* :: *minus* **begin**

fun *minus-complex-interval* **where**

Complex-Interval R $I - \text{Complex-Interval } R' I' = \text{Complex-Interval } (R - R')$
 $(I - I')$

instance..

end

lemma *times-complex-interval*: $x \in_c X \implies y \in_c Y \implies x * y \in_c X * Y$

unfolding *in-complex-interval-def*

by (*cases* X , *cases* Y , *auto* *intro*: *times-in-interval minus-in-interval plus-in-interval*)

definition *ipoly-complex-interval* :: *int* *poly* \Rightarrow *complex-interval* \Rightarrow *complex-interval*
where

ipoly-complex-interval p $x = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a b. \text{of-int-complex-interval } a + x * b)$
 p 0

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval-0[simp]*:

ipoly-complex-interval 0 $x = 0$

by (*auto* *simp*: *ipoly-complex-interval-def*)

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval-pCons[simp]*:

ipoly-complex-interval (*pCons* a p) $x = \text{of-int-complex-interval } a + x * (\text{ipoly-complex-interval } p x)$

by (*cases* $p = 0$; *cases* $a = 0$, *auto* *simp*: *ipoly-complex-interval-def*)

lemma *ipoly-complex-interval*: **assumes** $x: x \in_c X$

shows *ipoly* p $x \in_c \text{ipoly-complex-interval } p X$

proof –

define xs **where** $xs = \text{coeffs } p$

have 0 : *in-complex-interval* 0 0 (**is** *in-complex-interval* $?Z$ $?z$)

unfolding *in-complex-interval-def zero-complex-interval-def zero-interval-def*

by *auto*

define Z **where** $Z = ?Z$

define z **where** $z = ?z$

from 0 **have** 0 : *in-complex-interval* Z z **unfolding** *Z-def z-def* **by** *auto*

note $x = \text{times-complex-interval}[OF$ $x]$

show *?thesis*

unfolding *poly-map-poly-code ipoly-complex-interval-def fold-coeffs-def*

xs-def[symmetric] *Z-def[symmetric]* *z-def[symmetric]* **using** 0

by (*induct* xs *arbitrary*: Z z , *auto* *intro!*: *plus-complex-interval of-int-complex-interval*
 x)

qed

definition *complex-interval-tendsto* (**infix** $\langle \longrightarrow_c \rangle$ 55) **where**

$C \longrightarrow_c c \equiv ((\text{Re-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i \text{Re } c) \wedge ((\text{Im-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i$

$Im\ c)$

lemma *complex-interval-tendstoI*[intro!]:

$(Re\text{-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i Re\ c \implies (Im\text{-interval} \circ C) \longrightarrow_i Im\ c \implies C$
 $\longrightarrow_c c$

by (*simp add: complex-interval-tendsto-def*)

lemma *of-int-complex-interval-tendsto*: $(\lambda i. of\text{-int-complex-interval}\ n) \longrightarrow_c of\text{-int}\ n$

by (*auto simp: o-def of-int-complex-interval-def intro!:const-interval-tendsto interval-tendsto-0*)

lemma *Im-interval-plus*: $Im\text{-interval}\ (A + B) = Im\text{-interval}\ A + Im\text{-interval}\ B$

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *Re-interval-plus*: $Re\text{-interval}\ (A + B) = Re\text{-interval}\ A + Re\text{-interval}\ B$

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *Im-interval-minus*: $Im\text{-interval}\ (A - B) = Im\text{-interval}\ A - Im\text{-interval}\ B$

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *Re-interval-minus*: $Re\text{-interval}\ (A - B) = Re\text{-interval}\ A - Re\text{-interval}\ B$

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *Re-interval-times*: $Re\text{-interval}\ (A * B) = Re\text{-interval}\ A * Re\text{-interval}\ B - Im\text{-interval}\ A * Im\text{-interval}\ B$

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *Im-interval-times*: $Im\text{-interval}\ (A * B) = Re\text{-interval}\ A * Im\text{-interval}\ B + Im\text{-interval}\ A * Re\text{-interval}\ B$

by (*cases A; cases B, auto*)

lemma *plus-complex-interval-tendsto*:

$A \longrightarrow_c a \implies B \longrightarrow_c b \implies (\lambda i. A\ i + B\ i) \longrightarrow_c a + b$

unfolding *complex-interval-tendsto-def*

by (*auto intro!: plus-interval-tendsto simp: o-def Re-interval-plus Im-interval-plus*)

lemma *minus-complex-interval-tendsto*:

$A \longrightarrow_c a \implies B \longrightarrow_c b \implies (\lambda i. A\ i - B\ i) \longrightarrow_c a - b$

unfolding *complex-interval-tendsto-def*

by (*auto intro!: minus-interval-tendsto simp: o-def Re-interval-minus Im-interval-minus*)

lemma *times-complex-interval-tendsto*:

$A \longrightarrow_c a \implies B \longrightarrow_c b \implies (\lambda i. A\ i * B\ i) \longrightarrow_c a * b$

unfolding *complex-interval-tendsto-def*

by (*auto intro!: minus-interval-tendsto times-interval-tendsto plus-interval-tendsto*

simp: o-def Re-interval-times Im-interval-times)

```

lemma ipoly-complex-interval-tendsto:
  assumes  $C \longrightarrow_c c$ 
  shows  $(\lambda i. \text{ipoly-complex-interval } p (C i)) \longrightarrow_c \text{ipoly } p c$ 
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  show ?case by (auto simp: o-def zero-complex-interval-def zero-interval-def complex-interval-tendsto-def)
next
  case (pCons a p)
  show ?case
    apply (unfold ipoly-complex-interval-pCons of-int-hom.map-poly-pCons-hom poly-pCons)
    apply (intro plus-complex-interval-tendsto times-complex-interval-tendsto assms pCons of-int-complex-interval-tendsto)
    done
qed

```

```

lemma complex-interval-tendsto-neq: assumes  $(\lambda i. f i) \longrightarrow_c a$ 
  and  $a \neq b$ 
shows  $\exists n. \neg b \in_c f n$ 
proof -
  from assms(1)[unfolded complex-interval-tendsto-def o-def]
  have cvg:  $(\lambda x. \text{Re-interval } (f x)) \longrightarrow_i \text{Re } a (\lambda x. \text{Im-interval } (f x)) \longrightarrow_i \text{Im } a$  by auto
  from assms(2) have  $\text{Re } a \neq \text{Re } b \vee \text{Im } a \neq \text{Im } b$ 
    using complex.expand by blast
  thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $\text{Re } a \neq \text{Re } b$ 
  from interval-tendsto-neq[OF cvg(1) this] show ?thesis
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def by (metis (no-types, lifting) complex-interval.case-eq-if)
next
  assume  $\text{Im } a \neq \text{Im } b$ 
  from interval-tendsto-neq[OF cvg(2) this] show ?thesis
  unfolding in-complex-interval-def by (metis (no-types, lifting) complex-interval.case-eq-if)
qed
qed
end

```

15 Complex Algebraic Numbers

Since currently there is no immediate analog of Sturm's theorem for the complex numbers, we implement complex algebraic numbers via their real and imaginary part.

The major algorithm in this theory is a factorization algorithm which factors a rational polynomial over the complex numbers.

For factorization of polynomials with complex algebraic coefficients, there is a separate AFP entry "Factor-Algebraic-Polynomial".

theory *Complex-Algebraic-Numbers*

imports

Real-Roots

Complex-Roots-Real-Poly

Compare-Complex

Jordan-Normal-Form.Char-Poly

Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Code-Abort-Gcd

Interval-Arithmetic

begin

15.1 Complex Roots

hide-const (open) *UnivPoly.coeff*

hide-const (open) *Module.smult*

hide-const (open) *Coset.order*

abbreviation *complex-of-int-poly* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *complex poly* **where**
complex-of-int-poly \equiv *map-poly of-int*

abbreviation *complex-of-rat-poly* :: *rat poly* \Rightarrow *complex poly* **where**
complex-of-rat-poly \equiv *map-poly of-rat*

lemma *poly-complex-to-real*: (*poly (complex-of-int-poly p) (complex-of-real x) = 0*)
 $=$ (*poly (real-of-int-poly p) x = 0*)

proof –

have *id*: *of-int = complex-of-real o real-of-int* **by** *auto*

interpret *cr*: *semiring-hom complex-of-real* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *id*

by (*subst map-poly-map-poly[symmetric], force+*)

qed

lemma *represents-cnj*: **assumes** *p* *represents x* **shows** *p* *represents (cnj x)*

proof –

from *assms* **have** *p*: $p \neq 0$ **and** *ipoly p x = 0* **by** *auto*

hence *rt*: *poly (complex-of-int-poly p) x = 0* **by** *auto*

have *poly (complex-of-int-poly p) (cnj x) = 0*

by (*rule complex-conjugate-root[OF - rt], subst coeffs-map-poly, auto*)

with *p* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

definition *poly-2i* :: *int poly* **where**

poly-2i \equiv [*4, 0, 1*]

lemma *represents-2i*: *poly-2i* *represents (2 * i)*

unfolding *represents-def poly-2i-def* **by** *simp*

definition *root-poly-Re* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly* **where**
root-poly-Re *p* = *cf-pos-poly* (*poly-mult-rat* (*inverse* 2) (*poly-add* *p* *p*))

lemma *root-poly-Re-code*[*code*]:
root-poly-Re *p* = (*let* *fs* = *coeffs* (*poly-add* *p* *p*); *k* = *length* *fs*
in *cf-pos-poly* (*poly-of-list* (*map* ($\lambda(f_i, i). f_i * 2^i$) (*zip* *fs* [0..*k*]))))

proof –
have [*simp*]: *quotient-of* (1 / 2) = (1, 2) **by** *eval*
show ?*thesis* **unfolding** *root-poly-Re-def* *poly-mult-rat-def* *poly-mult-rat-main-def*
Let-def **by** *simp*
qed

definition *root-poly-Im* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly list* **where**
root-poly-Im *p* = (*let* *fs* = *factors-of-int-poly*
(*poly-add* *p* (*poly-uminus* *p*))
in *remdups* ((*if* ($\exists f \in \text{set } fs. \text{coeff } f \ 0 = 0$) then [[:0, 1:]] else [])) @
[*cf-pos-poly* (*poly-div* *f* *poly-2i*) . *f* \leftarrow *fs*, *coeff* *f* 0 \neq 0])

lemma *represents-root-poly*:
assumes *ipoly* *p* *x* = 0 **and** *p*: *p* \neq 0
shows (*root-poly-Re* *p*) *represents* (*Re* *x*)
and $\exists q \in \text{set}$ (*root-poly-Im* *p*). *q* *represents* (*Im* *x*)

