

Hermite Normal Form

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Abstract

The Hermite Normal Form is a canonical matrix analogue of Reduced Echelon Form, but involving matrices over more general rings. In this work we formalise an algorithm to compute the Hermite Normal Form of a matrix by means of elementary row operations, taking advantage of the Echelon Form AFP entry. We have proven the correctness of such an algorithm and refined it to immutable arrays. Furthermore, we have also formalised the uniqueness of the Hermite Normal Form of a matrix. Code can be exported and some examples of execution involving \mathbb{Z} -matrices and $\mathbb{K}[x]$ -matrices are presented as well.

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1 Hermite Normal Form

```
theory Hermite
imports
Echelon-Form.Echelon-Form-Inverse
Echelon-Form.Examples-Echelon-Form-Abstract
HOL-Computational-Algebra.Euclidean-Algorithm
begin
```

1.1 Some previous properties

1.1.1 Rings

```
subclass (in bezout-ring-div) euclidean-ring
proof
qed
```

1.1.2 Polynomials

```
lemma coeff-dvd-poly: [:coeff a (degree a):] dvd (a:'a::{field} poly)
proof (cases a=0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis unfolding dvd-def by simp
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    by (intro dvd-trans[OF is-unit-triv one-dvd]) simp
qed
```

```
lemma poly-dvd-antisym2:
  fixes p q :: 'a::field poly
  assumes dvd1: p dvd q and dvd2: q dvd p
  shows p div [:coeff p (degree p):] = q div [:coeff q (degree q):]
proof (cases p = 0)
```

```

case True
thus ?thesis
  by (metis dvd1 dvd-0-left-iff)
next
  case False have q: q ≠ 0
    by (metis False dvd2 dvd-0-left-iff)
    have degree: degree p = degree q
      using ⟨p dvd q⟩ ⟨q dvd p⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨q ≠ 0⟩
      by (intro order-antisym dvd-imp-degree-le)
    from ⟨p dvd q⟩ obtain a where a: q = p * a ..
    with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have a ≠ 0 by auto
    with degree a ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have degree a = 0
      by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
    with a show ?thesis
proof (cases a, auto split: if-splits, metis ⟨a ≠ 0⟩)
  fix aa :: 'a
  assume a1: aa ≠ 0
  assume q = smult aa p
  have [:aa * coeff p (degree p)]: dvd smult aa p
    using a1 by (metis (no-types) coeff-dvd-poly coeff-smult degree-smult-eq)
  thus p div [:coeff p (degree p)] = smult aa p div [:aa * coeff p (degree p)]
    using a1 by (simp add: False coeff-dvd-poly dvd-div-div-eq-mult)
  qed
qed

```

1.1.3 Units

```

lemma unit-prod:
  assumes finite S
  shows is-unit (prod (λi. U $ i $ i) S) = (∀i∈S. is-unit (U $ i $ i))
  using assms
proof (induct)
  case empty
  thus ?case by auto
next
  case (insert a S)
  have prod (λi. U $ i $ i) (insert a S) = U $ a $ a * prod (λi. U $ i $ i) S
    by (simp add: insert.hyps(2))
  thus ?case using is-unit-mult-iff insert.hyps by auto
qed

```

1.1.4 Upper triangular matrices

```

lemma is-unit-diagonal:
  fixes U::'a::{'comm-ring-1, algebraic-semidom} ^'n::{'finite, wellorder} ^'n::{'finite, wellorder}
  assumes U: upper-triangular U
  and det-U: is-unit (det U)
  shows ∀i. is-unit (U $ i $ i)
proof –

```

```

have is-unit (prod (λi. U $ i $ i) UNIV)
  using det-U det-upperdiagonal[of U] U
  unfolding upper-triangular-def by auto
hence ∀ i∈UNIV. is-unit (U $ i $ i) using unit-prod[of UNIV U] by simp
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma upper-triangular-mult:
fixes A::'a::{semiring-1}^n::{mod-type}^n::{mod-type}
assumes A: upper-triangular A
and B: upper-triangular B
shows upper-triangular (A**B)
proof (unfold upper-triangular-def matrix-matrix-mult-def, vector, auto)
fix i j::'n
assume ji: j<i
show (∑ k∈UNIV. A $ i $ k * B $ k $ j) = 0
proof (rule sum.neutral, clarify)
fix x
show A $ i $ x * B $ x $ j = 0
proof (cases x<i)
case True
thus ?thesis using A unfolding upper-triangular-def by auto
next
case False
hence x>j using ji by auto
thus ?thesis using A B ji unfolding upper-triangular-def by auto
qed
qed
qed

lemma upper-triangular-adjugate:
fixes A::('a::comm-ring-1,'n::{wellorder, finite}) vec, 'n) vec
assumes A: upper-triangular A
shows upper-triangular (adjugate A)
proof (auto simp add: cofactor-def upper-triangular-def adjugate-def transpose-def
cofactorM-def)
fix i j::'n assume ji: j < i with A show det (minorm A j i) = 0
unfolding minorm-eq det-sq-matrix-eq[symmetric] from-vec-to-vec det-minor-row
by (subst Square-Matrix.det-upperdiagonal)
(auto simp: upd-row.rep-eq from-vec.rep-eq row-def axis-def upper-triangular-def
intro!: prod-zero)
qed

lemma upper-triangular-inverse:
fixes A::('a::{euclidean-semiring,comm-ring-1},'n::{wellorder, finite}) vec, 'n)
vec
assumes A: upper-triangular A
and inv-A: invertible A

```

```

shows upper-triangular (matrix-inv A)
using upper-triangular-adjugate[OF A]
unfolding invertible-imp-matrix-inv[OF inv-A]
unfolding matrix-scalar-mult-def upper-triangular-def by auto

```

```

lemma upper-triangular-mult-diagonal:
fixes A::('a::{semiring-1}, 'n::{wellorder, finite}) vec, 'n) vec
assumes A: upper-triangular A
and B: upper-triangular B
shows (A**B) $ i $ i = A $ i $ i * B $ i $ i
proof -
have UNIV-rw: UNIV = (insert i (UNIV - {i})) by auto
have sum-0: (∑ k ∈ UNIV - {i}. A $ i $ k * B $ k $ i) = 0
proof (rule sum.neutral, rule)
fix x assume x: x ∈ UNIV - {i}
show A $ i $ x * B $ x $ i = 0
proof (cases x < i)
case True
thus ?thesis using A unfolding upper-triangular-def by auto
next
case False
hence x > i using x by auto
thus ?thesis using B unfolding upper-triangular-def by auto
qed
qed
have (A**B) $ i $ i = (∑ k ∈ UNIV. A $ i $ k * B $ k $ i)
unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def by simp
also have ... = (∑ k ∈ (insert i (UNIV - {i})). A $ i $ k * B $ k $ i)
using UNIV-rw by simp
also have ... = (A $ i $ i * B $ i $ i) + (∑ k ∈ UNIV - {i}. A $ i $ k * B $ k $ i)
by (rule sum.insert, simp-all)
finally show ?thesis unfolding sum-0 by simp
qed

```

1.1.5 More properties of mod type

```

lemma add-left-neutral:
fixes a::'n::mod-type
shows (a + b = a) = (b = 0)
by (auto, metis add-left-cancel monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral)

```

```

lemma from-nat-1: from-nat 1 = 1
unfolding from-nat-def o-def Abs'-def
by (metis Rep-1 Rep-mod of-nat-1 one-def)

```

1.1.6 Div and Mod

```

lemma dvd-minus-eq-mod:

```

```

fixes c::'a::unique-euclidean-ring
assumes c ≠ 0 and c dvd a – b shows a mod c = b mod c
using assms dvd-div-mult-self[of c]
by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel mod-mult-self1)

lemma eq-mod-dvd-minus:
fixes c::'a::unique-euclidean-ring
assumes c ≠ 0 and a mod c = b mod c
shows c dvd a – b
using assms by (simp add: mod-eq-dvd-iff)

lemma dvd-cong-not-eq-mod:
fixes c::'a::unique-euclidean-ring
assumes xa mod c ≠ xb and c dvd xa mod c – xb and c ≠ 0
shows xb mod c ≠ xb
using assms
by (metis (no-types, lifting) diff-add-cancel dvdE mod-mod-trivial mod-mult-self4)

lemma diff-mod-cong-0:
fixes c::'a::unique-euclidean-ring
assumes xa mod c ≠ xb mod c and c dvd xa mod c – xb mod c shows c = 0
using assms dvd-cong-not-eq-mod mod-mod-trivial by blast

lemma cong-diff-mod:
fixes c::'a::unique-euclidean-ring
assumes xa ≠ xb and c dvd xa – xb and xa = xa mod c shows xb ≠ xb mod c
by (metis assms diff-eq-diff-eq diff-numeral-special(12) dvd-0-left dvd-minus-eq-mod)

lemma exists-k-mod:
fixes c::'a::unique-euclidean-ring
shows ∃ k. a mod c = a + k * c
by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel diff-minus-eq-add
mult-div-mod-eq mult.commute mult-minus-left)

```

1.2 Units, associated and congruent relations

```

context semiring-1
begin

```

```

definition Units = {x::'a. (∃ k. 1 = x * k)}
```

```

end

```

```

context ring-1
begin

```

```

definition cong::'a⇒'a⇒'a⇒bool
where cong a c b = (∃ k. (a – c) = b * k)
```

```

lemma cong-eq: cong a c b = (b dvd (a - c))
  unfolding ring-1-class.cong-def dvd-def by simp

end

context normalization-semidom
begin

lemma Units-eq: Units = {x. x dvd 1} unfolding Units-def dvd-def ..
  unfolding ring-1-class.cong-def dvd-def by simp

lemma normalize-Units: x ∈ Units ==> normalize x = 1
  by (intro is-unit-normalize) (simp-all add: Units-eq)

lemma associated-eq: (normalize a = normalize b) <=> (∃ u ∈ Units. a = u * b)
proof
  assume A: normalize a = normalize b
  show ∃ u ∈ Units. a = u * b
  proof (cases a = 0 ∨ b = 0)
    case False
    from A have a = (unit-factor a div unit-factor b) * b
      by (metis mult-not-zero normalize-0 normalize-mult-unit-factor mult.left-commute
          unit-div-mult-self unit-factor-is-unit)
    moreover from False have unit-factor a div unit-factor b ∈ Units
      by (simp add: Units-eq unit-div)
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  next
    case True
    with A normalize-eq-0-iff[of a] normalize-eq-0-iff[of b] have a = 0 b = 0 by auto
    thus ?thesis by (auto intro!: exI[of _ 1] simp: Units-def)
  qed
qed (auto simp: normalize-Units Units-def)

end

context unique-euclidean-ring
begin

definition associated-rel = {(a,b). normalize a = normalize b}

lemma equiv-associated:
  shows equiv UNIV associated-rel
  unfolding associated-rel-def equiv-def refl-on-def sym-def trans-def by simp

definition congruent-rel b = {(a,c). cong a c b}

lemma refl-congruent-rel: refl (congruent-rel b)

