

# Expressiveness of Deep Learning

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## Abstract

Deep learning has had a profound impact on computer science in recent years, with applications to search engines, image recognition and language processing, bioinformatics, and more. Recently, Cohen et al. [2] provided theoretical evidence for the superiority of deep learning over shallow learning. For my master's thesis [1], I formalized their mathematical proof using Isabelle/HOL. This formalization simplifies and generalizes the original proof, while working around the limitations of the Isabelle type system. To support the formalization, I developed reusable libraries of formalized mathematics, including results about the matrix rank, the Lebesgue measure, and multivariate polynomials, as well as a library for tensor analysis.

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## 1 Tensor

```

theory Tensor
imports Main
begin

typedef 'a tensor = {t::nat list × 'a list. length (snd t) = prod-list (fst t)}
⟨proof⟩

definition dims::'a tensor ⇒ nat list where
dims A = fst (Rep-tensor A)

definition vec::'a tensor ⇒ 'a list where
vec A = snd (Rep-tensor A)

definition tensor-from-vec::nat list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a tensor where
tensor-from-vec d v = Abs-tensor (d,v)

lemma
assumes length v = prod-list d
shows dims-tensor[simp]: dims (tensor-from-vec d v) = d
and vec-tensor[simp]: vec (tensor-from-vec d v) = v
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-from-vec-simp[simp]: tensor-from-vec (dims A) (vec A) = A
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-vec: length (vec A) = prod-list (dims A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-eqI[intro]:

```

```

assumes dims A = dims B and vec A = vec B
shows A=B
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation order::'a tensor ⇒ nat where
order t == length (dims t)

inductive valid-index::nat list ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool (infix <⇒ 50) where
Nil: [] <⇒ []
Cons: is <⇒ ds ==> i < d ==> i # is <⇒ d # ds

inductive-cases valid-indexE[elim]: is <⇒ ds
inductive-cases valid-index-dimsE[elim]: is <⇒ dims A

lemma valid-index-length: is <⇒ ds ==> length is = length ds
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-index-lt: is <⇒ ds ==> m < length ds ==> is!m < ds!m
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-indexI:
assumes length is = length ds and ∨ m. m < length ds ==> is!m < ds!m
shows is <⇒ ds
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-index-append:
assumes is1-valid:is1 <⇒ ds1 and is2-valid:is2 <⇒ ds2
shows is1 @ is2 <⇒ ds1 @ ds2
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-index-list-all2-iff: is <⇒ ds ↔ list-all2 (<) is ds
⟨proof⟩

definition fixed-length-sublist::'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list where
fixed-length-sublist xs l i = (take l (drop (l*i) xs))

fun lookup-base::nat list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat list ⇒ 'a where
lookup-base-Nil: lookup-base [] v [] = hd v |
lookup-base-Cons: lookup-base (d # ds) v (i # is) =
lookup-base ds (fixed-length-sublist v (prod-list ds) i) is

definition lookup::'a tensor ⇒ nat list ⇒ 'a where
lookup A = lookup-base (dims A) (vec A)

fun tensor-vec-from-lookup::nat list ⇒ (nat list ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a list where
tensor-vec-from-lookup-Nil: tensor-vec-from-lookup [] e = [e []] |
tensor-vec-from-lookup-Cons: tensor-vec-from-lookup (d # ds) e = concat (map
(λi. tensor-vec-from-lookup ds (λis. e (i # is))) [0..<d])

```

```

definition tensor-from-lookup::nat list  $\Rightarrow$  (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a tensor where
  tensor-from-lookup ds e = tensor-from-vec ds (tensor-vec-from-lookup ds e)

lemma concat-parts-leq:
assumes a * d  $\leq$  length v
shows concat (map (fixed-length-sublist v d) [0.. $<$ a]) = take (a*d) v
⟨proof⟩

lemma concat-parts-eq:
assumes a * d = length v
shows concat (map (fixed-length-sublist v d) [0.. $<$ a]) = v
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-lookup-base:
assumes length v = prod-list ds
and  $\bigwedge$  is. is  $\triangleleft$  ds  $\implies$  lookup-base ds v is = e is
shows tensor-vec-from-lookup ds e = v
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-lookup:
assumes  $\bigwedge$  is. is  $\triangleleft$  dims A  $\implies$  lookup A is = e is
shows tensor-from-lookup (dims A) e = A
⟨proof⟩

lemma concat-equal-length:
assumes  $\bigwedge$  xs. xs  $\in$  set xss  $\implies$  length xs = l
shows length (concat xss) = length xss*l
⟨proof⟩

lemma concat-equal-length-map:
assumes  $\bigwedge$  i. i  $<$  a  $\implies$  length (f i) = d
shows length (concat (map ( $\lambda$ i. f i) [0.. $<$ a])) = a*d
⟨proof⟩

lemma concat-parts:
assumes  $\bigwedge$  xs. xs  $\in$  set xss  $\implies$  length xs = d and i  $<$  length xss
shows fixed-length-sublist (concat xss) d i = xss ! i
⟨proof⟩

lemma concat-parts':
assumes  $\bigwedge$  i. i  $<$  a  $\implies$  length (f i) = d
and i  $<$  a
shows fixed-length-sublist (concat (map ( $\lambda$ i. f i) [0.. $<$ a])) d i = f i
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-tensor-vec-from-lookup:
length (tensor-vec-from-lookup ds e) = prod-list ds
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma lookup-tensor-vec:
assumes is  $\triangleleft$  ds
shows lookup-base ds (tensor-vec-from-lookup ds e) is = e is
<proof>

lemma lookup-tensor-from-lookup:
assumes is  $\triangleleft$  ds
shows lookup (tensor-from-lookup ds e) is = e is
<proof>

lemma dims-tensor-from-lookup: dims (tensor-from-lookup ds e) = ds
<proof>

lemma tensor-lookup-cong:
assumes tensor-from-lookup ds e1 = tensor-from-lookup ds e2
and is  $\triangleleft$  ds
shows e1 is = e2 is <proof>

lemma tensor-from-lookup-eqI:
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{is. } \text{is} \triangleleft \text{ds} \implies e_1 \text{ is} = e_2 \text{ is}$ 
shows tensor-from-lookup ds e1 = tensor-from-lookup ds e2
<proof>

lemma tensor-lookup-eqI:
assumes dims A = dims B and  $\bigwedge \text{is. } \text{is} \triangleleft (\text{dims A}) \implies \text{lookup A is} = \text{lookup B is}$ 
shows A = B <proof>

end

```

## 2 Subtensors

```

theory Tensor-Subtensor
imports Tensor
begin

definition subtensor::'a tensor  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a tensor where
  subtensor A i = tensor-from-vec (tl (dims A)) (fixed-length-sublist (vec A) (prod-list (tl (dims A))) i)

definition subtensor-combine::nat list  $\Rightarrow$  'a tensor list  $\Rightarrow$  'a tensor where
  subtensor-combine ds As = tensor-from-vec (length As # ds) (concat (map vec As))

lemma length-fixed-length-sublist[simp]:
assumes (Suc i)*l ≤ length xs
shows length (fixed-length-sublist xs l i) = l
<proof>

```

```

lemma vec-subtensor[simp]:
assumes dims A ≠ [] and i < hd (dims A)
shows vec (subtensor A i) = fixed-length-sublist (vec A) (prod-list (tl (dims A))) i
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-subtensor[simp]:
assumes dims A ≠ [] and i < hd (dims A)
shows dims (subtensor A i) = tl (dims A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-combine-subtensor[simp]:
assumes dims A ≠ []
shows subtensor-combine (tl (dims A)) (map (subtensor A) [0..<hd (dims A)]) =
A
⟨proof⟩

lemma
assumes ⋀A. A ∈ set As ⇒ dims A = ds
shows subtensor-combine-dims[simp]: dims (subtensor-combine ds As) = length As
# ds (is ?D)
and subtensor-combine-vec[simp]: vec (subtensor-combine ds As) = concat (map
vec As) (is ?V)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-subtensor-combine:
assumes ⋀A. A ∈ set As ⇒ dims A = ds and i < length As
shows subtensor (subtensor-combine ds As) i = As ! i
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-induct[case-names order-0 order-step]:
assumes order-0: ⋀A. dims A = [] ⇒ P A
and order-step: ⋀A. dims A ≠ [] ⇒ (⋀i. i < hd (dims A) ⇒ P (subtensor A
i)) ⇒ P A
shows P B
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-combine-induct[case-names order-0 order-step]:
assumes order-0: ⋀A. dims A = [] ⇒ P A
and order-step: ⋀As ds. (⋀A. A ∈ set As ⇒ P A) ⇒ (⋀A. A ∈ set As ⇒ dims A
= ds) ⇒ P (subtensor-combine ds As)
shows P A
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-subtensor1[simp]:
assumes i # is ⊲ dims A
shows lookup (subtensor A i) is = lookup A (i # is)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-subtensor:

```

```

assumes is ⊜ dims A
shows lookup A is = hd (vec (fold (λi A. subtensor A i) is A))
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-eqI:
assumes dims A ≠ []
and dims-eq:dims A = dims B
and ⋀i. i < hd (dims A) ⇒ subtensor A i = subtensor B i
shows A=B
⟨proof⟩

end

```

### 3 Tensor Addition

```

theory Tensor-Plus
imports Tensor-Subtensor
begin

```

```

definition vec-plus a b = map (λ(x,y). plus x y) (zip a b)

definition plus-base::'a::semigroup-add tensor ⇒ 'a tensor ⇒ 'a tensor
where plus-base A B = (tensor-from-vec (dims A) (vec-plus (vec A) (vec B)))

instantiation tensor:: (semigroup-add) plus
begin
  definition plus-def: A + B = (if (dims A = dims B)
    then plus-base A B
    else undefined)
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma plus-dim1[simp]: dims A = dims B ⇒ dims (A + B) = dims A ⟨proof⟩
lemma plus-dim2[simp]: dims A = dims B ⇒ dims (A + B) = dims B ⟨proof⟩
lemma plus-base: dims A = dims B ⇒ A + B = plus-base A B ⟨proof⟩

lemma fixed-length-sublist-plus:
assumes length xs1 = c * l length xs2 = c * l i < c
shows fixed-length-sublist (vec-plus xs1 xs2) l i
  = vec-plus (fixed-length-sublist xs1 l i) (fixed-length-sublist xs2 l i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-plus[simp]:
assumes dims A = dims B
shows vec (A+B) = vec-plus (vec A) (vec B)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma subtensor-plus:
fixes A::'a::semigroup-add tensor and B::'a::semigroup-add tensor
assumes i < hd (dims A)
and dims A = dims B
and dims A ≠ []
shows subtensor (A + B) i = subtensor A i + subtensor B i
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-plus[simp]:
assumes dims A = dims B
and is ⊲ dims A
shows lookup (A + B) is = lookup A is + lookup B is
⟨proof⟩

lemma plus-assoc:
assumes dimsA:dims A = ds and dimsB:dims B = ds and dimsC:dims C = ds
shows (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-comm[simp]:
fixes A::'a::ab-semigroup-add tensor
shows A + B = B + A
⟨proof⟩

definition vec0 n = replicate n 0

definition tensor0::nat list ⇒ 'a::zero tensor where
tensor0 d = tensor-from-vec d (vec0 (prod-list d))

lemma dims-tensor0[simp]: dims (tensor0 d) = d
and vec-tensor0[simp]: vec (tensor0 d) = vec0 (prod-list d)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-is-in-vec: is ⊲ (dims A) ⇒ lookup A is ∈ set (vec A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-tensor0:
assumes is ⊲ ds
shows lookup (tensor0 ds) is = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma
fixes A::'a::monoid-add tensor
shows tensor-add-0-right[simp]: A + tensor0 (dims A) = A
⟨proof⟩

lemma
fixes A::'a::monoid-add tensor
shows tensor-add-0-left[simp]: tensor0 (dims A) + A = A

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *listsum*::*nat list*  $\Rightarrow$  '*a::monoid-add tensor list*  $\Rightarrow$  '*a tensor* **where**  
*listsum* *ds As* = *foldr (+)* *As (tensor0 ds)*

**definition** *listsum'*::'*a::monoid-add tensor list*  $\Rightarrow$  '*a tensor* **where**  
*listsum'* *As* = *listsum (dims (hd As)) As*

**lemma** *listsum-Nil*: *listsum ds [] = tensor0 ds*  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *listsum-one*: *listsum (dims A) [A] = A*  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *listsum-Cons*: *listsum ds (A # As) = A + listsum ds As*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *listsum-dims*:  
**assumes**  $\bigwedge A. A \in set As \implies dims A = ds$   
**shows** *dims (listsum ds As) = ds*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *subtensor0*:  
**assumes** *ds  $\neq []$  and  $i < hd ds$*   
**shows** *subtensor (tensor0 ds) i = tensor0 (tl ds)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *subtensor-listsum*:  
**assumes**  $\bigwedge A. A \in set As \implies dims A = ds$   
**and** *ds  $\neq []$  and  $i < hd ds$*   
**shows** *subtensor (listsum ds As) i = listsum (tl ds) (map (\lambda A. subtensor A i) As)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *listsum0*:  
**assumes**  $\bigwedge A. A \in set As \implies A = tensor0 ds$   
**shows** *listsum ds As = tensor0 ds*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *listsum-all-0-but-one*:  
**assumes**  $\bigwedge i. i \neq j \implies i < length As \implies As!i = tensor0 ds$   
**and** *dims (As!j) = ds*  
**and** *j < length As*  
**shows** *listsum ds As = As!j*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *lookup-listsum*:  
**assumes** *is  $\lhd ds$*   
**and**  $\bigwedge A. A \in set As \implies dims A = ds$   
**shows** *lookup (listsum ds As) is = ( $\sum A \leftarrow As. lookup A is$ )*

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

## 4 Tensor Scalar Multiplication

```
theory Tensor-Scalar-Mult
imports Tensor-Plus Tensor-Subtensor
begin

definition vec-smult::'a::ring ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list where
vec-smult α β = map ((*) α) β

lemma vec-smult0: vec-smult 0 as = vec0 (length as)
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-smult-distr-right:
shows vec-smult (α + β) as = vec-plus (vec-smult α as) (vec-smult β as)
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-smult-Cons:
shows vec-smult α (a # as) = (α * a) # vec-smult α as ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-plus-Cons:
shows vec-plus (a # as) (b # bs) = (a+b) # vec-plus as bs ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-smult-distr-left:
assumes length as = length bs
shows vec-smult α (vec-plus as bs) = vec-plus (vec-smult α as) (vec-smult α bs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-vec-smult: length (vec-smult α v) = length v ⟨proof⟩

definition smult::'a::ring ⇒ 'a tensor ⇒ 'a tensor (infixl ⋅ 70) where
smult α A = (tensor-from-vec (dims A) (vec-smult α (vec A)))

lemma tensor-smult0: fixes A::'a::ring tensor
shows 0 ⋅ A = tensor0 (dims A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-smult[simp]: dims (α ⋅ A) = dims A
and   vec-smult[simp]: vec (α ⋅ A) = map ((*) α) (vec A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-smult-distr-right: (α + β) ⋅ A = α ⋅ A + β ⋅ A
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma tensor-smult-distr-left: dims A = dims B  $\implies \alpha \cdot (A + B) = \alpha \cdot A + \alpha \cdot B$ 
assumes  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-fixed-length-sublist:
assumes length xs = l * c i < c
shows fixed-length-sublist (vec-smult α xs) l i = vec-smult α (fixed-length-sublist xs l i)
assumes  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-subtensor:
assumes dims A ≠ [] i < hd (dims A)
shows α · subtensor A i = subtensor (α · A) i
assumes  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma lookup-smult:
assumes is ⊲ dims A
shows lookup (α · A) is = α * lookup A is
assumes  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma tensor-smult-assoc:
fixes A::'a::ring tensor
shows α · (β · A) = (α * β) · A
assumes  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

## 5 Tensor Product

```

theory Tensor-Product
imports Tensor-Scalar-Mult Tensor-Subtensor
begin

instantiation tensor:: (ring) semigroup-mult
begin
  definition tensor-prod-def: A * B = tensor-from-vec (dims A @ dims B) (concat (map (λa. vec-smult a (vec B)) (vec A)))
  abbreviation tensor-prod-otimes :: 'a tensor ⇒ 'a tensor ⇒ 'a tensor (infixl ⟨⊗⟩ 70)
    where A ⊗ B ≡ A * B

  lemma vec-tensor-prod[simp]: vec (A ⊗ B) = concat (map (λa. vec-smult a (vec B)) (vec A)) (is ?V)
  and dims-tensor-prod[simp]: dims (A ⊗ B) = dims A @ dims B (is ?D)
  assumes  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

  lemma tensorprod-subtensor-base:

```

```

shows concat (map f (concat xss)) = concat (map (λxs. concat (map f xs)) xss)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-combine-tensor-prod:
assumes ⋀A. A ∈ set As  $\implies$  dims A = ds
shows subtensor-combine ds As  $\otimes$  B = subtensor-combine (ds @ dims B) (map
(λA. A  $\otimes$  B) As)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-tensor-prod:
assumes dims A ≠ [] and i < hd (dims A)
shows subtensor (A  $\otimes$  B) i = subtensor A i  $\otimes$  B
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-tensor-prod[simp]:
assumes is1-valid:is1 ⊜ dims A and is2-valid:is2 ⊜ dims B
shows lookup (A  $\otimes$  B) (is1 @ is2) = lookup A is1 * lookup B is2
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-index-split:
assumes is ⊜ ds1 @ ds2
obtains is1 is2 where is1 @ is2 = is is1 ⊜ ds1 is2 ⊜ ds2
⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma tensor-prod-distr-left:
assumes dims A = dims B
shows (A + B)  $\otimes$  C = (A  $\otimes$  C) + (B  $\otimes$  C)
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-prod-distr-right:
assumes dims A = dims B
shows C  $\otimes$  (A + B) = (C  $\otimes$  A) + (C  $\otimes$  B)
⟨proof⟩

instantiation tensor :: (ring-1) monoid-mult
begin
definition tensor-one-def:1 = tensor-from-vec [] [1]

lemma tensor-one-from-lookup: 1 = tensor-from-lookup [] (λ-. 1)
⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

lemma order-tensor-one: order 1 = 0 <proof>

lemma smult-prod-extract1:
fixes a::'a::comm-ring-1
shows a · (A ⊗ B) = (a · A) ⊗ B
<proof>

lemma smult-prod-extract2:
fixes a::'a::comm-ring-1
shows a · (A ⊗ B) = A ⊗ (a · B)
<proof>

lemma order-0-multiple-of-one:
assumes order A = 0
obtains a where A = a · 1
<proof>

lemma smult-1:
fixes A::'a::ring-1 tensor
shows A = 1 · A <proof>

lemma tensor0-prod-right[simp]: A ⊗ tensor0 ds = tensor0 (dims A @ ds)
<proof>

lemma tensor0-prod-left[simp]: tensor0 ds ⊗ A = tensor0 (ds @ dims A)
<proof>

lemma subtensor-prod-with-vec:
assumes order A = 1 i < hd (dims A)
shows subtensor (A ⊗ B) i = lookup A [i] · B
<proof>

end

```

## 6 Unit Vectors as Tensors

```

theory Tensor-Unit-Vec
imports Tensor-Product
begin

definition unit-vec::nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::ring-1 tensor
where unit-vec n i = tensor-from-lookup [n] (λx. if x=[i] then 1 else 0)

lemma dims-unit-vec: dims (unit-vec n i) = [n] <proof>

lemma lookup-unit-vec:
assumes j < n

```

```

shows lookup (unit-vec n i) [j] = (if i=j then 1 else 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-prod-with-unit-vec:
fixes A::'a::ring-1 tensor
assumes j < n
shows subtensor (unit-vec n i ⊗ A) j = (if i=j then A else (tensor0 (dims A)))
⟨proof⟩

lemma subtensor-decomposition:
assumes dims A ≠ []
shows listsum (dims A) (map (λi. unit-vec (hd (dims A)) i ⊗ subtensor A i)
[0..<hd (dims A)]) = A (is ?LS = A)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 7 Tensor CP-Rank

```

theory Tensor-Rank
imports Tensor-Unit-Vec
begin

inductive cprank-max1::'a::ring-1 tensor ⇒ bool where
order1: order A ≤ 1 ⇒ cprank-max1 A |
higher-order: order A = 1 ⇒ cprank-max1 B ⇒ cprank-max1 (A ⊗ B)

lemma cprank-max1-order0: cprank-max1 B ⇒ order A = 0 ⇒ cprank-max1
(A ⊗ B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max1-order-le1: order A ≤ 0 ⇒ cprank-max1 B ⇒ cprank-max1
(A ⊗ B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max1-prod: cprank-max1 A ⇒ cprank-max1 B ⇒ cprank-max1
(A ⊗ B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max1-prod-list:
assumes ⋀B. B ∈ set Bs ⇒ cprank-max1 B
shows cprank-max1 (prod-list Bs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max1-prod-listE:
fixes A::'a::comm-ring-1 tensor
assumes cprank-max1 A
obtains Bs a where ⋀B. B ∈ set Bs ⇒ order B = 1 a · prod-list Bs = A
⟨proof⟩

```

```

inductive cprank-max :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::ring-1 tensor  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
cprank-max0: cprank-max 0 (tensor0 ds) |
cprank-max-Suc: dims A = dims B  $\Rightarrow$  cprank-max1 A  $\Rightarrow$  cprank-max j B  $\Rightarrow$ 
cprank-max (Suc j) (A+B)

lemma cprank-max1: cprank-max1 A  $\Rightarrow$  cprank-max 1 A
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max-plus: cprank-max i A  $\Rightarrow$  cprank-max j B  $\Rightarrow$  dims A = dims
B  $\Rightarrow$  cprank-max (i+j) (A+B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max-listsum:
assumes  $\bigwedge A. A \in set As \Rightarrow dims A = ds$ 
and  $\bigwedge A. A \in set As \Rightarrow cprank-max n A$ 
shows cprank-max (n*length As) (listsum ds As)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-maxE:
assumes cprank-max n A
obtains BS where ( $\bigwedge B. B \in set BS \Rightarrow cprank-max1 B$ ) and ( $\bigwedge B. B \in set BS$ 
 $\Rightarrow dims A = dims B$ ) and listsum (dims A) BS = A and length BS = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-maxI:
assumes  $\bigwedge B. B \in set BS \Rightarrow cprank-max1 B$ 
and  $\bigwedge B. B \in set BS \Rightarrow dims B = ds$ 
shows cprank-max (length BS) (listsum ds BS)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max-0E: cprank-max 0 A  $\Rightarrow$  A = tensor0 (dims A) ⟨proof⟩

lemma listsum-prod-distr-right:
assumes ( $\bigwedge C. C \in set CS \Rightarrow dims C = ds$ )
shows A  $\otimes$  listsum ds CS = listsum (dims A @ ds) (map ( $\lambda C. A \otimes C$ ) CS)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max-prod-order1:
assumes order A = 1
and cprank-max n B
shows cprank-max n (A  $\otimes$  B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max-upper-bound:
shows cprank-max (prod-list (dims A)) A
⟨proof⟩

definition cprank :: 'a::ring-1 tensor  $\Rightarrow$  nat where

```

```

cprank A = (LEAST n. cprank-max n A)

lemma cprank-upper-bound: cprank A ≤ prod-list (dims A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max-cprank: cprank-max (cprank A) A
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 8 Tensor Matricization

```

theory Tensor-Matricization
imports Tensor-Plus
Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Missing-Sublist
begin

fun digit-decode :: nat list ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat where
digit-decode [] [] = 0 |
digit-decode (d # ds) (i # is) = i + d * digit-decode ds is

fun digit-encode :: nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ nat list where
digit-encode [] a = [] |
digit-encode (d # ds) a = a mod d # digit-encode ds (a div d)

lemma digit-encode-decode[simp]:
assumes is ⊲ ds
shows digit-encode ds (digit-decode ds is) = is
⟨proof⟩

lemma digit-decode-encode[simp]:
shows digit-decode ds (digit-encode ds a) = a mod (prod-list ds)
⟨proof⟩

lemma digit-decode-encode-lt[simp]:
assumes a < prod-list ds
shows digit-decode ds (digit-encode ds a) = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma digit-decode-lt:
assumes is ⊲ ds
shows digit-decode ds is < prod-list ds
⟨proof⟩

lemma digit-encode-valid-index:
assumes a < prod-list ds
shows digit-encode ds a ⊲ ds
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma length-digit-encode:
shows length (digit-encode ds a) = length ds
⟨proof⟩

lemma digit-encode-0:
prod-list ds dvd a  $\implies$  digit-encode ds a = replicate (length ds) 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-index-weave:
assumes is1 ⊜ (nths ds A)
and is2 ⊜ (nths ds (-A))
shows weave A is1 is2 ⊜ ds
and nths (weave A is1 is2) A = is1
and nths (weave A is1 is2) (-A) = is2
⟨proof⟩

definition matricize :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  'a tensor  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
matricize rmodes T = mat
  (prod-list (nths (Tensor.dims T) rmodes))
  (prod-list (nths (Tensor.dims T) (-rmodes)))
  ( $\lambda(r, c)$ . Tensor.lookup T (weave rmodes
    (digit-encode (nths (Tensor.dims T) rmodes) r)
    (digit-encode (nths (Tensor.dims T) (-rmodes)) c)
  ))
)

definition dematricize::nat set  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  'a tensor where
dematricize rmodes A ds = tensor-from-lookup ds
  ( $\lambda is$ . A $$ (digit-decode (nths ds rmodes) (nths is rmodes),
    digit-decode (nths ds (-rmodes)) (nths is (-rmodes)))
  )
)

lemma dims-matricize:
dim-row (matricize rmodes T) = prod-list (nths (Tensor.dims T) rmodes)
dim-col (matricize rmodes T) = prod-list (nths (Tensor.dims T) (-rmodes))
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-dematricize: Tensor.dims (dematricize rmodes A ds) = ds
⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-index-nths:
assumes is ⊜ ds
shows nths is A ⊜ nths ds A
⟨proof⟩

lemma dematricize-matricize:
shows dematricize rmodes (matricize rmodes T) (Tensor.dims T) = T
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma matricize-dematricize:
assumes dim-row A = prod-list (nths ds rmodes)
and dim-col A = prod-list (nths ds (-rmodes))
shows matricize rmodes (dematricize rmodes A ds) = A
⟨proof⟩

lemma matricize-add:
assumes dims A = dims B
shows matricize I A + matricize I B = matricize I (A+B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma matricize-0:
shows matricize I (tensor0 ds) = 0_m (dim-row (matricize I (tensor0 ds))) (dim-col
(matricize I (tensor0 ds)))
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 9 CP-Rank and Matrix Rank