proof –
let ?*Rep* = *root-poly-Re* *p*
let ?*Imp* = *root-poly-Im* *p*
from *assms* **have** *ap*: *p* *represents* *x* **by** *auto*
from *represents-cnj*[*OF this*] **have** *apc*: *p* *represents* (*cnj* *x*) .
from *represents-mult-rat*[*OF* - *represents-add*[*OF* *ap* *apc*], *of inverse* 2]
have ?*Rep* *represents* (1 / 2 * (*x* + *cnj* *x*)) **unfolding** *root-poly-Re-def* *Let-def*
by (*auto simp: hom-distrib*)
also **have** 1 / 2 * (*x* + *cnj* *x*) = *of-real* (*Re* *x*)
by (*simp add: complex-add-cnj*)
finally **have** *Rep*: ?*Rep* \neq 0 **and** *rt*: *ipoly* ?*Rep* (*complex-of-real* (*Re* *x*)) = 0

unfolding *represents-def* **by** *auto*
from *rt*[*unfolded poly-complex-to-real*]
have *ipoly* ?*Rep* (*Re* *x*) = 0 .
with *Rep* **show** ?*Rep* *represents* (*Re* *x*) **by** *auto*
let ?*q* = *poly-add* *p* (*poly-uminus* *p*)
from *represents-add*[*OF* *ap*, *of poly-uminus* *p* - *cnj* *x*] *represents-uminus*[*OF* *apc*]

have *apq*: ?*q* *represents* (*x* - *cnj* *x*) **by** *auto*
from *factors-int-poly-represents*[*OF this*] **obtain** *pi* **where** *pi*: *pi* \in *set* (*factors-of-int-poly* ?*q*)
and *appi*: *pi* *represents* (*x* - *cnj* *x*) **and** *irr-pi*: *irreducible* *pi* **by** *auto*
have *id*: *inverse* (2 * *i*) * (*x* - *cnj* *x*) = *of-real* (*Im* *x*)
apply (*cases* *x*) **by** (*simp add: complex-split imaginary-unit.ctr legacy-Complex-simps*)
from *represents-2i* **have** 12: *poly-2i* *represents* (2 * *i*) **by** *simp*
have $\exists qi \in \text{set}$?*Imp*. *qi* *represents* (*inverse* (2 * *i*) * (*x* - *cnj* *x*))
proof (*cases* *x* - *cnj* *x* = 0)

```

case False
have poly poly-2i 0 ≠ 0 unfolding poly-2i-def by auto
from represents-div[OF appi 12 this]
      represents-irr-non-0[OF irr-pi appi False, unfolded poly-0-coeff-0] pi
show ?thesis unfolding root-poly-Im-def Let-def by (auto intro: bexI[of -
cf-pos-poly (poly-div pi poly-2i)])
next
case True
hence id2: Im x = 0 by (simp add: complex-eq-iff)
from appi[unfolded True represents-def] have coeff pi 0 = 0 by (cases pi, auto)
with pi have mem: [:0,1:] ∈ set ?Imp unfolding root-poly-Im-def Let-def by
auto
have [:0,1:] represents (complex-of-real (Im x)) unfolding id2 represents-def
by simp
with mem show ?thesis unfolding id by auto
qed
then obtain qi where qi: qi ∈ set ?Imp qi ≠ 0 and rt: ipoly qi (complex-of-real
(Im x)) = 0
unfolding id represents-def by auto
from qi rt[unfolded poly-complex-to-real]
show  $\exists qi \in \text{set } ?Imp. qi \text{ represents } (Im\ x)$  by auto
qed

```

definition *complex-poly* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly* \Rightarrow *int poly list* **where**
complex-poly re im = (let i = [:1,0,1:]
in factors-of-int-poly (poly-add re (poly-mult im i)))

lemma *complex-poly: assumes re: re represents (Re x)*
and im: im represents (Im x)
shows $\exists f \in \text{set } (\text{complex-poly } re\ im). f \text{ represents } x \wedge f. f \in \text{set } (\text{complex-poly}$
re im) \implies poly-cond f
proof –
let *?p = poly-add re (poly-mult im [:1, 0, 1:])*
from *re* **have** *re: re represents complex-of-real (Re x)* **by** *simp*
from *im* **have** *im: im represents complex-of-real (Im x)* **by** *simp*
have *[:1,0,1:] represents i* **by** *auto*
from *represents-add[OF re represents-mult[OF im this]]*
have *?p represents of-real (Re x) + complex-of-real (Im x) * i* **by** *simp*
also **have** *of-real (Re x) + complex-of-real (Im x) * i = x*
by (*metis complex-eq mult.commute*)
finally **have** *p: ?p represents x* **by** *auto*
have *factors-of-int-poly ?p = complex-poly re im*
unfolding *complex-poly-def Let-def* **by** *simp*
from *factors-of-int-poly(1)[OF this] factors-of-int-poly(2)[OF this, of x] p*
show $\exists f \in \text{set } (\text{complex-poly } re\ im). f \text{ represents } x \wedge f. f \in \text{set } (\text{complex-poly}$
re im) \implies poly-cond f
unfolding *represents-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma algebraic-complex-iff: $\text{algebraic } x = (\text{algebraic } (\text{Re } x) \wedge \text{algebraic } (\text{Im } x))$
proof
 assume $\text{algebraic } x$
 from $\text{this}[\text{unfolded algebraic-altdef-ipoly}]$ **obtain** p **where** $\text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \ p \neq 0$
by auto
 from $\text{represents-root-poly}[\text{OF this}]$ **show** $\text{algebraic } (\text{Re } x) \wedge \text{algebraic } (\text{Im } x)$
 unfolding $\text{represents-def algebraic-altdef-ipoly}$ **by** auto
next
 assume $\text{algebraic } (\text{Re } x) \wedge \text{algebraic } (\text{Im } x)$
 from $\text{this}[\text{unfolded algebraic-altdef-ipoly}]$ **obtain** $re \ im$ **where**
 $re \ \text{represents } (\text{Re } x) \ im \ \text{represents } (\text{Im } x)$ **by** blast
 from $\text{complex-poly}[\text{OF this}]$ **show** $\text{algebraic } x$
 unfolding $\text{represents-def algebraic-altdef-ipoly}$ **by** auto
qed

definition algebraic-complex :: $\text{complex} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $[\text{simp}]$: $\text{algebraic-complex} = \text{algebraic}$

lemma algebraic-complex-code-unfold $[\text{code-unfold}]$: $\text{algebraic} = \text{algebraic-complex}$
by simp

lemma algebraic-complex-code $[\text{code}]$:
 $\text{algebraic-complex } x = (\text{algebraic } (\text{Re } x) \wedge \text{algebraic } (\text{Im } x))$
unfolding $\text{algebraic-complex-def algebraic-complex-iff}$..

Determine complex roots of a polynomial, intended for polynomials of degree 3 or higher, for lower degree polynomials use roots1 or roots2

hide-const (open) eq

primrec $\text{remdups-gen} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list}$ **where**
 $\text{remdups-gen } \text{eq } [] = []$
 $|\ \text{remdups-gen } \text{eq } (x \# xs) = (\text{if } (\exists y \in \text{set } xs. \text{eq } x \ y) \ \text{then}$
 $\text{remdups-gen } \text{eq } xs \ \text{else } x \# \text{remdups-gen } \text{eq } xs)$

lemma real-of-3-remdups-equal-3 $[\text{simp}]$: $\text{real-of-3 } ' \ \text{set } (\text{remdups-gen } \text{equal-3 } xs) =$
 $\text{real-of-3 } ' \ \text{set } xs$
by $(\text{induct } xs, \text{auto } \text{simp: equal-3})$

lemma distinct-remdups-equal-3: $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{real-of-3 } (\text{remdups-gen } \text{equal-3 } xs))$
by $(\text{induct } xs, \text{auto}, \text{auto } \text{simp: equal-3})$

lemma real-of-3-code $[\text{code}]$: $\text{real-of-3 } x = \text{real-of } (\text{Real-Alg-Quotient } x)$
by $(\text{transfer}, \text{auto})$

definition real-parts-3 $p = \text{roots-of-3 } (\text{root-poly-Re } p)$

definition pos-imaginary-parts-3 $p =$

remdups-gen equal-3 (filter (λ x. sgn-3 x = 1) (concat (map roots-of-3 (root-poly-Im p))))

lemma *real-parts-3*: **assumes** $p: p \neq 0$ **and** *ipoly* $p\ x = 0$
shows $Re\ x \in real\ of\ 3\ \text{' set (real-parts-3 } p)$
unfolding *real-parts-3-def* **using** *represents-root-poly(1)[OF assms(2,1)]*
roots-of-3(1) **unfolding** *represents-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *distinct-real-parts-3*: *distinct (map real-of-3 (real-parts-3 p))*
unfolding *real-parts-3-def* **using** *roots-of-3(2)* .

lemma *pos-imaginary-parts-3*: **assumes** $p: p \neq 0$ **and** *ipoly* $p\ x = 0$ **and** $Im\ x > 0$

shows $Im\ x \in real\ of\ 3\ \text{' set (pos-imaginary-parts-3 } p)$

proof –

from *represents-root-poly(2)[OF assms(2,1)]* **obtain** q **where**

$q: q \in set\ (root\ poly\ Im\ p)$ q **represents** $Im\ x$ **by** *auto*

from *roots-of-3(1)[of q]* **have** $Im\ x \in real\ of\ 3\ \text{' set (roots-of-3 } q)$ **using** q

unfolding *represents-def* **by** *auto*

then obtain $i3$ **where** $i3: i3 \in set\ (roots\ of\ 3\ q)$ **and** $id: Im\ x = real\ of\ 3\ i3$
by *auto*

from $\langle Im\ x > 0 \rangle$ **have** $sgn\ (Im\ x) = 1$ **by** *simp*

hence $sgn: sgn\ 3\ i3 = 1$ **unfolding** id **by** (*metis of-rat-eq-1-iff sgn-3*)

