

Computational p -Adics

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Abstract

We develop a framework for reasoning computationally about p -adic fields via formal Laurent series with integer coefficients. We define a ring-class quotient type consisting of equivalence classes of prime-indexed sequences of formal Laurent series, in which every p -adic field is contained as a subring. Via a further quotient of the ring of p -adic integers (that is, the elements of depth at least 0) by the prime ideal (that is, the subring of elements of depth at least 1), we define a ring-class type in which every prime-order finite field is contained as a subring. Finally, some topological properties are developed using depth as a proxy for a metric, Hensel's Lemma is proved, and the compactness of local rings of integers is established.

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theory *Distinguished-Quotients*

imports *Main*

begin

1 Distinguished Algebraic Quotients

We define quotient groups and quotient rings modulo distinguished normal subgroups and ideals, respectively, leading to the construction of a field as a commutative ring with 1 modulo a maximal ideal.

class *distinguished-subset* =
fixes *distinguished-subset* :: 'a set ($\mathcal{N}$)

hide-const *distinguished-subset*

1.1 Quotient groups

1.1.1 Class definitions

Here we set up subclasses of *group-add* with a distinguished subgroup.

class *group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup* = *group-add* + *distinguished-subset* +
assumes *distset-nonempty*: $\mathcal{N} \neq \{\}$
and *distset-diff-closed*:
 $g \in \mathcal{N} \implies h \in \mathcal{N} \implies g - h \in \mathcal{N}$
begin

lemma *distset-zero-closed* : $0 \in \mathcal{N}$

proof –

from *distset-nonempty* **obtain** *g*::'a **where** $g \in \mathcal{N}$ **by** *fast*
hence $g - g \in \mathcal{N}$ **using** *distset-diff-closed* **by** *fast*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *distset-uminus-closed*: $a \in \mathcal{N} \implies -a \in \mathcal{N}$
using *distset-zero-closed* *distset-diff-closed* **by** *force*

lemma *distset-add-closed*:
 $a \in \mathcal{N} \implies b \in \mathcal{N} \implies a + b \in \mathcal{N}$
using *distset-uminus-closed*[*of b*] *distset-diff-closed*[*of a - b*] **by** *simp*

lemma *distset-uminus-plus-closed*:

```

a ∈ N ⇒ b ∈ N ⇒ -a + b ∈ N
using distset-uminus-closed distset-add-closed by simp

lemma distset-lcoset-closed1:
  a ∈ N ⇒ -a + b ∈ N ⇒ b ∈ N
  using add.assoc[of a -a b] distset-add-closed by fastforce

lemma distset-lcoset-closed2:
  b ∈ N ⇒ -a + b ∈ N ⇒ a ∈ N
proof-
  assume ab: b ∈ N -a + b ∈ N
  from ab(2) obtain z where z: z ∈ N -a + b = z by fast
  from z(2) have a = -(z - b) using add.assoc[of -a b -b] by simp
  with ab(1) z(1) show a ∈ N using distset-diff-closed by simp
qed

lemma reflp-lcosetrel: - x + x ∈ N
  using distset-zero-closed by simp

lemma symp-lcosetrel: - a + b ∈ N ⇒ - b + a ∈ N
  using distset-uminus-closed by (fastforce simp add: minus-add)

lemma transp-lcosetrel:
  -x + z ∈ N if -x + y ∈ N and -y + z ∈ N
proof-
  from that obtain a a' :: 'a
  where a ∈ N -x + y = a a' ∈ N -y + z = a' by fast
  thus ?thesis using add.assoc[of a -y z] distset-add-closed by fastforce
qed

end

class group-add-with-distinguished-normal-subgroup = group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup
+
  assumes distset-normal: ((+) g) ' N = (λx. x + g) ' N

class ab-group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup =
  ab-group-add + group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup
begin

subclass group-add-with-distinguished-normal-subgroup
proof (unfold-locales, rule distset-nonempty, rule distset-diff-closed)
  show ∧g. ((+) g) ' N = (λx. x + g) ' N by (force simp add: add.commute)
qed

end

```

1.1.2 The quotient group type

Here we define a quotient type relative to the left-coset relation, and instantiate it as a *group-add*.

```

quotient-type (overloaded) 'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp =
  'a::group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup /  $\lambda g\ h :: 'a. -g + h \in (\mathcal{N}::'a\ \text{set})$ 
  morphisms distinguished-quotient-coset-rep distinguished-quotient-coset
proof (rule equivpI)
  show reflp ( $\lambda g\ h :: 'a. -g + h \in \mathcal{N}$ ) using reflp-lcosetrel by (fast intro: reflpI)
  show symp ( $\lambda g\ h :: 'a. -g + h \in \mathcal{N}$ ) using symp-lcosetrel by (fast intro: sympI)
  show transp ( $\lambda g\ h :: 'a. -g + h \in \mathcal{N}$ ) using transp-lcosetrel
    by (fast intro: transpI)
qed

```

```

lemmas distinguished-quotient-coset-rep-inverse =
  Quotient-abs-rep[OF Quotient-coset-by-dist-sbgrp]
and coset-by-dist-sbgrp-eq-iff =
  Quotient-rel-rep[OF Quotient-coset-by-dist-sbgrp]
and distinguished-quotient-coset-eqI =
  Quotient-rel-abs[OF Quotient-coset-by-dist-sbgrp]
and eq-to-distinguished-quotient-cosetI =
  Quotient-rel-abs2[OF Quotient-coset-by-dist-sbgrp]

```

```

lemma coset-coset-by-dist-sbgrp-cases
  [case-names coset, cases type: coset-by-dist-sbgrp]:
  ( $\bigwedge y. z = \text{distinguished-quotient-coset } y \implies P$ )  $\implies P$ 
by (induct z) auto

```

```

lemmas distinguished-quotient-coset-eq-iff = coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq-iff

```

```

lemma distinguished-quotient-coset-rep-coset-equiv:
  – distinguished-quotient-coset-rep (distinguished-quotient-coset r) + r  $\in \mathcal{N}$ 
using Quotient-rep-abs[OF Quotient-coset-by-dist-sbgrp]
by (simp add: distset-zero-closed)

```

```

instantiation coset-by-dist-sbgrp ::
  (group-add-with-distinguished-normal-subgroup) group-add
begin

```

```

lift-definition zero-coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: 'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp
  is 0::'a .

```

```

lemmas zero-distinguished-quotient [simp] = zero-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq[symmetric]

```

```

lemma zero-distinguished-quotient-eq-iffs:
  (distinguished-quotient-coset x = 0) = (x  $\in \mathcal{N}$ )
  (X = 0) = (distinguished-quotient-coset-rep X  $\in \mathcal{N}$ )
proof –
  have distinguished-quotient-coset x = 0  $\implies x \in \mathcal{N}$ 

```

proof *transfer*
 fix $x::'a$ **show** $-x + 0 \in \mathcal{N} \implies x \in \mathcal{N}$
 using *distset-uminus-closed*[of $-x$] **by** *simp*
qed
 moreover **have** $x \in \mathcal{N} \implies \text{distinguished-quotient-coset } x = 0$
 by *transfer* (*simp add: distset-uminus-closed*)
 ultimately **show** $(\text{distinguished-quotient-coset } x = 0) = (x \in \mathcal{N})$ **by** *fast*
 have *distinguished-quotient-coset-rep* $0 \in \mathcal{N}$
 using *distinguished-quotient-coset-rep-coset-equiv*[of $0::'a$] *distset-uminus-closed*
 by *fastforce*
 moreover **have** *distinguished-quotient-coset-rep* $X \in \mathcal{N} \implies X = 0$
 using *eq-to-distinguished-quotient-cosetI*[of $X\ 0$] **by** (*simp add: distset-uminus-closed*)
 ultimately **show** $(X = 0) = (\text{distinguished-quotient-coset-rep } X \in \mathcal{N})$ **by** *fast*
qed

lift-definition *plus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp* ::
 ' a *coset-by-dist-sbgrp* $\Rightarrow$ ' a *coset-by-dist-sbgrp* $\Rightarrow$
 ' a *coset-by-dist-sbgrp*
 is $\lambda x y::'a. x + y$
proof–
 fix $w\ x\ y\ z::'a$ **assume** $wx: -w + x \in \mathcal{N}$ **and** $yz: -y + z \in \mathcal{N}$
 from *this* **obtain** $a1\ a2$
 where $a1: a1 \in \mathcal{N} -w + x = a1$
 and $a2: a2 \in \mathcal{N} -y + z = a2$
 by *fast*
 from $a1(1)$ **obtain** $a3$ **where** $a3: a3 \in \mathcal{N} -y + a1 = a3 + -y$ **using** *dist-set-normal* **by** *fast*
 from $a1(2)\ a2(2)\ a3(2)$ **have** $-(w + y) + (x + z) = a3 + a2$
 using *minus-add add.assoc*[of $-y + -w\ x\ z$] *add.assoc*[of $-y -w\ x$] *add.assoc*[of $a3 -y\ z$]
 by *simp*
 with $a2(1)\ a3(1)$ **show** $-(w + y) + (x + z) \in \mathcal{N}$ **using** *distset-add-closed* **by** *simp*
qed

lemmas *plus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp* [*simp*] = *plus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq*

lift-definition *uminus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp* ::
 ' a *coset-by-dist-sbgrp* $\Rightarrow$ ' a *coset-by-dist-sbgrp*
 is $\lambda x::'a. -x$
proof–
 fix $x\ y::'a$ **assume** $xy: -x + y \in \mathcal{N}$
 from *this* **obtain** a **where** $a: a \in \mathcal{N} -x + y = a$ **by** *fast*
 from $a(1)$ **obtain** a' **where** $a': a' \in \mathcal{N} a + -y = -y + a'$ **using** *distset-normal*
 by *fast*
 from $a(2)\ a'(2)$ **have** $-(-x) + -y = -(-y + a') + -y$
 using *add.assoc*[of $-x\ y -y$] **by** *simp*
 hence $-(-x) + -y = -a'$ **by** (*simp add: minus-add*)
 with $a'(1)$ **show** $-(-x) + -y \in \mathcal{N}$ **using** *distset-uminus-closed* **by** *simp*

qed

lemmas *uminus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp* [simp] =
uminus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq

lift-definition *minus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp* ::
'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp $\Rightarrow$ *'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp* $\Rightarrow$
'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp
is $\lambda x y :: 'a. x - y$

proof—

fix $w x y z :: 'a$ **assume** $wx: -w + x \in \mathcal{N}$ **and** $yz: -y + z \in \mathcal{N}$
from *this* **obtain** $a1\ a2$
where $a1: a1 \in \mathcal{N}\ x = w + a1$
and $a2: a2 \in \mathcal{N}\ z = y + a2$
by *simp*
from $a1(1)$ **obtain** $a3$ **where** $a3: a3 \in \mathcal{N}\ y + a1 = a3 + y$ **using** *distset-normal*
by *auto*
from $a2(1)$ **obtain** $a4$ **where** $a4: a4 \in \mathcal{N}\ y + a2 = a4 + y$ **using** *distset-normal*
by *auto*
from $a3(2)\ a4(2)\ a1(2)\ a2(2)$ **have** $x - z = w - y + a3 + y - y - a4$
using *add.assoc[of w - y y a1]* *add.assoc[of w - y a3 y]*
add.assoc[of w - y + a3 y - y]
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
hence $x - z = (w - y) + (a3 - a4)$
using *add.assoc[of w - y + a3 y - y]* *add.assoc[of w - y a3 - a4]* **by** *simp*
hence $-(w - y) + (x - z) = a3 - a4$
using *add.assoc[of -(w - y) w - y a3 - a4, symmetric]*
left-minus[of w - y]
by *simp*
with $a3(1)\ a4(1)$ **show** $-(w - y) + (x - z) \in \mathcal{N}$ **using** *distset-diff-closed* **by**
auto
 qed

lemmas *minus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp* [simp] = *minus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq*

instance proof

fix $x y z :: 'a$ *coset-by-dist-sbgrp*
show $x + y + z = x + (y + z)$ **by** *transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed algebra-simps)*
show $0 + x = x$ **by** *transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed)*
show $x + 0 = x$ **by** *transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed)*
show $-x + x = 0$ **by** *transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed)*
show $x + -y = x - y$ **by** *transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed algebra-simps)*
 qed

end

instance *coset-by-dist-sbgrp* ::
 (*ab-group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup*) *ab-group-add*

```

proof
  show  $\bigwedge x y :: 'a \text{ coset-by-dist-sbgrp. } x + y = y + x$ 
    by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed)
qed auto

```

1.2 Quotient rings

1.2.1 Class definitions

Now we set up subclasses of *ring* with a distinguished ideal.

```

class ring-with-distinguished-ideal = ring + ab-group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup
+
  assumes distset-leftideal :  $a \in \mathcal{N} \implies r * a \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  and      distset-rightideal:  $a \in \mathcal{N} \implies a * r \in \mathcal{N}$ 

```

```

class ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal = ring-1 + ring-with-distinguished-ideal +
  assumes distset-no1:  $1 \notin \mathcal{N}$ 
  — For unitary rings we do not allow the quotient to be trivial to ensure that  $0$ 
  and  $1$  will be different.

```

1.2.2 The quotient ring type

We just reuse the *'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp* type to define a quotient ring, and instantiate it as a *ring*.

```

type-synonym 'a distinguished-quotient-ring = 'a coset-by-dist-sbgrp
— This is intended to be used with ring-with-distinguished-ideal or one of its sub-
classes.

```

```

instantiation coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: (ring-with-distinguished-ideal) ring
begin

```

```

lift-definition times-coset-by-dist-sbgrp ::
  'a distinguished-quotient-ring  $\Rightarrow$  'a distinguished-quotient-ring  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'a distinguished-quotient-ring
  is  $\lambda x y :: 'a. x * y$ 
proof—
  fix  $w x y z :: 'a$  assume  $wx: -w + x \in \mathcal{N}$  and  $yz: -y + z \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  from this obtain  $a1\ a2$ 
    where  $a1: a1 \in \mathcal{N} \ -w + x = a1$ 
    and    $a2: a2 \in \mathcal{N} \ -y + z = a2$ 
    by fast
  from  $a1(2)\ a2(2)$  have  $-(w * y) + (x * z) = w * a2 + a1 * z$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  with  $a1(1)\ a2(1)$  show  $-(w * y) + (x * z) \in \mathcal{N}$ 
    using distset-leftideal[of - w] distset-rightideal[of - z] distset-add-closed by auto
qed

```

```

lemmas times-coset-by-dist-sbgrp [simp] = times-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq

```

```

instance proof
  fix x y z :: 'a distinguished-quotient-ring
  show x * y * z = x * (y * z) by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed
algebra-simps)
  show (x + y) * z = x * z + y * z by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed
algebra-simps)
  show x * (y + z) = x * y + x * z by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed
algebra-simps)
qed

end

instantiation coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: (ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal) ring-1
begin

lift-definition one-coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: 'a distinguished-quotient-ring
is 1::'a .

lemmas one-coset-by-dist-sbgrp [simp] = one-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq[symmetric]

instance proof
  show (0::'a distinguished-quotient-ring) ≠ (1::'a distinguished-quotient-ring)
  proof transfer qed (simp add: distset-no1)
next
  fix x :: 'a distinguished-quotient-ring
  show 1 * x = x by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed algebra-simps)
  show x * 1 = x by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed algebra-simps)
qed

end

```

1.3 Quotients of commutative rings

For a commutative ring, the quotient modulo a prime ideal is an integral domain, and the quotient modulo a maximal ideal is a field.

1.3.1 Class definitions

```

class comm-ring-with-distinguished-ideal = comm-ring + ab-group-add-with-distinguished-subgroup
+
  assumes distset-ideal :  $a \in \mathcal{N} \implies r * a \in \mathcal{N}$ 
begin

subclass ring-with-distinguished-ideal
  using distset-ideal by unfold-locale (auto simp add: mult.commute)

definition distideal-extension :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where distideal-extension a  $\equiv \{x. \exists r z. z \in \mathcal{N} \wedge x = r * a + z\}$ 

```

```

lemma distideal-extension:  $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \text{distideal-extension } a$ 
  unfolding distideal-extension-def
proof clarify
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  hence  $x \in \mathcal{N} \wedge x = 0 * a + x$  by simp
  thus  $\exists r \ z. z \in \mathcal{N} \wedge x = r * a + z$  by fast
qed

lemma distideal-extension-diff-closed:
   $r \in \text{distideal-extension } a \implies s \in \text{distideal-extension } a \implies$ 
   $r - s \in \text{distideal-extension } a$ 
  unfolding distideal-extension-def
proof clarify
  fix  $r \ r' \ z \ z'$ 
  assume  $z \in \mathcal{N} \ z' \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  moreover have  $r * a + z - (r' * a + z') = (r - r') * a + (z - z')$ 
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately show
   $\exists r'' \ z''. z'' \in \mathcal{N} \wedge r * a + z - (r' * a + z') = r'' * a + z''$ 
  using distset-diff-closed by fast
qed

lemma distideal-extension-ideal:
   $x \in \text{distideal-extension } a \implies r * x \in \text{distideal-extension } a$ 
  unfolding distideal-extension-def
proof clarify
  fix  $s \ r \ z$  assume  $z \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  thus  $\exists r' \ z'. z' \in \mathcal{N} \wedge s * (r * a + z) = r' * a + z'$ 
  using distset-ideal by (fastforce simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

end

class comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal = ring-1 + comm-ring-with-distinguished-ideal
+
  assumes distset-no1:
   $1 \notin \mathcal{N}$ 
  — Don't allow the quotient to be trivial.
begin

subclass ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal using distset-no1 by unfold-locales

lemma distideal-extension-by:  $a \in \text{distideal-extension } a$ 
  unfolding distideal-extension-def
proof
  have  $0 \in \mathcal{N} \wedge a = 1 * a + 0$  using distset-zero-closed by simp
  thus  $\exists r \ z. z \in \mathcal{N} \wedge a = r * a + z$  by fastforce
qed

```

```

end

class comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-pideal = comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal
+
  assumes distset-pideal:  $r * s \in \mathcal{N} \implies r \in \mathcal{N} \vee s \in \mathcal{N}$ 

class comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-maxideal = comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal
+
  assumes distset-maxideal:
    [
       $\mathcal{N} \subseteq I$ ;  $1 \notin I$ ;
       $\forall r s. r \in I \wedge s \in I \longrightarrow r - s \in I$ ;
       $\forall a r. a \in I \longrightarrow r * a \in I$ 
    ]  $\implies I = \mathcal{N}$ 
begin

lemma distset-maxideal-vs-distideal-extension:
   $1 \notin \text{distideal-extension } a \implies \text{distideal-extension } a = \mathcal{N}$ 
  using distideal-extension distideal-extension-diff-closed distideal-extension-ideal
    distset-maxideal
  by force

subclass comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-pideal
proof
  fix a b :: 'a
  assume ab:  $a * b \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  have  $\neg (a \notin \mathcal{N} \wedge b \notin \mathcal{N})$ 
  proof clarify
    assume a:  $a \notin \mathcal{N}$  and b:  $b \notin \mathcal{N}$ 
    define I where  $I \equiv \text{distideal-extension } b$ 
    have  $1 \notin I$ 
    unfolding distideal-extension-def I-def
    proof clarify
      fix r z assume rz:  $z \in \mathcal{N} \ 1 = r * b + z$ 
      from rz(2) have  $a = r * (a * b) + a * z$  using mult-1-right by (simp add:
      algebra-simps)
      moreover from ab rz(1) have  $r * (a * b) \in \mathcal{N}$  and  $a * z \in \mathcal{N}$ 
      using distset-ideal by auto
      ultimately show False using a distset-add-closed by fastforce
    qed
    with I-def b show False
    using distset-maxideal-vs-distideal-extension distideal-extension-by by fast
  qed
  thus  $a \in \mathcal{N} \vee b \in \mathcal{N}$  by fast
qed

end

```

1.3.2 Instances and instantiations

```
instance coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: (comm-ring-with-distinguished-ideal) comm-ring
proof
  fix x y :: 'a distinguished-quotient-ring
  show x * y = y * x by transfer (simp add: distset-zero-closed algebra-simps)
qed (simp add: algebra-simps)
```

```
instance coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: (comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal) comm-ring-1
by standard (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
```

```
instance coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: (comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-pideal) idom
proof (standard, transfer)
  fix a b :: 'a show
    -a + 0  $\notin \mathcal{N} \implies -b + 0 \notin \mathcal{N} \implies$ 
    -(a * b) + 0  $\notin \mathcal{N}$ 
  using distset-pideal distset-uminus-closed by fastforce
qed
```

```
lemma inverse-in-quotient-mod-maxideal:
   $\exists y. -(y * x) + 1 \in \mathcal{N}$  if  $x \notin \mathcal{N}$ 
  for x :: 'a::comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-maxideal
proof-
  from that have 1  $\notin$  distideal-extension x  $\implies$  False
  using distset-uminus-closed distset-maxideal-vs-distideal-extension distideal-extension-by
  by auto
  from this obtain y z where yz:  $z \in \mathcal{N} \ 1 = y * x + z$ 
  using distideal-extension-def by fast
  from yz(2) have -(y * x) + 1 = z by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  with yz(1) show  $\exists y. -(y * x) + 1 \in \mathcal{N}$  by fast
qed
```

```
instantiation coset-by-dist-sbgrp :: (comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-maxideal) field
begin
```

```
lift-definition inverse-coset-by-dist-sbgrp ::
  'a distinguished-quotient-ring  $\Rightarrow$  'a distinguished-quotient-ring
is  $\lambda x::'a. \text{if } x \in \mathcal{N} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (\text{SOME } y::'a. -(y * x) + 1 \in \mathcal{N})$ 
proof-
  fix x x' :: 'a
  assume xx':  $-x + x' \in \mathcal{N}$ 
  define ix ix'
  where ix  $\equiv$  if  $x \in \mathcal{N}$  then 0 else (SOME y::'a. -(y * x) + 1  $\in \mathcal{N}$ )
  and ix'  $\equiv$  if  $x' \in \mathcal{N}$  then 0 else (SOME y::'a. -(y * x') + 1  $\in \mathcal{N}$ )
  show -ix + ix'  $\in \mathcal{N}$ 
  proof (cases x  $\in \mathcal{N}$ )
    case True with xx' ix-def ix'-def show ?thesis
      using distset-lcoset-closed1[of x] distset-zero-closed by auto
  next
    case False
```

with xx' **have** $x' \notin \mathcal{N}$ **using** *distset-lcoset-closed2* **by** *fast*
with ix -*def* ix' -*def* *False* **have** $-((-ix + ix') * x) + ix' * (x + -x') \in \mathcal{N}$
using *someI-ex*[*OF inverse-in-quotient-mod-maxideal*]
 $\text{distset-uminus-plus-closed}$ [*of* $-(ix * x) + 1 - (ix' * x') + 1$]
by (*force simp add: algebra-simps*)
moreover **have** $ix' * (x + -x') \in \mathcal{N}$
using *distset-uminus-closed*[*OF xx'*] *distset-ideal* **by** *auto*
ultimately **have** $(-ix + ix') * x \in \mathcal{N}$ **using** *distset-lcoset-closed2* **by** *force*
with *False* **show** *?thesis* **using** *distset-pideal* **by** *fast*
qed
qed

lemma *inverse-coset-by-dist-sbgrp-eq0* [*simp*]:
 $x \in \mathcal{N} \implies \text{inverse}(\text{distinguished-quotient-coset } x) = 0$
by *transfer* (*simp add: distset-zero-closed*)

lemma *coset-by-dist-sbgrp-inverse-rep*:
 $x \notin \mathcal{N} \implies -(y * x) + 1 \in \mathcal{N} \implies$
 $\text{inverse}(\text{distinguished-quotient-coset } x) = \text{distinguished-quotient-coset } y$
proof *transfer*
fix $x y :: 'a$
assume $xy: x \notin \mathcal{N} \neg(y * x) + 1 \in \mathcal{N}$
define $z :: 'a$ **where** $z \equiv (\text{SOME } y. \neg(y * x) + 1 \in \mathcal{N})$
with xy **have** $(-z + y) * x \in \mathcal{N}$
using *someI-ex*[*OF inverse-in-quotient-mod-maxideal*]
 $\text{distset-diff-closed}$ [*of* $-(z * x) + 1 - (y * x) + 1$]
by (*fastforce simp add: algebra-simps*)
with $xy(1)$ **show** $-(\text{if } x \in \mathcal{N} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } z) + y \in \mathcal{N}$
using *distset-pideal* **by** *auto*
qed

definition *divide-coset-by-dist-sbgrp-def* [*simp*]:
 $x \text{ div } y = (x :: 'a \text{ distinguished-quotient-ring}) * \text{inverse } y$

lemma *coset-by-dist-sbgrp-divide-rep*:
 $y \notin \mathcal{N} \implies -(z * y) + 1 \in \mathcal{N} \implies$
 $\text{distinguished-quotient-coset } x \text{ div distinguished-quotient-coset } y$
 $= \text{distinguished-quotient-coset } (x * z)$
by (*simp add: coset-by-dist-sbgrp-inverse-rep*)

instance proof
show $\text{inverse}(0 :: 'a \text{ distinguished-quotient-ring}) = 0$
by *transfer* (*simp add: distset-zero-closed*)
next
fix $x :: 'a \text{ distinguished-quotient-ring}$
show $x \neq 0 \implies \text{inverse } x * x = 1$
proof *transfer*
fix $a :: 'a$
assume $-a + 0 \notin \mathcal{N}$

```

    moreover define ia
      where ia  $\equiv$  if  $a \in \mathcal{N}$  then 0 else (SOME b.  $-(b * a) + 1 \in \mathcal{N}$ )
    ultimately show  $-(ia * a) + 1 \in \mathcal{N}$ 
      using distset-uminus-closed someI-ex[OF inverse-in-quotient-mod-maxideal]
    by auto
  qed
qed (rule divide-coset-by-dist-sbgrp-def)

end

end

```

```

theory Polynomial-Extras

imports HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial

begin

```

2 Additional facts about polynomials

2.1 General facts

```

lemma set-strip-while: set (strip-while P xs)  $\subseteq$  set xs
  using split-strip-while-append[of P xs] by force

lemma pCons-induct' [case-names 0 pCons0 pCons]:
  P p
  if zero      : P 0
  and pCons0   :  $\bigwedge a. a \neq 0 \implies P (pCons a 0)$ 
  and pCons-n0 :  $\bigwedge a p. p \neq 0 \implies P p \implies P (pCons a p)$ 
proof (induct p, rule zero)
  case (pCons a p) thus ?case by (cases p = 0, simp-all add: pCons0 pCons-n0)
qed

lemma pCons-decomp: pCons a p = pCons a 0 + pCons 0 p
  by (induct p, simp-all)

lemma coeffs-smult-eq-smult-coeffs:
  coeffs (smult x p) = map ((*) x) (strip-while ( $\lambda c. x * c = 0$ ) (coeffs p))
proof-
  have coeffs (smult x p) = strip-while ((=) 0) (map ((*) x) (coeffs p))
    by (induct p) auto
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: strip-while-map comp-def)
qed

lemma coeffs-smult-eq-smult-coeffs-no-zero-divisors:

```

```

coeffs (smult x p) = map ((*) x) (coeffs p) if x ≠ 0
for x :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} and p :: 'a poly
using that cCons-def[of x * -] cCons-def[of - coeffs -]
by (induct p, simp, fastforce)

```

2.2 Derivatives

The type sort on *pderiv* is overly restrictive for algebraic purposes, so here is the relevant material with the type sort relaxed.

```

function polyderiv :: ('a :: comm-monoid-add) poly ⇒ 'a poly
  where polyderiv (pCons a p) = (if p = 0 then 0 else p + pCons 0 (polyderiv p))
  by (auto intro: pCons-cases)

```

```

termination polyderiv
  by (relation measure degree) simp-all

```

```

declare polyderiv.simps[simp del]

```

```

lemma polyderiv-0 [simp]: polyderiv 0 = 0
  using polyderiv.simps [of 0 0] by simp

```

```

lemma polyderiv-pCons: polyderiv (pCons a p) = p + pCons 0 (polyderiv p)
  by (simp add: polyderiv.simps)

```

```

lemma polyderiv-1 [simp]: polyderiv 1 = 0
  by (simp add: one-pCons polyderiv-pCons)

```

2.3 Additive polynomials

The Binomial Theorem implies that to every polynomial can be associated a finite list of polynomials that describe how the original polynomial evaluates on binomial arguments.

```

function additive-poly-poly :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 poly ⇒ 'a poly poly
  where
    additive-poly-poly (pCons a p) =
      (if p = 0
        then [[:a:]]
        else smult (pCons 0 1) (additive-poly-poly p) + pCons [[:a:]] (additive-poly-poly p))
  by (auto intro: pCons-cases)

```

```

termination additive-poly-poly
  by (relation measure degree) simp-all

```

```

declare additive-poly-poly.simps[simp del]

```

```

lemma additive-poly-poly-0 [simp]: additive-poly-poly 0 = 0

```

```

using additive-poly-poly.simps[of 0 0] by simp

lemma additive-poly-poly-pCons0:
   $a \neq 0 \implies \text{additive-poly-poly } [:a:] = [[:a:]]$ 
using additive-poly-poly.simps[of a 0] by argo

lemma additive-poly-poly-pCons:
   $p \neq 0 \implies$ 
    additive-poly-poly (pCons a p) =
      smult (pCons 0 1) (additive-poly-poly p) + pCons [:a:] (additive-poly-poly p)
by (simp add: additive-poly-poly.simps)

lemma additive-poly-poly: poly p (x + y) = poly (poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:])
  y
by (induct p rule: pCons-induct')
  (simp-all add: algebra-simps additive-poly-poly-pCons0 additive-poly-poly-pCons)

lemma additive-poly-poly-coeff0: coeff (additive-poly-poly p) 0 = p
by (induct p rule: pCons-induct')
  (simp-all add: additive-poly-poly-pCons0 additive-poly-poly-pCons)

lemma additive-poly-poly-coeff1: coeff (additive-poly-poly p) 1 = polyderiv p
by (induct p rule: pCons-induct')
  (simp-all add:
    ac-simps additive-poly-poly-pCons0 additive-poly-poly-pCons additive-poly-poly-coeff0
    polyderiv-pCons
  )

lemma additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff: additive-poly-poly p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
using additive-poly-poly-coeff0[of p] by fastforce

lemma additive-poly-poly-degree: degree (additive-poly-poly p) = degree p
proof (induct p rule: pCons-induct')
  case (pCons a p)
  moreover have
    degree (smult (pCons 0 1) (additive-poly-poly p)) <
      degree (pCons [:a:] (additive-poly-poly p))
  proof (rule degree-lessI, safe)
    fix k assume  $k \geq \text{degree } (pCons [:a:] (additive-poly-poly p))$ 
    with pCons(1) show coeff (smult (pCons 0 1) (additive-poly-poly p)) k = 0
    using additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff coeff-eq-0[of - k] by force
  qed (simp add: pCons(1) additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff)
  ultimately show ?case
    using degree-add-eq-right additive-poly-poly-pCons degree-pCons-eq additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff
    by metis
qed (simp, simp add: additive-poly-poly-pCons0)

lemma poly-additive-poly-poly-pCons:
  poly (additive-poly-poly (pCons a p)) [:x:] =

```

```

    pCons a (poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:]) + smult x (poly (additive-poly-poly p)
[:x:])
  if p ≠ 0
  using that additive-poly-poly-pCons pCons-decomp
  by (fastforce simp add: add.assoc[symmetric] add.commute)

```

lemma *poly-additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff*:

poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:] = 0 ⟷ p = 0

proof

show *p = 0 ⟹ poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:] = 0*

using *additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff* **by** *simp*

next

show *poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:] = 0 ⟹ p = 0*

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

next

case (*pCons a p*)

moreover **define** *poly-app-x* :: '*a poly* ⇒ '*a poly*

where *poly-app-x* ≡ λ*p*. *poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:]*

moreover **from** *this pCons(1)* **have**

coeff (poly-app-x (pCons a p)) (Suc (degree (poly-app-x p))) = lead-coeff
(*poly-app-x p*)

using *poly-additive-poly-poly-pCons coeff-eq-0*[*of poly-app-x p*] **by** *fastforce*

ultimately **show** *?case* **using** *leading-coeff-neq-0* **by** *simp*

qed (*simp, simp add: additive-poly-poly-pCons0*)

qed

lemma *degree-poly-additive-poly-poly*:

degree (poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:]) = degree p

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

case (*pCons a p*)

define *poly-app-x* :: '*a poly* ⇒ '*a poly*

where *poly-app-x* ≡ λ*p*. *poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:]*

from *pCons(1) poly-app-x-def*

have *deg: degree (pCons a (poly-app-x p)) = Suc (degree (poly-app-x p))*

using *degree-pCons-eq*[*of poly-app-x p a*] *poly-additive-poly-poly-eq0-iff*

by *auto*

from *pCons(1)* **have** *degree (smult x (poly-app-x p)) ≤ degree (poly-app-x p)*

using *degree-smult-le*[*of x poly-app-x p*] **by** *blast*

also **have** *... < Suc (degree (poly-app-x p))* **by** *blast*

finally **have** *degree (smult x (poly-app-x p)) < degree (pCons a (poly-app-x p))*

using *deg* **by** *argo*

with *pCons poly-app-x-def* **show** *?case*

by (*metis deg poly-additive-poly-poly-pCons degree-add-eq-left degree-pCons-eq*)

qed (*simp, simp add: additive-poly-poly-pCons0*)

lemma *coeff-poly-additive-poly-poly*:

coeff (poly (additive-poly-poly p) [:x:]) n = poly (coeff (additive-poly-poly p) n) x

proof –

have

```

     $\forall k \leq n.$ 
     $\text{coeff } (\text{poly } (\text{additive-poly-poly } p) [:x:]) k = \text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } p)$ 
 $k) x$ 
proof (induct p rule: pCons-induct', safe)
  fix  $k$  case ( $p\text{Cons } a$ )
  moreover have  $\text{coeff } [:a:] k = \text{poly } (\text{coeff } [[:a:]] k) x$  by (cases k, simp-all)
  ultimately show
     $\text{coeff } (\text{poly } (\text{additive-poly-poly } [:a:]) [:x:]) k =$ 
     $\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } [:a:]) k) x$ 
    using additive-poly-poly-pCons0 by fastforce
  next
    case ( $p\text{Cons } a \ p$ ) fix  $k$  assume  $k \leq n$  with  $p\text{Cons}$  show
     $\text{coeff } (\text{poly } (\text{additive-poly-poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ p)) [:x:]) k =$ 
     $\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ p)) k) x$ 
    using poly-additive-poly-poly-pCons additive-poly-poly-pCons
    by (cases k) (fastforce, force simp add: add.commute)
  qed simp
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma additive-poly-poly-decomp:
   $\text{poly } p \ (x + y) = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. (\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } p) i) x) * y \wedge i)$ 
  using poly-altdef[of - y] coeff-poly-additive-poly-poly[of p x] additive-poly-poly[of
 $p \ x \ y]$ 
  degree-poly-additive-poly-poly[of p x]
  by presburger

end

```

theory *Parametric-Equiv-Depth*

imports

HOL.Rat
HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fraction-Field
HOL-Computational-Algebra.Primes
HOL-Library.Function-Algebras
HOL-Library.Set-Algebras
HOL.Topological-Spaces
Polynomial-Extras

begin

3 Common structures for adelic types

3.1 Preliminaries

lemma *ex-least-nat-le'*:
fixes $P :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $P\ n$
shows $\exists k \leq n. (\forall i < k. \neg P\ i) \wedge P\ k$
by (*metis assms exists-least-iff not-le-imp-less*)

lemma *ex-ex1-least-nat-le*:
fixes $P :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $\exists n. P\ n$
shows $\exists !k. P\ k \wedge (\forall i. P\ i \longrightarrow k \leq i)$
by (*smt (verit) assms ex-least-nat-le' le-eq-less-or-eq nle-le*)

lemma *least-le-least*:
 $\text{Least } Q \leq \text{Least } P$
if $P : \exists !x. P\ x \wedge (\forall y. P\ y \longrightarrow x \leq y)$
and $Q : \exists !x. Q\ x \wedge (\forall y. Q\ y \longrightarrow x \leq y)$
and $PQ: \forall x. P\ x \longrightarrow Q\ x$
for $P\ Q :: 'a::\text{order} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
using $PQ\ \text{Least1-le}[OF\ Q]\ \text{Least1I}[OF\ P]$ **by** *blast*

lemma *linorder-wlog'* [*case-names le sym*]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \\ & \quad \bigwedge a\ b. f\ a \leq f\ b \implies P\ a\ b; \\ & \quad \bigwedge a\ b. P\ b\ a \implies P\ a\ b \\ & \rrbracket \implies P\ a\ b \\ & \text{for } f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\text{linorder} \\ & \text{by } (\text{cases rule: le-cases}[of\ f\ a\ f\ b])\ \text{blast+} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *log-powi-cancel* [*simp*]:
 $a > 0 \implies a \neq 1 \implies \log\ a\ (a^{\text{powi } b}) = b$
by (*cases b ≥ 0 , simp-all add: power-int-def power-inverse log-inverse*)

3.2 Existence of primes

class *factorial-comm-ring* = *factorial-semiring* + *comm-ring*
begin subclass *comm-ring-1* **.. end**

class *factorial-idom* = *factorial-semiring* + *idom*
begin subclass *factorial-comm-ring* **.. end**

class *nontrivial-factorial-semiring* = *factorial-semiring* +
assumes *nontrivial-elem-exists*: $\exists x. x \neq 0 \wedge \text{normalize } x \neq 1$
begin

lemma *primeE*:
obtains p **where** *prime* p

```

proof–
  from nontrivial-elem-exists obtain  $x$  where  $x: x \neq 0$  normalize  $x \neq 1$  by fast
  from  $x(1)$  obtain  $A$ 
    where  $\forall x. x \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime } x \text{ normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
    by (auto elim: prime-factorization-exists')
  with  $x(2)$  obtain  $p$  where prime  $p$  by fastforce
  with that show thesis by fast
qed

lemma primes-exist:  $\exists p. \text{prime } p$ 
proof–
  obtain  $p$  where prime  $p$  by (elim primeE)
  thus ?thesis by fast
qed

end

class nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring = nontrivial-factorial-semiring + comm-ring
begin
  subclass factorial-comm-ring ..
end

class nontrivial-factorial-idom = nontrivial-factorial-semiring + idom
begin
  subclass nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring ..
  subclass factorial-idom ..
end

instance int :: nontrivial-factorial-idom
proof
  have  $(2::\text{int}) \neq 0$  normalize  $(2::\text{int}) \neq 1$  by auto
  thus  $\exists x::\text{int}. x \neq 0 \wedge \text{normalize } x \neq 1$  by fast
qed

typedef (overloaded) ' $a$  prime =
  { $p::'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring}. \text{prime } p$ }
  using primes-exist by fast

lemma Rep-prime-n0: Rep-prime  $p \neq 0$ 
  using Rep-prime[of p] prime-imp-nonzero by simp

lemma Rep-prime-not-unit:  $\neg \text{is-unit } (\text{Rep-prime } p)$ 
  using Rep-prime[of p] by auto

abbreviation pdvd ::
  ' $a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring prime} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infix pdvd 50)
  where  $p \text{ pdvd } a \equiv (\text{Rep-prime } p) \text{ dvd } a$ 
abbreviation pmultiplicity  $p \equiv \text{multiplicity } (\text{Rep-prime } p)$ 

```

```

lemma multiplicity-distinct-primes:
   $p \neq q \implies \text{pmultiplicity } p \text{ (Rep-prime } q) = 0$ 
using Rep-prime-inject Rep-prime
      multiplicity-distinct-prime-power[of Rep-prime p Rep-prime q 1]
by auto

```

3.3 Generic algebraic equality

```

context
  fixes R
  assumes sympR : symp R
  and transpR: transp R
begin

```

```

lemma transp-left:  $R \ x \ z \implies R \ y \ z \implies R \ x \ y$ 
by (metis sympR sympD transpR transpD)

```

```

lemma transp-right:  $R \ x \ y \implies R \ x \ z \implies R \ y \ z$ 
by (metis sympR sympD transpR transpD)

```

```

lemma transp-iffs:
  assumes  $R \ x \ y$  shows  $R \ x \ z \longleftrightarrow R \ y \ z$  and  $R \ z \ x \longleftrightarrow R \ z \ y$ 
  using assms transpD[OF transpR] transp-left transp-right by (blast, blast)

```

```

lemma transp-cong:  $R \ w \ z$  if  $R \ x \ w$  and  $R \ y \ z$  and  $R \ x \ y$ 
using that transpD[OF transpR] transp-right by blast

```

```

lemma transp-cong-sym:  $R \ x \ y$  if  $R \ x \ w$  and  $R \ y \ z$  and  $R \ w \ z$ 
using that transp-cong sympD[OF sympR] by blast

```

```

end

```

```

lemma equivp-imp-symp:  $\text{equivp } R \implies \text{symp } R$ 
by (simp add: equivp-reflp-symp-transp)

```

```

locale generic-alg-equality =
  fixes alg-eq :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes equivp: equivp alg-eq
begin

```

```

lemmas refl           = equivp-reflp    [OF equivp]
and sym [sym]        = equivp-symp     [OF equivp]
and trans [trans]    = equivp-transp   [OF equivp]
and trans-left       = transp-left     [OF equivp-imp-symp equivp-imp-transp, OF
equivp equivp]
and trans-right      = transp-right    [OF equivp-imp-symp equivp-imp-transp, OF
equivp equivp]
and trans-iffs       = transp-iffs     [OF equivp-imp-symp equivp-imp-transp, OF

```

```

equivp equivp]
  and cong          = transp-cong    [OF equivp-imp-symp equivp-imp-transp, OF
equivp equivp]
  and cong-sym      = transp-cong-sym [OF equivp-imp-symp equivp-imp-transp,
OF equivp equivp]

```

```

lemma sym-iff: alg-eq x y = alg-eq y x
  using sym by blast

```

```

end

```

```

locale ab-group-alg-equality = generic-alg-equality alg-eq
  for alg-eq :: 'a::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
+
  assumes conv-0: alg-eq x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  alg-eq (x - y) 0
begin

```

```

lemmas trans0-iff = trans-iffs(1)[of - - 0]

```

```

lemma add-equiv0-left: alg-eq (x + y) y if alg-eq x 0
  using that conv-0 by fastforce

```

```

lemma add-equiv0-right: alg-eq (x + y) x if alg-eq y 0
  using that conv-0 by fastforce

```

```

lemma add:
  alg-eq (x1 + x2) (y1 + y2) if alg-eq x1 y1 and alg-eq x2 y2
proof (rule iffD2, rule conv-0)
  from that have alg-eq (x1 - y1) 0 and alg-eq (x2 - y2) 0
  using conv-0 by auto
  hence alg-eq ((x1 - y1) + (x2 - y2)) 0 using add-equiv0-left trans by blast
  moreover have (x1 - y1) + (x2 - y2) = (x1 + x2) - (y1 + y2) by simp
  ultimately show alg-eq ((x1 + x2) - (y1 + y2)) 0 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma add-left: alg-eq (x + y) (x + y') if alg-eq y y'
  using that refl add by simp

```

```

lemma add-right: alg-eq (x + y) (x' + y) if alg-eq x x'
  using that refl add by simp

```

```

lemma add-0-left: alg-eq (x + y) y if alg-eq x 0
  using that add-right[of x 0] by simp

```

```

lemma add-0-right: alg-eq (x + y) x if alg-eq y 0
  using that add-left[of y 0] by simp

```

```

lemma sum-zeros:

```

$finite\ A \implies \forall a \in A. alg\text{-}eq\ (f\ a)\ 0 \implies alg\text{-}eq\ (sum\ f\ A)\ 0$
by (*induct A rule: finite-induct, simp add: refl, use add in force*)

lemma *uminus*: $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ y \implies alg\text{-}eq\ (-x)\ (-y)$
using *conv-0[of x y] conv-0[of -y -x] sym[of -y -x]* **by** *force*

lemma *uminus-iff*:
 $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ y \longleftrightarrow alg\text{-}eq\ (-x)\ (-y)$
using *uminus[of x y] uminus[of -x -y]* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *add-0*: $alg\text{-}eq\ (x + y)\ 0$ **if** $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ 0$ **and** $alg\text{-}eq\ y\ 0$
using *that add[of x 0 y 0]* **by** *auto*

lemma *minus*:
 $alg\text{-}eq\ x1\ y1 \implies alg\text{-}eq\ x2\ y2 \implies$
 $alg\text{-}eq\ (x1 - x2)\ (y1 - y2)$
using *uminus[of x2 y2] add[of x1 y1 -x2 -y2]* **by** *simp*

lemma *minus-0*: $alg\text{-}eq\ (x - y)\ 0$ **if** $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ 0$ **and** $alg\text{-}eq\ y\ 0$
using *that minus[of x 0 y 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *minus-left*: $alg\text{-}eq\ (x - y)\ (x - y')$ **if** $alg\text{-}eq\ y\ y'$
using *that refl minus* **by** *simp*

lemma *minus-right*: $alg\text{-}eq\ (x - y)\ (x' - y)$ **if** $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ x'$
using *that refl minus* **by** *simp*

lemma *minus-0-left*: $alg\text{-}eq\ (x - y)\ (-y)$ **if** $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ 0$
using *that refl minus-right[of x 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *minus-0-right*: $alg\text{-}eq\ (x - y)\ x$ **if** $alg\text{-}eq\ y\ 0$
using *that refl minus-left[of y 0]* **by** *simp*

end

locale *ring-alg-equality* = *ab-group-alg-equality alg-eq*
for $alg\text{-}eq :: 'a::comm\text{-}ring \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$
+
assumes *mult-0-right*: $alg\text{-}eq\ y\ 0 \implies alg\text{-}eq\ (x * y)\ 0$
begin

lemma *mult-0-left*: $alg\text{-}eq\ x\ 0 \implies alg\text{-}eq\ (x * y)\ 0$
using *mult-0-right[of x y]* **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *mult*:
 $alg\text{-}eq\ x1\ y1 \implies alg\text{-}eq\ x2\ y2 \implies alg\text{-}eq\ (x1 * x2)\ (y1 * y2)$
using *mult-0-right[of x2 - y2 x1] mult-0-left[of x1 - y1 y2] conv-0 trans*
by (*force simp add: algebra-simps*)

```

lemma mult-left:  $\text{alg-eq } y \ y' \implies \text{alg-eq } (x * y) \ (x * y')$ 
  using refl mult by force

lemma mult-right:  $\text{alg-eq } x \ x' \implies \text{alg-eq } (x * y) \ (x' * y)$ 
  using refl mult by force

end

locale ring-1-alg-equality = ring-alg-equality alg-eq
  for  $\text{alg-eq} :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
begin

lemma mult-one-left:  $\text{alg-eq } x \ 1 \implies \text{alg-eq } (x * y) \ y$ 
  using mult-right by fastforce

lemma mult-one-right:  $\text{alg-eq } y \ 1 \implies \text{alg-eq } (x * y) \ x$ 
  using mult-left by fastforce

lemma prod-ones:
   $\text{finite } A \implies \forall a \in A. \text{alg-eq } (f \ a) \ 1 \implies$ 
   $\text{alg-eq } (\text{prod } f \ A) \ 1$ 
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp add: refl, use mult in force)

lemma prod-with-zero:
   $\text{alg-eq } (\text{prod } f \ (\text{insert } a \ A)) \ 0 \text{ if } \text{finite } A \text{ and } \text{alg-eq } (f \ a) \ 0$ 
  using that prod.insert[of A - {a} a f] mult-0-left by fastforce

lemma pow:  $\text{alg-eq } (x \wedge n) \ (y \wedge n) \text{ if } \text{alg-eq } x \ y$ 
  using that refl mult by (induct n, simp-all)

lemma pow-equiv0:  $\text{alg-eq } (x \wedge n) \ 0 \text{ if } n > 0 \text{ and } \text{alg-eq } x \ 0$ 
  by (metis that zero-power pow)

end

```

3.4 Indexed equality

3.4.1 General structure

```

locale p-equality =
  fixes  $p\text{-equal} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{comm-ring} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  assumes p-alg-equality: ring-alg-equality (p-equal p)
begin

lemmas p-group-alg-equality = ring-alg-equality.axioms(1)[OF p-alg-equality]
lemmas p-generic-alg-equality = ab-group-alg-equality.axioms(1)[OF p-group-alg-equality]

lemmas equivp = generic-alg-equality.equivp [OF p-generic-alg-equality]

```

```

and refl[simp] = generic-alg-equality.refl [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and sym [sym] = generic-alg-equality.sym [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and trans [trans] = generic-alg-equality.trans [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and sym-iff = generic-alg-equality.sym-iff [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and trans-left = generic-alg-equality.trans-left [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and trans-right = generic-alg-equality.trans-right [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and trans-iffs = generic-alg-equality.trans-iffs [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and cong = generic-alg-equality.cong [OF p-generic-alg-equality]
and cong-sym = generic-alg-equality.cong-sym [OF p-generic-alg-equality]

lemmas conv-0 = ab-group-alg-equality.conv-0 [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and trans0-iff = ab-group-alg-equality.trans0-iff [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-equiv0-left = ab-group-alg-equality.add-equiv0-left [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-equiv0-right = ab-group-alg-equality.add-equiv0-right [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add = ab-group-alg-equality.add [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-left = ab-group-alg-equality.add-left [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-right = ab-group-alg-equality.add-right [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-0-left = ab-group-alg-equality.add-0-left [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-0-right = ab-group-alg-equality.add-0-right [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and sum-zeros = ab-group-alg-equality.sum-zeros [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and uminus = ab-group-alg-equality.uminus [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and uminus-iff = ab-group-alg-equality.uminus-iff [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and add-0 = ab-group-alg-equality.add-0 [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and minus = ab-group-alg-equality.minus [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and minus-0 = ab-group-alg-equality.minus-0 [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and minus-left = ab-group-alg-equality.minus-left [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and minus-right = ab-group-alg-equality.minus-right [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and minus-0-left = ab-group-alg-equality.minus-0-left [OF p-group-alg-equality]
and minus-0-right = ab-group-alg-equality.minus-0-right [OF p-group-alg-equality]

lemmas mult-0-left = ring-alg-equality.mult-0-left [OF p-alg-equality]
and mult-0-right = ring-alg-equality.mult-0-right [OF p-alg-equality]
and mult = ring-alg-equality.mult [OF p-alg-equality]
and mult-left = ring-alg-equality.mult-left [OF p-alg-equality]
and mult-right = ring-alg-equality.mult-right [OF p-alg-equality]

definition globally-p-equal :: 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
where globally-p-equal-def[simp]: globally-p-equal x y = (∀ p::'a. p-equal p x y)

lemma globally-p-equalI[intro]: globally-p-equal x y if ∧p::'a. p-equal p x y
using that unfolding globally-p-equal-def by blast

lemma globally-p-equalD: globally-p-equal x y ⇒ p-equal p x y
unfolding globally-p-equal-def by fast

lemma globally-p-unequalE:
assumes ¬ globally-p-equal x y
obtains p where ¬ p-equal p x y
using assms

```

```

unfolding globally-p-equal-def
by      fast

sublocale globally-p-equality: ring-alg-equality globally-p-equal
proof (standard, intro equivpI)
  show refl globally-p-equal
    using refl unfolding globally-p-equal-def by (fastforce intro: reflpI)
  show symp globally-p-equal
    using sym unfolding globally-p-equal-def by (fastforce intro: sympI)
  show transp globally-p-equal
    using trans unfolding globally-p-equal-def by (fastforce intro: transpI)
  fix x y :: 'b
  show      globally-p-equal x y = globally-p-equal (x - y) 0
  and      globally-p-equal y 0  $\implies$  globally-p-equal (x * y) 0
    using   conv-0 mult-0-right
    unfolding globally-p-equal-def
    by      auto
qed

lemmas globally-p-equal-equivp      = globally-p-equality.equivp
and     globally-p-equal-refl[simp] = globally-p-equality.refl
and     globally-p-equal-sym        = globally-p-equality.sym
and     globally-p-equal-trans      = globally-p-equality.trans
and     globally-p-equal-trans-left = globally-p-equality.trans-left
and     globally-p-equal-trans-right = globally-p-equality.trans-right
and     globally-p-equal-trans-iffs = globally-p-equality.trans-iffs
and     globally-p-equal-cong       = globally-p-equality.cong
and     globally-p-equal-conv-0     = globally-p-equality.conv-0
and     globally-p-equal-trans0-iff = globally-p-equality.trans0-iff
and     globally-p-equal-add-equiv0-left = globally-p-equality.add-equiv0-left
and     globally-p-equal-add-equiv0-right = globally-p-equality.add-equiv0-right
and     globally-p-equal-add        = globally-p-equality.add
and     globally-p-equal-uminus     = globally-p-equality.uminus
and     globally-p-equal-uminus-iff = globally-p-equality.uminus-iff
and     globally-p-equal-add-0      = globally-p-equality.add-0
and     globally-p-equal-minus      = globally-p-equality.minus
and     globally-p-equal-mult-0-left = globally-p-equality.mult-0-left
and     globally-p-equal-mult-0-right = globally-p-equality.mult-0-right
and     globally-p-equal-mult       = globally-p-equality.mult
and     globally-p-equal-mult-left  = globally-p-equality.mult-left
and     globally-p-equal-mult-right = globally-p-equality.mult-right

lemma globally-p-equal-transfer-equals-rsp:
  p-equal p x1 y1  $\longleftrightarrow$  p-equal p x2 y2
  if globally-p-equal x1 x2 and globally-p-equal y1 y2
  using that trans-iffs globally-p-equalD by blast

end

```

```

locale p-equality-1 = p-equality p-equal
  for p-equal :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin

lemma p-alg-equality-1: ring-1-alg-equality (p-equal p)
  using ring-1-alg-equality.intro p-alg-equality by blast

lemmas mult-one-left = ring-1-alg-equality.mult-one-left [OF p-alg-equality-1]
  and mult-one-right = ring-1-alg-equality.mult-one-right [OF p-alg-equality-1]
  and prod-ones = ring-1-alg-equality.prod-ones [OF p-alg-equality-1]
  and pow = ring-1-alg-equality.pow [OF p-alg-equality-1]
  and pow-equiv0 = ring-1-alg-equality.pow-equiv0 [OF p-alg-equality-1]

end

locale p-equality-no-zero-divisors = p-equality
+
  assumes no-zero-divisors:
     $\neg$  p-equal p x 0  $\Longrightarrow$   $\neg$  p-equal p y 0  $\Longrightarrow$ 
     $\neg$  p-equal p (x * y) 0
begin

lemma mult-equiv-0-iff:
  p-equal p (x * y) 0  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  p-equal p x 0  $\vee$  p-equal p y 0
  using mult-0-right no-zero-divisors by (fastforce simp add: mult.commute)

end

locale p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1 = p-equality-no-zero-divisors p-equal
  for p-equal ::
    'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
+
  assumes nontrivial:  $\exists x. \neg$  p-equal p x 0
begin

sublocale p-equality-1 ..

lemma one-p-nequal-zero:  $\neg$  p-equal p (1::'b) (0::'b)
  using nontrivial mult-equiv-0-iff [of p 1::'b] by fastforce

lemma zero-p-nequal-one:  $\neg$  p-equal p (0::'b) (1::'b)
  using nontrivial one-p-nequal-zero sym by blast

lemma neg-one-p-nequal-zero:  $\neg$  p-equal p (-1::'b) (0::'b)
  using one-p-nequal-zero uminus by fastforce

```

```

lemma pow-equiv-0-iff:  $p\text{-equal } p (x \wedge n) 0 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p x 0 \wedge n \neq 0$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc k) show ?thesis by (simp only: Suc, induct k, simp-all add: mult-equiv-0-iff)
qed (simp add: one-p-nequal-zero)

lemma pow-equiv-base:  $p\text{-equal } p (x \wedge n) (y \wedge n)$  if  $p\text{-equal } p x y$ 
  using that mult by (induct n) auto

end

locale p-equality-div-inv = p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1 p-equal
  for p-equal ::
    'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{comm-ring-1, inverse, divide-trivial}  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
+
  assumes divide-inverse :  $\bigwedge x y :: 'b. x / y = x * \text{inverse } y$ 
  and inverse-inverse :  $\bigwedge x :: 'b. \text{inverse } (\text{inverse } x) = x$ 
  and inverse-mult :  $\bigwedge x y :: 'b. \text{inverse } (x * y) = \text{inverse } x * \text{inverse } y$ 
  and inverse-equiv0-iff:  $p\text{-equal } p (\text{inverse } x) 0 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p x 0$ 
  and divide-self-equiv :  $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0 \implies p\text{-equal } p (x / x) 1$ 
begin

Global algebra facts

lemma inverse-eq-divide:  $\text{inverse } x = 1 / x$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using divide-inverse by auto

lemma inverse-div-inverse:  $\text{inverse } x / \text{inverse } y = y / x$  for  $x y :: 'b$ 
  by (simp add: divide-inverse inverse-inverse)

lemma inverse-0[simp]:  $\text{inverse } (0 :: 'b) = 0$ 
  using inverse-eq-divide by simp

lemma inverse-1[simp]:  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'b) = 1$ 
  using inverse-eq-divide by simp

lemma inverse-pow:  $\text{inverse } (x \wedge n) = \text{inverse } x \wedge n$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: inverse-mult)

lemma power-int-minus:  $\text{power-int } x (-n) = \text{inverse } (\text{power-int } x n)$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  by (cases  $n \geq 0$ ) (simp-all add: power-int-def inverse-pow inverse-inverse)

lemma power-int-minus-divide:  $\text{power-int } x (-n) = 1 / (\text{power-int } x n)$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using power-int-minus inverse-eq-divide by presburger

lemma power-int-0-left-if:  $\text{power-int } (0 :: 'b) m = (\text{if } m = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (auto simp add: power-int-def zero-power)

```

```

lemma power-int-0-left [simp]:  $m \neq 0 \implies \text{power-int } (0 :: 'b) \ m = 0$ 
  by (simp add: power-int-0-left-if)

lemma power-int-1-left [simp]:  $\text{power-int } (1 :: 'b) \ n = 1$ 
  by (auto simp: power-int-def)

lemma inverse-power-int:  $\text{inverse } (\text{power-int } x \ n) = \text{power-int } x \ (-n)$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using inverse-pow inverse-inverse unfolding power-int-def by (cases n) auto

lemma power-int-inverse:
   $\text{power-int } (\text{inverse } x) \ n = \text{inverse } (\text{power-int } x \ n)$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
proof (cases n > 0)
  case True thus ?thesis using inverse-pow power-int-def by metis
next
  case False
  moreover define  $m$  where  $m \equiv -\ n$ 
  ultimately have  $m \geq 0$  by fastforce
  hence  $\text{power-int } (\text{inverse } x) \ (-m) = \text{inverse } (\text{power-int } x \ (-m))$ 
  proof (induct m rule: int-ge-induct)
  case (step m)
  from step(1) have  $\text{inverse } x \ \text{powi} \ - (m + 1) = x * \text{inverse } x \ \text{powi} \ (-\ m)$ 
    using power-Suc[of x nat m]
  by (fastforce simp add: Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1 inverse-inverse power-int-def)
  with step show ?case
  by (
    simp add : inverse-inverse inverse-mult add.commute power-int-def
    flip: Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1
  )
  qed simp
  with m-def show ?thesis by force
qed

lemma power-int-mult-distrib:
   $\text{power-int } (x * y) \ m = \text{power-int } x \ m * \text{power-int } y \ m$  for  $x \ y :: 'b$ 
  by (cases m ≥ 0) (simp-all add: power-int-def power-mult-distrib inverse-mult)

lemma inverse-divide:  $\text{inverse } (a / b) = b / a$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  by (metis divide-inverse inverse-mult inverse-inverse mult.commute)

lemma minus-divide-left:  $-(a / b) = (-\ a) / b$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  by (simp add: divide-inverse algebra-simps)

lemma times-divide-times-eq:  $(a / b) * (c / d) = (a * c) / (b * d)$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  by (simp add: divide-inverse inverse-mult algebra-simps)

lemma divide-pow:  $(x \wedge n) / (y \wedge n) = (x / y) \wedge n$  for  $x \ y :: 'b$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n) thus ?case using times-divide-times-eq[of x y x  $\wedge$  n y  $\wedge$  n] by force
qed simp

```

lemma *power-int-divide-distrib*:

power-int $(x / y) m = \text{power-int } x m / \text{power-int } y m$ **for** $x y :: 'b$
by (*cases* $m \geq 0$) (*simp-all* *add*: *power-int-def divide-pow inverse-divide inverse-div-inverse*)

lemma *power-int-one-over*: *power-int* $(1 / x) n = 1 / \text{power-int } x n$ **for** $x :: 'b$

by (*auto simp add*: *power-int-inverse simp flip*: *inverse-eq-divide*)

lemma *add-divide-distrib*: $(a + b) / c = (a / c) + (b / c)$ **for** $a b c :: 'b$

by (*simp add*: *divide-inverse algebra-simps*)

lemma *diff-divide-distrib*: $(a - b) / c = (a / c) - (b / c)$ **for** $a b c :: 'b$

by (*simp add*: *divide-inverse algebra-simps*)

lemma *times-divide-eq-right*: $a * (b / c) = (a * b) / c$ **for** $a b c :: 'b$

using *times-divide-times-eq*[*of a 1*] **by** *force*

lemma *times-divide-eq-left*: $(b / c) * a = (b * a) / c$ **for** $a b c :: 'b$

using *times-divide-eq-right* **by** (*simp add*: *ac-simps*)

lemma *divide-divide-eq-left*: $(a / b) / c = a / (b * c)$ **for** $a b c :: 'b$

using *divide-inverse mult.assoc inverse-mult*[*of b c*] **by** *metis*

lemma *swap-numerator*: $a * (b / c) = (a / c) * b$ **for** $a b c :: 'b$

by (*metis times-divide-eq-right mult.commute*)

lemma *divide-divide-times-eq*: $(a / b) / (c / d) = (a * d) / (b * c)$ **for** $a b c d :: 'b$

by (*metis divide-inverse inverse-divide times-divide-times-eq*)

Algebra facts by place

lemma *right-inverse-equiv*: *p-equal* $p (x * \text{inverse } x) 1$ **if** $\neg \text{p-equal } p x 0$

using *that divide-self-equiv divide-inverse* **by** *force*

lemma *left-inverse-equiv*: *p-equal* $p (\text{inverse } x * x) 1$ **if** $\neg \text{p-equal } p x 0$

using *that right-inverse-equiv* **by** (*simp add*: *mult.commute*)

lemma *inverse-p-unique*:

p-equal $p (\text{inverse } x) y$ **if** *p-equal* $p (x * y) 1$

proof—

from *that* **have** $x \neq 0$: $\neg \text{p-equal } p x 0$

using *mult-0-left trans-right zero-p-nequal-one* **by** *blast*

with *that* **have** *p-equal* $p (\text{inverse } x * x * y) (\text{inverse } x * x * \text{inverse } x)$

by (*metis right-inverse-equiv trans-left mult-left mult.assoc*)

moreover

have *p-equal* $p (\text{inverse } x * x * y) y$

and *p-equal* $p (\text{inverse } x * x * \text{inverse } x) (\text{inverse } x)$

using $x \neq 0$ *left-inverse-equiv mult-right*

by (fastforce, fastforce)
ultimately show $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } x) y$ using cong sym by blast
qed

lemma inverse-equiv-imp-equiv:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } a) \text{ (inverse } b) \implies p\text{-equal } p a b$
proof (cases $p\text{-equal } p a 0$, metis inverse-equiv0-iff trans-right trans-left)
case False
moreover assume ab: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } a) \text{ (inverse } b)$
ultimately have $\neg p\text{-equal } p b 0$ using inverse-equiv0-iff trans-right trans-left
by meson
moreover from False ab have
 $p\text{-equal } p b (a * (\text{inverse } b * b))$
by (metis mult-left right-inverse-equiv trans-right mult-right mult-1-left mult.assoc)
ultimately show $p\text{-equal } p a b$
by (metis left-inverse-equiv mult-left trans sym mult-1-right)
qed

lemma inverse-pcong: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } x) \text{ (inverse } y) \text{ if } p\text{-equal } p x y$
proof (
cases $p\text{-equal } p x 0$, metis that trans-right inverse-equiv0-iff trans-left,
intro inverse-p-unique
)
case False with that show $p\text{-equal } p (x * \text{inverse } y) 1$
using mult-right right-inverse-equiv cong refl by blast
qed

lemma inverse-equiv-iff-equiv:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } a) \text{ (inverse } b) \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p a b$
using inverse-equiv-imp-equiv inverse-pcong by blast

lemma power-int-equiv-0-iff:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (power-int } x n) 0 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p x 0 \wedge n \neq 0$
proof (cases $n \geq 0$)
case False thus ?thesis
using inverse-pow[of $x \text{ nat } (-n)$] inverse-equiv0-iff[of $p x \wedge \text{nat } (-n)$]
pow-equiv-0-iff[of $p x \text{ nat } (-n)$]
by (force simp add: power-int-def)
qed (simp add: pow-equiv-0-iff power-int-def)

lemma power-diff-conv-inverse-equiv:
 $m \leq n \implies p\text{-equal } p (x \wedge (n - m)) (x \wedge n * \text{inverse } x \wedge m)$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$
proof (induct n)
case (Suc n) show ?case
proof (cases $\text{Suc } n = m$)
case True show ?thesis
proof (cases $m = 0$)
case False

```

    moreover have  $p\text{-equal } p \ 1 \ (x \wedge m * \text{inverse } x \wedge m)$ 
      using that pow-equiv-0-iff right-inverse-equiv inverse-pow sym by metis
    ultimately show ?thesis using Suc <Suc n = m> by simp
  qed simp
next
  case False
  with Suc(2) have  $mn: m \leq n$  by linarith
  with Suc(1) have  $p\text{-equal } p \ (x \wedge \text{Suc } (n - m)) \ (x \wedge \text{Suc } n * \text{inverse } x \wedge m)$ 
    using mult-left by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  moreover from mn have  $\text{Suc } (n - m) = \text{Suc } n - m$  by linarith
  ultimately show ?thesis by argo
qed
qed simp

lemma power-int-add-1-equiv:
   $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{power-int } x \ (m + 1)) \ (\text{power-int } x \ m * x)$ 
  if  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \vee m \neq -1$ 
proof (cases  $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$ )
  case True
  with that have  $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{power-int } x \ (m + 1)) \ 0$  and  $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{power-int } x \ m * x) \ 0$ 
    using power-int-equiv-0-iff mult-0-right by auto
  thus ?thesis using trans-left by blast
next
  case False show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $m + 1$  rule: int-cases3)
    case zero
    hence  $m = -1$  by auto
    with False show ?thesis using left-inverse-equiv sym power-int-def by auto
  next
    case (pos n)
    hence  $\text{nat } (m + 1) = \text{Suc } (\text{nat } m)$  by auto
    moreover from pos have  $\text{power-int } x \ (m + 1) = x \wedge \text{nat } (m + 1)$  by auto
    ultimately have  $\text{power-int } x \ (m + 1) = \text{power-int } x \ m * x$  by (simp add: power-int-def)
    thus ?thesis by fastforce
  next
    case (neg n)
    hence  $\text{nat } (-m) = \text{Suc } n$  by fastforce
    hence  $\text{power-int } x \ m * x = \text{inverse } x \wedge n * (\text{inverse } x * x)$  unfolding power-int-def by auto
    with False neg show ?thesis
    using mult-left left-inverse-equiv mult-1-right sym unfolding power-int-def by fastforce
  qed
qed
qed

lemma power-int-add-equiv:
   $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \vee m + n \neq 0 \implies$ 

```

```

    p-equal p (power-int x (m + n)) (power-int x m * power-int x n)
proof (induct m n rule: linorder-wlog)
  fix m n :: int assume mn: m ≤ n and x: ¬ p-equal p x 0 ∨ m + n ≠ 0
  show p-equal p (power-int x (m + n)) (power-int x m * power-int x n)
  proof (cases p-equal p x 0)
    case True
      moreover from this x have p-equal p (power-int x m) 0 ∨ p-equal p (power-int
x n) 0
      using power-int-equiv-0-iff by presburger
      ultimately show ?thesis
      using x mult-0-left mult-0-right power-int-equiv-0-iff trans-left by meson
    next
      case False
      have
        m ≤ n ⇒
          p-equal p (power-int x (m + n)) (power-int x m * power-int x n)
      proof (induct n rule: int-ge-induct)
        case base show ?case
        proof (cases m ≥ 0)
          case True thus ?thesis
          using nat-add-distrib[of m] power-add[of x] unfolding power-int-def by
fastforce
        next
          case False thus ?thesis
          using nat-add-distrib[of -m -m] power-add[of inverse x]
          unfolding power-int-def
          by auto
        qed
      next
        case (step n)
        from False have p-equal p (x powi (m + (n + 1))) (x powi (m + n) * x)
        using power-int-add-1-equiv[of p x m + n] by (simp add: add.assoc)
        with step(2) False have p-equal p (x powi (m + (n + 1))) (x powi m * (x
powi n * x))
        using mult-right trans by (force simp flip: mult.assoc)
        with False show p-equal p (x powi (m + (n + 1))) (x powi m * x powi (n +
1))
        using trans power-int-add-1-equiv sym mult-left by meson
      qed
    with mn show ?thesis by fast
  qed
qed (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma power-int-diff-equiv:
  p-equal p (power-int x (m - n)) (power-int x m / power-int x n)
  if ¬ p-equal p x 0 ∨ m ≠ n
  using that power-int-add-equiv[of p x m - n] power-int-minus-divide times-divide-eq-right
by auto

```

lemma *power-int-minus-mult-equiv*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (power-int } x \text{ (} n - 1 \text{) } * x \text{) (power-int } x \text{ } n \text{)}$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } 0 \vee n \neq 0$
using *that sym power-int-add-1-equiv*[of $p \text{ } x \text{ } n - 1$] **by** *auto*

lemma *power-int-not-equiv-zero*:
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } 0 \vee n = 0 \implies \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (power-int } x \text{ } n \text{) } 0$
by (*subst power-int-equiv-0-iff*) *auto*

lemma *power-int-equiv-base*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (power-int } x \text{ } n \text{) (power-int } y \text{ } n \text{) if } p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } y$
by (
cases $n \geq 0$, *metis* *that power-int-def pow-equiv-base*,
metis *that inverse-pcong power-int-def pow-equiv-base*
)

lemma *divide-equiv-0-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} x / y \text{) } 0 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } y \text{ } 0$
using *divide-inverse mult-equiv-0-iff inverse-equiv0-iff* **by** *metis*

lemma *divide-pcong*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} w / x \text{) (} y / z \text{) if } p\text{-equal } p \text{ } w \text{ } y \text{ and } p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } z$
by (*metis* *that divide-inverse inverse-pcong mult*)

lemma *divide-left-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } y \implies p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} x / z \text{) (} y / z \text{)}$
by (*metis mult-right divide-inverse*)

lemma *divide-right-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } y \implies p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} z / x \text{) (} z / y \text{)}$
by (*metis inverse-pcong mult-left divide-inverse*)

lemma *add-frac-equiv*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ ((} a / b \text{) + (} c / d \text{)) ((} a * d + c * b \text{) / (} b * d \text{))}$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } b \text{ } 0$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } d \text{ } 0$
proof—
from *that have*
 $(a * d + c * b) / (b * d) =$
 $a * d * (\text{inverse } b * \text{inverse } d) + c * b * (\text{inverse } b * \text{inverse } d)$
by (*metis add-divide-distrib divide-inverse inverse-mult*)
with *that show ?thesis*
using *mult-left*[of $p \text{ } d * \text{inverse } d \text{ } 1 \text{ } a / b$] *mult-right*[of $p \text{ } b * \text{inverse } b \text{ } 1 \text{ } c / d$]
by (*simp add: ac-simps divide-inverse right-inverse-equiv add sym*)
qed

lemma *mult-divide-mult-cancel-right*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ ((} a * b \text{) / (} c * b \text{)) (} a / c \text{) if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } b \text{ } 0$
proof—
have $(a * b) / (c * b) = a * b * (\text{inverse } c * \text{inverse } b)$
by (*metis divide-inverse inverse-mult*)
with *that show ?thesis*
using *mult-left*[of $p \text{ } b * \text{inverse } b \text{ } 1 \text{ } a / c$]

by (simp add: ac-simps divide-inverse right-inverse-equiv sym)
qed

lemma *mult-divide-mult-cancel-right2*:
 $p\text{-equal } p ((a * c) / (c * b)) (a / b) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p c 0$
 by (metis that mult-divide-mult-cancel-right mult.commute)

lemma *mult-divide-mult-cancel-left*:
 $p\text{-equal } p ((c * a) / (c * b)) (a / b) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p c 0$
 by (metis that mult-divide-mult-cancel-right mult.commute)

lemma *mult-divide-mult-cancel-left2*:
 $p\text{-equal } p ((c * a) / (b * c)) (a / b) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p c 0$
 by (metis that mult-divide-mult-cancel-left mult.commute)

lemma *mult-divide-cancel-right*: $p\text{-equal } p ((a * b) / b) a \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p b 0$
 using that mult-divide-mult-cancel-right[of p b a 1] by auto

lemma *mult-divide-cancel-left*: $p\text{-equal } p ((a * b) / a) b \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p a 0$
 using that mult-divide-cancel-right mult.commute by metis

lemma *divide-equiv-equiv*: $(p\text{-equal } p (b / c) a) = (p\text{-equal } p b (a * c)) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p c 0$

proof

assume $p\text{-equal } p (b / c) a$
 hence $p\text{-equal } p (b * (\text{inverse } c * c)) (a * c) \text{ by (metis divide-inverse mult-right mult.assoc)}$

with that show $p\text{-equal } p b (a * c)$

by (metis left-inverse-equiv mult-left mult-1-right trans-right)

next

assume $p\text{-equal } p b (a * c)$

hence $p\text{-equal } p (b / c) (a * (c * \text{inverse } c))$

by (metis mult-right mult.assoc divide-inverse)

with that show $p\text{-equal } p (b / c) a$

using mult-left right-inverse-equiv trans

by fastforce

qed

lemma *neg-divide-equiv-equiv*:

$p\text{-equal } p (- (b / c)) a \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p (-b) (a * c) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p c 0$

using that uminus-iff[of p - (b / c) a] divide-equiv-equiv uminus-iff[of p b] by force

lemma *equiv-divide-imp*:

$p\text{-equal } p (a * c) b \implies p\text{-equal } p a (b / c) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p c 0$

using that divide-left-equiv mult-divide-cancel-right trans-right by blast

lemma *add-divide-equiv-iff*:

$p\text{-equal } p (x + y / z) ((x * z + y) / z) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p z 0$

using *that add sym mult-divide-cancel-right* **by** (*fastforce simp add: add-divide-distrib*)

lemma *divide-add-equiv-iff*: $p\text{-equal } p \ (x / z + y) \ ((x + y * z) / z) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
using *that add-divide-equiv-iff[of p z y x]* **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *diff-divide-equiv-iff*: $p\text{-equal } p \ (x - y / z) \ ((x * z - y) / z) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
using *that minus sym mult-divide-cancel-right* **by** (*fastforce simp add: diff-divide-distrib*)

lemma *minus-divide-add-equiv-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \ (- (x / z) + y) \ ((- x + y * z) / z) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
by (*metis that minus-divide-left divide-add-equiv-iff*)

lemma *divide-diff-equiv-iff*: $p\text{-equal } p \ (x / z - y) \ ((x - y * z) / z) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
by (*metis that diff-conv-add-uminus minus-mult-left divide-add-equiv-iff*)

lemma *minus-divide-diff-equiv-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \ (- (x / z) - y) \ ((- x - y * z) / z) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
by (*metis that divide-diff-equiv-iff minus-divide-left*)

lemma *divide-mult-cancel-left*: $p\text{-equal } p \ (a / (a * b)) \ (1 / b) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ a \ 0$
by (*metis that divide-divide-eq-left divide-left-equiv divide-self-equiv*)

lemma *divide-mult-cancel-right*: $p\text{-equal } p \ (b / (a * b)) \ (1 / a) \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ b \ 0$
by (*metis that divide-mult-cancel-left mult.commute*)

lemma *diff-frac-equiv*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \ (x / y - w / z) \ ((x * z - w * y) / (y * z))$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
proof—
from *that have* $p\text{-equal } p \ (x / y - w / z) \ ((x * z + - (w * y)) / (y * z))$
using *diff-conv-add-uminus minus-divide-left add-frac-equiv minus-mult-left* **by**
metis
thus *?thesis* **by** *force*
qed

lemma *frac-equiv-equiv*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \ (x / y) \ (w / z) \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \ (x * z) \ (w * y)$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ 0$
by (*metis that divide-equiv-equiv times-divide-eq-left sym*)

lemma *inverse-equiv-1-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{inverse } x) \ 1 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 1$
using *one-p-nequal-zero trans-right inverse-equiv0-iff mult-left right-inverse-equiv mult-1-right*
mult-right sym mult-1-left
by *metis*

lemma *inverse-neg-1-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } (-1)) \text{ } (-1)$
using *inverse-p-unique* **by** *auto*

lemma *globally-inverse-neg-1*: $\text{globally-}p\text{-equal } (\text{inverse } (-1)) \text{ } (-1)$
using *inverse-neg-1-equiv* **by** *blast*

lemma *inverse-uminus-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (inverse } (-x)) \text{ } (- \text{ inverse } x)$
using *inverse-mult[of -1 x]* *inverse-neg-1-equiv* *mult-right* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *minus-divide-right-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} a / (-b) \text{) } (- (a / b))$
using *divide-inverse* *inverse-uminus-equiv* *mult-left* *trans* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *minus-divide-divide-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ ((} -a \text{) } / (-b) \text{) } (a / b)$
using *refl* *minus-divide-left* *minus-divide-right-equiv* *trans* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *divide-minus1-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} x / (-1) \text{) } (-x)$
using *minus-divide-right-equiv[of p x 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *divide-cancel-right*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} a / c \text{) } (b / c) \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } a \text{ } b$
proof
assume $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} a / c \text{) } (b / c)$
hence $p\text{-equal } p \text{ ((} c * a \text{) } / c \text{) ((} c * b \text{) } / c \text{)}$
using *mult-left* *times-divide-eq-right* **by** *metis*
thus $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } a \text{ } b$ **using** *mult-divide-cancel-left* *cong* **by** *blast*
qed (*metis* *divide-left-equiv* *divide-equiv-0-iff* *trans-left*)

lemma *divide-cancel-left*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} c / a \text{) } (c / b) \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } a \text{ } b$
proof
assume *: $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} c / a \text{) } (c / b)$
show $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } c \text{ } 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } a \text{ } b$
proof (*cases* $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } a \text{ } 0$ $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } c \text{ } 0$ *rule*: *case-split[case-product case-split]*)
case *False-False*
from * *False-False*(1) **have** $p\text{-equal } p \text{ ((} c * a \text{) } / c \text{) ((} c * b \text{) } / c \text{)}$
using *divide-equiv-0-iff* *trans* *divide-equiv-equiv* *times-divide-eq-left* *sym* *divide-left-equiv*
by *metis*
with *False-False*(2) **show** ?thesis **using** *mult-divide-cancel-left* *cong* **by** *blast*
qed (*simp*, *metis* * *divide-equiv-0-iff* *trans0-iff* *trans-left*, *simp*)
qed (*metis* *divide-right-equiv* *divide-equiv-0-iff* *trans-left*)

lemma *divide-equiv-1-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} a / b \text{) } 1 \longleftrightarrow \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } b \text{ } 0 \wedge p\text{-equal } p \text{ } a \text{ } b$
proof (*standard*, *standard*)
assume $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} a / b \text{) } 1$
moreover from this show $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } b \text{ } 0$
using *divide-equiv-0-iff* *zero-p-nequal-one* *trans-right* **by** *metis*

ultimately show $p\text{-equal } p \ a \ b$
 using *mult-left mult-1-right times-divide-eq-right mult-divide-cancel-left trans-right*
 by *metis*
 qed (*metis divide-left-equiv divide-self-equiv trans*)

lemma *divide-equiv-minus-1-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } p \ (a \ / \ b) \ (- \ 1) \longleftrightarrow \neg \ p\text{-equal } p \ b \ 0 \ \wedge \ p\text{-equal } p \ a \ (- \ b)$
proof–
 have $p\text{-equal } p \ (a \ / \ b) \ (- \ 1) \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \ (- \ (a \ / \ b)) \ 1$
 using *uminus-iff* by *fastforce*
 also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \neg \ p\text{-equal } p \ (- \ b) \ 0 \ \wedge \ p\text{-equal } p \ a \ (- \ b)$
 using *minus-divide-right-equiv sym trans-right divide-equiv-1-iff* by *blast*
 finally show *?thesis* using *uminus-iff* by *fastforce*
 qed

end

3.5 Indexed depth functions

3.5.1 General structure

locale *p-equality-depth* = *p-equality* +
 fixes *p-depth* :: '*a* $\Rightarrow$ '*b*::*comm-ring* $\Rightarrow$ *int*
 assumes *depth-of-0[simp]*: $p\text{-depth } p \ 0 = 0$
 and *depth-equiv*: $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x = p\text{-depth } p \ y$
 and *depth-uminus*: $p\text{-depth } p \ (-x) = p\text{-depth } p \ x$
 and *depth-pre-nonarch*:
 $\neg \ p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x < p\text{-depth } p \ y \Longrightarrow$
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) = p\text{-depth } p \ x$
 $\llbracket \neg \ p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0; \neg \ p\text{-equal } p \ (x + y) \ 0; p\text{-depth } p \ x = p\text{-depth } p \ y \rrbracket$
 $\Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) \geq p\text{-depth } p \ x$

begin

lemma *depth-equiv-0*: $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x = 0$
 using *depth-of-0 depth-equiv* by *presburger*

lemma *depth-equiv-uminus*: $p\text{-equal } p \ y \ (-x) \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ y = p\text{-depth } p \ x$
 using *depth-equiv depth-uminus* by *force*

lemma *depth-add-equiv0-left*: $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) = p\text{-depth } p \ y$
 using *add-equiv0-left depth-equiv* by *blast*

lemma *depth-add-equiv0-right*: $p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0 \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) = p\text{-depth } p \ x$
 using *add-equiv0-right depth-equiv* by *blast*

lemma *depth-add-equiv*:
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) = p\text{-depth } p \ (w + z)$ if $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ w$ and $p\text{-equal } p \ y \ z$
 using *that add depth-equiv* by *auto*

lemma *depth-diff*: $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) = p\text{-depth } p \ (y - x)$

using *depth-uminus*[of $p\ y - x$] **by** *auto*

lemma *depth-diff-equiv0-left*: $p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ 0 \implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x - y) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ y$
using *depth-add-equiv0-right*[of $p\ x - y$] *depth-uminus* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *depth-diff-equiv0-right*: $p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ 0 \implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x - y) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ x$
using *depth-diff-equiv0-left*[of $p\ y\ x$] *depth-uminus*[of $p\ x - y$] **by** *simp*

lemma *depth-diff-equiv*:
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x - y) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ (w - z)$ **if** $p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ w$ **and** $p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ z$
using *that minus depth-equiv* **by** *auto*

lemma *depth-pre-nonarch-diff-left*:
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x - y) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ x$ **if** $\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ 0$ **and** $p\text{-depth}\ p\ x < p\text{-depth}\ p\ y$
using *that depth-pre-nonarch(1)*[of $p\ x - y$] *depth-uminus* **by** *simp*

lemma *depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right*:
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x - y) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ y$ **if** $\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ 0$ **and** $p\text{-depth}\ p\ y < p\text{-depth}\ p\ x$
using *that depth-pre-nonarch-diff-left*[of $p\ y\ x$] *depth-uminus*[of $p\ x - y$] **by** *simp*

lemma *depth-nonarch*:
 $\llbracket \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ 0; \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ 0; \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (x + y)\ 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x + y) \geq \min (p\text{-depth}\ p\ x) (p\text{-depth}\ p\ y)$
using *depth-pre-nonarch*[of $p\ x\ y$] *depth-pre-nonarch*[of $p\ y\ x$]
by (*cases* $p\text{-depth}\ p\ x\ p\text{-depth}\ p\ y$ *rule: linorder-cases, auto simp add: add commute*)

lemma *depth-nonarch-diff*:
 $\llbracket \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ 0; \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ 0; \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (x - y)\ 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (x - y) \geq \min (p\text{-depth}\ p\ x) (p\text{-depth}\ p\ y)$
using *depth-nonarch*[of $p\ x - y$] *depth-uminus* *uminus-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *depth-sum-nonarch*:
 $\text{finite}\ A \implies \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (\text{sum}\ f\ A)\ 0 \implies$
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (\text{sum}\ f\ A) \geq \text{Min}\ \{p\text{-depth}\ p\ (f\ a) \mid a. a \in A \wedge \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (f\ a)\ 0\}$
proof (*induct* A *rule: finite-induct*)
case (*insert* $a\ A$)
define D
where $D \equiv \lambda A. \{p\text{-depth}\ p\ (f\ a) \mid a. a \in A \wedge \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (f\ a)\ 0\}$
consider ($fa0$) $p\text{-equal}\ p\ (f\ a)\ 0 \mid$
 $(\text{sum}0)$ $p\text{-equal}\ p\ (\text{sum}\ f\ A)\ 0 \mid$
 $(\text{neither}) \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (f\ a)\ 0 \neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (\text{sum}\ f\ A)\ 0$
by *blast*
thus $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (\text{sum}\ f\ (\text{insert}\ a\ A)) \geq \text{Min}\ (D\ (\text{insert}\ a\ A))$
proof *cases*
case $fa0$
with *insert* $D\text{-def}$ **have** $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (\text{sum}\ f\ A) \geq \text{Min}\ (D\ A)$ **using** *add* **by** *fastforce*

moreover from $fa0$ **insert**(1,2) **have** $p\text{-depth } p (\text{sum } f (\text{insert } a A)) = p\text{-depth } p (\text{sum } f A)$
using *depth-add-equiv0-left* **by** *auto*
moreover from $fa0$ **D-def** **have** $D (\text{insert } a A) = D A$ **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *argo*
next
case *sum0*
with $D\text{-def}$ **insert**(1,2,4) **have** $p\text{-depth } p (f a) \in D (\text{insert } a A)$ **using** *add* **by** *force*
moreover from $\text{insert}(1,2)$ *sum0* **have** $p\text{-depth } p (\text{sum } f (\text{insert } a A)) = p\text{-depth } p (f a)$
using *depth-add-equiv0-right* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** $D\text{-def}$ **insert**(1) **by** *force*
next
case *neither*
from $D\text{-def}$ **neither**(1) **have** $D (\text{insert } a A) = \text{insert } (p\text{-depth } p (f a)) (D A)$
by *blast*
hence $\text{Min } (D (\text{insert } a A)) = \text{Min } (\text{insert } (p\text{-depth } p (f a)) (D A))$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = \min (p\text{-depth } p (f a)) (\text{Min } (D A))$
proof (*rule Min-insert*)
from $D\text{-def}$ **insert**(1) **show** *finite* $(D A)$ **by** *simp*
from $D\text{-def}$ **insert**(1) **neither**(2) **show** $D A \neq \{\}$ **using** *sum-zeros* **by** *fast*
qed
finally show *?thesis* **using** *neither D-def insert depth-nonarch* **by** *fastforce*
qed
qed *simp*

lemma *obtains-depth-sum-nonarch-witness*:
assumes *finite A* **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p (\text{sum } f A) 0$
obtains *a*
where $a \in A$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p (f a) 0$ **and** $p\text{-depth } p (\text{sum } f A) \geq p\text{-depth } p (f a)$
proof–
define D **where** $D \equiv \{p\text{-depth } p (f a) \mid a. a \in A \wedge \neg p\text{-equal } p (f a) 0\}$
from *assms* $D\text{-def}$ **obtain** *a*
where $a: a \in A \wedge \neg p\text{-equal } p (f a) 0$ $\text{Min } D = p\text{-depth } p (f a)$
using *sum-zeros*[*of A p f*] *obtains-Min*[*of D*] **by** *auto*
from *assms* $D\text{-def}$ $a(3)$ **have** $p\text{-depth } p (\text{sum } f A) \geq p\text{-depth } p (f a)$
using *depth-sum-nonarch* **by** *fastforce*
with *that a*(1,2) **show** *thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *depth-add-cancel-imp-eq-depth*:
 $p\text{-depth } p x = p\text{-depth } p y$ **if** $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$ **and** $p\text{-depth } p (x + y) > p\text{-depth } p x$
using *that depth-pre-nonarch*(1)[*of p x y*] *depth-pre-nonarch*(1)[*of p y x*] *depth-add-equiv0-right*
by (*fastforce simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *depth-diff-cancel-imp-eq-depth-left*:

