

Dirichlet Series

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Abstract

This entry is a formalisation of much of Chapters 2, 3, and 11 of Apostol’s “Introduction to Analytic Number Theory” [1]. This includes:

- Definitions and basic properties for several number-theoretic functions (Euler’s φ , Möbius μ , Liouville’s λ , the divisor function σ , von Mangoldt’s Λ)
- Executable code for most of these functions, the most efficient implementations using the factoring algorithm by Thiemann *et al.*
- Dirichlet products and formal Dirichlet series
- Analytic results connecting convergent formal Dirichlet series to complex functions
- Euler product expansions
- Asymptotic estimates of number-theoretic functions including the density of squarefree integers and the average number of divisors of a natural number

These results are useful as a basis for developing more number-theoretic results, such as the Prime Number Theorem.

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1 Miscellaneous auxiliary facts

```

theory Dirichlet-Misc
imports
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
begin

lemma
  fixes a k :: nat
  assumes a > 1 k > 0
  shows geometric-sum-nat-aux:  $(a - 1) * (\sum i < k. a^i) = a^k - 1$ 
    and geometric-sum-nat-dvd:  $a - 1 \text{ dvd } a^k - 1$ 
    and geometric-sum-nat:  $(\sum i < k. a^i) = (a^k - 1) \text{ div } (a - 1)$ 
proof -
  have  $(real a - 1) * (\sum i < k. real a^i) = real a^k - 1$ 
    using assms by (subst geometric-sum) auto
  also have  $(real a - 1) * (\sum i < k. real a^i) = real ((a - 1) * (\sum i < k. a^i))$ 
    using assms by (simp add: of-nat-diff)
  also have  $real a^k - 1 = real (a^k - 1)$  using assms by (subst of-nat-diff)
  auto
  finally show *:  $(a - 1) * (\sum i < k. a^i) = a^k - 1$  by (subst (asm)
of-nat-eq-iff)
  show  $a - 1 \text{ dvd } a^k - 1$  by (subst * [symmetric]) simp
  from assms show  $(\sum i < k. a^i) = (a^k - 1) \text{ div } (a - 1)$ 
    by (subst * [symmetric]) simp
qed

lemma dvd-div-gt0:  $d \text{ dvd } n \implies n > 0 \implies n \text{ div } d > (0::nat)$ 
  by auto

lemma Set-filter-insert:
  Set.filter P (insert x A) = (if P x then insert x (Set.filter P A) else Set.filter P A)
  by auto

lemma Set-filter-union:  $\text{Set.filter } P (A \cup B) = \text{Set.filter } P A \cup \text{Set.filter } P B$ 
  by auto

lemma Set-filter-empty [simp]:  $\text{Set.filter } P \{\} = \{\}$ 
  by auto

lemma Set-filter-image:  $\text{Set.filter } P (f ` A) = f ` \text{Set.filter } (P \circ f) A$ 
  by auto

lemma Set-filter-cong [cong]:
   $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies P x \longleftrightarrow Q x) \implies A = B \implies \text{Set.filter } P A = \text{Set.filter } Q B$ 
  by auto

lemma inj-on-insert':  $(\bigwedge B. B \in A \implies x \notin B) \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{insert } x) A$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: inj-on-def insert-eq-iff)

lemma
assumes finite A A ≠ {}
shows card-even-subset-aux: card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ even (card B)} = 2 ^ (card A - 1)
and card-odd-subset-aux: card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ odd (card B)} = 2 ^ (card A - 1)
and card-even-odd-subset: card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ even (card B)} = card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ odd (card B)}
proof -
from assms have *: 2 * card (Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow A)) = 2 ^ card A
proof (induction A rule: finite-ne-induct)
case (singleton x)
hence Pow {x} = {{}, {x}} by auto
thus ?case by (simp add: Set-filter-insert)
next
case (insert x A)
note fin = finite-subset[OF - <finite A>]
have Pow (insert x A) = Pow A ∪ insert x ` Pow A by (rule Pow-insert)
have Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow (insert x A)) =
Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow A) ∪
insert x ` Set.filter (even ∘ card ∘ insert x) (Pow A)
unfolding Pow-insert Set-filter-union Set-filter-image by blast
also have Set.filter (even ∘ card ∘ insert x) (Pow A) = Set.filter (odd ∘ card)
(Pow A)
unfolding o-def
by (intro Set-filter-cong refl, subst card-insert-disjoint)
(insert insert.hyps, auto dest: finite-subset)
also have card (Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow A) ∪ insert x ` ...) =
card (Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow A)) + card (insert x ` ...)
(is card (?A ∪ ?B) = -)
by (intro card-Un-disjoint finite-filter finite-imageI) (auto simp: insert.hyps)
also have card ?B = card (Set.filter (odd ∘ card) (Pow A))
using insert.hyps by (intro card-image inj-on-insert') auto
also have Set.filter (odd ∘ card) (Pow A) = Pow A - Set.filter (even ∘ card)
(Pow A)
by auto
also have card ... = card (Pow A) - card (Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow A))
using insert.hyps by (subst card-Diff-subset) (auto simp: finite-filter)
also have card (Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow A)) + ... = card (Pow A)
by (intro add-diff-inverse-nat, subst not-less, rule card-mono) (insert insert.hyps, auto)
also have 2 * ... = 2 ^ card (insert x A)
using insert.hyps by (simp add: card-Pow)
finally show ?case .
qed
from * show A: card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ even (card B)} = 2 ^ (card A - 1)
by (cases card A) (simp-all add: Set.filter-def)

```

```

have Set.filter (odd ∘ card) (Pow A) = Pow A - Set.filter (even ∘ card) (Pow
A) by auto
also have 2 * card ... = 2 * 2 ^ card A - 2 * card (Set.filter (even ∘ card)
(Pow A))
  using assms by (subst card-Diff-subset) (auto intro!: finite-filter simp: card-Pow)
also note *
also have 2 * 2 ^ card A - 2 ^ card A = (2 ^ card A :: nat) by simp
finally show B: card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ odd (card B)} = 2 ^ (card A - 1)
  by (cases card A) (simp-all add: Set.filter-def)

from A and B show card {B. B ⊆ A ∧ even (card B)} = card {B. B ⊆ A ∧
odd (card B)} by simp
qed

lemma bij-betw-prod-divisors-coprime:
assumes coprime a (b :: nat)
shows bij-betw (λx. fst x * snd x) ({d. d dvd a} × {d. d dvd b}) {k. k dvd a *
b}
  unfolding bij-betw-def
proof
from assms show inj-on (λx. fst x * snd x) ({d. d dvd a} × {d. d dvd b})
  by (auto simp: inj-on-def coprime-crossproduct-nat coprime-divisors)
show (λx. fst x * snd x) ` ({d. d dvd a} × {d. d dvd b}) = {k. k dvd a * b}
  proof safe
    fix x assume x dvd a * b
    then obtain b' c' where x = b' * c' b' dvd a c' dvd b
      using division-decomp by blast
    thus x ∈ (λx. fst x * snd x) ` ({d. d dvd a} × {d. d dvd b}) by force
  qed (insert assms, auto intro: mult-dvd-mono)
qed

lemma bij-betw-prime-power-divisors:
assumes prime (p :: nat)
shows bij-betw ((^) p) {..k} {d. d dvd p ^ k}
  unfolding bij-betw-def
proof
from assms have *: p > 1 by (simp add: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)
show inj-on ((^) p) {..k} using assms
  by (auto simp: inj-on-def prime-gt-Suc-0-nat power-inject-exp[OF *])
show (^) p ` {..k} = {d. d dvd p ^ k}
  using assms by (auto simp: le-imp-power-dvd divides-primepow-nat)
qed

lemma sum-divisors-coprime-mult:
assumes coprime a (b :: nat)
shows (∑ d | d dvd a * b. f d) = (∑ r | r dvd a. ∑ s | s dvd b. f (r * s))
proof -
  have (∑ r | r dvd a. ∑ s | s dvd b. f (r * s)) =

```

```


$$(\sum z \in \{r. r \text{ dvd } a\} \times \{s. s \text{ dvd } b\}. f(fst z * snd z))$$

by (subst sum.cartesian-product) (simp add: case-prod-unfold)
also have ... =  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } a * b. f d)$ 
by (intro sum.reindex-bij-betw bij-betw-prod-divisors-coprime assms)
finally show ?thesis ..
qed
end

```

2 Multiplicative arithmetic functions

```

theory Multiplicative-Function
imports
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
  Dirichlet-Misc
begin

```

2.1 Definition

```

locale multiplicative-function =
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-semiring-1
assumes zero [simp]:  $f 0 = 0$ 
assumes one [simp]:  $f 1 = 1$ 
assumes mult-coprime-aux:  $a > 1 \Rightarrow b > 1 \Rightarrow \text{coprime } a b \Rightarrow f(a * b) = f a * f b$ 
begin

lemma Suc-0 [simp]:  $f(Suc 0) = 1$ 
  using one by (simp del: one)

lemma mult-coprime:
  assumes coprime a b
  shows  $f(a * b) = f a * f b$ 
proof -
  {fix n :: nat consider n = 0 | n = 1 | n > 1 by force} note P = this
  show ?thesis by (cases a rule: P; cases b rule: P) (simp-all add: mult-coprime-aux
assms)
qed

lemma prod-coprime:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y. x \in A \Rightarrow y \in A \Rightarrow x \neq y \Rightarrow \text{coprime } (g x) (g y)$ 
  shows  $f(\prod g A) = (\prod x \in A. f(g x))$ 
  using assms
proof (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (insert x A)
  from insert have  $f(\prod g (insert x A)) = f(g x * \prod g A)$  by simp
  also have ... =  $f(g x) * f(\prod g A)$  using insert.preds insert.hyps
    by (auto intro: mult-coprime prod-coprime-right)
  also have ... =  $(\prod x \in insert x A. f(g x))$  using insert by simp

```

```

finally show ?case .
qed auto

lemma prod-prime-factors:
assumes n > 0
shows f n = (Π p∈prime-factors n. f (p ^ multiplicity p n))
proof -
have n = (Π p∈prime-factors n. p ^ multiplicity p n)
using Primes.prime-factorization-nat assms by blast
also have f ... = (Π p∈prime-factors n. f (p ^ multiplicity p n))
by (rule prod-coprime) (auto simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime primes-coprime)

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma multiplicative-sum-divisors: multiplicative-function (λn. ∑ d | d dvd n. f d)
proof
fix a b :: nat assume ab: a > 1 b > 1 coprime a b
hence (∑ d | d dvd a * b. f d) = (∑ r | r dvd a. ∑ s | s dvd b. f (r * s))
by (intro sum-divisors-coprime-mult)
also have ... = (∑ r | r dvd a. ∑ s | s dvd b. f r * f s)
using ab(3)
by (auto intro!: sum.cong intro: mult-coprime coprime-imp-coprime dvd-trans)
also have ... = (∑ r | r dvd a. f r) * (∑ s | s dvd b. f s)
by (subst sum-distrib-right, subst sum-distrib-left) simp-all
finally show (∑ d | d dvd a * b. f d) = (∑ r | r dvd a. f r) * (∑ s | s dvd b. f s) .
qed auto

end

locale multiplicative-function' = multiplicative-function f for f :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-1 +
fixes f-prime-power :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a and f-prime :: nat ⇒ 'a
assumes prime-power: prime p ⇒ k > 0 ⇒ f (p ^ k) = f-prime-power p k
assumes prime-aux: prime p ⇒ f-prime-power p 1 = f-prime p
begin

lemma prime: prime p ⇒ f p = f-prime p
using prime-power[of p 1] prime-aux[of p] by simp

lemma prod-prime-factors':
assumes n > 0
shows f n = (Π p∈prime-factors n. f-prime-power p (multiplicity p n))
by (subst prod-prime-factors[OF assms(1)])
(intro prod.cong refl prime-power, auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)

lemma efficient-code-aux:

```

```

assumes n > 0 set ps = ( $\lambda p. (p, \text{multiplicity } p n - 1)$ ) ` prime-factors n distinct
ps
shows f n = ( $\prod (p,d) \leftarrow ps. f\text{-prime-power } p (\text{Suc } d)$ )
proof -
from assms have
  ( $\prod (p,d) \leftarrow ps. f\text{-prime-power } p (\text{Suc } d)$ ) =
  ( $\prod (p,d) \in (\lambda p. (p, \text{multiplicity } p n - 1))` \text{prime-factors } n. f\text{-prime-power } p$ 
  ( $\text{Suc } d$ ))
  by (subst prod.distinct-set-conv-list [symmetric]) simp-all
also have ... = ( $\prod x \in \text{prime-factors } n. f\text{-prime-power } x (\text{multiplicity } x n)$ )
  by (subst prod.reindex) (auto simp: inj-on-def prime-factors-multiplicity intro!: prod.cong)
also have ... = f n by (rule prod-prime-factors' [symmetric]) fact+
finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma efficient-code:
assumes set (ps ()) = ( $\lambda p. (p, \text{multiplicity } p n - 1)$ ) ` prime-factors n distinct
(ps ())
shows f n = (if n = 0 then 0 else ( $\prod (p,d) \leftarrow ps(). f\text{-prime-power } p (\text{Suc } d)$ ))
using efficient-code-aux[of n ps ()] assms by simp

end

locale completely-multiplicative-function =
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-semiring-1
assumes zero-aux: f 0 = 0
assumes one-aux: f (Suc 0) = 1
assumes mult-aux: a > 1  $\implies$  b > 1  $\implies$  f (a * b) = f a * f b
begin

lemma mult: f (a * b) = f a * f b
proof -
{fix n :: nat consider n = 0 | n = 1 | n > 1 by force} note P = this
show ?thesis by (cases a rule: P; cases b rule: P) (simp-all add: zero-aux one-aux
mult-aux)
qed

sublocale multiplicative-function f
by standard (simp-all add: zero-aux one-aux mult)

lemma prod: f (prod g A) = ( $\prod x \in A. f (g x)$ )
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: mult)

lemma power: f (n ^ m) = f n ^ m
by (induction m) (simp-all add: mult)

lemma prod-prime-factors': n > 0  $\implies$  f n = ( $\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. f p ^ \text{multiplicity } p$ )

```

```

plicity p n)
  by (subst prime-factorization-nat) (simp-all add: prod power)

end

locale completely-multiplicative-function' =
  completely-multiplicative-function f for f :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-1 +
  fixes f-prime :: nat ⇒ 'a
  assumes f-prime: prime p ⇒ f p = f-prime p
begin

lemma prod-prime-factors'': n > 0 ⇒ f n = (Π p∈prime-factors n. f-prime p ^ multiplicity p n)
  by (subst prod-prime-factors') (auto simp: f-prime prime-factors-multiplicity intro!: prod.cong)

lemma efficient-code-aux:
  assumes n > 0 set ps = (λp. (p, multiplicity p n - 1)) ` prime-factors n distinct ps
  shows f n = (Π (p,d) ← ps. f-prime p ^ Suc d)
proof -
  from assms have
    (Π (p,d) ← ps. f-prime p ^ Suc d) =
    (Π (p,d) ∈ (λp. (p, multiplicity p n - 1)) ` prime-factors n. f-prime p ^ Suc d)
    by (subst prod.distinct-set-conv-list [symmetric]) simp-all
  also have ... = (Π x ∈ prime-factors n. f-prime x ^ multiplicity x n)
    by (subst prod.reindex) (auto simp: inj-on-def prime-factors-multiplicity
      simp del: power-Suc intro!: prod.cong)
  also have ... = f n by (rule prod-prime-factors'' [symmetric]) fact+
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma efficient-code:
  assumes set (ps ()) = (λp. (p, multiplicity p n - 1)) ` prime-factors n distinct (ps ())
  shows f n = (if n = 0 then 0 else (Π (p,d) ← ps (). f-prime p ^ Suc d))
  using efficient-code-aux[of n ps ()] assms by simp

end

lemma multiplicative-function-eqI:
  assumes multiplicative-function f multiplicative-function g
  assumes ⋀p k. prime p ⇒ k > 0 ⇒ f (p ^ k) = g (p ^ k)
  shows f n = g n
proof -
  interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact
  interpret g: multiplicative-function g by fact
  show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases  $n > 0$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    using f.prod-prime-factors[OF True] g.prod-prime-factors[OF True]
    by (auto intro!: prod.cong assms simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)
  qed simp-all
qed

lemma multiplicative-function-of-natI:
  multiplicative-function f  $\implies$  multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. \text{of-nat} (f n)$ )
  unfolding multiplicative-function-def by auto

lemma multiplicative-function-of-natD:
  multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. \text{of-nat} (f n) :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{comm-semiring-1}\}$ )
   $\implies$ 
    multiplicative-function f
  unfolding multiplicative-function-def
  by (auto simp: of-nat-mult [symmetric] of-nat-eq-1-iff simp del: of-nat-mult)

lemma multiplicative-function-mult:
  assumes multiplicative-function f multiplicative-function g
  shows multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n * g n$ )
proof
  interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact
  interpret g: multiplicative-function g by fact
  show  $f 0 * g 0 = 0$   $f 1 * g 1 = 1$  by simp-all
  fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1 coprime a b
  thus  $f (a * b) * g (a * b) = (f a * g a) * (f b * g b)$ 
    by (simp-all add: f.mult-coprime g.mult-coprime mult-ac)
qed

lemma multiplicative-function-inverse:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: field
  assumes multiplicative-function f
  shows multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. \text{inverse} (f n)$ )
proof
  interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact
  show  $\text{inverse} (f 0) = 0$   $\text{inverse} (f 1) = 1$  by simp-all
  fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1 coprime a b
  thus  $\text{inverse} (f (a * b)) = \text{inverse} (f a) * \text{inverse} (f b)$ 
    by (simp-all add: f.mult-coprime field-simps)
qed

lemma multiplicative-function-divide:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: field
  assumes multiplicative-function f multiplicative-function g
  shows multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n / g n$ )
proof -
  have multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{inverse} (g n)$ )

```

```

by (intro multiplicative-function-mult multiplicative-function-inverse assms)
also have ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{inverse}(g n)$ ) = ( $\lambda n. f n / g n$ )
  by (simp add: field-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma completely-multiplicative-function-mult:
assumes completely-multiplicative-function f completely-multiplicative-function g
shows completely-multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n * g n$ )
proof
  interpret f: completely-multiplicative-function f by fact
  interpret g: completely-multiplicative-function g by fact
  show f 0 * g 0 = 0 f (Suc 0) * g (Suc 0) = 1 by simp-all
  fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1
  thus f (a * b) * g (a * b) = (f a * g a) * (f b * g b)
    by (simp-all add: f.mult g.mult mult-ac)
qed

lemma completely-multiplicative-function-inverse:
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: field
assumes completely-multiplicative-function f
shows completely-multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. \text{inverse}(f n)$ )
proof
  interpret f: completely-multiplicative-function f by fact
  show inverse(f 0) = 0 inverse(f (Suc 0)) = 1 by simp-all
  fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1
  thus inverse(f (a * b)) = inverse(f a) * inverse(f b)
    by (simp-all add: f.mult field-simps)
qed

lemma completely-multiplicative-function-divide:
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: field
assumes completely-multiplicative-function f completely-multiplicative-function g
shows completely-multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n / g n$ )
proof -
  have completely-multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{inverse}(g n)$ )
    by (intro completely-multiplicative-function-mult
          completely-multiplicative-function-inverse assms)
  also have ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{inverse}(g n)$ ) = ( $\lambda n. f n / g n$ )
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma (in multiplicative-function) completely-multiplicativeI:
assumes  $\bigwedge p k. \text{prime } p \implies k > 0 \implies f(p^k) = f p^k$ 
shows completely-multiplicative-function f
proof
  fix m n :: nat assume mn: m > 1 n > 1

```

```

define P where P = prime-factors (m * n)
have f (m * n) = ( $\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p (m * n))$ )
  using mn by (subst prod-prime-factors) (auto simp: P-def)
also have ... = ( $\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p (m * n))$ )
  by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: assms prime-factors-multiplicity P-def)
also have ... = ( $\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p m * f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n))$ )
  by (intro prod.cong refl, subst prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
    (use mn in (auto simp: P-def prime-factors-multiplicity power-add))
also have ... = ( $\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p m) * (\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n))$ )
  by (rule prod.distrib)
also have ( $\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p m)$ ) = ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } m} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p m)$ )
  unfolding P-def by (intro prod.mono-neutral-right dvd-prime-factors finite-set-mset)
    (use mn in (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity))
also have ... = ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } m} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p m))$ )
  by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: assms prime-factors-multiplicity)
also have ... = f m
  using mn by (intro prod-prime-factors [symmetric]) auto
also have ( $\prod_{p \in P} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n)$ ) = ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n)$ )
  unfolding P-def by (intro prod.mono-neutral-right dvd-prime-factors finite-set-mset)
    (use mn in (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity))
also have ... = ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} f(p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n))$ )
  by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: assms prime-factors-multiplicity)
also have ... = f n
  using mn by (intro prod-prime-factors [symmetric]) auto
finally show f (m * n) = f m * f n .
qed auto

```

2.2 Indicator function

```

definition ind :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: semiring-1 where
  ind P n = (if n > 0  $\wedge$  P n then 1 else 0)

```

```

lemma ind-0 [simp]: ind P 0 = 0 by (simp add: ind-def)

```

```

lemma ind-nonzero: n > 0  $\Rightarrow$  ind P n = (if P n then 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: ind-def)

```

```

lemma ind-True [simp]: P n  $\Rightarrow$  n > 0  $\Rightarrow$  ind P n = 1
  by (simp add: ind-nonzero)

```

```

lemma ind-False [simp]:  $\neg$ P n  $\Rightarrow$  n > 0  $\Rightarrow$  ind P n = 0
  by (simp add: ind-nonzero)

```

```

lemma ind-eq-1-iff: ind P n = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  n > 0  $\wedge$  P n
  by (simp add: ind-def)

```

```

lemma ind-eq-0-iff: ind P n = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  n = 0  $\vee \neg P n$ 
  by (simp add: ind-def)

lemma multiplicative-function-ind [intro?]:
  assumes P 1  $\wedge$  a b. a > 1  $\implies$  b > 1  $\implies$  coprime a b  $\implies$  P (a * b)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P a
   $\wedge$  P b
  shows multiplicative-function (ind P)
  by standard (insert assms, auto simp: ind-nonzero)

end

```

3 Dirichlet convolution

```

theory Dirichlet-Product
imports
  Complex-Main
  Multiplicative-Function
begin

lemma sum-coprime-dvd-cong:
  ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum s \mid s \text{ dvd } b. f r s$ ) = ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum s \mid s \text{ dvd } b. g r s$ )
  if coprime a b  $\wedge$  r s. coprime r s  $\implies$  r dvd a  $\implies$  s dvd b  $\implies$  f r s = g r s
proof (intro sum.cong)
  fix r s
  assume r ∈ {r. r dvd a} and s ∈ {s. s dvd b}
  then have r dvd a and s dvd b
    by simp-all
  moreover from ⟨coprime a b⟩ have coprime r s
    using ⟨r dvd a⟩ ⟨s dvd b⟩
    by (auto intro: coprime-imp-coprime dvd-trans)
  ultimately show f r s = g r s
    using that by simp
qed auto

definition dirichlet-prod :: (nat ⇒ 'a :: semiring-0) ⇒ (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a
where
  dirichlet-prod f g = (λn.  $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f d * g (n \text{ div } d)$ )

lemma sum-divisors-code:
  assumes n > (0::nat)
  shows ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f d$ ) =
    fold-atLeastAtMost-nat (λd acc. if d dvd n then f d + acc else acc) 1 n 0
proof -
  have (λd acc. if d dvd n then f d + acc else acc) = (λd acc. (if d dvd n then f d
  else 0) + acc)
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  hence fold-atLeastAtMost-nat (λd acc. if d dvd n then f d + acc else acc) 1 n 0
  =
    fold-atLeastAtMost-nat (λd acc. (if d dvd n then f d else 0) + acc) 1 n 0

```

```

    by (simp only: )
  also have ... = ( $\sum d = 1..n. \text{if } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } f d \text{ else } 0$ )
    by (rule sum-atLeastAtMost-code [symmetric])
  also from assms have ... = ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f d$ )
    by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto elim: dvdE dest: dvd-imp-le)
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-code [code]:
  dirichlet-prod f g n = (if n = 0 then 0 else
    fold-atLeastAtMost-nat ( $\lambda d \text{ acc}. \text{if } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } f d * g (n \text{ div } d) + \text{acc} \text{ else acc}$ ) 1 n 0)
  unfolding dirichlet-prod-def by (simp add: sum-divisors-code)

lemma dirichlet-prod-0 [simp]: dirichlet-prod f g 0 = 0
  by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def)

lemma dirichlet-prod-Suc-0 [simp]: dirichlet-prod f g (Suc 0) = f (Suc 0) * g (Suc 0)
  by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def)

lemma dirichlet-prod-cong [cong]:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies f n = f' n$ ) ( $\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies g n = g' n$ )
  shows dirichlet-prod f g = dirichlet-prod f' g'
proof
  fix n :: nat
  show dirichlet-prod f g n = dirichlet-prod f' g' n
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    with assms show ?thesis unfolding dirichlet-prod-def
      by (intro ext sum.cong refl) (auto elim!: dvdE)
    qed simp-all
  qed
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-altdef1:
  dirichlet-prod f g = ( $\lambda n. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f (n \text{ div } d) * g d$ )
proof
  fix n :: nat
  show dirichlet-prod f g n = ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f (n \text{ div } d) * g d$ )
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    hence dirichlet-prod f g n = ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f (n \text{ div } (n \text{ div } d)) * g (n \text{ div } d)$ )
      unfolding dirichlet-prod-def by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto elim!: dvdE)
    also from False have ... = ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f (n \text{ div } d) * g d$ )
      by (intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[of - (div) n (div) n]) (auto elim!: dvdE)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed simp
qed

```

```

lemma dirichlet-prod-altdef2:
  dirichlet-prod f g = ( $\lambda n. \sum (r,d) \mid r * d = n. f r * g d$ )
proof
  fix n
  show dirichlet-prod f g n = ( $\sum (r,d) \mid r * d = n. f r * g d$ )
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case True
    have ( $\lambda n::nat. (0, n)$ ) ` UNIV  $\subseteq \{(r,d). r * d = 0\}$  by auto
    moreover have  $\neg finite ((\lambda n::nat. (0, n)) ` UNIV)$ 
      by (subst finite-image-iff) (auto simp: inj-on-def)
    ultimately have infinite  $\{(r,d). r * d = (0::nat)\}$ 
      by (blast dest: finite-subset)
    with True show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    have ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f d * g (n \text{ div } d)$ ) = ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } n. (\sum d \mid d = n \text{ div } r. f r * g d)$ )
      by (intro sum.cong refl) auto
    also from False have ... = ( $\sum (r,d) \in (\text{SIGMA } x:\{r. r \text{ dvd } n\}. \{d. d = n \text{ div } x\}). f r * g d$ )
      by (intro sum.Sigma) auto
    also from False have ( $\text{SIGMA } x:\{r. r \text{ dvd } n\}. \{d. d = n \text{ div } x\} = \{(r,d). r * d = n\}$ )
      by auto
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def)
  qed
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-commutes:
  dirichlet-prod (f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-semiring-0) g = dirichlet-prod g f
proof
  fix n :: nat
  show dirichlet-prod f g n = dirichlet-prod g f n
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    have ( $\sum (r,d) \mid r * d = n. f r * g d$ ) = ( $\sum (d,r) \mid r * d = n. f r * g d$ )
      by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness [of -  $\lambda(x,y). (y,x) \lambda(x,y). (y,x)$ ]) auto
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-altdef2 mult.commute)
  qed (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def)
qed

lemma finite-divisors-nat':  $n > (0 :: nat) \implies finite \{(a,b). a * b = n\}$ 
by (rule finite-subset[of - {0<..n}  $\times$  {0<..n}]) auto

lemma dirichlet-prod-assoc-aux1:
  assumes n > 0
  shows dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-prod g h) n =
    ( $\sum (a, b, c) \in \{(a, b, c). a * b * c = n\}. f a * g b * h c$ )
proof -

```

```

have dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-prod g h) n =
  ( $\sum_{x \in \{(a,b)\}. a * b = n\}. (\sum_{(c,d)} | c * d = \text{snd } x. f (\text{fst } x) * g c * h d)$ )
  by (auto intro!: sum.cong simp: dirichlet-prod-altdef2 sum-distrib-left mult.assoc)
  also from assms have ... = ( $\sum_{x \in (\text{SIGMA } x: \{(a, b)\}. a * b = n\}. \{(c, d)\}. c * d = \text{snd } x\}.$ 
    case x of (x, c, d)  $\Rightarrow$  f (fst x) * g c * h d)
    by (intro sum.Sigma finite-divisors-nat' ballI) auto
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{(a,b,c)} | a * b * c = n. f a * g b * h c$ )
    by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness
      [of -  $\lambda(a,b,c). ((a, b*c), (b,c)) \lambda((a,b),(c,d)). (a, c, d)]$ )
      (auto simp: mult-ac)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-assoc-aux2:
assumes n > 0
shows dirichlet-prod (dirichlet-prod f g) h n =
  ( $\sum_{(a, b, c) \in \{(a, b, c)\}. a * b * c = n\}. f a * g b * h c$ )
proof -
  have dirichlet-prod (dirichlet-prod f g) h n =
    ( $\sum_{x \in \{(a,b)\}. a * b = n\}. (\sum_{(c,d)} | c * d = \text{fst } x. f c * g d * h (\text{snd } x))$ )
    by (auto intro!: sum.cong simp: dirichlet-prod-altdef2 sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
    also from assms have ... = ( $\sum_{x \in (\text{SIGMA } x: \{(a, b)\}. a * b = n\}. \{(c, d)\}. c * d = \text{fst } x\}.$ 
      case x of (x, c, d)  $\Rightarrow$  f c * g d * h (snd x))
      by (intro sum.Sigma finite-divisors-nat' ballI) auto
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{(a,b,c)} | a * b * c = n. f a * g b * h c$ )
      by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness
        [of -  $\lambda(a,b,c). ((a*b, c), (a,b)) \lambda((a,b),(c,d)). (c, d, b)]$ )
        (auto simp: mult-ac)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-assoc:
dirichlet-prod (dirichlet-prod f g) h = dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-prod g h)
proof
  fix n :: nat
  show dirichlet-prod (dirichlet-prod f g) h n = dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-prod g h)
  n
  by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: dirichlet-prod-assoc-aux1 dirichlet-prod-assoc-aux2)
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-const-right [simp]:
assumes n > 0
shows dirichlet-prod f ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = \text{Suc } 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0$ ) n = f n * c
proof -
  have dirichlet-prod f ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = \text{Suc } 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0$ ) n =
    ( $\sum_{d | d \text{ dvd } n. (\text{if } d = n \text{ then } f n * c \text{ else } 0)}$ )
  unfolding dirichlet-prod-def using assms

```

```

by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto elim!: dvdE split: if-splits)
also have ... = f n * c using assms by (subst sum.delta) auto
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

```

lemma dirichlet-prod-const-left [simp]:
assumes n > 0
shows dirichlet-prod (λn. if n = Suc 0 then c else 0) g n = c * g n
proof -

```

```

have dirichlet-prod (λn. if n = Suc 0 then c else 0) g n =
(∑ d | d dvd n. (if d = 1 then c * g n else 0))
unfolding dirichlet-prod-def using assms
by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto elim!: dvdE split: if-splits)
also have ... = c * g n using assms by (subst sum.delta) auto
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

```

fun dirichlet-inverse :: (nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-ring-1) ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a where
dirichlet-inverse f i n =
(if n = 0 then 0 else if n = 1 then i
else -i * (∑ d | d dvd n ∧ d < n. f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d))

```

```

lemma dirichlet-inverse-induct [case-names 0 1 gt1]:
P 0 ⇒ P (Suc 0) ⇒ (∀n. n > 1 ⇒ (∀k. k < n ⇒ P k) ⇒ P n) ⇒ P n
by induction-schema (force, rule wf-measure [of id], simp)

```

```

lemma dirichlet-inverse-0 [simp]: dirichlet-inverse f i 0 = 0
by simp

```

```

lemma dirichlet-inverse-Suc-0 [simp]: dirichlet-inverse f i (Suc 0) = i
by simp

```

```

declare dirichlet-inverse.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma dirichlet-inverse-gt-1:
n > 1 ⇒ dirichlet-inverse f i n =
-i * (∑ d | d dvd n ∧ d < n. f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d)
by (simp add: dirichlet-inverse.simps)

```

```

lemma dirichlet-inverse-cong [cong]:
assumes ∀n. n > 0 ⇒ f n = f' n i = i' n = n'
shows dirichlet-inverse f i n = dirichlet-inverse f' i' n'
proof -
have dirichlet-inverse f i n = dirichlet-inverse f' i n
using assms(1)
proof (induction n rule: dirichlet-inverse-induct)
case (gt1 n)
have *: dirichlet-inverse f i k = dirichlet-inverse f' i k if k dvd n ∧ k < n for k

```

```

using that by (intro gt1) auto
have *:  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d) =$ 
 $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. f'(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f' i d)$ 
  by (intro sum.cong refl) (subst gt1.prems, auto elim: dvdE simp: *)
consider  $n = 0 \mid n = 1 \mid n > 1$  by force
thus ?case
  by cases (insert *, simp-all add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1 * cong: sum.cong)
qed auto
with assms(2,3) show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma dirichlet-inverse-gt-1':
assumes  $n > 1$ 
shows  $\text{dirichlet-inverse } f i n =$ 
 $-i * \text{dirichlet-prod } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f n) (\text{dirichlet-inverse } f i) n$ 
proof -
  have dirichlet-prod  $(\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f n) (\text{dirichlet-inverse } f i) n =$ 
 $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. (\text{if } n \text{ div } d = \text{Suc } 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f(n \text{ div } d)) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)$ 
    by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-altdef1)
  also from assms have ...  $= (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d \neq n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)$ 
    by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto elim: dvdE)
  also from assms have  $\{d. d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d \neq n\} = \{d. d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n\}$  by (auto dest: dvd-imp-le)
  also from assms have  $-i * (\sum d \in \dots. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d) =$ 
 $\text{dirichlet-inverse } f i n$ 
    by (simp add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1)
  finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma of-int-dirichlet-prod:
of-int (dirichlet-prod  $f g n$ ) = dirichlet-prod  $(\lambda n. \text{of-int } (f n)) (\lambda n. \text{of-int } (g n)) n$ 
by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def)

lemma of-int-dirichlet-inverse:
of-int (dirichlet-inverse  $f i n$ ) = dirichlet-inverse  $(\lambda n. \text{of-int } (f n)) (\text{of-int } i) n$ 
proof (induction n rule: dirichlet-inverse-induct)
  case (gt1 n)
  from gt1 have (of-int (dirichlet-inverse  $f i n$ )) :: 'a) =
 $- (\text{of-int } i * (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. \text{of-int } (f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)))$ 
    (is  $- - (- * ?A)$ )
    by (simp add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1 of-int-dirichlet-prod)
  also have ?A  $= (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. \text{of-int } (f(n \text{ div } d)) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } (\lambda n. \text{of-int } (f n)) (\text{of-int } i) d)$ 
    by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: gt1)
  also have  $- (\text{of-int } i * \dots) = \text{dirichlet-inverse } (\lambda n. \text{of-int } (f n)) (\text{of-int } i) n$ 
    using gt1.hyps by (simp add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1)

```

```

finally show ?case .
qed simp-all

lemma dirichlet-inverse-code [code]:
  dirichlet-inverse f i n = (if n = 0 then 0 else if n = 1 then i else
    -i * fold-atLeastAtMost-nat (λd acc. if d dvd n then f (n div d) *
      dirichlet-inverse f i d + acc else acc) 1 (n - 1) 0)
proof -
  consider n = 0 | n = 1 | n > 1 by force
  thus ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume n: n > 1
    have *: (λd acc. if d dvd n then f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d + acc else
    acc) =
      (λd acc. (if d dvd n then f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d else 0) +
    acc)
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
    have fold-atLeastAtMost-nat (λd acc. if d dvd n then f (n div d) *
      dirichlet-inverse f i d + acc else acc) 1 (n - 1) 0 =
      (Σ d = 1..n - 1. if d dvd n then f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d else
    0)
    by (subst *, subst sum-atLeastAtMost-code [symmetric]) simp
    also from n have ... = (Σ d | d dvd n ∧ d < n. f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse
    f i d)
    by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right; cases n)
      (auto dest: dvd-imp-le elim: dvdE simp: Suc-le-eq intro!: Nat.gr0I)
    also from n have -i * ... = dirichlet-inverse f i n
    by (simp add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1)
    finally show ?thesis using n by simp
  qed auto
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-inverse:
  assumes f 1 * i = 1
  shows dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-inverse f i) = (λn. if n = 1 then 1 else 0)
proof
  fix n :: nat
  consider n = 0 | n = 1 | n > 1 by force
  thus dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-inverse f i) n = (if n = 1 then 1 else 0)
  proof cases
    assume n: n > 1
    have fin: finite {d. d dvd n ∧ d ≠ n}
      by (rule finite-subset[of - {d. d dvd n}]) (insert n, auto)
    have dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-inverse f i) n =
      (Σ d | d dvd n. f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d)
      by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-altdef1)
    also have {d. d dvd n} = insert n {d. d dvd n ∧ d ≠ n} by auto
    also have (Σ d∈.... f (n div d) * dirichlet-inverse f i d) =
      f 1 * dirichlet-inverse f i n +

```

```


$$(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d \neq n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)$$

using fin n by (subst sum.insert) auto
also from n have dirichlet-inverse f i n =

$$- i * (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)$$

by (subst dirichlet-inverse-gt-1) auto
also from n have {d. d dvd n  $\wedge$  d < n} = {d. d dvd n  $\wedge$  d  $\neq$  n} by (auto dest: dvd-imp-le)
also have f 1 * (- i *

$$(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d \neq n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)) =$$


$$-(f 1 * i) *$$


$$(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d \neq n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d)$$

by (simp add: mult.assoc)
also have f 1 * i = 1 by fact
finally show ?thesis using n by simp
qed (insert assms, simp-all add: dirichlet-prod-def)
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-inverse':
assumes f 1 * i = 1
shows dirichlet-prod (dirichlet-inverse f i) f = ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ )
using dirichlet-prod-inverse[of f] assms by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-commutes)

lemma dirichlet-inverse-noninvertible:
assumes f (Suc 0) = (0 :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1}) i = 0
shows dirichlet-inverse f i n = 0
using assms
by (induction f i n rule: dirichlet-inverse.induct) (auto simp: dirichlet-inverse.simps)

lemma multiplicative-dirichlet-prod:
assumes multiplicative-function f
assumes multiplicative-function g
shows multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod f g)
proof -
interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact
interpret g: multiplicative-function g by fact
show ?thesis
proof
fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1 and coprime: coprime a b
hence dirichlet-prod f g (a * b) =

$$(\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum s \mid s \text{ dvd } b. f(r * s) * g(a * b \text{ div } (r * s)))$$

by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def sum-divisors-coprime-mult)
also have ... = ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum s \mid s \text{ dvd } b. f r * f s * g(a \text{ div } r) * g(b \text{ div } s)$ )
using <coprime a b> proof (rule sum-coprime-dvd-cong)
fix r s
assume coprime r s and r dvd a and s dvd b
with <a > 1> <b > 1> have r > 0 s > 0
by (auto intro: ccontr)
from <coprime r s> have f (r * s) = f r * f s

```

```

    by (rule f.mult-coprime)
  moreover from <coprime a b> have <coprime (a div r) (b div s)>
    using <r > 0> <s > 0> <r dvd a> <s dvd b> dvd-div-iff-mult [of r a]
    dvd-div-iff-mult [of s b]
      by (auto dest: coprime-imp-coprime dvd-mult-left)
      then have g (a div r * (b div s)) = g (a div r) * g (b div s)
        by (rule g.mult-coprime)
        ultimately show f (r * s) * g (a * b div (r * s)) = f r * f s * g (a div r) *
          g (b div s)
        using <r dvd a> <s dvd b> by (simp add: div-mult-div-if-dvd ac-simps)
      qed
      also have ... = dirichlet-prod f g a * dirichlet-prod f g b
      unfolding dirichlet-prod-def by (simp add: sum-product mult-ac)
      finally show dirichlet-prod f g (a * b) = ... .
    qed simp-all
  qed
lemma multiplicative-dirichlet-prodD1:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-1-cancel
  assumes multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod f g)
  assumes multiplicative-function f
  assumes [simp]: g 0 = 0
  shows multiplicative-function g
proof –
  interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact
  interpret fg: multiplicative-function dirichlet-prod f g by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof
    have dirichlet-prod f g (Suc 0) = 1 by (rule fg.Suc-0)
    also have dirichlet-prod f g (Suc 0) = g 1 by (subst dirichlet-prod-Suc-0) simp
    finally show g 1 = 1 by simp
  next
    fix a b :: nat assume ab: a > 1 b > 1 coprime a b
    hence a > 0 b > 0 coprime a b by simp-all
    thus g (a * b) = g a * g b
    proof (induction a * b arbitrary: a b rule: less-induct)
      case (less a b)
      have dirichlet-prod f g (a * b) + g a * g b =
        (∑ r | r dvd a * b. f r * g (a * b div r)) + g a * g b
        by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def)
      also have {r. r dvd a * b} = insert 1 {r. r dvd a * b ∧ r ≠ 1} by auto
      also have (∑ r∈... f r * g (a * b div r)) + g a * g b =
        g (a * b) + ((∑ r | r dvd a * b ∧ r ≠ 1. f r * g (a * b div r)) + g
        a * g b)
        using less.preds
        by (subst sum.insert) (auto intro!: finite-subset[OF - finite-divisors-nat]
          simp: add-ac)
      also have (∑ r | r dvd a * b ∧ r ≠ 1. f r * g (a * b div r)) =
        (∑ r | r dvd a * b. if r = 1 then 0 else f r * g (a * b div r))

```

```

using less.prems by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-left) (auto intro: finite-divisors-nat')
also have ... = ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } b.$ 
                  if  $r * d = 1$  then 0 else  $f(r * d) * g(a * b \text{ div } (r * d))$ )
using <coprime a b> by (rule sum-divisors-coprime-mult)
also have ... = ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } b.$ 
                  if  $r * d = 1$  then 0 else  $f(r * d) * g((a \text{ div } r) * (b \text{ div } d))$ )
by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto elim!: dvdE)
also have ... = ( $\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } a. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } b.$ 
                  if  $r * d = 1$  then 0 else  $f r * f d * g(a \text{ div } r) * g(b \text{ div } d)$ )
using <coprime a b> proof (rule sum-coprime-dvd-cong)
fix r s
assume coprime r s and r dvd a and s dvd b
with <a > 0> <b > 0> have r > 0 s > 0
by (auto intro: ccontr)
from <coprime r s> have f:  $f(r * s) = f r * f s$ 
by (rule f.mult-coprime)
show (if  $r * s = 1$  then 0 else  $f(r * s) * g(a \text{ div } r * (b \text{ div } s))$ ) =
(if  $r * s = 1$  then 0 else  $f r * f s * g(a \text{ div } r) * g(b \text{ div } s)$ )
proof (cases r * s = 1)
case True
then show ?thesis
by simp
next
case False
with <r dvd a> <s dvd b> less.prems
have  $(a \text{ div } r) * (b \text{ div } s) \neq a * b$ 
by (intro notI) (auto elim!: dvdE)
moreover from <r dvd a> <s dvd b> less.prems
have  $(a \text{ div } r) * (b \text{ div } s) \leq a * b$ 
by (intro dvd-imp-le mult-dvd-mono Nat.gr0I) (auto elim!: dvdE)
ultimately have  $(a \text{ div } r) * (b \text{ div } s) < a * b$ 
by arith
with <r dvd a> <s dvd b> less.prems
have g:  $g((a \text{ div } r) * (b \text{ div } s)) = g(a \text{ div } r) * g(b \text{ div } s)$ 
by (auto intro: less coprime-divisors [OF - - <coprime a b>] elim!: dvdE)
from False show ?thesis
by (auto simp: less f g ac-simps)
qed
qed
also have ... = ( $\sum (r, d) \in \{r. r \text{ dvd } a\} \times \{d. d \text{ dvd } b\}.$ 
                  if  $r * d = 1$  then 0 else  $f r * f d * g(a \text{ div } r) * g(b \text{ div } d)$ )
by (simp add: sum.cartesian-product)
also have ... = ( $\sum (r1, r2) \in \{r1. r1 \text{ dvd } a\} \times \{r2. r2 \text{ dvd } b\} - \{(1, 1)\}.$ 
                   $(f r1 * f r2) * g(a \text{ div } r1) * g(b \text{ div } r2)$ ) (is - = sum ?f ?A)
using less.prems by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto split: if-splits)
also have ... + g a * g b = ?f(1, 1) + sum ?f ?A by (simp add: add-ac)
also have ... = sum ?f ({r1. r1 dvd a} × {r2. r2 dvd b}) using less.prems
by (intro sum.remove [symmetric]) auto

```

```

also have ... = dirichlet-prod f g a * dirichlet-prod f g b
  by (simp add: sum.cartesian-product sum-product dirichlet-prod-def mult-ac)
also have g (a * b) + dirichlet-prod f g a * dirichlet-prod f g b =
  dirichlet-prod f g (a * b) + g (a * b)
  using less.preds by (simp add: fg.mult-coprime add-ac)
  finally show ?case by simp
qed
qed simp-all
qed

lemma multiplicative-dirichlet-prodD2:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-1-cancel
  assumes multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod f g)
  assumes multiplicative-function g
  assumes [simp]: f 0 = 0
  shows multiplicative-function f
proof –
  from assms(1) have multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod g f)
    by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-commutes)
  from multiplicative-dirichlet-prodD1[OF this assms(2)] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma multiplicative-dirichlet-inverse:
  assumes multiplicative-function f
  shows multiplicative-function (dirichlet-inverse f 1)
proof (rule multiplicative-dirichlet-prodD1[OF - assms])
  interpret multiplicative-function f by fact
  have multiplicative-function (λn. if n = 1 then 1 else 0)
    by standard simp-all
  thus multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod f (dirichlet-inverse f 1))
    by (subst dirichlet-prod-inverse) simp-all
qed simp-all

lemma dirichlet-prod-prime-power:
  assumes prime p
  shows dirichlet-prod f g (p ^ k) = (∑ i≤k. f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ (k - i)))
proof –
  have dirichlet-prod f g (p ^ k) = (∑ i≤k. f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ k div p ^ i))
    unfolding dirichlet-prod-def using assms
    by (intro sum.reindex-bij-betw [symmetric] bij-betw-prime-power-divisors)
  also from assms have ... = (∑ i≤k. f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ (k - i)))
    by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: power-diff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma dirichlet-prod-prime:
  assumes prime p
  shows dirichlet-prod f g p = f 1 * g p + f p * g 1
  using dirichlet-prod-prime-power[of p f g 1] assms by simp

```

```

locale multiplicative-dirichlet-prod =
  f: multiplicative-function f + g: multiplicative-function g
  for f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-1
begin

  sublocale multiplicative-function dirichlet-prod f g
    by (intro multiplicative-dirichlet-prod
        f.multiplicative-function-axioms g.multiplicative-function-axioms)

  end

  locale multiplicative-dirichlet-prod' =
    f: multiplicative-function' f f-prime-power f-prime +
    g: multiplicative-function' g g-prime-power g-prime
    for f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-1 and f-prime-power g-prime-power f-prime
    g-prime
begin

  sublocale multiplicative-dirichlet-prod f g ..
    sublocale multiplicative-function' dirichlet-prod f g
      λp k. f-prime-power p k + g-prime-power p k +
      (sum i∈{0..<k}. f-prime-power p i * g-prime-power p (k - i))
      λp. f-prime p + g-prime p
      proof (standard, goal-cases)
        case (1 p k)
        hence dirichlet-prod f g (p ^ k) = (sum i≤k. f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ (k - i)))
          by (intro dirichlet-prod-prime-power)
        also from 1 have {..k} = insert 0 (insert k {0..<k}) by auto
        also have (sum i∈... f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ (k - i))) =
          f-prime-power p k + g-prime-power p k +
          (sum i∈{0..<k}. f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ (k - i))) using 1
          by (auto simp: f.prime-power g.prime-power add-ac)
        also have (sum i∈{0..<k}. f (p ^ i) * g (p ^ (k - i))) =
          (sum i∈{0..<k}. f-prime-power p i * g-prime-power p (k - i))
          using 1 by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: f.prime-power g.prime-power)
        finally show ?case .
      next
        case (2 p)
        have {0..<Suc 0} = {} by auto
        with 2 show ?case
          by (auto simp: f.prime-power [symmetric] g.prime-power [symmetric] f.prime
            g.prime add-ac)
      qed
    end
  end
end

```

4 Formal Dirichlet series

```
theory Dirichlet-Series
imports
  Complex-Main
  Dirichlet-Product
  Multiplicative-Function
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Computational-Algebra
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
  HOL-Library.FuncSet
begin
```

A formal Dirichlet series

$$A(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^s}$$

is represented its coefficient sequence starting from 1. For simplicity, we represent this in Isabelle with a function of type $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ whose value for n is the $n + 1$ -th coefficient.

```
typedef 'a fds = UNIV :: (nat ⇒ 'a) set
  by simp

setup-lifting type-definition-fds

lift-definition fds-nth :: 'a fds ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a :: zero is
  λf::nat ⇒ 'a. case-nat 0 f .

lift-definition fds :: (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a fds is
  λf. f ∘ Suc .

lemma fds-nth-fds: fds-nth (fds f) n = (if n = 0 then 0 else f n)
  by transfer (simp split: nat.splits)

lemma fds-nth-fds': f 0 = 0 ⇒ fds-nth (fds f) = f
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff fds-nth-fds)

lemma fds-nth-0 [simp]: fds-nth f 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

lemma fds-nth-fds-pos [simp]: n > 0 ⇒ fds-nth (fds f) n = f n
  by transfer (simp split: nat.splits)

lemma fds-fds-nth [simp]: fds (fds-nth f) = f
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff split: nat.splits)

lemma fds-eq-fds-iff:
  fds f = fds g ↔ (∀ n>0. f n = g n)
proof transfer
  fix f g :: nat ⇒ 'a
```

```

have  $(f \circ Suc = g \circ Suc) \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. f (Suc n) = g (Suc n))$  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall n > 0. f n = g n)$ 
proof safe
  fix  $n :: nat$  assume  $\forall n. f (Suc n) = g (Suc n)$ 
  thus  $f n = g n$  by (cases n) auto
qed auto
finally show  $(f \circ Suc = g \circ Suc) = (\forall n > 0. f n = g n)$ .
qed

lemma fds-eq-fds-iff':  $f 0 = g 0 \implies fds f = fds g \longleftrightarrow f = g$ 
proof safe
  assume  $f 0 = g 0$ 
  thus  $f = g$  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
qed

lemma fds-eqI [intro?]:
  assumes  $(\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies fds\text{-}nth f n = fds\text{-}nth g n)$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $fds\text{-}nth f n = fds\text{-}nth g n$  if  $n > 0$  for n
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)
  hence  $fds(fds\text{-}nth f) = fds(fds\text{-}nth g)$  by (subst fds-eq-fds-iff) auto
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fds-cong [cong]:  $(\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies f n = (g n :: 'a :: zero)) \implies fds f = fds g$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) simp

lemma fds-eq-iff:  $f = g \longleftrightarrow (\forall n > 0. fds\text{-}nth f n = fds\text{-}nth g n)$ 
by (auto intro: fds-eqI)

lemma dirichlet-prod-fds-nth-fds-left [simp]:
  dirichlet-prod  $(fds\text{-}nth (fds f)) g = dirichlet\text{-}prod f g$ 
  by (simp add: fds-nth-fds)

lemma dirichlet-prod-fds-nth-fds-right [simp]:
  dirichlet-prod  $f (fds\text{-}nth (fds g)) = dirichlet\text{-}prod f g$ 
  by (simp add: fds-nth-fds)

definition fds-const :: 'a :: zero  $\Rightarrow 'a$  fds where
   $fds\text{-}const c = fds(\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$ 

abbreviation fds-ind where  $fds\text{-}ind P \equiv fds(ind P)$ 

```

```

bundle fds-syntax
begin

  notation fds-nth (infixl  $\langle \$ \rangle$  75)
  notation fds (binder  $\langle \chi \rangle$  10)
  notation dirichlet-prod (infixl  $\langle \star \rangle$  70)

end

instantiation fds :: (zero) zero
begin
  definition zero-fds :: 'a fds where zero-fds = fds ( $\lambda\_. 0$ )
  instance ..
end

instantiation fds :: ({zero,one}) one
begin
  definition one-fds :: 'a fds where one-fds = fds ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ )
  instance ..
end

instantiation fds :: ({plus,zero}) plus
begin
  definition plus-fds :: 'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds
    where plus-fds f g = fds ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n + \text{fds-nth } g n$ )
  instance ..
end

instantiation fds :: (semiring-0) times
begin
  definition times-fds :: 'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds
    where times-fds f g = fds (dirichlet-prod (fds-nth f) (fds-nth g))
  instance ..
end

instantiation fds :: ({uminus,zero}) uminus
begin
  definition uminus-fds :: 'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds
    where uminus-fds f = fds ( $\lambda n. -\text{fds-nth } f n$ )
  instance ..
end

instantiation fds :: ({minus,zero}) minus
begin
  definition minus-fds :: 'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds
    where minus-fds f g = fds ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n - \text{fds-nth } g n$ )
  instance ..
end

```

4.1 General properties

```

lemma fds-nth-zero [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } 0 = (\lambda n. 0)$ 
  by (simp add: zero-fds-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-one:  $\text{fds-nth } 1 = (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: one-fds-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-one-Suc-0 [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } 1 (\text{Suc } 0) = 1$ 
  by (simp add: fds-nth-one)

lemma fds-nth-one-not-Suc-0 [simp]:  $n \neq \text{Suc } 0 \implies \text{fds-nth } 1 n = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fds-nth-one)

lemma fds-nth-plus [simp]:
   $\text{fds-nth } (f + g) = (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n + \text{fds-nth } g n :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add})$ 
  by (simp add: plus-fds-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-minus [simp]:
   $\text{fds-nth } (f - g) = (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n - \text{fds-nth } g n :: 'a :: \{\text{cancel-comm-monoid-add}\})$ 
  by (simp add: minus-fds-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-uminus [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } (-g) = (\lambda n. -\text{fds-nth } g n :: 'a :: \text{group-add})$ 
  by (simp add: uminus-fds-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-mult:  $\text{fds-nth } (f * g) = \text{dirichlet-prod } (\text{fds-nth } f) (\text{fds-nth } g)$ 
  by (simp add: times-fds-def fds-nth-fds dirichlet-prod-def fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-mult-const-left [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-const } c * f) n = c * \text{fds-nth } f n$ 
  by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: fds-nth-mult fds-const-def)

lemma fds-nth-mult-const-right [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } (f * \text{fds-const } c) n = \text{fds-nth } f n * c$ 
  by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: fds-nth-mult fds-const-def)

instance fds :: ({semigroup-add, zero}) semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps plus-fds-def)

instance fds :: ({ab-semigroup-add, zero}) ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps plus-fds-def)

instance fds :: ({cancel-semigroup-add, zero}) cancel-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps plus-fds-def)

instance fds :: ({cancel-ab-semigroup-add, zero}) cancel-ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps plus-fds-def minus-fds-def)

instance fds :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps)

