

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 $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$ **and** $\text{vec } A = \text{vec } B$
shows $A=B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{order}::'a \text{ tensor} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{order } t == \text{length } (\text{dims } t)$

inductive $\text{valid-index}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** $\triangleleft 50$) **where**
 $\text{Nil}: [] \triangleleft [] \mid$
 $\text{Cons}: is \triangleleft ds \Longrightarrow i < d \Longrightarrow i \# is \triangleleft d \# ds$

inductive-cases $\text{valid-indexE}[\text{elim}]: is \triangleleft ds$
inductive-cases $\text{valid-index-dimsE}[\text{elim}]: is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$

lemma $\text{valid-index-length}: is \triangleleft ds \Longrightarrow \text{length } is = \text{length } ds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-index-lt}: is \triangleleft ds \Longrightarrow m < \text{length } ds \Longrightarrow is!m < ds!m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma valid-indexI :
assumes $\text{length } is = \text{length } ds$ **and** $\bigwedge m. m < \text{length } ds \Longrightarrow is!m < ds!m$
shows $is \triangleleft ds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-index-append}$:
assumes $is1\text{-valid}:is1 \triangleleft ds1$ **and** $is2\text{-valid}:is2 \triangleleft ds2$
shows $is1 @ is2 \triangleleft ds1 @ ds2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-index-list-all2-iff}: is \triangleleft ds \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all2 } (<) is ds$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{fixed-length-sublist}::'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{fixed-length-sublist } xs \ l \ i = (\text{take } l \ (\text{drop } (l*i) \ xs))$

fun $\text{lookup-base}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{lookup-base-Nil}: \text{lookup-base } [] \ v \ [] = \text{hd } v \mid$
 $\text{lookup-base-Cons}: \text{lookup-base } (d \# ds) \ v \ (i \# is) =$
 $\text{lookup-base } ds \ (\text{fixed-length-sublist } v \ (\text{prod-list } ds) \ i) \ is$

definition $\text{lookup}::'a \text{ tensor} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{lookup } A = \text{lookup-base } (\text{dims } A) \ (\text{vec } A)$

fun $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow (\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup-Nil}: \text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } [] \ e = [e \ []] \mid$
 $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup-Cons}: \text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } (d \# ds) \ e = \text{concat } (\text{map}$
 $(\lambda i. \text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } ds \ (\lambda is. e \ (i \# is))) \ [0..<d])$

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

lemma *concat-parts-leq*:

assumes $a * d \leq \text{length } v$

shows $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{fixed-length-sublist } v \ d) \ [0..<a]) = \text{take } (a*d) \ v$

<proof>

lemma *concat-parts-eq*:

assumes $a * d = \text{length } v$

shows $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{fixed-length-sublist } v \ d) \ [0..<a]) = v$

<proof>

lemma *tensor-lookup-base*:

assumes $\text{length } v = \text{prod-list } ds$

and $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft ds \implies \text{lookup-base } ds \ v \ is = e \ is$

shows $\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } ds \ e = v$

<proof>

lemma *tensor-lookup*:

assumes $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft \text{dims } A \implies \text{lookup } A \ is = e \ is$

shows $\text{tensor-from-lookup } (\text{dims } A) \ e = A$

<proof>

lemma *concat-equal-length*:

assumes $\bigwedge xs. xs \in \text{set } xss \implies \text{length } xs = l$

shows $\text{length } (\text{concat } xss) = \text{length } xss * l$

<proof>

lemma *concat-equal-length-map*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < a \implies \text{length } (f \ i) = d$

shows $\text{length } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda i. f \ i) \ [0..<a])) = a*d$

<proof>

lemma *concat-parts*:

assumes $\bigwedge xs. xs \in \text{set } xss \implies \text{length } xs = d$ **and** $i < \text{length } xss$

shows $\text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{concat } xss) \ d \ i = xss \ ! \ i$

<proof>

lemma *concat-parts'*:

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < a \implies \text{length } (f \ i) = d$

and $i < a$

shows $\text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda i. f \ i) \ [0..<a])) \ d \ i = f \ i$

<proof>

lemma *length-tensor-vec-from-lookup*:

$\text{length } (\text{tensor-vec-from-lookup } ds \ e) = \text{prod-list } ds$

<proof>

lemma *lookup-tensor-vec*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $lookup\text{-base } ds \ (tensor\text{-vec-from-lookup } ds \ e) \ is = e \ is$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lookup-tensor-from-lookup*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $lookup \ (tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e) \ is = e \ is$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dims-tensor-from-lookup*: $dims \ (tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e) = ds$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tensor-lookup-cong*:
assumes $tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_1 = tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_2$
and $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $e_1 \ is = e_2 \ is \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tensor-from-lookup-eqI*:
assumes $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft ds \implies e_1 \ is = e_2 \ is$
shows $tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_1 = tensor\text{-from-lookup } ds \ e_2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *tensor-lookup-eqI*:
assumes $dims \ A = dims \ B$ **and** $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft (dims \ A) \implies lookup \ A \ is = lookup \ B \ is$
shows $A = B \ \langle proof \rangle$

