

# Coppersmith's Method

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March 19, 2025

## Abstract

We formalize *Coppersmith's method*, an algorithm for finding small (in magnitude) roots of univariate integer polynomials mod  $M$ . Coppersmith's method has important applications in cryptography and is used in various attacks on the RSA algorithm for public-key cryptography. We also formalize a related (more lightweight) result with slightly weaker bounds; we split out the generic mathematical results underlying both this lightweight result and Coppersmith's method into a dedicated locale, which could be used to prove other “Coppersmith-like” results. Our work builds on the existing formalization of the LenstraLenstraLovász (LLL) algorithm for lattice basis reduction [2], and our formalization adds a determinant bound on the length of the short vector produced by the LLL algorithm.

There are many resources on Coppersmith's method that we found useful in the course of our development. Some that we recommend include Chapter 19 of a textbook by Galbraith [3], Section 17.3 of a textbook by Trappe and Washington [4], and the following set of lecture notes [1].

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## 1 Preliminary results for LLL

In this file, we prove some additional results involving lattices and a bound for LLL.

```

theory More-LLL
imports
  LLL-Basis-Reduction.LLL
begin

context vec-module begin

lemma in-lattice-ofD:
assumes x:  $x \in \text{lattice-of } a$ 
assumes a: set a  $\subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
obtains v where
  v  $\in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{length } a)$ 
  mat-of-cols n a  $*_v \text{map-vec of-int } (v:\text{int vec}) = x$ 
proof -
  from in-latticeE[OF x]

```

```

obtain c where
  c:  $x = \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int} (c i) \cdot_v a ! i) [0 .. < \text{length } a])$  .

have  $x = \text{lincomb-list} (\text{of-int} \circ c) a$ 
  unfolding lincomb-list-def c by auto
also have ... =
  mat-of-cols n a *v vec (length a) (of-int o c)
  apply (subst lincomb-list-as-mat-mult)
  using a by auto
also have ... =
  mat-of-cols n a *v map-vec of-int (vec (length a) c)
  by (auto simp add: map-vec)
finally have  $x = \text{mat-of-cols} n a *_v \text{map-vec} \text{of-int} (\text{vec} (\text{length } a) c)$  .
thus ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: that)
qed

lemma exists-list-all2:
  assumes  $\forall x. (x \in \text{set } xs \longrightarrow (\exists y. P x y))$ 
  obtains ys where list-all2 P xs ys
  using assms
proof (induction xs arbitrary: thesis)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case c: (Cons x xs)
  obtain y where y: P x y
    using c(3) by auto
  obtain ys where ys: list-all2 P xs ys
    using c
    by auto
  show ?case using c y ys by auto
qed

lemma subset-lattice-ofD:
  assumes xs: set xs  $\subseteq$  lattice-of a set xs  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
  assumes a: set a  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
  obtains vs where
    vs  $\in$  carrier-mat (length a) (length xs)
    mat-of-cols n a * map-mat of-int vs = mat-of-cols n xs
proof –
  define P where P =
     $(\lambda x v. v \in \text{carrier-vec} (\text{length } a) \wedge$ 
    mat-of-cols n a *v map-vec of-int (v:int vec) = x)
  obtain ys where ys: list-all2 P xs ys
  apply (subst exists-list-all2[where P = P, where xs = xs])
  unfolding P-def
  apply (meson a in-lattice-ofD subsetD xs)

```

```

by auto

then have len: length xs = length ys
  using list-all2-lengthD by blast

define vs where vs = mat-of-cols (length a) ys
have 1: vs ∈ carrier-mat (length a) (length xs)
  unfolding vs-def
  by (metis len mat-of-cols-carrier(1))

have i < length ys ==>
  mat-of-cols n a *v
  of-int-hom.vec-hom (col (mat-of-cols (length a) ys) i) = xs ! i for i
  by (metis P-def col-mat-of-cols list-all2-conv-all-nth ys)
then have i < length ys ==>
  col (mat-of-cols n a * of-int-hom.mat-hom (mat-of-cols (length a) ys)) i =
  col (mat-of-cols n xs) i for i
  apply (subst col-mat-of-cols)
  subgoal using len by auto
  subgoal using len xs(2) by fastforce
  apply (subst col-mult2)
  by auto
then have 2: mat-of-cols n a * map-mat of-int vs = mat-of-cols n xs
  unfolding vs-def
  apply (intro mat-col-eqI)
  using len by auto

show ?thesis
  apply (intro that)
  using 1 2 by auto
qed

lemma mk-coeff-list-nth:
  assumes i < length ls distinct ls
  shows mk-coeff ls f (ls ! i) = f i
  using assms
proof (induction ls arbitrary: f i)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (Cons l ls)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp add: mk-coeff-Cons nth-equal-first-eq)
qed

```

This next lemma is trivial when the cols are not distinct.

```

lemma mat-mul-non-zero-col-lin-dep:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n y distinct (cols A)

```

```

assumes U:  $U \in \text{carrier-mat } y z$ 
assumes i:  $i < z \text{ col } U i \neq 0_v y$ 
assumes eqz:  $A * U = 0_m n z$ 
shows lin-dep (set (cols A))
proof -
  obtain j where j:  $j < y \text{ U } \$\$ (j,i) \neq 0$ 
    using U i
    unfolding vec-eq-iff
    by auto

  have Aeq:  $A = \text{mat-of-cols } n (\text{cols } A)$ 
    using A by auto
  have 0_v n = A *_v (col U i)
    using eqz
    unfolding mat-eq-iff vec-eq-iff
    using A U i by auto
  also have ... = mat-of-cols n (cols A) *_v vec (length (cols A)) ( $\lambda ia. U \$\$ (ia, i)$ )
    unfolding col-def Aeq[symmetric] using A U by auto
  also have ... =
    lincomb-list ( $\lambda ia. U \$\$ (ia, i)$ ) (cols A)
    apply (subst lincomb-list-as-mat-mult[symmetric])
    apply (metis assms(1) carrier-matD(1) carrier-vecD cols-dim subsetD)
    by auto
  also have ... =
    lincomb (mk-coeff (cols A) ( $\lambda ia. U \$\$ (ia, i)$ )) (set (cols A))
    apply (subst lincomb-list-as-lincomb)
    using assms(1) cols-dim apply blast
    by auto
  finally have
    lc:lincomb (mk-coeff (cols A) ( $\lambda ia. U \$\$ (ia, i)$ )) (set (cols A)) = 0_v n by auto

  have mc: mk-coeff (cols A) ( $\lambda ia. U \$\$ (ia, i)$ ) (col A j) ≠ 0
    using mk-coeff-list-nth
    by (metis assms(1) assms(2) carrier-matD(2) cols-length cols-nth j)

  have col A j ∈ set (cols A)
    by (metis assms(1) carrier-matD(2) cols-length cols-nth j(1) nth-mem)
  thus ?thesis
    apply (intro lin-dep-crit [OF - - - mc lc])
    using A j by auto
qed

lemma lin-indpt-mul-eq-ident:
  assumes a: distinct a lin-indpt (set a)
    set a ⊆ carrier-vec n length a = m
  assumes u: u ∈ carrier-mat m m
  assumes e: mat-of-cols n a = mat-of-cols n a * u
  shows u = 1_m m
  proof (rule ccontr)

```

```

assume  $u \neq 1_m m$ 
then obtain  $i$  where  $i: i < m$ 
   $\text{col } (u - 1_m m) i \neq 0_v m$ 
  unfolding vec-eq-iff mat-eq-iff
  using  $u$  by auto
have  $1:\text{mat-of-cols } n a \in \text{carrier-mat } n m$ 
  using assms(4) mat-of-cols-carrier(1) by blast
have  $2:\text{distinct } (\text{cols } (\text{mat-of-cols } n a))$ 
  by (simp add: assms(1) assms(3))
have  $\text{mat-of-cols } n a * (u - 1_m m) = 0_m n m$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) assms(4) e mat-of-cols-carrier(1) minus-r-inv-mat
mult-minus-distrib-mat one-carrier-mat right-mult-one-mat u)
from mat-mul-non-zero-col-lin-dep[OF 1 2 - i this]
show False
  using  $a$  by (simp add: assms(3) minus-carrier-mat)
qed

end

```

Set up a locale: *vec\_module* where the ring has characteristic zero

```

locale ring-char-0-vec-module = vec-module f-ty n for
  f-ty::'a:: {comm-ring-1, ring-char-0} itself
  and  $n$ 
begin

```

This next lemma shows that different basis  $a, b$  of the same lattice have the same Gram determinant.

```

lemma lattice-of-eq-gram-det-eq:
  fixes  $a b::'a \text{ vec list}$ 
  assumes  $a: \text{distinct } a \text{ lin-indpt } (\text{set } a) \text{ set } a \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  assumes  $b: \text{set } b \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n \text{ length } a = \text{length } b$ 
  assumes lat-eq: lattice-of a = lattice-of b
  defines  $A: A \equiv \text{mat-of-cols } n a$ 
  defines  $B: B \equiv \text{mat-of-cols } n b$ 
  shows  $\det (A^T * A) = \det (B^T * B)$ 
proof -
  let  $?m = \text{length } a$ 
  have  $\text{set } b \subseteq \text{lattice-of } a$ 
    by (simp add: lat-eq b basis-in-latticeI subsetI)
  from subset-lattice-ofD[OF this]
  obtain  $vs$  where
     $vs: vs \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{length } a) (\text{length } b)$ 
     $\text{mat-of-cols } n a * \text{map-mat of-int } vs = \text{mat-of-cols } n b$ 
    using  $a b$  by blast
  then have  $vsn: vs \in \text{carrier-mat } ?m ?m$  using b(2) by auto
  have  $\text{set } a \subseteq \text{lattice-of } b$ 
    using a(3) lat-eq basis-in-latticeI by auto
  from subset-lattice-ofD[OF this]

```

```

obtain us where
  us: us ∈ carrier-mat (length b) (length a)
  mat-of-cols n b * map-mat of-int us = mat-of-cols n a
  using a b by blast
then have usn: us ∈ carrier-mat ?m ?m using b(2) by auto
have mat-of-cols n a =
  (mat-of-cols n a * map-mat of-int vs) * map-mat of-int us
  using us vs by simp
also have ... = mat-of-cols n a * (map-mat of-int vs * map-mat of-int us)
  by (auto intro!: assoc-mult-mat us vs)
also have ... = mat-of-cols n a * (map-mat of-int (vs * us))
  by (metis of-int-hom.mat-hom-mult us(1) vs(1))
finally have mat-of-cols n a = mat-of-cols n a * (map-mat of-int (vs * us)) .

from lin-indpt-mul-eq-ident[OF a(1–3) -- this]
have ((map-mat of-int (vs * us))::'a mat) = (1_m ?m::'a mat)
  using vsn usn by auto
then have vs * us = 1_m ?m
  by (simp add: of-int-hom.mat-hom-inj of-int-hom.mat-hom-one)

then have det vs * det us = 1
  using det-mult[OF vsn usn] by simp
then have (det us) ^ 2 = 1
  using power2-eq-1-iff zmult-eq-1-iff by blast
then have us1: (det (map-mat of-int us)) ^ 2 = 1
  by (metis of-int-hom.hom-det of-int-hom.hom-one of-int-power)

have Bcarr:B ∈ carrier-mat n ?m
  unfolding B using b by auto
then have BtBcarr:B^T * B ∈ carrier-mat ?m ?m by auto
then have uBtBcarr: (of-int-hom.mat-hom us)^T * (B^T * B) ∈ carrier-mat ?m
?m
  using usn
  by simp

have d: of-int-hom.mat-hom us ∈ carrier-mat (length a) (length a)
  using b(2) us(1) by auto
have det (A^T * A) =
  det ((B * map-mat of-int us)^T * (B * map-mat of-int us))
  using us A B by auto
also have ... = det ( (map-mat of-int us)^T * (B^T * B) * map-mat of-int us)
  apply (subst transpose-mult[OF Bcarr d])
  using us b
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Bcarr assoc-mult-mat map-carrier-mat mult-carrier-mat
transpose-carrier-mat)
also have ... = det (map-mat of-int us) ^ 2 * det (B^T * B)
  apply (subst det-mult[OF uBtBcarr d])
  apply (subst det-mult[OF - BtBcarr])
  using usn by (auto simp add: det-transpose power2-eq-square)

```

```

finally show ?thesis
  using us1
  by (metis l-one)
qed

lemma lattice-of-eq-gram-det-rows-eq:
  fixes a b::'a vec list
  assumes a: distinct a lin-indpt (set a) set a ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes b: set b ⊆ carrier-vec n length a = length b
  assumes lat-eq: lattice-of a = lattice-of b
  defines A: A ≡ mat-of-rows n a
  defines B: B ≡ mat-of-rows n b
  shows det (A * AT) = det (B * BT)
proof –
  have transpose-mat-a: A = transpose-mat (mat-of-cols n a)
    by (simp add: transpose-mat-of-cols A)
  have transpose-mat-b: B = transpose-mat (mat-of-cols n b)
    by (simp add: transpose-mat-of-cols B)
  from lattice-of-eq-gram-det-eq[OF assms(1–6)]
  have det ((mat-of-cols n a)T * mat-of-cols n a) =
    det ((mat-of-cols n b)T * mat-of-cols n b) by blast
  then show ?thesis
  using transpose-mat-a transpose-mat-b
  by auto
qed

lemma lattice-of-eq-sq-det-eq:
  fixes a b::'a vec list
  assumes a: distinct a lin-indpt (set a) set a ⊆ carrier-vec n length a = n
  assumes b: set b ⊆ carrier-vec n length b = n
  assumes lat-eq: lattice-of a = lattice-of b
  shows (det (mat-of-cols n a))2 = (det (mat-of-cols n b))2
proof –
  from lattice-of-eq-gram-det-eq[OF a(1–3) b(1) - lat-eq]
  have det ((mat-of-cols n a)T * (mat-of-cols n a)) =
    det ((mat-of-cols n b)T * (mat-of-cols n b))
  using a b by auto

  thus ?thesis
  by (metis assms(4) b(2) carrier-matI det-mult det-transpose index-transpose-mat(2)
    index-transpose-mat(3) mat-of-cols-carrier(2) mat-of-cols-carrier(3) power2-eq-square)
qed

lemma lattice-of-eq-sq-det-rows-eq:
  fixes a b::'a vec list
  assumes a: distinct a lin-indpt (set a) set a ⊆ carrier-vec n length a = n
  assumes b: set b ⊆ carrier-vec n length b = n
  assumes lat-eq: lattice-of a = lattice-of b
  shows (det (mat-of-rows n a))2 = (det (mat-of-rows n b))2

```

```

proof -
  have transpose-mat-a: mat-of-rows n a = transpose-mat (mat-of-cols n a)
    by (simp add: transpose-mat-of-cols)
  have transpose-mat-b: mat-of-rows n b = transpose-mat (mat-of-cols n b)
    by (simp add: transpose-mat-of-cols)
  have (det (mat-of-cols n a))^2 = (det (mat-of-cols n b))^2
    using lattice-of-eq-sq-det-eq assms by blast
  then show ?thesis
  using transpose-mat-a transpose-mat-b det-transpose
  by (metis assms(4) b(2) mat-of-rows-carrier(1) transpose-mat-of-rows)
qed

```

end

```

context LLL-with-assms
begin

```

This next lemma bounds the size of the shortest vector by the determinant.

```

lemma short-vector-det-bound:
  assumes m: m ≠ 0
  assumes k: k ≤ m
  shows
    (rat-of-int ‖short-vector‖²) ∧ k ≤
    α ∧ (k * (k - 1) div 2) * rat-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis k)
proof -

```

```

from reduce-basis
have rb: lattice-of reduce-basis = L
  reduced reduce-basis m
  lin-indep reduce-basis
  length reduce-basis = m by auto

```

```

have sv0: short-vector = reduce-basis ! 0
  using rb m unfolding short-vector-def
  by (metis hd-conv-nth list.size(3))

```

```

have map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis ! 0 = of-int-hom.vec-hom short-vector
  apply (subst nth-map)
  using m by (auto simp add: sv0 rb)

```

```

then have sve: rat-of-int ‖short-vector‖² =
  ‖gram-schmidt-fs.gso n (map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis) 0‖²
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) LLL-invD(2) assms(1) cof-vec-space.lin-indpt-list-def
  gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.fs0-gso0 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.intro not-gr0 rb(3) reduce-basis-inv
  sq-norm-of-int)

```

```

from reduce-basis-inv
have LLLi: LLL-invariant True m reduce-basis by auto

```

**then have** *LLL-invariant-weak reduce-basis*  
**using** *LLL-inv-imp-w* **by** *auto*

```

from Gramian-determinant[OF this k]
have gd: rat-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis k) =  

   $(\prod_{i < k} \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) i\|^2)$   

 $0 < \text{gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis k}$  by auto

have weakly-reduced reduce-basis m  

using LLL.LLL-invD(8) LLLi by blast

then have  $\ast$ :  $(\forall i. \text{Suc } i < m \longrightarrow$   

 $\|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) i\|^2 \leq$   

 $\alpha * \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) (\text{Suc } i)\|^2)$   

using gram-schmidt-fs.weakly-reduced-def by blast

have  $\ast\ast$ :  $i < k \implies$   

 $\|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) 0\|^2 \leq$   

 $\alpha \hat{i} * \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) i\|^2$  for i
proof (induction i)
  case 0
    then show ?case
    by auto
  next
    case (Suc i)
    from Suc
    have 1:  $\|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) 0\|^2$   

 $\leq \alpha \hat{i} * \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) i\|^2$   

by auto

    have Suc i < m  

      using Suc(2) k order-less-le-trans by blast
    then
      have  $\|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) i\|^2$   

 $\leq \alpha \hat{(i+1)} * \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) (\text{Suc } i)\|^2$   

by (meson * Suc(2) less-Suc-eq not-less-eq)

    then have 2:  $\alpha \hat{i} * \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) i\|^2$   

 $\leq \alpha \hat{(i+1)} * \|\text{gram-schmidt-fs.gso } n (\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis}) (\text{Suc } i)\|^2$   

by (simp add: alpha0(1))

    show ?case using 1 2 by auto
  qed

```

```

have (rat-of-int || short-vector ||2) ^ k =
  (Π i< k. ||gram-schmidt-fs.gso n (map of-int-hom.vec-hom reduce-basis) 0||2)
  using prod-pow sve
  by simp

also have ... ≤ (Π i< k. α ^ i * ||gram-schmidt-fs.gso n (map of-int-hom.vec-hom
reduce-basis) i||2)
  apply (intro prod-mono)
  using ** by auto

also have ... = (Π i< k. α ^ i) * rat-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis
k)
  unfolding gd
  by simp

also have ... = α ^ (k * (k - 1) div 2) * rat-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant
reduce-basis k)
  unfolding power-sum[symmetric]
  by (metis Sum-Ico-nat atLeast0LessThan mult-eq-0-iff verit-minus-simplify(2))

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma square-Gramian-determinant-eq-det-square:
  assumes sq:n = m
  shows gs.Gramian-determinant fs-init m =
    (det (mat-of-rows m fs-init)) ^ 2
  unfolding gs.Gramian-determinant-def
  apply (subst gs.Gramian-matrix-alt-def)
  apply (simp add: len)
  by (metis LLL-invD(9) assms det-mult det-transpose len mat-of-cols-carrier(1)
mat-of-rows-carrier(1) power2-eq-square reduce-basis-inv take-all transpose-mat-of-rows)

end

end

```

## 2 Algorithm for Coppersmith's Method

In this file, we formalize the algorithm for Coppersmith's method. We follow the descriptions in Chapter 19 of "Mathematics of Public Key Cryptography" by Steven Galbraith and Section 17.3 of "Introduction to Cryptography with Coding Theory" by Trappe and Washington. We first formalize an algorithm for a "lightweight" version of Coppersmith's method, and then formalize Coppersmith's method itself. Correctness proofs for these algorithms are in "Towards\_Coppersmith.thy" and "Coppersmith.thy".

**theory** Coppersmith-Algorithm

```

imports LLL-Factorization.LLL-Factorization
begin

    This next definition forms the vector associated to a polynomial as in
    (19.1) of Galbraith.

    definition vec-associated-to-poly:: ('a:{ring,power}) poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec where
        vec-associated-to-poly p X = vec (degree p + 1) ( $\lambda j.$  (coeff p j) *  $X^j$ )

    abbreviation vec-associated-to-int-poly:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
        vec-associated-to-int-poly  $\equiv$  vec-associated-to-poly
    abbreviation vec-associated-to-real-poly:: real poly  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real vec where
        vec-associated-to-real-poly  $\equiv$  vec-associated-to-poly

    definition int-poly-associated-to-vec:: int vec  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
        int-poly-associated-to-vec v X = (
            let newvec = vec (dim-vec v) ( $\lambda j.$  floor (((v $ j)::real)/(X $^j$ ))) in
             $\sum i < (\text{dim-vec } v).$  monom (newvec $ i) i
        )

```

## 2.1 Lightweight method similar to Coppersmith

In this section, we start with a more lightweight version of Coppersmith which doesn't achieve the full bounds, but is built on similar ideas.

This next definition constructs the g\_i's

```

definition g-i-vec:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
    g-i-vec M X i n = vec n ( $\lambda j.$  if  $j = i$  then  $M*X^i$  else 0)

```

This next definition should be called with degree d = p - 1

```

definition form-basis-helper:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec list where
    form-basis-helper p M X d = map ( $\lambda i.$  g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)) [0..<d + 1]

```

```

definition form-basis:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec list where
    form-basis p M X d = (form-basis-helper p M X d) @ [vec-associated-to-int-poly
    p X]

```

```

definition first-vector:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
    first-vector p M X = (
        let cs-basis = form-basis p M X (degree p - 1) in
        (short-vector 2 cs-basis)
    )

```

```

definition towards-coppersmith:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
    towards-coppersmith p M X = int-poly-associated-to-vec (first-vector p M X) X

```

## 2.2 Full Coppersmith

In this section, we develop the full Coppersmith's algorithm.

```

definition vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec
where
  vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded n p X = vec n ( $\lambda j.$  (coeff p j)* $X^j$ )

definition row-of-coppersmith-matrix:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
 $\Rightarrow$  int vec
  where row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j =
    vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded ((degree p)*h) (smult (((M^(h-1-j)))) (p^j*(monom
    1 i))) X

definition form-basis-coppersmith-aux:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$ 
int vec list
  where form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h j = (map ( $\lambda i.$  row-of-coppersmith-matrix
  p M X h i j) [0..<degree p])

definition form-basis-coppersmith:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec list
  where form-basis-coppersmith p M X h = concat (map ( $\lambda j.$  form-basis-coppersmith-aux
  p M X h j) [0..<(h:nat)])

definition calculate-h-coppersmith-aux:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  calculate-h-coppersmith-aux p e = (let d = degree p in ((ceiling (((d-1)/(d*(e:real))
  + 1)/d))::int))

definition calculate-h-coppersmith:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  calculate-h-coppersmith p e = (nat (calculate-h-coppersmith-aux p e))

Note that we pass 2 as a parameter to the LLL algorithm. Any bound
 $> 4/3$  would work.

definition first-vector-coppersmith:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  int vec where
  first-vector-coppersmith p M X epsilon =
    let cs-basis = form-basis-coppersmith p M X (calculate-h-coppersmith p epsilon)
    in
      short-vector 2 cs-basis)

definition coppersmith:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  int poly where
  coppersmith p M X epsilon =
    int-poly-associated-to-vec (first-vector-coppersmith p M X epsilon) X

end

```

### 3 Howgrave-Graham's theorem

In this file, we prove a result due to Howgrave-Graham on small-enough roots of polynomials mod M (see Theorem 19.1.2 in "Mathematics of Public Key Cryptography" by Galbraith).