```

```

instance fds :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps)

instance fds :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps)

instance fds :: (group-add) group-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps minus-fds-def)

instance fds :: (ab-group-add) ab-group-add
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps)

instance fds :: (semiring-0) semiring-0
proof
  fix f g h :: 'a fds
  show (f + g) * h = f * h + g * h
    by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def algebra-simps sum.distrib)
next
  fix f g h :: 'a fds
  show f * g * h = f * (g * h)
    by (intro fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-assoc)
qed (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def algebra-simps sum.distrib)

instance fds :: (comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
proof
  fix f g :: 'a fds
  show f * g = g * f
    by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-commutes)
qed (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def algebra-simps sum.distrib)

instance fds :: (semiring-0-cancel) semiring-0-cancel
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-one fds-nth-mult)

instance fds :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..

instance fds :: (semiring-1) semiring-1
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-one fds-nth-mult)

instance fds :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-one fds-nth-mult)

instance fds :: (semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel ..
instance fds :: (ring) ring ..
instance fds :: (ring-1) ring-1 ..
instance fds :: (comm-ring) comm-ring ..

instance fds :: (semiring-no-zero-divisors) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof

```

```

fix f g :: 'a fds
assume f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
hence ex: ∃ m>0. fds-nth f m ≠ 0 ∃ n>0. fds-nth g n ≠ 0
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff)
define m where m = (LEAST m. m > 0 ∧ fds-nth f m ≠ 0)
define n where n = (LEAST n. n > 0 ∧ fds-nth g n ≠ 0)
from ex[THEN LeastI-ex, folded m-def n-def]
have mn: m > 0 fds-nth f m ≠ 0 n > 0 fds-nth g n ≠ 0 by auto

have *: m ≤ m' if m' > 0 fds-nth f m' ≠ 0 for m'
  using conjI[OF that] unfolding m-def by (rule Least-le)
have m': fds-nth f m' = 0 if m' ∈ {0<..<m} for m' using that *[of m'] by
auto

have *: n ≤ n' if n' > 0 fds-nth g n' ≠ 0 for n'
  using conjI[OF that] unfolding n-def by (rule Least-le)
have n': fds-nth g n' = 0 if n' ∈ {0<..<n} for n' using that *[of n'] by auto

have fds-nth (f * g) (m * n) =
  (∑ d | d dvd m * n. fds-nth f d * fds-nth g (m * n div d))
  by (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def)
also have ... = (∑ d | d dvd m * n. if d = m then fds-nth f m * fds-nth g n
else 0)
proof (intro sum.cong refl, goal-cases)
case (1 d)
thus ?case
proof (cases d ≤ m)
case True
with mn(1,3) 1 show ?thesis by (auto elim!: dvdE simp: m' n' split: if-splits)
next
case False
from 1 obtain k where k: m * n = d * k by (auto elim!: dvdE)
with mn(1,3) have [simp]: k > 0 by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I)
from False mn(3) have m * n < d * n by (intro mult-strict-right-mono)
auto
also note k
finally have k < n by (subst (asm) mult-less-cancel1) auto
with mn(1,3) and 1 and False show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: k m' n' split: if-splits)
qed
qed
also have ... = fds-nth f m * fds-nth g n using mn(1,3) by (subst sum.delta)
auto
also have ... ≠ 0 using mn by auto
finally show f * g ≠ 0 by auto
qed

```

```

instance fds :: (ring-no-zero-divisors) ring-no-zero-divisors ..
instance fds :: (idom) idom ..

instantiation fds :: (real-vector) real-vector
begin

definition scaleR-fds :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds where
  scaleR-fds c f = fds ( $\lambda n.$  c *R fds-nth f n)

lemma fds-nth-scaleR [simp]: fds-nth (c *R f) = ( $\lambda n.$  c *R fds-nth f n)
  by (simp add: scaleR-fds-def fun-eq-iff fds-nth-fds)

instance by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps)

end

instance fds :: (real-algebra) real-algebra
  by standard (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff algebra-simps fds-nth-mult
    dirichlet-prod-def scaleR-sum-right)

instance fds :: (real-algebra-1) real-algebra-1 ..

lemma fds-nth-sum [simp]: fds-nth (sum f A) n = sum ( $\lambda x.$  fds-nth (f x) n) A
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma sum-fds [simp]: ( $\sum x \in A.$  fds (f x)) = fds ( $\lambda n.$   $\sum x \in A.$  f x n)
  by (rule fds-eqI) simp-all

lemma fds-nth-const: fds-nth (fds-const c) = ( $\lambda n.$  if n = 1 then c else 0)
  by (simp add: fds-const-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-const-Suc-0 [simp]: fds-nth (fds-const c) (Suc 0) = c
  by (simp add: fds-nth-const)

lemma fds-nth-const-not-Suc-0 [simp]: n  $\neq$  1  $\Longrightarrow$  fds-nth (fds-const c) n = 0
  by (simp add: fds-nth-const)

lemma fds-const-zero [simp]: fds-const 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-const)

lemma fds-const-one [simp]: fds-const 1 = 1
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-const fds-nth-one)

lemma fds-const-add [simp]: fds-const (a + b :: 'a :: monoid-add) = fds-const a
+ fds-const b
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-const)

lemma fds-const-minus [simp]:
  fds-const (a - b :: 'a :: cancel-comm-monoid-add) = fds-const a - fds-const b

```

```

by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-const)

lemma fds-const-uminus [simp]:
  fds-const (- b :: 'a :: ab-group-add) = - fds-const b
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-const)

lemma fds-const-mult [simp]:
  fds-const (a * b :: 'a :: semiring-0) = fds-const a * fds-const b
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-const fds-nth-mult)

lemma fds-const-of-nat [simp]: fds-const (of-nat c) = of-nat c
  by (induction c) (simp-all)

lemma fds-const-of-int [simp]: fds-const (of-int c) = of-int c
  by (cases c) simp-all

lemma fds-const-of-real [simp]: fds-const (of-real c) = of-real c
  by (simp add: of-real-def fds-eq-iff fds-const-def fds-nth-one)

instantiation fds :: ({inverse, comm-ring-1}) inverse
begin

definition inverse-fds :: 'a fds ⇒ 'a fds where
  inverse-fds f = fds (λn. dirichlet-inverse (fds-nth f) (inverse (fds-nth f 1)) n)

definition divide-fds :: 'a fds ⇒ 'a fds where
  divide-fds f g = f * inverse g

instance ..

end

lemma numeral-fds: numeral n = fds-const (numeral n)
proof -
  have numeral n = (of-nat (numeral n) :: 'a fds) by simp
  also have ... = fds-const (of-nat (numeral n)) by (rule fds-const-of-nat [symmetric])
  also have of-nat (numeral n) = (numeral n :: 'a) by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fds-ind-False [simp]: fds-ind (λ-. False) = 0
  by (rule fds-eqI) simp

lemma fds-commutes:
  assumes ∀m n. m > 0 ⇒ n > 0 ⇒ fds-nth f m * fds-nth g n = fds-nth g n
  * fds-nth f m
  shows f * g = g * f
  by (intro fds-eqI, unfold fds-nth-mult, subst dirichlet-prod-def,

```

```

subst dirichlet-prod-altdef1, intro sum.cong refl assms) (auto elim: dvdE)

lemma fds-nth-mult-Suc-0 [simp]:
  fds-nth (f * g) (Suc 0) = fds-nth f (Suc 0) * fds-nth g (Suc 0)
  by (simp add: fds-nth-mult)

lemma fds-nth-inverse:
  fds-nth (inverse f) = dirichlet-inverse (fds-nth f) (inverse (fds-nth f 1))
  by (simp add: inverse-fds-def fds-nth-fds fun-eq-iff)

lemma inverse-fds-nonunit:
  fds-nth f 1 = (0 :: 'a :: field) ==> inverse f = 0
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-inverse dirichlet-inverse-noninvertible)

lemma inverse-0-fds [simp]: inverse (0 :: 'a :: field fds) = 0
  by (simp add: inverse-fds-def fds-eq-iff dirichlet-inverse.simps)

lemma fds-left-inverse:
  fds-nth f 1 ≠ (0 :: 'a :: field) ==> inverse f * f = 1
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult fds-nth-inverse dirichlet-prod-inverse' fds-nth-one)

lemma fds-right-inverse:
  fds-nth f 1 ≠ (0 :: 'a :: field) ==> f * inverse f = 1
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult fds-nth-inverse dirichlet-prod-inverse fds-nth-one)

lemma fds-left-inverse-unique:
  assumes f * g = (1 :: 'a :: field fds)
  shows f = inverse g
proof -
  have fds-nth (f * g) 1 = 1 by (subst assms) simp
  hence fds-nth g 1 ≠ 0 by auto
  hence (f - inverse g) * g = 0
    unfolding ring-distrib by (subst fds-left-inverse) (simp-all add: assms)
  moreover from assms have g ≠ 0 by auto
  ultimately show f = inverse g by simp
qed

lemma fds-right-inverse-unique:
  assumes f * g = (1 :: 'a :: field fds)
  shows g = inverse f
  using fds-left-inverse-unique[of g f] assms by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma inverse-1-fds [simp]: inverse (1 :: 'a :: field fds) = 1
  by (rule fds-left-inverse-unique [symmetric]) simp

lemma inverse-const-fds [simp]:
  inverse (fds-const c :: 'a :: field fds) = fds-const (inverse c)
proof (cases c = 0)
  case False

```

```

thus ?thesis
  by (intro fds-right-inverse-unique[symmetric])
    (auto simp del: fds-const-mult simp: fds-const-mult [symmetric]))
qed auto

lemma inverse-mult-fds: inverse (f * g :: 'a :: field fds) = inverse f * inverse g
proof (cases fds-nth (f * g) (Suc 0) = 0)
  case False
  hence (f * inverse f) * (g * inverse g) = 1 by (subst (1 2) fds-right-inverse)
  auto
  thus ?thesis by (intro fds-right-inverse-unique [symmetric]) (simp-all add: mult-ac)
qed (auto simp: inverse-fds-nonunit)

definition fds-zeta :: 'a :: one fds
  where fds-zeta = fds (λ-. 1)

lemma fds-zeta-altdef: fds-zeta = fds (λn. if n = 0 then 0 else 1)
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-zeta-def)

lemma fds-nth-zeta: fds-nth fds-zeta = (λn. if n = 0 then 0 else 1)
  by (simp add: fds-zeta-def fun-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-zeta-pos [simp]: n > 0 ==> fds-nth fds-zeta n = 1
  by (simp add: fds-nth-zeta)

lemma fds-zeta-commutes: fds-zeta * (f :: 'a :: semiring-1 fds) = f * fds-zeta
  by (intro fds-commutes) simp-all

lemma fds-ind-True [simp]: fds-ind (λ-. True) = fds-zeta
  by (rule fds-eqI) simp

lemma finite-extensional-prod-nat:
  assumes finite A b > 0
  shows finite {d ∈ extensional A. prod d A = (b :: nat)}
proof (rule finite-subset)
  from assms(1) show finite (PiE A (λ-. {..b})) by (rule finite-PiE) auto
  {
    fix d :: 'a ⇒ nat and x :: 'a assume *: x ∈ A prod d A = b
    with prod-dvd-prod-subset[of A {x} d] assms have d x dvd b by auto
    with assms have d x ≤ b by (auto dest: dvd-imp-le)
  }
  thus {d ∈ extensional A. prod d A = (b :: nat)} ⊆ ...
    by (auto simp: extensional-def)
qed

```

The n -th coefficient of a product of Dirichlet series can be determined by summing over all products of k_i -th coefficients of the series such that the product of the k_i is n .

```

lemma fds-nth-prod:
  assumes finite A A ≠ {} n > 0
  shows   fds-nth (Π x∈A. f x) n =
          (Σ d | d ∈ extensional A ∧ prod d A = n. Π x∈A. fds-nth (f x) (d x))
using assms
proof (induction arbitrary: n rule: finite-ne-induct)
  case (singleton x n)
  have {d ∈ extensional {x}. d x = n} = {λy. if y = x then n else undefined}
    by (auto simp: extensional-def)
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (insert x A n)
  let ?f = λd. ((d x, n div d x), d(x := undefined))
  let ?g = λ(z,d). d(x := fst z)
  from insert have fds-nth (Π x∈insert x A. f x) n =
    (Σ z | fst z * snd z = n. Σ d | d ∈ extensional A ∧ prod d A = snd z.
     fds-nth (f x) (fst z) * (Π x∈A. fds-nth (f x) (d x)))
    by (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef2 sum-distrib-left case-prod-unfold)
  also have ... = (Σ (z,d)∈(SIGMA x:{z. fst z * snd z = n}. {d ∈ extensional A. prod d A = snd x}). 
    fds-nth (f x) (fst z) * (Π x∈A. fds-nth (f x) (d x)))
    using finite-divisors-nat'[of n] and insert.hyps and ‹n > 0›
    by (intro sum.Sigma finite-extensional-prod-nat ballI) (auto simp: case-prod-unfold)
  also have ... = (Σ d | d ∈ extensional (insert x A) ∧ prod d (insert x A) = n.
    (Π x∈insert x A. fds-nth (f x) (d x)))
  proof (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness [of - ?f ?g], goal-cases)
    case (1 z)
    thus ?case using insert.hyps insert.preds by (auto simp: extensional-def)
  next
    case (2 z)
    thus ?case using insert.hyps insert.preds
      by (auto simp: extensional-def sum.delta intro!: prod.cong)
  next
    case (4 z)
    thus ?case using insert.hyps insert.preds by (auto intro!: prod.cong)
  next
    case (5 z)
    with insert.hyps insert.preds
    have (Π xa∈A. fds-nth (f xa) (if xa = x then fst (fst z) else snd z xa)) =
      (Π x∈A. fds-nth (f x) (snd z x)) by (intro prod.cong) auto
    with 5 insert.hyps insert.preds show ?case by (simp add: case-prod-unfold)
qed auto
finally show ?case .
qed

lemma fds-nth-power-Suc-0 [simp]: fds-nth (f ^ n) (Suc 0) = fds-nth f (Suc 0) ^
n
  by (induction n) simp-all

```

```

lemma fds-nth-prod-Suc-0 [simp]: fds-nth (prod f A) (Suc 0) = (Π x∈A. fds-nth
(f x) (Suc 0))
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

lemma fds-nth-power-eq-0:
assumes n < 2 ∧ k fds-nth f 1 = 0
shows fds-nth (f ^ k) n = 0
using assms(1)
proof (induction k arbitrary: n)
case 0
thus ?case by (simp add: one-fds-def)
next
case (Suc k n)
have fds-nth (f ^ Suc k) n = dirichlet-prod (fds-nth (f ^ k)) (fds-nth f) n
by (subst power-Suc2) (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-commutes)
also have ... = 0 unfolding dirichlet-prod-def
proof (intro sum.neutral ballI)
fix d assume d: d ∈ {d. d dvd n}
show fds-nth (f ^ k) d * fds-nth f (n div d) = 0
proof (cases d < 2 ^ k)
case True
thus ?thesis using Suc.IH[of d] by simp
next
case False
hence (n div d) * 2 ^ k ≤ (n div d) * d by (intro mult-left-mono) auto
also from d have (n div d) * d = n by simp
also from Suc have n < 2 * 2 ^ k by simp
finally have n div d ≤ 1 by simp
with assms(2) show ?thesis by (cases n div d) simp-all
qed
qed
finally show ?case .
qed

```

4.2 Shifting the argument

```

class nat-power = semiring-1 +
fixes nat-power :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
assumes nat-power-0-left [simp]: x ≠ 0 ⇒ nat-power 0 x = 0
assumes nat-power-0-right [simp]: n > 0 ⇒ nat-power n 0 = 1
assumes nat-power-1-left [simp]: nat-power (Suc 0) x = 1
assumes nat-power-1-right [simp]: nat-power n 1 = of-nat n
assumes nat-power-add: n > 0 ⇒ nat-power n (a + b) = nat-power
n a * nat-power n b
assumes nat-power-mult-distrib:
m > 0 ⇒ n > 0 ⇒ nat-power (m * n) a = nat-power m a * nat-power n a
assumes nat-power-power:
n > 0 ⇒ nat-power n (a * of-nat m) = nat-power n a ^ m
begin

```

```

lemma nat-power-of-nat [simp]:  $m > 0 \implies \text{nat-power } m (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } (m \wedge n)$ 
by (induction n) (simp-all add: nat-power-add)

lemma nat-power-power-left:  $m > 0 \implies \text{nat-power } (m \wedge k) n = \text{nat-power } m n \wedge k$ 
by (induction k) (simp-all add: nat-power-mult-distrib)

end

class nat-power-field = nat-power + field +
  assumes nat-power-nonzero [simp]:  $n > 0 \implies \text{nat-power } n z \neq 0$ 
begin

lemma nat-power-diff:  $n > 0 \implies \text{nat-power } n (a - b) = \text{nat-power } n a / \text{nat-power } n b$ 
  using nat-power-add[of n a - b b] by (simp add: divide-simps)

end

instantiation nat :: nat-power
begin
  definition [simp]:  $\text{nat-power-nat } a b = (a \wedge b :: \text{nat})$ 
  instance by standard (simp-all add: power-add power-mult-distrib power-mult)
end

instantiation real :: nat-power-field
begin
  definition [simp]:  $\text{nat-power-real } a b = (\text{real } a \text{ powr } b)$ 
  instance proof
    fix n m :: nat and a :: real assume n > 0
    thus  $\text{nat-power } n (a * \text{real } m) = \text{nat-power } n a \wedge m$ 
      by (simp add: powr-def exp-of-nat-mult [symmetric])
    qed (simp-all add: powr-add powr-mult)
  end

```

The following operation corresponds to shifting the argument of a Dirichlet series, i. e. subtracting a constant from it. In effect, this turns the series

$$A(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^s}$$

into the series

$$A(s - c) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^c \cdot a_n}{n^s} .$$

definition fds-shift :: 'a :: nat-power \Rightarrow 'a fds \Rightarrow 'a fds **where**
 $\text{fds-shift } c f = \text{fds } (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n * \text{nat-power } n c)$

```

lemma fds-nth-shift [simp]:  $\text{fds\_shift } c f \text{ } n = \text{fds\_nth } f \text{ } n * \text{nat\_power } n \text{ } c$ 
by (simp add: fds-shift-def fds-nth-fds)

lemma fds-shift-shift [simp]:  $\text{fds\_shift } c (\text{fds\_shift } c' f) = \text{fds\_shift } (c' + c) f$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: nat-power-add mult-ac)

lemma fds-shift-zero [simp]:  $\text{fds\_shift } c 0 = 0$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) simp

lemma fds-shift-1 [simp]:  $\text{fds\_shift } a 1 = 1$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-shift-def one-fds-def)

lemma fds-shift-const [simp]:  $\text{fds\_shift } a (\text{fds\_const } c) = \text{fds\_const } c$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-shift-def fds-const-def)

lemma fds-shift-add [simp]:
fixes  $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{monoid\_add}, \text{nat\_power}\} \text{fds}$ 
shows  $\text{fds\_shift } c (f + g) = \text{fds\_shift } c f + \text{fds\_shift } c g$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma fds-shift-minus [simp]:
fixes  $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm\_semiring\_1\_cancel}, \text{nat\_power}\} \text{fds}$ 
shows  $\text{fds\_shift } c (f - g) = \text{fds\_shift } c f - \text{fds\_shift } c g$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma fds-shift-uminus [simp]:
fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{\text{ring}, \text{nat\_power}\} \text{fds}$ 
shows  $\text{fds\_shift } c (-f) = -\text{fds\_shift } c f$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma fds-shift-mult [simp]:
fixes  $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm\_semiring}, \text{nat\_power}\} \text{fds}$ 
shows  $\text{fds\_shift } c (f * g) = \text{fds\_shift } c f * \text{fds\_shift } c g$ 
by (rule fds-eqI)
  (auto simp: algebra-simps fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef2
    sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right nat-power-mult-distrib intro!: sum.cong)

lemma fds-shift-power [simp]:
fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm\_semiring}, \text{nat\_power}\} \text{fds}$ 
shows  $\text{fds\_shift } c (f ^ n) = \text{fds\_shift } c f ^ n$ 
by (induction n) simp-all

lemma fds-shift-by-0 [simp]:  $\text{fds\_shift } 0 f = f$ 
by (simp add: fds-shift-def)

lemma fds-shift-inverse [simp]:
fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{\text{field}, \text{nat\_power}\}$  ( $\text{inverse } f$ ) =  $\text{inverse } (\text{fds\_shift } a f)$ 
proof (cases  $\text{fds\_nth } f 1 = 0$ )

```

```

case False
have fds-shift a f * fds-shift a (inverse f) = fds-shift a (f * inverse f)
  by simp
also from False have f * inverse f = 1 by (intro fds-right-inverse)
finally have fds-shift a f * fds-shift a (inverse f) = 1 by simp
thus ?thesis by (rule fds-right-inverse-unique)
qed (auto simp: inverse-fds-nonunit)

lemma fds-shift-divide [simp]:
  fds-shift (a :: 'a :: {field, nat-power}) (f / g) = fds-shift a f / fds-shift a g
  by (simp add: divide-fds-def)

lemma fds-shift-sum [simp]: fds-shift a ( $\sum x \in A. f x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A. \text{fds-shift } a (f x)$ )
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

lemma fds-shift-prod [simp]: fds-shift a ( $\prod x \in A. f x$ ) = ( $\prod x \in A. \text{fds-shift } a (f x)$ )
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

```

4.3 Scaling the argument

The following operation corresponds to scaling the argument of a Dirichlet series with a natural number, i. e. turning the series

$$A(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^s}$$

into the series

$$A(ks) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(n^k)^2} .$$

```

definition fds-scale :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: zero) fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds where
  fds-scale c f =
    fds (λn. if n > 0  $\wedge$  is-nth-power c n then fds-nth f (nth-root-nat c n) else 0)

lemma fds-scale-0 [simp]: fds-scale 0 f = 0
  by (auto simp: fds-scale-def fds-eq-iff)

lemma fds-scale-1 [simp]: fds-scale 1 f = f
  by (auto simp: fds-scale-def fds-eq-iff)

lemma fds-nth-scale-power [simp]:
  c > 0  $\implies$  fds-nth (fds-scale c f) (n ^ c) = fds-nth f n
  by (simp add: fds-scale-def fds-nth-fds)

lemma fds-nth-scale-nonpower [simp]:
   $\neg$ is-nth-power c n  $\implies$  fds-nth (fds-scale c f) n = 0
  by (simp add: fds-scale-def fds-nth-fds)

```

```

lemma fds-nth-scale:
  fds-nth (fds-scale c f) n =
    (if n > 0 ∧ is-nth-power c n then fds-nth f (nth-root-nat c n) else 0)
  by (cases c = 0) (auto simp: is-nth-power-def)

lemma fds-scale-const [simp]: c > 0  $\implies$  fds-scale c (fds-const c') = fds-const c'
  by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-nth-scale fds-nth-const elim!: is-nth-powerE)

lemma fds-scale-zero [simp]: fds-scale c 0 = 0
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-scale)

lemma fds-scale-one [simp]: c > 0  $\implies$  fds-scale c 1 = 1
  by (simp only: fds-const-one [symmetric] fds-scale-const)

lemma fds-scale-of-nat [simp]: c > 0  $\implies$  fds-scale c (of-nat n) = of-nat n
  by (simp only: fds-const-of-nat [symmetric] fds-scale-const)

lemma fds-scale-of-int [simp]: c > 0  $\implies$  fds-scale c (of-int n) = of-int n
  by (simp only: fds-const-of-int [symmetric] fds-scale-const)

lemma fds-scale-numeral [simp]: c > 0  $\implies$  fds-scale c (numeral n) = numeral n
  using fds-scale-of-nat[of c numeral n] by (simp del: fds-scale-of-nat)

lemma fds-scale-scale: fds-scale c (fds-scale c' f) = fds-scale (c * c') f
  proof (cases c = 0 ∨ c' = 0)
    case False
    hence cc': c > 0 c' > 0 by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (rule fds-eqI, goal-cases)
      case (1 n)
      show ?case
      proof (cases is-nth-power (c * c') n)
        case False
        with cc' 1 have fds-nth (fds-scale c (fds-scale c' f)) n = 0
        by (auto simp: fds-nth-scale is-nth-power-def power-mult [symmetric] mult.commute)
        with False cc' show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case True
      from True obtain n' where [simp]: n = n' ∧ (c' * c)
        by (auto elim: is-nth-powerE simp: mult.commute)
      with cc' have fds-nth (fds-scale (c * c') f) n = fds-nth f n'
        by (simp add: mult.commute)
      also have ... = fds-nth (fds-scale c (fds-scale c' f)) n
        using cc' by (simp add: power-mult)
      finally show ?thesis ..
    qed
    qed
  qed auto

```

```

lemma fds-scale-add [simp]:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: monoid-add fds
  shows fds-scale c (f + g) = fds-scale c f + fds-scale c g
  by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-nth-scale)

lemma fds-scale-minus [simp]:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {cancel-comm-monoid-add} fds
  shows fds-scale c (f - g) = fds-scale c f - fds-scale c g
  by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-nth-scale)

lemma fds-scale-uminus [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: group-add fds
  shows fds-scale c (-f) = -fds-scale c f
  by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-nth-scale)

lemma fds-scale-mult [simp]:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: semiring-0 fds
  shows fds-scale c (f * g) = fds-scale c f * fds-scale c g
  proof (cases c > 0)
    case True
    show ?thesis
    proof (rule fds-eqI, goal-cases)
      case (1 n)
      show ?case
      proof (cases is-nth-power c n)
        case False
        have fds-nth (fds-scale c f * fds-scale c g) n =
          (sum (r, d) | r * d = n. fds-nth (fds-scale c f) r * fds-nth (fds-scale c g)
d)
          by (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef2)
        also from False have ... = (sum (r, d) | r * d = n. 0)
          by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: fds-nth-scale dest: is-nth-power-mult)
        also from False have ... = fds-nth (fds-scale c (f * g)) n by simp
        finally show ?thesis ..
      next
      case True
      then obtain n' where [simp]: n = n' ^ c by (elim is-nth-powerE)
      define h where h = map-prod (nth-root-nat c) (nth-root-nat c)
      define i where i = map-prod (λn:nat. n ^ c) (λn:nat. n ^ c)
      define A where A = {(r, d). r * d = n}
      define S where S = {rs ∈ A. ¬is-nth-power c (fst rs) ∨ ¬is-nth-power c (snd
rs)}
      have fds-nth (fds-scale c f * fds-scale c g) n =
        (sum (r, d) | r * d = n. fds-nth (fds-scale c f) r * fds-nth (fds-scale c g)
d)
        by (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef2)
      also have ... = (sum (r, d) | r * d = n'. fds-nth f r * fds-nth g d)
      proof (rule sym, intro sum.reindex-bij-witness-not-neutral[of {} S - h i])

```

```

show finite S unfolding S-def A-def
  by (rule finite-subset[OF - finite-divisors-nat'[of n]]) (insert ‹n > 0›, auto)
show i (h rd) = rd if rd ∈ {(r, d). r * d = n} – S for rd
  using ‹c > 0› that by (auto elim!: is-nth-powerE simp: S-def i-def h-def
A-def)
show h rd ∈ {(r,d). r * d = n'} – {} if rd ∈ {(r, d). r * d = n} – S for
rd
  using ‹c > 0› that by (auto elim!: is-nth-powerE
simp: S-def i-def h-def A-def power-mult-distrib [symmetric] power-eq-iff-eq-base)
show h (i rd) = rd if rd ∈ {(r, d). r * d = n'} – {} for rd
  using that ‹c > 0› by (auto simp: h-def i-def)
show i rd ∈ {(r, d). r * d = n} – S if rd ∈ {(r,d). r * d = n'} – {} for rd
using that ‹c > 0› by (auto simp: i-def S-def power-mult-distrib [symmetric])
  show (case rd of (r, d) ⇒ fds-nth (fds-scale c f) r * fds-nth (fds-scale c g)
d) = 0
    if rd ∈ S for rd using that by (auto simp: S-def case-prod-unfold)
qed (insert ‹c > 0›, auto simp: case-prod-unfold i-def)
  also have ... = fds-nth (f * g) n' by (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirich-
let-prod-altdef2)
    also from ‹c > 0› have ... = fds-nth (fds-scale c (f * g)) n by simp
    finally show ?thesis ..
qed
qed
qed auto

lemma fds-scale-shift:
  fds-shift d (fds-scale c f) = fds-scale c (fds-shift (c * d) f)
proof (cases c > 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (intro fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-nth-scale power-mult elim!: is-nth-powerE)
qed auto

lemma fds-ind-nth-power: k > 0 ⟹ fds-ind (is-nth-power k) = fds-scale k fds-zeta
  by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: ind-def fds-nth-scale elim!: is-nth-powerE)

```

4.4 Formal derivative

The formal derivative of a series

$$A(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^s}$$

can easily be seen to be

$$A'(s) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n \cdot a_n}{n^s} .$$

definition fds-deriv :: 'a :: real-algebra fds ⇒ 'a fds **where**

```

 $\text{fds-deriv } f = \text{fds } (\lambda n. - \ln(\text{real } n) *_R \text{fds-nth } f n)$ 

lemma  $\text{fds-nth-deriv}: \text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-deriv } f) n = -\ln(\text{real } n) *_R \text{fds-nth } f n$   

by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: fds-deriv-def)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-const} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (\text{fds-const } c) = 0$   

by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv fds-nth-const)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-0} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } 0 = 0$   

by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-1} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } 1 = 0$   

by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv fds-nth-one)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-of-nat} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (\text{of-nat } n) = 0$   

by (simp only: fds-const-of-nat [symmetric] fds-deriv-const)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-of-int} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (\text{of-int } n) = 0$   

by (simp only: fds-const-of-int [symmetric] fds-deriv-const)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-of-real} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (\text{of-real } n) = 0$   

by (simp only: fds-const-of-real [symmetric] fds-deriv-const)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-uminus} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (-f) = -\text{fds-deriv } f$   

by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-add} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (f + g) = \text{fds-deriv } f + \text{fds-deriv } g$   

by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv algebra-simps)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-minus} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-deriv } (f - g) = \text{fds-deriv } f - \text{fds-deriv } g$   

by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv algebra-simps)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-times} [\text{simp}]:$   

 $\text{fds-deriv } (f * g) = \text{fds-deriv } f * g + f * \text{fds-deriv } g$   

by (rule fds-eqI)  

(auto simp add: fds-nth-deriv fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef2 scaleR-right.sum  

algebra-simps sum.distrib [symmetric] ln-mult intro!: sum.cong)

lemma  $\text{fds-deriv-inverse} [\text{simp}]:$   

fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{\text{real-algebra}, \text{field}\}$   $\text{fds}$   

assumes  $\text{fds-nth } f (\text{Suc } 0) \neq 0$   

shows  $\text{fds-deriv } (\text{inverse } f) = -\text{fds-deriv } f / f^2$   

proof -  

have  $(0 :: 'a \text{fds}) = \text{fds-deriv } 1$  by simp  

also from assms have  $(1 :: 'a \text{fds}) = \text{inverse } f * f$  by (simp add: fds-left-inverse)  

also have  $\text{fds-deriv } \dots = \text{fds-deriv } (\text{inverse } f) * f + \text{inverse } f * \text{fds-deriv } f$  by  

simp  

also have  $\dots * \text{inverse } f = \text{fds-deriv } (\text{inverse } f) * (f * \text{inverse } f) +$ 

```

```

    inverse f ^ 2 * fds-deriv f
  by (simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
also from assms have f * inverse f = 1 by (simp add: fds-right-inverse)
finally show ?thesis
  by (simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square divide-fds-def inverse-mult-fds
add-eq-0-iff)
qed

lemma fds-deriv-shift [simp]: fds-deriv (fds-shift c f) = fds-shift c (fds-deriv f)
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-deriv algebra-simps)

lemma fds-deriv-scale: fds-deriv (fds-scale c f) = of-nat c * fds-scale c (fds-deriv f)
proof (cases c > 0)
  case True
  have *: of-nat a * (b :: 'a) = real a *R b for a b
    by (induction a) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  from True show ?thesis
    by (intro fds-eqI)
      (auto simp: fds-nth-deriv fds-nth-scale is-nth-powerE fds-const-of-nat [symmetric]
        ln-realpow * simp del: fds-const-of-nat elim!: is-nth-powerE)
  qed auto

lemma fds-deriv-eq-imp-eq:
  assumes fds-deriv f = fds-deriv g fds-nth f (Suc 0) = fds-nth g (Suc 0)
  shows f = g
proof (rule fds-eqI)
  fix n :: nat assume n: n > 0
  show fds-nth f n = fds-nth g n
  proof (cases n = 1)
    case False
    with n have n > 1 by auto
    hence fds-nth f n = -fds-nth (fds-deriv f) n /R ln n
      by (simp add: fds-deriv-def)
    also note assms(1)
    also from ‹n > 1› have -fds-nth (fds-deriv g) n /R ln n = fds-nth g n
      by (simp add: fds-deriv-def)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed (auto simp: assms)
qed

lemma completely-multiplicative-fds-deriv:
  assumes completely-multiplicative-function f
  shows fds-deriv (fds f) = -fds (λn. f n * mangoldt n) * fds f
proof (rule fds-eqI, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
  interpret completely-multiplicative-function f by fact
  have fds-nth (−fds (λn. f n * mangoldt n) * fds f) n =
    −(∑ (r, d) | r * d = n. f r * mangoldt r * f d)

```

```

    by (simp add: fds-nth-mult fds-nth-deriv dirichlet-prod-altdef2)
  also have  $(\sum (r, d) \mid r * d = n. f r * \text{mangoldt } r * f d) =$ 
 $(\sum (r, d) \mid r * d = n. \text{mangoldt } r * f n)$ 
  using 1 by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right refl)
  (auto simp: mangoldt-def mult mult-ac intro!: finite-divisors-nat' split:
if-splits)
  also have ... =  $(\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } n. \text{mangoldt } r * f n)$  using 1
  by (intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[of - λr. (r, n div r) fst]) auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } n. \text{mangoldt } r) * f n$  (is - = ?S * -)
  by (subst sum-distrib-right [symmetric]) simp
  also have  $(\sum r \mid r \text{ dvd } n. \text{mangoldt } r) = \text{of-real } (\ln (\text{real } n))$ 
  using 1 by (intro mangoldt-sum) simp
  also have  $- (\text{of-real } (\ln (\text{real } n)) * f n) = \text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-deriv } (\text{fds } f)) n$ 
  using 1 by (simp add: fds-nth-deriv scaleR-conv-of-real)
  finally show ?case ..
qed

lemma completely-multiplicative-fds-deriv':
  completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) ==>
  fds-deriv f = - fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) * f
using completely-multiplicative-fds-deriv[of fds-nth f] by simp

lemma fds-deriv-zeta:
  fds-deriv fds-zeta =
  -fds mangoldt * (fds-zeta :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1,real-algebra-1} fds)
proof -
  have completely-multiplicative-function (λn. if n = 0 then 0 else 1)
  by standard simp-all
  from completely-multiplicative-fds-deriv [OF this, folded fds-zeta-altdef]
  show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fds-mangoldt-times-zeta: fds mangoldt * fds-zeta = fds (λx. of-real (ln (real x)))
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def mangoldt-sum)

lemma fds-deriv-zeta': fds-deriv fds-zeta =
  -fds (λx. of-real (ln (real x))) :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1,real-algebra-1}
by (simp add: fds-deriv-zeta fds-mangoldt-times-zeta)

```

4.5 Formal integral

```

definition fds-integral :: 'a ⇒ 'a :: real-algebra fds ⇒ 'a fds where
  fds-integral c f = fds (λn. if n = 1 then c else - fds-nth f n / R ln (real n))

```

```

lemma fds-integral-0 [simp]: fds-integral a 0 = fds-const a
by (simp add: fds-integral-def fds-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fds-integral-add: fds-integral (a + b) (f + g) = fds-integral a f + fds-integral

```

```

 $b g$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-integral-def scaleR-diff-right)

lemma fds-integral-diff:  $\text{fds-integral } (a - b) (f - g) = \text{fds-integral } a f - \text{fds-integral } b g$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-integral-def scaleR-diff-right)

lemma fds-integral-minus:  $\text{fds-integral } (-a) (-f) = -\text{fds-integral } a f$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (auto simp: fds-integral-def scaleR-diff-right)

lemma fds-shift-integral:  $\text{fds-shift } b (\text{fds-integral } a f) = \text{fds-integral } a (\text{fds-shift } b f)$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-integral-def fds-shift-def)

lemma fds-deriv-fds-integral [simp]:
 $\text{fds-nth } f (\text{Suc } 0) = 0 \implies \text{fds-deriv } (\text{fds-integral } c f) = f$ 
by (simp add: fds-deriv-def fds-integral-def fds-eq-iff)

lemma fds-integral-fds-deriv [simp]:  $\text{fds-integral } (\text{fds-nth } f 1) (\text{fds-deriv } f) = f$ 
by (simp add: fds-deriv-def fds-integral-def fds-eq-iff)

```

4.6 Formal logarithm

```

definition fds-ln :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$  :: {real-normed-field} fds  $\Rightarrow 'a$  fds where
 $\text{fds}-\ln l f = \text{fds-integral } l (\text{fds-deriv } f / f)$ 

lemma fds-nth-Suc-0-fds-deriv [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-deriv } f) (\text{Suc } 0) = 0$ 
by (simp add: fds-deriv-def)

lemma fds-deriv-fds-ln [simp]:  $\text{fds-deriv } (\text{fds}-\ln l f) = \text{fds-deriv } f / f$ 
unfolding fds-ln-def by (subst fds-deriv-fds-integral) (simp-all add: divide-fds-def)

lemma fds-nth-Suc-0-fds-ln [simp]:  $\text{fds-nth } (\text{fds}-\ln l f) (\text{Suc } 0) = l$ 
by (simp add: fds-ln-def fds-integral-def)

lemma fds-ln-const [simp]:  $\text{fds}-\ln l (\text{fds-const } c) = \text{fds-const } l$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-ln-def fds-integral-def divide-fds-def)

lemma fds-ln-0 [simp]:  $\text{fds}-\ln l 0 = \text{fds-const } l$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-ln-def fds-integral-def divide-fds-def)

lemma fds-ln-1 [simp]:  $\text{fds}-\ln l 1 = \text{fds-const } l$ 
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-ln-def fds-integral-def divide-fds-def)

lemma fds-shift-ln [simp]:  $\text{fds-shift } a (\text{fds}-\ln l f) = \text{fds}-\ln l (\text{fds-shift } a f)$ 
by (simp add: fds-ln-def fds-shift-integral)

lemma fds-ln-mult:
assumes  $\text{fds-nth } f 1 \neq 0$   $\text{fds-nth } g 1 \neq 0$   $l' + l'' = l$ 

```

```

shows   fds-ln l (f * g) = fds-ln l' f + fds-ln l'' g
proof -
  have fds-ln l (f * g) = fds-integral (l' + l'') ((fds-deriv f * g + f * fds-deriv g)
  / (f * g))
    by (simp add: fds-ln-def assms)
  also have (fds-deriv f * g + f * fds-deriv g) / (f * g) =
    fds-deriv f / f * (g * inverse g) + fds-deriv g / g * (f * inverse f)
    by (simp add: divide-fds-def algebra-simps inverse-mult-fds)
  also from assms have f * inverse f = 1 by (intro fds-right-inverse) auto
  also from assms have g * inverse g = 1 by (intro fds-right-inverse) auto
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: fds-integral-add fds-ln-def)
qed

lemma fds-ln-power:
assumes fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0 l = of-nat n * l'
shows   fds-ln l (f ^ n) = of-nat n * fds-ln l' f
proof -
  have fds-ln (of-nat n * l') (f ^ n) = of-nat n * fds-ln l' f
    using assms(1) by (induction n) (simp-all add: fds-ln-mult algebra-simps)
    with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fds-ln-prod:
assumes ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ fds-nth (f x) 1 ≠ 0 (∑x∈A. l' x) = l
shows   fds-ln l (∏x∈A. f x) = (∑x∈A. fds-ln (l' x) (f x))
proof -
  have fds-ln (∑x∈A. l' x) (∏x∈A. f x) = (∑x∈A. fds-ln (l' x) (f x))
    using assms(1) by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add:
    fds-ln-mult)
    with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

4.7 Formal exponential

```

definition fds-exp :: 'a :: {real-normed-algebra-1,banach} fds ⇒ 'a fds where
  fds-exp f = (let f' = fds (λn. if n = 1 then 0 else fds-nth f n)
    in fds (λn. exp (fds-nth f 1) * (∑k. fds-nth (f' ^ k) n /_R fact k)))

```

lemma fds-nth-exp-Suc-0 [simp]: $\text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-exp } f) (\text{Suc } 0) = \exp(\text{fds-nth } f 1)$

proof -

- have $\text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-exp } f) (\text{Suc } 0) = \exp(\text{fds-nth } f 1) * (\sum k. 0 ^ k /_R \text{fact } k)$
 by (simp add: fds-exp-def)
- also have $(\sum k. (0::'a) ^ k /_R \text{fact } k) = (\sum k. \text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 by (intro suminf-cong) (auto simp: power-0-left)
- also have ... = 1 using sums-If-finite[of λk. k = 0 λ-. 1 :: 'a]
 by (simp add: sums-iff)
- finally show ?thesis by simp

qed

```

lemma fds-exp-times-fds-nth-0:
  fds-const (exp (fds-nth f (Suc 0))) * fds-exp (f - fds-const (fds-nth f (Suc 0)))
= fds-exp f
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-exp-def fds-nth-fds' cong: if-cong)

lemma fds-exp-const [simp]: fds-exp (fds-const c) = fds-const (exp c)
proof -
  have fds-exp (fds-const c) = fds (λn. exp c * (∑ k. fds-nth (fds (λn. 0) ^ k) n /R fact k))
    by (simp add: fds-exp-def fds-nth-fds' one-fds-def cong: if-cong)
    also have fds (λ-. 0 :: 'a) = 0 by (simp add: fds-eq-iff)
    also have (λ(k:nat). (n::nat). fds-nth (0 ^ k) n) = (λk n. if k = 0 ∧ n = 1 then 1 else 0)
      by (intro ext) (auto simp: one-fds-def fds-nth-fds' power-0-left)
    also have (λn:nat. ∑ k. (if k = 0 ∧ n = 1 then 1 else (0::'a)) /R fact k) =
      (λn. if n = 1 then (∑ k. (if k = 0 then 1 else 0) /R fact k) else 0)
      by (intro ext) auto
    also have ... = (λn:nat. if n = 1 then (∑ k∈{0}. (if k = (0::nat) then 1 else 0)) else 0 :: 'a)
      by (subst suminf-finite[of {0}]) auto
    also have fds (λn. exp c * ... n) = fds-const (exp c)
      by (simp add: fds-const-def fds-eq-iff fds-nth-fds' cong: if-cong)
    finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fds-exp-numeral [simp]: fds-exp (numeral n) = fds-const (exp (numeral n))
  using fds-exp-const[of numeral n :: 'a] by (simp del: fds-exp-const add: numeral-fds)

lemma fds-exp-0 [simp]: fds-exp 0 = 1
  using fds-exp-const[of 0] by (simp del: fds-exp-const)

lemma fds-exp-1 [simp]: fds-exp 1 = fds-const (exp 1)
  using fds-exp-const[of 1] by (simp del: fds-exp-const)

lemma fds-nth-Suc-0-exp [simp]: fds-nth (fds-exp f) (Suc 0) = exp (fds-nth f (Suc 0))
proof -
  have (∑ k. 0 ^ k /R fact k) = (∑ k∈{0}. 0 ^ k /R fact k :: 'a)
    by (intro suminf-finite) (auto simp: power-0-left)
  also have ... = 1 by simp
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: fds-exp-def)
qed

```

4.8 Subseries

```

definition fds-subseries :: (nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a :: semiring-1) fds ⇒ 'a fds where
  fds-subseries P f = fds (λn. if P n then fds-nth f n else 0)

```

```

lemma fds-nth-subseries:
  fds-nth (fds-subseries P f) n = (if P n then fds-nth f n else 0)
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-nth-fds')

lemma fds-subseries-0 [simp]: fds-subseries P 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff)

lemma fds-subseries-1 [simp]: P 1  $\implies$  fds-subseries P 1 = 1
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff one-fds-def)

lemma fds-subseries-const [simp]: P 1  $\implies$  fds-subseries P (fds-const c) = fds-const
  c
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff fds-const-def)

lemma fds-subseries-add [simp]: fds-subseries P (f + g) = fds-subseries P f +
  fds-subseries P g
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff plus-fds-def)

lemma fds-subseries-diff [simp]:
  fds-subseries P (f - g :: 'a :: ring-1 fds) = fds-subseries P f - fds-subseries P g
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff minus-fds-def)

lemma fds-subseries-minus [simp]:
  fds-subseries P (-f :: 'a :: ring-1 fds) = - fds-subseries P f
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff minus-fds-def)

lemma fds-subseries-sum [simp]: fds-subseries P ( $\sum x \in A. f x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A. f ds$ -subseries
  P (f x))
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

lemma fds-subseries-shift [simp]:
  fds-subseries P (fds-shift c f) = fds-shift c (fds-subseries P f)
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-eq-iff)

lemma fds-subseries-deriv [simp]:
  fds-subseries P (fds-deriv f) = fds-deriv (fds-subseries P f)
  by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-deriv-def fds-eq-iff)

lemma fds-subseries-integral [simp]:
  P 1  $\vee$  c = 0  $\implies$  fds-subseries P (fds-integral c f) = fds-integral c (fds-subseries
  P f)
  by (auto simp: fds-subseries-def fds-integral-def fds-eq-iff)

abbreviation fds-primepow-subseries :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: semiring-1) fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds
where
  fds-primepow-subseries p f  $\equiv$  fds-subseries ( $\lambda n. \text{prime-factors } n \subseteq \{p\}$ ) f

lemma fds-primepow-subseries-mult [simp]:
  fixes p :: nat

```

```

defines P ≡ (λn. prime-factors n ⊆ {p})
shows fds-subseries P (f * g) = fds-subseries P f * fds-subseries P g
proof (rule fds-eqI)
fix n :: nat
consider n = 0 | P n n > 0 | ¬P n n > 0 by blast
thus fds-nth (fds-subseries P (f * g)) n = fds-nth (fds-subseries P f * fds-subseries P g) n
proof cases
case 2
have P: P d if d dvd n for d
proof -
have prime-factors d ⊆ prime-factors n using that 2
by (intro dvd-prime-factors) auto
also have ... ⊆ {p} using 2 by (simp add: P-def)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: P-def)
qed
have P': P a P b if n = a * b for a b
using P[of a] P[of b] that by auto

have fds-nth (fds-subseries P (f * g)) n = dirichlet-prod (fds-nth f) (fds-nth g)
n
using 2 by (simp add: fds-subseries-def fds-nth-fds' fds-nth-mult)
also have ... = dirichlet-prod (fds-nth (fds-subseries P f)) (fds-nth (fds-subseries P g)) n
unfolding dirichlet-prod-altdef2 using 2
by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: fds-subseries-def fds-nth-fds' dest: P')
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: fds-nth-mult)
next
case 3
have ¬(P a ∧ P b) if n = a * b for a b
proof -
have prime-factors n = prime-factors (a * b) by (simp add: that)
also have ... = prime-factors a ∪ prime-factors b
using 3 that by (intro prime-factors-product) auto
finally show ?thesis using 3 by (auto simp: P-def)
qed
hence dirichlet-prod (fds-nth (fds-subseries P f)) (fds-nth (fds-subseries P g)) n = 0
unfolding dirichlet-prod-altdef2
by (intro sum.neutral) (auto simp: fds-subseries-def fds-nth-fds')
also have ... = fds-nth (fds-subseries P (f * g)) n
using 3 by (simp add: fds-subseries-def)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: fds-nth-mult)
qed auto
qed

lemma fds-primepow-subseries-power [simp]:
fds-primepow-subseries p (f ^ n) = fds-primepow-subseries p f ^ n
by (induction n) simp-all

```

```

lemma fds-primepow-subseries-prod [simp]:
  fds-primepow-subseries p ( $\prod x \in A. f x$ ) = ( $\prod x \in A. \text{fds-primepow-subseries } p (f x)$ )
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

lemma completely-multiplicative-function-only-pows:
  assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f)
  shows completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth (fds-primepow-subseries p f))
proof -
  interpret completely-multiplicative-function fds-nth f by fact
  show ?thesis
    by standard (auto simp: fds-nth-subseries prime-factors-product mult)
qed

```

4.9 Truncation

```

definition fds-truncate :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {zero} fds  $\Rightarrow$  'a fds where
  fds-truncate m f = fds (λn. if  $n \leq m$  then fds-nth f n else 0)

```

```

lemma fds-nth-truncate: fds-nth (fds-truncate m f) n = (if  $n \leq m$  then fds-nth f n else 0)
  by (simp add: fds-truncate-def fds-nth-fds')

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-0 [simp]: fds-truncate 0 f = 0
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-zero [simp]: fds-truncate m 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fds-truncate-def fds-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-one [simp]: m > 0  $\Longrightarrow$  fds-truncate m 1 = 1
  by (simp add: fds-truncate-def fds-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-const [simp]: m > 0  $\Longrightarrow$  fds-truncate m (fds-const c) = fds-const c
  by (simp add: fds-truncate-def fds-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-truncate [simp]: fds-truncate m (fds-truncate n f) = fds-truncate (min m n) f
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-truncate)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-truncate' [simp]: fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f) = fds-truncate m f
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-truncate)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-shift [simp]: fds-truncate m (fds-shift a f) = fds-shift a (fds-truncate m f)
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate)

```

```

lemma fds-truncate-add-strong:
  fds-truncate m (f + g :: 'a :: monoid-add fds) = fds-truncate m f + fds-truncate
  m g
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate)

lemma fds-truncate-add:
  fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f + fds-truncate m g :: 'a :: monoid-add fds) =
    fds-truncate m (f + g)
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate)

lemma fds-truncate-mult:
  fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f * fds-truncate m g) = fds-truncate m (f * g) (is
  ?A = ?B)
  proof (intro fds-eqI, goal-cases)
    case (1 n)
    show ?case
    proof (cases n ≤ m)
      case True
      hence fds-nth ?B n = dirichlet-prod (fds-nth f) (fds-nth g) n
        by (simp add: fds-nth-truncate fds-nth-mult)
      also have ... = dirichlet-prod (fds-nth (fds-truncate m f)) (fds-nth (fds-truncate
      m g)) n
        unfolding dirichlet-prod-def
      proof (intro sum.cong refl, goal-cases)
        case (1 d)
        with ‹n > 0› have d ≤ m n div d ≤ m
          by (auto dest: dvd-imp-le intro: order.trans[OF - True])
        thus ?case by (auto simp add: fds-nth-truncate)
      qed
      also have ... = fds-nth ?A n using True by (simp add: fds-nth-truncate
      fds-nth-mult)
      finally show ?thesis ..
    qed (auto simp: fds-nth-truncate)
  qed

lemma fds-truncate-deriv: fds-truncate m (fds-deriv f) = fds-deriv (fds-truncate m
f)
  by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate fds-deriv-def)

lemma fds-truncate-integral:
  m > 0 ∨ c = 0  $\implies$  fds-truncate m (fds-integral c f) = fds-integral c (fds-truncate
  m f)
  by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate fds-integral-def)

lemma fds-truncate-power: fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f ^ n) = fds-truncate
m (f ^ n)
  proof (cases m = 0)
    case False
    show ?thesis

```

```

proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
    have fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f ^ Suc n) =
      fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f * fds-truncate m f ^ n) by simp
    also have ... = fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f * fds-truncate m (f ^ n))
      by (subst fds-truncate-mult [symmetric]) (simp add: Suc)
    also have ... = fds-truncate m (f ^ Suc n)
      by (simp add: fds-truncate-mult)
    finally show ?case .
  qed (simp-all add: fds-truncate-mult)
qed simp-all

lemma dirichlet-inverse-cong-simp:
  assumes  $\bigwedge m. m > 0 \implies m \leq n \implies f m = f' m \quad i = i' \quad n = n'$ 
  shows dirichlet-inverse f i n = dirichlet-inverse f' i' n'
proof –
  have dirichlet-inverse f i n = dirichlet-inverse f' i n
  using assms(1)
  proof (induction n rule: dirichlet-inverse-induct)
    case (gt1 n)
      have  $*: \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i k = \text{dirichlet-inverse } f' i k \text{ if } k \text{ dvd } n \wedge k < n \text{ for } k$ 
        using that by (intro gt1) auto
      have  $*: (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. f(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f i d) =$ 
         $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n \wedge d < n. f'(n \text{ div } d) * \text{dirichlet-inverse } f' i d)$ 
        by (intro sum.cong refl) (subst gt1.preds, auto elim: dvdE simp: *)
      consider  $n = 0 \mid n = 1 \mid n > 1$  by force
      thus ?case
        by cases (insert *, simp-all add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1 * cong: sum.cong)
      qed auto
      with assms(2,3) show ?thesis by simp
    qed

lemma fds-truncate-cong:
   $(\bigwedge n. m > 0 \implies n > 0 \implies n \leq m \implies \text{fds-nth } f n = \text{fds-nth } f' n) \implies$ 
  fds-truncate m f = fds-truncate m f'
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-truncate)

lemma fds-truncate-inverse:
  fds-truncate m (inverse (fds-truncate m (f :: 'a :: field fds))) = fds-truncate m (inverse f)
proof (rule fds-truncate-cong, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
    have  $*: \text{dirichlet-inverse } (\lambda n. \text{if } n \leq m \text{ then } \text{fds-nth } f n \text{ else } 0) (\text{inverse } (\text{fds-nth } f 1)) n =$ 
      dirichlet-inverse (fds-nth f) (inverse (fds-nth f 1)) n using 1
    by (intro dirichlet-inverse-cong-simp) auto
    show ?case
  proof (cases fds-nth f 1 = 0)
    case True

```