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *pos-imaginary-parts-3-def* *real-of-3-remdups-equal-3* id

using $sgn\ i3\ q(1)$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *distinct-pos-imaginary-parts-3*: *distinct (map real-of-3 (pos-imaginary-parts-3 p))*

unfolding *pos-imaginary-parts-3-def* **by** (*rule distinct-remdups-equal-3*)

lemma *remdups-gen-subset*: $set\ (remdups\ gen\ eq\ xs) \subseteq set\ xs$

by (*induct xs, auto*)

lemma *positive-pos-imaginary-parts-3*: **assumes** $x \in set\ (pos\ imaginary\ parts\ 3\ p)$

shows $0 < real\ of\ 3\ x$

proof –

from *subsetD[OF remdups-gen-subset assms[unfolding pos-imaginary-parts-3-def]]*

have $sgn\ 3\ x = 1$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **using** $sgn\ 3\ [of\ x]$ **by** (*simp add: sgn-1-pos*)

qed

definition *pair-to-complex* $ri \equiv case\ ri\ of\ (r, i) \Rightarrow Complex\ (real\ of\ 3\ r)\ (real\ of\ 3\ i)$

fun *get-itvl-2* :: *real-alg-2* \Rightarrow *real interval* **where**

get-itvl-2 (*Irrational* $n\ (p, l, r)$) = *Interval* (*of-rat* l) (*of-rat* r)

| *get-itvl-2* (*Rational* r) = (*let* $rr = of\ rat\ r$ *in* *Interval* $rr\ rr$)

lemma *get-bounds-2*: **assumes** *invariant-2 x*
shows *real-of-2 x ∈_i get-itvl-2 x*
proof (*cases x*)
case (*Irrational n plr*)
with *assms obtain p l r where plr: plr = (p,l,r) by (cases plr, auto)*
from *assms Irrational plr have inv1: invariant-1 (p,l,r)*
and *id: real-of-2 x = real-of-1 (p,l,r) by auto*
show *?thesis unfolding id using invariant-1D(1)[OF inv1] by (auto simp: plr Irrational)*
qed (*insert assms, auto simp: Let-def*)

lift-definition *get-itvl-3 :: real-alg-3 ⇒ real interval is get-itvl-2 .*

lemma *get-itvl-3: real-of-3 x ∈_i get-itvl-3 x*
by (*transfer, insert get-bounds-2, auto*)

fun *tighten-bounds-2 :: real-alg-2 ⇒ real-alg-2 where*
tighten-bounds-2 (Irrational n (p,l,r)) = (case tighten-poly-bounds p l r (sgn (ipoly p r))
of (l',r',-) ⇒ Irrational n (p,l',r'))
| tighten-bounds-2 (Rational r) = Rational r

lemma *tighten-bounds-2: assumes inv: invariant-2 x*
shows *real-of-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = real-of-2 x invariant-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x)*

get-itvl-2 x = Interval l r ⇒
get-itvl-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = Interval l' r' ⇒ r' - l' = (r-l) / 2

proof (*atomize(full), cases x*)

case (*Irrational n plr*)

show *real-of-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = real-of-2 x ∧*

invariant-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) ∧

(get-itvl-2 x = Interval l r →

get-itvl-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = Interval l' r' → r' - l' = (r - l) / 2)

proof –

obtain *p l r where plr: plr = (p,l,r) by (cases plr, auto)*

let *?tb = tighten-poly-bounds p l r (sgn (ipoly p r))*

obtain *l' r' sr' where tb: ?tb = (l',r',sr') by (cases ?tb, auto)*

have *id: tighten-bounds-2 x = Irrational n (p,l',r') unfolding Irrational plr using tb by auto*

from *inv[unfolded Irrational plr] have inv: invariant-1-2 (p, l, r)*

n = card {y. y ≤ real-of-1 (p, l, r) ∧ ipoly p y = 0} by auto

have *rof: real-of-2 x = real-of-1 (p, l, r)*

real-of-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) = real-of-1 (p, l', r') using Irrational plr id by

auto

from *inv have inv1: invariant-1 (p, l, r) and poly-cond2 p by auto*

hence *rc: ∃!x. root-cond (p, l, r) x poly-cond2 p by auto*

note *tb' = tighten-poly-bounds[OF tb rc refl]*

have *eq: real-of-1 (p, l, r) = real-of-1 (p, l', r') using tb' inv1*

```

    using invariant-1-sub-interval(2) by presburger
  from inv1 tb' have invariant-1 (p, l', r') by (metis invariant-1-sub-interval(1))
  hence inv2: invariant-2 (tighten-bounds-2 x) unfolding id using inv eq by
auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding rof eq unfolding id unfolding Irrational plr
  using tb'(1-4) arg-cong[OF tb'(5), of real-of-rat] by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
qed
qed (auto simp: Let-def)

```

lift-definition *tighten-bounds-3* :: *real-alg-3* \Rightarrow *real-alg-3* is *tighten-bounds-2*
using *tighten-bounds-2* by *auto*

lemma *tighten-bounds-3*:

```

real-of-3 (tighten-bounds-3 x) = real-of-3 x
get-itul-3 x = Interval l r  $\Longrightarrow$ 
get-itul-3 (tighten-bounds-3 x) = Interval l' r'  $\Longrightarrow$  r' - l' = (r-l) / 2
by (transfer, insert tighten-bounds-2, auto)+

```

partial-function (*tailrec*) *filter-list-length*

```

:: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
[code]: filter-list-length f p n xs = (let ys = filter p xs
in if length ys = n then ys else
filter-list-length f p n (map f ys))

```

lemma *filter-list-length*: **assumes** $\text{length } (\text{filter } P \text{ } xs) = n$

```

and  $\bigwedge i x. x \in \text{set } xs \Longrightarrow P x \Longrightarrow p ((f \text{ } \sim i) x)$ 
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \Longrightarrow \neg P x \Longrightarrow \exists i. \neg p ((f \text{ } \sim i) x)$ 
and  $g: \bigwedge x. g (f x) = g x$ 
and  $P: \bigwedge x. P (f x) = P x$ 

```

shows $\text{map } g (\text{filter-list-length } f p n xs) = \text{map } g (\text{filter } P \text{ } xs)$

proof -

```

from assms(3) have  $\forall x. \exists i. x \in \text{set } xs \longrightarrow \neg P x \longrightarrow \neg p ((f \text{ } \sim i) x)$ 
by auto

```

```

from choice[OF this] obtain i where  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \Longrightarrow \neg P x \Longrightarrow \neg p ((f \text{ } \sim i) x)$ 
by auto

```

define *m* **where** $m = \text{max-list } (\text{map } i \text{ } xs)$

```

have  $m: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \Longrightarrow \neg P x \Longrightarrow \exists i \leq m. \neg p ((f \text{ } \sim i) x)$ 

```

```

using max-list[of - map i xs, folded m-def] i by auto

```

```

show ?thesis using assms(1-2) m

```

proof (*induct* *m* *arbitrary: xs* *rule: less-induct*)

```

case (less m xs)

```

```

define ys where  $ys = \text{filter } p \text{ } xs$ 

```

```

have xs-ys:  $\text{filter } P \text{ } xs = \text{filter } P \text{ } ys$  unfolding ys-def filter-filter

```

```

by (rule filter-cong[OF refl], insert less(3)[of - 0], auto)

```

```

have filter ( $P \circ f$ ) ys =  $\text{filter } P \text{ } ys$  using P unfolding o-def by auto

```

```

hence id3:  $\text{filter } P \text{ } (\text{map } f \text{ } ys) = \text{map } f \text{ } (\text{filter } P \text{ } ys)$  unfolding filter-map by

```

simp

```

hence id2:  $\text{map } g \text{ } (\text{filter } P \text{ } (\text{map } f \text{ } ys)) = \text{map } g \text{ } (\text{filter } P \text{ } ys)$  by (simp add: g)

```

```

show ?case
proof (cases length ys = n)
  case True
  hence id: filter-list-length f p n xs = ys unfolding ys-def
    filter-list-length.simps[of - - - xs] Let-def by auto
  show ?thesis using True unfolding id xs-ys using less(2)
    by (metis filter-id-conv length-filter-less less-le xs-ys)
next
  case False
  {
    assume m = 0
    from less(4)[unfolded this] have Pp:  $x \in \text{set } xs \implies \neg P x \implies \neg p x$  for  $x$ 
  by auto
    with xs-ys False[folded less(2)] have False
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) filter-True mem-Collect-eq set-filter ys-def)
    } note m0 = this
  then obtain M where mM:  $m = \text{Suc } M$  by (cases m, auto)
  hence m:  $M < m$  by simp
  from False have id: filter-list-length f p n xs = filter-list-length f p n (map f
ys)
    unfolding ys-def filter-list-length.simps[of - - - xs] Let-def by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding id xs-ys id2[symmetric]
  proof (rule less(1)[OF m])
    fix y
    assume  $y \in \text{set } (\text{map } f \text{ } ys)$ 
    then obtain  $x$  where  $x: x \in \text{set } xs$   $p x$  and  $y: y = f x$  unfolding ys-def
  by auto
    {
      assume  $\neg P y$ 
      hence  $\neg P x$  unfolding  $y P$  .
      from less(4)[OF x(1) this] obtain  $i$  where  $i: i \leq m$  and  $p: \neg p ((f \text{ } ^\sim$ 
i)  $x$ ) by auto
      with  $x$  obtain  $j$  where  $ij: i = \text{Suc } j$  by (cases i, auto)
      with  $i$  have  $j: j \leq M$  unfolding mM by auto
      have  $\neg p ((f \text{ } ^\sim j) y)$  using  $p$  unfolding  $ij y$  funpow-Suc-right by simp
      thus  $\exists i \leq M. \neg p ((f \text{ } ^\sim i) y)$  using  $j$  by auto
    }
    {
      fix  $i$ 
      assume  $P y$ 
      hence  $P x$  unfolding  $y P$  .
      from less(3)[OF x(1) this, of Suc i]
      show  $p ((f \text{ } ^\sim i) y)$  unfolding  $y$  funpow-Suc-right by simp
    }
  }
next
  show length (filter P (map f ys)) = n unfolding id3 length-map using xs-ys
less(2) by auto
qed
qed

```

qed
qed

definition *complex-roots-of-int-poly3* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *complex list* **where**
complex-roots-of-int-poly3 *p* \equiv *let* *n* = *degree p*;
rrts = *real-roots-of-int-poly p*;
nr = *length rrts*;
crts = *map* (λ *r*. *Complex r 0*) *rrts*
in
if *n* = *nr* *then* *crts*
else *let* *nr-crts* = *n - nr* *in* *if* *nr-crts* = 2 *then*
let *pp* = *real-of-int-poly p div* (*prod-list* (*map* (λ *x*. [*-x, 1*:]) *rrts*));
cpp = *map-poly* (λ *r*. *Complex r 0*) *pp*
in *crts @ roots2 cpp* *else*
let
nr-pos-crts = *nr-crts div 2*;
rxs = *real-parts-3 p*;
ixs = *pos-imaginary-parts-3 p*;
rts = [(*rx*, *ix*). *rx* <- *rxs*, *ix* <- *ixs*];
crts' = *map pair-to-complex*
(*filter-list-length* (*map-prod tighten-bounds-3 tighten-bounds-3*)
(λ (*r*, *i*). $0 \in_c$ *ipoly-complex-interval p* (*Complex-Interval* (*get-itol-3 r*)
(*get-itol-3 i*))) *nr-pos-crts rts*)
in *crts @* (*concat* (*map* (λ *x*. [*x*, *cnj x*]) *crts'*))

definition *complex-roots-of-int-poly-all* :: *int poly* \Rightarrow *complex list* **where**
complex-roots-of-int-poly-all *p* = (*let* *n* = *degree p* *in*
if *n* \geq 3 *then* *complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p*
else if *n* = 1 *then* [*roots1* (*map-poly of-int p*)] *else if* *n* = 2 *then* *roots2* (*map-poly*
of-int p)
else [])