$p\text{-depth } p \ x = p\text{-depth } p \ y$ if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$ and $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) > p\text{-depth } p \ x$

using that *depth-add-cancel-imp-eq-depth*[of $p \ x - y$] *depth-uminus* by *auto*

lemma *depth-diff-cancel-imp-eq-depth-right*:

$p\text{-depth } p \ x = p\text{-depth } p \ y$ if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0$ and $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) > p\text{-depth } p \ y$

by (metis that *depth-diff-cancel-imp-eq-depth-left* *depth-diff*)

lemma *level-closed-add*:

$p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) \geq n$

if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (x + y) \ 0$ and $p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$ and $p\text{-depth } p \ y \geq n$

proof –

consider

$p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \mid p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0 \mid$

(both-*n0*) $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0$

by *blast*

thus *?thesis*

proof *cases*

case *both-n0* with that show *?thesis* using *depth-nonarch* by *fastforce*

qed (*simp add: that(3) depth-add-equiv0-left, simp add: that(2) depth-add-equiv0-right*)

qed

lemma *level-closed-diff*:

$p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) \geq n$

if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (x - y) \ 0$ and $p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$ and $p\text{-depth } p \ y \geq n$

using that *level-closed-add*[of $p \ x - y$] *depth-uminus* by *auto*

definition *p-depth-set* :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ int $\Rightarrow$ 'b set

where $p\text{-depth-set } p \ n = \{x. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n\}$

definition *global-depth-set* :: int $\Rightarrow$ 'b set

where

$global\text{-depth-set } n =$

$\{x. \forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n\}$

lemma *global-depth-set*: $global\text{-depth-set } n = (\bigcap p. p\text{-depth-set } p \ n)$

unfolding *p-depth-set-def* *global-depth-set-def* by *auto*

lemma *p-depth-setD*:

$\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \Longrightarrow x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \Longrightarrow$

$p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$

unfolding *p-depth-set-def* by *blast*

lemma *nonpos-p-depth-setD*:

$n \leq 0 \Longrightarrow x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \Longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$

by (cases *p-equal* $p \ x \ 0$, *simp-all add: depth-equiv-0 p-depth-setD*)

lemma *global-depth-setD*:

$\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \implies x \in \text{global-depth-set } n \implies$
 $p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$
unfolding *global-depth-set-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *nonpos-global-depth-setD*:
 $n \leq 0 \implies x \in \text{global-depth-set } n \implies p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$
by (*cases p-equal p x 0, simp-all add: depth-equiv-0 global-depth-setD*)

lemma *p-depth-set-0*: $0 \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
unfolding *p-depth-set-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *global-depth-set-0*: $0 \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
unfolding *global-depth-set-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-equiv0*: $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \implies x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
unfolding *p-depth-set-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-setI*:
 $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **if** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$
using *that* **unfolding** *p-depth-set-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-by-equivI*:
 $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **if** $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y$ **and** $y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
by (*metis that trans p-depth-setD depth-equiv p-depth-setI*)

lemma *global-depth-setI*:
 $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $\bigwedge p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \implies p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$
using *that* **unfolding** *global-depth-set-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *global-depth-setI'*: $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ **if** $\bigwedge p. p\text{-depth } p \ x \geq n$
by (*intro global-depth-setI, rule that*)

lemma *global-depth-setI''*: $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ **if** $\bigwedge p. x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
using *that* *global-depth-set* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-antimono*:
 $n \leq m \implies p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \supseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ m$
unfolding *p-depth-set-def* **by** *force*

lemma *global-depth-set-antimono*:
 $n \leq m \implies \text{global-depth-set } n \supseteq \text{global-depth-set } m$
unfolding *global-depth-set-def* **by** *force*

lemma *p-depth-set-add*:
 $x + y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **if** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **and** $y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
proof (*intro p-depth-setI, clarify*)
assume *nequiv0*: $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (x + y) \ 0$
consider $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \mid p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0 \mid \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \ \neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0$

```

    by blast
  thus  $p\text{-depth } p \ (x + y) \geq n$ 
  by (
    cases, metis that(2) nequiv0 add-0-left depth-equiv trans  $p\text{-depth-set}D$ ,
    metis that(1) nequiv0 add-0-right depth-equiv trans  $p\text{-depth-set}D$ ,
    metis that nequiv0 level-closed-add  $p\text{-depth-set}D$ 
  )
qed

lemma global-depth-set-add:
 $x + y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  if  $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  and  $y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
using that  $p\text{-depth-set-add}$   $\text{global-depth-set}$  by simp

lemma  $p\text{-depth-set-uminus}$ :  $-x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$  if  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
using that  $\text{uminus depth-uminus}$  unfolding  $p\text{-depth-set-def}$  by fastforce

lemma  $\text{global-depth-set-uminus}$ :  $-x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  if  $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
using that  $p\text{-depth-set-uminus}$   $\text{global-depth-set}$  by simp

lemma  $p\text{-depth-set-minus}$ :
 $x - y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$  if  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$  and  $y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
using that  $p\text{-depth-set-add}$   $p\text{-depth-set-uminus}$  by fastforce

lemma  $\text{global-depth-set-minus}$ :
 $x - y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  if  $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  and  $y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
using that  $p\text{-depth-set-minus}$   $\text{global-depth-set}$  by simp

lemma  $p\text{-depth-set-elt-set-plus}$ :
 $x + o \ p\text{-depth-set } p \ n = p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$  if  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
unfolding  $\text{elt-set-plus-def}$ 
proof (standard, safe)
  fix  $y$  assume  $y: y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
  define  $z$  where  $z \equiv y - x$ 
  with that  $y$  have  $z \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$  using  $p\text{-depth-set-minus}$  by simp
  with  $z\text{-def}$  show  $\exists z \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n. y = x + z$  by force
qed (simp add: that  $p\text{-depth-set-add}$ )

lemma  $\text{global-depth-set-elt-set-plus}$ :
 $x + o \ \text{global-depth-set } n = \text{global-depth-set } n$  if  $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
unfolding  $\text{elt-set-plus-def}$ 
proof (standard, safe)
  fix  $y$  assume  $y: y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
  define  $z$  where  $z \equiv y - x$ 
  with that  $y$  have  $z \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  using  $\text{global-depth-set-minus}$  by simp
  with  $z\text{-def}$  show  $\exists z \in \text{global-depth-set } n. y = x + z$  by force
qed (simp add: that  $\text{global-depth-set-add}$ )

lemma  $p\text{-depth-set-elt-set-plus-closed}$ :
 $x + o \ p\text{-depth-set } p \ m \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$  if  $m \geq n$  and  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 

```

using *that set-plus-mono p-depth-set-antimono p-depth-set-elt-set-plus* **by** *metis*

lemma *global-depth-set-elt-set-plus-closed*:
 $x + o \text{ global-depth-set } m \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $m \geq n$ **and** $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that set-plus-mono global-depth-set-antimono global-depth-set-elt-set-plus*
by *metis*

lemma *p-depth-set-plus-coeffs*:
 $\text{set } xs \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \implies$
 $\text{set } ys \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{plus-coeffs } xs \ ys) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
proof (*induct xs ys rule: list-induct2'*)
case ($\lambda x \ xs \ y \ ys$) **thus** *?case*
using *cCons-def[of x + y plus-coeffs xs ys] p-depth-set-add* **by** *auto*
qed *simp-all*

lemma *global-depth-set-plus-coeffs*:
 $\text{set } (\text{plus-coeffs } xs \ ys) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$ **and** $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-plus-coeffs[of xs - n ys] global-depth-set[of n]* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-pCons*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (pCons \ a \ f)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
if $a \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
by (*cases a = 0 $\wedge$ f = 0*) (*simp add: p-depth-set-0, use that in auto*)

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-add*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f + g)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
if $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } g) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
using *that coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs p-depth-set-plus-coeffs* **by** *metis*

lemma *global-depth-set-poly-add*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f + g)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } g) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-poly-add[of f - n g] global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

end

locale *p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors* =
p-equality-no-zero-divisors + *p-equality-depth*
+ **assumes** *depth-mult-additive*:
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (x * y) \ 0 \implies p\text{-depth } p \ (x * y) = p\text{-depth } p \ x + p\text{-depth } p \ y$
begin

lemma *depth-mult3-additive*:
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (x * y * z) = p\text{-depth } p \ x + p\text{-depth } p \ y + p\text{-depth } p \ z$

if $\neg p\text{-equal } p (x * y * z) 0$
using *that mult-0-left depth-mult-additive* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-times*:
 $x * y \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
if $n \geq 0$ **and** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$ **and** $y \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
proof (*intro p-depth-setI, clarify*)
assume $\neg p\text{-equal } p (x * y) 0$
moreover from this have $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p y 0$
by (*metis mult-0-left, metis mult-0-right*)
ultimately show $p\text{-depth } p (x * y) \geq n$
using *that p-depth-setD[of p x] p-depth-setD[of p y] depth-mult-additive* **by**
fastforce
qed

lemma *global-depth-set-times*:
 $x * y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $n \geq 0$ **and** $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ **and** $y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-times global-depth-set* **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-p-depth-set-poly*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p n \implies \text{poly } f x \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
if $n \geq 0$ **and** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
by (*induct f, simp add: p-depth-set-0, use that p-depth-set-times p-depth-set-add*
in force)

lemma *poly-global-depth-set-poly*:
 $\text{poly } f x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that poly-p-depth-set-poly global-depth-set*
by *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-ideal*:
 $x * y \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
if $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p 0$ **and** $y \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
proof (*intro p-depth-setI, clarify*)
assume $\neg p\text{-equal } p (x * y) 0$
moreover from this have $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p y 0$
by (*metis mult-0-left, metis mult-0-right*)
ultimately show $p\text{-depth } p (x * y) \geq n$
using *that p-depth-setD[of p x] p-depth-setD[of p y] depth-mult-additive* **by**
fastforce
qed

lemma *global-depth-set-ideal*:
 $x * y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $x \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$ **and** $y \in \text{global-depth-set } n$

using *that p-depth-set-ideal global-depth-set* **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-p-depth-set-poly-ideal*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ n \implies \text{poly } f \ x \in \text{p-depth-set } p \ n$
if $x \in \text{p-depth-set } p \ 0$
using *that p-depth-set-0 p-depth-set-ideal p-depth-set-add* **by** *(induct f) auto*

lemma *poly-global-depth-set-poly-ideal*:
 $\text{poly } f \ x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $x \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that poly-p-depth-set-poly-ideal global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-smult*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } x \ f)) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ n$
if $n \geq 0$ **and** $x \in \text{p-depth-set } p \ n$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ n$
proof–
have $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } x \ f)) = (*) \ x \ ` \ \text{set } (\text{strip-while } (\lambda c. \ x * c = 0) (\text{coeffs } f))$
using *coeffs-smult-eq-smult-coeffs set-map* **by** *metis*
also have $\dots \subseteq \text{set } (\text{map } ((*) \ x) (\text{coeffs } f))$
using *set-strip-while image-mono set-map* **by** *fastforce*
finally show *?thesis* **using** *that p-depth-set-times* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *global-depth-set-poly-smult*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } x \ f)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-poly-smult global-depth-set*
by *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-smult-ideal*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } x \ f)) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ n$
if $x \in \text{p-depth-set } p \ 0$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ n$
proof–
have $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } x \ f)) = (*) \ x \ ` \ \text{set } (\text{strip-while } (\lambda c. \ x * c = 0) (\text{coeffs } f))$
using *coeffs-smult-eq-smult-coeffs set-map* **by** *metis*
also have $\dots \subseteq \text{set } (\text{map } ((*) \ x) (\text{coeffs } f))$
using *set-strip-while image-mono set-map* **by** *fastforce*
finally show *?thesis* **using** *that p-depth-set-ideal* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *global-depth-set-poly-smult-ideal*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } x \ f)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $x \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-poly-smult-ideal global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-times*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ n \implies$

$\text{set } (\text{coeffs } g) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f * g)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
if $n \geq 0$
proof (*induct f*)
case (*pCons a f*)
hence $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f * g)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **by** *auto*
moreover from *pCons(1,3)* **have** $a \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show *?case*
using *that pCons(4) mult-pCons-left p-depth-set-poly-add p-depth-set-poly-smult*
 $p\text{-depth-set-poly-pCons } p\text{-depth-set-0}$
by *auto*
qed *simp*

lemma *global-depth-set-poly-times*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f * g)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } g) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-poly-times[of n f - g] global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-times-ideal*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0 \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } g) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f * g)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
proof (*induct f*)
case (*pCons a f*)
hence $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f * g)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **by** *auto*
moreover from *pCons(1,3)* **have** $a \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$ **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show *?case*
using *pCons(4) mult-pCons-left p-depth-set-poly-add p-depth-set-poly-smult-ideal*
 $p\text{-depth-set-poly-pCons } p\text{-depth-set-0}$
by *simp*
qed *simp*

lemma *global-depth-set-poly-times-ideal*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (f * g)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } 0$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } g) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-poly-times-ideal[of f - g] global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

end

locale *p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1* =
 $p\text{-equality-no-zero-divisors-1} + p\text{-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors}$
begin

lemma *depth-of-1[simp]*: $p\text{-depth } p \ 1 = 0$
using *one-p-nequal-zero depth-mult-additive[of p 1]* **by** *auto*

```

lemma depth-of-neg1:  $p\text{-depth } p (-1) = 0$ 
  using depth-uminus by auto

lemma depth-pow-additive:  $p\text{-depth } p (x \wedge n) = \text{int } n * p\text{-depth } p x$ 
proof (cases p-equal p x 0)
  case True thus ?thesis using pow-equiv-0-iff depth-equiv-0 by (cases n = 0)
auto
next
  case False show ?thesis
  proof (induct n)
    case (Suc n)
      from False have  $p\text{-depth } p (x \wedge \text{Suc } n) = p\text{-depth } p x + p\text{-depth } p (x \wedge n)$ 
        using pow-equiv-0-iff depth-mult-additive by force
      also from Suc have  $\dots = (\text{int } n + 1) * p\text{-depth } p x$  by algebra
      finally show ?case by auto
  qed simp
qed

lemma depth-prod-summative:
   $\text{finite } X \implies \neg p\text{-equal } p (\prod X) 0 \implies$ 
   $p\text{-depth } p (\prod X) = \text{sum } (p\text{-depth } p) X$ 
  by (induct X rule: finite-induct, simp, use depth-mult-additive mult-0-right in force)

lemma p-depth-set-1:  $1 \in p\text{-depth-set } p 0$ 
  using p-depth-setI by simp

lemma pos-p-depth-set-1:  $n > 0 \implies 1 \notin p\text{-depth-set } p n$ 
  using one-p-nequal-zero p-depth-setD by fastforce

lemma global-depth-set-1:  $1 \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$ 
  using p-depth-set-1 global-depth-set by blast

lemma pos-global-depth-set-1:  $n > 0 \implies 1 \notin \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
  using pos-p-depth-set-1 global-depth-set by blast

lemma p-depth-set-neg1:  $-1 \in p\text{-depth-set } p 0$ 
  using depth-of-neg1 p-depth-setI by simp

lemma global-depth-set-neg1:  $-1 \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$ 
  using p-depth-set-neg1 global-depth-set by blast

lemma p-depth-set-pow:
   $x \wedge \text{Suc } k \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$  if  $n \geq 0$  and  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$ 
  by (induct k, simp-all add: that p-depth-set-times)

lemma global-depth-set-pow:
   $x \wedge \text{Suc } k \in \text{global-depth-set } n$  if  $n \geq 0$  and  $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 

```

using *that p-depth-set-pow global-depth-set* **by** *simp*

lemma *p-depth-set-0-pow*: $x \wedge k \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$ **if** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$
by (*induct k, simp-all add: that p-depth-set-1 p-depth-set-times*)

lemma *global-depth-set-0-pow*: $x \wedge k \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$ **if** $x \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$
using *that p-depth-set-0-pow global-depth-set* **by** *simp*

lemma *p-depth-set-of-nat*: $\text{of-nat } n \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$
using *p-depth-set-0 p-depth-set-1 p-depth-set-add* **by** (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *global-depth-set-of-nat*: $\text{of-nat } n \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$
using *p-depth-set-of-nat global-depth-set* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-of-int*: $\text{of-int } n \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$
using *p-depth-set-of-nat p-depth-set-neg1 p-depth-set-minus* **by** (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *global-depth-set-of-int*: $\text{of-int } n \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$
using *p-depth-set-of-int global-depth-set* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-polyderiv*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{polyderiv } f)) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
proof (*induct f*)
case (*pCons a f*)
from *pCons(1)* **have**
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{polyderiv } (\text{pCons } a \ f))) =$
 $\text{set } (\text{plus-coeffs } (\text{coeffs } f) (\text{coeffs } (\text{pCons } 0 \ (\text{polyderiv } f))))$
using *polyderiv-pCons coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs* **by** *metis*
moreover from *pCons(1,3)* **have** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show *?case*
using *pCons(2) p-depth-set-poly-pCons p-depth-set-0 p-depth-set-plus-coeffs* **by**
presburger
qed *simp*

lemma *global-depth-set-polyderiv*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{polyderiv } f)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that p-depth-set-polyderiv global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *poly-p-depth-set-polyderiv*:
 $\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
if $n \geq 0$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ **and** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
using *that poly-p-depth-set-poly p-depth-set-polyderiv* **by** *blast*

lemma *poly-global-depth-set-polyderiv*:
 $\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } n$

and $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that poly-p-depth-set-polyderiv global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *p-set-depth-additive-poly-poly*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ m \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) \ n)) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ m$
if $m \geq 0$
proof (*induct f arbitrary: n rule: pCons-induct'*)
case ($\text{pCons0 } a$) **thus** *?case* **using** *additive-poly-poly-pCons0* **by** (*cases n, fastforce, fastforce*)
next
case ($\text{pCons } a \ f$) **show** *?case*
proof (*cases n*)
case 0 **with** $\text{pCons}(1,3)$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: additive-poly-poly-coeff0 cCons-def*)
next
case ($\text{Suc } k$)
moreover **have**
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{pCons } 0 \ 1 * \text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) \ n + \text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) \ k))$
 $\subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ m$
by (
intro p-depth-set-poly-add p-depth-set-poly-times-ideal that pCons(2),
simp add: p-depth-set-0 p-depth-set-1, use pCons(1,3) in auto
)
ultimately **show**
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } (\text{pCons } a \ f)) \ n)) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ m$
using $\text{pCons}(1)$ *additive-poly-poly-pCons coeff-add coeff-smult coeff-pCons-Suc*
by *fastforce*
qed
qed *simp*

lemma *global-depth-set-additive-poly-poly*:
 $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) \ n)) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } m$
if $m \geq 0$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } m$
using *that p-set-depth-additive-poly-poly global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *poly-p-depth-set-additive-poly-poly*:
 $\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) \ n) \ x \in \text{p-depth-set } p \ m$
if $m \geq 0$ **and** $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{p-depth-set } p \ m$ **and** $x \in \text{p-depth-set } p \ m$
using *that poly-p-depth-set-poly p-set-depth-additive-poly-poly* **by** *auto*

lemma *poly-global-depth-set-additive-poly-poly*:
 $\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) \ n) \ x \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
if $m \geq 0$
and $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq \text{global-depth-set } m$
and $x \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
using *that poly-p-depth-set-additive-poly-poly global-depth-set* **by** *fastforce*

```

lemma sum-poly-additive-poly-poly-depth-bound:
  fixes  $p :: 'a$  and  $f :: 'b$  poly and  $x\ y :: 'b$  and  $a\ b\ n :: nat$ 
  defines  $g \equiv \lambda i. \text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) (\text{Suc } i))\ x * y \wedge (\text{Suc } i)$ 
  defines  $S \equiv \text{sum } g\ \{a..b\}$ 
  assumes coeffs:  $\text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p\ 0$ 
    and arg :  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p\ 0$ 
    and sum :  $\neg p\text{-equal } p\ S\ 0$ 
  obtains  $j$  where  $j \in \{a..b\}$  and  $p\text{-depth } p\ S \geq \text{int } (\text{Suc } j) * p\text{-depth } p\ y$ 
proof –
  from S-def sum obtain  $j$  where  $j$ :
     $j \in \{a..b\} \neg p\text{-equal } p\ (g\ j)\ 0\ p\text{-depth } p\ S \geq p\text{-depth } p\ (g\ j)$ 
    using obtains-depth-sum-nonarch-witness by blast
  from g-def j(2)
    have  $y\text{-coeff-n0}$ :  $\neg p\text{-equal } p\ (\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) (\text{Suc } j))\ x)\ 0$ 
    using mult-0-left[of  $p - y \wedge \text{Suc } j$ ]
    by blast
  from g-def j(2,3) have
     $p\text{-depth } p\ (g\ j) =$ 
     $p\text{-depth } p\ (\text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) (\text{Suc } j))\ x) +$ 
     $\text{int } (\text{Suc } j) * p\text{-depth } p\ y$ 
    using depth-mult-additive[of  $p - y \wedge \text{Suc } j$ ] depth-pow-additive[of  $p\ y\ \text{Suc } j$ ] by
auto
  also from coeffs arg
    have  $\dots \geq \text{int } (\text{Suc } j) * p\text{-depth } p\ y$ 
    using y-coeff-n0 poly-p-depth-set-additive-poly-poly[of  $0\ f\ p\ x\ \text{Suc } j$ ]
     $p\text{-depth-setD}$ [of  $p\ \text{poly } (\text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f) (\text{Suc } j))\ x\ 0$ ]
    by auto
  finally have  $p\text{-depth } p\ (g\ j) \geq \text{int } (\text{Suc } j) * p\text{-depth } p\ y$  by blast
  with j(3) have  $p\text{-depth } p\ S \geq \text{int } (\text{Suc } j) * p\text{-depth } p\ y$  by simp
  with j(1) that show thesis by blast
qed

end

```

3.5.2 Depth of inverses and division

```

locale p-equality-depth-div-inv =
  p-equality-div-inv + p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1
begin

```

```

lemma inverse-depth:  $p\text{-depth } p\ (\text{inverse } x) = -\ p\text{-depth } p\ x$ 
proof (cases p-equal p x 0)
  case False
  from False have  $p\text{-depth } p\ (x * \text{inverse } x) = 0$ 
    using depth-equiv right-inverse-equiv depth-of-1 by metis
  moreover from False have  $\neg p\text{-equal } p\ (x * \text{inverse } x)\ 0$ 
    using right-inverse-equiv trans-right one-p-nequal-zero by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis using depth-mult-additive by simp
qed (simp add: inverse-equiv0-iff depth-equiv-0)

```

lemma *depth-powi-additive*: $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (power-int } x \text{ } n) = n * p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x$
proof (*cases* $n \geq 0$)
 case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** *depth-pow-additive unfolding power-int-def* **by**
auto
next
 case *False*
 moreover from this have $(- \text{ int (nat (-} n))) = n$ **by** *simp*
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 using *power-int-def inverse-pow inverse-depth depth-pow-additive minus-mult-left*
by *metis*
qed

lemma *p-depth-set-inverse*: $\text{inverse } x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0$ **if** $p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x = 0$
using *that inverse-depth p-depth-setI* **by** *force*

lemma *divide-depth*: $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} x / y \text{)} = p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x - p\text{-depth } p \text{ } y$ **if** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (} x / y \text{)} \text{ } 0$
using *that by (simp add: divide-inverse depth-mult-additive inverse-depth)*

lemma *p-depth-set-divide*:
 $x / y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$ **if** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$ **and** $p\text{-depth } p \text{ } y = 0$
by (
 auto intro : p-depth-setI
 simp add: that p-depth-set-equiv0 divide-equiv-0-iff p-depth-setD divide-depth
)

lemma *p-depth-poly-deriv-quotient*:
 $p\text{-depth } p \text{ ((poly } f \text{ } a) / (\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \text{ } a)) \geq n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $\text{set (coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$
and $a \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$
and $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } a) \text{ } 0$
and $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a) \text{ } 0$
and $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } a) \geq 2 * p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a)$
using *that divide-equiv-0-iff divide-depth poly-p-depth-set-polyderiv poly-p-depth-set-poly*
 p-depth-setD[of p poly (polyderiv f) a n]
by *force*

lemma *p-depth-set-poly-deriv-quotient*:
 $(\text{poly } f \text{ } a) / (\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \text{ } a) \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $\text{set (coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$
and $a \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n$
and $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } a) \text{ } 0$
and $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a) \text{ } 0$
and $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } a) \geq 2 * p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a)$
using *that divide-equiv-0-iff p-depth-poly-deriv-quotient p-depth-setI*
by *presburger*

end

3.6 Global equality and restriction of places

3.6.1 Locales

locale *global-p-equality* = *p-equality*

+

fixes *p-restrict* :: 'b::comm-ring $\Rightarrow$ ('a $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ 'b

assumes *p-restrict-equiv* : $P\ p \Longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)\ x$

and *p-restrict-equiv0* : $\neg P\ p \Longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)\ 0$

begin

lemma *p-restrict-equiv-sym*: $P\ p \Longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)$

using *p-restrict-equiv sym* by *presburger*

lemma *p-restrict-equiv0-iff*:

$p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)\ 0 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ 0 \vee \neg P\ p$

by (*metis p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 trans trans-right*)

lemma *p-restrict-restrict-equiv-conj*:

$p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)\ Q)\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ (\lambda p. P\ p \wedge Q\ p))$

proof–

consider (*both*) $Q\ p\ P\ p \mid (Q)\ Q\ p \neg P\ p \mid (nQ)\ \neg Q\ p$ by *blast*

thus *?thesis*

proof *cases*

case *both* thus *?thesis* using *p-restrict-equiv trans trans-left* by *metis*

next

case *Q* thus *?thesis* using *p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 trans trans-left* by

metis

next

case *nQ* thus *?thesis* using *p-restrict-equiv0 trans-left* by *metis*

qed

qed

lemma *p-restrict-restrict-equiv*: $p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)\ P)\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)$

using *p-restrict-restrict-equiv-conj*[*of p x P P*] by *metis*

lemma *p-restrict-0-equiv0*: $p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ 0\ P)\ 0$

by (*metis p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0*)

lemma *p-restrict-add-equiv*: $p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ (x + y)\ P)\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P + p\text{-restrict}\ y\ P)$

by (

cases P p, metis p-restrict-equiv sym add trans,

metis p-restrict-equiv0 trans-left add-0-left

)

lemma *p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P + p-restrict y Q) (x + y) if P p and Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv add by simp*

lemma *p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-right*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P + p-restrict y Q) x if P p and $\neg$ Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv[of P p x] p-restrict-equiv0[of Q p y] add by fastforce*

lemma *p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-left*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P + p-restrict y Q) y if $\neg$ P p and Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv[of Q p y] p-restrict-equiv0[of P p x] add by fastforce*

lemma *p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-both*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P + p-restrict y Q) 0 if $\neg$ P p and $\neg$ Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv0[of P p x] p-restrict-equiv0[of Q p y] add by fastforce*

lemma *p-restrict-uminus-equiv*: *p-equal p (p-restrict ($-x$) P) ($-$ p-restrict x P)*

by (
cases P p,metis p-restrict-equiv sym uminus trans,
metis p-restrict-equiv0 uminus trans-left minus-zero
)

lemma *p-restrict-minus-equiv*: *p-equal p (p-restrict (x - y) P) (p-restrict x P - p-restrict y P)*

by (
cases P p,metis p-restrict-equiv sym minus trans,
metis p-restrict-equiv0 minus trans-left diff-zero
)

lemma *p-restrict-minus-mixed-equiv*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P - p-restrict y Q) (x - y) if P p and Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv minus by simp*

lemma *p-restrict-minus-mixed-equiv-drop-right*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P - p-restrict y Q) x if P p and $\neg$ Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv[of P p x] p-restrict-equiv0[of Q p y] minus by fastforce*

lemma *p-restrict-minus-mixed-equiv-drop-left*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P - p-restrict y Q) ($-y$) if $\neg$ P p and Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv[of Q p y] p-restrict-equiv0[of P p x] minus by fastforce*

lemma *p-restrict-minus-mixed-equiv-drop-both*:

p-equal p (p-restrict x P - p-restrict y Q) 0 if $\neg$ P p and $\neg$ Q p
using *that p-restrict-equiv0[of P p x] p-restrict-equiv0[of Q p y] minus by fastforce*

lemma *p-restrict-times-equiv*:

*p-equal p ((p-restrict x P) * (p-restrict y Q))*
*(p-restrict (x * y) ($\lambda p. P p \wedge Q p$))*

proof—

```

consider (both)  $P\ p\ Q\ p \mid (P)\ P\ p \neg Q\ p \mid (nP) \neg P\ p$  by blast
thus ?thesis
proof cases
  case both thus ?thesis using p-restrict-equiv sym mult trans by metis
next
  case  $P$  thus ?thesis
    using p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 mult trans-left mult-zero-right by metis
  next
  case  $nP$  thus ?thesis
    using p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 mult trans-left mult-zero-left by metis
qed
qed

```

```

lemma p-restrict-times-equiv':
  p-equal p ((p-restrict x P) * (p-restrict y P)) (p-restrict (x * y) P)
  using p-restrict-times-equiv[of p x P y P] by simp

```

```

lemma p-restrict-p-equalI:
  p-equal p (p-restrict x P) y
  if  $P\ p \longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ y$ 
  and  $\neg P\ p \longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ 0$ 
  by (
    cases P p, metis that(1) p-restrict-equiv trans, metis that(2) p-restrict-equiv0
    trans-left
  )

```

```

lemma p-restrict-p-equal-p-restrictI:
  p-equal p (p-restrict x P) (p-restrict y Q)
  if  $(P\ p \wedge Q\ p) \longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ y$ 
  and  $(P\ p \wedge \neg Q\ p) \longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ 0$ 
  and  $(\neg P\ p \wedge Q\ p) \longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ y\ 0$ 
proof (cases P p Q p rule: case-split[case-product case-split])
  case True-True thus ?thesis using that(1) p-restrict-equiv sym cong by metis
next
  case True-False thus ?thesis using that(2) p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 sym
  cong by metis
next
  case False-True thus ?thesis using that(3) p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 sym
  cong by metis
next
  case False-False thus ?thesis using p-restrict-equiv0 refl cong by metis
qed

```

```

lemma p-restrict-p-equal-p-restrict-by-sameI:
  p-equal p (p-restrict x P) (p-restrict y P) if  $P\ p \longrightarrow p\text{-equal}\ p\ x\ y$ 
  using that p-restrict-p-equal-p-restrictI by auto

```

```

end

```

```

locale global-p-equality-div-inv =
  p-equality-div-inv p-equal + global-p-equality p-equal p-restrict
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::{comm-ring-1, inverse, divide-trivial} ⇒
    'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
begin

lemma inverse-p-restrict-equiv: p-equal p (inverse (p-restrict x P)) (p-restrict (inverse
x) P)
  by (
    cases p-equal p 0 ∨ ¬ P p,
    metis p-restrict-equiv0-iff inverse-equiv0-iff trans-left,
    intro inverse-p-unique, metis p-restrict-times-equiv' p-restrict-equiv right-inverse-equiv
trans
  )

end

locale global-p-equal = global-p-equality
+ assumes global-imp-eq: globally-p-equal x y ⇒ x = y
begin

lemma global-eq-iff: globally-p-equal x y ⇔ x = y
  using global-imp-eq by fastforce

lemma p-restrict-true[simp]: p-restrict x (λx. True) = x
  using p-restrict-equiv[of λx. True] global-imp-eq by blast

lemma p-restrict-false[simp]: p-restrict x (λx. False) = 0
  using p-restrict-equiv0[of λx. False] global-imp-eq by blast

lemma p-restrict-restrict:
  p-restrict (p-restrict x P) Q = p-restrict x (λp. P p ∧ Q p)
  using p-restrict-restrict-equiv-conj global-imp-eq by blast

lemma p-restrict-restrict'[simp]: p-restrict (p-restrict x P) P = p-restrict x P
  using p-restrict-restrict by fastforce

lemma p-restrict-image-restrict: p-restrict x P = x if x ∈ (λz. p-restrict z P) ' B
proof –
  from that obtain z where x = p-restrict z P by blast
  thus ?thesis using p-restrict-restrict' by auto
qed

lemma p-restrict-zero: p-restrict 0 P = 0
  using p-restrict-0-equiv0 global-imp-eq by blast

```

lemma *p-restrict-add*: $p\text{-restrict } (x + y) P = p\text{-restrict } x P + p\text{-restrict } y P$
using *p-restrict-add-equiv global-imp-eq* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-restrict-uminus*: $p\text{-restrict } (-x) P = - p\text{-restrict } x P$
using *p-restrict-uminus-equiv global-imp-eq* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-restrict-minus*: $p\text{-restrict } (x - y) P = p\text{-restrict } x P - p\text{-restrict } y P$
using *p-restrict-minus-equiv global-imp-eq* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-restrict-times*:
 $(p\text{-restrict } x P) * (p\text{-restrict } y Q) = p\text{-restrict } (x * y) (\lambda p. P p \wedge Q p)$
using *p-restrict-times-equiv global-imp-eq* **by** *blast*

lemma *times-p-restrict*: $x * (p\text{-restrict } y P) = p\text{-restrict } (x * y) P$
using *p-restrict-times[of x λp. True]* **by** *auto*

lemmas *p-restrict-pre-finite-adele-simps* =
p-restrict-zero p-restrict-add p-restrict-uminus p-restrict-minus p-restrict-times

lemma *p-equal-0-iff-p-restrict-eq-0*: $p\text{-equal } p x 0 \longleftrightarrow p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p) = 0$
proof (*standard, rule global-imp-eq, standard*)

fix *q* **show** $p\text{-equal } p x 0 \implies p\text{-equal } q (p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) 0$
using *p-restrict-equiv[of (=) p] trans p-restrict-equiv0[of (=) p]*
by (*cases p = q, blast, blast*)
qed (*metis (full-types) p-restrict-equiv-sym*)

lemma *p-equal-iff-p-restrict-eq*:
 $p\text{-equal } p x y \longleftrightarrow p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p) = p\text{-restrict } y ((=) p)$
using *conv-0 p-equal-0-iff-p-restrict-eq-0 p-restrict-minus* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-restrict-eqI*:
 $y = p\text{-restrict } x P$
if $P: \bigwedge p. P p \implies p\text{-equal } p y x$
and $\text{not-}P: \bigwedge p. \neg P p \implies p\text{-equal } p y 0$
proof (*intro global-imp-eq, standard*)
fix *p* :: 'a **show** $p\text{-equal } p y (p\text{-restrict } x P)$
by (*cases P p, metis P p-restrict-equiv trans-left, metis not-P p-restrict-equiv0 trans-left*)
qed

lemma *p-restrict-eq-p-restrict-mixedI*:
 $p\text{-restrict } x P = p\text{-restrict } y Q$
if $\text{both}: \bigwedge p::'a. P p \implies Q p \implies p\text{-equal } p x y$
and $P : \bigwedge p::'a. P p \implies \neg Q p \implies p\text{-equal } p x 0$
and $Q : \bigwedge p::'a. \neg P p \implies Q p \implies p\text{-equal } p y 0$
by (
intro p-restrict-eqI, metis both Q p-restrict-equiv trans p-restrict-equiv0 trans-left,
metis P p-restrict-equiv trans p-restrict-equiv0
)

)

lemma *p-restrict-eq-p-restrictI*:

$p\text{-restrict } x \ P = p\text{-restrict } y \ P$ **if** $\bigwedge p::'a. P \ p \implies p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y$

by (*intro p-restrict-eqI*, *metis that trans p-restrict-equiv*, *simp add: p-restrict-equiv0*)

lemma *p-restrict-eq-p-restrict-iff*:

$p\text{-restrict } x \ P = p\text{-restrict } y \ P \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall p::'a. P \ p \longrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y)$

by (*standard*, *safe*, *metis p-restrict-equiv trans-right*, *simp add: p-restrict-eq-p-restrictI*)

lemma *p-restrict-eq-zero-iff*:

$p\text{-restrict } x \ P = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. P \ p \longrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0)$

proof –

have $(p\text{-restrict } x \ P = 0) = (\forall p. p\text{-equal } p \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P) \ 0)$

using *global-imp-eq* **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*metis p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 trans trans-right*)

qed

lemma *p-restrict-decomp*:

$x = p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } x \ (\lambda p. \neg P \ p)$

proof (*intro global-imp-eq*, *standard*)

fix *p* **show** $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } x \ (\lambda p. \neg P \ p))$

using *p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-left p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-right*

sym **by** *metis*

qed

lemma *restrict-complement*:

$\text{range } (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x \ P) + \text{range } (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x \ (\lambda p. \neg P \ p))$

$= \text{UNIV}$

using *p-restrict-decomp[of - P]*

set-plus-intro[*of*

$p\text{-restrict } - \ P \ \text{range } (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x \ P)$

$p\text{-restrict } - \ (\lambda p. \neg P \ p)$

$\text{range } (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x \ (\lambda p. \neg P \ p))$

]

by *fastforce*

end

locale *global-p-equal-no-zero-divisors* =

global-p-equal p-equal p-restrict + p-equality-no-zero-divisors p-equal

for *p-equal* :: *'a* $\Rightarrow$ *'b::comm-ring* $\Rightarrow$ *'b* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*

and *p-restrict* :: *'b* $\Rightarrow$ (*'a* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*) $\Rightarrow$ *'b*

locale *global-p-equal-no-zero-divisors-1* =

global-p-equal-no-zero-divisors p-equal p-restrict + p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1

```

p-equal
  for p-equal :: 'a ⇒ 'b::comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
begin

lemma pow-eq-0-iff:  $x \wedge n = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0 \wedge n \neq 0$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using global-eq-iff pow-equiv-0-iff[of - x n] by force

end

locale global-p-equal-div-inv =
  global-p-equality-div-inv p-equal p-restrict
+ global-p-equal p-equal p-restrict
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::{comm-ring-1, inverse, divide-trivial} ⇒
    'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
begin

lemma power-int-eq-0-iff:
  power-int  $x\ n = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0 \wedge n \neq 0$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using global-eq-iff power-int-equiv-0-iff[of - x n] by fastforce

lemma inverse-eq0-iff:  $\text{inverse } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using inverse-equiv0-iff global-eq-iff by fastforce

lemma inverse-neg-1 [simp]:  $\text{inverse } (-1::'b) = -1$ 
  using global-imp-eq globally-inverse-neg-1 by force

lemma inverse-uminus:  $\text{inverse } (-x) = - \text{inverse } x$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using global-imp-eq inverse-uminus-equiv by blast

lemma global-right-inverse:  $x * \text{inverse } x = 1$  if  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0$ 
  using that global-imp-eq right-inverse-equiv by fast

lemma right-inverse:  $x * \text{inverse } x = p\text{-restrict } 1\ (\lambda p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0)$ 
proof (intro global-imp-eq, standard)
  fix  $p :: 'a$  show  $p\text{-equal } p\ (x * \text{inverse } x)\ (p\text{-restrict } 1\ (\lambda p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0))$ 
  by (
    cases p-equal p x 0, metis inverse-equiv0-iff mult-0-right p-restrict-equiv0 trans-left,
    metis right-inverse-equiv p-restrict-equiv trans-left
  )
qed

lemma global-left-inverse:  $\text{inverse } x * x = 1$  if  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0$ 
  using that global-imp-eq left-inverse-equiv by fast

lemma left-inverse:  $\text{inverse } x * x = p\text{-restrict } 1\ (\lambda p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0)$ 

```

by (metis right-inverse mult.commute)

lemma inverse-unique: $\text{inverse } x = y \text{ if } x * y = 1 \text{ for } x y :: 'b$
 using that inverse-p-unique global-imp-eq[of inverse x y] by fastforce

lemma inverse-p-restrict: $\text{inverse } (p\text{-restrict } x P) = p\text{-restrict } (\text{inverse } x) P$
 using global-imp-eq inverse-p-restrict-equiv by blast

lemma power-diff-conv-inverse:
 $x \wedge (n - m) = x \wedge n * \text{inverse } x \wedge m \text{ if } m < n$
 for $x :: 'b$
proof (intro global-imp-eq, standard)
 fix p show $p\text{-equal } p (x \wedge (n - m)) (x \wedge n * \text{inverse } x \wedge m)$
proof (cases $p\text{-equal } p x 0$)
 case True
 from that True have $p\text{-equal } p (x \wedge n * \text{inverse } x \wedge m) 0$
 using pow-equiv-0-iff inverse-equiv0-iff mult-0-left mult-0-right by force
 moreover from that True have $p\text{-equal } p (x \wedge (n - m)) 0$ using pow-equiv-0-iff
 by fastforce
 ultimately show ?thesis using trans-left by fast
 next
 case False with that show ?thesis using power-diff-conv-inverse-equiv by simp
 qed
 qed

lemma power-int-add-1: $\text{power-int } x (m + 1) = \text{power-int } x m * x \text{ if } m \neq -1 \text{ for } x :: 'b$
 using that power-int-add-1-equiv by (auto intro: global-imp-eq)

lemma power-int-add:
 $\text{power-int } x (m + n) = \text{power-int } x m * \text{power-int } x n$
 if $(\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p x 0) \vee m + n \neq 0$ for $x :: 'b$
 using that power-int-add-equiv by (auto intro: global-imp-eq)

lemma power-int-diff:
 $\text{power-int } x (m - n) = \text{power-int } x m / \text{power-int } x n \text{ if } m \neq n \text{ for } x :: 'b$
 using that power-int-diff-equiv by (auto intro: global-imp-eq)

lemma power-int-minus-mult: $\text{power-int } x (n - 1) * x = \text{power-int } x n \text{ if } n \neq 0$
 for $x :: 'b$
 using that power-int-minus-mult-equiv by (auto intro: global-imp-eq)

lemma power-int-not-eq-zero:
 $x \neq 0 \vee n = 0 \implies \text{power-int } x n \neq 0 \text{ for } x :: 'b$
 by (subst power-int-eq-0-iff) auto

lemma minus-divide-right: $a / (- b) = - (a / b) \text{ for } a b :: 'b$
 using global-imp-eq minus-divide-right-equiv by blast

```

lemma minus-divide-divide:  $(- a) / (- b) = a / b$  for  $a\ b :: 'b$ 
  using global-imp-eq minus-divide-divide-equiv by blast

lemma divide-minus1 [simp]:  $x / (-1) = - x$  for  $x :: 'b$ 
  using global-imp-eq divide-minus1-equiv by blast

lemma divide-self:  $x / x = p\text{-restrict } 1$   $(\lambda p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0)$ 
  by (metis divide-inverse right-inverse)

lemma global-divide-self:  $x / x = 1$  if  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0$ 
  by (metis that global-right-inverse divide-inverse)

lemma global-mult-divide-mult-cancel-right:
   $(a * b) / (c * b) = a / c$  if  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ b\ 0$ 
  using that global-imp-eq mult-divide-mult-cancel-right[of - b a c] by fastforce

lemma global-mult-divide-mult-cancel-left:
   $(c * a) / (c * b) = a / b$  if  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ c\ 0$ 
  by (metis that global-mult-divide-mult-cancel-right mult.commute)

lemma divide-p-restrict-left:  $(p\text{-restrict } x\ P) / y = p\text{-restrict } (x / y)\ P$ 
  using p-restrict-eqI[of P x / (p-restrict x P) / y] p-restrict-equiv[of P - x]
    p-restrict-equiv0[of P - x] divide-left-equiv
  by fastforce

lemma divide-p-restrict-right:  $x / (p\text{-restrict } y\ P) = p\text{-restrict } (x / y)\ P$ 
  using p-restrict-eqI[of P x / (p-restrict y P)] p-restrict-equiv[of P - y]
    p-restrict-equiv0[of P - y] divide-right-equiv
  by fastforce

lemma inj-divide-right:
   $\text{inj } (\lambda b. b / a) \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ a\ 0)$ 
  unfolding inj-def
proof (standard, safe)
  fix p
  assume inj:  $\forall x\ y :: 'b. x / a = y / a \longrightarrow x = y$ 
  and a :  $p\text{-equal } p\ a\ 0$ 
  from a have  $(p\text{-restrict } 1\ ((=)\ p)) / a = (p\text{-restrict } 0\ ((=)\ p)) / a$ 
  by (simp add: p-restrict-eq-p-restrictI divide-equiv-0-iff divide-p-restrict-left)
  with inj show False using p-restrict-eq-p-restrict-iff one-p-nequal-zero by blast
next
  fix x y :: 'b
  assume a:  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p\ a\ 0$  and xy:  $x / a = y / a$ 
  thus  $x = y$ 
  using times-divide-eq-right[of a x a] times-divide-eq-right[of a y a]
    mult-divide-cancel-left[of - a x] mult-divide-cancel-left[of - a y]
    cong global-imp-eq[of x y]
  by fastforce
qed

```

end

locale *global-p-equality-depth* = *global-p-equality* + *p-equality-depth*
begin

lemma *globally-p-equal-p-depth*: *globally-p-equal* $x\ y \implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ x = p\text{-depth}\ p\ y$
using *depth-equiv globally-p-equalD* **by** *simp*

lemma *p-restrict-depth*:
 $P\ p \implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ x$
 $\neg P\ p \implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P) = 0$
by (*metis p-restrict-equiv depth-equiv, metis p-restrict-equiv0 depth-equiv-0*)

lemma *p-restrict-add-mixed-depth-drop-right*:
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P + p\text{-restrict}\ y\ Q) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ x$ **if** $P\ p$ **and** $\neg Q\ p$
using *that p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-right depth-equiv* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-restrict-add-mixed-depth-drop-left*:
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P + p\text{-restrict}\ y\ Q) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ y$ **if** $\neg P\ p$ **and** $Q\ p$
using *that p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-left depth-equiv* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-depth-set-p-restrict*:
 $p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P \in p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n$ **if** $P\ p \longrightarrow x \in p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n$
proof (*rule p-depth-set-by-equivI*)
show $p\text{-equal}\ p\ (p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P)$ (*if* $P\ p$ *then* x *else* 0)
using *p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0* **by** *simp*
from *that* **show** (*if* $P\ p$ *then* x *else* 0) $\in p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n$
using *p-depth-set-0* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *global-depth-set-p-restrict*:
 $p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P \in \text{global-depth-set}\ n$ **if** $x \in \text{global-depth-set}\ n$
using *that p-depth-set-p-restrict global-depth-set* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-depth-set-closed-under-p-restrict-image*:
 $(\lambda x. p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P) ' p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n \subseteq p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n$
using *p-depth-set-p-restrict* **by** *blast*

lemma *global-depth-set-closed-under-p-restrict-image*:
 $(\lambda x. p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P) ' \text{global-depth-set}\ n \subseteq \text{global-depth-set}\ n$
using *global-depth-set-p-restrict* **by** *blast*

lemma *global-depth-set-p-restrictI*:
 $p\text{-restrict}\ x\ P \in \text{global-depth-set}\ n$
if $\bigwedge p. P\ p \implies x \in p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n$
by ()

```

    intro global-depth-setI,
    metis that p-restrict-equiv p-restrict-equiv0 trans p-depth-setD p-restrict-depth(1)
  )

lemma p-depth-set-image-under-one-p-restrict-image:
  (λx. p-restrict x ((=) p)) ‘ p-depth-set p n ⊆ global-depth-set n
  using global-depth-set-p-restrictI by force

end

locale global-p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1 =
  p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1 p-equal p-depth
+ global-p-equality-depth p-equal p-restrict p-depth
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
  and p-depth :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ int

locale global-p-equality-depth-div-inv =
  p-equality-depth-div-inv + global-p-equality-depth
begin

sublocale global-p-equality-div-inv ..

lemma global-depth-set-inverse:
  p-restrict (inverse x) (λp. p-depth p x = 0) ∈ global-depth-set 0
  using global-depth-set-p-restrictI p-depth-set-inverse by simp

lemma global-depth-set-divide:
  p-restrict (x / y) (λp. p-depth p y = 0) ∈ global-depth-set n
  if x ∈ global-depth-set n
  using that global-depth-set-p-restrictI global-depth-set p-depth-set-divide by auto

lemma global-depth-set-divideI:
  p-restrict (x / y) (λp. p-depth p y = 0) ∈ global-depth-set n
  if ∧p. p-depth p y = 0 ⇒ x ∈ p-depth-set p n
  using that global-depth-set-p-restrictI global-depth-set p-depth-set-divide by auto

end

locale global-p-equal-depth = global-p-equal + global-p-equality-depth
begin

lemma p-depth-set-vs-global-depth-set-image-under-one-p-restrict-image:
  (λx. p-restrict x ((=) p)) ‘ p-depth-set p n =
  (λx. p-restrict x ((=) p)) ‘ global-depth-set n

```

```

proof (standard, standard, clarify)
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
  hence  $p\text{-restrict } x \ ((=) \ p) \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
    using  $p\text{-depth-set-image-under-one-}p\text{-restrict-image}$  by fast
  thus  $p\text{-restrict } x \ ((=) \ p) \in (\lambda x. \ p\text{-restrict } x \ ((=) \ p)) \ \text{'global-depth-set } n$ 
    using  $p\text{-restrict-restrict'}$ [of  $x \ (=) \ p$ , symmetric] by blast
qed (use global-depth-set in fast)

end

locale  $\text{global-}p\text{-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors} =$ 
   $\text{global-}p\text{-equal-no-zero-divisors} + p\text{-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors}$ 
begin
sublocale  $\text{global-}p\text{-equal-depth} \ ..$ 
end

locale  $\text{global-}p\text{-equal-depth-div-inv} =$ 
   $\text{global-}p\text{-equality-depth-div-inv} + \text{global-}p\text{-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors}$ 
begin

sublocale  $\text{global-}p\text{-equal-div-inv} \ ..$ 

lemma  $p\text{-depth-set-eq-coset}$ :
   $p\text{-depth-set } p \ n = (w \ \text{powi } n) * o \ (p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0)$ 
  if  $p\text{-depth } p \ w = 1$  and  $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ w \ 0$ 
    unfolding elt-set-times-def
proof safe
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
  moreover define  $y$  where  $y \equiv w \ \text{powi } (-n) * x$ 
  ultimately have  $y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$ 
    using that(1) mult-0-right p-depth-setD depth-mult-additive depth-powi-additive
    by (intro p-depth-setI, clarify, fastforce)
  moreover from  $y\text{-def}$  have  $x = w \ \text{powi } n * y$ 
    using that(2) power-int-equiv-0-iff global-right-inverse power-int-minus
    by (force simp flip: mult.assoc)
  ultimately show  $\exists y \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0. \ x = w \ \text{powi } n * y$  by metis
next
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$ 
  thus  $w \ \text{powi } n * x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
    using that(1) mult-0-right p-depth-setD depth-mult-additive depth-powi-additive
    by (intro p-depth-setI, clarify, fastforce)
qed

lemma  $\text{global-depth-set-eq-coset}$ :
   $\text{global-depth-set } n = (w \ \text{powi } n) * o \ (\text{global-depth-set } 0)$  if  $\forall p. \ p\text{-depth } p \ w = 1$ 
  unfolding elt-set-times-def
proof safe
  fix  $x$  assume  $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 

```

define y **where** $y \equiv w \text{ powi } (-n) * x$
from *that* **have** $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ w } 0$ **using** *depth-equiv-0* **by** *fastforce*
with $y\text{-def}$ **have** $x = w \text{ powi } n * y$
using *power-int-equiv-0-iff global-right-inverse power-int-minus mult.assoc mult-1-left*
by *metis*
moreover **from** $x \text{ y-def}$ **have** $y \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$
using *that mult-0-right global-depth-setD depth-mult-additive depth-powi-additive*
by (*intro global-depth-setI, fastforce*)
ultimately **show** $\exists y \in \text{global-depth-set } 0. x = w \text{ powi } n * y$ **by** *metis*
next
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{global-depth-set } 0$
thus $w \text{ powi } n * x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$
using *that mult-0-right global-depth-setD depth-mult-additive depth-powi-additive*
by (*intro global-depth-setI, fastforce*)
qed

lemma *p-depth-set-eq-coset'*:
 $p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0 = (w \text{ powi } (-n)) * o (p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n)$
if $p\text{-depth } p \text{ w} = 1$ **and** $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ w } 0$
proof–
from *that(2)* **have** $w \text{ powi } (-n) * w \text{ powi } n = 1$
using *power-int-minus power-int-equiv-0-iff global-left-inverse* **by** *simp*
with *that* **show** *?thesis*
using *p-depth-set-eq-coset set-times-rearrange2 power-int-minus set-one-times*
by *metis*
qed

lemma *global-depth-set-eq-coset'*:
 $\text{global-depth-set } 0 = (w \text{ powi } (-n)) * o (\text{global-depth-set } n)$ **if** $\forall p. p\text{-depth } p \text{ w} = 1$
proof–
from *that* **have** $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ w } 0$ **using** *depth-equiv-0* **by** *fastforce*
hence $w \text{ powi } (-n) * w \text{ powi } n = 1$
using *power-int-minus power-int-equiv-0-iff global-left-inverse* **by** *presburger*
with *that* **show** *?thesis*
using *global-depth-set-eq-coset set-times-rearrange2 power-int-minus set-one-times*
by *metis*
qed

end

3.6.2 Embedding of base type constants

locale *global-p-equality-w-consts* = *global-p-equality p-equal p-restrict*
for *p-equal* ::
 $'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{comm-ring-1} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
and *p-restrict* :: $'b \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'b$
+
fixes *func-of-consts* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'c :: \text{ring-1}) \Rightarrow 'b$

```

assumes consts-1 [simp]: func-of-consts 1 = 1
and consts-diff [simp]: func-of-consts (f - g) = func-of-consts f - func-of-consts
g
and consts-mult [simp]:
  func-of-consts (f * g) = func-of-consts f * func-of-consts g
begin

abbreviation consts  $\equiv$  func-of-consts
abbreviation const a  $\equiv$  consts ( $\lambda p.$  a)

lemma consts-0 [simp]: consts 0 = 0
  using consts-diff [of 0 0] by force

lemma const-0 [simp]: const 0 = 0
  using consts-0 unfolding zero-fun-def by simp

lemma const-1 [simp]: const 1 = 1
  using consts-1 unfolding one-fun-def by simp

lemma consts-uminus [simp]: consts (- f) = - consts f
  using consts-diff [of 0 f] by fastforce

lemma const-uminus [simp]: const (-a) = - const a
  using consts-uminus unfolding fun-Compl-def by auto

lemma const-diff [simp]: const (a - b) = const a - const b
  using consts-diff unfolding fun-diff-def by auto

lemma consts-add [simp]: consts (f + g) = consts f + consts g
proof-
  have consts f + consts g = consts (f - (-g)) by (simp flip: diff-minus-eq-add)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma const-add [simp]: const (a + b) = const a + const b
  using consts-add unfolding plus-fun-def by auto

lemma const-mult [simp]: const (a * b) = const a * const b
  using consts-mult unfolding times-fun-def by auto

lemma const-of-nat: const (of-nat n) = of-nat n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma const-of-int: const (of-int z) = of-int z
  by (cases z rule: int-cases2, simp-all add: const-of-nat)

end

```

```

locale global-p-equal-w-consts =
  global-p-equal p-equal p-restrict
+ global-p-equality-w-consts p-equal p-restrict func-of-consts
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
  and func-of-consts :: ('a ⇒ 'c::ring-1) ⇒ 'b

locale global-p-equality-w-inj-consts = global-p-equality-w-consts
+
  assumes p-equal-func-of-consts-0: p-equal p (consts f) 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f p = 0
begin

lemmas p-equal-func-of-const-0 = p-equal-func-of-consts-0[of -  $\lambda p.$  -]

lemma p-equal-func-of-consts:
  p-equal p (consts f) (consts g)  $\longleftrightarrow$  f p = g p
  by (metis conv-0 consts-diff p-equal-func-of-consts-0 fun-diff-def right-minus-eq)

lemma globally-p-equal-func-of-consts:
  globally-p-equal (func-of-consts f) (func-of-consts g)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall p. f p = g p$ )
  using p-equal-func-of-consts unfolding globally-p-equal-def by auto

lemma const-p-equal: p-equal p (const a) (const b)  $\implies a = b$ 
  using p-equal-func-of-consts by force

end

locale global-p-equality-w-inj-consts-char-0 =
  global-p-equality-w-inj-consts p-equal p-restrict func-of-consts
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
  and func-of-consts :: ('a ⇒ 'c::ring-char-0) ⇒ 'b
begin

lemma const-of-nat-p-equal-0-iff: p-equal p (of-nat n) 0  $\longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
  by (metis const-of-nat p-equal-func-of-const-0 of-nat-eq-0-iff)

lemma const-of-int-p-equal-0-iff: p-equal p (of-int z) 0  $\longleftrightarrow z = 0$ 
  by (metis const-of-int of-int-eq-0-iff p-equal-func-of-const-0)

end

locale global-p-equality-div-inv-w-inj-consts =

```

```

    p-equality-div-inv + global-p-equality-w-inj-consts
begin

lemma consts-divide-self-equiv: p-equal p ((consts f) / (consts f)) 1 if f p ≠ 0
  using that
  by (simp add: p-equal-func-of-consts divide-self-equiv flip: consts-0)

lemma const-divide-self-equiv: p-equal p ((const c) / (const c)) 1 if c ≠ 0
  using that by (simp add: consts-divide-self-equiv)

end

locale global-p-equal-w-inj-consts =
  global-p-equal p-equal p-restrict
+ global-p-equality-w-inj-consts p-equal p-restrict
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
begin

lemma consts-eq-iff: consts f = consts g ⟷ f = g
  using global-eq-iff globally-p-equal-func-of-consts by blast

lemma consts-eq-0-iff: consts f = 0 ⟷ f = 0
  using consts-eq-iff by force

lemma inj-consts: inj consts
  using consts-eq-iff injI by meson

lemma const-eq-iff: const a = const b ⟷ a = b
  by (metis consts-eq-iff)

lemma const-eq-0-iff: const a = 0 ⟷ a = 0
  using consts-eq-0-iff unfolding zero-fun-def by metis

lemma inj-const: inj const
  using const-eq-iff injI by meson

end

locale global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-consts =
  global-p-equal-div-inv + global-p-equal-w-inj-consts
begin

sublocale global-p-equality-div-inv-w-inj-consts ..

lemma consts-divide-self:

```

```

(consts f) / (consts f) = p-restrict 1 (λp::'a. f p ≠ 0)
by (simp add: p-equal-func-of-consts-0 divide-self)

lemma const-right-inverse [simp]: const a * inverse (const a) = 1 if a ≠ 0
  using that global-right-inverse p-equal-func-of-const-0 by blast

lemma const-left-inverse [simp]: inverse (const a) * const a = 1 if a ≠ 0
  by (metis that const-right-inverse mult.commute)

lemma const-divide-self: (const c) / (const c) = 1 if c ≠ 0
  using that by (simp add: divide-inverse)

lemma mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right:
  (y * const a) / (z * const a) = y / z if a ≠ 0
  using that global-mult-divide-mult-cancel-right p-equal-func-of-const-0 by blast

lemma mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-left:
  (const a * y) / (const a * z) = y / z if a ≠ 0
  by (metis that mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right mult.commute)

lemma mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-left-right:
  (const a * y) / (z * const a) = y / z if a ≠ 0
  by (metis that mult.commute mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-left)

lemma mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right-left:
  (y * const a) / (const a * z) = y / z if a ≠ 0
  by (metis that mult.commute mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-left)

end

locale global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-consts-char-0 =
  global-p-equality-w-inj-consts-char-0 p-equal p-restrict func-of-consts
+ global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-consts p-equal p-restrict func-of-consts
  for p-equal ::
    'a ⇒ 'b::{comm-ring-1, ring-char-0, inverse, divide-trivial} ⇒
    'b ⇒ bool
  and p-restrict :: 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'b
  and func-of-consts :: ('a ⇒ 'c::ring-char-0) ⇒ 'b
begin

context
  fixes n :: nat
  assumes n ≠ 0
begin

lemma left-inverse-const-of-nat[simp]: inverse (of-nat n :: 'b) * of-nat n = 1
  by (metis ⟨n ≠ 0⟩ const-of-nat const-left-inverse of-nat-eq-0-iff)

```

```

lemma right-inverse-const-of-nat[simp]:  $\text{of-nat } n * \text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'b) = 1$ 
  by (metis left-inverse-const-of-nat mult.commute)

lemma divide-self-const-of-nat[simp]:  $(\text{of-nat } n :: 'b) / \text{of-nat } n = 1$ 
  by (metis ‹n ≠ 0› of-nat-eq-0-iff const-of-nat const-divide-self)

lemma mult-const-of-nat-divide-const-mult-of-nat-cancel-right:
   $(a * \text{of-nat } n) / (b * \text{of-nat } n) = a / b$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  using  $\langle n \neq 0 \rangle$  const-of-nat of-nat-eq-0-iff
  mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right
  by metis

lemma mult-const-of-nat-divide-const-mult-of-nat-cancel-left:
   $(\text{of-nat } n * a) / (\text{of-nat } n * b) = a / b$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  by (metis mult-const-of-nat-divide-const-mult-of-nat-cancel-right mult.commute)

end

context
  fixes  $z :: \text{int}$ 
  assumes  $z \neq 0$ 
begin

lemma left-inverse-const-of-int[simp]:  $\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } z :: 'b) * \text{of-int } z = 1$ 
  by (metis ‹z ≠ 0› const-of-int const-left-inverse of-int-eq-0-iff)

lemma right-inverse-const-of-int[simp]:  $\text{of-int } z * \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } z :: 'b) = 1$ 
  by (metis left-inverse-const-of-int mult.commute)

lemma divide-self-const-of-int[simp]:  $(\text{of-int } z :: 'b) / \text{of-int } z = 1$ 
  by (metis ‹z ≠ 0› of-int-eq-0-iff const-of-int const-divide-self)

lemma mult-const-of-int-divide-const-mult-of-int-cancel-right:
   $(a * \text{of-int } z) / (b * \text{of-int } z) = a / b$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  by (
    metis ‹z ≠ 0› const-of-int of-int-eq-0-iff
    mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right
  )

lemma mult-const-of-int-divide-const-mult-of-int-cancel-left:
   $(\text{of-int } z * a) / (\text{of-int } z * b) = a / b$  for  $a \ b :: 'b$ 
  by (metis mult-const-of-int-divide-const-mult-of-int-cancel-right mult.commute)

end

context
  includes rat.lifting
begin

```

lift-definition *const-of-rat* :: *rat* $\Rightarrow$ 'b
is $\lambda x.$ *of-int* (*fst* *x*) / *of-int* (*snd* *x*)
unfolding *ratrel-def*
proof (*clarify*, *unfold fst-conv snd-conv*)
fix *a b c d* :: *int*
assume *ratrel*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ a * d = c * b$
define *oi* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ 'b **where** *oi* $\equiv$ *of-int*
moreover from *this ratrel(1,3)* **have** $(oi\ a / oi\ b) * (oi\ d / oi\ d) = oi\ c / oi\ d$
by (*metis of-int-mult times-divide-eq-right divide-self-const-of-int mult-1-right mult.commute*)
ultimately show $oi\ a / oi\ b = oi\ c / oi\ d$ **using** *ratrel(2)* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *inj-const-of-rat*: *inj const-of-rat*
proof
fix *x y* **show** *const-of-rat* *x* = *const-of-rat* *y* $\implies x = y$
proof (*transfer*, *clarify*, *unfold ratrel-iff fst-conv snd-conv*, *clarify*)
fix *a b c d* :: *int*
define *oi* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ 'b **where** *oi* $\equiv$ *of-int*
assume *ratrel*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ oi\ a / oi\ b = oi\ c / oi\ d$
from *oi-def ratrel(1,3)* **have** $oi\ a * oi\ d = (oi\ d / oi\ d) * oi\ c * oi\ b$
by (*metis swap-numerator divide-self-const-of-int mult-1-right mult.assoc mult.commute*)
with *oi-def ratrel(2)* **show** $a * d = c * b$ **using** *of-int-eq-iff* **by** *fastforce*
qed
qed

lemma *const-of-rat-rat*: *const-of-rat* (*Rat.Fract* *a b*) = (*of-int* *a* :: 'b) / *of-int* *b*
by *transfer simp*

lemma *const-of-rat-0* [*simp*]: *const-of-rat* 0 = 0
by *transfer simp*

lemma *const-of-rat-1* [*simp*]: *const-of-rat* 1 = 1
by *transfer simp*

lemma *const-of-rat-minus*: *const-of-rat* (− *a*) = − *const-of-rat* *a*
by (*transfer*, *simp add: minus-divide-left*)

lemma *const-of-rat-add*: *const-of-rat* (*a* + *b*) = *const-of-rat* *a* + *const-of-rat* *b*
proof (*transfer*, *clarify*, *unfold fst-conv snd-conv of-int-add of-int-mult*)
fix *a b c d* :: *int*
assume *b*: $b \neq 0$ **and** *d*: $d \neq 0$
define *w x y z* :: 'b
where *w* $\equiv$ *of-int* *a* **and** *x* $\equiv$ *of-int* *b*
and *y* $\equiv$ *of-int* *c* **and** *z* $\equiv$ *of-int* *d*
from *d z-def* **have** $(w * z + y * x) / (x * z) = w / x + (y * x) / (x * z)$
by (*metis add-divide-distrib mult-const-of-int-divide-const-mult-of-int-cancel-right*)

)
with b *x-def* **show** $(w * z + y * x) / (x * z) = w / x + y / z$
by (*metis mult.commute mult-const-of-int-divide-const-mult-of-int-cancel-right*)
qed

lemma *const-of-rat-mult*: $\text{const-of-rat } (a * b) = \text{const-of-rat } a * \text{const-of-rat } b$
by (*transfer, simp, metis times-divide-times-eq*)

lemma *const-of-rat-p-equal-0-iff*: $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{const-of-rat } a) \ 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
by (*transfer fixing: p-equal p, simp, metis divide-equiv-0-iff const-of-int-p-equal-0-iff*)

end

lemma *const-of-rat-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-rat } a = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
using *const-of-rat-p-equal-0-iff global-eq-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *const-of-rat-neg-one* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-rat } (-1) = -1$
by (*simp add: const-of-rat-minus*)

lemma *const-of-rat-diff*: $\text{const-of-rat } (a - b) = \text{const-of-rat } a - \text{const-of-rat } b$
using *const-of-rat-add[of a - b]* **by** (*simp add: const-of-rat-minus*)

lemma *const-of-rat-sum*: $\text{const-of-rat } (\sum_{a \in A} f \ a) = (\sum_{a \in A} \text{const-of-rat } (f \ a))$
by (*induct rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: const-of-rat-add*)

lemma *const-of-rat-prod*: $\text{const-of-rat } (\prod_{a \in A} f \ a) = (\prod_{a \in A} \text{const-of-rat } (f \ a))$
by (*induct rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: const-of-rat-mult*)

lemma *const-of-rat-inverse*: $\text{const-of-rat } (\text{inverse } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{const-of-rat } a)$
by (*cases a = 0, simp, rule inverse-unique[symmetric], simp flip: const-of-rat-mult*)

lemma *left-inverse-const-of-rat* [*simp*]:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{const-of-rat } a) * \text{const-of-rat } a = 1$ **if** $a \neq 0$
by (*metis that const-of-rat-inverse const-of-rat-mult Fields.left-inverse const-of-rat-1*)

lemma *right-inverse-const-of-rat* [*simp*]:
 $\text{const-of-rat } a * \text{inverse } (\text{const-of-rat } a) = 1$ **if** $a \neq 0$
by (*metis that left-inverse-const-of-rat mult.commute*)

lemma *const-of-rat-divide*: $\text{const-of-rat } (a / b) = \text{const-of-rat } a / \text{const-of-rat } b$
by (*metis Fields.divide-inverse const-of-rat-mult const-of-rat-inverse divide-inverse*)

lemma *divide-self-const-of-rat* [*simp*]: $(\text{const-of-rat } a) / (\text{const-of-rat } a) = 1$ **if** $a \neq 0$
by (*metis that divide-inverse right-inverse-const-of-rat*)

lemma *const-of-rat-power*: $\text{const-of-rat } (a \wedge n) = (\text{const-of-rat } a) \wedge n$
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: const-of-rat-mult*)

lemma *const-of-rat-eq-iff* [simp]: *const-of-rat a = const-of-rat b $\longleftrightarrow$ a = b*
by (*metis inj-const-of-rat inj-def*)

lemma *zero-eq-const-of-rat-iff* [simp]: *0 = const-of-rat a $\longleftrightarrow$ 0 = a*
by *simp*

lemma *const-of-rat-eq-1-iff* [simp]: *const-of-rat a = 1 $\longleftrightarrow$ a = 1*
using *const-of-rat-eq-iff [of - 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *one-eq-const-of-rat-iff* [simp]: *1 = const-of-rat a $\longleftrightarrow$ 1 = a*
by *simp*

Collapse nested embeddings.

lemma *const-of-rat-of-nat-eq* [simp]: *const-of-rat (of-nat n) = of-nat n*
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: const-of-rat-add*)

lemma *const-of-rat-of-int-eq* [simp]: *const-of-rat (of-int z) = of-int z*
by (*cases z rule: int-diff-cases*) (*simp add: const-of-rat-diff*)

Product of all p-adic embeddings of the field of rationals.

definition *range-const-of-rat* :: 'b set ($\mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$)
where $\mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} = \text{range } \text{const-of-rat}$

lemma *range-const-of-rat-cases* [*cases set: range-const-of-rat*]:

assumes $q \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$

obtains (*const-of-rat*) *r* **where** $q = \text{const-of-rat } r$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $q \in \text{range } \text{const-of-rat}$ **by** (*simp only: range-const-of-rat-def*)

then obtain *r* **where** $q = \text{const-of-rat } r$..

then show *thesis* ..

qed

lemma *range-const-of-rat-cases'*:

assumes $x \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$

obtains *a b* **where** $b > 0$ *coprime a b* $x = \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *r* **where** $x = \text{const-of-rat } r$

by (*auto simp: range-const-of-rat-def*)

obtain *a b* **where** *quot: quotient-of r = (a,b)* **by** *force*

have $b > 0$ **using** *quotient-of-denom-pos[OF quot]* .

moreover have *coprime a b* **using** *quotient-of-coprime[OF quot]* .

moreover have $x = \text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b$ **unfolding** $\langle x = \text{const-of-rat } r \rangle$

quotient-of-div[OF quot] **by** (*simp add: const-of-rat-divide*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *that* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *range-const-of-rat-of-rat* [simp]: *const-of-rat r $\in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$*
by (*simp add: range-const-of-rat-def*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-of-int* [simp]: $\text{of-int } z \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*subst const-of-rat-of-int-eq* [symmetric]) (*rule range-const-of-rat-of-rat*)

lemma *Ints-subset-range-const-of-rat*: $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
using *Ints-cases range-const-of-rat-of-int* **by** *blast*

lemma *range-const-of-rat-of-nat* [simp]: $\text{of-nat } n \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*subst const-of-rat-of-nat-eq* [symmetric]) (*rule range-const-of-rat-of-rat*)

lemma *Nats-subset-range-const-of-rat*: $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
using *Ints-subset-range-const-of-rat Nats-subset-Ints* **by** *blast*

lemma *range-const-of-rat-0* [simp]: $0 \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
unfolding *range-const-of-rat-def* **by** (*rule range-eqI*, *rule const-of-rat-0* [symmetric])

lemma *range-const-of-rat-1* [simp]: $1 \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
unfolding *range-const-of-rat-def* **by** (*rule range-eqI*, *rule const-of-rat-1* [symmetric])

lemma *range-const-of-rat-add* [simp]:
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a + b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-cases range-const-of-rat-of-rat const-of-rat-add*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-minus-iff* [simp]:
 $- a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \iff$
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (
metis range-const-of-rat-cases range-const-of-rat-of-rat add.inverse-inverse
const-of-rat-minus
)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-diff* [simp]:
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a - b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-add range-const-of-rat-minus-iff diff-conv-add-uminus*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-mult* [simp]:
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a * b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-cases range-const-of-rat-of-rat const-of-rat-mult*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-inverse* [simp]:
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $\text{inverse } a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-cases range-const-of-rat-of-rat const-of-rat-inverse*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-divide* [simp]:

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a / b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*simp add: divide-inverse*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-power* [simp]:

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a ^ n \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-cases range-const-of-rat-of-rat const-of-rat-power*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-sum* [intro]:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}) \implies$
 $\text{sum } f A \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *range-const-of-rat-prod* [intro]:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p})$
 $\implies \text{prod } f A \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *range-const-of-rat-induct* [case-names const-of-rat, induct set: range-const-of-rat]:

$q \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $(\bigwedge r. P (\text{const-of-rat } r)) \implies P q$
by (*rule range-const-of-rat-cases*) *auto*

lemma *p-adic-Rats-p-equal-0-iff*:

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $p\text{-equal } p a 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
by (*induct a rule: range-const-of-rat-induct, simp, rule const-of-rat-p-equal-0-iff*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-infinite*: $\neg \text{finite } \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$

by (*auto dest!: finite-imageD simp: inj-on-def infinite-UNIV-char-0 range-const-of-rat-def*)

lemma *left-inverse-range-const-of-rat*:

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a \neq 0 \implies$
 $\text{inverse } a * a = 1$
by (
induct a rule: range-const-of-rat-induct, rule left-inverse-const-of-rat,
simp add: const-of-rat-p-equal-0-iff
 $)$

lemma *right-inverse-range-const-of-rat*:

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a \neq 0 \implies$
 $a * \text{inverse } a = 1$
by (*metis left-inverse-range-const-of-rat mult.commute*)

lemma *divide-self-range-const-of-rat*:

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a \neq 0 \implies$

$a / a = 1$
by (*metis divide-inverse right-inverse-range-const-of-rat*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-add-iff*:
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \vee$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a + b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-add range-const-of-rat-diff add-diff-cancel add-diff-cancel-left*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-diff-iff*:
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \vee$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a - b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-rat-add-iff diff-add-cancel*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-mult-iff*:
 $a * b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
if
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\} \vee$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$
proof–
have *:
 $\bigwedge a b :: 'b.$
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\} \implies$
 $a * b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$
 $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
proof
fix $a b :: 'b$
assume $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$
and $a * b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
thus $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
using *range-const-of-rat-mult*[of inverse a] *left-inverse-range-const-of-rat*[of a]
by (*fastforce simp flip: mult.assoc*)
qed *simp*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases* $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** $*$ [of $a b$] **by** *fast*
next
case *False*
with *that* **have** $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$ **by** *blast*
moreover from this have
 $a * b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$
 $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis * mult.commute*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

qed

lemma *range-const-of-rat-inverse-iff* [simp]:

inverse $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$

by (*metis range-const-of-rat-inverse inverse-inverse*)

lemma *range-const-of-rat-divide-iff*:

$a / b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p}$

if

$a \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\} \vee$

$b \in \mathbb{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$

using *that range-const-of-rat-inverse inverse-inverse*[of b] *range-const-of-rat-inverse-iff*
divide-inverse[of a b] *range-const-of-rat-mult-iff*[of a *inverse* b]

by *force*

end

lemma *Fract-eq0-iff*: *Fraction-Field.Fract* $a \ b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \vee b = 0$

by *transfer simp*

locale *global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-idom-consts* =

global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-consts *p-equal* *p-restrict* *func-of-consts*

+ *global-p-equality-w-inj-consts* *p-equal* *p-restrict* *func-of-consts*

for *p-equal* ::

$'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{divide-trivial}\} \Rightarrow$

$'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

and *p-restrict* :: $'b \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'b$

and *func-of-consts* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'c :: \text{idom}) \Rightarrow 'b$

begin

lift-definition *const-of-fract* :: $'c \ \text{fract} \Rightarrow 'b$

is $\lambda x :: 'c \times 'c. \ \text{const} \ (\text{fst } x) / \text{const} \ (\text{snd } x)$

proof (*clarify, unfold fractrel-iff fst-conv snd-conv, clarify*)

fix $a \ b \ c \ d :: 'c$

assume *fractrel*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ a * d = c * b$

from *fractrel*(1,3) **have** $(\text{const } a / \text{const } b) * (\text{const } d / \text{const } d) = \text{const } c /$
const d

by (*metis const-mult times-divide-eq-right const-divide-self mult-1-right swap-numerator*)

with *fractrel*(2) **show** $\text{const } a / \text{const } b = \text{const } c / \text{const } d$

using *const-divide-self* **by** *fastforce*

qed

lemma *inj-const-of-fract*: *inj* *const-of-fract*

proof

fix $x \ y$ **show** *const-of-fract* $x = \text{const-of-fract } y \implies x = y$

proof (*transfer, clarify, unfold fractrel-iff fst-conv snd-conv, clarify*)

fix $a \ b \ c \ d :: 'c$

assume *fractrel*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ \text{const } a / \text{const } b = \text{const } c / \text{const } d$
from *fractrel*(1,3) **have** $\text{const } d * \text{const } a = \text{const } d * (\text{const } c / \text{const } d * \text{const } b)$
by (*metis swap-numerator const-divide-self mult-1-right*)
with *fractrel*(2) **have** $d * a = c * b$
by (*metis mult.assoc swap-numerator const-divide-self mult-1-left const-mult const-eq-iff*)
thus $a * d = c * b$ **by** *algebra*
qed
qed

lemma *const-of-fract-0* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-fract } 0 = 0$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *const-of-fract-1* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-fract } 1 = 1$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *const-of-fract-Fract*: $\text{const-of-fract } (\text{Fraction-Field.Fract } a \ b) = \text{const } a / \text{const } b$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *const-of-fract-p-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{const-of-fract } x) \ 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by (*cases x*)
(simp add: const-of-fract-Fract divide-equiv-0-iff p-equal-func-of-const-0 Fract-eq0-iff)

lemma *const-of-fract-equal-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-fract } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by (*simp flip: global-eq-iff*)

lemma *const-of-fract-minus*: $\text{const-of-fract } (- \ a) = - \ \text{const-of-fract } a$
by (*transfer, simp add: minus-divide-left fun-Compl-def*)

lemma *const-of-fract-add*: $\text{const-of-fract } (a + b) = \text{const-of-fract } a + \text{const-of-fract } b$
by (
transfer, clarify,
simp add: add-divide-distrib mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right
mult-const-divide-mult-const-cancel-right-left
)

lemma *const-of-fract-mult*: $\text{const-of-fract } (a * b) = \text{const-of-fract } a * \text{const-of-fract } b$
by (*transfer, simp add: times-divide-times-eq*)

lemma *const-of-fract-neg-one* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-fract } (- \ 1) = -1$
by (*simp add: const-of-fract-minus*)

lemma *const-of-fract-diff*: $\text{const-of-fract } (a - b) = \text{const-of-fract } a - \text{const-of-fract } b$
using *const-of-fract-add*[*of a - b*] **by** (*simp add: const-of-fract-minus*)

lemma *const-of-fract-sum*:
 $\text{const-of-fract } (\sum a \in A. f a) = (\sum a \in A. \text{const-of-fract } (f a))$
by (*induct rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: const-of-fract-add*)

lemma *const-of-fract-prod*:
 $\text{const-of-fract } (\prod a \in A. f a) = (\prod a \in A. \text{const-of-fract } (f a))$
by (*induct rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: const-of-fract-mult*)

lemma *const-of-fract-inverse*: $\text{const-of-fract } (\text{inverse } a) = \text{inverse } (\text{const-of-fract } a)$
by (*cases* $a = 0$, *simp*, *rule inverse-unique[symmetric]*, *simp flip: const-of-fract-mult*)

lemma *left-inverse-const-of-fract*[*simp*]:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{const-of-fract } a) * \text{const-of-fract } a = 1$ **if** $a \neq 0$
by (*metis that const-of-fract-inverse const-of-fract-mult Fields.left-inverse const-of-fract-1*)

lemma *right-inverse-const-of-fract*[*simp*]:
 $(\text{const-of-fract } a) * \text{inverse } (\text{const-of-fract } a) = 1$ **if** $a \neq 0$
by (*metis that left-inverse-const-of-fract mult.commute*)

lemma *const-of-fract-divide*: $\text{const-of-fract } (a / b) = \text{const-of-fract } a / \text{const-of-fract } b$
by (*metis divide-inverse const-of-fract-mult const-of-fract-inverse Fields.divide-inverse*)

lemma *p-adic-prod-divide-self-of-fract*[*simp*]:
 $(\text{const-of-fract } a) / (\text{const-of-fract } a) = 1$ **if** $a \neq 0$
by (*metis that divide-inverse right-inverse-const-of-fract*)

lemma *const-of-fract-power*: $\text{const-of-fract } (a ^ n) = (\text{const-of-fract } a) ^ n$
by (*induct* n) (*simp-all add: const-of-fract-mult*)

lemma *const-of-fract-eq-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{const-of-fract } a = \text{const-of-fract } b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by (*metis inj-const-of-fract inj-def*)

lemma *zero-eq-const-of-fract-iff* [*simp*]: $0 = \text{const-of-fract } a \longleftrightarrow 0 = a$
by *simp*

lemma *const-of-fract-eq-1-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-fract } a = 1 \longleftrightarrow a = 1$
using *const-of-fract-eq-iff [of - 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *one-eq-const-of-fract-iff* [*simp*]: $1 = \text{const-of-fract } a \longleftrightarrow 1 = a$
by *simp*

Collapse nested embeddings.

lemma *const-of-fract-numer-eq-const* [*simp*]: $\text{const-of-fract } (\text{Fraction-Field.Fract } a \ 1) = \text{const } a$
by (*metis const-of-fract-Fract const-1 div-by-1*)

lemma *const-of-fract-of-nat-eq* [simp]: *const-of-fract* (*of-nat* n) = *of-nat* n
by (*induct* n) (*simp-all* *add*: *const-of-fract-add*)

lemma *const-of-fract-of-int-eq* [simp]: *const-of-fract* (*of-int* z) = *of-int* z
by (*cases* z *rule*: *int-diff-cases*) (*simp* *add*: *const-of-fract-diff*)

Product of all p-adic embeddings of the field of fractions of the base ring.

definition *range-const-of-fract* :: 'b set ($\mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$)
where $\mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ = *range const-of-fract*

lemma *range-const-of-fract-cases* [*cases set*: *range-const-of-fract*]:
assumes $q \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
obtains (*const-of-fract*) r **where** $q = \text{const-of-fract } r$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $q \in \text{range const-of-fract}$ **by** (*simp only*: *range-const-of-fract-def*)
then obtain r **where** $q = \text{const-of-fract } r$..
then show *thesis* ..
qed

lemma *range-const-of-fract-cases'*:
assumes $x \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
obtains a b **where** $b \neq 0$ $x = \text{const } a / \text{const } b$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** r **where** $x = \text{const-of-fract } r$ **by** (*auto simp*: *range-const-of-fract-def*)
moreover obtain a b **where** *Fract*: $b \neq 0$ $r = \text{Fraction-Field.Fract } a$ b
using *Fract-cases* **by** *meson*
ultimately have $x = \text{const } a / \text{const } b$ **using** *const-of-fract-Fract* **by** *blast*
with that *Fract*(1) **show** *thesis* **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *range-const-of-fract-of-fract* [simp]:
const-of-fract $r \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*simp* *add*: *range-const-of-fract-def*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-const* [simp]: *const* $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
unfolding *range-const-of-fract-def*
by (*standard*, *rule* *const-of-fract-numer-eq-const*[*symmetric*], *simp*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-of-int* [simp]: *of-int* $z \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*subst* *const-of-fract-of-int-eq* [*symmetric*]) (*rule* *range-const-of-fract-of-fract*)

lemma *Ints-subset-range-const-of-fract*: $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
using *Ints-cases* *range-const-of-fract-of-int* **by** *blast*

lemma *range-const-of-fract-of-nat* [simp]: *of-nat* $n \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*subst* *const-of-fract-of-nat-eq* [*symmetric*]) (*rule* *range-const-of-fract-of-fract*)

lemma *Nats-subset-range-const-of-fract*: $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$

using *Ints-subset-range-const-of-fract Nats-subset-Ints* **by** *blast*

lemma *range-const-of-fract-0* [*simp*]: $0 \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
unfolding *range-const-of-fract-def* **by** (*rule range-eqI, rule const-of-fract-0 [symmetric]*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-1* [*simp*]: $1 \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
unfolding *range-const-of-fract-def* **by** (*rule range-eqI, rule const-of-fract-1 [symmetric]*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-add* [*simp*]:
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a + b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-fract-cases range-const-of-fract-of-fract const-of-fract-add*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-minus-iff* [*simp*]:
 $- a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (
metis range-const-of-fract-cases range-const-of-fract-of-fract add.inverse-inverse
const-of-fract-minus
)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-diff* [*simp*]:
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a - b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-fract-add range-const-of-fract-minus-iff diff-conv-add-uminus*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-mult* [*simp*]:
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a * b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-fract-cases range-const-of-fract-of-fract const-of-fract-mult*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-inverse* [*simp*]:
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $\text{inverse } a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-fract-cases range-const-of-fract-of-fract const-of-fract-inverse*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-divide* [*simp*]:
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a / b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*simp add: divide-inverse*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-power* [*simp*]:
 $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $a ^ n \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (*metis range-const-of-fract-cases range-const-of-fract-of-fract const-of-fract-power*)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-sum* [intro]:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f\ x \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}) \implies \text{sum } f\ A \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma *range-const-of-fract* [intro]:

$(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f\ x \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}) \implies \text{prod } f\ A \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma *range-const-of-fract-induct* [case-names const-of-fract, induct set: range-const-of-fract]:

$q \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies (\bigwedge r. P\ (\text{const-of-fract } r)) \implies P\ q$
by (rule range-const-of-fract-cases) auto

lemma *p-adic-Fracts-p-equal-0-iff*:

$a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies p\text{-equal } p\ a\ 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
by (induct a rule: range-const-of-fract-induct, simp)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-infinite*:

infinite $\mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ **if** *infinite* (UNIV :: 'c set)
using that *finite-imageD*[OF - inj-const] *range-const-of-fract-const*
finite-subset[of range const]
by blast

lemma *left-inverse-range-const-of-fract*:

$a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a \neq 0 \implies \text{inverse } a * a = 1$
by (induct a rule: range-const-of-fract-induct, rule left-inverse-const-of-fract, simp)

lemma *right-inverse-range-const-of-fract*:

$a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a \neq 0 \implies a * \text{inverse } a = 1$
by (metis left-inverse-range-const-of-fract mult.commute)

lemma *divide-self-range-const-of-fract*:

$a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a \neq 0 \implies a / a = 1$
by (metis divide-inverse right-inverse-range-const-of-fract)

lemma *range-const-of-fract-add-iff*:

$a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \vee b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies a + b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$

```

using range-const-of-fract-add range-const-of-fract-diff add-diff-cancel add-diff-cancel-left'
by      metis

lemma range-const-of-fract-diff-iff:
   $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \vee$ 
   $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \implies$ 
   $a - b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
by (metis range-const-of-fract-add-iff diff-add-cancel)

lemma range-const-of-fract-mult-iff:
   $a * b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
if
   $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\} \vee$ 
   $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$ 
proof -
  have *:
     $\bigwedge a b :: 'b.$ 
     $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\} \implies$ 
     $a * b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
proof
  fix  $a b :: 'b$ 
  assume  $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$ 
  and  $a * b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
  thus  $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
  using range-const-of-fract-mult[of inverse a] left-inverse-range-const-of-fract[of
a]
  by (fastforce simp flip: mult.assoc)
qed simp
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$ )
  case True thus ?thesis using *[of a b] by fast
next
  case False
  with that have  $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$  by blast
  moreover from this have
     $a * b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
    by (metis * mult.commute)
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

lemma range-const-of-fract-inverse-iff [simp]:
   $\text{inverse } a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
by (metis range-const-of-fract-inverse inverse-inverse)

```

```

lemma range-const-of-fract-divide-iff:
   $a / b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} \wedge b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p}$ 
  if
     $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\} \vee$ 
     $b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\forall p} - \{0\}$ 
  using that range-const-of-fract-inverse inverse-inverse[of b]
    range-const-of-fract-inverse-iff divide-inverse[of a b]
    range-const-of-fract-mult-iff[of a inverse b]
  by force

end

locale global-p-equality-w-inj-index-consts = global-p-equality-w-inj-consts
+
  fixes index-inj :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'c
  assumes index-inj : inj index-inj
  and index-inj-nzero: index-inj p  $\neq 0$ 
begin

abbreviation global-uniformizer  $\equiv$  consts index-inj
abbreviation index-const p  $\equiv$  const (index-inj p)

lemma global-uniformizer-locally-uniformizes: p-equal p global-uniformizer (index-const p)
using p-equal-func-of-consts by auto

lemma index-const-globally-nequiv-0:  $\neg$  p-equal q (index-const p) 0
using p-equal-func-of-consts-0 index-inj-nzero by fast

lemma global-uniformizer-globally-nequiv-0:  $\neg$  p-equal p global-uniformizer 0
using p-equal-func-of-consts-0 index-inj-nzero by simp

end

locale global-p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1-w-inj-index-consts =
  global-p-equality-w-inj-index-consts + p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1
begin

lemma index-const-pow-globally-nequiv-0:  $\neg$  p-equal q (index-const p ^ n) 0
using index-const-globally-nequiv-0 pow-equiv-0-iff by fast

lemma global-uniformizer-pow-globally-nequiv-0:  $\neg$  p-equal q (global-uniformizer ^ n) 0
using global-uniformizer-globally-nequiv-0 pow-equiv-0-iff by blast

end

```

```

locale global-p-equality-depth-w-inj-index-consts =
  p-equality-depth p-equal p-depth
+ global-p-equality-w-inj-index-consts p-equal p-restrict func-of-consts index-inj
  for p-equal      :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and p-restrict   :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  and p-depth      :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  int
  and func-of-consts :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'c::{factorial-semiring,ring-1})  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  and index-inj    :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'c
+
  assumes p-depth-func-of-consts:
    p-depth p (func-of-consts f) = int (multiplicity (index-inj p) (f p))
  and index-inj-nunit :  $\neg$  is-unit (index-inj p)
  and index-inj-coprime:
    p  $\neq$  q  $\implies$  multiplicity (index-inj p) (index-inj q) = 0
begin

lemma p-depth-set-consts: func-of-consts f  $\in$  p-depth-set p 0
  using p-depth-func-of-consts p-depth-setI by simp

lemma global-depth-set-consts: func-of-consts f  $\in$  global-depth-set 0
  using p-depth-set-consts global-depth-set by blast

lemma p-depth-1[simp]: p-depth p (1::'b) = 0
  using p-depth-func-of-consts[of p 1] by simp

lemma p-depth-index-const: p-depth p (index-const p) = 1
  using p-depth-func-of-consts index-inj-nzero index-inj-nunit multiplicity-self by
  fastforce

lemma p-depth-index-const': p-depth q (index-const p) = of_bool (q = p)
  by (cases q = p, simp-all add: p-depth-index-const p-depth-func-of-consts index-inj-coprime)

lemma p-depth-global-uniformizer: p-depth p (global-uniformizer::'b) = 1
  using p-depth-func-of-consts index-inj-nzero index-inj-nunit multiplicity-self by
  fastforce

lemma p-depth-consts-func-ge0: p-depth p (consts f)  $\geq$  0
  using p-depth-func-of-consts by fastforce

end

locale global-p-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors-w-inj-index-consts =
  global-p-equal p-equal p-restrict
+ global-p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1 p-equal p-restrict p-depth
+ global-p-equality-depth-w-inj-index-consts p-equal p-restrict p-depth func-of-consts
  index-inj
  for p-equal      :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

and p-restrict      :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'b
and p-depth         :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  int
and func-of-consts :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'c::{factorial-semiring,ring-1})  $\Rightarrow$  'b
and index-inj       :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'c
begin

sublocale global-p-equal-w-inj-consts ..
sublocale global-p-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors ..

lemma p-depth-index-const-pow: p-depth p ((index-const p)  $\wedge$  n) = int n
  using p-depth-index-const depth-pow-additive by auto

lemma p-depth-index-const-pow': p-depth q ((index-const p)  $\wedge$  n) = int n * of-bool
(q = p)
  using p-depth-index-const' depth-pow-additive by fastforce

lemma p-depth-global-uniformizer-pow: p-depth p (global-uniformizer  $\wedge$  n) = int n
  using p-depth-global-uniformizer depth-pow-additive by auto

end

locale global-p-equal-depth-div-inv-w-inj-index-consts =
  global-p-equal-depth-div-inv p-equal p-depth p-restrict
+ global-p-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors-w-inj-index-consts
  p-equal p-restrict p-depth func-of-consts index-inj
for p-equal      ::
  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{comm-ring-1, inverse, divide-trivial}  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and p-depth      :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  int
and p-restrict   :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'b
and func-of-consts :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'c::{factorial-semiring,ring-1})  $\Rightarrow$  'b
and index-inj    :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'c
begin

lemma index-const-powi-globally-nequiv-0:  $\neg$  p-equal q (index-const p powi n) 0
  using index-const-globally-nequiv-0 power-int-equiv-0-iff by simp

lemma global-uniformizer-powi-globally-nequiv-0:  $\neg$  p-equal q (global-uniformizer
powi n) 0
  using global-uniformizer-globally-nequiv-0 power-int-equiv-0-iff by blast

lemma index-const-powi-add:
  (index-const p) powi (m + n) = (index-const p) powi m * (index-const p) powi n
  using power-int-add index-const-globally-nequiv-0 by blast

lemma global-uniformizer-powi-add:
  global-uniformizer powi (m + n) = global-uniformizer powi m * global-uniformizer
powi n
  using power-int-add global-uniformizer-globally-nequiv-0 by blast

```

lemma *p-depth-index-const-powi*: $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (index-const } p \text{ powi } n) = n$
by (*cases* $n \geq 0$)
(simp-all add: power-int-def p-depth-index-const-pow inverse-depth flip: inverse-pow)

lemma *p-depth-index-const-powi'*: $p\text{-depth } q \text{ (index-const } p \text{ powi } n) = n * \text{of-bool } (q = p)$
by (
cases $q = p$, *simp add: p-depth-index-const-powi*, *cases* $n \geq 0$,
simp-all add: power-int-def p-depth-index-const-pow' inverse-depth flip: inverse-pow
)

lemma *p-depth-global-uniformizer-powi*: $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (global-uniformizer powi } n) = n$
by (
cases $n \geq 0$,
simp-all add: power-int-def p-depth-global-uniformizer-pow inverse-depth flip: inverse-pow
)

lemma *local-uniformizer-locally-uniformizes*:
 $p\text{-depth } p \text{ ((index-const } p) \text{ powi } (-n) * x) = 0 \text{ if } p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x = n$
using *that depth-equiv-0 mult-0-right index-const-powi-globally-nequiv-0 no-zero-divisors*
depth-mult-additive p-depth-index-const-powi
by (*cases* $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$) *auto*

lemma *global-uniformizer-locally-uniformizes*:
 $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (global-uniformizer powi } (-n) * x) = 0 \text{ if } p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x = n$
using *that depth-equiv-0 mult-0-right global-uniformizer-powi-globally-nequiv-0 no-zero-divisors*
depth-mult-additive p-depth-global-uniformizer-powi
by (*cases* $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$) *auto*

lemma *p-depth-set-eq-index-const-coset*:
 $p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n = ((\text{index-const } p) \text{ powi } n) * o \text{ (p-depth-set } p \text{ } 0)$
using *p-depth-set-eq-coset p-depth-index-const index-const-globally-nequiv-0* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-eq-index-const-coset'*:
 $p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0 = ((\text{index-const } p) \text{ powi } (-n)) * o \text{ (p-depth-set } p \text{ } n)$
using *p-depth-set-eq-coset' p-depth-index-const index-const-globally-nequiv-0* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-eq-global-uniformizer-coset*:
 $p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } n = (\text{global-uniformizer powi } n) * o \text{ (p-depth-set } p \text{ } 0)$
using *p-depth-set-eq-coset p-depth-global-uniformizer global-uniformizer-globally-nequiv-0*
by *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-eq-global-uniformizer-coset'*:
 $p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0 = (\text{global-uniformizer } \text{powi } (-n)) * o \ (p\text{-depth-set } p \ n)$
using *p-depth-set-eq-coset'* *p-depth-global-uniformizer* *global-uniformizer-globally-equiv-0*
by *blast*

lemma *global-depth-set-eq-global-uniformizer-coset*:
 $\text{global-depth-set } n = (\text{global-uniformizer } \text{powi } n) * o \ (\text{global-depth-set } 0)$
using *global-depth-set-eq-coset* *p-depth-global-uniformizer* **by** *simp*

lemma *global-depth-set-eq-global-uniformizer-coset'*:
 $\text{global-depth-set } 0 = (\text{global-uniformizer } \text{powi } (-n)) * o \ (\text{global-depth-set } n)$
using *global-depth-set-eq-coset'* *p-depth-global-uniformizer* **by** *simp*

definition *shift-p-depth* :: '*a* $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ '*b* $\Rightarrow$ '*b*
where *shift-p-depth* *p* *n* *x* = *x* * (*consts* ($\lambda q.$ *if* *q* = *p* *then* *index-inj* *p* *else* 1))
powi *n*

lemma *shift-p-depth-0[simp]*: *shift-p-depth* *p* *n* 0 = 0
by (*simp* *add*: *shift-p-depth-def*)

lemma *shift-p-depth-by-0[simp]*: *shift-p-depth* *p* 0 *x* = *x*
unfolding *shift-p-depth-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *shift-p-depth-add[simp]*:
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (x + y) = \text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ x + \text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ y$
using *shift-p-depth-def* *distrib-right*[*of* *x* *y*] **by** *presburger*

lemma *shift-p-depth-uminus[simp]*:
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (-x) = - \text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ x$
using *shift-p-depth-def* *mult-minus-left*[*of* *x*] **by** *presburger*

lemma *shift-p-depth-minus[simp]*:
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (x - y) = \text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ x - \text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ y$
using *shift-p-depth-add*[*of* *p* *n* *x* - *y*] **by** *auto*

lemma *shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place*: *p-equal* *p* (*shift-p-depth* *p* *n* *x*) (*x* * (*index-const* *p* *powi* *n*))
using *shift-p-depth-def* *p-equal-func-of-consts* *power-int-equiv-base* *mult-left* **by** *simp*

lemma *shift-p-depth-equiv-at-other-places*:
 $\text{p-equal } q \ (\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ x) \ x \text{ if } q \neq p$
using *that* *p-equal-func-of-consts*[*of* *q* - 1] *power-int-equiv-base* *power-int-1-left*
shift-p-depth-def *mult-left*
by *fastforce*

lemma *shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff*:
 $\text{p-equal } q \ (\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ x) \ 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{p-equal } q \ x \ 0$

using *shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place trans0-iff mult-equiv-0-iff power-int-equiv-0-iff*
index-const-globally-nequiv-0 shift-p-depth-equiv-at-other-places
by (*metis (full-types)*)

lemma *shift-p-depth-equiv-iff*:
 $p\text{-equal } q \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } y) = p\text{-equal } q \text{ } x \text{ } y$
using *conv-0 shift-p-depth-minus shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff* **by** *metis*

lemma *shift-p-depth-trivial-iff*:
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x = x \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$
proof
assume *shift-p-depth* $p \text{ } n \text{ } x = x$
hence $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } (x * (1 - \text{index-const } p \text{ powi } n)) \text{ } 0$
using *shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place conv-0 mult-1-right right-diff-distrib* **by** *metis*
thus $n = 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$
using *mult-equiv-0-iff conv-0 sym depth-equiv p-depth-1 p-depth-index-const-powi*
by *metis*
next
assume $n = 0 \vee p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$
moreover have $n = 0 \implies \text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x = x$ **by** *simp*
moreover have $p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \implies p\text{-equal } p \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ } x$
using *shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place mult-0-left trans trans-left* **by** *blast*
ultimately have $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ } x$ **by** *fastforce*
thus $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x = x$ **using** *global-imp-eq shift-p-depth-equiv-at-other-places*
by *force*
qed

lemma *shift-p-depth-times-right*: $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } (x * y) = x * \text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } y$
proof (*intro global-imp-eq, standard*)
fix q **show** $p\text{-equal } q \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } (x * y)) \text{ } (x * \text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } y)$
proof (*cases* $q = p$)
case *True* **thus** $p\text{-equal } q \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } (x * y)) \text{ } (x * \text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } y)$
using *shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place[of p n x * y] mult.assoc[of x y]*
shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place mult-left sym trans
by *presburger*
qed (*use shift-p-depth-equiv-at-other-places mult-left sym trans in fast*)
qed

lemma *shift-p-depth-times-left*: $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } (x * y) = \text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x * y$
using *shift-p-depth-times-right mult.commute* **by** *metis*

lemma *shift-shift-p-depth*: $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } m \text{ } x) = \text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } (m + n) \text{ } x$
proof (*intro global-imp-eq, standard*)
fix q **show** $p\text{-equal } q \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } m \text{ } x)) \text{ } (\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } (m + n) \text{ } x)$
proof (*cases* $q = p$)
case *True*

```

thus ?thesis
  using shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place[of p n shift-p-depth p m x]
    shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place[of p m x]
    mult-right trans mult.assoc[of x, symmetric]
    index-const-globally-nequiv-0
    power-int-add[of index-const p m n]
    shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place[of p m + n x]
    trans-left[of
      p shift-p-depth p n (shift-p-depth p m x) x * index-const p powi (m + n)
      shift-p-depth p (m + n) x
    ]
  by presburger
next
case False
hence p-equal q (shift-p-depth p n (shift-p-depth p m x)) x
and p-equal q ((shift-p-depth p (m + n) x)) x
using shift-p-depth-equiv-at-other-places trans
by (blast, blast)
thus ?thesis using trans-left by blast
qed
qed

```

lemma *shift-shift-p-depth-image*:

```

  shift-p-depth p n ‘ shift-p-depth p m ‘ A = shift-p-depth p (m + n) ‘ A
proof safe
  fix a assume a: a ∈ A
  have *: shift-p-depth p n (shift-p-depth p m a) = shift-p-depth p (m + n) a
    using shift-shift-p-depth by auto
  from a show shift-p-depth p n (shift-p-depth p m a) ∈ shift-p-depth p (m + n)
    ‘ A
    using * by fast
  from a show shift-p-depth p (m + n) a ∈ shift-p-depth p n ‘ shift-p-depth p m ‘
    A
    using *[symmetric] by fast
qed

```

lemma *shift-p-depth-at-place*:

```

  p-depth p (shift-p-depth p n x) = p-depth p x + n if n = 0 ∨ ¬ p-equal p x 0
proof (cases n = 0)
  case True
  moreover from this have p-equal p (shift-p-depth p n x) x
    using shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place power-int-0-right mult-1-right by metis
  ultimately show ?thesis using depth-equiv by fastforce
next
  case False
  with that have ¬ p-equal p (x * (index-const p powi n)) 0
    using no-zero-divisors power-int-equiv-0-iff index-const-globally-nequiv-0 by
    auto
  hence p-depth p (shift-p-depth p n x) = p-depth p x + p-depth p (index-const p

```

$\text{powi } n)$
using *depth-equiv shift-p-depth-equiv-at-place depth-mult-additive* **by** *metis*
thus *?thesis using p-depth-index-const-powi* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *shift-p-depth-at-other-places:*
 $p\text{-depth } q \text{ (shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) = p\text{-depth } q \text{ } x$ **if** $q \neq p$
using *that depth-equiv shift-p-depth-equiv-at-other-places* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-depth-set-shift-p-depth-closed:*
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$ **if** $p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x \geq m - n$
using *that shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff shift-p-depth-at-place p-depth-setI* **by** *auto*

lemma *global-depth-set-shift-p-depth-closed:*
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
if $x \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
and $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x \geq m - n$
using *that p-depth-set-shift-p-depth-closed p-depth-setD shift-p-depth-at-other-places*
 $\text{shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff global-depth-setD global-depth-setI}$
by *metis*

lemma *shift-p-depth-mem-p-depth-set:*
 $p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x \geq m - n$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$ **and** $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$
using *that shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff shift-p-depth-at-place*
 $p\text{-depth-setD[of } p \text{ shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x]$
by *fastforce*

lemma *shift-p-depth-mem-global-depth-set:*
 $p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x \geq m - n$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0$ **and** $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
using *that shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff shift-p-depth-at-place*
 $\text{global-depth-setD[of } p \text{ shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x]$
by *fastforce*

lemma *shift-p-depth-p-depth-set: shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } \text{' } p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m = p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } (m + n)*
proof *safe*
fix x **assume** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$
thus $\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } (m + n)$
using *shift-p-depth-at-place shift-p-depth-equiv0-iff*
unfolding *p-depth-set-def*
by *simp*
next
fix x **assume** $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } (m + n)$
hence $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x \geq m + n$
using *p-depth-setD* **by** *blast*
hence
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } (\text{shift-p-depth } p \text{ } (-n) \text{ } x) \text{ } 0 \longrightarrow$

$p\text{-depth } p \text{ (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (-}n\text{) } x) \geq m$
using *shift- p -depth-at-place shift- p -depth-equiv0-iff* **by** *force*
hence *shift- p -depth* $p \text{ (-}n\text{) } x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$ **using** *p -depth-setI* **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $x = \text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (-}n\text{) } x)$
using *shift-shift- p -depth* **by** *force*
ultimately show $x \in \text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ ' } p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *shift- p -depth-cong*:
 $p\text{-equal } q \text{ (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } y)$ **if** $p\text{-equal } q \text{ } x \text{ } y$
using *that cong-sym shift- p -depth-equiv-at-place mult-right*
shift- p -depth-equiv-at-other-places
by *(cases $q = p$, blast, blast)*

lemma *shift- p -depth- p -restrict*:
 $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (}p\text{-restrict } x \text{ } P) = p\text{-restrict (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ } P$
proof *(intro global-imp-eq, standard)*
fix q
show $p\text{-equal } q \text{ (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (}p\text{-restrict } x \text{ } P)) \text{ (}p\text{-restrict (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ } P)$
by (
cases $P \text{ } q$,
metis p -restrict-equiv shift- p -depth-cong trans-right,
metis p -restrict-equiv0 shift- p -depth-cong shift- p -depth-0 trans-left
)
qed

lemma *shift- p -depth- p -restrict-global-depth-set-memI*:
 $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (}p\text{-restrict } x \text{ ((=) } p)) \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x \geq m - n$
using *that shift- p -depth- p -restrict shift- p -depth-equiv0-iff shift- p -depth-at-place*
global-depth-set- p -restrictI p -depth-setI
by *fastforce*

lemma *shift- p -depth- p -restrict-global-depth-set-memI'*:
 $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ (}p\text{-restrict } x \text{ ((=) } p)) \in \text{global-depth-set } (m + n)$
if $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$
proof–
from *that* **have** $p\text{-restrict } x \text{ ((=) } p) \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } m$
using *p -depth-set- p -restrict* **by** *simp*
hence $p\text{-restrict (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ ((=) } p) \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } (m + n)$
using *shift- p -depth- p -depth-set shift- p -depth- p -restrict[of $p \text{ } n \text{ } x \text{ ((=) } p]$* **by** *force*
hence $p\text{-restrict (shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ } x) \text{ ((=) } p) \in \text{global-depth-set } (m + n)$
using *global-depth-set- p -restrictI[of (=) $p]$* **by** *force*
thus *?thesis* **using** *shift- p -depth- p -restrict[of $p \text{ } n \text{ } x \text{ ((=) } p]$* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *shift- p -depth- p -restrict-global-depth-set-image*:
 $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ } n \text{ ' } (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x \text{ ((=) } p)) \text{ ' } \text{global-depth-set } m$

$= (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) \text{ ' global-depth-set } (m + n)$
proof *safe*
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
hence
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) \in \text{global-depth-set } (m + n)$
using $\text{shift-p-depth-p-restrict-global-depth-set-memI'}$ global-depth-set **by** *blast*
moreover have
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) =$
 $p\text{-restrict } (\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p))) ((=) p)$
using $\text{shift-p-depth-p-restrict-p-restrict-restrict'}$ **by** *presburger*
ultimately show
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) \in$
 $(\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) \text{ ' global-depth-set } (m + n)$
by *fast*
next
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{global-depth-set } (m + n)$
moreover define y **where** $y \equiv \text{shift-p-depth } p \ (-n) \ (p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p))$
ultimately have $y \in \text{global-depth-set } m$
using $\text{shift-p-depth-p-restrict-global-depth-set-memI'}$ $[\text{of } x \ p \ m + n - n]$
 $\text{global-depth-set}[\text{of } m + n]$
by *simp*
moreover from $y\text{-def}$ **have**
 $p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p) = \text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } y ((=) p))$
using $\text{shift-p-depth-p-restrict}[\text{of } p \ n \ y \ (=) \ p]$ $p\text{-restrict-restrict'}$ $[\text{of } x \ (=) \ p]$
 $\text{shift-shift-p-depth}[\text{of } p \ n \ -n \ p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)]$
by *force*
ultimately show
 $p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p) \in$
 $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ \text{' } (\lambda x. p\text{-restrict } x ((=) p)) \text{ ' global-depth-set } m$
using $y\text{-def}$ **by** *fast*
qed
end

3.7 Topological patterns

3.7.1 By place

Convergence of sequences as measured by depth

context $p\text{-equality-depth}$

begin

definition $p\text{-limseq-condition} ::$

$'a \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K =$
 $(\forall k \geq K. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k - x) > n)$

lemma *p-limseq-conditionI* [intro]:

p-limseq-condition $p \ X \ x \ n \ K$

if

$\bigwedge k. k \geq K \implies \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x \implies$

$p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k - x) > n$

using *that* **unfolding** *p-limseq-condition-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-limseq-conditionD*:

$p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k - x) > n$

if *p-limseq-condition* $p \ X \ x \ n \ K$ **and** $k \geq K$ **and** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x$

using *that* **unfolding** *p-limseq-condition-def* **by** *blast*

abbreviation *p-limseq* ::

$'a \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool$

where *p-limseq* $p \ X \ x \equiv (\forall n. \exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K)$

lemma *p-limseq-p-cong*:

p-limseq $p \ X \ x$

if $\forall n \geq N. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ n) \ (Y \ n)$ **and** $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y$ **and** *p-limseq* $p \ Y \ y$

proof

fix n

from *that*(3) **obtain** M **where** M : *p-limseq-condition* $p \ Y \ y \ n \ M$ **by** *fastforce*

define K **where** $K \equiv \max M \ N$

with M *that*(1,2) **have** *p-limseq-condition* $p \ X \ x \ n \ K$

using *trans*[*of* $p \ X - Y - y$] *trans-left*[*of* $p \ X - y \ x$] *p-limseq-conditionD*[*of* $p \ Y \ y \ n \ M$]

depth-diff-equiv

by *fastforce*

thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *p-limseq-p-constant*: *p-limseq* $p \ X \ x$ **if** $\forall n. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ n) \ x$

using *that* **by** *fast*

lemma *p-limseq-constant*: *p-limseq* $p \ (\lambda n. x) \ x$

using *p-limseq-p-constant* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-limseq-p-eventually-constant*:

p-limseq $p \ X \ x$ **if** $\forall_F k \text{ in sequentially. } p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x$

proof

fix n

from *that* **obtain** K **where** K : $\forall k \geq K. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x$

using *eventually-sequentially* **by** *auto*

hence *p-limseq-condition* $p \ X \ x \ n \ K$ **by** *blast*

thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *p-limseq-0* [simp]: *p-limseq* $p \ 0 \ 0$

using *p-limseq-p-constant* **by** *simp*

```

lemma p-limseq-0-iff:  $p\text{-limseq } p \ 0 \ x \longleftrightarrow p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$ 
proof
  have  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \implies \neg p\text{-limseq } p \ 0 \ x$ 
  proof
    assume  $x: \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0 \ p\text{-limseq } p \ 0 \ x$ 
    have  $\forall n. p\text{-depth } p \ x > n$ 
    proof
      fix  $n$ 
      from  $x$  obtain  $K :: \text{nat}$  where  $\forall k \geq K. p\text{-depth } p \ x > n$ 
      using p-limseq-conditionD zero-fun-apply diff-0 depth-uminus sym by metis
      thus  $p\text{-depth } p \ x > n$  by fast
    qed
  thus False by fast
qed
thus  $p\text{-limseq } p \ 0 \ x \implies p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$  by blast
qed (use sym in force)

lemma p-limseq-add:  $p\text{-limseq } p \ (X + Y) \ (x + y)$  if  $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$  and  $p\text{-limseq } p \ Y \ y$ 
proof
  fix  $n$ 
  from that obtain  $K\text{-}x \ K\text{-}y$ 
  where  $K\text{-}x$ :  $p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K\text{-}x$ 
  and  $K\text{-}y$ :  $p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ Y \ y \ n \ K\text{-}y$ 
  by blast
define  $K$  where  $K \equiv \max K\text{-}x \ K\text{-}y$ 
have  $p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ (X + Y) \ (x + y) \ n \ K$ 
proof (standard, unfold plus-fun-apply)
  fix  $k$  assume  $k: k \geq K \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k + Y \ k) \ (x + y)$ 
  from  $K\text{-def } k(1)$  have  $k\text{-}K\text{-}x\text{-}y: k \geq K\text{-}x \ k \geq K\text{-}y$  by auto
  have  $*$ :
     $\bigwedge X \ Y \ x \ y. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x \implies p\text{-depth } p \ (Y \ k - y) > n \implies$ 
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k + Y \ k - (x + y)) > n$ 
  proof–
    fix  $X \ Y \ x \ y$ 
    assume  $X$ :  $p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x$  and  $Y$ :  $p\text{-depth } p \ (Y \ k - y) > n$ 
    have  $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k + Y \ k - (x + y)) = p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k + (Y \ k - (x + y)))$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    also from  $X$  have  $\dots = p\text{-depth } p \ (x + (Y \ k - (x + y)))$ 
    using add-right depth-equiv by blast
    also have  $\dots = p\text{-depth } p \ (Y \ k - y)$  by fastforce
    finally show  $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k + Y \ k - (x + y)) > n$  using  $Y$  by metis
  qed
from  $k(2)$  consider
   $(x\text{-not-}y) \quad p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (Y \ k) \ y \mid$ 
   $(y\text{-not-}x) \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x \quad p\text{-equal } p \ (Y \ k) \ y \mid$ 
   $(\text{neither}) \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ x \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (Y \ k) \ y$ 

```

```

    using add by blast
  thus  $p\text{-depth } p (X k + Y k - (x + y)) > n$ 
proof cases
  case  $x\text{-not-}y$ 
  from  $K\text{-}y$   $k\text{-}K\text{-}x\text{-}y(2)$   $x\text{-not-}y(2)$  have  $p\text{-depth } p (Y k - y) > n$ 
    using  $p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$  by auto
  with  $x\text{-not-}y(1)$  show ?thesis using * by blast
next
  case  $y\text{-not-}x$ 
  from  $K\text{-}x$   $k\text{-}K\text{-}x\text{-}y(1)$   $y\text{-not-}x(1)$  have  $p\text{-depth } p (X k - x) > n$ 
    using  $p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$  by auto
  with  $y\text{-not-}x(2)$  have  $p\text{-depth } p (Y k + X k - (y + x)) > n$  using * by force
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
next
  case neither
  moreover from  $K\text{-}x$   $K\text{-}y$   $k\text{-}K\text{-}x\text{-}y$  this have  $\min (p\text{-depth } p (X k - x))$ 
    ( $p\text{-depth } p (Y k - y)) > n$ 
    using  $p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$  by simp
  moreover from  $k(2)$  have  $\neg p\text{-equal } p (X k - x + (Y k - y)) 0$ 
    using conv-0 by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately have  $p\text{-depth } p (X k - x + (Y k - y)) > n$ 
    using conv-0 depth-nonarch[ $of\ p\ X\ k - x\ Y\ k - y$ ] by auto
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
qed
thus  $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p (X + Y) (x + y) n\ K$  by blast
qed

lemma  $p\text{-limseq-uminus}$ :  $p\text{-limseq } p (-X) (-x)$  if  $p\text{-limseq } p\ X\ x$ 
proof
  fix  $n$  from that obtain  $K$  where  $p\text{-limseq-condition } p\ X\ x\ n\ K$  by metis
  hence  $p\text{-limseq-condition } p (-X) (-x) n\ K$ 
    using uminus depth-diff unfolding  $p\text{-limseq-condition-def}$  by auto
  thus  $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p (-X) (-x) n\ K$  by blast
qed

lemma  $p\text{-limseq-diff}$ :  $p\text{-limseq } p (X - Y) (x - y)$  if  $p\text{-limseq } p\ X\ x$  and  $p\text{-limseq } p\ Y\ y$ 
  using that  $p\text{-limseq-uminus}[of\ p\ Y\ y]$   $p\text{-limseq-add}[of\ p\ X\ x - Y - y]$  by force

lemma  $p\text{-limseq-conv-0}$ :  $p\text{-limseq } p\ X\ x \longleftrightarrow p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. X\ n - x) 0$ 
proof
  assume  $p\text{-limseq } p\ X\ x$ 
  moreover have  $X - (\lambda n. x) = (\lambda n. X\ n - x)$  by fastforce
  ultimately show  $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. X\ n - x) 0$ 
    using  $p\text{-limseq-diff}[of\ p\ X\ x\ \lambda n. x]$   $p\text{-limseq-constant}$  by force
next
  assume  $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. X\ n - x) 0$ 
  moreover have  $(\lambda n. X\ n - x) + (\lambda n. x) = X$  by force

```

ultimately show $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$
using $p\text{-limseq-add}[of \ p \ \lambda n. \ X \ n - x \ 0 \ \lambda n. \ x] \ p\text{-limseq-constant}$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma $p\text{-limseq-unique}$: $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y$ **if** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$ **and** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ y$
using *that* $p\text{-limseq-diff}[of \ p \ X \ x \ X \ y] \ p\text{-limseq-0-iff}[of \ p \ x - y] \ conv-0[of \ p]$ **by** *auto*

lemma $p\text{-limseq-eventually-nequiv-0}$:
 $\forall_F k$ *in sequentially.* $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ 0$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$ **and** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$
proof–

have $\neg (\forall K. \exists k \geq K. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ 0)$

proof

assume $\forall K. \exists k \geq K. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ 0$

with *that* **have** $\forall n. p\text{-depth } p \ x > n$

by (*metis* $p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$ *trans-right* $\text{depth-diff-equiv0-left}$)

thus *False* **by** *blast*

qed

thus *?thesis* **using** *eventually-sequentially* **by** *force*

qed

lemma $p\text{-limseq-bdd-depth}$:

assumes $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$ **and** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$

obtains d **where** $\forall k. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k) \leq d$

proof–

from *assms*(2) **obtain** K **where** K : $p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ (p\text{-depth } p \ x) \ K$

by *auto*

define D **where** $D \equiv \{p\text{-depth } p \ x\} \cup \{p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k) \mid k. k < K\}$

define d **where** $d \equiv \text{Max } D$

have $\forall k. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k) \leq d$

proof *clarify*

fix k **show** $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k) \leq d$

proof (*cases* $k \geq K$)

case *True*

with *assms*(1) K **have** $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k) \leq p\text{-depth } p \ x$

using depth-equiv $\text{depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right}[of \ p \ x \ X \ k] \ p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$

by *fastforce*

also from $D\text{-def}$ $d\text{-def}$ **have** $\dots \leq d$ **using** $\text{Max-ge}[of \ D \ p\text{-depth } p \ x]$ **by** *simp*

finally show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

next

case *False* **with** $D\text{-def}$ $d\text{-def}$ **show** *?thesis* **using** $\text{Max-ge}[of \ D \ p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k)]$ **by** *fastforce*

qed

qed

with *that* **show** *thesis* **by** *blast*

qed

lemma $p\text{-limseq-eventually-bdd-depth}$:

$\forall_F k$ in sequentially. $p\text{-depth } p (X k) \leq p\text{-depth } p x$
 if $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$ and $p\text{-limseq } p X x$
proof –
 from *that*(2) **obtain** K where K : $p\text{-limseq-condition } p X x (p\text{-depth } p x) K$ **by** *auto*
 have $\forall k \geq K. p\text{-depth } p (X k) \leq p\text{-depth } p x$
proof *clarify*
 fix k **assume** $k \geq K$
 with *that*(1) K **show** $p\text{-depth } p (X k) \leq p\text{-depth } p x$
 using *depth-equiv depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right*[of $p x X k$] $p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$
by *fastforce*
qed
 thus *?thesis* **using** *eventually-sequentially* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma $p\text{-limseq-delayed-iff}$:
 $p\text{-limseq } p X x \longleftrightarrow p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. X (N + n)) x$
proof (*standard, safe*)
 fix n
assume $p\text{-limseq } p X x$
 from *this* **obtain** K where $p\text{-limseq-condition } p X x n K$ **by** *fastforce*
 hence $p\text{-limseq-condition } p (\lambda n. X (N + n)) x n K$
 unfolding $p\text{-limseq-condition-def}$ **by** *simp*
 thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p (\lambda n. X (N + n)) x n K$ **by** *blast*
next
 fix n
assume $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. X (N + n)) x$
 from *this* **obtain** M where M : $p\text{-limseq-condition } p (\lambda n. X (N + n)) x n M$
by *auto*
define K where $K \equiv M + N$
 have $p\text{-limseq-condition } p X x n K$
proof
 fix k **assume** $k: k \geq K$ and $X: \neg p\text{-equal } p (X k) x$
 from k $K\text{-def}$ **have** $N + (k - N) = k$ **by** *simp*
 moreover from k $K\text{-def}$ **have** $k - N \geq M$ **by** *auto*
 moreover from k $K\text{-def}$ X **have** $\neg p\text{-equal } p (X (N + (k - N))) x$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
 ultimately **show** $p\text{-depth } p (X k - x) > n$ **using** M $p\text{-limseq-conditionD}$ **by** *metis*
qed
 thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p X x n K$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma $p\text{-depth-set-}p\text{-limseq-closed}$:
 $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
 if $p\text{-limseq } p X x$ and $\forall_F k$ in sequentially. $X k \in p\text{-depth-set } p n$
proof (*intro p-depth-setI, clarify*)
assume $x\text{-n0}: \neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$
 from *that*(1) **obtain** K where K : $p\text{-limseq-condition } p X x n K$ **by** *blast*

```

from that(2) obtain N where N:  $\forall k \geq N. X\ k \in p\text{-depth-set}\ p\ n$ 
using eventually-sequentially by fastforce
define k where k  $\equiv \max\ N\ K$ 
show p-depth p x  $\geq n$ 
proof (cases p-equal p (X k) x)
  case True with N x-n0 k-def show ?thesis
    using trans-right[of p - x] p-depth-setD[of p X k] depth-equiv by fastforce
next
  case False
    with K k-def have X-x: p-depth p (X k - x)  $> n$ 
    using p-limseq-conditionD by force
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases p-equal p (X k) 0)
    case True thus ?thesis using X-x depth-diff-equiv0-left by simp
  next
  case False
    with N x-n0 k-def show p-depth p x  $\geq n$ 
    using X-x depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right[of p x X k] p-depth-setD[of p - n] by
fastforce
  qed
qed
qed

```

Cauchy sequences by place

definition *p-cauchy-condition* ::

'a $\Rightarrow$ (*nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*) $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*

where

p-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* *K* =

($\forall k1 \geq K. \forall k2 \geq K.$

$\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (X\ k1)\ (X\ k2) \longrightarrow p\text{-depth}\ p\ (X\ k1 - X\ k2) > n$

)

lemma *p-cauchy-conditionI*:

p-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* *K*

if

$\bigwedge k\ k'. k \geq K \implies k' \geq K \implies$

$\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (X\ k)\ (X\ k') \implies p\text{-depth}\ p\ (X\ k - X\ k') > n$

using *that* **unfolding** *p-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-cauchy-conditionD*:

p-depth *p* (*X* *k* - *X* *k'*) $> n$

if *p-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *n* *K* **and** *k* $\geq K$ **and** *k'* $\geq K$

and $\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (X\ k)\ (X\ k')$

using *that* **unfolding** *p-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-cauchy-condition-mono-seq-tail*:

p-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* *K* $\implies p\text{-cauchy-condition}\ p\ X\ n\ K'$

if *K'* $\geq K$

using *that* **unfolding** *p-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-cauchy-condition-mono-depth*:

p-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* *K* $\implies$ *p-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *m* *K*
if $m \leq n$
using *that* **unfolding** *p-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *fastforce*

abbreviation *p-cauchy* *p* *X* $\equiv (\forall n. \exists K. \textit{p-cauchy-condition } p \textit{ } X \textit{ } n \textit{ } K)$

lemma *p-cauchy-condition-LEAST*:

p-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* (*LEAST* *K*. *p-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *n* *K*)
if *p-cauchy* *p* *X*
using *that* *Least1I*[*OF ex-ex1-least-nat-le*] **by** *blast*

lemma *p-cauchy-condition-LEAST-mono*:

(*LEAST* *K*. *p-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *m* *K*) $\leq$ (*LEAST* *K*. *p-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *n* *K*)
if *p-cauchy* *p* *X* **and** $m \leq n$
using *that* *least-le-least*[*OF ex-ex1-least-nat-le ex-ex1-least-nat-le*]
p-cauchy-condition-mono-depth
by *force*

definition *p-consec-cauchy-condition* ::

'a $\Rightarrow$ (*nat* $\Rightarrow$ *'b*) $\Rightarrow$ *int* $\Rightarrow$ *nat* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*

where

p-consec-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* *K* =
 $(\forall k \geq K. \neg \textit{p-equal } p \textit{ } (X \textit{ } (Suc \textit{ } k)) \textit{ } (X \textit{ } k) \longrightarrow \textit{p-depth } p \textit{ } (X \textit{ } (Suc \textit{ } k) - X \textit{ } k) > n)$

lemma *p-consec-cauchy-conditionI*:

p-consec-cauchy-condition *p* *X* *n* *K*
if
 $\bigwedge k. k \geq K \implies \neg \textit{p-equal } p \textit{ } (X \textit{ } (Suc \textit{ } k)) \textit{ } (X \textit{ } k) \implies \textit{p-depth } p \textit{ } (X \textit{ } (Suc \textit{ } k) - X \textit{ } k) > n$
using *that* **unfolding** *p-consec-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *p-consec-cauchy*:

p-cauchy *p* *X* = $(\forall n. \exists K. \textit{p-consec-cauchy-condition } p \textit{ } X \textit{ } n \textit{ } K)$
proof (*standard*, *safe*)
fix *n*
assume *p-cauchy* *p* *X*
from *this* **obtain** *K* **where** *K*: *p-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *n* *K* **by** *auto*
hence *p-consec-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *n* *K*
using *p-cauchy-conditionD* **by** (*force intro: p-consec-cauchy-conditionI*)
thus $\exists K. \textit{p-consec-cauchy-condition } p \textit{ } X \textit{ } n \textit{ } K$ **by** *blast*
next
fix *n*
assume $\forall n. \exists K. \textit{p-consec-cauchy-condition } p \textit{ } X \textit{ } n \textit{ } K$
from *this* **obtain** *K* **where** *K*: *p-consec-cauchy-condition* *p* *X* *n* *K* **by** *blast*

```

have p-cauchy-condition  $p \ X \ n \ K$ 
proof (intro p-cauchy-conditionI)
  fix  $k \ k'$  show
     $k \geq K \implies k' \geq K \implies$ 
       $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ (X \ k') \implies p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ k - X \ k') > n$ 
  proof (induct  $k' \ k$  rule: linorder-wlog)
    case (le  $a \ b$ )
      define  $c$  where  $c \equiv b - a$ 
      have
         $a \geq K \implies \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ (a + c)) \ (X \ a) \implies$ 
           $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ (a + c) - X \ a) > n$ 
      proof (induct  $c$ )
        case (Suc  $c$ )
          have decomp:  $X \ (a + \text{Suc } c) - X \ a = (X \ (a + \text{Suc } c) - X \ (a + c)) + (X \ (a + c) - X \ a)$ 
          by fastforce
          consider
             $p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ (a + \text{Suc } c)) \ (X \ (a + c)) \quad |$ 
             $p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ (a + c)) \ (X \ a) \quad |$ 
             $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ (a + \text{Suc } c)) \ (X \ (a + c)) \quad |$ 
             $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ (a + c)) \ (X \ a)$ 
          by blast
          thus ?case
          proof (cases, metis Suc trans decomp conv-0 depth-add-equiv0-left)
            case 2
              with Suc(3) have  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ (a + \text{Suc } c)) \ (X \ (a + c))$  using trans
            by blast
            with  $K \ \text{Suc}(2)$  have  $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ (a + \text{Suc } c) - X \ (a + c)) > n$ 
              using p-consec-cauchy-condition-def[of  $p \ X \ n \ K$ ] by force
              with 2 show ?thesis using decomp conv-0 depth-add-equiv0-right by
                presburger
            next
              case 3
                moreover from  $K \ \text{Suc}(2) \ 3(1)$  have  $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ (a + \text{Suc } c) - X \ (a + c)) > n$ 
                using p-consec-cauchy-condition-def[of  $p \ X \ n \ K$ ] by force
                moreover from  $3(2) \ \text{Suc}(1,2)$  have  $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ (a + c) - X \ a) > n$ 
            by fast
            ultimately show ?thesis using Suc(3) decomp conv-0 depth-nonarch[of  $p$ ] by fastforce
          qed
        qed simp
        with le c-def show ?case by force
      qed (metis sym depth-diff)
    qed
  thus  $\exists K. \ p\text{-cauchy-condition } p \ X \ n \ K$  by blast
qed
end

```

context *p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors*
begin

lemma *p-limseq-mult-both-0*: *p-limseq p (X * Y) 0 if p-limseq p X 0 and p-limseq p Y 0*

proof

fix *n*

from *that* **obtain** *K-X K-Y*

where *p-limseq-condition p X 0 |n| K-X*

and *p-limseq-condition p Y 0 |n| K-Y*

by *metis*

moreover **define** *K* **where** *K ≡ max K-X K-Y*

ultimately **have** *p-limseq-condition p (X * Y) 0 n K*

using *K-def mult-0-left mult-0-right depth-mult-additive*

unfolding *p-limseq-condition-def*

by *fastforce*

thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p (X * Y) 0 n K$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *p-limseq-constant-mult-0*: *p-limseq p (λn. x * Y n) 0 if p-limseq p Y 0*

proof

fix *n*

from *that* **obtain** *K* **where** *p-limseq-condition p Y 0 (n - p-depth p x) K* **by** *auto*

hence *p-limseq-condition p (λn. x * Y n) 0 n K*

using *mult-0-right depth-mult-additive* **unfolding** *p-limseq-condition-def* **by** *auto*

thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p (\lambda n. x * Y n) 0 n K$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *p-limseq-mult-0-right*: *p-limseq p (X * Y) 0 if p-limseq p X x and p-limseq p Y 0*

proof–

from *that(1)* **have** *p-limseq p (λn. X n - x) 0* **using** *p-limseq-conv-0* **by** *blast*

with *that(2)* **have** *p-limseq p ((λn. X n - x) * Y) 0* **using** *p-limseq-mult-both-0* **by** *blast*

moreover **have** $(\lambda n. X n - x) * Y = X * Y - (\lambda n. x * Y n)$

unfolding *times-fun-def fun-diff-def* **by** *(auto simp add: algebra-simps)*

ultimately **have** *p-limseq p (X * Y - (λn. x * Y n)) 0* **by** *auto*

with *that(2)* **have** *p-limseq p (X * Y - (λn. x * Y n) + (λn. x * Y n)) 0*

using *p-limseq-constant-mult-0[of p Y x]*

*p-limseq-add[of p X * Y - (λn. x * Y n) 0 λn. x * Y n]*

by *simp*

thus *?thesis* **by** *(simp add: algebra-simps)*

qed

lemma *p-limseq-mult*: *p-limseq p (X * Y) (x * y) if p-limseq p X x and p-limseq p Y y*

proof–

from *that* **have** $p\text{-limseq } p (X * (\lambda n. Y \ n - y)) \ 0$
using $p\text{-limseq-conv-0 } p\text{-limseq-mult-0-right}$ **by** *simp*
moreover from *that* **have** $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. y * (X \ n - x)) \ 0$
using $p\text{-limseq-conv-0 } p\text{-limseq-constant-mult-0}$ **by** *blast*
ultimately have $p\text{-limseq } p (X * (\lambda n. Y \ n - y) + (\lambda n. y * (X \ n - x))) \ 0$
using $p\text{-limseq-add[of } p \ X * (\lambda n. Y \ n - y) \ 0]$ **by** *force*
moreover have
 $X * (\lambda n. Y \ n - y) + (\lambda n. y * (X \ n - x)) = (\lambda n. (X * Y) \ n - x * y)$
by *(auto simp add: algebra-simps)*
ultimately show $p\text{-limseq } p (X * Y) (x * y)$ **using** $p\text{-limseq-conv-0}$ **by** *metis*
qed

lemma *poly-continuous-p-open-nbhds*:
 $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. \text{poly } f (X \ n)) (\text{poly } f \ x)$ **if** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$
proof *(induct f)*
case $(pCons \ a \ f)$
have $(\lambda n. \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ f) (X \ n)) = (\lambda n. a) + X * (\lambda n. \text{poly } f (X \ n))$
by *auto*
with *that* $pCons(2)$ **show** *?case* **using** $p\text{-limseq-constant } p\text{-limseq-add } p\text{-limseq-mult}$
by *simp*
qed *(simp flip: zero-fun-def)*

end

context $p\text{-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1}$
begin

lemma $p\text{-limseq-pow}$: $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda k. (X \ k)^\wedge n) (x^\wedge n)$ **if** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$
proof *(induct n)*
case $(Suc \ n)$
moreover have $(\lambda k. X \ k^\wedge Suc \ n) = X * (\lambda k. X \ k^\wedge n)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?case* **using** *that* $p\text{-limseq-mult}$ **by** *simp*
qed *(simp add: p-limseq-constant)*

lemma $p\text{-limseq-poly}$: $p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. \text{poly } f (X \ n)) (\text{poly } f \ x)$ **if** $p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$
proof *(induct f)*
case $(pCons \ a \ f)$
have $(\lambda n. \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ f) (X \ n)) = (\lambda n. a) + X * (\lambda n. \text{poly } f (X \ n))$
by *auto*
with *that* $pCons(2)$ **show** *?case* **using** $p\text{-limseq-mult } p\text{-limseq-add } p\text{-limseq-constant}$
by *auto*
qed *(simp flip: zero-fun-def)*

end

context $p\text{-equality-depth-div-inv}$
begin

lemma $p\text{-limseq-inverse}$:

$p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (X n)) (\text{inverse } x)$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p x 0$ **and** $p\text{-limseq } p X x$
proof
fix n
from *that* **obtain** $K1$ **where** $K1: \forall k \geq K1. p\text{-depth } p (X k) \leq p\text{-depth } p x$
using $p\text{-limseq-eventually-bdd-depth eventually-sequentially}$ **by** *fastforce*
from *that* **obtain** $K2$ **where** $K2: \forall k \geq K2. \neg p\text{-equal } p (X k) 0$
using $p\text{-limseq-eventually-nequiv-0 eventually-sequentially}$ **by** *force*
from *that*(2) **obtain** $K3$
where $K3: p\text{-limseq-condition } p X x (|n| + 2 * p\text{-depth } p x) K3$
by *fast*
define K **where** $K \equiv \text{Max } \{K1, K2, K3\}$
have $p\text{-limseq-condition } p (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (X n)) (\text{inverse } x) n K$
proof
fix k **assume** $k: k \geq K$ **and** $X\text{-}k: \neg p\text{-equal } p (\text{inverse } (X k)) (\text{inverse } x)$
from $k(1)$ $K\text{-def } K2$ **have** $p\text{-equal } p (\text{inverse } (X k) * X k) 1$ **using** $\text{left-inverse-equiv}$
by *simp*
moreover from *that*(1) **have** $p\text{-equal } p (x * \text{inverse } x) 1$ **using** $\text{right-inverse-equiv}$
by *simp*
ultimately have $p\text{-equal } p (\text{inverse } (X k) * (x - X k) * \text{inverse } x) (\text{inverse } (X k) - \text{inverse } x)$
using $\text{minus mult-left[of } p x * \text{inverse } x 1 \text{ inverse } (X k)]$
 $\text{mult-right[of } p \text{ inverse } (X k) * X k 1 \text{ inverse } x]$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with $X\text{-}k$ **have**
 $p\text{-depth } p (\text{inverse } (X k) - \text{inverse } x) =$
 $p\text{-depth } p (\text{inverse } (X k)) + p\text{-depth } p (X k - x) + p\text{-depth } p (\text{inverse } x)$
using $\text{depth-equiv trans-right conv-0 depth-mult3-additive depth-diff}$ **by** *metis*
also from $k X\text{-}k K\text{-def } K1 K2 K3$ **have** $\dots > n$
using $\text{inverse-depth inverse-equiv-iff-equiv } p\text{-limseq-condition}D$
by (*fastforce simp add: algebra-simps*)
finally show $p\text{-depth } p (\text{inverse } (X k) - \text{inverse } x) > n$ **by** *force*
qed
thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (X n)) (\text{inverse } x) n K$ **by** *blast*
qed

lemma $p\text{-limseq-divide}$:

$p\text{-limseq } p (\lambda n. X n / Y n) (x / y)$
if $\neg p\text{-equal } p y 0$ **and** $p\text{-limseq } p X x$ **and** $p\text{-limseq } p Y y$
proof—
have $(\lambda n. X n / Y n) = X * (\lambda n. \text{inverse } (Y n))$ **using** divide-inverse **by** *force*
with *that* **show** *?thesis* **using** $p\text{-limseq-mult } p\text{-limseq-inverse divide-inverse}$ **by**
simp
qed

end

context $\text{global-}p\text{-equality-depth}$
begin

lemma *p-limseq-p-restrict-iff*:
 $p\text{-limseq } p \ (\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ P) \ x \longleftrightarrow p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x \text{ if } P \ p$
using *that sym p-restrict-equiv p-limseq-p-cong*[of 0 p $\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ P \ X \ x$
 x]
 $p\text{-limseq-p-cong}$ [of 0 p $X \ \lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ P \ x \ x$]
by *auto*

lemma *p-limseq-p-restricted*: $p\text{-limseq } p \ (\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ P) \ 0 \text{ if } \neg P \ p$
using *that p-restrict-equiv0 p-limseq-p-cong* **by** *blast*

end

Base of open sets at local places

context *global-p-equal-depth*
begin

abbreviation *p-open-nbhd* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$
where $p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x \equiv x + o \ p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$

abbreviation *local-p-open-nbhds* $p \equiv \{ p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x \mid n \ x. \text{ True} \}$
abbreviation *p-open-nbhds* $\equiv (\bigcup p. \text{local-p-open-nbhds } p)$

lemma *p-open-nbhd*: $x \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
unfolding *elt-set-plus-def* **using** *p-depth-set-0* **by** *force*

lemma *local-p-open-nbhd-is-open*: $\text{generate-topology } (\text{local-p-open-nbhds } p) \ (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x)$
using *generate-topology.intros(4)*[of - *local-p-open-nbhds* p] **by** *blast*

lemma *p-open-nbhd-is-open*: $\text{generate-topology } p\text{-open-nbhds } (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x)$
using *generate-topology.intros(4)*[of - *p-open-nbhds*] **by** *blast*

lemma *local-p-open-nbhds-are-coarser*:
 $\text{generate-topology } (\text{local-p-open-nbhds } p) \ S \Longrightarrow \text{generate-topology } p\text{-open-nbhds } S$
proof (
induct S *rule: generate-topology.induct, rule generate-topology.UNIV,*
use generate-topology.Int in blast, use generate-topology.UN in blast
)
case (*Basis* S)
hence $S \in p\text{-open-nbhds}$ **by** *blast*
thus ?*case* **using** *generate-topology.Basis* **by** *meson*
qed

lemma *p-open-nbhd-diff-depth*:
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (y - x) \geq n \text{ if } \neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ x \text{ and } y \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
proof –
from *that(2)* **have** $y - x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
unfolding *elt-set-plus-def* **by** *fastforce*

with *that(1)* **show** *?thesis* **using** *conv-0 p-depth-setD* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle*:

p-open-nbhd p n x = {y. $\neg$ p-equal p y x $\longrightarrow$ p-depth p (y - x) $\geq$ n}

proof *safe*

fix *y* **assume** *y $\notin$ p-open-nbhd p n x p-equal p y x*
thus *False* **using** *conv-0 p-depth-set-equiv0* **unfolding** *elt-set-plus-def* **by** *force*
next
fix *y* **assume** *n $\leq$ p-depth p (y - x)*
thus *y $\in$ p-open-nbhd p n x*
unfolding *elt-set-plus-def* **using** *p-depth-setI* **by** *force*
qed (*simp add: p-open-nbhd-diff-depth*)

lemma *p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre*:

p-open-nbhd p n y = p-open-nbhd p n x **if** *y $\in$ p-open-nbhd p n x*

proof –

have ***:

$\bigwedge x y. y \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x \implies$
 $p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ y \subseteq p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$

proof *clarify*

fix *x y z* **assume** *yx: y $\in$ p-open-nbhd p n x* **and** *zy: z $\in$ p-open-nbhd p n y*
have $\neg$ *p-equal p z x $\longrightarrow$ p-depth p (z - x) $\geq$ n*

proof

assume *zx: $\neg$ p-equal p z x*

have *zyx: z - x = (z - y) + (y - x)* **by** *auto*

consider

p-equal p z y | p-equal p y x | (neq) $\neg$ p-equal p z y $\neg$ p-equal p y x
by *fast*

thus *p-depth p (z - x) $\geq$ n*

proof (

cases,

metis zyx yx zx yx trans conv-0 depth-add-equiv0-left p-open-nbhd-diff-depth,

metis zyx zy zx trans conv-0 depth-add-equiv0-right p-open-nbhd-diff-depth

)

case *neq*

with *yx zy* **have** *p-depth p (z - y) $\geq$ n* **and** *p-depth p (y - x) $\geq$ n*

using *p-open-nbhd-diff-depth* **by** *simp-all*

hence *min (p-depth p (z - y)) (p-depth p (y - x)) $\geq$ n* **by** *presburger*

moreover from *neq zyx zx*

have *p-depth p (z - x) $\geq$ min (p-depth p (z - y)) (p-depth p (y - x))*

by (*metis conv-0 depth-nonarch*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *linarith*

qed

qed

thus *z $\in$ p-open-nbhd p n x* **using** *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle* **by** *auto*

qed

moreover from *that* **have** *x $\in$ p-open-nbhd p n y*

using *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle sym depth-diff* by force
ultimately show *?thesis* using that by auto
qed

lemma *p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre'*:
 $x \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ y \longleftrightarrow y \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
using *p-open-nbhd p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre* by blast

lemma *p-open-nbhd-p-restrict*:
 $p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P) = p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$ if $P \ p$
proof (*intro set-eqI*)
fix *y* from that show
 $y \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P) \longleftrightarrow$
 $y \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
using *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle*[of *p-restrict x P p n*]
p-open-nbhd-eq-circle[of *x p n*] *p-restrict-equiv*[of *P p x*]
depth-diff-equiv[of *p y y p-restrict x P x*]
trans[of *p y p-restrict x P x*] *trans-left*[of *p y x p-restrict x P*]
by force
qed

lemma *p-restrict-p-open-nbhd-mem-iff*:
 $y \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x \longleftrightarrow p\text{-restrict } y \ P \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$ if $P \ p$
using that *p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre'* *p-open-nbhd-p-restrict* by auto

lemma *p-open-nbhd-p-restrict-add-mixed-drop-right*:
 $p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q) = p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
if $P \ p$ and $\neg Q \ p$
proof (*intro set-eqI*)
fix *z*
from that have *: $p\text{-equal } p \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q) \ x$
using *p-restrict-add-mixed-equiv-drop-right* by simp
hence
 $z \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q) \longleftrightarrow$
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ z \ x \longrightarrow$
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (z - (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q)) \geq n$
using *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle trans trans-left* by blast
moreover have $p\text{-depth } p \ (z - (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q)) = p\text{-depth } p \ (z$
 $- x)$
using * *depth-diff-equiv* by auto
ultimately show
 $z \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q) \longleftrightarrow$
 $z \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
using *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle* by auto
qed

lemma *p-open-nbhd-p-restrict-add-mixed-drop-left*:
 $p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (p\text{-restrict } x \ P + p\text{-restrict } y \ Q) = p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ y$
if $\neg P \ p$ and $Q \ p$

using that *p-open-nbhd-p-restrict-add-mixed-drop-right*[of *Q p P y x*] **by** (*simp add: add.commute*)

lemma *p-open-nbhd-antimono*:

p-open-nbhd p n x $\subseteq$ *p-open-nbhd p m x* **if** $m \leq n$

using that *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle* **by** *auto*

lemma *p-open-nbhds-open-subopen*:

generate-topology (local-p-open-nbhds p) A =

$(\forall a \in A. \exists n. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ a \subseteq A)$

proof

show

generate-topology (local-p-open-nbhds p) A $\implies$

$\forall a \in A. \exists n. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ a \subseteq A$

proof (*induct A rule: generate-topology.induct*)

case (*Int A B*) **show** ?*case*

proof

fix *x* **assume** *x*: $x \in A \cap B$

from *x Int(2)* **obtain** *n-A* **where** *p-open-nbhd p n-A x* $\subseteq A$ **by** *blast*

moreover from *x Int(4)* **obtain** *n-B* **where** *p-open-nbhd p n-B x* $\subseteq B$ **by**

blast

moreover define *n* **where** $n = \max \ n\text{-}A \ n\text{-}B$

ultimately have *p-open-nbhd p n x* $\subseteq A \cap B$

using *p-open-nbhd-antimono*[of *n-A n x p*] *p-open-nbhd-antimono*[of *n-B n x p*] **by** *auto*

thus $\exists n. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x \subseteq A \cap B$ **by** *blast*

qed

qed (*simp, fast, use p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre in blast*)

next

assume *: $\forall a \in A. \exists n. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ a \subseteq A$

define *f* **where** $f \equiv \lambda a. (\text{SOME } n. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ a \subseteq A)$

have $A = (\bigcup a \in A. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (f \ a) \ a)$

proof *safe*

fix *a* **show** $a \in A \implies a \in (\bigcup a \in A. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (f \ a) \ a)$

using *p-open-nbhd* **by** *blast*

next

fix *x a* **assume** *a*: $a \in A$ **and** *x*: $x \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (f \ a) \ a$

from *a ** **have** *ex-n*: $\exists n. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ a \subseteq A$ **by** *fastforce*

from *x f-def* **show** $x \in A$ **using** *someI-ex[OF ex-n]* **by** *blast*

qed

moreover have $\forall a \in A. \text{generate-topology } (local\text{-}p\text{-open-nbhds } p) \ (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (f \ a) \ a)$

using *generate-topology.Basis*[of - *local-p-open-nbhds p*] **by** *blast*

ultimately show *generate-topology (local-p-open-nbhds p) A*

using *generate-topology.UN*[of $(\lambda a. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (f \ a) \ a)$ ‘*A local-p-open-nbhds p*’]

by *fastforce*

qed

lemma *p-restrict-p-open-set-mem-iff*:
 $a \in A \longleftrightarrow p\text{-restrict } a \ P \in A$
if *generate-topology (local-p-open-nbhds p) A and P p*
using *that p-open-nbhds-open-subopen p-open-nbhd p-restrict-p-open-nbhd-mem-iff*
by *fast*

lemma *hausdorff*:
 $\exists p \ n. (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x) \cap (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ y) = \{\}$ **if** $x \neq y$
proof–
from *that* **obtain** $p :: 'a$ **where** $p: \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y$ **using** *global-imp-eq* **by** *blast*
define n **where** $n \equiv p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) + 1$
have $(p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x) \cap (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ y) = \{\}$
unfolding *elt-set-plus-def*
proof (*intro equalsOI, clarify*)
fix $a \ b$
assume $a : a \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
and $b : b \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$
and $ab: x + a = y + b$
from ab **have** $x - y = b - a$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with $p \ a \ b$ **have** $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) \geq n$
using *p-depth-set-minus conv-0 p-depth-setD* **by** *metis*
with $n\text{-def}$ **show** *False* **by** *linarith*
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

sublocale *t2-p-open-nbhds: t2-space generate-topology p-open-nbhds*
proof (*intro class.t2-space.intro, rule topological-space-generate-topology, unfold-locales*)
fix $x \ y :: 'b$ **assume** $x \neq y$
from *this* **obtain** p **and** n **where** $pn: (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x) \cap (p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ y) = \{\}$
using *hausdorff* **by** *presburger*
thus
 $\exists V \ V'. \text{generate-topology } p\text{-open-nbhds } V \wedge \text{generate-topology } p\text{-open-nbhds } V'$
 $\wedge$
 $x \in V \wedge y \in V' \wedge V \cap V' = \{\}$
using *p-open-nbhd-is-open p-open-nbhd* **by** *meson*
qed

abbreviation *p-open-nbhds-tendsto* $\equiv t2\text{-p-open-nbhds.tendsto}$
abbreviation *p-open-nbhds-convergent* $\equiv t2\text{-p-open-nbhds.convergent}$
abbreviation *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ* $\equiv t2\text{-p-open-nbhds.LIMSEQ}$

lemma *locally-limD*: $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K$ **if** *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ X x*
proof–
from *that* **have** $\exists K. \forall k \geq K. X \ k \in p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (n + 1) \ x$
using *p-open-nbhd-is-open p-open-nbhd*
unfolding *t2-p-open-nbhds.tendsto-def eventually-sequentially*

by *presburger*
 thus $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ n \ K$ using *p-open-nbhd-eq-circle* by *force*
 qed

lemma *globally-limseq-imp-locally-limseq*:
p-limseq $p \ X \ x$ if *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ* $X \ x$
 using *that locally-limD* by *blast*

lemma *globally-limseq-iff-locally-limseq*: *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ* $X \ x = (\forall p. p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x)$
proof (*standard, standard, use globally-limseq-imp-locally-limseq in fast*)
 assume $X: \forall p. p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x$
 show *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ* $X \ x$
 unfolding *t2-p-open-nbhds.tendsto-def eventually-sequentially*
proof *clarify*
 fix $S :: 'b \text{ set}$
 have
 generate-topology p-open-nbhds $S \implies x \in S \implies$
 $(\forall p. p\text{-limseq } p \ X \ x) \implies \exists K. \forall k \geq K. X \ k \in S$
proof (*induct S rule: generate-topology.induct*)
 case (*Int A B*)
 from *Int(2,4-6)* obtain Ka and Kb
 where $\forall k \geq Ka. X \ k \in A$
 and $\forall k \geq Kb. X \ k \in B$
 by *blast*
 from *this* have $\forall k \geq \max Ka \ Kb. X \ k \in A \cap B$ by *fastforce*
 thus ?*case* by *blast*
 next
 case (*Basis S*)
 from *Basis(1,2)* obtain $p \ n$ where $S = p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x$
 using *p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre* by *blast*
 moreover from *Basis(3)* have $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ (n - 1) \ K$ by
blast
 ultimately show ?*case* using *p-limseq-conditionD p-open-nbhd-eq-circle* by
fastforce
 qed (*simp, blast*)
 with X show
 generate-topology p-open-nbhds $S \implies$
 $x \in S \implies \exists K. \forall k \geq K. X \ k \in S$
 by *fast*
 qed
 qed

lemma *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ-eventually-p-constant*:
p-equal $p \ x \ c$
 if *p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ* $X \ x$ and $\forall_F k$ in *sequentially*. *p-equal* $p \ (X \ k) \ c$
proof –
 have $\neg (\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ c)$
proof

```

assume contra:  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ c$ 
define d where  $d \equiv \max 1 \ (p\text{-depth } p \ (x - c))$ 
from that(1) obtain K1 where  $K1: p\text{-limseq-condition } p \ X \ x \ d \ K1$ 
using locally-limD by blast
from that(2) obtain K2 where  $K2: \forall k \geq K2. p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ k) \ c$ 
using eventually-sequentially by auto
define K where  $K \equiv \max K1 \ K2$ 
show False
proof (cases  $p\text{-equal } p \ (X \ K) \ x$ )
  case True with contra K2 K-def show False using trans-right[of  $p \ X \ K$ ] by
simp
  next
    case False
    with K1 K-def have  $p\text{-depth } p \ (X \ K - x) > d$  using p-limseq-conditionD
by simp
    with d-def K2 K-def show False using depth-diff-equiv[of  $p \ X \ K \ c \ x \ x$ ]
depth-diff by simp
  qed
qed
thus ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ-p-restrict:
   $p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$  if  $p\text{-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ } (\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ P) \ x$  and  $\neg P \ p$ 
using that globally-limseq-iff-locally-limseq sym p-restrict-equiv0 p-limseq-0-iff
  p-limseq-p-cong[of  $0 \ p \ 0 \ \lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ P \ x \ x$ ]
by auto

lemma global-depth-set-p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ-closed:
   $x \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
if  $p\text{-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ } X \ x$ 
and  $\forall_F k$  k in sequentially.  $X \ k \in \text{global-depth-set } n$ 
proof (intro global-depth-setI')
  fix p
  from that(2) have  $\forall_F k$  k in sequentially.  $X \ k \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
using eventually-sequentially global-depth-set by force
with that(1) show  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ n$ 
using globally-limseq-imp-locally-limseq p-depth-set-p-limseq-closed by blast
qed

end

context global-p-equal-depth-div-inv-w-inj-index-consts
begin

lemma shift-p-depth-p-open-nbhd:
   $\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ ' \ p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ m \ x = p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (m + n) \ (\text{shift-p-depth } p \ n \ x)$ 
proof safe

```

```

fix y assume y: y ∈ p-open-nbhd p m x
show shift-p-depth p n y ∈ p-open-nbhd p (m + n) (shift-p-depth p n x)
  unfolding p-open-nbhd-eq-circle
proof clarify
  assume *: ¬ p-equal p (shift-p-depth p n y) (shift-p-depth p n x)
  hence ¬ p-equal p y x using shift-p-depth-equiv-iff by force
  moreover from this y have p-depth p (y - x) + n ≥ m + n
    using p-open-nbhd-eq-circle by auto
  ultimately show p-depth p (shift-p-depth p n y - shift-p-depth p n x) ≥ m +
n
    using conv-0 shift-p-depth-at-place shift-p-depth-minus by metis
qed
next
fix y assume y: y ∈ p-open-nbhd p (m + n) (shift-p-depth p n x)
have shift-p-depth p (-n) y ∈ p-open-nbhd p m x
proof (cases n = 0, use y in auto)
  case n: False show ?thesis
  proof (cases p-equal p y (shift-p-depth p n x))
    case True
    hence p-equal p (shift-p-depth p (-n) y) x
    using shift-p-depth-equiv-iff[of p p -n y] shift-shift-p-depth[of p -n n x] by
force
    thus shift-p-depth p (-n) y ∈ p-open-nbhd p m x using p-open-nbhd-eq-circle
by simp
  next
  case False
  moreover from this y have p-depth p (y - shift-p-depth p n x) + (-n) ≥ m
    using p-open-nbhd-diff-depth by fastforce
  moreover have shift-p-depth p (-n) (shift-p-depth p n x) = x
    using shift-shift-p-depth by simp
  ultimately have p-depth p (shift-p-depth p (-n) y - x) ≥ m
    using n conv-0 shift-p-depth-at-place shift-p-depth-minus by metis
  with False show shift-p-depth p (-n) y ∈ p-open-nbhd p m x
    using p-open-nbhd-eq-circle shift-p-depth-equiv-iff[of p p -n y shift-p-depth
p n x]
    shift-shift-p-depth
  by blast
qed
qed
moreover have y = shift-p-depth p n (shift-p-depth p (-n) y)
  using shift-shift-p-depth by auto
ultimately show y ∈ shift-p-depth p n ‘ p-open-nbhd p m x by blast
qed

lemma shift-p-depth-p-open-set:
  generate-topology (local-p-open-nbhds p) (shift-p-depth p n ‘ A)
  if generate-topology (local-p-open-nbhds p) A
proof (rule iffD2, rule p-open-nbhds-open-subopen, clarify)
  fix a assume a ∈ A

```

with that obtain m **where** $p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ m \ a \subseteq A$
using $p\text{-open-nbhd-open-subopen}$ **by** fastforce
hence $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \ n \ ' \ p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ m \ a \subseteq \text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \ n \ ' \ A$ **by** fast
moreover have
 $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \ n \ ' \ p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ m \ a = p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ (m + n) \ (\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \ n \ a)$
using $\text{shift-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-open-nbhd}$ **by** blast
ultimately
show $\exists m. p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ m \ (\text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \ n \ a) \subseteq \text{shift-}p\text{-depth } p \ n \ ' \ A$
by fast
qed

end

locale $p\text{-complete-global-}p\text{-equal-depth} = \text{global-}p\text{-equal-depth} +$
assumes complete :
 $p\text{-cauchy } p \ X \implies p\text{-open-nbhd-convergent } (\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ ((=) \ p))$
begin

lemma $p\text{-cauchy}E$:
assumes $p\text{-cauchy } p \ X$
obtains x **where** $p\text{-open-nbhd-LIMSEQ } (\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ ((=) \ p)) \ x$
using $\text{assms complete } t2\text{-}p\text{-open-nbhd-convergent-def}$
by blast

end

Hensel's Lemma.

context $p\text{-equality-div-inv}$
begin

— A sequence to approach a root from within the ring of integers.

primrec $\text{hensel-seq} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b$
where $\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ 0 = x \mid$
 $\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ (\text{Suc } n) = ($
 $\text{if } p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)) \ 0 \text{ then } \text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n$
 else
 $\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n - (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)) / (\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n))$
 $)$

lemma $\text{constant-hensel-seq-case}$:
 $k \geq n \implies \text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ k = \text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n$
if $p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)) \ 0$
proof $(\text{induct } k)$
case $(\text{Suc } k)$ **thus** $?case$ **by** $(\text{cases } n = \text{Suc } k, \text{ simp, use that in force})$
qed simp

end

context *p-equality-depth-div-inv*
begin

— Context for inductive steps leading to Hensel's Lemma.

context
fixes $p :: 'a$ **and** $f :: 'b$ *poly* **and** $x :: 'b$ **and** $n :: nat$
assumes $f\text{-deg} : \text{degree } f > 0$
and $f\text{-depth} : \text{set } (\text{coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$
and $d\text{-hensel} : \text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n \in p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$
and $f : \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)) \ 0$
and $\text{deriv-}f : \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)) \ 0$
and $df :$
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)) >$
 $2 * p\text{-depth } p \ (\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n))$
begin

lemma *hensel-seq-step-1*:

$p\text{-depth } p \ (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ (\text{Suc } n))) >$
 $p\text{-depth } p \ (\text{poly } f \ ((\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n)))$
if $\text{next-}f : \neg p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{poly } f \ (\text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ (\text{Suc } n))) \ 0$
proof (*cases f*)
case ($p\text{Cons } c \ q$)
define $a \ a'$ **where** $a \equiv \text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ n$ **and** $a' \equiv \text{hensel-seq } p \ f \ x \ (\text{Suc } n)$
define b **where** $b \equiv - ((\text{poly } f \ a) / (\text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ a))$
define $c\text{-add-poly} :: nat \Rightarrow 'b$ *poly*
where $c\text{-add-poly} \equiv \text{coeff } (\text{additive-poly-poly } f)$
define $\text{sum-fun } \text{Suc-sum-fun} :: nat \Rightarrow 'b$
where $\text{sum-fun} \equiv \lambda i. \text{poly } (c\text{-add-poly } i) \ a * b \wedge i$
and $\text{Suc-sum-fun} \equiv \lambda i. \text{poly } (c\text{-add-poly } (\text{Suc } i)) \ a * b \wedge (\text{Suc } i)$
define $S :: 'b$ **where** $S \equiv \text{sum } \text{Suc-sum-fun } \{1..degree \ q\}$
moreover from $\text{sum-fun-def } \text{Suc-sum-fun-def}$ **have** $\text{Suc-sum-fun} : \text{Suc-sum-fun}$
 $= \text{sum-fun} \circ \text{Suc}$
by *auto*
moreover have $\{0..degree \ q\} = \{..degree \ q\}$ **by** *auto*
moreover from $f\text{-deg } p\text{Cons}$ **have** $degree \ f = \text{Suc } (degree \ q)$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\text{poly } f \ a' = \text{poly } f \ a + \text{poly } (\text{polyderiv } f) \ a * b + S$
using $f \ a\text{-def } a'\text{-def } b\text{-def } c\text{-add-poly-def } \text{sum-fun-def } \text{additive-poly-poly-decomp}[of \ f \ a \ b]$
 $\text{sum-up-index-split}[of \ \text{sum-fun } 0] \ \text{sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift}[of \ \text{sum-fun } 0]$
 $\text{sum-up-index-split}[of \ \text{sum-fun} \circ \text{Suc } 0] \ \text{additive-poly-poly-coeff0}[of \ f]$
 $\text{additive-poly-poly-coeff1}[of \ f]$
by (*simp add: ac-simps*)
with $\text{deriv-}f \ a\text{-def } b\text{-def}$ **have** $\text{equiv-sum} : p\text{-equal } p \ (\text{poly } f \ a') \ S$
using $\text{minus-divide-left } \text{times-divide-eq-right } \text{mult-divide-cancel-left } \text{add-left}$
 $\text{add.right-inverse } \text{add-equiv0-left}$
by *metis*
with $\text{next-}f \ a'\text{-def}$ **have** $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ S \ 0$ **using** *trans* **by** *fast*

from *this f-depth d-hensel a-def c-add-poly-def Suc-sum-fun-def S-def* **obtain** *j*
where *j*:
j $\in \{1..degree\ q\}$ *p-depth* *p S* $\geq int\ (Suc\ j) * p\text{-depth}\ p\ b$
using *sum-poly-additive-poly-poly-depth-bound*[*of f p*] **by** *force*
from *f-depth f deriv-f d-hensel df a-def b-def* **have** *p-depth* *p b* ≥ 0
using *p-depth-poly-deriv-quotient depth-uminus*[*of p b*] **by** *fastforce*
moreover from *j(1)* **have** $2 \leq int\ (Suc\ j)$ **by** *force*
ultimately have $int\ (Suc\ j) * p\text{-depth}\ p\ b \geq 2 * p\text{-depth}\ p\ b$ **using** *mult-right-mono*
by *blast*
moreover from *f deriv-f a-def b-def*
have *p-depth* *p b* $= p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ f\ a) - p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a)$
using *divide-equiv-0-iff depth-uminus divide-depth* **by** *metis*
ultimately show *p-depth* *p (poly f a')* $> p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ f\ a)$
using *j(2) df a-def equiv-sum depth-equiv* **by** *force*
qed

lemma *hensel-seq-step-2*:

$\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ (hensel\text{-seq}\ p\ f\ x\ (Suc\ n)))\ 0$
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ (hensel\text{-seq}\ p\ f\ x\ (Suc\ n))) =$
 $p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ (hensel\text{-seq}\ p\ f\ x\ n))$

proof–

define *a a'* **where** *a* $\equiv hensel\text{-seq}\ p\ f\ x\ n$ **and** *a'* $\equiv hensel\text{-seq}\ p\ f\ x\ (Suc\ n)$
define *b* **where** *b* $\equiv -\ ((poly\ f\ a) / (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a))$
from *f deriv-f a-def b-def*
have *db*: $p\text{-depth}\ p\ b = p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ f\ a) - p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a)$
using *divide-equiv-0-iff depth-uminus divide-depth* **by** *metis*

have

$p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ (a')) = p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a) \wedge$
 $\neg p\text{-equal}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a')\ 0$

proof (*cases degree (polyderiv f)*)

case (*Suc m*)

define *c-add-poly* $:: nat \Rightarrow 'b\ poly$

where *c-add-poly* $\equiv coeff\ (additive\text{-poly-poly}\ (polyderiv\ f))$

define *sum-fun* $:: nat \Rightarrow 'b$

where *sum-fun* $\equiv \lambda i. poly\ (c\text{-add-poly}\ i)\ a * b \wedge i$

define *S* $:: 'b$ **where** *S* $\equiv sum\ (sum\text{-fun}\ o\ Suc)\ \{0..m\}$

from *f a-def a'-def b-def Suc c-add-poly-def sum-fun-def S-def* **have** *diff-eq-sum*:

$poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a' - poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a = S$

using *additive-poly-poly-decomp*[*of polyderiv f a b*] *sum-up-index-split*[*of sum-fun 0*]

sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift[*of sum-fun 0*]

by (*simp add: algebra-simps additive-poly-poly-coeff0*)

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases p-equal p S 0, safe*)

case *True*

from *True* **show**

$p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a') = p\text{-depth}\ p\ (poly\ (polyderiv\ f)\ a)$

```

    using diff-eq-sum conv-0 depth-equiv by metis
  from deriv-f a-def True show p-equal p (poly (polyderiv f) a') 0  $\implies$  False
    using diff-eq-sum conv-0 trans-right by blast
next
case False
from this f-depth d-hensel a-def S-def sum-fun-def c-add-poly-def obtain j
  where j: p-depth p S  $\geq$  int (Suc j) * p-depth p b
  using p-depth-set-polyderiv[of f p 0]
    sum-poly-additive-poly-poly-depth-bound[of polyderiv f p a b 0 m]
  by force
from f-depth d-hensel deriv-f a-def have p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a)  $\geq$  0
  using poly-p-depth-set-polyderiv[of 0 f p a] p-depth-setD[of p poly (polyderiv
f) a 0]
  by simp
hence
  p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a)  $\leq$ 
    int (Suc j) * (2 * p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a) - p-depth p (poly
(polyderiv f) a))
  using mult-right-mono[of 1 int (Suc j)] by auto
also from df a-def have ... < int (Suc j) * p-depth p b using db by simp
finally have *:
  p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a) <
    p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a') - p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a)
  using j diff-eq-sum by fastforce
with deriv-f a-def
  show p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a') = p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a)
  using depth-diff-cancel-imp-eq-depth-right by blast
show p-equal p (poly (polyderiv f) a') 0  $\implies$  False
  using * depth-diff-equiv0-left by fastforce
qed
qed (elim degree-eq-zeroE, simp, use deriv-f in fastforce)

thus p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) (a')) = p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a)
  and  $\neg$  p-equal p (poly (polyderiv f) a') 0
  by auto

```

qed

end

— Context for Hensel's Lemma.

```

context
  fixes p :: 'a and f :: 'b poly and x :: 'b
  assumes f-deg      : degree f > 0
  and f-depth       : set (coeffs f)  $\subseteq$  p-depth-set p 0
  and d-init        : x  $\in$  p-depth-set p 0
  and init-deriv    :
     $\neg$  p-equal p (poly f x) 0  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  p-equal p (poly (polyderiv f) x) 0
  and d-init-deriv:

```

```

     $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } x) \text{ } 0 \longrightarrow$ 
     $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } x) > 2 * p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } x)$ 
begin
lemma
  hensel-seq-adelic-int : hensel-seq p f x n  $\in$  p-depth-set p 0 (is ?A)
and hensel-seq-poly-depth :
   $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n)) } 0 \longrightarrow$ 
   $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n))} \geq p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } x) + \text{int } n$ 
  (is ?B)
and hensel-seq-deriv :
   $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n)) } 0 \longrightarrow$ 
   $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n)) } 0$ 
  (is ?C)
and hensel-seq-deriv-depth:
   $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n)) } 0 \longrightarrow$ 
   $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n))} = p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv$ 
f) x)
  (is ?D)
and hensel-seq-depth-ineq:
   $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n)) } 0 \longrightarrow$ 
   $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n))} >$ 
   $2 * p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ (hensel-seq p f x n))}$ 
  (is ?E)
proof-

have ?A  $\wedge$  ?B  $\wedge$  ?C  $\wedge$  ?D  $\wedge$  ?E
proof (induct n, use d-init init-deriv d-init-deriv in force)
  case (Suc n)
  define a a' where a  $\equiv$  hensel-seq p f x n and a'  $\equiv$  hensel-seq p f x (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases p-equal p (poly f a) 0)
    case False show ?thesis
    proof (fold a-def a'-def, safe)

      from False Suc a-def a'-def
      have prev-int : a  $\in$  p-depth-set p 0
      and prev-poly-depth : p-depth p (poly f a)  $\geq$  p-depth p (poly f x) + int n
      and prev-deriv :  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a) \text{ } 0$ 
      and prev-deriv-depth:
         $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a) = p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } x)$ 
      and prev-depth-ineq : p-depth p (poly f a)  $>$  2 * p-depth p (poly (polyderiv
f) a)

      by auto

      define b where b  $\equiv$  (poly f a) / (poly (polyderiv f) a)
      with f-depth False a-def a'-def b-def show a'  $\in$  p-depth-set p 0
      using prev-int prev-deriv prev-depth-ineq p-depth-set-minus
        p-depth-set-poly-deriv-quotient[of 0 f p]
    end
  end
end

```

```

    by force

from f-deg f-depth a-def a'-def False
  show next-deriv: p-equal p (poly (polyderiv f) a') 0  $\implies$  False
  using hensel-seq-step-2(1) prev-int prev-deriv prev-depth-ineq by blast

from f-deg f-depth a-def a'-def False show next-deriv-depth:
  p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a') = p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) x)
by (metis hensel-seq-step-2(2) prev-int prev-deriv prev-depth-ineq prev-deriv-depth)

moreover assume *:  $\neg$  p-equal p (poly f a') 0

ultimately
  show p-depth p (poly f a') > 2 * p-depth p (poly (polyderiv f) a')
  using f-deg f-depth a-def a'-def False hensel-seq-step-1 prev-int prev-deriv
    prev-depth-ineq next-deriv prev-depth-ineq prev-deriv-depth next-deriv-depth
  by force

from f-deg f-depth a-def a'-def False
  show p-depth p (poly f a')  $\geq$  p-depth p (poly f x) + int (Suc n)
  using * hensel-seq-step-1 prev-int prev-deriv prev-depth-ineq next-deriv
prev-poly-depth
  by force

qed
qed (simp add: a-def Suc)
qed

thus ?A ?B ?C ?D ?E by auto

qed

lemma hensel-seq-cauchy: p-cauchy p (hensel-seq p f x)
proof (rule iffD2, rule p-consec-cauchy, clarify)
  fix n
  show  $\exists K. p\text{-consec-cauchy-condition } p (hensel\text{-seq } p f x) n K$ 
proof (cases  $\exists N. p\text{-equal } p (poly f (hensel\text{-seq } p f x N)) 0$ )
  case True
  from this obtain N where N: p-equal p (poly f (hensel-seq p f x N)) 0 by fast
  have p-consec-cauchy-condition p (hensel-seq p f x) n N
  proof (intro p-consec-cauchy-conditionI)
    fix k
    assume k  $\geq$  N
    and  $\neg$  p-equal p (hensel-seq p f x (Suc k)) (hensel-seq p f x k)
    with N show p-depth p (hensel-seq p f x (Suc k) - hensel-seq p f x k) > n
    using constant-hensel-seq-case[of p f x N k] by auto
  qed
qed
thus ?thesis by blast
next

```

```

case False
hence *:  $\forall n. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } n)) \text{ } 0$  by fast
define d where  $d \equiv p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } x) - p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } x)$ 
define K where  $K \equiv \text{nat } (n - d + 1)$ 
have p-consec-cauchy-condition  $p \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x) \text{ } n \text{ } K$ 
proof (intro p-consec-cauchy-conditionI)
  fix k assume  $k \geq K$ 
  moreover define a a'
    where  $a \equiv \text{hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } k$  and  $a' \equiv \text{hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ (Suc } k)$ 
  moreover define b where  $b \equiv - ((\text{poly } f \text{ } a) / (\text{poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a))$ 
  moreover from this a-def
    have  $p\text{-depth } p \text{ } b = p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } a) - p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f) \text{ } a)$ 
    using * hensel-seq-deriv divide-equiv-0-iff depth-uminus divide-depth by
metis
    ultimately show  $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} a' - a \text{)} > n$ 
    using d-def K-def * hensel-seq-deriv-depth hensel-seq-poly-depth by fastforce
  qed
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

lemma p-limseq-poly-hensel-seq:  $p\text{-limseq } p \text{ (}\lambda n. \text{poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } n)\text{)} \text{ } 0$ 
proof
  fix n
  define K where  $K \equiv \text{nat } (n - p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ } x) + 1)$ 
  have p-limseq-condition  $p \text{ (}\lambda n. \text{poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } n)\text{)} \text{ } 0 \text{ } n \text{ } K$ 
  proof (intro p-limseq-conditionI)
    fix k assume  $k \geq K$  and  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } k)\text{)} \text{ } 0$ 
    with K-def show  $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } k) - 0) > n$ 
    using hensel-seq-poly-depth by fastforce
  qed
  thus  $\exists K. p\text{-limseq-condition } p \text{ (}\lambda n. \text{poly } f \text{ (hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x \text{ } n)\text{)} \text{ } 0 \text{ } n \text{ } K$  by fast
qed

end

end

locale p-complete-global-p-equal-depth-div-inv =
  global-p-equal-depth-div-inv + p-complete-global-p-equal-depth
begin

lemma hensel:
  fixes  $p :: 'a$  and  $f :: 'b \text{ poly}$  and  $x :: 'b$ 
  assumes degree  $f > 0$ 
  and  $\text{set (coeffs } f) \subseteq p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0$ 
  and  $x \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0$ 
  and