```

theory DL-Rank-CP-Rank
imports Tensor-Rank Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank Tensor-Matricization
Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Submatrix Jordan-Normal-Form.Missing-VectorSpace
begin

abbreviation mrank A == vec-space.rank (dim-row A) A

no-notation normal-rel (infixl ⟨⊓⊔⟩ 60)

lemma lookup-order1-prod:
assumes ⋀B. B ∈ set Bs ⟹ Tensor.order B = 1
assumes is ⊲ dims (prod-list Bs)
shows lookup (prod-list Bs) is = prod-list (map (λ(i,B). lookup B [i]) (zip is Bs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma matricize-cprank-max1:
fixes A::'a::field tensor
assumes cprank-max1 A
shows mrank (matricize I A) ≤ 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma matrix-rank-le-cprank-max:
fixes A :: ('a::field) tensor
assumes cprank-max r A
shows mrank (matricize I A) ≤ r
⟨proof⟩

lemma matrix-rank-le-cp-rank:

```

```

fixes A :: ('a::field) tensor
shows mrank (matricize I A) ≤ cprank A
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 10 Matrix to Vector Conversion

```

theory DL-Flatten-Matrix
imports Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix
begin

definition extract-matrix :: (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat where
extract-matrix a m n = mat m n (λ(i,j). a (i*n + j))

definition flatten-matrix :: 'a mat ⇒ (nat ⇒ 'a) where
flatten-matrix A k = A §§ (k div dim-col A, k mod dim-col A)

lemma two-digit-le:
i * n + j < m * n if i < m j < n for i j :: nat
⟨proof⟩

lemma extract-matrix-cong:
assumes ∀i. i < m * n ⇒ a i = b i
shows extract-matrix a m n = extract-matrix b m n
⟨proof⟩

lemma extract-matrix-flatten-matrix:
extract-matrix (flatten-matrix A) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = A
⟨proof⟩

lemma extract-matrix-flatten-matrix-cong:
assumes ∀x. x < dim-row A * dim-col A ⇒ f x = flatten-matrix A x
shows extract-matrix f (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = A
⟨proof⟩

lemma flatten-matrix-extract-matrix:
flatten-matrix (extract-matrix a m n) k = a k if k < m * n
⟨proof⟩

lemma index-extract-matrix:
assumes i < m j < n
shows extract-matrix a m n §§ (i,j) = a (i*n + j)
⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-extract-matrix:
shows dim-row (extract-matrix a m n) = m
and dim-col (extract-matrix a m n) = n
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

## 11 Deep Learning Networks

```
theory DL-Network
imports Tensor-Product
Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix Tensor-Unit-Vec DL-Flatten-Matrix
Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Missing-List
begin
```

This symbol is used for the Tensor product:

```
no-notation Group.monoid.mult (infixl <math>\otimes_1</math> 70)
```

```
notation Matrix.unit-vec (<math>\langle unit_v \rangle</math>)
hide-const (open) Matrix.unit-vec
```

```
datatype 'a convnet = Input nat | Conv 'a 'a convnet | Pool 'a convnet 'a convnet
```

```
fun input-sizes :: 'a convnet => nat list where
  input-sizes (Input M) = [M] |
  input-sizes (Conv A m) = input-sizes m |
  input-sizes (Pool m1 m2) = input-sizes m1 @ input-sizes m2
```

```
fun count-weights :: bool => (nat × nat) convnet => nat where
  count-weights shared (Input M) = 0 |
  count-weights shared (Conv (r0, r1) m) = r0 * r1 + count-weights shared m |
  count-weights shared (Pool m1 m2) =
    (if shared
      then max (count-weights shared m1) (count-weights shared m2)
      else count-weights shared m1 + count-weights shared m2)
```

```
fun output-size :: (nat × nat) convnet => nat where
  output-size (Input M) = M |
  output-size (Conv (r0,r1) m) = r0 |
  output-size (Pool m1 m2) = output-size m1
```

```
inductive valid-net :: (nat×nat) convnet => bool where
  valid-net (Input M) |
  output-size m = r1 ==> valid-net m ==> valid-net (Conv (r0,r1) m) |
  output-size m1 = output-size m2 ==> valid-net m1 ==> valid-net m2 ==> valid-net
  (Pool m1 m2)
```

```
fun insert-weights :: bool => (nat × nat) convnet => (nat => real) => real mat
convnet where
  insert-weights shared (Input M) w = Input M |
  insert-weights shared (Conv (r0,r1) m) w = Conv
```

```

(extract-matrix w r0 r1)
(insert-weights shared m ( $\lambda i. w (i+r0*r1))$ ) |
insert-weights shared (Pool m1 m2) w = Pool
(insert-weights shared m1 w)
(insert-weights shared m2 (if shared then w else ( $\lambda i. w (i+(count-weights shared m1))))$ ))

fun remove-weights :: real mat convnet  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) convnet where
remove-weights (Input M) = Input M |
remove-weights (Conv A m) = Conv (dim-row A, dim-col A) (remove-weights m) |
remove-weights (Pool m1 m2) = Pool (remove-weights m1) (remove-weights m2)

abbreviation output-size' == $\lambda m. output-size (remove-weights m)$ )
abbreviation valid-net' == $\lambda m. valid-net (remove-weights m)$ )

fun evaluate-net :: real mat convnet  $\Rightarrow$  real vec list  $\Rightarrow$  real vec where
evaluate-net (Input M) inputs = hd inputs |
evaluate-net (Conv A m) inputs = A *_v evaluate-net m inputs |
evaluate-net (Pool m1 m2) inputs = component-mult
(evaluate-net m1 (take (length (input-sizes m1)) inputs))
(evaluate-net m2 (drop (length (input-sizes m1)) inputs))

definition mat-tensorlist-mult :: real mat  $\Rightarrow$  real tensor vec  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  real
tensor vec
where mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds
= Matrix.vec (dim-row A) ( $\lambda j. tensor\text{-}from\text{-}lookup ds (\lambda is. (A *_v (map-vec (\lambda T.$ 
Tensor.lookup T is) Ts)) \$j))

lemma insert-weights-cong:
assumes ( $\bigwedge i. i < count-weights s m \implies w1 i = w2 i$ )
shows insert-weights s m w1 = insert-weights s m w2
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-mat-tensorlist-mult:
assumes T ∈ setv (mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds)
shows Tensor.dims T = ds
⟨proof⟩

fun tensors-from-net :: real mat convnet  $\Rightarrow$  real tensor vec where
tensors-from-net (Input M) = Matrix.vec M ( $\lambda i. unit\text{-}vec M i$ ) |
tensors-from-net (Conv A m) = mat-tensorlist-mult A (tensors-from-net m) (input-sizes
m) |
tensors-from-net (Pool m1 m2) = component-mult (tensors-from-net m1) (tensors-from-net
m2)

lemma output-size-correct-tensors:
assumes valid-net' m
shows output-size' m = dim-vec (tensors-from-net m)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma output-size-correct:
assumes valid-net' m
and map dim-vec inputs = input-sizes m
shows output-size' m = dim-vec (evaluate-net m inputs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma input-sizes-remove-weights: input-sizes m = input-sizes (remove-weights m)
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-tensors-from-net:
assumes T ∈ setv (tensors-from-net m)
shows Tensor.dims T = input-sizes m
⟨proof⟩