lemma *in-real-itol-get-bounds-tighten*: *real-of-3 x* \in_i *get-itol-3* ((*tighten-bounds-3*
 \sim^n *x*)

proof (*induct n arbitrary: x*)

case 0

thus ?*case using get-itol-3[of x]* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc n x*)

have *id*: (*tighten-bounds-3* $\sim^{(Suc n)}$ *x*) = (*tighten-bounds-3* \sim^n (*tighten-bounds-3*
x)

by (*metis comp-apply funpow-Suc-right*)

show ?*case unfolding id tighten-bounds-3(1)[of x, symmetric]* **by** (*rule Suc*)

qed

lemma *sandwich-real*:

fixes *l r* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real*

assumes $la: l \longrightarrow a$ **and** $ra: r \longrightarrow a$
and $lm: \bigwedge i. l\ i \leq m\ i$ **and** $mr: \bigwedge i. m\ i \leq r\ i$
shows $m \longrightarrow a$
proof (rule *LIMSEQ-I*)
fix $e :: real$
assume $0 < e$
hence $e: 0 < e / 2$ **by** *simp*
from *LIMSEQ-D[OF la e]* **obtain** $n1$ **where** $n1: \bigwedge n. n \geq n1 \implies norm\ (l\ n - a) < e/2$ **by** *auto*
from *LIMSEQ-D[OF ra e]* **obtain** $n2$ **where** $n2: \bigwedge n. n \geq n2 \implies norm\ (r\ n - a) < e/2$ **by** *auto*
show $\exists no. \forall n \geq no. norm\ (m\ n - a) < e$
proof (rule *exI[of - max n1 n2]*, *intro allI impI*)
fix n
assume $max\ n1\ n2 \leq n$
with $n1\ n2$ **have** $*$: $norm\ (l\ n - a) < e/2$ $norm\ (r\ n - a) < e/2$ **by** *auto*
from lm [*of n*] mr [*of n*] **have** $norm\ (m\ n - a) \leq norm\ (l\ n - a) + norm\ (r\ n - a)$ **by** *simp*
with $*$ **show** $norm\ (m\ n - a) < e$ **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *real-of-tighten-bounds-many[simp]*: $real-of-3\ ((tighten-bounds-3\ \hat{\sim} i)\ x) = real-of-3\ x$
apply (*induct i*) **using** *tighten-bounds-3* **by** *auto*

definition *lower-3* **where** $lower-3\ x\ i \equiv interval.lower\ (get-itvl-3\ ((tighten-bounds-3\ \hat{\sim} i)\ x))$

definition *upper-3* **where** $upper-3\ x\ i \equiv interval.upper\ (get-itvl-3\ ((tighten-bounds-3\ \hat{\sim} i)\ x))$

lemma *interval-size-3*: $upper-3\ x\ i - lower-3\ x\ i = (upper-3\ x\ 0 - lower-3\ x\ 0) / 2^i$

proof (*induct i*)

case (*Suc i*)

have $upper-3\ x\ (Suc\ i) - lower-3\ x\ (Suc\ i) = (upper-3\ x\ i - lower-3\ x\ i) / 2$

unfolding *upper-3-def lower-3-def* **using** *tighten-bounds-3 get-itvl-3* **by** *auto*

with *Suc* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*

qed *auto*

lemma *interval-size-3-tendsto-0*: $(\lambda i. (upper-3\ x\ i - lower-3\ x\ i)) \longrightarrow 0$

by (*subst interval-size-3*, *auto intro: LIMSEQ-divide-realpow-zero*)

lemma *dist-tendsto-0-imp-tendsto*: $(\lambda i. |f\ i - a| :: real) \longrightarrow 0 \implies f \longrightarrow a$
using *LIM-zero-cancel tendsto-rabs-zero-iff* **by** *blast*

lemma *upper-3-tendsto*: $upper-3\ x \longrightarrow real-of-3\ x$

proof(rule *dist-tendsto-0-imp-tendsto*, rule *sandwich-real*)

fix i

obtain $l r$ **where** lr : $get\text{-}itvl\text{-}3 ((tighten\text{-}bounds\text{-}3 \hat{\sim} i) x) = Interval\ l r$
by $(metis\ interval.collapse)$
with $get\text{-}itvl\text{-}3[of\ (tighten\text{-}bounds\text{-}3 \hat{\sim} i) x]$
show $|(upper\text{-}3\ x)\ i - real\text{-}of\text{-}3\ x| \leq (upper\text{-}3\ x\ i - lower\text{-}3\ x\ i)$
unfolding $upper\text{-}3\text{-}def\ lower\text{-}3\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$
qed $(insert\ interval\text{-}size\text{-}3\text{-}tendsto\text{-}0, auto)$

lemma $lower\text{-}3\text{-}tendsto$: $lower\text{-}3\ x \longrightarrow real\text{-}of\text{-}3\ x$
proof $(rule\ dist\text{-}tendsto\text{-}0\text{-}imp\text{-}tendsto, rule\ sandwich\text{-}real)$
fix i
obtain $l r$ **where** lr : $get\text{-}itvl\text{-}3 ((tighten\text{-}bounds\text{-}3 \hat{\sim} i) x) = Interval\ l r$
by $(metis\ interval.collapse)$
with $get\text{-}itvl\text{-}3[of\ (tighten\text{-}bounds\text{-}3 \hat{\sim} i) x]$
show $|lower\text{-}3\ x\ i - real\text{-}of\text{-}3\ x| \leq (upper\text{-}3\ x\ i - lower\text{-}3\ x\ i)$
unfolding $upper\text{-}3\text{-}def\ lower\text{-}3\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$
qed $(insert\ interval\text{-}size\text{-}3\text{-}tendsto\text{-}0, auto)$

lemma $tends\text{-}to\text{-}tight\text{-}bounds\text{-}3$: $(\lambda x. get\text{-}itvl\text{-}3 ((tighten\text{-}bounds\text{-}3 \hat{\sim} x) y)) \longrightarrow_i real\text{-}of\text{-}3\ y$
using $lower\text{-}3\text{-}tendsto[of\ y]\ upper\text{-}3\text{-}tendsto[of\ y]$ **unfolding** $lower\text{-}3\text{-}def\ upper\text{-}3\text{-}def\ interval\text{-}tendsto\text{-}def\ o\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $complex\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly3$: **assumes** p : $p \neq 0$ **and** sf : $square\text{-}free\ p$
shows $set\ (complex\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly3\ p) = \{x. ipoly\ p\ x = 0\}$ **(is** $?l = ?r$
 $distinct\ (complex\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly3\ p)$

proof –
interpret $map\text{-}poly\text{-}inj\text{-}idom\text{-}hom\ of\ real..$
define q **where** $q = real\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly\ p$
let $?q = map\text{-}poly\ complex\text{-}of\text{-}real\ q$
from p **have** $q0$: $q \neq 0$ **unfolding** $q\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$
hence q : $?q \neq 0$ **by** $auto$
define rr **where** $rr = real\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly\ p$
define $rrts$ **where** $rrts = map\ (\lambda r. Complex\ r\ 0)\ rr$
note $d = complex\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly3\text{-}def[of\ p, unfolded\ Let\text{-}def, folded\ rr\text{-}def, folded\ rrts\text{-}def]$
have rr : $set\ rr = \{x. ipoly\ p\ x = 0\}$ **unfolding** $rr\text{-}def$
using $real\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly(1)[OF\ p]$.
have $rrts$: $set\ rrts = \{x. poly\ ?q\ x = 0 \wedge x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ **unfolding** $rrts\text{-}def\ set\text{-}map\ rr\ q\text{-}def$
 $complex\text{-}of\text{-}real\text{-}def[symmetric]$ **by** $(auto\ elim: Reals\text{-}cases)$
have $dist$: $distinct\ rr$ **unfolding** $rr\text{-}def$ **using** $real\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly(2)$.
from $dist$ **have** $dist1$: $distinct\ rrts$ **unfolding** $rrts\text{-}def\ distinct\text{-}map\ inj\text{-}on\text{-}def$
by $auto$
have lrr : $length\ rr = card\ \{x. poly\ (real\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly\ p)\ x = 0\}$
unfolding $rr\text{-}def$ **using** $real\text{-}roots\text{-}of\text{-}int\text{-}poly[of\ p]\ p\ distinct\text{-}card$ **by** $fastforce$
have cr : $length\ rr = card\ \{x. poly\ ?q\ x = 0 \wedge x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ **unfolding** $lrr\ q\text{-}def[symmetric]$
proof –
have $card\ \{x. poly\ q\ x = 0\} \leq card\ \{x. poly\ (map\text{-}poly\ complex\text{-}of\text{-}real\ q)\ x = 0 \wedge x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ **(is** $?l \leq ?r$)

```

    by (rule card-inj-on-le[of of-real], insert poly-roots-finite[OF q], auto simp:
inj-on-def)
  moreover have ?l ≥ ?r
    by (rule card-inj-on-le[of Re, OF - - poly-roots-finite[OF q0]], auto simp:
inj-on-def elim!: Reals-cases)
  ultimately show ?l = ?r by simp
qed
have conv:  $\bigwedge x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0 \iff \text{poly } ?q \ x = 0$ 
  unfolding q-def by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto simp: o-def)
have r: ?r = {x. poly ?q x = 0} unfolding conv ..
have ?l = {x. ipoly p x = 0}  $\wedge$  distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p)
proof (cases degree p = length rr)
  case False note oFalse = this
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases degree p - length rr = 2)
    case False
    let ?nr = (degree p - length rr) div 2
    define cpxI where cpxI = pos-imaginary-parts-3 p
    define cpxR where cpxR = real-parts-3 p
    let ?rts = [(rx,ix). rx <- cpxR, ix <- cpxI]
    define cpx where cpx = map pair-to-complex (filter ( $\lambda c. \text{ipoly } p \ (\text{pair-to-complex } c) = 0$ )
      ?rts)
    let ?LL = cpx @ map cnj cpx
    let ?LL' = concat (map ( $\lambda x. [x, \text{cnj } x]$ ) cpx)
    let ?ll = rrts @ ?LL
    let ?ll' = rrts @ ?LL'
    have cpx: set cpx  $\subseteq$  ?r unfolding cpx-def by auto
    have ccpx: cnj ' set cpx  $\subseteq$  ?r using cpx unfolding r
      by (auto intro!: complex-conjugate-root[of ?q] simp: Reals-def)
    have set ?ll  $\subseteq$  ?r using rrts cpx ccpx unfolding r by auto
  moreover
  {
    fix x :: complex
    assume rt: ipoly p x = 0
    {
      fix x
      assume rt: ipoly p x = 0
      and gt: Im x > 0
      define rx where rx = Re x
      let ?x = Complex rx (Im x)
      have x: x = ?x by (cases x, auto simp: rx-def)
      from rt x have rt': ipoly p ?x = 0 by auto
      from real-parts-3[OF p rt, folded rx-def] pos-imaginary-parts-3[OF p rt
gt] rt'
      have ?x  $\in$  set cpx unfolding cpx-def cpxI-def cpxR-def
      by (force simp: pair-to-complex-def[abs-def])
      hence x  $\in$  set cpx using x by simp
    } note gt = this
  }