```

thus ?thesis by (auto simp: inverse-fds-nonunit fds-nth-truncate)
qed (insert * 1, auto simp: inverse-fds-def fds-nth-fds' fds-nth-truncate Suc-le-eq)
qed

lemma fds-truncate-divide:
fixes f g :: 'a :: field fds
shows fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f / fds-truncate m g) = fds-truncate m (f
/ g)
proof -
have fds-truncate m (f / g) = fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f)
*
fds-truncate m (inverse (fds-truncate m g)))
by (simp add: fds-truncate-inverse fds-truncate-mult divide-fds-def)
also have ... = fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f * inverse (fds-truncate m g))
by (rule fds-truncate-mult)
also have ... = fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f / fds-truncate m g)
by (simp add: divide-fds-def)
finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma fds-truncate-ln:
fixes f :: 'a :: real-normed-field fds
shows fds-truncate m (fds-ln l (fds-truncate m f)) = fds-truncate m (fds-ln l f)
by (cases m = 0)
(simp-all add: fds-ln-def fds-truncate-integral fds-truncate-deriv [symmetric]
fds-truncate-divide)

lemma fds-truncate-exp:
shows fds-truncate m (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f)) = fds-truncate m (fds-exp f)
proof (rule fds-truncate-cong, goal-cases)
case (1 n)
define a where a = exp (fds-nth f (Suc 0))
define f' where f' = fds (λn. if n = Suc 0 then 0 else fds-nth f n)
have truncate-f': fds-truncate m f' = fds (λn. if n = Suc 0 then 0 else fds-nth
(fds-truncate m f) n)
by (simp add: f'-def fds-eq-iff fds-nth-truncate)

have fds-nth (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f)) n =
a * (∑ k. fds-nth (fds-truncate m f' ^ k) n / R fact k) using 1
by (simp add: fds-exp-def fds-nth-fds' a-def [symmetric] f'-def [symmetric]
fds-nth-truncate truncate-f' [symmetric])
also have (λk. fds-nth (fds-truncate m f' ^ k) n) = (λk. fds-nth (f' ^ k) n)
proof (rule ext, goal-cases)
case (1 k)
have fds-nth (fds-truncate m f' ^ k) n = fds-nth (fds-truncate m (fds-truncate
m f' ^ k)) n
using ‹n ≤ m› by (simp add: fds-nth-truncate)
also have fds-truncate m (fds-truncate m f' ^ k) = fds-truncate m (f' ^ k)
by (simp add: fds-truncate-power)

```

```

also have  $\text{fds-nth} \dots n = \text{fds-nth} (f' \wedge k) n$  using  $\langle n \leq m \rangle$  by (simp add:
 $\text{fds-nth-truncate}$ )
finally show ?case .
qed
also have  $a * (\sum k. \dots k /_R \text{fact } k) = \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-exp } f) n$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{fds-exp-def } \text{fds-nth-fds}' \text{ a-def } f'\text{-def}$ )
finally show ?case .
qed

lemma  $\text{fds-eqI-truncate}$ :
assumes  $\bigwedge m. m > 0 \implies \text{fds-truncate } m f = \text{fds-truncate } m g$ 
shows  $f = g$ 
proof (rule  $\text{fds-eqI}$ )
fix  $n :: \text{nat}$  assume  $n > 0$ 
have  $\text{fds-nth } f n = \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-truncate } n f) n$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{fds-nth-truncate}$ )
also note  $\text{assms}[OF \langle n > 0 \rangle]$ 
also have  $\text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-truncate } n g) n = \text{fds-nth } g n$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{fds-nth-truncate}$ )
finally show  $\text{fds-nth } f n = \text{fds-nth } g n$  .
qed

```

4.10 Normed series

```

definition  $\text{fds-norm} :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-div-algebra}\} \text{ fds} \Rightarrow \text{real fds}$ 
where  $\text{fds-norm } f = \text{fds} (\lambda n. \text{of-real} (\text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n)))$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{fds-nth-norm} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-norm } f) n = \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n)$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{fds-norm-def } \text{fds-nth-fds}'$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{fds-norm-1} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-norm } 1 = 1$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{fds-eq-iff one-fds-def}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{fds-nth-norm-mult-le}$ :
shows  $\text{norm} (\text{fds-nth} (f * g) n) \leq \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-norm } f * \text{fds-norm } g) n$ 
by (auto simp add:  $\text{fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def norm-mult intro!}: \text{sum-norm-le}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{fds-nth-norm-mult-nonneg} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-norm } f * \text{fds-norm } g) n \geq 0$ 
by (auto simp:  $\text{fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def intro!}: \text{sum-nonneg}$ )

```

4.11 Lifting a real series to a real algebra

```

definition  $\text{fds-of-real} :: \text{real fds} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra-1}\} \text{ fds}$  where
 $\text{fds-of-real } f = \text{fds} (\lambda n. \text{of-real} (\text{fds-nth } f n))$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{fds-nth-of-real} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-of-real } f) n = \text{of-real} (\text{fds-nth } f n)$ 
by (simp add:  $\text{fds-of-real-def } \text{fds-nth-fds}'$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{fds-of-real-0} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-of-real } 0 = 0$ 

```

```

and fds-of-real-1 [simp]: fds-of-real 1 = 1
and fds-of-real-const [simp]: fds-of-real (fds-const c) = fds-const (of-real c)
and fds-of-real-minus [simp]: fds-of-real (-f) = -fds-of-real f
and fds-of-real-add [simp]: fds-of-real (f + g) = fds-of-real f + fds-of-real g
and fds-of-real-mult [simp]: fds-of-real (f * g) = fds-of-real f * fds-of-real g
and fds-of-real-deriv [simp]: fds-of-real (fds-deriv f) = fds-deriv (fds-of-real f)
by (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff one-fds-def fds-const-def fds-nth-mult
      dirichlet-prod-def fds-deriv-def scaleR-conv-of-real)

```

lemma *fds-of-real-higher-deriv* [*simp*]:
$$(\text{fds-deriv} \wedge n) (\text{fds-of-real} f) = \text{fds-of-real} ((\text{fds-deriv} \wedge n) f)$$
by (*induction n*) *simp-all*

4.12 Convergence and connection to concrete functions

The following definitions establish a connection of a formal Dirichlet series to the concrete analytic function that it corresponds to. This correspondence is usually partial in the sense that a series may not converge everywhere.

definition *eval-fds* :: ('*a* :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach}) *fds* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow '*a*
where

$$\text{eval-fds } f s = (\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s)$$

lemma *eval-fds-eqI*:
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{assumes } (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f (\text{Suc } n) / \text{nat-power } (\text{Suc } n) s) \text{ sums } L \\ &\text{shows } \text{eval-fds } f s = L \\ &\text{proof -} \\ &\quad \text{from assms have } (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) \text{ sums } L \\ &\quad \text{by (subst (asm) sums-Suc-iff) auto} \\ &\quad \text{thus ?thesis by (simp add: eval-fds-def sums-iff)} \\ &\text{qed} \end{aligned}$$

definition *fds-converges* :: ('*a* :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach}) *fds* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{fds-converges } f s \longleftrightarrow \text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s)$$

lemma *fds-converges-iff*:
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{fds-converges } f s \longleftrightarrow (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) \text{ sums eval-fds } f s \\ &\text{by (simp add: fds-converges-def sums-iff eval-fds-def)} \end{aligned}$$

definition *fds-abs-converges* :: ('*a* :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach}) *fds* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{fds-abs-converges } f s \longleftrightarrow \text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s))$$

lemma *fds-abs-converges-imp-converges* [*dest, intro*]:
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{fds-abs-converges } f s \implies \text{fds-converges } f s \\ &\text{unfolding fds-abs-converges-def fds-converges-def by (rule summable-norm-cancel)} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *fds-converges-altdef*:

```

 $\text{fds-converges } f s \longleftrightarrow (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f (\text{Suc } n) / \text{nat-power } (\text{Suc } n) s) \text{ sums eval-fds}$ 
 $f s$ 
unfolding  $\text{fds-converges-def summable-sums-iff}$ 
by ( $\text{subst sums-Suc-iff}$ ) ( $\text{simp-all add: eval-fds-def}$ )

lemma  $\text{fds-const-abs-converges} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-abs-converges } (\text{fds-const } c) s$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (\text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-const } c) n / \text{nat-power } n s)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $\text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then norm } c \text{ else } (0 :: \text{real}))$ 
  by ( $\text{intro summable-cong}$ )  $\text{simp}$ 
  also have ... by  $\text{simp}$ 
  finally show ?thesis by ( $\text{simp add: fds-abs-converges-def}$ )
qed

lemma  $\text{fds-const-converges} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-converges } (\text{fds-const } c) s$ 
by ( $\text{rule fds-abs-converges-imp-converges}$ )  $\text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{eval-fds-const} [\text{simp}]: \text{eval-fds } (\text{fds-const } c) = (\lambda . c)$ 
proof
  fix  $s$ 
  have  $\text{eval-fds } (\text{fds-const } c) s = (\sum n. \text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$  unfolding  $\text{eval-fds-def}$ 
    by ( $\text{intro suminf-cong}$ )  $\text{simp}$ 
  also have ...  $= c$  using  $\text{sums-single}[\text{of } 1 \lambda . c]$  by ( $\text{simp add: sums-iff}$ )
  finally show  $\text{eval-fds } (\text{fds-const } c) s = c$  .
qed

lemma  $\text{fds-zero-abs-converges} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-abs-converges } 0 s$ 
by ( $\text{simp add: fds-abs-converges-def}$ )

lemma  $\text{fds-zero-converges} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-converges } 0 s$ 
by ( $\text{simp add: fds-converges-def}$ )

lemma  $\text{eval-fds-zero} [\text{simp}]: \text{eval-fds } 0 = (\lambda . 0)$ 
by ( $\text{simp only: fds-const-zero [symmetric]}$   $\text{eval-fds-const}$ )

lemma  $\text{fds-one-abs-converges} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-abs-converges } 1 s$ 
by ( $\text{simp only: fds-const-one [symmetric]}$   $\text{fds-const-abs-converges}$ )

lemma  $\text{fds-one-converges} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-converges } 1 s$ 
by ( $\text{simp only: fds-const-one [symmetric]}$   $\text{fds-const-converges}$ )

lemma  $\text{fds-converges-truncate} [\text{simp}]: \text{fds-converges } (\text{fds-truncate } n f) s$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{summable } (\lambda k. \text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-truncate } n f) k / \text{nat-power } k s) \longleftrightarrow \text{summable}$ 
 $(\lambda . 0 :: 'a)$ 
  by ( $\text{intro summable-cong}[\text{OF eventually-mono}[\text{OF eventually-gt-at-top}[\text{of } n]]])$ 
  (auto simp: fds-nth-truncate)
  thus ?thesis by ( $\text{simp add: fds-converges-def}$ )
qed

```

```

lemma fds-abs-converges-truncate [simp]: fds-abs-converges (fds-truncate n f) s
proof -
  have summable (λk. norm (fds-nth (fds-truncate n f) k / nat-power k s)) ←→
  summable (λ-. 0 :: real)
  by (intro summable-cong[OF eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of n]]])
    (auto simp: fds-nth-truncate)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
qed

lemma fds-abs-converges-subseries [simp, intro]:
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s
  shows fds-abs-converges (fds-subseries P f) s
  unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
  proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
    show summable (λn. norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power n s))
    using assms unfolding fds-abs-converges-def .
  qed (auto simp: fds-nth-subseries)

lemma eval-fds-one [simp]: eval-fds 1 = (λ-. 1)
  by (simp only: fds-const-one [symmetric] eval-fds-const)

lemma eval-fds-truncate: eval-fds (fds-truncate n f) s = (Σ k=1..n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s)
proof -
  have eval-fds (fds-truncate n f) s = (Σ k=1..n. fds-nth (fds-truncate n f) k / nat-power k s)
  unfolding eval-fds-def by (intro suminf-finite) (auto simp: fds-nth-truncate Suc-le-eq)
  also have ... = (Σ k=1..n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s)
  by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: fds-nth-truncate)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fds-converges-add:
  assumes fds-converges f s fds-converges g s
  shows fds-converges (f + g) s
  using summable-add[OF assms[unfolded fds-converges-def]]
  by (simp add: fds-converges-def add-divide-distrib)

lemma fds-abs-converges-add:
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s fds-abs-converges g s
  shows fds-abs-converges (f + g) s
  unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
  proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro exI allI impI)
    let ?A = (λn. norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power n s) + norm (fds-nth g n / nat-power n s))
    from summable-add[OF assms[unfolded fds-abs-converges-def]] show summable

```

```

?A .

fix n :: nat
show norm (norm (fds-nth (f + g) n / nat-power n s)) ≤ ?A n
  by (simp add: norm-triangle-ineq add-divide-distrib)
qed

lemma eval-fds-add:
assumes fds-converges f s fds-converges g s
shows eval-fds (f + g) s = eval-fds f s + eval-fds g s
proof -
from assms have (λn. fds-nth f n / nat-power n s) sums eval-fds f s
  (λn. fds-nth g n / nat-power n s) sums eval-fds g s
  by (simp-all add: fds-converges-def sums-iff eval-fds-def)
from sums-add[OF this] show ?thesis by (simp add: eval-fds-def sums-iff add-divide-distrib)
qed

lemma fds-converges-uminus:
assumes fds-converges f s
shows fds-converges (-f) s
using summable-minus[OF assms[unfolded fds-converges-def]]
by (simp add: fds-converges-def add-divide-distrib)

lemma The-cong: The P = The Q if ∨x. P x ↔ Q x
proof -
from that have P = Q by auto
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fds-abs-converges-uminus:
assumes fds-abs-converges f s
shows fds-abs-converges (-f) s
using assms by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)

lemma eval-fds-uminus: fds-converges f s ⇒ eval-fds (-f) s = -eval-fds f s
by (simp add: fds-converges-def eval-fds-def suminf-minus)

lemma fds-converges-diff:
assumes fds-converges f s fds-converges g s
shows fds-converges (f - g) s
using summable-diff[OF assms[unfolded fds-converges-def]]
by (simp add: fds-converges-def diff-divide-distrib)

lemma fds-abs-converges-diff:
assumes fds-abs-converges f s fds-abs-converges g s
shows fds-abs-converges (f - g) s
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro exI allI impI)

```

```

let ?A = ( $\lambda n. \text{norm}(\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) + \text{norm}(\text{fds-nth } g n / \text{nat-power } n s))$ 
from summable-add[OF assms[unfolded fds-abs-converges-def]] show summable
?A .
fix n :: nat
show norm (norm (fds-nth (f - g) n / nat-power n s))  $\leq$  ?A n
by (simp add: norm-triangle-ineq4 diff-divide-distrib)
qed

lemma eval-fds-diff:
assumes fds-converges f s fds-converges g s
shows eval-fds (f - g) s = eval-fds f s - eval-fds g s
proof -
from assms have ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) sums eval-fds f s
 $(\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$  sums eval-fds g s
by (simp-all add: fds-converges-def sums-iff eval-fds-def)
from sums-diff[OF this] show ?thesis by (simp add: eval-fds-def sums-iff diff-divide-distrib)
qed

lemma eval-fds-at-nat: eval-fds f (of-nat k) = ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{of-nat } n \wedge k$ )
unfolding eval-fds-def
proof (intro suminf-cong, goal-cases)
case (1 n)
thus ?case by (cases n = 0) simp-all
qed

lemma eval-fds-at-numeral: eval-fds f (numeral k) = ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{of-nat } n \wedge \text{numeral } k$ )
using eval-fds-at-nat[of f numeral k] by simp

lemma eval-fds-at-1: eval-fds f 1 = ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{of-nat } n$ )
using eval-fds-at-nat[of f 1] by simp

lemma eval-fds-at-0: eval-fds f 0 = ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f n$ )
using eval-fds-at-nat[of f 0] by simp

lemma suminf-fds-zeta-aux:
f 0 = 0  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth } \text{fds-zeta } n / f n$ ) = ( $\sum n. 1 / f n :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$ )
by (intro suminf-cong) (auto simp: fds-nth-zeta)

lemma fds-converges-shift [simp]:
fixes z :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-field, real-normed-field}
shows fds-converges (fds-shift c f) z  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-converges f (z - c)
unfolding fds-converges-def
by (intro summable-cong)
(auto intro: eventually-mono [OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]] simp: nat-power-diff)

```

```

lemma fds-abs-converges-shift [simp]:
  fixes z :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-field, real-normed-field}
  shows fds-abs-converges (fds-shift c f) z  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-abs-converges f (z - c)
  unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
  by (intro summable-cong)
    (auto intro: eventually-mono [OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]] simp: nat-power-diff)

lemma fds-eval-shift [simp]:
  fixes z :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-field, real-normed-field}
  shows eval-fds (fds-shift c f) z = eval-fds f (z - c)
  unfolding eval-fds-def
  proof (rule suminf-cong, goal-cases)
    case (1 n)
    show ?case by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: nat-power-diff)
  qed

lemma fds-converges-scale [simp]:
  fixes z :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-field, real-normed-field}
  assumes c: c > 0
  shows fds-converges (fds-scale c f) z  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-converges f (of-nat c * z)
  proof -
    have fds-converges (fds-scale c f) z  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
      summable ( $\lambda n$ . fds-nth (fds-scale c f) ( $n \wedge c$ ) / nat-power ( $n \wedge c$ ) z)
    (is - = summable ?g) unfolding fds-converges-def
    by (rule summable-mono-reindex [symmetric])
      (insert c, auto simp: fds-nth-scale is-nth-power-def strict-mono-def power-strict-mono)
    also have ?g = ( $\lambda n$ . fds-nth f n / nat-power n (of-nat c * z))
    proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
      case (1 n)
      thus ?case using c
        by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: nat-power-power-left nat-power-power [symmetric]
          mult-ac)
      qed
      finally show ?thesis by (simp add: fds-converges-def)
    qed

lemma fds-abs-converges-scale [simp]:
  fixes z :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-field, real-normed-field}
  assumes c: c > 0
  shows fds-abs-converges (fds-scale c f) z  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-abs-converges f (of-nat c * z)
  proof -
    have fds-abs-converges (fds-scale c f) z  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
      summable ( $\lambda n$ . norm (fds-nth (fds-scale c f) ( $n \wedge c$ ) / nat-power ( $n \wedge c$ )
      z))
    (is - = summable ?g) unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
    by (rule summable-mono-reindex [symmetric])
      (insert c, auto simp: fds-nth-scale is-nth-power-def strict-mono-def power-strict-mono)
    also have ?g = ( $\lambda n$ . norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power n (of-nat c * z)))
  
```

```

proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
  thus ?case using c
    by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: nat-power-power-left nat-power-power [symmetric]
mult-ac)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
qed

lemma eval-fds-scale [simp]:
  fixes z :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-field, real-normed-field}
  assumes c: c > 0
  shows eval-fds (fds-scale c f) z = eval-fds f (of-nat c * z)
proof -
  have eval-fds (fds-scale c f) z =
    ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-scale } c f) (n \wedge c) / \text{nat-power} (n \wedge c) z$ )
  unfolding eval-fds-def
  by (rule suminf-mono-reindex [symmetric])
    (insert c, auto simp: fds-nth-scale is-nth-power-def strict-mono-def power-strict-mono)
  also have ... = ( $\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n (\text{of-nat } c * z)$ )
  proof (intro suminf-cong, goal-cases)
    case (1 n)
    thus ?case using c
      by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: nat-power-power-left nat-power-power [symmetric]
mult-ac)
    qed
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: eval-fds-def)
  qed

lemma fds-abs-converges-integral:
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s
  shows fds-abs-converges (fds-integral c f) s
  unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
  show summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ )
  using assms by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
  show eventually ( $\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{norm} (\text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-integral } c f) n / \text{nat-power } n s)) \leq \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ ) at-top
  using eventually-gt-at-top[of 3]
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim n)
  hence ln n ≥ ln (exp 1)
  using exp-le by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff auto)
  hence norm (fds-nth f n) * 1 ≤ norm (fds-nth f n) * ln (real n)
  by (intro mult-left-mono) auto
  with elim show ?case
    by (simp-all add: fds-integral-def norm-divide divide-simps)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma fds-abs-converges-ln:
  assumes fds-abs-converges (fds-deriv f / f) s
  shows   fds-abs-converges (fds-ln l f) s
  using assms unfolding fds-ln-def by (intro fds-abs-converges-integral)

end

```

5 The Möbius μ function

```

theory Moebius-Mu
imports
  Main
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Squarefree
  Dirichlet-Series
  Dirichlet-Misc
begin

definition moebius-mu :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-ring-1 where
  moebius-mu n =
    (if squarefree n then  $(-1)^{\wedge} \text{card}(\text{prime-factors } n)$  else 0)

lemma abs-moebius-mu-le: abs (moebius-mu n :: 'a :: {linordered-idom})  $\leq 1$ 
  by (auto simp add: moebius-mu-def)

lemma of-int-moebius-mu [simp]: of-int (moebius-mu n) = moebius-mu n
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def)

lemma minus-1-power-ring-neq-zero [simp]:  $(-1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-1})^{\wedge} n \neq 0$ 
  by (cases even n) simp-all

lemma moebius-mu-0 [simp]: moebius-mu 0 = 0
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def)

lemma fds-nth-fds-moebius-mu [simp]: fds-nth (fds moebius-mu) = moebius-mu
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff fds-nth-fds)

lemma prime-factors-Suc-0 [simp]: prime-factors (Suc 0) = {}
  by simp

lemma moebius-mu-Suc-0 [simp]: moebius-mu (Suc 0) = 1
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def)

lemma moebius-mu-1 [simp]: moebius-mu 1 = 1
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def)

lemma moebius-mu-eq-zero-iff: moebius-mu n = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg \text{squarefree } n$ 
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def)

```

```

lemma moebius-mu-not-squarefree [simp]:  $\neg \text{squarefree } n \implies \text{moebius-mu } n = 0$ 
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def)

lemma moebius-mu-power:
  assumes  $a > 1 \ n > 1$ 
  shows  $\text{moebius-mu } (a^{\wedge} n) = 0$ 
  proof -
    from assms have  $a^{\wedge} 2 \text{ dvd } a^{\wedge} n$  by (simp add: le-imp-power-dvd)
    with moebius-mu-eq-zero-iff[of  $a^{\wedge} n$ ] and ⟨ $a > 1$ ⟩ show ?thesis by (auto simp:
      squarefree-def)
  qed

lemma moebius-mu-power':
   $\text{moebius-mu } (a^{\wedge} n) = (\text{if } a = 1 \vee n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } n = 1 \text{ then moebius-mu } a \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: squarefree-power-iff)

lemma moebius-mu-squarefree-eq:
   $\text{squarefree } n \implies \text{moebius-mu } n = (-1)^{\wedge} \text{card } (\text{prime-factors } n)$ 
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def split: if-splits)

lemma moebius-mu-squarefree-eq':
  assumes squarefree  $n$ 
  shows  $\text{moebius-mu } n = (-1)^{\wedge} \text{size } (\text{prime-factorization } n)$ 
  proof -
    let ?P = prime-factorization  $n$ 
    from assms have [simp]:  $n > 0$  by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I)
    have size ?P = sum (count ?P) (set-mset ?P) by (rule size-multiset-overloaded-eq)
    also from assms have ... = sum (λ_. 1) (set-mset ?P)
      by (intro sum.cong refl, subst count-prime-factorization-prime)
        (auto simp: moebius-mu-eq-zero-iff squarefree-factorial-semiring')
    also have ... = card (set-mset ?P) by simp
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: moebius-mu-squarefree-eq[OF assms])
  qed

lemma sum-moebius-mu-divisors:
  assumes  $n > 1$ 
  shows  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d) = (0 :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1})$ 
  proof -
    have  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d :: \text{int}) =$ 
       $(\sum d \in \text{Prod } \{P. P \subseteq \text{prime-factors } n\}. \text{moebius-mu } d)$ 
    proof (rule sum.mono-neutral-right; safe?)
      fix  $A$  assume  $A: A \subseteq \text{prime-factors } n$ 
      from  $A$  have [simp]: finite  $A$  by (rule finite-subset) auto
      from  $A$  have  $A': x > 0 \text{ prime } x \text{ if } x \in A \text{ for } x \text{ using that}$ 
        by (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity prime-gt-0-nat)
      from  $A'$  have  $A\text{-nz}: \prod A \neq 0$  by (intro notI) auto
      from  $A'$  have prime-factorization  $(\prod A) = \text{sum prime-factorization } A$ 

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    by (subst prime-factorization-prod) (auto dest: finite-subset)
also from A' have ... = sum (λx. {#x#}) A
    by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: prime-factorization-prime)
also have ... = mset-set A by simp
also from A have ... ⊆# mset-set (prime-factors n)
    by (rule subset-imp-msubset-msubset) simp-all
also have ... ⊆# prime-factorization n by (rule mset-set-set-msubset)
finally show ∏ A dvd n using A-nz
    by (intro prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd) auto
next
fix x assume x: x ≠ Prod ‘{P. P ⊆ prime-factors n} x dvd n
from x assms have [simp]: x > 0 by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I)
{
    assume nz: moebius-mu x ≠ 0
    have (∏ (set-mset (prime-factorization x))) = (∏ p∈prime-factors x. p ^ multiplicity p x)
        using nz by (intro prod.cong refl)
            (auto simp: moebius-mu-eq-zero-iff squarefree-factorial-semiring')
    also have ... = x by (intro Primes.prime-factorization-nat [symmetric]) auto
    finally have x = ∏ (prime-factors x) prime-factors x ⊆ prime-factors n
        using dvd-prime-factors[of n x] assms ⟨x dvd n⟩ by auto
    hence x ∈ Prod ‘{P. P ⊆ prime-factors n} by blast
    with x(1) have False by contradiction
}
thus moebius-mu x = 0 by blast
qed (insert assms, auto)
also have ... = (∑ P | P ⊆ prime-factors n. moebius-mu (∏ P))
    by (subst sum.reindex) (auto intro!: inj-on-Prod-primes dest: finite-subset)
also have ... = (∑ P | P ⊆ prime-factors n. (-1) ^ card P)
proof (intro sum.cong refl)
fix P assume P: P ∈ {P. P ⊆ prime-factors n}
hence [simp]: finite P by (auto dest: finite-subset)
from P have prime: prime p if p ∈ P for p using that by (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd)
hence squarefree (∏ P)
    by (intro squarefree-prod-coprime prime-imp-coprime squarefree-prime)
        (auto simp: primes-dvd-imp-eq)
hence moebius-mu (∏ P) = (-1) ^ card (prime-factors (∏ P))
    by (rule moebius-mu-squarefree-eq)
also from P have prime-factors (∏ P) = P
    by (subst prime-factors-prod) (auto simp: prime-factorization-prime prime)
finally show moebius-mu (∏ P) = (-1) ^ card P .
qed
also have {P. P ⊆ prime-factors n} =
    {P. P ⊆ prime-factors n ∧ even (card P)} ∪ {P. P ⊆ prime-factors
n ∧ odd (card P)}
(is - = ?A ∪ ?B) by blast
also have (∑ P ∈ .... (-1) ^ card P) = (∑ P ∈ ?A. (-1) ^ card P) + (∑ P
∈ ?B. (-1) ^ card P)

```

```

    by (intro sum.union-disjoint) auto
  also have  $(\sum P \in ?A. (-1)^{\wedge} \text{card } P :: \text{int}) = (\sum P \in ?A. 1)$  by (intro sum.cong refl) auto
  also have ... = int (card ?A) by simp
  also have  $(\sum P \in ?B. (-1)^{\wedge} \text{card } P :: \text{int}) = (\sum P \in ?B. -1)$  by (intro sum.cong refl) auto
  also have ... = -int (card ?B) by simp
  also have card ?B = card ?A
    by (rule card-even-odd-subset [symmetric])
      (insert assms, auto simp: prime-factorization-empty-iff)
  also have int (card ?A) + (- int (card ?A)) = 0 by simp
  finally have  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{of-int}(\text{moebius-mu } d) :: 'a) = 0$ 
    unfolding of-int-sum [symmetric] by (simp only: of-int-0)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma sum-moebius-mu-divisors':
   $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d) = (\text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
proof -
  have  $n = 0 \vee n = 1 \vee n > 1$  by force
  thus ?thesis using sum-moebius-mu-divisors[of n] by auto
qed

lemma fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu: fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu = 1
proof
  fix n :: nat assume n:  $n > 0$ 
  from n have fds-nth (fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu :: 'a fds) n =  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d)$ 
    unfolding fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef
    by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: fds-nth-fds elim: dvdE)
  also have ... = fds-nth 1 n by (simp add: sum-moebius-mu-divisors')
  finally show fds-nth (fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu :: 'a fds) n = fds-nth 1 n .
qed

lemma fds-moebius-inverse-zeta:
  fds moebius-mu = inverse (fds-zeta :: 'a :: field fds)
  using fds-right-inverse-unique fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu by blast

lemma moebius-mu-formula-real: (moebius-mu n :: real) = dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda$ -1) 1 n
proof -
  have moebius-mu n = (fds-nth (fds moebius-mu) n :: real) by simp
  also have fds moebius-mu = (inverse fds-zeta :: real fds) by (fact fds-moebius-inverse-zeta)
  also have fds-nth ... n = dirichlet-inverse (fds-nth fds-zeta) 1 n
    unfolding fds-nth-inverse by simp
  also have ... = dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda$ -1) 1 n by (rule dirichlet-inverse-cong)
  simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```
lemma moebius-mu-formula-int: moebius-mu n = dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda\_. 1 :: \text{int}$ ) 1
```

```
n
```

```
proof –
```

```
  have real-of-int (moebius-mu n) = moebius-mu n by simp
```

```
  also have ... = dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda\_. 1$ ) 1 n by (fact moebius-mu-formula-real)
```

```
  also have ... = real-of-int (dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda\_. 1$ ) 1 n)
```

```
  by (induction n rule: dirichlet-inverse-induct) (simp-all add: dirichlet-inverse-gt-1)
```

```
  finally show ?thesis by (subst (asm) of-int-eq-iff)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma moebius-mu-formula: moebius-mu n = dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda\_. 1$ ) 1 n
```

```
  by (subst of-int-moebius-mu [symmetric], subst moebius-mu-formula-int)
```

```
  (simp add: of-int-dirichlet-inverse)
```

```
interpretation moebius-mu: multiplicative-function moebius-mu
```

```
proof –
```

```
  have multiplicative-function (dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1 :: 'a$ )
```

```
1)
```

```
  by (rule multiplicative-dirichlet-inverse, standard) simp-all
```

```
  also have dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1 :: 'a$ ) 1 = moebius-mu
```

```
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff moebius-mu-formula)
```

```
  finally show multiplicative-function (moebius-mu :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a) .
```

```
qed
```

```
interpretation moebius-mu:
```

```
  multiplicative-function' moebius-mu  $\lambda p k. \text{if } k = 1 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0 \lambda\_. -1$ 
```

```
proof
```

```
  fix p k :: nat assume prime p k > 0
```

```
  moreover from this have moebius-mu p = -1
```

```
  by (simp add: moebius-mu-def prime-factorization-prime squarefree-prime)
```

```
  ultimately show moebius-mu (p ^ k) = (if k = 1 then -1 else 0)
```

```
  by (auto simp: moebius-mu-power')
```

```
qed auto
```

```
lemma moebius-mu-2 [simp]: moebius-mu 2 = -1
```

```
  and moebius-mu-3 [simp]: moebius-mu 3 = -1
```

```
  by (rule moebius-mu.prime; simp)+
```

```
lemma moebius-mu-code [code]:
```

```
  moebius-mu n = of-int (dirichlet-inverse ( $\lambda\_. 1 :: \text{int}$ ) 1 n)
```

```
  by (subst moebius-mu-formula-int [symmetric]) simp
```

```
lemma fds-moebius-inversion: f = fds moebius-mu * g  $\longleftrightarrow$  g = f * fds-zeta
```

```
  by (metis fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu mult.commute mult.left-commute mult.right-neutral)
```

```
lemma moebius-inversion:
```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies g n = (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f d) n > 0$ 
shows  $f n = \text{dirichlet-prod moebius-mu } g n$ 
proof -
from assms have fds  $g = \text{fds } f * \text{fds-zeta}$ 
  by (intro fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def)
thus ?thesis using assms
  by (subst (asm) fds-moebius-inversion [symmetric]) (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult)
qed

lemma fds-mangoldt:  $\text{fds mangoldt} = \text{fds moebius-mu} * \text{fds}(\lambda n. \text{of-real}(\ln(\text{real } n)))$ 
  by (subst fds-moebius-inversion) (rule fds-mangoldt-times-zeta [symmetric])

lemma sum-divisors-moebius-mu-times-multiplicative:
fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{comm-ring-1}\}$ 
assumes multiplicative-function  $f n > 0$ 
shows  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d * f d) = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. 1 - f p)$ 
proof -
define  $g$  where  $g = (\lambda n. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d * f d)$ 
define  $g'$  where  $g' = \text{dirichlet-prod}(\lambda n. \text{moebius-mu } n * f n) (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$ 
interpret  $f$ : multiplicative-function  $f$  by fact
have multiplicative-function  $(\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1 :: 'a)$ 
  by standard auto
interpret multiplicative-function  $g'$  unfolding  $g'$ -def
  by (intro multiplicative-dirichlet-prod multiplicative-function-mult
    moebius-mu.multiplicative-function-axioms assms) fact+
have  $g'$ -primepow:  $g' (p \wedge k) = 1 - f p$  if prime  $p$   $k > 0$  for  $p k$ 
proof -
have  $g' (p \wedge k) = (\sum i \leq k. \text{moebius-mu } (p \wedge i) * f (p \wedge i))$ 
  using that by (simp add:  $g'$ -def dirichlet-prod-prime-power)
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0, 1\}. \text{moebius-mu } (p \wedge i) * f (p \wedge i))$ 
  using that by (intro sum.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp: moebius-mu-power')
also have ... =  $1 - f p$ 
  using that by (simp add: moebius-mu.prime)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

have  $g' n = g n$ 
  by (simp add: g-def  $g'$ -def dirichlet-prod-def)
also from assms have  $g' n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. g' (p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p n))$ 
  by (intro prod-prime-factors) auto
also have ... =  $(\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. 1 - f p)$ 
  by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp:  $g'$ -primepow prime-factors-multiplicity)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: g-def)
qed

```

```

lemma completely-multiplicative-iff-inverse-moebius-mu:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors}
  assumes multiplicative-function f
  defines g ≡ dirichlet-inverse f 1
  shows completely-multiplicative-function f ↔
    ( ∀ n. g n = moebius-mu n * f n)

proof -
  interpret multiplicative-function f by fact
  show ?thesis
  proof safe
    assume completely-multiplicative-function f
    then interpret completely-multiplicative-function f .
    have [simp]: fds f ≠ 0 by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff)

    have fds (λn. moebius-mu n * f n) * fds f = 1
    proof
      fix n :: nat
      have fds-nth (fds (λn. moebius-mu n * f n) * fds f) n =
        ( ∑ (r, d) | r * d = n. moebius-mu r * f (r * d))
        by (simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult fds-nth-fds dirichlet-prod-altdef2 mult mult.assoc)
      also have ... = ( ∑ (r, d) | r * d = n. moebius-mu r * f n)
        by (intro sum.cong) auto
      also have ... = dirichlet-prod moebius-mu (λ-. 1) n * f n
        by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-altdef2 sum-distrib-right case-prod-unfold mult)
      also have dirichlet-prod moebius-mu (λ-. 1) n = fds-nth (fds moebius-mu * fds-zeta) n
        by (simp add: fds-nth-mult)
      also have fds moebius-mu * fds-zeta = 1
        by (simp add: mult-ac fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu)
      also have fds-nth 1 n * f n = fds-nth 1 n
        by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-one)
      finally show fds-nth (fds (λn. moebius-mu n * f n) * fds f) n = fds-nth 1 n .
    qed
    also have 1 = fds g * fds f
      by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff g-def fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-inverse')
    finally have fds g = fds (λn. moebius-mu n * f n)
      by (subst (asm) mult-cancel-right) auto
    thus g n = moebius-mu n * f n for n
      by (cases n = 0) (auto simp: fds-eq-iff g-def)

next
  assume g: ∀ n. g n = moebius-mu n * f n
  show completely-multiplicative-function f
  proof (rule completely-multiplicativeI)
    fix p k :: nat assume pk: prime p k > 0
    show f (p ^ k) = f p ^ k
    proof (induction k)

```

```

case (Suc k)
have eq: dirichlet-prod g f n = 0 if n ≠ 1 for n
    unfolding g-def using dirichlet-prod-inverse'[of f 1] that by auto
have dirichlet-prod g f (p ^ Suc k) = 0
    using pk by (intro eq) auto
also have dirichlet-prod g f (p ^ Suc k) = (∑ i ≤ Suc k. g (p ^ i) * f (p ^ (Suc k - i)))
    by (intro dirichlet-prod-prime-power) fact+
also have ... =  $(\sum_{i \leq \text{Suc } k} \text{moebius-mu} (p^i) * f(p^i) * f(p^{(\text{Suc } k - i)}))$ 
    by (intro sum.cong refl, subst g) auto
also have ... =  $(\sum_{i \in \{0, 1\}} \text{moebius-mu} (p^i) * f(p^i) * f(p^{(\text{Suc } k - i)}))$ 
    using pk by (intro sum.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp: moebius-mu-power')
also have ... =  $f(p^{\text{Suc } k}) - f(p^{\text{Suc } k})$ 
    using pk Suc.IH by (auto simp: moebius-mu.prime)
finally show f (p ^ Suc k) = f p ^ Suc k by simp
qed auto
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *completely-multiplicative-fds-inverse*:

fixes *f :: nat ⇒ 'a :: field*

assumes *completely-multiplicative-function f*

shows *inverse (fds f) = fds (λn. moebius-mu n * f n)*

proof –

interpret *completely-multiplicative-function f* **by fact**

from assms show ?thesis

by (*subst (asm) completely-multiplicative-iff-inverse-moebius-mu*)
(auto simp: inverse-fds-def multiplicative-function-axioms)

qed

lemma *completely-multiplicative-fds-inverse'*:

fixes *f :: 'a :: field fds*

assumes *completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f)*

shows *inverse f = fds (λn. moebius-mu n * fds-nth f n)*

by (*metis assms completely-multiplicative-fds-inverse fds-fds-nth*)

context
includes *fds-syntax*
begin

lemma *selberg-aux*:

$(\chi n. \text{of-real} ((\ln n)^2)) * \text{fds moebius-mu} =$
 $(\text{fds mangoldt})^2 - \text{fds-deriv} (\text{fds mangoldt} :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{real-algebra-1}\})$

fds)

proof –

```

have ( $\chi$  n. of-real (ln (real n)  $\wedge$  2)) = fds-deriv (fds-deriv fds-zeta :: 'a fds)
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-fds fds-nth-deriv power2-eq-square scaleR-conv-of-real)
also have ... = (fds mangoldt  $\wedge$  2 - fds-deriv (fds mangoldt)) * fds-zeta
  by (simp add: fds-deriv-zeta algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
also have ... * fds moebius-mu = ((fds mangoldt) $^2$  - fds-deriv (fds mangoldt))
*
  (fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu) by (simp add: mult-ac)
also have fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu = (1 :: 'a fds) by (fact fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu)
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma selberg-aux':
mangoldt n * of-real (ln n) + (mangoldt  $\star$  mangoldt) n =
  ((moebius-mu  $\star$  (\lambda b. of-real (ln b)  $\wedge$  2)) n
  :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1,real-algebra-1}) if n > 0
using selberg-aux [symmetric] that
by (auto simp add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult power2-eq-square fds-nth-deriv
  dirichlet-prod-commutes algebra-simps scaleR-conv-of-real)

end

end

```

6 Euler's ϕ function

```

theory More-Totient
imports
  Moebius-Mu
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
begin

lemma fds-totient-times-zeta:
  fds ( $\lambda n$ . of-nat (totient n) :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1) * fds-zeta = fds of-nat
proof
  fix n :: nat assume n: n > 0
  have fds-nth (fds ( $\lambda n$ . of-nat (totient n))) * fds-zeta) n =
    dirichlet-prod ( $\lambda n$ . of-nat (totient n)) ( $\lambda$ . 1) n
    by (simp add: fds-nth-mult)
  also from n have ... = fds-nth (fds of-nat) n
    by (simp add: fds-nth-fds dirichlet-prod-def totient-divisor-sum of-nat-sum [symmetric]
      del: of-nat-sum)
  finally show fds-nth (fds ( $\lambda n$ . of-nat (totient n))) * fds-zeta) n = fds-nth (fds
    of-nat) n .
qed

lemma fds-totient-times-zeta': fds totient * fds-zeta = fds id
  using fds-totient-times-zeta[where 'a = nat] by simp

lemma fds-totient: fds ( $\lambda n$ . of-nat (totient n)) = fds of-nat * fds moebius-mu

```

```

proof -
  have  $\text{fds}(\lambda n. \text{of-nat}(\text{totient } n)) * \text{fds}\text{-zeta} * \text{fds}\text{ moebius-mu} = \text{fds of-nat} * \text{fds}$ 
   $\text{moebius-mu}$ 
    by (simp add: fds-totient-times-zeta)
  also have  $\text{fds}(\lambda n. \text{of-nat}(\text{totient } n)) * \text{fds}\text{-zeta} * \text{fds}\text{ moebius-mu} =$ 
     $\text{fds}(\lambda n. \text{of-nat}(\text{totient } n))$ 
    by (simp only: mult.assoc fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu mult-1-right)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma totient-conv-moebius-mu:
   $\text{int}(\text{totient } n) = \text{dirichlet-prod moebius-mu int } n$ 
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
    by (rule moebius-inversion)
    (insert False, simp-all add: of-nat-sum [symmetric] totient-divisor-sum del:
     of-nat-sum)
  qed simp-all

interpretation totient: multiplicative-function totient
proof -
  have multiplicative-function int by standard simp-all
  hence multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod moebius-mu int)
  by (intro multiplicative-dirichlet-prod moebius-mu.multiplicative-function-axioms)
  also have  $\text{dirichlet-prod moebius-mu int} = (\lambda n. \text{int}(\text{totient } n))$ 
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff totient-conv-moebius-mu)
  finally show multiplicative-function totient by (rule multiplicative-function-of-natD)
qed

lemma even-prime-nat: prime p  $\implies$  even p  $\implies$  p = (2::nat)
  using prime-odd-nat[of p] prime-gt-1-nat[of p] by (cases p = 2) auto

lemma twopow-dvd-totient:
  fixes n :: nat
  assumes n > 0
  defines k  $\equiv$  card {p ∈ prime-factors n. odd p}
  shows  $2^k \text{ dvd totient } n$ 
proof -
  define P where P =  $\{p \in \text{prime-factors } n. \text{odd } p\}$ 
  define P' where P' =  $\{p \in \text{prime-factors } n. \text{even } p\}$ 
  define r where r =  $(\lambda p. \text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n)$ 
  from  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{totient } n = (\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n. \text{odd } p} (p \wedge r \text{ } p))$ 
    unfolding r-def by (rule totient.prod-prime-factors)
  also have  $\text{prime-factors } n = P \cup P'$ 
    by (auto simp: P-def P'-def)
  also have  $(\prod_{p \in P. \text{odd } p} (p \wedge r \text{ } p)) =$ 
     $(\prod_{p \in P. \text{odd } p} (p \wedge r \text{ } p)) * (\prod_{p \in P'. \text{even } p} (p \wedge r \text{ } p))$ 
  by (subst prod.union-disjoint) (auto simp: P-def P'-def)

```

finally have *eq: totient n =*

have $p \wedge r p > 2$ **if** $p \in P$ **for** p
proof –

have $p \neq 2$ **using that by** (auto simp: *P-def*)
moreover have $p > 1$ **using prime-gt-1-nat[of p]** **that by** (auto simp: *P-def*)
ultimately have $2 < p$ **by** *linarith*
also have $p = p \wedge 1$ **by** *simp*
also have $p \wedge 1 \leq p \wedge r p$
using that prime-gt-1-nat[of p]
by (intro power-increasing) (auto simp: *P-def prime-factors-multiplicity r-def*)
finally show ?*thesis* .
qed
hence $(\prod p \in P. 2) \text{ dvd } (\prod p \in P. \text{totient}(p \wedge r p))$
by (intro prod-dvd-prod totient-even)
hence $2 \wedge \text{card } P \text{ dvd } (\prod p \in P. \text{totient}(p \wedge r p))$
by *simp*
also have $\dots \text{ dvd } (\prod p \in P. \text{totient}(p \wedge r p)) * (\prod p \in P'. \text{totient}(p \wedge r p))$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = \text{totient } n$
by (rule eq [symmetric])
finally show ?*thesis* unfolding *k-def P-def* .
qed

lemma *totient-conv-moebius-mu' :*

assumes $n > (0::nat)$
shows $\text{real}(\text{totient } n) = \text{real } n * (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d / \text{real } d)$
proof –
have $\text{real}(\text{totient } n) = \text{of-int}(\text{int}(\text{totient } n))$ **by** *simp*
also have $\text{int}(\text{totient } n) = (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d * \text{int}(n \text{ div } d))$
using *totient-conv-moebius-mu* **by** (simp add: dirichlet-prod-def assms)
also have $\text{real-of-int}(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d * \text{int}(n \text{ div } d)) =$
 $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d * \text{real}(n \text{ div } d))$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{real } n * \text{moebius-mu } d / \text{real } d)$
by (rule sum.cong) (simp-all add: field-char-0-class.of-nat-div)
also have $\dots = \text{real } n * (\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } d / \text{real } d)$
by (simp add: sum-distrib-left)
finally show ?*thesis* .
qed

lemma *totient-prime-power-Suc:*

assumes *prime p*
shows $\text{totient}(p \wedge \text{Suc } n) = p \wedge \text{Suc } n - p \wedge n$
proof –
have $\text{totient}(p \wedge \text{Suc } n) = p \wedge \text{Suc } n - \text{card}((*) p \setminus \{0 <.. p \wedge n\})$
unfolding *totient-def totatives-prime-power-Suc[OF assms]*
by (subst card-Diff-subset) (insert assms, auto simp: prime-gt-0-nat)
also from assms **have** $\text{card}((*) p \setminus \{0 <.. p \wedge n\}) = p \wedge n$
by (subst card-image) (auto simp: inj-on-def)

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

interpretation totient: multiplicative-function' totient  $\lambda p\ k.\ p \wedge k - p \wedge (k - 1)$ 
 $\lambda p.\ p - 1$ 
proof
  fix  $p\ k :: \text{nat}$  assume prime  $p\ k > 0$ 
  thus totient  $(p \wedge k) = p \wedge k - p \wedge (k - 1)$ 
    by (cases  $k$ ) (simp-all add: totient-prime-power-Suc del: power-Suc)
  qed simp-all

end

```

7 The Liouville λ function

```

theory Liouville-Lambda
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Computational-Algebra
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
  Dirichlet-Series
  Multiplicative-Function
  Moebius-Mu
begin

definition liouville-lambda :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-ring-1 where
  liouville-lambda  $n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (-1) \wedge \text{size}(\text{prime-factorization } n))$ 

interpretation liouville-lambda: completely-multiplicative-function' liouville-lambda
 $\lambda\_. -1$ 
proof
  fix  $a\ b :: \text{nat}$  assume  $a > 1\ b > 1$ 
  thus liouville-lambda  $(a * b) = \text{liouville-lambda } a * \text{liouville-lambda } b$ 
    by (simp add: liouville-lambda-def prime-factorization-mult power-add)
  qed (simp-all add: liouville-lambda-def prime-factorization-prime One-nat-def [symmetric]
    del: One-nat-def)

lemma liouville-lambda-prime [simp]: prime  $p \Rightarrow \text{liouville-lambda } p = -1$ 
  by (simp add: liouville-lambda-def prime-factorization-prime)

lemma liouville-lambda-prime-power [simp]: prime  $p \Rightarrow \text{liouville-lambda } (p \wedge k) = (-1) \wedge k$ 
  by (simp add: liouville-lambda-def prime-factorization-prime-power)

lemma liouville-lambda-squarefree: squarefree  $n \Rightarrow \text{liouville-lambda } n = \text{moe-}bius-mu\ n$ 
  by (auto simp: liouville-lambda-def moebius-mu-squarefree-eq' intro!: Nat.gr0I)

lemma power-neg-one-If:  $(-1) \wedge n = (\text{if even } n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-1})$ 

```

```

by (induction n) (simp-all split: if-splits)

lemma liouville-lambda-power-even:
  n > 0 ==> even m ==> liouville-lambda (n ^ m) = 1
  by (subst liouville-lambda.power) (auto elim!: evenE simp: liouville-lambda-def
power-neg-one-If)

lemma liouville-lambda-power-odd:
  odd m ==> liouville-lambda (n ^ m) = liouville-lambda n
  by (subst liouville-lambda.power) (auto elim!: oddE simp: liouville-lambda-def
power-neg-one-If)

lemma liouville-lambda-power:
  liouville-lambda (n ^ m) =
    (if n = 0 ∧ m > 0 then 0 else if even m then 1 else liouville-lambda n)
  by (auto simp: liouville-lambda-power-even liouville-lambda-power-odd power-0-left)

interpretation squarefree: multiplicative-function'
  ind squarefree λp k. if k > 1 then 0 else 1 λ-. 1
proof
  fix p k :: nat assume prime p k > 0
  thus ind squarefree (p ^ k) = (if 1 < k then 0 else 1 :: 'a)
    by (cases k = 1) (auto simp: squarefree-power-iff squarefree-prime ind-def)
qed (auto simp: squarefree-mult-coprime squarefree-power-iff ind-def dest: square-
free-multD
  simp del: One-nat-def)

interpretation is-nth-power: multiplicative-function ind (is-nth-power n)
  by standard (auto simp: is-nth-power-mult-coprime-nat-iff)

interpretation is-nth-power: multiplicative-function'
  ind (is-nth-power n) λp k. if n dvd k then 1 else 0 λ-. if n = 1 then 1 else 0
  by standard (simp-all add: is-nth-power-prime-power-nat-iff ind-def)

interpretation is-square: multiplicative-function ind is-square
  by standard (auto simp: is-nth-power-mult-coprime-nat-iff)

interpretation is-square: multiplicative-function'
  ind is-square λp k. if even k then 1 else 0 λ-. 0
  by standard (simp-all add: is-nth-power-prime-power-nat-iff ind-def)

lemma liouville-lambda-divisors-sum:
  (∑ d | d dvd n. liouville-lambda d) = ind is-square n
proof (rule multiplicative-function-eqI)
  show multiplicative-function (λn. (∑ d | d dvd n. liouville-lambda d))
    by (rule liouville-lambda.multiplicative-sum-divisors)
  show multiplicative-function (ind is-square)

```

```

    by (rule is-nth-power.multiplicative-function-axioms)
next
fix p k :: nat assume pk: prime p k > 0
hence p-gt-1: p > 1 by (simp add: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)
have ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } p^k. \text{liouville-lambda } d$ ) = ( $\sum d \in (\lambda i. p^k)^{\wedge} \{..k\}. \text{liouville-lambda } d$ )
using pk by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto intro: le-imp-power-dvd simp: divides-primepow-nat)
also from pk and p-gt-1 have ... = ( $\sum i \leq k. \text{liouville-lambda } (p^k)$ )
by (subst sum.reindex) (auto simp: inj-on-def prime-gt-1-nat)
also from pk have ... = ( $\sum i \leq k. (-1)^i$ ) by (intro sum.cong refl) simp
also have ... = (if even k then 1 else 0) by (induction k) auto
also from pk have ... = ind is-square (p^k) by (simp add: is-square.prime-power)
finally show ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } p^k. \text{liouville-lambda } d$ ) = ind is-square (p^k) .
qed

lemma fds-liouville-lambda-times-zeta: fds liouville-lambda * fds-zeta = fds-ind
is-square
by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: liouville-lambda-divisors-sum fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def)

lemma fds-liouville-lambda: fds liouville-lambda = fds-ind is-square * fds moebius-mu
proof -
have fds liouville-lambda * fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu = fds-ind is-square * fds
moebius-mu
by (simp add: fds-liouville-lambda-times-zeta)
also have fds liouville-lambda * fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu = fds liouville-lambda
by (simp only: mult.assoc fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu mult-1-right)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma liouville-lambda-altdef:
liouville-lambda n = ( $\sum d \mid d^2 \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } (n \text{ div } d^2)$ )
proof (cases n = 0)
case False
have liouville-lambda n = fds-nth (fds liouville-lambda) n by (simp add: fds-nth-fds)
also have fds liouville-lambda = fds-ind is-square * (fds moebius-mu :: 'a fds)
by (rule fds-liouville-lambda)
also have fds-nth ... n = ( $\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. \text{ind is-square } d * \text{moebius-mu } (n \text{ div } d)$ )
by (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def)
also have ... = ( $\sum d \in (\lambda d. d^2)^{\wedge} \{d. d^2 \text{ dvd } n\}. \text{moebius-mu } (n \text{ div } d)$ )
using False
by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto simp: ind-def is-nth-power-def)
also have ... = ( $\sum d \mid d^2 \text{ dvd } n. \text{moebius-mu } (n \text{ div } d^2)$ )
by (subst sum.reindex) (auto simp: inj-on-def dest: power2-eq-imp-eq)
finally show ?thesis .
qed auto

```

```

lemma abs-moebius-mu: abs (moebius-mu n :: 'a :: linordered-idom) = ind square-
free n
  by (auto simp: ind-def moebius-mu-def)

end

```

8 The divisor functions

```

theory Divisor-Count
imports
  Complex-Main
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
  Dirichlet-Series
  More-Totient
  Moebius-Mu
begin

```

8.1 The general divisor function

```

definition divisor-sigma :: 'a :: nat-power ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a where
  divisor-sigma x n = (Σ d | d dvd n. nat-power d x)

```

```

lemma divisor-sigma-0 [simp]: divisor-sigma x 0 = 0
  by (simp add: divisor-sigma-def)

```

```

lemma divisor-sigma-Suc-0 [simp]: divisor-sigma x (Suc 0) = 1
  by (simp add: divisor-sigma-def)

```

```

lemma divisor-sigma-1 [simp]: divisor-sigma x 1 = 1
  by simp

```

```

lemma fds-divisor-sigma: fds (divisor-sigma x) = fds-zeta * fds-shift x fds-zeta
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-altdef1 divisor-sigma-def)

```

```

interpretation divisor-sigma: multiplicative-function divisor-sigma x
proof -

```

```

  have multiplicative-function (dirichlet-prod (λn. if n = 0 then 0 else 1))
    (λn. if n = 0 then 0 else nat-power n x)) (is multiplicative-function ?f)
    by (rule multiplicative-dirichlet-prod; standard)
      (simp-all add: nat-power-mult-distrib)

```

```

  also have ?f n = divisor-sigma x n for n
    using fds-divisor-sigma[of x]

```

```

    by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult)

```

```

    hence ?f = divisor-sigma x ..

```

```

    finally show multiplicative-function (divisor-sigma x) .