definition base-input :: real mat convnet ⇒ nat list ⇒ real vec list where
base-input m is = (map (λ(n, i). unitv n i) (zip (input-sizes m) is))

lemma base-input-length:
assumes is ⊲ input-sizes m
shows input-sizes m = map dim-vec (base-input m is)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nth-mat-tensorlist-mult:
assumes ⋀A. A ∈ setv Ts ⇒ dims A = ds
assumes i < dim-row A
assumes dim-vec Ts = dim-col A
shows mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds $ i = listsum ds (map (λj. (A $$ (i,j)) · Ts $ j) [0..<dim-vec Ts])
(is - = listsum ds ?Ts')
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-tensors-from-net:
assumes valid-net' m
and is ⊲ input-sizes m
and j < output-size' m
shows Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net m $ j) is = evaluate-net m (base-input m is) $ j
⟨proof⟩

primrec extract-weights::bool ⇒ real mat convnet ⇒ nat ⇒ real where
extract-weights-Input: extract-weights shared (Input M) = (λx. 0)
| extract-weights-Conv: extract-weights shared (Conv A m) =
(λx. if x < dim-row A * dim-col A then flatten-matrix A x
else extract-weights shared m (x - dim-row A * dim-col A))
| extract-weights-Pool: extract-weights shared (Pool m1 m2) =
(λx. if x < count-weights shared (remove-weights m1)

```

```

then extract-weights shared m1 x
else extract-weights shared m2 (x - count-weights shared (remove-weights
m1)))
inductive balanced-net::(nat × nat) convnet ⇒ bool where
| balanced-net-Input: balanced-net (Input M)
| balanced-net-Conv: balanced-net m ⇒ balanced-net (Conv A m)
| balanced-net-Pool: balanced-net m1 ⇒ balanced-net m2 ⇒
  count-weights True m1 = count-weights True m2 ⇒ balanced-net (Pool m1
m2)

inductive shared-weight-net::real mat convnet ⇒ bool where
| shared-weight-net-Input: shared-weight-net (Input M)
| shared-weight-net-Conv: shared-weight-net m ⇒ shared-weight-net (Conv A m)
| shared-weight-net-Pool: shared-weight-net m1 ⇒ shared-weight-net m2 ⇒
  count-weights True (remove-weights m1) = count-weights True (remove-weights
m2) ⇒
  (⟨x. x < count-weights True (remove-weights m1) ⇒ extract-weights True m1
x = extract-weights True m2 x)
  ⇒ shared-weight-net (Pool m1 m2)

lemma insert-extract-weights-cong-shared:
assumes shared-weight-net m
assumes ⟨x. x < count-weights True (remove-weights m) ⇒ fx = extract-weights
True m x
shows m = insert-weights True (remove-weights m) f
⟨proof⟩

lemma insert-extract-weights-cong-unshared:
assumes ⟨x. x < count-weights False (remove-weights m) ⇒ fx = extract-weights
False m x
shows m = insert-weights False (remove-weights m) f
⟨proof⟩

lemma remove-insert-weights:
shows remove-weights (insert-weights s m w) = m
⟨proof⟩

lemma extract-insert-weights-shared:
assumes x < count-weights True m
and balanced-net m
shows extract-weights True (insert-weights True m w) x = w x
⟨proof⟩

lemma shared-weight-net-insert-weights: balanced-net m ⇒ shared-weight-net (insert-weights
True m w)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-valid-index: finite {is. is ⊲ ds}

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *setsum-valid-index-split*:  
 $(\sum is \mid is \triangleleft ds1 @ ds2. f is) = (\sum is1 \mid is1 \triangleleft ds1. (\sum is2 \mid is2 \triangleleft ds2. f (is1 @ is2)))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *prod-lessThan-split*:  
**fixes**  $g :: nat \Rightarrow real$  **shows**  $\text{prod } g \{.. < n+m\} = \text{prod } g \{.. < n\} * \text{prod } (\lambda x. g(x+n)) \{.. < m\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *evaluate-net-from-tensors*:  
**assumes** *valid-net'*  $m$   
**and** *map dim-vec inputs* = *input-sizes m*  
**and**  $j < \text{output-size}' m$   
**shows** *evaluate-net m inputs \$ j*  
 $= (\sum is \in \{is. is \triangleleft \text{input-sizes } m\}. (\prod k < \text{length } \text{inputs}. \text{inputs} ! k \$ (is!k)) * \text{Tensor.lookup} (\text{tensors-from-net } m \$ j) is)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *tensors-from-net-eqI*:  
**assumes** *valid-net'*  $m1$  *valid-net'*  $m2$  *input-sizes m1* = *input-sizes m2*  
**assumes**  $\bigwedge \text{inputs}. \text{input-sizes } m1 = \text{map dim-vec inputs} \implies \text{evaluate-net } m1 \text{ inputs} = \text{evaluate-net } m2 \text{ inputs}$   
**shows** *tensors-from-net m1* = *tensors-from-net m2*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

## 12 Concrete Matrices

**theory** *DL-Concrete-Matrices*  
**imports** *Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix*  
**begin**

The following definition allows non-square-matrices, *mat\_one* (*mat\_one n*) only allows square matrices.

**definition** *id-matrix*:: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real$  *mat*  
**where** *id-matrix nr nc* = *mat nr nc* ( $\lambda(r, c). \text{if } r=c \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ )

**lemma** *id-matrix-dim*: *dim-row* (*id-matrix nr nc*) = *nr* *dim-col* (*id-matrix nr nc*) = *nc*  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *row-id-matrix*:  
**assumes**  $i < nr$   
**shows** *row* (*id-matrix nr nc*)  $i = \text{unit-vec } nc \ i$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma unit-eq-0[simp]:
  assumes i:  $i \geq n$ 
  shows unit-vec n i = 0v n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-id-matrix:
  assumes i < nr
  shows (id-matrix nr (dim-vec v) *v v) $ i = (if i < dim-vec v then v $ i else 0) (is
    ?a $ i = ?b)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition all1-vec::nat ⇒ real vec
where all1-vec n = vec n (λi. 1)

definition all1-matrix::nat ⇒ nat ⇒ real mat
where all1-matrix nr nc = mat nr nc (λ(r, c). 1)

lemma all1-matrix-dim: dim-row (all1-matrix nr nc) = nr dim-col (all1-matrix nr
nc) = nc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma row-all1-matrix:
  assumes i < nr
  shows row (all1-matrix nr nc) i = all1-vec nc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma all1-vec-scalar-prod:
  shows all1-vec (length xs) • (vec-of-list xs) = sum-list xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-all1-matrix:
  assumes i < nr
  shows ((all1-matrix nr (dim-vec v)) *v v) $ i = sum-list (list-of-vec v) (is
    ?a $ i = sum-list (list-of-vec v))
  ⟨proof⟩

definition copy-first-matrix::nat ⇒ nat ⇒ real mat
where copy-first-matrix nr nc = mat nr nc (λ(r, c). if c = 0 then 1 else 0)

lemma copy-first-matrix-dim: dim-row (copy-first-matrix nr nc) = nr dim-col (copy-first-matrix
nr nc) = nc
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma row-copy-first-matrix:
  assumes i < nr

```

```

shows row (copy-first-matrix nr nc) i = unit-vec nc 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-copy-first-matrix:
assumes i < nr and dim-vec v > 0
shows (copy-first-matrix nr (dim-vec v) *v v) $ i = v $ 0 (is ?a $ i = v $ 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 13 Missing Lemmas of Finite\_Set

```

theory DL-Missing-Finite-Set
imports Main
begin

lemma card-even[simp]: card {a ∈ Collect even. a < 2 * n} = n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card-odd[simp]: card {a ∈ Collect odd. a < 2 * n} = n
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 14 Deep Network Model