end

2 Subtensors

theory *Tensor-Subtensor*
imports *Tensor*
begin

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

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

lemma *length-fixed-length-sublist[simp]*:
assumes $(Suc \ i) * l \leq length \ xs$
shows $length \ (fixed\text{-length-sublist} \ xs \ l \ i) = l$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-subtensor*[simp]:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$ **and** $i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$
shows $\text{vec } (\text{subtensor } A \ i) = \text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{vec } A) (\text{prod-list } (\text{tl } (\text{dims } A))) \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dims-subtensor*[simp]:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$ **and** $i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$
shows $\text{dims } (\text{subtensor } A \ i) = \text{tl } (\text{dims } A)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-combine-subtensor*[simp]:
assumes $\text{dims } A \neq []$
shows $\text{subtensor-combine } (\text{tl } (\text{dims } A)) (\text{map } (\text{subtensor } A) [0..\text{hd } (\text{dims } A)]) = A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows *subtensor-combine-dims*[simp]: $\text{dims } (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As) = \text{length } As$
 $\# \ ds$ (**is** ?D)
and *subtensor-combine-vec*[simp]: $\text{vec } (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As) = \text{concat } (\text{map } \text{vec } As)$ (**is** ?V)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-subtensor-combine*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$ **and** $i < \text{length } As$
shows $\text{subtensor } (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As) \ i = As \ ! \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-induct*[case-names order-0 order-step]:
assumes order-0: $\bigwedge A. \text{dims } A = [] \implies P \ A$
and order-step: $\bigwedge A. \text{dims } A \neq [] \implies (\bigwedge i. i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A) \implies P \ (\text{subtensor } A \ i)) \implies P \ A$
shows $P \ B$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-combine-induct*[case-names order-0 order-step]:
assumes order-0: $\bigwedge A. \text{dims } A = [] \implies P \ A$
and order-step: $\bigwedge As \ ds. (\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies P \ A) \implies (\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds) \implies P \ (\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As)$
shows $P \ A$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lookup-subtensor1*[simp]:
assumes $i \# is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$
shows $\text{lookup } (\text{subtensor } A \ i) \ is = \text{lookup } A \ (i \# is)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lookup-subtensor*:

assumes $is \triangleleft dims A$
shows $lookup A is = hd (vec (fold (\lambda i A. subtensor A i) is A))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtensor-eqI*:
assumes $dims A \neq []$
and *dims-eq*: $dims A = dims B$
and $\bigwedge i. i < hd (dims A) \implies subtensor A i = subtensor B i$
shows $A=B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

3 Tensor Addition

theory *Tensor-Plus*
imports *Tensor-Subtensor*
begin

definition *vec-plus* $a b = map (\lambda(x,y). plus x y) (zip a b)$

definition *plus-base*: $'a::semigroup-add tensor \Rightarrow 'a tensor \Rightarrow 'a tensor$
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 $\langle proof \rangle$
end

lemma *plus-dim1*[*simp*]: $dims A = dims B \implies dims (A + B) = dims A \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *plus-dim2*[*simp*]: $dims A = dims B \implies dims (A + B) = dims B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *plus-base*: $dims A = dims B \implies A + B = plus-base A B \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *fixed-length-sublist-plus*:

assumes $length xs1 = c * l$ $length xs2 = c * l$ $i < c$

shows $fixed-length-sublist (vec-plus xs1 xs2) l i$
 $= vec-plus (fixed-length-sublist xs1 l i) (fixed-length-sublist xs2 l i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *vec-plus*[*simp*]:

assumes $dims A = dims B$

shows $vec (A+B) = vec-plus (vec A) (vec B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subtensor-plus*:
fixes $A::'a::\text{semigroup-add tensor}$ **and** $B::'a::\text{semigroup-add tensor}$
assumes $i < \text{hd} (\text{dims } A)$
and $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
and $\text{dims } A \neq []$
shows $\text{subtensor } (A + B) i = \text{subtensor } A i + \text{subtensor } B i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-plus[simp]*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
and $is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$
shows $\text{lookup } (A + B) is = \text{lookup } A is + \text{lookup } B is$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *plus-assoc*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = ds$ **and** $\text{dims } B = ds$ **and** $\text{dims } C = ds$
shows $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tensor-comm[simp]*:
fixes $A::'a::\text{ab-semigroup-add tensor}$
shows $A + B = B + A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{vec0 } n = \text{replicate } n \ 0$

definition $\text{tensor0}::\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{zero tensor}$ **where**
 $\text{tensor0 } d = \text{tensor-from-vec } d (\text{vec0 } (\text{prod-list } d))$

lemma *dims-tensor0[simp]*: $\text{dims } (\text{tensor0 } d) = d$
and *vec-tensor0[simp]*: $\text{vec } (\text{tensor0 } d) = \text{vec0 } (\text{prod-list } d)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-is-in-vec*: $is \triangleleft (\text{dims } A) \implies \text{lookup } A is \in \text{set } (\text{vec } A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lookup-tensor0*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $\text{lookup } (\text{tensor0 } ds) is = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
fixes $A::'a::\text{monoid-add tensor}$
shows *tensor-add-0-right[simp]*: $A + \text{tensor0 } (\text{dims } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma
fixes $A::'a::\text{monoid-add tensor}$
shows *tensor-add-0-left[simp]*: $\text{tensor0 } (\text{dims } A) + A = A$