```

```

qed

lemma divisor-sigma-naive [code]:

```

```

\lambda d acc. if d dvd n then nat\text{-}power d x + acc else acc) 1 n 0)
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
    have divisor-sigma x n = ( $\sum d \in \{1..n\}. if d dvd n then nat\text{-}power d x else 0$ )
      unfolding divisor-sigma-def using False by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)
      (auto elim: dvdE)
    also have ... = fold-atLeastAtMost-nat
      ( $\lambda d acc. (if d dvd n then nat\text{-}power d x else 0) + acc$ ) 1 n 0
      by (rule sum-atLeastAtMost-code)
    also have ( $\lambda d acc. (if d dvd n then nat\text{-}power d x else 0) + acc$ ) =
      ( $\lambda d acc. (if d dvd n then nat\text{-}power d x + acc else acc)$ )
      by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
    finally show ?thesis using False by simp
  qed auto

lemma divisor-sigma-of-nat: divisor-sigma (of-nat x) n = of-nat (divisor-sigma x n)
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
    show ?thesis unfolding divisor-sigma-def of-nat-sum
      by (intro sum.cong refl, subst nat-power-of-nat) (insert False, auto elim: dvdE)
  qed auto

lemma divisor-sigma-prime-power-field:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {field, nat-power}
  assumes prime p
  shows divisor-sigma x (p ^ k) =
    (if nat-power p x = 1 then of-nat (k + 1) else
     (nat-power p x ^ Suc k - 1) / (nat-power p x - 1))
proof -
  have divisor-sigma x (p ^ k) = ( $\sum i \leq k. nat\text{-}power (p^i) x$ )
    unfolding divisor-sigma-def
    by (rule sum.reindex-bij-betw [symmetric])
      (insert assms, auto simp: bij-betw-def inj-on-def prime-gt-0-nat
       divides-primepow-nat intro: le-imp-power-dvd)
  also have ... = ( $\sum i \leq k. nat\text{-}power p x ^ i$ )
    using assms by (intro sum.cong refl) (simp-all add: prime-gt-0-nat nat-power-power-left)
  also have ... = (if nat-power p x = 1 then of-nat (k + 1) else
    (nat-power p x ^ Suc k - 1) / (nat-power p x - 1))
    using geometric-sum[of nat-power p x Suc k] unfolding lessThan-Suc-atMost
    by (auto split: if-splits)
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma divisor-sigma-prime-power-nat:
  assumes prime p
  shows divisor-sigma x (p ^ k) = (if x = 0 then Suc k else
    (p ^ (x * Suc k) - 1) div (p ^ x - 1))

```

```

proof (cases  $x = 0$ )
  case True
    with assms have nat-power  $p$  (real  $x$ ) = 1 by simp
    hence divisor-sigma (real  $x$ ) ( $p \wedge k$ ) = real ( $\text{Suc } k$ )
      by (subst divisor-sigma-prime-power-field) (simp-all del: nat-power-real-def add: assms)
    thus ?thesis unfolding divisor-sigma-of-nat by (subst (asm) of-nat-eq-iff) (insert True, simp)
  next
    case False
    with assms have gt-1:  $p \wedge x > 1$ 
      using power-gt1[of p x - 1] by (simp add: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)
      hence not-one: real  $p \wedge x \neq 1$ 
        unfolding of-nat-power [symmetric] of-nat-eq-1-iff by (intro notI) simp
        from gt-1 have dvd:  $p \wedge x - 1 \text{ dvd } p \wedge (x * \text{Suc } k) - 1$ 
          using geometric-sum-nat-dvd[of p \wedge x Suc k] assms
          by (simp add: power-mult prime-gt-Suc-0-nat power-add)
        have divisor-sigma (real  $x$ ) ( $p \wedge k$ ) =
          real (if  $x = 0$  then  $\text{Suc } k$  else ( $p \wedge (x * \text{Suc } k) - 1$ ) div ( $p \wedge x - 1$ ))
        by (subst divisor-sigma-prime-power-field [OF assms, where 'a = real])
          (insert assms False dvd not-one, auto simp del: power-Suc nat-power-real-def simp: prime-gt-0-nat real-of-nat-div of-nat-diff prime-ge-Suc-0-nat power-mult [symmetric])
        thus ?thesis unfolding divisor-sigma-of-nat by (subst (asm) of-nat-eq-iff)
  qed

```

interpretation *divisor-sigma-field*:

multiplicative-function' *divisor-sigma* ($x :: 'a :: \{\text{field}, \text{nat-power}\}$)

$$\lambda p. k. \text{if } \text{nat-power } p x = 1 \text{ then } \text{of-nat} (\text{Suc } k) \text{ else } ((\text{nat-power } p x) \wedge \text{Suc } k - 1) / (\text{nat-power } p x - 1)$$

$$\lambda p. \text{nat-power } p x + 1$$

by *standard* (*auto simp: divisor-sigma-prime-power-field prime-gt-0-nat field-simps*)

interpretation *divisor-sigma-real*:

multiplicative-function' *divisor-sigma* ($x :: \text{real}$)

$$\lambda p. k. \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \text{of-nat} (\text{Suc } k) \text{ else } ((\text{real } p \text{ powr } x) \wedge \text{Suc } k - 1) / (\text{real } p \text{ powr } x - 1)$$

$$\lambda p. \text{real } p \text{ powr } x + 1$$

proof (*standard, goal-cases*)

case ($1 p k$)

thus ?*case*

by (*auto simp: divisor-sigma-prime-power-field prime-gt-0-nat powr-def of-nat-eq-1-iff exp-of-nat-mult [symmetric] mult-ac simp del: of-nat-Suc power-Suc*)

next

case ($2 p$)

hence *real* $p \text{ powr } x \neq 1$ **if** $x \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp: powr-def that prime-gt-0-nat of-nat-eq-1-iff*)

with 2 **show** ?*case* **by** (*auto simp: field-simps*)

qed

```

interpretation divisor-sigma-nat:
  multiplicative-function' divisor-sigma (x :: nat)
     $\lambda p. k. \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \text{Suc } k \text{ else } (p \wedge (\text{Suc } k * x) - 1) \text{ div } (p \wedge x - 1)$ 
     $\lambda p. p \wedge x + 1$ 
proof (standard, goal-cases)
  case (? p)
  have  $(p \wedge (x + x) - 1) = (p \wedge x + 1) * (p \wedge x - 1)$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps power-add)
  moreover have  $p \wedge x > 1$  if  $x > 0$  using that ? one-less-power prime-gt-1-nat
  by blast
  ultimately show ?case using prime-ge-Suc-0-nat[of p] by auto
qed (auto simp: divisor-sigma-prime-power-nat mult-ac)

lemma divisor-sigma-prime:
  assumes prime p
  shows divisor-sigma x p = nat-power p x + 1
proof -
  have divisor-sigma x p =  $(\sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } p. \text{nat-power } d x)$ 
    by (simp add: divisor-sigma-def)
  also from assms have {d. d dvd p} = {1, p} by (auto simp: prime-nat-iff)
  also have  $(\sum d \in \dots. \text{nat-power } d x) = \text{nat-power } p x + 1$ 
    using assms by (subst sum.insert) (auto simp: add-ac)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

8.2 The divisor-counting function

```

definition divisor-count :: nat ⇒ nat where
  divisor-count n = card {d. d dvd n}

lemma divisor-count-0 [simp]: divisor-count 0 = 0
  by (simp add: divisor-count-def)

lemma divisor-count-Suc-0 [simp]: divisor-count (Suc 0) = 1
  by (simp add: divisor-count-def)

lemma divisor-sigma-0-left-nat: divisor-sigma 0 n = divisor-count n
  by (simp add: divisor-sigma-def divisor-count-def)

lemma divisor-sigma-0-left: divisor-sigma 0 n = of-nat (divisor-count n)
  unfolding divisor-sigma-0-left-nat [symmetric] divisor-sigma-of-nat [symmetric]
  by simp

lemma divisor-count-altdef: divisor-count n = divisor-sigma 0 n
  by (simp add: divisor-sigma-0-left)

lemma divisor-count-naive [code]:
  divisor-count n = (if n = 0 then 0 else

```

```

fold-atLeastAtMost-nat ( $\lambda d \text{ acc. if } d \text{ dvd } n \text{ then } \text{Suc acc} \text{ else acc}$ ) 1 n 0)
using divisor-sigma-naive[of 0 :: nat n]
by (simp split: if-splits add: divisor-count-altdef cong: if-cong)

interpretation divisor-count: multiplicative-function' divisor-count  $\lambda p k. \text{Suc } k$ 
 $\lambda\text{-} 2$ 
by standard (simp-all add: divisor-count-altdef divisor-sigma.mult-coprime
divisor-sigma-nat.prime-power)

lemma divisor-count-dvd-mono:
assumes a dvd b b ≠ 0
shows divisor-count a ≤ divisor-count b
using assms by (auto simp: divisor-count-def intro!: card-mono intro: dvd-trans)

```

8.3 The divisor sum function

```

definition divisor-sum :: nat ⇒ nat where
divisor-sum n =  $\sum \{d. d \text{ dvd } n\}$ 

lemma divisor-sum-0 [simp]: divisor-sum 0 = 0
by (simp add: divisor-sum-def)

lemma divisor-sum-Suc-0 [simp]: divisor-sum (Suc 0) = Suc 0
by (simp add: divisor-sum-def)

lemma divisor-sigma-1-left-nat: divisor-sigma (Suc 0) n = divisor-sum n
by (simp add: divisor-sum-def divisor-sigma-def)

lemma divisor-sigma-1-left: divisor-sigma 1 n = of-nat (divisor-sum n)
by (simp add: divisor-sum-def divisor-sigma-def)

lemma divisor-sum-altdef: divisor-sum n = divisor-sigma 1 n
by (simp add: divisor-sigma-1-left-nat)

interpretation divisor-sum:
multiplicative-function' divisor-sum  $\lambda p k. (p \wedge \text{Suc } k - 1) \text{ div } (p - 1) \lambda p. \text{Suc } p$ 
proof (standard, goal-cases)
case (5 p)
thus ?case using divisor-sigma-nat.prime-aux[of p 1]
by (simp-all add: divisor-sum-altdef)
qed (simp-all add: divisor-sum-altdef divisor-sigma-nat.prime-power divisor-sigma.mult-coprime)

lemma divisor-sum-dvd-mono:
assumes a dvd b b ≠ 0
shows divisor-sum a ≤ divisor-sum b
using assms
by (cases a = 0) (auto simp: divisor-sum-def intro!: sum-le-included intro: dvd-trans)

lemma divisor-sum-naive [code]:

```

```



```

```

    by (simp add: fds-divisor-sigma)
  also have inverse ... = fds_moebius-mu * inverse (fds-shift a fds-zeta)
    by (simp add: fds-moebius-inverse-zeta inverse-mult-fds)
  also have inverse (fds-shift a fds-zeta) =
    fds (λn. moebius-mu n * fds-nth (fds-shift a fds-zeta) n)
  by (intro completely-multiplicative-fds-inverse', unfold-locales)
    (auto simp: nat-power-mult-distrib)
  also have ... = fds-shift a (fds_moebius-mu)
    by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: mult.commute)
qed

end

```

9 Summatory arithmetic functions

theory Arithmetic-Summatory

imports

More-Totient
Moebius-Mu
Liouville-Lambda
Divisor-Count
Dirichlet-Series

begin

9.1 Definition

definition sum-upto :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a :: comm-monoid-add) \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $sum\text{-}upto f x = (\sum i \mid 0 < i \wedge real\ i \leq x. f i)$

lemma sum-upto-altdef: $sum\text{-}upto f x = (\sum i \in \{0 \dots nat\lfloor x \rfloor\}. f i)$
unfolding sum-upto-def
by (cases $x \geq 0$; intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: le-nat-iff le-floor-iff)

lemma sum-upto-0 [simp]: $sum\text{-}upto f 0 = 0$
by (simp add: sum-upto-altdef)

lemma sum-upto-cong [cong]:
 $(\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies f n = f' n) \implies n = n' \implies sum\text{-}upto f n = sum\text{-}upto f' n'$
by (simp add: sum-upto-def)

lemma finite-Nats-le-real [simp,intro]: $finite \{n. 0 < n \wedge real\ n \leq x\}$
proof (rule finite-subset)
show $finite \{n. n \leq nat\lfloor x \rfloor\}$ **by** auto
show $\{n. 0 < n \wedge real\ n \leq x\} \subseteq \{n. n \leq nat\lfloor x \rfloor\}$ **by** safe linarith
qed

lemma sum-upto-ind: $sum\text{-}upto (ind P) x = of\text{-}nat (card \{n. n > 0 \wedge real\ n \leq x \wedge P n\})$

```

proof -
  have sum-upto (ind P :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a) x = ( $\sum n \mid 0 < n \wedge \text{real } n \leq x \wedge P n$ . 1)
    unfolding sum-upto-def by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto simp: ind-def)
    also have ... = of-nat (card {n. n > 0 \wedge real n \leq x \wedge P n}) by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma sum-upto-sum-divisors:
  sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f n d$ ) x = sum-upto ( $\lambda k. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda d. f (d * k) k) (x / k)$ ) x
  proof -
    let ?B = (SIGMA k:{k. 0 < k \wedge real k \leq x}. {d. 0 < d \wedge real d \leq x / real k})
    let ?A = (SIGMA k:{k. 0 < k \wedge real k \leq x}. {d. d dvd k})
    have *: real a \leq x if real (a * b) \leq x b > 0 for a b
    proof -
      have real a * 1 \leq real (a * b) unfolding of-nat-mult using that
        by (intro mult-left-mono) auto
      also have ...  $\leq x$  by fact
      finally show ?thesis by simp
    qed
    have bij: bij-betw ( $\lambda(k,d). (d * k, k)$ ) ?B ?A
      by (rule bij-betwI[where g = \lambda(k,d). (d, k div d)])
      (auto simp: * divide-simps mult.commute elim!: dvdE)
    have sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \sum d \mid d \text{ dvd } n. f n d$ ) x = ( $\sum (k,d) \in ?A. f k d$ )
      unfolding sum-upto-def by (rule sum.Sigma) auto
    also have ... = ( $\sum (k,d) \in ?B. f (d * k) k$ )
      by (subst sum.reindex-bij-betw[OF bij, symmetric]) (auto simp: case-prod-unfold)
    also have ... = sum-upto ( $\lambda k. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda d. f (d * k) k) (x / k)$ ) x
      unfolding sum-upto-def by (rule sum.Sigma [symmetric]) auto
      finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma sum-upto-dirichlet-prod:
  sum-upto (dirichlet-prod f g) x = sum-upto ( $\lambda d. f d * \text{sum-upto } g (x / \text{real } d)$ ) x
  unfolding dirichlet-prod-def
  by (subst sum-upto-sum-divisors) (simp add: sum-upto-def sum-distrib-left)

lemma sum-upto-real:
  assumes x  $\geq 0$ 
  shows sum-upto real x = of-int (floor x) * (of-int (floor x) + 1) / 2
  proof -
    have A:  $2 * \sum \{1..n\} = n * \text{Suc } n$  for n by (induction n) simp-all
    have  $2 * \text{sum-upto real } x = \text{real} (2 * \sum \{0 <.. \text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor\})$  by (simp add: sum-upto-altdef)
    also have  $\{0 <.. \text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor\} = \{1.. \text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor\}$  by auto
    also note A
    also have real (nat \lfloor x \rfloor * Suc (nat \lfloor x \rfloor)) = of-int (floor x) * (of-int (floor x) + 1) using assms

```

```

    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma summable-imp-convergent-sum-upto:
  assumes summable (f :: nat ⇒ 'a :: real-normed-vector)
  obtains c where (sum-upto f ⟶ c) at-top
proof -
  from assms have summable (λn. f (Suc n))
    by (subst summable-Suc-iff)
  then obtain c where (λn. f (Suc n)) sums c by (auto simp: summable-def)
  hence (λn. ∑ k<..n. f (Suc k)) ⟶ c by (auto simp: sums-def)
  also have (λn. ∑ k<..n. f (Suc k)) = (λn. ∑ k∈{0<..n}. f k)
    by (subst sum.atLeast1-atMost-eq [symmetric]) (auto simp: atLeastSucAtMost-greaterThanAtMost)
  finally have ((λx. sum f {0<..nat [x]}) ⟶ c) at-top
    by (rule filterlim-compose)
      (auto intro!: filterlim-compose[OF filterlim-nat-sequentially] filterlim-floor-sequentially)
  also have (λx. sum f {0<..nat [x]}) = sum-upto f
    by (intro ext) (simp-all add: sum-upto-altdef)
  finally show ?thesis using that[of c] by blast
qed

```

9.2 The Hyperbola method

```

lemma hyperbola-method-semiring:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: comm-semiring-0
  assumes A ≥ 0 and B ≥ 0 and A * B = x
  shows sum-upto (dirichlet-prod f g) x + sum-upto f A * sum-upto g B =
    sum-upto (λn. f n * sum-upto g (x / real n)) A +
    sum-upto (λn. sum-upto f (x / real n) * g n) B

proof -
  from assms have [simp]: x ≥ 0 by auto
  {
    fix a b :: real assume ab: a > 0 b > 0 x ≥ 0 a * b ≤ x a > A b > B
    hence a * b > A * B using assms by (intro mult-strict-mono) auto
    also from assms have A * B = x by simp
    finally have False using ‹a * b ≤ x› by simp
  } note *=this
  have *: a ≤ A ∨ b ≤ B if a * b ≤ x a > 0 b > 0 x ≥ 0 for a b
    by (rule ccontr) (insert *[of a b] that, auto)

  have nat-mult-leD1: real a ≤ x if real a * real b ≤ x b > 0 for a b
  proof -
    from that have real a * 1 ≤ real a * real b by (intro mult-left-mono) simp-all
    also have ... ≤ x by fact
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  have nat-mult-leD2: real b ≤ x if real a * real b ≤ x a > 0 for a b
    using nat-mult-leD1[of b a] that by (simp add: mult-ac)

```

```

have le-sqrt-mult-imp-le:  $a * b \leq x$ 
  if  $a \geq 0$   $b \geq 0$   $a \leq A$   $b \leq B$  for  $a$   $b :: real$ 
proof -
  from that and assms have  $a * b \leq A * B$  by (intro mult-mono) auto
  with assms show  $a * b \leq x$  by simp
qed

define F G where  $F = sum-upto f$  and  $G = sum-upto g$ 
let ?Bound =  $\{0 \dots nat [x]\} \times \{0 \dots nat [x]\}$ 
let ?B =  $\{(r,d). 0 < r \wedge real r \leq A \wedge 0 < d \wedge real d \leq x / real r\}$ 
let ?C =  $\{(r,d). 0 < d \wedge real d \leq B \wedge 0 < r \wedge real r \leq x / real d\}$ 
let ?B' = SIGMA r:{r. 0 < r \wedge real r \leq A}. {d. 0 < d \wedge real d \leq x / real r}
let ?C' = SIGMA d:{d. 0 < d \wedge real d \leq B}. {r. 0 < r \wedge real r \leq x / real d}
have sum-upto (dirichlet-prod f g)  $x + F A * G B =$ 
   $(\sum (i,(r,d)) \in (\text{SIGMA } i:\{i. 0 < i \wedge real i \leq x\}. \{(r,d). r * d = i\}). f r$ 
*  $g d) +$ 
  sum-upto f A * sum-upto g B (is - = ?S + -)
unfolding sum-upto-def dirichlet-prod-altdef2 F-def G-def
  by (subst sum.Sigma) (auto intro: finite-divisors-nat')
also have ?S =  $(\sum (r,d) | 0 < r \wedge 0 < d \wedge real (r * d) \leq x. f r * g d)$ 
  (is - = sum - ?A) by (intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[of - λ(r,d). (r*d,(r,d)) snd]) auto
also have ?A = ?B ∪ ?C by (auto simp: field-simps dest: *)
also have sum-upto f A * sum-upto g B =
   $(\sum r | 0 < r \wedge real r \leq A. \sum d | 0 < d \wedge real d \leq B. f r * g d)$ 
  by (simp add: sum-upto-def sum-product)
also have ... =  $(\sum (r,d) \in \{r. 0 < r \wedge real r \leq A\} \times \{d. 0 < d \wedge real d \leq B\}. f r * g d)$ 
  (is - = sum - ?X) by (rule sum.cartesian-product)
also have ?X = ?B ∩ ?C by (auto simp: field-simps le-sqrt-mult-imp-le)
also have  $(\sum (r,d) \in ?B \cup ?C. f r * g d) + (\sum (r,d) \in ?B \cap ?C. f r * g d) =$ 
   $(\sum (r,d) \in ?B. f r * g d) + (\sum (r,d) \in ?C. f r * g d)$ 
  by (intro sum.union-inter finite-subset[of ?B ?Bound] finite-subset[of ?C ?Bound])
    (auto simp: field-simps le-nat-iff le-floor-iff dest: nat-mult-leD1 nat-mult-leD2)
also have ?B = ?B' by auto
hence  $(\lambda f. sum f ?B) = (\lambda f. sum f ?B')$  by simp
also have  $(\sum (r,d) \in ?B'. f r * g d) = sum-upto (\lambda n. f n * G (x / real n)) A$ 
  by (subst sum.Sigma [symmetric]) (simp-all add: sum-upto-def sum-distrib-left
G-def)
also have  $(\sum (r,d) \in ?C. f r * g d) = (\sum (d,r) \in ?C'. f r * g d)$ 
  by (intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[of - λ(x,y). (y,x) λ(x,y). (y,x)]) auto
also have ... = sum-upto ( $\lambda n. F (x / real n) * G n$ ) B
  by (subst sum.Sigma [symmetric]) (simp-all add: sum-upto-def sum-distrib-right
F-def)
finally show ?thesis by (simp only: F-def G-def)
qed

```

lemma hyperbola-method-semiring-sqrt:

```

fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-semiring-0
assumes x  $\geq$  0
shows sum-upto (dirichlet-prod f g) x + sum-upto f (sqrt x) * sum-upto g (sqrt x) =
    sum-upto ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{sum-upto } g (x / \text{real } n)$ ) (sqrt x) +
    sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \text{sum-upto } f (x / \text{real } n) * g n$ ) (sqrt x)
using assms hyperbola-method-semiring[of sqrt x sqrt x x] by simp

lemma hyperbola-method:
fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-ring
assumes A  $\geq$  0 B  $\geq$  0 A * B = x
shows sum-upto (dirichlet-prod f g) x =
    sum-upto ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{sum-upto } g (x / \text{real } n)$ ) A +
    sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \text{sum-upto } f (x / \text{real } n) * g n$ ) B -
    sum-upto f A * sum-upto g B
using hyperbola-method-semiring[OF assms, of f g] by (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma hyperbola-method-sqrt:
fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-ring
assumes x  $\geq$  0
shows sum-upto (dirichlet-prod f g) x =
    sum-upto ( $\lambda n. f n * \text{sum-upto } g (x / \text{real } n)$ ) (sqrt x) +
    sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \text{sum-upto } f (x / \text{real } n) * g n$ ) (sqrt x) -
    sum-upto f (sqrt x) * sum-upto g (sqrt x)
using assms hyperbola-method[sqrt x sqrt x x] by simp

end

```

10 Partial summation

```

theory Partial-Summation
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Analysis
  Arithmetic-Summatory
begin

lemma finite-vimage-real-of-nat-greaterThanAtMost: finite (real -` {y <.. x})
proof (rule finite-subset)
  show real -` {y <.. x}  $\subseteq$  {nat ⌊y⌋..nat ⌈x⌉}
  by (cases x  $\geq$  0; cases y  $\geq$  0)
    (auto simp: nat-le-iff le-nat-iff le-ceiling-iff floor-le-iff)
qed auto

context
  fixes a :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {banach, real-normed-algebra}
  fixes f f' :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  fixes A
  fixes X :: real set
  fixes x y :: real

```

```

defines A ≡ sum-upto a
assumes fin: finite X
assumes xy: 0 ≤ y y < x
assumes deriv: ∀z. z ∈ {y..x} – X ⇒ (f has-vector-derivative f' z) (at z)
assumes cont-f: continuous-on {y..x} f
begin

lemma partial-summation-strong:
  ((λt. A t * f' t) has-integral
   (A x * f x – A y * f y – (∑ n ∈ real – ‘{y<..x}. a n * f n))) {y..x}
proof –
  define chi :: nat ⇒ real ⇒ real where chi = (λn t. if n ≤ t then 1 else 0)
  have ((λt. sum-upto (λn. a n * (chi n t *R f' t)) x) has-integral
        (sum-upto (λn. a n * (f x – f (max n y))) x)) {y..x} (is (- has-integral
?I) –)
  unfolding sum-upto-def
  proof (intro has-integral-sum ballI finite-Nats-le-real, goal-cases)
    case (1 n)
    have (f' has-integral (f x – f (max n y))) {max n y..x}
    using xy 1
    by (intro fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-strong[OF fin])
       (auto intro!: continuous-on-subset[OF cont-f] deriv)
    also have ?this ←→ ((λt. (if t ∈ {max n y..x} then 1 else 0) *R f' t)
      has-integral (f x – f (max n y))) {max n y..x}
    by (intro has-integral-cong) (simp-all add: chi-def)
    finally have ((λt. (if t ∈ {max n y..x} then 1 else 0) *R f' t)
      has-integral (f x – f (max n y))) {y..x}
    by (rule has-integral-on-superset) auto
    also have ?this ←→ ((λt. chi n t *R f' t) has-integral (f x – f (max n y)))
    {y..x}
    by (intro has-integral-cong) (auto simp: chi-def)
    finally show ?case by (intro has-integral-mult-right)
  qed
  also have ?this ←→ ((λt. A t * f' t) has-integral ?I) {y..x}
  unfolding sum-upto-def A-def chi-def sum-distrib-right using xy
  by (intro has-integral-cong sum.mono-neutral-cong-right finite-Nats-le-real) auto
  also have sum-upto (λn. a n * (f x – f (max (real n) y))) x =
    A x * f x – (∑ n | n > 0 ∧ real n ≤ x. a n * f (max (real n) y))
  by (simp add: sum-upto-def ring-distrib sum-subtractf sum-distrib-right A-def)
  also have {n. n > 0 ∧ real n ≤ x} = {n. n > 0 ∧ real n ≤ y} ∪ real – ‘{y<..x}
  using xy by auto
  also have sum (λn. a n * f (max (real n) y)) ... =
    (∑ n | 0 < n ∧ real n ≤ y. a n * f (max (real n) y)) +
    (∑ n ∈ real – ‘{y<..x}. a n * f (max (real n) y)) (is - = ?S1 + ?S2)
  by (intro sum.union-disjoint finite-Nats-le-real finite-vimage-real-of-nat-greaterThanAtMost)

  auto
also have ?S1 = sum-upto (λn. a n * f y) y unfolding sum-upto-def
  by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: max-def)

```

```

also have ... = A y * f y by (simp add: A-def sum-upto-def sum-distrib-right)
also have ?S2 = (∑ n ∈ real - {y <..x}. a n * f n)
  by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: max-def)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

lemma partial-summation-integrable-strong:
  (λt. A t * f' t) integrable-on {y..x}
and partial-summation-strong':
  (∑ n ∈ real - {y <..x}. a n * f n) =
    A x * f x - A y * f y - integral {y..x} (λt. A t * f' t)
  using partial-summation-strong by (simp-all add: has-integral-iff algebra-simps)

end

context
fixes a :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {banach, real-normed-algebra}
fixes ff' :: real ⇒ 'a
fixes A
fixes X :: real set
fixes x :: real
defines A ≡ sum-upto a
assumes fin: finite X
assumes x: x > 0
assumes deriv: ∀z. z ∈ {0..x} - X ⇒ (f has-vector-derivative f' z) (at z)
assumes cont-f: continuous-on {0..x} f
begin

lemma partial-summation-sum-upto-strong:
  ((λt. A t * f' t) has-integral (A x * f x - sum-upto (λn. a n * f n) x)) {0..x}
proof -
  have (∑ n ∈ real - {0 <..x}. a n * f n) = sum-upto (λn. a n * f n) x
    unfolding sum-upto-def by (intro sum.cong refl) auto
  thus ?thesis
    using partial-summation-strong[OF fin order.refl x deriv cont-f, of a]
    by (simp-all add: A-def)
qed

lemma partial-summation-integrable-sum-upto-strong:
  (λt. A t * f' t) integrable-on {0..x}
and partial-summation-sum-upto-strong':
  sum-upto (λn. a n * f n) x =
    A x * f x - integral {0..x} (λt. A t * f' t)
  using partial-summation-sum-upto-strong by (simp-all add: has-integral-iff algebra-simps)

end

```

end

11 Euler product expansions

```
theory Euler-Products
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Analysis
  Multiplicative-Function
begin

  Conflicting notation from HOL-Analysis.Infinite-Sum
  no-notation Infinite-Sum.abs-summable-on (infixr `abs'-summable'-on` 46)

  lemma prime-factors-power-subset:
    prime-factors (x ^ n) ⊆ prime-factors x
    by (cases n = 0) (auto simp: prime-factors-power)

  lemma prime-power-product-in-Pi:
    (λg. ⋀ p∈{p. p ≤ (n::nat) ∧ prime p}. p ^ g p)
    ∈ ({p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p} →E UNIV) →
      {m. 0 < m ∧ prime-factors m ⊆ {..n}}
  proof (safe, goal-cases)
    case (? f p)
    have prime-factors ((⋀ p∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. p ^ f p) =
      (⋃ p∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. prime-factors (p ^ f p)))
    by (subst prime-factors-prod) auto
    also have ... ⊆ (⋃ p∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. prime-factors p)
    using prime-factors-power-subset by blast
    also have ... ⊆ (⋃ p∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. {p})
    by (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd prime-gt-0-nat dest!: dvd-imp-le)
    also have ... ⊆ {..n} by auto
    finally show ?case using ? by auto
  qed (auto simp: prime-gt-0-nat)

  lemma inj-prime-power: inj-on (λx. fst x ^ snd x :: nat) ({a. prime a} × {0<..})
  proof (intro inj-onI, clarify, goal-cases)
    case (1 p m q n)
    with prime-power-eq-imp-eq[of p q m n] and 1
    have p = q by auto
    moreover from this have m = n
    using prime-gt-1-nat 1 by auto
    ultimately show ?case by simp
  qed

  lemma bij-betw-prime-powers:
    bij-betw (λg. ⋀ p∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. p ^ g p) ({p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p} →E
      UNIV)
    {m. 0 < m ∧ prime-factors m ⊆ {..(n::nat)}}
```

```

proof (rule bij-betwI[of -- (λm p. if p ≤ n ∧ prime p then multiplicity p m else
undefined)],
      goal-cases)
case 1
show ?case by (rule prime-power-product-in-Pi)
next
case 2
show ?case
      by (auto split: if-splits)
next
case (3 f)
show ?case
proof (rule ext, goal-cases)
case (1 q)
show ?case
proof (cases q ≤ n ∧ prime q)
case True
hence multiplicity q (Π p∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. p ^ f p) =
      (Σ x∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. multiplicity q (x ^ f x))
      by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-distrib) auto
also have ... = (Σ x∈{p. p ≤ n ∧ prime p}. if x = q then f q else 0)
using True by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: multiplicity-distinct-prime-power)
also have ... = f q using True by auto
finally show ?thesis using True by simp
qed (insert 3, force+)
qed
next
case (4 m)
have (Π p | p ≤ n ∧ prime p. p ^ (if p ≤ n ∧ prime p then multiplicity p m else
undefined)) =
      (Π p∈prime-factors m. p ^ multiplicity p m)
proof (rule prod.mono-neutral-cong)
show finite (prime-factors m) by simp
qed (insert 4, auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)
also from 4 have ... = m
by (intro prime-factorization-nat [symmetric]) auto
finally show ?case .
qed

lemma
fixes f :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
assumes summable: summable (λn. norm (f n))
assumes multiplicative-function f
shows abs-convergent-euler-product:
      abs-convergent-prod (λp. if prime p then Σ n. f (p ^ n) else 1)
and euler-product-LIMSEQ:
      (λn. (Π p≤n. if prime p then Σ n. f (p ^ n) else 1)) —————> (Σ n. f n)
proof –
interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact

```

```

define N where N = ( $\sum n. \text{norm } (f n)$ )

have summable':  $f$  abs-summable-on  $A$  for  $A$ 
  by (rule abs-summable-on-subset[of - UNIV])
    (insert summable, auto simp: abs-summable-on-nat-iff')

have summable'':  $(\lambda x. f(p \wedge x))$  abs-summable-on  $A$  if prime  $p$  for  $A$   $p$ 
proof (subst abs-summable-on-reindex-iff[of - - f])
  from ‹prime p› have p > 1
    by (rule prime-gt-1-nat)
  thus inj-on  $(\lambda i. p \wedge i)$   $A$ 
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
qed (intro summable')

have  $(\lambda n. \text{norm } ((\sum m. f m) - (\prod p \in \{p. p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p\}. \sum i. f(p \wedge i))))$ 
  —————— 0
    (is filterlim ?h - -)
proof (rule tendsto-sandwich)
  show eventually  $(\lambda n. ?h n \leq N - (\sum m \leq n. \text{norm } (f m)))$  at-top
  proof (intro always-eventually allI)
    fix n :: nat
    interpret product-sigma-finite  $\lambda :: \text{nat}.$  count-space (UNIV :: nat set)
      by (intro product-sigma-finite.intro sigma-finite-measure-count-space)

    have  $(\prod p \mid p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p. \sum i. f(p \wedge i)) =$ 
       $(\prod p \mid p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p. \sum_{a \in \text{UNIV}} f(p \wedge i))$ 
      by (intro prod.cong refl infsetsum-nat'[symmetric] summable'') auto
    also have ... =  $(\sum_{a,g \in \{p. p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p\}} \rightarrow_E \text{UNIV}.$ 
       $\prod x \in \{p. p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p\}. f(x \wedge g x))$ 
      by (subst infsetsum-prod-PiE [symmetric])
        (auto simp: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat summable'')
    also have ... =  $(\sum_{a,g \in \{p. p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p\}} \rightarrow_E \text{UNIV}.$ 
       $f(\prod x \in \{p. p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p\}. x \wedge g x))$ 
      by (subst f.prod-coprime) (auto simp add: primes-coprime)
    also have ... =  $(\sum_a m \mid m > 0 \wedge \text{prime-factors } m \subseteq \{..n\}. f m)$ 
      by (intro infsetsum-reindex-bij-betw bij-betw-prime-powers)
    also have  $(\sum_a m \in \text{UNIV}. f m) - \dots = (\sum_a m \in \text{UNIV} - \{m. m > 0 \wedge \text{prime-factors } m \subseteq \{..n\}\}. f m)$ 
      by (intro infsetsum-Diff [symmetric] summable') auto
    also have  $(\sum_a m \in \text{UNIV}. f m) = (\sum m. f m)$ 
      by (intro infsetsum-nat' summable')
    also have  $\text{UNIV} - \{m. m > 0 \wedge \text{prime-factors } m \subseteq \{..n\}\} =$ 
      insert 0 {m. ¬prime-factors m ⊆ {..n}}
      by auto
    also have  $(\sum_a m \in \dots. f m) = (\sum_a m \mid \neg \text{prime-factors } m \subseteq \{..n\}. f m)$ 
      by (intro infsetsum-cong-neutral) auto
    also have norm ... ≤  $(\sum_a m \mid \neg \text{prime-factors } m \subseteq \{..n\}. \text{norm } (f m))$ 
      by (rule norm-infsetsum-bound)
    also have ... ≤  $(\sum_a m \in \{n < ..\}. \text{norm } (f m))$ 
  
```

```

proof (intro infsetsum-mono-neutral-left summable' abs-summable-on-normI)
  show { $m : \text{prime-factors } m \subseteq \{..n\} \subseteq \{n <..\}$ }
    proof safe
      fix  $m k$  assume  $\neg m > n$  and  $k \in \text{prime-factors } m$ 
      thus  $k \leq n$  by (cases m = 0) (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd dest: dvd-imp-le)
      qed
    qed auto
    also have  $\{n <..\} = \text{UNIV} - \{..n\}$ 
      by auto
      also have  $(\sum_{a \in \{..n\}} \text{norm } (f m)) = (\sum_{a \in \text{UNIV}} \text{norm } (f m)) - (\sum_{a \in \{..n\}} \text{norm } (f m))$ 
        using summable by (intro infsetsum-Diff) (auto simp: abs-summable-on-nat-iff')
        also have  $(\sum_{a \in \text{UNIV}} \text{norm } (f m)) = N$ 
          unfolding  $N\text{-def}$  using summable
          by (intro infsetsum-nat') (auto simp: abs-summable-on-nat-iff')
          also have  $(\sum_{a \in \{..n\}} \text{norm } (f m)) = (\sum_{m \leq n} \text{norm } (f m))$ 
            by (simp add: suminf-finite)
          finally show ? $h n \leq N - (\sum_{m \leq n} \text{norm } (f m))$  .
    qed
  next
    show eventually  $(\lambda n. ?h n \geq 0)$  at-top by simp
  next
    show  $(\lambda n. N - (\sum_{m \leq n} \text{norm } (f m))) \longrightarrow 0$  unfolding  $N\text{-def}$ 
      by (rule tendsto-eq-intros refl summable-LIMSEQ' summable) + simp-all
    qed simp-all
  hence  $(\lambda n. (\sum m. f m) - (\prod p \in \{p. p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p\}. \sum i. f(p^i))) \longrightarrow 0$ 
    by (simp add: tendsto-norm-zero-iff)
  from tendsto-diff[OF tendsto-const[of  $\sum m. f m$  ] this]
    have  $(\lambda n. \prod p \mid p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p. \sum i. f(p^i)) \longrightarrow (\sum m. f m)$  by simp
  also have  $(\lambda n. \prod p \mid p \leq n \wedge \text{prime } p. \sum i. f(p^i)) = (\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then } (\sum i. f(p^i)) \text{ else } 1)$ 
    by (intro ext prod.mono-neutral-cong-left) auto
  finally show ...  $\longrightarrow (\sum m. f m)$  .

  show abs-convergent-prod  $(\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then } (\sum i. f(p^i)) \text{ else } 1)$ 
  proof (rule summable-imp-abs-convergent-prod)
    have  $(\lambda(p,i). f(p^i)) \text{ abs-summable-on } \{p. \text{prime } p\} \times \{0 <..\}$ 
      unfolding case-prod-unfold
      by (subst abs-summable-on-reindex-iff[OF inj-prime-power]) fact
    hence  $(\lambda p. \sum_{a \in \{0 <..\}} f(p^i)) \text{ abs-summable-on } \{p. \text{prime } p\}$ 
      by (rule abs-summable-on-Sigma-project1') simp-all
    also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow (\lambda p. (\sum i. f(p^i)) - 1)$  abs-summable-on  $\{p. \text{prime } p\}$ 
    proof (intro abs-summable-on-cong refl)
      fix  $p :: \text{nat}$  assume  $p : p \in \{p. \text{prime } p\}$ 
      have  $\{0 <..\} = \text{UNIV} - \{0 :: \text{nat}\}$  by auto
      also have  $(\sum_{a \in \{0 <..\}} f(p^i)) = (\sum i. f(p^i)) - 1$ 
        using  $p$  by (subst infsetsum-Diff) (simp-all add: infsetsum-nat' summable'')
      finally show  $(\sum_{a \in \{0 <..\}} f(p^i)) = (\sum i. f(p^i)) - 1$  .
    qed

```

```

finally have summable ( $\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then norm } ((\sum i. f(p^i)) - 1) \text{ else } 0$ )
  (is summable ?T) by (simp add: abs-summable-on-nat-iff)
also have ?T = ( $\lambda p. \text{norm } ((\text{if prime } p \text{ then } \sum i. f(p^i) \text{ else } 1) - 1)$ )
  by (rule ext) (simp add: if-splits)
finally show summable ... .
qed
qed

lemma
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
assumes summable: summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm } (f n)$ )
assumes completely-multiplicative-function f
shows abs-convergent-euler-product':
  abs-convergent-prod ( $\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - f p) \text{ else } 1$ )
and completely-multiplicative-summable-norm:
   $\bigwedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{norm } (f p) < 1$ 
and euler-product-LIMSEQ':
  ( $\lambda n. (\prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - f p) \text{ else } 1)) \xrightarrow{\quad} (\sum n. f n)$ 
proof -
interpret f: completely-multiplicative-function f by fact
{
  fix p :: nat assume prime p
  hence inj ( $\lambda i. p^i$ )
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def dest: prime-gt-1-nat)
  from summable-reindex[OF summable this]
  have *: summable ( $\lambda i. \text{norm } (f(p^i))$ ) by (auto simp: o-def)
  also have ( $\lambda i. \text{norm } (f(p^i))$ ) = ( $\lambda i. \text{norm } (f p)^i$ )
    by (simp add: f.power norm-power)
  finally show norm (f p) < 1
    by (subst (asm) summable-geometric-iff) simp-all
  note * and this
} note summable' = this

have eq: ( $\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then } (\sum i. f(p^i)) \text{ else } 1$ ) =
  ( $\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - f p) \text{ else } 1$ )
proof (rule ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases prime p)
    case True
    hence norm (f p) < 1 by (rule summable')
    from suminf-geometric[OF this] and True show ?thesis
      by (simp add: field-simps f.power)
  qed simp-all
qed
hence eq': ( $\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then } \sum n. f(p^n) \text{ else } 1$ ) =
  ( $\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - f p) \text{ else } 1$ )

```

```

by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

have f: multiplicative-function f ..
from abs-convergent-euler-product[OF assms(1) f] and euler-product-LIMSEQ[OF
assms(1) f]
show abs-convergent-prod (λp. if prime p then inverse (1 - f p) else 1)
  and (λn. Π p≤n. if prime p then inverse (1 - f p) else 1) —→ (Σ n. f n)
  by (simp-all only: eq eq')
qed

end

```

12 Analytic properties of Dirichlet series

```

theory Dirichlet-Series-Analysis
imports
  HOL-Complex-Analysis.Complex-Analysis
  HOL-Library.Going-To-Filter
  HOL-Real-Asymp.Real-Asymp
  Dirichlet-Series
  Moebius-Mu
  Partial-Summation
  Euler-Products
begin

Conflicting notation from HOL-Analysis.Infinite-Sum
no-notation Infinite-Sum.abs-summable-on (infixr `abs'-summable'-on` 46)

```

The following illustrates a concept we will need later on: A property holds for f going to F if we can find e.g. a sequence that tends to F and whose elements eventually satisfy P .

```

lemma frequently-going-toI:
  assumes filterlim (λn. f (g n)) F G
  assumes eventually (λn. P (g n)) G
  assumes eventually (λn. g n ∈ A) G
  assumes G ≠ bot
  shows frequently P (f going-to F within A)
  unfolding frequently-def
proof
  assume eventually (λx. ¬P x) (f going-to F within A)
  hence eventually (λx. ¬P x) (inf (filtercomap f F) (principal A))
    by (simp add: going-to-within-def)
  moreover have filterlim (λn. g n) (inf (filtercomap f F) (principal A)) G
    using assms unfolding filterlim-inf filterlim-principal
    by (auto simp add: filterlim-iff-le-filtercomap filtercomap-filtercomap)
  ultimately have eventually (λn. ¬P (g n)) G
    by (rule eventually-compose-filterlim)
  with assms(2) have eventually (λ-. False) G by eventually-elim auto

```

```

with assms(4) show False by simp
qed

lemma frequently-filtercomapI:
assumes filterlim ( $\lambda n. f(g(n))$ )  $F G$ 
assumes eventually ( $\lambda n. P(g(n))$ )  $G$ 
assumes  $G \neq \text{bot}$ 
shows frequently  $P(\text{filtercomap } f F)$ 
using frequently-going-toI[ $f g F G P \text{UNIV}$ ] assms by (simp add: going-to-def)

```

```

lemma frequently-going-to-at-topE:
fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes frequently  $P(f \text{ going-to at-top})$ 
obtains  $g$  where  $\bigwedge n. P(g(n))$  and filterlim ( $\lambda n. f(g(n))$ ) at-top sequentially
proof -
from assms have  $\forall k. \exists x. f x \geq \text{real } k \wedge P x$ 
by (auto simp: frequently-def eventually-going-to-at-top-linorder)
hence  $\exists g. \forall k. f(g(k)) \geq \text{real } k \wedge P(g(k))$ 
by metis
then obtain  $g$  where  $g: \bigwedge k. f(g(k)) \geq \text{real } k \wedge \bigwedge k. P(g(k))$ 
by blast
have filterlim ( $\lambda n. f(g(n))$ ) at-top sequentially
by (rule filterlim-at-top-mono[OF filterlim-real-sequentially]) (use  $g$  in auto)
from  $g(2)$  and this show ?thesis using that[of  $g$ ] by blast
qed

```

Apostol often uses statements like ' $P(s_k)$ for all k in an infinite sequence s_k such that $\Re(s_k) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ '.

Instead, we write *frequently P (Re going-to at-top)*. This lemma shows that our statement is equivalent to his.

```

lemma frequently-going-to-at-top-iff:
frequently  $P(f \text{ going-to (at-top :: real filter)}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists g. \forall n. P(g(n)) \wedge \text{filterlim } (\lambda n. f(g(n))) \text{ at-top sequentially})$ 
by (auto intro: frequently-going-toI elim!: frequently-going-to-at-topE)

```

```

lemma surj-bullet-1: surj ( $\lambda s: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra-1}, \text{real-inner}\}. s \cdot 1$ )
proof (rule surjI)
fix  $x :: \text{real}$  show  $(x *_R 1) \cdot (1 :: 'a) = x$ 
by (simp add: dot-square-norm)
qed

```

```

lemma bullet-1-going-to-at-top-neq-bot [simp]:
 $((\lambda s: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-algebra-1}, \text{real-inner}\}. s \cdot 1) \text{ going-to at-top}) \neq \text{bot}$ 
unfolding going-to-def by (rule filtercomap-neq-bot-surj[OF - surj-bullet-1]) auto

```

```

lemma fds-abs-converges-altdef:

```

```

 $\text{fds-abs-converges } f s \longleftrightarrow (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) \text{ abs-summable-on } \{1..\}$ 
by (auto simp add: fds-abs-converges-def abs-summable-on-nat-iff
      intro!: summable-cong eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0]])

lemma fds-abs-converges-altdef':
 $\text{fds-abs-converges } f s \longleftrightarrow (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) \text{ abs-summable-on }$ 
UNIV
by (subst fds-abs-converges-altdef, rule abs-summable-on-cong-neutral) (auto simp:
Suc-le-eq)

lemma eval-fds-altdef:
assumes fds-abs-converges f s
shows eval-fds f s = ( $\sum_a n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ )
proof -
have fds-abs-converges f s  $\longleftrightarrow (\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) \text{ abs-summable-on }$ 
UNIV
unfolding fds-abs-converges-altdef
by (intro abs-summable-on-cong-neutral) (auto simp: Suc-le-eq)
with assms show ?thesis unfolding eval-fds-def fds-abs-converges-altdef
by (intro infsetsum-nat' [symmetric]) simp-all
qed

lemma multiplicative-function-divide-nat-power:
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{nat-power}, \text{field}\}$ 
assumes multiplicative-function f
shows multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ )
proof
interpret f: multiplicative-function f by fact
show f 0 / nat-power 0 s = 0 f 1 / nat-power 1 s = 1
by simp-all
fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1 coprime a b
thus f (a * b) / nat-power (a * b) s = f a / nat-power a s * (f b / nat-power b
s)
by (simp-all add: f.mult-coprime nat-power-mult-distrib)
qed

lemma completely-multiplicative-function-divide-nat-power:
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{nat-power}, \text{field}\}$ 
assumes completely-multiplicative-function f
shows completely-multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ )
proof
interpret f: completely-multiplicative-function f by fact
show f 0 / nat-power 0 s = 0 f (Suc 0) / nat-power (Suc 0) s = 1
by simp-all
fix a b :: nat assume a > 1 b > 1
thus f (a * b) / nat-power (a * b) s = f a / nat-power a s * (f b / nat-power b
s)
by (simp-all add: f.mult nat-power-mult-distrib)
qed

```

12.1 Convergence and absolute convergence

```

class nat-power-normed-field = nat-power-field + real-normed-field + real-inner
+ real-algebra-1 +
fixes real-power :: real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
assumes real-power-nat-power: n > 0 ⇒ real-power (real n) c = nat-power n c
assumes real-power-1-right-aux: d > 0 ⇒ real-power d 1 = d *R 1
assumes real-power-add: d > 0 ⇒ real-power d (a + b) = real-power d a *
real-power d b
assumes real-power-nonzero [simp]: d > 0 ⇒ real-power d a ≠ 0
assumes norm-real-power: x > 0 ⇒ norm (real-power x c) = x powr (c · 1)
assumes nat-power-of-real-aux: nat-power n (x *R 1) = ((real n powr x) *R 1)
assumes has-field-derivative-nat-power-aux:
  ∧ x::'a. n > 0 ⇒ LIM y inf-class.inf
    (Inf (principal ` {S. open S ∧ x ∈ S})) (principal (UNIV - {x})).(nat-power n y - nat-power n x - ln (real n) *R nat-power n x * (y - x)) /R
      norm (y - x) :> Inf (principal ` {S. open S ∧ 0 ∈ S})
assumes has-vector-derivative-real-power-aux:
  x > 0 ⇒ filterlim (λy. (real-power y c - real-power x (c :: 'a) - (y - x) *R (c * real-power x (c - 1)))) /R
  norm (y - x)) (INF S∈{S. open S ∧ 0 ∈ S}. principal S) (at x)
assumes norm-nat-power: n > 0 ⇒ norm (nat-power n y) = real n powr (y · 1)
begin

lemma real-power-diff: d > 0 ⇒ real-power d (a - b) = real-power d a / real-power d b
  using real-power-add[of d b a - b] by (simp add: field-simps)

end

lemma real-power-1-right [simp]: d > 0 ⇒ real-power d 1 = of-real d
  using real-power-1-right-aux[of d] by (simp add: scaleR-conv-of-real)

lemma has-vector-derivative-real-power [derivative-intros]:
  x > 0 ⇒ ((λy. real-power y c) has-vector-derivative c * real-power x (c - 1))
  (at x within A)
  by (rule has-vector-derivative-at-within)
  (insert has-vector-derivative-real-power-aux[of x c],
  simp add: has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-def nhds-def bounded-linear-scaleR-left)

lemma has-field-derivative-nat-power [derivative-intros]:
  n > 0 ⇒ ((λy. nat-power n y) has-field-derivative ln (real n) *R nat-power n x)
  (at (x :: 'a :: nat-power-normed-field) within A)
  by (rule has-field-derivative-at-within)
  (insert has-field-derivative-nat-power-aux[of n x],
  simp only: has-field-derivative-def has-derivative-def netlimit-at,

```

```

simp add: nhds-def at-within-def bounded-linear-mult-right)

lemma continuous-on-real-power [continuous-intros]:
  A ⊆ {0<..} ⇒ continuous-on A (λx. real-power x s)
  by (rule continuous-on-vector-derivative has-vector-derivative-real-power)+ auto

instantiation real :: nat-power-normed-field
begin

definition real-power-real :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real where
  [simp]: real-power-real = (powr)

instance proof (standard, goal-cases)
  case (7 n x)
  hence ((λx. nat-power n x) has-field-derivative ln (real n) *R nat-power n x) (at
    x)
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: powr-def)
    thus ?case unfolding has-field-derivative-def netlimit-at has-derivative-def
      by (simp add: nhds-def at-within-def)
  next
    case (8 x c)
    hence ((λy. real-power y c) has-vector-derivative c * real-power x (c - 1)) (at
      x)
      by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros
        simp: has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative [symmetric])
      thus ?case by (simp add: has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-def nhds-def)
  qed (simp-all add: powr-add)

end

instantiation complex :: nat-power-normed-field
begin

definition nat-power-complex :: nat ⇒ complex ⇒ complex where
  [simp]: nat-power-complex n z = of-nat n powr z

definition real-power-complex :: real ⇒ complex ⇒ complex where
  [simp]: real-power-complex = (λx y. of-real x powr y)

instance proof
  fix m n :: nat and z :: complex
  assume m > 0 n > 0
  thus nat-power (m * n) z = nat-power m z * nat-power n z
    unfolding nat-power-complex-def of-nat-mult by (subst powr-times-real) simp-all
  next
    fix n :: nat and z :: complex
    assume n > 0
    show norm (nat-power n z) = real n powr (z + 1) unfolding nat-power-complex-def

```

```

using norm-powr-real-powr[of of-nat n z] by simp
next
fix n :: nat and x :: complex assume n: n > 0
hence ((λx. nat-power n x) has-field-derivative ln (real n) *R nat-power n x) (at x)
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: powr-def scaleR-conv-of-real mult-ac)
thus LIM y inf-class.inf (Inf (principal ` {S. open S ∧ x ∈ S})) (principal (UNIV - {x})).
(nat-power n y - nat-power n x - ln (real n) *R nat-power n x * (y - x)) /R
cmod (y - x) :> (Inf (principal ` {S. open S ∧ 0 ∈ S}))
unfolding has-field-derivative-def netlimit-at has-derivative-def
by (simp add: nhds-def at-within-def)
next
fix x :: real and c :: complex assume x > 0
hence ((λy. real-power y c) has-vector-derivative c * real-power x (c - 1)) (at x)
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-vector-derivative-real-field)
thus LIM y at x. (real-power y c - real-power x c - (y - x) *R (c * real-power x (c - 1))) /R
norm (y - x) :> INF S∈{S. open S ∧ 0 ∈ S}. principal S
by (simp add: has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-def nhds-def)
next
fix n :: nat and x :: real
show nat-power n (x *R 1 :: complex) = (real n powr x) *R 1
by (simp add: powr-Reals-eq scaleR-conv-of-real)
qed (auto simp: powr-def exp-add exp-of-nat-mult [symmetric] algebra-simps scaleR-conv-of-real
simp del: Ln-of-nat)

end

lemma nat-power-of-real [simp]:
nat-power n (of-real x :: 'a :: nat-power-normed-field) = of-real (real n powr x)
using nat-power-of-real-aux[of n x] by (simp add: scaleR-conv-of-real)

lemma fds-abs-converges-of-real [simp]:
fds-abs-converges (fds-of-real f)
(of-real s :: 'a :: {nat-power-normed-field, banach}) ←→ fds-abs-converges f s
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
by (subst (1 2) summable-Suc-iff [symmetric]) (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power)

lemma eval-fds-of-real [simp]:
assumes fds-converges f s
shows eval-fds (fds-of-real f) (of-real s :: 'a :: {nat-power-normed-field, banach}) =
of-real (eval-fds f s)
using assms unfolding eval-fds-def by (auto simp: fds-converges-def suminf-of-real)

lemma fds-abs-summable-zeta-iff [simp]:

```

```

fixes s :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-normed-field}
shows fds-abs-converges fds-zeta s  $\longleftrightarrow$  s · 1 > (1 :: real)
proof -
have fds-abs-converges fds-zeta s  $\longleftrightarrow$  summable ( $\lambda n. \text{real } n \text{ powr } -(s \cdot 1)$ )
  unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
  by (intro summable-cong always-eventually)
    (auto simp: norm-divide fds-nth-zeta powr-minus norm-nat-power divide-simps)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  s · 1 > 1 by (simp add: summable-real-powr-iff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fds-abs-summable-zeta:
  (s :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-normed-field}) · 1 > 1  $\implies$  fds-abs-converges fds-zeta
s
by simp

lemma fds-abs-converges-moebius-mu:
fixes s :: 'a :: {banach, nat-power-normed-field}
assumes s · 1 > 1
shows fds-abs-converges (fds moebius-mu) s
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro exI allI impI)
fix n :: nat
show norm (norm (fds-nth (fds moebius-mu) n / nat-power n s)) ≤ real n powr
(-s · 1)
  by (auto simp: powr-minus divide-simps abs-moebius-mu-le norm-nat-power
norm-divide
moebius-mu-def norm-power)
next
from assms show summable ( $\lambda n. \text{real } n \text{ powr } (-s \cdot 1)$ ) by (simp add: summable-real-powr-iff)
qed

definition conv-abscissa
:: 'a :: {nat-power, banach, real-normed-field, real-inner} fds  $\Rightarrow$  ereal where
conv-abscissa f = (INF s $\in$ {s. fds-converges f s}. ereal (s · 1))

definition abs-conv-abscissa
:: 'a :: {nat-power, banach, real-normed-field, real-inner} fds  $\Rightarrow$  ereal where
abs-conv-abscissa f = (INF s $\in$ {s. fds-abs-converges f s}. ereal (s · 1))

lemma conv-abscissa-mono:
assumes  $\bigwedge s. \text{fds-converges } g s \implies \text{fds-converges } f s$ 
shows conv-abscissa f ≤ conv-abscissa g
unfolding conv-abscissa-def by (rule INF-mono) (use assms in auto)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-mono:
assumes  $\bigwedge s. \text{fds-abs-converges } g s \implies \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$ 

```