**theory** Howgrave-Graham

**imports** Coppersmith-Algorithm

*HOL—Analysis.L2-Norm*  
*LLL-Basis-Reduction.Norms*  
**begin**

**abbreviation** *euclidean-norm-int-vec*::int *vec*  $\Rightarrow$  *real*  
**where** *euclidean-norm-int-vec v*  $\equiv$  *sqr*(*sq-norm-vec v*)

**abbreviation** *euclidean-norm-real-vec*::real *vec*  $\Rightarrow$  *real*  
**where** *euclidean-norm-real-vec v*  $\equiv$  *sqr*(*sq-norm-vec v*)

**lemma** *euclidean-norm-int-vec-eq*:  
**shows** *euclidean-norm-int-vec v* = *sqr*( $\sum i < (\dim\text{-vec } v)$ . (*v*\$i)  $\wedge 2$ )  
**unfolding** *sq-norm-vec-def sum-list-sum-nth*  
**by** (*auto simp add: list-of-vec-index lessThan-atLeast0 power2-eq-square*)

**lemma** *euclidean-norm-real-vec-eq*:  
**shows** *sqr*(*sq-norm-vec v*) = *sqr*( $\sum i < (\dim\text{-vec } v)$ . (*v*\$i)  $\wedge 2$ )  
**unfolding** *sq-norm-vec-def sum-list-sum-nth*  
**by** (*auto simp add: list-of-vec-index lessThan-atLeast0 power2-eq-square*)

**lemma** *euclidean-norm-gteq0*:  
**shows** *euclidean-norm-real-vec (a::real vec)*  $\geq 0$   
*euclidean-norm-int-vec (c::int vec)*  $\geq 0$   
**by** (*auto simp add: sq-norm-vec-ge-0*)

**lemma** *dim-vec-vec-associated-to-poly[simp]*:  
**shows** *dim-vec (vec-associated-to-poly F X)* = *degree F + 1*  
**unfolding** *vec-associated-to-poly-def* **by** *auto*

**lemma** *Cauchy-Schwarz-sum*:  
**fixes** *n:: nat*  
**fixes** *x:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real*  
**shows**  $(\sum i \leq n. x i) \leq \sqrt{((n+1) * (\sum i \leq n. (x i) \wedge 2))}$   
**proof –**  
**have**  $(\sum i \leq n. x i) \leq (\sum i \leq n. |x i| * |1|)$   
**by** (*auto intro!: sum-mono*)  
**also have** ...  $\leq L2\text{-set } x \{..n\} * L2\text{-set } (\lambda i. 1) \{..n\}$   
**using** *L2-set-mult-ineq*  
**by** *fastforce*  
**also have** ... = *sqr*( $\sum i \leq n. (x i)^2$ ) \* *sqr*( $\sum i \leq n. 1^2$ )  
**unfolding** *L2-set-def* **by** *auto*  
**also have** ... = *sqr*( $(n+1) * (\sum i \leq n. (x i)^2)$ )  
**using** *real-sqr-mult* **by** *auto*  
**finally show** ?thesis .

**qed**

**lemma** *abs-mult-sum*:  
**fixes** *f g:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real*  
**fixes** *n:: nat*

```

shows abs(∑ i≤n. (f i)*(g i))
    ≤ (∑ i≤n. (abs (f i))*(abs (g i)))
proof (induct n)
  case 0
    have |f 0 * g 0| ≤ |f 0| * |g 0|
      by (simp add: abs-mult)
    then show ?case using 0
      by auto
  case (Suc n)
    then have |∑ i≤Suc n. f i * g i| ≤ |∑ i≤n. f i * g i| + |f (Suc n) * g (Suc n)|
      by (simp add: abs-triangle-ineq)
    then have |∑ i≤Suc n. f i * g i| ≤ (∑ i≤n. |f i| * |g i|) + |f (Suc n) * g (Suc n)|
      using Suc by auto
    then show ?case
      using abs-mult[of f (Suc n) g (Suc n)]
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) sum.atMost-Suc)
qed

lemma sum-helper:
  fixes g h:: nat ⇒ real
  assumes ∀ i ≤ n. f i ≥ 0
  assumes ∀ i ≤ n. g i ≤ h i
  shows (∑ i≤n. (f i)* (g i)) ≤ (∑ i≤n. (f i)* (h i))
  using assms
proof (induct n)
  case 0
    have 0 ≤ f 0 ⇒ g 0 ≤ h 0 ⇒ f 0 * g 0 ≤ f 0 * h 0
      by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
    then show ?case using 0
      by auto
  next
    case (Suc n)
      have 0 ≤ f (Suc n) ⇒ g (Suc n) ≤ h (Suc n) ⇒ f (Suc n) * g (Suc n) ≤ f (Suc n) * h (Suc n)
        by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
      then have Suc-h: f (Suc n) * g (Suc n) ≤ f (Suc n) * h (Suc n)
        using Suc by auto
      have ind-h: (∑ i≤n. f i * g i) ≤ (∑ i≤n. f i * h i)
        using Suc by auto
      show ?case using ind-h Suc-h
        by auto
qed

theorem Howgrave-Graham:
  fixes F :: real poly
  fixes M X :: nat
  fixes x0 k :: int
  assumes M-gt: M > 0

```

```

assumes root-mod-M: poly F (real-of-int x0) = k * M
assumes root-bound: abs x0 ≤ X
assumes norm-bound: sqrt (||vec-associated-to-poly F X||2) < M / sqrt (degree
F + 1)
shows poly F x0 = 0
proof -
  let ?d = degree F
  let ?bF = vec-associated-to-poly F X

  have h2: i≤?d ==> real-of-int(|x0| ^ i) ≤ real (X ^ i) for i
    using root-bound
    by (simp add: linordered-semidom-class.power-mono)

  have abs (poly F x0) =
    abs (∑ i≤?d. (coeff F i)* x0^i)
    using poly-altdef
    by (smt (verit) of-int-power sum.cong)
  also have ... ≤ (∑ n≤?d. |poly.coeff F n * real-of-int (x0 ^ n)|)
    by blast
  also have ... = (∑ n≤?d. |poly.coeff F n| * real-of-int (|x0| ^ n))
    by (simp add: abs-mult power-abs)
  also have ... ≤ (∑ n≤?d. |poly.coeff F n| * (X^n))
    using h2
    by (auto intro:sum-mono simp add: mult-left-mono)
  also have ... ≤ sqrt ((?d+1)*(∑ n≤?d. (|poly.coeff F n| * (X^n))^2))
    using Cauchy-Schwarz-sum by blast
  also have ... = sqrt ((?d+1)*(∑ n≤?d. (poly.coeff F n * (X^n))^2))
    by (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
  also have ... = sqrt ((?d+1)*(∑ i≤?d. (?bF $ i)^2))
    unfolding vec-associated-to-poly-def by auto
  also have ... = sqrt ((?d+1)*(∑ i<?d+1. (?bF $ i)^2))
    using Suc-eq-plus1 lessThan-Suc-atMost by presburger
  also have ... = sqrt (?d+1) * sqrt (∑ i<?d+1. (?bF $ i)^2)
    using real-sqrt-mult by blast
  also have ... = sqrt (?d+1) * sqrt (sq-norm-vec ?bF)
    unfolding euclidean-norm-real-vec-eq
    by force
  also have ... < M
    using norm-bound
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Groups.mult-ac(2) add-is-0 eq-numeral-extra(2) mult-imp-div-pos-le
of-nat-le-0-iff real-sqrt-gt-zero)
  finally have abs (poly F x0) < M .
  then have -M < poly F x0 ∧ poly F x0 < M
    by linarith
  thus ?thesis
    using root-mod-M M-gt
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) aux-abs-int mult.commute mult-eq-0-iff of-int-hom.hom-0-iff
of-int-less-iff of-int-of-nat-eq)
qed

```

```

abbreviation int-poly-to-real-poly:: int poly  $\Rightarrow$  real poly
where int-poly-to-real-poly F  $\equiv$  map-poly real-of-int F

lemma int-poly-to-real-poly-same-norm:
  fixes X :: nat
  shows euclidean-norm-int-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly F X) =
    euclidean-norm-real-vec (vec-associated-to-real-poly (int-poly-to-real-poly F)
X)
  proof -
    let ?d = dim-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly F X)
    have same-dim: dim-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly F X) =
      dim-vec (vec-associated-to-real-poly (int-poly-to-real-poly F) X)
      by simp
    have  $\bigwedge i. i < ?d \implies$  (vec-associated-to-real-poly (int-poly-to-real-poly F) X $ i)
      = (real-of-int (vec-associated-to-int-poly F X $ i))
      unfolding vec-associated-to-poly-def by auto
    then have  $(\sum x < ?d. (\text{real-of-int} (\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly } F X \$ x))^2) =$ 
       $(\sum i < ?d. (\text{vec-associated-to-real-poly} (\text{int-poly-to-real-poly } F) X \$ i)^2)$ 
      by fastforce
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding euclidean-norm-int-vec-eq euclidean-norm-real-vec-eq
    using same-dim
    by auto
  qed

```

Now we restate the result over int polys.

```

lemma Howgrave-Graham-int-poly:
  fixes F:: int poly
  fixes M X:: nat
  fixes x0:: int
  assumes M-gt: M  $> 0
  assumes root-mod-M: poly F x0 mod M = 0
  assumes root-bound: abs x0  $\leq X$ 
  assumes norm-bound: sqrt (sq-norm-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly F X))  $< M$ 
  / sqrt (degree F + 1)
  shows poly F x0 = 0
  proof -
    let ?rF = int-poly-to-real-poly F
    from root-mod-M have ⟨M dvd poly F x0⟩
      by presburger
    then obtain k where ⟨poly F x0 = int M * k⟩ ..
    then have poly ?rF (real-of-int x0) = 0
      apply (intro Howgrave-Graham[OF M-gt - root-bound])
      using assms int-poly-to-real-poly-same-norm[of F X] by auto
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed
end$ 
```

## 4 Coppersmith Generic

In this file, we develop the generic argument behind Coppersmith's method.

**theory** *Coppersmith-Generic*

```
imports Coppersmith-Algorithm
  Howgrave-Graham
  More-LLL
begin
```

```
hide-const (open) module.smult
```

### 4.1 Some matrix properties

This definition should only be used for lists of vectors that correspond to square matrices

```
definition vec-list-to-square-mat:: 'a vec list ⇒ 'a mat
  where vec-list-to-square-mat L = mat-of-rows (length L) L
```

This lemma is similar to upper\_triangular\_imp\_distinct, from the "Jordan\_Normal\_Form.Matrix" library by Thiemann and Yamada.

```
lemma lower-triangular-imp-distinct:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
    and tri: ∀ i j. i < j ⇒ j < n ⇒ A $(i,j) = 0
    and diag: 0 ∉ set (diag-mat A)
  shows distinct (rows A)
proof-
  {fix i and j
    assume eq: rows A ! i = rows A ! j and ij: i < j and jn: j < n
    from tri A ij jn have rows A ! i $ j = 0
      by simp
    with eq have rows A ! j $ j = 0 by auto
    with diag ij jn A have False by (auto simp: diag-mat-def)
  }
  with A show ?thesis by (force simp: distinct-conv-nth nat-neq-iff)
qed
```

```
lemma lower-triangular-imp-det-eq-0-iff:
  fixes A :: 'a :: idom mat
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n and tri: ∀ i j. i < j ⇒ j < n ⇒ A $(i,j) = 0
  shows det A = 0 ↔ 0 ∈ set (diag-mat A)
  using assms det-lower-triangular
  by (metis semidom-class.prod-list-zero-iff)
```

This next lemma is similar to upper\_triangular\_imp\_lin\_indpt\_rows, from the "Jordan\_Normal\_Form.VS\_Connect" library by Thiemann and Yamada.

```
lemma (in idom-vec) lower-triangular-imp-lin-indpt-rows:
```

```

assumes A:  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$ 
  and lower-tri:  $\bigwedge i j. i < j \implies j < n \implies A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$ 
  and diag:  $0 \notin set (diag\text{-}mat A)$ 
shows lin-indpt (set (rows A))
using det-not-0-imp-lin-indpt-rows lower-triangular-imp-det-eq-0-iff assms
by auto

lemma g-i-vec-ith-element:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i < degree p
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
shows (g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)) $ i = M*X^i
unfolding g-i-vec-def
using assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) by auto

lemma ith-row-form-basis-helper:
assumes i ≤ d
shows ((form-basis-helper p M X d)!i) = g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)
using assms unfolding form-basis-helper-def
by (metis add-cancel-right-left add-cancel-right-right le-imp-less-Suc less-diff-conv
nth-map-upd semiring-norm(174))

lemma no-zeros-on-diagonal-helper:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i < degree p
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
shows ((form-basis-helper p M X (degree p - 1))!i)$i = M*X^i
using ith-row-form-basis-helper assms g-i-vec-ith-element
by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 less-diff-conv2 not-less-eq verit-comp-simplify(3))

```

## 4.2 Casting lemmas

```

lemma casted-distinct-is-distinct:
fixes vecs:: int vec list
assumes distinct-vecs: distinct vecs
shows distinct ((map of-int-vec vecs)::rat vec list)
proof -
let ?map-list = (map of-int-vec vecs)::rat vec list
have same-map: ?map-list = map (map-vec rat-of-int) vecs
  by simp
have eq-iff:  $\bigwedge a b::int vec. a = b \longleftrightarrow map\text{-}vec rat\text{-}of\text{-}int a = map\text{-}vec rat\text{-}of\text{-}int b$ 
  using of-int-hom.vec-hom-inj by blast
then have inj (map-vec rat-of-int) unfolding inj-def
  by simp
then show ?thesis using distinct-map[of map-vec rat-of-int vecs] distinct-vecs
  same-map inj-on-def local.eq-iff
  by blast

```

**qed**

Copy pasted from VS\_Connect, which only has it for field coefficients

```

lemma (in vec-module) finsum-dim:
  shows  $f \in A \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n \implies$ 
     $\dim\text{-vec} (\text{finsum } V f A) = n$ 
  by (smt (verit) M.add.finprod-closed carrier-vecD)

lemma (in vec-module) finsum-index:
  assumes  $i : i < n$ 
  and  $f : f \in X \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and  $X : X \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  shows  $\text{finsum } V f X \$ i = \text{sum} (\lambda x. f x \$ i) X$ 
  using  $X f$ 
  proof (induct X rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    case empty
      then show ?case using i by simp next
    case (insert x X)
      then have  $Xf : \text{finite } X$ 
      and  $xX : x \notin X$ 
      and  $x : x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
      and  $X : X \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
      and  $fx : f x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
      and  $f : f \in X \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$  by auto
      have  $i2 : i < \dim\text{-vec} (\text{finsum } V f X)$ 
      using i finsum-closed[OF f] by auto
      have  $ix : i < \dim\text{-vec } x$  using x i by auto
      show ?case
        unfolding finsum-insert[OF Xf xX fx]
        unfolding sum.insert[OF Xf xX]
        unfolding index-add-vec(1)[OF i2]
        using insert lincomb-def
        by auto
      qed (insert i, auto)

lemma is-int-rat-mul-of-int:
  assumes  $\text{snd} (\text{quotient-of } y) \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows  $\text{is-int-rat} (\text{of-int } x * y)$ 
  proof -
    have  $y : y * \text{of-int} (\text{snd} (\text{quotient-of } y)) = \text{of-int} (\text{fst} (\text{quotient-of } y))$ 
    by (smt (verit) nonzero-eq-divide-eq of-int-eq-0-iff prod.collapse quotient-of-div
      quotient-of-nonzero(2))
    obtain k where  $x = k * \text{snd} (\text{quotient-of } y)$ 
    by (smt (verit) assms dvd-div-mult-self)
    thus ?thesis
    by (smt (verit) Groups.mult-ac(2) Groups.mult-ac(3) Ints-of-int y is-int-rat
      of-int-mult)
  qed

```

```

lemma casting-lin-comb-helper-set:
  assumes vs:  $vs \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$ 
  assumes ldi: module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(rat) n)
    (of-int-vec ` vs)
  shows module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) n) vs
proof -
  interpret vmint: vec-module TYPE(int) n .
  interpret vrat: vec-module TYPE(rat) n .

  have mrat:module class-ring vrat.V
    using vec-module by blast
  have mint:module class-ring vmint.V
    using vmint.module-axioms by auto

  from ldi
  obtain A a va where av: finite A A ⊆ of-int-vec ` vs
    a ∈ A → carrier class-ring
    vrat.lincomb a A = 0_vrat.V
    va ∈ A a va ≠ 0_class-ring
    unfolding module.lin-dep-def[OF mrat]
    by blast

  obtain B vb where B: finite B B ⊆ vs A = of-int-vec ` B
    vb ∈ B and va: va = of-int-vec vb
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) av(1) av(2) av(5) finite-subset-image image-iff)

  have Bcarr: B ⊆ carrier-vec n
    using B(2) vs
    by auto
  then have Acarr: A ⊆ carrier-vec n
    unfolding B
    by auto
  have 0: finite B
    using B(1) assms(1) infinite-super by blast
      maximum denominator in any coefficient
  define md where (md::rat) = of-int (Prod ((λr. snd (quotient-of r)) ` (image a A)))

  have mdpos: md > 0 unfolding md-def
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) imageE of-int-pos prod-pos quotient-of-denom-pos')

  have inj-of-int-vec:inj-on (of-int-vec:: int vec ⇒ rat vec) B
    unfolding inj-on-def vec-eq-iff
    by (auto simp add: )

  have *:(λv. md * a v ·_v v) ∈ of-int-vec ` B → carrier-vec n

```

```

using Acarr B(3) by blast

have  $v \in A \implies \text{is-int-rat}(\text{md} * a v)$  for  $v$ 
  unfolding md-def
  apply (intro is-int-rat-mul-of-int)
  by (metis av(1) dvd-prodI finite-imageI imageI)

define  $b$  where  $b = (\lambda v::\text{int vec}. \text{int-of-rat}(\text{md} * a (\text{of-int-vec} v)))$ 

have  $bvb: b vb = \text{int-of-rat}(\text{md} * a va)$ 
  unfolding b-def va[symmetric] by auto

have  $a va \neq 0$  using av(6)
  by auto
then have  $\text{fst}(\text{quotient-of}(a va)) \neq 0$ 
  by (metis Is-Rat-To-Rat.int-of-rat-0 Is-Rat-To-Rat.int-of-rat-def)
then have  $1: b vb \neq 0$ 
  using bvb mdpos
  by (simp add: ‹a va ≠ 0›)

have [simp]:  $\text{dim-vec}(\bigoplus_{v \in B} b v \cdot_v v) = n$ 
  apply (subst vmint.finsum-dim)
  using Bcarr by auto
have [simp]:  $\text{dim-vec}(\text{finsum } \text{vmrat}.V (\text{of-int-vec} \circ (\lambda v. b v \cdot_v v)) B) = n$ 
  apply (subst vmrat.finsum-dim)
  using Bcarr by auto

have all-B-in-carrier-n:  $\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  by (metis B(2) basic-trans-rules(23) smult-carrier-vec vmint.summands-valid
vs)
then have B-prop2:  $\bigwedge i. i \in B \implies$ 
   $\text{rat-of-int}(\text{int-of-rat}(\text{md} * a (\text{of-int-vec } i))) \cdot_v$ 
   $\text{of-int-vec } i =$ 
   $\text{md} * a (\text{of-int-vec } i) \cdot_v \text{of-int-vec } i$ 
  using B(3) ‹ $\bigwedge v. v \in A \implies \text{is-int-rat}(\text{md} * a v)$ › by force

have  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies$ 
   $B \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n \implies$ 
   $(\sum_{x \in B} \text{rat-of-int}((b x \cdot_v x) \$ i)) = (\sum_{x \in B} \text{of-int-vec}(b x \cdot_v x) \$ i)$ 
  by (auto intro!: sum.cong)
then have  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies$ 
   $\text{rat-of-int}((\bigoplus_{v \in B} b v \cdot_v v) \$ i) =$ 
   $(\sum_{x \in B} (\text{of-int-vec} \circ (\lambda v. b v \cdot_v v)) x \$ i)$ 
  apply (subst vmint.finsum-index)
  using Bcarr by auto[4]
then have finsum-prop:  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies$ 
   $\text{rat-of-int}((\bigoplus_{v \in B} b v \cdot_v v) \$ i) =$ 
   $\text{finsum } \text{vmrat}.V (\text{of-int-vec} \circ (\lambda v. b v \cdot_v v)) B \$ i$ 
  apply (subst vmrat.finsum-index) using Bcarr by auto

```

```

have of-int-vec (vmint.lincomb b B) =
  of-int-vec (finsum vmint.V (λv. b v ·_v v) B)
  unfolding vmint.lincomb-def by auto
also have ... = finsum vmrat.V (of-int-vec o (λv. b v ·_v v)) B
  using finsum-prop vec-eq-iff by auto

also have ... =
  finsum vmrat.V
    (λv. (md * a (of-int-vec v)) ·_v of-int-vec v) B
  unfolding b-def o-def of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult
  using all-B-in-carrier-n B-prop2
  by (auto intro!: vmrat.M.finsum-cong2)
also have ... =
  finsum vmrat.V (λv. (md * a v) ·_v v) A
  unfolding B(3)
  apply (subst vmrat.finsum-reindex[OF * inj-of-int-vec])
  by (auto simp add: smult-smult-assoc)
also have ... =
  vmrat.lincomb (λv. md * (a v)) A
  by (metis vmrat.lincomb-def)
also have ... = md ·_v vmrat.lincomb a A
  using Acarr
  by (metis vmrat.lincomb-smult)
also have ... = 0_vmrat.V
  by (smt (verit) av(4) module-vec-simps(2) vmrat.smult-r-null)
finally have of-int-vec (vmint.lincomb b B) = 0_vmrat.V .
then have 2: vmint.lincomb b B = 0_v n
  by (smt (verit) module-vec-simps(2) of-int-hom.vec-hom-zero-iff)

show ?thesis
  unfolding vmint.lin-dep-def
  using B 0 1 2
  by blast
qed

lemma casting-lin-comb-helper:
  assumes dim-vecs: ∀v. v ∈ set vecs ⇒ dim-vec v = len-vec
  assumes module.lin-indpt class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) (len-vec)) (set vecs)
  shows ¬ (module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(rat) (len-vec))
    (set ((map of-int-vec vecs)::rat vec list)))
  using assms(2)
  apply (rule contrapos-nn)
  using dim-vecs apply (auto intro!: casting-lin-comb-helper-set)[1]
  by (smt (verit) carrier-vec-dim-vec)

lemma casting-lin-comb-helper-set-2:
  assumes vs: vs ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes ldi: module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) n) vs
  shows module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(rat) n)

```

```

 $(of\text{-}int\text{-}vec ` vs)$ 
proof –
  interpret  $vmint$ : vec-module  $TYPE(int) n$  .
  interpret  $vmrat$ : vec-module  $TYPE(rat) n$  .

  have  $mrat:module class-ring vmrat.V$ 
    using vec-module by blast
  have  $mint:module class-ring vmint.V$ 
    using  $vmint.module\text{-}axioms$  by auto

  from  $ldi$ 
  obtain  $A a va$  where  $av: finite A A \subseteq vs$ 
     $a \in A \rightarrow carrier class-ring$ 
     $vmint.lincomb a A = \mathbf{0}_{vmint.V}$ 
     $va \in A a va \neq \mathbf{0}_{class-ring}$ 
    unfolding module.lin-dep-def[OF mint]
    by blast

  define  $B$  where  $(B :: rat vec set) = of\text{-}int\text{-}vec ` A$ 
  define  $b$  where  $(b :: rat vec \Rightarrow rat) = (\lambda v :: rat vec. of\text{-}int (a (map\text{-}vec floor v)))$ 
  define  $vb$  where  $(vb :: rat vec) = of\text{-}int\text{-}vec va$ 

  have [simp]:  $dim\text{-}vec (\bigoplus_{v \in A} a v \cdot_v v) = n$ 
    apply (subst  $vmint.finsum\text{-}dim$ )
    using  $av$ 
    using assms(1) by auto
  have [simp]:  $dim\text{-}vec$ 
     $(\bigoplus_{v \in of\text{-}int\text{-}vec ` A} a (map\text{-}vec floor v)) \cdot_v v = n$ 
    apply (subst  $vmrat.finsum\text{-}dim$ )
    using  $av(2)$   $vs$  by auto

  have  $B1: finite B$ 
    by (simp add:  $B\text{-}def av(1)$ )
  have  $B2: B \subseteq of\text{-}int\text{-}vec ` vs$ 
    unfolding  $B\text{-}def$ 
    using  $av$  by blast
  have  $B3\text{-aux}\text{-}helper: \bigwedge i. i < n \implies A \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n \implies (\bigwedge i. i < n \implies$ 
     $x \in A \implies$ 
     $(rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (a (map\text{-}vec floor (of\text{-}int\text{-}vec x))) \cdot_v of\text{-}int\text{-}vec x) \$ i =$ 
     $rat\text{-}of\text{-}int ((a x \cdot_v x) \$ i))$ 
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) carrier\text{-}vecD eq\text{-}vecI floor\text{-}of\text{-}int index\text{-}map\text{-}vec(1) index\text{-}map\text{-}vec(2) index\text{-}smult\text{-}vec(1) of\text{-}int\text{-}mult smult\text{-}carrier\text{-}vec vmint.summands\text{-}valid)
  have  $B3\text{-aux}: \bigwedge i. i < n \implies$ 
     $(\bigoplus_{v \in of\text{-}int\text{-}vec ` A} a (map\text{-}vec floor v)) \cdot_v v) \$ i =$ 
     $rat\text{-}of\text{-}int ((\bigoplus_{v \in A} a v \cdot_v v) \$ i)$ 
  apply (subst  $vmrat.finsum\text{-}index$ )
  apply (metis)