```

theory DL-Deep-Model
imports DL-Network Tensor-Matricization Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Submatrix DL-Concrete-Matrices
DL-Missing-Finite-Set Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Missing-Sublist Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant
begin

hide-const(open) Polynomial.order
hide-const (open) Matrix.unit-vec

fun deep-model and deep-model' where
  deep-model' Y [] = Input Y |
  deep-model' Y (r # rs) = Pool (deep-model Y r rs) (deep-model Y r rs) |
  deep-model Y r rs = Conv (Y,r) (deep-model' r rs)

abbreviation deep-model'-l rs == deep-model' (rs!0) (tl rs)
abbreviation deep-model-l rs == deep-model (rs!0) (rs!1) (tl (tl rs))

lemma valid-deep-model: valid-net (deep-model Y r rs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-deep-model': valid-net (deep-model' r rs)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma input-sizes-deep-model':
assumes length rs  $\geq 1$ 
shows input-sizes (deep-model'-l rs) = replicate (2^(length rs - 1)) (last rs)
<proof>

lemma input-sizes-deep-model:
assumes length rs  $\geq 2$ 
shows input-sizes (deep-model-l rs) = replicate (2^(length rs - 2)) (last rs)
<proof>

lemma evaluate-net-Conv-id:
assumes valid-net' m
and input-sizes m = map dim-vec input
and j < nr
shows evaluate-net (Conv (id-matrix nr (output-size' m)) m) input $ j
= (if j < output-size' m then evaluate-net m input $ j else 0)
<proof>

lemma tensors-from-net-Conv-id:
assumes valid-net' m
and i < nr
shows tensors-from-net (Conv (id-matrix nr (output-size' m)) m) $ i
= (if i < output-size' m then tensors-from-net m $ i else tensor0 (input-sizes m))
(is ?a $ i = ?b)
<proof>

lemma evaluate-net-Conv-copy-first:
assumes valid-net' m
and input-sizes m = map dim-vec input
and j < nr
and output-size' m > 0
shows evaluate-net (Conv (copy-first-matrix nr (output-size' m)) m) input $ j
= evaluate-net m input $ 0
<proof>

lemma tensors-from-net-Conv-copy-first:
assumes valid-net' m
and i < nr
and output-size' m > 0
shows tensors-from-net (Conv (copy-first-matrix nr (output-size' m)) m) $ i =
tensors-from-net m $ 0
(is ?a $ i = ?b)
<proof>

lemma evaluate-net-Conv-all1:
assumes valid-net' m
and input-sizes m = map dim-vec input
and i < nr

```

```

shows evaluate-net (Conv (all1-matrix nr (output-size' m)) m) input $ i
= Groups-List.sum-list (list-of-vec (evaluate-net m input))
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensors-from-net-Conv-all1:
assumes valid-net' m
and i < nr
shows tensors-from-net (Conv (all1-matrix nr (output-size' m)) m) $ i
= listsum (input-sizes m) (list-of-vec (tensors-from-net m))
(is ?a $ i = ?b)
⟨proof⟩

fun witness and witness' where
witness' Y [] = Input Y |
witness' Y (r # rs) = Pool (witness Y r rs) (witness Y r rs) |
witness Y r rs = Conv ((if length rs = 0 then id-matrix else (if length rs = 1 then
all1-matrix else copy-first-matrix)) Y r) (witness' r rs)

abbreviation witness-l rs == witness (rs!0) (rs!1) (tl (tl rs))
abbreviation witness'-l rs == witness' (rs!0) (tl rs)

lemma witness-is-deep-model: remove-weights (witness Y r rs) = deep-model Y r
rs
⟨proof⟩

lemma witness'-is-deep-model: remove-weights (witness' Y rs) = deep-model' Y rs
⟨proof⟩

lemma witness-valid: valid-net' (witness Y r rs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma witness'-valid: valid-net' (witness' Y rs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma shared-weight-net-witness: shared-weight-net (witness Y r rs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma witness-l0': witness' Y [M] =
(Pool
(Conv (id-matrix Y M) (Input M))
(Conv (id-matrix Y M) (Input M)))
)
⟨proof⟩

lemma witness-l1: witness Y r0 [M] =
Conv (all1-matrix Y r0) (witness' r0 [M])
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensors-ht-l0:

```

```

assumes  $j < r0$ 
shows tensors-from-net (Conv (id-matrix  $r0 M$ ) (Input  $M$ )) \$  $j$ 
= (if  $j < M$  then unit-vec  $M j$  else tensor0 [ $M$ ])
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensor-prod-unit-vec:
unit-vec  $M j \otimes$  unit-vec  $M j$  = tensor-from-lookup [ $M, M$ ] ( $\lambda is.$  if  $is=[j, j]$  then 1
else 0) (is ? $A=?B$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma tensors-ht-l0':
assumes  $j < r0$ 
shows tensors-from-net (witness'  $r0 [M]$ ) \$  $j$ 
= (if  $j < M$  then unit-vec  $M j \otimes$  unit-vec  $M j$  else tensor0 [ $M, M$ ]) (is - = ? $b$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-tensors-ht-l0':
assumes  $j < r0$ 
and  $is \triangleleft [M, M]$ 
shows (Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net (witness'  $r0 [M]$ ) \$  $j$ ))  $is =$  (if  $is=[j, j]$ 
then 1 else 0)

⟨proof⟩

lemma lookup-tensors-ht-l1:
assumes  $j < r1$ 
and  $is \triangleleft [M, M]$ 
shows Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net (witness  $r1 r0 [M]$ ) \$  $j$ )  $is$ 
= (if  $is!0 = is!1 \wedge is!0 < r0$  then 1 else 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-output-deep-model:
assumes remove-weights  $m =$  deep-model-l  $rs$ 
shows dim-vec (tensors-from-net  $m$ ) =  $rs ! 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-output-deep-model':
assumes remove-weights  $m =$  deep-model'-l  $rs$ 
shows dim-vec (tensors-from-net  $m$ ) =  $rs ! 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-output-witness:
dim-vec (tensors-from-net (witness-l  $rs$ )) =  $rs ! 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-output-witness':
dim-vec (tensors-from-net (witness'-l  $rs$ )) =  $rs ! 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma dims-output-deep-model:
assumes length rs  $\geq 2$ 
and  $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \implies r > 0$ 
and  $j < rs!0$ 
and remove-weights m = deep-model-l rs
shows Tensor.dims (tensors-from-net m $ j) = replicate ( $2^{\lceil \log_2(\text{length } rs - 2) \rceil}$ ) (last rs)
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-output-witness:
assumes length rs  $\geq 2$ 
and  $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \implies r > 0$ 
and  $j < rs!0$ 
shows Tensor.dims (tensors-from-net (witness-l rs) $ j) = replicate ( $2^{\lceil \log_2(\text{length } rs - 2) \rceil}$ ) (last rs)
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-output-deep-model':
assumes length rs  $\geq 1$ 
and  $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \implies r > 0$ 
and  $j < rs!0$ 
and remove-weights m = deep-model'-l rs
shows Tensor.dims (tensors-from-net m $ j) = replicate ( $2^{\lceil \log_2(\text{length } rs - 1) \rceil}$ ) (last rs)
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-output-witness':
assumes length rs  $\geq 1$ 
and  $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \implies r > 0$ 
and  $j < rs!0$ 
shows Tensor.dims (tensors-from-net (witness'-l rs) $ j) = replicate ( $2^{\lceil \log_2(\text{length } rs - 1) \rceil}$ ) (last rs)
    ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation ten2mat == matricize {n. even n}
abbreviation mat2ten == dematricize {n. even n}

locale deep-model-correct-params =
fixes shared-weights::bool
fixes rs::nat list
assumes deep:length rs  $\geq 3$ 
and no-zeros: $\bigwedge r. r \in set\ rs \implies 0 < r$ 
begin

definition r = min (last rs) (last (butlast rs))
definition N-half =  $2^{\lceil \log_2(\text{length } rs - 3) \rceil}$ 
definition weight-space-dim = count-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs)

end

```

```

locale deep-model-correct-params-y = deep-model-correct-params +
fixes y::nat
assumes y-valid:y < rs ! 0
begin

definition A :: (nat ⇒ real) ⇒ real tensor
  where A ws = tensors-from-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs)
  ws) $ y
definition A' :: (nat ⇒ real) ⇒ real mat
  where A' ws = ten2mat (A ws)

lemma dims-tensor-deep-model:
assumes remove-weights m = deep-model-l rs
shows dims (tensors-from-net m $ y) = replicate (2 * N-half) (last rs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma order-tensor-deep-model:
assumes remove-weights m = deep-model-l rs
shows order (tensors-from-net m $ y) = 2 * N-half
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-A:
shows Tensor.dims (A ws) = replicate (2 * N-half) (last rs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma order-A:
shows order (A ws) = 2 * N-half ⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-A':
shows dim-row (A' ws) = prod-list (nths (Tensor.dims (A ws)) {n. even n})
and dim-col (A' ws) = prod-list (nths (Tensor.dims (A ws)) {n. odd n})
⟨proof⟩

lemma dims-A'-pow:
shows dim-row (A' ws) = (last rs) ^ N-half dim-col (A' ws) = (last rs) ^ N-half
⟨proof⟩

definition Aw = tensors-from-net (witness-l rs) $ y
definition Aw' = ten2mat Aw

definition witness-weights = extract-weights shared-weights (witness-l rs)

lemma witness-weights:witness-l rs = insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l
rs) witness-weights