```

$\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{) } 0 \longrightarrow \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f \text{) } x) \text{ } 0$
and
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{) } 0 \longrightarrow$
 $p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly } f \text{) } > 2 * p\text{-depth } p \text{ (poly (polyderiv } f \text{) } x)$
obtains z **where** $z \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0$ **and** $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{) } z \text{ } 0$
proof –
define X **where** $X \equiv \text{hensel-seq } p \text{ } f \text{ } x$
define $\text{res-}X$ **where** $\text{res-}X \equiv \lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \text{ } n) \text{ } ((=) \text{ } p)$
from $\text{assms } X\text{-def } \text{res-}X\text{-def}$ **obtain** z **where** $p\text{-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ } \text{res-}X \text{ } z$
using $\text{hensel-seq-cauchy } p\text{-cauchyE}$ **by** blast
hence $p\text{-limseq } p \text{ } \text{res-}X \text{ } z$ **using** $\text{globally-limseq-iff-locally-limseq}$ **by** blast
with $\text{res-}X\text{-def}$ **have** $X\text{-to-}z$: $p\text{-limseq } p \text{ } X \text{ } z$ **using** $p\text{-limseq-}p\text{-restrict-iff}$ **by** blast
with $\text{assms } X\text{-def}$ **have** $p\text{-equal } p \text{ (poly } f \text{) } z \text{ } 0$
using $\text{poly-continuous-}p\text{-open-nbhds } p\text{-limseq-poly-hensel-seq } p\text{-limseq-unique}$ **by**
 metis
moreover from $\text{assms } X\text{-def}$ **have** $z \in p\text{-depth-set } p \text{ } 0$
using $X\text{-to-}z$ $\text{hensel-seq-adelic-int } p\text{-depth-set-}p\text{-limseq-closed}$ **by** fastforce
ultimately show thesis **using** that **by** blast
qed
end

3.7.2 Globally

We use bounded depth to create a global metric.

context $p\text{-equality-depth}$
begin

definition $\text{bdd-global-depth} :: 'b \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{bdd-global-depth } x =$
 $(\text{if globally-}p\text{-equal } x \text{ } 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Inf } \{ \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x + 1) \mid p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \})$
— The plus-one is to distinguish depth-0 from negative depth.

lemma $\text{bdd-global-depth-0[simp]}$: $\text{globally-}p\text{-equal } x \text{ } 0 \implies \text{bdd-global-depth } x = 0$
unfolding $\text{bdd-global-depth-def}$ **by** simp

lemma bdd-global-depthD :
 $\text{bdd-global-depth } x = \text{Inf } \{ \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x + 1) \mid p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \}$
if $\neg \text{globally-}p\text{-equal } x \text{ } 0$
using that **unfolding** $\text{bdd-global-depth-def}$ **by** argo

lemma $\text{bdd-global-depthD-as-image}$:
 $\text{bdd-global-depth } x = (\text{INF } p \in \{ p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \text{ } x \text{ } 0 \}. \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \text{ } x + 1))$
if $\neg \text{globally-}p\text{-equal } x \text{ } 0$
using $\text{that image-Collect}$ **unfolding** $\text{bdd-global-depth-def}$ **by** metis

lemma $\text{bdd-global-depth-cong}$:

```

bdd-global-depth x = bdd-global-depth y if globally-p-equal x y
proof (cases globally-p-equal x 0)
  case True with that show ?thesis using globally-p-equal-trans-right[of x y 0] by
fastforce
next
  case False
  moreover from that have  $\{p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0\} = \{p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ y \ 0\}$ 
    using trans[of - x y 0] trans-right[of - x y 0] by auto
  moreover from that
    have  $(\lambda p. \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \ x \ + \ 1)) = (\lambda p. \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \ y \ + \ 1))$ 
      using depth-equiv[of - x y]
      by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis using that globally-p-equal-trans bdd-global-depthD-as-image
by metis
qed

```

```

lemma bdd-global-depth-le:
  bdd-global-depth x ≤ nat (p-depth p x + 1) if ¬ p-equal p x 0
  using that bdd-global-depthD-as-image cINF-lower[of λp. nat (p-depth p x + 1)]
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma bdd-global-depth-greatest:
  bdd-global-depth x ≥ B
  if ¬ p-equal p x 0
  and  $\forall q. \neg p\text{-equal } q \ x \ 0 \longrightarrow \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } q \ x \ + \ 1) \geq B$ 
  using that bdd-global-depthD-as-image
    cINF-greatest[of
       $\{p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0\} \ B \ \lambda p. \text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \ x \ + \ 1)$ 
    ]
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma bdd-global-depth-witness:
  assumes ¬ globally-p-equal x 0
  obtains p where ¬ p-equal p x 0 and bdd-global-depth x = nat (p-depth p x + 1)
proof–
  define D where  $D \equiv \{\text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \ x \ + \ 1) \mid p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0\}$ 
  from assms obtain q where ¬ p-equal q x 0 by blast
  with D-def have nat (p-depth q x + 1) ∈ D by force
  with assms D-def obtain p
    where ¬ p-equal p x 0
    and bdd-global-depth x = nat (p-depth p x + 1)
    using wellorder-Infl[of - D] bdd-global-depthD
    by auto
  with that show thesis by meson
qed

```

```

lemma bdd-global-depth-eq-0:
  bdd-global-depth x = 0 if p-depth p x < 0

```

```

using that depth-equiv-0 bdd-global-depth-le[of p x] by fastforce

lemma bdd-global-depth-eq-0-iff:
  bdd-global-depth x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists p. p\text{-depth } p \ x < 0) \vee (\text{globally-}p\text{-equal } x \ 0)$ 
  (is ?L = ?R)
proof
  assume L: ?L show ?R
  proof clarify
    assume  $\neg \text{globally-}p\text{-equal } x \ 0$ 
    from this obtain p where  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0$  and bdd-global-depth x = nat
    (p-depth p x + 1)
    using bdd-global-depth-witness[of x] by auto
    with L have p-depth p x < 0 by force
    thus  $\exists p. p\text{-depth } p \ x < 0$  by blast
  qed
next
  assume ?R thus ?L by (cases globally-p-equal x 0, use bdd-global-depth-eq-0 in
auto)
qed

lemma bdd-global-depth-diff: bdd-global-depth (x - y) = bdd-global-depth (y - x)
  using depth-diff conv-0 sym-iff[of - x y] unfolding bdd-global-depth-def by simp

lemma bdd-global-depth-uminus: bdd-global-depth (- x) = bdd-global-depth x
  using depth-uminus uminus-iff[of - x 0] unfolding bdd-global-depth-def by auto

lemma bdd-global-depth-nonarch:
  bdd-global-depth (x + y)  $\geq$  min (bdd-global-depth x) (bdd-global-depth y)
  if  $\neg \text{globally-}p\text{-equal } (x + y) \ 0$ 
proof -
  consider globally-p-equal x 0 | globally-p-equal y 0 |
    (n0)  $\neg$  globally-p-equal x 0  $\neg$  globally-p-equal y 0
  by blast
  thus ?thesis
proof cases
  case n0
  define N :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a set where  $N \equiv \lambda x. \{p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ 0\}$ 
  define dp1 where  $dp1 \equiv \lambda x \ p. p\text{-depth } p \ x + 1$ 
  define trunc-dp1 where  $\text{trunc-dp1} \equiv \lambda x \ p. \text{nat } (dp1 \ x \ p)$ 
  define inf-trunc-dp1 :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  nat
    where  $\text{inf-trunc-dp1} \equiv \lambda x. (\text{INF } p \in N \ x. \text{trunc-dp1 } x \ p)$ 
  from inf-trunc-dp1-def have inf-trunc-dp1:
     $\bigwedge p \ x. p \in N \ x \implies \text{inf-trunc-dp1 } x \leq \text{trunc-dp1 } x \ p$ 
  using cINF-lower by fast
  define choose-dpth :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  int where
    choose-dpth  $\equiv$   $\lambda p.$ 
    if p-equal p x 0 then dp1 y p
    else if p-equal p y 0 then dp1 x p

```

```

      else min (dp1 x p) (dp1 y p)
from that n0 N-def
  have nempty:  $N x \neq \{\}$   $N y \neq \{\}$   $N (x + y) \neq \{\}$ 
  using globally-p-equalI
  by (blast, blast, blast)
have
  Inf ((nat  $\circ$  choose-dpth) ' ( $N x \cup N y$ )) =
    min (inf-trunc-dp1 x) (inf-trunc-dp1 y)
proof (intro cInf-eq-non-empty)
  fix n assume n  $\in$  (nat  $\circ$  choose-dpth) ' ( $N x \cup N y$ )
  from this obtain p where  $p \in N x \cup N y$   $n = \text{nat } (\text{choose-dpth } p)$  by auto
  thus min (inf-trunc-dp1 x) (inf-trunc-dp1 y)  $\leq n$ 
  using N-def trunc-dp1-def choose-dpth-def inf-trunc-dp1[of p x] inf-trunc-dp1[of
p y]
    by auto
next
  fix n
  assume *:
     $\bigwedge m. m \in (\text{nat} \circ \text{choose-dpth}) ' (N x \cup N y) \implies n \leq m$ 
  have  $n \leq \text{inf-trunc-dp1 } x$ 
  unfolding inf-trunc-dp1-def
  proof (intro cInf-greatest)
    fix m assume  $m \in \text{trunc-dp1 } x ' N x$ 
    from this obtain p where  $p \in N x$   $m = \text{trunc-dp1 } x p$  by blast
    with N-def trunc-dp1-def choose-dpth-def * show  $n \leq m$ 
    by (cases  $p \in N y$ , fastforce, fastforce)
  qed (simp add: nempty(1))
  moreover have  $n \leq \text{inf-trunc-dp1 } y$ 
  unfolding inf-trunc-dp1-def
  proof (intro cInf-greatest)
    fix m assume  $m \in \text{trunc-dp1 } y ' N y$ 
    from this obtain p where  $p \in N y$   $m = \text{trunc-dp1 } y p$  by blast
    with N-def trunc-dp1-def choose-dpth-def * show  $n \leq m$ 
    by (cases  $p \in N x$ , fastforce, fastforce)
  qed (simp add: nempty(2))
  ultimately
    show  $n \leq \min (\text{inf-trunc-dp1 } x) (\text{inf-trunc-dp1 } y)$ 
    by auto
  qed (simp add: nempty(1))
  moreover from n0(1) have  $\text{inf-trunc-dp1 } x = \text{bdd-global-depth } x$ 
  using bdd-global-depthD-as-image
  unfolding N-def inf-trunc-dp1-def trunc-dp1-def dp1-def
  by auto
  moreover from n0(2) have  $\text{inf-trunc-dp1 } y = \text{bdd-global-depth } y$ 
  using bdd-global-depthD-as-image
  unfolding N-def inf-trunc-dp1-def trunc-dp1-def dp1-def
  by auto
  ultimately have

```

```

min (bdd-global-depth x) (bdd-global-depth y) =
  Inf ((nat ∘ choose-dpth) ` (N x ∪ N y))
by presburger
also have ... ≤ inf-trunc-dp1 (x + y)
unfolding inf-trunc-dp1-def
proof (intro cINF-mono nempty(3))
fix p assume p: p ∈ N (x + y)
with N-def have nequiv0:
  ¬ p-equal p (x + y) 0 ¬ p-equal p x 0 ∨ ¬ p-equal p y 0
using add[of p x 0 y 0] by auto
from nequiv0(2) consider
  p-equal p x 0 | p-equal p y 0 ¬ p-equal p x 0 |
  (neither) ¬ p-equal p x 0 ¬ p-equal p y 0
by blast
hence (nat ∘ choose-dpth) p ≤ trunc-dp1 (x + y) p
proof cases
case neither with nequiv0(1) show (nat ∘ choose-dpth) p ≤ trunc-dp1 (x
+ y) p
  using depth-nonarch
  by (fastforce simp add: choose-dpth-def trunc-dp1-def dp1-def)
qed (
  simp-all add: choose-dpth-def trunc-dp1-def dp1-def depth-add-equiv0-left
  depth-add-equiv0-right
)
moreover from N-def nequiv0(2) have p ∈ N x ∪ N y by force
ultimately show
  ∃ q ∈ N x ∪ N y. (nat ∘ choose-dpth) q ≤ trunc-dp1 (x + y) p
by blast
qed simp
finally show ?thesis
using that N-def inf-trunc-dp1-def trunc-dp1-def dp1-def bdd-global-depthD-as-image
by simp
qed simp-all
qed

```

definition *bdd-global-dist* :: 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ real **where**

bdd-global-dist x y =
 (if globally-p-equal x y then 0 else inverse (2 ^ bdd-global-depth (x - y)))

lemma *bdd-global-dist-eqD* [simp]: *bdd-global-dist* x y = 0 **if** globally-p-equal x y
using that **unfolding** *bdd-global-dist-def* **by** simp

lemma *bdd-global-distD*:

bdd-global-dist x y = inverse (2 ^ bdd-global-depth (x - y)) **if** ¬ globally-p-equal
x y
using that **unfolding** *bdd-global-dist-def* **by** fastforce

lemma *bdd-global-dist-cong*:

bdd-global-dist w x = *bdd-global-dist* y z

```

    if globally-p-equal w y and globally-p-equal x z
  proof (cases globally-p-equal w x)
    case True with that show ?thesis using globally-p-equal-cong using bdd-global-dist-eqD
  by metis
next
  case False with that show ?thesis
    using globally-p-equal-sym globally-p-equal-cong bdd-global-distD globally-p-equal-minus
      bdd-global-depth-cong[of w - x y - z]
    by metis
qed

```

```

lemma bdd-global-dist-nonneg: bdd-global-dist x y ≥ 0
  unfolding bdd-global-dist-def by auto

```

```

lemma bdd-global-dist-bdd: bdd-global-dist x y ≤ 1
  using le-imp-inverse-le[of 1 2 ^ bdd-global-depth (x - y)]
  unfolding bdd-global-dist-def
  by auto

```

```

lemma bdd-global-dist-lessI:
  bdd-global-dist x y < e
  if pos: e > 0
  and depth:
     $\bigwedge p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y \implies$ 
     $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) \geq \lfloor \log 2 \ (\text{inverse } e) \rfloor$ 
  proof (cases e > 1)
    case True
      moreover have bdd-global-dist x y ≤ 1 by (rule bdd-global-dist-bdd)
      ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
    next
      case False
        hence small: e ≤ 1 by linarith
        show ?thesis
          proof (cases globally-p-equal x y)
            case False
              define d where d ≡  $\lfloor \log 2 \ (\text{inverse } e) \rfloor$ 
              have
                 $\forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y \longrightarrow$ 
                 $\text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) + 1) \geq \text{nat } (d + 1)$ 
              proof clarify
                fix p assume  $\neg p\text{-equal } p \ x \ y$ 
                with depth d-def have *:  $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) \geq d$  by simp
                moreover from pos d-def have d ≥ 0
                  using small le-imp-inverse-le zero-le-log-cancel-iff[of 2 inverse e] by force
                ultimately have  $p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) + 1 > 0$  by linarith
                with * show  $\text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p \ (x - y) + 1) \geq \text{nat } (d + 1)$ 
                  using le-nat-iff[of p-depth p (x - y) + 1 nat d] by simp
              qed
            with False have bdd-global-depth (x - y) ≥ nat (d + 1)

```

```

    using conv-0 bdd-global-depth-greatest by auto
  with d-def have bdd-global-depth (x - y) ≥ d + 1 by auto
  with pos d-def have e > inverse (2 ^ bdd-global-depth (x - y))
    using real-of-int-floor-add-one-gt[of log 2 (inverse e)]
      log-pow-cancel[of 2 bdd-global-depth (x - y)]
      log-less-cancel-iff[of 2 inverse e 2 ^ bdd-global-depth (x - y)]
      less-imp-inverse-less
    by fastforce
  moreover from False have bdd-global-dist x y = inverse (2 ^ bdd-global-depth
(x - y))
    using bdd-global-distD by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: pos)
qed

```

lemma *bdd-global-dist-less-imp*:

```

  p-depth p (x - y) ≥ ⌊log 2 (inverse e)⌋
  if e > 0 and e ≤ 1 and ¬ p-equal p x y and bdd-global-dist x y < e
proof-
  from that have log 2 (inverse e) < bdd-global-depth (x - y)
    using bdd-global-distD inverse-less-imp-less[of - inverse e] log-less[of 2 inverse
e]
  by fastforce
  hence ⌊log 2 (inverse e)⌋ < bdd-global-depth (x - y) by linarith
  with that(3) have ⌊log 2 (inverse e)⌋ < int (nat (p-depth p (x - y) + 1))
    using conv-0 bdd-global-depth-le by fastforce
  moreover from that(1,2) have ⌊log 2 (inverse e)⌋ ≥ 0
    using le-imp-inverse-le zero-le-log-cancel-iff[of 2 inverse e] by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
qed

```

lemma *bdd-global-dist-less-pow2-iff*:

```

  bdd-global-dist x y < inverse (2 ^ n) ⟷
  (∀ p. ¬ p-equal p x y ⟶ p-depth p (x - y) ≥ int n)
proof (cases globally-p-equal x y)
  case False show ?thesis
  proof (standard, standard, clarify)
    fix p assume ¬ p-equal p x y
    moreover assume bdd-global-dist x y < inverse (2 ^ n)
    ultimately show p-depth p (x - y) ≥ int n
      using le-imp-inverse-le[of 1 2 ^ n] bdd-global-dist-less-imp[of inverse (2 ^ n)
p x y]
    by force
  next
    assume ∀ p. ¬ p-equal p x y ⟶ p-depth p (x - y) ≥ int n
    thus bdd-global-dist x y < inverse (2 ^ n) by (auto intro: bdd-global-dist-lessI)
  qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma bdd-global-dist-sym:  $\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ y = \text{bdd-global-dist } y \ x$ 
  using globally-p-equal-sym bdd-global-depth-diff unfolding bdd-global-dist-def by
force

lemma bdd-global-dist-conv0:  $\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ y = \text{bdd-global-dist } (x - y) \ 0$ 
  using globally-p-equal-conv-0 unfolding bdd-global-dist-def by simp

lemma bdd-global-dist-conv0':  $\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ y = \text{bdd-global-dist } 0 \ (x - y)$ 
  using bdd-global-dist-conv0 bdd-global-dist-sym by simp

lemma bdd-global-dist-nonarch:
   $\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ y \leq \max (\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z) (\text{bdd-global-dist } y \ z)$ 
proof (cases globally-p-equal x y)
  case True thus ?thesis
    using bdd-global-dist-nonneg[of x z] bdd-global-dist-nonneg[of y z] by simp
next
  case xy: False show ?thesis
proof (cases globally-p-equal x z)
  case True thus ?thesis
    using bdd-global-dist-cong[of x z y y] bdd-global-dist-sym by auto
next
  case xz: False show ?thesis
proof (cases globally-p-equal y z)
  case True thus ?thesis
    using bdd-global-dist-cong[of y z x x] bdd-global-dist-sym by auto
next
  case False with xy xz show ?thesis
proof (induct x y rule: linorder-wlog'[of  $\lambda x. \text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z$ ])
  case (le x y)
    from le(2) have  $\neg \text{globally-p-equal } ((x - z) + (z - y)) \ 0$ 
    using globally-p-equal-conv-0[of x y] by fastforce
    moreover from le(1,3,4) have  $\text{bdd-global-depth } (x - z) \geq \text{bdd-global-depth}$ 
    (y - z)
    using bdd-global-distD inverse-le-imp-le by auto
    ultimately have  $\text{bdd-global-depth } (x - y) \geq \text{bdd-global-depth } (y - z)$ 
    using bdd-global-depth-nonarch[of x - z z - y] bdd-global-depth-diff[of y
z] by auto
    with le(1,2,4)
    show  $\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ y \leq \max (\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z) (\text{bdd-global-dist } y \ z)$ 
    using le-imp-inverse-le bdd-global-distD
    by auto
next
  case (sym x y)
    hence  $\text{bdd-global-dist } y \ x \leq \max (\text{bdd-global-dist } y \ z) (\text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z)$ 
    using globally-p-equal-sym[of y x] by blast
    thus ?case using bdd-global-dist-sym max commute by metis
qed
qed
qed

```

qed

lemma *bdd-global-dist-ball-multicentre:*

$\{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } y \ z < e\} = \{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z < e\}$
if *bdd-global-dist* $x \ y < e$

proof –

define B **where** $B \equiv \lambda x. \{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z < e\}$

moreover have $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{bdd-global-dist } x \ y < e \implies B \ y \subseteq B \ x$

unfolding *B-def*

proof *clarify*

fix $x \ y \ z$

assume *bdd-global-dist* $x \ y < e$ **and** *bdd-global-dist* $y \ z < e$

thus *bdd-global-dist* $x \ z < e$

using *bdd-global-dist-nonarch*[*of* $x \ z \ y$] *bdd-global-dist-sym* **by** *simp*

qed

ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *that* *bdd-global-dist-sym* **by** *fastforce*

qed

lemma *bdd-global-dist-ball-at-0:*

$\{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } 0 \ z < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge n)\} = \text{global-depth-set } (\text{int } n)$

using *bdd-global-dist-less-pow2-iff* *bdd-global-dist-sym* **unfolding** *global-depth-set-def*

by *auto*

lemma *bdd-global-dist-ball-UNIV:*

$\{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z < e\} = \text{UNIV}$ **if** $e > 1$

using *that* *bdd-global-dist-bdd* *order-le-less-subst1*[*of* - *id* 1 e] **by** *fastforce*

lemma *bdd-global-dist-ball-at-0-normalize:*

$\{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } 0 \ z < e\} = \text{global-depth-set } (\lfloor \log 2 (\text{inverse } e) \rfloor)$

if $e > 0$ **and** $e \leq 1$

using *that* *bdd-global-dist-less-imp* *bdd-global-dist-sym* *bdd-global-dist-lessI*

unfolding *global-depth-set-def*

by *fastforce*

lemma *bdd-global-dist-ball-translate:*

$\{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } x \ z < e\} = x + o \ \{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } 0 \ z < e\}$

unfolding *elt-set-plus-def*

proof *safe*

fix y **assume** *bdd-global-dist* $x \ y < e$

hence *bdd-global-dist* $0 \ (y - x) < e$

using *bdd-global-dist-sym* *bdd-global-dist-conv0'* **by** *presburger*

moreover have $y = x + (y - x)$ **by** *auto*

ultimately show $\exists b \in \{z. \text{bdd-global-dist } 0 \ z < e\}. y = x + b$ **by** *fast*

next

fix y **assume** *bdd-global-dist* $0 \ y < e$

thus *bdd-global-dist* $x \ (x + y) < e$

using *bdd-global-dist-conv0'*[*of* $x + y \ x$] *bdd-global-dist-sym* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *bdd-global-dist-left-translate-continuous*:

$\text{bdd-global-dist } (x + y) (x + z) < e$ **if** $\text{bdd-global-dist } y z < e$
using *that* $\text{bdd-global-dist-conv0}[of\ y\ z]$ $\text{bdd-global-dist-conv0}[of\ x + y\ x + z]$ **by**
simp

lemma *bdd-global-dist-right-translate-continuous*:

$\text{bdd-global-dist } (y + x) (z + x) < e$ **if** $\text{bdd-global-dist } y z < e$
using *that* $\text{bdd-global-dist-conv0}[of\ y\ z]$ $\text{bdd-global-dist-conv0}[of\ y + x\ z + x]$ **by**
simp

definition *global-cauchy-condition* ::

$(nat \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$

where

$\text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K =$
 $(\forall k1 \geq K. \forall k2 \geq K. \forall p.$
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p\ (X\ k1)\ (X\ k2) \longrightarrow nat\ (p\text{-depth } p\ (X\ k1 - X\ k2)) > n$
 $)$

lemma *global-cauchy-conditionI*:

$\text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K$

if

$\bigwedge p\ k\ k'. k \geq K \implies k' \geq K \implies$
 $\neg p\text{-equal } p\ (X\ k)\ (X\ k') \implies nat\ (p\text{-depth } p\ (X\ k - X\ k')) > n$

using *that* **unfolding** *global-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *global-cauchy-conditionD*:

$nat\ (p\text{-depth } p\ (X\ k - X\ k')) > n$

if $\text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K$ **and** $k \geq K$ **and** $k' \geq K$

and $\neg p\text{-equal } p\ (X\ k)\ (X\ k')$

using *that* **unfolding** *global-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *global-cauchy-condition-mono-seq-tail*:

$\text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K \implies \text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K'$

if $K' \geq K$

using *that* **unfolding** *global-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *global-cauchy-condition-mono-depth*:

$\text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K \implies \text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ m\ K$

if $m \leq n$

using *that* **unfolding** *global-cauchy-condition-def* **by** *fastforce*

abbreviation *globally-cauchy* $X \equiv (\forall n. \exists K. \text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K)$

lemma *global-cauchy-condition-LEAST*:

$\text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ (\text{LEAST } K. \text{global-cauchy-condition } X\ n\ K)$ **if** *globally-cauchy* X

using *that* *Least1I[OF ex-ex1-least-nat-le]* **by** *blast*

lemma *global-cauchy-condition-LEAST-mono*:

```

(LEAST  $K$ . global-cauchy-condition  $X$   $m$   $K$ )  $\leq$  (LEAST  $K$ . global-cauchy-condition
 $X$   $n$   $K$ )
  if globally-cauchy  $X$  and  $m \leq n$ 
  using that least-le-least[OF ex-ex1-least-nat-le ex-ex1-least-nat-le]
    global-cauchy-condition-mono-depth
  by force

definition bdd-global-uniformity :: ('b  $\times$  'b) filter
  where bdd-global-uniformity = (INF  $e \in \{0 < ..\}$ . principal  $\{(x, y). \text{bdd-global-dist } x\ y < e\}$ )

end

context global-p-equal-depth
begin

sublocale metric-space-by-bdd-depth:
  metric-space bdd-global-dist bdd-global-uniformity
   $\lambda U. \forall x \in U.$ 
    eventually  $(\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U)$  bdd-global-uniformity
proof
  fix  $x\ y\ z$ 
  define  $dxy\ dxz\ dyz$ 
    where  $dxy \equiv \text{bdd-global-dist } x\ y$ 
    and  $dxz \equiv \text{bdd-global-dist } x\ z$ 
    and  $dyz \equiv \text{bdd-global-dist } y\ z$ 
  hence  $dxy \leq \max dxz\ dyz$  using bdd-global-dist-nonarch by metis
  also from dxz-def dyz-def have  $\dots \leq \max dxz\ dyz + \min dxz\ dyz$ 
    using bdd-global-dist-def by auto
  finally show  $dxy \leq dxz + dyz$  by auto
  from dxz-def show  $(dxy = 0) = (x = y)$  using global-eq-iff unfolding bdd-global-dist-def
by simp
qed (simp only: bdd-global-uniformity-def, simp)

lemma nonneg-global-depth-set-LIMSEQ-closed:
   $x \in \text{global-depth-set } (\text{int } n)$ 
  if lim: metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ  $X\ x$ 
  and seq:  $\forall_F k$  in sequentially.  $X\ k \in \text{global-depth-set } (\text{int } n)$ 
proof (intro global-depth-setI)
  fix  $p$  assume  $p: \neg p\text{-equal } p\ x\ 0$ 
  from seq obtain  $K$  where  $K: \forall k \geq K. X\ k \in \text{global-depth-set } (\text{int } n)$ 
    using eventually-sequentially by fastforce
  from lim have  $\forall_F k$  in sequentially.  $\text{bdd-global-dist } (X\ k)\ x < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge n)$ 
    using metric-space-by-bdd-depth.tendstoD[of  $X\ x$  sequentially inverse  $(2 \wedge n)$ ]
by fastforce
  from this obtain  $K' :: \text{nat}$ 
    where  $K': \forall k \geq K'. \text{bdd-global-dist } (X\ k)\ x < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge n)$ 
    using eventually-sequentially
    by meson

```

```

define  $m$  where  $m \equiv \max K K'$ 
consider
  ( $eq$ )  $p\text{-equal } p (X m) x \mid$ 
  ( $0$ )  $\neg p\text{-equal } p (X m) x \quad p\text{-equal } p (X m) 0 \mid$ 
  ( $n0$ )  $\neg p\text{-equal } p (X m) x \neg p\text{-equal } p (X m) 0$ 
  by blast
thus  $p\text{-depth } p x \geq \text{int } n$ 
proof cases
  case  $eq$ 
    moreover from this  $K m\text{-def}$  have  $X m \in \text{global-depth-set } (\text{int } n)$  by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis using  $p \text{ trans-right global-depth-setD depth-equiv}$  by
metis
  next
    case  $0$  with  $K' m\text{-def}$  show ?thesis
    using  $\text{bdd-global-dist-less-pow2-iff}[of X m x n] \text{ depth-diff-equiv0-left}$  by auto
  next
    case  $n0$ 
    with  $p K K' m\text{-def}$  show ?thesis
    using  $\text{bdd-global-dist-less-pow2-iff}[of X m x n] \text{ global-depth-setD}[of p X m \text{ int } n]$ 
     $\text{depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right}[of p x X m]$ 
    by force
  qed
qed

lemma globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy:
   $\text{globally-cauchy } X = \text{metric-space-by-bdd-depth.Cauchy } X$  for  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'b$ 
proof
  assume  $X$ :  $\text{globally-cauchy } X$  show  $\text{metric-space-by-bdd-depth.Cauchy } X$ 
  proof (intro metric-space-by-bdd-depth.metric-CauchyI)
    fix  $e :: \text{real}$  assume  $\text{pos}: e > 0$ 
    show  $\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{bdd-global-dist } (X m) (X n) < e$ 
    proof (cases  $e > 1$ )
      case True
        hence  $\forall m \geq 0. \forall n \geq 0. \text{bdd-global-dist } (X m) (X n) < e$ 
        using  $\text{bdd-global-dist-bdd order-le-less-subst1}[of - \text{id } 1 e]$  by fastforce
        thus ?thesis by blast
      next
        case False
        hence small:  $e \leq 1$  by simp
        define  $d$  where  $d \equiv \lfloor \log 2 (\text{inverse } e) \rfloor$ 
        from  $X$  obtain  $M$  where  $M$ :  $\text{global-cauchy-condition } X (\text{nat } d) M$  by fast
        have  $\forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \text{bdd-global-dist } (X m) (X n) < e$ 
        proof (clarify, intro bdd-global-dist-lessI pos)
          fix  $m n :: \text{nat}$  and  $p :: 'a$ 
          assume  $m \geq M$  and  $n \geq M$  and  $\neg p\text{-equal } p (X m) (X n)$ 
          with  $M$  have  $\text{nat } (p\text{-depth } p (X m - X n)) > \text{nat } d$  using  $\text{global-cauchy-conditionD}$ 
by blast
          moreover from  $d\text{-def pos small}$  have  $d \geq 0$ 

```

```

      using le-imp-inverse-le zero-le-log-cancel-iff[of 2 inverse e] by force
      ultimately show p-depth p (X m - X n) ≥ ⌊log 2 (inverse e)⌋
      using d-def by simp
    qed
    thus ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed
next
  assume X: metric-space-by-bdd-depth.Cauchy X show globally-cauchy X
  proof
    fix n
    from X obtain M
    where M:
      ∀ m ≥ M. ∀ m' ≥ M. bdd-global-dist (X m) (X m') < inverse (2 ^ Suc n)
    using metric-space-by-bdd-depth.metric-CauchyD[of X inverse (2 ^ Suc n)]
    by auto
    hence global-cauchy-condition X n M
    using bdd-global-dist-less-pow2-iff[of - - Suc n]
    by (fastforce intro: global-cauchy-conditionI)
    thus ∃ M. global-cauchy-condition X n M by fast
  qed
qed
end

context global-p-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors
begin

lemma bdd-global-dist-bdd-mult-continuous:
  bdd-global-dist (w * x) (w * y) < e
  if pos : e > 0
  and bdd : ∀ p. ¬ p-equal p w 0 ⟶ p-depth p w ≥ n
  and input: bdd-global-dist x y < min (e * 2 powi (n - 1)) 1
proof (cases e > 1, use bdd-global-dist-ball-UNIV in blast, intro bdd-global-dist-lessI pos)
  case False
  fix p assume p: ¬ p-equal p (w * x) (w * y)
  from p have w: ¬ p-equal p w 0
  using mult-0-left cong[of p 0 w * x 0 w * y] sym by force
  from p have xy: ¬ p-equal p x y using mult-left by force
  from p have wxy: ¬ p-equal p (w * (x - y)) 0
  using conv-0 right-diff-distrib[of w x y] by auto
  define d' where d' ≡ e * 2 powi (n - 1)
  define d where d ≡ min d' 1
  define m where m ≡ ⌊log 2 (inverse d)⌋
  from pos d-def d'-def have d > 0 d ≤ 1 by auto
  with input m-def d-def d'-def have m ≤ p-depth p (x - y)
  using xy bdd-global-dist-less-imp[of d p x y] by fast
  with bdd have *: n + m ≤ p-depth p (w * x - w * y)

```

```

using  $w \text{ wxy right-diff-distrib}$ [of  $w \ x \ y$ ]  $\text{depth-mult-additive}$ [of  $p \ w \ x - y$ ]
       $\text{bdd-global-depth-le}$ [of  $p \ w$ ]
by force
moreover have  $n + m \geq \log 2 \ (\text{inverse } e)$ 
proof (cases  $e * 2^{\text{powi } (n - 1)} < 1$ )
  case True
    moreover from  $m\text{-def}$  have  $\text{real-of-int } (n + m) \geq \text{real-of-int } n + (-\log 2 \ d - 1)$ 
    using  $\text{real-of-int-floor-ge-diff-one log-inverse}$  by fastforce
    ultimately show  $?thesis$  using  $d\text{-def } d'\text{-def pos}$  by (simp add: log-mult log-inverse algebra-simps)
  next
    case False
    moreover from this pos have  $\log 2 \ (e * 2^{\text{powi } (n - 1)}) \geq 0$ 
    by (simp add: le-imp-inverse-le log-mono log-inverse)
    ultimately show  $?thesis$  using  $pos \ m\text{-def } d\text{-def } d'\text{-def}$ 
    by (fastforce simp add: log-mult log-inverse)
  qed
ultimately show  $p\text{-depth } p \ (w * x - w * y) \geq \lfloor \log 2 \ (\text{inverse } e) \rfloor$  by linarith
qed

```

```

lemma bdd-global-dist-limseq-bdd-mult:
   $\text{metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ } (\lambda k. w * X \ k) \ (w * x)$ 
if  $\text{bdd: } \forall p. \neg p\text{-equal } p \ w \ 0 \longrightarrow p\text{-depth } p \ w \geq n$ 
and  $\text{seq: metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ } X \ x$ 
proof
  fix  $e :: \text{real}$  assume  $e: e > 0$ 
  define  $d$  where  $d \equiv \min \ (e * 2^{\text{powi } (n - 1)}) \ 1$ 
  with  $e$  have  $d: d > 0$  by auto
  with  $\text{seq}$  obtain  $K :: \text{nat}$  where  $\forall k \geq K. \text{bdd-global-dist } (X \ k) \ x < d$ 
  using  $\text{metric-space-by-bdd-depth.tendstoD}$ [of  $X \ x$ ] eventually-sequentially by
meson
  with  $\text{bdd } e \ d\text{-def}$  have  $\forall k \geq K. \text{bdd-global-dist } (w * X \ k) \ (w * x) < e$ 
  using  $\text{bdd-global-dist-bdd-mult-continuous}$  by blast
  thus  $\forall_F k \text{ in sequentially. } \text{bdd-global-dist } (w * X \ k) \ (w * x) < e$ 
  using eventually-sequentially by blast
qed
end

```

```

context global-p-equal-depth-div-inv-w-inj-index-consts
begin

```

```

lemma bdd-global-dist-limseq-global-uniformizer-powi-mult:
   $\text{metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ}$ 
  ( $\lambda k. \text{global-uniformizer powi } n * X \ k$ ) ( $\text{global-uniformizer powi } n * x$ )
if  $\text{metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ } X \ x$ 
using that  $\text{bdd-global-dist-limseq-bdd-mult}$ [of  $- \ n$ ]  $p\text{-depth-global-uniformizer-powi}$ 
by auto

```

```

lemma global-depth-set-LIMSEQ-closed:
  x ∈ global-depth-set n
  if lim : metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ X x
  and depth:  $\forall_F k$  in sequentially. X k ∈ global-depth-set n
proof –
  define Y and y
    where Y  $\equiv \lambda k.$  global-uniformizer powi  $(-n) * X$  k
    and y  $\equiv$  global-uniformizer powi  $(-n) * x$ 
  from depth Y-def have  $\forall_F k$  in sequentially. Y k ∈ global-depth-set 0
    using global-depth-set-eq-global-uniformizer-coset[of n] eventually-sequentially
by auto
  with Y-def y-def lim have y ∈ global-depth-set 0
    using bdd-global-dist-limseq-global-uniformizer-powi-mult
      nonneg-global-depth-set-LIMSEQ-closed[of Y y 0]
    by simp
  moreover from y-def have global-uniformizer powi n * y = x
    using global-uniformizer-powi-add[of n  $-n$ ] by (simp add: ac-simps)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using global-depth-set-eq-global-uniformizer-coset[of n] by blast
qed

end

```

3.8 Notation

```

consts
  p-equal :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  globally-p-equal ::
    'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    ((-/  $\simeq_{\forall p}$  /-) [51, 51] 50)
  p-restrict :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'b (infixl prestrict 70)
  p-depth :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  int
  p-depth-set :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'b set ( $\mathcal{P}_{@-}$ )
  global-depth-set :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'b set ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p-}$ )
  global-unfrmzr-pows :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'b

abbreviation p-equal-notation :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((-/  $\simeq_-$  /-) [51, 51, 51] 50)
  where p-equal-notation x p y  $\equiv$  p-equal p x y

abbreviation p-nequal-notation :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((-/  $\neg \simeq_-$  /-) [51, 51, 51] 50)
  where p-nequal-notation x p y  $\equiv$   $\neg$  p-equal p x y

abbreviation p-depth-notation :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  int
  ((-/  $\circ^-$  /-) [51, 51] 50)
  where p-depth-notation x p  $\equiv$  p-depth p x

```

abbreviation *p-depth-set-0-notation* :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'b set ($\mathcal{O}_{@}$ -)
where *p-depth-set-0-notation* $p \equiv p\text{-depth-set } p \ 0$

abbreviation *p-depth-set-1-notation* :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'b set ($\mathcal{P}_{@}$ -)
where *p-depth-set-1-notation* $p \equiv p\text{-depth-set } p \ 1$

abbreviation *global-depth-set-0-notation* :: 'b set ($\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$)
where *global-depth-set-0-notation* $\equiv \text{global-depth-set } 0$

abbreviation *global-depth-set-1-notation* :: 'b set ($\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}$)
where *global-depth-set-1-notation* $\equiv \text{global-depth-set } 1$

abbreviation $\mathfrak{p} \equiv \text{global-unfrmzr-pows}$

end

theory *FLS-Prime-Equiv-Depth*

imports

Parametric-Equiv-Depth

HOL.Equiv-Relations

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Formal-Laurent-Series

begin

unbundle *fps-syntax*

4 Equivalence of sequences of formal Laurent series relative to divisibility of partial sums by a fixed prime

4.1 Preliminaries

4.1.1 Lift/transfer of equivalence relations.

lemma *reflp-transfer*:

reflp $r \Longrightarrow \text{reflp } (\lambda x y. r (f x) (f y))$

unfolding *reflp-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *symp-transfer*:

symp $r \Longrightarrow \text{symp } (\lambda x y. r (f x) (f y))$

unfolding *symp-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *transp-transfer*:

transp $r \Longrightarrow \text{transp } (\lambda x y. r (f x) (f y))$

unfolding *transp-def* **by** *fast*

lemma *equivp-transfer*:
 $\text{equivp } r \implies \text{equivp } (\lambda x y. r (f x) (f y))$
using *relfp-transfer symp-transfer transp-transfer*
 $\text{equivp-reflp-symp-transp}[of\ r] \text{equivp-reflp-symp-transp}[of\ \lambda x y. r (f x) (f y)]$
by *fast*

4.1.2 An additional fact about products/sums

lemma (**in** *comm-monoid-set*) *atLeastAtMost-int-shift-bounds*:
 $F\ g\ \{m..n\} = F\ (g \circ \text{plus } m \circ \text{int})\ \{..nat\ (n - m)\}$
if $m \leq n$
for $m\ n :: \text{int}$
proof (*rule reindex-bij-witness*)
define $i :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **and** $j :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where $i \equiv \text{plus } m \circ \text{int}$
and $j \equiv (\lambda x. \text{nat } (x - m))$
fix $a\ b$ **from** *i-def j-def that*
show $a \in \{m..n\} \implies i\ (j\ a) = a$
and $a \in \{m..n\} \implies j\ a \in \{..nat\ (n - m)\}$
and $b \in \{..nat\ (n - m)\} \implies j\ (i\ b) = b$
and $b \in \{..nat\ (n - m)\} \implies i\ b \in \{m..n\}$
and $a \in \{m..n\} \implies (g \circ (+)\ m \circ \text{int})\ (j\ a) = g\ a$
by *auto*
qed

4.1.3 An additional fact about algebraic powers of functions

lemma *pow-fun-apply*: $(f \wedge n)\ x = (f\ x) \wedge n$
by (*induct n, simp-all*)

4.1.4 Some additional facts about formal power and Laurent series

lemma *fps-shift-fps-mult-by-fps-const*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{fps-shift } n\ (\text{fps-const } c * f) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-shift } n\ f$
and $\text{fps-shift } n\ (f * \text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-shift } n\ f * \text{fps-const } c$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-mult-Suc*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
shows $\text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n)\ (f * g)$
 $= \text{fps-const } (f\$0) * \text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n)\ g + \text{fps-shift } n\ (\text{fps-shift } 1\ f * g)$
and $\text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n)\ (f * g)$
 $= \text{fps-shift } n\ (f * \text{fps-shift } 1\ g) + \text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n)\ f * \text{fps-const } (g\$0)$
proof–
show $\text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n)\ (f * g)$
 $= \text{fps-const } (f\$0) * \text{fps-shift } (\text{Suc } n)\ g + \text{fps-shift } n\ (\text{fps-shift } 1\ f * g)$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
fix k

```

have {0 < .. Suc (k + n)} = {Suc 0 .. Suc (k + n)} by auto
thus
  fps-shift (Suc n) (f * g) $ k
    = (fps-const (f $ 0) * fps-shift (Suc n) g + fps-shift n (fps-shift 1 f * g)) $ k
  using fps-mult-nth[of - g]
    sum.head[of 0 k + Suc n λ i. f $ i * g $(k + Suc n - i)]
    sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift[of λ i. f $ i * g $(k + Suc n - i) 0 k + n]
  by simp
qed
show fps-shift (Suc n) (f * g)
  = fps-shift n (f * fps-shift 1 g) + fps-shift (Suc n) f * fps-const (g $ 0)
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix k
  have ∀ i ∈ {0 .. k + n}. Suc (k + n) - i = Suc (k + n - i) by auto
  thus fps-shift (Suc n) (f * g) $ k
    = (fps-shift n (f * fps-shift 1 g) + fps-shift (Suc n) f * fps-const (g $ 0)) $
k
  using fps-mult-nth[of f] by simp
qed
qed

lemma fls-subdegree-minus':
  fls-subdegree (f - g) = fls-subdegree f
  if f ≠ 0 and fls-subdegree g > fls-subdegree f
  using that by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI)

lemma fls-regpart-times-fps-X:
  fixes f :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, monoid-mult} fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0
  shows fls-regpart f * fps-X = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-1) f)
  and fps-X * fls-regpart f = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-1) f)
proof-
  show fls-regpart f * fps-X = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-1) f)
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix n show (fls-regpart f * fps-X) $ n = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-1) f) $ n
    using assms by (cases n) auto
  qed
  thus fps-X * fls-regpart f = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-1) f)
  by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-commute)
qed

lemma fls-regpart-times-fps-X-power:
  fixes f :: 'a :: semiring-1 fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0
  shows fls-regpart f * fps-X ^ n = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-n) f)
  and fps-X ^ n * fls-regpart f = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-n) f)
proof-
  show fps-X ^ n * fls-regpart f = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-n) f)
  proof (induct n)

```

```

case (Suc n)
from assms Suc
  have A:  $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{Suc } n * \text{fls-regpart } f = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-(\text{int } n + 1)))$ 
f)
  using fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree[of  $-\text{int } n$   $f$ ]
  by (simp add: mult.assoc fls-regpart-times-fps-X(2))
  have B:  $-(\text{int } n + 1) = -\text{int } (\text{Suc } n)$  by simp
  have  $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-(\text{int } n + 1))) f = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } (\text{Suc } n))) f$ 
  using arg-cong[OF B] by simp
  with A show ?case by simp
qed simp
thus  $\text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fps-}X \wedge n = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } (-n)) f$ 
by (simp flip: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
qed

```

lemma *fls-base-factor-uminus*: $\text{fls-base-factor } (-f) = -\text{fls-base-factor } f$
unfolding *fls-base-factor-def* **by** *simp*

4.2 Partial evaluation of formal power series

Make a degree- n polynomial out of a formal power series.

definition *poly-of-fps*
where $\text{poly-of-fps } f \ n = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda i. \text{ if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *if-then-MOST-zero*:
 $\forall \infty x. (\text{if } P \ x \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) = 0$
if $\forall \infty x. \neg P \ x$
proof (*rule iffD2, rule MOST-iff-cofinite*)
have $\{x. (\text{if } P \ x \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) \neq 0\} \subseteq \{x. \neg \neg P \ x\}$ **by** *auto*
with that **show** *finite* $\{x. (\text{if } P \ x \text{ then } f \ x \text{ else } 0) \neq 0\}$
using *iffD1[OF MOST-iff-cofinite] finite-subset* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *truncated-fps-eventually-zero*:
 $(\lambda i. \text{ if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0) \in \{g. \forall \infty n. g \ n = 0\}$
by (*auto intro: if-then-MOST-zero iffD2[OF eventually-cofinite]*)

lemma *coeff-poly-of-fps[simp]*:
 $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-of-fps } f \ n) \ i = (\text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *poly-of-fps-def*
using *truncated-fps-eventually-zero*[of n f]
Abs-poly-inverse[of $\lambda i. \text{ if } i \leq n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0$]
by *simp*

lemma *poly-of-fps-0[simp]*: $\text{poly-of-fps } 0 \ n = 0$
by (*auto intro: poly-eqI*)

lemma *poly-of-fps-0th-conv-pCons[simp]*: $\text{poly-of-fps } f \ 0 = [:f\$0:]$

proof (intro poly-eqI)

fix i

show coeff (poly-of-fps f 0) i = coeff [:f\$0:] i

by (cases i) auto

qed

lemma poly-of-fps-degree: degree (poly-of-fps f n) $\leq$ n

by (auto intro: degree-le)

lemma poly-of-fps-Suc:

poly-of-fps f (Suc n) = poly-of-fps f n + monom (f \$ Suc n) (Suc n)

proof (intro poly-eqI)

fix m

show

coeff (poly-of-fps f (Suc n)) m =

coeff (poly-of-fps f n + monom (f \$ Suc n) (Suc n)) m

by (cases m $\leq$ Suc n) auto

qed

lemma poly-of-fps-Suc-nth-eq0:

poly-of-fps f (Suc n) = poly-of-fps f n if f \$ Suc n = 0

proof (intro poly-eqI)

fix i from that show coeff (poly-of-fps f (Suc n)) i = coeff (poly-of-fps f n) i

by (cases i Suc n rule: linorder-cases) auto

qed

lemma poly-of-fps-Suc-conv-pCons-shift:

poly-of-fps f (Suc n) = pCons (f\$0) (poly-of-fps (fps-shift 1 f) n)

proof (intro poly-eqI)

fix i

show coeff (poly-of-fps f (Suc n)) i

= coeff (pCons (f\$0) (poly-of-fps (fps-shift 1 f) n)) i

by (cases i) auto

qed

abbreviation fps-parteval f x n $\equiv$ poly (poly-of-fps f n) x

abbreviation fls-base-parteval f $\equiv$ fps-parteval (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)

lemma fps-parteval-0[simp]: fps-parteval 0 x n = 0

by (induct n) auto

lemma fps-parteval-0th[simp]: fps-parteval f x 0 = f \$ 0

by simp

lemma fps-parteval-Suc:

fps-parteval f x (Suc n) = fps-parteval f x n + (f \$ Suc n) * x $\wedge$ Suc n

for f :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps

by (simp add: poly-of-fps-Suc poly-monom)

lemma *fps-parteval-Suc-cons*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ (\text{Suc } n) = f \$ 0 + x * \text{fps-parteval } (\text{fps-shift } 1 \ f) \ x \ n$$
by (*simp add: poly-of-fps-Suc-conv-pCons-shift*)

lemma *fps-parteval-at-0[simp]*: $\text{fps-parteval } f \ 0 \ n = f \ \$ \ 0$
by (*cases n*) (*auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons*)

lemma *fps-parteval-conv-sum*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ n = (\sum k \leq n. f \$ k * x^k) \text{ for } x :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$$
by (*induct n*) (*auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc*)

lemma *fls-base-parteval-conv-sum*:

$$\text{fls-base-parteval } f \ x \ n = (\sum k \leq n. f \$ (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } k) * x^k)$$
for $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$ **fls** **and** $x :: 'a$ **and** $n :: \text{nat}$
using *fps-parteval-conv-sum[of fls-base-factor-to-fps f]* *fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth[of f]*
by *presburger*

lemma *fps-parteval-fps-const[simp]*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } (\text{fps-const } c) \ x \ n = c$$
by (*induct n*) (*auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons fps-shift-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-parteval-1[simp]*: $\text{fps-parteval } 1 \ x \ n = 1$
using *fps-parteval-fps-const[of 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-parteval-mult-by-fps-const*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } (\text{fps-const } c * f) \ x \ n = c * \text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ n$$
using *mult.commute[of c x]* *mult.assoc[of x c]* *mult.assoc[of c x]*
by (*induct n arbitrary: f*)
(auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons fps-shift-fps-mult-by-fps-const(1) distrib-left)

lemma *fps-parteval-plus[simp]*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } (f + g) \ x \ n = \text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ n + \text{fps-parteval } g \ x \ n$$
by (*induct n arbitrary: f g*)
(auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons fps-shift-add algebra-simps)

lemma *fps-parteval-uminus[simp]*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } (-f) \ x \ n = - \text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ n \text{ for } f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring } \text{fps}$$
by (*induct n arbitrary: f*) (*auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons fps-shift-uminus*)

lemma *fps-parteval-minus[simp]*:

$$\text{fps-parteval } (f - g) \ x \ n = \text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ n - \text{fps-parteval } g \ x \ n$$
for $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring } \text{fps}$
using *fps-parteval-plus[of f -g]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-parteval-mult-fps-X*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 } \text{fps}$
shows $\text{fps-parteval } (f * \text{fps-X}) \ x \ (\text{Suc } n) = x * \text{fps-parteval } f \ x \ n$

```

and   fps-parteval (fps-X * f) x (Suc n) = x * fps-parteval f x n
using fps-shift-times-fps-X'[of f]
by    (auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons simp flip: fps-mult-fps-X-commute)

lemma fps-parteval-mult-fps-X-power:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps
  assumes n ≥ m
  shows   fps-parteval (f * fps-X ^ m) x n = x ^ m * fps-parteval f x (n - m)
  and     fps-parteval (fps-X ^ m * f) x n = x ^ m * fps-parteval f x (n - m)
proof-
  have
    n ≥ m ⇒ fps-parteval (f * fps-X ^ m) x n = x ^ m * fps-parteval f x (n - m)
  proof (induct m arbitrary: n)
    case (Suc m) thus ?case
      using fps-shift-times-fps-X'[of f * fps-X ^ m]
      by    (cases n)
            (auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons mult.assoc simp flip: power-Suc2)
  qed simp
  with assms show fps-parteval (f * fps-X ^ m) x n = x ^ m * fps-parteval f x (n - m)
  by fast
  thus fps-parteval (fps-X ^ m * f) x n = x ^ m * fps-parteval f x (n - m)
  by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
qed

lemma fps-parteval-mult-right:
  fps-parteval (f * g) x n =
    fps-parteval (Abs-fps (λi. f $ i * fps-parteval g x (n - i))) x n
proof (induct n arbitrary: f)
  case (Suc n)
  have 1:
    poly-of-fps (Abs-fps (λi. f $ Suc i * fps-parteval g x (n - i))) n
    = poly-of-fps (Abs-fps (λi. f $ Suc i * fps-parteval g x (Suc n - Suc i))) n
  by (intro poly-eqI) auto
  from Suc have
    fps-parteval (fps-shift 1 f * g) x n
    = fps-parteval (Abs-fps (λi. f $ Suc i * fps-parteval g x (n - i))) x n
  by simp
  with 1 have
    fps-parteval (f * g) x (Suc n)
    = f $ 0 * fps-parteval g x (Suc n)
    + x * fps-parteval (Abs-fps (λi. f $ Suc i * fps-parteval g x (n - i))) x n

    using fps-shift-mult-Suc(1)[of 0 f g]
  by (simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons fps-parteval-mult-by-fps-const algebra-simps)
  thus ?case by (simp add: fps-parteval-Suc-cons fps-shift-def)
qed simp

lemma fps-parteval-mult-left:

```

```

fps-parteval (f * g) x n =
  fps-parteval (Abs-fps (λi. fps-parteval f x (n - i) * g $ i)) x n
using fps-parteval-mult-right[of g f]
by (simp add: mult.commute)

```

```

lemma fps-parteval-mult-conv-sum:
  fixes f g :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 fps
  shows fps-parteval (f * g) x n = (∑ k ≤ n. f $ k * fps-parteval g x (n - k) * x ^ k)
  and   fps-parteval (f * g) x n = (∑ k ≤ n. fps-parteval f x (n - k) * g $ k * x ^ k)
  using fps-parteval-mult-right[of f g n x]
        fps-parteval-conv-sum[of Abs-fps (λi. f $ i * fps-parteval g x (n - i))]
        fps-parteval-mult-left[of f g n x]
        fps-parteval-conv-sum[of Abs-fps (λi. fps-parteval f x (n - i) * g $ i)]
  by auto

```

```

lemma fps-parteval-fls-base-factor-to-fps-diff:
  fls-base-parteval (f - g) x n = fls-base-parteval f x n
  if f ≠ 0 and fls-subdegree g > fls-subdegree f + (int n)
  for f g :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fls
  using that
  by (induct n) (auto simp add: fps-parteval-Suc fls-subdegree-minus')

```

4.3 Vanishing of formal power series relative to divisibility of all partial sums

```

definition fps-pvanishes :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 ⇒ 'a fps ⇒ bool
  where fps-pvanishes p f ≡ (∀ n::nat. p ^ Suc n dvd (fps-parteval f p n))

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishesD: fps-pvanishes p f ⇒ p ^ Suc n dvd (fps-parteval f p n)
  unfolding fps-pvanishes-def by simp

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishesI:
  fps-pvanishes p f if ∧ n::nat. p ^ Suc n dvd (fps-parteval f p n)
  using that unfolding fps-pvanishes-def by simp

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishes-0[simp]: fps-pvanishes p 0
  by (auto intro: fps-pvanishesI)

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishes-at-0[simp]: fps-pvanishes 0 f = (f $ 0 = 0)
  unfolding fps-pvanishes-def by auto

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishes-at-unit: fps-pvanishes p f if is-unit p
  by (metis that is-unit-power-iff unit-imp-dvd fps-pvanishesI)

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishes-one-iff:
  fps-pvanishes p 1 = is-unit p
  using fps-pvanishes-def is-unit-power-iff[of p Suc -] by auto

```

```

lemma fps-pvanishes-uminus[simp]:

```

fps-pvanishes p $(-f)$ **if** *fps-pvanishes* p f **for** $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ *fps*
using *fps-pvanishesD*[*OF that*] *iffD2*[*OF dvd-minus-iff*] **by** (*fastforce intro: fps-pvanishesI*)

lemma *fps-pvanishes-add[simp]*:
fps-pvanishes p $(f + g)$ **if** *fps-pvanishes* p f **and** *fps-pvanishes* p g
for $f :: 'a::comm-semiring-1$ *fps*
proof (*intro fps-pvanishesI*)
fix n **from** *that* **show** $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } \text{fps-parteval } (f+g) \text{ } p \text{ } n$
using *fps-pvanishesD*[*of* $p - n$]
dvd-add[*of* $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ fps-parteval } f \text{ } p \text{ } n \text{ fps-parteval } g \text{ } p \text{ } n$]
by *auto*
qed

lemma *fps-pvanishes-minus[simp]*:
fps-pvanishes p $(f - g)$ **if** *fps-pvanishes* p f **and** *fps-pvanishes* p g
for $f :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ *fps*
using *that fps-pvanishes-uminus*[*of* p g] *fps-pvanishes-add*[*of* p $f - g$] **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-pvanishes-mult: fps-pvanishes* p $(f * g)$ **if** *fps-pvanishes* p g
proof (*intro fps-pvanishesI*)
fix n
have $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } (\sum i \leq n. f \$ i * \text{fps-parteval } g \text{ } p \text{ } (n - i) * p \wedge i)$
proof (*intro dvd-sum*)
fix k **assume** $k \in \{..n\}$
with *that* **show** $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } f \$ k * \text{fps-parteval } g \text{ } p \text{ } (n - k) * p \wedge k$
using *fps-pvanishesD*[*of* p g] *power-add*[*of* p $\text{Suc } (n - k) \text{ } k$] **by** (*simp add: mult-dvd-mono*)
qed
thus $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } \text{fps-parteval } (f * g) \text{ } p \text{ } n$ **by** (*simp add: fps-parteval-mult-conv-sum(1)*)
qed

lemma *fps-pvanishes-mult-fps-X-iff*:
assumes $(p :: 'a::idom) \neq 0$
shows *fps-pvanishes* p $f \longleftrightarrow \text{fps-pvanishes } p \text{ } (f * \text{fps-X})$
and *fps-pvanishes* p $f \longleftrightarrow \text{fps-pvanishes } p \text{ } (\text{fps-X} * f)$
proof–
show *fps-pvanishes* p $f \longleftrightarrow \text{fps-pvanishes } p \text{ } (f * \text{fps-X})$
proof
assume $b: \text{fps-pvanishes } p \text{ } (f * \text{fps-X})$
show *fps-pvanishes* p f
proof (*intro fps-pvanishesI*)
fix n **from** b **assms** **show** $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } \text{fps-parteval } f \text{ } p \text{ } n$
using *fps-pvanishesD*[*of* p $f * \text{fps-X } \text{Suc } n$] *fps-parteval-mult-fps-X(1)*[*of* $f \text{ } n$
 p]
by *simp*
qed
qed (*auto intro: fps-pvanishes-mult simp add: mult.commute*)
thus *fps-pvanishes* p $f \longleftrightarrow \text{fps-pvanishes } p \text{ } (\text{fps-X} * f)$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-commute*)

qed

lemma *fps-pvanishes-mult-fps-X-power-iff*:
assumes $(p :: 'a :: idom) \neq 0$
shows $fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ f \longleftrightarrow fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ (f * fps\text{-}X^{\wedge} n)$
and $fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ f \longleftrightarrow fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ (fps\text{-}X^{\wedge} n * f)$
proof –
show $fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ f \longleftrightarrow fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ (fps\text{-}X^{\wedge} n * f)$
proof (induct n)
case (Suc n) **with** *assms* **show** ?case
using *fps-pvanishes-mult-fps-X-iff*(2)[of p $fps\text{-}X^{\wedge} n * f$]
by (simp add: mult.assoc)
qed simp
thus $fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ f \longleftrightarrow fps\text{-}pvanishes\ p\ (f * fps\text{-}X^{\wedge} n)$
by (simp flip: *fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*)
qed

4.4 Equivalence and depth of formal Laurent series relative to a prime

4.4.1 Definition of equivalence and basic facts

abbreviation $fps\text{-}primevanishes\ p \equiv fps\text{-}pvanishes\ (Rep\text{-}prime\ p)$

overloading

$p\text{-equal}\text{-}fls \equiv$
 $p\text{-equal} :: 'a :: nontrivial\text{-}factorial\text{-}comm\text{-}ring\ prime \Rightarrow$
 $'a\ fls \Rightarrow 'a\ fls \Rightarrow bool$

begin

definition $p\text{-equal}\text{-}fls ::$
 $'a :: nontrivial\text{-}factorial\text{-}comm\text{-}ring\ prime \Rightarrow$
 $'a\ fls \Rightarrow 'a\ fls \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $p\text{-equal}\text{-}fls\ p\ f\ g \equiv fps\text{-}primevanishes\ p\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ (f - g))$

end

context

fixes $p :: 'a :: nontrivial\text{-}factorial\text{-}comm\text{-}ring\ prime$

begin

lemma $p\text{-equal}\text{-}flsD$:
 $f \simeq_p g \implies fps\text{-}primevanishes\ p\ (fls\text{-}base\text{-}factor\text{-}to\text{-}fps\ (f - g))$
for $f\ g :: 'a\ fls$
unfolding $p\text{-equal}\text{-}fls\text{-}def$ **by** simp

lemma $p\text{-equal}\text{-}fls\text{-}imp\text{-}p\text{-dvd}$: $p\ pdvd\ ((f - g) \text{ \&\& } (fls\text{-}subdegree\ (f - g)))$
if $f \simeq_p g$
for $f\ g :: 'a\ fls$

```

proof–
  have  $\text{int } (0::\text{nat}) = 0$  by simp
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis
      that p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishesD power-Suc0-right fps-parteval-0th
      fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth add-0-right
    )
qed

```

```

lemma p-equal-flsI:
  fps-primevanishes p (fls-base-factor-to-fps (f - g))  $\implies f \simeq_p g$ 
  for  $f\ g :: 'a\ \text{fls}$ 
  unfolding p-equal-fls-def by simp

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0:
   $f \simeq_p g \longleftrightarrow (f - g) \simeq_p 0$ 
  for  $f\ g :: 'a\ \text{fls}$ 
  unfolding p-equal-fls-def by auto

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-refl:  $f \simeq_p f$  for  $f :: 'a\ \text{fls}$ 
  by (auto intro: p-equal-flsI)

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-sym:
   $f \simeq_p g \implies g \simeq_p f$  for  $f\ g :: 'a\ \text{fls}$ 
  using p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishes-uminus fls-uminus-subdegree[of f-g]
  unfolding p-equal-fls-def
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-shift-iff:
   $f \simeq_p g \longleftrightarrow (\text{fls-shift } n\ f) \simeq_p (\text{fls-shift } n\ g)$ 
  for  $f\ g :: 'a\ \text{fls}$ 
  using fls-base-factor-shift[of n f - g] unfolding p-equal-fls-def by auto

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-extended-sum-iff:
   $f \simeq_p g \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\forall n. (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{Suc } n\ \text{dvd}$ 
       $(\sum k \leq n. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge k))$ 
  if  $N \leq \min (\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$ 

```

```

proof–
  define pp where  $pp \equiv \text{Rep-prime } p$ 
  define dfg where  $dfg \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } (f - g)$ 
  define D where  $D \equiv \text{nat } (dfg - N - 1)$ 
  from that dfg-def D-def
    have  $D: f \neq g \implies N \neq dfg \implies dfg - N - 1 \geq 0$ 
    using fls-subdegree-minus
    by force
  have
     $(f \simeq_p g) =$ 
     $(\forall n. pp \wedge \text{Suc } n\ \text{dvd } (\sum k \leq n. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k))$ 

```

```

proof (standard, standard)
  fix  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  assume  $fg: f \simeq_p g$ 
  consider
     $f = g$  |
     $N = df g$  |
    ( $n \leq D$ )  $f \neq g \ N \neq df g \ n \leq D$  |
    ( $n > D$ )  $f \neq g \ N \neq df g \ n > D$ 
  by fastforce
thus  $pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } (\sum k \leq n. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k)$ 
proof cases
  case  $n \leq D$ 
    with  $D\text{-def}$  have  $\forall k \leq n. N + \text{int } k < df g$  using  $D$  by linarith
    with  $df g\text{-def}$  show ?thesis using fls-eq0-below-subdegree[of - f - g] by simp
  next
    case  $n > D$ 
    with  $D\text{-def}$  that
      have  $N - k : \forall k \leq D. N + \text{int } k < df g$ 
      and  $N - D - k: \forall k. N + \text{int } (\text{Suc } D + k) = df g + \text{int } k$ 
      using  $D$ 
      by (force, linarith)
    from  $df g\text{-def}$  have  $\forall k \leq D. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) = 0$ 
    using  $N - k$  fls-eq0-below-subdegree[of - f - g] by blast
    hence partsum:  $(\sum k \leq D. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k) = 0$  by force
    from  $pp\text{-def}$   $\langle f \simeq_p g \rangle$  obtain  $k$ 
    where  $k$ : fls-base-parteval  $(f - g) \ pp \ (n - \text{Suc } D) = pp \wedge \text{Suc } (n - \text{Suc } D) * k$ 
    using p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishesD by blast
    from  $\langle n > D \rangle$  have exp:  $\text{Suc } D + \text{Suc } (n - \text{Suc } D) = \text{Suc } n$  by auto
    from  $\langle n > D \rangle$  have
       $(\sum k \leq n. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k) =$ 
       $(\sum k \leq D. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k) +$ 
       $(\sum k = \text{Suc } D..n. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k)$ 
      using sum-up-index-split[of - D n - D] by auto
    also from  $\langle n > D \rangle$  have
       $\dots = (\sum k \leq n - \text{Suc } D. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } (\text{Suc } D + k)) * pp \wedge (\text{Suc } D + k))$ 
      using partsum atLeast0AtMost[of n - Suc D]
      sum.atLeastAtMost-shift-bounds[
        of  $\lambda k. (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k \ 0 \ \text{Suc } D \ n - \text{Suc } D$ 
      ]
      by auto
    also from  $D\text{-def}$  have
       $\dots = (\sum k \leq n - \text{Suc } D. (f - g) \$\$ (df g + \text{int } k) * (pp \wedge \text{Suc } D * pp \wedge k))$ 
      using  $N - D - k$  power-add[of pp Suc D] by force
    also have
       $\dots = pp \wedge \text{Suc } D * (\sum k \leq n - \text{Suc } D. (f - g) \$\$ (df g + \text{int } k) * pp \wedge k)$ 
      by (simp add: algebra-simps sum-distrib-left)
    also have  $\dots = pp \wedge \text{Suc } D * (pp \wedge \text{Suc } (n - \text{Suc } D) * k)$ 

```

```

    using k dfg-def fls-base-parteval-conv-sum[of f - g n - Suc D pp] by
presburger
    also have ... = pp ^ (Suc D + Suc (n - Suc D)) * k
    by (simp add: algebra-simps power-add)
    finally have (∑ k ≤ n. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k) = pp ^ Suc n * k
    using ⟨n > D⟩ by auto
    thus ?thesis by auto
qed (simp, metis fg dfg-def pp-def fls-base-parteval-conv-sum p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishesD)
next
assume *: ∀ n. pp ^ Suc n dvd (∑ k ≤ n. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k)
consider f = g | N = dfg | f ≠ g N ≠ dfg by blast
thus f ≃p g
proof cases
  case 1 thus ?thesis by (simp add: p-equal-fls-refl)
next
  case 2 with pp-def dfg-def * show ?thesis
    using p-equal-flsI fps-pvanishesI fls-base-parteval-conv-sum by metis
next
  case 3 show ?thesis
    proof (intro p-equal-flsI fps-pvanishesI)
      fix n
      from 3 dfg-def D-def
      have ND : ∀ k. N + int (Suc D + k) = dfg + int k
      and dfg-N-n: nat (dfg - N) + n = Suc D + n
      and sum-0 : (∑ k ≤ D. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k) = 0
      using D fls-eq0-below-subdegree[of f - g]
      by (fastforce, simp, simp)
      have
        (∑ k ≤ nat (dfg - N) + n. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k) =
        (∑ k = Suc D..Suc D + n. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k)
      using dfg-N-n sum-0
        sum-up-index-split[of λk. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k D Suc n]
      by auto
      also have
        ... = sum ((λk. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k) o (+) (Suc D))
        {0..n}
      using add commute[of Suc D n] add-0-left[of Suc D]
        sum.atLeastAtMost-shift-bounds[
          of λk. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k 0 Suc D n
        ]
      by argo
      also have ... = pp ^ Suc D * (∑ k ≤ n. (f - g) $$ (dfg + int k) * pp ^ k)
      using ND by (force simp add: algebra-simps atLeast0AtMost power-add
sum-distrib-left)
      finally have
        (∑ k ≤ nat (dfg - N) + n. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k) =
        pp ^ Suc D * fls-base-parteval (f - g) pp n
      using dfg-def fls-base-parteval-conv-sum[of f - g n pp] by force
      moreover have Suc (nat (dfg - N) + n) = Suc D + Suc n using dfg-N-n

```

by presburger
 moreover from pp-def have $pp \wedge \text{Suc } D \neq 0$ using Rep-prime-n0 by auto
 ultimately have $pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd fls-base-pariteval } (f - g) \text{ pp } n$
 using * power-add dvd-times-left-cancel-iff by metis
 with pp-def show Rep-prime $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd fls-base-pariteval } (f - g)$
 (Rep-prime p) n
 by blast
 qed
 qed
 qed
 with pp-def show ?thesis by fast
 qed

lemma p-equal-fls-extended-intsum-iff:

$f \simeq_p g \iff$
 $(\forall n \geq N. (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n - N)) \text{ dvd}$
 $(\sum_{k=N..n.} (f - g) \$\$ k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - N)))$
 if $N \leq \min (\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$
 proof (standard, clarify)
 assume fg: $f \simeq_p g$
 fix n::int assume n: $n \geq N$
 define m where $m \equiv \text{nat } (n - N)$
 from that fg have
 $(\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{Suc } m \text{ dvd } (\sum_{k \leq m.} (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge k)$
 using p-equal-fls-extended-sum-iff by blast
 moreover from n m-def have
 $(\sum_{k=N..n.} (f - g) \$\$ k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - N)) =$
 $(\sum_{k \leq m.} (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge k)$
 by (simp add: sum.atLeastAtMost-int-shift-bounds algebra-simps)
 ultimately show
 $(\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n - N)) \text{ dvd}$
 $(\sum_{k=N..n.} (f - g) \$\$ k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - N))$
 using m-def by argo
 next
 assume dvd-sum:
 $\forall n \geq N. (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n - N)) \text{ dvd}$
 $(\sum_{k=N..n.} (f - g) \$\$ k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - N))$
 show $f \simeq_p g$
 proof (rule iffD2, rule p-equal-fls-extended-sum-iff, rule that, safe)
 fix n::nat
 have N-n: $N + \text{int } n \geq N$ by fastforce
 moreover have $\text{nat } (N + \text{int } n - N) = n$ by simp
 ultimately have
 $(\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd}$
 $(\sum_{k=N..N + \text{int } n.} (f - g) \$\$ k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - N))$
 using dvd-sum by fastforce
 moreover from N-n have
 $(\sum_{k \leq n.} (f - g) \$\$ (N + \text{int } k) * \text{Rep-prime } p \wedge k) =$
 $(\sum_{k=N..N + \text{int } n.} (f - g) \$\$ k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - N))$

```

    by (simp add: sum.atLeastAtMost-int-shift-bounds)
  ultimately show
    Rep-prime p ^ Suc n dvd (∑ k≤n. (f - g) $$ (N + int k) * Rep-prime p ^ k)
    by presburger
qed
qed

lemma fls-p-equal0-extended-sum-iff:
  f ≃p 0 ⟷
    (∀ n. (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc n dvd
      (∑ k≤n. f $$ (N + int k) * (Rep-prime p) ^ k))
  if N ≤ fls-subdegree f
proof -
  define pp where pp ≡ Rep-prime p
  have d0-case:
    ∧ f N. fls-subdegree f = 0 ⟹ N ≤ 0 ⟹
      f ≃p 0 ⟷
        (∀ n. pp ^ Suc n dvd (∑ k≤n. f $$ (N + int k) * pp ^ k))
  proof -
    fix f N from pp-def
    show fls-subdegree f = 0 ⟹ N ≤ 0 ⟹ ?thesis f N
    using p-equal-fls-extended-sum-iff[of N f 0]
    by simp
  qed
  have f ≃p 0 ⟷ (fls-base-factor f) ≃p 0
  using p-equal-fls-shift-iff[of f 0] fls-base-factor-def by auto
  also from that pp-def have
    ... = (∀ n. pp ^ Suc n dvd (∑ k≤n. f $$ ((N + int k)) * pp ^ k))
  using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] d0-case[of fls-base-factor f N - fls-subdegree
f]
  by auto
  finally show ?thesis using pp-def by blast
qed

lemma fls-p-equal0-extended-intsum-iff:
  f ≃p 0 ⟷
    (∀ n≥N. (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc (nat (n - N)) dvd
      (∑ k=N..n. f $$ k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k - N)))
  if N ≤ fls-subdegree f
proof (standard, clarify)
  assume f: f ≃p 0
  fix n::int assume n: n ≥ N
  define m where m ≡ nat (n - N)
  from that f have
    (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc m dvd (∑ k≤m. f $$ (N + int k) * (Rep-prime p) ^ k)
  using fls-p-equal0-extended-sum-iff by blast
  moreover from n m-def have
    (∑ k=N..n. f $$ k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k - N)) =
    (∑ k≤m. f $$ (N + int k) * (Rep-prime p) ^ k)

```

```

    by (simp add: sum.atLeastAtMost-int-shift-bounds algebra-simps)
  ultimately show
    (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc (nat (n - N)) dvd
      (∑ k=N..n. f$$$k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k - N))
    using m-def by argo
next
  assume dvd-sum:
    ∀ n ≥ N. (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc (nat (n - N)) dvd
      (∑ k=N..n. f$$$k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k - N))
  show f ≃p 0
  proof (rule iffD2, rule fls-p-equal0-extended-sum-iff, rule that, safe)
    fix n::nat
    have N-n: N + int n ≥ N by fastforce
    moreover have nat (N + int n - N) = n by simp
    ultimately have
      (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc n dvd
        (∑ k=N..N + int n. f$$$k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k - N))
      using dvd-sum by fastforce
    moreover from N-n have
      (∑ k ≤ n. f $$ (N + int k) * Rep-prime p ^ k) =
        (∑ k=N..N + int n. f$$$k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k - N))
      by (simp add: sum.atLeastAtMost-int-shift-bounds)
    ultimately show
      Rep-prime p ^ Suc n dvd (∑ k ≤ n. f $$ (N + int k) * Rep-prime p ^ k)
      by presburger
  qed
qed
end

context
  fixes p :: 'a :: nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma fls-1-not-p-equal-0: (1::'a fls) ≢p 0
  using fps-pvanishes-one-iff not-prime-unit Rep-prime[of p] unfolding p-equal-fls-def
  by auto

lemma p-equal-fls0-nonneg-subdegree:
  f ≃p 0 ⟷ fps-primevanishes p (fls-regpart f)
  if fls-subdegree f ≥ 0
proof -
  define n where n ≡ nat (fls-subdegree f)
  moreover have
    f ≃p 0 ⟷
      fps-primevanishes p (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fps-X ^ n)
  unfolding p-equal-fls-def
  using Rep-prime[of p] fps-pvanishes-mult-fps-X-power-iff(1)[of Rep-prime
p]

```

```

    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] fls-regpart-times-fps-X-power(1)[of fls-base-factor
f n]
    by (auto simp add: that)
qed

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-nonneg-subdegree:
   $f \simeq_p g \iff \text{fps-primevanishes } p \ (\text{fls-regpart } (f - g))$ 
  if  $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$  and  $\text{fls-subdegree } g \geq 0$ 
proof -
  from that have  $\text{fls-subdegree } (f - g) \geq 0$ 
    using fls-subdegree-minus[of f g] by (cases f = g) auto
  thus ?thesis using p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0[of p f g] p-equal-fls0-nonneg-subdegree
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-trans-to-0:
   $f \simeq_p g$  if  $f \simeq_p 0$  and  $g \simeq_p 0$  for  $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
proof (rule iffD2, rule p-equal-fls-shift-iff, rule iffD2, rule p-equal-fls-nonneg-subdegree)
  define n where  $n \equiv \min (\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$ 
  from n-def show  $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f) \geq 0$   $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \ g) \geq 0$ 
    using fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree[of n f] fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree[of n g] by auto
  with that show  $\text{fps-primevanishes } p \ (\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f - \text{fls-shift } n \ g))$ 
    using p-equal-fls0-nonneg-subdegree[of fls-shift n f] p-equal-fls-shift-iff[of p f 0]
    p-equal-fls0-nonneg-subdegree[of fls-shift n g] p-equal-fls-shift-iff[of p g 0]
    by (auto intro: fps-pvanishes-minus)
qed

```

```

lemma p-equal-fls-trans:
   $f \simeq_p g \implies g \simeq_p h \implies f \simeq_p h$ 
  for  $f g h :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
  using p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0[of p f g] p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0[of p h g]
    p-equal-fls-sym[of p g h] p-equal-fls-trans-to-0[of f - g h - g]
    p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0[of p f - g h - g] p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0[of p f h]
  by auto

```

end

```

global-interpretation p-equality-fls:
  p-equality-1
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  bool
proof (unfold-locales, intro equivpI)
  fix p :: 'a prime
  define E :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  $E \equiv p\text{-equal } p$ 
  show reflp E
    by (auto intro: reflpI simp add: E-def p-equal-fls-refl)

```

```

show symp E using p-equal-fls-sym by (auto intro: sympI simp add: E-def)
show transp E
  using E-def p-equal-fls-trans[of p] by (fastforce intro: transpI)

fix x y :: 'a fls
show y  $\simeq_p$  0  $\implies$  x * y  $\simeq_p$  0
  using p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishes-mult fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult[of x y]
  unfolding p-equal-fls-def
  by fastforce

qed (rule p-equal-fls-conv-p-equal-0)

overloading
  globally-p-equal-fls  $\equiv$ 
  globally-p-equal ::
    'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin

definition globally-p-equal-fls ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where globally-p-equal-fls[simp]:
  globally-p-equal-fls = p-equality-fls.globally-p-equal

end

context
  fixes p :: 'a :: nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma p-equal-fls-const-iff:
  (fls-const c)  $\simeq_p$  (fls-const d)  $\longleftrightarrow$  c = d for c d :: 'a
proof
  define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
  assume (fls-const c)  $\simeq_p$  (fls-const d)
  with pp-def have 1:  $\forall n::nat. pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } (c - d)$ 
  using p-equal-flsD unfolding fps-pvanishes-def by (fastforce simp add: fls-minus-const)
  have infinite {n. pp  $\wedge$  n dvd (c - d)}
  proof
    assume finite {n. pp  $\wedge$  n dvd (c - d)}
    moreover have Suc (Max {n. pp  $\wedge$  n dvd (c - d)})  $\in$  {n. pp  $\wedge$  n dvd (c - d)}
    using 1 by simp
    ultimately have Suc (Max {n. pp  $\wedge$  n dvd (c - d)})  $\leq$  Max {n. pp  $\wedge$  n dvd (c - d)}
    by simp
    thus False by simp
  qed
  with pp-def show c = d using Rep-prime-not-unit finite-divisor-powers[of c - d]
  by fastforce
qed simp

```

lemma *p-equal-fls-const-0-iff*:
 $(\text{fls-const } c) \simeq_p 0 \iff c = 0 \text{ for } c :: 'a$
using *p-equal-fls-const-iff*[of *c 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *p-equal-fls-X-intpow-iff*:
 $((\text{fls-X-intpow } m :: 'a \text{ fls}) \simeq_p (\text{fls-X-intpow } n)) = (m = n)$
proof (*induction m n rule: linorder-less-wlog, standard*)
define *pp* **and** *X* :: *int* $\Rightarrow$ *'a fls*
where *pp* $\equiv$ *Rep-prime p* **and** *X* $\equiv$ *fls-X-intpow*
fix *m n* :: *int* **assume** *eq*: $(X \ m) \simeq_p (X \ n)$ **and** *mn*: $m < n$
with *pp-def X-def* **have**
 $pp \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n - m)) \text{ dvd } (\sum_{k=m..n}. (X \ m - X \ n) \$\$ k * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - m))$
using *p-equal-fls-extended-intsum-iff*[of *m X m X n p*]
by *auto*
moreover **have**
 $(\sum_{k=m..n}. (X \ m - X \ n) \$\$ k * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - m)) =$
 $(\sum_{k \in \{m,n\}}. (X \ m - X \ n) \$\$ k * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - m))$
proof (*rule sum.mono-neutral-right, safe*)
from *mn* **show** $m \in \{m..n\}$ **and** $n \in \{m..n\}$ **by** *auto*
fix *i*
assume $i : i \in \{m..n\}$ $i \neq m$
and $Xi : (X \ m - X \ n) \$\$ i * pp \wedge \text{nat } (i - m) \neq 0$
with *X-def* **have** $X \ m \$\$ i = 0$ **by** *simp*
moreover **from** *X-def* **have** $i < n \implies X \ n \$\$ i = 0$ **by** *force*
ultimately **show** $i = n$ **using** *i(1) Xi* **by** *fastforce*
qed
ultimately **have** $pp \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n - m)) \text{ dvd } 1 - (pp \wedge \text{nat } (n - m))$
using *mn X-def* **by** *auto*
from *this* **obtain** *k* **where** $1 - (pp \wedge \text{nat } (n - m)) = pp \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n - m))$
 $* \ k$ **by** *fast*
hence $1 = pp \wedge \text{nat } (n - m) * (1 + pp * k)$ **by** (*simp add: algebra-simps*)
with *pp-def mn* **show** $m = n$
using *dvdI*[of *1*] *Rep-prime-not-unit is-unit-power-iff*[of *pp*] **by** *fastforce*
qed (*auto simp add: p-equal-fls-sym*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-nequiv0*: $(\text{fls-X-intpow } m :: 'a \text{ fls}) \not\simeq_p 0$
using *p-equal-fls-shift-iff fls-1-not-p-equal-0* **by** *fastforce*

end

4.4.2 Depth as maximum subdegree of equivalent series

Each nonzero equivalence class will have a maximum subdegree.

lemma *no-greatest-p-equal-subdegree*:
 $f \simeq_p 0$
if $\forall n :: \text{int}. (\exists g. \text{fls-subdegree } g > n \wedge f \simeq_p g)$
for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime}$ **and** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof (*cases f = 0*)
case *False* **show** *?thesis*

```

proof (intro p-equal-flsI fps-pvanishesI)
  fix n :: nat
  define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
  from that obtain g where g: fls-subdegree g > fls-subdegree f + int n f  $\simeq_p$  g
  by blast
  with False pp-def have fls-base-parteval (f - g) pp n = fls-base-parteval (f -
0) pp n
  using fps-parteval-fls-base-factor-to-fps-diff by auto
  with False pp-def g(2) show pp  $\wedge$  Suc n dvd fls-base-parteval (f - 0) pp n
  using p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishesD by metis
qed
qed (simp add: p-equal-fls-refl)

```

abbreviation

p-equal-fls-simplified-set p f $\equiv$
 $\{g. f \simeq_p g \wedge \text{fls-subdegree } g \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f\}$
— We restrict to those equivalent series that represent a simplification of the given series so that the image of the collection under taking subdegrees is finite.

context

```

fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime
and f :: 'a fls
begin

```

lemma *p-equal-fls-simplified-nempty*:
fls-subdegree ' (p-equal-fls-simplified-set p f) $\neq \{\}$
using p-equal-fls-refl[of p f] **by** fast

lemma *p-equal-fls-simplified-finite*:
finite (fls-subdegree ' (p-equal-fls-simplified-set p f)) **if** f $\not\simeq_p$ 0

```

proof—
  from that obtain n::int
  where  $\forall g. f \simeq_p g \longrightarrow \neg \text{fls-subdegree } g > n$ 
  using no-greatest-p-equal-subdegree[of p f]
  by auto
  hence n:  $\forall g. f \simeq_p g \longrightarrow \text{fls-subdegree } g \leq n$  by auto
  define deg-diff where deg-diff  $\equiv (\lambda n. n - \text{fls-subdegree } f)$ 
  define D where D  $\equiv \text{fls-subdegree ' (p-equal-fls-simplified-set p f)}$ 
  show finite D
  proof (rule finite-imageD)
  show finite (deg-diff ' D)
  proof (rule finite-imageD)
  have nat ' deg-diff ' D  $\subseteq \{m::nat. m \leq \text{nat } (\text{deg-diff } n)\}$ 
  using n D-def deg-diff-def by auto
  thus finite (nat ' deg-diff ' D) using finite-subset by blast
  from D-def deg-diff-def show inj-on nat (deg-diff ' D)
  by (auto intro: inj-onI)
qed
from deg-diff-def show inj-on deg-diff D by (auto intro: inj-onI)

```

```

    qed
  qed

end

overloading
  p-depth-fls  $\equiv$ 
    p-depth :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int
  p-depth-const  $\equiv$ 
    p-depth :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  int
begin

definition
  p-depth-fls :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where
    p-depth-fls p f  $\equiv$ 
      (if f  $\simeq_p$  0 then 0 else Max (fls-subdegree ' (p-equal-fls-simplified-set p f)))

definition
  p-depth-const :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where
    p-depth-const p c  $\equiv$  p-depth p (fls-const c)

end

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring prime
begin

lemma p-depth-fls-eqI:
  fop = fls-subdegree g
  if f  $\neg \simeq_p$  0 and f  $\simeq_p$  g
  and  $\bigwedge h. f \simeq_p h \implies \text{fls-subdegree } h \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$ 
  for f g :: 'a fls
proof-
  define M where M  $\equiv$  Max (fls-subdegree ' (p-equal-fls-simplified-set p f))
  with that have M = fls-subdegree g
  using p-equal-fls-simplified-finite
  by (force intro: Max-eqI simp add: p-equal-fls-refl)
  with that(1) M-def show ?thesis by (auto simp add: p-depth-fls-def)
qed

lemma p-depth-fls-p-equal0[simp]:
  (fop) = 0 if f  $\simeq_p$  0 for f :: 'a fls
  using that by (simp add: p-depth-fls-def)

lemma p-depth-fls0[simp]: (0::'a fls)op = 0
  by (simp add: p-depth-fls-def p-equal-fls-refl)