```

```

unfolding refl-on-def congruent-rel-def
unfolding cong-def
by (auto, metis mult-zero-right)

lemma sym-congruent-rel: sym (congruent-rel b)
unfoldingsym-def congruent-rel-def unfolding cong-def
by (auto, metis add-commute add-minus-cancel diff-conv-add-uminus
minus-mult-commute mult.left-commute mult-1-left)

lemma trans-congruent-rel: trans (congruent-rel b)
unfoldingstrans-def congruent-rel-def unfolding cong-def
by (auto, metis add-assoc diff-add-cancel
diff-conv-add-uminus distrib-left)

lemma equiv-congruent: equiv UNIV (congruent-rel b)
unfoldingequiv-def
using relf-congruent-rel sym-congruent-rel trans-congruent-rel by auto

end

```

1.3 Associates and residues functions

```

context normalization-semidom
begin

definition ass-function :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ bool
where ass-function f
= ((∀ a. normalize a = normalize (f a)) ∧ pairwise (λa b. normalize a ≠ normalize
b) (range f))

definition Complete-set-non-associates S
= (Ǝf. ass-function f ∧ f`UNIV = S ∧ (pairwise (λa b. normalize a ≠ normalize
b) S))

end

context ring-1
begin

definition res-function :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ bool
where res-function f = ( ∀ c. ( ∀ a b. cong a b c ↔ f c a = f c b)
∧ pairwise (λa b. ¬ cong a b c) (range (f c))
∧ ( ∀ a. ∃ k. f c a = a + k*c))

definition Complete-set-residues g
= (Ǝf. res-function f ∧ ( ∀ c. (pairwise (λa b. ¬ cong a b c) (f c`UNIV)) ∧ g c =
f c`UNIV))
end

```

```

lemma ass-function-Complete-set-non-associates:
  assumes f: ass-function f
  shows Complete-set-non-associates (f‘UNIV)
  unfolding Complete-set-non-associates-def ass-function-def
  apply (rule exI[of - f])
  using f unfolding ass-function-def unfolding pairwise-def by fast

lemma in-Ass-not-associated:
  assumes Ass-S: Complete-set-non-associates S
  and x: x∈S and y: y∈S and x-not-y: x≠y
  shows normalize x ≠ normalize y
  using assms unfolding Complete-set-non-associates-def pairwise-def by auto

lemma ass-function-0:
  assumes r: ass-function ass
  shows (ass x = 0) = (x = 0)
  using assms unfolding ass-function-def pairwise-def
  by (metis normalize-eq-0-iff)

lemma ass-function-0':
  assumes r: ass-function ass
  shows (ass x div x = 0) = (x=0)
  proof safe
    assume *: ass x div x = 0
    from r have **: normalize (ass x) = normalize x
      by (simp add: ass-function-def)
    from associatedD2[OF this] have x dvd ass x
      by simp
    with * ** show x = 0
      by (auto simp: dvd-div-eq-0-iff)
  qed auto

lemma res-function-Complete-set-residues:
  assumes f: res-function f
  shows Complete-set-residues (λc. (f c)‘UNIV)
  unfolding Complete-set-residues-def
  apply (rule exI[of - f]) using f unfolding res-function-def by blast

lemma in-Res-not-congruent:
  assumes res-g: Complete-set-residues g
  and x: x ∈ g b and y: y ∈ g b and x-not-y: x≠y
  shows ¬ cong x y b
  using assms
  unfolding Complete-set-residues-def
  unfolding pairwise-def
  by auto

```

1.3.1 Concrete instances in Euclidean rings

```

definition ass-function-euclidean ( $p::'a::\{\text{normalization-euclidean-semiring}, \text{euclidean-ring}\}$ )  

= normalize  $p$   

definition res-function-euclidean  $b$  ( $n::'a::\{\text{euclidean-ring}\}$ ) = (if  $b = 0$  then  $n$  else  

( $n \text{ mod } b$ ))  

  

lemma ass-function-euclidean: ass-function ass-function-euclidean  

  unfolding ass-function-def image-def ass-function-euclidean-def pairwise-def by  

  auto  

  

lemma res-function-euclidean:  

  res-function (res-function-euclidean :: ' $a :: \text{unique-euclidean-ring} \Rightarrow -$ )  

  by (auto simp add: pairwise-def res-function-def cong-eq image-def res-function-euclidean-def  

dvd-minus-eq-mod)  

  (auto simp add: dvd-cong-not-eq-mod eq-mod-dvd-minus diff-mod-cong-0 cong-diff-mod  

exists-k-mod)

```

1.3.2 Concrete case of the integer ring

```

definition ass-function-int ( $n::\text{int}$ ) = abs  $n$   

  

lemma ass-function-int: ass-function-int = ass-function-euclidean  

  by (unfold ass-function-int-def ass-function-euclidean-def) simp  

  

lemma ass-function-int-UNIV: (ass-function-int` UNIV) = { $x$ .  $x \geq 0$ }  

  unfolding ass-function-int-def image-def  

  by (auto, metis abs-of-nonneg)

```

1.4 Definition of Hermite Normal Form

It is worth noting that there is not a single definition of Hermite Normal Form in the literature. For instance, some authors restrict their definitions to the case of square nonsingular matrices. Other authors just work with integer matrices. Furthermore, given a matrix A its Hermite Normal Form H can be defined to be upper triangular or lower triangular. In addition, the transformation from A to H can be made by means of elementary row operations or elementary column operations. In our case, we will work as general as possible, so our input will be any matrix (including nonsquare ones). The output will be an upper triangular matrix obtained by means of elementary row operations.

Hence, given a complete set of nonassociates and a complete set of residues, H is said to be in Hermite Normal Form if:

1. H is in Echelon Form
2. The first nonzero element of a nonzero row belongs to the complete set of nonassociates

3. Let h be the first nonzero element of a nonzero row. Then each element above h belongs to the corresponding complete set of residues of h

A matrix H is the Hermite Normal Form of a matrix A if:

1. There exists an invertible matrix P such that $A = PH$
2. H is in Hermite Normal Form

The Hermite Normal Form is usually applied to integer matrices. As we have already said, there is no one single definition of it, so some authors impose different conditions. In the particular case of integer matrices, leading coefficients (the first nonzero element of a nonzero row) are usually required to be positive, but it is also possible to impose them to be negative since we would only have to multiply by -1 .

In the case of the elements h_{ik} above a leading coefficient h_{ij} , some authors demand $0 \leq h_{ik} < h_{ij}$, other ones impose the conditions $h_{ik} \leq 0$ and $|h_{ik}| < h_{ij}$, and other ones $-\frac{h_{ij}}{2} < h_{ik} \leq \frac{h_{ij}}{2}$. More different options are also possible.

All the possibilities can be represented selecting a complete set of nonassociates and a complete set of residues. The algorithm to compute the Hermite Normal Form will be parameterised by functions which obtain the appropriate leading coefficient and the suitable elements above them. We can execute the algorithm with different functions to get exactly which Hermite Normal Form we want. Once we fix such a complete set of nonassociates and the corresponding complete set of residues, the Hermite Normal Form is unique.

1.4.1 Echelon form up to row k

We present the definition of echelon form up to a row k (not included).

definition *echelon-form-upt-row A k* =

$$(\forall i. \text{to-nat } i < k \wedge \text{is-zero-row } i A \longrightarrow \neg (\exists j. j > i \wedge \text{to-nat } j < k \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row } j A)) \wedge$$

$$(\forall i j. i < j \wedge \text{to-nat } j < k \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row } i A \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row } j A \longrightarrow (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ j \$ n \neq 0))$$

$$)$$

lemma *echelon-form-upt-row-condition1-explicit*:

assumes *echelon-form-upt-row A k*
and *to-nat i < k and is-zero-row i A*
shows $\neg (\exists j. j > i \wedge \text{to-nat } j < k \wedge \neg \text{is-zero-row } j A)$
using *assms unfolding echelon-form-upt-row-def by blast*

```

lemma echelon-form-upt-row-condition1-explicit':
  assumes echelon-form-upt-row A k
  and to-nat i < k and is-zero-row i A and i≤j and to-nat j < k
  shows is-zero-row j A
proof (cases i=j)
  case True thus ?thesis using assms by auto
next
  case False thus ?thesis using assms unfolding echelon-form-upt-row-def by
simp
qed

lemma echelon-form-upt-row-condition1-explicit-neg:
  assumes echelon-form-upt-row A k
  and ia: ¬ is-zero-row i A and ia-i: ia < i
  and i: to-nat i < k
  shows ¬ is-zero-row ia A
proof -
  have to-nat ia < k by (metis ia-i i less-trans to-nat-mono)
  thus ?thesis using assms unfolding echelon-form-upt-row-def by blast
qed

lemma echelon-form-upt-row-condition2-explicit:
  assumes echelon-form-upt-row A k
  and ia < j and to-nat j < k and ¬ is-zero-row ia A and ¬ is-zero-row j A
  shows (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A $ j $ n ≠ 0)
  using assms unfolding echelon-form-upt-row-def by auto

lemma echelon-form-upt-row-intro:
  assumes(∀ i. to-nat i < k ∧ is-zero-row i A → ¬ (∃ j. i < j ∧ to-nat j < k ∧ ¬
is-zero-row j A))
  and (∀ i j. i < j ∧ to-nat j < k ∧ ¬ is-zero-row i A ∧ ¬ is-zero-row j A →
(LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A $ j $ n ≠ 0))
  shows echelon-form-upt-row A k
  using assms unfolding echelon-form-upt-row-def by simp

lemma echelon-form-echelon-form-upt-row: echelon-form A = echelon-form-upt-row
A (nrows A)
  by (simp add: to-nat-less-card echelon-form-def echelon-form-upt-row-def ncols-def
nrows-def
  echelon-form-upt-k-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def is-zero-row-def)