```

```

subgoal
  using assms(1) av(2) by force
  apply (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) B2 B-def basic-trans-rules(31) image-iff
map-carrier-vec subsetI vs)
  apply (subst vmint.finsum-index)
subgoal by auto
subgoal
  using av(2) vs by auto
subgoal
  using assms(1) av(2) by auto
  apply (subst sum.reindex)
subgoal
  by (simp add: inj-on-def of-int-hom.vec-hom-inj)
using B3-aux-helper
by (smt (verit, del-insts) <math>\forall i. i < n \implies A \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n</math> o-apply of-int-sum
sum.cong) have B3: vmrat.lincomb b B = of-int-vec (vmint.lincomb a A)
unfolding b-def B-def
vmrat.lincomb-def vmint.lincomb-def
apply (subst vec-eq-iff)
using B3-aux by auto

have B4: vb \in B
unfolding vb-def B-def
by (simp add: av(5))

have B5: b vb \neq 0
unfolding vb-def b-def
using av(6)
apply clar simp
by (metis eq-vecI floor-of-int index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2))

show ?thesis
unfolding vmrat.lin-dep-def
using B1 B2 B3 B4 B5
by (metis av(4) module-vec-simps(2) of-int-hom.vec-hom-zero)
qed

lemma casting-lin-comb-helper-2:
assumes dim-vecs:  $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{set vecs} \implies \text{dim-vec } v = \text{len-vec}$ 
assumes \neg (module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(rat) (len-vec))
(set ((map of-int-vec vecs)::rat vec list)))
shows module.lin-indpt class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) (len-vec)) (set vecs)
using assms(2)
apply (rule contrapos-nn)
using dim-vecs apply (auto intro!: casting-lin-comb-helper-set-2)[1]
by (smt (verit) carrier-vec-dim-vec)

```

### 4.3 Properties of associated polynomial

```

lemma f-representation:
  shows  $f = (\sum i < \text{degree } f. \text{ monom} (\text{poly.coeff } f \ i) \ i) +$ 
     $\text{monom} (\text{lead-coeff } f) (\text{degree } f)$ 
  by (metis (full-types) lessThan-Suc-atMost poly-as-sum-of-monom sum.lessThan-Suc)

lemma vec-associated-to-int-poly-inverse:
  assumes  $X > 0$ 
  fixes  $f :: \text{int poly}$ 
  shows  $f = \text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly } f \ X) \ X$ 
  using assms f-representation
  unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def vec-associated-to-poly-def
  by auto

lemma int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree-helper-le:
  shows  $\text{degree} (\sum i \leq n. \text{ monom} (f \ i) \ i) \leq n$ 
  apply (intro degree-sum-le)
  apply clarsimp
  using degree-monom-le
  using ge-trans by blast

lemma int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree-helper-lt:
  assumes  $n > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{degree} (\sum i < n. \text{ monom} (f \ i) \ i) < n$ 
  apply (cases n)
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: lessThan-Suc-atMost less-Suc-eq-le int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree-helper-le)

lemma int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree:
  fixes  $v :: \text{int vec}$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec } v > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{degree} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v \ X) < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
  unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
  using assms by (auto intro!: int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree-helper-lt)

lemma degree-associated-poly:
  shows  $\text{degree} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v \ X) \leq \text{dim-vec } v$ 
  unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
  apply (cases dim-vec  $v = 0$ )
  subgoal by auto
  by (metis bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum less-imp-le-nat int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
    int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree)

lemma degree-associated-poly-lt:
  assumes  $X > 0$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec } v \geq 1$ 
  shows  $\text{degree} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v \ X) < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree)

```

```

lemma degree-of-monom-sum-list:
  fixes ell:: int list
  fixes j:: nat
  assumes ell ≠ []
  shows degree
    ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell}} \text{monom}(\text{ell} ! i) i < \text{length } \text{ell}$ )
  using assms
proof (induct length ell arbitrary: ell)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc x)
  then obtain ell1 a where ell-prop: ell = ell1@[a]
    by (metis length-Suc-conv-rev)
  then have len-ell1: x = length ell1
    using Suc.hyps(2) by auto
  have  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \text{ell1} \implies (\text{ell1} @ [a]) ! i = \text{ell1} ! i$ 
    by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-left)
  then have ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell1}} \text{monom}((\text{ell1} @ [a]) ! i) i =$ 
    ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell1}} \text{monom}(\text{ell1} ! i) i$ )
    by auto
  then have sum-is: ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell}} \text{monom}(\text{ell} ! i) i =$ 
    ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell1}} \text{monom}(\text{ell1} ! i) i + \text{monom } a (\text{length } \text{ell} - 1)$ )
    using ell-prop by auto
  {assume *: ell1 = []
  then have length ell = 1
    using ell-prop by auto
  then have degree ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell}} \text{monom}(\text{ell} ! i) i < \text{length } \text{ell}$  using * sum-is
    by auto
  } moreover {assume *: ell1 ≠ []
  have degree ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell1}} \text{monom}(\text{ell1} ! i) i < \text{length } \text{ell1}$ 
    using Suc len-ell1
    using * by blast
  then have lt1: degree ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell1}} \text{monom}(\text{ell1} ! i) i < \text{length } \text{ell}$ )
    using ell-prop by auto
  have lt2: degree ( $\text{monom } a (\text{length } \text{ell} - 1) < \text{length } \text{ell}$ 
    by (metis Suc(2) degree-0 degree-monom-eq diff-Suc-1 lessI less-Suc-eq-0-disj
      monom-eq-0-iff)
  then have degree ( $\sum_{i < \text{length } \text{ell}} \text{monom}(\text{ell} ! i) i < \text{length } \text{ell}$ 
    using sum-is lt1
    by (simp add: degree-add-less)
  }
  ultimately show ?case
    by blast

```

```

qed

lemma coeff-of-monom-sum-list:
  fixes ell:: int list
  fixes j:: nat
  assumes j < length ell
  shows coeff
    ( $\sum i < \text{length } ell. \text{ monom}$ 
     ( $ell ! i$ )  $i = ell ! j$ )
  using assms
proof (induct length ell arbitrary: ell)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc x)
  {assume *:  $x = 0$ 
   obtain a where ell = [a]
   using Suc *
   by (metis length-0-conv length-Suc-conv)
   have j = 0
   using Suc * by auto
   then have poly.coeff ( $\sum i < 1. \text{ monom } (ell ! i) i =$ 
    ell ! j
    by auto
  } moreover {assume *:  $x > 0$ 
  then have length ell > 1
  using Suc
  by auto
  then obtain ell1 a where ell = ell1@[a]
  by (metis Suc.hyps(2) length-nth-simps(1) nat.simps(3) rev-cases)
  then have poly.coeff ( $\sum i < \text{length } ell. \text{ monom } (ell ! i) i =$ 
   ell ! j
   using Suc degree-of-monom-sum-list
   by (simp add: coeff-sum-monom lessThan-Suc-atMost not-less-eq)
  }
  ultimately show ?case
  using Suc.hyps(2)
  by (metis One-nat-def bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum)
qed

lemma coeff-of-monom-sum:
  fixes a:: int vec
  assumes i < dim-vec a
  shows coeff
    ( $\sum i < \text{dim-vec } a. \text{ monom}$ 
     ( $a \$ i$ )  $i = a \$ i$ )
  using coeff-of-monom-sum-list
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Matrix.length-list-of-vec assms list-of-vec-index sum.cong)

```

This next lemma required showing that every vector in the lattice has

its  $i$ th component divisible by  $X^n$  (a property of the basis).

```

lemma access-entry-in-int-poly-associated-to-vec:
  fixes  $x i :: \text{nat}$ 
  fixes  $v :: \text{int vec}$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
  shows ( $\text{coeff} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) i = [\text{real-of-int} (v \$ i) / \text{real} (X^i)]$ )
proof -
  let ?newvec =  $\text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } v) (\lambda j. [\text{real-of-int} (v \$ j) / \text{real} (X^j)])$ 
  have  $\bigwedge i k. k \neq 0 \implies \text{degree} (\text{monom } k i) = i$ 
    by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)
  then have helper:  $\bigwedge (j::\text{nat}). \bigwedge (v::\text{int vec}). j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{poly.coeff} (\sum i < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{monom} (v \$ i) i) j = (v \$ j)$ 
    by (smt (z3) coeff-of-monom-sum dim-vec not-less-zero)
  have  $\text{poly.coeff} (\sum i < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{monom} (?newvec \$ i) i) i =$ 
     $[\text{real-of-int} (v \$ i) / \text{real} (X^i)]$ 
    using helper[of  $i$  ?newvec] assms dim-vec index-vec sum.cong
    unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
    by force
  then show ?thesis unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def by auto
qed

lemma dim-vec-associated-to-int-poly-lteq:
  fixes  $v :: \text{int vec}$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec } v \geq 1$ 
  assumes  $X > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{dim-vec} (\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) X) \leq \text{dim-vec } v$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge i k. k \neq 0 \implies \text{degree} (\text{monom } k i) = i$ 
    by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)
  then have helper:  $\bigwedge (j::\text{nat}). \bigwedge (v::\text{int vec}). j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{poly.coeff} (\sum i < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{monom} (v \$ i) i) j = (v \$ j)$ 
    by (smt (z3) coeff-of-monom-sum dim-vec not-less-zero)
  then have  $\text{degree} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
    unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def using assms degree-associated-poly-lt
    by (metis (no-types) assms int-poly-associated-to-vec-def)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding vec-associated-to-poly-def
    by simp
qed

lemma dim-vec-associated-to-int-poly-lt-imp-zeros:
  fixes  $v :: \text{int vec}$ 
  fixes  $i :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes entries-div:  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (\exists k. (X^j * k) = (v \$ j))$ 
  assumes X-gt:  $X > 0$ 
  assumes dim-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec  $v X$ )  $X$ )  $< \text{dim-vec } v$ 
```

```

assumes i-gt:  $i \geq \text{dim-vec} (\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) X)$ 
assumes i-lt:  $i < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
shows  $v \$ i = 0$ 
proof -
  let ?associated-p = ( $\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X$ )
  let ?associated-v =  $\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) X$ 
  have  $\bigwedge i. k. k \neq 0 \implies \text{degree} (\text{monom } k i) = i$ 
    by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)
  then have helper1:  $\bigwedge (j::nat). \bigwedge (v::\text{int vec}). j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{poly.coeff} (\sum_{i < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{monom} (v \$ i) i} j) = (v \$ j)$ 
    by (smt (z3) coeff-of-monom-sum dim-vec not-less-zero)
  have helper2:  $\text{poly.coeff} ?\text{associated-p } i = 0$ 
    using i-gt
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
  have coeff-is:  $\text{poly.coeff} ?\text{associated-p } i = \text{floor} (((v \$ i)::\text{real})/(X^i))$ 
  unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def using i-lt helper1
  using access-entry-in-int-poly-associated-to-vec int-poly-associated-to-vec-def by force
  then have v\$i ≠ 0  $\implies \text{floor} (((v \$ i)::\text{real})/(X^i)) \neq 0$ 
    using entries-div i-lt X-gt
    by (smt (verit) divide-cancel-right divide-divide-eq-left divide-eq-0-iff mult-divide-mult-cancel-left
      of-int-eq-0-iff of-int-floor-cancel of-int-mult of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-0-eq-iff of-nat-eq-of-nat-power-cancel-iff)
    then show ?thesis using coeff-is helper2 by metis
qed

lemma int-poly-associated-to-notNil-vec-same-norm-upo:
assumes dim-vec v ≥ 1
assumes X-gt:  $X > 0$ 
assumes entries-div:  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (\exists k. (X^j)*k = (v \$ j))$ 
assumes w = ( $\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) X$ )
shows  $(\sum_{i < (\text{dim-vec } v). (v\$i)^2} = (\sum_{i < (\text{dim-vec } w). (v\$i)^2})$ 
proof -
  {assume *: dim-vec w = dim-vec v
    then have  $(\sum_{i < (\text{dim-vec } v). (v\$i)^2} = (\sum_{i < (\text{dim-vec } w). (v\$i)^2})$ 
      by auto
  } moreover {assume *: dim-vec w < dim-vec v
    then have dim-v-at-least-1: dim-vec v ≥ 1
      by auto
    have  $\bigwedge i. \text{dim-vec} (\text{vec-associated-to-int-poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) X) \leq i \implies i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ i = 0$ 
      using * dim-vec-associated-to-int-poly-lt-imp-zeros[OF entries-div X-gt] assms
      by blast
    then have i-zero-prop:  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{\text{dim-vec } w.. < (\text{dim-vec } v)\} \implies (v\$i)^2 = 0$ 
      by (metis assms(4) atLeastLessThan-iff zero-power2)
    then have  $(\sum_{i < (\text{dim-vec } v). (v\$i)^2} = (\sum_{i < (\text{dim-vec } w). (v\$i)^2})$ 
  proof -
    have finset1: finite {x. x < dim-vec w}

```

```

    by auto
  have finset2: finite ({x. (dim-vec w) ≤ x} ∩ {x. x < dim-vec v})
    by blast
  have empty-inter: {x. x < dim-vec w} ∩ ({x. (dim-vec w) ≤ x} ∩ {x. x <
dim-vec v}) = {}
    by auto
  have {x. x < dim-vec v} = {x. x < dim-vec w} ∪ ({x. (dim-vec w) ≤ x} ∩
{x. x < dim-vec v})
    using *
    by auto
  then have (∑ i < (dim-vec v). (v\$i) ^ 2) = (∑ i < (dim-vec w). (v\$i) ^ 2) + (∑ i
∈ {dim-vec w .. < (dim-vec v)}. (v\$i) ^ 2)
    using * empty-inter unfolding atLeastLessThan-def atLeast-def lessThan-def

  using sum-Un-nat[OF finset1 finset2]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) finset1 finset2 sum.union-disjoint)
then show ?thesis
using assms i-zero-prop
by auto
qed
}
ultimately show ?thesis
using dim-vec-associated-to-int-poly-lteq assms
by (metis One-nat-def le-neq-implies-less)
qed

lemma int-poly-associated-to-notNil-vec-same-entries:
  fixes i:: nat
  fixes v w:: int vec
  assumes i-lt: i < dim-vec w
  assumes dim-vec v ≥ 1
  assumes X-gt: X > 0
  assumes entries-div: ∀ j. j < dim-vec v ⇒ (∃ k. (X^j)*k = (v \$ j))
  assumes w-is: w = (vec-associated-to-int-poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec v X) X)
  shows ((v \$ i) = (w \$ i))
proof –
  let ?p = int-poly-associated-to-vec v X
  have w\$i = (coeff ?p i)*X^i
    using i-lt w-is unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
    using index-vec vec-associated-to-poly-def
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) dim-vec-vec-associated-to-poly semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)
  then show ?thesis
    using assms unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
    by (smt (verit) access-entry-in-int-poly-associated-to-vec assms(5) bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum
dim-vec-associated-to-int-poly-lteq floor-divide-of-int-eq mult-of-nat-commute nat-SN.compat
nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-eq-iff semiring-1-class.of-nat-power
semiring-1-class.of-nat-simps(1) semiring-1-no-zero-divisors-class.power-not-zero vec-associated-to-int-poly-in
qed

```

```

lemma int-poly-associated-to-nil-vec-same-norm:
  assumes X > 0
  assumes dim-vec v = 0
  shows euclidean-norm-int-vec v = euclidean-norm-int-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly
(int-poly-associated-to-vec v X) X)
proof -
  have v-is-nil: v = vNil
  using assms
  by simp
  then have h1: euclidean-norm-int-vec v = 0
  unfolding euclidean-norm-int-vec-eq by auto
  have int-poly-associated-to-vec v X = 0
  using v-is-nil unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def by simp
  then have vec-associated-to-int-poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec v X) X = vec-of-list
[0]
  unfolding vec-associated-to-poly-def by auto
  then have h2: euclidean-norm-int-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec
v X) X) = 0
  unfolding euclidean-norm-int-vec-eq by auto
  show ?thesis
  using h1 h2 by auto
qed

lemma int-poly-associated-to-notNil-vec-same-norm:
  assumes X-gt: X > 0
  assumes dim-vec v > 0
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (\exists k. (X \hat{j}) * k = (v \$ j))$ 
  shows euclidean-norm-int-vec v = euclidean-norm-int-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly
(int-poly-associated-to-vec v X) X)
proof -
  let ?w = vec-associated-to-int-poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec v X) X
  have h1:  $(\sum i < (\text{dim-vec } v). (v \$ i) \hat{2}) = (\sum i < (\text{dim-vec } ?w). (v \$ i) \hat{2})$ 
  using assms int-poly-associated-to-notNil-vec-same-norm-upto
  by simp
  then have h2:  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } ?w \implies ((v \$ i) = (?w \$ i))$ 
  using int-poly-associated-to-notNil-vec-same-entries assms
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-leI)
  then have  $(\sum i < (\text{dim-vec } v). (v \$ i) \hat{2}) = (\sum i < (\text{dim-vec } ?w). (?w \$ i) \hat{2})$  using
h1 h2
  by auto
  then show ?thesis
  using assms euclidean-norm-int-vec-eq
  by presburger
qed

lemma int-poly-associated-to-vec-same-norm:
  assumes X > 0
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (\exists k. (X \hat{j}) * k = (v \$ j))$ 
  shows euclidean-norm-int-vec v = euclidean-norm-int-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly

```

```

(int-poly-associated-to-vec v X) X)
using assms int-poly-associated-to-nil-vec-same-norm int-poly-associated-to-notNil-vec-same-norm
by (metis bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum)

lemma int-poly-associated-to-vec-sum:
assumes dim-vec a = dim-vec b
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } a \implies$ 
 $a \$ i \text{ mod } X \wedge i = 0$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } b \implies$ 
 $b \$ i \text{ mod } X \wedge i = 0$ 
assumes  $X > 0$ 
shows int-poly-associated-to-vec (a+b) X = int-poly-associated-to-vec a X +
int-poly-associated-to-vec b X
proof -
let ?newvec-sum = vec (dim-vec (a + b)) ( $\lambda j. \lfloor \text{real-of-int} ((a + b) \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor$ )
let ?newvec-a = vec (dim-vec a) ( $\lambda j. \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (a \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor$ )
let ?newvec-b = vec (dim-vec b) ( $\lambda j. \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (b \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor$ )
have same-dim: dim-vec (a + b) = dim-vec a
  using assms(1)
  by auto
have  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } a \implies \lfloor \text{real-of-int} ((a + b) \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor = \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (a \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor + \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (b \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor$ 
proof - fix j
assume j-lt:  $j < \text{dim-vec } a$ 
then obtain k1 k2::int where k1k2-prop:  $a \$ j = k1 * X \wedge j$   $b \$ j = k2 * X \wedge j$ 
  using assms(2)[of j] assms(3)[of j] assms(1) by (auto elim!: dvdE) blast
have roi:  $\lfloor \text{real-of-int} (a \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor = k1 \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (b \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor = k2$ 
  using assms(4) k1k2-prop(1) apply simp
  using assms(4) k1k2-prop(2) by simp
have (a + b) \$ j = k1 * X \wedge j + k2 * X \wedge j
  using k1k2-prop assms(1) j-lt by auto
then show  $\lfloor \text{real-of-int} ((a + b) \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor = \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (a \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor + \lfloor \text{real-of-int} (b \$ j) / \text{real}(X \wedge j) \rfloor$ 
  using k1k2-prop roi assms(4)
using div-mult-self3 floor-divide-real-eq-div floor-of-int of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-0-eq-iff
of-nat-0-le-iff power-eq-0-iff zero-less-iff-neq-zero by auto
qed
then have  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } a \implies \text{monom} (?newvec-sum \$ j) j =$ 
 $\text{monom} (?newvec-a \$ j) j + \text{monom} (?newvec-b \$ j) j$ 
  by (simp add: add-monom assms(1))
then have  $(\sum i < \text{dim-vec } a. \text{monom} (?newvec-sum \$ i) i) = (\sum i < \text{dim-vec } a.$ 
 $\text{monom} (?newvec-a \$ i) i) + (\sum i < \text{dim-vec } a. \text{monom} (?newvec-b \$ i) i)$ 
  by auto
then show ?thesis
unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def using assms(1) same-dim by algebra
qed

```

```

lemma int-poly-associated-to-vec-constant-mult:
  fixes c:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int
  fixes v:: int vec
  assumes X > 0
  assumes div-by-X:  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies$ 
     $v \$ i \bmod X \wedge i = 0$ 
  shows int-poly-associated-to-vec (c i ·v v) X =
    smult (c i) (int-poly-associated-to-vec v X)
  proof -
    let ?newvec = vec (dim-vec v) ( $\lambda j. [\text{real-of-int} (v \$ j) / \text{real} (X \wedge j)]$ )
    let ?newvec-mult = vec (dim-vec (c i ·v v)) ( $\lambda j. [\text{real-of-int} ((c i \cdot_v v) \$ j) / \text{real} (X \wedge j)]$ )
    have same-dim: dim-vec ?newvec = dim-vec ?newvec-mult
      by auto
    then have (c i) * ?newvec \$ j = (?newvec-mult \$ j) if j-prop: j < dim-vec v for j
      using div-by-X [of j] <0 < X> that
      by (simp only: floor-divide-of-int-eq flip: Power.of-nat-power of-int-of-nat-eq [where
        ?'a = real])
      auto
    then have smult (c i) (monom (?newvec \$ j) j) = monom (?newvec-mult \$ j) j
    if j-prop: j < dim-vec v for j
      by (simp add: smult-monom j-prop)
      then have ( $\sum j < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{monom} (?newvec-mult \$ j) j$ ) = ( $\sum j < \text{dim-vec } v.$ 
        smult (c i) (monom (?newvec \$ j) j))
      by auto
      then have ( $\sum j < \text{dim-vec } v. \text{monom} (?newvec-mult \$ j) j$ ) = smult (c i) ( $\sum j < \text{dim-vec } v.$ 
        monom (?newvec \$ j) j)
      by (simp add: smult-sum2)
      then show ?thesis
      unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def by auto
  qed

```

#### 4.4 Generic Coppersmith assumptions locale

The generic properties required are stored in this locale.

```

locale coppersmith-assms = LLL-with-assms +
  fixes x0 :: int
  fixes M X :: nat
  fixes F :: int poly
  assumes M: M > 0
  assumes X: X > 0
  assumes n: n > 0
  assumes x0: poly F x0 mod M = 0 |x0| ≤ int X
  assumes lfs: length fs-init ≠ 0
  assumes Xpoly:  $\bigwedge v j.$ 
     $v \in \text{set } fs\text{-init} \implies j < n \implies$ 
     $v \$ j \bmod \text{int } X \wedge j = 0$ 
  assumes rt:  $\bigwedge v.$ 

```

```

 $v \in \text{set } fs\text{-init} \implies$ 
 $\text{poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } v X) x0 \bmod M = 0$ 
begin

lemma sumlist-mod:
assumes  $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{dim-vec } v = n$ 
assumes  $m0: \bigwedge v j.$ 
 $v \in \text{set } xs \implies j < n \implies$ 
 $v \$ j \bmod \text{int } X \wedge j = 0$ 
assumes  $i < n$ 
shows  $M.\text{sumlist } xs \$ i \bmod X \wedge i = 0$ 
proof –
  from sumlist-nth
  have  $M.\text{sumlist } xs \$ i =$ 
     $(\sum j = 0..<\text{length } xs. xs ! j \$ i)$ 
  by (metis assms(1,3))
  moreover have ...  $\bmod \text{int } (X \wedge i) =$ 
     $(\sum j = 0..<\text{length } xs.$ 
       $xs ! j \$ i \bmod \text{int } X \wedge i) \bmod$ 
       $\text{int } X \wedge i$ 
    apply (subst mod-sum-eq[symmetric])
    by (simp add: mod-mult-left-eq)
  moreover have ... = 0
  using  $m0$ 
  by (simp add: assms(3))
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma poly-associated-to-vec-sumlist:
assumes  $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{dim-vec } v = n$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge v j. v \in \text{set } xs \implies$ 
 $j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies v \$ j \bmod X \wedge j = 0$ 
shows  $\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (\text{sumlist } xs) X =$ 
 $(\sum i < \text{length } xs. \text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (xs ! i) X)$ 
using assms
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def
    by auto
  next
    case ih: (Cons x xs)
    have  $\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (M.\text{sumlist} (x \# xs)) X =$ 
       $\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (x + M.\text{sumlist } xs) X$ 
    by auto
    also have ... =  $\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } x X +$ 
       $\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (M.\text{sumlist } xs) X$ 