```

lemma *p-depth-fls-n0D*:
 $f^{\circ p} = \text{Max } (\text{fls-subdegree } ' (p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f))$
if $f \neg \simeq_p 0$
for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
using *that* **by** (*simp add: p-depth-fls-def*)

lemma *p-depth-flsE*:
fixes $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
assumes $f \neg \simeq_p 0$
obtains g **where** $f \simeq_p g$ **and** $\text{fls-subdegree } g = (f^{\circ p})$
and $\forall h. f \simeq_p h \longrightarrow \text{fls-subdegree } h \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
proof –
define M **where** $M \equiv \text{Max } (\text{fls-subdegree } ' (p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f))$
with *assms* **have** $M \in \text{fls-subdegree } ' (p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f)$
using *p-equal-fls-simplified-finite*[*of p f*] *p-equal-fls-simplified-empty*[*of p f*] **by**
simp
from *this* **obtain** g **where** $g: g \in p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f \wedge M = \text{fls-subdegree } g$
by *fast*
from $g(1)$ **have** $f \simeq_p g$ **by** *blast*
moreover **from** $g(2)$ *M-def* *assms* **have** $2: \text{fls-subdegree } g = (f^{\circ p})$
by (*fastforce simp add: p-depth-fls-def*)
moreover **have**
 $\forall h. f \simeq_p h \longrightarrow \text{fls-subdegree } h \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
proof *clarify*
fix h **assume** $f \simeq_p h$ **show** $\text{fls-subdegree } h \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
proof (*cases fls-subdegree h ≥ fls-subdegree f*)
case *True* **with** *assms* $\langle f \simeq_p h \rangle$ *M-def g* **show** *?thesis*
using *p-equal-fls-simplified-finite* **by** *force*
next
case *False*
moreover **from** *assms* *M-def g* **have** $\text{fls-subdegree } f \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
using *p-equal-fls-simplified-finite* **by** *blast*
ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
qed
ultimately **show** *thesis* **using** *that* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree*:
 $(f^{\circ p}) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
if $f \neg \simeq_p 0$ **and** $f \simeq_p g$
for $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof (*cases fls-subdegree g ≥ fls-subdegree f*)
case *True* **with** *that* **show** *?thesis*
using *p-equal-fls-simplified-finite* **by** (*fastforce simp add: p-depth-fls-def*)
next
case *False*
moreover **from** *that*(1) **have** $\text{fls-subdegree } f \leq (f^{\circ p})$
using *p-equal-fls-simplified-finite* **by** (*fastforce simp add: p-equal-fls-refl p-depth-fls-def*)

ultimately show *?thesis* by simp
qed

lemma *p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree*:
 $(f^{\circ p}) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f$ if $f \not\succeq_p 0$ for $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
 using that *p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree p-equal-fls-refl* by blast

lemma *p-equal-fls-simplified-set-shift*:
 $p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ (fls-shift } n \text{ } f) = \text{fls-shift } n \text{ ' } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p$
 f
 if $f \not\succeq_p 0$
 for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof –
 have *:
 $\bigwedge f n. (f :: 'a \text{ fls}) \not\succeq_p 0 \implies$
 $\text{fls-shift } n \text{ ' } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ } f \subseteq$
 $p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ (fls-shift } n \text{ } f)$
proof (intro subsetI, clarify)
 fix $n :: \text{int}$
 and $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
 assume *f-neq-0*: $f \not\succeq_p 0$
 and *eq* : $f \simeq_p g$
 and *deg* : $\text{fls-subdegree } f \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$
 from *f-neq-0 eq* have $f \neq 0 \text{ } g \neq 0$ using *p-equal-fls-refl* by auto
 with *deg* have $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } f) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } g)$ by
simp
 moreover from *eq* have $(\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } f) \simeq_p (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } g)$
 using *p-equal-fls-shift-iff* by fast
 ultimately show
 $(\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } f) \simeq_p (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } g) \wedge$
 $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } f) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } g)$
 by fast
qed
 have $f \simeq_p 0 \longleftrightarrow (\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } f) \simeq_p 0$
 using *p-equal-fls-shift-iff*[of $p \text{ } f \text{ } 0$] by simp
 with that have
 $p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ (fls-shift } n \text{ } f) \subseteq$
 $\text{fls-shift } n \text{ ' } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ } f$
 using *[of $\text{fls-shift } n \text{ } f - n$] by force
 with that show
 $p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ (fls-shift } n \text{ } f) = \text{fls-shift } n \text{ ' } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set}$
 $p \text{ } f$
 using *[of $f \text{ } n$] by fast
qed

lemma *p-equal-fls-simplified-set-shift-subdegrees*:
 $\text{fls-subdegree ' } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ (fls-shift } n \text{ } f) =$
 $(\lambda x. x - n) \text{ ' } \text{fls-subdegree ' } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p \text{ } f$
 if $f \not\succeq_p 0$

for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof –
 from that have
 $\text{fls-subdegree } ' p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p (\text{fls-shift } n f) =$
 $\text{fls-subdegree } ' \text{fls-shift } n ' p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f$
 using $p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set-shift}$ by fast
 moreover from that have $\forall g \in p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f. g \neq 0$ by auto
 ultimately show ?thesis by force
qed

lemma $p\text{-depth-fls-shift}$:
 $(\text{fls-shift } n f)^{\circ p} = (f^{\circ p}) - n$ if $f \neg\simeq_p 0$
 for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof –
 from that have $\text{sf-nequiv-0}: (\text{fls-shift } n f) \neg\simeq_p 0$
 using $p\text{-equal-fls-shift-iff}$ by fastforce
 with that have
 $(\text{fls-shift } n f)^{\circ p} =$
 $\text{Max } ((\lambda x. x - n) ' \text{fls-subdegree } ' p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f)$
 using $p\text{-depth-fls-n0D } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set-shift-subdegrees}$
 by fastforce
 thus ?thesis
 using $p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-finite}[OF \text{ that}] \text{ } p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-empty}$
 $p\text{-depth-fls-n0D}[OF \text{ that}]$
 $\text{Max-add-commute}[of$
 $\text{fls-subdegree } ' p\text{-equal-fls-simplified-set } p f$
 $\lambda x. x$
 $- n$
 $]$
 by auto
qed
end

context
 fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$
 and $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
begin

lemma $p\text{-depth-fls-p-equal}$: $(f^{\circ p}) = (g^{\circ p})$ if $f \simeq_p g$
proof (cases $f \simeq_p 0$)
 case True with that show ?thesis using $p\text{-equality-fls.trans0-iff}$ by fastforce
 next
 case False
 with that have $g: g \neg\simeq_p 0$ using $p\text{-equality-fls.trans0-iff}$ by blast
 from this obtain h where h :
 $g \simeq_p h$ $\text{fls-subdegree } h = (g^{\circ p})$
 by ($\text{elim } p\text{-depth-flsE}$)
 from that $h(1)$ have $f \simeq_p h$ using $p\text{-equality-fls.trans}$ by fast

moreover from that $g \ h(2)$ have
 $\bigwedge h'. f \simeq_p h' \implies \text{fls-subdegree } h' \leq \text{fls-subdegree } h$
using $p\text{-equality-fls.trans-right } p\text{-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree}$ by metis
ultimately show $?thesis$
using $\text{False } h(2) \ p\text{-depth-fls-eqI}$ by metis
qed

lemma $p\text{-depth-fls-can-simplify-iff}$:
 $p \text{ pdvd } g \ \S\ (\text{fls-subdegree } g) = (\text{fls-subdegree } g < (f^{\circ p}))$
if $f\text{-nequiv0}: f \not\simeq_p 0$
and $fg\text{-equiv}: f \simeq_p g$
proof
define $gdeg$ where $gdeg \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } g$
define gth where $gth \equiv g \ \S\ gdeg$
define pp where $pp \equiv \text{Rep-prime } p$
assume $p\text{-dvd}: p \text{ pdvd } gth$
from this obtain k where $k: gth = pp * k$ unfolding $pp\text{-def } gth\text{-def } gdeg\text{-def}$
by (elim dvdE)
define h where
 $h \equiv g - \text{fls-shift } (-gdeg) (\text{fls-const } gth) + \text{fls-shift } (-(gdeg + 1)) (\text{fls-const } k)$
from $f\text{-nequiv0 } fg\text{-equiv}$ have $g \neq 0$ by blast
with $gth\text{-def } gdeg\text{-def}$ have
 $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } (-gdeg) (\text{fls-const } gth) - \text{fls-shift } (-(gdeg + 1)) (\text{fls-const } k)) =$
 $gdeg$
by $(\text{auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI})$
with $h\text{-def}$ have $g\text{-h}: \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (g - h) = \text{fps-const } gth - \text{fps-const } k$
 $* \text{fps-X}$
by $(\text{auto intro: fps-ext})$
have $p\text{-g-h}: \bigwedge n. pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd fls-base-parteval } (g - h) \text{ pp } n$
proof—
fix n
from $k \text{ p-dvd}$ show $pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd fls-base-parteval } (g - h) \text{ pp } n$
using $g\text{-h}$ by $(\text{cases } n) (\text{auto simp add: fps-parteval-mult-fps-X}(1))$
qed
with $pp\text{-def}$ have $g \simeq_p h$ by $(\text{fastforce intro: } p\text{-equal-flsI } \text{fps-pvanishesI})$
moreover have $gdeg < \text{fls-subdegree } h$
proof $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-greaterI})$
show $h \neq 0$
proof
assume $h = 0$
with $pp\text{-def}$ have $g \simeq_p 0$
using $p\text{-g-h}$ by $(\text{fastforce intro: } p\text{-equal-flsI } \text{fps-pvanishesI})$
with $f\text{-nequiv0 } fg\text{-equiv}$ show False using $p\text{-equality-fls.trans0-iff}$ by blast
qed
qed $(\text{simp add: } h\text{-def } gdeg\text{-def } gth\text{-def})$
ultimately show $gdeg < (f^{\circ p})$
using $gdeg\text{-def}$ that $p\text{-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree}[of \text{ } p \text{ } f \text{ } h]$
 $p\text{-equal-fls-trans}[of \text{ } p \text{ } f \text{ } g \text{ } h]$

```

    by force
next
define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
assume g: fls-subdegree g < ( $f^{\circ p}$ )
with that obtain h where h:  $f \simeq_p h$  fls-subdegree h = ( $f^{\circ p}$ )
  by (elim p-depth-flsE)
from f-nequiv0 fg-equiv have g-n0:  $g \neq 0$  by blast
with g h(2) have fls-subdegree (g - h) = fls-subdegree g by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI)
moreover from fg-equiv h(1) pp-def
  have pp  $\wedge$  Suc 0 dvd (fps-parteval (fls-regpart (fls-base-factor (g - h))) pp 0)
  using p-equality-fls.trans-right p-equal-flsD fps-pvanishesD
  by blast
ultimately show p pdvd g $$ (fls-subdegree g) by (simp add: pp-def g h(2))
qed

```

```

lemma p-depth-fls-rep-iff:
  ( $f^{\circ p}$ ) = fls-subdegree g  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $\neg$  p pdvd g $$ (fls-subdegree g)
  if  $f \not\simeq_p 0$  and  $f \simeq_p g$ 
  using that p-depth-fls-can-simplify-iff p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree by fastforce
end

```

```

global-interpretation p-depth-fls:
  p-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  p-depth :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int
proof (unfold-locales, intro notI)
fix p :: 'a prime and f g :: 'a fls
define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
assume f-nequiv0:  $f \not\simeq_p 0$ 
  and g-nequiv0:  $g \not\simeq_p 0$ 
  and fg-equiv0:  $(f * g) \simeq_p 0$ 
from f-nequiv0 obtain s-f
  where s-f:  $f \simeq_p s-f$  fls-subdegree s-f = ( $f^{\circ p}$ )
  using p-depth-flsE
  by blast
from g-nequiv0 obtain s-g
  where s-g:  $g \simeq_p s-g$  fls-subdegree s-g = ( $g^{\circ p}$ )
  using p-depth-flsE
  by blast
from s-f(1) s-g(1) fg-equiv0 have (s-f * s-g)  $\simeq_p 0$ 
  using p-equality-fls.mult p-equality-fls.trans0-iff by blast
hence fps-primevanishes p (fls-base-factor-to-fps (s-f * s-g)) using p-equal-flsD
by fastforce
with pp-def have pp  $\wedge$  Suc 0 dvd fls-base-parteval (s-f * s-g) pp 0
  using fps-pvanishesD by fast
with pp-def have p pdvd s-f $$ (fls-subdegree s-f) * s-g $$ (fls-subdegree s-g)

```

```

    using fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult[of s-f s-g] by fastforce
  hence
    p pdvd s-f $$ (fls-subdegree s-f)  $\vee$  p pdvd s-g $$ (fls-subdegree s-g)
    using Rep-prime prime-dvd-multD by auto
  with pp-def f-nequiv0 s-f g-nequiv0 s-g show False by (metis p-depth-fls-rep-iff)
next
  fix p :: 'a prime
  show  $\exists x :: 'a \text{ fls. } x \neg \simeq_p 0$  using fls-1-not-p-equal-0 by auto
next
  fix p :: 'a :: nontrivial-factorial-idom prime and f g :: 'a fls
  assume fg-nequiv0:  $(f * g) \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  from fg-nequiv0
    have f-nequiv0:  $f \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
    and g-nequiv0:  $g \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
    by (auto simp add: p-equality-fls.mult-0-left p-equality-fls.mult-0-right)
  from f-nequiv0 obtain s-f
    where s-f:  $f \simeq_p s\text{-}f$  fls-subdegree s-f =  $(f^{\circ p})$ 
    using p-depth-flsE
    by blast
  from g-nequiv0 obtain s-g
    where s-g:  $g \simeq_p s\text{-}g$  fls-subdegree s-g =  $(g^{\circ p})$ 
    using p-depth-flsE
    by blast
  from s-f(1) s-g(1) have equiv:  $(f * g) \simeq_p (s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g)$ 
    using p-equality-fls.mult by fast
  with fg-nequiv0 have s-f  $\neq 0$  s-g  $\neq 0$  by auto
  hence deg: fls-subdegree  $(s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g) = \text{fls-subdegree } s\text{-}f + \text{fls-subdegree } s\text{-}g$  by
simp
  moreover have  $(s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g)^{\circ p} = \text{fls-subdegree } (s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g)$ 
  proof (rule iffD2, rule p-depth-fls-rep-iff)
    from fg-nequiv0 show  $(s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g) \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
      using equiv p-equality-fls.trans0-iff by fast
    from s-f f-nequiv0 have  $\neg p \text{ pdvd } s\text{-}f$  $$ (fls-subdegree s-f)
      by (metis p-depth-fls-rep-iff)
    moreover from s-g g-nequiv0 have  $\neg p \text{ pdvd } s\text{-}g$  $$ (fls-subdegree s-g)
      by (metis p-depth-fls-rep-iff)
    moreover have
       $(s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g) \text{ $$ (fls-subdegree } (s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g)) =$ 
       $s\text{-}f \text{ $$ (fls-subdegree } s\text{-}f) *$ 
       $s\text{-}g \text{ $$ (fls-subdegree } s\text{-}g)$ 
      using deg by simp
    ultimately show  $\neg p \text{ pdvd } (s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g)$  $$ (fls-subdegree  $(s\text{-}f * s\text{-}g)$ )
      using Rep-prime prime-dvd-multD by auto
  qed simp
  ultimately show  $(f * g)^{\circ p} = (f^{\circ p}) + (g^{\circ p})$ 
    using s-f(2) s-g(2) equiv p-depth-fls-p-equal by metis
next
  fix p :: 'a prime and f :: 'a fls
  show  $(-f^{\circ p}) = (f^{\circ p})$ 

```

```

proof (cases  $f \simeq_p 0$ )
  case True thus ?thesis using p-equality-fls.uminus[ $of\ p\ f\ 0$ ] by simp
next
  case False
  moreover from this obtain  $h$ 
    where  $f \simeq_p h$ 
    and  $fls\text{-}subdegree\ h = (f^{\circ p})$ 
    by (elim p-depth-flsE)
  ultimately show  $(-f)^{\circ p} = (f^{\circ p})$ 
    using p-depth-fls-rep-iff p-equality-fls.uminus[ $of\ p\ f\ h$ ] p-equality-fls.uminus[ $of\ p\ -f\ 0$ ]
    p-depth-fls-rep-iff
    by fastforce
  qed
next
  fix  $p :: 'a\ prime$  and  $f\ g :: 'a\ fls$ 
  assume  $f: f \neg\simeq_p 0$  and  $d\text{-}f\text{-}g: (f^{\circ p}) < (g^{\circ p})$ 
  show  $((f + g)^{\circ p}) = (f^{\circ p})$ 
  proof (cases  $g \simeq_p 0$ )
    case True thus ?thesis using p-equality-fls.add-0-right[ $of\ p\ g\ f$ ] p-depth-fls-p-equal
  by auto
  next
    case False
    from  $f$  obtain  $s\text{-}f$ 
      where  $s\text{-}f: f \simeq_p s\text{-}f\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ s\text{-}f = (f^{\circ p})$ 
      using p-depth-flsE
      by blast
    from False obtain  $s\text{-}g$ 
      where  $s\text{-}g: g \simeq_p s\text{-}g\ fls\text{-}subdegree\ s\text{-}g = (g^{\circ p})$ 
      using p-depth-flsE
      by blast
    from  $f\ d\text{-}f\text{-}g\ s\text{-}f\ s\text{-}g(2)$  have  $deg: fls\text{-}subdegree\ (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g) = fls\text{-}subdegree\ s\text{-}f$ 
      using nth-fls-subdegree-zero-iff[ $of\ s\text{-}f$ ] by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI)
    from  $s\text{-}f\ s\text{-}g$  have  $(f + g) \simeq_p (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g)$ 
      using p-equality-fls.add by blast
    moreover from  $s\text{-}f\ s\text{-}g(2)\ f\ d\text{-}f\text{-}g$ 
      have  $*: \neg\ p\ pdvd\ (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g)\ \S\S\ (fls\text{-}subdegree\ (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g))$ 
      using deg p-depth-fls-rep-iff
      by fastforce
    moreover have  $(f + g) \neg\simeq_p 0$ 
  proof
    define  $pp$  where  $pp \equiv Rep\text{-}prime\ p$ 
    assume  $(f + g) \simeq_p 0$ 
    with  $s\text{-}f(1)\ s\text{-}g(1)$  have  $f\text{-}g: (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g) \simeq_p 0$ 
      by (meson p-equality-fls.add p-equality-fls.trans-right)
    with  $pp\text{-}def$  have  $pp \wedge Suc\ 0\ dvd\ fls\text{-}base\text{-}parteval\ (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g)\ pp\ 0$ 
      using p-equal-flsD[ $of\ p - 0$ ] fps-pvanishesD[ $of\ pp - 0$ ] by fastforce
    with  $pp\text{-}def$  show False using  $*$  by simp
  qed

```

```

ultimately have  $(f + g)^{\circ p} = \text{fls-subdegree } (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g)$ 
  using p-depth-fls-rep-iff by blast
  with s-f(2) show ?thesis using deg by auto
qed
next
fix p :: 'a prime and f g :: 'a fls
assume f :  $f \neg\simeq_p 0$ 
  and fg :  $f + g \neg\simeq_p 0$ 
  and d-f-g:  $(f^{\circ p}) = (g^{\circ p})$ 
show  $(f^{\circ p}) \leq ((f + g)^{\circ p})$ 
proof (cases  $g \simeq_p 0$ )
  case True thus ?thesis
    using p-equality-fls.add-0-right[of p g f] p-depth-fls-p-equal[of p] by presburger
  next
  case False
  from f obtain s-f
    where s-f:  $f \simeq_p s\text{-}f$  fls-subdegree s-f =  $(f^{\circ p})$ 
    using p-depth-flsE
    by blast
  from False obtain s-g
    where s-g:  $g \simeq_p s\text{-}g$  fls-subdegree s-g =  $(g^{\circ p})$ 
    using p-depth-flsE
    by blast
  from s-f s-g have  $(f + g) \simeq_p (s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g)$ 
    using p-equality-fls.add by fast
  moreover from this fg d-f-g s-f(2) s-g(2)
    have fls-subdegree  $(s\text{-}f + s\text{-}g) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } s\text{-}f$ 
    by (force intro: fls-subdegree-geI)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using fg s-f(2) p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree by fastforce
qed
qed (simp, rule p-depth-fls-p-equal)

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma p-depth-fls1[simp]:  $(1::'a \text{ fls})^{\circ p} = 0$ 
  by (rule FLS-Prime-Equiv-Depth.p-depth-fls.depth-of-1)

lemma p-depth-fls-X:  $(\text{fls-}X::'a \text{ fls})^{\circ p} = 1$ 
  using fls-1-not-p-equal-0 p-equal-fls-shift-iff[of p fls-X::'a fls 0 1]
    p-depth-fls-shift[of p - 1]
  by fastforce

lemma p-depth-fls-X-inv:  $(\text{fls-}X\text{-inv}::'a \text{ fls})^{\circ p} = -1$ 
  by (metis fls-1-not-p-equal-0 fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 p-depth-fls-shift p-depth-fls1
    diff-0)

```

```

lemma p-depth-fls-X-intpow:  $((\text{fls-X-intpow } n)::'a \text{ fls})^{\circ p} = n$ 
  using p-depth-fls-shift[of p] fls-1-not-p-equal-0 by fastforce

lemma p-depth-const:
   $c^{\circ p} = \text{pmultiplicity } p \ c$  for  $c :: 'a$ 
proof (cases  $c = 0$ )
  define pp where  $pp \equiv \text{Rep-prime } p$ 
  case False
  moreover from pp-def have  $\neg \text{is-unit } pp$  using Rep-prime-not-unit by simp
  ultimately obtain k where  $k: c = pp \wedge \text{pmultiplicity } p \ c * k \neg p \text{ dvd } k$ 
  unfolding pp-def by (elim multiplicity-decompose)
  from k(2) have  $k \neq 0: \text{fls-const } k \neq 0$  using fls-const-nonzero[of k] by blast
  define g and S
    where  $g \equiv \text{fls-shift } (- \text{pmultiplicity } p \ c) (\text{fls-const } k)$ 
    and  $S \equiv \text{fls-base-parteval } (\text{fls-const } c - g) \ pp$ 
  have  $\bigwedge n. pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } S \ n$ 
proof–
  fix n show  $pp \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } S \ n$ 
proof (cases  $n < \text{pmultiplicity } p \ c$ )
  case True
  with False pp-def S-def g-def k show ?thesis
    using k-n0 fps-parteval-fls-base-factor-to-fps-diff[of fls-const c n g pp]
      fls-const-nonzero[of c] dvd-power-le[of pp pp Suc n multiplicity pp c]
    by force
  next
  case False
  from k(1) g-def have  $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-const } c - g) = 0$ 
    by (cases pmultiplicity p c = 0) (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI)
  with g-def False S-def k(1) show ?thesis
    using fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-X  $\wedge (\text{pmultiplicity } p \ c) \text{ fls-const } k$ ]
      fps-parteval-mult-fps-X-power(2)[of pmultiplicity p c n fps-const k]
    by (simp add: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift(1) fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow)
  qed
qed
  with S-def have  $\text{fls-const } c \simeq_p g$  using pp-def p-equal-flsI fps-pvanishesI by
blast
  moreover from g-def pp-def k(2) have  $\neg p \text{ dvd } g$   $\&\& (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$  using
k-n0 by simp
  moreover from False have  $\text{fls-const } c \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
    using p-equal-fls-const-0-iff by meson
  ultimately have  $c^{\circ p} = \text{fls-subdegree } g$ 
    by (metis p-depth-const-def p-depth-fls-rep-iff)
  with g-def pp-def show ?thesis using k-n0 by simp
qed (simp add: p-depth-const-def)

lemma p-depth-prime-const:  $(\text{Rep-prime } p)^{\circ p} = 1$ 
  using Rep-prime[of p] p-depth-const by simp

end

```

4.5 Reduction relative to a prime

4.5.1 Of scalars

```
class nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel = nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring + euclidean-semiring-cancel
begin
  subclass nontrivial-factorial-idom ..
  subclass euclidean-ring-cancel ..
end

instance int :: nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel ..

abbreviation pdiv ::
  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infix pdiv 70)
  where a pdiv p  $\equiv$  a div (Rep-prime p)

consts p-modulo :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixl pmod 70)

overloading p-modulo-scalar  $\equiv$  p-modulo :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a
begin
  definition p-modulo-scalar ::
    'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel  $\Rightarrow$  'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a
    where p-modulo-scalar-def[simp]: p-modulo-scalar a p  $\equiv$  a mod (Rep-prime p)
  end

class nontrivial-unique-euclidean-ring = nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring + unique-euclidean-semiring
  + assumes division-segment-prime: prime p  $\implies$  division-segment p = 1
begin
  subclass nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel ..
end

instance int :: nontrivial-unique-euclidean-ring
proof
  fix p::int assume p: prime p
  hence  $\neg p < 0$  using normalize-prime[of p] by force
  thus division-segment p = 1 using division-segment-int-def by fastforce
qed

lemma division-segment-1: division-segment (1::'a::unique-euclidean-semiring) =
1
proof-
  have is-unit (division-segment (1::'a)) by force
  from this obtain k where 1 = division-segment (1::'a) * k by blast
  moreover have division-segment (1::'a) = division-segment 1 * division-segment
1
  using division-segment-mult[of 1 1] by force
  ultimately show division-segment (1::'a) = 1
  using mult.assoc mult-1-right by metis
qed
```

```

lemma one-pdiv: (1::'a) pdiv p = 0
  and one-pmod: (1::'a) pmod p = 1
  for p :: 'a::nontrivial-unique-euclidean-ring prime
proof –
  define pp where pp ≡ Rep-prime p
  have ((1::'a) pdiv p, 1 pmod p) = (0, (1::'a))
    unfolding p-modulo-scalar-def
  proof (intro euclidean-relationI)
    show is-unit (Rep-prime p) ⇒ 1 = 0 ∧ 1 = 0 * Rep-prime p
    using Rep-prime[of p] by auto
  from pp-def have division-segment (1::'a) = division-segment pp
    using Rep-prime division-segment-1 division-segment-prime[of pp] by force
  moreover from pp-def have euclidean-size (1::'a) < euclidean-size (pp *
    (1::'a))
    using Rep-prime-n0 Rep-prime-not-unit euclidean-size-times-nonunit[of pp
    1::'a] by auto
  ultimately show
    division-segment (1::'a) = division-segment (Rep-prime p) ∧
    euclidean-size (1::'a) < euclidean-size (Rep-prime p) ∧
    1 = 0 * Rep-prime p + 1
    using pp-def by auto
  qed (simp-all add: Rep-prime-n0)
  thus (1::'a) pdiv p = 0 and (1::'a) pmod p = 1 by auto
qed

```

4.5.2 Inductive partial reduction of formal Laurent series

This inductive function reduces one term at a time. The *nat* argument specifies how far beyond the subdegree to reduce, so that all terms to *one less* than the *nat* argument beyond the subdegree are reduced, and the term at the *nat* argument beyond the subdegree is updated to include the carry.

```

primrec fls-partially-p-modulo-rep ::
  'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel fls ⇒
  nat ⇒ 'a prime ⇒ (int ⇒ 'a)
where fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f 0 p = ($$) f |
  fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f (Suc N) p =
    (fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f N p)(
      fls-subdegree f + int N :=
        (fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f N p (fls-subdegree f + int N)) pmod p,
      fls-subdegree f + int N + 1 :=
        f $$ (fls-subdegree f + int N + 1) +
        (fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f N p (fls-subdegree f + int N)) pdiv p
    )

```

```

lemma fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-zero[simp]:
  fls-partially-p-modulo-rep 0 N p n = 0
proof –
  have ∀ n. fls-partially-p-modulo-rep 0 N p n = 0 by (induct N) auto

```

thus ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-zeros-below*:
 $\text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ n = 0$ if $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 using that by (induct N) simp-all

lemma *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-func-lower-bound*:
 $\forall n < \text{fls-subdegree } f. \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ (n + 1 - \text{fls-subdegree } f) \ p \ n = 0$
 by simp

lemma *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-agrees*:
 $\text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ n = \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ M \ p \ n$
 if $n \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } N - 1$ and $M \geq N$
proof –
 have *:
 $\bigwedge K. \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ n = \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ (N + K) \ p \ n$
proof –
 fix K from that(1) show
 $\text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ n = \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ (N + K) \ p \ n$
 by (induct K) auto
 qed
 from that(2) show ?thesis using *[of M – N] by simp
 qed

lemma *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-func-partially*:
 $n > \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } N \implies \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ n = f \ \$\$ \ n$
 by (induct N, simp-all)

lemma *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-cong*:
 $\text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ n = \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } g \ N \ p \ n$
 if $\text{fls-subdegree } f = \text{fls-subdegree } g$ and $\forall k \leq n. f \ \$\$ \ k = g \ \$\$ \ k$
proof –
 have
 $\forall k \leq n. \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p \ k = \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } g \ N \ p \ k$
proof (induct N, safe)
 case (Suc N)
 fix k assume $k \leq n$
 moreover consider
 $k = \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } N \mid k = \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } N + 1 \mid$
 $k < \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } N \mid k > \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } N + 1$
 by fastforce
 ultimately
 show $\text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ (Suc \ N) \ p \ k = \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } g \ (Suc \ N) \ p \ k$
 by cases (auto simp add: that Suc)
 qed (simp add: that(2))

thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma *fls-partially-reduced-nth-vs-rep*:

$N \leq n + 1 - \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ N \ p = (\$ \$) \ f$
if $\forall k \leq n. (f \ \$ \$ \ k) \ p \text{div } p = 0$

proof (induct N)

case (Suc N) thus *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep* f (Suc N) p = (\$\$) f

using that Suc div-mult-mod-eq[of f \$\$ (fls-subdegree f + int N) Rep-prime p]

by simp

qed simp

lemma *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-carry*:

$(\sum_{k=\text{fls-subdegree } f}^N.$

$(f \ \$ \$ \ k - \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ (\text{nat } (N - \text{fls-subdegree } f)) \ p \ k) * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{nat } (k - \text{fls-subdegree } f)) = 0$

proof (cases $N \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f$, induct N rule: int-ge-induct)

case (step N)

define pp and d :: 'a fls $\Rightarrow$ int and fpmode-rep

where pp $\equiv$ Rep-prime p and d $\equiv$ fls-subdegree

and fpmode-rep $\equiv$ ($\lambda n. \text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \ n \ p$)

define S where

S $\equiv$

$(\sum_{k=d(f)}^{N+1}. (f \ \$ \$ \ k - \text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N + 1 - d(f))) \ k) * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - d(f)))$

from d-def step(1) have natN: $\text{nat } (N + 1 - d(f)) = \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (N - d(f)))$

by (simp add: Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1)

from d-def step(1) have $\{d(f)..N + 1\} = \text{insert } (N+1) (\text{insert } N \ \{d(f)..N-1\})$

by auto

moreover from d-def fpmode-rep-def step(1) have

$\forall k \leq N-1. \text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N + 1 - d(f))) \ k = \text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N - d(f))) \ k$

using fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-agrees[of - f nat (N - d(f)) nat (N + 1 - d(f))]

by simp

ultimately have

S =

$(f \ \$ \$ \ N - ((\text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N - d(f))) \ N \ p \text{div } p) * pp + (\text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N - d(f))) \ N) \ p \text{mod } p))$

$* pp \wedge \text{nat } (N - d(f)) +$

$(\sum_{k \in \{d(f)..N-1\}}. (f \ \$ \$ \ k - \text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N - d(f))) \ k) * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - d(f)))$

using d-def fpmode-rep-def S-def step(1) natN

by (simp add: algebra-simps)

moreover from d-def step(1) have df-to-N: $\{d(f)..N\} = \text{insert } N \ \{d(f)..N-1\}$

by fastforce

ultimately have

$S = (\sum_{k \in \{d(f)..N\}}. (f \ \$ \$ \ k - \text{fpmode-rep } (\text{nat } (N - d(f))) \ k) * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - d(f)))$

using pp-def S-def by (simp add: algebra-simps)

with *pp-def d-def fpmmod-rep-def S-def* **show** *?case* **using** *step(2)* **by** *presburger*
qed *simp-all*

4.5.3 Full reduction of formal Laurent series

Now we collect the reduced terms into a formal Laurent series.

overloading *p-modulo-fls* $\equiv$ *p-modulo* $:: 'a \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$
begin

definition *p-modulo-fls* $::$

'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel fls $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

where

p-modulo-fls *f* *p* $\equiv$

Abs-fls ($\lambda n. \text{ fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \text{ (nat (n + 1 - fls-subdegree f)) } p \text{ n}$)

end

lemma *p-modulo-fls-nth*:

$(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = \text{ fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \text{ (nat (n + 1 - fls-subdegree f)) } p \text{ n}$

using *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-func-lower-bound*

unfolding *p-modulo-fls-def*

by *meson*

lemma *p-modulo-fls-nth'*:

int *N* $\geq n + 1 - \text{ fls-subdegree } f \implies$

$(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = \text{ fls-partially-p-modulo-rep } f \text{ N } p \text{ n}$

proof (*induct* *N*)

case (*Suc* *N*) **thus** *?case*

by (*cases int (Suc N) = n + 1 - fls-subdegree f, metis p-modulo-fls-nth nat-int, force*)

qed (*simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth*)

context

fixes *p* $:: 'a::\text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$

begin

lemma *fls-pmod-reduced[simp]*: $((f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$

using *fls-partially-p-modulo-rep.simps(2)[of f nat (n - fls-subdegree f) p]*

by (

cases n fls-subdegree f - 1 rule: linorder-cases,

simp-all add: p-modulo-fls-nth Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1 algebra-simps

)

lemma *fls-pmod-pmod-nth[simp]*: $((f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n) \text{ pmod } p = (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n$ **for**
f $:: 'a \text{ fls}$

using *div-mult-mod-eq[of (f pmod p) \textit{\\$ \\$} n Rep-prime p]* **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-pmod-carry*:

$(\sum_{k=\text{fls-subdegree } f..N. (f - (f \text{ pmod } p)) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } k * (\text{Rep-prime } p) \wedge \text{ nat (k - fls-subdegree f)}) =$

```

    (fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f (nat (N + 1 - fls-subdegree f)) p (N + 1) - f $$
(N + 1)) *
    (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (N + 1 - fls-subdegree f)
proof (cases N ≥ fls-subdegree f - 1)
  case True
  define d :: 'a fls ⇒ int and fpmod-rep
    where d ≡ fls-subdegree
    and fpmod-rep ≡ (λn. fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f n p)
  from d-def True have {d(f)..N + 1} = insert (N+1) {d(f)..N} by auto
  moreover from d-def fpmod-rep-def True
    have ∀ k ≤ N. fpmod-rep (nat (N + 1 - d(f))) k = (f pmod p) $$ k
    using p-modulo-fls-nth[of - f nat (N + 1 - d(f))]
    by force
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using d-def fpmod-rep-def fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-carry[of f N + 1 p]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed simp

```

```

lemma fls-pmod-carry':
  (∑ k=fls-subdegree f..N. (f - (f pmod p)) $$ k * (Rep-prime p) ^ nat (k -
fls-subdegree f)) =
  (fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f (nat (N - fls-subdegree f)) p N pdiv p) *
  (Rep-prime p) ^ Suc (nat (N - fls-subdegree f))
  if N ≥ fls-subdegree f
  using that fls-pmod-carry[of f N]
    fls-partially-p-modulo-rep.simps(2)[of f nat (N - fls-subdegree f) p]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1)

```

```

lemma fls-p-reduced-is-zero-iff:
  f = 0 ⟷ f ≃p 0 ∧ (∀ n. f $$ n pdiv p = 0)
  for f :: 'a fls
proof (standard, safe)
  assume f-0: f ≃p 0 and f-reduced: ∀ n. f $$ n pdiv p = 0
  define pp and d :: 'a fls ⇒ int
    where pp ≡ Rep-prime p and d ≡ fls-subdegree
  show f = 0
  proof (intro fls-eqI)
    fix n have ∀ k ≤ n. f $$ k = 0
    proof (cases n ≥ d(f) - 1, induct n rule: int-ge-induct, safe)
      case (step n)
      fix k assume k: k ≤ n + 1
      define S where S ≡ (∑ k=d(f)..n + 1. f $$ k * pp ^ nat (k - d(f)))
      with f-0 d-def pp-def step(1) have pp ^ Suc (nat (n + 1 - d f)) dvd S
      using fls-p-equal0-extended-intsum-iff[of - f] by fastforce
      from this obtain T where T: S = pp ^ Suc (nat (n + 1 - d f)) * T by
(elim dvdE)
      from step(1) have {d(f)..n + 1} = insert (n + 1) {d(f)..n} by fastforce
      with S-def pp-def step(2)
      have S = ((f $$ (n+1) pdiv p) * pp + f $$ (n+1) pmod p) * pp ^ nat (n + 1

```

```

- d(f))
  by force
  moreover from f-reduced have f$(n+1) pdiv p = 0 by blast
  ultimately have f$(n + 1) = 0
    using pp-def T Rep-prime-n0[of p] dvd-imp-mod-0[of pp] mod-mod-trivial[of
f$(n + 1) pp]
    by force
    with k step(2) show f $ k = 0 by (cases k = n + 1) auto
  qed (simp-all add: d-def)
  thus f $ n = 0 $ n by auto
qed
qed simp-all

lemma p-modulo-fls-eq0[simp]:
  f pmod p = 0 if f  $\simeq_p$  0 for f :: 'a fls
proof -
  define d :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int and fpmod-rep
  where d  $\equiv$  fls-subdegree
  and fpmod-rep  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda n.$  fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f n p)
  have  $\forall n. \forall k \leq n. (f pmod p) \$ k = 0$ 
  proof
    fix n show  $\forall k \leq n. (f pmod p) \$ k = 0$ 
    proof (cases n  $\geq$  d(f), induct n rule: int-ge-induct, safe)
      case base fix k assume k: k  $\leq$  d(f)
      show (f pmod p) $ k = 0
      proof (cases k = d(f))
        case True
        with that d-def show ?thesis
        using fls-p-equal0-extended-intsum-iff[of - f] p-modulo-fls-nth[of f] by
fastforce
      next
      case False with k d-def show ?thesis by (simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth)
    qed
  next
    case (step n)
    fix k assume k: k  $\leq$  n + 1
    define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
    define S where S  $\equiv$  ( $\sum_{k=d(f)..n+1} f \$ k * pp ^{nat (k - d(f))}$ )
    with that d-def pp-def step(1) have pp  $\wedge^{Suc (nat (n + 1 - d(f)))}$  dvd S
    using fls-p-equal0-extended-intsum-iff[of - f] by fastforce
    from this obtain T where T: S = pp  $\wedge^{Suc (nat (n + 1 - d(f)))}$  * T by
(elim dvdE)
    moreover from step(1) have {d(f)..n + 1} = insert (n + 1) {d(f)..n} by
fastforce
    ultimately have
      (f pmod p) $ (n+1) * pp  $\wedge^{nat (n + 1 - d(f))}$  =
      (T - fpmod-rep (nat (n + 1 - d(f))) (n + 1) pdiv p) * pp * pp  $\wedge^{nat (n$ 
+ 1 - d(f))}
      using d-def fpmod-rep-def pp-def S-def step fls-pmod-carry'[of f n + 1]

```

```

      by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    with pp-def have (f pmod p) $$ (n+1) = 0
      using Rep-prime-n0[of p] dvd-mult-cancel-right fls-pmod-reduced[of f n + 1]
  by simp
    with k step(2) show (f pmod p) $$ k = 0 by (cases k = n + 1) auto
  qed (simp add: d-def p-modulo-fls-nth)
qed
thus f pmod p = 0 using fls-eqI[of f pmod p 0] by auto
qed

```

lemma *fls-pmod-eq0-iff*:

```

  f pmod p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\simeq_p$  0 for f :: 'a fls
proof (standard, rule iffD2, rule fls-p-equal0-extended-intsum-iff, safe)
  define pp and d :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int
    where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p and d  $\equiv$  fls-subdegree
  show d(f)  $\leq$  d(f) by blast
  fix n assume f pmod p = 0 and n  $\geq$  d(f)
  with pp-def d-def
    show pp  $\wedge$  Suc (nat (n - d(f))) dvd ( $\sum_{k=d(f)..n}$  f $$ k * pp  $\wedge$  nat (k -
d(f)))
    using fls-pmod-carry'
    by force
qed simp

```

lemma *fls-pmod-equiv*: f $\simeq_p$ f pmod p for f :: 'a fls

```

proof (cases f pmod p = 0)
  case True thus ?thesis using fls-pmod-eq0-iff by simp
next
  case False show ?thesis
proof (rule iffD2, rule p-equal-fls-extended-intsum-iff, safe)
    define pp and d :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int
      where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p and d  $\equiv$  fls-subdegree
    from False d-def have d(f)  $\leq$  d(f pmod p)
      by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth)
    thus d(f)  $\leq$  min (d(f)) (d(f pmod p)) by fastforce
    fix n assume n  $\geq$  d(f)
    with d-def pp-def show
      pp  $\wedge$  Suc (nat (n - d(f))) dvd ( $\sum_{k=d(f)..n}$  (f - f pmod p) $$ k * pp  $\wedge$  nat
(k - d(f)))
      using fls-pmod-carry'[of f] by auto
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *fls-p-reduced-subdegree-unique*:

```

  fls-subdegree g = (fop)
  if f  $\simeq_p$  g and  $\forall n. (g \text{ $$ } n) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$ 
  for f g :: 'a fls
proof (cases f  $\simeq_p$  0)
  case True

```

```

with that have  $g = 0$  using fls-p-reduced-is-zero-iff p-equality-fls.trans-right by
blast
with True show ?thesis by (simp add: p-depth-fls-def)
next
case False show ?thesis
proof (intro p-depth-fls.eqI[symmetric], rule False, rule that(1))
  fix h assume  $h: f \simeq_p h$ 
  from that(1) h
    have  $\text{fls-subdegree } h > \text{fls-subdegree } g \implies p \text{ pdvd } g$   $\$ \$ (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$ 
    using fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.trans-right[of p f]
      p-equal-fls-extended-intsum-iff[of fls-subdegree g g h]
    by fastforce
  moreover from that(2) have  $(g \text{ \$ \$ } (\text{fls-subdegree } g)) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$  by blast
  ultimately show  $\text{fls-subdegree } h \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g$ 
    using False that(1) nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero[of g] by fastforce
qed
qed

lemma fls-pmod-subdegree:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \text{ pmod } p) = (f^{\circ p})$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
using fls-p-reduced-subdegree-unique fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-equiv by blast

lemma fls-pmod-depth:
 $(f \text{ pmod } p)^{\circ p} = (f^{\circ p})$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
by (metis p-depth-fls.depth-equiv fls-pmod-equiv)

lemma fls-pmod-subdegree-ge:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \text{ pmod } p) \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f$  if  $f \not\simeq_p 0$ 
for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
using that fls-pmod-subdegree p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree' by auto

lemma fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree:
 $(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$ \$ } n = 0$  if  $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
using that fls-pmod-subdegree-ge[of f] by fastforce

lemma fls-pmod-nth-cong:
 $(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$ \$ } n = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$ \$ } n$  if  $\forall k \leq n. f \text{ \$ \$ } k = g \text{ \$ \$ } k$  for  $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
proof–
  consider
     $f = 0 \mid g = 0 \mid (f \text{ n0}) f \neq 0 \mid (g \text{ n0}) f = 0 \mid g \neq 0 \mid$ 
     $(f \text{ n0-upper}) f \neq 0 \mid n \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f \mid$ 
     $(g \text{ n0-lower}) g \neq 0 \mid n < \text{fls-subdegree } f$ 
  by linarith
  thus ?thesis
proof cases
    case f-n0 with that show ?thesis
      using fls-subdegree-geI[of f n + 1] by (simp add: fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree)
  next
    case g-n0 with that show ?thesis

```

```

    using fls-subdegree-geI[of g n + 1] by (simp add: fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree)
  next
    case g-n0-lower with that show ?thesis
    using fls-subdegree-geI[of g n + 1] by (simp add: fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree)
  next
    case f-n0-upper
    from f-n0-upper(2) have  $\bigwedge k. k < \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies k \leq n$  by simp
    with that have  $\bigwedge k. k < \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies g \text{ $$$ } k = 0$  by fastforce
    with that f-n0-upper show ?thesis
    using nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero fls-subdegree-eqI p-modulo-fls-nth
      fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-cong
    by metis
  qed simp
qed

```

lemma *fls-partially-reduced-nth-vs-pmod*:

$(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ $$$ } n = f \text{ $$$ } n$ if $\forall k \leq n. (f \text{ $$$ } k) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$

proof (cases $n \geq \text{fls-subdegree } f$)

case True with that show ?thesis

by (simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth fls-partially-reduced-nth-vs-rep)

qed (force simp add: fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree)

lemma *fls-pmod-eqI*:

$f \text{ pmod } p = g$ if $f \simeq_p g$ and $\forall n. (g \text{ $$$ } n) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$

proof (intro fls-eq-above-subdegreeI, safe)

define $d :: 'a \text{ fls} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ where $d \equiv \text{fls-subdegree}$

with that have $*: d(f \text{ pmod } p) \geq (f^{\circ p}) \ d(g) \geq (f^{\circ p})$

using fls-pmod-subdegree fls-p-reduced-subdegree-unique by (simp, presburger)

thus $d(f \text{ pmod } p) \geq (f^{\circ p}) - 1 \ d(g) \geq (f^{\circ p}) - 1$ by auto

fix n assume $n: n \geq (f^{\circ p}) - 1$

hence $\forall k \leq n. (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ $$$ } k = g \text{ $$$ } k$

proof (induct n rule: int-ge-induct)

case base from that show ?case using fls-pmod-subdegree fls-p-reduced-subdegree-unique

by simp

next

case (step n) show ?case

proof clarify

define pp where $pp \equiv \text{Rep-prime } p$

fix k assume $k: k \leq n + 1$

define S where

$S \equiv (\sum_{k=(f^{\circ p})..n+1} (f \text{ pmod } p - g) \text{ $$$ } k * pp \wedge \text{nat } (k - (f^{\circ p})))$

define A

where $A \equiv (\text{if } n + 1 = (f^{\circ p}) \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{(f^{\circ p})..n\})$

with step(1) have $\{(f^{\circ p})..n + 1\} = \text{insert } (n + 1) \ A$ by force

moreover from A-def step(2) have $\forall k \in A. (f \text{ pmod } p - g) \text{ $$$ } k = 0$ by

simp

ultimately have

$S = (f \text{ pmod } p - g) \text{ $$$ } (n + 1) * pp \wedge \text{nat } (n + 1 - (f^{\circ p}))$

```

    using S-def A-def by force
  moreover from step(1) that(1) d-def pp-def S-def
  have pp ^ Suc (nat (n + 1 - (f^p))) dvd S
  using * p-equality-fls.trans-right fls-pmod-equiv
    p-equal-fls-extended-intsum-iff[of (f^p) f pmod p g]
  by force
  ultimately have p pdvd ((f pmod p) - g) $$ (n + 1) using pp-def
Rep-prime-n0 by auto
  with pp-def that(2)
  have (f pmod p) $$ (n + 1) = ((g $$ (n+1)) pdiv p) * pp + (g $$ (n+1))
pmod p
  using mod-eq-dvd-iff fls-pmod-reduced div-mult-mod-eq[of (f pmod p) $$ (n
+ 1) pp]
  by force
  with pp-def k show (f pmod p) $$ k = g $$ k
  using step(2) by (cases k = n + 1) (auto simp add: div-mult-mod-eq)
qed
qed
thus (f pmod p) $$ n = g $$ n by fast
qed

lemma fls-pmod-eq-pmod-iff:
  f pmod p = g pmod p  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\simeq_p$  g for f g :: 'a fls
proof
  show f pmod p = g pmod p  $\implies$  f  $\simeq_p$  g
  by (metis fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.refl p-equality-fls.cong)
  show f  $\simeq_p$  g  $\implies$  f pmod p = g pmod p
  using fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.trans fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-eqI by meson
qed

lemma fls-pmod-equiv-pmod-iff:
  (f pmod p)  $\simeq_p$  (g pmod p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\simeq_p$  g
  for f g :: 'a fls
  using fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.cong p-equality-fls.sym by meson

lemma fls-p-modulo-iff:
  f pmod p = g  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\simeq_p$  g  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n. (g $$ n) pdiv p = 0$ )
  using fls-pmod-equiv fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-eqI by blast

lemma fls-pmod-pmod[simp]: (f pmod p) pmod p = f pmod p for f :: 'a fls
  by (metis fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-trans fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-eqI)

lemma fls-pmod-cong:
  f pmod p = g pmod p if f  $\simeq_p$  g for f g :: 'a fls
  using that fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-trans fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-eqI by me-
son

end

```

4.5.4 Algebraic properties of reduction

lemma *fls-pmod-1* [*simp*]:

($1 :: 'a \text{ fls}$) $\text{pmod } p = 1$ **for** $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-unique-euclidean-ring prime}$
by (*intro fls-pmod-eqI, simp-all add: one-pdiv*)

context

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$

begin

lemma *fls-pmod-0*: ($0 :: 'a \text{ fls}$) $\text{pmod } p = 0$

by *simp*

lemma *fls-pmod-uminus-equiv*: $(-f) \text{ pmod } p \simeq_p -(f \text{ pmod } p)$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$

using *fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.uminus p-equality-fls.trans-right* **by** *blast*

lemma *fls-pmod-equiv-add*:

$(f + g) \text{ pmod } p = (f' + g') \text{ pmod } p$ **if** $f \simeq_p f'$ **and** $g \simeq_p g'$

for $f f' g g' :: 'a \text{ fls}$

using *that p-equality-fls.add fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-trans fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-eqI*

by *meson*

lemma *fls-pmod-const-add*:

$(\text{fls-const } c + f) \text{ pmod } p = \text{fls-const } c + f \text{ pmod } p$ **if** $\text{fls-subdegree } f > 0$ **and** $c \text{ pdiv } p = 0$

for $c :: 'a$ **and** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$

proof (*intro fls-pmod-eqI, safe*)

fix n **from** *that* **show** $(\text{fls-const } c + f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n \text{ pdiv } p = 0$

by (*cases n 0::int rule: linorder-cases, simp-all add: fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree*)

qed (*simp add: fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.add*)

lemma *fls-pmod-add-equiv*:

$(f + g) \text{ pmod } p \simeq_p (f \text{ pmod } p) + (g \text{ pmod } p)$ **for** $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$

by (*metis fls-pmod-equiv fls-pmod-equiv-add p-equality-fls.trans-left*)

lemma *fls-pmod-mismatched-add-nth*:

$n < \text{fls-subdegree } g \implies ((f + g) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n$

$((f + g) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (\text{fls-subdegree } g) =$

$((f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (\text{fls-subdegree } g) + g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (\text{fls-subdegree } g)) \text{ pmod } p$

if $\text{fls-subdegree } g > \text{fls-subdegree } f$

for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$

proof–

assume $n: n < \text{fls-subdegree } g$

show $((f + g) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n = (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } n$

proof (*cases f = 0*)

case *True* **with** n **show** *?thesis* **using** *fls-pmod-nth-below-subdegree* **by** *auto*

next

case *False*

with *that* **have** $\text{fls-subdegree } (f + g) = \text{fls-subdegree } f$ **by** (*simp add: fls-subdegree-eqI*)

with n **show** *?thesis*

```

    using fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-cong[of f + g] by (simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth)
  qed
next
  define pp and d :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  int and pmod-rep
  where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p and d  $\equiv$  fls-subdegree
  and pmod-rep  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda f N$ . fls-partially-p-modulo-rep f N p)
  show
    ((f + g) pmod p) $$ (fls-subdegree g) =
      ((f pmod p) $$ (fls-subdegree g) + g $$ (fls-subdegree g)) pmod p
  proof (cases f = 0)
    case False
    with that d-def have dfg: d(f + g) = d(f) by (simp add: fls-subdegree-eqI)
    with that d-def pmod-rep-def pp-def show ?thesis
      using fls-partially-p-modulo-rep.simps(2)[of f + g nat (d(g) - d(f))]
            fls-partially-p-modulo-rep.simps(2)[of f + g nat (d(g) - d(f) - 1)]
            fls-partially-p-modulo-rep.simps(2)[of f nat (d(g) - d(f) - 1)]
            fls-partially-p-modulo-rep-cong[of f + g f d(g) - 1 nat (d(g) - d(f) -
1)]
            fls-partially-p-modulo-rep.simps(2)[of f nat (d(g) - d(f))]
      by (simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1 algebra-simps mod-simps)
    qed (simp add: d-def pmod-rep-def p-modulo-fls-nth)
  qed

lemma fls-pmod-equiv-minus:
  (f - g) pmod p = (f' - g') pmod p if f  $\simeq_p$  f' and g  $\simeq_p$  g'
  for f f' g g' :: 'a fls
  using that p-equality-fls.minus fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-trans fls-pmod-reduced
  fls-pmod-eqI
  by meson

lemma fls-pmod-minus-equiv:
  (f - g) pmod p  $\simeq_p$  ((f pmod p) - (g pmod p)) for f g :: 'a fls
  by (metis fls-pmod-equiv fls-pmod-equiv-minus p-equality-fls.trans-left)

lemma fls-pmod-equiv-times:
  (f * g) pmod p = (f' * g') pmod p if f  $\simeq_p$  f' and g  $\simeq_p$  g'
  for f f' g g' :: 'a fls
  using that p-equality-fls.mult fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-trans fls-pmod-reduced
  fls-pmod-eqI
  by meson

lemma fls-pmod-times-equiv:
  (f * g) pmod p  $\simeq_p$  (f pmod p) * (g pmod p) for f g :: 'a fls
  by (metis fls-pmod-equiv fls-pmod-equiv-times p-equality-fls.trans-left)

lemma fls-pmod-diff-cancel:
  (f pmod p) $$ n = (g pmod p) $$ n if n < ((f - g) $^{\circ p}$ )
  for f g :: 'a fls
  proof -

```

```

consider
   $f \simeq_p 0 \mid g \simeq_p 0 \mid$ 
   $(\text{nonzero}) f \neg \simeq_p 0 \mid g \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  by fast
thus ?thesis
  using that
proof cases
  case nonzero
  hence  $n < ((f - g)^{\circ p}) \implies (f \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ n = (g \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ n$ 
  proof (induct f g rule: linorder-wlog'[of  $\lambda f. f^{\circ p}$ ])
    case (le f g)
    have *:
       $\bigwedge n. n < ((f - g)^{\circ p}) \implies$ 
       $((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ n = 0$ 
    using p-depth-fls.depth-diff-equiv fls-pmod-equiv fls-pmod-subdegree fls-eq0-below-subdegree
    by metis
  from le(2) consider
    (diff-le)  $((f - g)^{\circ p}) \leq (f^{\circ p}) \mid$ 
    (diff-gt)  $((f - g)^{\circ p}) > (g^{\circ p}) \mid$ 
    (diff-betw)
       $(f^{\circ p}) < ((f - g)^{\circ p})$ 
       $((f - g)^{\circ p}) \leq (g^{\circ p})$ 
    by linarith
  thus  $(f \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ n = (g \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ n$ 
  proof cases
    case diff-le with le(1,2) show ?thesis by (simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree)
  next
    case diff-betw
    from le(2) diff-betw(2) have  $\forall k \leq n. ((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ k) \text{ pdiv } p$ 
    = 0
      by (auto simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree)
    with le(2) have  $(f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ n = 0$ 
      using * fls-partially-reduced-nth-vs-pmod by metis
    thus ?thesis by auto
  next
    case diff-gt
    have  $\neg (f^{\circ p}) < (g^{\circ p})$ 
    proof
      assume lt:  $(f^{\circ p}) < (g^{\circ p})$ 
      moreover from this
      have  $\forall k \leq (f^{\circ p}). ((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ k) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$ 
      by (auto simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree)
      ultimately have  $(f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \$\$ (f^{\circ p}) = 0$ 
      using diff-gt * fls-partially-reduced-nth-vs-pmod[of - f pmod p - g pmod
p]
      by fastforce
    with le(3) lt show False
      using fls-pmod-subdegree[of - p] fls-pmod-eq0-iff nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero
    by force

```

```

qed
with le(1) have df-dg:  $(f^{\circ p}) = (g^{\circ p})$  by linarith
define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
have
   $n < ((f - g)^{\circ p}) \implies$ 
     $\forall k \leq n. (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
proof (cases  $n \geq (f^{\circ p})$ )
  case True
  have strong:
     $\bigwedge N. N < ((f - g)^{\circ p}) \implies$ 
       $\forall k < N. (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k \implies$ 
         $\neg (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N \neq (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N$ 
  proof
    fix N
    assume N :  $N < ((f - g)^{\circ p})$ 
       $\forall k < N. (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
    and neq:  $(f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N \neq (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N$ 
    hence  $(f \bmod p - g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N \neq 0$  by simp
    with N(2) have fls-subdegree  $(f \bmod p - g \bmod p) = N$ 
      using fls-subdegree-eqI[of  $f \bmod p - g \bmod p$  N] by auto
    hence  $((f \bmod p - g \bmod p) \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N = ((f \bmod p - g \bmod$ 
p) \&\& N) \bmod p
      by (simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth)
    with N(1) have  $((f \bmod p - g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N) \bmod p = 0$ 
      using * by metis
    hence  $((f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N) \bmod p = ((g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } N) \bmod p$ 
      using mod-eq-dvd-iff by auto
    with neq show False using fls-pmod-pmod-nth[of f] fls-pmod-pmod-nth[of
g] by metis
  qed
from True show
   $n < ((f - g)^{\circ p}) \implies$ 
     $\forall k \leq n. (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
proof (induct n rule: int-ge-induct, safe)
  case base
  fix k
  from diff-gt have  $(f^{\circ p}) < (f - g)^{\circ p}$  using df-dg by auto
  moreover have k-lt:  $\forall k < f^{\circ p}. (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
    using df-dg by (auto simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree)
  ultimately have
     $\neg (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } (f^{\circ p}) \neq$ 
       $(g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } (f^{\circ p})$ 
     $k < (f^{\circ p}) \implies (f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
    using strong by (presburger, blast)
  moreover assume  $k \leq (f^{\circ p})$ 
  ultimately show  $(f \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \bmod p) \text{ \&\& } k$  by fastforce
next
  case (step n)
  fix k

```

```

from step(2,3) have  $\neg (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } (n + 1) \neq (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } (n + 1)$ 
  using strong by auto
hence  $k = n + 1 \implies (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k$  by fastforce
moreover from step(2,3)
  have  $k \leq n \implies (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
  by auto
moreover assume  $k \leq n + 1$ 
ultimately show  $(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k$  by fastforce
qed
next
case False thus  $\forall k \leq n. (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
  using df-dg by (auto simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree)
qed
with le(2) show ?thesis by fast
qed
qed (simp add: p-depth-fls.depth-diff)
with that show ?thesis by blast
qed (
  fastforce simp add: p-depth-fls.depth-diff-equiv0-left fls-pmod-eq0-iff fls-pmod-subdegree,
  fastforce simp add: p-depth-fls.depth-diff-equiv0-right fls-pmod-eq0-iff fls-pmod-subdegree
)
qed

lemma fls-pmod-diff-cancel-iff:
   $((f - g)^{\circ p}) > n \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall k \leq n. (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k)$ 
  if  $f \not\sim_p g$ 
  for  $f \ g :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
proof
  assume  $\forall k \leq n. (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } k$ 
  moreover from that have  $f \text{ pmod } p \neq g \text{ pmod } p$  using fls-pmod-eq-pmod-iff by
auto
  ultimately have  $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) > n$ 
  using fls-subdegree-greaterI [of f pmod p - g pmod p] by auto
  with that have  $\text{fls-subdegree } ((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ pmod } p) > n$ 
  using fls-pmod-subdegree-ge [of p f pmod p - g pmod p] fls-pmod-equiv-pmod-iff
  p-equality-fls.conv-0
  by fastforce
  thus  $((f - g)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  using fls-pmod-subdegree fls-pmod-equiv p-depth-fls.depth-diff-equiv by metis
qed (simp add: fls-pmod-diff-cancel)

end

```

4.6 Inversion relative to a prime

4.6.1 Of scalars

```

class bezout-semiring = semiring-gcd +
  assumes bezout:  $\exists u \ v. u * x + v * y = \text{gcd } x \ y$ 

```

```

class bezout-ring = ring-gcd +
  assumes bezout:  $\exists u v. u * x + v * y = \gcd x y$ 
begin
subclass bezout-semiring using bezout by unfold-locales
subclass idom ..
end

instance int :: bezout-ring by (standard, rule bezout-int)

class nontrivial-factorial-euclidean-bezout = nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel + bezout-semiring
begin
subclass bezout-ring by (standard, rule bezout)
end

class nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout =
  nontrivial-unique-euclidean-ring + bezout-semiring
begin
subclass nontrivial-factorial-euclidean-bezout ..
end

instance int :: nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout ..

lemma prime-residue-inverse-ex1:
   $\exists! x. x \text{ pdiv } p = 0 \wedge (x * a) \text{ pmod } p = 1$  if  $\neg p \text{ pdvd } a$ 
  for  $a :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout}$  and  $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$ 
proof (intro ex-ex1I, safe)
  define pp where  $pp \equiv \text{Rep-prime } p$ 
  with that obtain  $u v$  where  $uv: u * pp + v * a = 1$ 
    using Rep-prime[of p] prime-imp-coprime bezout[of pp a] coprime-iff-gcd-eq-1[of pp a]
  by auto
  define y where  $y \equiv v \text{ pmod } p$ 
  with pp-def have  $(y * a) \text{ pmod } p = 1$ 
    by (metis uv p-modulo-scalar-def mod-add-left-eq mod-mult-self2-is-0 add-0-left mod-mult-left-eq one-pmod)
  moreover from y-def have  $y \text{ pdiv } p = 0$  by auto
  ultimately show  $\exists x. x \text{ pdiv } p = 0 \wedge (x * a) \text{ pmod } p = 1$  by fast

fix x x'
assume  $x : x \text{ pdiv } p = 0 \wedge x * a \text{ pmod } p = 1$ 
  and  $x': x' \text{ pdiv } p = 0 \wedge x' * a \text{ pmod } p = 1$ 
from pp-def x(1) have  $x \text{ pmod } p = x$  using div-mult-mod-eq[of x pp] by auto
with x'(2) have  $x = ((x \text{ pmod } p) * ((x' * a) \text{ pmod } p)) \text{ pmod } p$  by auto
also from pp-def x(2) have  $\dots = (x' * 1) \text{ pmod } p$ 
  by (metis p-modulo-scalar-def mult.assoc mult.commute mod-mult-right-eq)

```

finally show $x = x'$ **using** $pp\text{-def } x'(1) \text{ div-mult-mod-eq}[of x' pp]$ **by** $simp$
qed

consts $pinverse :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a$
 $((-^{1-}) [51, 51] 50)$

overloading $pinverse\text{-scalar} \equiv pinverse :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a$
begin

definition $pinverse\text{-scalar} ::$
 $'a::nontrivial\text{-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a$
where
 $pinverse\text{-scalar } a \ p \equiv$
 $(if \ p \ pdiv \ a \ then \ 0 \ else$
 $(THE \ x. \ x \ pdiv \ p = 0 \wedge (x * a) \ pmod \ p = 1))$
end

context
fixes $p :: 'a::nontrivial\text{-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout} \text{ prime}$
begin

lemma $pinverse\text{-scalar}: ((a^{-1p}) * a) \ pmod \ p = 1$ **if** $\neg p \ pdiv \ a$ **for** $a :: 'a$
using $that \ theI'[OF \ prime\text{-residue-inverse-ex1}]$ **unfolding** $pinverse\text{-scalar-def}$ **by**
 $auto$

lemma $pinverse\text{-scalar-reduced}: (a^{-1p}) \ pdiv \ p = 0$ **for** $a :: 'a$
using $theI'[OF \ prime\text{-residue-inverse-ex1}]$ **unfolding** $pinverse\text{-scalar-def}$ **by**
 $auto$

lemma $pinverse\text{-scalar-nzero}: (a^{-1p}) \neq 0$ **if** $\neg p \ pdiv \ a$ **for** $a :: 'a$
using $that \ pinverse\text{-scalar}$ **by** $fastforce$

lemma $pinverse\text{-scalar-zero}[simp]: ((0::'a)^{-1p}) = 0$
unfolding $pinverse\text{-scalar-def}$ **by** $force$

lemma $pinverse\text{-scalar-one}[simp]: ((1::'a)^{-1p}) = 1$
using $Rep\text{-prime-not-unit} \ the1\text{-equality}[OF \ prime\text{-residue-inverse-ex1}, of \ p \ 1]$
 $one\text{-pdiv} \ one\text{-pmod}$
unfolding $pinverse\text{-scalar-def}$
by $auto$

end

4.6.2 Inductive partial inversion of formal Laurent series

Inductively define a depth-zero partial inverse representative function. It is effectively a polynomial of degree equal to the nat argument.

primrec $fls\text{-partially-pinverse-rep} ::$
 $'a::nontrivial\text{-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout} \ fls \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow (int \Rightarrow 'a)$

where

```

fls-partially-pinverse-rep f 0 p n =
  (if n = 0
    then ((f pmod p) $$ (f°p))-1p
    else 0)
| fls-partially-pinverse-rep f (Suc N) p =
  (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p)(
    int (Suc N) := -(
      (
        (
          fls-shift (f°p) (Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p)) *
          (f pmod p)
        ) pmod p
      ) $$ (int (Suc N)) * (((f pmod p) $$ (f°p))-1p)
    ) pmod p
  )

```

lemma *fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-lower-bound*:

$\forall n < 0. \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \text{ (nat } n) \text{ } p \text{ } n = 0$
by *fastforce*

lemma *fls-partially-pinverse-rep-at-0*:

fls-partially-pinverse-rep *f* *N* *p* 0 = (((*f* *pmod* *p*) \$\$ (*f*^{°*p*}))^{-1*p*})
by (*induct* *N*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-lower-bound'*:

$\forall n < 0. \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \text{ } N \text{ } p \text{ } n = 0$
by (*induct* *N*) *simp-all*

lemmas *Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth* =

nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound[*OF fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-lower-bound*]

lemma *fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-truncates*:

$n > \text{int } N \implies \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \text{ } N \text{ } p \text{ } n = 0$
by (*induct* *N*, *simp-all*)

context

fixes *p* :: '*a*::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime

begin

lemma *pinverse-scalar-fls-pmod-base*:

```

(
  (((f pmod p) $$ (f°p))-1p) * (f pmod p) $$ (f°p)
) pmod p = 1
if f  $\neg \simeq_p$  0
for f :: 'a fls
using that fls-pmod-eq0-iff fls-pmod-subdegree[of f]
      nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero[of f pmod p]
      pinverse-scalar[of p (f pmod p) $$ (f°p)]

```

```

      fls-pmod-reduced[of f p (fop)]
    by fastforce

lemma fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero:
  fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p = 0 if f  $\simeq_p$  0
  for f :: 'a fls
proof (induct N)
  case 0 from that show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc N) show ?case
  proof
    fix n show fls-partially-pinverse-rep f (Suc N) p n = 0 n
  proof (cases n = int (Suc N))
    case True
    from Suc have
      fls-shift (fop) (Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p)) = 0
    using fls-shift-zero unfolding zero-fls-def zero-fun-def by fastforce
    with True show ?thesis using fls-pmod-0 by auto
  qed (simp add: Suc)
  qed
qed

lemma fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero-at-0:
  fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p 0  $\neq$  0 if f  $\neg \simeq_p$  0 for f :: 'a fls
  using that fls-partially-pinverse-rep-at-0[of f] pinverse-scalar-fls-pmod-base by
fastforce

lemma fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero-iff:
  fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\simeq_p$  0
  for f :: 'a fls
  using fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero[of f N] fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero-at-0[of
f N]
  by fastforce

lemma Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero:
  Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p)  $\neq$  0 if f  $\neg \simeq_p$  0
  for f :: 'a fls
  using that fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero-at-0 Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of
f N p]
  by fastforce

lemma Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero-iff:
  Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p) = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\simeq_p$  0
  for f :: 'a fls
  using fls-eq-iff Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of f]
  fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero-iff[of f N]
  by fastforce

lemma Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-subdegree:

```

```

fls-subdegree (Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p)) = 0 if  $f \not\simeq_p 0$ 
for f :: 'a fls
using that fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero-at-0 fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-lower-bound'
      Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth fls-subdegree-eqI
by      metis

lemma fls-shift-pinverse-rep-subdegree:
  fls-subdegree (fls-shift m (Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p))) = -m
  if  $f \not\simeq_p 0$ 
  for f :: 'a fls
  using that Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-subdegree
  by      fastforce

lemma fls-partially-pinverse-rep-cong:
  fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p (n - K) = fls-partially-pinverse-rep g N p (n - K)
  if  $f^{\circ p} = K$  and  $g^{\circ p} = K$  and  $\forall k \leq n. f \text{ $$$ } k = g \text{ $$$ } k$ 
  for f g :: 'a fls
proof -
  have equiv0-case:
     $\bigwedge f g :: 'a \text{ fls}. f \simeq_p 0 \implies g^{\circ p} = 0 \implies \forall k \leq n. f \text{ $$$ } k = g \text{ $$$ } k \implies \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \text{ N p } n = \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } g \text{ N p } n$ 
  proof -
    fix f g :: 'a fls
    assume f:  $f \simeq_p 0$  and g:  $g^{\circ p} = 0$ 
    and fg:  $\forall k \leq n. f \text{ $$$ } k = g \text{ $$$ } k$ 
    show fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p n = fls-partially-pinverse-rep g N p n
    proof (cases g  $\simeq_p 0$ , metis f fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero)
    case False
    have  $\forall k \leq n. \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } g \text{ N p } k = 0$ 
    proof (induct N)
    case 0 with f g fg show ?case using fls-pmod-nth-cong[of 0 g f] by auto
    next
    case (Suc N) show ?case
    proof clarify
    fix k assume k:  $k \leq n$  show fls-partially-pinverse-rep g (Suc N) p k = 0
    proof (cases k = int (Suc N))
    case False with k Suc show ?thesis by force
    next
    case True
    moreover define G where  $G \equiv \text{Abs-fls } (\text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } g \text{ N } p)$ 
    moreover have  $((G * (g \text{ pmod } p)) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ $$$ } \text{int } (\text{Suc } N) = (0 \text{ pmod } p) \text{ $$$ } \text{int } (\text{Suc } N)$ 
    proof (rule fls-pmod-nth-cong, clarify)
    fix j assume j  $\leq \text{int } (\text{Suc } N)$ 
    with f g fg G-def True False k show  $(G * (g \text{ pmod } p)) \text{ $$$ } j = 0 \text{ $$$ } j$ 

```

```

      using fls-times-nth(1)[of G] fls-pmod-subdegree[of g p]
      Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-subdegree[of g] fls-pmod-nth-cong[of
- g f]
      p-modulo-fls-eq0[of p f]
      by auto
    qed
    ultimately show fls-partially-pinverse-rep g (Suc N) p k = 0 using g
by simp
    qed
    qed
    qed
    with f show ?thesis using fls-partially-pinverse-rep-eq-zero by fastforce
  qed
  qed
  consider
    f  $\simeq_p$  0 |
    g  $\simeq_p$  0 |
    (nonzero) f  $\neg \simeq_p$  0 g  $\neg \simeq_p$  0
  by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using that equiv0-case
  proof cases
    case nonzero
    from that have base:
      n  $\geq$  K  $\implies$ 
      (((f pmod p) $$ K)-1p) = (((g pmod p) $$ K)-1p)
    using fls-pmod-nth-cong[of K f g] by simp
    have
       $\forall k \leq n.$ 
      fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p (k - K) = fls-partially-pinverse-rep g N p (k
- K)
  proof (induct N, simp add: that(1,2), safe, rule base, simp)
    case (Suc N)
    fix k assume k: k  $\leq$  n
    show
      fls-partially-pinverse-rep f (Suc N) p (k - K) =
      fls-partially-pinverse-rep g (Suc N) p (k - K)
  proof (cases k = int (Suc N) + K)
    case False with Suc k show ?thesis by fastforce
  next
    case True
    with k have K: n  $\geq$  K by linarith
    define A :: 'a fls  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls
    where A  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda f.$  Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p))
    have
      ((fls-shift K (A f) * (f pmod p)) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) =
      ((fls-shift K (A g) * (g pmod p)) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N))
  proof (rule fls-pmod-nth-cong, clarify)
    fix j assume j: j  $\leq$  int (Suc N)

```

```

with  $k$  True have  $\forall i \in \{0..j\}. i + K \leq n$  by simp
with Suc A-def have  $\forall i \in \{0..j\}. A f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } i = A g \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } i$ 
  using Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of - N p] by fastforce
moreover from that(3) True j k have
   $\forall i \in \{0..j\}. (f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (K + j - i) = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (K + j - i)$ 
  using fls-pmod-nth-cong[of K + j - - f g p] by simp
ultimately show
   $(\text{fls-shift } K (A f) * (f \text{ pmod } p)) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } j = (\text{fls-shift } K (A g) * (g \text{ pmod } p))$ 
 $\text{ \textit{\$ \$} } j$ 
using that(1,2) nonzero A-def fls-shift-pinv-rep-subdegree fls-pmod-subdegree[of
- p]
   $\text{fls-times-nth}(1)[\text{of fls-shift } K (A -)]$ 
  by auto
qed
with that(1,2) True A-def show
   $\text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f (Suc N) p (k - K) =$ 
   $\text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } g (Suc N) p (k - K)$ 
  using base K by simp
qed
qed
thus ?thesis by auto
qed (simp-all add: p-depth-fls.depth-equiv-0)
qed

```

lemma *fls-pinv-rep-times-f-subdegree:*

```

  fls-subdegree (
    fls-shift ( $f^p$ ) (Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep  $f N p$ )) *
    ( $f \text{ pmod } p$ )
  ) = 0
  if  $f \not\sim_p 0$ 
  for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
proof—
  from that
    have  $f \text{ pmod } p \neq 0$  and Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep  $f N p$ )  $\neq 0$ 
    using fls-pmod-eq0-iff Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero by (blast, blast)
  with that show ?thesis
    using fls-shift-pinv-rep-subdegree fls-pmod-subdegree
     $\text{fls-shift-eq0-iff}[of (f^p)]$ 
    by fastforce
qed

```

lemma *Abs-fls-pinv-rep-Suc:*

```

fixes  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$  and  $N :: \text{nat}$ 
defines
   $c \equiv$ 
   $-($ 
     $($ 
       $($ 
         $\text{fls-shift } (f^p) (\text{Abs-fls } (\text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f N p)) *$ 

```

```

      (f pmod p)
    ) pmod p
  ) $$ (int (Suc N)) * (((f pmod p) $$ (fop))-1p)
) pmod p
assumes f: f  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
shows
  Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f (Suc N) p) =
  Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p) + fls-shift (- int (Suc N)) (fls-const
c)
proof (intro fls-eqI)
  define Abs-inv-rep and s
    where Abs-inv-rep  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda N$ . Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p))
    and s  $\equiv$  fls-shift (- int (Suc N)) (fls-const c)
  fix n show Abs-inv-rep (Suc N) $$ n = (Abs-inv-rep N + s) $$ n
proof-
  consider (zero) n = 0 | (SucN) n = Suc N | (neither) n  $\neq$  0 n  $\neq$  Suc N
  by blast
  thus ?thesis
proof cases
  case zero
  moreover from this Abs-inv-rep-def have
    Abs-inv-rep (Suc N) $$ n = (((f pmod p) $$ (fop))-1p)
  by (metis Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth fls-partially-pinverse-rep-at-0)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using Abs-inv-rep-def s-def Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of f N]
    fls-partially-pinverse-rep-at-0[of f N]
  by force
next
  case SucN with Abs-inv-rep-def s-def c-def show ?thesis
  using Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of f N]
    Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of f Suc N]
    fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-truncates[of N n]
  by fastforce
next
  case neither with Abs-inv-rep-def s-def show ?thesis
  using Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of f N]
    Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of f Suc N]
  by fastforce
  qed
qed
qed

lemma fls-pinverse-rep-times-f-nth:
  ((
    fls-shift (fop) (Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p)) *
    (f pmod p)
  ) pmod p) $$ n = 0
if f: f  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 and n: n  $\geq$  1 n  $\leq$  int N
for f :: 'a fls and n :: int

```

```

proof –
  define pp where pp  $\equiv$  Rep-prime p
  define Abs-inv-rep
    where Abs-inv-rep  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda N$ . Abs-fls (fls-partially-pinverse-rep f N p))
  define g where
    g  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda N$ . fls-shift ( $f^{\circ p}$ ) (Abs-inv-rep N) * (f pmod p))
  from f g-def Abs-inv-rep-def have dg:  $\forall N$ . fls-subdegree (g N) = 0
    using fls-pinv-rep-times-f-subdegree by presburger
  have  $\forall k \in \{1..int\ N\}$ . (g N pmod p) $$ k = 0
  proof (induct N)
    case (Suc N)
    define c where
      c  $\equiv$  –(
        ((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) * (((f pmod p) $$ ( $f^{\circ p}$ ))–1 $p$ )
      ) pmod p
    define s where s  $\equiv$  fls-shift (( $f^{\circ p}$ ) – int (Suc N)) (fls-const c)
    from that s-def c-def g-def Abs-inv-rep-def
      have g-SucN-decomp: g (Suc N) = g N + s * (f pmod p)
      using Abs-fls-pinv-rep-Suc[of f N]
      by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    from pp-def have fpmod-base:
      (f pmod p) $$ ( $f^{\circ p}$ ) pmod p = (f pmod p) $$ ( $f^{\circ p}$ )
      using fls-pmod-reduced[of f p fop]
      div-mult-mod-eq[of (f pmod p) (fop) pp]
      by simp
    show ?case
    proof (cases c = 0, safe)
      case True fix k assume k: k  $\in \{1..int\ (Suc\ N)\}$ 
      from f pp-def True c-def have
        (((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N))) pmod p = 0
        using fpmod-base pinverse-scalar-fls-pmod-base[of f]
        mod-mult-right-eq[of
          –((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N))
          (((f pmod p) $$ ( $f^{\circ p}$ ))–1 $p$ ) *
          (f pmod p) $$ ( $f^{\circ p}$ ))
          pp
        ]
        by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
      with pp-def have ((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) = 0
      using fls-pmod-reduced div-mult-mod-eq[of ((g N) pmod p) (int (Suc N))]
    pp] by simp
    moreover have  $\{1..int\ (Suc\ N)\} = insert\ (int\ (Suc\ N))\ \{1..int\ N\}$  by force
    ultimately show (g (Suc N) pmod p) $$ k = 0 using k Suc s-def True
  g-SucN-decomp by auto
  next
    case False fix k assume k: k  $\in \{1..int\ (Suc\ N)\}$ 
    from False s-def have s-n0: s  $\neq$  0 using fls-shift-eq0-iff[of - fls-const c] by
  auto
    moreover from False s-def

```

```

    have ds: fls-subdegree s = - ((fop) - int (Suc N))
    by simp
  ultimately have d-s-fpmod: fls-subdegree (s * (f pmod p)) = int (Suc N)
    using f fls-pmod-eq0-iff[of f p] fls-pmod-subdegree[of f p]
      fls-subdegree-mult[of s f pmod p]
    by auto
  show (g (Suc N) pmod p) $$ k = 0
  proof (cases k = int (Suc N))
    case True
    with pp-def s-def c-def have
      (g (Suc N) pmod p) $$ k =
      (
        (g N pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) +
        (
          -(
            ((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) *
            (((f pmod p) $$ (fop))-1p)
          ) pmod p
        ) * ((f pmod p) $$ (fop) pmod p)
      ) pmod p
    using g-SucN-decomp dg ds d-s-fpmod fpmod-base
      fls-pmod-mismatched-add-nth(2)[of g N s * (f pmod p)]
      fls-times-base[of s f pmod p]
      fls-pmod-subdegree[of f p]
      mod-add-right-eq[of (g N pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) - pp]
    by simp
  with f pp-def show ?thesis
    using pinverse-scalar-fls-pmod-base[of f]
      mod-mult-right-eq[of
        - ((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N))
        (((f pmod p) $$ (fop))-1p) *
        ((f pmod p) $$ (fop))
      ] pp
      ]
      mod-add-right-eq[of
        (g N pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N)) - ((g N) pmod p) $$ (int (Suc N))
      ]
    by (simp add: mod-mult-eq algebra-simps)
  next
    case False
    with Suc k show ?thesis
      using g-SucN-decomp dg d-s-fpmod by (simp add: fls-pmod-mismatched-add-nth(1))
  qed
qed
qed simp
with n g-def Abs-inv-rep-def show ?thesis by presburger
qed

```

end

4.6.3 Full inversion of formal Laurent series

Now we collect the terms of the infinite sequence of partial inversion polynomials into a formal Laurent series, shifted to the opposite depth as the original.

overloading $\text{pinverse-fls} \equiv \text{pinverse} :: 'a \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

begin

definition $\text{pinverse-fls} ::$

$'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

where

$\text{pinverse-fls } f \ p \equiv$
 $(\text{if } f \simeq_p 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else}$
 $\text{fls-shift } (f^{\circ p})$
 $(\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \ (\text{nat } n) \ p)))$

end

context

fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$

begin

lemma $\text{pinverse-fls-nth}:$

$(f^{-1p}) \ \$\$ \ n =$
 $\text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \ (\text{nat } (n + (f^{\circ p}))) \ p \ (n + (f^{\circ p}))$
if $f \not\simeq_p 0$
using $\text{that nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound[OF fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-lower-bound]}$
unfolding pinverse-fls-def
by auto

lemma $\text{pinverse-fls-nth}':$

$\text{int } N \geq n + (f^{\circ p}) \implies$
 $(f^{-1p}) \ \$\$ \ n = \text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \ N \ p \ (n + (f^{\circ p}))$
if $f \not\simeq_p 0$

proof $(\text{induct } N)$

case 0 **with that show** $?case$ **by** $(\text{simp add: pinverse-fls-nth})$

next

case $(\text{Suc } N)$ **with that show** $?case$ **using** nat-int[of Suc N]
by $(\text{cases } n + (f^{\circ p}) = \text{int } (\text{Suc } N)) \ (\text{auto simp add: pinverse-fls-nth})$

qed

lemma $\text{pinverse-fls-eq0[simp]}:$

$(f^{-1p}) = 0$ **if** $f \simeq_p 0$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
using that unfolding pinverse-fls-def by auto

lemma $\text{fls-pinveq0-iff}:$

$(f^{-1p}) = 0 \iff f \simeq_p 0$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
using pinverse-scalar-fls-pmod-base pinverse-fls-nth[of f -(f^{°p})] by fastforce

```

lemma fls-pinv-subdegree:
  fls-subdegree ( $f^{-1p}$ ) =  $-(f^{\circ p})$  for  $f :: 'a$  fls
using fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero-at-0[of  $p$   $f$   $0$ ] fls-partially-pinverse-rep-func-lower-bound
by (cases  $f \simeq_p 0$ )
      (simp, fastforce intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp add: pinverse-fls-nth)

lemma fls-pinv-reduced[simp]: ( $(f^{-1p}) \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } n$ ) pdiv  $p = 0$ 
proof (cases  $f \simeq_p 0$ )
  case False show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $n$  fls-subdegree ( $f^{-1p}$ ) rule: linorder-cases)
    case greater
    hence  $n + (f^{\circ p}) - 1 \geq 0$  using fls-pinv-subdegree[of  $f$ ] by force
    hence  $\text{nat } (n + (f^{\circ p})) = \text{Suc } (\text{nat } (n + (f^{\circ p}) - 1))$  by linarith
    with False show ?thesis by (fastforce simp add: pinverse-fls-nth)
  qed (simp, fastforce simp add: False pinverse-fls-nth fls-pinv-subdegree pinverse-scalar-reduced)
qed simp

lemma pinverse-times-p-modulo-fls:
  ( $(f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p)$ ) pmod  $p = 1$  if  $f \not\simeq_p 0$ 
  for  $f :: 'a$  fls
proof (intro fls-eq-above-subdegreeI, safe)
  define f-0 where f-0  $\equiv (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } (f^{\circ p})$ 
  from that have d-prod: fls-subdegree ( $(f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p)$ ) =  $0$ 
    using fls-pmod-eq0-iff[of  $f$ ] fls-pinv-eq0-iff[of  $f$ ]
    by (auto simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree fls-pinv-subdegree)
  with that have base: ( $(f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } p\text{mod } p$ )  $\text{ } \$\$ \text{ } 0 = 1$ 
    using pinverse-scalar-fls-pmod-base fls-times-base[of  $f^{-1p}$   $f \text{ } p\text{mod } p$ ]
    by (auto simp add: p-modulo-fls-nth pinverse-fls-nth fls-pmod-subdegree
fls-pinv-subdegree)
  hence ( $(f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p)$ )  $\not\simeq_p 0$  by fastforce
  thus  $0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } ((f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } p\text{mod } p)$ 
    using d-prod fls-pmod-subdegree-ge by metis
  fix  $k::\text{int}$  assume  $k \geq 0$ 
  show ( $(f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } p\text{mod } p$ )  $\text{ } \$\$ \text{ } k = 1 \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } k$ 
  proof (cases  $k = 0$ )
    case False
    define s where
       $s \equiv \text{fls-shift } (f^{\circ p}) (\text{Abs-fls } (\text{fls-partially-pinverse-rep } f \text{ } (\text{nat } k) \text{ } p))$ 
    from that s-def have fls-subdegree  $s = -(f^{\circ p})$ 
    using Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nzero Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-subdegree
    by fastforce
  with that s-def
    have ( $(f^{-1p}) * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } p\text{mod } p$ )  $\text{ } \$\$ \text{ } k = (s * (f \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } p\text{mod } p) \text{ } \$\$ \text{ } k$ 
    using fls-times-nth(1)[of  $f^{-1p}$ ] fls-times-nth(1)[of  $s$ ]
      pinverse-fls-nth'[of  $f - \text{nat } k$ ] Abs-fls-partially-pinverse-rep-nth[of  $f$ ]
    by (auto intro: fls-pmod-nth-cong simp add: fls-pmod-subdegree fls-pinv-subdegree)
  with that k False s-def show ?thesis using fls-pinv-rep-times-f-nth by fastforce

```

qed (*simp add: base*)
qed *simp*

lemma *pinverse-fls*:
 $((f^{-1p}) * f) \text{ pmod } p = 1$ **if** $f \not\simeq_p 0$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
using *that pinverse-times-p-modulo-fls fls-pmod-equiv[*of* p f]*
*fls-pmod-equiv-times[*of* p f^{-1p} f^{-1p}]*
by *fastforce*

lemma *pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1*:
 $((f^{-1p}) * f) \simeq_p 1$ **if** $f \not\simeq_p 0$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
by (*metis that pinverse-fls fls-pmod-equiv*)

lemma *pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1'*:
 $(f * (f^{-1p})) \simeq_p 1$ **if** $f \not\simeq_p 0$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
by (*metis that pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1 mult.commute*)

lemma *p-modulo-pinverse-fls[*simp*]*:
 $(f^{-1p}) \text{ pmod } p = (f^{-1p})$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
using *fls-pmod-reduced fls-pmod-eqI* **by** *force*

lemma *fls-pinv-equiv0-iff*:
 $(f^{-1p}) \simeq_p 0 \iff f \simeq_p 0$
for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$

proof
assume $((f^{-1p}) \simeq_p 0)$
hence $(f^{-1p}) \text{ pmod } p = 0$ **by** (*simp del: p-modulo-pinverse-fls*)
thus $(f \simeq_p 0)$ **using** *fls-pinv-eq0-iff* **by** *auto*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-pinv-depth*:
 $(f^{-1p})^{\circ p} = -(f^{\circ p})$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof (*cases $f \simeq_p 0$*)
case *False*
hence $(f^{-1p})^{\circ p} = \text{fls-subdegree } (f^{-1p})$
using *fls-pinv-equiv0-iff[*of* f] fls-pinv-reduced[*of* f fls-subdegree (f^{-1p})]*
*fls-pinv-eq0-iff[*of* f] nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero[*of* f^{-1p}]*
*p-depth-fls-rep-iff[*of* $p - f^{-1p}$]*
by *fastforce*
thus *?thesis* **using** *fls-pinv-subdegree* **by** *presburger*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-pinv-eqI*:
 $(f^{-1p}) = g$ **if** $g * f \simeq_p 1$ **and** $\forall n. (g \text{ \texttt{\$} } n) \text{ pdiv } p = 0$
for $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
proof –
from *that(1)* **have** $f \not\simeq_p 0$
using *p-equality-fls.mult-0-right fls-1-not-p-equal-0 p-equality-fls.trans-right* **by**
blast