```

```

have cases:  $Im\ x = 0 \vee Im\ x > 0 \vee Im\ x < 0$  by auto
from rt have rt':  $ipoly\ p\ (cnj\ x) = 0$  unfolding conv
  by (intro complex-conjugate-root[of ?q x], auto simp: Reals-def)
{
  assume  $Im\ x > 0$ 
  from  $gt[OF\ rt\ this]$  have  $x \in set\ ?ll$  by auto
}
moreover
{
  assume  $Im\ x < 0$ 
  hence  $Im\ (cnj\ x) > 0$  by simp
  from  $gt[OF\ rt'\ this]$  have  $cnj\ (cnj\ x) \in set\ ?ll$  unfolding set-append
set-map by blast
  hence  $x \in set\ ?ll$  by simp
}
moreover
{
  assume  $Im\ x = 0$ 
  hence  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  using complex-is-Real-iff by blast
  with rt rrts have  $x \in set\ ?ll$  unfolding conv by auto
}
ultimately have  $x \in set\ ?ll$  using cases by blast
}
ultimately have  $lr: set\ ?ll = \{x.\ ipoly\ p\ x = 0\}$  by blast
let ?rr =  $map\ real-of-3\ cpxR$ 
let ?pi =  $map\ real-of-3\ cpxI$ 
have  $dist2: distinct\ ?rr$  unfolding cpxR-def by (rule distinct-real-parts-3)
have  $dist3: distinct\ ?pi$  unfolding cpxI-def by (rule distinct-pos-imaginary-parts-3)
have  $idd: concat\ (map\ (map\ pair-to-complex)\ (map\ (\lambda rx.\ map\ (Pair\ rx)\ cpxI)$ 
cpxR))
  =  $concat\ (map\ (\lambda r.\ map\ (\lambda i.\ Complex\ (real-of-3\ r)\ (real-of-3\ i))\ cpxI)$ 
cpxR)
  unfolding pair-to-complex-def by (auto simp: o-def)
have  $dist4: distinct\ cpx$  unfolding cpx-def
proof (rule distinct-map-filter, unfold map-concat idd, unfold distinct-conv-nth,
intro allI impI, goal-cases)
  case (1 i j)
from  $nth-concat-diff[OF\ 1, unfolded\ length-map]$   $dist2[unfolding\ distinct-conv-nth]$ 
   $dist3[unfolding\ distinct-conv-nth]$  show ?case by auto
qed
have  $dist5: distinct\ (map\ cnj\ cpx)$  using dist4 unfolding distinct-map by
(auto simp: inj-on-def)
{
  fix  $x :: complex$ 
have  $rrts: x \in set\ rrts \implies Im\ x = 0$  unfolding rrts-def by auto
have  $cpx: \bigwedge x.\ x \in set\ cpx \implies Im\ x > 0$  unfolding cpx-def cpxI-def
by (auto simp: pair-to-complex-def[abs-def] positive-pos-imaginary-parts-3)
have  $cpx': x \in cnj\ 'set\ cpx \implies sgn\ (Im\ x) = -1$  using cpx by auto
have  $x \notin set\ rrts \cap set\ cpx \cup set\ rrts \cap cnj\ 'set\ cpx \cup set\ cpx \cap cnj\ 'set$ 

```

```

cpx
  using rrts cpx[of x] cpx' by auto
} note dist6 = this
have dist: distinct ?ll
  unfolding distinct-append using dist6 by (auto simp: dist1 dist4 dist5)
let ?p = complex-of-int-poly p
have pp: ?p ≠ 0 using p by auto
from p square-free-of-int-poly[OF sf] square-free-rsquarefree
have rsf:rsquarefree ?p by auto
from dist lr have length ?ll = card {x. poly ?p x = 0}
  by (metis distinct-card)
also have ... = degree p
  using rsf unfolding rsquarefree-card-degree[OF pp] by simp
finally have deg-len: degree p = length ?ll by simp
let ?P = λ c. ipoly p (pair-to-complex c) = 0
  let ?itvl = λ r i. ipoly-complex-interval p (Complex-Interval (get-itvl-3 r)
(get-itvl-3 i))
let ?itv = λ (r,i). ?itvl r i
let ?p = (λ (r,i). 0 ∈c (?itvl r i))
let ?tb = tighten-bounds-3
let ?f = map-prod ?tb ?tb
  have filter: map pair-to-complex (filter-list-length ?f ?p ?nr ?rts) = map
pair-to-complex (filter ?P ?rts)
proof (rule filter-list-length)
  have length (filter ?P ?rts) = length cpx
  unfolding cpx-def by simp
  also have ... = ?nr unfolding deg-len by (simp add: rrts-def)
  finally show length (filter ?P ?rts) = ?nr by auto
next
fix n x
assume x: ?P x
obtain r i where xri: x = (r,i) by force
have id: (?f  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) x = ((?tb  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) r, (?tb  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) i) unfolding xri
  by (induct n, auto)
have px: pair-to-complex x = Complex (real-of-3 r) (real-of-3 i)
  unfolding xri pair-to-complex-def by auto
show ?p ((?f  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) x)
  unfolding id split
  by (rule ipoly-complex-interval[of pair-to-complex x - p, unfolded x], unfold
px,
auto simp: in-complex-interval-def in-real-itvl-get-bounds-tighten)
next
fix x
assume x: x ∈ set ?rts ¬ ?P x
let ?x = pair-to-complex x
obtain r i where xri: x = (r,i) by force
have id: (?f  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) x = ((?tb  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) r, (?tb  $\widetilde{\sim}$  n) i) for n unfolding xri
  by (induct n, auto)
have px: ?x = Complex (real-of-3 r) (real-of-3 i)

```

```

    unfolding xri pair-to-complex-def by auto
  have cvg: (λ n. ?itv ((?f ~ n) x)) →c ipoly p ?x
    unfolding id split px
  proof (rule ipoly-complex-interval-tendsto)
    show (λia. Complex-Interval (get-itvl-3 ((?tb ~ ia) r)) (get-itvl-3 ((?tb
~ ia) i))) →c
      Complex (real-of-3 r) (real-of-3 i)
    unfolding complex-interval-tendsto-def by (simp add: tends-to-tighten-bounds-3
o-def)
  qed
  from complex-interval-tendsto-neq[OF this x(2)]
  show ∃ i. ¬ ?p ((?f ~ i) x) unfolding id by auto
next
  show pair-to-complex (?f x) = pair-to-complex x for x
    by (cases x, auto simp: pair-to-complex-def tighten-bounds-3(1))
next
  show ?P (?f x) = ?P x for x
    by (cases x, auto simp: pair-to-complex-def tighten-bounds-3(1))
  qed
  have l: complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p = ?ll'
  unfolding d filter cpx-def[symmetric] cpxI-def[symmetric] cpxR-def[symmetric]
using False oFalse
  by auto
  have distinct ?ll' = (distinct rrts ∧ distinct ?LL' ∧ set rrts ∩ set ?LL' = {})
    unfolding distinct-append ..
  also have set ?LL' = set ?LL by auto
  also have distinct ?LL' = distinct ?LL by (induct cpx, auto)
  finally have distinct ?ll' = distinct ?ll unfolding distinct-append by auto
  with dist have distinct ?ll' by auto
  with lr l show ?thesis by auto
next
  case True
  let ?cr = map-poly of-real :: real poly ⇒ complex poly
  define pp where pp = complex-of-int-poly p
  have id: pp = map-poly of-real q unfolding q-def pp-def
    by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto simp: o-def)
  let ?rts = map (λ x. [-x,1:]) rr
  define rts where rts = prod-list ?rts
  let ?c2 = ?cr (q div rts)
  have pq: ∧ x. ipoly p x = 0 ⇔ poly q x = 0 unfolding q-def by simp
  from True have 2: degree q - card {x. poly q x = 0} = 2 unfolding
pq[symmetric] lrr
    unfolding q-def by simp
  from True have id: degree p = length rr ⇔ False
    degree p - length rr = 2 ⇔ True by auto
  have l: ?l = of-real ' {x. poly q x = 0} ∪ set (roots2 ?c2)
    unfolding d rts-def id if-False if-True set-append rrts Reals-def
    by (fold complex-of-real-def q-def, auto)
  from dist