```

shows  abs-conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa g
unfolding abs-conv-abscissa-def by (rule INF-mono) (use assms in auto)

```

```

class dirichlet-series = euclidean-space + real-normed-field + nat-power-normed-field
+
assumes one-in-Basis: 1 ∈ Basis

instance real :: dirichlet-series by standard simp-all
instance complex :: dirichlet-series by standard (simp-all add: Basis-complex-def)

context
  assumes SORT-CONSTRAINT('a :: dirichlet-series)
begin

lemma fds-abs-converges-Re-le:
  fixes f :: 'a fds
  assumes fds-abs-converges f z z · 1 ≤ z' · 1
  shows fds-abs-converges f z'
  unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro exI allI impI)
  fix n :: nat assume n: n ≥ 1
  thus norm (norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power n z')) ≤ norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power
n z)
    using assms(2) by (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power divide-simps powr-mono
mult-left-mono)
qed (insert assms(1), simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)

lemma fds-abs-converges:
  assumes s · 1 > abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds)
  shows fds-abs-converges f s
proof -
  from assms obtain s0 where fds-abs-converges f s0 s0 · 1 < s · 1
    by (auto simp: INF-less-iff abs-conv-abscissa-def)
  with fds-abs-converges-Re-le[OF this(1), of s] this(2) show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fds-abs-diverges:
  assumes s · 1 < abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds)
  shows ¬fds-abs-converges f s
proof
  assume fds-abs-converges f s
  hence abs-conv-abscissa f ≤ s · 1 unfolding abs-conv-abscissa-def
    by (intro INF-lower) auto
  with assms show False by simp
qed

lemma uniformly-Cauchy-eval-fds-aux:

```

```

fixes s0 :: 'a :: dirichlet-series
assumes bounded: Bseq ( $\lambda n. \sum_{k \leq n} f_{ds\text{-}nth} f k / \text{nat-power } k s0$ )
assumes B: compact B  $\wedge \forall z. z \in B \implies z \cdot 1 > s0 \cdot 1$ 
shows uniformly-Cauchy-on B ( $\lambda N z. \sum_{n \leq N} f_{ds\text{-}nth} f n / \text{nat-power } n z$ )
proof (cases B = {})
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule uniformly-Cauchy-onI', goal-cases)
    case (1 ε)
    define σ where σ = Inf ((λs. s · 1) ` B)
    have σ-le:  $s \cdot 1 \geq \sigma$  if  $s \in B$  for s
      unfolding σ-def using that
      by (intro cInf-lower bounded-inner-imp-bdd-below compact-imp-bounded B)
    auto
    have σ ∈ ((λs. s · 1) ` B)
      unfolding σ-def using B {B ≠ {}}
      by (intro closed-contains-Inf bounded-inner-imp-bdd-below compact-imp-bounded
B
      compact-imp-closed compact-continuous-image continuous-intros) auto
    with B(2) have σ-gt:  $\sigma > s0 \cdot 1$  by auto
    define δ where δ = σ - s0 · 1

    have bounded B by (rule compact-imp-bounded) fact
    then obtain norm-B-aux where norm-B-aux:  $\bigwedge s. s \in B \implies \text{norm } s \leq \text{norm-}B\text{-aux}$ 
      by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
    define norm-B where norm-B = norm-B-aux + norm s0
    from norm-B-aux have norm-B:  $\text{norm } (s - s0) \leq \text{norm-}B$  if  $s \in B$  for s
      using norm-triangle-ineq4[of s s0] norm-B-aux[OF that] by (simp add: norm-B-def)
    then have 0 ≤ norm-B
      by (meson σ ∈ ((λs. s · 1) ` B) imageE norm-ge-zero order.trans)
    define A where A = sum-upto ( $\lambda k. f_{ds\text{-}nth} f k / \text{nat-power } k s0$ )
    from bounded obtain C-aux where C-aux:  $\bigwedge n. \text{norm } (\sum_{k \leq n} f_{ds\text{-}nth} f k / \text{nat-power } k s0) \leq C\text{-aux}$ 
      by (auto simp: Bseq-def)
    define C where C = max C-aux 1
    have C-pos: C > 0 by (simp add: C-def)
    have C:  $\text{norm } (A x) \leq C$  for x
    proof -
      have A x = ( $\sum_{k \leq \text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor} f_{ds\text{-}nth} f k / \text{nat-power } k s0$ )
        unfolding A-def sum-upto-altdef by (intro sum.mono-neutral-left) auto
      also have norm ... ≤ C-aux by (rule C-aux)
      also have ... ≤ C by (simp add: C-def)
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed

    have (λm. 2 * C * (1 + norm-B / δ) * real m powr (-δ)) —→ 0 unfolding
δ-def using σ-gt
  
```

```

by (intro tendsto-mult-right-zero tendsto-neg-powr filterlim-real-sequentially)
simp-all
from order-tendstoD(2)[OF this ε > 0] obtain M where
  M:  $\bigwedge m. m \geq M \implies 2 * C * (1 + \text{norm-B} / \delta) * \text{real } m \text{ powr} - \delta < \varepsilon$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)

show ?case
proof (intro exI[of - max M 1] ballI allI impI, goal-cases)
  case (1 s m n)
    from 1 have s:  $s \cdot 1 > s_0 \cdot 1$  using B(2)[of s] by simp
    have mn:  $m \geq M \implies m < n \implies m > 0 \implies n > 0$  using 1 by (simp-all add:)
      have dist ( $\sum_{n \leq m. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s}$ ) ( $\sum_{n \leq m. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s}$ ) =
        dist ( $\sum_{n \leq m. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s}$ ) ( $\sum_{n \leq m. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s}$ )
        by (simp add: dist-commute)
      also from 1 have ... = norm ( $\sum_{k \in \{..n\} - \{..m\}. \text{fds-nth } f k / \text{nat-power } k s}$ )
        by (subst Groups-Big.sum-diff) (simp-all add: dist-norm)
      also from 1 have {..n} - {..m} = real - {real m <.. real n} by auto
      also have ( $\sum_{k \in \{..n\} - \{..m\}. \text{fds-nth } f k / \text{nat-power } k s}$ ) =
        ( $\sum_{k \in \{..n\} - \{..m\}. \text{fds-nth } f k / \text{nat-power } k s_0 * \text{real-power } (\text{real } k) (s_0 - s)$ )
        is - = ?S by (intro sum.cong refl) (simp-all add: nat-power-diff real-power-nat-power)
        also have*: (( $\lambda t. A t * ((s_0 - s) * \text{real-power } t (s_0 - s - 1))$ ) has-integral
          ( $A (\text{real } n) * \text{real-power } n (s_0 - s) - A (\text{real } m) * \text{real-power } m (s_0 - s) - ?S$ ))
          {real m..real n} is (?h has-integral -) - unfolding A-def using
          mn
          by (intro partial-summation-strong[of {}])
            (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros continuous-intros)
          hence ?S = A (real n) * nat-power n (s0 - s) - A (real m) * nat-power m (s0 - s) -
            integral {real m..real n} ?h
            using mn by (simp add: has-integral-iff real-power-nat-power)
            also have norm ... ≤ norm (A (real n) * nat-power n (s0 - s)) +
              norm (A (real m) * nat-power m (s0 - s)) + norm (integral {real
              m..real n} ?h)
            by (intro order.trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq4] add-right-mono order.refl)
            also have norm (A (real n) * nat-power n (s0 - s)) ≤ C * nat-power m ((s0 - s) * 1)
            using mn is ∈ B C-pos s
            by (auto simp: norm-mult norm-nat-power algebra-simps intro!: mult-mono
            C powr-mono2')
            also have norm (A (real m) * nat-power m (s0 - s)) ≤ C * nat-power m ((s0 - s) * 1)
            using mn by (auto simp: norm-mult norm-nat-power intro!: mult-mono C)
            also have norm (integral {real m..real n} ?h) ≤
              integral {real m..real n} ( $\lambda t. C * (\text{norm } (s_0 - s) * t \text{ powr } ((s_0 - s) * 1))$ )

```

```

 $s) \cdot 1 - 1)))$ 
proof (intro integral-norm-bound-integral ballI, goal-cases)
  case 1
    with * show ?case by (simp add: has-integral-iff)
  next
    case 2
      from mn show ?case by (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros)
      next
        case (3 t)
        thus ?case unfolding norm-mult using C-pos mn
          by (intro mult-mono C) (auto simp: norm-real-power dot-square-norm algebra-simps)
        qed
        also have ... = C * norm (s0 - s) * integral {real m..real n} ( $\lambda t. t \text{ powr } ((s0 - s) \cdot 1 - 1))$ 
          by (simp add: algebra-simps dot-square-norm)
        also {
          have ( $(\lambda t. t \text{ powr } ((s0 - s) \cdot 1 - 1))$ ) has-integral
            (real n powr ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) / ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) -
             real m powr ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) / ((s0 - s) \cdot 1)) {m..n}
          (is (?l has-integral ?I)  $\neg$ ) using mn s
          by (intro fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
            (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros
              simp: has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative [symmetric])
          inner-diff-left)
          hence integral {real m..real n} ?l = ?I by (simp add: has-integral-iff)
          also have ...  $\leq$  -(real m powr ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) / ((s0 - s) \cdot 1)) using s mn
            by (simp add: divide-simps inner-diff-left)
          also have ... = 1 * (real m powr ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) / ((s - s0) \cdot 1))
            using s by (simp add: field-simps inner-diff-left)
          also have ...  $\leq$  2 * (real m powr ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) / ((s - s0) \cdot 1)) using
            mn s
            by (intro mult-right-mono divide-nonneg-pos) (simp-all add: inner-diff-left)
            finally have integral {m..n} ?l  $\leq$  ...
          }
          hence C * norm (s0 - s) * integral {real m..real n} ( $\lambda t. t \text{ powr } ((s0 - s) \cdot 1 - 1)) \leq$ 
            C * norm (s0 - s) * (2 * (real m powr ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) / ((s - s0) \cdot 1)))
          using C-pos mn
          by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg integral-nonneg integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros) auto
          also have C * nat-power m ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) + C * nat-power m ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) + ... =
            2 * C * nat-power m ((s0 - s) \cdot 1) * (1 + norm (s - s0) / ((s - s0) \cdot 1))
          by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-minus-commute)
          also have ...  $\leq$  2 * C * nat-power m (- $\delta$ ) * (1 + norm-B /  $\delta$ )
        
```

```

using C-pos s mn σ-le[of s] < s ∈ B > σ-gt < 0 ≤ norm-B>
unfolding nat-power-real-def δ-def
    by (intro mult-mono powr-mono frac-le add-mono norm-B; simp add:
inner-diff-left)
also have ... = 2 * C * (1 + norm-B / δ) * real m powr (-δ) by simp
also from <m ≥ M> have ... < ε by (rule M)
finally show ?case by - simp-all
qed
qed
qed (auto simp: uniformly-Cauchy-on-def)

lemma uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux:
assumes Bseq (λn. ∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k (s0 :: 'a))
assumes B: compact B ∧ z. z ∈ B ⇒ z · 1 > s0 · 1
shows uniformly-convergent-on B (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
by (rule Cauchy-uniformly-convergent uniformly-Cauchy-eval-fds-aux assms)+

lemma uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux':
assumes conv: fds-converges f (s0 :: 'a)
assumes B: compact B ∧ z. z ∈ B ⇒ z · 1 > s0 · 1
shows uniformly-convergent-on B (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
proof (rule uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux)
from conv have convergent (λn. ∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0)
    by (simp add: fds-converges-def summable-iff-convergent')
thus Bseq (λn. ∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0) by (rule convergent-imp-Bseq)
qed (insert assms, auto)

lemma bounded-partial-sums-imp-fps-converges:
fixes s0 :: 'a :: dirichlet-series
assumes Bseq (λn. ∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0) and s · 1 > s0 · 1
shows fds-converges f s
proof -
have uniformly-convergent-on {s} (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
using assms(2)
    by (intro uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux[OF assms(1)]) auto
thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: fds-converges-def summable-iff-convergent'
        dest: uniformly-convergent-imp-convergent)
qed

theorem fds-converges-Re-le:
assumes fds-converges f (s0 :: 'a) s · 1 > s0 · 1
shows fds-converges f s
proof -
have uniformly-convergent-on {s} (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
    by (rule uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux' assms)+ (insert assms(2), auto)
then obtain l where uniform-limit {s} (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power
n z) l at-top
    by (auto simp: uniformly-convergent-on-def)

```

```

from tendsto-uniform-limitI[OF this, of s]
have ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) sums l s unfolding sums-def'
  by (simp add: atLeast0AtMost)
thus ?thesis by (simp add: fds-converges-def sums-iff)
qed

lemma fds-converges:
assumes  $s \cdot 1 > \text{conv-absissa } (f :: 'a \text{ fds})$ 
shows fds-converges  $f s$ 
proof -
  from assms obtain  $s_0$  where fds-converges  $f s_0$   $s_0 \cdot 1 < s \cdot 1$ 
    by (auto simp: INF-less-iff conv-absissa-def)
  with fds-converges-Re-le[OF this(1), of s] this(2) show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fds-diverges:
assumes  $s \cdot 1 < \text{conv-absissa } (f :: 'a \text{ fds})$ 
shows  $\neg \text{fds-converges } f s$ 
proof
  assume fds-converges  $f s$ 
  hence conv-absissa  $f \leq s \cdot 1$  unfolding conv-absissa-def
    by (intro INF-lower) auto
  with assms show False by simp
qed

theorem fds-converges-imp-abs-converges:
assumes fds-converges  $(f :: 'a \text{ fds}) s s' \cdot 1 > s \cdot 1 + 1$ 
shows fds-abs-converges  $f s'$ 
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
from assms(2) show summable  $(\lambda n. \text{real } n \text{ powr } ((s - s') \cdot 1))$ 
  by (subst summable-real-powr-iff) (simp-all add: inner-diff-left)
next
from assms(1) have  $(\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) \longrightarrow 0$ 
  unfolding fds-converges-def by (rule summable-LIMSEQ-zero)
from tendsto-norm[OF this] have  $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s)) \longrightarrow 0$  by simp
hence eventually  $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s) < 1)$  at-top
  by (rule order-tendstoD) simp-all
thus eventually  $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (\text{norm } (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s')) \leq$ 
   $\text{real } n \text{ powr } ((s - s') \cdot 1))$  at-top
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim n)
  thus ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    have norm  $(\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s') =$ 
       $\text{norm } (\text{fds-nth } f n) / \text{real } n \text{ powr } (s' \cdot 1)$  using False
    by (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power)
  qed
qed

```

```

also have ... = norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power n s) / real n powr ((s' - s) ·
1) using False
  by (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power inner-diff-left powr-diff)
also have ... ≤ 1 / real n powr ((s' - s) · 1) using elim
  by (intro divide-right-mono elim) simp-all
also have ... = real n powr ((s - s') · 1) using False
  by (simp add: field-simps inner-diff-left powr-diff)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed simp-all
qed
qed

lemma conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa: conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
  unfolding conv-abscissa-def abs-conv-abscissa-def
  by (intro INF-superset-mono) auto

lemma conv-abscissa-PInf-iff: conv-abscissa f = ∞ ↔ (∀ s. ¬fds-converges f s)
  unfolding conv-abscissa-def by (subst Inf-eq-PInfty) auto

lemma conv-abscissa-PInfI [intro]: (∀ s. ¬fds-converges f s) ⇒ conv-abscissa f =
∞
  by (subst conv-abscissa-PInf-iff) auto

lemma conv-abscissa-MInf-iff: conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds) = −∞ ↔ (∀ s. fds-converges
f s)
proof safe
  assume *: ∀ s. fds-converges f s
  have conv-abscissa f ≤ B for B :: real
    using spec[OF *, of of-real B] fds-diverges[of of-real B f]
    by (cases conv-abscissa f ≤ B) simp-all
  thus conv-abscissa f = −∞ by (rule ereal-bot)
qed (auto intro: fds-converges)

lemma conv-abscissa-MInfI [intro]: (∀ s. fds-converges (f :: 'a fds) s) ⇒ conv-abscissa
f = −∞
  by (subst conv-abscissa-MInf-iff) auto

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-PInf-iff: abs-conv-abscissa f = ∞ ↔ (∀ s. ¬fds-abs-converges
f s)
  unfolding abs-conv-abscissa-def by (subst Inf-eq-PInfty) auto

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-PInfI [intro]: (∀ s. ¬fds-converges f s) ⇒ abs-conv-abscissa
f = ∞
  by (subst abs-conv-abscissa-PInf-iff) auto

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-MInf-iff:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds) = −∞ ↔ (∀ s. fds-abs-converges f s)
proof safe
  assume *: ∀ s. fds-abs-converges f s

```

```

have abs-conv-abscissa  $f \leq B$  for  $B :: \text{real}$ 
  using spec[ $\text{OF } *, \text{ of of-real } B$ ] fds-abs-diverges[ $\text{of of-real } B f$ ]
  by (cases abs-conv-abscissa  $f \leq B$ ) simp-all
  thus abs-conv-abscissa  $f = -\infty$  by (rule ereal-bot)
qed (auto intro: fds-abs-converges)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-MInfI [intro]:
  ( $\bigwedge s. \text{fds-abs-converges } (f :: 'a \text{ fds}) s \implies \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f = -\infty$ )
  by (subst abs-conv-abscissa-MInf-iff) auto

lemma conv-abscissa-geI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge c'. \text{ereal } c' < c \implies \exists s. s \cdot 1 = c' \wedge \neg \text{fds-converges } f s$ 
  shows conv-abscissa  $(f :: 'a \text{ fds}) \geq c$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{conv-abscissa } f \geq c$ 
  hence  $c > \text{conv-abscissa } f$  by simp
  from ereal-dense2[ $\text{OF this}$ ] obtain  $c'$  where  $c > \text{ereal } c' c' > \text{conv-abscissa } f$ 
by auto
  moreover from assms[ $\text{OF this}(1)$ ] obtain  $s$  where  $s \cdot 1 = c' \neg \text{fds-converges } f s$ 
s by blast
  ultimately show False using fds-converges[of  $f s$ ] by auto
qed

lemma conv-abscissa-leI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge c'. \text{ereal } c' > c \implies \exists s. s \cdot 1 = c' \wedge \text{fds-converges } f s$ 
  shows conv-abscissa  $(f :: 'a \text{ fds}) \leq c$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{conv-abscissa } f \leq c$ 
  hence  $c < \text{conv-abscissa } f$  by simp
  from ereal-dense2[ $\text{OF this}$ ] obtain  $c'$  where  $c < \text{ereal } c' c' < \text{conv-abscissa } f$ 
by auto
  moreover from assms[ $\text{OF this}(1)$ ] obtain  $s$  where  $s \cdot 1 = c' \text{ fds-converges } f s$ 
by blast
  ultimately show False using fds-diverges[of  $s f$ ] by auto
qed

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-geI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge c'. \text{ereal } c' < c \implies \exists s. s \cdot 1 = c' \wedge \neg \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$ 
  shows abs-conv-abscissa  $(f :: 'a \text{ fds}) \geq c$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f \geq c$ 
  hence  $c > \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f$  by simp
  from ereal-dense2[ $\text{OF this}$ ] obtain  $c'$  where  $c > \text{ereal } c' c' > \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f$ 
f by auto
  moreover from assms[ $\text{OF this}(1)$ ] obtain  $s$  where  $s \cdot 1 = c' \neg \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$ 
f s by blast
  ultimately show False using fds-abs-converges[of  $f s$ ] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-leI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge c'. \text{ereal } c' > c \implies \exists s. s \cdot 1 = c' \wedge \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$ 
  shows abs-conv-abscissa ( $f :: 'a \text{ fds}$ )  $\leq c$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f \leq c$ 
  hence  $c < \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f$  by simp
  from ereal-dense2[OF this] obtain  $c'$  where  $c < \text{ereal } c' \wedge c' < \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f$  by auto
  moreover from assms[OF this(1)] obtain  $s$  where  $s \cdot 1 = c' \wedge \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$  by blast
  ultimately show False using fds-abs-diverges[of s f] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma conv-abscissa-leI-weak:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{ereal } x > d \implies \text{fds-converges } f \text{ (of-real } x\text{)}$ 
  shows conv-abscissa ( $f :: 'a \text{ fds}$ )  $\leq d$ 
proof (rule conv-abscissa-leI)
  fix  $x$  assume  $d < \text{ereal } x$ 
  from assms[OF this] show  $\exists s. s \cdot 1 = x \wedge \text{fds-converges } f s$ 
    by (intro exI[of - of-real  $x$ ]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-leI-weak:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{ereal } x > d \implies \text{fds-abs-converges } f \text{ (of-real } x\text{)}$ 
  shows abs-conv-abscissa ( $f :: 'a \text{ fds}$ )  $\leq d$ 
proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI)
  fix  $x$  assume  $d < \text{ereal } x$ 
  from assms[OF this] show  $\exists s. s \cdot 1 = x \wedge \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$ 
    by (intro exI[of - of-real  $x$ ]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma conv-abscissa-truncate [simp]:
  conv-abscissa (fds-truncate  $m$  ( $f :: 'a \text{ fds}$ ))  $= -\infty$ 
  by (auto simp: conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

```

```

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-truncate [simp]:
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-truncate  $m$  ( $f :: 'a \text{ fds}$ ))  $= -\infty$ 
  by (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

```

```

theorem abs-conv-le-conv-abscissa-plus-1: abs-conv-abscissa ( $f :: 'a \text{ fds}$ )  $\leq \text{conv-abscissa } f + 1$ 
proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI)
  fix  $c$  assume less: conv-abscissa  $f + 1 < \text{ereal } c$ 
  define  $c'$  where  $c' = (\text{if conv-abscissa } f = -\infty \text{ then } c - 2$ 
     $\text{else } (c - 1 + \text{real-of-ereal } (\text{conv-abscissa } f)) / 2)$ 
  from less have  $c': \text{conv-abscissa } f < \text{ereal } c' \wedge c' < c - 1$ 
    by (cases conv-abscissa  $f$ ) (simp-all add: c'-def field-simps)

```

```

from c' have fds-converges f (of-real c')
  by (intro fds-converges) (simp-all add: inner-diff-left dot-square-norm)
hence fds-abs-converges f (of-real c)
  by (rule fds-converges-imp-abs-converges) (insert c', simp-all)
thus ∃ s. s · 1 = c ∧ fds-abs-converges f s
  by (intro exI[of - of-real c]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma uniformly-convergent-eval-fds:
assumes B: compact B ∧ z. z ∈ B ⇒ z · 1 > conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds)
shows uniformly-convergent-on B (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
proof (cases B = {})
  case False
  define σ where σ = Inf ((λs. s · 1) ` B)
  have σ-le: s · 1 ≥ σ if s ∈ B for s
    unfolding σ-def using that
    by (intro cInf-lower bounded-inner-imp-bdd-below compact-imp-bounded B) auto
  have σ ∈ ((λs. s · 1) ` B)
    unfolding σ-def using B `B ≠ {}
    by (intro closed-contains-Inf bounded-inner-imp-bdd-below compact-imp-bounded
B
      compact-imp-closed compact-continuous-image continuous-intros) auto
  with B(2) have σ-gt: σ > conv-abscissa f by auto
  define s where s = (if conv-abscissa f = -∞ then σ - 1 else
    (σ + real-of-ereal (conv-abscissa f)) / 2)
  from σ-gt have s: conv-abscissa f < s ∧ s < σ
    by (cases conv-abscissa f) (auto simp: s-def)
  show ?thesis using s `compact B
    by (intro uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux'[of f of-real s] fds-converges)
      (auto dest: σ-le)
qed auto

```

```

corollary uniformly-convergent-eval-fds':
assumes B: compact B ∧ z. z ∈ B ⇒ z · 1 > conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds)
shows uniformly-convergent-on B (λN z. ∑ n<N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
proof -
  from uniformly-convergent-eval-fds[OF assms] obtain l where
    uniform-limit B (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z) l at-top
    by (auto simp: uniformly-convergent-on-def)
  also have (λN z. ∑ n≤N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z) =
    (λN z. ∑ n<Suc N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z)
    by (simp only: lessThan-Suc-atMost)
  finally have uniform-limit B (λN z. ∑ n<N. fds-nth f n / nat-power n z) l
    at-top
    unfolding uniform-limit-iff by (subst (asm) eventually-sequentially-Suc)
    thus ?thesis by (auto simp: uniformly-convergent-on-def)
qed

```

12.2 Derivative of a Dirichlet series

```

lemma fds-converges-deriv-aux:
  assumes conv: fds-converges f (s0 :: 'a) and gt: s · 1 > s0 + 1
  shows fds-converges (fds-deriv f) s
proof -
  have Cauchy (λn. ∑ k≤n. (−ln (real k) *R fds-nth f k) / nat-power k s)
  proof (rule CauchyI', goal-cases)
    case (1 ε)
    define δ where δ = s · 1 − s0 · 1
    define δ' where δ' = δ / 2
    from gt have δ-pos: δ > 0 by (simp add: δ-def)
    define A where A = sum-upto (λk. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0)
    from conv have convergent (λn. ∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0)
      by (simp add: fds-converges-def summable-iff-convergent')
      hence Bseq (λn. ∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0) by (rule convergent-imp-Bseq)
      then obtain C-aux where C-aux: ∀n. norm (∑ k≤n. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0) ≤ C-aux
        by (auto simp: Bseq-def)
      define C where C = max C-aux 1
      have C-pos: C > 0 by (simp add: C-def)
      have C: norm (A x) ≤ C for x
      proof -
        have A x = (∑ k≤nat |x|. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s0)
        unfolding A-def sum-upto-altdef by (intro sum.mono-neutral-left) auto
        also have norm ... ≤ C-aux by (rule C-aux)
        also have ... ≤ C by (simp add: C-def)
        finally show ?thesis .
      qed
      define C' where C' = 2 * C + C * (norm (s0 − s) * (1 + 1 / δ) + 1) / δ
      have (λm. C' * real m powr (−δ')) —→ 0 unfolding δ'-def using gt δ-pos
        by (intro tendsto-mult-right-zero tendsto-neg-powr filterlim-real-sequentially)
      simp-all
      from order-tendstoD(2)[OF this ε > 0] obtain M1 where
        M1: ∀m. m ≥ M1 ⇒ C' * real m powr − δ' < ε
        by (auto simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)
      have ((λx. ln (real x) / real x powr δ') —→ 0) at-top using δ-pos
        by (intro lim-ln-over-power) (simp-all add: δ'-def)
      from order-tendstoD(2)[OF this zero-less-one] eventually-gt-at-top[of 1::nat]
        have eventually (λn. ln (real n) ≤ n powr δ') at-top by eventually-elim
      simp-all
      then obtain M2 where M2: ∀n. n ≥ M2 ⇒ ln (real n) ≤ n powr δ'
        by (auto simp: eventually-at-top-linorder)
      let ?f' = λk. −ln (real k) *R fds-nth f k
      show ?case
      proof (intro exI[of - max (max M1 M2) 1] allI impI, goal-cases)
        case (1 m n)

```

```

hence  $mn: m \geq M1 m \geq M2 m > 0 m < n$  by simp-all
define  $g :: real \Rightarrow 'a$  where  $g = (\lambda t. real-power t (s0 - s) * of-real (ln t))$ 
define  $g' :: real \Rightarrow 'a$ 
where  $g' = (\lambda t. real-power t (s0 - s - 1) * ((s0 - s) * of-real (ln t) + 1))$ 
define  $norm-g' :: real \Rightarrow real$ 
where  $norm-g' = (\lambda t. t powr (-\delta - 1) * (norm (s0 - s) * ln t + 1))$ 
define  $norm-g :: real \Rightarrow real$ 
where  $norm-g = (\lambda t. -(t powr -\delta) * (norm (s0 - s) * (\delta * ln t + 1) + \delta) / \delta^2)$ 
have  $g-g': (g has-vector-derivative g' t) (at t) \text{ if } t \in \{real m..real n\} \text{ for } t$ 
using  $mn$  that by (auto simp: g-def g'-def real-power-diff field-simps
real-power-add
intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on {real m..real n} g using mn
by (auto simp: g-def intro!: continuous-intros)

let ?S =  $\sum k \in real - \{real m <.. real n\}. fds\_nth f k / nat-power k s0 * g k$ 
have dist ( $\sum k \leq m. ?f' k / nat-power k s$ ) ( $\sum k \leq n. ?f' k / nat-power k s$ ) =
 $norm (\sum k \in \{..n\} - \{..m\}. fds\_nth f k / nat-power k s * of-real (ln (real k)))$ 
using mn by (subst sum-diff)
(simp-all add: dist-norm norm-minus-commute sum-negf scaleR-conv-of-real
mult-ac)
also have  $\{..n\} - \{..m\} = real - \{real m <.. real n\}$  by auto
also have  $(\sum k \in \dots. fds\_nth f k / nat-power k s * of-real (ln (real k))) =$ 
 $(\sum k \in \dots. fds\_nth f k / nat-power k s0 * g k)$  using mn unfolding g-def
by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: real-power-nat-power field-simps
nat-power-diff)
also have  $*: ((\lambda t. A t * g' t) has-integral$ 
 $(A (real n) * g n - A (real m) * g m - ?S))$ 
{real m..real n} (is (?h has-integral -) -) unfolding A-def using
mn
by (intro partial-summation-strong[of {}])
(auto intro!: g-g' simp: field-simps continuous-intros)
hence ?S =  $A (real n) * g n - A (real m) * g m - integral \{real m..real n\}$ 
?h
using mn by (simp add: has-integral-iff field-simps)
also have  $norm \dots \leq norm (A (real n) * g n) + norm (A (real m) * g m)$ 
+
 $norm (integral \{real m..real n\} ?h)$ 
by (intro order.trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq4] add-right-mono order.refl)
also have  $norm (A (real n) * g n) \leq C * norm (g n)$ 
unfolding norm-mult using mn C-pos by (intro mult-mono C) auto
also have  $norm (g n) \leq n powr -\delta * n powr \delta'$  using mn M2[of n]
by (simp add: g-def norm-real-power norm-mult delta-def inner-diff-left)
also have  $\dots = n powr -\delta'$  using mn
by (simp add: delta-def powr-minus field-simps powr-add [symmetric])
also have  $norm (A (real m) * g m) \leq C * norm (g m)$ 
unfolding norm-mult using mn C-pos by (intro mult-mono C) auto

```

```

also have norm (g m) ≤ m powr -δ * m powr δ' using mn M2[of m]
  by (simp add: g-def norm-real-power norm-mult δ-def inner-diff-left)
also have ... = m powr -δ' using mn
  by (simp add: δ'-def powr-minus field-simps powr-add [symmetric])
also have C * real n powr - δ' ≤ C * real m powr - δ' using δ-pos mn
C-pos
  by (intro mult-left-mono powr-mono2') (simp-all add: δ'-def)
also have ... + ... = 2 * ... by simp
also have norm (integral {m..n} ?h) ≤ integral {m..n} (λt. C * norm-g' t)
proof (intro integral-norm-bound-integral ballI, goal-cases)
  case 1
    with * show ?case by (simp add: has-integral-iff)
next
  case 2
    from mn show ?case
    by (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros simp: norm-g'-def)
next
  case (3 t)
    have norm (g' t) ≤ norm-g' t unfolding g'-def norm-g'-def using 3 mn
      unfolding norm-mult
      by (intro mult-mono order.trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq])
        (auto simp: norm-real-power inner-diff-left dot-square-norm norm-mult
      δ-def
        intro!: mult-left-mono)
    thus ?case unfolding norm-mult using C-pos mn
      by (intro mult-mono C) simp-all
qed
also have ... = C * integral {m..n} norm-g'
  unfolding norm-g'-def by (simp add: norm-g'-def δ-def inner-diff-left)
also {
  have (norm-g' has-integral (norm-g n - norm-g m)) {m..n}
    unfolding norm-g'-def norm-g-def power2-eq-square using mn δ-pos
    by (intro fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
      (auto simp: has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative [symmetric]
      field-simps powr-diff intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
    hence integral {m..n} norm-g' = norm-g n - norm-g m by (simp add:
    has-integral-iff)
  also have norm-g n ≤ 0 unfolding norm-g-def using δ-pos mn
    by (intro divide-nonpos-pos mult-nonpos-nonneg add-nonneg-nonneg
    mult-nonneg-nonneg)
      simp-all
    hence norm-g n - norm-g m ≤ -norm-g m by simp
  also have ... = real m powr -δ * ln (real m) * (norm (s0 - s)) / δ +
    real m powr -δ * ((norm (s0 - s) / δ + 1) / δ) using δ-pos
    by (simp add: field-simps norm-g-def power2-eq-square)
  also {
    have ln (real m) ≤ real m powr δ' using M2[of m] mn by simp
    also have real m powr -δ * ... = real m powr -δ'
      by (simp add: powr-add [symmetric] δ'-def)

```

```

finally have real m powr -δ * ln (real m) * (norm (s0 - s)) / δ ≤
... * (norm (s0 - s)) / δ using δ-pos
by (intro divide-right-mono mult-right-mono) (simp-all add: mult-left-mono)
}
also have real m powr -δ * ((norm (s0 - s) / δ + 1) / δ) ≤
real m powr -δ' * ((norm (s0 - s) / δ + 1) / δ) using mn δ-pos
by (intro mult-right-mono powr-mono) (simp-all add: δ'-def)
also have real m powr -δ' * norm (s0 - s) / δ + ... =
real m powr -δ' * (norm (s0 - s) * (1 + 1 / δ) + 1) / δ using
δ-pos
by (simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square)
finally have integral {real m..real n} norm-g' ≤
real m powr -δ' * (norm (s0 - s) * (1 + 1 / δ) + 1) / δ by
- simp-all
}
also have 2 * (C * m powr -δ') + C * (m powr -δ' * (norm (s0 - s) *
(1 + 1 / δ) + 1) / δ) =
C' * m powr -δ' by (simp add: algebra-simps C'-def)
also have ... < ε using M1[of m] mn by simp
finally show ?case using C-pos by - simp-all
qed
qed
from Cauchy-convergent[OF this]
show ?thesis by (simp add: summable-iff-convergent' fds-converges-def fds-nth-deriv)
qed

```

theorem

```

assumes s · 1 > conv-abscissa (f :: 'a fds)
shows fds-converges-deriv: fds-converges (fds-deriv f) s
and has-field-derivative-eval-fds [derivative-intros]:
(eval-fds f has-field-derivative eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s) (at s within A)

```

proof –

```

define s1 :: real where
s1 = (if conv-abscissa f = -∞ then s · 1 - 2 else
(s · 1 * 1 / 3 + real-of-ereal (conv-abscissa f) * 2 / 3))
define s2 :: real where
s2 = (if conv-abscissa f = -∞ then s · 1 - 1 else
(s · 1 * 2 / 3 + real-of-ereal (conv-abscissa f) * 1 / 3))
from assms have s: conv-abscissa f < s1 ∧ s1 < s2 ∧ s2 < s · 1
by (cases conv-abscissa f) (auto simp: s1-def s2-def field-simps)
from s have *: fds-converges f (of-real s1) by (intro fds-converges) simp-all
thus conv': fds-converges (fds-deriv f) s
by (rule fds-converges-deriv-aux) (insert s, simp-all)
from * have conv: fds-converges (fds-deriv f) (of-real s2)
by (rule fds-converges-deriv-aux) (insert s, simp-all)

define δ :: real where δ = (s · 1 - s2) / 2
from s have δ-pos: δ > 0 by (simp add: δ-def)

```

```

have uniformly-convergent-on (cball s δ)
  ( $\lambda n s. \sum k \leq n. \text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) k / \text{nat-power } k s$ )
proof (intro uniformly-convergent-eval-fds-aux'[OF conv])
fix s'' :: 'a assume s'': s'' ∈ cball s δ
have dist (s + 1) (s'' + 1) ≤ dist s s''
  by (intro Euclidean-dist-upper) (simp-all add: one-in-Basis)
also from s'' have ... ≤ δ by simp
finally show s'' + 1 > (of-real s2 :: 'a) + 1 using s
  by (auto simp: δ-def dist-real-def abs-if split: if-splits)
qed (insert δ-pos, auto)
then obtain l where
  uniform-limit (cball s δ) ( $\lambda n s. \sum k \leq n. \text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) k / \text{nat-power } k s$ ) l at-top
  by (auto simp: uniformly-convergent-on-def)
also have ( $\lambda n s. \sum k \leq n. \text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) k / \text{nat-power } k s$ ) =
  ( $\lambda n s. \sum k < \text{Suc } n. \text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) k / \text{nat-power } k s$ )
  by (simp only: lessThan-Suc-atMost)
finally have uniform-limit (cball s δ) ( $\lambda n s. \sum k < n. \text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) k / \text{nat-power } k s$ )
  l at-top
  unfolding uniform-limit-iff by (subst (asm) eventually-sequentially-Suc)
hence *: uniformly-convergent-on (cball s δ)
  ( $\lambda n s. \sum k < n. \text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) k / \text{nat-power } k s$ )
unfolding uniformly-convergent-on-def by blast

have (eval-fds f has-field-derivative eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s) (at s)
  unfolding eval-fds-def
proof (rule has-field-derivative-series'(2)[OF _ _ _])
show s ∈ cball s δ s ∈ interior (cball s δ) using s by (simp-all add: δ-def)
show summable ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ )
  using assms fds-converges[of f s] by (simp add: fds-converges-def)
next
fix s' :: 'a and n :: nat
show (( $\lambda s. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) has-field-derivative
   $\text{fds-nth}(\text{fds-deriv } f) n / \text{nat-power } n s'$ ) (at s' within cball s δ)
  by (cases n = 0)
    (simp, auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: fds-nth-deriv field-simps)
qed (auto simp: fds-nth-deriv intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
thus (eval-fds f has-field-derivative eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s) (at s within A)
  by (rule has-field-derivative-at-within)
qed

lemmas has-field-derivative-eval-fds' [derivative-intros] =
DERIV-chain2[OF has-field-derivative-eval-fds]

lemma continuous-eval-fds [continuous-intros]:
assumes s + 1 > conv-abscissa f
shows continuous (at s within A) (eval-fds (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds))
proof -

```

```

have isCont (eval-fds f) s
  by (rule has-field-derivative-eval-fds DERIV-isCont assms)+
thus ?thesis by (rule continuous-within-subset) auto
qed

lemma continuous-eval-fds' [continuous-intros]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes continuous (at s within A) g g s + 1 > conv-abscissa f
  shows continuous (at s within A) (λx. eval-fds f (g x))
  by (rule continuous-within-compose3[OF - assms(1)] continuous-intros assms)+

lemma continuous-on-eval-fds [continuous-intros]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes A ⊆ {s. s + 1 > conv-abscissa f}
  shows continuous-on A (eval-fds f)
  by (rule DERIV-continuous-on derivative-intros)+(insert assms, auto)

lemma continuous-on-eval-fds' [continuous-intros]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes continuous-on A g g ` A ⊆ {s. s + 1 > conv-abscissa f}
  shows continuous-on A (λx. eval-fds f (g x))
  by (rule continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-eval-fds assms(1)])
    (insert assms, auto simp: image-Iff)

lemma conv-abscissa-deriv-le:
  fixes f :: 'a fds
  shows conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f) ≤ conv-abscissa f
proof (rule conv-abscissa-leI)
  fix c' :: real
  assume ereal c' > conv-abscissa f
  thus ∃s. s + 1 = c' ∧ fds-converges (fds-deriv f) s
    by (intro exI[of - of-real c']) (auto simp: fds-converges-deriv)
qed

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-integral:
  fixes f :: 'a fds
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (fds-integral a f) = abs-conv-abscissa f
proof (rule antisym)
  show abs-conv-abscissa (fds-integral a f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
  proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI, goal-cases)
    case (1 c)
    have fds-abs-converges (fds-integral a f) (of-real c)
      unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
    proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
      from 1 have fds-abs-converges f (of-real c)
        by (intro fds-abs-converges) auto
      thus summable (λn. norm (fds-nth f n / nat-power n (of-real c)))
        by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
    next
  
```

```

show  $\forall_F n \text{ in sequentially. } \text{norm} (\text{norm} (\text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-integral } a f) n / \text{nat-power } n (\text{of-real } c))) \leq$ 
     $\text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n (\text{of-real } c))$ 
using eventually-gt-at-top[of 3]
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim n)
  from elim and exp-le have  $\ln (\exp 1) \leq \ln (\text{real } n)$ 
    by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff) auto
  hence  $1 * \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n) \leq \ln (\text{real } n) * \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n)$ 
    by (intro mult-right-mono) auto
  with elim show ?case
    by (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power fds-integral-def field-simps)
  qed
qed
thus ?case by (intro exI[of - of-real c]) auto
qed
next
show abs-conv-abscissa f  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-integral a f) (is -  $\leq$  ?s0)
proof (cases abs-conv-abscissa (fds-integral a f) =  $\infty$ )
  case False
  show ?thesis
proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI)
  fix c :: real
  define  $\varepsilon$  where  $\varepsilon = (\text{if } ?s0 = -\infty \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (c - \text{real-of-ereal } ?s0) / 2)$ 
  assume ereal c > ?s0
  with False have  $\varepsilon : \varepsilon > 0 \ c - \varepsilon > ?s0$ 
    by (cases ?s0; force simp: ε-def field-simps)+

  have fds-abs-converges f (of-real c)
    unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
  from ε have fds-abs-converges (fds-integral a f) (of-real (c - ε))
    by (intro fds-abs-converges) (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  thus summable (λn. norm (fds-nth (fds-integral a f) n / nat-power n (of-real (c - ε))))
    by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
next
have  $\forall_F n \text{ in at-top. } \ln (\text{real } n) / \text{real } n \text{ powr } \varepsilon < 1$ 
  by (rule order-tendstoD lim-ln-over-power ⟨ε > 0⟩ zero-less-one)+
thus  $\forall_F n \text{ in sequentially. } \text{norm} (\text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n (\text{of-real } c)))$ 
   $\leq \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-integral } a f) n / \text{nat-power } n (\text{of-real } (c - \varepsilon)))$ 
  using eventually-gt-at-top[of 1]
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim n)
  hence  $\ln (\text{real } n) * \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n) \leq \text{real } n \text{ powr } \varepsilon * \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f n)$ 
    by (intro mult-right-mono) auto
  with elim show ?case

```

```

by (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power field-simps
          powr-diff inner-diff-left fds-integral-def)
qed
qed
thus  $\exists s. s \cdot 1 = c \wedge \text{fds-abs-converges } f s$ 
  by (intro exI[of - of-real c]) auto
qed
qed auto
qed

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-ln:
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-ln l (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds)) =
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
by (simp add: fds-ln-def abs-conv-abscissa-integral)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-deriv:
  fixes f :: 'a fds
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f) = abs-conv-abscissa f
proof -
  have abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f) =
    abs-conv-abscissa (fds-integral (fds-nth f 1) (fds-deriv f))
  by (rule abs-conv-abscissa-integral [symmetric])
  also have fds-integral (fds-nth f 1) (fds-deriv f) = f
  by (rule fds-integral-fds-deriv)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-higher-deriv:
  abs-conv-abscissa ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge n$ ) f) = abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series
fds)
by (induction n) (simp-all add: abs-conv-abscissa-deriv)

lemma conv-abscissa-higher-deriv-le:
  conv-abscissa ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge n$ ) f)  $\leq$  conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds)
by (induction n) (auto intro: order.trans[OF conv-abscissa-deriv-le])

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-restrict:
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-subseries P f)  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa f
  by (rule abs-conv-abscissa-mono) auto

lemma eval-fds-deriv:
  fixes f :: 'a fds
  assumes s  $\cdot 1 >$  conv-abscissa f
  shows eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s = deriv (eval-fds f) s
  by (intro DERIV-imp-deriv [symmetric] derivative-intros assms)

lemma eval-fds-higher-deriv:
  assumes (s :: 'a :: dirichlet-series)  $\cdot 1 >$  conv-abscissa f
  shows eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge n$ ) f) s = (deriv  $\wedge\wedge n$ ) (eval-fds f) s

```

```

using assms
proof (induction n arbitrary: f s)
  case (Suc n f s)
    have ev: eventually ( $\lambda s. s \in \{s. s + 1 > \text{conv-abscissa } f\}$ ) (nhds s)
      using Suc.prems open-halfspace-gt[of - 1:'a]
      by (intro eventually-nhds-in-open, cases conv-abscissa f)
        (auto simp: open-halfspace-gt inner-commute)
    have eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  Suc n) f) s = eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) (fds-deriv f)) s
      by (subst funpow-Suc-right) simp
    also have ... = (deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) (eval-fds (fds-deriv f)) s
      by (intro Suc.IH le-less-trans[OF conv-abscissa-deriv-le] Suc.prems)
    also have ... = (deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) (deriv (eval-fds f)) s
      by (intro higher-deriv-cong-ev refl eventually-mono[OF ev] eval-fds-deriv) auto
    also have ... = (deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  Suc n) (eval-fds f) s
      by (subst funpow-Suc-right) simp
    finally show ?case .
qed auto
end

```

12.3 Multiplication of two series

```

lemma
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {banach, real-normed-field, second-countable-topology,
  nat-power}
  fixes s :: 'a
  assumes [simp]: f 0 = 0 g 0 = 0
  assumes summable: summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm}(f n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ )
         summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm}(g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ )
  shows summable-dirichlet-prod: summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm}(\text{dirichlet-prod } f g n /$ 
  nat-power n s))
  and suminf-dirichlet-prod:
     $(\sum n. \text{dirichlet-prod } f g n / \text{nat-power } n s) =$ 
     $(\sum n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s) * (\sum n. g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ 
proof -
  have summable': ( $\lambda n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) abs-summable-on A
    ( $\lambda n. g n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) abs-summable-on A for A
  by ((rule abs-summable-on-subset[OF - subset-UNIV], insert summable,
    simp add: abs-summable-on-nat-iff'); fail) +
  have f-g: f a / nat-power a s * (g b / nat-power b s) =
    f a * g b / nat-power (a * b) s for a b
  by (cases a * b = 0) (auto simp: nat-power-mult-distrib)

  have eq:  $(\sum_{a(m,n) \in \{(m,n). m * n = x\}} f m * g n / \text{nat-power } x s) =$ 
    dirichlet-prod f g x / nat-power x s for x :: nat
  proof (cases x > 0)
    case False
    hence  $(\sum_a(m,n) | m * n = x. f m * g n / \text{nat-power } x s) = (\sum_a(m,n) | m *$ 

```

```

n = x. 0)
  by (intro infsetsum-cong) auto
  with False show ?thesis by simp
next
  case True
  from finite-divisors-nat'[OF this] show ?thesis
    by (simp add: dirichlet-prod-altdef2 case-prod-unfold sum-divide-distrib)
qed

have ( $\lambda(m,n). (f m / \text{nat-power } m s) * (g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ ) abs-summable-on
UNIV  $\times$  UNIV
  using summable' by (intro abs-summable-on-product) auto
  also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow (\lambda(m,n). f m * g n / \text{nat-power } (m*n) s)$  abs-summable-on
UNIV
  using f-g by (intro abs-summable-on-cong) auto
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (\lambda(x,(m,n)). f m * g n / \text{nat-power } (m*n) s)$  abs-summable-on
  (SIGMA x:UNIV. {(m,n). m * n = x})
unfolding case-prod-unfold
by (rule abs-summable-on-reindex-bij-betw [symmetric])
  (auto simp: bij-betw-def inj-on-def image-iff)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (\lambda(x,(m,n)). f m * g n / \text{nat-power } x s)$  abs-summable-on
  (SIGMA x:UNIV. {(m,n). m * n = x})
  by (intro abs-summable-on-cong) auto
finally have summable':.... .
from abs-summable-on-Sigma-project1'[OF this]
show summable'': summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm}(\text{dirichlet-prod } f g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ )
  by (simp add: eq abs-summable-on-nat-iff')

have ( $\sum n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s) * (\sum n. g n / \text{nat-power } n s) =$ 
  ( $\sum_a n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s) * (\sum_a n. g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ 
  using summable' by (simp add: infsetsum-nat')
also have ... = ( $\sum_a (m,n). (f m / \text{nat-power } m s) * (g n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ )
  using summable' by (subst infsetsum-product [symmetric]) simp-all
also have ... = ( $\sum_a (m,n). f m * g n / \text{nat-power } (m * n) s$ )
  using f-g by (intro infsetsum-cong refl) auto
also have ... = ( $\sum_a (x,(m,n)) \in (\text{SIGMA } x:\text{UNIV}. \{(m,n). m * n = x\}).$ 
  f m * g n / nat-power (m * n) s)
  unfolding case-prod-unfold
  by (rule infsetsum-reindex-bij-betw [symmetric]) (auto simp: bij-betw-def inj-on-def
image-iff)
also have ... = ( $\sum_a (x,(m,n)) \in (\text{SIGMA } x:\text{UNIV}. \{(m,n). m * n = x\}).$ 
  f m * g n / nat-power x s)
  by (intro infsetsum-cong refl) (auto simp: case-prod-unfold)
also have ... = ( $\sum_a x. \text{dirichlet-prod } f g x / \text{nat-power } x s$ )
  (is - = infsetsum ?T -) using summable'' by (subst infsetsum-Sigma) (auto
simp: eq)
also have ... = ( $\sum x. \text{dirichlet-prod } f g x / \text{nat-power } x s$ )
  using summable''' by (intro infsetsum-nat') (simp-all add: abs-summable-on-nat-iff')

```

```

finally show ... = ( $\sum n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) * ( $\sum n. g n / \text{nat-power } n s$ ) ..
qed

```

lemma

fixes $f g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

fixes $s :: \text{real}$

assumes $f 0 = 0 g 0 = 0$

assumes $\text{summable: summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (f n / \text{real } n \text{ powr } s))$

summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (g n / \text{real } n \text{ powr } s))

shows $\text{summable-dirichlet-prod-real: summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (\text{dirichlet-prod } f g n / \text{real } n \text{ powr } s))$

and $\text{suminf-dirichlet-prod-real: }$

$(\sum n. \text{dirichlet-prod } f g n / \text{real } n \text{ powr } s) =$

$(\sum n. f n / \text{nat-power } n s) * (\sum n. g n / \text{real } n \text{ powr } s)$

using $\text{summable-dirichlet-prod}[of f g s] \text{ suminf-dirichlet-prod}[of f g s]$ **assms by** simp-all

lemma $\text{fds-abs-converges-mult:}$

fixes $s :: 'a :: \{\text{nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}\}$

assumes $\text{fds-abs-converges } f s \text{ fds-abs-converges } g s$

shows $\text{fds-abs-converges } (f * g) s$

using $\text{summable-dirichlet-prod}[OF - - \text{assms}[unfolded \text{fds-abs-converges-def}]]$

by $(\text{simp add: } \text{fds-abs-converges-def } \text{fds-nth-mult})$

lemma $\text{fds-abs-converges-power:}$

fixes $s :: 'a :: \{\text{nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}\}$

shows $\text{fds-abs-converges } f s \Rightarrow \text{fds-abs-converges } (f ^ n) s$

by $(\text{induction } n) (\text{auto intro!: } \text{fds-abs-converges-mult})$

lemma $\text{fds-abs-converges-prod:}$

fixes $s :: 'a :: \{\text{nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}\}$

shows $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \Rightarrow \text{fds-abs-converges } (f x) s) \Rightarrow \text{fds-abs-converges } (\text{prod } f A) s$

by $(\text{induction } A \text{ rule: infinite-finite-induct}) (\text{auto intro!: } \text{fds-abs-converges-mult})$

lemma $\text{abs-conv-abscissa-mult-le:}$

$\text{abs-conv-abscissa } (f * g :: 'a :: \text{dirichlet-series fds}) \leq$

$\max(\text{abs-conv-abscissa } f) (\text{abs-conv-abscissa } g)$

proof $(\text{rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI, goal-cases})$

case $(1 c')$

thus $?case$

by $(\text{auto intro!: exI[of - of-real } c']) \text{ fds-abs-converges-mult intro: } \text{fds-abs-converges}$

qed

lemma $\text{abs-conv-abscissa-mult-leI:}$

$\text{abs-conv-abscissa } (f :: 'a :: \text{dirichlet-series fds}) \leq d \Rightarrow$

$\text{abs-conv-abscissa } g \leq d \Rightarrow \text{abs-conv-abscissa } (f * g) \leq d$

using $\text{abs-conv-abscissa-mult-le}[of f g]$ **by** $(\text{auto simp add: le-max-iff-disj})$