```

moreover from that(1)
  have  $g * ((f^{-1p}) * f) \simeq_p (f^{-1p})$ 
  using p-equality-fls.mult-one-left[of  $p \ g \ * \ f \ f^{-1p}$ ]
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
ultimately show ?thesis
using that(2) fls-pmod-eqI[of  $p \ - \ g$ ] p-equality-fls.mult-left pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1
  p-equality-fls.trans-right[of  $p \ - \ - \ g$ ]
  by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma fls-pinv-cong:
   $(f^{-1p}) = (g^{-1p})$  if  $f \simeq_p g$  for  $f :: 'a \ fls$ 
proof (cases g \simeq_p 0)
  case True with that show ?thesis using p-equal-fls-trans by fastforce
next
  case False
  moreover from that have  $(g^{-1p}) * f \simeq_p (g^{-1p}) * g$ 
  using p-equality-fls.mult-left by fast
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1 p-equal-fls-trans fls-pinv-eqI fls-pinv-reduced by
blast
qed

```

```

lemma pinverse-p-modulo-fls:
   $(f \text{ pmod } p)^{-1p} = (f^{-1p})$  for  $f :: 'a \ fls$ 
  using fls-pinv-cong p-equal-fls-sym fls-pmod-equiv by blast

```

```

lemma fls-pinv-X-intpow:  $(fls-X-intpow \ n :: 'a \ fls)^{-1p} = fls-X-intpow \ (-n)$ 
by (intro fls-pinv-eqI, simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp, auto simp add: one-pdiv)

```

```

lemma fls-pinv-uminus:  $(-f)^{-1p} = (- (f^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p$  for  $f :: 'a \ fls$ 
proof (cases f \simeq_p 0)
  case True thus ?thesis using p-equality-fls.uminus by fastforce
next
  case False
  hence  $(- (f^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p * -f \simeq_p 1$ 
  using fls-pmod-equiv[of  $p \ (- (f^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p \ * \ -f$ ]
    fls-pmod-equiv[of  $p \ (- (f^{-1p}))$ ] p-equal-fls-refl[of  $p \ -f$ ]
    p-equal-fls-sym[of  $p \ (- (f^{-1p})) \ (- (f^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p$ ]
    fls-pmod-equiv-times[of  $p \ - \ (- (f^{-1p}))$ ] pinverse-fls
  by fastforce
  thus ?thesis using fls-pinv-eqI fls-pmod-reduced by blast
qed

```

end

4.6.4 Algebraic properties of inversion

context

```

fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$ 
begin

lemma  $\text{fls-pinvt0}$ :  $(0 :: 'a \text{ fls})^{-1p} = 0$ 
  by simp

lemma  $\text{fls-pinvt1}$ [simp]:  $(1 :: 'a \text{ fls})^{-1p} = 1$ 
  by (intro fls-pinvt-eqI, simp-all, rule one-pdiv)

lemma  $\text{fls-pinvt-pinvt}$ :
   $((f^{-1p})^{-1p}) = f \text{ pmod } p$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
proof (cases f  $\simeq_p 0$ )
  case False thus ?thesis
    using pinverse-times-p-modulo-fls fls-pmod-equiv mult.commute fls-pmod-reduced
fls-pinvt-eqI
    by metis
qed simp

lemma  $\text{fls-pinvt-pinvt-equiv}$ :
   $((f^{-1p})^{-1p}) \simeq_p f$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
  using fls-pinvt-pinvt[of f] fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-sym by fastforce

lemma  $\text{fls-pinvt-mult}$ :
   $(f * g)^{-1p} = ((f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$ 
proof–
  have case0:
     $\bigwedge f g :: 'a \text{ fls.}$ 
     $f \simeq_p 0 \implies$ 
     $(f * g)^{-1p} = ((f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p$ 
  proof–
    fix  $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$  assume  $f \simeq_p 0$ 
    thus  $(f * g)^{-1p} = ((f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p$ 
    using p-equality-fls.mult-0-left by fastforce
  qed
consider
   $f \simeq_p 0 \mid g \simeq_p 0 \mid$ 
   $(\text{neither}) f \not\simeq_p 0 \wedge g \not\simeq_p 0$ 
  by blast
thus ?thesis
proof (cases, metis case0, metis case0 mult.commute, intro fls-pinvt-eqI)
  case neither
  hence  $((f^{-1p}) * f * ((g^{-1p}) * g)) \simeq_p 1$ 
  using p-equality-fls.mult pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1
  by fastforce
  moreover have
     $((f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p})) \text{ pmod } p * (f * g) \simeq_p$ 
     $((f^{-1p}) * f * ((g^{-1p}) * g))$ 
  using fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-sym p-equality-fls.mult-right[of p - f * g]

```

by (fastforce simp add: algebra-simps)
 ultimately
 show $((f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p}) \text{ pmod } p * (f * g)) \simeq_p 1$
 using p-equal-fls-trans
 by blast
 show $\forall n. ((f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p}) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } n \text{ pdiv } p = 0$
 using fls-pmod-reduced by fast
 qed
 qed

lemma fls-pinv-mult-equiv:
 $((f * g)^{-1p}) \simeq_p (f^{-1p}) * (g^{-1p})$
 for $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
 by (metis fls-pinv-mult fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-sym)

lemma fls-pinv-pow:
 $(f \wedge n)^{-1p} = ((f^{-1p}) \wedge n) \text{ pmod } p$
 for $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
 proof (induct n)
 case (Suc n) thus ?case
 using fls-pinv-mult fls-pmod-equiv[of p (f^{-1p}) $\wedge$ n]
 fls-pmod-equiv-times[of p f^{-1p} f^{-1p}]
 by simp
 qed simp

lemma fls-pinv-pow-equiv:
 $((f \wedge n)^{-1p}) \simeq_p (f^{-1p}) \wedge n$ for $f :: 'a \text{ fls}$
 by (metis fls-pinv-pow fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-sym)

lemma fls-pinv-diff-cancel-lead-coeff:
 $((f^{-1p}) - (g^{-1p}))^{op} > -n$
 if $f : f \neg\simeq_p 0 \text{ } f^{op} = n$
 and $g : g \neg\simeq_p 0 \text{ } g^{op} = n$
 and $fg : f \neg\simeq_p g \text{ } ((f - g)^{op}) > n$
 for $f g :: 'a \text{ fls}$
 proof-
 from fg(1)
 have inv-diff-n0: $((f^{-1p}) - (g^{-1p})) \neg\simeq_p 0$
 by (metis p-equality-fls.conv-0 fls-pinv-cong fls-pinv-pinv fls-pmod-eq-pmod-iff)
 moreover have fls-subdegree $((f^{-1p}) - (g^{-1p})) > -n$
 proof (rule fls-subdegree-greaterI)
 show $(f^{-1p}) - (g^{-1p}) \neq 0$ using inv-diff-n0 by fastforce
 fix k :: int
 from fg(2) have fg': $((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p)^{op}) > n$
 using fls-pmod-depth fls-pmod-equiv fls-pmod-equiv-minus[of p f f pmod p g g
 pmod p]
 by metis
 hence fls-subdegree $((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ pmod } p) > n$ by (metis fls-pmod-subdegree)
 hence $((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \&\& } n = 0$ by simp

moreover have
 $((f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n =$
 $\text{fls-partially-p-modulo-rep}$
 $(f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) (\text{nat } (n + 1 - \text{fls-subdegree } (f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p))) \text{ p } n$
using $p\text{-modulo-fls-nth}[of\ f\ \text{pmod } p - g\ \text{pmod } p\ p\ n]$ **by** *fastforce*
moreover from $f(2)\ g(2)\ fg'$ **have** $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) \geq n$
using $\text{fls-subdegree-minus}[of\ f\ \text{pmod } p\ g\ \text{pmod } p]$
 $\text{fls-pmod-subdegree}[of\ f\ p]\ \text{fls-pmod-subdegree}[of\ g\ p]$
by *force*
ultimately have $((f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n) \text{ pmod } p = ((g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n) \text{ pmod } p$
using *mod-eq-dvd-iff* **by** $(\text{cases } \text{fls-subdegree } (f \text{ pmod } p - g \text{ pmod } p) = n,$
force, simp)
hence $(f \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n = (g \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n$ **using** fls-pmod-pmod-nth **by** *metis*
moreover from $f(2)\ g(2)$
have $k < -n \implies ((f^{-1p}) - (g^{-1p})) \text{ \$\$ } k = 0$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-pinv-subdegree})$
ultimately
show $k \leq -n \implies ((f^{-1p}) - (g^{-1p})) \text{ \$\$ } k = 0$
using $f\ g$
by $(\text{cases } k = -n, \text{ simp add: pinverse-fls-nth, simp})$
qed
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** $p\text{-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree'}$ **by** *fastforce*
qed
end

4.7 Topology by place relative to indexed depth for formal Laurent series

4.7.1 General pattern for constructing sequence limits

definition *fls-condition-lim* ::

$'a::\text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}) \Rightarrow$
 $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

where

$\text{fls-condition-lim } p\ F\ P =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. (F\ (\text{LEAST } K. P\ (\text{nat } n)\ K) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n)$

lemma *fls-condition-lim-fun-ex-lower-bound*:

fixes $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$

and $F :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

and $P :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

defines

$f \equiv (\lambda n. (F\ (\text{LEAST } K. P\ (\text{nat } n)\ K) \text{ pmod } p) \text{ \$\$ } n)$

and

$N \equiv \min\ 0\ (\text{fls-subdegree } ((F\ (\text{LEAST } K. P\ 0\ K)) \text{ pmod } p))$

shows $\forall n < N. f\ n = 0$

using *assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-condition-lim-nth*:

fls-condition-lim p F P $\$ \$$ $n = ((F (LEAST K. P (nat\ n) K)) \text{ pmod } p) \$ \$ n$
using *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound*[*OF fls-condition-lim-fun-ex-lower-bound, of F*]
fls-condition-lim-def[*of p F*]
by *auto*

lemma *fls-pmod-condition-lim*: (*fls-condition-lim* p F P) $\text{pmod } p = \text{fls-condition-lim}$
 p F P

by (*intro fls-pmod-eqI, simp-all add: fls-condition-lim-nth*)

4.7.2 Completeness

abbreviation *fls-p-limseq-condition* $\equiv p\text{-depth-fls.p-limseq-condition}$
abbreviation *fls-p-limseq* $\equiv p\text{-depth-fls.p-limseq}$
abbreviation *fls-p-cauchy-condition* $\equiv p\text{-depth-fls.p-cauchy-condition}$
abbreviation *fls-p-cauchy* $\equiv p\text{-depth-fls.p-cauchy}$

lemma *fls-p-cauchy-condition-pmod-uniformity*:

$((F\ k) \text{ pmod } p) \$ \$ m = ((F\ k') \text{ pmod } p) \$ \$ m$
if *fls-p-cauchy-condition* p F n K **and** $k \geq K$ **and** $k' \geq K$ **and** $m \leq n$
for $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$ **and** $F :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{fls}$
using *that fls-pmod-cong*[*of p*] *fls-pmod-diff-cancel*[*of m p F k F k'*]
p-depth-fls.p-cauchy-conditionD
by *fastforce*

abbreviation

fls-p-cauchy-lim p $X \equiv$
fls-condition-lim p $X (\lambda n. \text{fls-p-cauchy-condition } p\ X\ (\text{int } n))$

lemma *fls-p-cauchy-limseq*: *fls-p-limseq* p F (*fls-p-cauchy-lim* p F) **if** *fls-p-cauchy*
 p F

proof

fix n

define K **where** $K \equiv (\lambda n. LEAST\ K. \text{fls-p-cauchy-condition } p\ F\ (\text{int } (\text{nat } n)))$
 K)

have *fls-p-limseq-condition* p F (*fls-p-cauchy-lim* p F) n ($K\ n$)

proof

fix k **assume** $k: k \geq K\ n\ F\ k \neg \simeq_p (\text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p\ F)$

have *fls-subdegree* $((F\ k) \text{ pmod } p) - \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p\ F) > n$

proof (*intro fls-subdegree-greaterI*)

from $k(2)$ **show** $(F\ k) \text{ pmod } p - (\text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p\ F) \neq 0$

using *fls-p-modulo-iff* **by** *auto*

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

have $((F\ (K\ j)) \text{ pmod } p) \$ \$ j = ((F\ k) \text{ pmod } p) \$ \$ j$

proof (*intro fls-p-cauchy-condition-pmod-uniformity*)

from *that K-def* **show** *fls-p-cauchy-condition* p F (*int* $(\text{nat } j)$) ($K\ j$)

using *p-depth-fls.p-cauchy-condition-LEAST*[*of p F*] **by** *blast*

from j **consider** $j < 0 \vee n < 0 \vee j < 0 \vee n \geq 0 \vee j \geq 0 \vee n \geq 0$

by *linarith*

```

    thus  $k \geq K j$ 
    using that  $K\text{-def } k(1) j p\text{-depth-fls.p-cauchy-condition-LEAST-mono}$ 
    by cases (auto, fastforce, fastforce)
  qed simp-all
  with  $K\text{-def}$  have  $(F k \text{ pmod } p) \text{ } \$\$ j = \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F \text{ } \$\$ j$ 
    by (metis fls-condition-lim-nth)
  thus  $(F k \text{ pmod } p - \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F) \text{ } \$\$ j = 0$  by simp
  qed
  moreover from  $k(2)$  have
     $((F k - \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F)^{\circ p}) \geq$ 
     $\text{fls-subdegree } ((F k \text{ pmod } p) - \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F)$ 
    using  $p\text{-equality-fls.conv-0[of } p] p\text{-equality-fls.minus[of } p] \text{fls-pmod-equiv[of } p]$ 
    by (auto intro:  $p\text{-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree}$ )
    ultimately show  $((F k - \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F)^{\circ p}) > n$  by force
  qed
  thus  $\exists K. \text{fls-p-limseq-condition } p F (\text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F) n K$  by blast
  qed

lemma fls-p-cauchy-lim-unique:
   $\text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p F = \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p G$ 
  if  $\text{fls-p-cauchy } p G$  and  $\forall n \geq N. (F n) \simeq_p (G n)$ 
proof-
  have  $\text{fls-p-cauchy } p F$ 
  proof
    fix  $n$ 
    from that(1) obtain  $M$  where  $M: \text{fls-p-cauchy-condition } p G n M$  by force
    define  $K$  where  $K \equiv \max M N$ 
    have  $\text{fls-p-cauchy-condition } p F n K$ 
  proof (intro  $p\text{-depth-fls.p-cauchy-conditionI}$ )
    fix  $k k'$  assume  $kk': k \geq K k' \geq K (F k) \neg\simeq_p (F k')$ 
    moreover from that(2)  $K\text{-def } kk'(1,2)$ 
      have  $F\text{-}kk': (F k) \simeq_p (G k) (F k') \simeq_p (G k')$ 
      by auto
    ultimately have  $k \geq M$  and  $k' \geq M$  and  $(G k) \neg\simeq_p (G k')$ 
      using  $K\text{-def } p\text{-equality-fls.sym } p\text{-equality-fls.cong}$  by (fastforce, fastforce,
metis)
    with  $M$  show  $((F k - F k')^{\circ p}) > n$ 
    using  $F\text{-}kk' p\text{-depth-fls.p-cauchy-conditionD[of } p G n M k k'] p\text{-depth-fls.depth-diff-equiv}$ 
    by metis
  qed
  thus  $\exists K. \text{fls-p-cauchy-condition } p F n K$  by blast
  qed
  moreover from that have  $\text{fls-p-limseq } p F (\text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p G)$ 
    using  $\text{fls-p-cauchy-limseq[of } p G]$ 
     $p\text{-depth-fls.p-limseq-p-cong[of } N p F G \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim } p G \text{fls-p-cauchy-lim}$ 
 $p G]$ 
    by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis fls-p-cauchy-limseq  $p\text{-depth-fls.p-limseq-unique fls-pmod-cong fls-pmod-condition-lim}$ )

```

qed

4.8 Transfer to prime-indexed sequences of formal Laurent series

4.8.1 Equivalence and depth

The equivalence is by divisibility of the difference of each pair of corresponding terms by the index for those terms.

type-synonym $'a \text{ fls-pseq} = 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$

overloading

$p\text{-equal-fls-pseq} \equiv$
 $p\text{-equal} :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring prime} \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $p\text{-restrict-fls-pseq} \equiv$
 $p\text{-restrict} ::$
 $'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
 $p\text{-depth-fls-pseq} \equiv$
 $p\text{-depth} :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
 $\text{global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq} \equiv$
 $\text{global-unfrmzr-pows} :: ('a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$

begin

definition $p\text{-equal-fls-pseq} ::$

$'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring prime} \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $p\text{-equal-fls-pseq-def}[\text{simp}]: p\text{-equal-fls-pseq } p \ X \ Y \equiv (X \ p) \simeq_p (Y \ p)$

definition $p\text{-restrict-fls-pseq} ::$

$'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring fls-pseq} \Rightarrow$
 $('a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
where
 $p\text{-restrict-fls-pseq } X \ P \equiv (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. if } P \ p \text{ then } X \ p \text{ else } 0)$

definition $p\text{-depth-fls-pseq} ::$

$'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
where $p\text{-depth-fls-pseq-def}[\text{simp}]: p\text{-depth-fls-pseq } p \ X \equiv (X \ p)^{\circ p}$

definition $\text{global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq} ::$

$('a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-semiring prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
where $\text{global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq } f \equiv (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. fls-}X\text{-intpow } (f \ p))$

end

global-interpretation $p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq}:$

$\text{global-}p\text{-equality-depth-no-zero-divisors-1}$
 $p\text{-equal} :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

```

    p-restrict ::
      'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq
    p-depth :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  int
  proof

    fix p :: 'a prime
    define
      E :: 'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  bool
      where E  $\equiv$  p-equal p
    thus equivp E
      using equivp-transfer p-equality-fls.equivp
      unfolding p-equal-fls-pseq-def
      by fast

    fix X Y :: 'a fls-pseq
    show (X  $\simeq_p$  Y) = ((X - Y)  $\simeq_p$  0) using p-equality-fls.conv-0 by auto
    have ( $\lambda q :: 'a$  prime. (1 :: 'a fls))  $\neg \simeq_p$  0
      by (auto simp add: fls-1-not-p-equal-0)
    thus  $\exists X :: 'a$  fls-pseq. X  $\neg \simeq_p$  0 by auto

    show
      [
        X  $\neg \simeq_p$  0; X + Y  $\neg \simeq_p$  0;
        (X°p) = (Y°p)
      ]  $\implies$  (X°p)  $\leq$  ((X + Y)°p)
      using p-depth-fls.depth-pre-nonarch(2) by fastforce

  qed (
    simp-all add:
      p-equality-fls.mult-0-right p-depth-fls.no-zero-divisors p-restrict-fls-pseq-def
      p-depth-fls.depth-equiv p-depth-fls.depth-uminus p-depth-fls.depth-pre-nonarch(1)
      p-depth-fls.depth-mult-additive
  )

  overloading
    globally-p-equal-fls-pseq  $\equiv$ 
    globally-p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$ 
      'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    p-depth-set-fls-pseq  $\equiv$ 
    p-depth-set ::
      'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq set
    global-depth-set-fls-pseq  $\equiv$ 
    global-depth-set :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq set
  begin

  definition globally-p-equal-fls-pseq ::
    'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def[simp]:
    globally-p-equal-fls-pseq = p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal

```

```

definition p-depth-set-fls-pseq ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq set
  where p-depth-set-fls-pseq-def[simp]:
    p-depth-set-fls-pseq = p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.p-depth-set

definition global-depth-set-fls-pseq ::
  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq set
  where global-depth-set-fls-pseq-def[simp]:
    global-depth-set-fls-pseq = p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-depth-set

end

lemma fls-pseq-globally-reduced:
   $X \simeq_{\forall p} (\lambda p. (X\ p)\ pmod\ p)$ 
  for X :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel fls-pseq
  unfolding p-equal-fls-pseq-def using fls-pmod-equiv by fastforce

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows0-fls-pseq:
  (p (0 :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int) :: 'a fls-pseq) = 1
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def by auto

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-nequiv0:
  (p f :: 'a fls-pseq)  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 for f :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  int
  by (simp add: global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def fls-X-intpow-nequiv0)

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq:
  (p f :: 'a fls-pseq)p = f p for f :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  int
  by (simp add: global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def p-depth-fls-X-intpow)

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-pequiv-iff:
  (p f :: 'a fls-pseq)  $\simeq_p$  (p g)  $\longleftrightarrow$  f p = g p
  for f g :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  int
  using p-equal-fls-X-intpow-iff unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def by auto

end

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-fls-pseq:
  (p f :: 'a fls-pseq) * (p g) = p (f + g)
  for f g :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int
proof (standard)
  fix p :: 'a prime
  define pf pg :: 'a fls-pseq
  where pf  $\equiv$  p f and pg  $\equiv$  p g
  hence pf p * pg p = fls-shift ( $-$  f p +  $-$  g p) (1 * 1)

```

using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp* **unfolding** *global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def* **by** *metis*
thus $(\mathfrak{p}f * \mathfrak{p}g) p = \mathfrak{p} (f + g) p$ **unfolding** *global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def* **by** *simp*
qed

context
fixes $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$
begin

lemma *global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-nzero*:
 $(\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}) \neg \simeq_p 0$ **for** $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
proof –
define $P :: ('a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ **where** $P \equiv \mathfrak{p}$
hence $*$: $\bigwedge f. P f \simeq_p 0 \implies f p = 0$
using *global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-equiv-0* **by** *metis*
from $P\text{-def}$ **have** $\neg P f \simeq_p 0$
using $*[\text{of } f] *[\text{of } f + (\lambda p. 1)]$ *global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-fls-pseq[of f]*
p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.mult-0-left[of p - P (\lambda p. 1)]
by *fastforce*
with $P\text{-def}$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *prod-w-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq*:
 $(X * \mathfrak{p} f)^{\circ p} = (X^{\circ p}) + f p$ **if** $X \neg \simeq_p 0$
for $X :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ **and** $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
using *that global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-nzero p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.no-zero-divisors*
global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-mult-additive
by *metis*

lemma *normalize-depth-fls-pseq*:
 $(X * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } \neg(X^{\circ p})))^{\circ p} = 0$
for $X :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
using *prod-w-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-equiv-0*
p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.mult-0-left[of p X]
by *fastforce*

end

lemma *normalized-depth-fls-pseq-product-additive*:
 $(X * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } \neg(X^{\circ p}))) * (Y * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } \neg(Y^{\circ p}))) = ((X * Y) * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } \neg((X^{\circ p}) + (Y^{\circ p}))))$
for $X Y :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq}$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-fls-pseq plus-fun-def*)

context
fixes $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$

begin

lemma *normalized-depth-fls-pseq-product-equiv*:

```

( $X * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } -(X^{\circ p}))$ ) *
( $Y * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } -(Y^{\circ p}))$ )  $\simeq_p$ 
( $(X * Y) * \mathfrak{p} (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } -((X * Y)^{\circ p}))$ )
for  $X \ Y :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ 
proof (cases  $X * Y \simeq_p 0$ )
  case True thus ?thesis
    using normalized-depth-fls-pseq-product-additive[of  $X \ Y$ ]
      p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.trans-left[of  $p - 0$ ]
      p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.mult-0-left[of  $p$ ]
    by presburger
  next
    case False thus ?thesis
      using global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-pequiv-iff[of  $p$ ]
        p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-mult-additive[of  $p \ X \ Y$ ]
        normalized-depth-fls-pseq-product-additive[of  $X \ Y$ ]
        p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.mult-left[of  $p - - X * Y$ ]
      by simp
qed

```

lemma *trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq*:

```

( $\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ )  $\simeq_p 1$  if  $f \ p = 0$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
using that unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def by auto

```

lemma *prod-w-trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq*:

```

 $X * \mathfrak{p} \ f \simeq_p X$  if  $f \ p = 0$ 
for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$  and  $X :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ 
using that trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.mult-left
by fastforce

```

end

lemma *pow-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq*:

```

( $\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ )  $\wedge^n = (\mathfrak{p} (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } \text{int } n * f \ p))$ 
for  $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
by (
  induct  $n$ , simp flip: zero-fun-def one-fun-def, rule global-unfrmzr-pows0-fls-pseq,
  simp add: global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-fls-pseq plus-fun-def algebra-simps
)

```

lemma *global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-inv*:

```

( $\mathfrak{p} \ (-f) :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$ ) * ( $\mathfrak{p} \ f$ ) = 1
for  $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
using global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-fls-pseq[of  $-f \ f$ ] global-unfrmzr-pows0-fls-pseq by
fastforce

```

lemma *global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-decomp*:

```

X = (
  (X * p (λp::'a prime. -(Xop))) *
  p (λp::'a prime. Xop)
)
for X :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq
proof-
  have
    - (λp::'a prime. Xop) = (λp::'a prime. -(Xop))
  by force
  thus ?thesis
    using global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-inv[of λp::'a prime. (Xop)]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma global-unfrmzr-pth-fls-pseq:
  (p (1 :: ('a prime ⇒ int)) p :: 'a fls) ≃p
  (fls-const (Rep-prime p))
proof (rule iffD2, rule p-equal-fls-extended-intsum-iff, safe)
  define pp where pp ≡ Rep-prime p
  define p1p :: 'a fls where p1p ≡ p (1 :: 'a prime ⇒ int) p
  from pp-def p1p-def
    show 0 ≤ min (fls-subdegree p1p) (fls-subdegree (fls-const pp))
    unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def
    by simp
  fix n::int assume n ≥ 0
  moreover have
    n ≥ 1 ⇒
      (∑ k=0..n. (p1p - fls-const pp) $$ k * pp ^ nat (k - 0)) = 0
  proof (induct n rule: int-ge-induct)
    case base
      have {0..1::int} = {0,1} by fastforce
      thus ?case unfolding p1p-def global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def by fastforce
    next
      case (step n)
        moreover from step(1) have {0..n + 1} = insert (n + 1) {0..n} by fastforce
        ultimately show ?case unfolding p1p-def global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def by
          fastforce
    qed
  ultimately show
    pp ^ Suc (nat (n - 0)) dvd (∑ k=0..n. (p1p - fls-const pp) $$ k * pp ^ nat
    (k - 0))
  by (
    cases n = 0 n = 1 rule: case-split[case-product case-split],
    simp-all add: p1p-def global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def
  )

```

qed

lemma *global-unfrmzr-fls-pseq*:
 ($\mathfrak{p} \ (1 :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int})) :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq} \simeq_p$
 ($\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. fls-const (Rep-prime } p)$)
 using *p-equal-fls-pseq-def global-unfrmzr-pth-fls-pseq* **by fast**

end

lemma *normalize-depth-fls-pseqE*:
 fixes $X :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq}$
 obtains $X-0$
 where $\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime. } X-0^{\circ p} = 0$
 and $X = X-0 * \mathfrak{p} \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } X^{\circ p})$
 using *normalize-depth-fls-pseq global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-decomp*
 by *blast*

4.8.2 Inversion

abbreviation *global-pinverse-fls-pseq* ::
 $'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-comm-ring fls-pseq} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
 $((-^{1\forall p}) [51] \ 50)$
 where $\text{global-pinverse-fls-pseq } X \equiv (\lambda p. (X \ p)^{-1p})$

context
 fixes $X :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout fls-pseq}$
begin

lemma *global-pinverse-fls-pseq-eq0[simp]*:
 $(X^{-1\forall p}) = 0 \text{ if } X \simeq_{\forall p} 0$
 using *that p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equalD* **by fastforce**

lemma *global-pinverse-fls-pseq-eq0-iff*:
 $(X^{-1\forall p}) = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $X \simeq_{\forall p} 0$

proof
 assume $X: (X^{-1\forall p}) = 0$
 have $\forall p. X \ p \simeq_p 0$
proof
 fix $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$
 have $\neg (X \neg\simeq_p 0)$
proof
 assume $X \neg\simeq_p 0$
 hence $(X^{-1\forall p}) \ p \neq 0$ using *fls-pinv-eq0-iff* **by auto**
 with X **show False** using *zero-fun-def* **by metis**
 qed
 thus $X \ p \simeq_p 0$ **by fastforce**
 qed
 thus $X \simeq_{\forall p} 0$ **by simp**

qed (*rule global-pinverse-fls-pseq-eq0*)

lemma *global-pinverse-fls-pseq-equiv0-iff*:

$$(X^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p} 0 \longleftrightarrow$$

$$X \simeq_{\forall p} 0$$

using *fls-pinv-equiv0-iff*

unfolding *globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-def*

by *fastforce*

lemma *global-left-pinverse-fls-pseq*:

$$(X^{-1\forall p}) * X \simeq_{\forall p}$$

$$(\lambda p. \text{ of_bool } (X \neg\simeq_p 0))$$

using *pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *global-right-pinverse-fls-pseq*:

$$X * (X^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p}$$

$$(\lambda p. \text{ of_bool } (X \neg\simeq_p 0))$$

using *global-left-pinverse-fls-pseq mult.commute[of X]* **by** *presburger*

lemma *global-left-pinverse-fls-pseq'*:

$$(X^{-1\forall p}) * X \simeq_p 1 \text{ if } X \neg\simeq_p 0$$

for $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$

using *that global-left-pinverse-fls-pseq p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equalD[of*

- - p]

by *fastforce*

lemma *global-right-pinverse-fls-pseq'*:

$$X * (X^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_p 1 \text{ if } X \neg\simeq_p 0$$

for $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$

using *that global-left-pinverse-fls-pseq'* **by** (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *global-pinverse-pinverse-fls-pseq*:

$$((X^{-1\forall p})^{-1\forall p})$$

$$\simeq_{\forall p} X$$

using *fls-pinv-pinv-equiv* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *global-pinverse-mult-fls-pseq*:

$$((X * Y)^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p}$$

$$(X^{-1\forall p}) * (Y^{-1\forall p})$$

using *fls-pinv-mult-equiv* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *global-pinverse-pow-fls-pseq*:

$$((X \wedge n)^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p}$$

$$(X^{-1\forall p}) \wedge n$$

by (*simp, standard, metis pow-fun-apply fls-pinv-pow-equiv*)

lemma *global-pinverse-uminus-fls-pseq*:

$$((-X)^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p}$$

$$-(X^{-1\forall p})$$

```

    by (simp, standard, metis fls-pinv-uminus fls-pmod-equiv p-equal-fls-sym)

end

lemma globally-pinverse-pcong:
   $(X^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_p (Y^{-1\forall p})$ 
  if  $X \simeq_p Y$ 
  for  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$  and  $X\ Y :: 'a$ 
  fls-pseq
  using that fls-pinv-cong
  by fastforce

lemma globally-pinverse-cong:
   $(X^{-1\forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p} (Y^{-1\forall p})$ 
  if  $X \simeq_{\forall p} Y$ 
  for  $X\ Y :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout fls-pseq}$ 
  using that p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equalD globally-pinverse-pcong by
  fastforce

lemma globally-pinverse-global-unfrmzr-pows:
   $(p\ f :: 'a\ \text{fls-pseq})^{-1\forall p} = p\ (-f)$ 
  for  $f :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
  using fls-pinv-X-intpow unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-def by auto

lemma global-pinverse-fls-pseq0:
   $(0 :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout fls-pseq})^{-1\forall p} = 0$ 
  by fastforce

lemma global-pinverse-fls-pseq1:
   $(1 :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout fls-pseq})^{-1\forall p} = 1$ 
  by auto

lemma global-pinverse-diff-cancel-lead-coeff:
   $((X^{-1\forall p}) - (Y^{-1\forall p}))^{\circ p} > -n$ 
  if  $X \not\simeq_p 0$  and  $X^{\circ p} = n$ 
  and  $Y \not\simeq_p 0$  and  $Y^{\circ p} = n$ 
  and  $X \not\simeq_p Y$  and  $((X - Y)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  for  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$ 
  and  $X\ Y :: 'a\ \text{fls-pseq}$ 
  using that fls-pinv-diff-cancel-lead-coeff by auto

```

4.8.3 Topology via global bounded depth

abbreviation $\text{fls-pseq-bdd-global-depth} \equiv p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.bdd-global-depth}$

abbreviation $\text{fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist} \equiv p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.bdd-global-dist}$

abbreviation $\text{fls-pseq-globally-cauchy} \equiv p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-cauchy}$

abbreviation

$\text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition} \equiv p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-cauchy-condition}$

lemma $\text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition-pmod-uniformity}$:

$((X \ k \ p) \text{ pmod } p) \ \$\$ \ m = ((X \ k' \ p) \text{ pmod } p) \ \$\$ \ m$

if $\text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition } X \ n \ K$ **and** $k \geq K$ **and** $k' \geq K$ **and** $m \leq \text{int } n$

for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$ **and** $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$

using $\text{that fls-pmod-cong[of } p] \text{ fls-pmod-diff-cancel[of } m \ p \ X \ k \ p \ X \ k' \ p]$

$p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-cauchy-condition } D$

by fastforce

abbreviation

$\text{fls-pseq-cauchy-lim } X \equiv$

$\lambda p. \text{fls-condition-lim } p \ (\lambda n. X \ n \ p) \ (\text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition } X)$

lemma $\text{fls-pseq-cauchy-condition-lim}$:

$\forall_F k \text{ in sequentially. fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } (X \ k) \ (\text{fls-pseq-cauchy-lim } X) < e$

if $\text{pos: } e > 0$ **and** $\text{cauchy: fls-pseq-globally-cauchy } X$

proof–

define limval **where**

$\text{limval} \equiv$

$\lambda p. \text{fls-condition-lim } p \ (\lambda n. (X \ n) \ p) \ (\text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition } X)$

show $\forall_F k \text{ in sequentially. fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } (X \ k) \ \text{limval} < e$

proof $(\text{cases } e > 1)$

case True

hence $\bigwedge n. \text{fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } (X \ n) \ \text{limval} < e$

using $p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.bdd-global-dist-bdd order-le-less-subst1[of - id 1}$

$e]$

by fastforce

thus $?thesis$ **by** simp

next

case False **show** $?thesis$

proof $(\text{standard, intro } p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.bdd-global-dist-lessI pos})$

fix $n :: \text{nat}$ **and** $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$

define d **where** $d \equiv \lfloor \log 2 \ (\text{inverse } e) \rfloor$

define $K :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $K \equiv \lambda n. (\text{LEAST } K. \text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition } X \ (\text{nat } n) \ K)$

assume $n: n \geq K \ d \ X \ n \ \neg \simeq_p \ \text{limval}$

have $\text{fls-subdegree } (((X \ n \ p) \text{ pmod } p) - \text{limval } p) \geq d$

proof $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-geI})$

from $n(2)$ **show** $(X \ n \ p) \text{ pmod } p - \text{limval } p \neq 0$ **using** fls-p-modulo-iff **by**

auto

fix j **assume** $j: j < d$

have $((X \ (K \ j) \ p) \text{ pmod } p) \ \$\$ \ j = ((X \ n \ p) \text{ pmod } p) \ \$\$ \ j$

```

proof (intro fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition-pmod-uniformity)
  from cauchy K-def show fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition X (nat j) (K j)
    using p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-cauchy-condition-LEAST[of X nat
j]
    by fastforce
  from cauchy n j K-def show K j ≤ n
    using p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-cauchy-condition-LEAST-mono[of
X nat j nat d]
    by fastforce
qed simp-all
with K-def limval-def have (X n p pmod p) $$ j = limval p $$ j
  by (metis fls-condition-lim-nth)
thus (X n p pmod p - limval p) $$ j = 0 by auto
qed
moreover from n(2) have
  ((X n - limval)op) ≥
  fls-subdegree ((X n p pmod p) - limval p)
  using p-equality-fls.conv-0[of p] p-equality-fls.minus[of p] fls-pmod-equiv[of
p]
  by (auto intro: p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree)
ultimately show ((X n - limval)op) ≥ d by simp
qed
qed
qed
end

```

theory pAdic-Product

imports

FLS-Prime-Equiv-Depth
HOL-Computational-Algebra.Fraction-Field
HOL-Analysis.Elementary-Metric-Spaces

begin

5 p-Adic fields as equivalence classes of sequences of formal Laurent series

5.1 Preliminaries

lemma inj-on-vimage-image-eq:

$(f - ' (f - ' B)) \cap A = B$ if inj-on f A and $B \subseteq A$
using that **unfolding** inj-on-def **by** fast

5.2 The type definition as a quotient

```

quotient-type (overloaded) 'a p-adic-prod
  = 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq / globally-p-equal
  by (simp, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-equivp)

lemmas rep-p-adic-prod-inverse = Quotient3-abs-rep[OF Quo-
  tient3-p-adic-prod]
and p-adic-prod-lift-globally-p-equal = Quotient3-rel-abs[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod]
and globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-equals-rsp = equals-rsp[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod]
and p-adic-prod-eq-iff
  = Quotient3-rel-rep[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod, symmetric]
and globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-rep-p-adic-prod-refl
  = Quotient3-rep-refl[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod]
and globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-rep-abs-p-adic-prod
  = rep-abs-rsp[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod] rep-abs-rsp-left[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod]

lemma p-adic-prod-globally-p-equal-self:
  (rep-p-adic-prod (abs-p-adic-prod r))  $\simeq_{\forall p}$  r
  using Quotient3-rep-abs[OF Quotient3-p-adic-prod]
  p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-refl
  by auto

lemma rep-p-adic-prod-p-equal-self: rep-p-adic-prod (abs-p-adic-prod r)  $\simeq_p$  r
  for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime and r :: 'a fls-pseq
  using p-adic-prod-globally-p-equal-self p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equalD
  by auto

lemma rep-p-adic-prod-set-inverse: abs-p-adic-prod ' (rep-p-adic-prod ' A) = A
proof
  show abs-p-adic-prod ' rep-p-adic-prod ' A  $\subseteq$  A
  proof
    fix x assume x  $\in$  abs-p-adic-prod ' rep-p-adic-prod ' A
    from this obtain a where a  $\in$  A x = abs-p-adic-prod (rep-p-adic-prod a) by
    fast
    thus x  $\in$  A using rep-p-adic-prod-inverse by metis
  qed
  show A  $\subseteq$  abs-p-adic-prod ' rep-p-adic-prod ' A
  proof
    fix a assume a  $\in$  A
    thus a  $\in$  abs-p-adic-prod ' rep-p-adic-prod ' A
    using rep-p-adic-prod-inverse[of a] by force
  qed
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-cases [case-names abs-p-adic-prod, cases type: p-adic-prod]:
  C if  $\bigwedge X. x = \text{abs-p-adic-prod } X \implies C$ 
  by (metis that rep-p-adic-prod-inverse)

lemmas two-p-adic-prod-cases = p-adic-prod-cases[case-product p-adic-prod-cases]

```

```

and   three-p-adic-prod-cases =
      p-adic-prod-cases[case-product p-adic-prod-cases[case-product p-adic-prod-cases]]

lemma p-adic-prod-reduced-cases [case-names abs-p-adic-prod]:
  fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel p-adic-prod
  obtains X where x = abs-p-adic-prod X and  $\forall p. (X\ p) \text{ pmod } p = X\ p$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (abs-p-adic-prod X)
  define Y where Y  $\equiv (\lambda p. (X\ p) \text{ pmod } p)$ 
  with abs-p-adic-prod have x = abs-p-adic-prod Y
  using fls-pseq-globally-reduced p-adic-prod-lift-globally-p-equal by blast
  moreover from Y-def have  $\forall p. (Y\ p) \text{ pmod } p = Y\ p$  by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis using that by blast
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-unique-rep:
   $\exists! X. x = \text{abs-p-adic-prod } X \wedge (\forall p. (X\ p) \text{ pmod } p = X\ p)$ 
  for x :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel p-adic-prod
proof (intro ex-ex1I, safe)
  obtain X where x = abs-p-adic-prod X  $\wedge (\forall p. (X\ p) \text{ pmod } p = X\ p)$ 
  using p-adic-prod-reduced-cases by meson
  thus  $\exists X. x = \text{abs-p-adic-prod } X \wedge (\forall p. X\ p \text{ pmod } p = X\ p)$  by fast
next
  fix X X' :: 'a fls-pseq
  assume  $\forall p. X\ p \text{ pmod } p = X\ p$ 
  and  $\forall p. X'\ p \text{ pmod } p = X'\ p$ 
  and abs-p-adic-prod X = abs-p-adic-prod X'
  thus X = X' using p-adic-prod.abs-eq-iff[of X X'] fls-pmod-cong by fastforce
qed

abbreviation
  reduced-rep-p-adic-prod x  $\equiv$ 
    (THE X. x = abs-p-adic-prod X  $\wedge (\forall p. (X\ p) \text{ pmod } p = X\ p)$ )

lemma reduced-rep-p-adic-prod-is-rep:
  x = abs-p-adic-prod (reduced-rep-p-adic-prod x)
  for x :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel p-adic-prod
  using theI'[OF p-adic-prod-unique-rep] by fast

lemma reduced-rep-p-adic-prod-is-reduced:
  (reduced-rep-p-adic-prod x p) pmod p = reduced-rep-p-adic-prod x p
  for p :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime and X :: 'a p-adic-prod
  using theI'[OF p-adic-prod-unique-rep] by fast

lemma abs-p-adic-prod-inverse:
  reduced-rep-p-adic-prod (abs-p-adic-prod X) = X if  $\forall p. (X\ p) \text{ pmod } p = X\ p$ 
  for X :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel fls-pseq
  by (intro the1-equality p-adic-prod-unique-rep, simp add: that)

```

lemma *p-adic-prod-seq-cases* [case-names *abs-p-adic-prod*]:

C if $\bigwedge F. X = (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n)) \implies C$

proof –

define *F* **where** $F \equiv \lambda n. \text{rep-p-adic-prod } (X \ n)$

hence $X = (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n))$

using *rep-p-adic-prod-inverse* **by** *metis*

with that show *C* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-seq-reduced-cases* [case-names *abs-p-adic-prod*]:

fixes $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel } p\text{-adic-prod}$

obtains *F*

where $X = (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n))$

and $\forall (n :: \text{nat}) (p :: 'a \text{ prime}). (F \ n \ p) \text{ pmod } p = F \ n \ p$

proof –

define *F* **where** $F \equiv \lambda n. \text{reduced-rep-p-adic-prod } (X \ n)$

from *F-def* **have** $X = (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n))$

using *reduced-rep-p-adic-prod-is-rep* **by** *blast*

moreover from *F-def* **have** $\forall (n :: \text{nat}) (p :: 'a \text{ prime}). (F \ n \ p) \text{ pmod } p = F \ n \ p$

using *reduced-rep-p-adic-prod-is-reduced* **by** *blast*

ultimately show *thesis* **using** *that* **by** *simp*

qed

5.3 Algebraic instantiations

The product of p-adic fields form a ring.

instantiation *p-adic-prod* :: (*nontrivial-factorial-idom*) *comm-ring-1*
begin

lift-definition *zero-p-adic-prod* :: '*a* *p-adic-prod* **is** *0*::'*a* *fls-pseq* .

lift-definition *one-p-adic-prod* :: '*a* *p-adic-prod* **is** *1*::'*a* *fls-pseq* .

lift-definition *plus-p-adic-prod* ::

'a *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod*

is $\lambda X \ Y. X + Y$

using *p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-add* **by** *force*

lift-definition *uminus-p-adic-prod* :: '*a* *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod*

is $\lambda X. - X$

using *p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-uminus* **by** *auto*

lift-definition *minus-p-adic-prod* ::

'a *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod*

is $\lambda X \ Y. X - Y$

using *p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-minus* **by** *force*

lift-definition *times-p-adic-prod* ::

'a *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ '*a* *p-adic-prod*

```

is  $\lambda X Y. X * Y$ 
using p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-mult by fastforce

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a p-adic-prod
  show  $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$  by transfer (simp add: add.assoc)
  show  $a + b = b + a$  by transfer (simp add: add.commute)
  show  $1 * a = a$  by transfer simp
  show  $0 + a = a$  by transfer simp
  show  $- a + a = 0$  by transfer simp
  show  $a - b = a + - b$  by transfer simp
  show  $a * b * c = a * (b * c)$  by transfer (simp add: mult.assoc)
  show  $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$  by transfer (simp add: distrib-right)
  show  $a * b = b * a$  by transfer (simp add: mult.commute)
  have  $\neg (0 :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}) \simeq_{\forall p} (1 :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq})$ 
  using p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equalD p-equal-fls-sym fls-1-not-p-equal-0
  by fastforce
  thus  $(0 :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}) \neq (1 :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})$  by transfer simp
qed

end

lemma pow-p-adic-prod-abs-eq:
   $(\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X)^{\wedge} n = \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X^{\wedge} n)$ 
  for  $X :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom fls-pseq}$ 
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  have  $(\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X)^{\wedge} 0 = (1 :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})$  by auto
  moreover have  $\text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X^{\wedge} 0) = (1 :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})$ 
  using one-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by simp
  ultimately show ?case by presburger
next
  case (Suc n) thus  $(\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X)^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n = \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n)$ 
  using times-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by auto
qed

We can create inverses at the nonzero places.

instantiation p-adic-prod ::
  (nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout) {divide-trivial, inverse}
begin

lift-definition divide-p-adic-prod ::
  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod
  is  $\lambda X Y. X * (Y^{-1} \forall p)$ 
proof-
  fix X X' Y Y' :: 'a fls-pseq
  assume  $X \simeq_{\forall p} X'$  and  $Y \simeq_{\forall p} Y'$ 
  thus

```

```

      X * (Y-1 p) ≃p
      X' * (Y-1 p)
    using globally-pinverse-cong[of Y Y'] p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-mult[of
X X']
    by fastforce
  qed

```

```

lift-definition inverse-p-adic-prod :: 'a p-adic-prod ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod
is global-pinverse-fls-pseq
by (rule globally-pinverse-cong)

```

instance

proof

```

  show ∧ a::'a p-adic-prod. a div 0 = 0 by transfer (simp flip: zero-fun-def)
  show ∧ a::'a p-adic-prod. a div 1 = a by transfer (simp flip: one-fun-def)
  show ∧ a::'a p-adic-prod. 0 div a = 0 by transfer (simp flip: zero-fun-def)
qed

```

end

5.4 Equivalence and depth relative to a prime

overloading

```

p-equal-p-adic-prod ≡
p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod ⇒
'a p-adic-prod ⇒ bool
p-restrict-p-adic-prod ≡
p-restrict :: 'a p-adic-prod ⇒
('a prime ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod
p-depth-p-adic-prod ≡ p-depth :: 'a prime ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod ⇒ int
global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod ≡
global-unfrmzr-pows :: ('a prime ⇒ int) ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod

```

begin

lift-definition p-equal-p-adic-prod ::

```

'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒
'a p-adic-prod ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod ⇒ bool

```

is p-equal

by (

```

  simp only: globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def,
  rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-transfer-equals-rsp, simp-all
)

```

lift-definition p-restrict-p-adic-prod ::

```

'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod ⇒
('a prime ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod

```

is λX P p. if P p then X p else 0

using p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equalD **by** fastforce

```

lift-definition p-depth-p-adic-prod ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  int
is p-depth
by (
  simp only: globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def,
  rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-p-depth
)

lift-definition global-unfrmrz-pows-p-adic-prod ::
  ('a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int)  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod
is global-unfrmrz-pows .

end

lemma p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0: (abs-p-adic-prod X  $\simeq_p$  0) = (X  $\simeq_p$  0)
for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime and X :: 'a fls-pseq
using p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of p X 0::'a fls-pseq]
by (simp add: zero-p-adic-prod.abs-eq)

lemma p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq1: (abs-p-adic-prod X  $\simeq_p$  1) = (X  $\simeq_p$  1)
for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime and X :: 'a fls-pseq
using p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of p X 1::'a fls-pseq]
by (simp add: one-p-adic-prod.abs-eq)

global-interpretation p-equality-p-adic-prod:
  p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  bool
proof

  fix p :: 'a prime

  define E :: 'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    where E  $\equiv$  p-equal p

  show equivp E
    unfolding E-def p-equal-p-adic-prod-def
  proof –
    define F :: 'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls-pseq  $\Rightarrow$  bool
      and G :: 'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  bool
      where F  $\equiv$  p-equal p
      and
        G  $\equiv$ 
          map-fun id (map-fun rep-p-adic-prod (map-fun rep-p-adic-prod id)) p-equal
    hence G = ( $\lambda x y. F$  (rep-p-adic-prod x) (rep-p-adic-prod y)) by force
    with F-def show equivp G using equivp-transfer p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.equivp
  by fast
  qed

```

```

show  $\exists x :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}. x \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  by (transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.nontrivial)

fix  $x \ y :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 
show  $(x \simeq_p y) = (x - y \simeq_p 0)$ 
and  $y \simeq_p 0 \implies x * y \simeq_p 0$ 
  by (
    transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.conv-0,
    transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.mult-0-right
  )

assume  $x \neg \simeq_p 0$  and  $y \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
thus  $x * y \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  using p-depth-fls.no-zero-divisors[of p]
  by (cases x, cases y)
    (auto simp add: p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 times-p-adic-prod.abs-eq)

qed

overloading
  globally-p-equal-p-adic-prod  $\equiv$ 
  globally-p-equal ::
    ' $a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ '
begin

definition globally-p-equal-p-adic-prod ::
  ' $a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ '
where globally-p-equal-p-adic-prod-def[simp]:
  globally-p-equal-p-adic-prod = p-equality-p-adic-prod.globally-p-equal

end

global-interpretation global-p-depth-p-adic-prod:
  global-p-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors-w-inj-index-consts
  p-equal :: ' $a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } \text{prime} \Rightarrow$ '
    ' $a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ '
  p-restrict ::
    ' $a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ '
  p-depth :: ' $a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ '
   $\lambda f. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (\lambda p. \text{fls-const } (f \ p))$ 
  Rep-prime
proof (unfold-locales, fold globally-p-equal-p-adic-prod-def)

  fix  $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$ 

  fix  $x \ y :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 

  show  $x \simeq_{\forall p} y \implies x = y$  by (simp, transfer, simp)

```

```

fix P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
show P p  $\Rightarrow$  x prestrict P  $\simeq_p$  x by transfer simp
show  $\neg$  P p  $\Rightarrow$  x prestrict P  $\simeq_p$  0 by transfer simp

show ((0::'a p-adic-prod) $^{\circ p}$ ) = 0 by transfer simp
show x  $\simeq_p$  y  $\Rightarrow$  (x $^{\circ p}$ ) = (y $^{\circ p}$ )
  by (transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-equiv, simp)
show  $\neg$  (x $^{\circ p}$ ) = (x $^{\circ p}$ )
  by (transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-uminus)
show
  x  $\neg\simeq_p$  0  $\Rightarrow$  (x $^{\circ p}$ ) < (y $^{\circ p}$ )
     $\Rightarrow$  (x + y $^{\circ p}$ ) = (x $^{\circ p}$ )
  by (transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-pre-nonarch(1), simp, simp)
show
  [
    x  $\neg\simeq_p$  0; x + y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0;
    (x $^{\circ p}$ ) = (y $^{\circ p}$ )
  ]  $\Rightarrow$  (x $^{\circ p}$ )  $\leq$  ((x + y) $^{\circ p}$ )
  using p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-pre-nonarch(2)[of p] by (transfer, simp
add: mult.commute)
show
  x * y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (x * y $^{\circ p}$ ) = (x $^{\circ p}$ ) + (y $^{\circ p}$ )
  by (transfer, rule p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.depth-mult-additive, simp)

define F :: ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod
  where F  $\equiv$   $\lambda f$ . abs-p-adic-prod ( $\lambda p$ . fls-const (f p))

show F 1 = 1 by (simp add: F-def one-p-adic-prod.abs-eq flip: one-fun-def)

fix f g :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a
show F (f - g) = F f - F g
  and F (f * g) = F f * F g
  and (F f  $\simeq_p$  0) = (f p = 0)
  and ((F f) $^{\circ p}$ ) = int (pmultiplicity p (f p))
  by (simp-all
  add: F-def fls-minus-const fun-diff-def minus-p-adic-prod.abs-eq times-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
    times-fun-def p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 p-equal-fls-const-0-iff p-depth-const-def
    p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
    flip: p-depth-const
  )

qed (
  metis Rep-prime-inject injI, rule Rep-prime-n0, rule Rep-prime-not-unit,
  rule multiplicity-distinct-primes
)

lemma p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq:

```

$((\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X - \text{abs-p-adic-prod } Y)^{\circ p}) = ((X - Y)^{\circ p})$
for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ **and** $X \ Y :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
using $\text{minus-p-adic-prod.abs-eq } p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq}$ **by** metis

lemma $p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq'}$:
 $((\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X - \text{abs-p-adic-prod } Y)^{\circ p}) = ((X \ p - Y \ p)^{\circ p})$
for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ **and** $X \ Y :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq}$
using $p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq}$ **by** auto

overloading
 $p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod} \equiv$
 $p\text{-depth-set} ::$
 $'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set}$
 $\text{global-depth-set-p-adic-prod} \equiv$
 $\text{global-depth-set} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set}$
begin

definition $p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod} ::$
 $'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set}$
where $p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def}[simp]$:
 $p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod} = \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-depth-set}$

definition $\text{global-depth-set-p-adic-prod} ::$
 $\text{int} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod set}$
where $\text{global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def}[simp]$:
 $\text{global-depth-set-p-adic-prod} = \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set}$

end

lemma $p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod-eq-projection}$:
 $((\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{A}_p^n}) :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set}) =$
 $\text{abs-p-adic-prod } '(\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{A}_p^n})$
for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$
proof safe
fix $x :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
assume $x: x \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{A}_p^n}$
show $x \in \text{abs-p-adic-prod } '(\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{A}_p^n})$
proof $(\text{cases } x)$
case $(\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X)$
with $x \text{ have } X \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{A}_p^n}$
using $p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def } \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-depth-setD}$
 $p\text{-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 } p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq}$
 $p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.p-depth-setI } p\text{-depth-set-fls-pseq-def}$
by metis
with $\text{abs-p-adic-prod show } x \in \text{abs-p-adic-prod } '(\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{A}_p^n})$ **by** fast
qed
qed (
 $\text{metis } p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.p-depth-setD } p\text{-depth-set-fls-pseq-def } p\text{-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0}$
 $p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq } p\text{-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def}$

```

    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-depth-setI
  )

lemma global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-eq-projection:
  (( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ ) :: 'a p-adic-prod set) =
    abs-p-adic-prod ' ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ )
  for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
proof safe
  fix x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  assume x: x  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  show x  $\in$  abs-p-adic-prod '  $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  proof (cases x)
  case (abs-p-adic-prod X)
  with x have X  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  using global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setD
    p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
    p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-depth-setI global-depth-set-fls-pseq-def
  by metis
  with abs-p-adic-prod show x  $\in$  abs-p-adic-prod '  $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  by fast
qed
qed (
  metis p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-depth-setD global-depth-set-fls-pseq-def
    p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setI
)

context
  fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod
begin

lemma p-adic-prod-p-restrict-depth:
  (x prestrict P)p = (if P p then xp else 0)
  for P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma p-adic-prod-global-depth-setI:
  x  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  if  $\bigwedge p::'a \text{ prime. } x \dashv\sim_p 0 \implies (x^p) \geq n$ 
  using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setI global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
by auto

lemma p-adic-prod-global-depth-setI':
  x  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  if  $\bigwedge p::'a \text{ prime. } (x^p) \geq n$ 
  using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setI' global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
by auto

lemma p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-p-restrictI:

```

```

p-restrict  $x \ P \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
if  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ prime. } P \ p \implies x \in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-restrictI
         global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
by auto

lemma p-adic-prod-p-depth-setI:
   $x \in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
  if  $x \neg\simeq_p 0 \longrightarrow (x^{\circ p}) \geq n$ 
  for  $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$ 
  using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-depth-setI p-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def by
auto

end

context
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$ 
begin

lemma p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt-equiv-trans:
   $((x - z)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  if  $xy: x \simeq_p y$ 
  and  $yz: y \neg\simeq_p z \ ((y - z)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  for  $x \ y \ z :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 
proof (cases x y z rule: three-p-adic-prod-cases)
  case (abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod  $X \ Y \ Z$ )
  from  $xy \text{ abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod}(1,2)$ 
  have  $XY: X \simeq_p Y$  using p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by auto
  moreover from  $yz(1) \text{ abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod}(2,3)$ 
  have  $YZ: Y \neg\simeq_p Z$  using p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by auto
  moreover from  $yz(2) \text{ abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod}(2,3)$ 
  have  $((Y \ p - Z \ p)^{\circ p}) > n$  using p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq' by metis
  ultimately have  $\forall k \leq n. ((X \ p) \text{ pmod } p) \ \$\$ \ k = ((Z \ p) \text{ pmod } p) \ \$\$ \ k$ 
  using fls-pmod-eq-pmod-iff[of X p p Y p] fls-pmod-diff-cancel-iff by fastforce
  moreover have  $(X \ p) \neg\simeq_p (Z \ p)$  using  $XY \ YZ \text{ p-equality-fls.trans-right}$  by auto
  ultimately show  $n < ((x - z)^{\circ p})$ 
  using abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod(1,3) fls-pmod-diff-cancel-iff
         p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq'
  by metis
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt0-equiv-trans:
   $((x - z)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  if  $n \geq 0$  and  $x \simeq_p y$  and  $((y - z)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  for  $x \ y \ z :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 
  using that p-equality-p-adic-prod.conv-0 p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt-equiv-trans
         global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv-0[of p y - z]
  by fastforce

```

lemma *p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt-trans*:
 $((x - z)^{\circ p}) > n$
if $xy: x \neg\simeq_p y ((x - y)^{\circ p}) > n$
and $yz: y \neg\simeq_p z ((y - z)^{\circ p}) > n$
and $xz: x \neg\simeq_p z$
for $x\ y\ z :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod}$
proof (*cases x y z rule: three-p-adic-prod-cases*)
case (*abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod X Y Z*)
moreover from *this xy(2) yz(2)*
have $((X\ p - Y\ p)^{\circ p}) > n$
and $((Y\ p - Z\ p)^{\circ p}) > n$
using *p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq'*
by (*metis, metis*)
ultimately have $\forall k \leq n. ((X\ p)\ p \bmod p) \ \$\$ k = ((Z\ p)\ p \bmod p) \ \$\$ k$
using *xy(1) yz(1)* **by** (*simp add: p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq fls-pmod-diff-cancel-iff*)
with $xz\ \text{abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod}(1,3)$
show $n < ((x - z)^{\circ p})$
using *p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of p X Z] fls-pmod-diff-cancel-iff[of p X p Z p]*
 $\text{p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq[of p X Z]}$
by *simp*
qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt0-trans*:
 $((x - z)^{\circ p}) > n$
if $n \geq 0$
and $((x - y)^{\circ p}) > n$
and $((y - z)^{\circ p}) > n$
and $x \neg\simeq_p z$
for $x\ y\ z :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod}$
using *that p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt-trans*
 $\text{p-equality-p-adic-prod.conv-0[of p x y] p-equality-p-adic-prod.conv-0[of p y z]}$
 $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv-0[of p x - y]}$
 $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv-0[of p y - z]}$
by *auto*

end

lemma *p-adic-prod-diff-cancel-lead-coeff*:
 $((\text{inverse } x - \text{inverse } y)^{\circ p}) > -n$
if $x : x \neg\simeq_p 0\ x^{\circ p} = n$
and $y : y \neg\simeq_p 0\ y^{\circ p} = n$
and $xy: x \neg\simeq_p y ((x - y)^{\circ p}) > n$
for $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$
and $x\ y :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod}$
proof (*cases x y rule: two-p-adic-prod-cases*)
case (*abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod X Y*)
with $x(1)\ y(1)\ xy(1)$
have $X \neg\simeq_p 0$
and $Y \neg\simeq_p 0$

```

and  $X \neg\simeq_p Y$ 
using p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
by (fast, fast, fast)
moreover from abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod  $x(2) \ y(2) \ xy(2)$ 
have  $X^{\circ p} = n$ 
and  $Y^{\circ p} = n$ 
and  $((X - Y)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
using p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
by (metis, metis, metis minus-p-adic-prod.abs-eq)
moreover from abs-p-adic-prod-abs-p-adic-prod have
 $((\text{inverse } x - \text{inverse } y)^{\circ p}) =$ 
 $(($ 
 $(X^{-1 \forall p}) -$ 
 $(Y^{-1 \forall p})$ 
 $)^{\circ p})$ 
using inverse-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of X] inverse-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of Y]
 $p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq[of}$ 
 $p \ X^{-1 \forall p} \ Y^{-1 \forall p}$ 
 $]$ 
by argo
ultimately show ?thesis using global-pinverse-diff-cancel-lead-coeff by auto
qed

```

```

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod0:
 $(p \ 0 :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}) :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} = 1$ 
by (
transfer,
 $\text{metis } p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-reft globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def}$ 
 $\text{global-unfrmzr-pows0-fls-pseq}$ 
)

```

```

context
fixes  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-nequiv0:
 $(p \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}) \neg\simeq_p 0 \text{ for } f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
by (transfer, rule global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-nequiv0)

```

```

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod:
 $(p \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})^{\circ p} = f \ p \text{ for } f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
by (transfer, rule global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq)

```

```

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-depth-set:
fixes  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
defines  $n \equiv f \ p$ 
shows  $(p \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}) \in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
using p-adic-prod-p-depth-setI[of p] n-def global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod[of f]
by force

```

```

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-pequiv-iff:
  (( $\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ )  $\simeq_p$  ( $\mathfrak{p} \ g$ )) = ( $f \ p = g \ p$ )
  for  $f \ g :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
  by (transfer, rule global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-pequiv-iff)

end

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set:
  ( $\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ )  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  if  $\forall p. f \ p \geq n$  for  $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
  by (
    metis that global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setI
    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod
  )

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0:
  ( $\mathfrak{p} \ (\text{int} \circ f) :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ )  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  for  $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  using global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set[of 0 int  $\circ$  f] by simp

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-p-adic-prod:
  ( $\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ ) * ( $\mathfrak{p} \ g$ ) =  $\mathfrak{p} \ (f + g)$ 
  for  $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
  by (
    transfer, simp, standard,
    simp only: global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-fls-pseq p-equality-fls.refl flip: times-fun-apply
  )

context
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ 
begin

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-nzero:
  ( $\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ )  $\neg \simeq_p 0$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ 
  by (transfer, rule global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-nzero)

lemma prod-w-global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod:
   $x \neg \simeq_p 0 \Longrightarrow$ 
    ( $x * \mathfrak{p} \ f$ ) $^{\circ p} = (x^{\circ p}) + f \ p$ 
  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$  and  $x :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 
  by (transfer, rule prod-w-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq, simp)

lemma p-adic-prod-normalize-depth:
  ( $x * \mathfrak{p} \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime}. -(x^{\circ p}))$ ) $^{\circ p} = 0$ 
  for  $x :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 
  by (transfer, rule normalize-depth-fls-pseq)

end

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-normalized-depth-product-equiv:
  (x * p (λp::'a prime. -(x°p))) *
    (y * p (λp::'a prime. -(y°p))) =
    ((x * y) * p (λp::'a prime. -((x * y)°p)))
  for x y :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod
proof transfer
  fix X Y :: 'a fls-pseq
  define d :: 'a fls-pseq ⇒ 'a prime ⇒ int
    where d ≡ λX p. -(X°p)
  thus
    (X * p (d X)) * (Y * p (d Y)) ≃∇p
      (X * Y * p (d (X * Y)))
  using times-fun-apply p-equal-fls-pseq-def normalized-depth-fls-pseq-product-equiv
by fastforce
qed

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod:
  f p = 0 ⇒ (p f :: 'a p-adic-prod) ≃p 1
  for f :: 'a prime ⇒ int
  by (transfer, rule trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq, simp)

lemma prod-w-trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod:
  f p = 0 ⇒ x * p f ≃p x
  for f :: 'a prime ⇒ int and x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  by (transfer, rule prod-w-trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq, simp)

end

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-pow:
  (p f :: 'a p-adic-prod) ^ n = (p (λp. int n * f p))
  for f :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒ int
  by (
    transfer,
    metis globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-refl
    pow-global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq
  )

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-inv:
  (p (-f) :: 'a p-adic-prod) * (p f) = 1
  for f :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒ int
  by (
    transfer,
    metis globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-refl
    global-unfrmzr-pows-fls-pseq-inv
  )

```

lemma *global-unfrmrz-pows-p-adic-prod-inverse*:
inverse ($\mathfrak{p} \ f :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$) = $\mathfrak{p} \ (-f)$
for $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
proof (*transfer*)
fix $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
have $((\mathfrak{p} \ f)^{-1 \forall p}) = (\mathfrak{p} \ (-f) :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq})$
using *global-unfrmrz-pows-fls-pseq-def*[*of f*] *global-unfrmrz-pows-fls-pseq-def*[*of*
 $-f$]
fls-pinv-X-intpow
by *auto*
thus
 $((\mathfrak{p} \ f)^{-1 \forall p}) \simeq_{\forall p}$
 $(\mathfrak{p} \ (-f) :: 'a \text{ fls-pseq})$
by *auto*
qed

lemma *global-unfrmrz-pows-p-adic-prod-decomp*:
 $x = ($
 $(x * \mathfrak{p} \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } -(x^{\circ p}))) *$
 $\mathfrak{p} \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p})$
 $)$
for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ **and** $x :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
by (
transfer,
metis global-unfrmrz-pows-fls-pseq-decomp p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.globally-p-equal-refl
globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def
 $)$

lemma *p-adic-prod-normalize-depthE*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod}$
obtains $x \cdot 0$
where $\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x \cdot 0^{\circ p} = 0$
and $x = x \cdot 0 * \mathfrak{p} \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p})$
using *p-adic-prod-normalize-depth global-unfrmrz-pows-p-adic-prod-decomp*
by *blast*

global-interpretation *p-adic-prod-div-inv*:
global-p-equal-depth-div-inv
 $p\text{-equal} :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime} \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 $p\text{-depth} :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow \text{int}$
 $p\text{-restrict} ::$
 $'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
proof
fix $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$ **and** $x \ y :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
show $x / y = x * \text{inverse } y$ **by** *transfer simp*
show $\text{inverse} (\text{inverse } x) = x$ **by** *transfer (rule global-pinverse-pinverse-fls-pseq)*
show $\text{inverse} (x * y) = \text{inverse } x * \text{inverse } y$ **by** *transfer (rule global-pinverse-mult-fls-pseq)*

```

show (inverse x  $\simeq_p$  0) = (x  $\simeq_p$  0)
  by transfer (simp add: fls-pinv-equiv0-iff)
show x  $\neg \simeq_p$  0  $\implies$  x / x  $\simeq_p$  1
  by transfer (simp add: pinverse-fls-mult-equiv1')
qed

```

5.5 Embeddings of the base ring, *nat*, *int*, and *rat*

5.5.1 Embedding of the base ring

abbreviation *p-adic-prod-consts* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.consts*

abbreviation *p-adic-prod-const* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.const*

lemma *p-depth-p-adic-prod-consts*:

(*p-adic-prod-consts* f)^{op} = ((f p)^{op})

for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime **and** f :: 'a prime $\Rightarrow$ 'a

by (simp add: p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq flip: p-depth-const-def)

lemmas *p-depth-p-adic-prod-const* = *p-depth-p-adic-prod-consts*[of - $\lambda p.$ -]

lemma *p-adic-prod-global-unfrmzr*:

(p (1 :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime $\Rightarrow$ int) :: 'a *p-adic-prod*) =
p-adic-prod-consts Rep-prime

proof (rule *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-imp-eq*, *standard*)

fix p :: 'a prime

define p1-fls-pseq :: 'a fls-pseq **and** p1-pre :: 'a *p-adic-prod*

where p1-fls-pseq $\equiv$ p (1 :: 'a prime $\Rightarrow$ int)

and p1-pre $\equiv$ p (1 :: 'a prime $\Rightarrow$ int)

have

(*abs-p-adic-prod* p1-fls-pseq) $\simeq_p$

(*abs-p-adic-prod* ($\lambda p::'a$ prime. fls-const (*Rep-prime* p))))

unfolding p1-fls-pseq-def *p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq*

by (rule *global-unfrmzr-fls-pseq*)

thus p1-pre $\simeq_p$ (*p-adic-prod-consts Rep-prime*)

unfolding p1-fls-pseq-def p1-pre-def *global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-def* **by**

simp

qed

5.5.2 Embedding of the field of fractions of the base ring

global-interpretation *p-adic-prod-embeds*:

global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-idom-consts

p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime $\Rightarrow$

'a *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ 'a *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ bool

p-restrict ::

'a *p-adic-prod* $\Rightarrow$ ('a prime $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ 'a *p-adic-prod*

$\lambda f.$ *abs-p-adic-prod* ($\lambda p.$ fls-const (f p))

..

global-interpretation *p-adic-prod-depth-embeds*:

```

global-p-equal-depth-div-inv-w-inj-index-consts
p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime =>
  'a p-adic-prod => 'a p-adic-prod => bool
p-depth :: 'a prime => 'a p-adic-prod => int
p-restrict ::
  'a p-adic-prod => ('a prime => bool) => 'a p-adic-prod
λf. abs-p-adic-prod (λp. fls-const (f p))
Rep-prime
..

```

abbreviation $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth} \equiv p\text{-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-p-depth}$
abbreviation $p\text{-adic-prod-of-fract} \equiv p\text{-adic-prod-embeds.const-of-fract}$

lemma $p\text{-adic-prod-of-fract-depth}$:
 $(p\text{-adic-prod-of-fract } (Fraction\text{-Field}.Fract\ a\ b) :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod})^{\circ p} =$
 $(a^{\circ p}) - (b^{\circ p})$
if $a \neq 0$ **and** $b \neq 0$
for $p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout\ prime$
and $a\ b :: 'a$
using *that* $global\text{-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-equal-func-of-const-0}$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-equiv-0-iff } p\text{-adic-prod-embeds.const-of-fract-Fract}$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-depth } p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod-const}$
by *metis*

Product of all p-adic embeddings of the field of fractions of the base ring.

abbreviation $p\text{-adic-Fracts-prod} ::$
 $'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout\ p\text{-adic-prod}\ set$
 $(Q_{\forall p})$
where $Q_{\forall p} \equiv p\text{-adic-prod-embeds.range-const-of-fract}$

5.5.3 Characteristic zero embeddings

class $nontrivial\text{-factorial-idom-char-0} = nontrivial\text{-factorial-idom} + semiring\text{-char-0}$
begin
subclass $ring\text{-char-0} ..$
end

instance $int :: nontrivial\text{-factorial-idom-char-0} ..$

class $nontrivial\text{-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout-char-0} =$
 $nontrivial\text{-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout} + nontrivial\text{-factorial-idom-char-0}$

instance $int :: nontrivial\text{-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout-char-0} ..$

instance $p\text{-adic-prod} :: (nontrivial\text{-factorial-idom-char-0})\ ring\text{-char-0}$
by (
 $standard, standard,$
 $metis\ global\text{-p-depth-p-adic-prod.const-of-nat}\ global\text{-p-depth-p-adic-prod.const-eq-iff}$
 $of-nat-eq-iff$
)

)

global-interpretation *p-adic-prod-consts-char-0*:

global-p-equality-w-inj-consts-char-0
p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom-char-0 prime $\Rightarrow$
'a p-adic-prod $\Rightarrow$ 'a p-adic-prod $\Rightarrow$ bool
p-restrict ::
'a p-adic-prod $\Rightarrow$ ('a prime $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ 'a p-adic-prod
 $\lambda f. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (\lambda p. \text{fls-const } (f p))$
..

global-interpretation *p-adic-prod-div-inv-consts-char-0*:

global-p-equal-div-inv-w-inj-consts-char-0
p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout-char-0 prime $\Rightarrow$
'a p-adic-prod $\Rightarrow$ 'a p-adic-prod $\Rightarrow$ bool
p-restrict ::
'a p-adic-prod $\Rightarrow$ ('a prime $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ 'a p-adic-prod
 $\lambda f. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (\lambda p. \text{fls-const } (f p))$
..

lemma *p-adic-prod-of-nat-depth*:

$(\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})^{\circ p} = ((\text{of-nat } n :: 'a)^{\circ p})$
for *p* :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
by (*metis global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.const-of-nat p-depth-p-adic-prod-const*)

lemma *p-adic-prod-of-int-depth*:

$(\text{of-int } z :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})^{\circ p} = ((\text{of-int } z :: 'a)^{\circ p})$
for *p* :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
by (*metis global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.const-of-int p-depth-p-adic-prod-const*)

abbreviation *p-adic-prod-of-rat* $\equiv$ *p-adic-prod-div-inv-consts-char-0.const-of-rat*

lemma *p-adic-prod-of-rat-depth*:

$(\text{p-adic-prod-of-rat } (\text{Rat.Fract } a \ b) :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})^{\circ p} =$
 $((\text{of-int } a :: 'a)^{\circ p}) - ((\text{of-int } b :: 'a)^{\circ p})$
if *a* $\neq 0$ **and** *b* $\neq 0$
for *p* :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout-char-0 prime
and *a b* :: int
using *that p-adic-prod-consts-char-0.const-of-int-p-equal-0-iff*
p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-equiv-0-iff p-adic-prod-div-inv-consts-char-0.const-of-rat-rat
p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-depth p-adic-prod-of-int-depth
by *metis*

5.6 Topologies on products of p-adic fields

5.6.1 By local place

Completeness

abbreviation *p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd*

abbreviation $p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhds}$
abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq-condition} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-condition}$

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-cauchy-condition} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-cauchy-condition}$

abbreviation $p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq}$

abbreviation $p\text{-adic-prod-p-cauchy} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-cauchy}$

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds-limseq} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ}$

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-local-p-open-nbhds} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.local-p-open-nbhds}$

lemma $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-seq-cases} \text{ [case-names abs-p-adic-prod]}:$

$C \text{ if } \bigwedge F. X = (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n)) \implies C$

proof–

have $X = (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (\text{rep-p-adic-prod } (X \ n)))$

using $\text{rep-p-adic-prod-inverse}$ **by** metis

with that show C **by** fast

qed

lemma $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-p-limseq-condition}:$

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq-condition } p \ (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n)) \ (\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X) \ n \ K =$

$\text{fls-p-limseq-condition } p \ (\lambda n. F \ n \ p) \ (X \ p) \ n \ K$

unfolding $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-condition-def } p\text{-depth-fls.p-limseq-condition-def}$

by $(\text{auto simp add: } p\text{-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq } p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod.diff-abs-eq})$

lemma $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-p-limseq}:$

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq } p \ (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n)) \ (\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X) =$

$\text{fls-p-limseq } p \ (\lambda n. F \ n \ p) \ (X \ p)$

using $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-p-limseq-condition}$ **by** fast

lemma $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-p-cauchy-condition}:$

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-cauchy-condition } p \ (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n)) \ n \ K =$

$\text{fls-p-cauchy-condition } p \ (\lambda n. F \ n \ p) \ n \ K$

unfolding $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-cauchy-condition-def } p\text{-depth-fls.p-cauchy-condition-def}$

by $(\text{auto simp add: } p\text{-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq } p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod.diff-abs-eq})$

lemma $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-p-cauchy}:$

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-cauchy } p \ (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (F \ n)) = \text{fls-p-cauchy } p \ (\lambda n. F \ n \ p)$

using $\text{abs-p-adic-prod-p-cauchy-condition}$ **by** blast

lemma $p\text{-adic-prod-p-restrict-cauchy-lim}:$

$p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq } q$

$(\lambda n. p\text{-restrict } (X \ n) \ ((=) \ p))$

$(\text{abs-p-adic-prod } (\lambda q.$

$\text{if } q = p \text{ then fls-p-cauchy-lim } p \ (\lambda n. \text{rep-p-adic-prod } (X \ n) \ p) \text{ else } 0$

$))$

if $p\text{-adic-prod-p-cauchy } p \ X$

```

proof (cases X rule: abs-p-adic-prod-seq-cases)
  case (abs-p-adic-prod F)
  define limval where
    limval  $\equiv$ 
      abs-p-adic-prod ( $\lambda q.$ 
        if  $q = p$  then fls-p-cauchy-lim p ( $\lambda n.$  rep-p-adic-prod (X n) p) else 0
      )
  show p-adic-prod-p-limseq q ( $\lambda n.$  X n prestrict (=) p) limval
  proof (cases p = q)
    case True
    with that abs-p-adic-prod have F: fls-p-cauchy q ( $\lambda n.$  F n q)
    using abs-p-adic-prod-p-cauchy by blast
    have fls-p-limseq q ( $\lambda n.$  F n q) (fls-p-cauchy-lim q ( $\lambda n.$  F n q))
    using F fls-p-cauchy-limseq by blast
    moreover have
      fls-p-cauchy-lim q ( $\lambda n.$  rep-p-adic-prod (abs-p-adic-prod (F n)) q) =
      fls-p-cauchy-lim q ( $\lambda n.$  F n q)
    by (
      intro fls-p-cauchy-lim-unique F, clarify,
      use abs-p-adic-prod p-adic-prod-globally-p-equal-self globally-p-equal-fls-pseq-def
      in auto
    )
    ultimately have p-adic-prod-p-limseq q X limval
    using True limval-def abs-p-adic-prod abs-p-adic-prod-p-limseq by force
    moreover from True have  $\forall n.$  (p-restrict (X n) ((=) p))  $\simeq_q$  (X n)
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv by blast
    ultimately show ?thesis
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-p-cong[of 0 q - X limval limval] by
    auto
  next
  case False
  with abs-p-adic-prod limval-def show ?thesis
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0[of (=) p q]
    p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0[of q]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-p-cong[of
      0 q  $\lambda n.$  (X n) prestrict (=) p 0 limval
    ]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-0-iff[of q limval]
  by fastforce
qed
qed

```

global-interpretation p-complete-p-adic-prod:

```

p-complete-global-p-equal-depth
p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  bool
p-restrict ::
  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod

```

```

    p-depth :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  int
  proof
    fix p :: 'a prime and X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod
    define res-X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod and limval :: 'a p-adic-prod
      where res-X  $\equiv$   $\lambda n.$  p-restrict (X n) ((=) p)
    and
      limval  $\equiv$ 
        abs-p-adic-prod ( $\lambda q.$ 
          if q = p then fls-p-cauchy-lim p ( $\lambda n.$  rep-p-adic-prod (X n) p) else 0
        )
    moreover assume p-adic-prod-p-cauchy p X
    ultimately have  $\forall q.$  p-adic-prod-p-limseq q res-X limval
      using p-adic-prod-p-restrict-cauchy-lim by blast
    hence p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds-limseq res-X limval
      using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.globally-limseq-iff-locally-limseq by fast
    thus global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhds-convergent res-X
      using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.t2-p-open-nbhds.convergent-def by auto
  qed

```

```

global-interpretation p-complete-p-adic-prod-div-inv:
  p-complete-global-p-equal-depth-div-inv
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  p-depth :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  int
  p-restrict ::
    'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod
  ..

```

lemmas p-adic-prod-hensel = p-complete-p-adic-prod-div-inv.hensel

5.6.2 By bounded global depth

The metric

```

instantiation p-adic-prod :: (nontrivial-factorial-idom) metric-space
begin

```

```

definition dist = global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist
declare dist-p-adic-prod-def [simp]

```

```

definition uniformity = global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-uniformity
declare uniformity-p-adic-prod-def [simp]

```

```

definition open-p-adic-prod :: 'a p-adic-prod set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
    open-p-adic-prod U = ( $\forall x \in U.$ 
      eventually ( $\lambda(x', y).$   $x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U$ ) uniformity
    )

```

instance

```

    by (
      standard,
      simp-all add: global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-uniformity-def open-p-adic-prod-def
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.dist-triangle2
    )

end

abbreviation p-adic-prod-global-depth  $\equiv$  global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-depth

lemma bdd-global-depth-p-adic-prod-abs-eq:
  p-adic-prod-global-depth (abs-p-adic-prod X) = fls-pseq-bdd-global-depth X
proof (cases X  $\simeq_{\forall p}$  0)
  case True
    hence abs-p-adic-prod X = 0
    using p-adic-prod-lift-globally-p-equal zero-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by metis
    with True show ?thesis by force
  next
    case False
    hence abs-p-adic-prod X  $\neq$  0
    using p-adic-prod.abs-eq-iff zero-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by metis
    hence  $\neg$  abs-p-adic-prod X  $\simeq_{\forall p}$  0
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-eq-iff by auto
    hence
      p-adic-prod-global-depth (abs-p-adic-prod X) =
        (INF p $\in$ {p::'a prime. abs-p-adic-prod X  $\neg\simeq_p$  0}.
          nat (((abs-p-adic-prod X) $^{\circ p}$ ) + 1))
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-depthD-as-image[of abs-p-adic-prod
X]
    by fastforce
    also have
      ... = (INF p $\in$ {p::'a prime. X  $\neg\simeq_p$  0}.
        nat (((abs-p-adic-prod X) $^{\circ p}$ ) + 1))
    using p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq zero-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by metis
    finally show ?thesis
    using False p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of - X]
      p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.bdd-global-depthD-as-image
    by force
  qed

lemma dist-p-adic-prod-abs-eq:
  dist (abs-p-adic-prod X) (abs-p-adic-prod Y) = fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist X Y
proof (cases X  $\simeq_{\forall p}$  Y)
  case True
    hence abs-p-adic-prod X = abs-p-adic-prod Y using p-adic-prod-lift-globally-p-equal
    by metis
    with True show ?thesis by fastforce
  next
    case False

```

```

from False have abs-p-adic-prod X ≠ abs-p-adic-prod Y
  using p-adic-prod.abs-eq-iff by metis
hence  $\neg \text{abs-p-adic-prod } X \simeq_{\forall p} \text{abs-p-adic-prod } Y$ 
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-eq-iff by auto
hence
  dist (abs-p-adic-prod X) (abs-p-adic-prod Y) =
  inverse (2 ^ p-adic-prod-global-depth (abs-p-adic-prod X - abs-p-adic-prod Y))
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-distD by auto
also have  $\dots = \text{inverse } (2 ^ p\text{-adic-prod-global-depth } (\text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X -$ 
 $Y)))$ 
  using minus-p-adic-prod.abs-eq by metis
finally show ?thesis
  using False bdd-global-depth-p-adic-prod-abs-eq p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.bdd-global-distD
  by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-is-finer:
  generate-topology p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds U ==> open U
proof (induct U rule: generate-topology.induct)
  case (Basis U) show open U
  proof (intro Elementary-Metric-Spaces.openI)
    fix u assume  $u \in U$ 
    moreover from Basis obtain  $p \ n \ x$  where  $U = p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ n$ 
  x
    by fast
    ultimately have  $U: U = p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ n \ u$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre by fast
    have  $\text{ball } u \ (\text{inverse } (2 ^ \text{nat } n)) \subseteq U$ 
    unfolding  $U$  global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle ball-def
    using
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-sym[of u]
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-less-pow2-iff[of - u nat n]
    by auto
    thus  $\exists e > 0. \text{ball } u \ e \subseteq U$  by force
  qed
qed (simp, fast, fast)

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-is-finer-than-purely-local:
  generate-topology (p-adic-prod-local-p-open-nbhds p) U ==>
  open U
for  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ 
and  $U :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set}$ 
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.local-p-open-nbhds-are-coarser p-adic-prod-metric-is-finer
by blast

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-limseq-abs-eq:
   $(\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X \ n)) \longrightarrow \text{abs-p-adic-prod } x$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall e > 0. \forall_F n \text{ in sequentially. fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } (X \ n) \ x < e)$ 
proof –

```

```

have
  ∀ n. dist (abs-p-adic-prod (X n)) (abs-p-adic-prod x) =
    fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist (X n) x
  using dist-p-adic-prod-abs-eq[of X - x] by blast
thus ?thesis
  using tendsto-iff[of λn. abs-p-adic-prod (X n) abs-p-adic-prod x] by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-LIMSEQ:
  X ⟶ x = global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ X x
  for X :: nat ⇒ 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod and x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  unfolding tendsto-iff global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.tendsto-iff
    dist-p-adic-prod-def
  by fast

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-lim-closed:
  x ∈ P∇ pn
  if lim : X ⟶ x
  and depth: ∀F k in sequentially. X k ∈ P∇ pn
  for X :: nat ⇒ 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout p-adic-prod
  and x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  using that p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-LIMSEQ p-adic-prod-depth-embeds.global-depth-set-LIMSEQ-closed
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-ball-multicentre:
  ball y e = ball x e if y ∈ ball x e
  for x y :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod
  using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-ball-multicentre
  unfolding ball-def dist-p-adic-prod-def
  by blast

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-ball-at-0:
  ball (0::'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod) (inverse (2 ^ n)) = global-depth-set
  (int n)
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-ball-at-0
  unfolding ball-def dist-p-adic-prod-def global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
  by auto

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-ball-UNIV:
  ball x e = UNIV if e > 1
  for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod
  using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-ball-UNIV
  unfolding ball-def dist-p-adic-prod-def
  by blast

