

The Transcendence of e

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Abstract

This work contains a formalisation of the proof that Euler's number e is transcendental. The proof follows the standard approach of assuming that e is algebraic and then using a specific integer polynomial to derive two inconsistent bounds, leading to a contradiction.

This approach can be found in many different sources; this formalisation mostly follows a PlanetMath article [1] by Roger Lipsett.

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1 Proof of the Transcendence of e

theory *E-Transcendental*

imports

HOL-Complex-Analysis.Complex-Analysis

HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial

Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly

begin

hide-const (open) *UnivPoly.coeff UnivPoly.up-ring.monom*

hide-const (open) *Module.smult Coset.order*

1.1 Various auxiliary facts

lemma *fact-dvd-pochhammer*:

assumes $m \leq n + 1$

shows *fact m dvd pochhammer (int n - int m + 1) m*

<proof>

lemma *prime-elem-int-not-dvd-neg1-power*:

prime-elim $(p :: \text{int}) \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } (-1) \wedge n$
 <proof>

lemma *nat-fact [simp]*: $\text{nat } (\text{fact } n) = \text{fact } n$
 <proof>

lemma *prime-dvd-fact-iff-int*:
 $p \text{ dvd fact } n \iff p \leq \text{int } n$ **if** *prime* p
 <proof>

lemma *power-over-fact-tendsto-0*:
 $(\lambda n. (x :: \text{real}) \wedge n / \text{fact } n) \longrightarrow 0$
 <proof>

lemma *power-over-fact-tendsto-0'*:
 $(\lambda n. c * (x :: \text{real}) \wedge n / \text{fact } n) \longrightarrow 0$
 <proof>

1.2 General facts about polynomials

lemma *fact-dvd-higher-pderiv*:
 $[\text{fact } n :: \text{int}] \text{ dvd } (\text{pderiv } \wedge n) p$
 <proof>

lemma *fact-dvd-poly-higher-pderiv-aux*:
 $(\text{fact } n :: \text{int}) \text{ dvd poly } ((\text{pderiv } \wedge n) p) x$
 <proof>

lemma *fact-dvd-poly-higher-pderiv-aux'*:
 $m \leq n \implies (\text{fact } m :: \text{int}) \text{ dvd poly } ((\text{pderiv } \wedge n) p) x$
 <proof>

1.3 Main proof

lemma *lindemann-weierstrass-integral*:
fixes $u :: \text{complex}$ **and** $f :: \text{complex poly}$
defines $df \equiv \lambda n. (\text{pderiv } \wedge n) f$
defines $m \equiv \text{degree } f$
defines $I \equiv \lambda f u. \text{exp } u * (\sum j \leq \text{degree } f. \text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \wedge j) f) 0) -$
 $(\sum j \leq \text{degree } f. \text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \wedge j) f) u)$
shows $((\lambda t. \text{exp } (u - t) * \text{poly } f t) \text{ has-contour-integral } I f u) (\text{linepath } 0 u)$
 <proof>

locale *lindemann-weierstrass-aux* =
fixes $f :: \text{complex poly}$
begin

definition $I :: \text{complex} \Rightarrow \text{complex}$ **where**
 $I u = \text{exp } u * (\sum j \leq \text{degree } f. \text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \wedge j) f) 0) -$
 $(\sum j \leq \text{degree } f. \text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \wedge j) f) u)$

lemma *lindemann-weierstrass-integral-bound*:

fixes $u :: \text{complex}$
assumes $C \geq 0 \wedge t. t \in \text{closed-segment } 0 \ u \implies \text{norm } (\text{poly } f \ t) \leq C$
shows $\text{norm } (I \ u) \leq \text{norm } u * \exp (\text{norm } u) * C$
<proof>

end

lemma *poly-higher-pderiv-aux1*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{idom}$
assumes $k < n$
shows $\text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \sim k) ([:-c, 1:] \wedge^n * p)) \ c = 0$
<proof>

lemma *poly-higher-pderiv-aux1'*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{idom}$
assumes $k < n \ [:-c, 1:] \wedge^n \ \text{dvd } p$
shows $\text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \sim k) \ p) \ c = 0$
<proof>

lemma *poly-higher-pderiv-aux2*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$
shows $\text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \sim n) ([:-c, 1:] \wedge^n * p)) \ c = \text{fact } n * \text{poly } p \ c$
<proof>

lemma *poly-higher-pderiv-aux3*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$
assumes $k \geq n$
shows $\exists q. \text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \sim k) ([:-c, 1:] \wedge^n * p)) \ c = \text{fact } n * \text{poly } q \ c$
<proof>

lemma *poly-higher-pderiv-aux3'*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$
assumes $k \geq n \ [:-c, 1:] \wedge^n \ \text{dvd } p$
shows $\text{fact } n \ \text{dvd } \text{poly } ((\text{pderiv } \sim k) \ p) \ c$
<proof>

lemma *e-transcendental-aux-bound*:

obtains C **where** $C \geq 0$
 $\wedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } 0 \ (\text{of-nat } n) \implies$
 $\text{norm } (\prod_{k \in \{1..n\}}. (x - \text{of-nat } k :: \text{complex})) \leq C$
<proof>

theorem *e-transcendental-complex*: $\neg \text{algebraic } (\exp \ 1 :: \text{complex})$

<proof>

corollary *e-transcendental-real*: $\neg \text{algebraic } (\exp \ 1 :: \text{real})$

<proof>

end

References

- [1] R. Lipsett. Planetmath. <http://planetmath.org/prooffindemannweierstrassentheoremundthateandpiaretranscendental>, 2007.