```

have $len-rr$: $length\ rr = card\ \{x.\ poly\ q\ x = 0\}$ **unfolding** rr [*unfolded pq, symmetric*]
by (*simp add: distinct-card*)
have rr' : $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rr \implies poly\ q\ r = 0$ **using** rr **unfolding** $q-def$ **by** *simp*
with $dist$ **have** $q = q\ div\ prod-list\ ?rts * prod-list\ ?rts$
proof (*induct rr arbitrary: q*)
case (*Cons r rr q*)
note $dist = Cons(2)$
let $?p = q\ div\ [-r, 1:]$
from $Cons.prem(2)$ **have** $poly\ q\ r = 0$ **by** *simp*
hence $[-r, 1:]\ dvd\ q$ **using** *poly-eq-0-iff-dvd* **by** *blast*
from *dvd-mult-div-cancel[OF this]*
have $q = ?p * [-r, 1:]$ **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $?p = ?p\ div\ (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:]) * (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:])$
proof (*rule Cons.hyps*)
show *distinct rr* **using** $dist$ **by** *auto*
fix s
assume $s \in set\ rr$
with $dist\ Cons(3)$ **have** $s \neq r\ poly\ q\ s = 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $poly\ (?p * [-1 * r, 1:])\ s = 0$ **using** *calculation* **by** *force*
thus $poly\ ?p\ s = 0$ **by** (*simp add: ‹s ≠ r›*)
qed
ultimately **have** q : $q = ?p\ div\ (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:]) * (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:])$
 $*\ [-r, 1:]$
by *auto*
also **have** $\dots = (?p\ div\ (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:])) * (\prod x \leftarrow r \# rr. [-x, 1:])$
unfolding *mult.assoc* **by** *simp*
also **have** $?p\ div\ (\prod x \leftarrow rr. [-x, 1:]) = q\ div\ (\prod x \leftarrow r \# rr. [-x, 1:])$
unfolding *poly-div-mult-right[symmetric]* **by** *simp*
finally **show** $?case$.
qed *simp*
hence $q-div$: $q = q\ div\ rts * rts$ **unfolding** $rts-def$.
from $q-div\ q0$ **have** $q\ div\ rts \neq 0\ rts \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *degree-mult-eq[OF this]* **have** $degree\ q = degree\ (q\ div\ rts) + degree\ rts$
using $q-div$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $degree\ rts = length\ rr$ **unfolding** $rts-def$ **by** (*rule degree-linear-factors*)
also **have** $\dots = card\ \{x.\ poly\ q\ x = 0\}$ **unfolding** $len-rr$ **by** *simp*
finally **have** $deg2$: $degree\ ?c2 = 2$ **using** 2 **by** *simp*
note $croots2 = croots2$ [*OF deg2, symmetric*]
have $?q = ?cr\ (q\ div\ rts * rts)$ **using** $q-div$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\dots = ?cr\ rts * ?c2$ **unfolding** *hom-distrib* **by** *simp*
finally **have** $q-prod$: $?q = ?cr\ rts * ?c2$.
from $croots2\ l$
have l : $?l = of-real\ \{x.\ poly\ q\ x = 0\} \cup \{x.\ poly\ ?c2\ x = 0\}$ **by** *simp*
from r [*unfolded q-prod*]
have r : $?r = \{x.\ poly\ (?cr\ rts)\ x = 0\} \cup \{x.\ poly\ ?c2\ x = 0\}$ **by** *auto*
also **have** $?cr\ rts = (\prod x \leftarrow rr. ?cr\ [-x, 1:])$ **by** (*simp add: rts-def o-def of-real-poly-hom.hom-prod-list*)

```

also have {x. poly ... x = 0} = of-real ' set rr
  unfolding poly-prod-list-zero-iff by auto
also have set rr = {x. poly q x = 0} unfolding rr q-def by simp
finally have lr: ?l = ?r unfolding l by simp
show ?thesis
proof (intro conjI[OF lr])
from sf have sf: square-free q unfolding q-def by (rule square-free-of-int-poly)
{
  interpret field-hom-0' complex-of-real ..
  from sf have square-free ?q unfolding square-free-map-poly .
} note sf = this
have l: complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p = rrts @ roots2 ?c2
unfolding d rts-def id if-False if-True set-append rrts q-def complex-of-real-def
by auto
  have dist2: distinct (roots2 ?c2) unfolding roots2-def Let-def by auto

{
  fix x
  assume x: x ∈ set (roots2 ?c2) x ∈ set rrts
  from x(1)[unfolded roots2] have x1: poly ?c2 x = 0 by auto
  from x(2) have x2: poly (?cr rts) x = 0
    unfolding rrts-def rts-def complex-of-real-def[symmetric]
    by (auto simp: poly-prod-list-zero-iff o-def)
  from square-free-multD(1)[OF sf[unfolded q-prod], of [-x, 1:]]
    x1 x2 have False unfolding poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by auto
} note dist3 = this
show distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p) unfolding l distinct-append
  by (intro conjI dist1 dist2, insert dist3, auto)
qed
qed
next
case True
have card {x. poly ?q x = 0} ≤ degree ?q by (rule poly-roots-degree[OF q])
also have ... = degree p unfolding q-def by simp
also have ... = card {x. poly ?q x = 0 ∧ x ∈ ℝ} using True cr by simp
finally have le: card {x. poly ?q x = 0} ≤ card {x. poly ?q x = 0 ∧ x ∈ ℝ}
by auto
  have {x. poly ?q x = 0 ∧ x ∈ ℝ} = {x. poly ?q x = 0}
  by (rule card-seteq[OF - - le], insert poly-roots-finite[OF q], auto)
  with True rrts dist1 show ?thesis unfolding r d by auto
qed
thus distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly3 p) ?l = ?r by auto
qed

lemma complex-roots-of-int-poly-all: assumes sf: degree p ≥ 3 ⇒ square-free p
  shows p ≠ 0 ⇒ set (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p) = {x. ipoly p x = 0} (is -
  ⇒ set ?l = ?r)
  and distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all p)
proof -

```



```

note  $d = \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all-def}$  Let-def
have  $(p \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{set } ?l = ?r) \wedge (\text{distinct } (\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } p))$ 
proof (cases degree  $p \geq 3$ )
  case True
    hence  $p: p \neq 0$  by auto
    from True  $\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly3}[OF\ p]$  sf show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $d$  by
auto
  next
    case False
    let  $?p = \text{map-poly } (\text{of-int} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{complex})\ p$ 
    have  $\text{deg}: \text{degree } ?p = \text{degree } p$ 
      by (simp add: degree-map-poly)
    show  $?thesis$ 
    proof (cases degree  $p = 1$ )
      case True
        hence  $l: ?l = [\text{roots1 } ?p]$  unfolding  $d$  by auto
        from True have  $\text{degree } ?p = 1$  unfolding  $\text{deg}$  by auto
        from  $\text{roots1}[OF\ \text{this}]$  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $l$   $\text{roots1-def}$  by auto
      next
        case False
        show  $?thesis$ 
        proof (cases degree  $p = 2$ )
          case True
            hence  $l: ?l = \text{croots2 } ?p$  unfolding  $d$  by auto
            from True have  $\text{degree } ?p = 2$  unfolding  $\text{deg}$  by auto
            from  $\text{croots2}[OF\ \text{this}]$  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $l$  by (simp add: roots2-def
Let-def)
          next
            case False
            with  $\langle \text{degree } p \neq 1 \rangle \langle \text{degree } p \neq 2 \rangle \langle \neg (\text{degree } p \geq 3) \rangle$  have True:  $\text{degree } p = 0$  by auto
            hence  $l: ?l = []$  unfolding  $d$  by auto
            from True have  $\text{degree } ?p = 0$  unfolding  $\text{deg}$  by auto
            from  $\text{roots0}[OF\ -\ \text{this}]$  show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $l$  by simp
          qed
        qed
      qed
    thus  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set } ?l = ?r$  distinct ( $\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } p$ ) by auto
  qed

```

It now comes the preferred function to compute complex roots of an integer polynomial.

definition $\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly} :: \text{int poly} \Rightarrow \text{complex list}$ **where**
 $\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly } p = (\text{let } ps = (\text{if } \text{degree } p \geq 3 \text{ then } \text{factors-of-int-poly } p \text{ else } [p])$
 $\text{in } \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } ps))$

definition $\text{complex-roots-of-rat-poly} :: \text{rat poly} \Rightarrow \text{complex list}$ **where**
 $\text{complex-roots-of-rat-poly } p = \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly } (\text{snd } (\text{rat-to-int-poly } p))$

```

lemma complex-roots-of-int-poly:
  shows  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set } (\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly } p) = \{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\}$  (is -  $\implies$ 
   $?l = ?r$ )
  and distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly  $p$ )
proof -
  have ( $p \neq 0 \implies ?l = ?r$ )  $\wedge$  (distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly  $p$ ))
proof (cases degree  $p \geq 3$ )
  case False
  hence complex-roots-of-int-poly  $p = \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } p$ 
  unfolding complex-roots-of-int-poly-def Let-def by auto
  with complex-roots-of-int-poly-all[of  $p$ ] False show  $?thesis$  by auto
next
  case True
  {
    fix  $q$ 
    assume  $q \in \text{set } (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p)$ 
    from factors-of-int-poly(1)[OF refl this] irreducible-imp-square-free[of  $q$ ]
    have  $0: q \neq 0$  and  $sf: \text{square-free } q$  by auto
    from complex-roots-of-int-poly-all(1)[OF sf 0] complex-roots-of-int-poly-all(2)[OF
  sf]
    have  $\text{set } (\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } q) = \{x. \text{ipoly } q \ x = 0\}$ 
    distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly-all  $q$ ) by auto
  } note  $all = this$ 
from True have
   $?l = (\bigcup ((\lambda p. \text{set } (\text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } p)) \text{ 'set } (\text{factors-of-int-poly}$ 
   $p)))$ 
  unfolding complex-roots-of-int-poly-def Let-def by auto
  also have  $\dots = (\bigcup ((\lambda p. \{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\}) \text{ 'set } (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p)))$ 
  using all by blast
  finally have  $l: ?l = (\bigcup ((\lambda p. \{x. \text{ipoly } p \ x = 0\}) \text{ 'set } (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p)))$ 
  .
  have  $lr: p \neq 0 \implies ?l = ?r$  using  $l$  factors-of-int-poly(2)[OF refl, of  $p$ ] by
  auto
  show  $?thesis$ 
proof (rule conjI[OF lr])
  from True have  $id: \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly } p =$ 
   $\text{concat } (\text{map } \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all } (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p))$ 
  unfolding complex-roots-of-int-poly-def Let-def by auto
  show distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly  $p$ ) unfolding id distinct-conv-nth
proof (intro allI impI, goal-cases)
  case (1  $i$   $j$ )
  let  $?fp = \text{factors-of-int-poly } p$ 
  let  $?rr = \text{complex-roots-of-int-poly-all}$ 
  let  $?cc = \text{concat } (\text{map } ?rr (\text{factors-of-int-poly } p))$ 
  from nth-concat-diff[OF 1, unfolded length-map]
  obtain  $j1 \ k1 \ j2 \ k2$  where
   $*: (j1, k1) \neq (j2, k2)$ 

```

```

    j1 < length ?fp j2 < length ?fp and
    k1 < length (map ?rr ?fp ! j1)
    k2 < length (map ?rr ?fp ! j2)
    ?cc ! i = map ?rr ?fp ! j1 ! k1
    ?cc ! j = map ?rr ?fp ! j2 ! k2 by blast
  hence **: k1 < length (?rr (?fp ! j1))
    k2 < length (?rr (?fp ! j2))
    ?cc ! i = ?rr (?fp ! j1) ! k1
    ?cc ! j = ?rr (?fp ! j2) ! k2
  by auto
  from * have mem: ?fp ! j1 ∈ set ?fp ?fp ! j2 ∈ set ?fp by auto
  show ?cc ! i ≠ ?cc ! j
  proof (cases j1 = j2)
    case True
      with * have k1 ≠ k2 by auto
      with all(2)[OF mem(2)] *(1-2) show ?thesis unfolding *(3-4)
  unfolding True
    distinct-conv-nth by auto
  next
    case False
      from ⟨degree p ≥ 3⟩ have p: p ≠ 0 by auto
      note fip = factors-of-int-poly(2-3)[OF refl this]
      show ?thesis unfolding *(3-4)
      proof
        define x where x = ?rr (?fp ! j2) ! k2
        assume id: ?rr (?fp ! j1) ! k1 = ?rr (?fp ! j2) ! k2
        from ** have x1: x ∈ set (?rr (?fp ! j1)) unfolding x-def id[symmetric]
      by auto
        from ** have x2: x ∈ set (?rr (?fp ! j2)) unfolding x-def by auto

        from all(1)[OF mem(1)] x1 have x1: ipoly (?fp ! j1) x = 0 by auto
        from all(1)[OF mem(2)] x2 have x2: ipoly (?fp ! j2) x = 0 by auto
        from False factors-of-int-poly(4)[OF refl, of p] have neq: ?fp ! j1 ≠ ?fp
! j2

        using * unfolding distinct-conv-nth by auto
        have poly (complex-of-int-poly p) x = 0 by (meson fip(1) mem(2) x2)
        from fip(2)[OF this] mem x1 x2 neq
        show False by blast
      qed
    qed
  qed
  qed
  thus p ≠ 0 ⇒ ?l = ?r distinct (complex-roots-of-int-poly p) by auto
  qed

lemma complex-roots-of-rat-poly:
  p ≠ 0 ⇒ set (complex-roots-of-rat-poly p) = {x. rpoly p x = 0} (is - ⇒ ?l =
?r)