```

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-shift [simp]:
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-shift c f) = abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds)
+ c · 1
proof -
  have abs-conv-abscissa (fds-shift c f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f + c · 1 for c :: 'a
  and f
    proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI)
      fix d assume abs-conv-abscissa f + c · 1 < ereal d
      hence abs-conv-abscissa f < ereal (d - c · 1) by (cases abs-conv-abscissa f)
    auto
    hence fds-abs-converges (fds-shift c f) (of-real d)
    by (auto intro!: fds-abs-converges-shift fds-abs-converges simp: algebra-simps)
    thus ∃ s. s · 1 = d ∧ fds-abs-converges (fds-shift c f) s
    by (auto intro!: exI[of - of-real d])
  qed
  note * = this[of c f] this[of -c fds-shift c f]
  show ?thesis by (cases abs-conv-abscissa (fds-shift c f); cases abs-conv-abscissa
f)
  (insert *, auto intro!: antisym)
qed

```

```

lemma eval-fds-mult:
  fixes s :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s fds-abs-converges g s
  shows eval-fds (f * g) s = eval-fds f s * eval-fds g s
  using suminf-dirichlet-prod[OF -- assms[unfolded fds-abs-converges-def]]
  by (simp-all add: eval-fds-def fds-nth-mult)

```

```

lemma eval-fds-power:
  fixes s :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s
  shows eval-fds (f ^ n) s = eval-fds f s ^ n
  using assms by (induction n) (simp-all add: eval-fds-mult fds-abs-converges-power)

```

```

lemma eval-fds-prod:
  fixes s :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
  assumes (∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ fds-abs-converges (f x) s)
  shows eval-fds (prod f A) s = (Π x∈A. eval-fds (f x) s) using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: eval-fds-mult fds-abs-converges-prod)

```

```

lemma eval-fds-inverse:
  fixes s :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s fds-abs-converges (inverse f) s fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0
  shows eval-fds (inverse f) s = inverse (eval-fds f s)
proof -
  have eval-fds (inverse f * f) s = eval-fds (inverse f) s * eval-fds f s
  by (intro eval-fds-mult assms)
  also have inverse f * f = 1 by (intro fds-left-inverse assms)
  also have eval-fds 1 s = 1 by simp

```

```

finally show ?thesis by (auto simp: divide-simps)
qed

lemma eval-fds-integral-has-field-derivative:
  fixes s :: 'a :: dirichlet-series
  assumes ereal (s + 1) > abs-conv-abscissa f
  assumes fds-nth f 1 = 0
  shows (eval-fds (fds-integral c f) has-field-derivative eval-fds f s) (at s)
proof -
  have conv-abscissa (fds-integral c f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-integral c f)
    by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also from assms have ... < ereal (s + 1) by (simp add: abs-conv-abscissa-integral)
  finally have (eval-fds (fds-integral c f) has-field-derivative
    eval-fds (fds-deriv (fds-integral c f)) s) (at s)
    by (intro derivative-eq-intros) auto
  also from assms have fds-deriv (fds-integral c f) = f
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma holomorphic-fds-eval [holomorphic-intros]:
  A ⊆ {z. Re z > conv-abscissa f} ⟹ eval-fds f holomorphic-on A
  unfolding holomorphic-on-def field-differentiable-def
  by (rule ballI exI derivative-intros)+ auto

lemma analytic-fds-eval [holomorphic-intros]:
  assumes A ⊆ {z. Re z > conv-abscissa f}
  shows eval-fds f analytic-on A
proof -
  have eval-fds f analytic-on {z. Re z > conv-abscissa f}
  proof (subst analytic-on-open)
    show open {z. Re z > conv-abscissa f}
      by (cases conv-abscissa f) (simp-all add: open-halfspace-Re-gt)
  qed (intro holomorphic-intros, simp-all)
  from analytic-on-subset[OF this assms] show ?thesis .
qed

lemma conv-abscissa-0 [simp]:
  conv-abscissa (0 :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) = -∞
  by (auto simp: conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-0 [simp]:
  abs-conv-abscissa (0 :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) = -∞
  by (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

lemma conv-abscissa-1 [simp]:
  conv-abscissa (1 :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) = -∞
  by (auto simp: conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

```

```

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-1 [simp]:
  abs-conv-abscissa (1 :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) = -∞
  by (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

lemma conv-abscissa-const [simp]:
  conv-abscissa (fds-const (c :: 'a :: dirichlet-series)) = -∞
  by (auto simp: conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-const [simp]:
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-const (c :: 'a :: dirichlet-series)) = -∞
  by (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-MInf-iff)

lemma conv-abscissa-numeral [simp]:
  conv-abscissa (numeral n :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) = -∞
  by (auto simp: numeral-fds)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-numeral [simp]:
  abs-conv-abscissa (numeral n :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) = -∞
  by (auto simp: numeral-fds)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-power-le:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f ^ n :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
  by (induction n) (auto intro!: order.trans[OF abs-conv-abscissa-mult-le])

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-power-leI:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d ==> abs-conv-abscissa (f ^ n)
  ≤ d
  by (rule order.trans[OF abs-conv-abscissa-power-le])

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-prod-le:
  assumes ∀x. x ∈ A ==> abs-conv-abscissa (f x :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (prod f A) ≤ d using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: abs-conv-abscissa-mult-leI)

lemma conv-abscissa-add-le:
  conv-abscissa (f + g :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ max (conv-abscissa f) (conv-abscissa g)
  by (rule conv-abscissa-leI-weak) (auto intro!: fds-converges-add intro: fds-converges)

lemma conv-abscissa-add-leI:
  conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d ==> conv-abscissa g ≤ d ==>
  conv-abscissa (f + g) ≤ d
  using conv-abscissa-add-le[of f g] by (auto simp: le-max-iff-disj)

lemma conv-abscissa-sum-leI:
  assumes ∀x. x ∈ A ==> conv-abscissa (f x :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d
  shows conv-abscissa (sum f A) ≤ d using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: conv-abscissa-add-leI)

```

```

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-add-le:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f + g :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ max (abs-conv-abscissa f)
  (abs-conv-abscissa g)
  by (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI-weak) (auto intro!: fds-abs-converges-add intro:
  fds-abs-converges)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-add-leI:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d ==> abs-conv-abscissa g ≤ d
  ==>
  abs-conv-abscissa (f + g) ≤ d
  using abs-conv-abscissa-add-le[of f g] by (auto simp: le-max-iff-disj)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-sum-leI:
  assumes ⋀x. x ∈ A ==> abs-conv-abscissa (fx :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (sum f A) ≤ d using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: abs-conv-abscissa-add-leI)

lemma fds-converges-cmult-left [intro]:
  assumes fds-converges f s
  shows fds-converges (fds-const c * f) s
  proof –
    from assms have summable (λn. c * (fds-nth f n / nat-power n s))
    by (intro summable-mult) (auto simp: fds-converges-def)
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: fds-converges-def mult-ac)
  qed

lemma fds-converges-cmult-right [intro]:
  assumes fds-converges f s
  shows fds-converges (f * fds-const c) s
  using fds-converges-cmult-left[OF assms] by (simp add: mult-ac)

lemma conv-abscissa-cmult-left [simp]:
  fixes c :: 'a :: dirichlet-series assumes c ≠ 0
  shows conv-abscissa (fds-const c * f) = conv-abscissa f
  proof –
    have fds-converges (fds-const c * f) s ↔ fds-converges f s for s
    proof
      assume fds-converges (fds-const c * f) s
      hence fds-converges (fds-const (inverse c) * (fds-const c * f)) s
        by (rule fds-converges-cmult-left)
      also have fds-const (inverse c) * (fds-const c * f) = fds-const (inverse c * c)
      * f
        by simp
      also have inverse c * c = 1
        using assms by simp
      finally show fds-converges f s by simp
    qed auto
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: conv-abscissa-def)
  qed

```

```

lemma conv-abscissa-cmult-right [simp]:
  fixes c :: 'a :: dirichlet-series assumes c ≠ 0
  shows conv-abscissa (f * fds-const c) = conv-abscissa f
  using assms by (subst mult.commute) auto

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-cmult:
  fixes c :: 'a :: dirichlet-series assumes c ≠ 0
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (fds-const c * f) = abs-conv-abscissa f
  proof (intro antisym)
    have abs-conv-abscissa (fds-const (inverse c) * (fds-const c * f)) ≤
      abs-conv-abscissa (fds-const c * f)
    using abs-conv-abscissa-mult-le[of fds-const (inverse c) fds-const c * f]
    by (auto simp: max-def)
    also have fds-const (inverse c) * (fds-const c * f) = fds-const (inverse c * c) * f
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
    also have inverse c * c = 1 using assms by simp
    finally show abs-conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-const c * f) by simp
  qed (insert abs-conv-abscissa-mult-le[of fds-const c f], auto simp: max-def)

lemma conv-abscissa-minus [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows conv-abscissa (-f) = conv-abscissa f
  using conv-abscissa-cmult-left[of -1 f] by simp

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-minus [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (-f) = abs-conv-abscissa f
  using abs-conv-abscissa-cmult[of -1 f] by simp

lemma conv-abscissa-diff-le:
  conv-abscissa (f - g :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ max (conv-abscissa f) (conv-abscissa g)
  using conv-abscissa-add-le[of f - g] by simp

lemma conv-abscissa-diff-leI:
  conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d  $\implies$  conv-abscissa g ≤ d  $\implies$ 
  conv-abscissa (f - g) ≤ d
  using conv-abscissa-add-le[of f - g] by (auto simp: le-max-iff-disj)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-diff-le:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f - g :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤
  max (abs-conv-abscissa f) (abs-conv-abscissa g)
  using abs-conv-abscissa-add-le[of f - g] by simp

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-diff-leI:
  abs-conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≤ d  $\implies$  abs-conv-abscissa g ≤ d
   $\implies$ 
  abs-conv-abscissa (f - g) ≤ d

```

```

using abs-conv-abscissa-add-le[of f - g] by (auto simp: le-max-iff-disj)

lemmas eval-fds-integral-has-field-derivative' [derivative-intros] =
DERIV-chain'[OF - eval-fds-integral-has-field-derivative]

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-completely-multiplicative-log-deriv:
fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0
shows abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
proof -
have fds-deriv f = - fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) * f
  using assms by (subst completely-multiplicative-fds-deriv') simp-all
also have ... / f = - fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) * (f * inverse f)
  by (simp add: divide-fds-def)
also have f * inverse f = 1 using assms by (intro fds-right-inverse)
finally have fds-deriv f / f = - fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) by simp
also have abs-conv-abscissa ... =
  abs-conv-abscissa (fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n))
  (is - = abs-conv-abscissa ?f) by (rule abs-conv-abscissa-minus)
also have ... ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI, goal-cases)
case (1 c)
have fds-abs-converges ?f (of-real c) unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
from 1 have fds-abs-converges (fds-deriv f) (of-real c)
  by (intro fds-abs-converges) (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-deriv)
thus summable (λn. |ln (real n)| * norm (fds-nth f n) / norm (nat-power n
(of-real c :: 'a)))
  by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def fds-deriv-def fds-nth-fds'
scaleR-conv-of-real powr-minus norm-mult norm-divide
norm-nat-power)
next
show ∀ F n in sequentially.
  norm (norm (fds-nth (fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n)) n /
  nat-power n (of-real c))) ≤ |ln (real n)| * norm (fds-nth f n) / norm (nat-power n (of-real c) :: 'a)
  using eventually-gt-at-top[of 0]
proof eventually-elim
case (elim n)
have norm (norm (fds-nth (fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n)) n /
  nat-power n (of-real c))) =
  norm (fds-nth f n) * mangoldt n / real n powr c
using elim by (simp add: fds-nth-fds' norm-mult norm-divide
norm-nat-power abs-mult mangoldt-nonneg)
also have ... ≤ norm (fds-nth f n) * ln n / real n powr c using elim
  by (intro mult-left-mono divide-right-mono mangoldt-le)
  (simp-all add: mangoldt-def)
finally show ?case using elim by (simp add: norm-nat-power algebra-simps)

```

```

qed
qed
thus ?case by (intro exI[of - of-real c]) auto
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

12.4 Uniqueness

context

assumes *SORT-CONSTRAINT* ('*a :: dirichlet-series*)
begin

lemma *norm-dirichlet-series-cutoff-le*:
assumes *fds-abs-converges f (s0 :: 'a)* $N > 0$ $s \cdot 1 \geq c$ $c \geq s0 \cdot 1$
shows summable ($\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f (n + N) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) s$)
 summable ($\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) c$)
and norm ($\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f (n + N) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) s$) \leq
 ($\sum n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) c$) / nat-power
 $N (s \cdot 1 - c)$
proof –
from *assms* have *fds-abs-converges f (of-real c)*
using *fds-abs-converges-Re-le[off s0 of-real c]* by *auto*
hence summable ($\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) (\text{of-real} c)$)
unfolding *fds-abs-converges-def* by (rule *summable-ignore-initial-segment*)
also have ?this \longleftrightarrow summable ($\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) c$)
by (intro *summable-cong eventually-mono*[*OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]*])
(auto simp: *norm-divide norm-nat-power*)
finally show *: summable ($\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) c$) .

from *assms* have *fds-abs-converges f s* using *fds-abs-converges-Re-le[off f s0 s]*
by *auto*
hence **: summable ($\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) s$)
unfolding *fds-abs-converges-def* by (rule *summable-ignore-initial-segment*)
thus summable ($\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f (n + N) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) s$)
by (rule *summable-norm-cancel*)
have norm ($\sum n. \text{fds-nth } f (n + N) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) s$)
 \leq ($\sum n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) s$)
by (intro *summable-norm ***)
also have ... \leq ($\sum n. \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth } f (n + N)) / \text{nat-power} (n + N) c$) /
 $\text{nat-power} N (s \cdot 1 - c)$)
proof (intro *suminf-le * ** summable-divide allI*)
fix *n* :: *nat*
have *real N powr (s · 1 − c) ≤ real (n + N) powr (s · 1 − c)*
using *assms* by (intro *powr-mono2*) *simp-all*

```

also have real (n + N) powr c * ... = real (n + N) powr (s + 1)
  by (simp add: powr-diff)
finally have norm (fds-nth f (n + N)) / real (n + N) powr (s + 1) ≤
  norm (fds-nth f (n + N)) / (real (n + N) powr c * real N powr
(s + 1 - c))
  using <N > 0 by (intro divide-left-mono) (simp-all add: mult-left-mono)
thus norm (fds-nth f (n + N)) / nat-power (n + N) s ≤
  norm (fds-nth f (n + N)) / nat-power (n + N) c / nat-power N (s + 1
- c)
  using <N > 0 by (simp add: norm-divide norm-nat-power )
qed
also have ... = (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n + N)) / nat-power (n + N) c) /
nat-power N (s + 1 - c)
  using * by (rule suminf-divide)
finally show norm (∑ n. fds-nth f (n + N)) / nat-power (n + N) s) ≤ ...
qed

lemma eval-fds-zeroD-aux:
fixes h :: 'a fds
assumes conv: fds-abs-converges h (s0 :: 'a)
assumes freq: frequently ((λs. eval-fds h s = 0) ((λs. s + 1) going-to at-top))
shows h = 0
proof (rule ccontr)
assume h ≠ 0
hence ex: ∃ n > 0. fds-nth h n ≠ 0 by (auto simp: fds-eq-iff)
define N :: nat where N = (LEAST n. n > 0 ∧ fds-nth h n ≠ 0)
have N: N > 0 fds-nth h N ≠ 0
  using LeastI-ex[OF ex, folded N-def] by auto
have less-N: fds-nth h n = 0 if n < N for n
  using Least-le[of λn. n > 0 ∧ fds-nth h n ≠ 0 n, folded N-def] that
  by (cases n = 0) (auto simp: not-less)

define c where c = s0 + 1
define remainder where remainder = (λs. (∑ n. fds-nth h (n + Suc N)) /
nat-power (n + Suc N) s))
define A where A = (∑ n. norm (fds-nth h (n + Suc N)) / nat-power (n +
Suc N) c) *
  nat-power (Suc N) c

have eq: fds-nth h N = nat-power N s * eval-fds h s - nat-power N s * remainder
s
  if s + 1 ≥ c for s :: 'a
proof -
from conv and that have conv': fds-abs-converges h s
  unfolding c-def by (rule fds-abs-converges-Re-le)
hence conv'': fds-converges h s by blast
from conv'' have ((λn. fds-nth h n / nat-power n s) sums eval-fds h s)
  by (simp add: fds-converges-iff)
hence ((λn. fds-nth h (n + Suc N)) / nat-power (n + Suc N) s) sums

```

```


$$(eval-fds h s - (\sum n < Suc N. fds-nth h n / nat-power n s))$$

by (rule sums-split-initial-segment)
also have  $(\sum n < Suc N. fds-nth h n / nat-power n s) =$ 
 $(\sum n < Suc N. \text{if } n = N \text{ then } fds-nth h N / nat-power N s \text{ else } 0)$ 
by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: less-N)
also have ... =  $fds-nth h N / nat-power N s$  by (subst sum.delta) auto
finally show ?thesis unfolding remainder-def using ⟨N > 0⟩ by (auto simp:
sums-iff field-simps)
qed

have remainder-bound: norm (remainder s) ≤ A / real (Suc N) powr (s + 1)
if s + 1 ≥ c for s :: 'a
proof –
note * = norm-dirichlet-series-cutoff-le[of h s0 Suc N c s, folded remainder-def]
have norm (remainder s) ≤  $(\sum n. norm(fds-nth h (n + Suc N)) /$ 
 $nat-power(n + Suc N) c) / nat-power(Suc N) (s + 1 - c)$ 
using that assms unfolding remainder-def by (intro *) (simp-all add: c-def)
also have ... = A / real (Suc N) powr (s + 1) by (simp add: A-def powr-diff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

from freq have ∀ c. ∃ s. s + 1 ≥ c ∧ eval-fds h s = 0
unfolding frequently-def by (auto simp: eventually-going-to-at-top-linorder)
hence ∀ k. ∃ s. s + 1 ≥ real k ∧ eval-fds h s = 0 by blast
then obtain S where S: ∀ k. S k + 1 ≥ real k ∧ eval-fds h (S k) = 0
by metis
have S-limit: filterlim (λk. S k + 1) at-top sequentially
by (rule filterlim-at-top-mono[OF filterlim-real-sequentially]) (use S in auto)

have eventually (λk. real k ≥ c) sequentially by real-asympt
hence eventually (λk. norm (fds-nth h N) ≤
 $(real N / real (Suc N)) powr (S k + 1) * A)$  sequentially
proof eventually-elim
case (elim k)
hence norm (fds-nth h N) = real N powr (S k + 1) * norm (remainder (S k))
(is - = - * ?X) using ⟨N > 0⟩ S[of k] eq[of S k]
by (auto simp: norm-mult norm-nat-power c-def)
also have norm (remainder (S k)) ≤ A / real (Suc N) powr (S k + 1)
using elim S[of k] by (intro remainder-bound) (simp-all add: c-def)
finally show ?case
using N by (simp add: mult-left-mono powr-divide field-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
qed
moreover have ((λk. (real N / real (Suc N)) powr (S k + 1) * A) —→ 0)
sequentially
by (rule filterlim-compose[OF - S-limit]) (use ⟨N > 0⟩ in real-asympt)
ultimately have ((λ-. fds-nth h N) —→ 0) sequentially
by (rule Lim-null-comparison)
hence fds-nth h N = 0 by (simp add: tends-to-const-iff)
with ⟨fds-nth h N ≠ 0⟩ show False by contradiction

```

qed

```
lemma eval-fds-zeroD:
  fixes h :: 'a fds
  assumes conv: conv-abscissa h < ∞
  assumes freq: frequently (λs. eval-fds h s = 0) ((λs. s + 1) going-to at-top)
  shows h = 0
```

proof –

```
  have [simp]: 2 · (1 :: 'a) = 2
    using of-real-inner-1[of 2] unfolding of-real-numeral by simp
  from conv obtain s where fds-converges h s
    by auto
  hence fds-abs-converges h (s + 2)
    by (rule fds-converges-imp-abs-converges) (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  from this assms(2–) show ?thesis by (rule eval-fds-zeroD-aux)
```

qed

```
lemma eval-fds-eqD:
```

```
  fixes f g :: 'a fds
```

```
  assumes conv: conv-abscissa f < ∞ conv-abscissa g < ∞
```

```
  assumes eq: frequently (λs. eval-fds f s = eval-fds g s) ((λs. s + 1) going-to at-top)
```

```
  shows f = g
```

proof –

```
  have conv': conv-abscissa (f - g) < ∞
```

```
  using assms by (intro le-less-trans[OF conv-abscissa-diff-le]) (auto simp: max-def)
```

```
  have max (conv-abscissa f) (conv-abscissa g) < ∞
```

```
  using conv by (auto simp: max-def)
```

```
  from ereal-dense2[OF this] obtain c where c: max (conv-abscissa f) (conv-abscissa g) < ereal c
```

```
  by auto
```

```
  have frequently (λs. eval-fds f s = eval-fds g s ∧ s + 1 ≥ c) ((λs. s + 1) going-to at-top)
```

```
  using eq by (rule frequently-eventually-frequently) auto
```

```
  hence *: frequently (λs. eval-fds (f - g) s = 0) ((λs. s + 1) going-to at-top)
```

```
  proof (rule frequently-mono [rotated], safe, goal-cases)
```

```
    case (1 s)
```

```
    thus ?case using c
```

```
      by (subst eval-fds-diff) (auto intro!: fds-converges intro: less-le-trans)
```

```
    qed
```

```
    have f - g = 0 by (rule eval-fds-zeroD fds-abs-converges-diff assms * conv')+
```

```
    thus ?thesis by simp
```

qed

end

12.5 Limit at infinity

```

lemma eval-fds-at-top-tail-bound:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes c: ereal c > abs-conv-abscissa f
  defines B ≡ (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n+2)) / real (n+2) powr c) * 2 powr c
  assumes s: s * 1 ≥ c
  shows norm (eval-fds f s - fds-nth f 1) ≤ B / 2 powr (s * 1)
proof -
  from c have fds-abs-converges f (of-real c) by (intro fds-abs-converges) simp-all
  also have ?this ⟷ summable (λn. norm (fds-nth f n) / real n powr c)
    unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
    by (intro summable-cong eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]])
      (auto simp: norm-divide norm-nat-power norm-powr-real-powr)
  finally have summable-c: ... .

  note c
  also from s have ereal c ≤ ereal (s * 1) by simp
  finally have fds-abs-converges f s by (intro fds-abs-converges) auto
  hence summable: summable (λn. norm (fds-nth f n) / nat-power n s))
    by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
  from summable-norm-cancel[OF this]
  have (λn. fds-nth f n / nat-power n s) sums eval-fds f s
    by (simp add: eval-fds-def sums-iff)
  from sums-split-initial-segment[OF this, of Suc (Suc 0)]
  have norm (eval-fds f s - fds-nth f 1) = norm (∑ n. fds-nth f (n+2) / nat-power (n+2) s)
    by (auto simp: sums-iff)
  also have ... ≤ (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n+2)) / nat-power (n+2) s))
    by (intro summable-norm summable-ignore-initial-segment summable)
  also have ... ≤ (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n+2)) / real (n+2) powr c / 2 powr (s * 1 - c))
    proof (intro suminf-le allI)
      fix n :: nat
      have norm (fds-nth f (n + 2) / nat-power (n + 2) s) =
        norm (fds-nth f (n + 2)) / real (n+2) powr c / real (n+2) powr (s * 1 - c)
        by (simp add: field-simps powr-diff norm-divide norm-nat-power)
      also have ... ≤ norm (fds-nth f (n + 2)) / real (n+2) powr c / 2 powr (s * 1 - c) using s
        by (intro divide-left-mono divide-nonneg-pos powr-mono2 mult-pos-pos) simp-all
        finally show norm (fds-nth f (n + 2) / nat-power (n + 2) s) ≤ ... .
    qed (intro summable-ignore-initial-segment summable summable-divide summable-c)+
  also have ... = (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n+2)) / real (n+2) powr c) / 2 powr (s * 1 - c)
    by (intro suminf-divide summable-ignore-initial-segment summable-c)
  also have ... = B / 2 powr (s * 1) by (simp add: B-def powr-diff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma tendsto-eval-fds-Re-at-top:
  assumes conv-abscissa (f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds) ≠ ∞
  assumes lim: filterlim (λx. S x + 1) at-top F
  shows ((λx. eval-fds f (S x)) —→ fds-nth f 1) F
proof –
  from assms(1) have abs-conv-abscissa f < ∞
    using abs-conv-le-conv-abscissa-plus-1[of f] by auto
  from ereal-dense2[OF this] obtain c where c: abs-conv-abscissa f < ereal c by
    auto
  define B where B = (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n+2)) / real (n+2) powr c) * 2
    powr c
  have *: norm (eval-fds f s - fds-nth f 1) ≤ B / 2 powr (s + 1) if s: s + 1 ≥ c
  for s
    using eval-fds-at-top-tail-bound[of f c s] that c by (simp add: B-def)
    moreover from lim have eventually (λx. S x + 1 ≥ c) F by (auto simp: filter-
      lim-at-top)
    ultimately have eventually (λx. norm (eval-fds f (S x) - fds-nth f 1) ≤
      B / 2 powr (S x + 1)) F by (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    moreover have ((λx. B / 2 powr (S x + 1)) —→ 0) F
      using filterlim-tendsto-pos-mult-at-top[OF tendsto-const[of ln 2] - lim]
      by (intro real-tendsto-divide-at-top[OF tendsto-const])
        (auto simp: powr-def mult-ac intro!: filterlim-compose[OF exp-at-top])
    ultimately have ((λx. eval-fds f (S x) - fds-nth f 1) —→ 0) F
      by (rule Lim-null-comparison)
    thus ?thesis by (subst (asm) Lim-null [symmetric])
qed

lemma tendsto-eval-fds-Re-at-top':
  assumes conv-abscissa (f :: complex fds) ≠ ∞
  shows uniform-limit UNIV (λσ t. eval-fds f (of-real σ + of-real t * i))
    ) (λ-. fds-nth f 1) at-top
proof –
  from assms(1) have abs-conv-abscissa f < ∞
    using abs-conv-le-conv-abscissa-plus-1[of f] by auto
  from ereal-dense2[OF this] obtain c where c: abs-conv-abscissa f < ereal c by
    auto
  define B where B ≡ (∑ n. norm (fds-nth f (n+2)) / real (n+2) powr c) * 2
    powr c
  show ?thesis
    unfolding uniform-limit-iff
    proof safe
      fix ε :: real assume ε > 0
      hence eventually (λσ. B / 2 powr σ < ε) at-top
        by real-asympt
      thus eventually (λσ. ∀ t ∈ UNIV.
        dist (eval-fds f (of-real σ + of-real t * i)) (fds-nth f 1) < ε) at-top
        using eventually-ge-at-top[of c]
    qed

```

```

proof eventually-elim
  case (elim  $\sigma$ )
    show ?case
    proof
      fix  $t :: \text{real}$ 
      have dist (eval-fds  $f$  (of-real  $\sigma + of-real t * i$ )) (fds-nth  $f 1$ )  $\leq B / 2^{\text{powr } \sigma}$ 
        using eval-fds-at-top-tail-bound[of  $f c$  of-real  $\sigma + of-real t * i$ ] elim  $c$ 
        by (simp add: dist-norm B-def)
      also have ...  $< \varepsilon$  by fact
      finally show dist (eval-fds  $f$  (of-real  $\sigma + of-real t * i$ )) (fds-nth  $f 1$ )  $< \varepsilon$  .
    qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

```

lemma tendsto-eval-fds-Re-going-to-at-top:
  assumes conv-abscissa ( $f :: 'a :: \text{dirichlet-series fds}$ )  $\neq \infty$ 
  shows (( $\lambda s. \text{eval-fds } f s$ ) — $\rightarrow$  fds-nth  $f 1$ ) (( $\lambda s. s \cdot 1$ ) going-to at-top)
  using assms by (rule tendsto-eval-fds-Re-at-top) auto

```

```

lemma tendsto-eval-fds-Re-going-to-at-top':
  assumes conv-abscissa ( $f :: \text{complex fds}$ )  $\neq \infty$ 
  shows (( $\lambda s. \text{eval-fds } f s$ ) — $\rightarrow$  fds-nth  $f 1$ ) (Re going-to at-top)
  using assms by (rule tendsto-eval-fds-Re-at-top) auto

```

Any Dirichlet series that is not identically zero and does not diverge everywhere has a half-plane in which it converges and is non-zero.

```

theorem fds-nonzero-halfplane-exists:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \text{dirichlet-series fds}$ 
  assumes conv-abscissa  $f < \infty$   $f \neq 0$ 
  shows eventually ( $\lambda s. \text{fds-converges } f s \wedge \text{eval-fds } f s \neq 0$ ) (( $\lambda s. s \cdot 1$ ) going-to at-top)
  proof -
    from ereal-dense2[OF assms(1)] obtain  $c$  where  $c: \text{conv-abscissa } f < \text{ereal } c$ 
    by auto
    have eventually ( $\lambda s::'a. s \cdot 1 > c$ ) (( $\lambda s. s \cdot 1$ ) going-to at-top)
      using eventually-gt-at-top[of  $c$ ] by auto
    hence eventually ( $\lambda s. \text{fds-converges } f s$ ) (( $\lambda s. s \cdot 1$ ) going-to at-top)
      by eventually-elim (use  $c$  in ⟨auto intro!: fds-converges simp: less-le-trans⟩)
    moreover have eventually ( $\lambda s. \text{eval-fds } f s \neq 0$ ) (( $\lambda s. s \cdot 1$ ) going-to at-top)
      using eval-fds-zeroD[OF assms(1)] assms(2) by (auto simp: frequently-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis by (rule eventually-conj)
  qed

```

12.6 Normed series

```

lemma fds-converges-norm-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $s :: 'a :: \{\text{nat-power-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$ 
  shows fds-converges (fds-norm  $f$ ) ( $s \cdot 1$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-abs-converges  $f s$ 

```

```

unfolding fds-converges-def fds-abs-converges-def
by (rule summable-cong [OF eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0]]])
  (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def fds-nth-fds' norm-divide norm-nat-power)

lemma fds-abs-converges-norm-iff [simp]:
  fixes s :: 'a :: {nat-power-normed-field,banach}
  shows fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f) (s + 1)  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-abs-converges f s
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
by (rule summable-cong [OF eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0]]])
  (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def fds-nth-fds' norm-divide norm-nat-power)

lemma fds-converges-norm-iff':
  fixes f :: 'a :: {nat-power-normed-field,banach} fds
  shows fds-converges (fds-norm f) s  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-abs-converges f (of-real s)
unfolding fds-converges-def fds-abs-converges-def
by (rule summable-cong [OF eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0]]])
  (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def fds-nth-fds' norm-divide norm-nat-power)

lemma fds-abs-converges-norm-iff':
  fixes f :: 'a :: {nat-power-normed-field,banach} fds
  shows fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f) s  $\longleftrightarrow$  fds-abs-converges f (of-real s)
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
by (rule summable-cong [OF eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0]]])
  (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def fds-nth-fds' norm-divide norm-nat-power)

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-norm [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (fds-norm f) = abs-conv-abscissa f
proof (rule antisym)
  show abs-conv-abscissa f  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-norm f)
  proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI-weak)
    fix x assume abs-conv-abscissa (fds-norm f) < ereal x
    hence fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f) (of-real x) by (intro fds-abs-converges)
  auto
  thus fds-abs-converges f (of-real x) by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-norm-iff')
  qed
qed (auto intro!: abs-conv-abscissa-leI-weak simp: fds-abs-converges-norm-iff' fds-abs-converges)

lemma conv-abscissa-norm [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows conv-abscissa (fds-norm f) = abs-conv-abscissa f
proof (rule antisym)
  show abs-conv-abscissa f  $\leq$  conv-abscissa (fds-norm f)
  proof (rule abs-conv-abscissa-leI-weak)
    fix x assume conv-abscissa (fds-norm f) < ereal x
    hence fds-converges (fds-norm f) (of-real x) by (intro fds-converges) auto
    thus fds-abs-converges f (of-real x) by (simp add: fds-converges-norm-iff')
  qed
qed (auto intro!: conv-abscissa-leI-weak simp: fds-abs-converges)

```

```

lemma
  fixes f g :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f) s fds-abs-converges (fds-norm g) s
  shows fds-abs-converges-norm-mult: fds-abs-converges (fds-norm (f * g)) s
  and eval-fds-norm-mult-le:
    eval-fds (fds-norm (f * g)) s ≤ eval-fds (fds-norm f) s * eval-fds (fds-norm
    g) s
proof -
  show conv: fds-abs-converges (fds-norm (f * g)) s unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
  proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev)
  have fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f * fds-norm g) s by (rule fds-abs-converges-mult
  assms)+
  thus summable (λn. norm (fds-nth (fds-norm f * fds-norm g) n) / nat-power
  n s)
    by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def)
  qed (auto intro!: always-eventually-divide-right-mono order.trans[OF fds-nth-norm-mult-le]

  simp: norm-divide)
have conv': fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f * fds-norm g) s
  by (intro fds-abs-converges-mult assms)
hence eval-fds (fds-norm (f * g)) s ≤ eval-fds (fds-norm f * fds-norm g) s
  using conv unfolding eval-fds-def fds-abs-converges-def norm-divide
  by (intro suminf-le allI divide-right-mono) (simp-all add: norm-mult fds-nth-norm-mult-le)
also have ... = eval-fds (fds-norm f) s * eval-fds (fds-norm g) s
  by (intro eval-fds-mult assms)
finally show eval-fds (fds-norm (f * g)) s ≤ eval-fds (fds-norm f) s * eval-fds
  (fds-norm g) s .
qed

lemma eval-fds-norm-nonneg:
  assumes fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f) s
  shows eval-fds (fds-norm f) s ≥ 0
  using assms unfolding eval-fds-def fds-abs-converges-def
  by (intro suminf-nonneg) auto

lemma
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes fds-abs-converges (fds-norm f) s
  shows fds-abs-converges-norm-power: fds-abs-converges (fds-norm (f ^ n)) s
  and eval-fds-norm-power-le:
    eval-fds (fds-norm (f ^ n)) s ≤ eval-fds (fds-norm f) s ^ n
proof -
  show *: fds-abs-converges (fds-norm (f ^ n)) s for n
    by (induction n) (auto intro!: fds-abs-converges-norm-mult assms)
  show eval-fds (fds-norm (f ^ n)) s ≤ eval-fds (fds-norm f) s ^ n
    by (induction n) (auto intro!: order.trans[OF eval-fds-norm-mult-le] assms *
      mult-left-mono eval-fds-norm-nonneg)
qed

```

12.7 Logarithms of Dirichlet series

```

lemma eventually-gt-ereal-at-top:  $c \neq \infty \Rightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } x > c) \text{ at-top}$ 
by (cases c) auto

lemma eval-fds-log-deriv:
fixes s :: 'a :: dirichlet-series
assumes fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0 s · 1 > abs-conv-abscissa f
      s · 1 > abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
assumes eval-fds f s ≠ 0
shows eval-fds (fds-deriv f / f) s = eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s / eval-fds f s
proof -
have eval-fds (fds-deriv f / f * f) s = eval-fds (fds-deriv f / f) s * eval-fds f s
  using assms by (intro eval-fds-mult fds-abs-converges) auto
also have fds-deriv f / f * f = fds-deriv f * (f * inverse f)
  by (simp add: divide-fds-def algebra-simps)
also have f * inverse f = 1 using assms by (intro fds-right-inverse)
finally show ?thesis using assms by simp
qed

```

Given a sufficiently nice absolutely convergent Dirichlet series that converges to some function $f(s)$ and a holomorphic branch of $\ln f(s)$, we can construct a Dirichlet series that absolutely converges to that logarithm.

```

lemma eval-fds-ln:
fixes s0 :: ereal
assumes nz:  $\bigwedge s. \text{Re } s > s0 \Rightarrow \text{eval-fds } f s \neq 0$   $\text{fds-nth } f 1 \neq 0$ 
assumes l:  $\exp l = \text{fds-nth } f 1 ((g \circ \text{of-real}) \longrightarrow l) \text{ at-top}$ 
assumes g:  $\bigwedge s. \text{Re } s > s0 \Rightarrow \exp(g s) = \text{eval-fds } f s$ 
assumes holo-g:  $g$  holomorphic-on  $\{s. \text{Re } s > s0\}$ 
assumes ereal (Re s) > s0
assumes s0 ≥ abs-conv-abscissa f and s0 ≥ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
shows eval-fds (fds-ln l f) s = g s
proof -
let ?s0 = abs-conv-abscissa f and ?s1 = abs-conv-abscissa (inverse f)
let ?h =  $\lambda s. \text{eval-fds } (fds-ln l f) s - g s$ 
let ?A =  $\{s. \text{Re } s > s0\}$ 
have open-A: open ?A by (cases s0) (auto simp: open-halfspace-Re-gt)

have conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
moreover from assms have ... ≠ ∞ by auto
ultimately have conv-abscissa f ≠ ∞ by auto

have conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)
  by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
also have ... ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
  unfolding fds-ln-def by (simp add: abs-conv-abscissa-integral)
finally have conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) ≠ ∞
  using assms by (auto simp: max-def abs-conv-abscissa-deriv split: if-splits)

```

```

have deriv-g [derivative-intros]:
  (g has-field-derivative eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s / eval-fds f s) (at s within B)
  if s: Re s > s0 for s B
proof -
  have conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also have ... ≤ s0 using assms by simp
  also have ... < Re s by fact
  finally have s': Re s > conv-abscissa f .

  have deriv-g: (g has-field-derivative deriv g s) (at s)
    using holomorphic-derivI[OF holo-g open-A, of s] s
    by (auto simp: at-within-open[OF - open-A])
  have ((λs. exp (g s)) has-field-derivative eval-fds f s * deriv g s) (at s) (is ?P)
    by (rule derivative-eq-intros deriv-g s)+ (insert s, simp-all add: g)
  also from s have ev: eventually (λt. t ∈ ?A) (nhds s)
    by (intro eventually-nhds-in-open open-A) auto
  have ?P ↔ (eval-fds f has-field-derivative eval-fds f s * deriv g s) (at s)
    by (intro DERIV-cong-ev refl eventually-mono[OF ev]) (auto simp: g)
  finally have (eval-fds f has-field-derivative eval-fds f s * deriv g s) (at s) .
  moreover have (eval-fds f has-field-derivative eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s) (at s)
    using s' assms by (intro derivative-intros) auto
  ultimately have eval-fds f s * deriv g s = eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s
    by (rule DERIV-unique)
  hence deriv g s = eval-fds (fds-deriv f) s / eval-fds f s
    using s nz by (simp add: field-simps)
  with deriv-g show ?thesis by (auto intro: has-field-derivative-at-within)
qed

have ∃ c. ∀ z ∈ {z. Re z > s0}. ?h z = c
proof (rule has-field-derivative-zero-constant, goal-cases)
  case 1
  show ?case using convex-halfspace-gt[of - 1 :: complex]
    by (cases s0) auto
  next
  case (2 z)
  have conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)
    by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also have ... ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
    by (simp add: abs-conv-abscissa-ln)
  also have ... < Re z using 2 assms by (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-deriv)
  finally have s1: conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) < ereal (Re z) .

  have conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
    by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also have ... < Re z using 2 assms by auto
  finally have s2: conv-abscissa f < ereal (Re z) .

from l have fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0 by auto
with 2 assms have *: eval-fds (fds-deriv f / f) z = eval-fds (fds-deriv f) z /

```

```

(eval-fds f z)
  by (auto simp: eval-fds-log-deriv)
  have eval-fds f z ≠ 0 using 2 assms by auto
  show ?case using s1 s2 2 nz
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: * field-simps)
qed
then obtain c where c: ∀z. Re z > s0 ⇒ ?h z = c by blast

have (at-top :: real filter) ≠ bot by simp
moreover from assms have s0 ≠ ∞ by auto
have eventually (λx. c = (?h o of-real) x) at-top
  using eventually-gt-ereal-at-top[OF `s0 ≠ ∞`] by eventually-elim (simp add:
c)
hence ((?h o of-real) —→ c) at-top
  by (force intro: Lim-transform-eventually)
moreover have ((?h o of-real) —→ fds-nth (fds-ln l f) 1 – l) at-top
  using <conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) ≠ ∞ and l unfolding o-def
  by (intro tendsto-intros tendsto-eval-fds-Re-at-top) (auto simp: filterlim-ident)
ultimately have c = fds-nth (fds-ln l f) 1 – l
  by (rule tendsto-unique)
with c[Of `Re s > s0`] and l and nz show ?thesis
  by (simp add: exp-minus field-simps)
qed

```

Less explicitly: For a sufficiently nice absolutely convergent Dirichlet series converging to a function $f(s)$, the formal logarithm absolutely converges to some logarithm of $f(s)$.

```

lemma eval-fds-ln':
  fixes s0 :: ereal
  assumes ereal (Re s) > s0
  assumes s0 ≥ abs-conv-abscissa f and s0 ≥ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
  and nz: ∀s. Re s > s0 ⇒ eval-fds f s ≠ 0 fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0
  assumes l: exp l = fds-nth f 1
  shows exp (eval-fds (fds-ln l f) s) = eval-fds f s
proof –
  let ?s0 = abs-conv-abscissa f and ?s1 = abs-conv-abscissa (inverse f)
  let ?h = λs. eval-fds f s * exp (–eval-fds (fds-ln l f) s)

  have conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  moreover from assms have ... ≠ ∞ by auto
  ultimately have conv-abscissa f ≠ ∞ by auto

  have conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)
    by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also have ... ≤ abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
    unfolding fds-ln-def by (simp add: abs-conv-abscissa-integral)
  finally have conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f) ≠ ∞
    using assms by (auto simp: max-def abs-conv-abscissa-deriv split: if-splits)

```

```

have  $\exists c. \forall z \in \{z. Re z > s0\}. ?h z = c$ 
proof (rule has-field-derivative-zero-constant, goal-cases)
  case 1
    show ?case using convex-halfspace-gt[of - 1::complex]
      by (cases s0) auto
  next
    case (2 z)
    have conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)
      by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
    also have ...  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
      unfolding fds-ln-def by (simp add: abs-conv-abscissa-integral)
    also have ...  $<$  Re z using 2 assms by (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-deriv)
    finally have s1: conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)  $<$  ereal (Re z) .

    have conv-abscissa f  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa f
      by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
    also have ...  $<$  Re z using 2 assms by auto
    finally have s2: conv-abscissa f  $<$  ereal (Re z) .

  from l have fds-nth f 1  $\neq$  0 by auto
  with 2 assms have *: eval-fds (fds-deriv f / f) z = eval-fds (fds-deriv f) z /
  (eval-fds f z)
    by (subst eval-fds-log-deriv) auto
  have eval-fds f z  $\neq$  0 using 2 assms by auto
  thus ?case using s1 s2
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: *)
qed
then obtain c where c:  $\bigwedge z. Re z > s0 \implies ?h z = c$  by blast

have (at-top :: real filter)  $\neq$  bot by simp
moreover from assms have s0  $\neq \infty$  by auto
have eventually ( $\lambda x. c = (?h \circ of-real) x$ ) at-top
  using eventually-gt-ereal-at-top[OF `s0  $\neq \infty`] by eventually-elim (simp add:
c)
hence ((?h  $\circ$  of-real)  $\longrightarrow$  c) at-top
  by (force intro: Lim-transform-eventually)
moreover have ((?h  $\circ$  of-real)  $\longrightarrow$  fds-nth f 1 * exp (-fds-nth (fds-ln l f) 1))
at-top
  unfolding o-def using `conv-abscissa (fds-ln l f)  $\neq \infty` and `conv-abscissa f
 $\neq \infty` by (intro tendsto-intros tendsto-eval-fds-Re-at-top) (auto simp: filterlim-ident)
ultimately have c = fds-nth f 1 * exp (-fds-nth (fds-ln l f) 1)
  by (rule tendsto-unique)
with c[OF `Re s > s0`] and l and nz show ?thesis
  by (simp add: exp-minus field-simps)
qed

lemma fds-ln-completely-multiplicative:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds$$$ 
```

```

assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f)
assumes fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0
shows   fds-ln l f = fds (λn. if n = 1 then l else fds-nth f n * mangoldt n /R ln n)
proof -
have fds-ln l f = fds-integral l (fds-deriv f / f)
  by (simp add: fds-ln-def)
also have fds-deriv f = -fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) * f
  by (intro completely-multiplicative-fds-deriv' assms)
also have ... / f = -fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) * (f * inverse f)
  by (simp add: divide-fds-def)
also from assms have f * inverse f = 1
  by (simp add: fds-right-inverse)
also have fds-integral l (- fds (λn. fds-nth f n * mangoldt n) * 1) =
  fds (λn. if n = 1 then l else fds-nth f n * mangoldt n /R ln n)
  by (simp add: fds-integral-def cong: if-cong)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma eval-fds-ln-completely-multiplicative-strong:
fixes s :: 'a :: dirichlet-series and l :: 'a and f :: 'a fds and g :: nat ⇒ 'a
defines h ≡ fds (λn. fds-nth (fds-ln l f) n * g n)
assumes fds-abs-converges h s
assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) and fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0
shows (λ(p,k). (fds-nth f p / nat-power p s) ^ Suc k * g (p ^ Suc k) / of-nat
(Suc k))
  abs-summable-on ({p. prime p} × UNIV) (is ?th1)
and eval-fds h s = l * g 1 + (∑a(p, k) ∈ {p. prime p} × UNIV.
  (fds-nth f p / nat-power p s) ^ Suc k * g (p ^ Suc k) / of-nat (Suc k))
(is ?th2)
proof -

```

```

let ?P = {p:nat. prime p}
interpret f: completely-multiplicative-function fds-nth f by fact
from assms have *: (λn. fds-nth h n / nat-power n s) abs-summable-on UNIV
  by (auto simp: abs-summable-on-nat-iff' fds-abs-converges-def)
have eq: h = fds (λn. if n = 1 then l * g 1 else fds-nth f n * g n * mangoldt n
/R ln (real n))
  using fds-ln-completely-multiplicative [OF assms(3), of l]
  by (simp add: h-def fds-eq-iff)

```

```

note *
also have (λn. fds-nth h n / nat-power n s) abs-summable-on UNIV ↔
  (λx. if x = Suc 0 then l * g 1 else fds-nth f x * g x * mangoldt x /R ln
(real x) /
  nat-power x s) abs-summable-on {1} ∪ Collect primepow
using eq by (intro abs-summable-on-cong-neutral) (auto simp: fds-nth-fds man-
goldt-def)
finally have sum1: (λx. if x = Suc 0 then l * g 1 else
  fds-nth f x * g x * mangoldt x /R ln (real x) / nat-power x s)

```

```

abs-summable-on Collect primepow
by (rule abs-summable-on-subset) auto
also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow$   $(\lambda x. \text{fds-nth } f x * g x * \text{mangoldt } x /_R \ln(\text{real } x) / \text{nat-power } x s)$ 
abs-summable-on Collect primepow
by (intro abs-summable-on-cong) (insert primepow-gt-Suc-0, auto)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$   $(\lambda(p,k). \text{fds-nth } f (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) * g (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) * \text{mangoldt } (p \wedge \text{Suc } k)$ 
 $/_R \ln(\text{real } (p \wedge \text{Suc } k)) / \text{nat-power } (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) s)$  abs-summable-on
( $?P \times \text{UNIV}$ )
using bij-betw-primepows unfolding case-prod-unfold
by (intro abs-summable-on-reindex-bij-betw [symmetric])
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?th1
by (intro abs-summable-on-cong)
(auto simp: f.mult f.power mangoldt-def aprimedivisor-prime-power ln-realpow
prime-gt-0-nat
nat-power-power-left divide-simps scaleR-conv-of-real simp del: power-Suc)
finally show ?th1 .

have eval-fds h s =  $(\sum_a n. \text{fds-nth } h n / \text{nat-power } n s)$ 
using * unfolding eval-fds-def by (subst infsetsum-nat') auto
also have ... =  $(\sum_a n \in \{1\} \cup \{n. \text{primepow } n\}.$ 
if  $n = 1$  then  $l * g 1$  else  $\text{fds-nth } f n * g n * \text{mangoldt } n /_R \ln(\text{real } n) / \text{nat-power } n s)$ 
by (intro infsetsum-cong-neutral) (auto simp: eq fds-nth-fds mangoldt-def)
also have ... =  $l * g 1 + (\sum_a n \mid \text{primepow } n.$ 
if  $n = 1$  then  $l * g 1$  else  $\text{fds-nth } f n * g n * \text{mangoldt } n /_R \ln(\text{real } n) / \text{nat-power } n s)$ 
(is - = - + ?x) using sum1 primepow-gt-Suc-0 by (subst infsetsum-Un-disjoint)
auto
also have ?x =
 $(\sum_a n \in \text{Collect primepow}. \text{fds-nth } f n * g n * \text{mangoldt } n /_R \ln(\text{real } n) / \text{nat-power } n s)$ 
(is - = infsetsum ?f-) by (intro infsetsum-cong refl) (insert primepow-gt-Suc-0,
auto)
also have ... =  $(\sum_a (p,k) \in (?P \times \text{UNIV}). \text{fds-nth } f (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) * g (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) *$ 
*
mangoldt  $(p \wedge \text{Suc } k) /_R \ln(p \wedge \text{Suc } k) / \text{nat-power } (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) s)$ 
using bij-betw-primepows unfolding case-prod-unfold
by (intro infsetsum-reindex-bij-betw [symmetric])
also have ... =  $(\sum_a (p,k) \in (?P \times \text{UNIV}).$ 
 $(\text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s) \wedge \text{Suc } k * g (p \wedge \text{Suc } k) / \text{of-nat }$ 
 $(\text{Suc } k))$ 
by (intro infsetsum-cong)
(auto simp: f.mult f.power mangoldt-def aprimedivisor-prime-power ln-realpow
prime-gt-0-nat
nat-power-power-left divide-simps scaleR-conv-of-real simp del: power-Suc)
finally show ?th2 .
qed

```

```

lemma eval-fds-ln-completely-multiplicative:
  fixes s :: 'a :: dirichlet-series and l :: 'a and f :: 'a fds
  assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) and fds-nth f 1 ≠ 0
  assumes s · 1 > abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv f / f)
  shows (λ(p,k). (fds-nth f p / nat-power p s) ^ Suc k / of-nat (Suc k))
    abs-summable-on ({p. prime p} × UNIV) (is ?th1)
  and eval-fds (fds-ln l f) s =
    l + (∑ a(p, k) ∈ {p. prime p} × UNIV.
      (fds-nth f p / nat-power p s) ^ Suc k / of-nat (Suc k)) (is ?th2)

proof –
  from assms have fds-abs-converges (fds-ln l f) s
  by (intro fds-abs-converges-ln) (auto intro!: fds-abs-converges-mult intro: fds-abs-converges)
  hence fds-abs-converges (fds (λn. fds-nth (fds-ln l f) n * 1)) s
  by simp
  from eval-fds-ln-completely-multiplicative-strong [OF this assms(1,2)] show ?th1
  ?th2
  by simp-all
qed

```

12.8 Exponential and logarithm

```

lemma summable-fds-exp-aux:
  assumes fds-nth f' 1 = (0 :: 'a :: real-normed-algebra-1)
  shows summable (λk. fds-nth (f' ^ k) n /R fact k)
proof (rule summable-finite)
  fix k assume k ∈ {..n}
  hence n < k by simp
  also have ... < 2 ^ k
  by (rule less-exp)
  finally have fds-nth (f' ^ k) n = 0
  using assms by (intro fds-nth-power-eq-0) auto
  thus fds-nth (f' ^ k) n /R fact k = 0 by simp
qed auto

```

```

lemma
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  assumes fds-abs-converges f s
  shows fds-abs-converges-exp: fds-abs-converges (fds-exp f) s
  and eval-fds-exp: eval-fds (fds-exp f) s = exp (eval-fds f s)
proof –
  have conv: fds-abs-converges (fds-exp f) s and ev: eval-fds (fds-exp f) s = exp
  (eval-fds f s)
  if fds-abs-converges f s and [simp]: fds-nth f (Suc 0) = 0 for f
proof –
  have [simp]: fds (λn. if n = Suc 0 then 0 else fds-nth f n) = f
  by (intro fds-eqI) simp-all
  have (λ(k,n). fds-nth (f ^ k) n / fact k / nat-power n s) abs-summable-on
  (UNIV × {1..})

```

```

proof (subst abs-summable-on-Sigma-iff, safe, goal-cases)
  case (3 k)
    from that have fds-abs-converges ( $f \wedge k$ ) s by (intro fds-abs-converges-power)
    hence ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{nat-power} n s * \text{inverse} (\text{fact } k)$ ) abs-summable-on
    {1..}
      unfolding fds-abs-converges-altdef by (intro abs-summable-on-cmult-left)
      thus ?case by (simp add: field-simps)
next
  case 4
  show ?case unfolding abs-summable-on-nat-iff'
  proof (rule summable-comparison-test-ev[OF always-eventually[OF allI]])
    fix k :: nat
    from that have *: fds-abs-converges (fds-norm ( $f \wedge k$ )) ( $s + 1$ )
      by (auto simp: fds-abs-converges-power)
    have ( $\sum_{a n \in \{1..\}} \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact } k / \text{nat-power} n s) =$ 
      ( $\sum_{a n \in \{1..\}} \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-norm} (f \wedge k)) n / \text{nat-power} n (s + 1) / \text{fact }$ 
      k)
      (is ?S = -) by (intro infsetsum-cong) (simp-all add: norm-divide norm-mult
      norm-nat-power)
    also have ... = ( $\sum_{a n \in \{1..\}} \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-norm} (f \wedge k)) n / \text{nat-power} n$ 
      ( $s + 1$ )) /R fact k
      (is - = ?S' /R -) using * unfolding fds-abs-converges-altdef
      by (subst infsetsum-cdiv) (auto simp: abs-summable-on-nat-iff scaleR-conv-of-real
      divide-simps)
    also have ?S' = eval-fds (fds-norm ( $f \wedge k$ )) ( $s + 1$ )
      using * unfolding fds-abs-converges-altdef eval-fds-def
      by (subst infsetsum-nat) (auto intro!: suminf-cong)
    finally have eq: ?S = ... /R fact k .
    note eq
    also have ?S ≥ 0 by (intro infsetsum-nonneg) auto
    hence ?S = norm (norm ?S) by simp
    also have eval-fds (fds-norm ( $f \wedge k$ )) ( $s + 1$ ) ≤ eval-fds (fds-norm f) ( $s + 1$ )
      ^ k
      using that by (intro eval-fds-norm-power-le) auto
    finally show norm (norm ( $\sum_{a n \in \{1..\}} \text{norm} (\text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact } k /$ 
      nat-power n s))) ≤
      eval-fds (fds-norm f) ( $s + 1$ ) ^ k /R fact k
      by (simp add: divide-right-mono)
next
  from exp-converges[of eval-fds (fds-norm f) ( $s + 1$ )]
  show summable ( $\lambda x. \text{eval-fds} (\text{fds-norm } f) (s + 1) \wedge x /_R \text{fact } x$ )
    by (simp add: sums-iff)
qed
qed auto
hence summable:
  ( $\lambda(n,k). \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact } k / \text{nat-power} n s$ ) abs-summable-on {1..} ×
UNIV
  by (subst abs-summable-on-Times-swap) (simp add: case-prod-unfold)

```