<proof>

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* *<proof>*

lemma *listsum-one*: *listsum (dims A) [A]* = *A* *<proof>*

lemma *listsum-Cons*: *listsum ds (A # As)* = *A + listsum ds As*
<proof>

lemma *listsum-dims*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows *dims (listsum ds As)* = *ds*
<proof>

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

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

lemma *listsum0*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies A = \text{tensor0 } ds$
shows *listsum ds As* = *tensor0 ds*
<proof>

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

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

<proof>

end

4 Tensor Scalar Multiplication

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

definition *vec-smult*::'a::ring \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow '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 \Rightarrow 'a tensor \Rightarrow '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*: $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B \implies \alpha \cdot (A + B) = \alpha \cdot A + \alpha \cdot B$

<proof>

lemma *smult-fixed-length-sublist*:

assumes $\text{length } xs = l * c \ i < c$

shows $\text{fixed-length-sublist } (\text{vec-smult } \alpha \ xs) \ l \ i = \text{vec-smult } \alpha \ (\text{fixed-length-sublist } xs \ l \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *smult-subtensor*:

assumes $\text{dims } A \neq [] \ i < \text{hd } (\text{dims } A)$

shows $\alpha \cdot \text{subtensor } A \ i = \text{subtensor } (\alpha \cdot A) \ i$

<proof>

lemma *lookup-smult*:

assumes $is \triangleleft \text{dims } A$

shows $\text{lookup } (\alpha \cdot A) \ is = \alpha * \text{lookup } A \ is$

<proof>

lemma *tensor-smult-assoc*:

fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{ring tensor}$

shows $\alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot A) = (\alpha * \beta) \cdot A$

<proof>

end

5 Tensor Product

theory *Tensor-Product*

imports *Tensor-Scalar-Mult Tensor-Subtensor*

begin

instantiation *tensor*:: (*ring*) *semigroup-mult*

begin

definition *tensor-prod-def*: $A * B = \text{tensor-from-vec } (\text{dims } A \ @ \ \text{dims } B) \ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{vec-smult } a \ (\text{vec } B)) \ (\text{vec } A)))$

abbreviation *tensor-prod-otimes* :: $'a \ \text{tensor} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tensor} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{tensor}$ (**infixl** \otimes 70)

where $A \otimes B \equiv A * B$

lemma *vec-tensor-prod[simp]*: $\text{vec } (A \otimes B) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{vec-smult } a \ (\text{vec } B)) \ (\text{vec } A))$ (**is** ?V)

and *dims-tensor-prod[simp]*: $\text{dims } (A \otimes B) = \text{dims } A \ @ \ \text{dims } B$ (**is** ?D)

<proof>

lemma *tensorprod-subtensor-base*:

shows $\text{concat} (\text{map } f (\text{concat } xss)) = \text{concat} (\text{map} (\lambda xs. \text{concat} (\text{map } f xs)) xss)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *subtensor-combine-tensor-prod*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
shows $\text{subtensor-combine } ds \ As \otimes B = \text{subtensor-combine} (ds @ \text{dims } B) (\text{map} (\lambda A. A \otimes B) As)$
 ⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma *valid-index-split*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds1 @ ds2$
obtains $is1 \ is2$ **where** $is1 @ is2 = is$ $is1 \triangleleft ds1$ $is2 \triangleleft ds2$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

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

lemma *tensor-prod-distr-right*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
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*: $1 = \text{tensor-from-lookup} [] (\lambda-. 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

instance ⟨proof⟩

end

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

lemma *smult-prod-extract1*:
fixes $a::'a::comm-ring-1$
shows $a \cdot (A \otimes B) = (a \cdot A) \otimes B$
<proof>

lemma *smult-prod-extract2*:
fixes $a::'a::comm-ring-1$
shows $a \cdot (A \otimes B) = A \otimes (a \cdot B)$
<proof>

lemma *order-0-multiple-of-one*:
assumes $order\ A = 0$
obtains a **where** $A = a \cdot 1$
<proof>

lemma *smult-1*:
fixes $A::'a::ring-1\ tensor$
shows $A = 1 \cdot A$ *<proof>*

lemma *tensor0-prod-right[simp]*: $A \otimes tensor0\ ds = tensor0\ (dims\ A\ @\ ds)$
<proof>

lemma *tensor0-prod-left[simp]*: $tensor0\ ds \otimes A = tensor0\ (ds\ @\ dims\ A)$
<proof>

lemma *subtensor-prod-with-vec*:
assumes $order\ A = 1\ i < hd\ (dims\ A)$
shows $subtensor\ (A \otimes B)\ i = lookup\ A\ [i] \cdot B$
<proof>

end

6 Unit Vectors as Tensors

theory *Tensor-Unit-Vec*
imports *Tensor-Product*
begin

definition *unit-vec*:: $nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a::ring-1\ tensor$
where $unit-vec\ n\ i = tensor-from-lookup\ [n]\ (\lambda x. if\ x=[i]\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$