```

```

distinct (complex-roots-of-rat-poly p)
proof -
  obtain c q where cq: rat-to-int-poly p = (c,q) by force
  from rat-to-int-poly[OF this]
  have pq: p = smult (inverse (of-int c)) (of-int-poly q)
    and c: c ≠ 0 by auto
  show distinct (complex-roots-of-rat-poly p) unfolding complex-roots-of-rat-poly-def
    using complex-roots-of-int-poly(2) .
  assume p: p ≠ 0
  with pq c have q: q ≠ 0 by auto
  have id: {x. rpoly p x = (0 :: complex)} = {x. ipoly q x = 0}
    unfolding pq by (simp add: c of-rat-of-int-poly hom-distrib)
  show ?l = ?r unfolding complex-roots-of-rat-poly-def cq snd-conv id
    complex-roots-of-int-poly(1)[OF q] ..
qed

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-complex-of-real[simp]: min-int-poly (complex-of-real x) = min-int-poly
x
proof (cases algebraic x)
  case False
    hence ¬ algebraic (complex-of-real x) unfolding algebraic-complex-iff by auto
    with False show ?thesis unfolding min-int-poly-def by auto
  next
    case True
      from min-int-poly-represents[OF True]
      have min-int-poly x represents x by auto
      thus ?thesis
        by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto simp: lead-coeff-min-int-poly-pos)
qed

```

TODO: the implementation might be tuned, since the search process should be faster when using interval arithmetic to figure out the correct factor. (One might also implement the search via checking $ipoly f x = 0$, but because of complex-algebraic-number arithmetic, I think that search would be slower than the current one via $x \in set (complex-roots-of-int-poly f)$)

```

definition min-int-poly-complex :: complex ⇒ int poly where
  min-int-poly-complex x = (if algebraic x then if Im x = 0 then min-int-poly-real
(Re x)
  else the (find (λ f. x ∈ set (complex-roots-of-int-poly f)) (complex-poly (min-int-poly
(Re x)) (min-int-poly (Im x))))
  else [:0,1:])

```

```

lemma min-int-poly-complex[code-unfold]: min-int-poly = min-int-poly-complex
proof (standard)
  fix x
  define fs where fs = complex-poly (min-int-poly (Re x)) (min-int-poly (Im x))
  let ?f = min-int-poly-complex x
  show min-int-poly x = ?f
  proof (cases algebraic x)

```

```

    case False
  thus ?thesis unfolding min-int-poly-def min-int-poly-complex-def by auto
next
case True
show ?thesis
proof (cases Im x = 0)
  case *: True
  have id: ?f = min-int-poly-real (Re x) unfolding min-int-poly-complex-def *
using True by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding id min-int-poly-real-code-unfold[symmetric] min-int-poly-complex-of-real[symmetric]
    using * by (intro arg-cong[of - - min-int-poly] complex-eqI, auto)
next
  case False
  from True[unfolded algebraic-complex-iff] have algebraic (Re x) algebraic (Im
x) by auto
  from complex-poly[OF min-int-poly-represents[OF this(1)] min-int-poly-represents[OF
this(2)]]
  have fs: ∃ f ∈ set fs. ipoly f x = 0 ∧ f. f ∈ set fs ⇒ poly-cond f unfolding
fs-def by auto
  let ?fs = find (λ f. ipoly f x = 0) fs
  let ?fs' = find (λ f. x ∈ set (complex-roots-of-int-poly f)) fs
  have ?f = the ?fs' unfolding min-int-poly-complex-def fs-def
    using True False by auto
  also have ?fs' = ?fs
  by (rule find-cong[OF refl], subst complex-roots-of-int-poly, insert fs, auto)
  finally have id: ?f = the ?fs .
  from fs(1) have ?fs ≠ None unfolding find-None-iff by auto
  then obtain f where Some: ?fs = Some f by auto
  from find-Some-D[OF this] fs(2)[of f]
  show ?thesis unfolding id Some
    by (intro min-int-poly-unique, auto)
qed
qed
qed
end

```

16 Show for Real Algebraic Numbers – Interface

We just demand that there is some function from real algebraic numbers to string and register this as show-function and use it to implement *show-real*.

Implementations for real algebraic numbers are available in one of the theories *Show-Real-Precise* and *Show-Real-Approx*.

```

theory Show-Real-Alg
imports
  Real-Algebraic-Numbers
  Show.Show-Real
begin

```

consts *show-real-alg* :: *real-alg* ⇒ *string*

definition *showsp-real-alg* :: *real-alg* *showsp* **where**
showsp-real-alg *p* *x* *y* = (*show-real-alg* *x* @ *y*)

lemma *show-law-real-alg* [*show-law-intros*]:
show-law *showsp-real-alg* *r*
by (*rule* *show-lawI*) (*simp* *add*: *showsp-real-alg-def* *show-law-simps*)

lemma *showsp-real-alg-append* [*show-law-simps*]:
showsp-real-alg *p* *r* (*x* @ *y*) = *showsp-real-alg* *p* *r* *x* @ *y*
by (*intro* *show-lawD* *show-law-intros*)

local-setup <
 Show-Generator.register-foreign-showsp @{*typ* *real-alg*} @{*term* *showsp-real-alg*}
 @{*thm* *show-law-real-alg*}
>

derive *show* *real-alg*

We now define *show-real*.

overloading *show-real* ≡ *show-real*

begin

definition *show-real* ≡ *show-real-alg* *o* *real-alg-of-real*

end

end

17 Show for Real (Algebraic) Numbers – Approximate Representation

We implement the *show*-function for real (algebraic) numbers by calculating the number precisely for three digits after the comma.

theory *Show-Real-Approx*

imports

Show-Real-Alg

Show.Show-Instances

begin

overloading *show-real-alg* ≡ *show-real-alg*

begin

definition *show-real-alg*[*code*]: *show-real-alg* *x* ≡ *let*

x1000' = *floor* (*1000* * *x*);

 (*x1000*,*s*) = (*if* *x1000'* < 0 *then* (*-x1000'*, *"-"*) *else* (*x1000'*, *""*));

 (*bef*,*aft*) = *divmod-int* *x1000* *1000*;

a' = *show* *aft*;

```

    a = replicate (3-length a') (CHR "0") @ a'
  in
    "~" @ s @ show bef @ "." @ a

end

end

```

18 Show for Real (Algebraic) Numbers – Unique Representation

We implement the show-function for real (algebraic) numbers by printing them uniquely via their monic irreducible polynomial with a special cases for polynomials of degree at most 2.

```

theory Show-Real-Precise
imports
  Show-Real-Alg
  Show.Show-Instances
begin

datatype real-alg-show-info = Rat-Info rat | Sqrt-Info rat rat | Real-Alg-Info int
  poly nat

fun convert-info :: rat + int poly × nat ⇒ real-alg-show-info where
  convert-info (Inl q) = Rat-Info q
| convert-info (Inr (f,n)) = (if degree f = 2 then (let a = coeff f 2; b = coeff f 1;
c = coeff f 0;
  b2a = Rat.Fract (-b) (2 * a);
  below = Rat.Fract (b*b - 4 * a * c) (4 * a * a)
  in Sqrt-Info b2a (if n = 1 then -below else below))
  else Real-Alg-Info f n)

definition real-alg-show-info :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg-show-info where
  real-alg-show-info x = convert-info (info-real-alg x)

```

We prove that the extracted information for showing an algebraic real number is correct.

```

lemma real-alg-show-info: real-alg-show-info x = Rat-Info r ⇒ real-of x = of-rat
r
  real-alg-show-info x = Sqrt-Info r sq ⇒ real-of x = of-rat r + sqrt (of-rat sq)
  real-alg-show-info x = Real-Alg-Info p n ⇒ p represents (real-of x) ∧ n = card
{y. y ≤ real-of x ∧ ipoly p y = 0}
  (is ?l ⇒ ?r)
proof (atomize(full), goal-cases)
case 1
note d = real-alg-show-info-def
show ?case

```

```

proof (cases info-real-alg x)
  case (Inl q)
    from info-real-alg(2)[OF this] this show ?thesis unfolding d by auto
  next
    case (Inr qm)
      then obtain p n where id: info-real-alg x = Inr (p,n) by (cases qm, auto)
      from info-real-alg(1)[OF id]
      have ap: p represents (real-of x) and n: n = card {y. y ≤ real-of x ∧ ipoly p y
= 0}
      and irr: irreducible p by auto
      note id' = real-alg-show-info-def id convert-info.simps Fract-of-int-quotient
Let-def
      have last: ?l ⇒ ?r unfolding id' using ap n by (auto split: if-splits)
      {
        assume *: real-alg-show-info x = Sqrt-Info r sq
        from this[unfolded id'] have deg: degree p = 2 by (auto split: if-splits)
        from degree2-coeffs[OF this] obtain a b c where p: p = [:c,b,a:] and a: a ≠
0
        by metis
        hence coeffs: coeff p 0 = c coeff p 1 = b coeff p (Suc (Suc 0)) = a 2 = Suc
(Suc 0) by auto
        let ?a = real-of-int a
        let ?b = real-of-int b
        let ?c = real-of-int c
        define A where A = ?a
        define B where B = ?b
        define C where C = ?c
        let ?r = - (B / (2 * A))
        define R where R = ?r
        let ?sq = (B * B - 4 * A * C) / (4 * A * A)
        let ?p = real-of-int-poly p
        let ?disc = (B / (2 * A)) ^ Suc (Suc 0) - C / A
        define D where D = ?disc
        from arg-cong[OF p, of map-poly real-of-int]
        have rp: ?p = [: C, B, A :]
          using a by (auto simp: A-def B-def C-def)
        from a have A: A ≠ 0 unfolding A-def by auto
        from *[unfolded id' deg, unfolded coeffs of-int-minus of-int-minus of-int-mult
of-int-diff, simplified]
        have r: real-of-rat r = R and sq: sqrt (of-rat sq) = (if n = 1 then - sqrt ?sq
else sqrt ?sq)
          by (auto simp: A-def B-def C-def R-def real-sqrt-minus hom-distrib)
        note sq
        also have ?sq = D using A by (auto simp: field-simps D-def)
        finally have sq: sqrt (of-rat sq) = (if n = 1 then - sqrt D else sqrt D) by
simp
        with rp have coeffs': coeff ?p 0 = C coeff ?p 1 = B coeff ?p (Suc (Suc 0))
= A 2 = Suc (Suc 0) by auto
        from rp A have degree (real-of-int-poly p) = 2 by auto