```

```

apply (intro int-poly-associated-to-vec-sum[OF --- X])
using ih.prems(1) dim-sumlist apply clarsimp
using ih.prems(2) apply simp
using dim-sumlist ih(2) ih.prems(2) sumlist-mod by auto
also have ... = int-poly-associated-to-vec x X +
  ( $\sum i < \text{length } xs. \text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} (xs ! i) X$ )
apply (subst ih(1))
using ih by auto
also have ... =
  ( $\sum i \in \{0..<\text{Suc} (\text{length } xs)\}. \text{int-poly-associated-to-vec} ((x \# xs) ! i) X$ )
apply (subst sum.atLeast0-lessThan-Suc-shift)
using atLeast-upt set-upt
by auto
finally show ?case
  using atLeast0LessThan by fastforce
qed

lemma short-vector-inherit-props:
  shows  $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies \text{short-vector } \$ j \text{ mod } X \wedge j = 0$ 
  poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec short-vector X) x0 mod M = 0
proof -
  have *: set fs-init  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
    by (simp add: fs-init)
  have svn: short-vector  $\in$  lattice-of fs-init
    using L-def lfs len short-vector(2) short-vector-impl by auto
  from in-latticeE[OF this]
  obtain c where
    c: short-vector =
      M.sumlist
      (map ( $\lambda i. \text{of-int} (c i) \cdot_v \text{fs-init} ! i$ )
        [0..<length fs-init]) .
  {
    fix i j
    assume i < m j < n
    then have fs-init ! i \$ j mod int X  $\wedge$  j = 0
      using Xpoly len nth-mem by blast
    moreover have (c i  $\cdot_v$  fs-init ! i) \$ j = c i * fs-init ! i \$ j
      apply (subst index-smult-vec)
      apply (metis LLL-inv-wD(4) LLL-inv-wI L-def <i < m> <j < n> carrier-vecD
        fs-init len lin-dep)
      by auto
    ultimately have (c i  $\cdot_v$  fs-init ! i) \$ j mod int X  $\wedge$  j = 0
      by force
  }
  then have m0: i < m  $\implies$  j < n  $\implies$  (c i  $\cdot_v$  fs-init ! i) \$ j mod int X  $\wedge$  j = 0
  for i j

```

```

by auto

{
fix j
assume j: j < n
show short-vector $ j mod int (X ^ j) = 0
  unfolding c
  apply (intro sumlist-mod[OF - - j])
  subgoal apply clarsimp
    by (metis LLL-invD(7) LLL-inv-wD(4) LLL-inv-wI LLL-with-assms.LLL-inv-initial-state
        LLL-with-assms-axioms carrier-vecD fs-init len lin-dep)
      using m0 len by auto
}
have 1: (∑ i<m.
  int-poly-associated-to-vec (c i ·_v fs-init ! i) X) =
  (∑ i<m.
  smult (c i) (int-poly-associated-to-vec (fs-init ! i) X))
  apply (intro sum.cong)
  apply clarsimp
  apply (subst int-poly-associated-to-vec-constant-mult[OF X])
  using len nth-mem
  apply (auto intro!: Xpoly)[2]
  by (metis LLL-inv-wD(4) LLL-inv-wI L-def carrier-vecD fs-init lin-dep)

then have 2: poly ... x0 =
  (∑ i<m. c i * poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec (fs-init ! i) X) x0)
  apply (subst poly-hom.hom-sum)
  by auto
then have ... mod M =
  (∑ i<m. (c i * poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec (fs-init ! i) X) x0) mod M) mod
M
  by (auto simp add: mod-sum-eq)
also have ... =
  (∑ i<m. (0::int)) mod M
  apply (intro arg-cong[where f = λi:int. i mod M])
  apply (intro sum.cong)
  using len nth-mem
  using rt by (auto simp add: pull-mods(10))
also have ... = 0 by auto
finally show poly
  (int-poly-associated-to-vec local.short-vector X)
  x0 mod M = 0
  unfolding c
  apply (subst poly-associated-to-vec-sumlist)
  subgoal
    using LLL-inv-wD(4) LLL-inv-wI L-def fs-init len lin-dep by auto
  subgoal
    using m0 apply clarsimp
      by (metis LLL.LLL-inv-wD(4) LLL-inv-wI L-def carrier-vecD fs-init in-

```

```

dex-smult-vec(1) len lin-dep
  using 1 2 len by auto
qed

lemma root-poly-short-vector:
  assumes bnd: real-of-int  $\|short\text{-vector}\|^2 < M^2 / n$ 
  shows poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec short-vector X) x0 = 0
proof -
  have dimsv: dim-vec short-vector = n
    using lfs carrier-dim-vec len short-vector(1) short-vector-impl by blast

  have *:  $\bigwedge j. j < \dim\text{-vec} \text{ short-vector} \implies \exists k. \text{int } X \wedge j * k = \text{short-vector\$} j$ 
  unfolding dimsv
  apply (drule short-vector-inherit-props(1))
  by auto

  have db: 1 +
    real (degree (int-poly-associated-to-vec short-vector X)) ≤ n
    by (smt (verit, best) dimsv n nat-less-real-le int-poly-associated-to-vec-degree)

  have sqrt (real-of-int  $\|short\text{-vector}\|^2) <$ 
    sqrt (real  $M^2 / (real n)$ )
    using bnd unfolding real-sqrt-le-iff by auto

  then have sqrt (real-of-int  $\|short\text{-vector}\|^2) <$ 
    M / sqrt (real n)
    by (simp add: real-sqrt-divide)

  also have ... ≤
    real M / sqrt
    (real (degree(int-poly-associated-to-vec short-vector X) + 1))
  using db
  by (clarify simp add: field-simps M)

  finally have **:
    sqrt (real-of-int  $\|short\text{-vector}\|^2) < real M / sqrt
    (real
      (degree
        (int-poly-associated-to-vec short-vector X) + 1)) by auto

  show ?thesis
    apply (intro Howgrave-Graham-int-poly[OF M short-vector-inherit-props(2)
x0(2)])
    apply (subst int-poly-associated-to-vec-same-norm[OF X, symmetric, OF *])
    using **
    by auto
qed$ 
```

```

lemma bnd-raw-imp-short-vec-bound:
  assumes bnd-raw:
    (real-of-rat  $\alpha$ )  $\wedge$  ( $m * (m - 1)$  div 2) *
    real-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant fs-init m) *
    (real n)  $\wedge$  m <
    M  $\wedge$  (2 * m)
  shows real-of-int  $\| \text{short-vector} \|^2 < M^2 / n$ 
  proof -
    have LLLinv: LLL-invariant True m reduce-basis
      using reduce-basis-inv by auto

    have i1: distinct reduce-basis
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) LLL-invD(1) LLL-invD(2) LLL-invD(6) LLLinv
      distinct-conv-nth gs.lin-indpt-list-def nth-map)

    from LLL-invD[OF LLLinv]
    have gs.lin-indpt-list
      (map of-int-vec reduce-basis) by blast

    then have module.lin-indpt class-ring
      (module-vec TYPE(rat) n)
      (set (map of-int-vec reduce-basis))
    unfolding gs.lin-indpt-list-def
    by blast

    then have i2: module.lin-indpt class-ring
      (module-vec TYPE(int) n)
      (set reduce-basis)
    using casting-lin-comb-helper-2
    by (metis ‹set local.reduce-basis ⊆ carrier-vec n› carrier-vecD subset-code(1))

    have i3: set reduce-basis ⊆ carrier-vec n
      using LLL.LLL-invD(3) LLLinv by blast
    have i4: set fs-init ⊆ carrier-vec n
      using fs-init by blast
    have i5: length reduce-basis = length fs-init
      by (simp add: ‹length local.reduce-basis = m› len)

    have i6: vec-module.lattice-of n reduce-basis =
      vec-module.lattice-of n fs-init
    using LLL-invD(7) LLLinv L-def by blast

    from ring-char-0-vec-module.lattice-of-eq-gram-det-rows-eq[OF i1 i2 i3 i4 i5 i6]
    have det (mat-of-rows n reduce-basis *
      (mat-of-rows n reduce-basis)T) =
    det (mat-of-rows n fs-init * (mat-of-rows n fs-init)T) .
  
```

```

have deteq: gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis m = gs.Gramian-determinant
fs-init m
  unfolding gs.Gramian-determinant-def
  apply (subst gs.Gramian-matrix-alt-def)
  using <length local.reduce-basis = m> apply linarith
  apply (subst gs.Gramian-matrix-alt-def)
  using len apply blast
  by (metis <det (mat-of-rows n local.reduce-basis * (mat-of-rows n local.reduce-basis)T)>
= det (mat-of-rows n fs-init * (mat-of-rows n fs-init)T)> <length local.reduce-basis
= m> <m ≤ m> i5 take-all)

have bnd:
  (real-of-rat α) ^ (m * (m - 1) div 2) *
  real-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant fs-init m) <
  (M^2 / (real n)) ^ m
proof -
  have m-gt: m > 0
  using len lfs by blast
  from bnd-raw
  have real-of-rat α ^ (m * (m - 1) div 2) *
  real-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant fs-init m)
  < real (M ^ (2 * m)) / (real n) ^ m
  using m-gt n by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = (M^2 / (real n)) ^ m
  unfolding power-mult
  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

have rat-of-int ‖short-vector‖2 ^ m
  ≤ α ^ (m * (m - 1) div 2) *
  rat-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis m)
using LLL.LLL-invD(6) LLL-inv-initial-state LLL-with-assms.short-vector-det-bound
LLL-with-assms-axioms lfs by blast

have
  rat-of-int ‖short-vector‖2 ^ m
  ≤ α ^ (m * (m - 1) div 2) *
  rat-of-int (gs.Gramian-determinant reduce-basis m)
using LLL.LLL-invD(6) LLL-inv-initial-state LLL-with-assms.short-vector-det-bound
LLL-with-assms-axioms lfs by blast
  then have (real-of-int ‖short-vector‖2) ^ m <
  (M^2 / (real n)) ^ m
  using bnd
  by (smt (verit, best) deteq of-rat-hom.hom-power of-rat-less-eq of-rat-mult
of-rat-of-int-eq)

thus ?thesis
  using power-mono-iff n

```

```

by (smt (verit, best) LLL-inv-initial-state LLL-invariant-def M Num.of-nat-simps(1)
lfs length-0-conv length-greater-0-conv linorder-not-le nat-le-real-less nat-zero-less-power-iff
zero-compare-simps(7))
qed

end

end

```

## 5 Proof of Lightweight Algorithm

We start by proving the "lightweight algorithm" as a stepping stone to the full algorithm (proved in Coppersmith.thy).

**theory** *Towards-Coppersmith*

```

imports Coppersmith-Generic
begin

```

### 5.1 Basic properties

```

lemma dim-form-basis-helper:
  shows length (form-basis-helper p M X d) = d + 1
  unfolding form-basis-helper-def
  by auto

lemma dim-form-basis:
  shows length (form-basis p M X d) = d + 2
  using dim-form-basis-helper form-basis-def by simp

```

### 5.2 Matrix properties

#### 5.2.1 Basic properties and preliminaries

```

lemma dim-row-basis-mat:
  assumes degree p ≥ 1
  shows dim-row (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) =
  degree p + 1
  proof -
    have length (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) = degree p + 1
    using assms dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
    by auto
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def mat-of-rows-list-def by auto
qed

```

```

lemma dim-col-basis-mat:
  assumes degree p ≥ 1
  shows dim-col (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) =
  (degree p + 1)

```

```

proof -
  have length (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) = degree p + 1
    using assms dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
    by auto
  then show ?thesis unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def
    by auto
qed

lemma matrix-carrier:
  assumes degree p ≥ 1
  assumes i < degree p + 1
  shows vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) ∈ carrier-mat
  (degree p + 1) (degree p + 1)
  using dim-row-basis-mat[of p M X] dim-col-basis-mat[of p M X] assms
  by auto

lemma vector-sum-monom:
  fixes v:: int vec
  fixes d i:: nat
  assumes d = dim-vec v
  assumes d > 0
  assumes i-lt: i < d
  assumes zero-monom: ∏j::nat. j < d ⇒ j ≠ i ⇒ monom (v $ j) j = 0
  shows  $(\sum_{i < d} \text{monom } (v \$ i) i) = \text{monom } (v \$ i) i$ 
proof -
  have  $(\sum_{i < d} \text{monom } (v \$ i) i) = (\sum_{i \in \{0..<d\}} \text{monom } (v \$ i) i)$ 
    using atLeast-upt set-upt by presburger
  then have sum-split: (∑i < d. monom (v $ i) i) = (∑i ∈ {0..<d} - {i}. monom (v $ i) i) + monom (v $ i) i
    using i-lt
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Groups.add-ac(2) atLeast0LessThan finite-lessThan lessThan-iff sum.remove)
    have  $\bigwedge_{j \in \{0..<d\} - \{i\}} \text{monom } (v \$ j) j = 0$ 
      using zero-monom i-lt by simp
    then have  $(\sum_{i \in \{0..<d\} - \{i\}} \text{monom } (v \$ i) i) = (\sum_{i \in \{0..<d\} - \{i\}} 0)$ 
      by (simp add: sum.neutral)
    then show ?thesis using sum-split by simp
qed

lemma int-poly-associated-to-g-i-vec:
  assumes X-gt: X > 0
  assumes M-gt: M > 0
  assumes i-lt: i ≤ (degree p)
  shows int-poly-associated-to-vec (g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)) X = monom M i
proof -
  let ?gi = g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)
  let ?d = degree p
  let ?newvec = vec (dim-vec (g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)))
     $(\lambda j. [\text{real-of-int } (\text{g-i-vec } M X i \text{ (degree } p + 1) \$ j) / \text{real } (X \wedge j)])$ 

```

```

have dim-vec-gi: dim-vec ?gi = degree p + 1
  unfolding g-i-vec-def by simp
then have dim-vec-newvec: dim-vec ?newvec = ?d + 1
  by simp
then have newvec-j:  $\bigwedge j. j < ?d+1 \implies j \neq i \implies ?newvec \$ j = 0$ 
  unfolding g-i-vec-def by simp
then have monom-zero:  $\bigwedge j. j < ?d+1 \implies j \neq i \implies \text{monom} (?newvec \$ j) j = 0$ 
  by blast
have poly-monom-sum:  $(\sum i < ?d+1. \text{monom} (?newvec \$ i) i) = \text{monom} (?newvec \$ i) i$ 
  using vector-sum-monom[of ?d+1 ?newvec i] dim-vec-newvec monom-zero
assms(3)
  by simp
have newvec-i: ?newvec \$ i = M
  using X-gt M-gt i-lt dim-vec-newvec unfolding g-i-vec-def by simp
then have monom-i: monom M i = monom (?newvec \$ i) i
  by auto
show ?thesis
  using monom-i poly-monom-sum dim-vec-newvec
  unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def by auto
qed

lemma ith-row-form-basis:
  shows  $i \leq d \implies ((\text{form-basis } p M X d)!i) = (\text{form-basis-helper } p M X d)!i$ 
     $((\text{form-basis } p M X d)!(d+1)) = \text{vec-associated-to-int-poly } p X$ 
  using dim-form-basis-helper[of p M X d] form-basis-def
  apply (simp add: append-Cons-nth-left)
  using dim-form-basis-helper[of p M X d] form-basis-def
  by (simp add: append-Cons-nth(1) append-Cons-nth-left)

lemma set-form-basis:
  shows  $x \in \text{set } (\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) \implies x = \text{vec-associated-to-int-poly } p X \vee$ 
     $x \in \text{set } (\text{form-basis-helper } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1))$ 
  using ith-row-form-basis ith-row-form-basis-helper dim-form-basis
    form-basis-def
  by simp

lemma dim-vector-in-basis:
  fixes i:: nat
  assumes i < d + 2
  shows dim-vec  $((\text{form-basis } p M X d) ! i) = (\text{degree } p+1)$ 
proof -
  let ?vec =  $(\text{form-basis } p M X d) ! i$ 
  have eo:  $\text{List.member } (\text{form-basis-helper } p M X d) ?vec \vee ?vec = \text{vec-associated-to-int-poly } p X$ 
  using assms
  by (metis List.member-def add-Suc-right dim-form-basis-helper form-basis-def)

```

```

less-Suc-eq nat-1-add-1 nth-append nth-append-length nth-mem plus-1-eq-Suc)
  have len-helper: length (form-basis-helper p M X d) = d + 1
    using dim-form-basis form-basis-def by simp
  have h1:  $\bigwedge x. \text{List.member}(\text{form-basis-helper } p M X d) x \implies \text{dim-vec } x = \text{degree}$ 
 $p + 1$ 
  proof -
    fix x
    assume List.member (form-basis-helper p M X d) x
    then have  $\exists k. x = g\text{-i-vec } M X k (\text{degree } p + 1)$ 
      using ith-row-form-basis-helper
      by (metis List.member-def dim-form-basis-helper in-set-conv-nth le-simps(2)
semiring-norm(174))
    then show dim-vec x = degree p + 1
      using assms unfolding g-i-vec-def by auto
  qed
  have h2: dim-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly p X) = degree p + 1
    using assms dim-vec-vec-associated-to-poly
    by auto
  show ?thesis
    using h1 h2 eo by auto
qed

```

### 5.2.2 Properties of matrix associated to input

```

lemma matrix-row-form-basis-carrier:
  assumes degree p  $\geq 1$ 
  assumes i < degree p + 1
  shows form-basis p M X (degree p - 1) ! i  $\in$  carrier-vec (degree p + 1)
proof -
  show ?thesis
    using assms dim-vector-in-basis[of i degree p - 1 p M X]
    unfolding carrier-vec-def by auto
qed

lemma matrix-row-form-basis:
  assumes degree p  $\geq 1$ 
  assumes i-lt: i < degree p + 1
  shows row (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) i =
  (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) ! i
  using dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
  by (metis add-Suc-right arith-special(3) assms(1) assms(2) le-add-diff-inverse
mat-of-rows-row matrix-row-form-basis-carrier plus-1-eq-Suc semiring-norm(174)
vec-list-to-square-mat-def)

lemma matrix-diagonal-element:
  assumes degree p  $\geq 1$ 
  assumes i < degree p
  shows vec-list-to-square-mat
    (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))  $\$ \$$ 

```

```

 $(i, i) = ((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) \$ i$ 
using assms
by (metis dim-col-basis-mat dim-row-basis-mat index-row(1) less-Suc-eq matrix-row-form-basis
semiring-norm(174))

lemma no-zeros-on-diagonal:
assumes degree  $p \geq 1$ 
assumes  $M > 0$ 
assumes  $X > 0$ 
shows  $0 \notin \text{set}(\text{diag-mat}(\text{vec-list-to-square-mat}(\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1))))$ 
proof -
  have eval-elt:  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{degree } p + 1 \implies \text{vec-list-to-square-mat}(\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) \$\$ (i, i)$ 
   $= ((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) \$ i$ 
  proof -
    fix  $i$ 
    assume  $i < \text{degree } p + 1$ 
    then show vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis  $p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)$ ) \$\$ (i, i)
     $= ((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) \$ i$ 
    using assms dim-form-basis dim-row-basis-mat dim-vector-in-basis index-row(1)
      by (metis dim-col-basis-mat matrix-row-form-basis)
    qed
    have  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{degree } p + 1 \implies ((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) \$ i \neq 0$ 
    proof -
      fix  $i$ 
      assume i-lt:  $i < \text{degree } p + 1$ 
      {assume *:  $i < \text{degree } p$ 
        then have  $((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) = (\text{form-basis-helper } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i$ 
        by (metis add-2-eq-Suc' add-diff-cancel-left' assms(1) dim-form-basis form-basis-def
length-append-singleton nth-append ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.add-diff-inverse
plus-1-eq-Suc)
        then have  $((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) \$ i \neq 0$ 
        using no-zeros-on-diagonal-helper assms *
        by (metis bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum mult-eq-0-iff of-nat-eq-0-iff power-eq-0-iff)
      }
      moreover {assume *:  $i = \text{degree } p$ 
        then have eq:  $((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) = \text{vec-associated-to-int-poly}$ 
 $p X$ 
        by (metis assms(1) dim-form-basis-helper form-basis-def nth-append-length
ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.diff-add)
        have coeff  $p (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$ 
        using assms(1) by force
        then have  $((\text{form-basis } p M X (\text{degree } p - 1)) ! i) \$ i \neq 0$ 
        using * eq assms unfolding vec-associated-to-poly-def
        by auto
      }
    
```

```

ultimately show ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i)$i ≠ 0
  using i-lt
  by linarith
qed
then have imp-false: (∃ i < degree p + 1.
  (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) $$ (i, i))
  = 0) ⟹ False
  by (metis eval-elt)
then have 0 ∈ set (map (λi. vec-list-to-square-mat
  (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) $$ (i, i)) [0..< degree p + 1]) ⟹ False
proof -
  assume 0 ∈ set (map (λi. vec-list-to-square-mat
  (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) $$ (i, i)) [0..< degree p + 1])
  then have ∃(i::nat) < degree p + 1. vec-list-to-square-mat
  (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) $$ (i, i) = 0
  using less-SucI less-Suc-eq
  by auto
  then show False using imp-false
  by auto
qed
then show ?thesis
  unfolding diag-mat-def
  using dim-row-basis-mat assms
  by auto
qed

lemma form-basis-helper-is-lower-triangular:
  fixes i j:: nat
  assumes i < j
  assumes j < (degree p + 1)
  shows ((form-basis-helper p M X (degree p - 1))!i)$j = 0
proof -
  have (form-basis-helper p M X (degree p - 1))!i = g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)
  using ith-row-form-basis-helper assms
  by (smt (verit, best) Suc-diff-Suc diff-is-0-eq le-add-diff-inverse nat-SN.gt-trans
  nat-le-linear nat-less-le plus-1-eq-Suc semiring-norm(174))
  then show ?thesis unfolding g-i-vec-def using assms
  by force
qed

lemma form-basis-is-lower-triangular:
  fixes i j::nat
  assumes i-lt: i < j
  assumes j-lt: j < (degree p + 1)
  shows (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) $$ (i,j) = 0
proof -

```

```

let ?M = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))
have M-elt: ?M $$ (i, j) = ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i)!j
  by (smt (verit) Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-pred assms(1) assms(2) dim-col-basis-mat
dim-row-basis-mat index-row(1) le-add1 less-Suc0 matrix-row-form-basis nat-SN.gt-trans
nat-neq-iff plus-1-eq-Suc)
{assume *: i < degree p
  then have (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i = (form-basis-helper p M X
(degree p - 1))!i
    by (simp add: form-basis-def dim-form-basis-helper nth-append)
  then have ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i)!j = ((form-basis-helper p M
X (degree p - 1))!i)!j
    by auto
  then have ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i)!j = 0
    using form-basis-helper-is-lower-triangular[OF i-lt j-lt] assms *
    by auto
} moreover {
  assume *: i = degree p
  have (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i = vec-associated-to-int-poly p X
    using * assms(1) assms(2) by linarith
  then have ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i)!j = 0
    using assms
    by (metis * Suc-eq-plus1 not-less-eq)
}
ultimately have ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))!i)!j = 0
  using assms(1) assms(2) by linarith
then show ?thesis using M-elt
  by auto
qed

```

**lemma** *form-basis-distinct*:

```

assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
shows distinct (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))
proof -
  let ?M = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))
  let ?dim = degree p + 1
  have rows-eq: rows ?M = form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)
    by (smt (verit, best) assms(1) dim-row-basis-mat in-set-conv-nth mat-of-rows-carrier(2)
matrix-row-form-basis-carrier rows-mat-of-rows subset-code(1) vec-list-to-square-mat-def)
  have in-set: ?M ∈ carrier-mat ?dim ?dim
    using dim-row-basis-mat[of p M X] dim-col-basis-mat[of p M X] assms
    unfolding carrier-mat-def by auto
  show ?thesis
    using lower-triangular-imp-distinct[OF in-set] form-basis-is-lower-triangular

```

```

no-zeros-on-diagonal assms rows-eq
  by auto
qed

lemma det-of-matrix:
  fixes M X:: nat
  assumes M > 0
  assumes X > 0
  assumes degree p ≥ 1
  assumes d-is: d = degree p
  assumes n-is: n = (∑ i≤d. i)
  assumes monic-poly: coeff p d = 1
  shows det (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) =
    M^(degree p)*X^n
proof -
  let ?A = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))
  have in-set: ?A ∈ carrier-mat (d+1) (d+1)
    using d-is dim-row-basis-mat[of p M X] dim-col-basis-mat[of p M X] assms
    unfolding carrier-mat-def
    by auto
  then have det ?A = prod-list (diag-mat ?A)
    using det-lower-triangular no-zeros-on-diagonal-helper form-basis-is-lower-triangular
      assms
    by metis
  have all-elems-diag: ∀ i. i < d + 1 ⟹ (?A $$ (i, i)) = ((form-basis p M X
  (degree p - 1)) ! i)$i
    by (metis assms(3) assms(4) carrier-matD(2) in-set list-of-vec-index list-of-vec-row-nth
matrix-row-form-basis)
  have last-elem: ((form-basis p M X (d - 1)) ! (d))$(d) = ((vec-associated-to-int-poly
  p X) $(d))
    using dim-form-basis-helper[of p M X d-1] ith-row-form-basis(2)[of p M X
  d-1] d-is
    by (metis Nat.le-imp-diff-is-add assms(3))
  have (∏ i<d+1. (((form-basis p M X (d - 1)) ! i)$i)) = (∏ i<d. (((form-basis
  p M X (d - 1)) ! i)$i))*(((form-basis p M X (d - 1)) ! d)$d)
    by auto
  then have prod-is: (∏ i<d+1. (((form-basis p M X (d - 1)) ! i)$i)) = (∏ i<d.
  (((form-basis p M X (d - 1)) ! i)$i))*((vec-associated-to-int-poly p X) $(d))
    using last-elem by auto
  have prod-list (diag-mat ?A) = (∏ i<d+1. (?A $$ (i, i)))
    unfolding diag-mat-def using dim-row-basis-mat[of p M X] assms(3) d-is
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) atLeast-upd distinct-upd prod.distinct-set-conv-list)
  then have eq1: prod-list (diag-mat ?A) = (∏ i<d+1. (((form-basis p M X (d -
  1)) ! i)$i))
    using all-elems-diag d-is by auto
  have sub-prod-is: (∏ i<d. (((form-basis p M X (d-1))! i)$i)) = (∏ i<d.
  (((form-basis-helper p M X (d-1))! i)$i))
    using ith-row-form-basis(1) by auto
  have prod-list (diag-mat ?A) = (∏ i<d. (((form-basis p M X (d-1))! i)$i)) *