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $Aw\text{-def}'$ :  $Aw = A$  witness-weights  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $Aw'\text{-def}'$ :  $Aw' = A'$  witness-weights  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $dims\text{-}Aw$ :  $\text{Tensor.dims } Aw = \text{replicate } (2 * N\text{-half}) \text{ (last rs)}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $order\text{-}Aw$ :  $\text{order } Aw = 2 * N\text{-half}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $dims\text{-}Aw'$ :  
 $\text{dim-row } Aw' = \text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } Aw) \{n. \text{ even } n\})$   
 $\text{dim-col } Aw' = \text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } Aw) \{n. \text{ odd } n\})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $dims\text{-}Aw'\text{-pow}$ :  $\text{dim-row } Aw' = (\text{last rs}) \wedge N\text{-half} \text{ dim-col } Aw' = (\text{last rs}) \wedge N\text{-half}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $witness\text{-tensor}$ :  
**assumes**  $is \triangleleft \text{Tensor.dims } Aw$   
**shows**  $\text{Tensor.lookup } Aw \text{ is}$   
 $= (\text{if } \text{nths is } \{n. \text{ even } n\} = \text{nths is } \{n. \text{ odd } n\} \wedge (\forall i \in \text{set } is. i < \text{last } (\text{butlast rs})) \text{ then 1 else 0})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $witness\text{-matricization}$ :  
**assumes**  $i < \text{dim-row } Aw' \text{ and } j < \text{dim-col } Aw'$   
**shows**  $Aw' \$\$ (i, j)$   
 $= (\text{if } i=j \wedge (\forall i0 \in \text{set } (\text{digit-encode } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } Aw) \{n. \text{ even } n\}) i). i0 < \text{last } (\text{butlast rs})) \text{ then 1 else 0})$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition**  $\text{rows-with-1} = \{i. (\forall i0 \in \text{set } (\text{digit-encode } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } Aw) \{n. \text{ even } n\}) i). i0 < \text{last } (\text{butlast rs}))\}$

**lemma**  $card\text{-low-digits}$ :  
**assumes**  $m > 0 \wedge d. d \in \text{set } ds \implies m \leq d$   
**shows**  $\text{card } \{i. i < \text{prod-list } ds \wedge (\forall i0 \in \text{set } (\text{digit-encode } ds i). i0 < m)\} = m \wedge (\text{length } ds)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $card\text{-rows-with-1}$ :  $\text{card } \{i \in \text{rows-with-1}. i < \text{dim-row } Aw'\} = r \wedge N\text{-half}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma infinite-rows-with-1: infinite rows-with-1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma witness-submatrix: submatrix Aw' rows-with-1 rows-with-1 = 1_m (r ^ N-half)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma witness-det: det (submatrix Aw' rows-with-1 rows-with-1) ≠ 0 ⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

interpretation example : deep-model-correct-params False [10,10,10]
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation example : deep-model-correct-params-y False [10,10,10] 1
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 15 Polynomials representing the Deep Network Model

```

theory DL-Deep-Model-Poly
imports DL-Deep-Model Polynomials. More-MPoly-Type Jordan-Normal-Form. Determinant
begin

lemma polyfun-det:
assumes ⋀x. (A x) ∈ carrier-mat n n
assumes ⋀x i j. i < n ⟹ j < n ⟹ polyfun N (λx. (A x) $$ (i,j))
shows polyfun N (λx. det (A x))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-extract-matrix:
assumes i < m j < n
shows polyfun {..+ (m * n + c)} (λf. extract-matrix (λi. f (i + a)) m n $$ (i,j))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-mult-mat-vec:
assumes ⋀x. v x ∈ carrier-vec n
assumes ⋀j. j < n ⟹ polyfun N (λx. v x $ j)
assumes ⋀x. A x ∈ carrier-mat m n
assumes ⋀i j. i < m ⟹ j < n ⟹ polyfun N (λx. A x $$ (i,j))
assumes j < m
shows polyfun N (λx. ((A x) *v (v x)) $ j)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-evaluate-net-plus-a:

```

```

assumes map dim-vec inputs = input-sizes m
assumes valid-net m
assumes j < output-size m
shows polyfun {..<a + count-weights s m} ( $\lambda f.$  evaluate-net (insert-weights s m
( $\lambda i.$  f (i + a))) inputs $ j)
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-evaluate-net:
assumes map dim-vec inputs = input-sizes m
assumes valid-net m
assumes j < output-size m
shows polyfun {..<count-weights s m} ( $\lambda f.$  evaluate-net (insert-weights s m f)
inputs $ j)
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-tensors-from-net:
assumes valid-net m
assumes is ⊲ input-sizes m
assumes j < output-size m
shows polyfun {..<count-weights s m} ( $\lambda f.$  Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net (insert-weights
s m f) $ j) is)
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-matricize:
assumes  $\bigwedge x.$  dims (T x) = ds
assumes  $\bigwedge is.$  is ⊲ ds  $\implies$  polyfun N ( $\lambda x.$  Tensor.lookup (T x) is)
assumes  $\bigwedge x.$  dim-row (matricize I (T x)) = nr
assumes  $\bigwedge x.$  dim-col (matricize I (T x)) = nc
assumes i < nr
assumes j < nc
shows polyfun N ( $\lambda x.$  matricize I (T x) $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

lemma ( $\neg$  (a::nat) < b) = (a ≥ b)
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-submatrix:
assumes  $\bigwedge x.$  (A x) ∈ carrier-mat m n
assumes  $\bigwedge x i j.$  i < m  $\implies$  j < n  $\implies$  polyfun N ( $\lambda x.$  (A x) $$ (i,j))
assumes i < card {i. i < m  $\wedge$  i ∈ I}
assumes j < card {j. j < n  $\wedge$  j ∈ J}
assumes infinite I infinite J
shows polyfun N ( $\lambda x.$  (submatrix (A x) I J) $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

context deep-model-correct-params-y
begin

definition witness-submatrix where

```

```

witness-submatrix f = submatrix (A' f) rows-with-1 rows-with-1

lemma polyfun-tensor-deep-model:
assumes is ⊲ input-sizes (deep-model-l rs)
shows polyfun {..<weight-space-dim}
  (λf. Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l
rs) f) $ y) is)
⟨proof⟩

lemma input-sizes-deep-model: input-sizes (deep-model-l rs) = replicate (2 * N-half)
(last rs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-matrix-deep-model:
assumes i < (last rs) ^ N-half
assumes j < (last rs) ^ N-half
shows polyfun {..<weight-space-dim} (λf. A' f $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-submatrix-deep-model:
assumes i < r ^ N-half
assumes j < r ^ N-half
shows polyfun {..<weight-space-dim} (λf. witness-submatrix f $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

lemma polyfun-det-deep-model:
shows polyfun {..<weight-space-dim} (λf. det (witness-submatrix f))
⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

## 16 Alternative Lebesgue Measure Definition

```

theory Lebesgue-Functional
imports HOL-Analysis.Lebesgue-Measure
begin

```

Lebesgue\_Measure.lborel is defined on the typeclass euclidean\_space, which does not allow the space dimension to be dependent on a variable. As the Lebesgue measure of higher dimensions is the product measure of the one dimensional Lebesgue measure, we can easily define a more flexible version of the Lebesgue measure as follows. This version of the Lebesgue measure measures sets of functions from nat to real whose values are undefined for arguments higher than n. These "Extensional Function Spaces" are defined in HOL/FuncSet.