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-ball-at-0-normalize:
  ball (0::'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod) e =
    global-depth-set ⌊log 2 (inverse e)⌋
  if e > 0 and e ≤ 1

```

```

using      that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-ball-at-0-normalize
unfolding ball-def dist-p-adic-prod-def global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
by         blast

lemma p-adic-prod-metric-ball-translate:
  ball  $x\ e = x + o$  ball  $0\ e$  for  $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
using      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-ball-translate
unfolding ball-def dist-p-adic-prod-def
by         blast

lemma p-adic-prod-left-translate-metric-continuous:
  continuous-on UNIV  $((+) x)$  for  $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof
  fix  $e :: \text{real}$  and  $z :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
  assume  $e: e > 0$ 
  moreover have  $\forall y. \text{dist } y\ z < e \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x + y)\ (x + z) \leq e$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-left-translate-continuous[of
      - -  $e\ x$ 
    ]
    unfolding dist-p-adic-prod-def
    by         fastforce
  ultimately show
     $\exists d > 0. \forall x' \in \text{UNIV}. \text{dist } x'\ z < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x + x')\ (x + z) \leq e$ 
    by auto
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-right-translate-metric-continuous:
  continuous-on UNIV  $(\lambda z. z + x)$  for  $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof–
  have  $(\lambda z. z + x) = (+) x$  by (auto simp add: add.commute)
  thus ?thesis using p-adic-prod-left-translate-metric-continuous by metis
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-left-bdd-mult-bdd-metric-continuous:
  continuous-on UNIV  $((*) x)$ 
if bdd:
   $\forall p :: 'a\ \text{prime}. x \dashv\sim_p 0 \longrightarrow (x^{\circ p}) \geq n$ 
for  $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof
  fix  $e :: \text{real}$  and  $z :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
  assume  $e: e > 0$ 
  moreover define  $d$  where  $d \equiv \min (e * 2^{\text{powi } (n - 1)})\ 1$ 
  ultimately have  $\forall y. \text{dist } y\ z < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x * y)\ (x * z) \leq e$ 
    using bdd global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-bdd-mult-continuous by fast-
    force
  moreover from  $e\ d\text{-def}$  have  $d > 0$  by auto
  ultimately show

```

$\exists d > 0. \forall y \in UNIV. \text{dist } y \ z < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x * y) \ (x * z) \leq e$
 by *blast*
 qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-limseq-bdd-mult*:
 $(\lambda k. w * X \ k) \longrightarrow (w * x)$
 if *bdd*:
 $\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime}. w \dashv\sim_p 0 \longrightarrow$
 $(w^{op}) \geq n$
 and *seq*: $X \longrightarrow x$
 for $w \ x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ and $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod}$
 using *bdd seq p-adic-prod-left-bdd-mult-bdd-metric-continuous continuous-on-tendsto-compose*
 by *fastforce*

lemma *p-adic-prod-nonpos-global-depth-set-open*:
 $\text{ball } x \ 1 \subseteq (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
 if $n \leq 0$ and $x \in (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
 for $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$
proof –
 have $\text{ball } x \ 1 = x + o \ \text{ball } 0 \ 1$ using *p-adic-prod-metric-ball-translate* by *blast*
 also have $\dots = x + o \ (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$
 using *p-adic-prod-metric-ball-at-0*[of 0] by *auto*
 finally show *?thesis*
 using *that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-elt-set-plus-closed*[of $n \ 0$]
 by *auto*
 qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-open*:
 $\text{open } ((\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod } \text{set})$
proof (*cases* $n \geq 0$)
 case *True*
 hence $(\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) = \text{ball } (0 :: 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod}) \ (\text{inverse } (2 \wedge \text{nat } n))$
 using *p-adic-prod-metric-ball-at-0* by *fastforce*
 thus *?thesis* by *simp*
 next
 case *False* thus *?thesis*
 using *p-adic-prod-nonpos-global-depth-set-open*[of n]
 $\text{Elementary-Metric-Spaces.openI}$ [of
 $(\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) :: 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod } \text{set}$
]
 by *force*
 qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-ball-abs-eq*:
 $\text{abs-}p\text{-adic-prod } ' \{ Y. \text{fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } X \ Y < e \} =$
 $\text{ball } (\text{abs-}p\text{-adic-prod } X) \ e$
 for $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$
proof –
 define $B \ B'$

where $B \equiv \{Y. \text{fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } X \ Y < e\}$
and $B' \equiv \text{ball } (\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X) \ e$
moreover have $\bigwedge y. y \in B' \implies y \in \text{abs-p-adic-prod } ' B$
proof–
fix y **assume** $y: y \in B'$
show $y \in \text{abs-p-adic-prod } ' B$
proof (*cases* y)
case ($\text{abs-p-adic-prod } Y$)
moreover from *this* B' -*def* y **have** $\text{fls-pseq-bdd-global-dist } X \ Y < e$
using *mem-ball dist-p-adic-prod-abs-eq* **by** *metis*
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** B -*def* **by** *blast*
qed
qed
ultimately show $\text{abs-p-adic-prod } ' B = B'$
using *dist-p-adic-prod-abs-eq[of X]* **by** *fastforce*
qed

Completeness

abbreviation $p\text{-adic-prod-globally-cauchy} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.globally-cauchy}$

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition} \equiv \text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-cauchy-condition}$

lemma $p\text{-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition-abs-eq}$:

$p\text{-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition } (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X \ n)) =$
 $\text{fls-pseq-global-cauchy-condition } X$

unfolding $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-cauchy-condition-def}$
 $p\text{-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-cauchy-condition-def}$

by (
 $\text{standard, standard,}$
 $\text{metis } p\text{-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq } p\text{-depth-p-adic-prod.diff-abs-eq}$
 $)$

lemma $p\text{-adic-prod-globally-cauchy-abs-eq}$:

$p\text{-adic-prod-globally-cauchy } (\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod } (X \ n)) = \text{fls-pseq-globally-cauchy}$
 X

using $p\text{-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition-abs-eq}$ **by** *metis*

lemma $p\text{-adic-prod-globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy}$:

$p\text{-adic-prod-globally-cauchy } X = \text{Cauchy } X$

for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$

using $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy}$

unfolding $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.Cauchy-def Cauchy-def}$

by *auto*

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-cauchy-lim } X \equiv$

$\text{abs-p-adic-prod } (\lambda p.$

$\text{fls-condition-lim } p$

$(\lambda n. \text{reduced-rep-p-adic-prod } (X \ n) \ p)$

$(p\text{-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition } X)$
)
lemma *p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-complete'*:
 $X \longrightarrow p\text{-adic-prod-cauchy-lim } X$ **if** *Cauchy* X
proof (*cases* X *rule*: *p-adic-prod-seq-reduced-cases*)
case (*abs-p-adic-prod* F) **with** *that* **show** *?thesis*
using *p-adic-prod-globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy*[*of* $\lambda n. \text{abs-p-adic-prod}$
 $(F\ n)$]
 $p\text{-adic-prod-globally-cauchy-abs-eq}$ *fls-pseq-cauchy-condition-lim*
 $p\text{-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition-abs-eq}$ [*of* F] *abs-p-adic-prod-inverse*[*of*
 F -]
 $p\text{-adic-prod-limseq-abs-eq}$ [*of* F]
by *fastforce*
qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-complete*:
complete (*UNIV* :: '*a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel* *p-adic-prod* *set*')
using *p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-complete'* *completeI* **by** *blast*

5.7 Hiding implementation details

lifting-update *p-adic-prod.lifting*
lifting-forget *p-adic-prod.lifting*

5.8 The subring of adelic integers

5.8.1 Type definition as a subtype of adeles

typedef (**overloaded**) '*a adelic-int* =
 $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$:: '*a::nontrivial-factorial-idom* *p-adic-prod* *set*'
using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0* **by** *auto*

lemma *Abs-adelic-int-inverse'*:
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int } (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x) = x$ **if** $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$
using *that* *Abs-adelic-int-inverse* **by** *fast*

lemma *Abs-adelic-int-cases* [*case-names* *Abs-adelic-int*, *cases type*: *adelic-int*]:
 P **if**
 $\bigwedge x. z = \text{Abs-adelic-int } x \implies$
 $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p} \implies P$
proof –
define x **where** $x \equiv \text{Rep-adelic-int } z$
hence $z = \text{Abs-adelic-int } x$ **using** *Rep-adelic-int-inverse* **by** *metis*
moreover from $x\text{-def}$ **have** $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ **using** *Rep-adelic-int* **by** *blast*
ultimately show P **using** *that* **by** *fast*
qed

lemmas *two-Abs-adelic-int-cases* = *Abs-adelic-int-cases*[*case-product* *Abs-adelic-int-cases*]
and *three-Abs-adelic-int-cases* =

Abs-adelic-int-cases[*case-product Abs-adelic-int-cases*[*case-product Abs-adelic-int-cases*]]

lemma *adelic-int-seq-cases* [*case-names Abs-adelic-int*]:
fixes $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } \text{adelic-int}$
obtains $F :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
where $X = (\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (F \ n))$
and $\text{range } F \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
proof–
define F **where** $F \equiv \lambda n. \text{Rep-adelic-int } (X \ n)$
hence $X = (\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (F \ n))$
using *Rep-adelic-int-inverse* **by** *metis*
moreover from *F-def* **have** $\text{range } F \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using *Rep-adelic-int* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *thesis* **using** *that* **by** *presburger*
qed

5.8.2 Algebraic instantiaions

instantiation *adelic-int* :: (*nontrivial-factorial-idom*) *comm-ring-1*
begin

definition $0 = \text{Abs-adelic-int } 0$

lemma *zero-adelic-int-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int } 0 = 0$
using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0*[*of 0*] *Abs-adelic-int-inverse*
by (*simp add: zero-adelic-int-def*)

definition $1 \equiv \text{Abs-adelic-int } 1$

lemma *one-adelic-int-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int } 1 = 1$
using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1* *Abs-adelic-int-inverse*
by (*simp add: one-adelic-int-def*)

definition $x + y = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (\text{Rep-adelic-int } x + \text{Rep-adelic-int } y)$

lemma *plus-adelic-int-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int } (a + b) = \text{Rep-adelic-int } a + \text{Rep-adelic-int } b$
using *Rep-adelic-int global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-add* *Abs-adelic-int-inverse*
unfolding *plus-adelic-int-def*
by *fastforce*

lemma *plus-adelic-int-abs-eq*:
 $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $\text{Abs-adelic-int } x + \text{Abs-adelic-int } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (x + y)$
using *Abs-adelic-int-inverse*[*of x*] *Abs-adelic-int-inverse*[*of y*]
unfolding *plus-adelic-int-def*
by *simp*

definition $-x = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (- \text{Rep-adelic-int } x)$

lemma *uminus-adelic-int-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int } (- x) = - \text{Rep-adelic-int } x$
using *Rep-adelic-int global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-uminus*
Abs-adelic-int-inverse
unfolding *uminus-adelic-int-def*
by *auto*

lemma *uminus-adelic-int-abs-eq*:
 $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies - \text{Abs-adelic-int } x = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (- x)$
using *Abs-adelic-int-inverse[of x]* **unfolding** *uminus-adelic-int-def* **by** *simp*

definition *minus-adelic-int* ::
 $'a \text{ adelic-int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int}$
where *minus-adelic-int* $\equiv (\lambda x y. x + - y)$

lemma *minus-adelic-int-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int } (x - y) = \text{Rep-adelic-int } x - \text{Rep-adelic-int } y$
using *plus-adelic-int-rep-eq uminus-adelic-int-rep-eq* **by** (*simp add: minus-adelic-int-def*)

lemma *minus-adelic-int-abs-eq*:
 $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $\text{Abs-adelic-int } x - \text{Abs-adelic-int } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (x - y)$
using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-uminus[of y]*
by (*simp add:*
minus-adelic-int-def uminus-adelic-int-abs-eq
plus-adelic-int-abs-eq
 $)$

definition $x * y = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (\text{Rep-adelic-int } x * \text{Rep-adelic-int } y)$

lemma *times-adelic-int-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int } (x * y) = \text{Rep-adelic-int } x * \text{Rep-adelic-int } y$
using *Rep-adelic-int global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times Abs-adelic-int-inverse*
unfolding *times-adelic-int-def*
by *force*

lemma *times-adelic-int-abs-eq*:
 $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \implies$
 $\text{Abs-adelic-int } x * \text{Abs-adelic-int } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (x * y)$
using *Abs-adelic-int-inverse[of x] Abs-adelic-int-inverse[of y]*
unfolding *times-adelic-int-def*
by *simp*

instance
proof

```

fix a b c :: 'a adelic-int

  show a + b = b + a by (cases a, cases b) (simp add: plus-adelic-int-abs-eq
add commute)
  show 0 + a = a
    using      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0 plus-adelic-int-abs-eq[of
0]
    unfolding zero-adelic-int-def
    by          (cases a) auto
  show 1 * a = a
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1 times-adelic-int-abs-eq[of 1]
    by      (cases a) (simp add: one-adelic-int-def)
  show - a + a = 0
    using      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-uminus uminus-adelic-int-abs-eq
plus-adelic-int-abs-eq
    unfolding zero-adelic-int-def
    by          (cases a) fastforce
  show a - b = a + - b by (simp add: minus-adelic-int-def)
  show a * b = b * a by (cases a, cases b) (simp add: times-adelic-int-abs-eq
mult commute)

  show a + b + c = a + (b + c)
  proof (cases a b c rule: three-Abs-adelic-int-cases)
    case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int x y z) thus ?thesis
      using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-add[of x]
global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-add[of y]
      by      (simp add: plus-adelic-int-abs-eq add.assoc)
  qed

  show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
  proof (cases a b c rule: three-Abs-adelic-int-cases)
    case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int x y z) thus a * b * c = a *
(b * c)
      using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times[of 0 x]
global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times[of 0 y]
      by      (simp add: times-adelic-int-abs-eq mult.assoc)
  qed

  show (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
  proof (cases a b c rule: three-Abs-adelic-int-cases)
    case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int x y z) thus (a + b) * c = a
* c + b * c
      using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-add[of x]
global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times[of 0 x]
global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times[of 0 y]
      by      (simp add: plus-adelic-int-abs-eq times-adelic-int-abs-eq distrib-right)
  qed

  show (0::'a adelic-int) ≠ 1

```

```

using    Abs-adelic-int-inject[of 0::'a p-adic-prod 1]
          global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0
          global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1
unfolding zero-adelic-int-def one-adelic-int-def
by        auto

qed

end

lemma pow-adelic-int-rep-eq: Rep-adelic-int  $(x \wedge n) = (\text{Rep-adelic-int } x) \wedge n$ 
by (induct n, simp-all add: one-adelic-int-rep-eq times-adelic-int-rep-eq)

lemma pow-adelic-int-abs-eq:
   $(\text{Abs-adelic-int } x) \wedge n = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (x \wedge n)$  if  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
using that global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0-pow times-adelic-int-abs-eq
by (induct n, simp add: one-adelic-int-def, fastforce)

```

5.8.3 Equivalence and depth relative to a prime

```

overloading
  p-equal-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
    p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
      'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  p-restrict-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
    p-restrict :: 'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$ 
      ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
  p-depth-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
    p-depth :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  int
  global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
    global-unfrmzr-pows :: ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
begin

definition p-equal-adelic-int ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where p-equal-adelic-int p x y  $\equiv$  (Rep-adelic-int x)  $\simeq_p$  (Rep-adelic-int y)

definition p-restrict-adelic-int ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$ 
  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
  where
    p-restrict-adelic-int x P  $\equiv$  Abs-adelic-int ((Rep-adelic-int x) prestrict P)

definition p-depth-adelic-int ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where p-depth-adelic-int p x  $\equiv$  ((Rep-adelic-int x) $^{\circ p}$ )

definition global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int ::

```

```

('a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
where
  global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int f  $\equiv$  Abs-adelic-int (global-unfrmzr-pows (int  $\circ$ 
f))

end

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq:
  (Abs-adelic-int x)  $\simeq_p$  (Abs-adelic-int y)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    x  $\simeq_p$  y
  if x  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  and y  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  for x y :: 'a p-adic-prod
  using that
  by (simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def Abs-adelic-int-inverse)

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0:
  (Abs-adelic-int x)  $\simeq_p$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\simeq_p$  0
  if x  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  for x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  using that p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0
  unfolding zero-adelic-int-def
  by auto

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-rep-eq0:
  (Rep-adelic-int x)  $\simeq_p$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\simeq_p$  0
  for x :: 'a adelic-int
  using p-equal-adelic-int-def zero-adelic-int-rep-eq by metis

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq1:
  (Abs-adelic-int x)  $\simeq_p$  1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\simeq_p$  1
  if x  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  for x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  using that p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1
  unfolding one-adelic-int-def
  by auto

lemma p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq:
  (Abs-adelic-int x) $^{\circ p}$  = (x $^{\circ p}$ )
  if x  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  for x :: 'a p-adic-prod
  using that by (simp add: p-depth-adelic-int-def Abs-adelic-int-inverse)

lemma adelic-int-depth: (x $^{\circ p}$ )  $\geq$  0 for x :: 'a adelic-int
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.nonpos-global-depth-setD p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
  by (cases x) auto

end

```

```

lemma p-restrict-adelic-int-rep-eq:
  Rep-adelic-int (x prestrict P) = (Rep-adelic-int x) prestrict P
for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int'
and P :: 'a prime ⇒ bool'
using    Rep-adelic-int global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-restrict
          Abs-adelic-int-inverse
unfolding p-restrict-adelic-int-def
by      fastforce

lemma p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq:
  (Abs-adelic-int x) prestrict P = Abs-adelic-int (x prestrict P)
if x ∈  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom p-adic-prod' and P :: 'a prime ⇒ bool'
using that Abs-adelic-int-inverse' p-restrict-adelic-int-def by metis

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-rep-eq:
  Rep-adelic-int (p f :: 'a adelic-int') = p (int ∘ f)
for f :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒ nat'
using global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0 Abs-adelic-int-inverse'
      global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
by    metis

global-interpretation p-equality-adelic-int:
  p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒
    'a adelic-int ⇒ 'a adelic-int ⇒ bool'
proof

  fix p :: 'a prime'

  show equivp (p-equal p :: 'a adelic-int ⇒ 'a adelic-int ⇒ bool')
    using equivp-transfer p-equality-p-adic-prod.equivp unfolding p-equal-adelic-int-def
by fast

  fix x y :: 'a adelic-int'

  show (x  $\simeq_p$  y) = (x − y  $\simeq_p$  0)
    using p-equality-p-adic-prod.conv-0
    by    (simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def minus-adelic-int-rep-eq zero-adelic-int-rep-eq)

  show y  $\simeq_p$  0 ⇒ x * y  $\simeq_p$  0
    using p-equality-p-adic-prod.mult-0-right
    by    (simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def times-adelic-int-rep-eq zero-adelic-int-rep-eq)

  have (1 :: 'a adelic-int')  $\neg \simeq_p$  0
    unfolding p-equal-adelic-int-def
    by      (metis
      zero-adelic-int-rep-eq one-adelic-int-rep-eq

```

```

      p-equality-p-adic-prod.one-p-nequal-zero
    )
  thus  $\exists x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int. } x \simeq_p 0$  by blast

  assume  $x \simeq_p 0$  and  $y \simeq_p 0$ 
  thus  $x * y \simeq_p 0$ 
    using p-equality-p-adic-prod.no-zero-divisors
  by (simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def times-adelic-int-rep-eq zero-adelic-int-rep-eq)

qed

overloading
  globally-p-equal-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
    globally-p-equal ::
      'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin

definition globally-p-equal-adelic-int ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where globally-p-equal-adelic-int-def[simp]:
  globally-p-equal-adelic-int = p-equality-adelic-int.globally-p-equal

end

global-interpretation global-p-depth-adelic-int:
  global-p-equal-depth-no-zero-divisors-w-inj-index-consts
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  p-restrict ::
    'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
  p-depth :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  int
   $\lambda f. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (p\text{-adic-prod-consts } f)$ 
  Rep-prime
proof (unfold-locales, fold globally-p-equal-adelic-int-def)

  fix p :: 'a prime

  fix x y :: 'a adelic-int

  show  $x \simeq_p y \Longrightarrow x = y$ 
  by (
    cases x, cases y,
    use p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-imp-eq in fast-
    force
  )

  fix P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  show  $P p \Longrightarrow x \text{ prestrict } P \simeq_p x$ 
  by (

```

```

    cases x,
    metis global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
          global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-restrict
          global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv
  )
show  $\neg P p \implies x \text{ prestrict } P \simeq_p 0$ 
by (
  cases x,
  metis global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-restrict
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0
)

show  $((0::'a \text{ adelic-int})^{\circ p}) = 0$ 
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-of-0
by (simp add: p-depth-adelic-int-def zero-adelic-int-rep-eq)

show  $x \simeq_p y \implies (x^{\circ p}) = (y^{\circ p})$ 
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv
by (simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def p-depth-adelic-int-def)

show  $(- x^{\circ p}) = (x^{\circ p})$ 
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-uminus
by (simp add: p-depth-adelic-int-def uminus-adelic-int-rep-eq)

show
   $x \neg\simeq_p 0 \implies$ 
   $(x^{\circ p}) < (y^{\circ p}) \implies$ 
   $((x + y)^{\circ p}) = (x^{\circ p})$ 
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-pre-nonarch(1)
by (
  simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def p-depth-adelic-int-def zero-adelic-int-rep-eq
        plus-adelic-int-rep-eq
)

show
  [
     $x \neg\simeq_p 0;$ 
     $(x + y) \neg\simeq_p 0;$ 
     $(x^{\circ p}) = (y^{\circ p})$ 
  ]  $\implies (x + y)^{\circ p} \geq (x^{\circ p})$ 
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-pre-nonarch(2)
by (
  fastforce
  simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def p-depth-adelic-int-def zero-adelic-int-rep-eq
        plus-adelic-int-rep-eq
)

show

```

```

  (x * y)  $\neg \simeq_p 0 \implies$ 
    (x * yop) = (xop) + (yop)
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-mult-additive
by (
  simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-def p-depth-adelic-int-def zero-adelic-int-rep-eq
          times-adelic-int-rep-eq
)

show Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts 1) = 1
by (metis global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.consts-1 one-adelic-int-def)

fix f g :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a

show
  Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts (f - g)) =
    Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts f) - Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts g)
by (
  metis global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.consts-diff
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts minus-adelic-int-abs-eq
)

show
  Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts (f * g)) =
    Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts f) * Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts g)
by (
  metis global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.consts-mult
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts times-adelic-int-abs-eq
)

show (Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts f)  $\simeq_p 0$ ) = (f p = 0)
by (
  metis global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts
        p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-equal-func-of-consts-0
)

show (Abs-adelic-int (p-adic-prod-consts f)op) = int (pmultiplicity p (f p))
by (
  metis global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts
        p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-depth-func-of-consts
)

qed
(
  metis Rep-prime-inject injI, rule Rep-prime-n0, rule Rep-prime-not-unit,
  rule multiplicity-distinct-primes
)

lemma p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq:
  ((Abs-adelic-int x - Abs-adelic-int y)op) = ((x - y)op)

```

```

if  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$  and  $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
for  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$  and  $x\ y :: 'a\ p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
using that global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def minus-adelic-int-abs-eq p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-minus
by metis

lemma p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq':
   $((\text{Abs-adelic-int } (\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X) - \text{Abs-adelic-int } (\text{abs-p-adic-prod } Y))^{\circ p}) =$ 
   $((X - Y)^{\circ p})$ 
if  $X: X \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$  and  $Y: Y \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
for  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$  and  $X\ Y :: 'a\ \text{fls-pseq}$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{abs-p-adic-prod } X \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
  by (
    simp, intro global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setI,
    metis X p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-depth-setD
    global-depth-set-fls-pseq-def p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
  )
  moreover have  $\text{abs-p-adic-prod } Y \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
  by (
    simp, intro global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setI,
    metis Y p-equal-p-adic-prod-abs-eq0 p-equality-depth-fls-pseq.global-depth-setD
    global-depth-set-fls-pseq-def p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq
  )
  ultimately show ?thesis by (metis p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq)
qed

context
  fixes  $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime}$ 
begin

lemma adelic-int-diff-depth-gt-equiv-trans:
   $((a - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
if  $a \simeq_p b$  and  $b \not\simeq_p c$  and  $((b - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
for  $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{adelic-int}$ 
by (
    cases a, cases b, cases c,
    metis that p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
    p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt-equiv-trans
  )

lemma adelic-int-diff-depth-gt0-equiv-trans:
   $((a - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
if  $n \geq 0$  and  $a \simeq_p b$  and  $((b - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
for  $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{adelic-int}$ 
using that p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0 adelic-int-diff-depth-gt-equiv-trans
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-equiv-0[of p b - c]
by fastforce

```

```

lemma adelic-int-diff-depth-gt-trans:
   $((a - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  if  $a \neg\simeq_p b$  and  $((a - b)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  and  $b \neg\simeq_p c$  and  $((b - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  and  $a \neg\simeq_p c$ 
  for  $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{adelic-int}$ 
  by (
    cases a, cases b, cases c,
    metis that p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
    p-adic-prod-diff-depth-gt-trans
  )

lemma adelic-int-diff-depth-gt0-trans:
   $((a - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  if  $n \geq 0$ 
  and  $((a - b)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  and  $((b - c)^{\circ p}) > n$ 
  and  $a \neg\simeq_p c$ 
  for  $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ \text{adelic-int}$ 
  using that adelic-int-diff-depth-gt-trans
    p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0[of p a b] p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0[of p b c]
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-equiv-0[of p a - b]
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-equiv-0[of p b - c]
  by auto

lemma adelic-int-prestrict-zero-depth:
   $1 \leq ((x\ \text{prestrict}\ (\lambda p::'a\ \text{prime. } (x^{\circ p}) = 0) - x)^{\circ p})$ 
  if  $x\ \text{prestrict}\ (\lambda p::'a\ \text{prime. } (x^{\circ p}) = 0) \neg\simeq_p x$ 
  for  $x :: 'a\ \text{adelic-int}$ 
  using that adelic-int-depth[of p x] global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-equiv[of p]
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv[of  $\lambda p. (x^{\circ p}) = 0$ ]
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv0[of  $\lambda p. (x^{\circ p}) = 0\ p\ x$ ]
    p-equality-adelic-int.minus-right[of p - - x] global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-uminus[of
p x]
  by force

end

lemma adelic-int-normalize-depth:
   $(x * \mathfrak{p}\ (\lambda p::'a\ \text{prime. } \neg(x^{\circ p}))) \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom}\ p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
  using p-adic-prod-normalize-depth[of - x] by (fastforce intro: p-adic-prod-global-depth-setI')

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows0-adelic-int:
   $(\mathfrak{p}\ (0 :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom}\ \text{prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) :: 'a\ \text{adelic-int}) = 1$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{int} \circ (0 :: 'a\ \text{prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) = (0 :: 'a\ \text{prime} \Rightarrow \text{int})$  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod0

```

```

    unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def one-adelic-int-def
    by      metis
qed

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int:
   $(\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ adelic-int})^{\circ p} = \text{int } (f p)$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  using    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0 p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq[of
- p]
    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod[of p]
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
  by      fastforce

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-pequiv-iff:
   $((\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}) \simeq_p (\mathfrak{p} g)) = (f p = g p)$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
proof-
  have  $((\text{int} \circ f) p = (\text{int} \circ g) p) = (f p = g p)$  by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  using    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0 p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-pequiv-iff
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
  by      blast
qed

end

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-adelic-int:
   $(\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}) * (\mathfrak{p} g) = \mathfrak{p} (f + g)$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
proof-
  have  $(\text{int} \circ f) + (\text{int} \circ g) = \text{int} \circ (f + g)$  by fastforce
  thus ?thesis
  using    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0 times-adelic-int-abs-eq
    global-unfrmzr-pows-prod-p-adic-prod
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
  by      metis
qed

context
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime
begin

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-nzero:
   $(\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}) \not\simeq_p 0$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  using    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0 p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0

```

```

      global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-nzero
unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
by      blast

lemma prod-w-global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int:
   $(x * \mathfrak{p} f)^{\circ p} = (x^{\circ p}) + \text{int } (f p)$ 
  if  $x \neg \simeq_p 0$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  and  $x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (Abs-adelic-int a)
  moreover have  $(\lambda x. \text{int } (f x)) = \text{int} \circ f$  by auto
  moreover from that Abs-adelic-int have  $a \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
    using p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0[of a p] by blast
  ultimately have
     $((x * \mathfrak{p} f)^{\circ p}) =$ 
     $(a^{\circ p}) + \text{int } (f p)$ 
  using that times-adelic-int-abs-eq global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0
    p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times[of 0 -  $\mathfrak{p}$  (int  $\circ$  f)]
    prod-w-global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod[of p a f]
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
  by      fastforce
  with Abs-adelic-int show ?thesis using p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq by fastforce
qed

lemma trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int:
   $(\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}) \simeq_p 1$  if  $f p = 0$  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  using that p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq1 global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0
    trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod[of - p]
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
  by      force

lemma prod-w-trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int:
   $x * \mathfrak{p} f \simeq_p x$  if  $f p = 0$ 
  for  $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  and  $x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$ 
  using that p-equality-adelic-int.mult-one-right trivial-global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int
  by      blast

end

lemma pow-global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int:
   $(\mathfrak{p} f :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}) \wedge^n = (\mathfrak{p} ((\lambda p. n) * f))$ 
  for  $f :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
proof –
  have  $(\lambda p. \text{int } n * (\text{int} \circ f) p) = \text{int} \circ ((\lambda p. n) * f)$  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0 pow-adelic-int-abs-eq
    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-pow
  unfolding global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def
  by      metis

```

qed

abbreviation *adelic-int-consts* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.consts*

abbreviation *adelic-int-const* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.const*

lemma *adelic-int-p-depth-consts*:

$(\text{adelic-int-consts } f)^{\circ p} = ((f \text{ } p)^{\circ p})$

for $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ **and** $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a$

using *global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def* *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts*
p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq *p-depth-p-adic-prod-consts*

by *metis*

lemmas *adelic-int-p-depth-const* = *adelic-int-p-depth-consts*[*of* - $\lambda p.$ -]

lemma *adelic-int-global-unfrmzr*:

$(p \ (1 :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) :: 'a \text{ adelic-int})$
 $= \text{adelic-int-consts } \text{Rep-prime}$

proof –

define *natfun-1* $:: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **and** *intfun-1* $:: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{int}$

where *natfun-1* $\equiv 1$ **and** *intfun-1* $\equiv 1$

moreover from *this* **have** $\text{int} \circ \text{natfun-1} = \text{intfun-1}$ **by** *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis*

using *p-adic-prod-global-unfrmzr* **unfolding** *global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def*

by *metis*

qed

lemma *adelic-int-normalize-depthE*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int}$

obtains $x-0$

where $\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x-0^{\circ p} = 0$

and $x = x-0 * p \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. nat } (x^{\circ p}))$

proof (*cases* x)

define $f :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $f \equiv \lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. nat } (x^{\circ p})$

case (*Abs-adelic-int* a)

obtain $a-0$ **where** $a-0$:

$\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime. } a-0^{\circ p} = 0$

$a = a-0 * p \ (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } (a^{\circ p}))$

by (*elim* *p-adic-prod-normalize-depthE*)

from $a-0(1)$ **have** $a-0\text{-int}: a-0 \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

using *p-adic-prod-global-depth-setI'*[*of* $0 \ a-0$] **by** *auto*

moreover from *f-def* *Abs-adelic-int*

have $(\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } (a^{\circ p})) = \text{int} \circ f$

using *p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq* *adelic-int-depth*

by *fastforce*

ultimately have $x = \text{Abs-adelic-int } a-0 * p \ f$

using *f-def* *Abs-adelic-int*(1) $a-0(2)$ *times-adelic-int-abs-eq*

global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set[*of* $0 \ \text{int} \circ f$]

global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-def[*of* f]

```

    by fastforce
  moreover from a-0(1) have  $\forall p::'a \text{ prime. } (\text{Abs-adelic-int } (a-0))^{\circ p} = 0$ 
    using a-0-int p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq by metis
  ultimately show thesis using that f-def by presburger
qed

```

5.8.4 Inverses

We can create inverses at depth-zero places.

```

instantiation adelic-int ::
  (nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout) {divide-trivial, inverse}
begin

```

```

definition inverse-adelic-int ::
  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
where
  inverse-adelic-int x =
    Abs-adelic-int (
      (inverse (Rep-adelic-int x)) prestrict ( $\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p} = 0$ )
    )

```

```

definition divide-adelic-int ::
  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int
where divide-adelic-int-def[simp]: divide-adelic-int x y = x * inverse y

```

instance

proof

```

  fix x :: 'a adelic-int
  have ( $\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } (0::'a \text{ adelic-int})^{\circ p} = 0$ ) = ( $\lambda p. \text{ True}$ )
    using global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-of-0 by fast
  hence x div 0 = x * Abs-adelic-int (0 prestrict ( $\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. True}$ ))
    using inverse-adelic-int-def[of 0]
    unfolding zero-adelic-int-rep-eq p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-0
    by simp
  thus x div 0 = 0
    by (metis global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-true mult-zero-right zero-adelic-int-def)
  have ( $\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } (1::'a \text{ adelic-int})^{\circ p} = 0$ ) = ( $\lambda p. \text{ True}$ )
    using global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-depth-1 by fast
  hence x div 1 = x * Abs-adelic-int (1 prestrict ( $\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. True}$ ))
    using inverse-adelic-int-def[of 1]
    unfolding one-adelic-int-rep-eq p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-1
    by simp
  thus x div 1 = x
    by (metis global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-true mult-1-right one-adelic-int-def)
qed simp

```

end

lemma inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq:

```

inverse (Abs-adelic-int x) =
  Abs-adelic-int (inverse x prestrict (λp::'a prime. xop = 0))
if x ∈  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout p-adic-prod
using that Abs-adelic-int-inverse[of x] p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq[of x]
unfolding inverse-adelic-int-def
by auto

lemma divide-adelic-int-abs-eq:
  Abs-adelic-int x / Abs-adelic-int y =
    Abs-adelic-int ((x / y) prestrict (λp::'a prime. yop = 0))
if x ∈  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  and y ∈  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
for x y :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout p-adic-prod
using that divide-adelic-int-def inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
  p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse times-adelic-int-abs-eq
  global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.times-p-restrict p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-inverse
by metis

lemma p-depth-adelic-int-inverse-diff-abs-eq:
  ((inverse (Abs-adelic-int x) - inverse (Abs-adelic-int y))op) =
    ((inverse x - inverse y)op)
if x ∈  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  xop = 0
and y ∈  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  yop = 0
for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime and x y :: 'a p-adic-prod
using that inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse
  p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq[of
    inverse x prestrict (λp::'a prime. (xop) = 0)
  ]
  global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-diff-equiv[of
p]
  global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[of - p]
by fastforce

context
  fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int
begin

lemma inverse-adelic-int-rep-eq:
  Rep-adelic-int (inverse x) =
    (inverse (Rep-adelic-int x)) prestrict (λp::'a prime. xop = 0)
using Rep-adelic-int p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse Abs-adelic-int-inverse
unfolding inverse-adelic-int-def
by (auto simp add: p-depth-adelic-int-def)

lemma adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff:
  inverse x  $\simeq_p$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (x  $\simeq_p$  0  $\vee$  (xop)  $\neq$  0)
for p :: 'a prime
proof (cases x)

```

```

case (Abs-adelic-int a)
thus ?thesis
using inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a] p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse[of
a]
    p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0[of - p]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0[of - p inverse a]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[of - p inverse a]
    p-equality-p-adic-prod.trans0-iff[of p - inverse a]
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-equiv0-iff[of p] p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a]
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff':
    inverse x  $\simeq_p 0 \iff$ 
    (x  $\simeq_p 0 \vee (x^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ )
for p :: 'a prime
using adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff adelic-int-depth[of p x] by force

end

```

```

lemma adelic-int-inverse-eq0-iff:
    inverse x = 0  $\iff$ 
    ( $\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p} = 0 \longrightarrow x \simeq_p 0$ )
for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int
proof (standard, clarify)
    fix p :: 'a prime assume inverse x = 0 x°p = 0 thus x  $\simeq_p 0$ 
    using adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff by fastforce
next
    assume x:  $\forall p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p} = 0 \longrightarrow x \simeq_p 0$ 
    show inverse x = 0
    proof (intro global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-imp-eq, standard)
        fix p :: 'a prime
        from x show inverse x  $\simeq_p 0$ 
        using adelic-int-depth[of p x] adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff
        by (cases x°p = 0, fast, fastforce)
    qed
qed

```

```

lemma divide-adelic-int-rep-eq:
    Rep-adelic-int (x / y) =
    (Rep-adelic-int x / Rep-adelic-int y) prestrict ( $\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } y^{\circ p} = 0$ )
for x y :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int
using divide-adelic-int-def times-adelic-int-rep-eq inverse-adelic-int-rep-eq
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.times-p-restrict p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-inverse
by metis

```

```

lemma adelic-int-divide-by-pequiv0:
    x / y  $\simeq_p 0$  if y  $\simeq_p 0$ 
for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime and x y :: 'a adelic-int

```

```

using that divide-adelic-int-def adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff p-equality-adelic-int.mult-0-right
by      metis

lemma adelic-int-divide-by-pos-depth:
   $x / y \simeq_p 0$  if  $(y^{\circ p}) > 0$ 
for  $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$  and  $x y :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$ 
using that adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff p-equality-adelic-int.mult-0-right[of p] by
force

lemma adelic-int-inverse0[simp]:
   $\text{inverse } (0 :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int}) = 0$ 
using adelic-int-inverse-eq0-iff by force

lemma adelic-int-inverse1[simp]:
   $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int}) = 1$ 
proof –
  have  $(\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } (1 :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod})^{\circ p} = 0) = (\lambda p. \text{True})$ 
    by simp
  thus ?thesis
    using global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def one-adelic-int-def inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1 p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-1
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-true
    by      metis
qed

lemma adelic-int-inverse-mult:
   $\text{inverse } (x * y) = \text{inverse } x * \text{inverse } y$ 
for  $x y :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int}$ 
proof (
  intro global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-imp-eq, standard, cases x y rule: two-Abs-adelic-int-cases
)
  case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int a b)
  fix  $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$ 
  define  $P :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
    where  $P \equiv (\lambda z p. z^{\circ p} = 0)$ 
  define  $iab \ iab' \ ia \ ib$ 
    where  $iab \equiv \text{inverse } (a * b) \text{ prestrict } (P (a * b))$ 
    and  $iab' \equiv \text{inverse } (a * b) \text{ prestrict } (\lambda p. P a p \wedge P b p)$ 
    and  $ia \equiv \text{inverse } a \text{ prestrict } (P a)$ 
    and  $ib \equiv \text{inverse } b \text{ prestrict } (P b)$ 
  from P-def Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int(2,4) have
     $P (a * b) p \implies \text{inverse } (a * b) \neg\simeq_p 0 \implies$ 
     $P a p \wedge P b p$ 
  using p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-equiv0-iff global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-mult-additive
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.nonpos-global-depth-setD[of 0 a p]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.nonpos-global-depth-setD[of 0 b p]
    global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
  by      force
moreover from P-def have

```

```

  ¬ P (a * b) p ⇒ P a p ⇒ P b p ⇒
    inverse (a * b) ≃p 0
using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-mult-additive p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-equiv0-iff
by force
ultimately have iab ≃p iab'
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-p-equal-p-restrictI[of - p]
  unfolding iab-def iab'-def
  by force
moreover from iab'-def ia-def ib-def have iab' ≃p ia * ib
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-times-equiv[of p - P a - P b]
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-mult p-equality-p-adic-prod.sym by metis
ultimately have iab ≃p ia * ib using p-equality-p-adic-prod.trans by metis
with Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int P-def iab-def ia-def ib-def show
  inverse (x * y) ≃p
    (inverse x * inverse y)
using global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse
  global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-times times-adelic-int-abs-eq
  p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq[of
    inverse (a * b) prestrict (P (a * b))
    (inverse a prestrict (P a)) * (inverse b prestrict (P b))
  ]
  inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a] inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of b]
  inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a * b]
by fastforce
qed

lemma adelic-int-inverse-pcong:
  (inverse x) ≃p (inverse y) if x ≃p y
for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime and x y :: 'a adelic-int
proof (cases x y rule: two-Abs-adelic-int-cases)
case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int a b)
with that have a ≃p b using p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq by blast
moreover define d :: 'a p-adic-prod ⇒ 'a prime ⇒ bool
  where d ≡ λz p. zop = 0
ultimately have (inverse a prestrict (d a)) ≃p (inverse b prestrict (d b))
by (
  auto
  intro : global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-p-equal-p-restrictI
  simp add: p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-pcong global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv
)
with Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int d-def show ?thesis
using inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a] inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of b] p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
  p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse[of a]
  p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse[of b]
by auto
qed

context
fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int

```

begin

lemma *adelic-int-inverse-uminus*: $\text{inverse } (-x) = - \text{inverse } x$

proof (cases x)

case (Abs-adelic-int a) **thus** ?thesis

using global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-uminus[*of a*]

uminus-adelic-int-abs-eq[*of a*] p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-uminus[*of a*]

uminus-adelic-int-abs-eq[*of inverse a prestrict -*]

p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse[*of a*]

inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[*of -a*] inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[*of a*]

global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-uminus[*of inverse a*]

global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-uminus[*of - a*]

by fastforce

qed

lemma *adelic-int-inverse-inverse*:

$\text{inverse } (\text{inverse } x) = x \text{ prestrict } (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p} = 0)$

proof (cases x)

case (Abs-adelic-int a)

moreover define *P* **where** $P \equiv (\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } a^{\circ p} = 0)$

moreover from *this*

have $(\lambda p :: 'a \text{ prime. } P \ p \wedge (\text{inverse } a \text{ prestrict } P)^{\circ p} = 0) = P$

using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-depth[*of P*]

p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-depth[*of - a*]

by auto

ultimately show ?thesis

using inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse[*of a*]

p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-inverse[*of a*]

inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[*of inverse a prestrict P*] p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq

p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-p-restrict[*of inverse a P*] p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq

global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-restrict[*of a P*]

by fastforce

qed

lemma *adelic-int-inverse-pow*: $\text{inverse } (x \wedge n) = (\text{inverse } x) \wedge n$

by (induct n, simp-all add: adelic-int-inverse-mult)

lemma *adelic-int-divide-self'*:

$x / x \simeq_p 1$ **if** $x \not\simeq_p 0$ **and** $x^{\circ p} = 0$

for $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$

proof (cases x)

case (Abs-adelic-int a)

define $P :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $P \equiv (\lambda p. (a^{\circ p}) = 0)$

moreover from *that Abs-adelic-int* **have** $a \not\simeq_p 0 \ a^{\circ p} = 0$

using *that p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq* **by** (blast, fastforce)

ultimately

```

have Abs-adelic-int (a / a prestrict P)  $\simeq_p$  (Abs-adelic-int 1)
using Abs-adelic-int(2) global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[of P p]
      p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-right-equiv[of p - a]
      p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-self-equiv[of p] p-equality-p-adic-prod.trans[of p -
a / a 1]
      p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-p-restrict-right[of a a]
      p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-divide[of a 0]
      p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1
by fastforce
with Abs-adelic-int P-def show ?thesis using divide-adelic-int-abs-eq one-adelic-int-def
by metis
qed

```

lemma *adelic-int-global-divide-self*:

```

x / x = 1
if  $\forall p::'a \text{ prime. } x \not\simeq_p 0$ 
and  $\forall p::'a \text{ prime. } x^{\circ p} = 0$ 
using that global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-imp-eq adelic-int-divide-self' by fast-
force

```

lemma *adelic-int-divide-self*:

```

x / x =
1 prestrict ( $\lambda p::'a \text{ prime. } x \not\simeq_p 0 \wedge x^{\circ p} = 0$ )
proof (intro global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-imp-eq, standard)
define P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where P  $\equiv (\lambda p. x \not\simeq_p 0 \wedge x^{\circ p} = 0)$ 
fix p :: 'a prime show x / x  $\simeq_p$  1 prestrict P
proof (cases P p)
case True with P-def show ?thesis
using p-equality-adelic-int.trans-left adelic-int-divide-self'[of p]
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv[of - p]
by force
next
case False
moreover from this P-def have x / x  $\simeq_p$  0
using divide-adelic-int-def adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff
      p-equality-adelic-int.mult-0-right
by metis
ultimately show ?thesis
using global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv0 p-equality-adelic-int.trans-left
by metis
qed
qed

```

lemma *adelic-int-p-restrict-inverse*:

```

(inverse x) prestrict P = inverse (x prestrict P) for P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
proof (cases x)
case (Abs-adelic-int a)
moreover have

```

```

    (λp::'a prime. aop = 0 ∧ P p) =
    (λp::'a prime. P p ∧ (a prestrict P)op = 0)
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv
  by metis
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a] inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a prestrict P]
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse[of a] p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq[of
- P]
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-p-restrict[of a]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-restrict[of inverse a]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-restrict[of a 0 P]
  by force
qed

```

```

lemma adelic-int-inverse-depth: (inverse x)op = 0 for p :: 'a prime
proof (cases x)
case (Abs-adelic-int X)
hence
  (inverse x)op =
  ((inverse X prestrict (λp::'a prime. Xop = 0))op)
  using inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-inverse
    p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
  by fastforce
thus ?thesis
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[of - p inverse X]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv[of p - inverse X]
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.inverse-depth[of p X] global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv-0[of
p]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0[of - p inverse X]
  by (cases Xop = 0, presburger, presburger)
qed
end

```

```

lemma adelic-int-consts-divide-self:
  (adelic-int-consts f) / (adelic-int-consts f) =
  1 prestrict (λp::'a prime. f p ≠ 0 ∧ (f p)op = 0)
  for f :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime ⇒ 'a
  using adelic-int-divide-self[of adelic-int-consts f] adelic-int-p-depth-consts[of - f]
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-equal-func-of-consts-0[of - f]
  by presburger

```

```

lemma adelic-int-const-divide-self:
  (adelic-int-const c) / (adelic-int-const c) =
  1 prestrict (λp::'a prime. cop = 0)
  if c ≠ 0 for c :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout
  using that by (simp del: divide-adelic-int-def add: adelic-int-consts-divide-self)

```

```

lemma adelic-int-consts-divide-self':

```

```

(adelic-int-consts f) / (adelic-int-consts f)  $\simeq_p$  1
if f p  $\neq$  0 and (f p)op = 0
for f :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a
using that adelic-int-consts-divide-self[of f] global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv[of
- p]
by presburger

lemma adelic-int-divide-depth:
  (x / y)op = (xop) if x / y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
  for x y :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int and p :: 'a
  prime
proof (cases x y rule: two-Abs-adelic-int-cases)
  case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int a b)
  from that Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int(3,4) have db: bop = 0
  using p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq adelic-int-depth[of p y] adelic-int-divide-by-pos-depth[of
p y]
  by fastforce
  moreover have a / b  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
  proof
    assume a / b  $\simeq_p$  0 with that Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int db show False
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[of - p a / b]
      p-equality-p-adic-prod.trans[of p - a / b 0]
      p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-divide[of a 0 b]
      p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 divide-adelic-int-abs-eq[of a b]
    by force
  qed
  ultimately show (x / y)op = (xop)
  using Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int divide-adelic-int-abs-eq
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.global-depth-set-divide[of - 0] p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq[of
- p]
    p-adic-prod-div-inv.divide-depth[of p a b]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-equiv[of p - a / b]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[of - p a / b]
  by fastforce
qed

lemma global-unfrmzr-pows-adelic-int-inverse:
  inverse (p f :: 'a adelic-int) = 1 prestrict ( $\lambda p::'a$  prime. f p = 0)
  for f :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime  $\Rightarrow$  nat
proof (intro global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-imp-eq, standard)
  fix p :: 'a prime
  define P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool where P  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda p$ . f p = 0)
  define pnif :: 'a p-adic-prod and pf :: 'a adelic-int
  where pnif  $\equiv$  p (- (int  $\circ$  f)) and pf  $\equiv$  p f
  from P-def pnif-def pf-def have inverse pf = Abs-adelic-int (pnif prestrict P)
  using global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-0[of f]
    inverse-adelic-int-abs-eq[of p (int  $\circ$  f)]
    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod[of - int  $\circ$  f]
    global-unfrmzr-pows-p-adic-prod-inverse[of int  $\circ$  f]

```

```

    unfolding global-unfrmrz-pows-adelic-int-def
    by fastforce
  moreover from P-def pnif-def have pnif prestrict P  $\simeq_p$  1 prestrict P
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-p-equal-p-restrict-by-sameI[of P p]
      trivial-global-unfrmrz-pows-p-adic-prod[of - p]
    by force
  moreover have pnif prestrict P  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
  proof (intro p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-p-restrictI)
    fix p :: 'a prime assume P p
    moreover from pnif-def have pnif  $\in p\text{-depth-set } p$  ( $-(\text{int} \circ f)$  p)
      using global-unfrmrz-pows-p-adic-prod-depth-set[of  $-(\text{int} \circ f)$ ] by simp
    ultimately show pnif  $\in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}_p}$  using P-def by fastforce
  qed
  ultimately show (inverse pf)  $\simeq_p$  (1 prestrict P)
    using one-adelic-int-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-1
      p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-restrict
    by metis
  qed

lemma adelic-int-diff-cancel-lead-coeff:
  ((inverse x - inverse y) $^{\circ p}$ ) > 0
  if x : x  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 x $^{\circ p}$  = 0
  and y : y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 y $^{\circ p}$  = 0
  and xy: x  $\neg\simeq_p$  y ((x - y) $^{\circ p}$ ) > 0
  for p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime
  and x y :: 'a adelic-int
proof (cases x y rule: two-Abs-adelic-int-cases)
  define P :: 'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    where P  $\equiv \lambda a p. a^{\circ p} = 0$ 
  case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int a b)
  moreover from this x(1) y(1) xy(1)
    have a  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
    and b  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
    and a  $\neg\simeq_p$  b
    using p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
    by (fast, fast, fast)
  moreover from Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int x(2) y(2) xy(2)
    have a $^{\circ p}$  = 0
    and b $^{\circ p}$  = 0
    and ((a - b) $^{\circ p}$ ) > 0
    by (
      metis p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq, metis p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq,
      metis p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq
    )
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using p-depth-adelic-int-inverse-diff-abs-eq p-adic-prod-diff-cancel-lead-coeff by
    fastforce
  qed

```

5.8.5 The ideal of primes

overloading

```

p-depth-set-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
  p-depth-set ::
    'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int set
  global-depth-set-adelic-int  $\equiv$ 
    global-depth-set :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int set

```

begin

definition *p-depth-set-adelic-int* ::

```

  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int set
  where p-depth-set-adelic-int-def[simp]:
    p-depth-set-adelic-int = global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-depth-set

```

definition *global-depth-set-adelic-int* ::

```

  int  $\Rightarrow$  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set
  where global-depth-set-adelic-int-def[simp]:
    global-depth-set-adelic-int = global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set

```

end

context

```

  fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int

```

begin

lemma *adelic-int-global-depth-setI*:

```

  x  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  if  $\bigwedge p::'a \text{ prime. } x \neg\simeq_p 0 \implies (x^{\circ p}) \geq n$ 
  using that global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setI by auto

```

lemma *adelic-int-global-depth-setI'*:

```

  x  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  if  $\bigwedge p::'a \text{ prime. } (x^{\circ p}) \geq n$ 
  using that global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setI' by auto

```

lemma *adelic-int-global-depth-set-p-restrictI*:

```

  p-restrict x P  $\in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  if  $\bigwedge p::'a \text{ prime. } P \implies x \in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
  using that global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-p-restrictI by auto

```

end

context

```

  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime

```

begin

lemma *adelic-int-p-depth-setI*:

```

  x  $\in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
  if  $x \neg\simeq_p 0 \implies (x^{\circ p}) \geq n$ 

```

```

for x :: 'a adelic-int
using that global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-depth-setI by auto

lemma nonpos-p-depth-set-adelic-int:
  ( $\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ ) = (UNIV :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set)
  if  $n \leq 0$ 
proof safe
  fix x :: 'a adelic-int show  $x \in (\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n)$ 
  proof (intro adelic-int-p-depth-setI, clarify)
    from that show  $n \leq (x^{\circ p})$ 
    using adelic-int-depth[of p x] by fastforce
  qed
qed simp

lemma p-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection:
  (( $\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ ) :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set) =
  Abs-adelic-int ' ( $(\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ )
proof safe
  fix x :: 'a adelic-int assume  $x \in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
  thus
     $x \in$ 
    Abs-adelic-int ' ( $(\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ )
  using p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-depth-setD
    p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq p-adic-prod-p-depth-setI
  by (cases x) fastforce
next
  fix a :: 'a p-adic-prod
  assume  $a \in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$   $a \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  thus Abs-adelic-int a  $\in \mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ 
  using p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-depth-setD
    p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
  by (fastforce intro: adelic-int-p-depth-setI)
qed

lemma lift-p-depth-set-adelic-int:
  Rep-adelic-int '
  (( $\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ ) :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set)
  = ( $\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ )  $\cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
proof -
  have
    Rep-adelic-int ' Abs-adelic-int '
    (( $\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ )  $\cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ )
    = ( $\mathcal{P}_{@p}^n$ )  $\cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  using Abs-adelic-int-inverse by force
  thus ?thesis using p-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection by metis
qed

end

```

lemma *nonpos-global-depth-set-adelic-int*:
 $(\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) = (\text{UNIV} :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set})$
if $n \leq 0$
using *that nonpos-p-depth-set-adelic-int global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set*
by *fastforce*

lemma *nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection*:
 $((\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set}) =$
 $\text{Abs-adelic-int } \text{' } \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
if $n: n \geq 0$
proof *safe*
fix $x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$ **assume** $x: x \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
show $x \in \text{Abs-adelic-int } \text{' } \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
proof (*cases* x)
case (*Abs-adelic-int* a)
moreover from this x **have** $a \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
using *p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setD*
p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
by (*fastforce intro: p-adic-prod-global-depth-setI*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *fast*
qed
next
fix $a :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ **assume** $a \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
moreover from this n **have** $a \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-antimono* **by** *auto*
ultimately show *Abs-adelic-int* $a \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
using *n p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setD*
p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
by (*fastforce intro: adelic-int-global-depth-setI*)
qed

lemma *lift-nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int*:
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int } \text{'}$
 $((\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set})$
 $= \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
if $n: n \geq 0$
proof–
from n **have**
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int } \text{' } \text{Abs-adelic-int } \text{'}$
 $(\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
 $= \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-antimono Abs-adelic-int-inverse*
by *force*
with n **show** *?thesis* **using** *nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection* **by**
metis
qed

5.8.6 Topology p-open neighbourhoods

General properties of p-open sets

abbreviation *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhd*
abbreviation *adelic-int-p-open-nbhds* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhds*
abbreviation *adelic-int-local-p-open-nbhds* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.local-p-open-nbhds*

lemma *adelic-int-nonpos-p-open-nbhd*:

adelic-int-p-open-nbhd $p \ n \ x = UNIV$ **if** $n \leq 0$

for $p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom \ prime$

proof—

from *that* **have** *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ x =$ *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ 0$

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle*[*of* $0 \ p \ n$]

adelic-int-depth[*of* $p \ x$]

global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre[*of* $x \ 0 \ p \ n$]

by *simp*

moreover **have** *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ 0 = UNIV$

proof *safe*

fix $y :: 'a$ *adelic-int* **from** *that* **show** $y \in$ *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ 0$

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle*[*of* $0 \ p \ n$] *adelic-int-depth*[*of*

$p \ y$]

by *auto*

qed *simp*

ultimately **show** *?thesis* **by** *presburger*

qed

lemma *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd-bound*:

adelic-int-p-open-nbhd $p \ n \ x =$ *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $p \ (\text{int } (\text{nat } n)) \ x$

using *adelic-int-nonpos-p-open-nbhd*[*of* $n \ x \ p$] *adelic-int-nonpos-p-open-nbhd*[*of* $0 \ x \ p$] **by** *simp*

lemma *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd-abs-eq*:

adelic-int-p-open-nbhd $p \ n \ (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x) =$

Abs-adelic-int ‘ (*p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ x \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$)

if $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

for $p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom \ prime$

proof *safe*

fix y **assume** $y: y \in$ *adelic-int-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x)$

show

$y \in$ *Abs-adelic-int* ‘ (*p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ x \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$)

proof (*cases* y)

case (*Abs-adelic-int* z)

with *that* y **have** $z \in$ *p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd* $p \ n \ x$

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle* *p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq*[*of* $z \ x \ p$]

p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq[*of* $z \ x \ p$]

global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle

by *fastforce*

with *Abs-adelic-int* **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*

qed
next
fix z **assume** $z: z \in p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x \ z \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
with *that* **show** $Abs\text{-adelic-int } z \in \text{adelic-int-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (Abs\text{-adelic-int } x)$
using $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-adelic-int.}p\text{-open-nbhd-eq-circle } p\text{-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq[of}$
 $z \ x \ p]$
 $p\text{-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq[of } z \ x \ p]$ $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.}p\text{-open-nbhd-eq-circle}$
by *fastforce*
qed

lemma *adelic-int-}p\text{-open-nbhd-rep-eq:*
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int } ' \text{ adelic-int-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x =$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ (\text{Rep-adelic-int } x) \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
for $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$
proof (*cases* x)
case ($Abs\text{-adelic-int } z$)
hence
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int } ' \text{ adelic-int-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ x =$
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int } ' \text{ Abs-adelic-int } ' \text{ (}$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ z \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$
using $\text{adelic-int-}p\text{-open-nbhd-abs-eq}$ **by** *metis*
also have $\dots = p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ n \ z \cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using $Abs\text{-adelic-int-inverse}$ **by** *force*
finally show *?thesis* **using** $Abs\text{-adelic-int } Abs\text{-adelic-int-inverse}$ **by** *force*
qed

lemma *adelic-int-local-depth-ring-lift-cover:*
fixes $n :: \text{int}$
and $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$
and $\mathcal{A} :: 'a \text{ adelic-int set set}$
defines
 $(\mathcal{A}' :: 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod set set}) \equiv$
 $(\lambda A.$
 $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) ' \text{Rep-adelic-int } ' \ A +$
 $\text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) \ p))$
 $) ' \mathcal{A}$
assumes *nonneg: } n \geq 0*
and *cover:*
 $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) ' (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) \subseteq$
 $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$
shows
 $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) ' (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) \subseteq$
 $\bigcup \mathcal{A}'$
proof *clarify*
fix $x :: 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod}$
assume $x: x \in (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
with *nonneg* **have** $x\text{-O}: x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.global-depth-set-antimono}$ **by** *auto*
from $x \text{ nonneg}$ **have** $\text{res-}x\text{-P}: x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p) \in (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$

```

    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-closed-under-p-restrict-image
    by fastforce
  with nonneg have res-x-O:  $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p) \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-antimono by auto
  from nonneg
    have Abs-adelic-int ( $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ )  $\in (\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{V}_p}^n)$ 
    using res-x-P nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection
    by fast
  moreover have
    Abs-adelic-int ( $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ ) =
      (Abs-adelic-int ( $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ )) prestrict ( $((=) p)$ )
    using res-x-O p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq by fastforce
  ultimately obtain A where A:  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  Abs-adelic-int ( $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ )  $\in A$ 
    using cover by blast
  from A(2) have x prestrict ( $((=) p) \in \text{Rep-adelic-int } A$ 
    using res-x-O Abs-adelic-int-inverse by force
  moreover have  $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p) = (x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-restrict' by simp
  moreover have restr-0:  $(0 :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}) = 0 \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) p)$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-zero by metis
  ultimately have
     $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p) + 0 \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) p) \in$ 
     $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ 'Rep-adelic-int } A +$ 
     $\text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) p))$ 
    by fast
  with A(1) A'-def show  $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p) \in \bigcup A'$  using restr-0 by auto
qed

lemma adelic-int-lift-local-p-open:
  fixes p :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime
  and A :: 'a adelic-int set
  defines
    A'  $\equiv$ 
     $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ 'Rep-adelic-int } A +$ 
     $\text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) p))$ 
  assumes adelic-int-p-open: generate-topology (adelic-int-local-p-open-nbhds p) A
  shows generate-topology (p-adic-prod-local-p-open-nbhds p) A'
    unfolding A'-def set-plus-def
  proof (rule iffD2, rule global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhds-open-subopen, clarify)
    define f f' :: 'a p-adic-prod  $\Rightarrow$  'a p-adic-prod
    where f  $\equiv \lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ 
    and f'  $\equiv \lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) p)$ 
    fix a b assume a:  $a \in A$ 
    with adelic-int-p-open obtain n where n: adelic-int-p-open-nbhd p (int (nat n))
  a  $\subseteq A$ 
    using global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhds-open-subopen[of p A]
    adelic-int-p-open-nbhd-bound[of a p]
    by presburger

```

```

hence *:
   $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \text{ (int (nat } n)) \text{ (Rep-adelic-int } a)$ 
     $\cap \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
     $\subseteq \text{Rep-adelic-int } \ulcorner A$ 
  using adelic-int- $p$ -open-nbhd-rep-eq by blast
have
   $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \text{ (int (nat } n)) \text{ (f (Rep-adelic-int } a) + f' b) \subseteq$ 
     $f \ulcorner \text{Rep-adelic-int } \ulcorner A + \text{range } f'$ 
proof
  fix  $y$ 
  assume  $y \in p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \text{ (int (nat } n)) \text{ (f (Rep-adelic-int } a) + f' b)$ 
b)
  with  $f\text{-def } f'\text{-def}$  have  $y: y \in p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \text{ (int (nat } n)) \text{ (Rep-adelic-int } a)$ 
a)
  by (simp add: global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod. $p$ -open-nbhd- $p$ -restrict-add-mixed-drop-right)
  have  $f \cdot y: f y \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  unfolding  $f\text{-def } \text{global-depth-set-}p\text{-adic-prod-def}$ 
proof (
  intro global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod.global-depth-set- $p$ -restrictI
    global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod. $p$ -depth-setI,
  clarify
)
  assume  $y \neq 0: y \not\sim_p 0$ 
  show  $(y^{\circ p}) \geq 0$ 
  proof (cases  $y \sim_p (\text{Rep-adelic-int } a)$ )
    case True thus ?thesis
    using global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod.depth-equiv- $p$ -depth-adelic-int-def adelic-int-depth
      by metis
  next
    case  $y \text{ a-nequiv: } False$ 
    hence  $y \text{ a-depth: } ((y - \text{Rep-adelic-int } a)^{\circ p}) \geq \text{int (nat } n)$ 
    using y global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod. $p$ -open-nbhd-eq-circle by blast
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $\text{Rep-adelic-int } a \sim_p 0$ )
      case True thus ?thesis
      using  $y \text{ a-depth}$ 
        global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod.depth-diff-equiv0-right[of p Rep-adelic-int
           $a \ y]$ 
        by linarith
    next
      case False
      from  $y \neq 0$  have
         $(y^{\circ p}) < ((\text{Rep-adelic-int } a)^{\circ p}) \implies ?thesis$ 
        using  $y \text{ a-depth}$ 
          global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod.depth-pre-nonarch-diff-left[
            of p y Rep-adelic-int a
           $]$ 
        by linarith
    moreover from False have

```

```

      (yop) ≥ ((Rep-adelic-int a)op) ⇒
      ?thesis
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right[
      of p Rep-adelic-int a y
    ]
      p-depth-adelic-int-def[of p a] adelic-int-depth[of p a]
    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
qed
qed
with y f-def have f y ∈ Rep-adelic-int ‘ A
  using * global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre'[of y]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre'[of f y]
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-p-restrict
  by fast
moreover from f-def f'-def have y = f (f y) + f' y
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-restrict'
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-decomp
  by auto
ultimately show y ∈ f ‘ Rep-adelic-int ‘ A + range f'
  using set-plus-def by fast
qed
thus
  ∃ n. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (f (Rep-adelic-int a) + f' b)
    ⊆ {c. ∃ a ∈ f ‘ Rep-adelic-int ‘ A. ∃ b ∈ range f'. c = a + b}
  using set-plus-def by blast
qed

```

Sequences

abbreviation

adelic-int-p-limseq-condition ≡ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-limseq-condition*

abbreviation

adelic-int-p-cauchy-condition ≡ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-cauchy-condition*

abbreviation *adelic-int-p-limseq* ≡ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-limseq*

abbreviation *adelic-int-p-cauchy* ≡ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-cauchy*

abbreviation *adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq* ≡ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-open-nbhds-LIMSEQ*

context

fixes *p* :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime

and *X* :: nat ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod

and *Y* :: nat ⇒ 'a adelic-int

defines *Y* ≡ λ*n*. Abs-adelic-int (*X* *n*)

assumes *range-X*: range *X* ⊆ $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

begin

lemma *adelic-int-p-limseq-condition-abs-eq*:

adelic-int-p-limseq-condition *p* *Y* (Abs-adelic-int *x*) =
p-adic-prod-p-limseq-condition *p* *X* *x*

```

    if  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  proof (standard, standard)
    fix  $n :: \text{int}$  and  $N :: \text{nat}$ 
    from range- $X$  have  $\forall n. X\ n \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  by blast
    with that  $Y$ -def have
      adelic-int- $p$ -limseq-condition  $p\ Y\ (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x)\ n\ N =$ 
         $(\forall k \geq N. (X\ k) \neg\simeq_p x \longrightarrow$ 
           $((X\ k - x)^{\circ p}) > n)$ 
      using global- $p$ -depth-adelic-int. $p$ -limseq-condition-def  $p$ -equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
        p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq
      by metis
    thus
      adelic-int- $p$ -limseq-condition  $p\ Y\ (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x)\ n\ N =$ 
         $p$ -adic-prod- $p$ -limseq-condition  $p\ X\ x\ n\ N$ 
      using global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod. $p$ -limseq-condition-def by blast
  qed

lemma adelic-int- $p$ -limseq-abs-eq:
  adelic-int- $p$ -limseq  $p\ Y\ (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x) = p$ -adic-prod- $p$ -limseq  $p\ X\ x$ 
  if  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  using that adelic-int- $p$ -limseq-condition-abs-eq by auto

lemma adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy-condition-abs-eq:
  adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy-condition  $p\ Y = p$ -adic-prod- $p$ -cauchy-condition  $p\ X$ 
proof (standard, standard)
  fix  $n :: \text{int}$  and  $K :: \text{nat}$ 
  from range- $X$  have  $\forall n. X\ n \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  by blast
  moreover from this  $Y$ -def
    have  $\forall n\ n'. ((Y\ n - Y\ n')^{\circ p}) = ((X\ n - X\ n')^{\circ p})$ 
    using  $p$ -equal-adelic-int-abs-eq  $p$ -depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq
    by blast
  ultimately have
    adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy-condition  $p\ Y\ n\ K =$ 
       $(\forall k1 \geq K. \forall k2 \geq K.$ 
         $(X\ k1) \neg\simeq_p (X\ k2) \longrightarrow$ 
         $((X\ k1 - X\ k2)^{\circ p}) > n)$ 
      using  $Y$ -def global- $p$ -depth-adelic-int. $p$ -cauchy-condition-def  $p$ -equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
      by metis
    thus adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy-condition  $p\ Y\ n\ K = p$ -adic-prod- $p$ -cauchy-condition  $p\ X\ n\ K$ 
      using global- $p$ -depth- $p$ -adic-prod. $p$ -cauchy-condition-def by blast
  qed

lemma adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy-abs-eq: adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy  $p\ Y = p$ -adic-prod- $p$ -cauchy
   $p\ X$ 
  using adelic-int- $p$ -cauchy-condition-abs-eq by simp

end

```

lemma *adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq-abs-eq*:
adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq ($\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n)$) (*Abs-adelic-int* x) =
p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds-limseq $X \ x$
if $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ **and** $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using *that adelic-int-p-limseq-abs-eq*
global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.globally-limseq-iff-locally-limseq[*of* $X \ x$]
global-p-depth-adelic-int.globally-limseq-iff-locally-limseq[*of*
 $\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n) \text{ Abs-adelic-int } x$
 $]]$
by *blast*

5.8.7 Topology via global depth

The metric

instantiation *adelic-int* :: (*nontrivial-factorial-idom*) *metric-space*
begin

definition *dist* = *global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist*
declare *dist-adelic-int-def* [*simp*]

definition *uniformity* = *global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-uniformity*
declare *uniformity-adelic-int-def* [*simp*]

definition *open-adelic-int* :: '*a* *adelic-int set* $\Rightarrow$ *bool*
where
open-adelic-int $U =$
 $(\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U) \text{ uniformity})$
 $)$

instance
by (
standard,
simp-all add: global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-uniformity-def open-adelic-int-def
global-p-depth-adelic-int.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.dist-triangle2
 $)$

end

abbreviation *adelic-int-global-depth* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-depth*

lemma *adelic-int-bdd-global-depth-abs-eq*:
adelic-int-global-depth (*Abs-adelic-int* x) = *p-adic-prod-global-depth* x
if $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ **for** $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$
proof (*cases* $x = 0$)
case *True* **thus** *?thesis*
using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-depth-0*
global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-depth-0
unfolding *zero-adelic-int-def*

```

    by      force
next
case False
moreover from this that have Abs-adelic-int  $x \neq 0$ 
  using    Abs-adelic-int-inject global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0
  unfolding zero-adelic-int-def
  by      auto
ultimately show ?thesis
  using that Abs-adelic-int-inject global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-depthD
        p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq0 p-depth-adelic-int-abs-eq
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-depthD
        global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-eq-iff
  by      fastforce
qed

lemma dist-adelic-int-abs-eq:
  dist (Abs-adelic-int  $x$ ) (Abs-adelic-int  $y$ ) = dist  $x$   $y$ 
  if  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$  and  $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
  for  $x\ y :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof (cases  $x = y$ )
  case True with that show ?thesis
    using Abs-adelic-int-inject global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-eqD
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-dist-eqD
    by      auto
  next
  case False with that show ?thesis
    using dist-adelic-int-def Abs-adelic-int-inject global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-distD
        minus-adelic-int-abs-eq global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-minus
        adelic-int-bdd-global-depth-abs-eq global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.bdd-global-distD dist-p-adic-prod-def
        global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-eq-iff global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-eq-iff
    by      metis
qed

lemma adelic-int-limseq-abs-eq:
  ( $\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X\ n)$ )  $\longrightarrow$  Abs-adelic-int  $x$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow X \longrightarrow x$ 
  if range  $X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$  and  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
proof -
  from that have  $\forall n. \text{dist } (\text{Abs-adelic-int } (X\ n)) (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x) = \text{dist } (X\ n)$ 
  x
    using dist-adelic-int-abs-eq[of  $X - x$ ] by blast
  thus ?thesis
    using tendsto-iff[of  $\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X\ n)$  Abs-adelic-int  $x$ ] tendsto-iff[of  $X$ 
  x]
    by      presburger
qed

lemma adelic-int-bdd-metric-LIMSEQ:

```

$X \longrightarrow x = \text{global-p-depth-adelic-int.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.LIMSEQ } X \ x$
for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int}$ **and** $x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$
unfolding $\text{tendsto-iff global-p-depth-adelic-int.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.tendsto-iff}$
 $\text{dist-adelic-int-def}$
by fast

lemma $\text{adelic-int-global-depth-set-lim-closed}$:

$x \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
if $\text{lim} : X \longrightarrow x$
and $\text{depth} : \forall_F k \text{ in sequentially. } X \ k \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int}$
and $x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$
proof (
 $\text{cases } n \leq 0, \text{ use nonpos-global-depth-set-adelic-int in blast,}$
 $\text{cases } X \ x \text{ rule: adelic-int-seq-cases[case-product Abs-adelic-int-cases]}$
)
case $\text{False case (Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int } F \ a)$
with $\text{lim have } F \longrightarrow a \text{ using adelic-int-limseq-abs-eq by blast}$
moreover have
 $\forall_F k \text{ in sequentially. } F \ k \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
proof–
from $\text{depth obtain } K \text{ where } K : \forall k \geq K. X \ k \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
using $\text{eventually-sequentially by auto}$
have $\forall k \geq K. F \ k \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
proof clarify
fix k **assume** $k \geq K$
with $\text{False Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int}(1) \ K \text{ obtain } z$
where $z \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
and $\text{Abs-adelic-int } (F \ k) = \text{Abs-adelic-int } z$
using $\text{nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection[of } n]$
by auto
with $\text{False Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int}(2)$
show $F \ k \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
using $\text{Abs-adelic-int-inject[of } F \ k \ z]$
 $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-antimono[of } 0 \ n]$
by auto
qed
thus $?thesis \text{ using eventually-sequentially by blast}$
qed
ultimately have $a \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$
using $\text{p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-lim-closed by auto}$
with $\text{False Abs-adelic-int-Abs-adelic-int}(3) \text{ show } ?thesis$
using $\text{nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection[of } n] \text{ by auto}$
qed

lemma $\text{adelic-int-metric-ball-multicentre}$:

$\text{ball } y \ e = \text{ball } x \ e \text{ if } y \in \text{ball } x \ e \text{ for } x \ y :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int}$
using $\text{that global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-ball-multicentre}$
unfolding $\text{ball-def dist-adelic-int-def}$

```

by      blast

lemma adelic-int-metric-ball-at-0:
  ball (0::'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int) (inverse (2 ^ n)) = global-depth-set
(int n)
  using    global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-ball-at-0
  unfolding ball-def dist-adelic-int-def global-depth-set-adelic-int-def
  by      auto

lemma adelic-int-metric-ball-at-0-normalize:
  ball (0::'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int) e =
    global-depth-set [log 2 (inverse e)]
  if e > 0 and e ≤ 1
  using    that global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-ball-at-0-normalize
  unfolding ball-def dist-adelic-int-def global-depth-set-adelic-int-def
  by      blast

lemma adelic-int-metric-ball-translate:
  ball x e = x +o ball 0 e for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int
  using    global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-ball-translate
  unfolding ball-def dist-adelic-int-def
  by      blast

lemma adelic-int-metric-ball-UNIV:
  ball x e = UNIV if e ≥ 1 for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int
proof (cases e = 1)
  case False with that have e > 1 by linarith
  thus ?thesis
    using    that global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-ball-UNIV
    unfolding ball-def dist-adelic-int-def
    by      blast
next
  case True
  have ball x e = x +o ball 0 e using adelic-int-metric-ball-translate by auto
  also from True have ... = x +o  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
    using adelic-int-metric-ball-at-0-normalize by force
  finally show ?thesis
    using global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-elt-set-plus nonpos-global-depth-set-adelic-int
    by      fastforce
qed

lemma adelic-int-left-translate-metric-continuous:
  continuous-on UNIV ((+) x) for x :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int
proof
  fix e :: real and z :: 'a adelic-int
  assume e: e > 0
  moreover have  $\forall y. \text{dist } y \ z < e \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x + y) \ (x + z) \leq e$ 
    using global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-left-translate-continuous[of
      - - e x

```

```

    ]
  unfolding dist-p-adic-prod-def
  by fastforce
  ultimately show
     $\exists d > 0. \forall x' \in UNIV. \text{dist } x' z < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x + x') (x + z) \leq e$ 
  by auto
qed

```

lemma *adelic-int-right-translate-metric-continuous:*
continuous-on UNIV ($\lambda z. z + x$) **for** $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int}$
proof –
 have $(\lambda z. z + x) = (+) x$ **by** (auto simp add: add.commute)
 thus ?thesis **using** adelic-int-left-translate-metric-continuous **by** metis
qed

lemma *adelic-int-left-mult-bdd-metric-continuous:*
continuous-on UNIV $((*) x)$
for $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int}$
proof
 fix $e :: \text{real}$ **and** $z :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$
 assume $e: e > 0$
 moreover **define** d **where** $d \equiv \min (e * \text{inverse } 2) 1$
 moreover **have** $\text{inverse } (2 :: \text{real}) = 2 \text{ powi } (-1)$ **using** power-int-def **by** force
 ultimately **have** $\forall y. \text{dist } y z < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x * y) (x * z) \leq e$
using global-p-depth-adelic-int.bdd-global-dist-bdd-mult-continuous[of $e x 0$] *adelic-int-depth*
by fastforce
 moreover **from** $e d$ -def **have** $d > 0$ **by** auto
 ultimately **show**
 $\exists d > 0. \forall y \in UNIV. \text{dist } y z < d \longrightarrow \text{dist } (x * y) (x * z) \leq e$
by blast
qed

lemma *adelic-int-bdd-metric-limseq-mult:*
 $(\lambda k. w * X k) \longrightarrow (w * x)$ **if** $X \longrightarrow x$
for $w x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int}$ **and** $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int}$
using that adelic-int-left-mult-bdd-metric-continuous continuous-on-tendsto-compose
by fastforce

lemma *adelic-int-global-depth-set-open:*
open $((\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int set})$
proof (cases $n \geq 0$)
 case True
 hence $(\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) = \text{ball } (0 :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}) (\text{inverse } (2 \wedge \text{nat } n))$
using adelic-int-metric-ball-at-0 **by** fastforce
 thus ?thesis **by** simp
 next
 case False
 hence $(\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n) = (UNIV :: 'a \text{ adelic-int set})$

```

    using nonpos-global-depth-set-adelic-int[of n] by simp
    thus ?thesis using open-UNIV by fastforce
qed

lemma adelic-int-ball-abs-eq:
  Abs-adelic-int ' ball x e = ball (Abs-adelic-int x) e
  if  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  and  $e \leq 1$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof safe
  fix y assume y  $\in$  ball x e
  moreover from this that(2) have y  $\in$  ball x 1 by fastforce
  ultimately show Abs-adelic-int y  $\in$  ball (Abs-adelic-int x) e
    using that(1) p-adic-prod-nonpos-global-depth-set-open mem-ball dist-adelic-int-abs-eq
    by fastforce
next
  fix y assume y  $\in$  ball (Abs-adelic-int x) e
  with that(1) show y  $\in$  Abs-adelic-int ' ball x e
    unfolding ball-def using dist-adelic-int-abs-eq by (cases y) fastforce
qed

lemma open-adelic-int-abs-eq:
  open U = open (Abs-adelic-int ' U) if  $U \subseteq (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
  for  $U :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom } p\text{-adic-prod set}$ 
proof (standard, standard, clarify)
  fix u assume u:  $u \in U$ 
  moreover assume open U
  ultimately obtain e where  $e: e > 0$  ball u e  $\subseteq U$ 
    by (elim Elementary-Metric-Spaces.openE)
  define e' where  $e' \equiv \min e 1$ 
  with e(2) have ball u e'  $\subseteq U$  by force
  with that u e'-def have ball (Abs-adelic-int u) e'  $\subseteq$  Abs-adelic-int ' U
    using adelic-int-ball-abs-eq[of u e'] by auto
  moreover from e(1) e'-def have  $e' > 0$  by auto
  ultimately show  $\exists e > 0. \text{ball (Abs-adelic-int u) e} \subseteq \text{Abs-adelic-int ' U}$ 
    using e(1) e'-def by blast
next
  assume U: open (Abs-adelic-int ' U)
  show open U
  proof
    have inj-abs: inj-on Abs-adelic-int  $(\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
      using Abs-adelic-int-inject inj-onI by meson
    fix u assume u:  $u \in U$ 
    with U obtain e where  $e: e > 0$  ball (Abs-adelic-int u) e  $\subseteq$  Abs-adelic-int ' U
    U
    using Elementary-Metric-Spaces.openE by blast
    define e' where  $e' \equiv \min e 1$ 
    with that e(2) u have Abs-adelic-int ' ball u e'  $\subseteq$  Abs-adelic-int ' U
      using adelic-int-ball-abs-eq[of u e'] by fastforce
    moreover from that u e'-def have ball u e'  $\subseteq (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 

```

using *p-adic-prod-nonpos-global-depth-set-open*[of 0] by *fastforce*
 ultimately have $\text{ball } u \ e' \subseteq U$ using that *inj-on-vimage-image-eq*[OF *inj-abs*]
 by *blast*
 moreover from $e(1) \ e'\text{-def}$ have $e' > 0$ by *simp*
 ultimately show $\exists e > 0. \text{ball } u \ e \subseteq U$ by *blast*
 qed
 qed

Completeness

abbreviation *adelic-int-globally-cauchy* $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.globally-cauchy*

abbreviation

adelic-int-global-cauchy-condition $\equiv$ *global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-cauchy-condition*

lemma *adelic-int-global-cauchy-condition-abs-eq*:

adelic-int-global-cauchy-condition $(\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n)) =$

p-adic-prod-global-cauchy-condition *X*

if $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

unfolding *global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-cauchy-condition-def*

global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-cauchy-condition-def

by

(
 standard, standard,
 metis that subsetD rangeI p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq
)

lemma *adelic-int-globally-cauchy-abs-eq*:

adelic-int-globally-cauchy $(\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n)) = \text{p-adic-prod-globally-cauchy}$

X

if $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

using that *adelic-int-global-cauchy-condition-abs-eq* by *metis*

lemma *adelic-int-globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy*:

adelic-int-globally-cauchy *X* = *Cauchy* *X*

for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom}$ *adelic-int*

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy*

unfolding *global-p-depth-adelic-int.metric-space-by-bdd-depth.Cauchy-def* *Cauchy-def*

by *auto*

lemma *adelic-int-Cauchy-abs-eq*:

Cauchy $(\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n)) = \text{Cauchy } X$

if $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom}$ *p-adic-prod*

using that *adelic-int-globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy* *adelic-int-globally-cauchy-abs-eq*

p-adic-prod-globally-cauchy-vs-bdd-metric-Cauchy

by *fast*

abbreviation

adelic-int-cauchy-lim *X* $\equiv$

Abs-adelic-int (*p-adic-prod-cauchy-lim* $(\lambda n. \text{Rep-adelic-int } (X \ n))$)

```

lemma adelic-int-bdd-metric-complete':
   $X \longrightarrow \text{adelic-int-cauchy-lim } X$  if Cauchy  $X$ 
  for  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int}$ 
proof (cases  $X$  rule: adelic-int-seq-cases)
  case (Abs-adelic-int  $F$ )
  with that have  $F \longrightarrow \text{p-adic-prod-cauchy-lim } F$ 
    using adelic-int-Cauchy-abs-eq p-adic-prod-bdd-metric-complete' by blast
  moreover from this Abs-adelic-int(2)
    have  $\text{p-adic-prod-cauchy-lim } F \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
    using eventually-sequentially p-adic-prod-global-depth-set-lim-closed[of  $F$ ]
    by force
  ultimately have  $X \longrightarrow \text{Abs-adelic-int } (\text{p-adic-prod-cauchy-lim } F)$ 
    using Abs-adelic-int adelic-int-limseq-abs-eq by blast
  moreover have  $F = (\lambda n. \text{Rep-adelic-int } (X\ n))$ 
    unfolding Abs-adelic-int(1)
  proof
    fix  $n$  from Abs-adelic-int(2) show  $F\ n = \text{Rep-adelic-int } (\text{Abs-adelic-int } (F\ n))$ 
      using Abs-adelic-int-inverse[of  $F\ n$ ] by fastforce
    qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by meson
qed

```

```

lemma adelic-int-bdd-metric-complete:
  complete (UNIV :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int set')
  using adelic-int-bdd-metric-complete' completeI by blast

```

end

theory *Fin-Field-Product*

imports

Distinguished-Quotients
pAdic-Product

begin

6 Finite fields of prime order as quotients of the ring of integers of p-adic fields

6.1 The type

6.1.1 The prime ideal as the distinguished ideal of the ring of adelic integers

```

instantiation adelic-int ::
  (nontrivial-factorial-idom) comm-ring-1-with-distinguished-ideal

```

begin

definition *distinguished-subset-adelic-int* :: 'a adelic-int set

where *distinguished-subset-adelic-int-def*[simp]:

distinguished-subset-adelic-int $\equiv \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}$

instance

proof (*standard, safe*)

show ($\mathcal{N} :: 'a \text{ adelic-int set}$) = $\{\}$ $\implies$ *False*

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-0* **by** *auto*

next

fix *g h* :: 'a adelic-int

assume $g \in \mathcal{N}$ **and** $h \in \mathcal{N}$

thus $g - h \in \mathcal{N}$

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-minus* **by** *auto*

next

fix *r x* :: 'a adelic-int

assume $x \in \mathcal{N}$

thus $r * x \in \mathcal{N}$

using *global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-ideal nonpos-global-depth-set-adelic-int*

by *fastforce*

next

define *n* **where** $n \equiv (1 :: 'a \text{ adelic-int})$

moreover **assume** $n \in \mathcal{N}$

ultimately **show** *False* **using** *global-p-depth-adelic-int.pos-global-depth-set-1* **by**

force

qed

end

lemma *distinguished-subset-adelic-int-inverse*:

inverse $x = 0$ **if** $x \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}$

for $x :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int}$

using *that global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setD adelic-int-inverse-eq0-iff* **by**

fastforce

6.1.2 The finite field product type as a quotient

Create type wrapper *coset-by-dist-sbgrp* over *adelic-int*.

typedef (**overloaded**) 'a adelic-int-quot =

UNIV :: 'a :: nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp set

..

abbreviation

adelic-int-quot $\equiv \lambda x. \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } (\text{distinguished-quotient-coset } x)$

abbreviation *p-adic-prod-int-quot* $\equiv \lambda x. \text{adelic-int-quot } (\text{Abs-adelic-int } x)$

lemma *adelic-int-quot-cases* [*case-names adelic-int-quot*]:

obtains *y* **where** $x = \text{adelic-int-quot } y$

proof (cases x)
 case (Abs-adelic-int-quot y) **with** that **show** thesis **by** (cases y) blast
qed

lemma Abs-adelic-int-quot-cases [case-names adelic-int-quot-Abs-adelic-int]:
 obtains z **where** $x = p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } z$ $z \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$
proof (cases x rule: adelic-int-quot-cases)
 case (adelic-int-quot y) **with** that **show** thesis **by** (cases y) blast
qed

lemmas two-adelic-int-quot-cases = adelic-int-quot-cases[case-product adelic-int-quot-cases]
 and three-adelic-int-quot-cases =
 adelic-int-quot-cases[case-product adelic-int-quot-cases[case-product adelic-int-quot-cases]]

lemma abs-adelic-int-eq-iff:
 $\text{adelic-int-quot } x = \text{adelic-int-quot } y \iff$
 $y - x \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$
using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inject distinguished-quotient-coset-eq-iff **by** force

lemma p-adic-prod-int-quot-eq-iff:
 $p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } x = p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } y \iff$
 $y - x \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$
if $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ **and** $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$
using that abs-adelic-int-eq-iff[of Abs-adelic-int x Abs-adelic-int y] Abs-adelic-int-inject
 minus-adelic-int-abs-eq[of y x] nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection[of
 1]
 $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-minus[of } y \ 0 \ x]$
 $\text{global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-antimono[of } 0 \ 1]$
by fastforce

6.1.3 Algebraic instantiations

instantiation adelic-int-quot :: (nontrivial-factorial-idom) comm-ring-1
begin

definition 0 = Abs-adelic-int-quot 0

lemma zero-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq: Rep-adelic-int-quot 0 = 0
using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse **by** (simp add: zero-adelic-int-quot-def)

lemma zero-adelic-int-quot: 0 = adelic-int-quot 0
using zero-adelic-int-quot-def zero-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq **by** simp

definition 1 $\equiv$ Abs-adelic-int-quot 1

lemma one-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq: Rep-adelic-int-quot 1 = 1
using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse **by** (simp add: one-adelic-int-quot-def)

lemma one-adelic-int-quot: 1 = adelic-int-quot 1

using *one-adelic-int-quot-def one-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq* **by** *simp*

definition $x + y = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot} (\text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } x + \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } y)$

lemma *plus-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq*:
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } (a + b) = \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } a + \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } b$
using *Rep-adelic-int-quot Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse*
unfolding *plus-adelic-int-quot-def*
by *blast*

lemma *plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq*:
 $\text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } x + \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } (x + y)$
using *Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of x] Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of y]*
unfolding *plus-adelic-int-quot-def*
by *simp*

lemma *plus-adelic-int-quot*: $\text{adelic-int-quot } x + \text{adelic-int-quot } y = \text{adelic-int-quot } (x + y)$
using *plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq plus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq* **by** *fastforce*

definition $-x = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot} (- \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } x)$

lemma *uminus-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq*: $\text{Rep-adelic-int-quot} (- x) = - \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } x$
using *Rep-adelic-int-quot Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse*
unfolding *uminus-adelic-int-quot-def*
by *blast*

lemma *uminus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq*: $- \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } x = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot} (- x)$
using *Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of x]* **unfolding** *uminus-adelic-int-quot-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *uminus-adelic-int-quot*: $- \text{adelic-int-quot } x = \text{adelic-int-quot} (-x)$
using *uminus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq uminus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq* **by** *fastforce*

definition *minus-adelic-int-quot* ::
 $'a \text{ adelic-int-quot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot}$
where *minus-adelic-int-quot* $\equiv (\lambda x y. x + - y)$

lemma *minus-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq*:
 $\text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } (x - y) = \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } x - \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } y$
using *plus-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq uminus-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq*
by *(simp add: minus-adelic-int-quot-def)*

lemma *minus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq*:
 $\text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } x - \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } (x - y)$