```

1.4.2 Hermite Normal Form up to row k

Predicate to check if a matrix is in Hermite Normal form up to row k (not included).

```

definition Hermite-upt-row A k associates residues =
(
  Complete-set-non-associates associates ∧

```

```

Complete-set-residues residues ∧
echelon-form-upt-row A k ∧
(∀ i. to-nat i < k ∧ ¬ is-zero-row i A → A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
∈ associates) ∧
(∀ i. to-nat i < k ∧ ¬ is-zero-row i A → (∀ j < i. A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
n ≠ 0) ∈ residues (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
)

```

The definition of Hermite Normal Form is now introduced:

```

definition Hermite::'a:{bezout-ring-div,normalization-semidom} set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a
set) ⇒
  (('a, 'b:{mod-type}) vec, 'c:{mod-type}) vec ⇒ bool
where Hermite associates residues A = (
  Complete-set-non-associates associates
  ∧ (Complete-set-residues residues)
  ∧ echelon-form A
  ∧ (∀ i. ¬ is-zero-row i A → A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) ∈ associates)
  ∧ (∀ i. ¬ is-zero-row i A → (∀ j. j < i → A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) ∈
residues (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
)

lemma Hermite-Hermite-upt-row: Hermite ass res A = Hermite-upt-row A (nrows
A) ass res
  by (simp add: Hermite-def Hermite-upt-row-def to-nat-less-card is-zero-row-def
nrows-def ncols-def echelon-form-echelon-form-upt-row)

lemma Hermite-intro:
  assumes Complete-set-non-associates associates
  and Complete-set-residues residues
  and echelon-form A
  and (∀ i. ¬ is-zero-row i A → A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) ∈ associates)
  and (∀ i. ¬ is-zero-row i A → (∀ j. j < i → A $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) ∈
residues (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
  shows Hermite associates residues A
  using assms unfolding Hermite-def by simp

```

1.5 Definition of an algorithm to compute the Hermite Normal Form

The algorithm is parameterised by three functions:

- The function that computes de Bézout identity (necessary to compute the echelon form).
- The function that given an element, it returns its representative element in the associated equivalent class, which will be an element in the complete set of nonassociates.

- The function that given two elements a and b , it returns its representative element in the congruent equivalent class of b , which will be an element in the complete set of residues of b .

```

primrec Hermite-reduce-above :: 'a::unique-euclidean-ring ^'cols::mod-type ^'rows::mod-type => nat
  => 'rows => 'cols => ('a => 'a => 'a) => 'a ^'cols::mod-type ^'rows::mod-type
where Hermite-reduce-above A 0 i j res = A
  | Hermite-reduce-above A (Suc n) i j res = (let i'=((from-nat n)::'rows);
    Aij = A $ i $ j;
    Ai'j = A $ i' $ j
    in
    Hermite-reduce-above (row-add A i' i (((res Aij (Ai'j)) - (Ai'j)) div Aij)) n i
    j res)

definition Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i =
  if is-zero-row i A
  then A
  else
  let j = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0); Aij= (A $ i $ j);
  A' = mult-row A i ((ass Aij) div Aij)
  in Hermite-reduce-above A' (to-nat i) i j res)

definition Hermite-of-upt-row-i A i ass res = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A
  (map from-nat [0..i])

definition Hermite-of A ass res bezout =
  (let A' = echelon-form-of A bezout in Hermite-of-upt-row-i A' (nrows A) ass res)

```

1.6 Proving the correctness of the algorithm

1.6.1 The proof

```

lemma Hermite-reduce-above-preserves:
  assumes n: n ≤ to-nat a
  shows (Hermite-reduce-above A n i j res) $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
  using n
proof (induct n arbitrary: A)
  case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  thus ?case by (auto simp add: Let-def row-add-def)
  (metis Suc-le-eq from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id less-irrefl to-nat-less-card)
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-reduce-above-works:
  assumes n: n ≤ to-nat i and a: to-nat a < n
  shows (Hermite-reduce-above A n i j res) $ a $ b
  = row-add A a i ((res (A$i$j) (A$a$j) - (A$a$j)) div (A$a$j)) $ a $ b

```

```

using n a
proof (induct n arbitrary: A)
  case 0 thus ?case by (simp add: row-add-def)
next
  case (Suc n)
  define A' where A' = row-add A (from-nat n) i
    ((res (A $ i $ j) (A $ from-nat n $ j) - A $ from-nat n $ j) div A $ i $ j)
  have n: n < nrows A
    unfolding nrows-def by (metis Suc.prems(1) Suc-leq less-trans to-nat-less-card)
  show ?case
    proof (cases to-nat a = n)
      case False
        have a-less-n: to-nat a < n by (metis False Suc.prems(2) less-antisym)
        have Hermite-reduce-above A (Suc n) i j res $ a $ b = Hermite-reduce-above
          A' n i j res $ a $ b
        by (simp add: Let-def A'-def)
        also have ... = row-add A' a i ((res (A' $ i $ j) (A' $ a $ j) - A' $ a $ j) div
          A' $ i $ j) $ a $ b
        by (rule Suc.hyps[OF - a-less-n], simp add: Suc.prems(1) Suc-leD)
        also have ... = row-add A a i ((res (A $ i $ j) (A $ a $ j) - A $ a $ j) div A
          $ i $ j) $ a $ b
        unfolding row-add-def A'-def
        using a-less-n Suc.prems n to-nat-from-nat-id[OF n[unfolded nrows-def]]
        by auto
        finally show ?thesis .
    next
      case True
        hence a-eq-fn-n: a = from-nat n by auto
        have Hermite-reduce-above A (Suc n) i j res $ a $ b = Hermite-reduce-above
          A' n i j res $ a $ b
        by (simp add: Let-def A'-def)
        also have ... = A' $ a $ b
        by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp add: True)
        finally show ?thesis unfolding A'-def a-eq-fn-n .
    qed
qed

lemma Hermite-of-row-preserves-below:
assumes i-a: i < a
shows (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i) $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
proof (auto simp add: Hermite-of-row-i-def Let-def)
  let ?M=(mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
  let ?H=Hermite-reduce-above ?M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) res
  have ?H $ a $ b = ?M $ a $ b
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves)
  (metis i-a not-le not-less-iff-gr-or-eq to-nat-mono')
also have ... = A $ a $ b unfolding mult-row-def using i-a by fastforce
finally show ?H $ a $ b = A $ a $ b .

```

qed

```
lemma Hermite-of-row-preserves-previous-cols:
assumes b: b < (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
and not-zero-i-A: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
shows (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i) $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
proof (auto simp add: Hermite-of-row-i-def Let-def)
let ?n = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
let ?M = (mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ ?n) div A $ i $ ?n))
let ?H = Hermite-reduce-above ?M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) res
have Aib: A $ i $ b = 0 by (metis (mono-tags) b not-less-Least)
show ?H $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
proof (cases a ≥ i)
case True
have ?H $ a $ b = ?M $ a $ b
by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves) (metis True to-nat-mono')
also have ... = A $ a $ b using Aib unfolding mult-row-def by auto
finally show ?thesis .
next
let ?R = row-add ?M a i ((res (?M $ i $ ?n) (?M $ a $ ?n) - ?M $ a $ ?n)
div ?M $ i $ ?n)
case False
hence ia: i > a by simp
have ?H $ a $ b = ?R $ a $ b by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works, auto simp
add: ia to-nat-mono)
also have ... = A $ a $ b using ia Aib unfolding row-add-def mult-row-def
by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
```

```
lemma echelon-form-Hermite-of-condition1:
fixes res ass i A
defines M: M ≡ mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A
$ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
defines H: H ≡ Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0) res
assumes e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and not-zero-iA: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and zero-ia-H: is-zero-row ia H
and ia-j: ia < j
shows is-zero-row j H
proof (cases is-zero-row ia A)
case True
have zero-jA: is-zero-row j A by (metis True e echelon-form-condition1 ia-j)
have ij: i < j by (metis e echelon-form-condition1 neq-iff not-zero-iA zero-jA)
show ?thesis
```

```

proof (auto simp add: is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def ncols-def)
fix a
have H $ j $ a = M $ j $ a
unfolding H
by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves) (metis dual-order.strict-iff-order ij
to-nat-mono')
also have ... = A $ j $ a unfolding M mult-row-def using ij by auto
also have ... = 0 using zero-jA by (simp add: is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def
ncols-def)
finally show H $ j $ a = 0 .
qed
next
case False note not-zero-ia-A=False
let ?n=(LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0)
have A-ia-n: A $ ia $ ?n ≠ 0
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def not-zero-ia-A)
show ?thesis
proof (cases i ≤ ia)
case True
have H $ ia $ ?n = M $ ia $ ?n
unfolding H by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp add: True to-nat-mono')
also have ... ≠ 0 unfolding M mult-row-def using A-ia-n ass-function-0'[OF
a] by auto
finally have H $ ia $ ?n ≠ 0 .
hence not-zero-ia-H: ¬ is-zero-row ia H
unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def ncols-def by auto
thus ?thesis using zero-ia-H by contradiction
next
case False
let ?m=(LEAST m. A $ i $ m ≠ 0)
let ?R=row-add M ia i ((res (M $ i $ ?m) (M $ ia $ ?m) - M $ ia $ ?m) div
M $ i $ ?m)
have ia-less-i: ia < i by (metis False not-less)
have nm: ?n < ?m by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[OF e ia-less-i
not-zero-ia-A not-zero-ia])
have A-im: A $ i $ ?n = 0 by (metis (full-types) nm not-less-Least)
have H $ ia $ ?n = ?R $ ia $ ?n
unfolding H
by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works, auto simp add: ia-less-i to-nat-mono)
also have ... ≠ 0
using ia-less-i A-im A-ia-n unfolding row-add-def M mult-row-def by auto
finally have H $ ia $ ?n ≠ 0 .
hence not-zero-ia-H: ¬ is-zero-row ia H
unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def ncols-def by auto
thus ?thesis using zero-ia-H by contradiction
qed
qed