```

```

((vec-associated-to-int-poly p X) \$ (d))
  using HOL.trans[OF eq1 prod-is] by auto
  then have prod-list-is: prod-list (diag-mat ?A) = ( $\prod i < d. (((form\text{-}basis\text{-}helper$ 
 $p M X (d-1))! i) \$ i) * ((vec-associated-to-int-poly p X) \$ (d))$ )
    using sub-prod-is by auto
  have prod-two: (vec-associated-to-int-poly p X) \$ (d) =  $X^{\wedge d}$ 
    unfolding vec-associated-to-poly-def
    using d-is monic-poly by auto
  have same-prod: ( $\prod i < d. ((form\text{-}basis\text{-helper} p M X (d-1))! i) \$ i$ ) = ( $\prod i < d.$ 
 $(g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X i (\text{degree } p + 1)) \$ i$ )
    using ith-row-form-basis-helper by auto
  have  $\bigwedge k. k \leq \text{degree } p \implies (\prod i < k. (g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X i (\text{degree } p + 1)) \$ i) =$ 
 $M^{\wedge k} * X^{\wedge (\sum i < k. i)}$ 
  proof -
    fix k
    assume k ≤ degree p
    then show ( $\prod i < k. (g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X i (\text{degree } p + 1)) \$ i$ ) =  $M^{\wedge k} * X^{\wedge (\sum i < k. i)}$ 
    proof (induct k)
      case 0
      then show ?case unfolding g-i-vec-def by auto
    next
      case (Suc d)
      have ( $\prod i < Suc d. g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X i (\text{degree } p + 1) \$ i$ ) = ( $\prod i < d. g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X$ 
 $i (\text{degree } p + 1) \$ i) * g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X (d) (\text{degree } p + 1) \$ (d)$ 
        by auto
      then have h1: ( $\prod i < Suc d. g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X i (\text{degree } p + 1) \$ i$ ) = ( $M^{\wedge d} * X$ 
 $^{\sum \{.. < d\}} * g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X (d) (\text{degree } p + 1) \$ (d)$ )
        using Suc by auto
      have h2:  $g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X (d) (\text{degree } p + 1) \$ (d) = M^{\wedge d} * X^{\wedge d}$ 
        using Suc(2) unfolding g-i-vec-def by auto
      show ?case
        using h1 h2
        by (simp add: mult.left-commute power-add)
    qed
  qed
  then have ( $\prod i < d. (g\text{-}i\text{-}vec M X i (\text{degree } p + 1)) \$ i$ ) =  $M^{\wedge d} * X^{\wedge (\sum i < d. i)}$ 
    using d-is by auto
  then have prod-one: ( $\prod i < d. ((form\text{-}basis\text{-helper} p M X (d-1))! i) \$ i$ ) =  $M^{\wedge d} * X^{\wedge (\sum i < d.$ 
 $i)}$ 
    using same-prod
    by auto
  have n-is-alt:  $n = (\sum i < d. i) + d$ 
    using n-is
    by (metis lessThan-Suc-atMost sum.lessThan-Suc)
  have prod-list (diag-mat ?A) =  $M^{\wedge d} * X^{\wedge (\sum i < d. i)} * X^{\wedge d}$ 
    using prod-one prod-two prod-list-is by auto
  then have prod-list (diag-mat ?A) =  $M^{\wedge d} * X^{\wedge ((\sum i < d. i) + d)}$ 
    by (simp add: power-add)
  then have det-prod: prod-list (diag-mat ?A) =  $M^{\wedge (\text{degree } p)} * X^{\wedge n}$ 

```

```

using n-is d-is n-is-alt by auto
have det ?A = prod-list (diag-mat ?A)
using prod-list-is form-basis-is-lower-triangular det-lower-triangular
using ‹det (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) = prod-list
(diag-mat (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))))› by force
then show ?thesis
using det-prod by auto
qed

```

### 5.2.3 Properties of casted matrix

```

lemma dim-row-basis-of-int-mat:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
shows dim-row (vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree
p - 1)))) = degree p + 1
proof –
have length (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) = degree p + 1
using assms dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
by auto
then show ?thesis
by (simp add: vec-list-to-square-mat-def)
qed

```

```

lemma dim-col-basis-of-int-mat:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
shows dim-col (vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree
p - 1)))) = (degree p + 1)
proof –
have length (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) = degree p + 1
using assms dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
by auto
then show ?thesis unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def
by auto
qed

```

```

lemma of-int-matrix-row-form-basis-carrier:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i < degree p + 1
shows (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) ! i ∈ carrier-vec
(degree p + 1)
using matrix-row-form-basis-carrier assms
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Suc-eq-plus1 add-Suc-right arith-special(3) dim-form-basis
map-carrier-vec nth-map ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.diff-add)

```

```

lemma of-int-matrix-carrier:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i < degree p + 1
shows vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))
∈ carrier-mat (degree p + 1) (degree p + 1)

```

```

using dim-row-basis-of-int-mat[of p M X] dim-col-basis-of-int-mat[of p M X]
assms
by auto

lemma of-int-matrix-row-form-basis:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i-lt: i < degree p + 1
shows row (vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))) i = (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) ! i
proof -
  let ?vs = form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)
  have cv: map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) ! i
    ∈ carrier-vec (degree p + 1) using matrix-row-form-basis-carrier[of p i M X]
    using of-int-matrix-row-form-basis-carrier[of p i M X] assms by auto
  have i-lt-len: i < length (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))
    using i-lt dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
    by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def using mat-of-rows-row[OF i-lt-len cv]
      dim-form-basis[of p M X degree p - 1]
      using assms(1) by auto
  qed

lemma of-int-matrix-row-form-basis-var:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i-lt: i < degree p + 1
shows row (vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))) i = of-int-vec ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) ! i)
using of-int-matrix-row-form-basis assms
by (metis add-2-eq-Suc' dim-form-basis le-add-diff-inverse nth-map plus-1-eq-Suc semiring-norm(174))

lemma of-int-mat-element:
fixes i j::nat
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i < (degree p + 1)
assumes j < (degree p + 1)
shows (vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))) $$ (i,j) =
  of-int ((vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))) $$ (i,j))
proof -
  let ?M1 = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))
  let ?M2 = vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))
  have ?M1 $$ (i, j) = (row ?M1 i) $ j
    using assms
    by (metis dim-col-basis-mat dim-row-basis-mat index-row(1))
  then have row1: ?M1 $$ (i, j) = ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) ! i)$j
    using assms(1) assms(2) matrix-row-form-basis by presburger

```

```

have ?M2 $$ (i, j) = (row ?M2 i) $ j
  using assms dim-col-basis-of-int-mat dim-row-basis-of-int-mat
  by (metis index-row(1))
then have row2: ?M2 $$ (i, j) = (of-int-vec ((form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)) ! i)) $j
  using assms of-int-matrix-row-form-basis-var
  by metis
show ?thesis
  using row1 row2
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) dim-col-basis-mat index-map-vec(1)
index-row(2) matrix-row-form-basis)
qed

lemma of-int-mat-is-lower-triangular:
fixes i j::nat
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i < j
assumes j < (degree p + 1)
shows (vec-list-to-square-mat (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))) $$ (i,j) = 0
using assms of-int-mat-element form-basis-is-lower-triangular
by (smt (verit, best) less-imp-le-nat nat-SN.compat of-int-code(2))

lemma of-int-mat-no-zeros-on-diagonal:
assumes p-gt: degree p ≥ 1
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
shows 0 ∉ set (diag-mat (vec-list-to-square-mat ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list)))
proof -
let ?M1 = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))
let ?M2 = vec-list-to-square-mat ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list)
let ?dim = degree p + 1
have all: ∀i. i < ?dim ⇒ ?M2 $$ (i, i) = 0 ⇒ False
proof -
fix i
assume i-lt: i < degree p + 1
assume M2-elt: vec-list-to-square-mat
((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list) $$ (i, i) = 0
obtain k::int where k-prop: ?M1 $$ (i, i) = k
  using i-lt matrix-carrier[of p i]
  by auto
then have k-inset: k ∈ set (map (λi. ?M1 $$ (i, i)) [0..<?dim])
  using i-lt nth-map-up[of i ?dim 0 λi. ?M1 $$ (i, i)] dim-row-basis-mat[of p M X]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.left-neutral diff-zero in-set-conv-nth length-map
length-up)

```

```

have same-elt: ?M2 $$ (i, i) = rat-of-int (?M1 $$ (i, i))
  using of-int-mat-element[OF p-gt i-lt i-lt] i-lt
  by auto
then have (0::rat) = rat-of-int k
  using M2-elt k-prop
  by auto
then have k = 0
  by auto
then have 0 ∈ set (diag-mat ?M1)
  using k-inset unfolding diag-mat-def
  using dim-row-basis-mat[of p M X] assms
  by auto
then show False
  using no-zeros-on-diagonal assms
  by blast
qed
then have 0 ∈ set (map (λi. ?M2 $$ (i, i)) [0..< ?dim]) ==> False
proof -
  assume 0 ∈ set (map (λi. ?M2 $$ (i, i)) [0..< ?dim])
  then have ∃ i ∈ set [0..< degree p + 1]. 0 = ?M2$$ (i, i)
    using all atLeastLessThan-iff imageE list.set-map set-up by force
  then have ∃ i < degree p + 1. 0 = ?M2$$ (i, i)
    using atLeast-up by blast
  then show False using all
    by fastforce
qed
then have 0 ∈ set (diag-mat (vec-list-to-square-mat ((map of-int-vec (form-basis
p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list))) ==> False
  using dim-row-basis-of-int-mat assms
  unfolding diag-mat-def
  by (smt (verit, best))
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma of-int-mat-form-basis-distinct:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
shows distinct ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list)

proof -
  let ?M = vec-list-to-square-mat ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list)
  let ?dim = degree p + 1
  have rows-eq: rows ?M = ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list)
    unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def
    apply (intro rows-mat-of-rows)
    apply clarsimp

```

```

by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) One-nat-def add.commute add-Suc-right assms(1)
dim-form-basis in-set-conv-nth matrix-row-form-basis-carrier one-add-one ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-cla
plus-1-eq-Suc)
have in-set:?M ∈ carrier-mat ?dim ?dim
using dim-row-basis-of-int-mat[of p M X] dim-col-basis-of-int-mat[of p M X]
assms
unfolding carrier-mat-def by auto
show ?thesis
using lower-triangular-imp-distinct[OF in-set] of-int-mat-is-lower-triangular
of-int-mat-no-zeros-on-diagonal assms rows-eq
by metis
qed

lemma of-int-form-basis-lin-ind:
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
assumes degree p ≥ 1
shows ¬ module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(rat) (degree p + 1))
      (set ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)))::rat vec list))
proof –
let ?M = vec-list-to-square-mat ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p -
1)))::rat vec list)
have rows-M: (rows
  (vec-list-to-square-mat
    (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))))::rat vec list)
= (map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p - 1))::rat vec list)
unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def
apply (intro rows-mat-of-rows)
apply clarsimp
apply (subst dim-form-basis)
by (smt (verit) One-nat-def add.commute add-Suc-right assms(3) dim-form-basis
in-set-conv-nth matrix-row-form-basis-carrier nat-1-add-1 ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.diff-add
plus-1-eq-Suc)
have no-zeros-on-diagonal: 0 ∉ set (diag-mat ?M)
using of-int-mat-no-zeros-on-diagonal assms
by auto
have lower-triangular: (∀i j. i < j ⇒ j < (degree p + 1) ⇒ ?M $$ (i, j) =
0)
using of-int-mat-is-lower-triangular assms by auto
have form-basis-distinct: distinct ((map of-int-vec (form-basis p M X (degree p -
1)))::rat vec list)
using of-int-mat-form-basis-distinct assms by auto
have matrix-carrier: ?M ∈ carrier-mat (degree p + 1) (degree p + 1)
using of-int-matrix-carrier assms by auto
have ¬ module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(rat) (degree p + 1)) (set
(rows ?M))
using idom-vec.lower-triangular-imp-lin-indpt-rows[OF matrix-carrier lower-triangular]
      form-basis-distinct no-zeros-on-diagonal
by blast

```

```

then show ?thesis using rows-M
    by auto
qed

```

### 5.3 Top-level proof

```

lemma towards-coppersmith:
  fixes p f:: int poly
  fixes M X:: nat
  fixes x0:: int
  assumes zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
  assumes d-is: d = degree p
  assumes d-gt: d > 0
  assumes monic-poly: coeff p d = 1
  assumes X-gt: X > 0
  assumes X-lt: X < 1/(sqrt 2)*1/(root d (d+1))*(root (d*(d+1)) M)^2
  assumes M-gt: M > 0
  assumes x0-le: abs x0 ≤ X
  assumes f-is: f = towards-coppersmith p M X
  shows poly f x0 = 0
proof -
  let ?cs-basis = form-basis p M X (degree p - 1)

  have li1-1: vec-associated-to-int-poly p (int X) ∈ carrier-vec (Suc d)
    by (metis assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-vec-vec-associated-to-poly semiring-norm(174))
    have li1-2: ∏xa. xa ∈ set (form-basis-helper p M X (degree p - Suc 0)) ==> xa
      ∈ carrier-vec (Suc d)
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-form-basis-helper
        dim-vec g-i-vec-def in-set-conv-nth ith-row-form-basis-helper le-simps(2) semiring-norm(174))
    have li1: set (map of-int-vec ?cs-basis) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
      unfolding form-basis-def using li1-1 li1-2
      by auto

    have distinct ?cs-basis
      using d-is d-gt X-gt M-gt form-basis-distinct by force
    then have li2: distinct ((map of-int-vec ?cs-basis)::rat vec list)
      using casted-distinct-is-distinct by blast

    have li3: module.lin-indpt class-ring
      (module-vec TYPE(rat) (d + 1))
      (set (map of-int-vec
        (form-basis p M X
          (degree p - 1))))
    unfolding form-basis-def
    using M-gt d-is X-gt d-gt form-basis-def of-int-form-basis-lin-ind by auto

    have 2: ∏a. a ∈ set ?cs-basis ==> poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec a X) x0 mod
      M = 0

```

```

proof -
  fix a
  assume a ∈ set ?cs-basis
  then obtain i where a-prop: i < d + 1 ∧ a = ?cs-basis ! i
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Suc-leI add-Suc-right arith-special(3) d-is d-gt
dim-form-basis in-set-conv-nth numeral-nat(7) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.diff-add
semiring-norm(174))
  {assume *: i = d
    then have poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec a X) x0 mod M = 0
      using zero-mod-M
      using ith-row-form-basis a-prop *
        by (metis One-nat-def Suc-leI vec-associated-to-int-poly-inverse X-gt d-is
d-gt ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff-class.diff-add)
  } moreover {assume *: i < d
    then have a-is:a = g-i-vec M X i (d + 1)
      using ith-row-form-basis d-is a-prop ith-row-form-basis-helper
      by simp
    have i-lteq: i ≤ degree p
      using d-is * by auto
    have int-poly-associated-to-vec a X = monom (int M) i
      using d-is a-is int-poly-associated-to-g-i-vec[OF X-gt M-gt i-lteq]
      by blast
    then have poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec a X) x0 = x0^i * (int M)
      by (simp add: poly-monom)
    then have poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec a X) x0 mod M = 0
      by auto
  }
  ultimately show poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec a X) x0 mod M = 0
    using a-prop
    by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-leI linorder-neqE-nat not-less)
qed
let ?vec = vec-associated-to-int-poly p X
have vaip-div: ∀j. j < dim-vec ?vec ⇒ ?vec $ j mod X ^ j = 0
  by (simp add: vec-associated-to-poly-def)
have form-basis-helper-div:(∀v j. v ∈ set (form-basis-helper p M X (degree p −
1)) ⇒
  j < dim-vec v ⇒ v $ j mod X ^ j = 0)
proof -
  fix v j
  assume v-inset: v ∈ set (form-basis-helper p M X (degree p − 1))
  assume j-lt: j < dim-vec v
  obtain i where i < degree p ∧ v = (form-basis-helper p M X (degree p − 1))
  ! i
    using v-inset dim-form-basis-helper
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.right-neutral add-Suc-right add-diff-inverse-nat
assms(2) d-gt in-set-conv-nth less-Suc-eq not-less-zero plus-1-eq-Suc)
  then have v-is: v = g-i-vec M X i (degree p + 1)
    using ith-row-form-basis-helper[of i degree p − 1 p M X]
    by (metis Suc-pred' assms(2) d-gt le-simps(2))

```

```

{assume *: j = i
  then have v$j = int M * int X ^ i
    using v-is j-lt unfolding g-i-vec-def
    by fastforce
  then have v $ j mod X ^ j = 0
    using * by auto
} moreover {assume *: j ≠ i
  then have v$j = 0
    using v-is j-lt unfolding g-i-vec-def
    by auto
  then have v $ j mod X ^ j = 0
    by auto
}
ultimately show v $ j mod X ^ j = 0
by blast
qed

then have 1: ( $\bigwedge v j. v \in \text{set } ?\text{cs-basis} \implies$ 
 $j < d + 1 \implies v \$ j \text{ mod } X ^ j = 0$ )
using vaip-div form-basis-helper-div ith-row-form-basis set-form-basis
by (metis assms(2) dim-form-basis dim-vector-in-basis in-set-conv-nth)

have det (vec-list-to-square-mat (?cs-basis)) =
int (M ^ degree p * X ^  $\sum \{..d\}$ )
apply (intro det-of-matrix[OF M-gt X-gt - d-is - monic-poly])
using d-is d-gt by auto

then have d: det (mat-of-rows (d + 1) ?cs-basis) = M ^ d * X ^ (d * (d+1)) div
2)
unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def
dim-form-basis
by (metis Suc-pred' add-2-eq-Suc' d-is d-gt atLeast0AtMost gauss-sum-nat semiring-norm(174))

have d1: (sqrt 2) ^ (d * (d+1)) = 2 ^ (d * (d + 1)) div 2
apply (subst sqrt-even-pow2[symmetric])
using real-sqrt-power by auto

have d2: root d (real (d + 1)) ^ (d * (d + 1)) = (d + 1) ^ (d + 1)
by (metis d-gt of-nat-0-le-iff power-mult real-root-pow-pos2 semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)

have sqrt 2 * root d (d+1) * X < (root (d*(d+1)) M) ^ 2
using X-lt d-gt
by (auto simp add: field-simps)

then have (sqrt 2 * root d (d+1) * X) ^ (d * (d+1)) < M ^ 2
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Num.of-nat-simps(4) d-gt linordered-semiring-strict-class.mult-pos-pos
mult-sign-intros(1) nat-less-real-le of-nat-0-le-iff real-root-ge-0-iff real-root-less-iff
real-root-pos-unique real-root-power real-sqrt-ge-0-iff semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)

```

**moreover have**  $(\text{sqrt } 2 * \text{root } d (d+1) * X) \wedge (d * (d+1)) =$   
 $(\text{sqrt } 2) \wedge (d * (d+1)) * X \wedge (d * (d+1)) *$   
 $(\text{root } d (d+1)) \wedge (d * (d+1))$   
**by** (auto simp add: field-simps)

**ultimately have**  $(2 \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2) * \text{real } (X \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2)) \wedge 2 * \text{real } ((d + 1) \wedge (d + 1)))$   
 $< M \wedge 2$   
**unfolding** d1 d2  
**by** (smt (verit) Num.of-nat-simps(2) Num.of-nat-simps(4) Num.of-nat-simps(5)  
d1 d2 dvd-div-mult-self even-add even-mult-iff more-arith-simps(6) of-nat-le-iff one-add-one  
power-mult semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)

**then have**  
 $(2 \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2) * (X \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2)) \wedge 2 * ((d + 1) \wedge (d + 1)))$   
 $< M \wedge 2$   
**by** (smt (verit) Num.of-nat-simps(2) Num.of-nat-simps(4) Num.of-nat-simps(5)  
nat-1-add-1 of-nat-power-less-of-nat-cancel-iff semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)

**then have**  
 $(2 \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2) * (X \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2)) \wedge 2 * ((d + 1) \wedge (d + 1))) * M \wedge (2 * d)$   
 $< M \wedge 2 * M \wedge (2 * d)$   
**by** (simp add: M-gt)

**then have h3:**  $2 \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2) * (M \wedge d * X \wedge (d * (d + 1) \text{ div } 2))^2 * (d + 1) \wedge (d + 1) < (M \wedge (2 * (d + 1)))$   
**by** (auto simp add: algebra-simps monoid-mult-class.power-mult power2-eq-square)  
**then have**  $\text{Suc } d \wedge d * ((M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2) * (X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)) + d * (\text{Suc } d \wedge d * ((M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2) * (X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)))$   
 $< M * (M * M \wedge (d * 2)) \Rightarrow (1 + \text{real } d) \wedge d * ((\text{real } M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2) * (\text{real } X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)) + \text{real } d * ((1 + \text{real } d) \wedge d * ((\text{real } M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2) * (\text{real } X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)))$   
 $< \text{real } M * (\text{real } M * \text{real } M \wedge (d * 2))$   
**proof -**  
**assume a1:**  $\text{Suc } d \wedge d * ((M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2) * (X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)) + d * (\text{Suc } d \wedge d * ((M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2) * (X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2))) < M * (M * M \wedge (d * 2))$

```

have  $\forall n na. \text{real } n < \text{real } na \vee \neg n < na$ 
  by simp
  then have  $(1 + \text{real } d) \wedge d * \text{real } ((M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2)) * (X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2) + \text{real } d * ((1 + \text{real } d) \wedge d * \text{real } ((M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2)) * (X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)) < \text{real } (M * (M * M \wedge (d * 2)))$ 
  using a1 by (smt (z3) Num.of-nat-simps(2) Num.of-nat-simps(4) Num.of-nat-simps(5)
plus-1-eq-Suc semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)
  then show  $(1 + \text{real } d) \wedge d * ((\text{real } M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2)) * (\text{real } X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2) + \text{real } d * ((1 + \text{real } d) \wedge d * ((\text{real } M \wedge d)^2 * (2 \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2)) * (\text{real } X \wedge ((d + d * d) \text{ div } 2))^2)) < \text{real } M * (\text{real } M * \text{real } M \wedge (d * 2))$ 
  by simp
qed
then have 3:  $\text{real-of-rat } 2 \wedge ((d + 1) * (d + 1 - 1) \text{ div } 2) * \text{real-of-int}$ 
  ((det (mat-of-rows (d + 1)
    (form-basis p M X
      (degree p -
        1))))^2) *
  (real (d + 1)) \wedge (d + 1)
  < real (M \wedge (2 * (d + 1)))
using h3
unfolding d
by (auto simp add: field-simps)

interpret lll: LLL-with-assms
d+1 d+1 ?cs-basis 2
apply unfold-locales
subgoal by auto
subgoal
  unfolding cof-vec-space.lin-indpt-list-def
  using li1 li2 li3 by auto
  using assms(2) d-gt dim-form-basis by auto

interpret cs: coppersmith-assms
d+1 d+1 ?cs-basis
2 x0 M X p
apply unfold-locales
subgoal using M-gt by auto
subgoal using X-gt by auto
subgoal by auto
subgoal using zero-mod-M by auto
subgoal using x0-le by auto
subgoal
  using assms(2) d-gt dim-form-basis by auto
subgoal using 1 by auto
using 2 by auto

```

```

have *: lll.short-vector = short-vector 2 ?cs-basis
  using lll.short-vector-impl by presburger

from cs.root-poly-short-vector
show ?thesis
using cs.bnd-raw-imp-short-vec-bound 3 lll.square-Gramian-determinant-eq-det-square
unfolding f-is-towards-coppersmith-def first-vector-def Let-def *
  by auto
qed

lemma towards-coppersmith-pretty:
fixes p f:: int poly
fixes M X:: nat
fixes x0:: int
defines d ≡ degree p
defines f ≡ towards-coppersmith p M X
assumes monic-poly: monic p
assumes d > 0 and M > 0 and X > 0
assumes zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
assumes X-lt: X < 1/(sqrt 2)*1/(root d (d+1))*(root (d*(d+1)) M)^2
assumes x0-le: abs x0 ≤ X
shows poly f x0 = 0
using assms towards-coppersmith
by presburger

end

```

## 6 Proof of Coppersmith's Method

In this file, we prove the full version of Coppersmith's method.

```

theory Coppersmith
imports Coppersmith-Generic
begin