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* \otimes *A*) *j* = (*if* *i=j* *then* *A* *else* (*tensor0* (*dims* *A*)))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *subtensor-decomposition*:

assumes *dims* *A* \neq []

shows *listsum* (*dims* *A*) (*map* ($\lambda i.$ *unit-vec* (*hd* (*dims* *A*)) *i* \otimes *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* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

order1: *order* *A* \leq *1* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1* *A* |

higher-order: *order* *A* = *1* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1* *B* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1* (*A* \otimes *B*)

lemma *cprank-max1-order0*: *cprank-max1* *B* \Longrightarrow *order* *A* = *0* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1*
 (*A* \otimes *B*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-order-le1*: *order* *A* \leq *0* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1* *B* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1*
 (*A* \otimes *B*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-prod*: *cprank-max1* *A* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1* *B* \Longrightarrow *cprank-max1*
 (*A* \otimes *B*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cprank-max1-prod-list*:

assumes $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } Bs \Longrightarrow$ *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** $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } Bs \Longrightarrow$ *order* *B* = *1* *a* \cdot *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 $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \Rightarrow \text{dims } A = ds$

and $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set } As \Rightarrow \text{cprank-max } n \ A$

shows *cprank-max (n*length As) (listsum ds As)*

<proof>

lemma *cprank-maxE*:

assumes *cprank-max n A*

obtains *BS* **where** ($\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS \Rightarrow \text{cprank-max1 } B$) **and** ($\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS$
 $\Rightarrow \text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$) **and** *listsum (dims A) BS = A* **and** *length BS = n*

<proof>

lemma *cprank-maxI*:

assumes $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS \Rightarrow \text{cprank-max1 } B$

and $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } BS \Rightarrow \text{dims } B = ds$

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 ($\bigwedge C. C \in \text{set } CS \Rightarrow \text{dims } C = ds$)

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**

$\text{cprank } A = (\text{LEAST } n. \text{cprank-max } n \ A)$

lemma *cprank-upper-bound*: $\text{cprank } A \leq \text{prod-list } (\text{dims } A)$
<proof>

lemma *cprank-max-cprank*: $\text{cprank-max } (\text{cprank } A) \ A$
<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* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
digit-decode [] [] = 0 |
digit-decode (d # ds) (i # is) = i + d * *digit-decode* ds is

fun *digit-encode* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$ **where**
digit-encode [] a = [] |
digit-encode (d # ds) a = a mod d # *digit-encode* ds (a div d)

lemma *digit-encode-decode[simp]*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $\text{digit-encode } ds \ (\text{digit-decode } ds \ is) = is$
<proof>

lemma *digit-decode-encode[simp]*:
shows $\text{digit-decode } ds \ (\text{digit-encode } ds \ a) = a \ \text{mod} \ (\text{prod-list } ds)$
<proof>

lemma *digit-decode-encode-lt[simp]*:
assumes $a < \text{prod-list } ds$
shows $\text{digit-decode } ds \ (\text{digit-encode } ds \ a) = a$
<proof>

lemma *digit-decode-lt*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $\text{digit-decode } ds \ is < \text{prod-list } ds$
<proof>

lemma *digit-encode-valid-index*:
assumes $a < \text{prod-list } ds$
shows $\text{digit-encode } ds \ a \triangleleft ds$
<proof>

lemma *length-digit-encode*:
shows $\text{length } (\text{digit-encode } ds \ a) = \text{length } ds$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

lemma *valid-index-weave*:
assumes $is1 \triangleleft (\text{nths } ds \ A)$
and $is2 \triangleleft (\text{nths } ds \ (-A))$
shows $\text{weave } A \ is1 \ is2 \triangleleft ds$
and $\text{nths } (\text{weave } A \ is1 \ is2) \ A = is1$
and $\text{nths } (\text{weave } A \ is1 \ is2) \ (-A) = is2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

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

lemma *dims-matricize*:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{matricize } rmodes \ T) = \text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ rmodes)$
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{matricize } rmodes \ T) = \text{prod-list } (\text{nths } (\text{Tensor.dims } T) \ (-rmodes))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dims-dematricize*: $\text{Tensor.dims } (\text{dematricize } rmodes \ A \ ds) = ds$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *valid-index-nths*:
assumes $is \triangleleft ds$
shows $\text{nths } is \ A \triangleleft \text{nths } ds \ A$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *dematricize-matricize*:
shows $\text{dematricize } rmodes \ (\text{matricize } rmodes \ T) \ (\text{Tensor.dims } T) = T$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *matricize-dematricize*:
assumes $\dim\text{-row } A = \text{prod-list } (nths \ ds \ rmodes)$
and $\dim\text{-col } A = \text{prod-list } (nths \ ds \ (-rmodes))$
shows $\text{matricize } rmodes \ (\text{dematricize } rmodes \ A \ ds) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matricize-add*:
assumes $\text{dims } A = \text{dims } B$
shows $\text{matricize } I \ A + \text{matricize } I \ B = \text{matricize } I \ (A+B)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matricize-0*:
shows $\text{matricize } I \ (\text{tensor0 } ds) = 0_m \ (\dim\text{-row } (\text{matricize } I \ (\text{tensor0 } ds))) \ (\dim\text{-col } (\text{matricize } I \ (\text{tensor0 } ds)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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 $mrank \ A == \text{vec-space.rank } (\dim\text{-row } A) \ A$