```

lemma row-zero-A-imp-row-zero-H:

```

fixes res ass i A
defines M: M  $\equiv$  mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)) div A
$ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0))
defines H: H  $\equiv$  Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$ 
0) res
assumes e: echelon-form A
and not-zero-iA:  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
and zero-j-A: is-zero-row j A
shows is-zero-row j H
proof (auto simp add: is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def ncols-def)
fix a
have A-ja: A $ j $ a = 0
using zero-j-A
by (simp add: is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def ncols-def)
show H $ j $ a = 0
proof (cases i  $\leq$  j)
case True
have H $ j $ a = M $ j $ a
unfolding H by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp add: True to-nat-mono')
also have ... = 0 unfolding M mult-row-def using True A-ja by auto
finally show ?thesis .
next
let ?n=(LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)
let ?R=row-add M j i ((res (M $ i $ ?n) (M $ j $ ?n) - M $ j $ ?n) div M
$ i $ ?n)
case False
hence ji: j < i by simp
have H $ j $ a = ?R $ j $ a
unfolding H by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works, auto simp add: ji to-nat-mono)
also have ... = 0
using ji A-ja not-zero-iA e echelon-form-condition1 zero-j-A
unfolding row-add-def M mult-row-def by blast
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-le:
fixes res ass i A
defines M: M  $\equiv$  mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)) div A
$ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0))
defines H: H  $\equiv$  Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$ 
0) res
assumes i-ia: i < ia
and not-zero-ia-H:  $\neg$  is-zero-row ia H
shows (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n  $\neq$  0) = (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n  $\neq$  0)
proof (rule Least-equality)
let ?n=(LEAST n. H $ ia $ n  $\neq$  0)

```

```

have A $ ia $ ?n = M $ ia $ ?n unfolding M mult-row-def using i-ia by auto
also have ... = H $ ia $ ?n
  unfolding H
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves[symmetric])
  (metis i-ia dual-order.strict-iff-order to-nat-mono')
also have ... ≠ 0 by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-ia-H)
finally show A $ ia $ (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n ≠ 0) ≠ 0 .

next
fix y
assume A-ia-y: A $ ia $ y ≠ 0
have H $ ia $ y = M $ ia $ y unfolding H
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves)
  (metis i-ia dual-order.strict-iff-order to-nat-mono')
also have ... ≠ 0 unfolding M mult-row-def using i-ia A-ia-y by auto
finally show (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n ≠ 0) ≤ y by (rule Least-le)
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq:
fixes res ass i A
defines M: M ≡ mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A
$ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
defines H: H ≡ Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0) res
assumes a: ass-function ass
and not-zero-iA: ¬ is-zero-row i A
shows (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. H $ i $ n ≠ 0)
proof (rule Least-equality[symmetric])
let ?n=(LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
have Ain: A $ i $ ?n ≠ 0
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-iA)
have H $ i $ ?n = M $ i $ ?n
  unfolding H
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp)
also have ... ≠ 0 unfolding M mult-row-def by (auto simp add: Ain ass-function-0'[OF
a])
finally show H $ i $ ?n ≠ 0 .
fix y assume H-iy: H $ i $ y ≠ 0
show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) ≤ y
proof (rule Least-le, rule ccontr, simp)
assume Aiy: A $ i $ y = 0
have H $ i $ y = M $ i $ y
  unfolding H
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp)
also have ... = (ass (A $ i $ ?n) div A $ i $ ?n) * A $ i $ y
  unfolding M mult-row-def by auto
also have ... = 0 unfolding Aiy by simp
finally show False using H-iy by contradiction
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-ge:
  fixes res ass i A
  defines M: M ≡ mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A
  $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
  defines H: H ≡ Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
  0) res
  assumes e: echelon-form A
  and not-zero-iA: ¬ is-zero-row i A
  and not-zero-ia-A: ¬ is-zero-row ia A
  and not-zero-ia-H: ¬ is-zero-row ia H
  and ia-less-i: ia < i
  shows (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0)
proof -
  let ?least-H = (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n ≠ 0)
  let ?least-A = (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0)
  let ?n= (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  let ?Ain = A $ i $ ?n
  let ?R=row-add M ia i ((res (M $ i $ ?n) (M $ ia $ ?n) - M $ ia $ ?n) div M
  $ i $ ?n)
  have A-ia-least-A: A $ ia $ ?least-A ≠ 0
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-ia-A)
  have H-ia-least-H: H $ ia $ ?least-H ≠ 0
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-ia-H)
  have A-i-least-ia-0: A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0) = 0
  proof -
    have (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
      using e echelon-form-condition1 echelon-form-condition2-explicit
        ia-less-i not-zero-iA by blast
    thus ?thesis using not-less-Least by blast
  qed
  have H-ia-least-A: H $ ia $ ?least-A ≠ 0
  proof -
    have H $ ia $ ?least-A = ?R $ ia $ ?least-A
      unfolding H
      by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works, simp-all add: ia-less-i to-nat-mono)
    also have ... ≠ 0 using ia-less-i unfolding row-add-def M mult-row-def
      by (auto simp add: A-i-least-ia-0 A-ia-least-A)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  hence least-H-le-least-A: ?least-H ≤ ?least-A
    by (metis (mono-tags) not-less not-less-Least)
  have A-i-least-H: A $ i $ ?least-H = 0
  proof -
    have (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
      using e echelon-form-condition1 echelon-form-condition2-explicit
        ia-less-i not-zero-iA by blast
    thus ?thesis using not-less-Least least-H-le-least-A

```

```

    by (metis (mono-tags) dual-order.strict-trans2)
qed
have A $ ia $ ?least-H ≠ 0
proof -
  have ia-not-i: ia ≠ i using ia-less-i by simp
  have ?R $ ia $ ?least-H = H $ ia $ ?least-H
    unfolding H
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works[symmetric], simp-all add: ia-less-i to-nat-mono)
  also have ... ≠ 0 by (rule H-ia-least-H)
  finally have R-ia-least-H: ?R $ ia $ ?least-H ≠ 0 .
  hence A $ ia $ ?least-H + (res (ass (?Ain) div ?Ain * ?Ain)
    (A $ ia $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) - A $ ia $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
    0))
    div (ass (?Ain) div ?Ain * ?Ain) * (ass (?Ain) div ?Ain * A $ i $ ?least-H)
    ≠ 0
    using ia-not-i unfolding row-add-def M mult-row-def by auto
  thus ?thesis using ia-less-i A-i-least-H unfolding row-add-def M mult-row-def
  by auto
qed
hence least-A-le-least-H: ?least-A ≤ ?least-H by (metis (poly-guards-query)
Least-le)
show ?thesis using least-A-le-least-H least-H-le-least-A by simp
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-reduce-above-Least:
fixes res ass i A
defines M: M ≡ mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
defines H: H ≡ Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0) res
assumes e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and not-zero-iA: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and not-zero-ia-A: ¬ is-zero-row ia A
and not-zero-ia-H: ¬ is-zero-row ia H
shows (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0)
proof (cases ia < i)
  case True
  show ?thesis
    unfolding H M
    by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-ge[OF e not-zero-iA not-zero-ia-A -
True])
      (metis H M not-zero-ia-H)
next
  case False
  hence i-le-ia: i ≤ ia by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ia = i)

```

```

case True
show ?thesis
  unfolding True H M
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq[symmetric, OF a not-zero-iA])
next
  case False
  hence i-ia: i < ia using i-le-ia by simp
  show ?thesis
  unfolding H M
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-le[symmetric, OF i-ia], metis H M
not-zero-ia-H)
  qed
qed

```

lemma echelon-form-Hermite-of-condition2:

```

fixes res ass i A
defines M: M ≡ mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A
$ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
defines H: H ≡ Hermite-reduce-above M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0) res
assumes e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and not-zero-ia: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and ia-less-j: ia < j
and not-zero-ia-H: ¬ is-zero-row ia H
and not-zero-j-H: ¬ is-zero-row j H
shows (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. H $ j $ n ≠ 0)
proof –
  let ?n = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  have Ain: A $ i $ ?n ≠ 0
  by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-ia)
  have not-zero-j-A: ¬ is-zero-row j A
  using row-zero-A-imp-row-zero-H[OF e not-zero-ia] not-zero-j-H
  unfolding H M by blast
  have not-zero-ia-A: ¬ is-zero-row ia A
  using row-zero-A-imp-row-zero-H[OF e not-zero-ia] not-zero-ia-H
  unfolding H M by blast
  have Least-le-A: (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A $ j $ n ≠ 0)
  by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[OF e ia-less-j not-zero-ia-A not-zero-j-A])
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases i < ia)
    case True
    have ij: i < j by (metis True ia-less-j less-trans)
    have Least-A-ia-H-ia: (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. H $ ia $ n
≠ 0)
    unfolding H M
    by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-le[OF True], metis H M not-zero-ia-H)
    moreover have Least-A-ia-H-ia: (LEAST n. A $ j $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. H

```

```

$ j \$ n ≠ 0)
  unfolding H M
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-le[OF ij], metis H M not-zero-j-H)
  ultimately show ?thesis using Least-le-A by simp
next
  case False
  hence ia-le-i: ia≤i by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases i=ia)
    case True thus ?thesis
      using Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq[OF a not-zero-iA] Least-le-A
      using Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-le[OF ia-less-j]
      using not-zero-j-H unfolding H M by fastforce
  next
    case False
    hence ia-less-i: ia<i using ia-le-i by simp
    have Least-H-ia-A-ia: (LEAST n. H \$ ia \$ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A \$ ia \$ n
    ≠ 0)
      unfolding H M
      by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-ge[OF e not-zero-iA not-zero-ia-A -
      ia-less-i])
      (metis H M not-zero-ia-H)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases j<i)
      case True
      have (LEAST n. H \$ j \$ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A \$ j \$ n ≠ 0)
        unfolding H M
        by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-ge[OF e not-zero-iA not-zero-j-A -
        True])
        (metis H M not-zero-j-H)
      thus ?thesis by (simp add: Least-H-ia-A-ia Least-le-A)
    next
      case False
      hence j-ge-i: j≥i by auto
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases j=i)
        case True
        have (LEAST n. H \$ j \$ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A \$ j \$ n ≠ 0)
          unfolding H M
          using Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq True a not-zero-iA by fastforce
        thus ?thesis by (simp add: Least-H-ia-A-ia Least-le-A)
      next
        case False
        hence j-sg-i: j>i using j-ge-i by simp
        have (LEAST n. H \$ j \$ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A \$ j \$ n ≠ 0)
          unfolding H M
          by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq-le[symmetric, OF j-sg-i])
          (metis H M not-zero-j-H)
        thus ?thesis by (simp add: Least-H-ia-A-ia Least-le-A)