```

have summable': ( $\lambda k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k$ ) abs-summable-on UNIV for n
  using abs-summable-on-cmult-left[of nat-power n s,
    OF abs-summable-on-Sigma-project2 [OF summable, of n]] by (cases n = 0) simp-all

  have ( $\lambda n. \sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k / \text{nat-power} n s$ ) abs-summable-on {1..}
    using summable by (rule abs-summable-on-Sigma-project1') auto
    also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\lambda n. (\sum_k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k) * \text{inverse} (\text{nat-power} n s)$ )
      abs-summable-on {1..}
  proof (intro abs-summable-on-cong refl, goal-cases)
    case (1 n)
    hence ( $\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k / \text{nat-power} n s$ ) =
      ( $\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k) * \text{inverse} (\text{nat-power} n s)$ 
    using summable'[of n]
    by (subst infsetsum-cmult-left [symmetric]) (auto simp: field-simps)
    also have ( $\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k$ ) = ( $\sum_k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n / \text{fact} k$ )
      using summable'[of n] 1 by (intro abs-summable-on-cong refl infsetsum-nat')
    auto
    finally show ?case .
  qed
  finally show fds-abs-converges (fds-exp f) s
  by (simp add: fds-exp-def fds-nth-fds' abs-summable-on-Sigma-iff scaleR-conv-of-real
    fds-abs-converges-altdef field-simps)

  have eval-fds (fds-exp f) s = ( $\sum_n. (\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n /_R \text{fact} k) / \text{nat-power} n s$ )
    by (simp add: fds-exp-def eval-fds-def fds-nth-fds')
  also have ... = ( $\sum_n. (\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n /_R \text{fact} k) / \text{nat-power} n s$ )
  proof (intro suminf-cong, goal-cases)
    case (1 n)
    show ?case
    proof (cases n = 0)
      case False
      have ( $\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n /_R \text{fact} k$ ) = ( $\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n /_R \text{fact} k$ )
        using summable'[of n] False
        by (intro infsetsum-nat' [symmetric]) (auto simp: scaleR-conv-of-real
          field-simps)
        thus ?thesis by simp
    qed simp-all
  qed
  also have ... = ( $\sum_a n. (\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth} (f \wedge k) n /_R \text{fact} k) / \text{nat-power} n s$ )
  proof (intro infsetsum-nat' [symmetric], goal-cases)
    case 1
    have *: UNIV - {Suc 0..} = {0} by auto

```

```

have (λx. ∑ay. fds-nth (f ^ y) x / fact y / nat-power x s) abs-summable-on
{1..}
  by (intro abs-summable-on-Sigma-project1 '[OF summable]) auto
  also have ?this ←→ (λx. (∑ay. fds-nth (f ^ y) x / fact y) * inverse (nat-power
x s))
    abs-summable-on {1..}
  using summable' by (intro abs-summable-on-cong refl, subst infsetsum-cmult-left
[symmetric])
    (auto simp: field-simps)
  also have ... ←→ (λx. (∑ay. fds-nth (f ^ y) x /R fact y) / (nat-power x s))

    abs-summable-on {1..} by (simp add: field-simps scaleR-conv-of-real)
    finally show ?case by (rule abs-summable-on-finite-diff) (use * in auto)
qed
also have ... = (∑an. (∑ak. fds-nth (f ^ k) n /R fact k * inverse (nat-power
n s)))
  using summable' by (subst infsetsum-cmult-left) (auto simp: field-simps
scaleR-conv-of-real)
  also have ... = (∑an∈{1..}. (∑ak. fds-nth (f ^ k) n /R fact k * inverse
(nat-power n s)))
    by (intro infsetsum-cong-neutral) (auto simp: Suc-le-eq)
    also have ... = (∑ak. ∑an∈{1..}. fds-nth (f ^ k) n / nat-power n s /R fact
k) using summable
      by (subst infsetsum-swap) (auto simp: field-simps scaleR-conv-of-real case-prod-unfold)
      also have ... = (∑ak. (∑an∈{1..}. fds-nth (f ^ k) n / nat-power n s) /R
fact k)
        by (subst infsetsum-scaleR-right) simp
      also have ... = (∑ak. eval-fds f s ^ k /R fact k)
proof (intro infsetsum-cong refl, goal-cases)
  case (1 k)
  have *: fds-abs-converges (f ^ k) s by (intro fds-abs-converges-power that)
  have (∑an∈{1..}. fds-nth (f ^ k) n / nat-power n s) =
    (∑an. fds-nth (f ^ k) n / nat-power n s)
    by (intro infsetsum-cong-neutral) (auto simp: Suc-le-eq)
  also have ... = eval-fds (f ^ k) s using * unfolding eval-fds-def
  by (intro infsetsum-nat') (auto simp: fds-abs-converges-def abs-summable-on-nat-iff')
  also from that have ... = eval-fds f s ^ k by (simp add: eval-fds-power)
  finally show ?case by simp
qed
also have ... = (∑ k. eval-fds f s ^ k /R fact k)
  using exp-converges[of norm (eval-fds f s)]
  by (intro infsetsum-nat') (auto simp: abs-summable-on-nat-iff' sums-iff field-simps
norm-power)
  also have ... = exp (eval-fds f s) by (simp add: exp-def)
  finally show eval-fds (fds-exp f) s = exp (eval-fds f s) .
qed

define f' where f' = f - fds-const (fds-nth f 1)
have *: fds-abs-converges (fds-exp f') s

```

```

by (auto simp: f'-def intro!: fds-abs-converges-diff conv assms)
have fds-abs-converges (fds-const (exp (fds-nth f 1)) * fds-exp f') s
  unfolding f'-def
  by (intro fds-abs-converges-mult conv fds-abs-converges-diff assms) auto
thus fds-abs-converges (fds-exp f) s unfolding f'-def
  by (simp add: fds-exp-times-fds-nth-0)
have eval-fds (fds-exp f) s = eval-fds (fds-const (exp (fds-nth f 1)) * fds-exp f')
s
  by (simp add: f'-def fds-exp-times-fds-nth-0)
also have ... = exp (fds-nth f (Suc 0)) * eval-fds (fds-exp f') s using *
  using assms by (subst eval-fds-mult) (simp-all)
also have ... = exp (eval-fds f s) using ev[of f'] assms unfolding f'-def
  by (auto simp: fds-abs-converges-diff eval-fds-diff fds-abs-converges-imp-converges
exp-diff)
finally show eval-fds (fds-exp f) s = exp (eval-fds f s) .
qed

lemma fds-exp-add:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows fds-exp (f + g) = fds-exp f * fds-exp g
proof (rule fds-eqI-truncate)
  fix m :: nat assume m: m > 0
  let ?T = fds-truncate m
  have ?T (fds-exp (f + g)) = ?T (fds-exp (?T f + ?T g))
    by (simp add: fds-truncate-exp fds-truncate-add-strong [symmetric])
  also have fds-exp (?T f + ?T g) = fds-exp (?T f) * fds-exp (?T g)
    proof (rule eval-fds-eqD)
      have fds-abs-converges (fds-exp (?T f + ?T g)) 0
        by (intro fds-abs-converges-exp fds-abs-converges-add) auto
      thus conv-abscissa (fds-exp (?T f + ?T g)) < ∞
        using conv-abscissa-PInf-iff by blast
      hence fds-abs-converges (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f) * fds-exp (fds-truncate m
g)) 0
        by (intro fds-abs-converges-mult fds-abs-converges-exp) auto
      thus conv-abscissa (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f) * fds-exp (fds-truncate m g)) <
∞
        using conv-abscissa-PInf-iff by blast
      show frequently (λs. eval-fds (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f + fds-truncate m g))) s
      =
        eval-fds (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f) * fds-exp (fds-truncate m
g)) s
        ((λs. s + 1) going-to at-top)
    by (auto simp: eval-fds-add eval-fds-mult eval-fds-exp fds-abs-converges-add
      fds-abs-converges-exp exp-add)
  qed
  also have ?T ... = ?T (fds-exp f * fds-exp g)
    by (subst fds-truncate-mult [symmetric], subst (1 2) fds-truncate-exp)
      (simp add: fds-truncate-mult)
  finally show ?T (fds-exp (f + g)) = ... .

```

qed

```
lemma fds-exp-minus:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows fds-exp (-f) = inverse (fds-exp f)
proof (rule fds-right-inverse-unique)
  have fds-exp f * fds-exp (-f) = fds-exp (f + (-f))
    by (subst fds-exp-add) simp-all
  also have f + (-f) = 0 by simp
  also have fds-exp ... = 1 by simp
  finally show fds-exp f * fds-exp (-f) = 1 .
qed

lemma abs-conv-abscissa-exp:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows abs-conv-abscissa (fds-exp f) ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f
  by (intro abs-conv-abscissa-mono fds-abs-converges-exp)

lemma fds-deriv-exp [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
  shows fds-deriv (fds-exp f) = fds-exp f * fds-deriv f
proof (rule fds-eqI-truncate)
  fix m :: nat assume m: m > 0
  let ?T = fds-truncate m
  have abs-conv-abscissa (fds-deriv (?T f)) = -∞
    by (simp add: abs-conv-abscissa-deriv)

  have ?T (fds-deriv (fds-exp f)) = ?T (fds-deriv (fds-exp (?T f)))
    by (simp add: fds-truncate-deriv fds-truncate-exp)
  also have fds-deriv (fds-exp (?T f)) = fds-exp (?T f) * fds-deriv (?T f)
  proof (rule eval-fds-eqD)
    note abscissa = conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa abs-conv-abscissa-exp
    note abscissa' = abscissa[THEN le-less-trans]
    have fds-abs-converges (fds-deriv (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f))) 0
      by (intro fds-abs-converges)
      (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-deriv intro: le-less-trans[OF abs-conv-abscissa-exp])
    thus conv-abscissa (fds-deriv (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f))) < ∞
      using conv-abscissa-PInf-iff by blast
    have fds-abs-converges (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f) * fds-deriv (fds-truncate m f)) 0
      by (intro fds-abs-converges-mult fds-abs-converges-exp)
      (auto intro: fds-abs-converges simp add: fds-truncate-deriv [symmetric])
    thus conv-abscissa (fds-exp (fds-truncate m f) * fds-deriv (fds-truncate m f)) < ∞
      using conv-abscissa-PInf-iff by blast
    show ∃ F s in (λs. s · 1) going-to at-top.
      eval-fds (fds-deriv (fds-exp (?T f))) s =
        eval-fds (fds-exp (?T f) * fds-deriv (?T f)) s
    proof (intro always-eventually eventually-frequently allI, goal-cases)
```

```

case (? s)
have eval-fds (fds-deriv (fds-exp (?T f))) s =
    deriv (eval-fds (fds-exp (?T f))) s
by (auto simp: eval-fds-exp eval-fds-mult fds-abs-converges-mult fds-abs-converges-exp
      fds-abs-converges eval-fds-deriv abscissa')
also have eval-fds (fds-exp (?T f)) = ( $\lambda s. exp (eval-fds (?T f) s))$ 
by (intro ext eval-fds-exp) auto
also have deriv ... = ( $\lambda s. exp (eval-fds (?T f) s) * deriv (eval-fds (?T f))$ )
s)
by (auto intro!: DERIV-imp-deriv derivative-eq-intros simp: eval-fds-deriv)
also have ... = eval-fds (fds-exp (?T f) * fds-deriv (?T f))
by (auto simp: eval-fds-exp eval-fds-mult fds-abs-converges-mult fds-abs-converges-exp
      fds-abs-converges eval-fds-deriv abs-conv-abscissa-deriv)
finally show ?case .
qed auto
qed
also have ?T ... = ?T (fds-exp f * fds-deriv f)
by (subst fds-truncate-mult [symmetric])
  (simp add: fds-truncate-exp fds-truncate-deriv [symmetric], simp add: fds-truncate-mult)
finally show ?T (fds-deriv (fds-exp f)) = ... .
qed

lemma fds-exp-ln-strong:
fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
assumes fds-nth f (Suc 0) ≠ 0
shows fds-exp (fds-ln l f) = fds-const (exp l / fds-nth f (Suc 0)) * f
proof –
  let ?c = exp l / fds-nth f (Suc 0)
  have f * fds-const ?c = f * (fds-exp (−fds-ln l f) * fds-exp (fds-ln l f)) * fds-const
?c
  (is - = - * (?g * ?h) * -) by (subst fds-exp-add [symmetric]) simp
  also have ... = fds-const ?c * (f * ?g) * ?h by (simp add: mult-ac)
  also have f * ?g = fds-const (inverse ?c)
  proof (rule fds-deriv-eq-imp-eq)
    have fds-deriv (f * fds-exp (−fds-ln l f)) =
      fds-exp (−fds-ln l f) * fds-deriv f * (1 − f / f)
    by (simp add: divide-fds-def algebra-simps)
  also from assms have f / f = 1 by (simp add: divide-fds-def fds-right-inverse)
  finally show fds-deriv (f * fds-exp (−fds-ln l f)) = fds-deriv (fds-const (inverse
?c))
    by simp
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: exp-minus field-simps)
  also have fds-const ?c * fds-const (inverse ?c) = 1
    using assms by (subst fds-const-mult [symmetric]) (simp add: divide-simps)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-ac)
qed

lemma fds-exp-ln [simp]:
fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds

```

```

assumes exp l = fds-nth f (Suc 0)
shows fds-exp (fds-ln l f) = f
using assms by (subst fds-exp-ln-strong) auto

lemma fds-ln-exp [simp]:
fixes f :: 'a :: dirichlet-series fds
assumes l = fds-nth f (Suc 0)
shows fds-ln l (fds-exp f) = f
proof (rule fds-deriv-eq-imp-eq)
have fds-deriv (fds-ln l (fds-exp f)) = fds-deriv f * (fds-exp f / fds-exp f)
by (simp add: algebra-simps divide-fds-def)
also have fds-exp f / fds-exp f = 1 by (simp add: divide-fds-def-fds-right-inverse)
finally show fds-deriv (fds-ln l (fds-exp f)) = fds-deriv f by simp
qed (insert assms, auto simp: field-simps)

```

12.9 Euler products

```

lemma fds-euler-product-LIMSEQ:
fixes f :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
fds
assumes multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) and fds-abs-converges f s
shows (λn. ∏ p≤n. if prime p then ∑ i. fds-nth f (p ^ i) / nat-power (p ^ i)
s else 1) —→ eval-fds f s
unfolding eval-fds-def
proof (rule euler-product-LIMSEQ)
show multiplicative-function (λn. fds-nth f n / nat-power n s)
by (rule multiplicative-function-divide-nat-power) fact+
qed (insert assms, auto simp: fds-abs-converges-def)

```

```

lemma fds-euler-product-LIMSEQ':
fixes f :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
fds
assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) and fds-abs-converges f s
shows (λn. ∏ p≤n. if prime p then inverse (1 - fds-nth f p) / nat-power p s)
else 1) —→ eval-fds f s
unfolding eval-fds-def
proof (rule euler-product-LIMSEQ')
show completely-multiplicative-function (λn. fds-nth f n / nat-power n s)
by (rule completely-multiplicative-function-divide-nat-power) fact+
qed (insert assms, auto simp: fds-abs-converges-def)

```

```

lemma fds-abs-convergent-euler-product:
fixes f :: 'a :: {nat-power, real-normed-field, banach, second-countable-topology}
fds
assumes multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) and fds-abs-converges f s
shows abs-convergent-prod
(λp. if prime p then ∑ i. fds-nth f (p ^ i) / nat-power (p ^ i) s else 1)

```

```

unfolding eval-fds-def
proof (rule abs-convergent-euler-product)
  show multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ )
    by (rule multiplicative-function-divide-nat-power) fact+
qed (insert assms, auto simp: fds-abs-converges-def)

lemma fds-abs-convergent-euler-product':
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{\text{nat-power}, \text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}, \text{second-countable-topology}\}$ 
   $fds$ 
  assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth  $f$ ) and fds-abs-converges  $f s$ 
  shows abs-convergent-prod
    ( $\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s) \text{ else } 1$ )
  unfolding eval-fds-def
  proof (rule abs-convergent-euler-product')
    show completely-multiplicative-function ( $\lambda n. \text{fds-nth } f n / \text{nat-power } n s$ )
      by (rule completely-multiplicative-function-divide-nat-power) fact+
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: fds-abs-converges-def)

lemma fds-abs-convergent-zero-iff:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{\text{nat-power-field}, \text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}, \text{second-countable-topology}\}$ 
   $fds$ 
  assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth  $f$ )
  assumes fds-abs-converges  $f s$ 
  shows eval-fds  $f s = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{fds-nth } f p = \text{nat-power } p s)$ 
  proof -
    let ?g =  $\lambda p. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s) \text{ else } 1$ 
    have lim:  $(\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. ?g p) \longrightarrow \text{eval-fds } f s$ 
      by (intro fds-euler-product-LIMSEQ' assms)
    have conv: convergent-prod ?g
      by (intro abs-convergent-prod-imp-convergent-prod fds-abs-convergent-euler-product'
        assms)
  {
    assume eval-fds  $f s = 0$ 
    from convergent-prod-to-zero-iff[OF conv] and this and lim
      have  $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{fds-nth } f p = \text{nat-power } p s$ 
        by (auto split: if-splits)
    } moreover {
      assume  $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{fds-nth } f p = \text{nat-power } p s$ 
      then obtain  $p$  where prime  $p$  fds-nth  $f p = \text{nat-power } p s$  by blast
      moreover from this have nat-power  $p s \neq 0$ 
        by (intro nat-power-nonzero) (auto simp: prime-gt-0-nat)
      ultimately have  $(\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. ?g p) \longrightarrow 0$ 
        using convergent-prod-to-zero-iff[OF conv]
        by (auto intro!: exI[of - p] split: if-splits)
      from tends-to-unique[OF - lim this] have eval-fds  $f s = 0$ 
        by simp
    }
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  
```

qed

lemma

fixes $s :: 'a :: \{nat-power-normed-field, banach, euclidean-space\}$
assumes $s \cdot 1 > 1$

shows euler-product-fds-zeta:

$(\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - 1 / \text{nat-power } p s) \text{ else } 1)$
—————> eval-fds fds-zeta s (is ?th1)

and eval-fds-zeta-nonzero: eval-fds fds-zeta s $\neq 0$

proof –

have *: completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth fds-zeta)

by standard auto

have lim: $(\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - \text{fds-nth } \text{fds-zeta } p / \text{nat-power } p s) \text{ else } 1)$
—————> eval-fds fds-zeta s (is filterlim ?g --)

using assms by (intro fds-euler-product-LIMSEQ' * fds-abs-summable-zeta)

also have ?g = $(\lambda n. \prod p \leq n. \text{if prime } p \text{ then inverse } (1 - 1 / \text{nat-power } p s) \text{ else } 1)$
by (intro ext prod.cong refl) (auto simp: fds-zeta-def fds-nth-fds)

finally show ?th1 .

{

fix $p :: \text{nat}$ assume prime p

from this have $p > 1$ by (simp add: prime-gt-Suc-0-nat)

hence norm (nat-power $p s$) = real p powr ($s \cdot 1$)

by (simp add: norm-nat-power)

also have ... > real p powr 0 using assms and ⟨ $p > 1$

by (intro powr-less-mono) auto

finally have nat-power $p s \neq 1$

using ⟨ $p > 1$ ⟩ by auto

}

hence **: $\# p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{fds-nth } \text{fds-zeta } p = \text{nat-power } p s$

by (auto simp: fds-zeta-def fds-nth-fds)

show eval-fds fds-zeta s $\neq 0$

using assms * ** by (subst fds-abs-convergent-zero-iff) simp-all

qed

lemma fds-primepow-subseries-euler-product-cm:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{dirichlet-series } \text{fds}$

assumes completely-multiplicative-function (fds-nth f) prime p

assumes $s \cdot 1 > \text{abs-conv-abscissa } f$

shows eval-fds (fds-primepow-subseries $p f$) $s = 1 / (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s)$

proof –

let ?f = $(\lambda n. \prod pa \leq n. \text{if prime } pa \text{ then inverse } (1 - \text{fds-nth } (\text{fds-primepow-subseries } p f) pa /$

nat-power $pa s$) \text{ else } 1)

have sequentially ≠ bot by simp

moreover have ?f —————> eval-fds (fds-primepow-subseries $p f$) s

by (*intro fds-euler-product-LIMSEQ' completely-multiplicative-function-only-pows assms*
fds-abs-converges-subseries) (*insert assms, auto intro!: fds-abs-converges*)
moreover have *eventually* ($\lambda n. ?f n = 1 / (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s)$)
at-top
using *eventually-ge-at-top[of p]*
proof *eventually-elim*
case (*elim n*)
have ($\prod pa \leq n. \text{if prime } pa \text{ then inverse} (1 - \text{fds-nth} (\text{fds-primepow-subseries } p f) pa / \text{nat-power } pa s) \text{ else } 1 =$
 $(\prod q \leq n. \text{if } q = p \text{ then inverse} (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s) \text{ else } 1)$
using *<prime p>*
by (*intro prod.cong*) (*auto simp: fds-nth-subseries prime-prime-factors*)
also have ... = $1 / (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s)$
using *elim by (subst prod.delta)* (*auto simp: divide-simps*)
finally show ?case .
qed
hence ?f —→ $1 / (1 - \text{fds-nth } f p / \text{nat-power } p s)$ **by** (*rule tendsto-eventually*)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (*rule tendsto-unique*)
qed

12.10 Non-negative Dirichlet series

lemma *nonneg-Realssum*: ($\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$) $\implies \text{sum } f A \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

locale *nonneg-dirichlet-series* =
fixes *f* :: '*a* :: *dirichlet-series* *fds*
assumes *nonneg-coeffs-aux*: $n > 0 \implies \text{fds-nth } f n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
begin

lemma *nonneg-coeffs*: $\text{fds-nth } f n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
using *nonneg-coeffs-aux[of n]* **by** (*cases n = 0*) *auto*

end

lemma *nonneg-dirichlet-series-0* [*simp,intro*]: *nonneg-dirichlet-series 0*
by *standard* (*auto simp: zero-fds-def*)

lemma *nonneg-dirichlet-series-1* [*simp,intro*]: *nonneg-dirichlet-series 1*
by *standard* (*auto simp: one-fds-def*)

lemma *nonneg-dirichlet-series-const* [*simp,intro*]:
 $c \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \implies \text{nonneg-dirichlet-series } (\text{fds-const } c)$
by *standard* (*auto simp: fds-const-def*)

lemma *nonneg-dirichlet-series-add* [*intro*]:
assumes *nonneg-dirichlet-series f nonneg-dirichlet-series g*

```

shows nonneg-dirichlet-series (f + g)
proof -
  interpret f: nonneg-dirichlet-series f by fact
  interpret g: nonneg-dirichlet-series g by fact
  show ?thesis
    by standard (auto intro!: nonneg-Reals-add-I f.nonneg-coeffs g.nonneg-coeffs)
qed

lemma nonneg-dirichlet-series-mult [intro]:
  assumes nonneg-dirichlet-series f nonneg-dirichlet-series g
  shows nonneg-dirichlet-series (f * g)
proof -
  interpret f: nonneg-dirichlet-series f by fact
  interpret g: nonneg-dirichlet-series g by fact
  show ?thesis
    by standard (auto intro!: nonneg-Reals-sum nonneg-Reals-mult-I f.nonneg-coeffs
g.nonneg-coeffs
              simp: fds-nth-mult dirichlet-prod-def)
qed

lemma nonneg-dirichlet-series-power [intro]:
  assumes nonneg-dirichlet-series f
  shows nonneg-dirichlet-series (f ^ n)
  using assms by (induction n) auto

context nonneg-dirichlet-series
begin

lemma nonneg-exp [intro]: nonneg-dirichlet-series (fds-exp f)
proof
  fix n :: nat assume n > 0
  define c where c = exp (fds-nth f (Suc 0))
  define f' where f' = fds (λn. if n = Suc 0 then 0 else fds-nth f n)
  from nonneg-coeffs[of 1] obtain c' where fds-nth f (Suc 0) = of-real c'
    by (auto elim!: nonneg-Reals-cases)
  hence c = of-real (exp c') by (simp add: c-def exp-of-real)
  hence c: c ∈ ℝ≥0 by simp
  have less: n < 2 ^ k if n < k for k
  proof -
    have n < k by fact
    also have ... < 2 ^ k
      by (rule less-exp)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  have nonneg-power: fds-nth (f' ^ k) n ∈ ℝ≥0 for k
  proof -
    have nonneg-dirichlet-series f'
      by standard (insert nonneg-coeffs, auto simp: f'-def)
    interpret nonneg-dirichlet-series f' ^ k

```

```

    by (intro nonneg-dirichlet-series-power) fact+
    from nonneg-coeffs[of n] show ?thesis .
qed
hence fds-nth (fds-exp f) n = c * (∑ k. fds-nth (f' ^ k) n /R fact k)
    by (simp add: fds-exp-def fds-nth-fds' f'-def c-def)
also have (∑ k. fds-nth (f' ^ k) n /R fact k) = (∑ k≤n. fds-nth (f' ^ k) n /R
fact k)
    by (intro suminf-finite) (auto intro!: fds-nth-power-eq-0 less simp: f'-def not-le)
also have c * ... ∈ ℝ≥0 unfolding scaleR-conv-of-real
    by (intro nonneg-Reals-mult-I nonneg-Reals-sum nonneg-power, unfold non-
neg-Reals-of-real-iff )
        (auto simp: c)
finally show fds-nth (fds-exp f) n ∈ ℝ≥0 .
qed

end

lemma nonneg-dirichlet-series-lnD:
assumes nonneg-dirichlet-series (fds-ln l f) exp l = fds-nth f (Suc 0)
shows nonneg-dirichlet-series f
proof -
from assms have nonneg-dirichlet-series (fds-exp (fds-ln l f))
    by (intro nonneg-dirichlet-series.nonneg-exp)
thus ?thesis using assms by simp
qed

context nonneg-dirichlet-series
begin

lemma fds-of-real-norm: fds-of-real (fds-norm f) = f
proof (rule fds-eqI)
fix n :: nat assume n: n > 0
show fds-nth (fds-of-real (fds-norm f)) n = fds-nth f n
using nonneg-coeffs[of n] by (auto elim!: nonneg-Reals-cases)
qed

end

lemma pringsheim-landau-aux:
fixes c :: real and f :: complex fds
assumes nonneg-dirichlet-series f
assumes abscissa: c ≥ abs-conv-abscissa f
assumes g: ∀s. s ∈ A ⇒ Re s > c ⇒ g s = eval-fds f s
assumes g holomorphic-on A open A c ∈ A
shows ∃x. x < c ∧ fds-abs-converges f (of-real x)
proof -
interpret nonneg-dirichlet-series f by fact
define a where a = 1 + c

```

```
define g' where g' = ( $\lambda s$ . if  $s \in \{s. Re s > c\}$  then eval-fds f s else g s)
```

— We can find some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the Dirichlet series can be continued analytically in a ball of radius $1 + \varepsilon$ around a .

```
from ⟨open A⟩ ⟨c ∈ A⟩ obtain δ where δ: δ > 0 ball c δ ⊆ A
  by (auto simp: open-contains-ball)
define ε where ε = sqrt (1 + δ^2) - 1
from δ have ε: ε > 0 by (simp add: ε-def)

have ball-a-subset: ball a (1 + ε) ⊆ {s. Re s > c} ∪ A
proof (intro subsetI)
  fix s :: complex assume s: s ∈ ball a (1 + ε)
  define x y where x = Re s and y = Im s
  have [simp]: s = x + i * y by (simp add: complex-eq-iff x-def y-def)
  show s ∈ {s. Re s > c} ∪ A
  proof (cases Re s ≤ c)
    case True
    hence (c - x)^2 + y^2 ≤ (1 + c - x)^2 + y^2 - 1
      by (simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
    also from s have (1 + c - x)^2 + y^2 - 1 < δ^2
      by (auto simp: dist-norm cmod-def a-def ε-def)
    finally have sqrt ((c - x)^2 + y^2) < δ using δ
      by (intro real-less-lsqrt) auto
    hence s ∈ ball c δ by (auto simp: dist-norm cmod-def)
    also have ... ⊆ A by fact
    finally show ?thesis ..
  qed auto
qed

have holo: g' holomorphic-on ball a (1 + ε) unfolding g'-def
proof (intro holomorphic-on-subset[OF - ball-a-subset] holomorphic-on-If-Un)
  have conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also have ... ≤ ereal c by fact
  finally have*: conv-abscissa f ≤ ereal c .
  show eval-fds f holomorphic-on {s. c < Re s}
    by (intro holomorphic-intros) (auto intro: le-less-trans[OF *])
  qed (insert assms, auto intro!: holomorphic-intros open-halfspace-Re-gt)

define f' where f' = fds-norm f
have f-f': f = fds-of-real f' by (simp add: f'-def fds-of-real-norm)
have f'-nonneg: fds-nth f' n ≥ 0 for n
  using nonneg-coeffs[of n] by (auto elim!: nonneg-Reals-cases simp: f'-def)

have deriv: ( $\lambda n$ . (deriv  $\wedge^n$  n) g' a) = ( $\lambda n$ . eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge^n$  n) f) a)
proof
  fix n :: nat
  have ev: eventually ( $\lambda s$ . s ∈ {s. Re s > c}) (nhds (complex-of-real a))
    by (intro eventually-nhds-in-open open-halfspace-Re-gt) (auto simp: a-def)
```

```

have (deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) g' a = (deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) (eval-fds f) a
  by (intro higher-deriv-cong-ev refl eventually-mono[OF ev]) (auto simp: g'-def)
also have ... = eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) a
proof (intro eval-fds-higher-deriv [symmetric])
  have conv-abscissa f  $\leq$  abs-conv-abscissa f by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
  also have ...  $\leq$  ereal c by (rule assms)
  also have ... < a by (simp add: a-def)
  finally show conv-abscissa f < ereal (complex-of-real a + 1) by simp
qed
finally show (deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) g' a = eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) a .
qed

have nth-deriv-conv: fds-abs-converges ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) (of-real a) for n
  by (intro fds-abs-converges)
    (auto simp: abs-conv-abscissa-higher-deriv a-def intro!: le-less-trans[OF abscissa])
  
have nth-deriv-eq: (fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f = fds ( $\lambda k. (-1)^n * \text{fds-nth } f k * \ln(\text{real } k)$ ) for n
proof -
  have fds-nth ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) k =  $(-1)^n * \text{fds-nth } f k * \ln(\text{real } k)$  ^ n
for k
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: fds-deriv-def fds-eq-iff fds-nth-fds' scaleR-conv-of-real)
  thus ?thesis by (intro fds-eqI) simp-all
qed

have deriv': ( $\lambda n. \text{eval-fds } ((\text{fds-deriv } \wedge\wedge n) f) (\text{complex-of-real } a)$ ) =
  ( $\lambda n. (-1)^n * \text{complex-of-real } (\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth } f' k * \ln(\text{real } k))$  ^ n / real k powr a))
proof
  fix n
  have eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) (of-real a) =
    ( $\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth } ((\text{fds-deriv } \wedge\wedge n) f) k$  / of-nat k powr complex-of-real a)
    using nth-deriv-conv by (subst eval-fds-altdef) auto
  hence eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) (of-real a) =
    ( $\sum_a k. (-1)^n * R(\text{fds-nth } f k * \ln(\text{real } k))$  ^ n / k powr a))
    by (simp add: nth-deriv-eq fds-nth-fds' powr-Reals-eq scaleR-conv-of-real algebra-simps)
  also have ... =  $(-1)^n * (\sum_a k. \text{of-real } (\text{fds-nth } f' k * \ln(\text{real } k)))$  ^ n / k powr a)
    by (subst infsetsum-scaleR-right) (simp-all add: scaleR-conv-of-real f-f')
  also have ... =  $(-1)^n * \text{of-real } (\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth } f' k * \ln(\text{real } k))$  ^ n / k powr a)
    by (subst infsetsum-of-real) (rule refl)
  finally show eval-fds ((fds-deriv  $\wedge\wedge$  n) f) (complex-of-real a) =
     $(-1)^n * \text{complex-of-real } (\sum_a k. \text{fds-nth } f' k * \ln(\text{real } k))$  ^ n / real k powr a) .
qed

```

```

define s :: complex where s = c - ε / 2
have s: Re s < c using assms δ by (simp-all add: s-def ε-def field-simps)
have s ∈ ball a (1 + ε) using s by (simp add: a-def dist-norm cmod-def s-def)
from holomorphic-power-series[OF holo this]
    have sums: (λn. (deriv ^ n) g' a / fact n * (s - a) ^ n) sums g' s by simp
    also note deriv
    also have s - a = -of-real (1 + ε / 2) by (simp add: s-def a-def)
    also have (λn. ... ^ n) = (λn. of-real ((-1) ^ n * (1 + ε / 2) ^ n))
        by (intro ext) (subst power-minus, auto)
    also have (λn. eval-fds ((fds-deriv ^ n) f) a / fact n * ... n) =
        (λn. of-real ((-1) ^ n * eval-fds ((fds-deriv ^ n) f') a / fact n *
        (1 + ε / 2) ^ n))
    using nth-deriv-conv by (simp add: f-f' fds-abs-converges-imp-converges mult-ac)
    finally have summable ... by (simp add: sums-iff)
    hence summable: summable (λn. (-1) ^ n * eval-fds ((fds-deriv ^ n) f') a / fact
    n * (1 + ε / 2) ^ n)
        by (subst (asm) summable-of-real-iff)

    have (λ(n,k). (-1) ^ n * fds-nth f k * ln (real k) ^ n / (real k powr a) * ((s-a)
    ^ n / fact n))
        abssummable-on (UNIV × UNIV)
    proof (subst abssummable-on-Sigma-iff, safe, goal-cases)
        case (3 n)
        from nth-deriv-conv[of n] show ?case
            unfolding fds-abs-converges-altdef'
                by (intro abssummable-on-cmult-left) (simp add: nth-deriv-eq fds-nth-fds'
                powr-Reals-eq)
        next
            case 4
            have nth-deriv-f-f': (fds-deriv ^ n) f = fds-of-real ((fds-deriv ^ n) f') for n
                by (induction n) (auto simp: f'-def fds-of-real-norm)
            have norm-nth-deriv-f: norm (fds-nth ((fds-deriv ^ n) f) k) =
                (-1) ^ n * of-real (fds-nth ((fds-deriv ^ n) f') k) for
                n k
            proof (induction n)
                case (Suc n)
                    thus ?case by (cases k) (auto simp: f-f' fds-nth-deriv scaleR-conv-of-real
                    norm-mult)
                qed (auto simp: f'-nonneg f-f')

            note summable
            also have (λn. (-1) ^ n * eval-fds ((fds-deriv ^ n) f') a / fact n * (1 + ε / 2) ^ n)
            =
                (λn. ∑_a k. norm ((-1) ^ n * fds-nth f k * ln (real k) ^ n /
                (real k powr a) * ((s - a) ^ n / fact n))) (is - = ?h)
            proof (rule ext, goal-cases)
                case (1 n)
                have (∑_a k. norm ((-1) ^ n * fds-nth f k * ln (real k) ^ n /

```

```


$$(real k powr a) * ((s - a) \wedge n / fact n))) =$$


$$(norm ((s - a) \wedge n / fact n) * (-1) \wedge n) *_R$$


$$(\sum_a k. (-1) \wedge n * norm (fds-nth ((fds-deriv \wedge n) f) k / real k powr$$


$$a)) (\mathbf{is} - = - *_R ?S)$$


$$\mathbf{by} (\mathit{subst} \mathit{infsetsum-scaleR-right} [\mathit{symmetric}])$$


$$(\mathit{auto} \mathit{simp}: \mathit{norm-mult} \mathit{norm-divide} \mathit{norm-power} \mathit{mult-ac} \mathit{nth-deriv-eq}$$


$$\mathit{fds-nth-fds}')$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } ?S = (\sum_a k. fds-nth ((fds-deriv \wedge n) f') k / real k powr a)$$


$$\mathbf{by} (\mathit{intro} \mathit{infsetsum-cong}) (\mathit{auto} \mathit{simp}: \mathit{norm-mult} \mathit{norm-divide} \mathit{norm-power}$$


$$\mathit{norm-nth-deriv-f})$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } \dots = eval-fds ((fds-deriv \wedge n) f') a$$


$$\mathbf{using} \mathit{nth-deriv-conv}[of n] \mathbf{by} (\mathit{subst} \mathit{eval-fds-altdef}) (\mathit{auto} \mathit{simp}: f'-def$$


$$\mathit{nth-deriv-f-f'})$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } (norm ((s - a) \wedge n / fact n) * (-1) \wedge n) *_R eval-fds ((fds-deriv$$


$$\wedge n) f') a =$$


$$(-1) \wedge n * eval-fds ((fds-deriv \wedge n) f') a / fact n * norm (s - a)$$


$$\wedge n$$


$$\mathbf{by} (\mathit{simp} \mathit{add}: \mathit{norm-divide} \mathit{norm-power})$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } s-a: s - a = -of-real (1 + \varepsilon / 2) \mathbf{by} (\mathit{simp} \mathit{add}: s\text{-}\mathit{def} a\text{-}\mathit{def})$$


$$\mathbf{have\ } norm (s - a) = 1 + \varepsilon / 2 \mathbf{unfolding\ } s-a \mathit{norm-minus-cancel} \mathit{norm-of-real}$$


$$\mathbf{using\ } \varepsilon \mathbf{by\ } \mathit{simp}$$


$$\mathbf{finally\ show\ } ?case ..$$


$$\mathbf{qed}$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } ?h n \geq 0 \mathbf{for\ } n \mathbf{by\ } (\mathit{intro} \mathit{infsetsum-nonneg}) \mathit{auto}$$


$$\mathbf{hence\ } ?h = (\lambda n. norm (?h n)) \mathbf{by\ } \mathit{simp}$$


$$\mathbf{finally\ show\ } ?case \mathbf{unfolding\ } abs-summable-on-nat-iff'.$$


$$\mathbf{qed\ auto}$$


$$\mathbf{hence\ } (\lambda(k, n). (-1) \wedge n * fds-nth f k * ln (real k) \wedge n / (real k powr a) * ((s - a)$$


$$\wedge n / fact n))$$


$$\mathit{abs-summable-on} (UNIV \times UNIV)$$


$$\mathbf{by\ } (\mathit{subst} (\mathit{asm}) \mathit{abs-summable-on-Times-swap}) (\mathit{simp} \mathit{add}: \mathit{case-prod-unfold})$$


$$\mathbf{hence\ } (\lambda k. \sum_a n. (-1) \wedge n * fds-nth f k * ln (real k) \wedge n / (k powr a) *$$


$$((s - a) \wedge n / fact n)) \mathit{abs-summable-on} UNIV (\mathbf{is} ?h \mathit{abs-summable-on} -)$$


$$\mathbf{by\ } (\mathit{rule} \mathit{abs-summable-on-Sigma-project1}') \mathit{auto}$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } ?this \longleftrightarrow (\lambda k. fds-nth f k / nat-power k s) \mathit{abs-summable-on} UNIV$$


$$\mathbf{proof\ } (\mathit{intro} \mathit{abs-summable-on-cong} \mathit{refl}, \mathit{goal-cases})$$


$$\mathbf{case\ } (1 k)$$


$$\mathbf{have\ } ?h k = (fds-nth f' k / k powr a) *_R (\sum_a n. (-ln (real k) * (s - a)) \wedge n$$


$$/ fact n)$$


$$\mathbf{by\ } (\mathit{subst} \mathit{infsetsum-scaleR-right} [\mathit{symmetric}], \mathit{rule} \mathit{infsetsum-cong})$$


$$(\mathit{simp-all} \mathit{add}: \mathit{scaleR-conv-of-real} f-f' \mathit{power-minus'} \mathit{power-mult-distrib}$$


$$\mathit{divide-simps})$$


$$\mathbf{also\ have\ } (\sum_a n. (-ln (real k) * (s - a)) \wedge n / fact n) = exp (-ln (real k) *$$


$$(s - a))$$


$$\mathbf{using\ } exp\text{-}\mathit{converges}[of -ln k * (s - a)] \mathit{exp-converges}[of norm (-ln k * (s -$$


$$a))]$$


$$\mathbf{by\ } (\mathit{subst} \mathit{infsetsum-nat}') (\mathit{auto} \mathit{simp}: \mathit{abs-summable-on-nat-iff'} \mathit{sums-iff}$$


$$\mathit{scaleR-conv-of-real}$$


$$\mathit{divide-simps} \mathit{norm-divide} \mathit{norm-mult} \mathit{norm-power})$$


```

```

also have (fds-nth f' k / k powr a) *R ... = fds-nth f k / nat-power k s
  by (auto simp: scaleR-conv-of-real f-f' powr-def exp-minus
            field-simps exp-of-real [symmetric] exp-diff)
  finally show ?case .
qed
finally have fds-abs-converges f s
  by (simp add: fds-abs-converges-def abs-summable-on-nat-iff')
thus ?thesis by (intro exI[of - (c - ε / 2)]) (auto simp: s-def a-def ε)
qed

theorem pringsheim-landau:
fixes c :: real and f :: complex fds
assumes nonneg-dirichlet-series f
assumes abscissa: abs-conv-abscissa f = c
assumes g: ∀s. s ∈ A ⇒ Re s > c ⇒ g s = eval-fds f s
assumes g holomorphic-on A open A c ∈ A
shows False
proof -
have ∃x<c. fds-abs-converges f (complex-of-real x)
  by (rule pringsheim-landau-aux[where g = g and A = A]) (insert assms, auto)
then obtain x where x: x < c fds-abs-converges f (complex-of-real x) by blast
hence abs-conv-abscissa f ≤ complex-of-real x + 1
  unfolding abs-conv-abscissa-def
  by (intro Inf-lower) (auto simp: image-iff intro!: exI[of - of-real x])
also have ... < abs-conv-abscissa f using assms x by simp
finally show False by simp
qed

corollary entire-continuation-imp-abs-conv-abscissa-MInfty:
assumes nonneg-dirichlet-series f
assumes c: c ≥ abs-conv-abscissa f
assumes g: ∀s. Re s > c ⇒ g s = eval-fds f s
assumes holo: g holomorphic-on UNIV
shows abs-conv-abscissa f = -∞
proof (rule ccontr)
assume abs-conv-abscissa f ≠ -∞
with c obtain a where abscissa [simp]: abs-conv-abscissa f = ereal a
  by (cases abs-conv-abscissa f) auto
show False
proof (rule pringsheim-landau[OF assms(1) abscissa - holo])
fix s assume s: Re s > a
show g s = eval-fds f s
proof (rule sym, rule analytic-continuation-open[of - - - g])
show g holomorphic-on {s. Re s > a} by (rule holomorphic-on-subset[OF holo]) auto
from assms show {s. Re s > c} ⊆ {s. Re s > a} by auto
next
have conv-abscissa f ≤ abs-conv-abscissa f by (rule conv-le-abs-conv-abscissa)
also have ... = ereal a by simp

```

```

finally show eval-fds f holomorphic-on {s. Re s > a}
  by (intro holomorphic-intros) (auto intro: le-less-trans)
qed (insert assms s, auto intro!: exI[of - of-real (c + 1)]
  open-halfspace-Re-gt convex-connected convex-halfspace-Re-gt)
qed auto
qed

```

12.11 Convergence of the ζ and Möbius μ series

```

lemma fds-abs-summable-zeta-real-iff [simp]:
  fds-abs-converges fds-zeta s  $\longleftrightarrow$  s > (1 :: real)
proof -
  have fds-abs-converges fds-zeta s  $\longleftrightarrow$  summable ( $\lambda n. \text{real } n \text{ powr } -s$ )
    unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
    by (intro summable-cong always-eventually)
      (auto simp: fds-nth-zeta powr-minus divide-simps)
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  s > 1 by (simp add: summable-real-powr-iff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fds-abs-summable-zeta-real: s > (1 :: real)  $\implies$  fds-abs-converges fds-zeta
s
by simp

lemma fds-abs-converges-moebius-mu-real:
assumes s > (1 :: real)
shows fds-abs-converges (fds moebius-mu) s
unfolding fds-abs-converges-def
proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro exI allI impI)
  fix n :: nat
  show norm (norm (fds-nth (fds moebius-mu) n / nat-power n s))  $\leq$  n powr (-s)
    by (simp add: powr-minus divide-simps abs-moebius-mu-le)
next
  from assms show summable ( $\lambda n. \text{real } n \text{ powr } -s$ ) by (simp add: summable-real-powr-iff)
qed

```

12.12 Application to the Möbius μ function

```

lemma inverse-squares-sums': ( $\lambda n. 1 / \text{real } n^2$ ) sums (pi^2 / 6)
  using inverse-squares-sums sums-Suc-iff[of  $\lambda n. 1 / \text{real } n^2 \text{ pi}^2 / 6$ ] by simp

```

```

lemma norm-summable-moebius-over-square:
  summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm} (\text{moebius-mu } n / \text{real } n^2)$ )
proof (subst summable-Suc-iff [symmetric], rule summable-comparison-test)
  show summable ( $\lambda n. 1 / \text{real} (\text{Suc } n)^2$ )
    using inverse-squares-sums by (simp add: sums-iff)
qed (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc simp: field-simps abs-moebius-mu-le)

```

```

lemma summable-moebius-over-square:
  summable ( $\lambda n. \text{moebius-mu } n / \text{real } n^2$ )

```

```

using norm-summable-moebius-over-square by (rule summable-norm-cancel)

lemma moebius-over-square-sums: ( $\lambda n. \text{moebius-mu } n / n^2$ ) sums ( $6 / \pi^2$ )
proof -
  have 1 = eval-fds (1 :: real fds) 2 by simp
  also have (1 :: real fds) = fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu
    by (rule fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu [symmetric])
  also have eval-fds ... 2 = eval-fds fds-zeta 2 * eval-fds (fds moebius-mu) 2
    by (intro eval-fds-mult fds-abs-converges-moebius-mu-real) simp-all
  also have ... =  $\pi^2 / 6 * (\sum n. \text{moebius-mu } n / (\text{real } n)^2)$ 
    using inverse-squares-sums' by (simp add: eval-fds-at-numeral suminf-fds-zeta-aux
      sums-iff)
  finally have ( $\sum n. \text{moebius-mu } n / (\text{real } n)^2$ ) =  $6 / \pi^2$  by (simp add:
    field-simps)
  with summable-moebius-over-square show ?thesis by (simp add: sums-iff)
qed

end

```

13 Asymptotics of summatory arithmetic functions

```

theory Arithmetic-Summatory-Asymptotics
imports
  Euler-MacLaurin.Euler-MacLaurin-Landau
  Arithmetic-Summatory
  Dirichlet-Series-Analysis
  Landau-Symbols.Landau-More
begin

```

13.1 Auxiliary bounds

```

lemma sum-inverse-squares-tail-bound:
  assumes d > 0
  shows summable ( $\lambda n. 1 / (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d)^2$ )
     $(\sum n. 1 / (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d)^2) \leq 1 / d$ 
proof -
  show *: summable ( $\lambda n. 1 / (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d)^2$ )
  proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro allI exI impI)
    fix n :: nat
    from assms show norm ( $1 / (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d)^2$ )  $\leq 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)^2$ 
      unfolding norm-divide norm-one norm-power
      by (intro divide-left-mono power-mono) simp-all
  qed (insert inverse-squares-sums, simp add: sums-iff)
  show  $(\sum n. 1 / (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d)^2) \leq 1 / d$ 
  proof (rule sums-le)
    fix n have  $1 / (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d)^2 \leq 1 / ((\text{real } n + d) * (\text{real } (\text{Suc } n) + d))$ 
      unfolding power2-eq-square using assms
      by (intro divide-left-mono mult-mono mult-pos-pos add-nonneg-pos) simp-all
  qed

```

```

also have ... = 1 / (real n + d) - 1 / (real (Suc n) + d)
  using assms by (simp add: divide-simps)
finally show 1 / (real (Suc n) + d)^2 ≤ 1 / (real n + d) - 1 / (real (Suc n)
+ d) .
next
  show (λn. 1 / (real (Suc n) + d)^2) sums (∑ n. 1 / (real (Suc n) + d)^2)
    using * by (simp add: sums-iff)
next
  have (λn. 1 / (real n + d) - 1 / (real (Suc n) + d)) sums (1 / (real 0 + d)
- 0)
    by (intro telescope-sums' real-tendsto-divide-at-top[OF tendsto-const],
        subst add.commute, rule filterlim-tendsto-add-at-top[OF tendsto-const
        filterlim-real-sequentially])
  thus (λn. 1 / (real n + d) - 1 / (real (Suc n) + d)) sums (1 / d) by simp
qed
qed

lemma moebius-sum-tail-bound:
assumes d > 0
shows abs (∑ n. moebius-mu (Suc n + d) / real (Suc n + d)^2) ≤ 1 / d (is
abs ?S ≤ -)
proof -
  have *: summable (λn. 1 / (real (Suc n + d))^2)
    by (insert sum-inverse-squares-tail-bound(1)[of real d] assms, simp-all add:
add-ac)
  have **: summable (λn. abs (moebius-mu (Suc n + d) / real (Suc n + d)^2))
  proof (rule summable-comparison-test, intro exI allI impI)
    fix n :: nat
    show norm (|moebius-mu (Suc n + d) / (real (Suc n + d))^2|) ≤
      1 / (real (Suc n + d))^2
      unfolding real-norm-def abs-abs abs-divide power-abs abs-of-nat
      by (intro divide-right-mono abs-moebius-mu-le) simp-all
    qed (insert *)
    from ** have abs ?S ≤ (∑ n. abs (moebius-mu (Suc n + d) / real (Suc n +
d)^2))
      by (rule summable-rabs)
    also have ... ≤ (∑ n. 1 / (real (Suc n) + d) ^ 2)
    proof (intro suminf-le allI)
      fix n :: nat
      show abs (moebius-mu (Suc n + d) / (real (Suc n + d))^2) ≤ 1 / (real (Suc
n) + real d)^2
        unfolding abs-divide abs-of-nat power-abs of-nat-add [symmetric]
        by (intro divide-right-mono abs-moebius-mu-le) simp-all
      qed (insert **, simp-all add: add-ac)
      also from assms have ... ≤ 1 / d by (intro sum-inverse-squares-tail-bound)
      simp-all
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed

```

```

lemma sum-up-to-inverse-bound:
  sum-up-to ( $\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i$ )  $x \geq 0$ 
  eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sum-up-to} (\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i) x \leq \ln x + 13 / 22$ ) at-top
proof -
  show sum-up-to ( $\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i$ )  $x \geq 0$ 
    by (simp add: sum-up-to-def sum-nonneg)
  from order-tendstoD(2)[OF euler-mascheroni-LIMSEQ euler-mascheroni-less-13-over-22]
  obtain N where  $N: \bigwedge n. n \geq N \implies \text{harm } n - \ln(\text{real } n) < 13 / 22$ 
    unfolding eventually-at-top-linorder by blast
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sum-up-to} (\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i) x \leq \ln x + 13 / 22$ ) at-top
    using eventually-ge-at-top[of max (real N) 1]
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    have sum-up-to ( $\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i$ )  $x = (\sum_{i \in \{0 \dots \lfloor x \rfloor\}} 1 / \text{real } i)$ 
      by (simp add: sum-up-to-altdef)
    also have ... = harm (nat  $\lfloor x \rfloor$ )
      unfolding harm-def by (intro sum.cong refl) (auto simp: field-simps)
    also have ...  $\leq \ln(\text{real } (\text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor)) + 13 / 22$ 
      using N[of nat  $\lfloor x \rfloor$ ] elim by (auto simp: le-nat-iff le-floor-iff)
    also have  $\ln(\text{real } (\text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor)) \leq \ln x$  using elim by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff) auto
    finally show ?case by - simp
  qed
qed

lemma sum-up-to-inverse-bigo: sum-up-to ( $\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i$ )  $\in O(\lambda x. \ln x)$ 
proof -
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm} (\text{sum-up-to} (\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i) x) \leq 1 * \text{norm} (\ln x + 13/22)$ ) at-top
    using eventually-ge-at-top[of 1::real] sum-up-to-inverse-bound(2)
    by eventually-elim (insert sum-up-to-inverse-bound(1), simp-all)
  hence sum-up-to ( $\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i$ )  $\in O(\lambda x. \ln x + 13/22)$ 
    by (rule bigoI)
  also have ( $\lambda x::\text{real}. \ln x + 13/22$ )  $\in O(\lambda x. \ln x)$  by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma
  defines G  $\equiv (\lambda x::\text{real}. (\sum n. \text{moebius-mu } (n + \text{Suc } (\text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor))) / (n + \text{Suc } (\text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor))^2) :: \text{real}$ 
  shows moebius-sum-tail-bound':  $\bigwedge t. t \geq 2 \implies |G t| \leq 1 / (t - 1)$ 
  and moebius-sum-tail-bigo:  $G \in O(\lambda t. 1 / t)$ 
proof -
  show  $|G t| \leq 1 / (t - 1)$  if  $t: t \geq 2$  for t
  proof -
    from t have  $|G t| \leq 1 / \text{real } (\text{nat } \lfloor t \rfloor)$ 
    unfolding G-def using moebius-sum-tail-bound[of nat  $\lfloor t \rfloor$ ] by simp
    also have  $t \leq 1 + \text{real-of-int } \lfloor t \rfloor$  by linarith
    hence  $1 / \text{real } (\text{nat } \lfloor t \rfloor) \leq 1 / (t - 1)$  using t by (simp add: field-simps)
    finally show ?thesis .

```

```

qed
hence  $G \in O(\lambda t. 1 / (t - 1))$ 
  by (intro bigoI[of - 1] eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 2::real]]) auto
  also have  $(\lambda t::real. 1 / (t - 1)) \in \Theta(\lambda t. 1 / t)$  by simp
  finally show  $G \in O(\lambda t. 1 / t)$  .
qed

```

13.2 Summatory totient function

theorem *summatory-totient-asymptotics*:

$(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto } (\lambda n. \text{real } (\text{totient } n)) x - 3 / pi^2 * x^2) \in O(\lambda x. x * \ln x)$

proof –

```

define  $H$  where  $H = (\lambda x. \text{of-int } (\text{floor } x) * (\text{of-int } (\text{floor } x) + 1) / 2 - x^2 / 2) :: real$ 
define  $H'$  where  $H' = (\lambda x. \text{sum-upto } (\lambda n. \text{moebius-mu } n * H(x / \text{real } n)) x)$ 
have  $H: \text{sum-upto real } x = x^2/2 + H x$  if  $x \geq 0$  for  $x$ 
  using that by (simp add: sum-upto-real  $H$ -def)
define  $G$  where  $G = (\lambda x::real. (\sum n. \text{moebius-mu } (n + \text{Suc } (\text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor))) / (n + \text{Suc } (\text{nat } \lfloor x \rfloor))^2)$ 

```

have H -bound: $|H t| \leq t / 2$ if $t \geq 0$ for t

proof –

have $H t - t / 2 = (-t - \text{of-int } (\text{floor } t)) * (\text{floor } t + t + 1) / 2$

by (simp add: H -def field-simps power2-eq-square)

also have ... ≤ 0 using that by (intro mult-nonpos-nonneg divide-nonpos-nonneg simp-all)

finally have $H t \leq t / 2$ by simp

have $-H t - t / 2 = (t - \text{of-int } (\text{floor } t) - 1) * (\text{of-int } (\text{floor } t) + t) / 2$

by (simp add: H -def field-simps power2-eq-square)

also have ... ≤ 0 using that

by (intro divide-nonpos-nonneg mult-nonpos-nonneg) ((simp; fail) | linarith)+

finally have $-H t \leq t / 2$ by simp

with $\langle H t \leq t / 2 \rangle$ show $|H t| \leq t / 2$ by simp

qed

have H' -bound: $|H' t| \leq t / 2 * \text{sum-upto } (\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i) t$ if $t \geq 0$ for t

proof –

have $|H' t| \leq (\sum i \mid 0 < i \wedge \text{real } i \leq t. |\text{moebius-mu } i * H(t / \text{real } i)|)$

unfolding H' -def sum-upto-def by (rule sum-abs)

also have ... $\leq (\sum i \mid 0 < i \wedge \text{real } i \leq t. 1 * ((t / \text{real } i) / 2))$

unfolding abs-mult using that

by (intro sum-mono mult-mono abs-moebius-mu-le H -bound) simp-all

also have ... $= t / 2 * \text{sum-upto } (\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i) t$

by (simp add: sum-upto-def sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult-ac)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

hence $H' \in O(\lambda t. t * \text{sum-upto } (\lambda i. 1 / \text{real } i) t)$

using sum-upto-inverse-bound(1)

by (intro bigoI[of - 1/2] eventually-mono[*OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]*])

```

(auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: abs-mult)
also have (λt. t * sum-upto (λi. 1 / real i) t) ∈ O(λt. t * ln t)
  by (intro landau-o.big.mult sum-upto-inverse-bigo) simp-all
finally have H'-bigo: H' ∈ O(λx. x * ln x) .