```

### 6.1 Preliminaries and setup

```

lemma calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-gteq1:
fixes e::real
assumes degree p > 1
assumes e > 0
shows calculate-h-coppersmith-aux p e ≥ 1
proof -
let ?x = degree p
have h1: real ?x - 1 > 0
  using assms by simp
have h2: (real ?x * e) > 0
  using assms by simp
have (real ?x - 1)/(real ?x*e) > 0

```

```

using h1 h2 by simp
then have ((real ?x - 1) / (real ?x * e) + 1) / real ?x > 0
using assms
by (smt (verit) h1 zero-less-divide-iff)
then show ?thesis unfolding calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-def
by (smt (verit) zero-less-ceiling)
qed

lemma calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-gt1:
assumes deg-gt: degree p > 1
assumes e > 0
assumes e-lt2: e < 1/(real (degree p))
shows calculate-h-coppersmith-aux p e > 1
proof -
  let ?x = degree p
  have xe: real ?x * e < 1
  using e-lt2 deg-gt
  by (simp add: less-divide-eq mult-of-nat-commute)
  then have div-gt: (real ?x - 1) / (real ?x * e) > real ?x - 1
  by (smt (verit) assms(1) assms(2) div-by-1 divide-strict-left-mono less-imp-of-nat-less
linordered-semiring-strict-class.mult-pos-pos of-nat-1)
  have ((real ?x - 1) / (real ?x * e) + 1) > real ?x
  using div-gt
  by linarith
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) assms(2) e-lt2 less-divide-eq-1-pos one-less-ceiling zero-less-divide-iff)
qed

```

### 6.1.1 Dimension properties of matrix

```

lemma dim-vector-vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded:
shows dim-vec (vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded n p X) = n
unfolding vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded-def by simp

lemma dim-vector-row-of-coppersmith-matrix:
shows dim-vec (row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j) = (degree p)*h
unfolding row-of-coppersmith-matrix-def using dim-vector-vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded
by blast

lemma dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith-aux:
fixes i:: nat
assumes i < (degree p)
shows dim-vec ((form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h j) ! i) = (degree p)*h
proof -
  have (map (λi. row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j) [0..= row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j
  using assms by simp
  then show ?thesis

```

```

unfolding form-basis-coppersmith-aux-def
using dim-vector-row-of-coppersmith-matrix[of p M X h - j] by presburger
qed

lemma length-form-basis-coppersmith-aux:
  shows length (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h j) = degree p
  unfolding form-basis-coppersmith-aux-def by simp

lemma length-form-basis-coppersmith:
  fixes h:: nat
  assumes h-gt: h > 0
  shows length (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) = (degree p)*h
proof -
  let ?form-basis = form-basis-coppersmith p M X h
  have length (concat (map (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h) [0..<h])) =
    sum-list (map length (map (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h) [0..<h]))
  using length-concat[of map (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h) [0..<h]]
  by blast
  then have length (concat (map (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h) [0..<h])) =
  =
    sum-list (map (λj. length (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h j)) [0..<h])
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) length-map nth-equalityI nth-map)
  then have length (concat (map (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h) [0..<h])) =
  =
    sum-list (map (λj. degree p) [0..<h])
    using length-form-basis-coppersmith-aux by presburger
  then have len-is: length (concat (map (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h)
  [0..<h])) =
    (Σ j←[0..<h]. degree p) by blast
  have (Σ j←[0..<h]. degree p) = h*(degree p)
  using h-gt proof (induct h)
  case 0
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (Suc h)
  {assume *: h = 0
   then have (Σ j←[0..<Suc h]. degree p) = Suc h * degree p
   by simp
  } moreover {assume *: h > 0
   then have (Σ j←[0..< h]. degree p) = h * degree p
   using Suc by blast
   then have (Σ j←[0..<Suc h]. degree p) = Suc h * degree p
   by simp
  }
  ultimately show ?case by fast
qed
then show ?thesis using len-is
  by (simp add: form-basis-coppersmith-def)
qed

```

```

lemma concat-property-helper:
  assumes  $j < h$ 
  shows  $\text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<h]) = \text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<j]) @ \text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [j..<h])$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct j)
    case 0
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case ( $Suc j$ )
        then show ?case
        by (metis concat-append less-nat-zero-code map-append not-less-eq upt-append)
    qed

lemma concat-equal-lists-length:
  fixes  $f :: nat \Rightarrow int \text{ vec list}$ 
  fixes  $i j d :: nat$ 
  assumes len-is:  $\bigwedge i. i < h \implies \text{length}(f i) = d$ 
  shows  $\text{length}(\text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<h])) = d * h$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct h)
    case 0
      then show ?case by auto
    next
      case ( $Suc h$ )
        then have ind-h:  $\text{length}(\text{concat}(\text{map} f [0..<h])) = d * h$ 
        by simp
        have concat-is:  $\text{concat}(\text{map} f [0..<Suc h]) = \text{concat}(\text{map} f [0..<h]) @ \text{concat}(\text{map} f [h..<Suc h])$ 
        using concat-property-helper by blast
        have concat (map f [h..<Suc h]):  $= f h$ 
        by auto
        then have length (concat (map f [h..<Suc h])):  $= d$ 
        using Suc.preds by force
        then show ?case using ind-h concat-is
        by simp
    qed

lemma concat-property:
  fixes  $f :: nat \Rightarrow int \text{ vec list}$ 
  fixes  $i j d :: nat$ 
  assumes  $h > 0$ 
  assumes d-gt:  $d > 0$ 
  assumes r-lt:  $r < d * h$ 
  assumes len-is:  $\bigwedge i. i < h \implies \text{length}(f i) = d$ 
  assumes j-eq:  $j = \text{nat}[\text{real } r / \text{real } d]$ 
  assumes i-eq:  $i = r - d * j$ 
  shows  $(\text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<h])) ! r = (f j) ! i$ 

```

```

using assms nth-append
proof -
  have j-lt-h:  $j < h$ 
    using r-lt j-eq
    by (simp add: floor-divide-of-nat-eq less-mult-imp-div-less mult.commute)
  then have concat-is:  $\text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<h]) = \text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<j]) @ \text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [j..<h])$ 
    using concat-property-helper assms
    by blast
  have len-is:  $\text{length}(\text{concat}(\text{map}(\lambda i. f i) [0..<j])) = d*j$ 
    using len-is
    by (meson ‹j < h› concat-equal-lists-length nat-SN.gt-trans)
  have r ≥ d*j
    using i-eq
    by (simp add: assms(5) floor-divide-of-nat-eq)
  then have (concat (map (λi. f i) [0..<j])) @ concat (map (λi. f i) [j..<h])) ! r = concat (map (λi. f i) [j..<h]) ! (r - d*j)
    using nth-append len-is
    by (metis leD)
  then have concat-r-1: (concat (map (λi. f i) [0..<h])) ! r = concat (map (λi. f i) [j..<h]) ! i
    using concat-is assms(6) by presburger
  have concat-is-2: concat (map (λi. f i) [j..<h]) = (f j) @ concat (map (λi. f i) [(j+1)..<h)])
    by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 ‹j < h› concat.simps(2) list.map(2) upt-conv-Cons)
  have r < d*(nat ⌊real r / real d⌋) + d
    using d-gt
    by (simp add: add.commute dividend-less-times-div floor-divide-of-nat-eq)
  then have i < d
    using i-eq j-eq
    using ‹d * j ≤ r› by presburger
  then have concat (map (λi. f i) [j..<h]) ! i = (f j) ! i
    using concat-is-2 len-is j-lt-h nth-append
    by (metis assms(4))
  then show ?thesis
    using concat-r-1 by metis
qed

```

```

lemma row-of:
  assumes r-lt:  $r < (\text{degree } p)*h$ 
  defines d ≡ degree p
  defines j ≡ nat ⌊real r / real d⌋
  defines i ≡ r - d * j
  shows (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) ! r =
    ((form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h j) ! i)
  using r-lt j-def i-def concat-property length-form-basis-coppersmith-aux
  using assms(2) form-basis-coppersmith-def
  by (smt (verit, best) less-imp-of-nat-less mult-0-right mult-cancel1 neq0-conv)

```

```

lemma dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith:
  fixes i:: nat
  assumes i < (degree p)*h
  shows dim-vec ((form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) ! i) = (degree p)*h
proof -
  let ?j = (nat ⌊ real i / real (degree p) ⌋)
  have (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) ! i = (form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M
X h ?j) ! (i - (degree p) * ?j)
  using dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith-aux
  using assms row-of by presburger
  then show ?thesis
  using dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith-aux
  by (metis assms bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum floor-divide-of-nat-eq less-nat-zero-code
mod-less-divisor modulo-nat-def mult.commute mult-0-right nat-int)
qed

```

### 6.1.2 Equivalent Coppersmith matrix

```

definition form-coppersmith-matrix:: int poly ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ int mat
  where form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h = mat ((degree p)*h) ((degree p)*h)
    (λ(r, c). (let d = degree p; j = nat (floor (r/d)); i = (r - d*j) in (M^(h-1-j))*(coeff
(p ^ j * (monom 1 i)) c)*X^c))

```

  

```

lemma matrix-match:
  assumes r-lt: r < (degree p)*h
  assumes c-lt: c < (degree p)*h
  assumes h > 0
  shows (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)) $$ (r, c) = (form-coppersmith-matrix
p M X h) $$ (r, c)
proof -
  let ?d = degree p
  let ?j = nat ⌊ real r / real ?d ⌋
  let ?i = r - ?d * ?j

  have i-lt: ?i < ?d
    by (metis (no-types) Groups.mult-ac(2) assms(2) bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum
floor-divide-of-nat-eq less-nat-zero-code mod-less-divisor modulo-nat-def mult-0-right
nat-int)
  have i-gt: ?i ≥ 0
    by blast
  have ?j ≥ 0
    by auto
  have (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) ! r =
    ((form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h ?j) ! ?i)
  using length-form-basis-coppersmith-aux length-form-basis-coppersmith r-lt
  row-of
  by presburger
  then have eq: vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) $$ (r, c)
=
```

```

((form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h ?j) ! ?i) $ c
  using c-lt r-lt unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def
  by (metis assms(3) length-form-basis-coppersmith mat-of-rows-index)
  have form-basis-elt: ((form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h ?j) ! ?i) $ c =
  (row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h ?i ?j) $ c
    unfolding form-basis-coppersmith-aux-def
    using i-lt i-gt
    by simp
    have (row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h ?i ?j) $ c = int M ^ (h - 1 - ?j) *
    poly.coeff (p ^ ?j * monom 1 ?i) c * int X ^ c
      unfolding row-of-coppersmith-matrix-def vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded-def

    using coeff-smult assms(2) index-vec semiring-1-class.of-nat-power by auto
  then have eq1: ((form-basis-coppersmith-aux p M X h ?j) ! ?i) $ c = int M ^ (h - 1 - ?j) *
  * poly.coeff (p ^ ?j * monom 1 ?i) c * int X ^ c
    using form-basis-elt by argo
  have eq2: (form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h)$(r, c) = int M ^ (h - 1 - ?j)
  * poly.coeff (p ^ ?j * monom 1 ?i) c * int X ^ c
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) assms(2) form-coppersmith-matrix-def
    index-mat(1) prod.simps(2))
  then show ?thesis using eq1 eq2 eq by auto
qed

```

### 6.1.3 Lower triangular

```

lemma form-coppersmith-matrix-is-lower-triangular:
  fixes r c::nat
  assumes h > 0
  assumes r-lt: r < c
  assumes c-lt: c < (degree p)*h
  shows (form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h)$(r, c) = 0
proof -
  let ?d = degree p
  let ?j = nat `real r / real ?d`
  let ?i = r - ?d * ?j
  have i-lt: ?i < ?d
  using Groups.mult-ac(2) assms(2) bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum floor-divide-of-nat-eq
  less-nat-zero-code mod-less-divisor modulo-nat-def mult-0-right nat-int
    by (metis assms(3))
  have i-gt: ?i ≥ 0
    by blast
  have ?j ≥ 0
    by auto
  have entry-prop: (form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h)$(r, c) = (M^(h-1-?j))*(coeff
  (p ^ ?j * (monom 1 ?i)) c) * X ^ c
    unfolding form-coppersmith-matrix-def
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2) assms(3) index-mat(1) less-imp-le-nat
    nat-SN.compat2 prod.simps(2) semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)
  have degree (p ^ ?j * (monom 1 ?i)) = ?d * ?j + ?i

```

```

by (smt (z3) degree-power-eq degree-0 degree-monom-eq degree-mult-eq i-gt i-lt
monom-hom.hom-0-iff nat-SN.compat2 rel-simps(70) semiring-1-no-zero-divisors-class.power-not-zero)
then have coeff (p ^?j * (monom 1 ?i)) c = 0
using r-lt
by (metis (no-types, lifting) floor-divide-of-nat-eq leD le-add-diff-inverse le-degree
nat-int thd)
then show ?thesis using entry-prop by simp
qed

lemma form-coppersmith-basis-is-lower-triangular:
fixes i j::nat
assumes h > 0
assumes i-lt: i < j
assumes j-lt: j < (degree p)*h
shows (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)) $$ (i,j) = 0
using matrix-match assms
by (metis (no-types, lifting) form-coppersmith-matrix-is-lower-triangular nat-SN.gt-trans)

```

#### 6.1.4 Distinct elements

```

lemma coppersmith-matrix-carrier-mat:
assumes h > 0
shows vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h) ∈ carrier-mat
((degree p)*h) ((degree p)*h)
using length-form-basis-coppersmith dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith
by (simp add: assms mat-of-rows-def vec-list-to-square-mat-def)

lemma no-zeros-on-diagonal-coppersmith:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes M-gt: M > 0
assumes X-gt: X > 0
assumes h-gt: h > 0
shows 0 ∉ set (diag-mat (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X
h)))
proof –
let ?d = degree p
have row-dim: dim-row (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X
h)) = ?d*h
using coppersmith-matrix-carrier-mat assms by blast
have ⋀ i::nat. i < ?d*h ⟹ (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p
M X h))$$ (i, i) ≠ 0
proof –
fix i::nat
assume *: i < ?d*h

let ?d = degree p
let ?j = nat [real i / real ?d]
let ?i = i - ?d * ?j
have coeff-is: (form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h)$$ (i, i) = (M ^ (h - 1 - ?j)) * (coeff

```

```


$$(p \hat{?} j * (\text{monom } 1 ?i)) i * X \hat{i}$$

  unfolding form-coppersmith-matrix-def
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) * index-mat(1) prod.simps(2) semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)
  have degree  $(p \hat{?} j * (\text{monom } 1 ?i)) = ?i + ?j * ?d$ 
    by (smt (verit, best) degree-power-eq assms(1) degree-0 degree-monom-eq degree-mult-eq less-numeral-extra(3) monom-hom.hom-0-iff mult.commute of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-1 of-nat-le-iff semiring-1-no-zero-divisors-class.power-not-zero)
    also have ... =  $i$ 
      by (metis add.commute floor-divide-of-nat-eq le-add-diff-inverse mult.commute nat-int times-div-less-eq-dividend)
    finally have coeff  $(p \hat{?} j * (\text{monom } 1 ?i)) i \neq 0$ 
      by (smt (verit, del-insts) assms(1) degree-0 leading-coeff-neq-0 monom-hom.hom-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff not-one-le-zero semiring-1-no-zero-divisors-class.power-not-zero)
    then have (form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h)$(i, i) \neq 0
      using coeff-is M-gt X-gt
      by (metis mult-eq-0-iff nat-0 nat-int semiring-norm(137) zero-less-power)
      then show (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h))$(i, i) \neq 0
        using matrix-match * h-gt by fastforce
qed
then show ?thesis
  unfolding diag-mat-def using row-dim
  by auto
qed

lemma form-basis-coppersmith-distinct:
  fixes M X::nat
  assumes 1 ≤ degree p
  assumes p-neq: p ≠ 0
  assumes M-gt: M > 0
  assumes X-gt: X > 0
  assumes h-gt: h > 0
  shows distinct (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)

proof -
  let ?M = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)
  let ?dim = degree p * h
  have carrier-mat: ?M ∈ carrier-mat ?dim ?dim
    using coppersmith-matrix-carrier-mat[OF h-gt] by auto
  have lower-triangular:  $(\bigwedge i j. i < j \implies j < \text{degree } p * h \implies \text{vec-list-to-square-mat } (\text{form-basis-coppersmith } p M X h) \$\$ (i, j) = 0)$ 
    using form-coppersmith-basis-is-lower-triangular[OF h-gt]
    by blast
  have zero-not-in: 0 ∉ set (diag-mat
    (vec-list-to-square-mat
      (form-basis-coppersmith p M X
        h)))
  using no-zeros-on-diagonal-coppersmith[OF assms(1) M-gt X-gt h-gt]

```

```

    by blast
have rows (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)) = form-basis-coppersmith
p M X h
    unfolding vec-list-to-square-mat-def using carrier-mat
    by (metis carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith h-gt in-set-conv-nth
length-form-basis-coppersmith rows-mat-of-rows subset-code(1))
    then show ?thesis
    using lower-triangular-imp-distinct[OF carrier-mat lower-triangular zero-not-in]

    by simp
qed

lemma matrix-row-form-basis-coppersmith:
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes i-lt: i < (degree p)*h
assumes h > 0
shows row (vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)) i = (form-basis-coppersmith
p M X h) ! i
    using length-form-basis-coppersmith[of h p M X]
    by (metis assms(2) assms(3) carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith
mat-of-rows-row vec-list-to-square-mat-def)

```

### 6.1.5 Linear independence properties

```

lemma form-basis-coppersmith-lin-ind:
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
assumes degree p ≥ 1
assumes h > 0
shows ¬ module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) ((degree p)*h))
      (set (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h))

proof –
    let ?M = vec-list-to-square-mat (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)
    have no-zeros-on-diagonal: 0 ∉ set (diag-mat ?M)
        using no-zeros-on-diagonal-coppersmith assms
        by presburger
    have form-basis-distinct: distinct (form-basis-coppersmith p M X ((degree p)*h))
        using form-basis-coppersmith-distinct assms by fastforce
    have matrix-carrier: ?M ∈ carrier-mat ((degree p)*h) ((degree p)*h)
        using assms(4) coppersmith-matrix-carrier-mat by blast
    have lower-triangular: (∀i j. i < j ⇒ j < ((degree p)*h) ⇒ ?M $(i, j) =
0)
        using form-coppersmith-basis-is-lower-triangular assms
        by blast
    have ¬ module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) ((degree p)*h)) (set
(rows ?M))
        using idom-vec.lower-triangular-imp-lin-indpt-rows[OF matrix-carrier lower-triangular]
no-zeros-on-diagonal form-basis-distinct
        by blast

```

```

then show ?thesis
  using Suc-eq-plus1 assms(3) length-rows matrix-row-form-basis-coppersmith
  nth-equalityI nth-rows plus-1-eq-Suc
  by (metis assms(4) carrier-matD(1) length-form-basis-coppersmith local.matrix-carrier)
qed

```

### 6.1.6 Divisible by X property

```

lemma row-of-cs-matrix-div-by-Xpow:
  fixes M X i j h::nat
  assumes i-lt: i < degree p
  assumes j-lt: j < h
  assumes j-lt: ja < h*(degree p)
  shows (row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j) \$ ja mod (X ^ ja) = 0
proof -
  let ?v = row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j
  have ja < dim-vec ?v
  unfolding row-of-coppersmith-matrix-def vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded-def
  using j-lt
  by (simp add: mult.commute)
then show ?thesis
  unfolding row-of-coppersmith-matrix-def vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded-def
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma form-basis-coppersmith-div-by-Xpow:
  fixes M X::nat
  fixes a:: int vec
  assumes j-lt: ja < h*(degree p)
  assumes a-inset: a ∈ set (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h)
  shows (a \$ ja) mod (X ^ ja) = 0
proof -
  have ∃ i j. i < degree p ∧ j < h ∧ a = row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j
  using a-inset unfolding form-basis-coppersmith-def form-basis-coppersmith-aux-def
  by fastforce
then show ?thesis
  using assms row-of-cs-matrix-div-by-Xpow
  by blast
qed

```

### 6.1.7 Zero mod M property

```

lemma row-of-cs-matrix-zero-mod-M:
  fixes M X i j h::nat
  assumes p-neq: p ≠ 0
  assumes M-gt: M > 0
  assumes X-gt: X > 0
  assumes h-gt1: h > 1
  assumes p-zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
  assumes deg-gt: degree p > 1

```

```

assumes i-lt:  $i < \text{degree } p$ 
assumes j-lt:  $j < h$ 
shows poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec (row-of-coppersmith-matrix p M X h i j))
X)  $x_0 \bmod M \hat{\wedge} (h-1) = 0$ 
proof -
have ipos:  $0 < 1/(\text{real } (\text{degree } p))$ 
using deg-gt by auto

have hj:  $h - 1 = ((h - 1) - j) + j$ 
using h-gt1 j-lt
by auto
let ?dim-vec = (degree p * h)
let ?og-vec = vec ?dim-vec ( $\lambda ja. \text{poly.coeff } (\text{smult } (\text{int } (M \hat{\wedge} (h - 1 - j))) (p \hat{\wedge} j * \text{monom } 1 i)) ja * \text{int } (X \hat{\wedge} ja))$ ::int vec
let ?new-vec = vec ?dim-vec ( $\lambda ja. \text{poly.coeff } (\text{smult } (\text{int } (M \hat{\wedge} (h - 1 - j))) (p \hat{\wedge} j * \text{monom } 1 i)) ja$ )

have lhs-eq:  $\lfloor \text{real-of-int } (?og-vec \$ ja) / \text{real } (X \hat{\wedge} ja) \rfloor = \text{floor } (((?og-vec \$ ja)::\text{real})/(X \hat{\wedge} ja))$  if ja < ?dim-vec for ja::nat
by simp
have rhs-eq:  $\text{poly.coeff } (\text{smult } (\text{int } (M \hat{\wedge} (h - 1 - j))) (p \hat{\wedge} j * \text{monom } 1 i)) ja = ?new-vec \$ ja$ 
if *: ja < ?dim-vec for ja::nat
using * by auto
have floor-div:  $\text{floor } (((?og-vec \$ ja)::\text{real})/(X \hat{\wedge} ja)) = \text{poly.coeff } (\text{smult } (\text{int } (M \hat{\wedge} (h - 1 - j))) (p \hat{\wedge} j * \text{monom } 1 i)) ja$ 
if ja < ?dim-vec for ja::nat
by (metis (no-types, lifting) X-gt floor-divide-of-int-eq index-vec nat-neq-iff
nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-eq-0-iff semiring-1-no-zero-divisors-class.power-not-zero
that)
then have floor-div-match:  $\lfloor \text{real-of-int } (?og-vec \$ ja) / \text{real } (X \hat{\wedge} ja) \rfloor = ?new-vec \$ ja$  if *: ja < ?dim-vec for ja::nat
using lhs-eq rhs-eq * by presburger
let ?og-vec-div = vec (degree p * h)
 $(\lambda ja. \lfloor \text{real-of-int } (?og-vec \$ ja) / \text{real } (X \hat{\wedge} ja) \rfloor)$ 
have same-vec: ?og-vec-div = ?new-vec using floor-div-match by force

have int-poly-associated-to-vec ?og-vec X =  $(\sum i < \text{degree } p * h. \text{monom } (?og-vec \$ i) i)$ 
unfolding int-poly-associated-to-vec-def by auto
then have int-poly-associated-to-vec ?og-vec X =  $(\sum i < ?dim-vec. \text{monom } (?new-vec \$ i) i)$ 
using same-vec by presburger

then have poly-of-interest-is: int-poly-associated-to-vec (row-of-coppersmith-matrix
p M X h i j) X =
 $(\sum i < ?dim-vec. \text{monom } (?new-vec \$ i) i)$ 
unfolding row-of-coppersmith-matrix-def vec-associated-to-int-poly-padded-def
by auto

```

```

have same-coeffs-lhs: poly.coeff (∑ i < ?dim-vec. monom (?new-vec $ i) i) ia =
?new-vec $ ia
  if *:ia < ?dim-vec for ia
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) * `int-poly-associated-to-vec (vec (degree p * h) (λja.
poly.coeff (smult (int (M ^ (h - 1 - j))) (p ^ j * monom 1 i)) ja * int (X ^ ja))) X
= (∑ ia < degree p * h. monom (vec (degree p * h) (poly.coeff (smult (int (M ^ (h -
1 - j))) (p ^ j * monom 1 i)) $ ia) ia)` access-entry-in-int-poly-associated-to-vec
dim-vec floor-div-match)
    have ?new-vec $ ia = poly.coeff (smult (int (M ^ (h - 1 - j))) (p ^ j * monom
1 i)) ia
      if *:ia < ?dim-vec for ia
      using * by auto
    then have same-coeffs: poly.coeff (∑ i < ?dim-vec. monom (?new-vec $ i) i) ia
    =
      poly.coeff (smult (int (M ^ (h - 1 - j))) (p ^ j * monom 1 i)) ia
      if *:ia < ?dim-vec for ia
      using same-coeffs-lhs *
      by presburger
    have all-poly-eq: ∀p1 p2::int poly. ∀d. degree p1 < d ⇒ degree p2 < d ⇒
(∀i. i < d ⇒ coeff p1 i = coeff p2 i) ⇒ p1 = p2
      by (metis coeff-eq-0 linorder-neqE-nat nat-SN.gt-trans poly-eqI)
    have deg-lt-1: degree (smult (int (M ^ (h - 1 - j))) (p ^ j * monom 1 i)) <
?dim-vec
      using i-lt ipos
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Euclidean-Rings.div-eq-0-iff M-gt Nat.diff-cancel
Polynomial.degree-power-eq add.right-neutral add-diff-cancel-left' add-diff-inverse-nat
degree-monom-eq degree-mult-eq degree-smult-eq diff-add-inverse div-mult2-eq gr-implies-not0
j-lt j-lt less-nat-zero-code monom-eq-0-iff monom-hom.hom-0-iff msrevs(1) mult-eq-0-iff
mult-is-0 of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-0-less-iff p-neq semiring-1-no-zero-divisors-class.power-not-zero
zero-less-divide-1-iff zero-less-power)
    have poly-coeff-lt: degree (monom (?new-vec $ i) i) < ?dim-vec
      if *: i < ?dim-vec for i
      using *
      by (metis bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum degree-0 degree-monom-eq less-nat-zero-code
monom-hom.hom-0-iff)
    have poly-degree-helper: ∀n. ∀f::nat ⇒ int poly. (∀i. i < d ⇒ degree (f i) <
n) ⇒ degree (∑ i < d. (f i)) < n if *: d > 0 for d
      using *
      proof (induct d)
        case 0
        then show ?case by blast
      next
        case (Suc d)
        {assume *: d = 0
          then have degree (sum f {.. < Suc d}) < n
            using Suc.preds by auto
        } moreover {assume *: d > 0
          then have degree (sum f {.. < d}) < n
        }

```

```

using Suc by simp
then have degree (sum f {..