no-notation *normal-rel* (**infixl** $\triangleleft 60$)

lemma *lookup-order1-prod*:
assumes $\bigwedge B. B \in \text{set } Bs \implies \text{Tensor.order } B = 1$
assumes $is \triangleleft \text{dims } (\text{prod-list } Bs)$
shows $\text{lookup } (\text{prod-list } Bs) \ is = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } (\lambda(i,B). \text{lookup } B \ [i]) \ (\text{zip } is \ Bs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matricize-cprank-max1*:
fixes $A :: 'a :: \text{field} \ \text{tensor}$
assumes *cprank-max1* A
shows $mrank \ (\text{matricize } I \ A) \leq 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matrix-rank-le-cprank-max*:
fixes $A :: ('a :: \text{field}) \ \text{tensor}$
assumes *cprank-max* $r \ A$
shows $mrank \ (\text{matricize } I \ A) \leq r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *matrix-rank-le-cp-rank*:

fixes $A :: ('a::field) \text{ tensor}$
shows $\text{mrank } (\text{matricize } I \ A) \leq \text{cprank } A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$
end

10 Matrix to Vector Conversion

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

definition *extract-matrix* $:: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ **where**
extract-matrix $a \ m \ n = \text{mat } m \ n \ (\lambda(i,j). a \ (i*n + j))$

definition *flatten-matrix* $:: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
flatten-matrix $A \ k = A \ \$\$ \ (k \ \text{div} \ \text{dim-col } A, \ k \ \text{mod} \ \text{dim-col } A)$

lemma *two-digit-le*:
 $i * n + j < m * n$ **if** $i < m \ j < n$ **for** $i \ j :: \text{nat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-matrix-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i < m * n \implies a \ i = b \ i$
shows $\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n = \text{extract-matrix } b \ m \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-matrix-flatten-matrix*:
 $\text{extract-matrix } (\text{flatten-matrix } A) \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *extract-matrix-flatten-matrix-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < \text{dim-row } A * \text{dim-col } A \implies f \ x = \text{flatten-matrix } A \ x$
shows $\text{extract-matrix } f \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ (\text{dim-col } A) = A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *flatten-matrix-extract-matrix*:
 $\text{flatten-matrix } (\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n) \ k = a \ k$ **if** $k < m * n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index-extract-matrix*:
assumes $i < m \ j < n$
shows $\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = a \ (i*n + j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dim-extract-matrix*:
shows $\text{dim-row } (\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n) = m$
and $\text{dim-col } (\text{extract-matrix } a \ m \ n) = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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** \otimes_1 70)

notation *Matrix.unit-vec* ($unit_v$)

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* \Rightarrow *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* \Rightarrow (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow *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* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow *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* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

valid-net (*Input M*) |

output-size m = r1 \Longrightarrow *valid-net m* \Longrightarrow *valid-net (Conv (r0,r1) m)* |

output-size m1 = output-size m2 \Longrightarrow *valid-net m1* \Longrightarrow *valid-net m2* \Longrightarrow *valid-net (Pool m1 m2)*

fun *insert-weights* :: *bool* \Rightarrow (*nat* \times *nat*) *convnet* \Rightarrow (*nat* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *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*) ($\lambda j. tensor-from-lookup ds (\lambda is. (A *_v (map-vec (\lambda T. Tensor.lookup T is) Ts)) \$j)$)

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 $T \in set_v (mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds)$
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* ($\lambda i. unit-vec M i$) |
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)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *input-sizes-remove-weights*: *input-sizes m = input-sizes (remove-weights m)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *dims-tensors-from-net*:
assumes $T \in \text{set}_v$ (*tensors-from-net m*)
shows *Tensor.dims T = input-sizes m*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *base-input* :: *real mat convnet* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *real vec list* **where**
base-input m is = (*map* ($\lambda(n, i). \text{unit}_v n i$) (*zip (input-sizes m) is*))

lemma *base-input-length*:
assumes $is \triangleleft \text{input-sizes } m$
shows *input-sizes m = map dim-vec (base-input m is)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *nth-mat-tensorlist-mult*:
assumes $\bigwedge A. A \in \text{set}_v Ts \implies \text{dims } A = ds$
assumes $i < \text{dim-row } A$
assumes *dim-vec Ts = dim-col A*
shows *mat-tensorlist-mult A Ts ds \$ i = listsum ds (map ($\lambda j. (A \text{ $$ } (i, j)) \cdot Ts$ \$ j) [0..*dim-vec Ts*])*
(is - = listsum ds ?Ts')
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lookup-tensors-from-net*:
assumes *valid-net' m*
and $is \triangleleft \text{input-sizes } m$
and $j < \text{output-size}' m$
shows *Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net m \$ j) is = evaluate-net m (base-input m is) \$ j*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