```

```

qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma echelon-form-Hermite-of-row:
  assumes a: ass-function ass
  and res-function res
  and e: echelon-form A
  shows echelon-form (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i)
proof (rule echelon-form-intro, auto simp add: Hermite-of-row-i-def Let-def)
  fix ia j
  assume is-zero-row i A and is-zero-row ia A and ia < j
  thus is-zero-row j A using echelon-form-condition1[OF e] by blast
  next
    fix ia j
    assume is-zero-row i A and ia < j and  $\neg$  is-zero-row ia A and  $\neg$  is-zero-row j A
    thus (LEAST n. A $ ia $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. A $ j $ n  $\neq$  0)
      using echelon-form-condition2[OF e] by blast
  next
    fix ia j
    assume  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
    and is-zero-row ia (Hermite-reduce-above
      (mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)) div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)))
        (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) res)
    and ia < j
    thus is-zero-row j (Hermite-reduce-above
      (mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)) div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)))
        (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) res)
      using echelon-form-Hermite-of-condition1[OF e a] by blast
  next
    fix ia j
    let ?H=(Hermite-reduce-above (mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0))
      div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0))) (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) res)
    assume  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
    and ia < j
    and  $\neg$  is-zero-row ia ?H
    and  $\neg$  is-zero-row j ?H
    thus (LEAST n. ?H $ ia $ n  $\neq$  0) < (LEAST n. ?H $ j $ n  $\neq$  0)
      using echelon-form-Hermite-of-condition2[OF e a] by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma echelon-form-fold-Hermite-of-row-i:
  assumes e: echelon-form A and a: ass-function ass and r: res-function res
  shows echelon-form (foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A (map from-nat [0.. $< k$ ]))
  proof (induct k)
    case 0
      thus ?case by (simp add: e)
    next
      case (Suc k)
        show ?case by (simp, rule echelon-form-Hermite-of-row[OF a r Suc.hyps])
  qed

lemma echelon-form-Hermite-of-upt-row-i:
  assumes e: echelon-form A and a: ass-function ass and r: res-function res
  shows echelon-form (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def
  using echelon-form-fold-Hermite-of-row-i assms by auto

lemma echelon-form-Hermite-of:
  fixes A::'a::{bezout-ring-div,normalization-semidom,unique-euclidean-ring} ^'cols::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  assumes a: ass-function ass
  and r: res-function res
  and b: is-bezout-ext bezout
  shows echelon-form (Hermite-of A ass res bezout)
  unfolding Hermite-of-def Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Let-def nrows-def
  by (rule echelon-form-fold-Hermite-of-row-i[OF echelon-form-echelon-form-of[OF
b] a r])

lemma in-ass-Hermite-of-row:
  assumes a: ass-function ass
  and res-function res
  and not-zero-i-A:  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
  shows (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i) $ i $ (LEAST n. (Hermite-of-row-i ass res
A i) $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)  $\in$  range ass
  unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def using not-zero-i-A
  proof (auto simp add: Let-def)
    let ?M=(mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)) div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)))
    let ?H=Hermite-reduce-above ?M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) res
    let ?Ain=A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)
    have Ain: ?Ain  $\neq$  0
      by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-i-A)
    have least-eq: (LEAST n. ?H $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)
      by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least-eq[OF a not-zero-i-A, symmetric])
    have ?H $ i $ (LEAST n. ?H $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) = ?M $ i $ (LEAST n. ?H $ i $ n
 $\neq$  0)
      by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp)
    also have ... = ass (?Ain) div ?Ain * ?Ain
      unfolding mult-row-def least-eq[unfolded mult-row-def] by simp
  
```

```

also have ... = ass ?Ain
proof (rule dvd-div-mult-self)
  show ?Ain dvd ass ?Ain
    using a unfolding ass-function-def by (simp add: associatedD2)
qed
also have ... ∈ range ass by simp
finally show ?H $ i $ (LEAST n. ?H $ i $ n ≠ 0) ∈ range ass .
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-below:
assumes i: to-nat a≥k
shows Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ a $ b = A $ a $ b
using i
proof (induct k)
  case 0
  thus ?case unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by auto
next
  case (Suc k)
  show ?case
    by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def,
    metis Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-preserves-below Suc.hyps Suc.prems
      Suc-leD Suc-le-eq from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id to-nat-less-card)
qed

```

```

lemma not-zero-Hermite-reduce-above:
fixes ass i A
defines M: M≡(mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A
$ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
assumes not-zero-a-A: ¬ is-zero-row a A
and not-zero-i-A: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and n: n ≤ to-nat i
shows ¬ is-zero-row a (Hermite-reduce-above M n i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
res)
proof –
  let ?H = (Hermite-reduce-above M n i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) res)
  let ?n=LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0
  let ?m=LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0
  have Aan: A $ a $ ?n ≠ 0
    by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI not-zero-a-A is-zero-row-def')
  have Aim: A $ i $ ?m ≠ 0
    by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI not-zero-i-A is-zero-row-def')
  show ?thesis
proof (cases n≤to-nat a)
  case True

```

```

have ?H $ a $ ?n = M $ a $ ?n
  by (metis Hermite-reduce-above-preserves True)
also have ... ≠ 0 unfolding M mult-row-def using ass-function-0'[OF a] Aan
by auto
  finally show ?thesis unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def ncols-def
by auto
next
let ?R=row-add M a i
  ((res (M $ i $ ?m) (M $ a $ ?m) - M $ a $ ?m) div M $ i $ ?m)
case False
hence a-n: to-nat a < n by simp
have ai: a < i
  by (metis False dual-order.trans n nat-less-le not-less-iff-gr-or-eq to-nat-mono)
have (LEAST n. A $ a $ n ≠ 0) < ?m
  by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[OF e ai not-zero-a-A not-zero-i-A])
hence Ain: A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ a $ n ≠ 0) = 0
  by (metis (full-types) not-less-Least)
have a-not-i: a ≠ i by (metis False n)
have ?H $ a $ ?n = ?R $ a $ ?n
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works[OF n a-n])
also have ... ≠ 0 using a-not-i Aan Ain unfolding row-add-def M mult-row-def
by auto
  finally show ?thesis unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upk-def ncols-def
by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Least-Hermite-of-row-i:
assumes i: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
shows (LEAST n. Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i $ i $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
proof -
let ?M=mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) div A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0))
let ?H=Hermite-reduce-above ?M (to-nat i) i (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) res
have (LEAST n. Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i $ i $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. ?H $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  using i unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def unfolding Let-def by auto
also have ... = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least[OF e a i i])
    (rule not-zero-Hermite-reduce-above[OF i i e a], simp)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemma Least-Hermite-of-row-i2:

assumes $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i A$ and $k: \neg \text{is-zero-row } k A$
and $e: \text{echelon-form } A$
and $a: \text{ass-function ass}$
shows $(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Hermite-of-row-}i \text{ ass res } A k \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$

proof –

let $?M=\text{mult-row } A k (\text{ass } (A \$ k \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ k \$ n \neq 0)) \text{ div } A \$ k \$ (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ k \$ n \neq 0))$
let $?H=\text{Hermite-reduce-above } ?M (\text{to-nat } k) k (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ k \$ n \neq 0) \text{ res}$
have $(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Hermite-of-row-}i \text{ ass res } A k \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n. ?H \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
using k unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def unfolding Let-def by auto
also have ... = $(\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-Least[OF e a k i])
(simp add: a e i k not-zero-Hermite-reduce-above)
finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma Hermite-of-row-i-works:

fixes $i A \text{ ass}$
defines $n:n \equiv (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
defines $M:M \equiv (\text{mult-row } A i (\text{ass } (A \$ i \$ n) \text{ div } A \$ i \$ n))$
assumes $ai: a < i$
and $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i A$
shows Hermite-of-row-i ass res $A i \$ a \$ b =$
 $\text{row-add } M a i ((\text{res } (M \$ i \$ n) (M \$ a \$ n) - M \$ a \$ n) \text{ div } M \$ i \$ n) \$ a \$ b$

proof –

let $?H=\text{Hermite-reduce-above } M (\text{to-nat } i) i n \text{ res}$
have Hermite-of-row-i ass res $A i \$ a \$ b = ?H \$ a \$ b$
unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def Let-def $M n$ using i by simp
also have ... = $\text{row-add } M a i ((\text{res } (M \$ i \$ n) (M \$ a \$ n) - M \$ a \$ n) \text{ div } M \$ i \$ n) \$ a \$ b$
by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-works, auto simp add: ai to-nat-mono)
finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma Hermite-of-row-i-works2:

fixes $i A \text{ ass}$
defines $n:n \equiv (\text{LEAST } n. A \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
defines $M:M \equiv (\text{mult-row } A i (\text{ass } (A \$ i \$ n) \text{ div } A \$ i \$ n))$
assumes $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i A$
shows Hermite-of-row-i ass res $A i \$ i \$ b = M \$ i \$ b$

proof –

let $?H=\text{Hermite-reduce-above } M (\text{to-nat } i) i n \text{ res}$
have Hermite-of-row-i ass res $A i \$ i \$ b = ?H \$ i \$ b$
unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def Let-def $M n$ using i by simp
also have ... = $M \$ i \$ b$ by (rule Hermite-reduce-above-preserves, simp)

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-nonzero-rows-ge:
assumes i:  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A and i2: to-nat  $i \geq k$ 
shows  $\neg$  is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
proof -
  let ?n=LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ 
  have Ain: A $ i $ ?n  $\neq 0$  by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI i is-zero-row-def')
  have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ ?n = A $ i $ ?n
    by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-below[OF i2])
  also have ...  $\neq 0$  by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI i is-zero-row-def')
  finally have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ )
 $\neq 0$  .
  thus ?thesis unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def ncols-def by auto
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least-ge:
assumes i:  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
and i2: to-nat  $i \geq k$ 
shows (LEAST n. Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ ) = (LEAST n.
A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ )
proof (rule Least-equality)
  let ?n=LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ 
  have Ain: A $ i $ ?n  $\neq 0$  by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI i is-zero-row-def')
  have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ ?n = A $ i $ ?n
    by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-below[OF i2])
  also have ...  $\neq 0$  by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI i is-zero-row-def')
  finally show Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ )
 $\neq 0$  .
  fix y
  assume H: Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ y  $\neq 0$ 
  show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ )  $\leq$  y
    by (rule Least-le, metis Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-below H i2)
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least:
assumes iA:  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and r: res-function res
and k:  $k \leq \text{nrows } A$ 
shows (LEAST n. Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ ) = (LEAST n.
A $ i $ n  $\neq 0$ )