```

by (simp add:
    minus-adelic-int-quot-def uminus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
    plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
)

lemma minus-adelic-int-quot:  $\text{adelic-int-quot } x - \text{adelic-int-quot } y = \text{adelic-int-quot } (x - y)$ 
using minus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq minus-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq by fastforce

definition  $x * y = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } (\text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } x * \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } y)$ 

lemma times-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq:
   $\text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } (x * y) = \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } x * \text{Rep-adelic-int-quot } y$ 
using Rep-adelic-int-quot Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse
unfolding times-adelic-int-quot-def
by blast

lemma times-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq:
   $\text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } x * \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int-quot } (x * y)$ 
using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of x] Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of y]
unfolding times-adelic-int-quot-def
by simp

lemma times-adelic-int-quot:  $\text{adelic-int-quot } x * \text{adelic-int-quot } y = \text{adelic-int-quot } (x * y)$ 
using times-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq times-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq by auto

instance
proof

  fix  $a b c :: 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot}$ 

  show  $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$ 
  by (cases a, cases b, cases c) (simp add: plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq add.assoc)
  show  $a + b = b + a$  by (cases a, cases b) (simp add: plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
add.commute)
  show  $0 + a = a$ 
  using plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq[of 0] by (cases a, simp add: zero-adelic-int-quot-def)
  show  $1 * a = a$ 
  using times-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq[of 1] by (cases a) (simp add: one-adelic-int-quot-def)

  show  $- a + a = 0$ 
  by (cases a)
  (simp add:
    uminus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq zero-adelic-int-quot-def
  )

  show  $a - b = a + - b$  by (simp add: minus-adelic-int-quot-def)

```

```

show  $a * b * c = a * (b * c)$ 
  by (cases a, cases b, cases c)
    (simp add: times-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq mult.assoc)

show  $a * b = b * a$  by (cases a, cases b) (simp add: times-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
mult.commute)

show  $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ 
  by (cases a, cases b, cases c)
    (simp add: plus-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq times-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq distrib-right)

show  $(0 :: 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot}) \neq 1$ 
  using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inject[of 0 :: 'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp 1]
  by (simp add: zero-adelic-int-quot-def one-adelic-int-quot-def)

qed

end

instantiation adelic-int-quot ::
  (nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout) {divide-trivial, inverse}
begin

lift-definition inverse-adelic-int-coset ::
  'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp
is inverse
unfolding distinguished-subset-adelic-int-def
proof
  fix  $x\ y :: 'a \text{ adelic-int}$ 
  assume  $xy: -y + x \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}$ 
  show  $- \text{inverse } y + \text{inverse } x \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}$ 
  proof (intro adelic-int-global-depth-setI)
    fix  $p :: 'a \text{ prime}$ 
    assume  $xy': - \text{inverse } y + \text{inverse } x \neg\sim_p 0$ 
    have  $((\text{inverse } x - \text{inverse } y)^{\circ p}) > 0$ 
    proof (intro adelic-int-diff-cancel-lead-coeff)
      from  $xy'$  show  $x \neg\sim_p y$ 
      using p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0 adelic-int-inverse-pcong by fastforce
    with  $xy$  show  $((x - y)^{\circ p}) > 0$ 
    using p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0 global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setD
    by fastforce
    moreover from this  $xy'$  show  $x \neg\sim_p 0$  and  $y \neg\sim_p 0$ 
    using adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-diff-equiv0-left[of
p x]
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-diff-equiv0-right[of p y]
      p-equality-adelic-int.minus-0[of p inverse x inverse y]
    by (force, force)
    ultimately show  $(x^{\circ p}) = 0$  and  $(y^{\circ p}) = 0$ 

```

```

    using xy' adelic-int-depth adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-pre-nonarch-diff-left[of p x y]
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-pre-nonarch-diff-right[of p y x]
      p-equality-adelic-int.minus-0[of p inverse x inverse y]
    by (force, force)
  qed
  thus ((- inverse y + inverse x)op) ≥ 1 by force
qed
qed simp

definition inverse-adelic-int-quot :: 'a adelic-int-quot ⇒ 'a adelic-int-quot
  where
    inverse-adelic-int-quot x ≡
      Abs-adelic-int-quot (inverse-adelic-int-coset (Rep-adelic-int-quot x))

lemma inverse-adelic-int-quot: inverse (adelic-int-quot x) = adelic-int-quot (inverse x)
unfolding inverse-adelic-int-quot-def
  by (simp add: Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse inverse-adelic-int-coset.abs-eq)

lemma inverse-adelic-int-quot-0[simp]: inverse (0 :: 'a adelic-int-quot) = 0
  by (metis zero-adelic-int-quot inverse-adelic-int-quot adelic-int-inverse0)

lemma inverse-adelic-int-quot-1[simp]: inverse (1 :: 'a adelic-int-quot) = 1
  by (metis one-adelic-int-quot inverse-adelic-int-quot adelic-int-inverse1)

definition divide-adelic-int-quot ::
  'a adelic-int-quot ⇒ 'a adelic-int-quot ⇒ 'a adelic-int-quot
  where divide-adelic-int-quot-def[simp]: divide-adelic-int-quot x y ≡ x * inverse y

instance by standard simp-all

end

lemma divide-adelic-int-quot: adelic-int-quot x / adelic-int-quot y = adelic-int-quot (x / y)
  for x y :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout adelic-int
  using times-adelic-int-quot inverse-adelic-int-quot
  unfolding divide-adelic-int-quot-def divide-adelic-int-def
  by metis

```

6.2 Equivalence relative to a prime

6.2.1 Equivalence

overloading

```

p-equal-adelic-int-coset ≡
p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒
  'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp ⇒
  'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp ⇒ bool

```

```

p-equal-adelic-int-quot ≡
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒
    'a adelic-int-quot ⇒ 'a adelic-int-quot ⇒ bool
p-restrict-adelic-int-coset ≡
  p-restrict :: 'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp ⇒
    ('a prime ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp
p-restrict-adelic-int-quot ≡
  p-restrict :: 'a adelic-int-quot ⇒
    ('a prime ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a adelic-int-quot

```

begin

```

lift-definition p-equal-adelic-int-coset ::
  'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime ⇒
  'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp ⇒
  'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp ⇒ bool
is λp x y. x ≃p y ∨ ((x - y)op) ≥ 1
unfolding distinguished-subset-adelic-int-def

```

proof –

```

fix p :: 'a prime and w x y z :: 'a adelic-int
assume -w + y ∈ P∇p and -x + z ∈ P∇p
moreover have

```

```

  ∧ w x y z :: 'a adelic-int.
  y - w ∈ P∇p ⇒
  z - x ∈ P∇p ⇒
  w ≃p x ∨ ((w - x)op) ≥ 1 ⇒
  ((y - z)op) ≥ 1 ∨ y ≃p z

```

proof *clarify*

```

fix w x y z :: 'a adelic-int
assume wy : y - w ∈ P∇p
and xz : z - x ∈ P∇p
and equiv : w ≃p x ∨ ((w - x)op) ≥ 1
and nequiv : y ≢p z

```

have 1: y - z = w - x + ((y - w) - (z - x)) **by** *simp*

from wy xz **have** 2: (y - w) - (z - x) ∈ P_{∇p}

using global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-minus **by** *auto*

show ((y - z)^{op}) ≥ 1

proof (

```

  cases w ≃p x (y - w) ≃p (z - x)
  rule: case-split[case-product case-split],
  metis nequiv 1 p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0 p-equality-adelic-int.add-0,
  metis 1 2 p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0 global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-add-equiv0-left
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setD global-depth-set-adelic-int-def,
  metis equiv 1 p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-add-equiv0-right

```

)

case *False-False*

hence wx: w - x ≢_p 0

and wyxz: (y - w) - (z - x) ≢_p 0

using p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0

```

    by (fast, fast)
  with nequiv equiv False-False(1) show ?thesis
  using 1 2 global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-nonarch p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0
        global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setD[of p (y - w) - (z - x) 1]
    by fastforce
qed
qed
ultimately show
   $w \simeq_p x \vee ((w - x)^{\circ p}) \geq 1 \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $y \simeq_p z \vee ((y - z)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
  by (metis uminus-add-conv-diff symp-lcosetrel distinguished-subset-adelic-int-def)
qed

```

definition *p-equal-adelic-int-quot* ::
'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime $\Rightarrow$
'a adelic-int-quot $\Rightarrow$ *'a adelic-int-quot* $\Rightarrow$ bool
where
p-equal-adelic-int-quot *p* *x* *y* $\equiv$
 (*Rep-adelic-int-quot* *x*) $\simeq_p$ (*Rep-adelic-int-quot* *y*)

lift-definition *p-restrict-adelic-int-coset* ::
'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp $\Rightarrow$
 (*'a prime* $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ *'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp*
is $\lambda x P. x \text{ prestrict } P$
by (
 simp add: global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-set-p-restrict
 flip: global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-minus
)

definition *p-restrict-adelic-int-quot* ::
'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom adelic-int-quot $\Rightarrow$
 (*'a prime* $\Rightarrow$ bool) $\Rightarrow$ *'a adelic-int-quot*
where
p-restrict-adelic-int-quot *x* *P* $\equiv$
Abs-adelic-int-quot ((*Rep-adelic-int-quot* *x*) *prestrict* *P*)

end

context
fixes *p* :: *'a::nontrivial-factorial-idom prime*
begin

lemma *p-equal-adelic-int-coset-abs-eq0*:
distinguished-quotient-coset *x* $\simeq_p 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x \simeq_p 0 \vee (x^{\circ p}) \geq 1$
for *x* :: *'a adelic-int*
unfolding *p-equal-adelic-int-coset.abs-eq zero-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq* **by** simp

lemma *p-equal-adelic-int-coset-abs-eq1*:

```

distinguished-quotient-coset  $x \simeq_p 1 \iff$ 
 $x \simeq_p 1 \vee ((x - 1)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
for  $x :: 'a$  adelic-int
unfolding p-equal-adelic-int-coset.abs-eq one-coset-by-dist-sbgrp.abs-eq by simp

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq:
 $(\text{adelic-int-quot } x) \simeq_p (\text{adelic-int-quot } y) \iff$ 
 $x \simeq_p y \vee ((x - y)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
for  $x \ y :: 'a$  adelic-int
using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of distinguished-quotient-coset x]
Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse[of distinguished-quotient-coset y]
p-equal-adelic-int-coset.abs-eq
unfolding p-equal-adelic-int-quot-def
by auto

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0:
 $\text{adelic-int-quot } x \simeq_p 0 \iff$ 
 $x \simeq_p 0 \vee (x^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
for  $x :: 'a$  adelic-int
using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq unfolding zero-adelic-int-quot by fastforce

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq1:
 $\text{adelic-int-quot } x \simeq_p 1 \iff$ 
 $x \simeq_p 1 \vee ((x - 1)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
for  $x :: 'a$  adelic-int
using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq unfolding one-adelic-int-quot by fastforce

end

lemma p-restrict-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq:
 $(\text{adelic-int-quot } x) \text{ prestrict } P = \text{adelic-int-quot } (x \text{ prestrict } P)$ 
for  $P :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom}$   $\text{prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and  $x :: 'a$  adelic-int
unfolding p-restrict-adelic-int-quot-def
by  $(\text{simp add: Abs-adelic-int-quot-inverse } p\text{-restrict-adelic-int-coset.abs-eq})$ 

global-interpretation p-equality-adelic-int-quot:
p-equality-no-zero-divisors-1
 $p\text{-equal} :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel}$   $\text{prime} \Rightarrow$ 
 $'a$  adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow 'a$  adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
proof

fix  $p :: 'a$  prime

define  $E :: 'a$  adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow 'a$  adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where  $E \equiv p\text{-equal } p$ 
have reflp E
unfolding E-def
proof  $(\text{intro reflpI})$ 
fix  $x :: 'a$  adelic-int-quot show  $x \simeq_p x$ 

```

```

    by (cases x rule: adelic-int-quot-cases, simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq)
qed
moreover have symp E
  unfolding E-def
proof (intro sympI)
  fix x y :: 'a adelic-int-quot
  show  $x \simeq_p y \implies y \simeq_p x$ 
  by (
    cases x y rule: two-adelic-int-quot-cases, simp add: p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq,
    metis p-equality-adelic-int.sym global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-diff
  )
qed
moreover have transp E
  unfolding E-def
proof (intro transpI)
  fix x y z :: 'a adelic-int-quot
  assume xy:  $x \simeq_p y$  and yz:  $y \simeq_p z$ 
  show  $x \simeq_p z$ 
  proof (cases x y z rule: three-adelic-int-quot-cases)
    case (adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot a b c)
    have  $a \simeq_p c \vee ((a - c)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
    proof (rule iffD1, rule disj-commute, intro disjCI)
      assume ac:  $a \neg \simeq_p c$ 
      with xy yz adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot consider
      (ab)  $a \simeq_p b$   $1 \leq ((b - c)^{\circ p})$  |
      (bc)  $b \simeq_p c$   $1 \leq ((a - b)^{\circ p})$  |
      (neither)  $1 \leq ((a - b)^{\circ p})$   $1 \leq ((b - c)^{\circ p})$ 
      using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq p-equality-adelic-int.trans by meson
    thus  $1 \leq ((a - c)^{\circ p})$ 
  proof cases
    case ab thus ?thesis using adelic-int-diff-depth-gt0-equiv-trans[of 0 p a b
c] by simp
  next
    case bc thus ?thesis
    using adelic-int-diff-depth-gt0-equiv-trans[of 0 p c b a] p-equality-adelic-int.sym
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-diff[of p b a]
      global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-diff[of p a c]
    by force
  next
    case neither with ac show ?thesis
    using adelic-int-diff-depth-gt0-trans[of 0 p a b c] by simp
  qed
qed
with adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot(1,3) show ?thesis
  using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq by auto
qed
qed
ultimately show equivp E by (auto intro: equivpI)

```

```

fix x y :: 'a adelic-int-quot

show (x  $\simeq_p$  y) = (x - y  $\simeq_p$  0)
by (
  cases x y rule: two-adelic-int-quot-cases,
  simp add: minus-adelic-int-quot p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
    p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0,
  metis p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0
)

show y  $\simeq_p$  0  $\implies$  x * y  $\simeq_p$  0
proof (cases x y rule: two-adelic-int-quot-cases)
  case (adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot a b)
  assume y  $\simeq_p$  0
  with adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot(2)
  have b  $\simeq_p$  0  $\vee$  1  $\leq$  (bop)
  using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0
  by fast
  hence a * b  $\simeq_p$  0  $\vee$  1  $\leq$  ((a * b)op)
  using adelic-int-depth[of p a] global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-mult-additive
    p-equality-adelic-int.mult-0-right
  by fastforce
  with adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot show ?thesis
  using times-adelic-int-quot p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0 by metis
qed

have (1::'a adelic-int-quot)  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
  unfolding p-equal-adelic-int-quot-def
  by (
    simp only: zero-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq one-adelic-int-quot-rep-eq, transfer,
    simp, rule p-equality-adelic-int.one-p-nequal-zero
  )
thus  $\exists x::'a$  adelic-int-quot. x  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 by blast

show
  x  $\neg\simeq_p$  0  $\implies$  y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0  $\implies$ 
  x * y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
proof (cases x y rule: two-adelic-int-quot-cases)
  case (adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot a b)
  assume x: x  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 and y: y  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
  with adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot
  have a: a  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 (aop) < 1
  and b: b  $\neg\simeq_p$  0 (bop) < 1
  using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0
  by (fast, fastforce, fast, fastforce)
  from a(1) b(1) have a * b  $\neg\simeq_p$  0
  using p-equality-adelic-int.no-zero-divisors by blast
  moreover from this a(2) b(2) have ((a * b)op) < 1
  using adelic-int-depth global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-mult-additive by fastforce

```

```

ultimately have adelic-int-quot ( $a * b$ )  $\neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0 by fastforce
with adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot-times-adelic-int-quot show  $x * y \neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  by metis
qed

qed

overloading
  globally-p-equal-adelic-int-quot  $\equiv$ 
  globally-p-equal ::
    'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  bool
begin

definition globally-p-equal-adelic-int-quot ::
  'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where globally-p-equal-adelic-int-quot-def[simp]:
  globally-p-equal-adelic-int-quot = p-equality-adelic-int-quot.globally-p-equal

end

6.2.2 Embedding of constants

global-interpretation global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot:
  global-p-equal-w-consts
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel prime  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  p-restrict ::
    'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'a adelic-int-quot
   $\lambda f. \text{adelic-int-quot } (\text{adelic-int-consts } f)$ 
proof (unfold-locales, fold globally-p-equal-adelic-int-quot-def)

  fix p :: 'a prime
  and x y :: 'a adelic-int-quot

  show  $x \simeq_{\forall p} y \implies x = y$ 
proof (cases x y rule: two-adelic-int-quot-cases)
  case (adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot a b)
  moreover assume xy:  $x \simeq_{\forall p} y$ 
  ultimately have
     $\forall p::'a \text{ prime.}$ 
     $- a + b \neg \simeq_p 0 \longrightarrow ((- a + b)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ 
  using p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0[of - b a] p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq[of -
a b]
    p-equality-adelic-int.sym[of - a b]
    global-p-depth-adelic-int.depth-diff[of - a b]

```

```

    by fastforce
  with adelic-int-quot-adelic-int-quot show  $x = y$ 
  using distinguished-quotient-coset-eqI [of  $a$   $b$ ] global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setI
  by fastforce
qed

fix  $P :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 

show  $P \ p \Longrightarrow x \text{ prestrict } P \simeq_p x$ 
  by (
    cases  $x$  rule: adelic-int-quot-cases,
    simp add: p-restrict-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
           global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv
  )

show  $\neg P \ p \Longrightarrow x \text{ prestrict } P \simeq_p 0$ 
  by (
    cases  $x$  rule: adelic-int-quot-cases,
    simp add: p-restrict-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0,
    metis global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv0
  )

fix  $f \ g :: 'a \text{ prime} \Rightarrow 'a$ 

show
  adelic-int-quot (adelic-int-consts ( $f - g$ )) =
  adelic-int-quot (adelic-int-consts  $f$ ) - adelic-int-quot (adelic-int-consts  $g$ )
  using global-p-depth-adelic-int.consts-diff minus-adelic-int-quot by metis

show
  adelic-int-quot (adelic-int-consts ( $f * g$ )) =
  adelic-int-quot (adelic-int-consts  $f$ ) * adelic-int-quot (adelic-int-consts  $g$ )
  using global-p-depth-adelic-int.consts-mult times-adelic-int-quot by metis

qed (metis global-p-depth-adelic-int.consts-1 one-adelic-int-quot)

abbreviation adelic-int-quot-consts  $\equiv$  global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.consts
abbreviation adelic-int-quot-const  $\equiv$  global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.const

lemma p-equal-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff:
  (adelic-int-quot-consts  $f$ )  $\simeq_p$  (adelic-int-quot-consts  $g$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $f \ p$ )  $p \bmod p = (g \ p) \ p \bmod p$ 
  (is  $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$ )
proof -
  have  $((\lambda p. \text{fls-const } (f \ p)) - (\lambda p. \text{fls-const } (g \ p))) \ p = \text{fls-const } (f \ p - g \ p)$ 
  by (simp add: fls-minus-const)
  have  $?L \longleftrightarrow f \ p = g \ p \vee 1 \leq \text{int } (p \text{multiplicity } p \ ((f - g) \ p))$ 
  using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq global-p-depth-adelic-int.consts-diff
        global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-equal-func-of-consts

```

```

      global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-depth-func-of-consts
    by      metis
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R
    using Rep-prime-not-unit multiplicity-gt-zero-iff[of f p - g p]
      mod-eq-dvd-iff[of f p Rep-prime p g p]
    by      force
  finally show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma p-equal0-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff:
  (adelic-int-quot-consts f)  $\simeq_p$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  (f p) pmod p = 0
  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof -
  have ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  f p pmod p = 0 pmod p
  by (
    metis global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.consts-0 p-equal-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff
      zero-fun-apply
  )
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma adelic-int-quot-consts-eq-iff:
  adelic-int-quot-consts f = adelic-int-quot-consts g  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall p. (f p) pmod p = (g p) pmod p$ )
  using global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.global-eq-iff p-equal-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff[of
    - f g]
  by      auto

lemma adelic-int-quot-consts-eq0-iff:
  (adelic-int-quot-consts f) = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall p. (f p) pmod p = 0$ )
  using global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.global-eq-iff p-equal0-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff[of
    - f]
  by      auto

lemmas
  p-equal-adelic-int-quot-const-iff =
  p-equal-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff[of -  $\lambda p. - \lambda p. -$ ]
  and p-equal0-adelic-int-quot-const-iff = p-equal0-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff[of -  $\lambda p. -$ ]
  and adelic-int-quot-const-eq-iff = adelic-int-quot-consts-eq-iff[of  $\lambda p. - \lambda p. -$ ]
  and adelic-int-quot-const-eq0-iff = adelic-int-quot-consts-eq0-iff[of  $\lambda p. -$ ]

lemma adelic-int-quot-UNIV-eq-consts-range:
  (UNIV::'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel adelic-int-quot set) =
  range (adelic-int-quot-consts)
proof (standard, standard)
  fix x :: 'a adelic-int-quot
  show x  $\in$  range adelic-int-quot-consts

```

```

proof (cases x rule: Abs-adelic-int-quot-cases)
  case (adelic-int-quot-Abs-adelic-int a)
  have p-adic-prod-int-quot a ∈ range adelic-int-quot-consts
proof (cases a)
  case (abs-p-adic-prod X)
  with adelic-int-quot-Abs-adelic-int(2)
    have dX: ∀ p::'a prime. (Xop) ≥ 0
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.nonpos-global-depth-setD
      p-depth-p-adic-prod.abs-eq[of - X]
    by fastforce
  define f :: 'a prime ⇒ 'a where f ≡ λp. (X p pmod p) $$ 0
  have adelic-int-consts f - Abs-adelic-int a ∈ P∇p
    unfolding global-depth-set-adelic-int-def
proof (intro global-p-depth-adelic-int.global-depth-setI)
  fix p :: 'a prime
  assume (adelic-int-consts f - Abs-adelic-int a)  $\neg \simeq_p 0$ 
  with adelic-int-quot-Abs-adelic-int(2) abs-p-adic-prod
    have nequiv: (fls-const (f p))  $\neg \simeq_p (X p pmod p)$ 
    using p-equality-adelic-int.conv-0
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts p-equal-adelic-int-abs-eq
      p-equal-p-adic-prod.abs-eq global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def p-equal-fls-pseq-def
      fls-pmod-equiv p-equality-fls.trans-left
    by metis
  have ∀ k < 0. (X p pmod p) $$ k = 0
proof clarify
  fix k :: int assume k < 0
  moreover have (X pop) ≥ 0 using dX by auto
  ultimately show (X p pmod p) $$ k = 0 using fls-pmod-subdegree[of - p]
by simp
  qed
  moreover have fls-const (f p) ≠ X p pmod p using nequiv by auto
  ultimately have fls-subdegree (fls-const (f p) - X p pmod p) > 0
    by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-greaterI simp add: f-def)
  moreover from adelic-int-quot-Abs-adelic-int(2) abs-p-adic-prod have
    ((adelic-int-consts f - Abs-adelic-int a)op) =
    ((fls-const (f p) - X p pmod p)op)
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-consts minus-apply[of - X
p]
    p-depth-adelic-int-diff-abs-eq[of - a p] p-depth-p-adic-prod-diff-abs-eq[of
p - X]
    p-depth-fls-pseq-def global-depth-set-p-adic-prod-def p-depth-fls.depth-equiv
    p-equality-fls.minus-left fls-pmod-equiv
  by metis
  ultimately show ((adelic-int-consts f - Abs-adelic-int a)op) ≥ 1
    using nequiv p-equality-fls.conv-0 p-depth-fls-ge-p-equal-subdegree' by
fastforce
  qed
hence
  p-adic-prod-int-quot a =

```

```

      p-adic-prod-int-quot (abs-p-adic-prod ( $\lambda p.$  fls-const (f p)))
    using Abs-adelic-int-quot-inject distinguished-quotient-coset-eqI by force
    thus adelic-int-quot (Abs-adelic-int a)  $\in$  range adelic-int-quot-consts by blast
  qed
  with adelic-int-quot-Abs-adelic-int(1) show ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma adelic-int-quot-constsE:
  fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel adelic-int-quot
  obtains f where x = adelic-int-quot-consts f
  using adelic-int-quot-UNIV-eq-consts-range by blast

```

```

lemma adelic-int-quot-reduced-constsE:
  fixes x :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel adelic-int-quot
  obtains f
    where x = adelic-int-quot-consts f
    and  $\forall p::'a$  prime. (f p) pdiv p = 0

```

```

proof-
  obtain g where g: x = adelic-int-quot-consts g
  using adelic-int-quot-constsE by blast
  define f :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  'a where f  $\equiv \lambda p.$  g p pmod p
  hence  $\forall p::'a$  prime. (f p) pdiv p = 0
    using div-mult-mod-eq by fastforce
  moreover from g f-def have x = adelic-int-quot-consts f
    using adelic-int-quot-consts-eq-iff by force
  ultimately show thesis using that by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma adelic-int-quot-prestrict-zero-depth-abs-eq:
  adelic-int-quot (x prestrict ( $\lambda p::'a$  prime. ( $x^{\circ p}$ ) = 0)) =
    adelic-int-quot x
  for x :: 'a::nontrivial-euclidean-ring-cancel adelic-int
proof (intro global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.global-imp-eq, standard)
  fix p :: 'a prime
  define P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool where P  $\equiv \lambda p.$  ( $x^{\circ p}$ ) = 0
  hence
    x prestrict P  $\neg\simeq_p$  x  $\Longrightarrow$ 
      ((x prestrict P - x) $^{\circ p}$ )  $\geq$  1
    using adelic-int-prestrict-zero-depth by fast
  thus (adelic-int-quot (x prestrict P))  $\simeq_p$  (adelic-int-quot x)
    using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq by blast
qed

```

6.2.3 Division and inverses

```

global-interpretation p-equal-div-inv-adelic-int-quot:
  global-p-equal-div-inv
  p-equal :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime  $\Rightarrow$ 

```

```

      'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    p-restrict ::
      'a adelic-int-quot  $\Rightarrow$  ('a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$ 
      'a adelic-int-quot
  proof

    define A :: 'a adelic-int coset-by-dist-sbgrp  $\Rightarrow$  'a adelic-int-quot
      where A  $\equiv$  Abs-adelic-int-quot

    fix p :: 'a prime and x y :: 'a adelic-int-quot

    show inverse (inverse x) = x
  proof (cases x rule: adelic-int-quot-cases)
    case (adelic-int-quot a)
      moreover define P :: 'a prime  $\Rightarrow$  bool
        where P  $\equiv$   $\lambda p. (a^{\circ p}) = 0$ 
      moreover from this have adelic-int-quot (a prestrict P) = adelic-int-quot a
        using global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.global-imp-eq p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq
        adelic-int-prestrict-zero-depth
      by fast
      ultimately show inverse (inverse x) = x
        using inverse-adelic-int-quot adelic-int-inverse-inverse by metis
    qed

    show (inverse x  $\simeq_p$  0) = (x  $\simeq_p$  0)
      by (
        cases x rule: adelic-int-quot-cases,
        simp add: A-def inverse-adelic-int-quot p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0
          adelic-int-inverse-depth adelic-int-inverse-equiv0-iff'
      )

    show x  $\neg \simeq_p$  0  $\Longrightarrow$  x / x  $\simeq_p$  1
  proof (cases x rule: adelic-int-quot-cases)
    case (adelic-int-quot a)
      moreover assume x  $\neg \simeq_p$  0
      ultimately have a  $\neg \simeq_p$  0 and  $a^{\circ p} = 0$ 
        using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq0 adelic-int-depth[of p a] by (blast, fast-
force)
      hence a / a  $\simeq_p$  1
        using adelic-int-divide-self[of a] global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-equiv[of -
p]
      by presburger
      with adelic-int-quot show x / x  $\simeq_p$  1
        using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq1 divide-adelic-int-quot by metis
    qed

    show inverse (x * y) = inverse x * inverse y
      by (
        cases x y rule: two-adelic-int-quot-cases,

```

simp add: A-def inverse-adelic-int-quot times-adelic-int-quot adelic-int-inverse-mult
)

qed *simp*

6.3 Special case of integer

context

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

begin

lemma *inj-on-const-prestrict-single-int-prime:*

inj-on $(\lambda k. \text{adelic-int-quot-const } k \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \{0..Rep\text{-prime } p - 1\}$

proof (*standard, unfold atLeastAtMost-iff, clarify*)

define $pp :: \text{int}$ **and** $C :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int adelic-int-quot}$

where $pp \equiv Rep\text{-prime } p$

and $C \equiv \lambda k. \text{adelic-int-quot-const } k \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$

fix $j k :: \text{int}$

show

$\llbracket j \geq 0; j \leq pp - 1; k \geq 0; k \leq pp - 1; C j = C k \rrbracket$

$\implies j = k$

proof (*induct j k rule: linorder-wlog*)

fix $j k :: \text{int}$

assume $j : j \geq 0 \ j \leq pp - 1$

and $k : k \geq 0 \ k \leq pp - 1$

and $jk : j \leq k \ C j = C k$

from $pp\text{-def } j(1) \ k(2) \ jk(1)$ **have** $((k - j)^{\circ p}) = 0$

using $p\text{-depth-const}[of \ p \ k - j]$ $zdv\text{-imp-le}[of \ pp \ k - j]$ $not\text{-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0}$

by (*cases j = k*) *auto*

hence $\neg ((k - j)^{\circ p}) \geq 1$ **by** *presburger*

with $C\text{-def } jk(2)$ **show** $j = k$

using $global\text{-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.p-equal-iff-p-restrict-eq adelic-int-p-depth-const}$
 $global\text{-p-depth-adelic-int.const-diff global-p-depth-adelic-int.const-p-equal}[of$

$p]$

$p\text{-equal-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq}[of \ p \ \text{adelic-int-const } k \ \text{adelic-int-const } j]$

by *metis*

qed *simp*

qed

lemma *range-prestrict-single-int-prime:*

range $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) =$

$(\lambda k. \text{adelic-int-quot-const } k \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ‘ } \{0..Rep\text{-prime } p - 1\}$

proof *safe*

define $pp :: \text{int}$ **and** $C :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int adelic-int-quot}$

where $pp \equiv Rep\text{-prime } p$

and $C \equiv \lambda k. \text{adelic-int-quot-const } k \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$

fix $x :: \text{int adelic-int-quot}$

obtain f **where** $f : x = \text{adelic-int-quot-consts } f \ (f \ p) \ p \text{div } p = 0$

using $adelic\text{-int-quot-reduced-constsE}$ **by** *blast*

```

from  $f(2)$  pp-def have  $f\ p \in \{0..pp - 1\}$ 
using div-mult-mod-eq[of f p Rep-prime p] prime-gt-0-int Rep-prime pos-mod-sign[of
pp f p]
      pos-mod-bound[of pp f p]
by auto
with  $f(1)$  show  $x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p) \in C \text{ ' } \{0..pp - 1\}$ 
using p-equal-adelic-int-quot-consts-iff
unfolding C-def
by (fastforce intro: global-p-equal-adelic-int-quot.p-restrict-eq-p-restrictI)
qed simp

lemma finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime:
  finite (range ( $\lambda x::\text{int adelic-int-quot. } x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p))$ )
using range-prestrict-single-int-prime finite-image-iff inj-on-const-prestrict-single-int-prime
by simp

lemma card-range-prestrict-single-int-prime:
  card (range ( $\lambda x::\text{int adelic-int-quot. } x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ )) = nat (Rep-prime p)
using bij-betw-imageI[of - - range ( $\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ )] bij-betw-same-card
      inj-on-const-prestrict-single-int-prime range-prestrict-single-int-prime[symmetric]
by fastforce

end

end

```

theory *More-pAdic-Product*

imports *Fin-Field-Product*

begin

7 Compactness of local ring of integers

7.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma infinite-vimageE:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  assumes infinite (UNIV :: 'a set) and range f  $\subseteq B$  and finite B
  obtains b where b  $\in B$  and infinite (f - ' {b})
proof -
  from assms(2) have  $f - ' B = \text{UNIV}$  using subsetD rangeI by blast
  with assms(1,3) have  $\neg (\forall b \in B. \text{finite } (f - ' \{b\}))$ 
  using finite-UN[of B  $\lambda b. f - ' \{b\}$ ] vimage-eq-UN[of f B] by argo
  from this obtain  $b$  where  $b \in B$  and infinite (f - ' {b}) by blast
  with that show ?thesis by fast
qed

```

— This is used to create a subsequence with outputs restricted to a specific image subset.

```
primrec subset-subseq ::
  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  subset-subseq f A 0 = (LEAST k. f k  $\in$  A) |
  subset-subseq f A (Suc n) = (LEAST k. k > subset-subseq f A n  $\wedge$  f k  $\in$  A)
```

lemma

```
assumes infinite (f -' A)
shows subset-subseq-strict-mono: strict-mono (subset-subseq f A)
and subset-subseq-range : f (subset-subseq f A n)  $\in$  A
```

proof—

```
from assms have f -' A  $\neq$  {} by auto
```

```
hence  $\exists k. f k \in A$  by blast
```

```
hence ex-first:
```

```
   $\exists !k. f k \in A \wedge (\forall j. f j \in A \longrightarrow k \leq j)$ 
```

```
  using ex-ex1-least-nat-le by simp
```

```
define P where P  $\equiv \lambda N k. k > N \wedge f k \in A$ 
```

```
have  $\bigwedge N. (f -' A) \cap \{N<..\} \neq \{\}$ 
```

proof

```
  fix N assume (f -' A)  $\cap \{N<..\} = \{\}$ 
```

```
  hence (f -' A)  $\subseteq \{..N\}$  by fastforce
```

```
  with assms show False using finite-subset by fast
```

qed

```
with P-def have  $\bigwedge N. \exists k. P N k$  by fast
```

```
hence ex-next:
```

```
   $\bigwedge N. \exists !k. P N k \wedge (\forall j. P N j \longrightarrow k \leq j)$ 
```

```
  using ex-ex1-least-nat-le by force
```

```
from P-def show f (subset-subseq f A n)  $\in$  A
```

```
  using Least1I[OF ex-first] Least1I[OF ex-next] by (cases n) auto
```

```
from P-def have step:  $\bigwedge n. \text{subset-subseq } f A (\text{Suc } n) > \text{subset-subseq } f A n$ 
```

```
  using Least1I[OF ex-next] by auto
```

```
show strict-mono (subset-subseq f A)
```

proof

```
  fix m n show m < n  $\implies$  subset-subseq f A m < subset-subseq f A n
```

```
  proof (induct n)
```

```
    case (Suc n) thus ?case using step[of n] by (cases n = m) simp-all
```

```
  qed simp
```

qed

qed

7.2 Sequential compactness

7.2.1 Creating a Cauchy subsequence

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step } p \ X \ g \ n \equiv$
 $\lambda k. \ p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } (p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ (- \text{int } n) \ ((X \ (g \ k) - X$
 $(g \ 0))))$

primrec $p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq} ::$

$'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime} \Rightarrow$
 $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ p\text{-adic-prod}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$

where $p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X \ 0 = \text{id} \mid$

$p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X \ (\text{Suc } n) =$

$p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X \ n \circ$

subset-subseq

$($
 $\quad p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step } p \ X \ ($
 $\quad \quad p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X \ n$
 $\quad \quad) \ n$
 $\quad)$

$\{ \text{SOME } z.$

$\text{infinite } ($

$\quad p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step } p \ X \ ($
 $\quad \quad p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X \ n$
 $\quad \quad) \ n$

$\quad - ' \{z\}$

$\quad)$

$\}$

abbreviation

$p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq } p \ X \ n \equiv$

$p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X \ n \ n$

lemma $\text{restricted-}X\text{-infinite-quot-vimage}:$

$\exists z. \text{infinite } ((\lambda k. \ p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } (X \ k)) - ' \{z\})$

if $\text{fin-p-quot} : \text{finite } (\text{range } (\lambda x::'a \ \text{adelic-int-quot}. \ x \ \text{prestrict } ((=) \ p)))$

and $\text{range-}X : \text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

and $\text{restricted-}X: \forall n. \ X \ n = (X \ n) \ \text{prestrict } ((=) \ p)$

for $p :: 'a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-idom prime}$ **and** $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ p\text{-adic-prod}$

proof –

define resp **where** $\text{resp} \equiv \lambda x::'a \ \text{adelic-int-quot}. \ x \ \text{prestrict } ((=) \ p)$

define $X\text{-quot}$ **where** $X\text{-quot} \equiv \lambda k. \ p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } (X \ k)$

have $\text{range } X\text{-quot} \subseteq \text{range } \text{resp}$

proof safe

fix k

from $\text{range-}X \ \text{restricted-}X \ X\text{-quot-def} \ \text{resp-def}$ **have**

$X\text{-quot } k = \text{resp } (\text{adelic-int-quot } (\text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ k)))$

using $p\text{-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq}$ $p\text{-restrict-adelic-int-quot-abs-eq}$ rangeI subsetD **by** metis

thus $X\text{-quot } k \in \text{range resp}$ **by** *simp*
qed
 with *fin-p-quot resp-def* **obtain** b **where** $b \in \text{range resp}$ **and** *infinite* ($X\text{-quot}$
 $- ' \{b\}$)
 using *infinite-vimageE* **by** *blast*
 with *X-quot-def* **show** *?thesis* **by** *fast*
qed

context

fixes p :: ' $a::\text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$
and X :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
and ss :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$
and $ss\text{-step}$:: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot})$
and $nth\text{-im}$:: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot}$
and $subss$:: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat})$

defines

$ss \equiv p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq } p \ X$
and
 $ss\text{-step} \equiv \lambda n. p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step } p \ X \ (ss \ n) \ n$
and $nth\text{-im} \equiv \lambda n. (\text{SOME } z. \text{infinite } (ss\text{-step } n - ' \{z\}))$
and $subss \equiv \lambda n. \text{subset-subseq } (ss\text{-step } n) \ \{nth\text{-im } n\}$
assumes $fin\text{-p-quot} : \text{finite } (\text{range } (\lambda x::'a \text{ adelic-int-quot}. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)))$
and $\text{range-}X : \text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
and $\text{restricted-}X : \forall n. X \ n = (X \ n) \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)$

begin

lemma *p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step-infinite-quot-vimage*:

$\exists z. \text{infinite } (ss\text{-step } n - ' \{z\})$ (**is** *?A*)
and *p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step-depth*:
 $\forall k. (X \ (ss \ n \ k)) \dashv\sim_p (X \ (ss \ n \ 0)) \longrightarrow$
 $((X \ (ss \ n \ k) - X \ (ss \ n \ 0))^{op}) \geq \text{int } n$
 (**is** *?B*)

proof–

have *?A* $\wedge$ *?B*

proof (*induct* n)

case 0

from *range-X* **have** $\text{range } (\lambda k. X \ k - X \ 0) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$

using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-minus* **by** *fastforce*

moreover from *restricted-X* **have**

$\forall k. X \ k - X \ 0 = (X \ k - X \ 0) \text{ prestrict } (=) \ p$

using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-minus* **by** *metis*

ultimately

have $A : \exists z. \text{infinite } ((\lambda k. p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot } (X \ k - X \ 0)) - ' \{z\})$

using *fin-p-quot restricted-X-infinite-quot-vimage*

by *blast*

from *ss-def range-X* **have** B :

$\forall k. (X \ (ss \ 0 \ k)) \dashv\sim_p (X \ (ss \ 0 \ 0)) \longrightarrow$

$\text{int } 0 \leq ((X \ (ss \ 0 \ k) - X \ (ss \ 0 \ 0))^{op})$

using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-minus*

```

      p-equality-p-adic-prod.conv-0 global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-setD
    by fastforce
  with ss-step-def ss-def show
    ( $\exists z. \text{infinite } (ss\text{-step } 0 - \{z\})$ )  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall k. (X (ss\ 0\ k)) \neg\simeq_p (X (ss\ 0\ 0)) \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{int } 0 \leq ((X (ss\ 0\ k) - X (ss\ 0\ 0))^{\circ p})$ )
    using A B by simp
  next
  case (Suc n)
  hence inf :  $\exists z. \text{infinite } (ss\text{-step } n - \{z\})$ 
  and depth:
     $\bigwedge k. (X (ss\ n\ k)) \neg\simeq_p (X (ss\ n\ 0)) \implies$ 
     $\text{int } n \leq ((X (ss\ n\ k) - X (ss\ n\ 0))^{\circ p})$ 
  by auto
  from nth-im-def have inf-nth-vimage:  $\text{infinite } (ss\text{-step } n - \{nth\text{-im } n\})$ 
  using someI-ex[OF inf] by blast
  from subss-def have ss-step-kth:  $\forall k. ss\text{-step } n (subss\ n\ k) = nth\text{-im } n$ 
  using subset-subseq-range[OF inf-nth-vimage] by blast
  have
     $\bigwedge k.$ 
     $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p (- \text{int } n) ((X (ss\ n\ k) - X (ss\ n\ 0)) \text{ prestrict}$ 
     $((=) p))$ 
     $\in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
  using p-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-p-depth-p-restrict-global-depth-set-memI
    depth p-equality-p-adic-prod.conv-0
  by fastforce
  with restricted-X have depth-set:
     $\bigwedge k.$ 
     $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p (- \text{int } n) (X (ss\ n\ k) - X (ss\ n\ 0))$ 
     $\in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-minus by metis

  have B:
     $\forall k. (X (ss (Suc\ n)\ k)) \neg\simeq_p (X (ss (Suc\ n)\ 0)) \longrightarrow$ 
     $((X (ss (Suc\ n)\ k) - X (ss (Suc\ n)\ 0))^{\circ p}) \geq \text{int } (Suc\ n)$ 
  proof clarify
    fix k assume k:  $(X (ss (Suc\ n)\ k)) \neg\simeq_p (X (ss (Suc\ n)\ 0))$ 
    from ss-def ss-step-def subss-def nth-im-def
      have X-Suc-n-k:  $X (ss (Suc\ n)\ k) = X (ss\ n (subss\ n\ k))$ 
      and X-Suc-n-0:  $X (ss (Suc\ n)\ 0) = X (ss\ n (subss\ n\ 0))$ 
      by auto
    from ss-step-def have
       $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p (- \text{int } n) (X (ss (Suc\ n)\ 0) - X (ss (Suc\ n)\ k))$ 
       $\in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
    using depth-set X-Suc-n-k X-Suc-n-0 ss-step-kth p-adic-prod-int-quot-eq-iff
      p-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-p-depth-minus
    by fastforce
    with k show  $((X (ss (Suc\ n)\ k) - X (ss (Suc\ n)\ 0))^{\circ p}) \geq \text{int } (Suc\ n)$ 
    using p-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-p-depth-mem-global-depth-set

```

$p]$
 $p\text{-equality-}p\text{-adic-prod.sym[of } p] \text{ global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.depth-diff[of}$
 $p\text{-equality-}p\text{-adic-prod.conv-0[of } p \text{ } X \text{ (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } 0)]$
by *fastforce*
qed
from *ss-step-def ss-def* **have** *ss-step-Suc-n*:
 $ss\text{-step (Suc } n) = (\lambda k.$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot (}$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} - \text{ int (Suc } n) \text{)) ((X (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } k) - X (ss$
 $(\text{Suc } n) \text{ } 0)))$
 $)$
 $)$
by *presburger*
moreover have
 $\exists z. \text{infinite (}$
 $(\lambda k.$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-int-quot (}$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} - \text{ int (Suc } n) \text{)) ((X (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } k) - X (ss$
 $(\text{Suc } n) \text{ } 0)))$
 $)$
 $) - ' \{z\}$
 $)$
proof (*intro restricted-X-infinite-quot-vimage, rule fin-p-quot, safe*)
fix k
have
 $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} - \text{ int (Suc } n) \text{)) (}$
 $(X \text{ (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } k) - X \text{ (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } 0)) \text{ prestrict ((=) } p)$
 $) \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using *B p-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-restrict-global-depth-set-memI}*
 $p\text{-equality-}p\text{-adic-prod.conv-0}$
by *fastforce*
with *restricted-X* **show**
 $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} - \text{ int (Suc } n) \text{)) (X (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } k) - X \text{ (ss (Suc$
 $n) \text{ } 0))$
 $\in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
using *global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-restrict-minus* **by** *metis*
from *restricted-X* **show**
 $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} - \text{ int (Suc } n) \text{)) (X (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } k) - X \text{ (ss (Suc$
 $n) \text{ } 0)) =$
 $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-}p\text{-depth } p \text{ (} - \text{ int (Suc } n) \text{)) (}$
 $X \text{ (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } k) - X \text{ (ss (Suc } n) \text{ } 0)}$
 $) \text{ prestrict ((=) } p)$
using *p-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-restrict}*
 $global\text{-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-restrict-minus}$
by *metis*
qed
ultimately have $A: \exists z. \text{infinite (ss-step (Suc } n) - ' \{z\})}$ **by** *presburger*
show
 $(\exists z. \text{infinite (ss-step (Suc } n) - ' \{z\})) \wedge$

```

      (∀ k. (X (ss (Suc n) k))  $\neg \simeq_p$  (X (ss (Suc n) 0)))  $\longrightarrow$ 
      int (Suc n)  $\leq$  ((X (ss (Suc n) k) - X (ss (Suc n) 0))o p)
    using A B by blast
  qed
  thus ?A and ?B by auto
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subset-subseq-strict-mono:
  strict-mono (subset-subseq (ss-step n) {nth-im n})
  using ss-step-def nth-im-def p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-seq-step-infinite-quot-vimage
  subset-subseq-strict-mono someI-ex
  by fast

lemma p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-strict-mono': strict-mono (ss n)
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n) from ss-def ss-step-def nth-im-def show strict-mono (ss (Suc n))
    using ss-def ss-step-def nth-im-def strict-monoD[OF Suc]
    strict-monoD[OF p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subset-subseq-strict-mono]
    by (force intro: strict-mono-onI)
  qed (simp add: ss-def strict-mono-id flip: id-def)

lemma p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-strict-mono:
  strict-mono (p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq p X)
proof (rule iffD2, rule strict-mono-Suc-iff, clarify)
  fix n :: nat
  have Suc n  $\leq$  subset-subseq (ss-step n) {nth-im n} (Suc n)
  using strict-mono-imp-increasing p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subset-subseq-strict-mono
  by fast
  hence n < subset-subseq (ss-step n) {nth-im n} (Suc n) by linarith
  with ss-def ss-step-def nth-im-def
  show p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq p X n < p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq
  p X (Suc n)
  using ss-def strict-monoD p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-strict-mono'
  by auto
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-Cauchy:
  p-adic-prod-p-cauchy p (X  $\circ$  p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq p X)
proof (rule iffD2, rule global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-consec-cauchy, clarify)
  fix n
  define C where C  $\equiv$  X  $\circ$  p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq p X
  have
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-consec-cauchy-condition p C n (nat (n + 1))
  unfolding global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-consec-cauchy-condition-def
  proof clarify
    fix k :: nat
    assume k: k  $\geq$  nat (n + 1) (C (Suc k))  $\neg \simeq_p$  (C k)
    define D0 D1 D2
    where D0  $\equiv$  C (Suc k) - C k
  end
end

```

and $D1 \equiv X (ss\ k\ (subss\ k\ (Suc\ k))) - X (ss\ k\ 0)$
 and $D2 \equiv X (ss\ k\ k) - X (ss\ k\ 0)$
 with $C\text{-def}\ ss\text{-def}\ ss\text{-step}\text{-def}\ subss\text{-def}\ nth\text{-im}\text{-def}$ have $D0\text{-eq}: D0 = D1 - D2$
 by $(force\ simp\ add: algebra\ simps)$
 from $k(2)$ $D0\text{-def}$ have $D0\text{-nequiv0}: D0 \neg\simeq_p 0$
 using $p\text{-equality}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.conv-0}$ by $fast$
 consider $(D1)\ D1 \simeq_p 0 \mid (D2)\ D2 \simeq_p 0 \mid$
 $(neither)\ D1 \neg\simeq_p 0\ D2 \neg\simeq_p 0$
 by $blast$
 thus $(D0^{op}) > n$
 proof cases
 case $D1$
 moreover from this have $D2 \neg\simeq_p 0$
 using $D0\text{-eq}\ D0\text{-nequiv0}\ p\text{-equality}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.minus}$ by $fastforce$
 ultimately show $?thesis$
 using $k(1)\ D2\text{-def}\ D0\text{-eq}\ global\text{-p}\text{-depth}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.depth}\text{-diff}\text{-equiv0}\text{-left}$
 $p\text{-equality}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.conv-0}\ p\text{-adic}\text{-prod}\text{-int}\text{-convergent}\text{-subseq}\text{-seq}\text{-step}\text{-depth}$
 by $fastforce$
 next
 case $D2$
 moreover from this have $D1 \neg\simeq_p 0$
 using $D0\text{-eq}\ D0\text{-nequiv0}\ p\text{-equality}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.minus}$ by $fastforce$
 ultimately show $?thesis$
 using $k(1)\ D1\text{-def}\ D0\text{-eq}\ global\text{-p}\text{-depth}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.depth}\text{-diff}\text{-equiv0}\text{-right}$
 $p\text{-equality}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.conv-0}\ p\text{-adic}\text{-prod}\text{-int}\text{-convergent}\text{-subseq}\text{-seq}\text{-step}\text{-depth}$
 by $fastforce$
 next
 case $neither$
 moreover from this $D1\text{-def}\ D2\text{-def}$
 have $k \leq \min (D1^{op}) (D2^{op})$
 using $p\text{-equality}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.conv-0}\ p\text{-adic}\text{-prod}\text{-int}\text{-convergent}\text{-subseq}\text{-seq}\text{-step}\text{-depth}$
 by $fastforce$
 ultimately show $?thesis$
 using $k(1)\ D0\text{-eq}\ D0\text{-nequiv0}\ global\text{-p}\text{-depth}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.depth}\text{-nonarch}\text{-diff}$
 by $fastforce$
 qed
 qed
 thus $\exists K. global\text{-p}\text{-depth}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.p}\text{-consec}\text{-cauchy}\text{-condition}\ p\ C\ n\ K$ by $blast$
 qed

lemma $p\text{-adic}\text{-prod}\text{-int}\text{-convergent}\text{-subseq}\text{-limseq}$:
 $x \in (\lambda z. z\ prestrict\ ((=)\ p))\ 'O_{\forall p}$
 if $p\text{-adic}\text{-prod}\text{-p}\text{-open}\text{-nbhds}\text{-limseq}\ (X \circ g)\ x$
 proof $(intro\ image\ eqI\ global\text{-p}\text{-depth}\text{-p}\text{-adic}\text{-prod.global}\text{-imp}\text{-eq,}\ standard)$
 fix $q :: 'a\ prime$
 show $x \simeq_q x\ prestrict\ ((=)\ p)$
 proof $(cases\ q = p)$
 case $False$
 moreover from that have $p\text{-adic}\text{-prod}\text{-p}\text{-limseq}\ q\ (X \circ g)\ x$

```

    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.globally-limseq-imp-locally-limseq by fast
    moreover from restricted-X have  $\forall n. (X \circ g) \ n = (X \circ g) \ n \text{ prestrict } (=) \ p$ 
    by force
    ultimately show  $x \simeq_q (x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p))$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-p-constant
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-limseq-unique p-equality-p-adic-prod.trans-left[of
q x 0]
    by (metis (full-types))
    qed (simp add: global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv[symmetric])
    from that range-X show  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
    using eventually-sequentially
      global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-p-open-nbhd-LIMSEQ-closed
    by force
  qed
end

```

7.2.2 Proving sequential compactness

```

context
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime}$ 
  assumes fin-p-quot: finite (range ( $\lambda x :: 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot}. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)$ )))
begin

lemma p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact':
   $\exists g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{strict-mono } g \wedge p\text{-adic-prod-p-cauchy } p \ (X \circ g)$ 
  if range-X:
     $\text{range } X \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ ^\circ (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
  for  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$ 
proof -
  define g where  $g \equiv p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq } p \ X$ 
  from range-X have  $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-closed-under-p-restrict-image
  by force
  moreover from range-X have  $\forall n. X \ n = X \ n \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)$ 
  using subsetD
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-image-restrict[of
       $X \ - \ (=) \ p \ \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
    ]
  by force
  ultimately have strict-mono g and p-adic-prod-p-cauchy p (X ∘ g)
  using g-def fin-p-quot p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-Cauchy[of  $p \ X$ ]
    p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-strict-mono
  by (blast, presburger)
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact:

```

```

     $\exists x \in (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}).$ 
     $\exists g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}.$ 
     $\text{strict-mono } g \wedge p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd-}\text{limseq } (X \circ g) x$ 
if  $\text{range-}X$ :
     $\text{range } X \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
for  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof –
    from  $\text{range-}X$  have  $1$ :  $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
    using  $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.global-depth-set-closed-under-}p\text{-restrict-image}$ 
by  $\text{force}$ 
    moreover from  $\text{range-}X$  have  $2$ :  $\forall n. X \ n = X \ n \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ 
    using  $\text{subsetD}$ 
     $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-restrict-image-restrict[of}$ 
     $X \text{ - } ((=) p \ \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
     $]$ 
    by  $\text{force}$ 
from  $\text{range-}X$  obtain  $g$  where  $g$ :  $\text{strict-mono } g \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-cauchy } p \ (X \circ g)$ 
    using  $p\text{-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact'}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
from  $g(2)$  obtain  $x$ 
    where  $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd-}\text{limseq } (\lambda n. (X \circ g) \ n \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) x$ 
    using  $p\text{-complete-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-cauchyE}$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
    moreover have  $(\lambda n. (X \circ g) \ n \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) = X \circ g$  using  $2$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    ultimately have  $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd-}\text{limseq } (X \circ g) x$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
    moreover from  $\text{this fin-}p\text{-quot}$ 
    have  $x \in (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
    using  $1 \ 2 \ p\text{-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-limseq}$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
    ultimately show  $?thesis$  using  $g(1)$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
qed

lemma  $\text{adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-abs}$ :
     $\text{range } X \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
if  $\text{range-}X$ :  $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
and  $\text{range-abs-}X$ :
     $\text{range } (\lambda k. \text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ k)) \subseteq \text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p))$ 
for  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
proof ( $\text{standard, clarify, rule image-eqI}$ )
    fix  $n$ 
    from  $\text{range-}X$  show  $*$ :  $X \ n \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$  by  $\text{fast}$ 
    from  $\text{range-abs-}X$  obtain  $y$  where  $\text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n) = y \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ 
by  $\text{blast}$ 
    from  $\text{this}$  obtain  $x$ 
    where  $x \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
    and  $\text{Abs-adelic-int } (X \ n) = \text{Abs-adelic-int } (x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p))$ 
    using  $\text{Abs-adelic-int-cases } p\text{-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq}$ 
    by  $\text{metis}$ 
    thus  $X \ n = X \ n \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$ 
    using  $*$   $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.global-depth-set-}p\text{-restrict Abs-adelic-int-inject}$ 

```

$\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.}p\text{-restrict-restrict'}$
 by *force*
 qed
lemma *adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-compact'*:
 $\exists g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{strict-mono } g \wedge \text{adelic-int-}p\text{-cauchy } p (X \circ g)$
 if *range-X*:
 $\text{range } X \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$
 for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{'a adelic-int}$
proof (*cases X rule : adelic-int-seq-cases*)
 case (*Abs-adelic-int F*)
 with *range-X*
 have $\text{range } F \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$
 using *adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-abs*
 by *fast*
 with *fin-p-quot* **obtain** g **where** $g: \text{strict-mono } g \text{ } p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-cauchy } p (F \circ g)$
 using *p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact'* **by** *blast*
moreover from *Abs-adelic-int(1)*
 have $(\lambda n. \text{Abs-adelic-int } ((F \circ g) n)) = X \circ g$
 by *fastforce*
moreover from *Abs-adelic-int(2)*
 have $\text{range } (F \circ g) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
 by *auto*
 ultimately have *adelic-int-}p\text{-cauchy } p (X \circ g)* **using** *adelic-int-}p\text{-cauchy-abs-eq}*
 by *metis*
 with $g(1)$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *blast*
 qed

lemma *adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-compact*:
 $\exists x \in \text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)).$
 $\exists g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}.$
 $\text{strict-mono } g \wedge \text{adelic-int-}p\text{-open-nbhds-limseq } (X \circ g) x$
 if *range-X*:
 $\text{range } X \subseteq \text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p))$
 for $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{'a adelic-int}$
proof (*cases X rule : adelic-int-seq-cases*)
 case (*Abs-adelic-int F*)
 with *range-X*
 have $\text{range } F \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$
 using *adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-abs*
 by *fast*
 with *fin-p-quot* **obtain** $y \ g$
 where $y : y \in (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } (=) p) \text{ ' } \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
 and $g : \text{strict-mono } g$
 and $g \cdot y: p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhds-limseq } (F \circ g) y$
 using *p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact* **by** *blast*
from y **have** $y \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
 using *global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.global-depth-set-closed-under-}p\text{-restrict-image}*
 by *auto*

```

moreover from Abs-adelic-int(2)
  have  $\text{range } (F \circ g) \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  by force
ultimately have
  adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq
     $(\lambda k. \text{Abs-adelic-int } ((F \circ g) k)) (\text{Abs-adelic-int } y)$ 
  using g-y adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq-abs-eq
  by blast
moreover from Abs-adelic-int(1)
  have  $(\lambda k. \text{Abs-adelic-int } ((F \circ g) k)) = X \circ g$ 
  by fastforce
ultimately have lim: adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq  $(X \circ g) (\text{Abs-adelic-int } y)$ 
by force
  from y obtain z where  $z: z \in \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \ y = z \text{ prestrict } (=) \ p$  by fast
  hence  $\text{Abs-adelic-int } y = \text{Abs-adelic-int } z \text{ prestrict } (=) \ p$ 
  using p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq by fastforce
  with g show ?thesis using lim by blast
qed

end

lemma int-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact:
   $\exists x \in (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ '(\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}).$ 
   $\exists g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}.$ 
    strict-mono  $g \wedge p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds-limseq } (X \circ g) \ x$ 
  if  $\text{range } X \subseteq (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ '(\mathcal{O}_{\forall p})$ 
  for  $p :: \text{int prime}$ 
  and  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int } p\text{-adic-prod}$ 
  using that p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime
  by blast

lemma int-adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-compact:
   $\exists x \in \text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)).$ 
   $\exists g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}.$ 
    strict-mono  $g \wedge \text{adelic-int-p-open-nbhds-limseq } (X \circ g) \ x$ 
  if  $\text{range } X \subseteq \text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p))$ 
  for  $p :: \text{int prime}$ 
  and  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int adelic-int}$ 
  using that adelic-int-local-int-ring-seq-compact finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime
  by blast

```

7.3 Finite-open-cover compactness

```

function exclusion-sequence ::
   $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow$ 
   $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  where exclusion-sequence  $A \ f \ a \ 0 = a \mid$ 
  exclusion-sequence  $A \ f \ a \ (\text{Suc } n) =$ 
     $(\text{SOME } x. x \in A \wedge x \notin (\bigcup_{k \leq n}. f \ (\text{exclusion-sequence } A \ f \ a \ k)))$ 

```

```

    by pat-completeness auto
  termination by (relation measure(λ(A,f,a,n). n)) auto

lemma
  assumes ¬ A ⊆ (⋃ k≤n. f (exclusion-sequence A f a k))
  shows exclusion-sequence-mem: exclusion-sequence A f a (Suc n) ∈ A
    and exclusion-sequence-excludes:
      exclusion-sequence A f a (Suc n) ∉ (⋃ k≤n. f (exclusion-sequence A f a k))
proof-
  from assms have *:
    ∃ x. x ∈ A ∧ x ∉ (⋃ k≤n. f (exclusion-sequence A f a k))
  by blast
  show exclusion-sequence A f a (Suc n) ∈ A
  and
    exclusion-sequence A f a (Suc n) ∉ (⋃ k≤n. f (exclusion-sequence A f a k))
  using someI-ex[OF *] by auto
qed

context
  fixes p      :: 'a::nontrivial-factorial-unique-euclidean-bezout prime
  assumes fin-p-quot: finite (range (λx::'a adelic-int-quot. x prestrict ((=) p)))
begin

lemma p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-finite-cover:
  ∃ C. finite C ∧
    C ⊆ (λx. x prestrict ((=) p)) ' ℳp ∧
    (λx. x prestrict ((=) p)) ' ℳp ⊆
      (⋃ c∈C. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n c)
  for C :: 'a set
proof-
  define p-ring :: 'a p-adic-prod set
  where p-ring ≡ (λx. x prestrict ((=) p)) ' ℳp
  have
    ¬ (∀ C⊆p-ring.
      p-ring ⊆ (⋃ c∈C. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n c) ⟶
        infinite C
    )
  proof (safe)
    assume n:
      ∀ C⊆p-ring.
        p-ring ⊆ ⋃ (p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n ' C) ⟶ infinite C
    define X where
      X ≡
        λk. exclusion-sequence p-ring (p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n) (0::'a p-adic-prod)
  k
    have partial-dn-cover:
      ∀ k. X ' {..k} ⊆ p-ring ⟶
        ¬ p-ring ⊆ (⋃ j≤k. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X j))
    proof clarify

```

```

fix k
assume X ' {..k} ⊆ p-ring
  and p-ring ⊆ (⋃ j ≤ k. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X j))
with n have infinite (X ' {..k}) by auto
thus False by blast
qed
moreover have partial-range-X: ∀ k. X ' {..k} ⊆ p-ring
proof
fix k show X ' {..k} ⊆ p-ring
proof (induct k)
case 0 from X-def p-ring-def show ?case
  using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-0
    global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-zero
  by fastforce
next
case (Suc k)
hence ¬ p-ring ⊆ (⋃ j ≤ k. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X j))
  using partial-dn-cover by blast
with X-def have X (Suc k) ∈ p-ring using exclusion-sequence-mem by
force
  moreover have {..Suc k} = insert (Suc k) {..k} by auto
  ultimately show ?case using Suc by auto
qed
qed
ultimately
have dn-cover:
  ∀ k. ¬ p-ring ⊆ (⋃ j ≤ k. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X j))
and range-X: range X ⊆ p-ring
by (fastforce, fast)
from p-ring-def fin-p-quot obtain g
where g: strict-mono g p-adic-prod-p-cauchy p (X ∘ g)
using range-X p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact'
by metis
from this obtain K where K: p-adic-prod-p-cauchy-condition p (X ∘ g) n K
by fast
have X (g (Suc K)) ∉ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X (g K))
proof
assume X (g (Suc K)) ∈ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X (g K))
moreover from g(1) have g-K: g K < g (Suc K) using strict-monoD by
blast
ultimately have
  X (g (Suc K)) ∈ (⋃ j ≤ g (Suc K) - 1. p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n (X j))
  by force
with X-def show False
  using g-K dn-cover
    exclusion-sequence-excludes[of p-ring p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd p n 0 g
(Suc K) - 1]
  by simp
qed

```

```

    hence  $(X (g (Suc K))) \neg \simeq_p (X (g K))$ 
    and  $((X (g (Suc K)) - X (g K))^{\circ p}) < n$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle
    by (blast, fastforce)
    with  $K$  show False
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-cauchy-conditionD[of  $p \ X \circ g \ n \ K \ Suc \ K$ 
 $K$ ] by auto
  qed
  thus ?thesis using p-ring-def by fast
qed

lemma p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-lebesgue-number:
   $\exists d. \forall x \in (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ ' \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}.$ 
   $\exists A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ d \ x \subseteq A$ 
  if cover:
     $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ ' \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ 
  and by-opens:
     $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{ generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-p-open-nbhds } p) \ A$ 
proof -
  define p-ring :: 'a p-adic-prod set
  where  $p\text{-ring} \equiv (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ ' \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  have
     $\neg (\forall d. \exists x \in p\text{-ring}. \forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ d \ x \subseteq A)$ 
  proof
    assume *:
       $\forall d. \exists x \in p\text{-ring}. \forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ d \ x \subseteq A$ 
    define  $X$  where
       $X \equiv \lambda n. \text{ SOME } x.$ 
       $x \in p\text{-ring} \wedge$ 
       $(\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ (\text{int } n) \ x \subseteq A)$ 
    have range-X:  $\text{range } X \subseteq p\text{-ring}$ 
    proof safe
      fix  $n$ 
      from * have ex-x:
         $\exists x. x \in p\text{-ring} \wedge$ 
         $(\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \neg \text{ p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd } p \ (\text{int } n) \ x \subseteq A)$ 
      by force
      from X-def show  $X \ n \in p\text{-ring}$  using someI-ex[OF ex-x] by fast
    qed
    with fin-p-quot obtain  $a \ g$ 
    where  $g$ : strict-mono  $g$ 
    and  $a$ : p-adic-prod-p-open-nbhds-limseq  $(X \circ g) \ a$ 
    using p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-seq-compact
    unfolding X-def p-ring-def
    by blast
    from range-X p-ring-def have  $\text{range } X \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
    using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-depth-set-closed-under-p-restrict-image

```

by *force*
 moreover from *range-X p-ring-def* have $\forall n. X\ n = X\ n\ \text{prestrict}\ ((=)\ p)$
 using *subsetD*
 $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-restrict-image-restrict[of}$
 $X - (=)\ p\ \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
]
 by *force*
 ultimately have $a \in p\text{-ring}$
 using *p-ring-def fin-p-quot a p-adic-prod-int-convergent-subseq-limseq* by *blast*
 with *cover p-ring-def* obtain A where $A: A \in \mathcal{A}\ a \in A$ by *blast*
 with *by-opens* obtain n where $n: p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd}\ p\ n\ a \subseteq A$
 using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-open-subopen* by *blast*
 from a have $p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq}\ p\ (X \circ g)\ a$
 using *global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.globally-limseq-imp-locally-limseq* by *fast*
 from *this* obtain K where $K: p\text{-adic-prod-p-limseq-condition}\ p\ (X \circ g)\ a\ n\ K$
 by *presburger*
 define k where $k \equiv \max\ (\text{nat}\ n)\ K$
 from $*$ have *ex-x*:
 $\exists x. x \in p\text{-ring} \wedge$
 $(\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \neg p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd}\ p\ (\text{int}\ (g\ k))\ x \subseteq A)$
 by *force*
 from *X-def* $A(1)$
 have $X\text{-}g\text{-}m: \neg p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd}\ p\ (\text{int}\ (g\ k))\ (X\ (g\ k)) \subseteq A$
 using *someI-ex[OF ex-x]*
 by *fast*
 moreover from *g k-def* have $n\text{-}g\text{-}k: n \leq \text{int}\ (g\ k)$
 using *strict-mono-imp-increasing[of g k]* by *linarith*
 ultimately have $X\ (g\ k) \neg\simeq_p a$
 using $n\ X\text{-}g\text{-}m\ \text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle}$
 $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre}$
 $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-antimono}$
 by *blast*
 with $K\ k\text{-def}$ have $X\ (g\ k) \in p\text{-adic-prod-p-open-nbhd}\ p\ n\ a$
 using $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-limseq-conditionD[of p - a n K k]$
 $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-eq-circle}$
 by *force*
 with n show *False*
 using $n\text{-}g\text{-}k\ X\text{-}g\text{-}m\ \text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-circle-multicentre}$
 $\text{global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-open-nbhd-antimono}$
 by *fast*
 qed
 thus *?thesis* using *p-ring-def* by *force*
 qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-compact*:
 $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite}\ \mathcal{B} \wedge$
 $(\lambda x. x\ \text{prestrict}\ ((=)\ p))\ ' \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \subseteq \bigcup\ \mathcal{B}$
if *cover*:
 $(\lambda x. x\ \text{prestrict}\ ((=)\ p))\ ' \mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \subseteq \bigcup\ \mathcal{A}$

and *by-opens*:
 $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-}p\text{-open-nbhds } p) A$
proof –
define *p-ring* :: 'a *p-adic-prod set*
where *p-ring* $\equiv (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
with *cover by-opens* **obtain** *d* **where** *d*:
 $\forall x \in p\text{-ring}. \exists A \in \mathcal{A}. p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ x \subseteq A$
using *p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-lebesgue-number* **by** *presburger*
from *p-ring-def* **obtain** *C* **where** *C*:
 $\text{finite } C \ C \subseteq p\text{-ring}$
 $p\text{-ring} \subseteq (\bigcup c \in C. p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ c)$
using *p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-finite-cover* **by** *metis*
define *f* **where**
 $f \equiv \lambda c. \text{SOME } A. A \in \mathcal{A} \wedge p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ c \subseteq A$
define *B* **where** $B \equiv f \text{ ' } C$
have $B \subseteq \mathcal{A}$
unfolding *B-def*
proof *safe*
fix *c* **assume** $c \in C$
with *d C(2)*
have $\text{ex-}A. \exists A. A \in \mathcal{A} \wedge p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ c \subseteq A$
by *blast*
from *f-def* **show** $f \ c \in \mathcal{A}$ **using** *someI-ex[OF ex-A]* **by** *blast*
qed
moreover **from** *B-def C(1)* **have** *finite B* **by** *simp*
moreover **have** $p\text{-ring} \subseteq \bigcup B$
proof
fix *x* **assume** $x \in p\text{-ring}$
with *C(3)* **obtain** *c* **where** $c: c \in C \ x \in p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ c$ **by**
auto
from *d C(2) c(1)*
have $\text{ex-}A. \exists A. A \in \mathcal{A} \wedge p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ c \subseteq A$
by *blast*
from *f-def* **have** $p\text{-adic-prod-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p \ d \ c \subseteq f \ c$ **using** *someI-ex[OF ex-A]*
by *auto*
with *B-def c* **show** $x \in \bigcup B$ **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately **show** *?thesis* **using** *p-ring-def* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *p-adic-prod-local-scaled-int-ring-compact*:
 $\exists B \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } B \wedge$
 $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
 $\subseteq \bigcup B$
if *cover*:
 $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
 $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
and *by-opens*:
 $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-}p\text{-open-nbhds } p) A$

for $\mathcal{A} :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set set}$
proof –
 define $p\text{-ring } p\text{-depth-ring} :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod set}$
 where $p\text{-ring} \equiv (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } \mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$
 and
 $p\text{-depth-ring} \equiv$
 $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n)$
 from $p\text{-ring-def } p\text{-depth-ring-def}$
 have $\text{drop: } p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ n \text{ ' } p\text{-ring} = p\text{-depth-ring}$
 and $\text{lift: } p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ (-n) \text{ ' } p\text{-depth-ring} = p\text{-ring}$
 by $(\text{simp-all add: } p\text{-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-p-depth-p-restrict-global-depth-set-image})$
 define $\mathcal{A}'$ where $\mathcal{A}' \equiv (\cdot) (p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ (-n)) \text{ ' } \mathcal{A}$
 from $\text{cover } p\text{-depth-ring-def } \mathcal{A}'\text{-def}$ have $p\text{-ring} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}'$ using lift by blast
 moreover from by-opens have by-opens' :
 $\forall A' \in \mathcal{A}'. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-p-open-nbhds } p) A'$
 using $p\text{-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-p-depth-p-open-set}$ unfolding $\mathcal{A}'\text{-def}$ by
fast
 ultimately obtain $\mathcal{B}'$
 where $\mathcal{B}': \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{A}'$ finite $\mathcal{B}' \text{ p-ring} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$
 using $\text{fin-p-quot } p\text{-ring-def } p\text{-adic-prod-local-int-ring-compact}$
 by force
 define $\mathcal{B}$ where $\mathcal{B} \equiv (\cdot) (p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ n) \text{ ' } \mathcal{B}'$
 have $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$
 unfolding $\mathcal{B}\text{-def}$
proof *clarify*
 fix B' assume $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$
 with $B'(1) \mathcal{A}'\text{-def}$ obtain A
 where $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $B' = p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ (-n) \text{ ' } A$
 by blast
 thus $p\text{-adic-prod-shift-p-depth } p \ n \text{ ' } B' \in \mathcal{A}$
 using $p\text{-adic-prod-depth-embeds.shift-shift-p-depth-image[of } p \ n \ -n]$ by simp
qed
 moreover from $\mathcal{B}\text{-def } \mathcal{B}'(2)$ have finite $\mathcal{B}$ by blast
 moreover from $\mathcal{B}\text{-def } \mathcal{B}'(3)$ have $p\text{-depth-ring} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ using drop by blast
 ultimately show $?thesis$ using $p\text{-depth-ring-def}$ by blast
qed

lemma *adelic-int-local-int-ring-compact*:
 $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge$
 $\text{range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$
if $\text{fin-p-quot: finite } (\text{range } (\lambda x. 'a \text{ adelic-int-quot. } x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)))$
and $\text{cover: range } (\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
and by-opens :
 $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (\text{adelic-int-local-p-open-nbhds } p) A$
 for $\mathcal{A} :: 'a \text{ adelic-int set set}$
proof –
 define $f f' :: 'a \text{ p-adic-prod} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ p-adic-prod}$
 where $f \equiv \lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)$
 and $f' \equiv \lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((\neq) p)$

```

define f-f' where f-f'  $\equiv \lambda A. f \text{ ' } \text{Rep-adelic-int} \text{ ' } A + \text{range } f'$ 
define p-ring :: 'a p-adic-prod set where p-ring  $\equiv f \text{ ' } \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{V}_p}$ 
define A' where A'  $\equiv f-f' \text{ ' } \mathcal{A}$ 
from cover f-def f'-def f-f'-def p-ring-def A'-def have p-ring  $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}'$ 
  using adelic-int-local-depth-ring-lift-cover[of 0] by fast
moreover from by-opens f-def f'-def f-f'-def A'-def have
   $\forall A' \in \mathcal{A}'. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-p-open-nbhd } p) A'$ 
  using adelic-int-lift-local-p-open by fast
ultimately obtain B'
  where B': B'  $\subseteq \mathcal{A}'$  finite B' p-ring  $\subseteq \bigcup B'$ 
  using fin-p-quot f-def p-ring-def p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-compact
  by force
define g where g  $\equiv \lambda B'. \text{SOME } B. B \in \mathcal{A} \wedge B' = f-f' B$ 
define B where B  $\equiv g \text{ ' } \mathcal{B}'$ 
from B-def B'(2) have finite B by fast
moreover have subcover: B  $\subseteq \mathcal{A}$ 
  unfolding B-def
proof clarify
  fix B' assume B'  $\in \mathcal{B}'$ 
  with A'-def B'(1) have ex-B:  $\exists B. B \in \mathcal{A} \wedge B' = f-f' B$  by blast
  from g-def show g B'  $\in \mathcal{A}$  using someI-ex[OF ex-B] by fastforce
qed
moreover have range  $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \subseteq \bigcup B$ 
proof clarify
  fix x show x prestrict  $(=) p \in \bigcup B$ 
  proof (cases x)
    case (Abs-adelic-int a)
    from p-ring-def Abs-adelic-int(2) B'(3) have f a  $\in \bigcup B'$  by auto
    from this obtain B' where B': B'  $\in \mathcal{B}'$  f a  $\in B'$  by fast
    from A'-def B'(1) B'(1) have ex-B:  $\exists B. B \in \mathcal{A} \wedge B' = f-f' B$  by auto
    from B'(1) B-def have g-B': g B'  $\in \mathcal{B}$  by auto
    from g-def B'(2) have f a  $\in f-f' (g B')$  using someI-ex[OF ex-B] by simp
    with f-f'-def obtain b c where b: b  $\in g B'$  and bc: f a = f (Rep-adelic-int
b) + f' c
    using set-plus-elim by blast
    have f' c = 0
  proof (intro global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.global-imp-eq, standard)
    fix q :: 'a prime show f' c  $\simeq_q 0$ 
    proof (cases p = q)
      case True with f'-def show ?thesis
        using global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0 by fast
    next
      case False
      moreover from f-def bc have f' c = f (a - Rep-adelic-int b)
        by (simp add: global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-minus)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using f-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0 by auto
    qed
  qed

```

```

with f-def Abs-adelic-int bc have
  x prestrict ((=) p = b prestrict ((=) p)
using p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq
  Rep-adelic-int[of b] Rep-adelic-int-inverse[of b]
by fastforce
moreover from by-opens b(1) have b prestrict ((=) p) ∈ g B'
using subcover g-B' global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-p-open-set-mem-iff
by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis using g-B' by auto
qed
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma *adelic-int-local-scaled-int-ring-compact:*

```

  ∃ B ⊆ A. finite B ∧
    (λx. x prestrict ((=) p)) ‘ ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ )
    ⊆  $\bigcup B$ 
if fin-p-quot: finite (range (λx::'a adelic-int-quot. x prestrict ((=) p)))
and cover:
  (λx. x prestrict ((=) p)) ‘ ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ )
  ⊆  $\bigcup A$ 
and by-opens:
   $\forall A \in A. \text{generate-topology (adelic-int-local-p-open-nbhd } p) A$ 
for A :: 'a adelic-int set set
proof–
show ?thesis
proof (cases n ≤ 0)
  case True
  hence
    (λx::'a adelic-int. x prestrict ((=) p)) ‘ ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n =$ 
      range (λx. x prestrict ((=) p)))
    using nonpos-global-depth-set-adelic-int by auto
  with fin-p-quot cover by-opens show ?thesis
  using adelic-int-local-int-ring-compact by fastforce
next
  case False
  define f f' :: 'a p-adic-prod ⇒ 'a p-adic-prod
  where f ≡ λx. x prestrict ((=) p)
  and f' ≡ λx. x prestrict ((≠) p)
  define f-f' where f-f' ≡ λA. f ‘ Rep-adelic-int ‘ A + range f'
  define p-ring p-depth-ring :: 'a p-adic-prod set
  where p-ring ≡ f ‘  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p}$ 
  and p-depth-ring ≡ f ‘ ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ )
  define A' where A' ≡ f-f' ‘ A
from False cover f-def f'-def f-f'-def p-depth-ring-def A'-def
  have p-depth-ring ⊆  $\bigcup A'$ 
  using adelic-int-local-depth-ring-lift-cover[of n p A]
  by auto

```

```

moreover from by-opens f-def f'-def f-f'-def  $\mathcal{A}'$ -def have
   $\forall A' \in \mathcal{A}'. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p) A'$ 
  using adelic-int-lift-local-}p\text{-open by fast
ultimately obtain  $\mathcal{B}'$  where  $\mathcal{B}'$ :
   $\mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{A}' \text{ finite } \mathcal{B}' \text{ } p\text{-depth-ring} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$ 
using fin-}p\text{-quot } f\text{-def } p\text{-depth-ring-def } p\text{-adic-prod-local-scaled-int-ring-compact[}of
n]
  by force
define  $g$  where  $g \equiv \lambda B'. \text{SOME } B. B \in \mathcal{A} \wedge B' = f \cdot f' B$ 
define  $\mathcal{B}$  where  $\mathcal{B} \equiv g \text{ ' } \mathcal{B}'$ 
from  $\mathcal{B}\text{-def } \mathcal{B}'(2)$  have finite  $\mathcal{B}$  by fast
moreover have subcover:  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ 
  unfolding  $\mathcal{B}\text{-def}$ 
proof clarify
  fix  $B'$  assume  $B' \in \mathcal{B}'$ 
  with  $\mathcal{A}'\text{-def } \mathcal{B}'(1)$  have ex-}B:  $\exists B. B \in \mathcal{A} \wedge B' = f \cdot f' B$  by blast
  from  $g\text{-def}$  show  $g B' \in \mathcal{A}$  using someI-ex[OF ex-}B] by fastforce
qed
moreover have
   $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) p)) \text{ ' } (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B})$ 
proof clarify
  fix  $x :: \text{'a adelic-int}$  assume  $x: x \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  show  $x \text{ prestrict } (=) p \in \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
  proof (cases  $x$ )
  case (Abs-adelic-int  $a$ )
  hence  $a = \text{Rep-adelic-int } x$  using Abs-adelic-int-inverse by fastforce
  with False  $x$  have  $a \in \mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ 
  using lift-nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int[of n] by auto
  with  $p\text{-depth-ring-def } \mathcal{B}'(3)$  have  $f a \in \bigcup \mathcal{B}'$ 
  using nonneg-global-depth-set-adelic-int-eq-projection[of n] by fast
  from this obtain  $B'$  where  $B': B' \in \mathcal{B}' \wedge f a \in B'$  by fast
  from  $\mathcal{A}'\text{-def } \mathcal{B}'(1) \mathcal{B}'(1)$  have ex-}B:  $\exists B. B \in \mathcal{A} \wedge B' = f \cdot f' B$ 
  by auto
  from  $B'(1) \mathcal{B}\text{-def}$  have  $g B': g B' \in \mathcal{B}$  by auto
  from  $g\text{-def } B'(2)$  have  $f a \in f \cdot f' (g B')$  using someI-ex[OF ex-}B] by simp
  with  $f \cdot f'\text{-def}$  obtain  $b \ c$  where  $b: b \in g B'$  and  $bc: f a = f ( \text{Rep-adelic-int } b) + f' c$ 
  using set-plus-elim by blast
  have  $f' c = 0$ 
  proof (intro global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.global-imp-eq, standard)
  fix  $q :: \text{'a prime}$  show  $f' c \simeq_q 0$ 
  proof (cases  $p = q$ )
  case True with  $f'\text{-def}$  show ?thesis
  using global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0} by fast
  next
  case False
  moreover from  $f\text{-def } bc$  have  $f' c = f (a - \text{Rep-adelic-int } b)$ 
  by (simp add: global-}p\text{-depth-}p\text{-adic-prod.p-restrict-minus)

```

```

      ultimately show ?thesis
      using f-def global-p-depth-p-adic-prod.p-restrict-equiv0 by auto
    qed
  qed
  with f-def Abs-adelic-int bc have
    x prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$  = b prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ 
    using p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq p-restrict-adelic-int-abs-eq
      Rep-adelic-int[of b] Rep-adelic-int-inverse[of b]
    by fastforce
  moreover from by-opens b(1) have b prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$   $\in$   $g$   $B'$ 
    using subcover g- $B'$  global-p-depth-adelic-int.p-restrict-p-open-set-mem-iff
  by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis using g- $B'$  by auto
  qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  qed
end

```

lemma *int-adic-prod-local-int-ring-compact:*

```

 $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge$ 
  ( $\lambda x. x$  prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ ) '  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
  if ( $\lambda x. x$  prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ ) '  $\mathcal{O}_{\forall p} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ 
  and  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p) A$ 
  for  $p :: \text{int prime}$ 
  and  $\mathcal{A} :: \text{int } p\text{-adic-prod set set}$ 
  using that p-adic-prod-local-int-ring-compact[of  $p$   $\mathcal{A}$ ] finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime
  by presburger

```

lemma *int-adic-prod-local-scaled-int-ring-compact:*

```

 $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge$ 
  ( $\lambda x. x$  prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ ) ' ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ )
   $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
  if
  ( $\lambda x. x$  prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ ) ' ( $\mathcal{P}_{\forall p}^n$ )
   $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ 
  and  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (p\text{-adic-prod-local-}p\text{-open-nbhd } p) A$ 
  for  $p :: \text{int prime}$ 
  and  $\mathcal{A} :: \text{int } p\text{-adic-prod set set}$ 
  using that p-adic-prod-local-scaled-int-ring-compact[of  $p$   $n$   $\mathcal{A}$ ]
    finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime
  by presburger

```

lemma *int-adelic-int-local-int-ring-compact:*

```

 $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge$ 
  range ( $\lambda x. x$  prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ )  $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
  if range ( $\lambda x. x$  prestrict (= $\mathbb{A}$ )  $p$ )  $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ 

```

```

and  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (\text{adelic-int-local-}p\text{-open-nbhd} \ p) \ A$ 
for  $p :: \text{int prime}$ 
and  $\mathcal{A} :: \text{int adelic-int set set}$ 
using that adelic-int-local-int-ring-compact[ $\text{of } p \ \mathcal{A}$ ] finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime
by presburger

lemma int-adelic-int-local-scaled-int-ring-compact:
   $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge$ 
     $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ ' (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p} \ ^n)$ 
     $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
if
   $(\lambda x. x \text{ prestrict } ((=) \ p)) \ ' (\mathcal{P}_{\forall p} \ ^n)$ 
   $\subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ 
and  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{generate-topology } (\text{adelic-int-local-}p\text{-open-nbhd} \ p) \ A$ 
for  $p :: \text{int prime}$ 
and  $\mathcal{A} :: \text{int adelic-int set set}$ 
using that adelic-int-local-scaled-int-ring-compact[ $\text{of } p \ n \ \mathcal{A}$ ] finite-range-prestrict-single-int-prime
by presburger

end

```

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