{
  fix x :: real assume x: x ≥ 0
  have sum-upto (λn. real (totient n)) x = sum-upto (λn. of-int (int (totient n)))
  x
    by simp
  also have ... = sum-upto (λn. moebius-mu n * sum-upto real (x / real n)) x
    by (subst totient-conv-moebius-mu) (simp add: sum-upto-dirichlet-prod of-int-dirichlet-prod)
  also have ... = sum-upto (λn. moebius-mu n * ((x / real n) ^ 2 / 2 + H (x / real n))) x using x
    by (intro sum-upto-cong) (simp-all add: H)
  also have ... = x^2 / 2 * sum-upto (λn. moebius-mu n / real n ^ 2) x + H'
  x
    by (simp add: sum-upto-def H'-def sum.distrib ring-distrib
      sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right power-divide mult-ac)
  also have sum-upto (λn. moebius-mu n / real n ^ 2) x =
    (∑ n ∈ {.. < Suc (nat ⌊ x ⌋)}. moebius-mu n / real n ^ 2)
    unfolding sum-upto-altdef by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-left refl) auto
  also have ... = 6 / pi ^ 2 - G x
    using sums-split-initial-segment[OF moebius-over-square-sums, of Suc (nat ⌊ x ⌋)]
    by (auto simp: sums-iff algebra-simps G-def)
  finally have sum-upto (λn. real (totient n)) x = 3 / pi^2 * x^2 - x^2 / 2 * G x
+ H' x
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
}
hence (λx. sum-upto (λn. real (totient n)) x - 3 / pi^2 * x^2) ∈
  Θ(λx. (-(x^2) / 2) * G x + H' x)
  by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]])
    (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
also have (λx. (-(x^2) / 2) * G x + H' x) ∈ O(λx. x * ln x)
proof (intro sum-in-bigo H'-bigo)
  have (λx. (-(x^2) / 2) * G x) ∈ O(λx. x^2 * (1 / x))
    using moebius-sum-tail-bigo [folded G-def] by (intro landau-o.big.mult)
  simp-all
  also have (λx::real. x^2 * (1 / x)) ∈ O(λx. x * ln x) by simp
  finally show (λx. (-(x^2) / 2) * G x) ∈ O(λx. x * ln x) .
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

theorem summatory-totient-asymptotics':

```

(λx. sum-upto (λn. real (totient n)) x) =o (λx. 3 / pi^2 * x^2) +o O(λx. x * ln x)
using summatory-totient-asymptotics
by (subst set-minus-plus [symmetric]) (simp-all add: fun-diff-def)

```

theorem *summatory-totient-asymptotics''*:
 $\text{sum-upto } (\lambda n. \text{real}(\text{totient } n)) \sim [\text{at-top}] (\lambda x. 3 / pi^2 * x^2)$

proof –

- have $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto } (\lambda n. \text{real}(\text{totient } n)) x - 3 / pi^2 * x^2) \in O(\lambda x. x * \ln x)$
- by (rule *summatory-totient-asymptotics*)
- also have $(\lambda x. x * \ln x) \in o(\lambda x. 3 / pi^2 * x^2)$ by *simp*
- finally show ?thesis by (*simp add: asymp-equiv-altdef*)

qed

13.3 Asymptotic distribution of squarefree numbers

lemma *le-sqrt-iff*: $x \geq 0 \implies x \leq \sqrt{y} \longleftrightarrow x^2 \leq y$
 using *real-sqrt-le-iff*[of $x^2 y$] by (*simp del: real-sqrt-le-iff*)

theorem *squarefree-asymptotics*: $(\lambda x. \text{card} \{n. \text{real } n \leq x \wedge \text{squarefree } n\} - 6 / pi^2 * x) \in O(\sqrt{x})$

proof –

- define $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ where $f = (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$
- define $g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ where $g = \text{dirichlet-prod} (\text{ind squarefree}) \text{ moebius-mu}$
- interpret g : *multiplicative-function* g unfolding $g\text{-def}$
 by (intro *multiplicative-dirichlet-prod squarefree.multiplicative-function-axioms*
moebius-mu.multiplicative-function-axioms)
- interpret g : *multiplicative-function'* g $\lambda p k. \text{if } k = 2 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0$ $\lambda _. 0$
proof
 - interpret g' : *multiplicative-dirichlet-prod'* ind squarefree *moebius-mu*
 $\lambda p k. \text{if } 1 < k \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1$ $\lambda p k. \text{if } k = 1 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0$ $\lambda _. 1$ $\lambda _. -1$
 by (intro *multiplicative-dirichlet-prod'.intro squarefree.multiplicative-function'-axioms*
moebius-mu.multiplicative-function'-axioms)
 - fix $p k :: \text{nat}$ assume prime $p k > 0$
 hence $g(p^k) = (\sum_{i \in \{0 <.. < k\}} (\text{if } \text{Suc } 0 < i \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1) *$
 $(\text{if } k - i = \text{Suc } 0 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0))$
 by (auto simp: $g'\text{-prime-power } g\text{-def}$)
 - also have ... = $(\sum_{i \in \{0 <.. < k\}} (\text{if } k = 2 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0))$
 by (intro sum.cong refl) auto
 - also from $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ have ... = $(\text{if } k = 2 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0)$ by *simp*
 - finally show $g(p^k) = \dots$.
- qed *simp-all*
- have *mult-g-square*: *multiplicative-function* $(\lambda n. g(n^2))$
 by standard (*simp-all add: power-mult-distrib g.mult-coprime*)
- have *g-square*: $g(m^2) = \text{moebius-mu } m$ **for** m
 using *mult-g-square moebius-mu.multiplicative-function-axioms*
- proof** (rule *multiplicative-function-eqI*)
 - fix $p k :: \text{nat}$ assume $*: \text{prime } p k > 0$
 - have $g((p^k)^2) = g(p^{(2*k)})$ by (*simp add: power-mult [symmetric] mult-ac*)

```

also from * have ... = (if k = 1 then -1 else 0) by (simp add: g.prime-power)
also from * have ... = moebius-mu (p ^ k) by (simp add: moebius-mu.prime-power)
  finally show g ((p ^ k) ^ 2) = moebius-mu (p ^ k) .
qed

have g-nonsquare: g m = 0 if ¬is-square m for m
proof (cases m = 0)
  case False
  from that False obtain p where p: prime p odd (multiplicity p m)
    using is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat[of 2 m] by auto
  from p have multiplicity p m ≠ 2 by auto
  moreover from p have p ∈ prime-factors m
    by (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity intro!: Nat.gr0I)
  ultimately have (∏ p∈prime-factors m. if multiplicity p m = 2 then - 1 else
  0 :: real) = 0
    (is ?P = -) by auto
  also have ?P = g m using False by (subst g.prod-prime-factors') auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed auto

have abs-g-le: abs (g m) ≤ 1 for m
by (cases is-square m)
  (auto simp: g-square g-nonsquare abs-moebius-mu-le elim!: is-nth-powerE)

have fds-g: fds g = fds-ind squarefree * fds moebius-mu
  by (rule fds-eqI) (simp add: g-def fds-nth-mult)
have fds g * fds-zeta = fds-ind squarefree * (fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu)
  by (simp add: fds-g mult-ac)
also have fds-zeta * fds moebius-mu = (1 :: real fds)
  by (rule fds-zeta-times-moebius-mu)
finally have *: fds-ind squarefree = fds g * fds-zeta by simp
have ind-squarefree: ind squarefree = dirichlet-prod g f
proof
  fix n :: nat
  from * show ind squarefree n = dirichlet-prod g f n
    by (cases n = 0) (simp-all add: fds-eq-iff fds-nth-mult f-def)
qed

define H :: real ⇒ real
  where H = (λx. sum-upto (λm. g (m ^ 2)) * (real-of-int ⌊ x / real (m ^ 2) ⌋ - x / real (m ^ 2))) (sqrt x)
define J where J = (λx::real. (∑ n. moebius-mu (n + Suc (nat ⌊ x ⌋))) / (n + Suc (nat ⌊ x ⌋)) ^ 2))

have eventually (λx. norm (H x) ≤ 1 * norm (sqrt x)) at-top
  using eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  have abs (H x) ≤ sum-upto (λm. abs (g (m ^ 2)) * (real-of-int ⌊ x / real (m ^ 2) ⌋ - x / real (m ^ 2))) (sqrt x)
    by (simp add: abs)
  also have "abs (g (m ^ 2)) * (real-of-int ⌊ x / real (m ^ 2) ⌋ - x / real (m ^ 2)) ≤ 1" for m
    by (simp add: abs)
  finally show abs (H x) ≤ 1 by (simp add: abs)
qed

```

$x / \text{real} (m^{\wedge} 2))) (\sqrt{x}) (\text{is } - \leq ?S) \text{ unfolding } H\text{-def}$
sum-up-to-def
 by (rule *sum-abs*)
 also have $x / (\text{real } m)^2 = \text{real-of-int} \lfloor x / (\text{real } m)^2 \rfloor \leq 1$ for m by *linarith*
 hence $?S \leq \text{sum-up-to} (\lambda m. 1 * 1) (\sqrt{x})$ unfolding *abs-mult sum-up-to-def*
 by (intro *sum-mono mult-mono abs-g-le*) *simp-all*
 also have ... = *of-int* $\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor$ using *elim by* (*simp add: sum-up-to-altdef*)
 also have ... $\leq \sqrt{x}$ by *linarith*
 finally show $?case$ using *elim by* *simp*
 qed
 hence $H\text{-bigo: } H \in O(\lambda x. \sqrt{x})$ by (rule *bigoI*)

let $?A = \lambda x. \text{card} \{n. \text{real } n \leq x \wedge \text{squarefree } n\}$
have $\text{eventually} (\lambda x. ?A x - 6 / \pi^2 * x = (-x) * J(\sqrt{x}) + H x)$ *at-top*
 using *eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]*
proof *eventually-elim*
fix $x :: \text{real}$ **assume** $x: x \geq 0$
have $\{n. \text{real } n \leq x \wedge \text{squarefree } n\} = \{n. n > 0 \wedge \text{real } n \leq x \wedge \text{squarefree } n\}$

by (auto intro!: *Nat.gr0I*)
 also have $\text{card} \dots = \text{sum-up-to} (\text{ind squarefree :: nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}) x$
 by (rule *sum-up-to-ind [symmetric]*)
 also have ... = *sum-up-to* ($\lambda d. g d * \text{sum-up-to } f(x / \text{real } d)$) x (**is** $- = ?S$)
 unfolding *ind-squarefree* by (rule *sum-up-to-dirichlet-prod*)
 also have $\text{sum } f \{0 <.. \text{nat} \lfloor x / \text{real } i \rfloor\} = \text{of-int} \lfloor x / \text{real } i \rfloor$ if $i > 0$ for i
 using x by (*simp add: f-def*)
 hence $?S = \text{sum-up-to} (\lambda d. g d * \text{of-int} \lfloor x / \text{real } d \rfloor) x$
 unfolding *sum-up-to-altdef* by (intro *sum.cong refl*) *simp-all*
 also have ... = *sum-up-to* ($\lambda m. g(m^{\wedge} 2) * \text{of-int} \lfloor x / \text{real } (m^{\wedge} 2) \rfloor$) (\sqrt{x})
 unfolding *sum-up-to-def*
proof (intro *sum.reindex-bij-betw-not-neutral [symmetric]*)
show *bij-betw power2* ($\{i. 0 < i \wedge \text{real } i \leq \sqrt{x}\} - \{\}$)
 $(\{i. 0 < i \wedge \text{real } i \leq x\} - \{i \in \{0 <.. \text{nat} \lfloor x \rfloor\}. \neg \text{is-square } i\})$
 by (auto simp: *bij-betw-def inj-on-def power-eq-iff-eq-base le-sqrt-iff*
is-nth-power-def le-nat-iff le-floor-iff)
 qed (auto simp: *g-nonsquare*)
 also have ... = $x * \text{sum-up-to} (\lambda m. g(m^{\wedge} 2) / \text{real } m^{\wedge} 2) (\sqrt{x}) + H x$
 by (*simp add: H-def sum-up-to-def sum.distrib ring-distrib sum-subtractf*
sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult-ac)
 also have $\text{sum-up-to} (\lambda m. g(m^{\wedge} 2) / \text{real } m^{\wedge} 2) (\sqrt{x}) =$
 $\text{sum-up-to} (\lambda m. \text{moebius-mu } m / \text{real } m^{\wedge} 2) (\sqrt{x})$
 unfolding *sum-up-to-altdef* by (intro *sum.cong refl*) (*simp-all add: g-square*)
 also have $\text{sum-up-to} (\lambda m. \text{moebius-mu } m / (\text{real } m)^2) (\sqrt{x}) =$
 $(\sum m < \text{Suc}(\text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor). \text{moebius-mu } m / (\text{real } m)^{\wedge} 2)$
 unfolding *sum-up-to-altdef* by (intro *sum.mono-neutral-cong-left*) *auto*
 also have ... = $(6 / \pi^{\wedge} 2 - J(\sqrt{x}))$
 using *sums-split-initial-segment[OF moebius-over-square-sums, of Suc (nat*
 $\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor)]$

```

by (auto simp: sums-iff algebra-simps J-def sum-up-to-altdef)
finally show ?A x - 6 / pi^2 * x = (-x) * J (sqrt x) + H x
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
hence (λx. ?A x - 6 / pi^2 * x) ∈ Θ(λx. (-x) * J (sqrt x) + H x)
  by (rule bigthetaI-cong)
also have (λx. (-x) * J (sqrt x) + H x) ∈ O(λx. sqrt x)
proof (intro sum-in-bigo H-bigo)
  have (λx. J (sqrt x)) ∈ O(λx. 1 / sqrt x) unfolding J-def
    using moebius-sum-tail-bigo sqrt-at-top by (rule landau-o.big.compose)
  hence (λx. (-x) * J (sqrt x)) ∈ O(λx. x * (1 / sqrt x))
    by (intro landau-o.big.mult) simp-all
  also have (λx::real. x * (1 / sqrt x)) ∈ Θ(λx. sqrt x)
    by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::real]])
      (auto simp: field-simps)
  finally show (λx. (-x) * J (sqrt x)) ∈ O(λx. sqrt x) .
qed
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

theorem squarefree-asymptotics':

```

(λx. card {n. real n ≤ x ∧ squarefree n}) =o (λx. 6 / pi^2 * x) +o O(λx. sqrt x)
using squarefree-asymptotics
by (subst set-minus-plus [symmetric]) (simp-all add: fun-diff-def)

```

theorem squarefree-asymptotics'':

```

(λx. card {n. real n ≤ x ∧ squarefree n}) ~[at-top] (λx. 6 / pi^2 * x)
proof -
  have (λx. card {n. real n ≤ x ∧ squarefree n} - 6 / pi^2 * x) ∈ O(λx. sqrt x)
    by (rule squarefree-asymptotics)
  also have (sqrt :: real ⇒ real) ∈ Θ(λx. x powr (1/2))
    by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono[OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]])
      (auto simp: powr-half-sqrt)
  also have (λx::real. x powr (1/2)) ∈ o(λx. 6 / pi ^ 2 * x) by simp
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: asymp-equiv-altdef)
qed

```

13.4 The hyperbola method

lemma hyperbola-method-bigo:

```

fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: real-normed-field
assumes (λx. sum-up-to (λn. f n * sum-up-to g (x / real n)) (sqrt x) - R x) ∈ O(b)
assumes (λx. sum-up-to (λn. sum-up-to f (x / real n) * g n) (sqrt x) - S x) ∈ O(b)
assumes (λx. sum-up-to f (sqrt x) * sum-up-to g (sqrt x) - T x) ∈ O(b)
shows (λx. sum-up-to (dirichlet-prod f g) x - (R x + S x - T x)) ∈ O(b)
proof -
  let ?A = λx. (sum-up-to (λn. f n * sum-up-to g (x / real n)) (sqrt x) - R x) +

```

```


$$(sum-upto (\lambda n. sum-upto f (x / real n) * g n) (sqrt x) - S x) +$$


$$(-(sum-upto f (sqrt x) * sum-upto g (sqrt x) - T x))$$

have ( $\lambda x. \text{sum-upto}(\text{dirichlet-prod } f g) x - (R x + S x - T x)$ )  $\in \Theta(?A)$ 
by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono[ $O(F$  eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]]))
      (auto simp: hyperbola-method-sqrt)
also from assms have ?A  $\in O(b)$ 
by (intro sum-in-bigo(1)) (simp-all only: landau-o.big.uminus-in-iff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma frac-le-1:  $\frac{x}{\lfloor x \rfloor} \leq 1$ 
unfolding frac-def by linarith

lemma ln-minus-ln-floor-bound:
assumes  $x \geq 2$ 
shows  $\ln x - \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor) \in \{0..<1 / (x - 1)\}$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\ln(\lfloor x \rfloor) \geq \ln(x - 1)$  by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff) simp-all
  hence  $\ln x - \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor) \leq \ln((x - 1) + 1) - \ln(x - 1)$  by simp
  also from assms have ...  $< 1 / (x - 1)$  by (intro ln-diff-le-inverse) simp-all
  finally have  $\ln x - \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor) < 1 / (x - 1)$  by simp
  moreover from assms have  $\ln x \geq \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor)$  by (subst ln-le-cancel-iff) simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma ln-minus-ln-floor-bigo:
 $(\lambda x::real. \ln x - \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor)) \in O(\lambda x. 1 / x)$ 
proof -
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(\ln x - \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor)) \leq 1 * \text{norm}(1 / (x - 1))$ ) at-top
  using eventually-ge-at-top[of 2::real]
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    with ln-minus-ln-floor-bound[ $O(F$  this)] show ?case by auto
    qed
    hence  $(\lambda x::real. \ln x - \ln(\lfloor x \rfloor)) \in O(\lambda x. 1 / (x - 1))$  by (rule bigoI)
    also have  $(\lambda x::real. 1 / (x - 1)) \in O(\lambda x. 1 / x)$  by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma divisor-count-asymptotics-aux:
 $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda n. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda i. 1)(x / \text{real } n))(sqrt x) -$ 
 $(x * \ln x / 2 + \text{euler-mascheroni} * x)) \in O(sqrt)$ 
proof -
  define R where  $R = (\lambda x. \sum_{i \in \{0..nat \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor\}} \frac{x}{\text{real } i})$ 
  define S where  $S = (\lambda x. \ln(\text{real}(\text{nat}(\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor))) - \ln x / 2)$ 
  have R-bound:  $R x \in \{0..\sqrt{x}\}$  if  $x: x \geq 0$  for x
  proof -

```

```

have  $R x \leq (\sum i \in \{0 \dots \text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor\}. 1)$  unfolding  $R$ -def by (intro sum-mono
frac-le-1)
  also from  $x$  have ... = of-int  $\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor$  by simp
  also have ...  $\leq \sqrt{x}$  by simp
  finally have  $R x \leq \sqrt{x}$ .
  moreover have  $R x \geq 0$  unfolding  $R$ -def by (intro sum-nonneg) simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
have  $R\text{-bound}'$ : norm ( $R x$ )  $\leq 1 * \text{norm}(\sqrt{x})$  if  $x \geq 0$  for  $x$ 
  using  $R\text{-bound}[OF \text{ that}]$  that by simp
have  $R\text{-bigo}$ :  $R \in O(\sqrt{x})$  using eventually-ge-at-top[of 0::real]
  by (intro bigoI[of - 1], elim eventually-mono) (rule  $R\text{-bound}'$ )

have eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda n. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda -. 1 :: \text{real})(x / \text{real } n))(\sqrt{x}) =$ 
   $x * \text{harm}(\text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor) - R x)$  at-top
  using eventually-ge-at-top[of 0 :: real]
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  have sum-upto  $(\lambda n. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda -. 1 :: \text{real})(x / \text{real } n))(\sqrt{x}) =$ 
     $(\sum i \in \{0 \dots \text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor\}. \text{of-int}[x / \text{real } i])$  using elim
    by (simp add: sum-upto-altdef)
  also have ... =  $x * (\sum i \in \{0 \dots \text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor\}. 1 / \text{real } i) - R x$ 
    by (simp add: sum-subtractf frac-def R-def sum-distrib-left)
  also have  $\{0 \dots \text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor\} = \{1 \dots \text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor\}$  by auto
  also have  $(\sum i \in \dots 1 / \text{real } i) = \text{harm}(\text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor)$  by (simp add: harm-def
divide-simps)
  finally show ?case .
qed
hence  $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda n. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda -. 1 :: \text{real})(x / \text{real } n))(\sqrt{x}) -$ 
   $(x * \ln x / 2 + \text{euler-mascheroni} * x)) \in$ 
 $\Theta(\lambda x. x * (\text{harm}(\text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor) - (\ln(\text{nat} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor) + \text{euler-mascheroni}))$ 
-  $R x + x * S x$ 
(is -  $\in \Theta(?A)$ )
  by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (elim eventually-mono, simp-all add: algebra-simps
S-def)
also have ?A  $\in O(\sqrt{x})$ 
proof (intro sum-in-bigo)
have  $(\lambda x. - S x) \in \Theta(\lambda x. \ln(\sqrt{x}) - \ln(\text{of-int} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor))$ 
  by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono [OF eventually-ge-at-top[of 1::real]])
(auto simp: S-def ln-sqrt)
also have  $(\lambda x. \ln(\sqrt{x}) - \ln(\text{of-int} \lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor)) \in O(\lambda x. 1 / \sqrt{x})$ 
  by (rule landau-o.big.compose[OF ln-minus-ln-floor-bigo sqrt-at-top])
finally have  $(\lambda x. x * S x) \in O(\lambda x. x * (1 / \sqrt{x}))$  by (intro landau-o.big.mult)
simp-all
also have  $(\lambda x :: \text{real}. x * (1 / \sqrt{x})) \in \Theta(\lambda x. \sqrt{x})$ 
  by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono [OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::real]])

```

```

(auto simp: field-simps)
finally show ( $\lambda x. x * S x$ )  $\in O(\sqrt{x})$  .
next
let ?f =  $\lambda x:\text{real}. \text{harm}(\text{nat}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]) - (\ln(\text{real}(\text{nat}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor])) + \text{euler-mascheroni})$ 
have ?f  $\in O(\lambda x. 1 / \text{real}(\text{nat}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]))$ 
proof (rule landau-o.big.compose[of ---  $\lambda x. \text{nat}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]$ ])
show filterlim ( $\lambda x:\text{real}. \text{nat}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]$ ) at-top at-top
by (intro filterlim-compose[OF filterlim-nat-sequentially]
filterlim-compose[OF filterlim-floor-sequentially] sqrt-at-top)
next
show ( $\lambda a. \text{harm} a - (\ln(\text{real} a) + \text{euler-mascheroni})$ )  $\in O(\lambda a. 1 / \text{real} a)$ 
by (rule harm-expansion-bigo-simple2)
qed
also have ( $\lambda x. 1 / \text{real}(\text{nat}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor])$ )  $\in O(\lambda x. 1 / (\sqrt{x} - 1))$ 
proof (rule bigoI[of - 1], use eventually-ge-at-top[of 2] in eventually-elim)
case (elim x)
have  $\sqrt{x} \leq 1 + \text{real-of-int}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]$  by linarith
with elim show ?case by (simp add: field-simps)
qed
also have ( $\lambda x:\text{real}. 1 / (\sqrt{x} - 1)$ )  $\in O(\lambda x. 1 / \sqrt{x})$ 
by (rule landau-o.big.compose[OF - sqrt-at-top] simp-all)
finally have ( $\lambda x. x * ?f x$ )  $\in O(\lambda x. x * (1 / \sqrt{x}))$ 
by (intro landau-o.big.mult landau-o.big-refl)
also have ( $\lambda x:\text{real}. x * (1 / \sqrt{x})$ )  $\in \Theta(\lambda x. \sqrt{x})$ 
by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono[OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::real]])
(auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: field-simps)
finally show ( $\lambda x. x * ?f x$ )  $\in O(\sqrt{x})$  .
qed fact+
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma sum-up-to-sqrt-bound:
assumes x:  $x \geq (0 :: \text{real})$ 
shows norm ((sum-upto ( $\lambda -. 1$ ) ( $\sqrt{x}$ ))2 - x)  $\leq 2 * \text{norm}(\sqrt{x})$ 
proof -
from x have 0  $\leq 2 * \sqrt{x} * (1 - \text{frac}(\sqrt{x})) + \text{frac}(\sqrt{x})^2$ 
by (intro add-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg) (simp-all add: frac-le-1)
also from x have ... =  $(\sqrt{x} - \text{frac}(\sqrt{x}))^2 - x + 2 * \sqrt{x}$ 
by (simp add: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
also have  $\sqrt{x} - \text{frac}(\sqrt{x}) = \text{of-int}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]$  by (simp add: frac-def)
finally have  $(\text{of-int}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor])^2 - x \geq -2 * \sqrt{x}$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
moreover from x have  $\text{of-int}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]^2 \leq \sqrt{x}^2$ 
by (intro power-mono) simp-all
with x have  $\text{of-int}[\lfloor \sqrt{x} \rfloor]^2 - x \leq 0$  by simp
ultimately have sum-upto ( $\lambda -. 1$ ) ( $\sqrt{x}$ )2 - x  $\in \{-2 * \sqrt{x} .. 0\}$ 
using x by (simp add: sum-upto-altdef)
with x show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

lemma *summatory-divisor-count-asymptotics*:

$$(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count} n)) x - (x * \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * x)) \in O(\sqrt{x})$$

proof –

- let $?f = \lambda x. x * \ln x / 2 + \text{euler-mascheroni} * x$
- have $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\text{dirichlet-prod} (\lambda-. 1 :: \text{real}) (\lambda-. 1)) x - (?f x + ?f x - x)) \in O(\sqrt{x})$
- is** $?g \in \text{-}$
- proof** (*rule hyperbola-method-bigo*)
 - have *eventually* $(\lambda x::\text{real}. \text{norm} (\text{sum-upto} (\lambda-. 1) (\sqrt{x})^2 - x) \leq 2 * \text{norm} (\sqrt{x}))$ *at-top*
 - using *eventually-ge-at-top*[of $0::\text{real}$] by *eventually-elim* (*rule sum-upto-sqrt-bound*)
 - thus $(\lambda x::\text{real}. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda-. 1) (\sqrt{x}) * \text{sum-upto} (\lambda-. 1) (\sqrt{x}) - x) \in O(\sqrt{x})$
 - by (*intro bigoI*[of - 2]) (*simp-all add: power2-eq-square*)
- next**
- show $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. 1 * \text{sum-upto} (\lambda-. 1) (x / \text{real} n)) (\sqrt{x}) - (x * \ln x / 2 + \text{euler-mascheroni} * x)) \in O(\sqrt{x})$
- using *divisor-count-asymptotics-aux* by *simp*
- next**
- show $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda-. 1) (x / \text{real} n) * 1) (\sqrt{x}) - (x * \ln x / 2 + \text{euler-mascheroni} * x)) \in O(\sqrt{x})$
- using *divisor-count-asymptotics-aux* by *simp*
- qed**
- also have *divisor-count n = dirichlet-prod* $(\lambda-. 1) (\lambda-. 1) n$ **for** n
- using *fds-divisor-count*
- by (*cases n = 0*) (*simp-all add: fds-eq-iff power2-eq-square fds-nth-mult*)
- hence $?g = (\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count} n)) x - (x * \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * x))$
- by (*intro ext*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps dirichlet-prod-def*)
- finally show *?thesis*.

qed

theorem *summatory-divisor-count-asymptotics'*:

$$(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count} n)) x) =_o (\lambda x. x * \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * x) +_o O(\lambda x. \sqrt{x})$$

using *summatory-divisor-count-asymptotics*

by (*subst set-minus-plus [symmetric]*) (*simp-all add: fun-diff-def*)

theorem *summatory-divisor-count-asymptotics''*:

$$\text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count} n)) \sim [\text{at-top}] (\lambda x. x * \ln x)$$

proof –

- have $(\lambda x. \text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count} n)) x - (x * \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * x)) \in O(\sqrt{x})$
- by (*rule summatory-divisor-count-asymptotics*)
- also have $\sqrt{x} \in \Theta(\lambda x. x \text{ powr} (1/2))$
- by (*intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono* [*OF eventually-ge-at-top*[of $0::\text{real}$]])
- (*auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: powr-half-sqrt*)

```

also have ( $\lambda x::real. x \text{ powr } (1/2)) \in o(\lambda x. x * \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * x)$  by simp
finally have sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count } n)) \sim [\text{at-top}]$ 
 $(\lambda x. x * \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * x)$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-altdef)
also have ...  $\sim [\text{at-top}] (\lambda x. x * \ln x)$  by (subst asymp-equiv-add-right) simp-all
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma summatory-divisor-eq:
sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count } n)) (\text{real } m) = \text{card} \{(n,d). n \in \{0 <.. m\} \wedge d \text{ dvd } n\}$ 
proof -
have sum-upto ( $\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count } n)) m = \text{card} (\text{SIGMA } n:\{0 <.. m\}. \{d. d \text{ dvd } n\})$ 
unfolding sum-upto-altdef divisor-count-def by (subst card-SigmaI) simp-all
also have ( $\text{SIGMA } n:\{0 <.. m\}. \{d. d \text{ dvd } n\} = \{(n,d). n \in \{0 <.. m\} \wedge d \text{ dvd } n\}$ ) by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

context

```

fixes M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real
defines M  $\equiv \lambda m. \text{card} \{(n,d). n \in \{0 <.. m\} \wedge d \text{ dvd } n\} / \text{card} \{0 <.. m\}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma mean-divisor-count-asymptotics:
 $(\lambda m. M m - (\ln m + 2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1)) \in O(\lambda m. 1 / \sqrt{m})$ 
proof -
have ( $\lambda m. M m - (\ln m + 2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1))$ 
 $\in \Theta(\lambda m. (\text{sum-upto} (\lambda n. \text{real} (\text{divisor-count } n)) (\text{real } m) -$ 
 $(m * \ln m + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) * m)) / m)$  (is -  $\in \Theta(?f)$ )
unfolding M-def
by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono [OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0:nat]])
 $(\text{auto simp: summatory-divisor-eq field-simps})$ 
also have ?f  $\in O(\lambda m. \sqrt{m} / m)$ 
by (intro landau-o.big.compose [OF-filterlim-real-sequentially] landau-o.big.divide-right
 $\text{summatory-divisor-count-asymptotics eventually-at-top-not-equal}$ )
also have ( $\lambda m::nat. \sqrt{m} / m) \in \Theta(\lambda m. 1 / \sqrt{m})$ 
by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono [OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0:nat]])
 $(\text{auto simp: field-simps})$ 
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

theorem *mean-divisor-count-asymptotics'*:

```

M =o ( $\lambda x. \ln x + 2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1) + o O(\lambda x. 1 / \sqrt{x})$ 
using mean-divisor-count-asymptotics
by (subst set-minus-plus [symmetric]) (simp-all add: fun-diff-def)

```

```

theorem mean-divisor-count-asymptotics'':  $M \sim_{[at-top]} \ln$ 
proof -
  have  $(\lambda x. M x - (\ln x + 2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1)) \in O(\lambda x. 1 / \sqrt{x})$ 
  by (rule mean-divisor-count-asymptotics)
  also have  $(\lambda x. 1 / \sqrt{\text{real } x}) \in \Theta(\lambda x. x^{\text{powr}(-1/2)})$ 
  using eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]
  by (intro bignumI-cong)
    (auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: powr-half-sqrt field-simps powr-minus)
  also have  $(\lambda x:\text{nat}. x^{\text{powr}(-1/2)}) \in o(\lambda x. \ln x + 2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1)$ 
  by (intro smallo-real-nat-transfer) simp-all
  finally have  $M \sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda x. \ln x + 2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1)$ 
  by (simp add: asymp-equiv-altdef)
  also have ... =  $(\lambda x:\text{nat}. \ln x + (2 * \text{euler-mascheroni} - 1))$  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have ...  $\sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda x:\text{nat}. \ln x)$  by (subst asymp-equiv-add-right) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

13.5 The asymptotic distribution of coprime pairs

```

context
fixes A :: nat ⇒ (nat × nat) set
defines A ≡ (λN. {(m,n) ∈ {1..N} × {1..N}. coprime m n})
begin

lemma coprime-pairs-asymptotics:
 $(\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(A N)) - 6 / \pi^2 * (\text{real } N)^2) \in O(\lambda N. \text{real } N * \ln(\text{real } N))$ 
proof -
  define C :: nat ⇒ (nat × nat) set
  where C =  $(\lambda N. (\bigcup_{m \in \{1..N\}}. (\lambda n. (m,n)) \setminus \text{totatives } m))$ 
  define D :: nat ⇒ (nat × nat) set
  where D =  $(\lambda N. (\bigcup_{n \in \{1..N\}}. (\lambda m. (m,n)) \setminus \text{totatives } n))$ 
  have fin: finite (C N) finite (D N) for N unfolding C-def D-def
  by (intro finite-UN-I finite-imageI; simp)+

  have *: card (A N) =  $2 * (\sum_{m \in \{0 <..N\}}. \text{totient } m) - 1$  if N: N > 0 for N
  proof -
    have A N = C N ∪ D N
    by (auto simp add: A-def C-def D-def totatives-def image-iff ac-simps)
    also have card ... = card (C N) + card (D N) - card (C N ∩ D N)
      using card-Un-Int[OF fin[of N]] by arith
    also have C N ∩ D N = {(1, 1)} using N by (auto simp: image-iff totatives-def C-def D-def)
    also have D N =  $(\lambda(x,y). (y,x)) \setminus C N$  by (simp add: image-UN image-image C-def D-def)
    also have card ... = card (C N) by (rule card-image) (simp add: inj-on-def C-def)
  qed

```

```

also have card (C N) = (∑ m∈{1..N}. card ((λn. (m,n)) ` totatives m))
  unfolding C-def by (intro card-UN-disjoint) auto
also have ... = (∑ m∈{1..N}. totient m) unfolding totient-def
  by (subst card-image) (auto simp: inj-on-def)
also have ... = (∑ m∈{0<..N}. totient m) by (intro sum.cong refl) auto
  finally show card (A N) = 2 * ... - 1 by simp
qed
have **: (∑ m∈{0<..N}. totient m) ≥ 1 if N ≥ 1 for N
proof -
  have 1 ≤ N by fact
  also have N = (∑ m∈{0<..N}. 1) by simp
  also have (∑ m∈{0<..N}. 1) ≤ (∑ m∈{0<..N}. totient m)
    by (intro sum-mono) (simp-all add: Suc-le-eq)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

have (λN. real (card (A N)) - 6 / pi^2 * (real N)^2) ∈
  Θ(λN. 2 * (sum-upto (λm. real (totient m)) (real N) - (3 / pi^2 * (real
N)^2)) - 1)
  (is - ∈ Θ(?f)) using ***
  by (intro bigthetaI-cong eventually-mono [OF eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]])
    (auto simp: of-nat-diff sum-upto-altdef)
also have ?f ∈ O(λN. real N * ln (real N))
proof (rule landau-o.big.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially], rule sum-in-bigo)
  show (λx. 2 * (sum-upto (λm. real (totient m)) x - 3 / pi^2 * x^2)) ∈ O(λx.
x * ln x)
    by (subst landau-o.big.cmult-in-iff, simp, rule summatory-totient-asymptotics)
qed simp-all
finally show ?thesis .
qed

theorem coprime-pairs-asymptotics':
  (λN. real (card (A N))) =o (λN. 6 / pi^2 * (real N)^2) +o O(λN. real N * ln
(real N))
  using coprime-pairs-asymptotics
  by (subst set-minus-plus [symmetric]) (simp-all add: fun-diff-def)

theorem coprime-pairs-asymptotics'':
  (λN. real (card (A N))) ~[at-top] (λN. 6 / pi^2 * (real N)^2)
proof -
  have (λN. real (card (A N)) - 6 / pi^2 * (real N) ^ 2) ∈ O(λN. real N * ln
(real N))
    by (rule coprime-pairs-asymptotics)
  also have (λN. real N * ln (real N)) ∈ o(λN. 6 / pi ^ 2 * real N ^ 2)
    by (rule landau-o.small.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially]) simp
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: symp-equiv-altdef)
qed

theorem coprime-probability-tendsto:

```

```

 $(\lambda N. \text{card}(A N) / \text{card}(\{1..N\} \times \{1..N\})) \longrightarrow 6 / pi^2$ 
proof –
  have  $(\lambda N. 6 / pi^2) \sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda N. 6 / pi^2 * \text{real } N^2 / \text{real } N^2)$ 
  using eventually-gt-at-top[of 0::nat]
  by (intro asymp-equiv-refl-ev) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
  also have ...  $\sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(A N)) / \text{real}(N^2))$ 
  by (intro asymp-equiv-intros asymp-equiv-symI[OF coprime-pairs-asymptotics''])
  also have ...  $\sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(A N)) / \text{real}(\text{card}(\{1..N\} \times \{1..N\})))$ 
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
  finally have ...  $\sim_{[at-top]} (\lambda N. 6 / pi^2)$  by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)
  thus ?thesis by (rule asymp-equivD-const)
qed

end

```

13.6 The asymptotics of the number of Farey fractions

```

definition farey-fractions :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  rat set where
  farey-fractions  $N = \{q :: \text{rat} \in \{0 <.. 1\}. \text{snd}(\text{quotient-of } q) \leq \text{int } N\}$ 

```

```

lemma Fract-eq-coprime:
  assumes Rat.Fract a b = Rat.Fract c d  $b > 0 \ d > 0 \ \text{coprime } a \ b \ \text{coprime } c \ d$ 
  shows  $a = c \ b = d$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $a * d = c * b$  by (auto simp: eq-rat)
  hence  $\text{abs}(a * d) = \text{abs}(c * b)$  by (simp only:)
  hence  $\text{abs } a * \text{abs } d = \text{abs } c * \text{abs } b$  by (simp only: abs-mult)
  also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow \text{abs } a = \text{abs } c \wedge d = b$ 
  using assms by (subst coprime-crossproduct-int) simp-all
  finally show  $b = d$  by simp
  with { $a * d = c * b$ } and { $b > 0$ } show  $a = c$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma quotient-of-split:
   $P(\text{quotient-of } q) = (\forall a \ b. \ b > 0 \longrightarrow \text{coprime } a \ b \longrightarrow q = \text{Rat.Fract } a \ b \longrightarrow P(a, b))$ 
  by (cases q) (auto simp: quotient-of-Fract dest: Fract-eq-coprime)

```

```

lemma quotient-of-split-asm:
   $P(\text{Rat.quotient-of } q) = (\neg(\exists a \ b. \ b > 0 \wedge \text{coprime } a \ b \wedge q = \text{Rat.Fract } a \ b \wedge \neg P(a, b)))$ 
  using quotient-of-split[of P q] by blast

```

```

lemma farey-fractions-bij:
  bij-betw ( $\lambda(a,b). \text{Rat.Fract}(\text{int } a)(\text{int } b)$ )
   $\{(a,b) | a \ b. \ 0 < a \wedge a \leq b \wedge b \leq N \wedge \text{coprime } a \ b\}$  (farey-fractions  $N$ )
proof (rule bij-betwI[of _ _ - λq. case quotient-of q of (a, b) ⇒ (nat a, nat b)], goal-cases)
case 1

```

```

show ?case
  by (auto simp: farey-fractions-def Rat.zero-less-Fract-iff Rat.Fract-le-one-iff
       Rat.quotient-of-Fract Rat.normalize-def gcd-int-def Let-def)
next
  case 2
  show ?case
    by (auto simp add: farey-fractions-def Rat.Fract-le-one-iff Rat.zero-less-Fract-iff
        split: prod.splits quotient-of-split-asm)
      (simp add: coprime-int-iff [symmetric])
next
  case (3 x)
  thus ?case by (auto simp: Rat.quotient-of-Fract Rat.normalize-def Let-def gcd-int-def)
next
  case (4 x)
  thus ?case unfolding farey-fractions-def
    by (split quotient-of-split) (auto simp: Rat.zero-less-Fract-iff)
qed

lemma card-farey-fractions: card (farey-fractions N) = sum totient {0<..N}
proof -
  have card (farey-fractions N) = card {(a,b)|a b. 0 < a ∧ a ≤ b ∧ b ≤ N ∧
  coprime a b}
    using farey-fractions-bij by (rule bij-betw-same-card [symmetric])
  also have {(a,b)|a b. 0 < a ∧ a ≤ b ∧ b ≤ N ∧ coprime a b} =
    (⋃ b∈{0<..N}. (λa. (a, b)) ` totatives b)
    by (auto simp: totatives-def image-iff)
  also have ... = (∑ b∈{0<..N}. card ((λa. (a, b)) ` totatives b))
    by (intro card-UN-disjoint) auto
  also have ... = (∑ b∈{0<..N}. totient b)
    unfolding totient-def by (intro sum.cong refl card-image) (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma card-farey-fractions-asymptotics:
  ( $\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(\text{farey-fractions } N)) - 3 / \pi^2 * (\text{real } N)^2$ ) ∈ O( $\lambda N. \text{real } N * \ln(\text{real } N)$ )
proof -
  have ( $\lambda N. \text{sum-upto}(\lambda n. \text{real}(\text{totient } n)) (\text{real } N) - 3 / \pi^2 * (\text{real } N)^2$ )
    ∈ O( $\lambda N. \text{real } N * \ln(\text{real } N)$ ) (is ?f ∈ -)
    using summatory-totient-asymptotics filterlim-real-sequentially
    by (rule landau-o.big.compose)
  also have ?f = ( $\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(\text{farey-fractions } N)) - 3 / \pi^2 * (\text{real } N)^2$ )
    by (intro ext) (simp add: sum-upto-altdef card-farey-fractions)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

theorem card-farey-fractions-asymptotics':
  ( $\lambda N. \text{card}(\text{farey-fractions } N)) = o(\lambda N. 3 / \pi^2 * N^2) + o(O(\lambda N. N * \ln N))$ 
  using card-farey-fractions-asymptotics

```

```

by (subst set-minus-plus [symmetric]) (simp-all add: fun-diff-def)

theorem card-farey-fractions-asymptotics'':
  ( $\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(\text{farey-fractions } N))) \sim_{\text{at-top}} (\lambda N. 3 / \pi^2 * (\text{real } N)^2)$ 
proof -
  have ( $\lambda N. \text{real}(\text{card}(\text{farey-fractions } N)) - 3 / \pi^2 * (\text{real } N) \wedge 2) \in O(\lambda N. \text{real } N * \ln(\text{real } N))$ 
  by (rule card-farey-fractions-asymptotics)
  also have ( $\lambda N. \text{real } N * \ln(\text{real } N)) \in o(\lambda N. 3 / \pi^2 * \text{real } N \wedge 2)$ 
  by (rule landau-o.small.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially]) simp
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: asymp-equiv-altdef)
qed

end

```

14 Efficient code for number-theoretic functions

```

theory Dirichlet-Efficient-Code
imports
  Main
  Moebius-Mu
  More-Totent
  Divisor-Count
  Liouville-Lambda
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Numeral
  Polynomial-Factorization.Prime-Factorization
begin

definition prime-factorization-nat' :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
  prime-factorization-nat' n = (
    let ps = prime-factorization-nat n
    in map (λp. (p, length (filter ((=) p) ps) - 1)) (remdups-adj (sort ps)))

lemma set-prime-factorization-nat':
  set (prime-factorization-nat' n) = ( $\lambda p. (p, \text{multiplicity } p \ n - 1)$ ) ` prime-factors n
proof (intro equalityI subsetI; clarify)
  fix p k :: nat
  assume pk: (p, k)  $\in$  set (prime-factorization-nat' n)
  hence p: p  $\in$  prime-factors n
  by (auto simp: prime-factorization-nat'-def Let-def multiset-prime-factorization-nat-correct)
  hence p': prime p by (simp add: prime-factors-multiplicity)
  from pk p' have k = multiplicity p n - 1
  by (auto simp: prime-factorization-nat'-def Let-def multiset-prime-factorization-nat-correct
    count-prime-factorization-prime [symmetric] count-mset )
  with p show (p, k)  $\in$  ( $\lambda p. (p, \text{multiplicity } p \ n - 1)$ ) ` prime-factors n by auto
next
  fix p :: nat
  assume p  $\in$  prime-factors n

```

moreover from this have prime p by (simp add: prime-factors-multiplicity)
ultimately show $(p, \text{multiplicity } p n - 1) \in \text{set}(\text{prime-factorization-nat}' n)$
by (auto simp: prime-factorization-nat'-def Let-def multiset-prime-factorization-nat-correct

count-prime-factorization-prime [symmetric] count-mset)

qed

lemma distinct-prime-factorization-nat' [simp]: distinct (prime-factorization-nat'
 n)

by (simp add: distinct-map inj-on-def prime-factorization-nat'-def Let-def)

lemmas (in multiplicative-function') efficient-code' =
efficient-code [of $\lambda_. \text{prime-factorization-nat}' n$ **for** n ,
OF set-prime-factorization-nat' distinct-prime-factorization-nat']

14.1 Möbius μ function

definition moebius-mu-aux :: nat \Rightarrow (unit \Rightarrow nat list) \Rightarrow int **where**

moebius-mu-aux n ps =

(if $n \neq 0 \wedge \neg 4 \text{ dvd } n \wedge \neg 9 \text{ dvd } n$ then

(let ps = ps () in if distinct ps then if even (length ps) then 1 else -1 else
0) else 0)

lemma moebius-mu-conv-moebius-mu-aux:

fixes qs :: unit \Rightarrow nat list

defines ps \equiv qs ()

assumes mset ps = prime-factorization n

shows moebius-mu n = of-int (moebius-mu-aux n qs)

proof (cases n = 0 \vee 4 dvd n \vee 9 dvd n)

case False

hence [simp]: $n > 0$ by auto

have set-mset (mset ps) = prime-factors n by (subst assms) simp

hence [simp]: set ps = prime-factors n by simp

show ?thesis

proof (cases distinct ps)

case True

have multiplicity p n = 1 if p: p \in prime-factors n **for** p

proof –

from p **and** True have count (mset ps) p = 1 by (auto simp: distinct-count-atmost-1)

also from assms **and** p have count (mset ps) p = multiplicity p n

by (simp add: prime-factors-multiplicity count-prime-factorization-prime)

finally show multiplicity p n = 1 .

qed

moreover from True have card (prime-factors n) = length ps

by (simp only: assms [symmetric] set-mset-mset distinct-card)

ultimately show ?thesis using False **and** True

by (auto simp add: moebius-mu-def moebius-mu-aux-def ps-def

Let-def squarefree-factorial-semiring')

next

```

case False
then obtain p where count (mset ps) p ≠ (if p ∈ set ps then 1 else 0)
  by (subst (asm) distinct-count-atmost-1) auto
moreover from this have p: p ∈ prime-factors n
  by (cases count (mset ps) p = 0) (auto split: if-splits)
ultimately have count (mset ps) p > 1 by (cases count (mset ps) p) auto
with p and assms have multiplicity p n > 1
  by (simp add: prime-factors-multiplicity count-prime-factorization-prime)
with False and assms and p have ¬squarefree n
  by (auto simp: squarefree-factorial-semiring")
with False and assms and p show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: moebius-mu-def moebius-mu-aux-def)
qed
next
case True
with not-squarefreeI[of 2 n] and not-squarefreeI[of 3 n] show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: moebius-mu-aux-def)
qed

lemma moebius-mu-code [code]:
  moebius-mu n = of-int (moebius-mu-aux n (λ-. prime-factorization-nat n))
  by (rule moebius-mu-conv-moebius-mu-aux) (simp-all add: multiset-prime-factorization-nat-correct)

value moebius-mu 12578972695257 :: int

14.2 Euler's  $\phi$  function

primrec totient-aux1 :: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat where
  totient-aux1 n [] = n
  | totient-aux1 n (p # ps) = totient-aux1 (n - n div p) ps

lemma of-nat-totient-aux1:
  assumes ∀p. p ∈ set ps ⇒ prime p ∧ ∀p. p ∈ set ps ⇒ p dvd n distinct ps
  shows real (totient-aux1 n ps) = real n * (∏ p∈set ps. 1 - 1 / real p)
using assms
proof (induction ps arbitrary: n)
  case (Cons p ps n)
  from Cons.prem have p: prime p p dvd n by auto
  have real (totient-aux1 n (p # ps)) = real (totient-aux1 (n - n div p) ps) by
    simp
  also have ... = real (n - n div p) * (∏ p∈set ps. 1 - 1 / real p)
  proof (rule Cons.IH)
    fix q assume q: q ∈ set ps
    define m where m = n div p
    from p have m: n = p * m by (simp add: m-def)
    from Cons.prem q have prime q q dvd n p ≠ q by auto
    hence q dvd m using primes-dvd-imp-eq[of q p] p by (auto simp add: m
      prime-dvd-mult-iff)
    thus q dvd n - n div p unfolding m-def using p ⟨q dvd n⟩ by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

qed (insert Cons.prems, auto)
also have real (n - n div p) = real n * (1 - 1 / real p)
  by (simp add: of-nat-diff real-of-nat-div p field-simps)
also have ... * (∏ p∈set ps. 1 - 1 / real p) = real n * (∏ p∈set (p#ps). 1 -
1 / real p)
  using Cons.prems by simp
finally show ?case .
qed simp-all

lemma totient-conv-totient-aux1:
  assumes set ps = prime-factors n distinct ps
  shows totient n = totient-aux1 n ps
proof -
  from assms have real (totient-aux1 n ps) = real n * (∏ p∈set ps. 1 - 1 / real
p)
    by (intro of-nat-totient-aux1) auto
  also have set ps = prime-factors n by fact
  also have real n * (∏ p∈prime-factors n. 1 - 1 / real p) = real (totient n)
    by (rule totient-formula2 [symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis by (simp only: of-nat-eq-iff)
qed

definition prime-factors-nat :: nat ⇒ nat list where
  prime-factors-nat n = remdups-adj (sort (prime-factorization-nat n))

lemma set-prime-factors-nat [simp]: set (prime-factors-nat n) = prime-factors n
  unfolding prime-factors-nat-def multiset-prime-factorization-nat-correct by simp

lemma distinct-prime-factors-nat [simp]: distinct (prime-factors-nat n)
  by (simp add: prime-factors-nat-def)

definition totient-aux2 :: (nat × nat) list ⇒ nat where
  totient-aux2 xs = (∏ (p,k)←xs. p ^ k * (p - 1))

lemma totient-conv-totient-aux2:
  assumes n ≠ 0
  assumes set xs = (λp. (p, multiplicity p n - 1)) ` prime-factors n
  assumes distinct xs
  shows totient n = totient-aux2 xs
proof -
  have totient-aux2 xs = (∏ (p,k)←xs. p ^ k * (p - 1)) by (fact totient-aux2-def)
  also from assms have ... =
    (∏ x∈(λp. (p, multiplicity p n - 1)) ` prime-factors n. case x of (p, k) ⇒ p ^
k * (p - Suc 0))
    by (subst prod.distinct-set-conv-list [symmetric]) simp-all
  also have ... = (∏ p∈prime-factors n. p ^ (multiplicity p n - 1) * (p - Suc
0))
    by (subst prod.reindex) (auto simp: inj-on-def)

```

```

also have ... = ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} p^{\text{multiplicity } p} n - p^{\text{multiplicity } p} (n - 1)$ )
  by (intro prod.cong refl) (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity algebra-simps
    power-Suc [symmetric] simp del: power-Suc)
also have ... = totient n using assms(1) by (subst totient.prod-prime-factors')
auto
finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma totient-code1: totient n = totient-aux1 n (prime-factors-nat n)
  by (intro totient-conv-totient-aux1) simp-all

lemma totient-code2: totient n = (if n = 0 then 0 else totient-aux2 (prime-factorization-nat' n))
  by (simp-all add: set-prime-factorization-nat' totient-conv-totient-aux2 split: if-splits)

declare totient-code-naive [code del]

lemmas [code] = totient-code2

value totient 125789726827482323235784

```

14.3 Divisor Functions

```

lemmas [code del] = divisor-count-naive divisor-sum-naive
lemmas [code] = divisor-count.efficient-code' divisor-sum.efficient-code'
value int (divisor-count 378568418621)
value int (divisor-sum 378568418621)

```

14.4 Liouville's λ function

```

lemma [code]: liouville-lambda n =
  (if n = 0 then 0 else if even (length (prime-factorization-nat n)) then 1 else -1)
  by (auto simp: liouville-lambda-def multiset-prime-factorization-nat-correct)

value liouville-lambda 1264785343674 :: int
end

```

References

- [1] T. M. Apostol. *Introduction to Analytic Number Theory*. Undergraduate Texts in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, 1976.