```

```

proof (cases to-nat i≥k)
  case True
    thus ?thesis using Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least-ge iA by blast
next
  case False
  hence i-less-k: to-nat i<k by simp
  thus ?thesis using e iA k
proof (induct k arbitrary: A)
  case 0
  thus ?case
    unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by simp
next
  case (Suc k)
  have k: k≤nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp
  have k2: k<nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp
  define A' where A' = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A (map from-nat [0..<k])
  have A'-def2: A' = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def ..
  have e: echelon-form A'
  unfolding A'-def2
  by (rule echelon-form-Hermite-of-upt-row-i[OF - a r], auto simp add: Suc.preds)
  show ?case
proof (cases to-nat i = k)
  case True
  have i-fn-k: from-nat k = i by (metis True from-nat-to-nat-id)
  have not-zero-i-A': ¬ is-zero-row i A'
  unfolding A'-def2
  by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-nonzero-rows-ge, auto simp add: Suc.preds True)
  have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res = Hermite-of-row-i ass res A'
  (from-nat k)
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def by auto
  also have (LEAST n. ... $ i $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A' $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  unfolding i-fn-k
  by (rule Least-Hermite-of-row-i[OF not-zero-i-A' e a])
  also have ... = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  unfolding A'-def2
  by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least-ge, auto simp add: True Suc.preds)
  finally show ?thesis .
next
  case False
  hence i-less-k: to-nat i < k using Suc.preds by simp
  hence i-less-k2: i < from-nat k
  by (metis from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id k2 nrows-def)
  show ?thesis
proof (cases is-zero-row (from-nat k) A')
  case True
  have H: Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A
  k ass res

```

```

    using True by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-def
A'-def Let-def )
    show ?thesis unfolding H by (rule Suc.hyps[OF i-less-k], auto simp add:
Suc.prems k)
next
case False
have not-zero-i-A':  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A'
    using e False i-less-k2 echelon-form-condition1 by blast
have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res = Hermite-of-row-i ass res A'
(from-nat k)
    unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def by auto
also have (LEAST n. ... $ i $ n  $\neq$  0) = (LEAST n. A' $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)
    by (rule Least-Hermite-of-row-i2[OF not-zero-i-A' False e a])
also have ... = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0)
    unfolding A'-def2 by (rule Suc.hyps[OF i-less-k], auto simp add: Suc.prems
k)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-nonzero-rows:
assumes i:  $\neg$  is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and r: res-function res
and k:  $k \leq n$  rows A
shows  $\neg$  is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
proof -
let ?n=LEAST n. A $ i $ n  $\neq$  0
have Ain: A $ i $ ?n  $\neq$  0 by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI i is-zero-row-def')
show ?thesis
proof (cases to-nat i $\geq$ k)
case True thus ?thesis using Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-nonzero-rows-ge i
by blast
next
case False
hence i-less-k: to-nat i $<$ k by auto
thus ?thesis using i k
proof (induct k)
case 0
thus ?case by (metis less-nat-zero-code)
next
case (Suc k)
have k-nrows:  $k \leq n$  rows A using Suc.prems unfolding nrows-def by auto
have k-nrows2:  $k < n$  rows A using Suc.prems unfolding nrows-def by auto
define A' where A' = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A (map from-nat

```

[$0..<k$)
have A' -def2: $A' = \text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\ A\ k\ \text{ass}\ \text{res}$
unfolding $\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\text{-def }A'\text{-def ..}$
have least- $A'\text{-}A$: $(\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
unfolding $A'\text{-def2}$
by (rule $\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\text{-Least}[OF - e\ a\ r]$, auto simp add: $k\text{-nrows}$
Suc.prems)
have $e: \text{echelon-form } A'$
unfolding $A'\text{-def2}$ **by** (simp add: $a\ e\ \text{echelon-form-} \text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\ r$)
show ?case
proof (cases to-nat $i = k$)
let ?M=mult-row $A' i$ (ass ($A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$) div $A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$)
case True
hence $fn\text{-}k\text{-}i: \text{from-nat } k = i$ **by** (metis from-nat-to-nat-id)
have not-zero- $i\text{-}A'$: $\neg \text{is-zero-row } i\ A'$
by (unfold $A'\text{-def2}$)
(rule $\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-preserved-nonzero-rows-ge}$, auto simp add: True
Suc.prems)
have $A'\text{-}i\text{-}l: (A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0)) \neq 0$
by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-i-A')
have Hermite-of-upt-row- $i\ A$ ($\text{Suc } k$) ass res \$ $i \$?n =$
Hermite-of-row- i ass res $A' (\text{from-nat } k) \$ i \$?n$
unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row- $i\text{-def }A'\text{-def}$ **by** simp
also have ... = ?M \$ $i \$?n$ **unfolding** $fn\text{-}k\text{-}i$
by (rule $\text{Hermite-of-row-}i\text{-works2}[OF \text{not-zero-}i\text{-}A']$)
also have ... $\neq 0$
using $A'\text{-}i\text{-}l$ **unfolding** mult-row-def
by (simp add: ass-function-0'[OF a] least- $A'\text{-}A$)
finally show ?thesis **unfolding** is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def ncols-def
by auto
next
case False
hence $i\text{-}k: \text{to-nat } i < k$ **by** (metis Suc.prems(1) less-antisym)
hence $i\text{-}k2: i < \text{from-nat } k$ **using** i-k Suc.prems
by (metis from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id k-nrows2 nrows-def)
have not-zero- $i\text{-}A'$: $\neg \text{is-zero-row } i\ A'$
unfolding $A'\text{-def2}$ **by** (rule Suc.hyps[$OF i\text{-}k\ Suc.\text{prems}(2)\ k\text{-nrows}]$)
show ?thesis
proof (cases is-zero-row (from-nat k) $A')$
case False
have $Ain: A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) \neq 0$ **unfolding**
least- $A'\text{-}A$ [symmetric]
by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI is-zero-row-def' not-zero-i-A')
have $Akn: A' \$ (\text{from-nat } k) \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = 0$
proof –
have $(\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0) < (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ (\text{from-nat } k) \$ n$
 $\neq 0)$
by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[$OF e\ i\text{-}k2\ \text{not-zero-}i\text{-}A'\ \text{False}]$)

```

thus ?thesis by (metis (mono-tags) least-A'-A not-less-Least)
qed
let ?m=(LEAST n. A' $ from-nat k $ n ≠ 0)
let ?M=mult-row A' (from-nat k)
  (ass (A' $ from-nat k $ ?m) div
   A' $ from-nat k $ ?m)
have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res $ i $ ?n =
  Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' (from-nat k) $ i $ ?n
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def by simp
also have ... = row-add (mult-row A' (from-nat k)
  (ass (A' $ from-nat k $ ?m) div A' $ from-nat k $ ?m)) i (from-nat k)
  ((res (?M $ from-nat k $ ?m) (?M $ i $ ?m) - ?M $ i $ ?m) div ?M $ from-nat k $ ?m) $ i $ ?n
by (rule Hermite-of-row-i-works[OF i-k2 False])
also have ... ≠ 0 using i-k2 Ain Akn unfolding row-add-def mult-row-def
by auto
finally show ?thesis unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def
ncols-def by auto
next
case True
have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k
ass res
using True by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-def
A'-def Let-def)
thus ?thesis using not-zero-i-A' unfolding A'-def2 by simp
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-i-in-range:
fixes k ass res
assumes not-zero-i-A: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and r: res-function res
and k: to-nat i < k
and k2: k ≤ nrows A
shows Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) ∈ range
ass
using k not-zero-i-A k2
proof (induct k)
case 0
thus ?case by auto
next
case (Suc k)
have k: k ≤ nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp
have k2: k < nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp

```

```

define A' where A' = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A (map from-nat [0..<k])
have A'-def2: A' = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def
A'-def ..
define M where M = mult-row A' i (ass (A' $ i $ (LEAST n. A' $ i $ n ≠ 0))


have not-zero-A': ¬ is-zero-row i A'
using Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-nonzero-rows[OF not-zero-i-A e a r k]
unfolding A'-def Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by simp
have e-A': echelon-form A' by (metis A'-def a e echelon-form-fold-Hermite-of-row-i
r)
have least-eq: (LEAST n. (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' i) $ i $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST
n. A' $ i $ n ≠ 0)
by (rule Least-Hermite-of-row-i[OF not-zero-A' e-A' a])
have least-eq2: (LEAST n. A' $ i $ n ≠ 0) = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
unfolding A'-def2
by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least[OF not-zero-i-A e a r k])
show ?case
proof (cases to-nat i = k)
case True
have fn-k-i: from-nat k = i by (metis True from-nat-to-nat-id)
have (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res) $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0) =
(Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' i) $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def
by (simp add: A'-def fn-k-i)
also have ... = (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' i) $ i $ (LEAST n. (Hermite-of-row-i
ass res A' i) $ i $ n ≠ 0)
unfolding least-eq least-eq2 ..
also have ... ∈ range ass by (rule in-ass-Hermite-of-row[OF a r not-zero-A'])
finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
hence i-less-k: to-nat i < k using Suc.prem by auto
hence i-less-k2: i < from-nat k using Suc.prem
by (metis from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id k2 nrows-def)
show ?thesis
proof (cases is-zero-row (from-nat k) A')
case True
have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass
res
using True by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-def
A'-def Let-def )
thus ?thesis using Suc.hyps not-zero-i-A k i-less-k by auto
next
case False
have (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res) $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0) =
(Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' (from-nat k)) $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠
0)


```

```

unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def by auto
also have ... = A' $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
proof (rule Hermite-of-row-preserves-previous-cols[OF - False e-A'])
  show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A' $ mod-type-class.from-nat
k $ n ≠ 0)
    unfolding least-eq2[symmetric]
    by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[OF e-A' i-less-k2 not-zero-A'
False])
qed
also have ... ∈ range ass
  unfolding A'-def using Suc.prems Suc.hyps
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def using i-less-k by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-zero-rows-ge:
assumes i: is-zero-row i A
and k: k ≤ nrows A
and ik: to-nat i ≥ k
shows is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
proof (unfold is-zero-row-def', clarify)
fix j
have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ j = A $ i $ j
  by (metis Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-below ik)
also have ... = 0 using i unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-upt-k-def ncols-def
by simp
finally show Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ j = 0 .
qed