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

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) ⇒
($\bigwedge x. x < \text{count-weights True (remove-weights m1)} \Rightarrow \text{extract-weights True m1}$
x = extract-weights True m2 x)
⇒ shared-weight-net (Pool m1 m2)

lemma *insert-extract-weights-cong-shared:*
assumes *shared-weight-net m*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < \text{count-weights True (remove-weights m)} \Rightarrow f x = \text{extract-weights True m } x$
shows $m = \text{insert-weights True (remove-weights m) } f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *insert-extract-weights-cong-unshared:*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < \text{count-weights False (remove-weights m)} \Rightarrow f x = \text{extract-weights False m } x$
shows $m = \text{insert-weights False (remove-weights m) } f$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *remove-insert-weights:*
shows $\text{remove-weights (insert-weights s m w) } = m$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *extract-insert-weights-shared:*
assumes $x < \text{count-weights True m}$
and *balanced-net m*
shows $\text{extract-weights True (insert-weights True m w) } x = w x$
 ⟨*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}*

<proof>

lemma *setsum-valid-index-split*:

$(\sum is \mid is < ds1 \ @ \ ds2. f \ is) = (\sum is1 \mid is1 < ds1. (\sum is2 \mid is2 < ds2. f \ (is1 \ @ \ is2)))$

<proof>

lemma *prod-lessThan-split*:

fixes $g :: nat \Rightarrow real$ **shows** $prod \ g \ \{..<n+m\} = prod \ g \ \{..<n\} * prod \ (\lambda x. g \ (x+n)) \ \{..<m\}$

<proof>

lemma *evaluate-net-from-tensors*:

assumes *valid-net' m*

and $map \ dim_vec \ inputs = input_sizes \ m$

and $j < output_size' \ m$

shows $evaluate_net \ m \ inputs \ \$ \ j$

$= (\sum is \in \{is. is < input_sizes \ m\}. (\prod k < length \ inputs. inputs \ ! \ k \ \$ \ (is!k)) * Tensor.lookup \ (tensors_from_net \ m \ \$ \ j) \ is)$

<proof>

lemma *tensors-from-net-eqI*:

assumes *valid-net' m1 valid-net' m2 input-sizes m1 = input-sizes m2*

assumes $\bigwedge inputs. input_sizes \ m1 = map \ dim_vec \ inputs \Longrightarrow evaluate_net \ m1 \ inputs = evaluate_net \ m2 \ inputs$

shows $tensors_from_net \ m1 = tensors_from_net \ m2$

<proof>

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 $id_matrix \ nr \ nc = mat \ nr \ nc \ (\lambda(r, c). \ if \ r=c \ then \ 1 \ else \ 0)$

lemma *id-matrix-dim*: $dim_row \ (id_matrix \ nr \ nc) = nr \ dim_col \ (id_matrix \ nr \ nc) = nc$ *<proof>*

lemma *row-id-matrix*:

assumes $i < nr$

shows $row \ (id_matrix \ nr \ nc) \ i = unit_vec \ nc \ i$

<proof>

lemma *unit-eq-0[simp]*:
assumes $i: i \geq n$
shows $\text{unit-vec } n \ i = 0_v \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-id-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$
shows $(\text{id-matrix } nr \ (\text{dim-vec } v) *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \ \$ \ i = (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } v \ \text{then } v \ \$ \ i \ \text{else } 0) \ (\text{is } ?a \ \$ \ i = ?b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *all1-vec::nat \Rightarrow real vec*
where $\text{all1-vec } n = \text{vec } n \ (\lambda i. 1)$

definition *all1-matrix::nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow real mat*
where $\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc = \text{mat } nr \ nc \ (\lambda(r, c). 1)$

lemma *all1-matrix-dim*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc) = nr \ \text{dim-col } (\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc) = nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *row-all1-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$
shows $\text{row } (\text{all1-matrix } nr \ nc) \ i = \text{all1-vec } nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *all1-vec-scalar-prod*:
shows $\text{all1-vec } (\text{length } xs) \cdot (\text{vec-of-list } xs) = \text{sum-list } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mult-all1-matrix*:
assumes $i < nr$
shows $((\text{all1-matrix } nr \ (\text{dim-vec } v)) *_{\mathbb{R}} v) \ \$ \ i = \text{sum-list } (\text{list-of-vec } v) \ (\text{is } ?a \ \$ \ i = \text{sum-list } (\text{list-of-vec } v))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *copy-first-matrix-dim*: $\text{dim-row } (\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \ nc) = nr \ \text{dim-col } (\text{copy-first-matrix } nr \ nc) = nc$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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]:* $card\ \{a \in Collect\ even.\ a < 2 * n\} = n$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-odd[simp]:* $card\ \{a \in Collect\ odd.\ a < 2 * n\} = n$
⟨*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 $\text{length } rs \geq 1$
shows $\text{input-sizes } (\text{deep-model}'\text{-l } rs) = \text{replicate } (2^{\wedge}(\text{length } rs - 1)) \text{ (last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *input-sizes-deep-model*:
assumes $\text{length } rs \geq 2$
shows $\text{input-sizes } (\text{deep-model-l } rs) = \text{replicate } (2^{\wedge}(\text{length } rs - 2)) \text{ (last } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

lemma *evaluate-net-Conv-all1*:
assumes $\text{valid-net}' m$
and $\text{input-sizes } m = \text{map dim-vec input}$
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 $\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{Conv } (\text{id-matrix } r0 \ M) \ (\text{Input } M)) \ \$ \ j$