```

definition lborel-f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  real) measure where
  lborel-f n = ( $\Pi_M$  b $\in$ {.. $<$ n}. lborel)

lemma product-sigma-finite-interval: product-sigma-finite ( $\lambda b$ . interval-measure ( $\lambda x$ .
  x))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma l-borel-f-1: distr (lborel-f 1) lborel ( $\lambda x$ . x 0) = lborel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma space-lborel-f: space (lborel-f n) = Pi_E {.. $<$ n} ( $\lambda$ -. UNIV) ⟨proof⟩

lemma space-lborel-f-subset: space (lborel-f n)  $\subseteq$  space (lborel-f (Suc n))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma space-lborel-add-dim:
assumes f  $\in$  space (lborel-f n)
shows f(n:=x)  $\in$  space (lborel-f (Suc n))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma integral-lborel-f:
assumes f  $\in$  borel-measurable (lborel-f (Suc n))
shows integralN (lborel-f (Suc n)) f =  $\int^+ y \cdot \int^+ x \cdot f(x(n := y)) \partial$ lborel-f n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma emeasure-lborel-f-Suc:
assumes A  $\in$  sets (lborel-f (Suc n))
assumes  $\wedge y$ . {x  $\in$  space (lborel-f n). x(n := y)  $\in$  A}  $\in$  sets (lborel-f n)
shows emeasure (lborel-f (Suc n)) A =  $\int^+ y \cdot$  emeasure (lborel-f n) {x  $\in$  space
  (lborel-f n). x(n := y)  $\in$  A}  $\partial$ lborel
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lborel-f-measurable-add-dim: ( $\lambda f$ . f(n := x))  $\in$  measurable (lborel-f n) (lborel-f
  (Suc n))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sets-lborel-f-sub-dim:
assumes A  $\in$  sets (lborel-f (Suc n))
shows {x. x(n := y)  $\in$  A}  $\cap$  space (lborel-f n)  $\in$  sets (lborel-f n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lborel-f-measurable-restrict:
assumes m  $\leq$  n
shows ( $\lambda f$ . restrict f {.. $<$ m})  $\in$  measurable (lborel-f n) (lborel-f m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lborel-measurable-sub-dim: ( $\lambda f$ . restrict f {.. $<$ n})  $\in$  measurable (lborel-f
  (Suc n)) (lborel-f n)

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma measurable-lborel-component [measurable]:
assumes k<n
shows (λx. x k) ∈ borel-measurable (lborel-f n)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 17 Lebesgue Measure of Polynomial Zero Sets

```

theory Lebesgue-Zero-Set
imports
  Polynomials.More-MPoly-Type
  Lebesgue-Functional
  Polynomials.MPoly-Type-Univariate
begin

lemma measurable-insertion [measurable]:
assumes vars p ⊆ {..<n}
shows (λf. insertion f p) ∈ borel-measurable (lborel-f n)
⟨proof⟩

```

This proof follows Richard Caron and Tim Traynor, "The zero set of a polynomial" <http://www1.uwindsor.ca/math/sites/uwindsor.ca.math/files/05-03.pdf>

```

lemma lebesgue-mpoly-zero-set:
fixes p::real mpoly
assumes p ≠ 0 vars p ⊆ {..<n}
shows {f∈space (lborel-f n). insertion f p = 0} ∈ null-sets (lborel-f n)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 18 Shallow Network Model

```

theory DL-Shallow-Model
imports DL-Network Tensor-Rank
begin

fun shallow-model' where
  shallow-model' Z M 0 = Conv (Z,M) (Input M) |
  shallow-model' Z M (Suc N) = Pool (shallow-model' Z M 0) (shallow-model' Z M N)

definition shallow-model where
  shallow-model Y Z M N = Conv (Y,Z) (shallow-model' Z M N)

```

```

lemma valid-shallow-model': valid-net (shallow-model' Z M N)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma output-size-shallow-model': output-size (shallow-model' Z M N) = Z
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-shallow-model: valid-net (shallow-model Y Z M N)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma output-size-shallow-model: output-size (shallow-model Y Z M N) = Y
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma input-sizes-shallow-model: input-sizes (shallow-model Y Z M N) = replicate
  (Suc N) M
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma balanced-net-shallow-model': balanced-net (shallow-model' Z M N)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma balanced-net-shallow-model: balanced-net (shallow-model Y Z M N)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-max1-shallow-model':
assumes y < output-size (shallow-model' Z M N)
shows cprank-max1 (tensors-from-net (insert-weights s (shallow-model' Z M N)
w) $ y)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma cprank-shallow-model:
assumes m = insert-weights s (shallow-model Y Z M N) w
assumes y < Y
shows cprank (tensors-from-net m $ y) ≤ Z
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 19 Fundamental Theorem of Network Capacity

```

theory DL-Fundamental-Theorem-Network-Capacity
  imports DL-Rank-CP-Rank DL-Deep-Model-Poly Lebesgue-Zero-Set
  Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank-Submatrix HOL-Analysis.Complete-Measure DL-Shallow-Model
begin

context deep-model-correct-params-y
begin

definition polynomial-f w = det (submatrix (matricize {n. even n} (A w)) rows-with-1

```

*rows-with-1*)

**lemma** *polyfun-polynomial*:

**shows** *polyfun* {.. $<\text{weight-space-dim}$ } *polynomial-f*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition** *polynomial-p* = (*SOME p.* *vars p*  $\subseteq$  {.. $<\text{weight-space-dim}$ }  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x.$  *insertion x p* = *polynomial-f x*))

**lemma**

*polynomial-p-not-0*: *polynomial-p*  $\neq 0$  **and**  
*vars-polynomial-p*: *vars polynomial-p*  $\subseteq$  {.. $<\text{weight-space-dim}$ } **and**  
*polynomial-pf*:  $\bigwedge w.$  *insertion w polynomial-p* = *polynomial-f w*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *if-polynomial-0-rank*:

**assumes** *polynomial-f w*  $\neq 0$   
**shows**  $r^{\wedge N\text{-half}} \leq \text{cprank}(A w)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *if-polynomial-0-evaluate*:

**assumes** *polynomial-f wd*  $\neq 0$   
**assumes**  $\forall \text{inputs. input-sizes}(\text{deep-model-l rs}) = \text{map dim-vec inputs} \rightarrow \text{evaluate-net}(\text{insert-weights shared-weights}(\text{deep-model-l rs}) \text{wd}) \text{inputs}$   
= *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*shallow-model* (*rs ! 0*) *Z* (*last rs*)  
( $2*N\text{-half}-1$ )) *ws*) *inputs*  
**shows** *Z*  $\geq r^{\wedge N\text{-half}}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *if-polynomial-0-evaluate-notex*:

**assumes** *polynomial-f wd*  $\neq 0$   
**shows**  $\neg(\exists \text{weights-shallow Z. } Z < r^{\wedge N\text{-half}} \wedge (\forall \text{inputs. input-sizes}(\text{deep-model-l rs}) = \text{map dim-vec inputs} \rightarrow \text{evaluate-net}(\text{insert-weights shared-weights}(\text{deep-model-l rs}) \text{wd}) \text{inputs}$   
= *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*shallow-model* (*rs ! 0*) *Z* (*last rs*)  
( $2*N\text{-half}-1$ )) *ws*) *inputs*))  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**theorem** *fundamental-theorem-network-capacity*:

*AE x in lborel-f weight-space-dim.*  $r^{\wedge N\text{-half}} \leq \text{cprank}(A x)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**theorem** *fundamental-theorem-network-capacity-v2*:

**shows** *AE wd in lborel-f weight-space-dim.*  
 $\neg(\exists \text{ws Z. } Z < r^{\wedge N\text{-half}} \wedge (\forall \text{inputs. input-sizes}(\text{deep-model-l rs}) = \text{map dim-vec inputs} \rightarrow \text{evaluate-net}(\text{insert-weights shared-weights}(\text{deep-model-l rs}) \text{wd}) \text{inputs}$   
= *evaluate-net* (*insert-weights shared-weights* (*shallow-model* (*rs ! 0*) *Z* (*last rs*)))

```
(2*N-half - 1)) ws) inputs))  
⟨proof⟩
```

**abbreviation** *lebesgue-f* **where** *lebesgue-f n*  $\equiv$  *completion* (*lborel-f n*)

**lemma** *space-lebesgue-f*: *space* (*lebesgue-f n*) = *Pi\_E* {.. $n$ } ( $\lambda$ -. *UNIV*)  
⟨proof⟩

**theorem** *fundamental-theorem-network-capacity-v3*:

**assumes**

*S* = {*wd*  $\in$  *space* (*lebesgue-f weight-space-dim*)}.

$\exists$  *ws Z. Z < r ^ N-half*  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  *inputs. input-sizes (deep-model-l rs)* = *map dim-vec inputs*  $\longrightarrow$

*evaluate-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) wd) inputs*

= *evaluate-net (insert-weights shared-weights (shallow-model (rs ! 0) Z (last rs) (2\*N-half - 1)) ws) inputs*}

**shows** *S*  $\in$  *null-sets (completion (lborel-f weight-space-dim))*

⟨proof⟩

**end**

**end**

## References

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- [2] N. Cohen, O. Sharir, and A. Shashua. On the expressive power of deep learning: A tensor analysis. In V. Feldman, A. Rakhlin, and O. Shamir, editors, *Conference on Learning Theory (COLT 2016)*, volume 49 of *JMLR Workshop and Conference Proceedings*, pages 698–728. JMLR.org, 2016.