```

```

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-zero-rows:
fixes A::'a::bezout-ring-div,normalization-semidom,unique-euclidean-ring} ^'cols::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-tq
assumes i: is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A and a: ass-function ass and r: res-function res and k: k
≤ nrows A
shows is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
proof (cases to-nat i ≥ k)
  case True
  show ?thesis by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-zero-rows-ge[OF i k True])
next
  case False
  hence i-k: to-nat i < k by simp
  show ?thesis
    using k i-k
  proof (induct k)

```

```

case 0
thus ?case unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by (simp add: i)
next
case (Suc k)
have k:  $k \leq nrows A$  using Suc.prems unfolding nrows-def by auto
have k2:  $k < nrows A$  using Suc.prems unfolding nrows-def by simp
define A' where  $A' = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A (map from-nat [0..<k])$ 
have A'-def2:  $A' = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res$ 
unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def ..
show ?case unfolding is-zero-row-def'
proof (clarify, cases to-nat i = k)
  fix j
  case True
  have fn-k-i: from-nat k = i by (metis True from-nat-to-nat-id)
  have (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res) =
    (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' i)
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def
  by (simp add: A'-def fn-k-i)
  moreover have is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
  by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-zero-rows-ge[OF i k], simp add: True)
  ultimately show (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res) $ i $ j = 0
  unfolding is-zero-row-def' A'-def2 Hermite-of-row-i-def by auto
next
  fix j
  case False
  hence i-less-k: to-nat i < k using Suc.prems by auto
  hence i-less-k2: i < from-nat k using Suc.prems
  by (metis from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id k2 nrows-def)
  show (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res) $ i $ j = 0
  proof (cases is-zero-row (from-nat k) A')
    case True
    have is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res) by (metis Suc.hyps
      i-less-k k)
    moreover have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res $ i $ j = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ j
    using True by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-def
      A'-def Let-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis unfolding is-zero-row-def' by auto
next
  case False
  have is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res) by (metis Suc.hyps
    i-less-k k)
  moreover have  $\neg$  is-zero-row i (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res)
  using echelon-form-condition1
  by (metis A'-def2 False e a r echelon-form-Hermite-of-upt-row-i i-less-k2)
  ultimately show ?thesis by contradiction
qed
qed
qed

```

qed

lemma *Hermite-of-preserves-zero-rows*:

fixes $A::'a:\{\text{bezout-ring-div}, \text{normalization-semidom}, \text{unique-euclidean-ring}\} \wedge^{\prime} \text{cols}::\{\text{mod-type}\} \wedge^{\prime} \text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$

assumes $i: \text{is-zero-row } i (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout})$

and $a: \text{ass-function ass}$

and $r: \text{res-function res}$

and $b: \text{is-bezout-ext bezout}$

shows $\text{is-zero-row } i (\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout})$

unfolding *Hermite-of-def Let-def*

by (*rule Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-zero-rows[$OF i \text{ echelon-form-echelon-form-of}[OF b] a r]$]*)

 (*auto simp add: nrows-def*)

lemma *Hermite-of-Least*:

fixes $A::'a:\{\text{bezout-ring-div}, \text{normalization-semidom}, \text{unique-euclidean-ring}\} \wedge^{\prime} \text{cols}::\{\text{mod-type}\} \wedge^{\prime} \text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$

assumes $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i (\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout})$

and $a: \text{ass-function ass}$

and $r: \text{res-function res}$

and $b: \text{is-bezout-ext bezout}$

shows $(\text{LEAST } n. \text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n. (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout}) \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$

proof –

have $\text{non-zero-i-eA}: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout})$

using *Hermite-of-preserves-zero-rows[$OF - a r b$] i* **by** *auto*

have $e: \text{echelon-form } (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout})$ **by** (*rule echelon-form-echelon-form-of[$OF b$]*)

show *?thesis*

unfolding *Hermite-of-def Let-def*

by (*rule Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least[$OF \text{ non-zero-i-eA } e a r$]*, *simp add: nrows-def*)

qed

lemma *in-associates-Hermite-of*:

fixes $A::'a:\{\text{bezout-ring-div}, \text{normalization-semidom}, \text{unique-euclidean-ring}\} \wedge^{\prime} \text{cols}::\{\text{mod-type}\} \wedge^{\prime} \text{rows}::\{\text{mod-type}\}$

assumes $a: \text{ass-function ass}$

and $r: \text{res-function res}$

and $b: \text{is-bezout-ext bezout}$

and $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i (\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout})$

shows $\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n. \text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0) \in \text{range ass}$

proof –

have $\text{non-zero-i-eA}: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout})$

using *Hermite-of-preserves-zero-rows[$OF - a r b$] i* **by** *auto*

have $e: \text{echelon-form } (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout})$

by (*rule echelon-form-echelon-form-of[$OF b$]*)

have $\text{least}: (\text{LEAST } n. \text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n. (\text{echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout}) \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$

by (*rule Hermite-of-Least[$OF i a r b$]*)

show *?thesis* **unfolding** *least*

```

unfolding Hermite-of-def Let-def
by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-i-in-range[OF non-zero-i-eA e a r])
    (auto simp add: to-nat-less-card nrows-def)
qed

lemma Hermite-of-row-i-range-res:
assumes ji: j < i and not-zero-i-A: ¬ is-zero-row i A and r: res-function res
shows Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
    ∈ range (res (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
proof -
    let ?n=(LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
    define M where M = mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ ?n) div A $ i $ ?n)
    let ?R=row-add M j i ((res (M $ i $ ?n) (M $ j $ ?n)
        – M $ j $ ?n) div M $ i $ ?n)
    have Hii: Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i $ i $ ?n = M $ i $ ?n
        unfolding M-def by (rule Hermite-of-row-i-works2[OF not-zero-i-A])
    have rw: Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i $ j $ ?n = ?R $ j $ ?n
        unfolding M-def by (rule Hermite-of-row-i-works[OF ji not-zero-i-A])
    show ?thesis
proof -
    have ∀ b ba. ∃ bb. ba + bb * b = res b ba
        using r unfolding res-function-def by metis
    thus ?thesis using rw unfolding image-def Hii row-add-def by auto
        (metis (lifting) add-diff-cancel-left' nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left mult.commute
mult-eq-0-iff)
    qed
qed

lemma Hermite-of-upt-row-i-in-range-res:
fixes k ass res
assumes not-zero-i-A: ¬ is-zero-row i A
and e: echelon-form A
and a: ass-function ass
and r: res-function res
and k: to-nat i < k
and k2: k ≤ nrows A
and j: j < i
shows Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
    ∈ range (res (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
    using k not-zero-i-A k2
proof (induct k)
    case 0 thus ?case by auto
next
    case (Suc k)
    let ?n=(LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
    have k: k ≤ nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp
    have k2: k < nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp
    define A' where A' = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i ass res) A (map from-nat [0..<k])

```

```

have A'-def2:  $A' = \text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\ A\ k\ \text{ass}\ \text{res}$  unfolding  $\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\text{-def}$   

 $A'\text{-def ..}$   

define M where  $M = \text{mult-row } A'\ i\ (\text{ass } (A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0))$   

 $\text{div } A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0))$   

have not-zero-A':  $\neg \text{is-zero-row } i\ A'$   

using  $\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-preserves-nonzero-rows}[OF \text{not-zero-}i\text{-}A\ e\ a\ r\ k]$   

unfolding  $A'\text{-def}$   $\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\text{-def}$  by simp  

have e-A':  $\text{echelon-form } A'$  by (metis A'-def a e echelon-form-fold-Hermite-of-row-i  

 $r)$   

have least-eq:  $(\text{LEAST } n.\ (\text{Hermite-of-row-}i\ \text{ass}\ \text{res } A' \$ i) \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$   

by (rule Least-Hermite-of-row-i[ $OF \text{not-zero-}A'\ e\ A'$  a])  

have least-eq2:  $(\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$   

unfolding  $A'\text{-def2}$   

by (rule Hermite-of-upt-row-i-Least[ $OF \text{not-zero-}i\text{-}A\ e\ a\ r\ k$ ])  

show ?case  

proof (cases to-nat i = k)  

case True  

have fn-k-i: from-nat k = i by (metis True from-nat-to-nat-id)  

have H-rw:  $(\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\ A\ (\text{Suc } k)\ \text{ass}\ \text{res} \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0))$   

 $= (\text{Hermite-of-row-}i\ \text{ass}\ \text{res } A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0))$   

by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def fn-k-i least-eq2[unfolded A'-def])  

have  $(\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\ A\ (\text{Suc } k)\ \text{ass}\ \text{res}) \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0) =$   

 $(\text{Hermite-of-row-}i\ \text{ass}\ \text{res } A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0))$   

unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def  

by (simp add: A'-def fn-k-i)  

also have ... =  $(\text{Hermite-of-row-}i\ \text{ass}\ \text{res } A' \$ i) \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$   

unfolding least-eq2 ..  

also have ...  $\in \text{range}(\text{res } (\text{Hermite-of-row-}i\ \text{ass}\ \text{res } A' \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A' \$ i \$ n \neq 0)))$   

by (rule Hermite-of-row-i-range-res[ $OF \text{j not-zero-}A'\ r$ ])  

also have ... =  $\text{range}((\text{res } (\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i\ A\ (\text{Suc } k)\ \text{ass}\ \text{res} \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n.\ A \$ i \$ n \neq 0))))$   

unfolding H-rw ..  

finally show ?thesis .  

next  

case False  

hence i-less-k: to-nat i < k using Suc.prem by auto  

hence i-less-k2: i < from-nat k using Suc.prem  

by (metis from-nat-mono from-nat-to-nat-id k2 nrows-def)  

show ?thesis  

proof (cases is-zero-row (from-nat k) A')  

case True  

have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res = Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass  

res  

using True by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-def)

```

```

 $A' \text{-def } Let\text{-def} )$ 
   $\text{thus ?thesis using Suc.hyps not-zero-i-A k i-less-k by auto}$ 
  next
    case False
      have H-rw: (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)) =
         $A' \$ i \$ (LEAST n. A \$ i \$ n ≠ 0)$ 
      proof (auto simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def[symmetric],
         $\text{rule Hermite-of-row-preserves-previous-cols[OF - False e-A']}$ )
        have (LEAST n. A' $ i $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A' $ mod-type-class.from-nat k $ n ≠ 0)
          by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[OF e-A' i-less-k2 not-zero-A' False])
          thus (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A' $ mod-type-class.from-nat k $ n ≠ 0)
            unfolding least-eq2 .
        qed
        have (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res) $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
         $= (\text{Hermite-of-row-i ass res A' (from-nat k)}) \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST n. A \$ i \$ n ≠ 0})$ 
        unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def A'-def by auto
        also have ... = A' $ j $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
        proof (rule Hermite-of-row-preserves-previous-cols[OF - False e-A'])
          show (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) < (LEAST n. A' $ mod-type-class.from-nat k $ n ≠ 0)
            unfolding least-eq2[symmetric]
            by (rule echelon-form-condition2-explicit[OF e-A' i-less-k2 not-zero-A' False])
        qed
        also have ... ∈ range (res (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
          unfolding A'-def2
          by (rule Suc.hyps[OF i-less-k], auto simp add: Suc.prems k)
          also have ... = range (res (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)))
          unfolding H-rw A'-def2 ..
          finally show ?thesis .
        qed
        qed
      qed