```



```

note roots = rroots2[OF this, unfolded rroots2-def Let-def coeffs', folded D-def R-def]
from ap[unfolded represents-def] have root: ipoly p (real-of x) = 0 by auto
from root roots have D: (D < 0) = False by auto
note roots = roots[unfolded this if-False, folded R-def]
have real-of x = of-rat r + sqrt (of-rat sq)
proof (cases D = 0)
  case True
    show ?thesis using roots root unfolding sq r True by auto
  next
    case False
      with D have D: D > 0 by auto
      from roots False have roots: {x. ipoly p x = 0} = {R + sqrt D, R - sqrt
D} by auto
      let ?Roots = {y. y ≤ real-of x ∧ ipoly p y = 0}
      have x: real-of x ∈ ?Roots using root by auto
      from root roots have choice: real-of x = R + sqrt D ∨ real-of x = R - sqrt
D by auto
      hence small: R - sqrt D ∈ ?Roots using roots D by auto
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases n = 1)
        case True
          from card-1-singletonE[OF n[symmetric, unfolded this]] obtain y where
id: ?Roots = {y} by auto
          from x small show ?thesis unfolding sq r id using True by auto
        next
          case False
            from x obtain Y where Y: ?Roots = insert (real-of x) (Y - {real-of
x}) by auto
            with False[unfolded n] obtain z Z where Z: Y - {real-of x} = insert z
Z by (cases Y - {real-of x} = {}, auto)
            from Y[unfolded Z] Z have sub: {real-of x, z} ⊆ ?Roots and z: z ≠ real-of
x by auto
            with roots choice D have real-of x = R + sqrt D by force
            thus ?thesis unfolding sq r id using False by auto
          qed
        qed
      }
      with last show ?thesis unfolding d by (auto simp: id Let-def)
    qed
  qed

fun show-rai-info :: int ⇒ real-alg-show-info ⇒ string where
  show-rai-info fl (Rat-Info r) = show r
| show-rai-info fl (Sqrt-Info r sq) = (let sqrt = "sqrt(" @ show (abs sq) @ ")"
  in if r = 0 then (if sq < 0 then "-" else []) @ sqrt
  else ("(" @ show r @ (if sq < 0 then "-" else "+") @ sqrt @ "))")
| show-rai-info fl (Real-Alg-Info p n) =
  "(root #" @ show n @ " of " @ show p @ ", in (" @ show fl @ ", " @ show (fl

```

+ 1) @ '))''

```

overloading show-real-alg ≡ show-real-alg
begin
  definition show-real-alg[code]:
    show-real-alg x ≡ show-rai-info (floor x) (real-alg-show-info x)
end
end

```

19 Algebraic Number Tests

We provide a sequence of examples which demonstrate what can be done with the implementation of algebraic numbers.

```

theory Algebraic-Number-Tests
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Char-Poly
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant-Impl
  Show.Show-Complex
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int
  Berlekamp-Zassenhaus.Factorize-Rat-Poly
  Complex-Algebraic-Numbers
  Show-Real-Precise
begin

```

19.1 Stand-Alone Examples

```

abbreviation (input) show-lines x ≡ shows-lines x Nil

```

```

fun show-factorization :: 'a :: {semiring-1,show} × (('a poly × nat)list) ⇒ string
where
  show-factorization (c,[]) = show c
| show-factorization (c,((p,i) # ps)) = show-factorization (c,ps) @ " * (" @ show
p @ ")" @
  (if i = 1 then [] else "~" @ show i)

```

```

definition show-sf-factorization :: 'a :: {semiring-1,show} × (('a poly × nat)list)
⇒ string where
  show-sf-factorization x = show-factorization (map-prod id (map (map-prod id
Suc)) x)

```

Determine the roots over the rational, real, and complex numbers.

```

definition testpoly = [:5/2, -7/2, 1/2, -5, 7, -1, 5/2, -7/2, 1/2:]

```

```

definition test = show-lines ( real-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)

```

```

value [code] show-lines ( roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)
value [code] show-lines ( real-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)

```

value [code] *show-lines (complex-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)*

Compute real and complex roots of a polynomial with rational coefficients.

value [code] *show (complex-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)*

value [code] *show (real-roots-of-rat-poly testpoly)*

A sequence of calculations.

value [code] *show (- sqrt 2 - sqrt 3)*

lemma *root 3 4 > sqrt (root 4 3) + [1/10 * root 3 7] by eval*

lemma *csqrt (4 + 3 * i) ∉ ℝ by eval*

value [code] *show (csqrt (4 + 3 * i))*

value [code] *show (csqrt (1 + i))*

19.2 Example Application: Compute Norms of Eigenvalues

For complexity analysis of some matrix A it is important to compute the spectral radius of a matrix, i.e., the maximal norm of all complex eigenvalues, since the spectral radius determines the growth rates of matrix-powers A^n , cf. [4] for a formalized statement of this fact.

definition *eigenvalues :: rat mat ⇒ complex list where
eigenvalues A = complex-roots-of-rat-poly (char-poly A)*

definition *testmat = mat-of-rows-list 3 [*
 [1,-4,2],
 [1/5,7,9],
 [7,1,5 :: rat]
]

definition *spectral-radius-test = show (Max (set [norm ev. ev ← eigenvalues
testmat]))*

value [code] *char-poly testmat*

value [code] *spectral-radius-test*

end

20 Explicit Constants for External Code

theory *Algebraic-Numbers-External-Code*

imports *Algebraic-Number-Tests*

begin

We define constants for most operations on real- and complex- algebraic numbers, so that they are easily accessible in target languages. In particular, we use target languages integers, pairs of integers, strings, and integer lists, resp., in order to represent the Isabelle types *int/nat*, *rat*, *string*, and *int poly*, resp.

definition *decompose-rat = map-prod integer-of-int integer-of-int o quotient-of*

20.1 Operations on Real Algebraic Numbers

definition *zero-ra* = (0 :: real-alg)

definition *one-ra* = (1 :: real-alg)

definition *of-integer-ra* = (of-int o int-of-integer :: integer ⇒ real-alg)

definition *of-rational-ra* = ((λ (num, denom). of-rat-real-alg (Rat.Fract (int-of-integer num) (int-of-integer denom)))
:: integer × integer ⇒ real-alg)

definition *plus-ra* = ((+) :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *minus-ra* = ((-) :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *uminus-ra* = (uminus :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *times-ra* = ((* :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *divide-ra* = ((/ :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *inverse-ra* = (inverse :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *abs-ra* = (abs :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *floor-ra* = (integer-of-int o floor :: real-alg ⇒ integer)

definition *ceiling-ra* = (integer-of-int o ceiling :: real-alg ⇒ integer)

definition *minimum-ra* = (min :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *maximum-ra* = (max :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *equals-ra* = ((= :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ bool)

definition *less-ra* = ((< :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ bool)

definition *less-equal-ra* = ((≤ :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ bool)

definition *compare-ra* = (compare :: real-alg ⇒ real-alg ⇒ order)

definition *roots-of-poly-ra* = (roots-of-real-alg o poly-of-list o map int-of-integer :: integer list ⇒ real-alg list)

definition *root-ra* = (root-real-alg o nat-of-integer :: integer ⇒ real-alg ⇒ real-alg)

definition *show-ra* = ((String.implode o show) :: real-alg ⇒ String.literal)

definition *is-rational-ra* = (is-rat-real-alg :: real-alg ⇒ bool)

definition *to-rational-ra* = (decompose-rat o to-rat-real-alg :: real-alg ⇒ integer × integer)

definition *sign-ra* = (fst o to-rational-ra o sgn :: real-alg ⇒ integer)

definition *decompose-ra* = (map-sum decompose-rat (map-prod (map integer-of-int o coeffs) integer-of-nat) o info-real-alg
:: real-alg ⇒ integer × integer + integer list × integer)

20.2 Operations on Complex Algebraic Numbers

definition *zero-ca* = (0 :: complex)

definition *one-ca* = (1 :: complex)

definition *imag-unit-ca* = (i :: complex)

definition *of-integer-ca* = (of-int o int-of-integer :: integer ⇒ complex)

definition *of-rational-ca* = ((λ (num, denom). of-rat (Rat.Fract (int-of-integer num) (int-of-integer denom)))
:: integer × integer ⇒ complex)

definition *of-real-imag-ca* = ((λ (real, imag). Complex (real-of real) (real-of imag))
:: real-alg × real-alg ⇒ complex)

definition *plus-ca* = ((+) :: complex ⇒ complex ⇒ complex)

definition *minus-ca* = ((-) :: complex ⇒ complex ⇒ complex)

definition *uminus-ca* = (uminus :: complex ⇒ complex)

definition *times-ca* = (*(*)* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* ⇒ *complex*)
definition *divide-ca* = (*(/)* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* ⇒ *complex*)
definition *inverse-ca* = (*inverse* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex*)
definition *equals-ca* = (*(=)* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex* ⇒ *bool*)
definition *roots-of-poly-ca* = (*complex-roots-of-int-poly* o *poly-of-list* o *map int-of-integer*
:: *integer list* ⇒ *complex list*)
definition *csqrt-ca* = (*csqrt* :: *complex* ⇒ *complex*)
definition *show-ca* = (*(String.implode o show)* :: *complex* ⇒ *String.literal*)
definition *real-of-ca* = (*real-alg-of-real* o *Re* :: *complex* ⇒ *real-alg*)
definition *imag-of-ca* = (*real-alg-of-real* o *Im* :: *complex* ⇒ *real-alg*)

20.3 Export Constants in Haskell

export-code

order.Eq order.Lt order.Gt — for comparison
Inl Inr — make disjoint sums available for decomposition information

zero-ra
one-ra
of-integer-ra
of-rational-ra
plus-ra
minus-ra
uminus-ra
times-ra
divide-ra
inverse-ra
abs-ra
floor-ra
ceiling-ra
minimum-ra
maximum-ra
equals-ra
less-ra
less-equal-ra
compare-ra
roots-of-poly-ra
root-ra
show-ra
is-rational-ra
to-rational-ra
sign-ra
decompose-ra

zero-ca
one-ca

imag-unit-ca
of-integer-ca
of-rational-ca
of-real-imag-ca
plus-ca
minus-ca
uminus-ca
times-ca
divide-ca
inverse-ca
equals-ca
roots-of-poly-ca
csqrt-ca
show-ca
real-of-ca
imag-of-ca

in *Haskell* **module-name** *Algebraic-Numbers*

end

References

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- [4] R. Thiemann and A. Yamada. Matrices, Jordan normal forms, and spectral radius theory. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, 2015, 2015.