```

```

    by auto
then have  $\exists k::int. \text{poly} (\text{smult} (\text{int} (M \wedge (h - 1 - j))) (p \wedge j * \text{monom } 1 i))$ 
 $x0 = (M \wedge (h-1)) * k$ 
    using poly-is-2 by auto
}
ultimately have  $\exists k::int. \text{poly} (\text{smult} (\text{int} (M \wedge (h - 1 - j))) (p \wedge j * \text{monom }$ 
 $1 i)) x0 = (M \wedge (h-1)) * k$ 
    by fast
then show ?thesis
    using poly-of-interest-is poly-of-interest-is2 by auto
qed

lemma form-basis-coppersmith-zero-mod-M:
  fixes M X::nat
  assumes p-neq:  $p \neq 0$ 
  assumes M-gt:  $M > 0$ 
  assumes X-gt:  $X > 0$ 
  assumes h-gt:  $h > 1$ 
  assumes p-zero-mod-M:  $\text{poly } p \text{ } x0 \text{ mod } M = 0$ 
  assumes a-inset:  $a \in \text{set} (\text{form-basis-coppersmith } p \text{ } M \text{ } X \text{ } h)$ 
  assumes deg-gt:  $\text{degree } p > 1$ 
  shows  $\text{poly} (\text{int-poly-associated-to-vec } a \text{ } X) \text{ } x0 \text{ mod } M \wedge (h - 1) = 0$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists i \text{ } j. \text{ } i < \text{degree } p \wedge j < h \wedge a = \text{row-of-coppersmith-matrix } p \text{ } M \text{ } X \text{ } h \text{ } i \text{ } j$ 
  using a-inset unfolding form-basis-coppersmith-def form-basis-coppersmith-aux-def
    by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  using assms row-of-cs-matrix-zero-mod-M[OF p-neq M-gt X-gt h-gt p-zero-mod-M
deg-gt]
    by auto
qed

```

### 6.1.8 Determinant of matrix

```

lemma determinant-bound-arithmetic-helper:
  fixes k:: nat
  shows  $(\prod j < (w+1). k \wedge j) = \text{sqrt} (k \wedge (w * (w+1)))$ 
proof (induct w)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Suc w)
  have prod (( $\wedge$ ) k) {.. $<$ Suc w + 1} =  $k \wedge (w+1) * (\text{prod} ((\wedge) k) {..< w + 1})$ 
    using Groups.mult-ac(2) by auto
  also have ... =  $k \wedge (w+1) * \text{sqrt} (k \wedge (w * (w + 1)))$ 
    by (metis Suc of-nat-mult)
  also have ... =  $\text{sqrt} ((k \wedge (w+1))^2 * \text{sqrt} (k \wedge (w * (w + 1))))$ 
    by (metis of-nat-0-le-iff pos2 real-root-pos2 semiring-1-class.of-nat-power sqrt-def)

```

```

also have ... = sqrt ((k^(2*w+2)))*sqrt (k ^ (w * (w + 1)))
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Suc-eq-plus1 add.commute mult-Suc-right
power-even-eq)
also have ... = sqrt (k^(2*w+2)+(w * (w + 1))))
  by (metis Num.of-nat-simps(5) power-add real-sqrt-mult)
also have ... = sqrt (k^(2*w+2+w^2 + w))
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
also have ... = sqrt (k^(w^2 + 3*w+2))
  by (smt (z3) eval-nat-numeral(3) more-arith-simps(11) mult-Suc power-add
power-commuting-commutes)
finally have prod ((?k) {..?Suc w + 1} = sqrt (k^(w+1)*(w+2)))
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Groups.mult-ac(2) Num.of-nat-simps(5) Rings.ring-distrib(2)
`prod ((?k) {..?Suc w + 1} = k ^ (w + 1) * prod ((?k) {..?w + 1}`) `real
(k ^ (w + 1) * prod ((?k) {..?w + 1})) = real (k ^ (w + 1)) * sqrt (real (k ^
(w * (w + 1))))` `real (k ^ (w + 1)) * sqrt (real (k ^ (w * (w + 1)))) = sqrt
(real ((k ^ (w + 1))^2)) * sqrt (real (k ^ (w * (w + 1))))` power-add power-even-eq
real-sqrt-mult)
  then show ?case by auto
qed

lemma det-of-form-coppersmith-matrix:
fixes M X:: nat
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
assumes d-is: d = degree p
assumes monic-poly: coeff p d = 1
assumes h-gt: h > 1
assumes deg-gt: degree p > 1
shows det (form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h) =
  (root 2 (M^(h-1)*d*h)) * (root 2 (X^(d*h-1)*d*h))
proof -
  let ?A = form-coppersmith-matrix p M X h
  have matrix-dims: ?A ∈ carrier-mat (d*h) (d*h)
    unfolding form-coppersmith-matrix-def using d-is by auto
  then have det-eq: det ?A = prod-list (diag-mat ?A)
    using assms det-lower-triangular no-zeros-on-diagonal-helper form-coppersmith-matrix-is-lower-triangular
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) nat-SN.default-gt-zero nat-SN.gt-trans)
  have j = nat (floor (k/d)) ==> degree (p^j * (monom (1::int) (k - d*j))) = k if
    k lt: k < d*h for k j
  proof -
    assume j-eq: j = nat (floor (k/d))
    have deg-lhs: degree (p^j) = d*j
      using d-is
    by (metis Missing-Polynomial.degree-power-eq deg-gt degree-0 not-one-less-zero)

    have k - d*j ≥ 0
      using j-eq by blast
    then have deg-rhs: degree (monom (1::int) (k - d*j)) = k - d*j
      by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)

```

```

show degree ( $p^j * (\text{monom } (1::\text{int}) (k - d*j))) = k$ 
  using deg-lhs deg-rhs
  by (simp add: assms(3) degree-mult-eq floor-divide-of-nat-eq j-eq)
qed

then have leading-coeff-1:  $j = \text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)) \implies \text{coeff}(p^j * (\text{monom } (1::\text{int}) (k - d*j))) = 1$  if  $k < d*h$  for  $k j$ 
  using monic-poly
  by (metis lead-coeff-monom assms(3) k-lt monic-mult monic-power)
have all-elems-diag:  $\bigwedge k. k < d*h \implies (?A \$\$ (k, k)) =$ 
( $\text{let } j = \text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)); i = (k - d*j) \text{ in } (M^{(h-1-j)} * (\text{coeff}(p^j * (\text{monom } (1::\text{int}) i)) k) * X^k)$ 
  unfolding form-coppersmith-matrix-def using matrix-dims d-is
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) index-mat(1) old.prod.case semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)
then have diag-rewrite:  $\bigwedge k. k < d*h \implies (?A \$\$ (k, k)) = (M^{(h-1-\text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)))} * X^k)$ 
  using leading-coeff-1
  by simp
have prod-list (diag-mat ?A) =  $(\prod k < d*h. ?A \$\$ (k, k))$ 
  by (metis atLeast0LessThan carrier-matD(1) matrix-dims prod-list-diag-prod)
then have prod-list-is: prod-list (diag-mat ?A) =  $(\prod k < d*h. (M^{(h-1-\text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)))} * X^k))$ 
  using diag-rewrite matrix-dims by simp
have prod-split:  $(\prod k < d*h. (M^{(h-1-\text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)))} * X^k)) = (\prod k < d*h. (M^{(h-1-\text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)))} * (\prod k < d*h. X^k)))$ 
  by (metis (no-types) prod.distrib)

have lhs-prod:  $(\prod k < d*h. (M^{(h-1-\text{nat}(\text{floor}(k/d)))})) = (\text{root } 2 (M^{((h-1)*d*h))))$ 
  using deg-gt d-is h-gt
proof (induct d*h arbitrary: h rule: less-induct)
  case less
  have prod-split1:  $\bigwedge f. \text{real}(\prod k < d * 2. f d) =$ 
     $\text{real}(\prod k < d. f d) * \text{real}(\prod k \in \{d.. < 2*d\}. f d)$ 
  using deg-gt
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) atLeast0LessThan le-add-same-cancel1 mult-2 mult-2-right
of-nat-mult prod.atLeastLessThan-concat zero-order(1))
  {assume *:  $h = 2$ 
  have prod-is:  $\text{real}(\prod k < d * 2. M^{(2 - 1 - \text{nat}(\lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)))} =$ 
     $\text{real}(\prod k < d. M^{(2 - 1 - \text{nat}(\lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)))} * \text{real}(\prod k \in \{d.. < 2*d\}. M^{(2 - 1 - \text{nat}(\lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)))})$ 
  using prod-split1
  by (smt (verit) le-add2 lessThan-atLeast0 mult.commute mult-2-right
of-nat-mult prod.atLeastLessThan-concat zero-order(1))
  have  $\bigwedge k. k < d \implies \text{nat}(\lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) = 0$ 
  by auto
  then have h1:  $\text{real}(\prod k < d. M^{(2 - 1 - \text{nat}(\lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)))} = (M^{(d*(2 - 1)))})$ 
  by simp

have  $\bigwedge k. k \in \{d.. < 2*d\} \implies \text{nat}(\lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) = 1$ 

```

```

by (simp add: floor-divide-of-nat-eq nat-div-eq-Suc-0-iff)
then have h2: real ( $\prod_{k \in \{d..<2*d\}} M^{\wedge}(2 - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)$ )
= real  $M^{\wedge}(d*(2 - 1 - 1))$ 
by auto
have real ( $\prod_{k < d * 2} M^{\wedge}(2 - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) = \text{real } M^{\wedge}$ 
( $d*(2 - 1 - 1) * \text{real } (M^{\wedge}(d*(2 - 1)))$ )
using h1 h2 prod-is by simp
also have ... =
root 2 (real ( $M^{\wedge}((2 - 1) * d * 2))$ )
using Groups.mult-ac(3) Suc-1 Suc-eq-plus1 add-diff-cancel-left' of-nat-0-le-iff
pos2 power-0 power-mult real-root-pos2 semiring-1-class.of-nat-power verit-minus-simplify(1)
verit-prod-simplify(2)
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) h1 h2 of-nat-mult prod-is)
finally have real ( $\prod_{k < d * h} M^{\wedge}(h - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) =$ 
root 2 (real ( $M^{\wedge}((h - 1) * d * h))$ )
using * by auto
} moreover {assume *:  $h > 2$ 
have prod-split: real ( $\prod_{k < d * h} M^{\wedge}(h - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) =$ 
real ( $\prod_{k < d*(h-1)} M^{\wedge}(h - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) * \text{real } (\prod_{k \in \{d*(h-1)..<d * h\}} M^{\wedge}(h - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)$ )
by (smt (verit) Num.of-nat-simps(5) atLeast0LessThan diff-le-self mult.commute
mult-less-cancel1 prod.atLeastLessThan-concat verit-comp-simplify1(3) zero-order(1))
have ind-dec:  $(d * (h - 1)) < d * h$ 
using less.preds by simp
have ind-still:  $1 < h - 1$  using * by auto
have h1-aux: real ( $\prod_{k < d * (h-1)} M^{\wedge}((h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) =$ 
root 2 (real ( $M^{\wedge}(((h-1) - 1) * d * (h-1)))$ )
using less.hyps[OF ind-dec less.preds(1) less.preds(2) ind-still]
by blast
have  $2*d*(h-1) + ((h-1) - 1) * d * (h-1) = d * (h-1)*(h-1-1+2)$ 
by simp
then have arith-helper:  $2*d*(h-1) + ((h-1) - 1) * d * (h-1) = d * (h-1)*(h-1)$ 
by (metis Suc-1 Suc-diff-Suc Suc-eq-plus1 add-Suc-right diff-diff-left le-add-diff-inverse
less-imp-le-nat local.less(4) plus-1-eq-Suc)
have gteq:  $(h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor \geq 0$  if k-is:  $k < d * (h-1)$  for k
proof -
have k/d <  $d * (h-1)/d$ 
using k-is less.preds(1-2)
by (metis divide-strict-right-mono ind-dec less-imp-of-nat-less nat-mult-less-cancel-disj
of-nat-0-less-iff)
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
have sum-pow:  $b \geq 0 \implies c \geq 0 \implies M^{\wedge}(b + c) = M^{\wedge}b * M^{\wedge}c$  for b c
using power-add by blast
then have  $M^{\wedge}((h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor) = M * M^{\wedge}((h-1) - 1 -$ 
 $\text{nat} \lfloor \text{real } k / \text{real } d \rfloor)$  if k-is:  $k < d * (h-1)$  for k
proof -

```

```

have  $(h-1) - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d] = 1 + (h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d]$ 
  using gteq by auto
  then have  $M^\wedge((h-1) - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d]) = M^\wedge(1 + (h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d])$ 
    by argo
  then show ?thesis using gteq sum-pow[of 1 (h - 1) - 1 - nat [real k / real d]]
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Groups.mult-ac(2) diff-commute
      div-le-dividend floor-divide-of-nat-eq k-is le-add-diff-inverse less-irrefl-nat less-mult-imp-div-less
      nat-int nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right power-one-right verit-prod-simplify(1) zero-less-diff
      zero-order(1))
qed
then have  $\text{real} (\prod k < d * (h-1). M^\wedge((h-1) - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d])) =$ 
 $\text{real} (\prod k < d * (h-1). M * M^\wedge((h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d]))$ 
  by simp
moreover have ... =  $\text{real} (\prod k < d * (h-1). M) * \text{real} (\prod k < d * (h-1). M^\wedge$ 
 $((h-1) - 1 - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d]))$ 
  by auto
moreover have ... =
   $M^\wedge(d*(h-1)) * \text{root } 2 (\text{real} (M^\wedge(((h-1) - 1) * d * (h-1))))$ 
  by (metis card-lessThan h1-aux prod-constant)
moreover have ... =
   $\text{root } 2 M^\wedge(2*d*(h-1)) * \text{root } 2 (\text{real} (M^\wedge(((h-1) - 1) * d * (h-1))))$ 
  by (simp add: power-mult)
moreover have ... =  $\text{root } 2 (\text{real} M^\wedge(2*d*(h-1)) * (M^\wedge(((h-1) - 1) * d$ 
 $* (h-1))))$ 
  using pos2 real-root-mult real-root-power by presburger
moreover have ... =  $\text{root } 2 (\text{real} (M^\wedge(2*d*(h-1) + ((h-1) - 1) * d * (h-1))))$ 
  by (simp add: power-add)
moreover have ... =  $\text{root } 2 (\text{real} (M^\wedge((h-1) * d * h)))$ 
  using arith-helper
  by (metis Groups.mult-ac(2))
ultimately have h1:  $\text{real} (\prod k < d * (h-1). M^\wedge((h-1) - \text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d])) =$ 
 $\text{root } 2 (\text{real} (M^\wedge((h-1) * d * h)))$ 
  by argo
have  $\text{nat} [\text{real } k / \text{real } d] = h-1$  if  $k \in \{d*(h-1)..< d * h\}$  for  $k$ 
proof -
  have  $k \geq d*(h-1)$ 
    using k-in by auto
  then have  $\text{real } k / d \geq \text{real} (d*(h-1)) / d$ 
    using less-prems(1-2)
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) frac-le ind-dec linordered-nonzero-semiring-class.of-nat-mono
      mult-less-cancel1 of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-0-less-iff)
  then have b1:  $\text{real } k / \text{real } d \geq h - 1$ 
    using ind-dec by auto
  have  $k < d * h$ 
    using k-in by auto
  then have  $\text{real } k / d < \text{real} (d * h) / d$ 

```

```

using less.prem(1-2)
by (metis divide-strict-right-mono ind-dec less-imp-of-nat-less mult-less-cancel1
of-nat-0-less-iff)
then have b2: real k / real d < h
  using less.prem
  by simp
show ?thesis using b1 b2
  by (simp add: floor-eq4)
qed
then have h2: real ((prod k in {d*(h-1)..<d * h}. M ^ (h - 1 - nat (real k / real d))) = 1
  by simp
then have real ((prod k < d * h. M ^ (h - 1 - nat (real k / real d))) = real ((prod k < d * (h - 1). M ^ (h - 1 - nat (real k / real d)))
  using prod-split
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) div-by-1 nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right)
then have real ((prod k < d * h. M ^ (h - 1 - nat (real k / real d))) = root 2 (real (M ^ ((h - 1) * d * h)))
  using h1
  by presburger
}
ultimately show ?case using less.prem(3)
  by linarith
qed

have dh-gt-1: d * h > 1
  using deg-gt h-gt
  by (metis One-nat-def assms(3) less-1-mult)
let ?k = d*h - 1
have rhs-prod: ((prod k < d*h. X ^ k) = root 2 (X ^ ((d*h-1)*d*h)))
  using dh-gt-1 determinant-bound-arithmetic-helper[of X ?k]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Groups.add-ac(2) le-add-diff-inverse less-imp-le-nat
more-arith-simps(11) sqrt-def)
have ((prod k < d*h. (M ^ (h-1 - nat (floor (k/d)))) * X ^ k) = (root 2 (M ^ ((h-1)*d*h)))
* (root 2 (X ^ ((d*h-1)*d*h)))
  using prod-split lhs-prod rhs-prod
  by simp
then show ?thesis
  using prod-list-is-det-eq
  by linarith
qed

lemma det-of-matrix:
fixes M X :: nat
assumes M > 0
assumes X > 0
assumes d > 1
assumes d-is: d = degree p
assumes monic-poly: coeff p d = 1

```

```

assumes h-gt:  $h > 1$ 
shows  $\det(\text{vec-list-to-square-mat}(\text{form-basis-coppersmith } p \ M \ X \ h)) =$ 
 $(\sqrt{2} \ (M^{\wedge}((h-1)*d*h))) * (\sqrt{2} \ (X^{\wedge}((d*h-1)*d*h)))$ 
proof -
have dims-1:  $\text{vec-list-to-square-mat}(\text{form-basis-coppersmith } p \ M \ X \ h) \in \text{carrier-mat}(d*h)(d*h)$ 
  using h-gt dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith length-form-basis-coppersmith
  using assms(4) coppersmith-matrix-carrier-mat by simp
have dims-2:  $\text{form-coppersmith-matrix } p \ M \ X \ h \in \text{carrier-mat}(d*h)(d*h)$ 
  unfolding form-coppersmith-matrix-def using d-is by auto
have  $\bigwedge r \ c. \ r < \text{degree } p * h \implies$ 
 $c < \text{degree } p * h \implies$ 
 $\text{vec-list-to-square-mat}(\text{form-basis-coppersmith } p \ M \ X \ h) \$\$ (r, c) =$ 
 $\text{form-coppersmith-matrix } p \ M \ X \ h \$\$ (r, c)$ 
  using h-gt matrix-match[of - p h - M X] by blast
then have  $\text{vec-list-to-square-mat}(\text{form-basis-coppersmith } p \ M \ X \ h) = \text{form-coppersmith-matrix } p \ M \ X \ h$ 
  using dims-1 dims-2 d-is by auto
then show ?thesis
  using det-of-form-coppersmith-matrix assms
  by metis
qed

```

## 6.2 Top-level proof

```

definition root-bound:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where root-bound  $M \ d \ \text{eps} = 1/2*(M \ \text{powr} \ (1/d - \text{eps}))$ 

```

### 6.2.1 Arithmetic

```

lemma epsilon-bounded-below:
  assumes d > 0
  assumes eps > 0
  assumes d*h-1 > 0
  assumes d = degree p
  assumes h = calculate-h-coppersmith p eps
  shows eps  $\geq (d-1)/(d*(d*h-1))$ 
proof -
  have h  $\geq ((d-1)/(d*(\text{eps})) + 1)/d$ 
  using assms unfolding calculate-h-coppersmith-def calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Num.of-nat-simps(2) One-nat-def divide-less-cancel
    nat-less-real-le of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-add of-nat-ceiling of-nat-diff of-nat-le-iff of-nat-less-0-iff
    plus-1-eq-Suc)
  then have d*h  $\geq ((d-1)/(d*(\text{eps})) + 1)$ 
  using assms
  by (metis Groups.mult-ac(2) Num.of-nat-simps(5) less-divide-eq of-nat-0-less-iff
    verit-comp-simplify1(3))
  then have d*h - 1  $\geq (d-1)/(d*(\text{eps}))$ 
  using assms
  by linarith

```

```

then have  $(d*h - 1)*d*(\epsilon) \geq d - 1$ 
  using assms(1-2)
  by (simp add: divide-le-eq)
then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (metis Groups.mult-ac(2) divide-le-eq mult-sign-intros(5) of-nat-0-less-iff)
qed

```

**lemma**

```

z-arith:
assumes  $x: (x::real) \geq 0$ 
shows  $x / (1 + x) \leq \ln(1 + x)$ 
proof -
  define  $g$  where  $g = (\lambda z::real. \ln(1 + z) - z / 1 + z)$ 
  define  $g'$  where  $g' = (\lambda z::real. 1 / (1 + z))$ 
  have  $gz: g 0 \geq 0$ 
    unfolding  $g\text{-def}$  by auto
  have  $1: z \in \{0..x\} \implies (g \text{ has-real-derivative } (g' z)) \text{ (at } z\text{) for } z$ 
    unfolding  $g\text{-def } g'\text{-def}$ 
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros DERIV-powr)
  have  $2: g' z \geq 0$  if  $z: z \in \{0..x\}$  for  $z$ 
    unfolding  $g'\text{-def}$ 
    using  $z$  by auto
  have  $g 0 \leq g x$ 
    by (intro deriv-nonneg-imp-mono[OF 1 2 x])
  thus ?thesis using  $gz$  unfolding  $g\text{-def}$ 
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) assms divide-minus-left ln-diff-le)
qed

```

**lemma** *powr-divide-both*:

```

assumes  $(a::real) \geq 0$   $x > 0$   $b \text{ powr } y \geq 1$ 
assumes  $le: a \text{ powr } x \geq b \text{ powr } y$ 
shows  $a \geq b \text{ powr } (y / x)$ 
proof -
  have  $0 \leq 1/x$  using assms by auto
  from powr-mono-both[OF this - assms(3) le, of 1 / x]
  show ?thesis
    using assms by (auto simp add:powr-powr)
qed

```

**lemma** *coppersmith-arithmetic-convergence-1*:

```

fixes  $y:: real$ 
assumes  $y: y \geq 1 / 0.18$ 
shows  $0 \leq 1.414 - (1 + y) \text{ powr } (1 / y)$ 
proof -
  define  $g$  where  $g = (\lambda z::real. 1.414 - (1 + z) \text{ powr } (1 / z))$ 
  define  $g'$  where  $g' = (\lambda z::real. -((1 + z) \text{ powr } (1 / z) * (1 / (z * (1 + z)) - \ln(1 + z) / (z * z))))$ 