$= (\text{if } j < M \ \text{then } \text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \text{else } \text{tensor0 } [M])$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tensor-prod-unit-vec}$:

$\text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \otimes \ \text{unit-vec } M \ j = \text{tensor-from-lookup } [M, M] \ (\lambda is. \ \text{if } is = [j, j] \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0) \ (\text{is } ?A = ?B)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tensors-ht-l0}'$:

assumes $j < r0$

shows $\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness}' \ r0 \ [M]) \ \$ \ j$

$= (\text{if } j < M \ \text{then } \text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \otimes \ \text{unit-vec } M \ j \ \text{else } \text{tensor0 } [M, M]) \ (\text{is } - = ?b)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lookup-tensors-ht-l0}'$:

assumes $j < r0$

and $is \triangleleft [M, M]$

shows $(\text{Tensor.lookup } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness}' \ r0 \ [M]) \ \$ \ j)) \ is = (\text{if } is = [j, j] \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lookup-tensors-ht-l1}$:

assumes $j < r1$

and $is \triangleleft [M, M]$

shows $\text{Tensor.lookup } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness } r1 \ r0 \ [M]) \ \$ \ j) \ is$

$= (\text{if } is!0 = is!1 \ \wedge \ is!0 < r0 \ \text{then } 1 \ \text{else } 0)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-deep-model}$:

assumes $\text{remove-weights } m = \text{deep-model-l } rs$

shows $\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } m) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-deep-model}'$:

assumes $\text{remove-weights } m = \text{deep-model}'\text{-l } rs$

shows $\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } m) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-witness}$:

$\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness-l } rs)) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length-output-witness}'$:

$\text{dim-vec } (\text{tensors-from-net } (\text{witness}'\text{-l } rs)) = rs \ ! \ 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

abbreviation $\text{ten2mat} == \text{matricize } \{n. \text{even } n\}$
abbreviation $\text{mat2ten} == \text{dematricize } \{n. \text{even } n\}$

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

definition $r = \text{min } (\text{last } rs) \ (\text{last } (\text{butlast } rs))$

definition $N\text{-half} = 2^{\wedge}(\text{length } rs - 3)$

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* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *real tensor*
where *A ws* = *tensors-from-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) ws) \$ y*

definition *A'* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *real*) \Rightarrow *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 (nth (Tensor.dims (A ws)) {n. even n})*
and *dim-col (A' ws) = prod-list (nth (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*

<proof>

lemma *Aw-def'*: $Aw = A$ witness-weights *<proof>*

lemma *Aw'-def'*: $Aw' = A'$ witness-weights *<proof>*

lemma *dims-Aw*: $Tensor.dims Aw = replicate (2 * N-half) (last rs)$
<proof>

lemma *order-Aw*: $order Aw = 2 * N-half$
<proof>

lemma *dims-Aw'*:
 $dim-row Aw' = prod-list (nth (Tensor.dims Aw) \{n. even n\})$
 $dim-col Aw' = prod-list (nth (Tensor.dims Aw) \{n. odd n\})$
<proof>

lemma *dims-Aw'-pow*: $dim-row Aw' = (last rs) \wedge N-half$
 $dim-col Aw' = (last rs) \wedge N-half$
<proof>

lemma *witness-tensor*:

assumes $is \triangleleft Tensor.dims Aw$

shows $Tensor.lookup Aw is$

$= (if nth is \{n. even n\} = nth is \{n. odd n\} \wedge (\forall i \in set is. i < last (butlast rs))$ then 1 else 0)

<proof>

lemma *witness-matricization*:

assumes $i < dim-row Aw'$ and $j < dim-col Aw'$

shows $Aw' \$\$ (i, j)$

$= (if i=j \wedge (\forall i0 \in set (digit-encode (nth (Tensor.dims Aw) \{n. even n\}) i). i0 < last (butlast rs))$ then 1 else 0)

<proof>

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

lemma *card-low-digits*:

assumes $m > 0 \wedge d. d \in set ds \implies m \leq d$

shows $card \{i. i < prod-list ds \wedge (\forall i0 \in set (digit-encode ds i). i0 < m)\} = m \wedge (length ds)$

<proof>

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

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 $\bigwedge x. (A\ x) \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$

assumes $\bigwedge x\ i\ j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N\ (\lambda x. (A\ x)\ \S\ (i,j))$

shows *polyfun* $N\ (\lambda x. \text{det } (A\ x))$

<proof>

lemma *polyfun-extract-matrix*:

assumes $i < m\ j < n$

shows *polyfun* $\{.. < a + (m * n + c)\} (\lambda f. \text{extract-matrix } (\lambda i. f\ (i + a))\ m\ n\ \S\ (i,j))$

<proof>

lemma *polyfun-mult-mat-vec*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. v\ x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

assumes $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N\ (\lambda x. v\ x\ \$\ j)$

assumes $\bigwedge x. A\ x \in \text{carrier-mat } m\ n$

assumes $\bigwedge i\ j. i < m \implies j < n \implies \text{polyfun } N\ (\lambda x. A\ x\ \S\ (i,j))$

assumes $j < m$

shows *polyfun* $N\ (\lambda x. ((A\ x) *_v (v\ x))\ \$\ j)$

<proof>

lemma *polyfun-evaluate-net-plus-a*:

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

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

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

lemma polyfun-matricize :
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{dims } (T\ x) = ds$
assumes $\bigwedge is. is \triangleleft ds \implies \text{polyfun } N (\lambda x. \text{Tensor.lookup } (T\ x)\ is)$
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{dim-row } (\text{matricize } I\ (T\ x)) = nr$
assumes $\bigwedge x. \text{dim-col } (\text{matricize } I\ (T\ x)) = nc$
assumes $i < nr$
assumes $j < nc$
shows $\text{polyfun } N (\lambda x. \text{matricize } I\ (T\ x)\ \$\$ (i,j))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $(\neg (a::\text{nat}) < b) = (a \geq b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

context $\text{deep-model-correct-params-}y$
begin

definition witness-submatrix **where**

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

lemma *polyfun-tensor-deep-model:*

assumes *is* \triangleleft *input-sizes (deep-model-l rs)*

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$

$(\lambda f. Tensor.lookup (tensors-from-net (insert-weights shared-weights (deep-model-l rs) f) \$ y) is)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$(last\ rs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *polyfun-matrix-deep-model:*

assumes $i < (last\ rs) \wedge N-half$

assumes $j < (last\ rs) \wedge N-half$

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $(\lambda f. A' f \$\$ (i,j))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *polyfun-submatrix-deep-model:*

assumes $i < r \wedge N-half$

assumes $j < r \wedge N-half$

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $(\lambda f. witness-submatrix f \$\$ (i,j))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *polyfun-det-deep-model:*

shows *polyfun* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ $(\lambda f. det (witness-submatrix f))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-borel-f-1: distr* ($lborel-f\ 1$) $lborel$ ($\lambda x.$ $x\ 0$) = $lborel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *space-lborel-f-subset: space* ($lborel-f\ n$) \subseteq *space* ($lborel-f\ (Suc\ n)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *integral-lborel-f:*
assumes $f \in$ *borel-measurable* ($lborel-f\ (Suc\ n)$)
shows $integral^N$ ($lborel-f\ (Suc\ n)$) $f = \int^+ y. \int^+ x. f\ (x(n := y))\ \partial lborel-f\ n$
 $\partial lborel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *emeasure-lborel-f-Suc:*
assumes $A \in$ *sets* ($lborel-f\ (Suc\ n)$)
assumes $\bigwedge y. \{x \in$ *space* ($lborel-f\ n$). $x(n := y) \in A\} \in$ *sets* ($lborel-f\ n$)
shows $emeasure$ ($lborel-f\ (Suc\ n)$) $A = \int^+ y. emeasure$ ($lborel-f\ n$) $\{x \in$ *space* ($lborel-f\ n$). $x(n := y) \in A\}\ \partial lborel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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* ($lborel-f\ n$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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 $(\lambda x. x k) \in \text{borel-measurable } (\text{lborel-f } n)$

<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 $\text{vars } p \subseteq \{..<n\}$

shows $(\lambda f. \text{insertion } f p) \in \text{borel-measurable } (\text{lborel-f } n)$

<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 $p::\text{real mpoly}$

assumes $p \neq 0 \text{ vars } p \subseteq \{..<n\}$

shows $\{f \in \text{space } (\text{lborel-f } n). \text{insertion } f p = 0\} \in \text{null-sets } (\text{lborel-f } n)$

<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 $y < \text{output-size (shallow-model' Z M N)}$

shows *cprank-max1 (tensors-from-net (insert-weights s (shallow-model' Z M N) w) \$ y)*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cprank-shallow-model*:

assumes $m = \text{insert-weights s (shallow-model Y Z M N) w}$

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* $\{..<weight-space-dim\}$ *polynomial-f*
<proof>

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

lemma

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

lemma *if-polynomial-0-rank*:

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

lemma *if-polynomial-0-evaluate*:

assumes *polynomial-f* *wd* $\neq 0$
assumes \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*)
($2 * N\text{-half} - 1$)) *ws*) *inputs*
shows $Z \geq r \wedge N\text{-half}$
<proof>

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

assumes *polynomial-f* *wd* $\neq 0$
shows $\neg(\exists$ *weights-shallow* *Z*. $Z < r \wedge N\text{-half} \wedge (\forall$ *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*)
($2 * N\text{-half} - 1$)) *ws*) *inputs*))
<proof>

theorem *fundamental-theorem-network-capacity*:

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

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

shows *AE* *wd* in *lborel-f weight-space-dim*.
 $\neg(\exists$ *ws* *Z*. $Z < r \wedge N\text{-half} \wedge (\forall$ *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*))

$(2 * N - \text{half} - 1)$ ws) inputs))
<proof>

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

lemma *space-lebesgue-f*: space (lebesgue-f n) = $Pi_E \{.. < n\} (\lambda \cdot UNIV)$
<proof>

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

assumes

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

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

$\text{evaluate-net } (\text{insert-weights } \text{shared-weights } (\text{deep-model-l } rs) \text{ } wd) \text{ } \text{inputs}$

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

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

<proof>

end

end

References

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