```

```

have a:( $1414 / 10^3$ ) powr 50  $\geq ((1 + 1 / (18 / 10^2))::real)$  powr 9
  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
have ( $1414 / 10^3$ )  $\geq ((1 + 1 / (18 / 10^2))::real)$  powr (9 / 50)
  apply(intro powr-divide-both[OF --- a])
  by auto
then have gz:  $g(1 / 0.18) \geq 0$ 
  unfolding g-def by auto

have 1:  $z \in \{1 / (18 / 10^2)..y\} \implies (g \text{ has-real-derivative } (g' z)) \text{ (at } z\text{) for } z$ 
  unfolding g-def g'-def
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros DERIV-powr)
have 2:  $g' z \geq 0$  if  $z:z \in \{1 / (18 / 10^2)..y\}$  for  $z$ 
proof -
  have zpos:  $z > 0$  using z by auto
  have 1:  $(1 + z) \text{ powr } (1 / z) \geq 0$ 
    by simp
  have  $z / (1 + z) \leq \ln(1 + z)$  using z-arith zpos by auto
  then have 2:  $(1 / (z * (1 + z)) - \ln(1 + z) / (z * z)) \leq 0$ 
    apply (simp add: field-simps zpos)
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) distrib-left ge-refl more-arith-simps(6)
nonzero-divide-mult-cancel-left not-less times-divide-eq-right zpos)
  have  $(1 + z) \text{ powr } (1 / z) * (1 / (z * (1 + z)) - \ln(1 + z) / (z * z)) \leq 0$ 
    using 1 2 mult-nonneg-nonpos
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding g'-def
    by auto
qed
have  $g(1 / 0.18) \leq g y$ 
  by (intro deriv-nonneg-imp-mono[OF 1 2 y])
thus ?thesis using gz unfolding g-def by auto
qed

```

**lemma** coppersmith-arithmetic-convergence:

```

fixes x:: real
assumes x:  $0 < x \leq 0.18$ 
shows  $(1 + (1/x)) \text{ powr } (x) \leq \sqrt{2}$ 
proof -
  have  $1 / x \geq 1 / 0.18$ 
    using x by (auto simp add: le-divide-eq-numeral(1))
  from coppersmith-arithmetic-convergence-1[OF this]
  have 1:  $(1 + 1 / x) \text{ powr } (1 / (1 / x)) \leq 1.414$ 
    using x by auto

  have 707 powr 2  $\leq (\sqrt{2} * 500) \text{ powr } 2$ 
    by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  from powr-divide-both[OF --- this]
  have 707  $\leq \sqrt{2} * 500$ 
    by auto

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using assms 1 by auto
qed

```

### 6.2.2 Main results

```

lemma coppersmith-finds-small-roots:
  fixes p f:: int poly
  fixes M X:: nat
  fixes x0:: int
  fixes eps::real
  assumes zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
  assumes d-is: d = degree p
  assumes d-gt: d > 1
  assumes monic-poly: coeff p d = 1
  assumes X-lt: X < root-bound M d eps
  assumes M-gt: M > 0
  assumes X-gt-zero: X > 0
  assumes x0-le: abs x0 ≤ X
  assumes eps-le: eps ≤ 0.18*(d-1)/d
  assumes eps-lt: eps < 1/(real (degree p))
  assumes eps-gt: eps > 0
  assumes f-is: f = coppersmith p M X eps
  shows poly f x0 = 0
proof -
  define h where h = calculate-h-coppersmith p eps
  let ?cs-basis = form-basis-coppersmith p M X h

  have h-gt-0: h > 0
    unfolding h-def
    using calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-gteq1 assms unfolding calculate-h-coppersmith-def
    by fastforce

  then have dh-gt-0: d*h > 0
    unfolding h-def
    using d-gt by auto

  have h-gt: h > 1
    unfolding h-def
    using One-nat-def assms d-gt calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-gt1 calculate-h-coppersmith-def
    by presburger

  have dim-form-basis: length ?cs-basis = d*h
    using length-form-basis-coppersmith[of h p M X] d-is d-gt h-gt
    using h-def by blast

```

```

have li1: set (map of-int-vec ?cs-basis) ⊆ carrier-vec (d * h)
  apply clar simp
  by (metis assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith in-set-conv-nth
local.dim-form-basis)

have dist: distinct ?cs-basis
  using h-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) X-gt-zero assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(6)
form-basis-coppersmith-distinct h-gt leading-coeff-0-iff less-imp-le-nat nat-SN.gt-trans
zero-less-one-class.zero-less-one)
then have li2: distinct ((map of-int-vec ?cs-basis)::rat vec list)
  using casted-distinct-is-distinct by blast

have form-basis-lin-ind: ¬ module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE(int) (d*h))
  (set (form-basis-coppersmith p M X h))
  using assms form-basis-coppersmith-lin-ind h-gt-0
  by simp

then have li3: module.lin-indpt class-ring
  (module-vec TYPE(rat) (d * h))
  (set (map of-int-vec (?cs-basis)))
  using h-def
  by (metis dist assms(2) casting-lin-comb-helper dim-vector-form-basis-coppersmith
distinct-Ex1 local.dim-form-basis)

from form-basis-coppersmith-zero-mod-M[OF - M-gt X-gt-zero h-gt zero-mod-M]
have 2: ∀a. a ∈ set ?cs-basis ⇒ poly (int-poly-associated-to-vec a X) x0 mod
M ^ (h - 1) = 0
  using h-def
  by (metis d-is d-gt degree-0 semiring-norm(136))

have pmod: poly (p ^ (h - 1)) x0 mod (M ^ (h - 1)) = 0
proof -
  from zero-mod-M
  obtain k where poly p x0 = k *int M
    by fastforce
  then have (poly p x0) ^ (h - 1) = (k *int M) ^ (h - 1) by auto
  moreover have ... = (k ^ (h - 1) * (M ^ (h - 1)))
    by (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

have 1: (∀v j. v ∈ set ?cs-basis ⇒
j < d * h ⇒ v $ j mod X ^ j = 0)
  using form-basis-coppersmith-div-by-Xpow h-def
  by (metis Groups.mult-ac(2) assms(2))

have real-of-int

```

```

(det (vec-list-to-square-mat ?cs-basis)) =
root 2 ((M ^((h - 1) * d * h))) *
root 2 (real (X ^((d * h - 1) * d * h))) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
apply (subst det-of-matrix[OF M-gt X-gt-zero d-gt d-is monic-poly h-gt])
by auto
then have (?lhs)^2 = (?rhs)^2
by auto
then have drw: (det (mat-of-rows (d * h) ?cs-basis))^2 =
M ^((h - 1) * d * h) * X ^((d * h - 1) * d * h)
apply (clar simp simp add: field-simps)
by (smt (verit, del-insts) local.dim-form-basis of-int-eq-iff of-int-mult of-int-of-nat-eq
of-int-power vec-list-to-square-mat-def)

let ?cdh = root (d*h - 1) (d*h)*(root 2 2)

let ?x = 1 / real(d*h-1)
have x-inv: 1 / ?x = d*h - 1
by simp
have eps*d ≤ (0.18*(d-1)/d)*d
using d-gt eps-le
by (metis le-simps(1) of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-1 of-nat-diff times-left-mono)
then have 9 + eps * real d * 50 ≤ real d * 9
using d-gt by force
then have 1/((d-1)/(d*eps) - 1 + 1) ≤ 0.18
using d-gt by (simp add: field-simps)
then have helper-ineq: 1/(d*((d-1)/(d*eps) + 1)/d - 1) ≤ 0.18
using d-gt by auto
have h = ⌈((real d - 1) / (real d * eps) + 1) / real d⌉
unfolding h-def calculate-h-coppersmith-def calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-def
using d-is
by (metis calculate-h-coppersmith-aux-def calculate-h-coppersmith-def h-def h-gt-0
nat-eq-iff nat-neq-iff)
then have h-gteq-helper: h ≥ ((d-1)/(d*eps) + 1)/d
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Num.of-nat-simps(2) d-gt le-simps(1) nat-eq-iff2
of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-diff real-nat-ceiling-ge)
then have d*h ≥ d*((d-1)/(d*eps) + 1)/d
using d-gt h-gt
by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2) divide-le-eq)
then have h-gteq-helper2: d*h - 1 ≥ d*((d-1)/(d*eps) + 1)/d - 1
by linarith

have inequality-helper: a / b > a if *: a > 0 ∧ b > 0 ∧ b < 1 for a b :: real
using *
using frac-less2 by fastforce
have d*eps < 1
using eps-lt d-is d-gt
by (auto simp add: field-simps)
then have (d-1)/(d*eps) > d-1
using d-gt eps-gt inequality-helper[of d-1 d*eps] by auto

```

```

then have gteq:  $d*((d-1)/(d*eps) + 1)/d - 1 > 0$ 
  using d-gt by simp
have  $1/(d*h - 1) \leq 0.18$ 
  using h-gteq-helper2 gteq helper-ineq
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) frac-le)
then have ?x  $\leq 0.18$  by blast
then have  $(1 + (1/?x)) \text{powr} (?x) \leq \sqrt{2}$ 
  using coppersmith-arithmetic-convergence
  by (smt (verit, best) gteq h-gteq-helper2 zero-compare-simps(7))
then have  $(d*h) \text{powr} (1/(d*h - 1)::real) \leq \sqrt{2}$ 
  using x-inv
  apply (clar simp simp add: field-simps)
  by (metis Num.of-nat-simps(3) Num.of-nat-simps(5) Suc-pred' dh-gt-0 numeral-nat(7))
then have root  $(d*h - 1) (d*h) \leq \sqrt{2}$ 
  using gteq h-gteq-helper2 root-powr-inverse by force
then have root  $(d*h - 1) (d*h)*(root 2 2) \leq \sqrt{2} * (root 2 2)$ 
  by simp
then have ?cdh  $\leq 2$ 
  using sqrt-def by auto
then have root  $(d*h - 1) (d*h)*(root 2 2)* X \leq 2*X$ 
  using X-gt-zero by simp
then have
  root  $(d*h - 1) (d*h)*(root 2 2)* X < M \text{powr} (1/d - eps)$ 
  using X-lt unfolding root-bound-def by simp
then have arith:  $(root (d*h - 1) (d*h)*(root 2 2)* X) \wedge (d * h * (d*h - 1))$ 
   $< (M \text{powr} (1/d - eps)) \wedge (d * h * (d*h - 1))$ 
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) d-gt dh-gt-0 h-gt less-1-mult power-strict-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg nat-0-less-mult-iff of-nat-0-le-iff real-root-ge-zero zero-less-diff)
have 2  $\wedge (d * h * (d * h - 1) \text{div} 2) *$ 
   $X \wedge ((d * h - 1) * d * h) * (d * h) \wedge (d * h)$ 
   $< (M \wedge ((h - 1) * (d * h)))$ 
proof -
  have root  $(d*h - 1) (d*h) \wedge (d * h * (d*h - 1))$ 
   $= (root (d*h - 1) (d*h) \wedge (d*h - 1)) \wedge (d * h)$ 
  using power-mult
  by (metis Groups.mult-ac(2))
  also have ...  $= (d * h) \wedge (d * h)$ 
  apply (subst real-root-pow-pos2)
  using gteq h-gteq-helper2 apply linarith
  by auto
  finally have *: root  $(d*h - 1) (d*h) \wedge (d * h * (d*h - 1)) = (d * h) \wedge (d * h)$ .
  have **: root 2 2  $\wedge (d * h * (d*h - 1))$ 
   $= 2 \wedge (d * h * (d*h - 1) \text{div} 2)$ 
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Suc-pred' dh-gt-0 even-Suc even-mult-iff real-sqrt-power-even sqrt-def)

```

```

have eps-bounded-below:eps  $\geq (d-1)/(d*(d*h-1))$ 
  using epsilon-bounded-below h-gt d-gt d-is
    by (metis eps-gt bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum div-by-0 h-def less-eq-real-def
nat-0-less-mult-iff semiring-1-class.of-nat-0)

then have  $(1/d - \text{eps}) * (d*h - 1) \leq h - 1$ 
  using d-gt apply (simp add: field-simps)
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) One-nat-def diff-mult-distrib2 h-gt le-eq-less-or-eq
linordered-semiring-strict-class.mult-pos-pos nat-SN.gt-trans nat-mult-1-right nonzero-eq-divide-eq
of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-1 of-nat-diff of-nat-mult pos-divide-less-eq zero-less-diff)
then have  $(d * h) * ((1/d - \text{eps}) * (d*h - 1)) \leq (d * h) * (h - 1)$ 
  by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
then have  $(1/d - \text{eps}) * (d * h * (d*h - 1)) \leq ((h - 1) * (d * h))$ 
  by (auto simp add: field-simps)
then have M powr  $((1/d - \text{eps}) * (d * h * (d*h - 1))) \leq M \text{ powr} ((h - 1)$ 
*  $(d * h))$ 
  using M-gt powr-mono by auto
then have ***:  $(M \text{ powr} (1/d - \text{eps}))^{\wedge} (d * h * (d*h - 1)) \leq (M^{\wedge} ((h - 1) * (d * h)))$ 
  by (metis M-gt of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-power-eq-of-nat-cancel-iff powr-gt-zero
powr-powr powr-realpow)
show ?thesis
  using arith * *** ***
  apply (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
  by (smt (verit) Groups.mult-ac(2) Num.of-nat-simps(2) Num.of-nat-simps(4)
Num.of-nat-simps(5) more-arith-simps(11) of-nat-power-less-of-nat-cancel-iff one-add-one
semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)
qed

then have  $2^{\wedge} (d * h * (d * h - 1) \text{ div } 2) *$ 
 $X^{\wedge} ((d * h - 1) * d * h) *$ 
 $(d * h)^{\wedge} (d * h) *$ 
 $M^{\wedge} ((h - 1) * d * h)$ 
 $< (M^{\wedge} ((h - 1) * (d * h))) *$ 
 $M^{\wedge} ((h - 1) * d * h)$ 
using M-gt
by (clarsimp simp add: field-simps)
then have  $2^{\wedge} (d * h * (d * h - 1) \text{ div } 2) *$ 
 $M^{\wedge} ((h - 1) * d * h) *$ 
 $X^{\wedge} ((d * h - 1) * d * h) *$ 
 $(d * h)^{\wedge} (d * h)$ 
 $< (M^{\wedge} (h - 1))^{\wedge} (2 * (d * h))$ 
by (smt (verit, del-insts) Groups.mult-ac(2) Groups.mult-ac(3) numeral-nat(7)
power2-eq-square power-mult power-mult-distrib)
then have 3: real-of-rat  $2^{\wedge} (d * h * (d * h - 1) \text{ div } 2) *$ 
real-of-int  $((\det (\mathtt{mat-of-rows} (d * h) ?cs-basis))^2) *$ 
real  $(d * h)^{\wedge} (d * h)$ 
 $< ((M^{\wedge} (h - 1))^{\wedge} (2 * (d * h)))$ 
unfolding drw
by (smt (verit, del-insts) Groups.mult-ac(2) Groups.mult-ac(3) Num.of-nat-simps(5))

```

*more-arith-simps(11) of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-numeral of-nat-power-less-of-nat-cancel-iff  
of-rat-of-int-eq power-mult semiring-1-class.of-nat-power)*

```

interpret lll: LLL-with-assms
  d * h d * h ?cs-basis 2
  apply unfold-locales
  subgoal by auto
  subgoal
    unfolding cof-vec-space.lin-indpt-list-def
    using li1 li2 li3 by auto
    using dim-form-basis by auto

interpret lll: coppersmith-assms
  d * h d * h ?cs-basis
  2 x0 M^(h - 1) X p ^ (h - 1)
  apply unfold-locales
  subgoal using M-gt by auto
  subgoal using X-gt-zero by auto
  subgoal using dh-gt-0 by auto
  subgoal using pmod by auto
  subgoal using x0-le by auto
  subgoal
    by (metis d-gt bot-nat-0.extremum-strict h-gt local.dim-form-basis mult-eq-0-iff)
  subgoal using 1 by auto
  using 2 by auto

have *: lll.short-vector = short-vector 2 ?cs-basis
  using lll.short-vector-impl by presburger

from lll.root-poly-short-vector
show ?thesis
  using lll.bnd-raw-imp-short-vec-bound 3 lll.square-Gramian-determinant-eq-det-square
  unfolding f-is coppersmith-def first-vector-coppersmith-def Let-def *
  using h-def by fastforce
qed

theorem coppersmith-finds-small-roots-pretty:
  fixes p f:: int poly
  fixes M X:: nat
  fixes x0:: int
  fixes eps:: real
  defines d ≡ degree p
  defines f ≡ coppersmith p M X eps
  assumes monic-poly: monic p
  assumes d > 1 and M > 0 and X > 0
  assumes zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
  assumes X-lt: X < root-bound M d eps
  assumes x0-le: abs x0 ≤ X

```

```

assumes eps-le: eps ≤ 0.18 * (d-1)/d
assumes eps-lt: eps < 1 / d
assumes eps-gt0: eps > 0
shows poly f x0 = 0
using assms coppersmith-finds-small-roots
by presburger

```

end

## 7 Examples of Coppersmith's Method

In this file, we provide some examples of Coppersmith's method, with correctness proofs (when applicable).

**theory** *Coppersmith-Examples*

```

imports Coppersmith
  Towards-Coppersmith
begin

```

### 7.1 Example of lightweight method

Following Example 19.1.6 in Galbraith. This example produces [:444, 1, -20, -2:], which corresponds to  $-2x^3 - 20x^2 + x + 444$ , which has 4 as a root. Computing  $4^3 + 10 * 4^2 + 5000 * 4 - 222$  produces 20002, which is 0 mod 10001. Note that here, we cannot use our top-level correctness result for the lightweight method to prove correctness. This is because the conditions of this top-level result are not satisfied; however, the method succeeds despite not fulfilling the conditions of this result, because the LLL algorithm can be better than the bound in the result. See Example 19.1.6 in "Mathematics of Public Key Cryptography" by Galbraith for more discussion of this.

```
value towards-coppersmith [-222, 5000, 10, 1:] 10001 10
```

### 7.2 Examples of Coppersmith's method

Following Exercise 19.1.12 in Galbraith.

This next example produces  $15955575444164700778296 - 86948462676890416832x + 50262448764961319x^2 + 334700479564525x^3 - 611446097378x^4 - 577363178x^5 + 1008850x^6 + 8592x^7$ , which has 267 as a root, which is a root of the original polynomial mod  $2^9$ .

```
value coppersmith [:227, 46976195, 2^25-2883584, 1:] ((2^20 + 7)*(2^21 + 17)) (2^9) 0.089
```

We now prove that this example satisfies the conditions of our top-level correctness theorem for Coppersmith's method.

**lemma** *coppersmith-finds-small-roots-example1*:

```

fixes p f:: int poly
fixes M X:: nat
fixes x0:: int
fixes k:: nat
defines p ≡ [:227, 46976195, 2^25 - 2883584, 1:]
defines d ≡ degree p
defines M ≡ ((2^20 + 7)*(2^21 + 17))
defines X ≡ 2^9
defines f ≡ coppersmith p M X 0.089
assumes x0-le: |x0| ≤ X
assumes zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
shows poly f x0 = 0
proof -
have d-eq-3: d = 3
  unfolding d-def p-def by auto
have 1 / (3::real) - 89 / 10 ^ 3 = 733/3000
  by auto
have all-prop: ∀ A B :: nat. real A < B ⟹ real A powr n < B powr n if n >
0 for n
  by (simp add: powr-less-mono2 that)
have real ((2 ^ 20 * 2 ^ 21)) < real ((2 ^ 20 + 7) * (2 ^ 21 + 17))
  by simp
then have lt: real ((2 ^ 20 * 2 ^ 21)) powr (733/3000) < real ((2 ^ 20 + 7) *
(2 ^ 21 + 17)) powr (733/3000)
  using all-prop[of (733/3000) (2 ^ 20 * 2 ^ 21) (2 ^ 20 + 7) * (2 ^ 21 + 17)]
  by argo
have ∀ b:: nat. (real 2^b) powr c = 2 powr (b*c) for c::real
  by (smt (verit) Num.of-nat-simps(4) Suc-1 of-nat-1 plus-1-eq-Suc powr-powr
powr-realpow)
then have (2::real) powr (41 * (733 / 3000)) = (2 ^ 41) powr (733 / 3000)
  by (metis numeral-powr-numeral-real powr-powr)
then have lt1: (((2::nat) ^ 20 * 2 ^ 21)) powr (733/3000) = 2 powr (41*733/3000)
  by simp
have 41*733/3000 > real 10
  by simp
then have 2 powr 10 < real 2 powr (41*733/3000)
  by (metis less-num-simps(2) numeral-code(1) numeral-less-iff of-nat-numeral
powr-less-mono)
then have 2^10 < real ((2 ^ 20 + 7) * (2 ^ 21 + 17)) powr (1 / (3::real) -
89 / 10 ^ 3)
  using lt lt1 by auto
then have root-bound: real X < root-bound M (degree p) 0.089
  unfolding M-def X-def root-bound-def using d-eq-3 unfolding d-def
  by simp
show ?thesis
using coppersmith-finds-small-roots-pretty[OF ---- zero-mod-M root-bound x0-le]
  unfolding p-def M-def f-def X-def by auto
qed

```

In this next example, we are trying to find small roots less than 3 of

$x^3 + 1000x^2 + 25 + 1 \bmod 4059$ . Running "coppersmith" on this example yields  $[:41858, - 28457, 6100, 376, 150, - 31, - 91, - 28, - 17:]$ , which corresponds to  $-17x^8 - 28x^7 - 91x^6 - 31x^5 + 150x^4 + 376x^3 + 6100x^2 - 28457x + 41858$ , which has 2 as a root. Plugging in  $2^3 + 1000 * 2^2 + 25 * 2 + 1$  indeed yields 4059, which is 0 mod 4059.

```

value form-basis-coppersmith [:1, 25, 1000, 1:] 4059 3 (calculate-h-coppersmith
[:1, 25, 1000, 1:] 0.10)
value reduce-basis 2 (form-basis-coppersmith [:1, 25, 1000, 1:] 4059 3 (calculate-h-coppersmith
[:1, 25, 1000, 1:] 0.10))
value coppersmith [:1, 25, 1000, 1:] 4059 3 0.10

```

We now prove that this example satisfies the conditions of our top-level correctness theorem for Coppersmith's method.

```

lemma coppersmith-finds-small-roots-example2:
  fixes p f:: int poly
  fixes M X:: nat
  fixes x0:: int
  fixes k:: nat
  defines p ≡ [:1, 25, 1000, 1:]
  defines d ≡ degree p
  defines M ≡ 4059
  defines X ≡ 3
  defines f ≡ coppersmith p M X 0.10
  assumes x0-le: |x0| ≤ X
  assumes zero-mod-M: poly p x0 mod M = 0
  shows poly f x0 = 0
proof -
  have d-eq-3: d = 3
  unfolding d-def p-def
  by simp
  have ⋀ a b:: nat. (real 4059 powr c) ^ b = 4059 powr (b*c) for c::real
  using Suc-1 plus-1-eq-Suc powr-powr powr-realpow
  by (smt (verit) Groups.mult-ac(2) Num.of-nat-simps(2) numeral-Bit0 numeral-Bit1
  numeral-One of-nat-numeral powr-gt-zero)
  then have simplify-power:(real 4059 powr (7/30))^30 = 4059 powr 7
  by auto
  have gt: (4059::real)/(6^4) > 3
  by auto
  have (6::real)^28 = 6^(4*7)
  by auto
  then have h1: (6::real)^28 = (6^4)^7
  by (metis power-mult)
  have all-div: ⋀ a b c::real. b > 0 ⟹ a < c/b ⟹ a*b < c
  by (simp add: pos-less-divide-eq)
  have h2: real 6^30 = 6^28*6^2
  by simp
  have ((4059)^7::real)/((6^4)^7) = (4059/6^4)^7
  by (metis power-divide)

```

```

then have ((4059)7::real) / ((64)7) > 37
  using gt by simp
then have real 62 < (4059)7 / ((64)7)
  by simp
then have real 62*((64)7) < (4059)7
  using all-div[of (64)7 62 (4059)7]
  by simp
then have real 630 < 40597
  using h1 h2 by simp
then have real 630 < (real 4059 powr (7/30))30
  using simplify-power by fastforce
then have real 6 < real 4059 powr (7/30)
  by (smt (verit) of-nat-0-less-iff powr-gt-zero powr-less-mono2 powr-realpow
semiring-norm(118))
then have root-bound: real X < root-bound M (degree p) 0.10
  unfolding M-def X-def root-bound-def using d-eq-3 unfolding d-def
  by auto
show ?thesis
using coppersmith-finds-small-roots-pretty[OF ---- zero-mod-M root-bound x0-le]
  unfolding p-def M-def f-def X-def by auto
qed

end

```

## References

- [1] J. Alperin-Sheriff and C. Peikert. Lattices in cryptography: Lecture 4, Coppersmith, cryptanalysis. Georgia Tech lecture notes, Fall 2023. Online lecture notes available at <https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~cpeikert/lic13/lec04.pdf>.
- [2] R. Bottesch, J. Divasón, M. W. Haslbeck, S. J. C. Joosten, R. Thiemann, and A. Yamada. A verified LLL algorithm. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, February 2018. [https://isa-afp.org/entries/LLL\\_Basis\\_Reduction.html](https://isa-afp.org/entries/LLL_Basis_Reduction.html), Formal proof development.
- [3] S. D. Galbraith. *Mathematics of Public Key Cryptography*. Cambridge University Press, 2012.
- [4] W. Trappe and L. C. Washington. *Introduction to Cryptography with Coding Theory (2nd Edition)*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., USA, 2005.