```

lemma in-residues-Hermite-of:
fixes A::'a::{bezout-ring-div,normalization-semidom,unique-euclidean-ring} ^'cols::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
assumes a: ass-function ass
and r: res-function res
and b: is-bezout-ext bezout
and i: ¬ is-zero-row i (Hermite-of A ass res bezout)

and $ji: j < i$
shows $\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
 $\in \text{range}(\text{res}(\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0)))$
proof –
have $\text{non-zero-i-eA}: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i \text{ (echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout)}$
using $\text{Hermite-of-preserves-zero-rows}[OF - a r b] i$ **by** *auto*
have $e: \text{echelon-form} \text{ (echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout)}$
by $(\text{rule echelon-form-echelon-form-of}[OF b])$
have $\text{least}: (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0) = (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ (echelon-form-of } A \text{ bezout)} \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
by $(\text{rule Hermite-of-Least}[OF i a r b])$
show ?thesis **unfolding** least
unfolding $\text{Hermite-of-def Let-def}$
by $(\text{rule Hermite-of-up-to-row-i-in-range-res}[OF \text{ non-zero-i-eA } e a r - - ji])$
(auto simp add: to-nat-less-card nrows-def)
qed

lemma $\text{Hermite-Hermite-of}:$
assumes $a: \text{ass-function ass}$
and $r: \text{res-function res}$
and $b: \text{is-bezout-ext bezout}$
shows $\text{Hermite}(\text{range ass}) (\lambda c. \text{range}(\text{res } c)) (\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout})$
proof $(\text{rule Hermite-intro}, \text{auto})$
show $\text{Complete-set-non-associates}(\text{range ass})$
by $(\text{simp add: ass-function-Complete-set-non-associates } a)$
show $\text{Complete-set-residues}(\lambda c. \text{range}(\text{res } c))$
by $(\text{simp add: } r \text{ res-function-Complete-set-residues})$
show $\text{echelon-form}(\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout})$
by $(\text{simp add: } a b \text{ echelon-form-Hermite-of } r)$
fix i
assume $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i \text{ (Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout)}$
show $\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0) \in \text{range ass}$
by $(\text{rule in-associates-Hermite-of}[OF a r b i])$
next
fix $i j$ **assume** $i: \neg \text{is-zero-row } i \text{ (Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout)}$ **and** $j: j < i$
show $\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ j \$ (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0)$
 $\in \text{range}(\text{res}(\text{Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ (\text{LEAST } n. \text{ Hermite-of } A \text{ ass res bezout } \$ i \$ n \neq 0)))$
by $(\text{rule in-residues-Hermite-of}[OF a r b i j])$
qed

1.6.2 Proving that the Hermite Normal Form is computed by means of elementary operations

lemma $\text{invertible-Hermite-reduce-above}:$

```

assumes n:  $n \leq \text{to-nat } i$ 
shows  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{Hermite-reduce-above } A \ n \ i \ j \ \text{res} = P ** A$ 
using n
proof (induct n arbitrary: A)
  case 0 thus ?case by (auto, metis invertible-def matrix-mul-lid)
next
  case (Suc n)
    let ?R=(row-add A (from-nat n) i ((res (A $ i $ j) (A $ from-nat n $ j) - A $ from-nat n $ j) div A $ i $ j))
    obtain Q where inv-Q: invertible Q and H-QR: Hermite-reduce-above ?R n i j
    res = Q ** ?R
    using Suc.hyps Suc.preds by auto
    let ?P=(row-add (mat 1) (from-nat n) i ((res (A $ i $ j) (A $ from-nat n $ j) - A $ from-nat n $ j) div A $ i $ j))
    have inv-P: invertible ?P
    proof (rule invertible-row-add)
      show mod-type-class.from-nat n ≠ i
      by (metis Suc.preds Suc-leq add-to-nat-def from-nat-mono less-irrefl
           monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral to-nat-0 to-nat-less-card)
    qed
    have inv-QP: invertible (Q ** ?P) by (metis inv-P inv-Q invertible-mult)
    have Hermite-reduce-above A (Suc n) i j res = Hermite-reduce-above ?R n i j res
    by (auto simp add: Let-def)
    also have ... = Q ** ?R unfolding H-QR ..
    also have ... = Q ** (?P ** A) by (subst row-add-mat-1[symmetric], rule refl)
    also have ... = (Q ** ?P) ** A by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
    finally show ?case using inv-QP by auto
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-Hermite-of-row-i:
assumes a: ass-function ass
shows  $\exists P. \text{invertible } P \wedge \text{Hermite-of-row-}i \ \text{ass res } A \ i = P ** A$ 
unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def
proof (auto simp add: Let-def, metis invertible-def matrix-mul-lid)
  let ?n=LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0
  let ?M=mult-row A i (ass (A $ i $ ?n) div A $ i $ ?n)
  let ?P=mult-row (mat 1) i (ass (A $ i $ ?n) div A $ i $ ?n)
  let ?Ain=A $ i $ ?n
  have ass-dvd: ass ?Ain dvd ?Ain using a unfolding ass-function-def by (simp
    add: associatedD1)
  have ass-dvd': ?Ain dvd ass ?Ain using a unfolding ass-function-def by (simp
    add: associatedD1)
  assume iA: ¬ is-zero-row i A
  have Ain-0: A $ i $ ?n ≠ 0 by (metis (mono-tags) LeastI iA is-zero-row-def')
  have ass-Ain-0: ass (A $ i $ ?n) ≠ 0 by (metis Ain-0 ass-dvd dvd-0-left-iff)
  have inv-P: invertible ?P
  proof (rule invertible-mult-row[of - A $ i $ ?n div ass (A $ i $ ?n)])

```

```

have ass ?Ain div ?Ain * (?Ain div ass ?Ain) = (ass ?Ain div ?Ain * ?Ain)


div ass ?Ain



by (rule div-mult-swap[OF ass-dvd])



also have ... = (ass ?Ain) div ass ?Ain unfolding dvd-div-mult-self[OF ass-dvd] ..



also have ... = 1 using ass-Ain-0 by auto



finally show ass ?Ain div ?Ain * (?Ain div ass ?Ain) = 1 .



have ?Ain div ass (?Ain) * (ass (?Ain) div ?Ain) = (?Ain div ass (?Ain) * ass (?Ain)) div ?Ain



by (rule div-mult-swap[OF ass-dvd'])



also have ... = ?Ain div ?Ain unfolding dvd-div-mult-self[OF ass-dvd] ..



also have ... = 1 using Ain-0 by simp



finally show ?Ain div ass (?Ain) * (ass (?Ain) div ?Ain) = 1 .



qed



obtain Q where inv-Q: invertible Q and H-QM: Hermite-reduce-above ?M


(to-nat i) i ?n res = Q ** ?M



using invertible-Hermite-reduce-above by fast



have inv-QP: invertible (Q**?P)



by (metis inv-P inv-Q invertible-mult)



have Hermite-reduce-above ?M (to-nat i) i ?n res = Q ** ?M by (rule H-QM)



also have ... = Q ** (?P ** A) by (subst mult-row-mat-1[symmetric], rule refl)



also have ... = (Q ** ?P) ** A by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)



finally show  $\exists P.$  invertible P  $\wedge$  Hermite-reduce-above ?M (to-nat i) i ?n res =


P ** A



using inv-QP by auto



qed


```

```

lemma invertible-Hermite-of-upt-row-i:
assumes a: ass-function ass
shows  $\exists P.$  invertible P  $\wedge$  Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res = P ** A
proof (induct k arbitrary: A)


case 0


thus ?case unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by (auto, metis invertible-def
matrix-mul-lid)



next

case (Suc k)


obtain Q where inv-Q: invertible Q and H-QA: Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass
res = Q ** A


using Suc.hyps by auto



obtain P where inv-P: invertible P


and H-PH: Hermite-of-row-i ass res (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res) (from-nat
k)


= P ** (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res) using invertible-Hermite-of-row-i[OF
a] by blast



have inv-PQ: invertible (P**Q) by (simp add: inv-P inv-Q invertible-mult)



have Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc k) ass res


= Hermite-of-row-i ass res (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A k ass res) (from-nat k)



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```

```

unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by auto
also have ... =  $P \star\star (\text{Hermite-of-upt-row-}i \ A \ k \ \text{ass} \ \text{res})$  unfolding H-PH ..
also have ... =  $P \star\star (Q \star\star A)$  unfolding H-QA ..
also have ... =  $(P \star\star Q) \star\star A$  by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
finally show ?case using inv-PQ by blast
qed

```

```

lemma invertible-Hermite-of:
fixes A::'a::{bezout-ring-div,normalization-semidom,unique-euclidean-ring} ^~cols::{mod-type} ^~rows::{mod-type}
assumes a: ass-function ass
and b: is-bezout-ext bezout
shows  $\exists P.$  invertible  $P \wedge \text{Hermite-of } A \ \text{ass} \ \text{res} \ \text{bezout} = P \star\star A$ 
proof -
obtain P where inv-P: invertible  $P$ 
and H-PH: Hermite-of-upt-row-i (echelon-form-of A bezout) (nrows A) ass res
=  $P \star\star (\text{echelon-form-of } A \ \text{bezout})$  using invertible-Hermite-of-upt-row-i[OF a]
by blast
obtain Q where inv-Q: invertible  $Q$  and E-QA: (echelon-form-of A bezout) =
 $Q \star\star A$ 
using echelon-form-of-invertible[OF b, of A] by auto
have inv-PQ: invertible  $(P \star\star Q)$  by (simp add: inv-P inv-Q invertible-mult)
have Hermite-of A ass res bezout
= Hermite-of-upt-row-i (echelon-form-of A bezout) (nrows A) ass res
unfolding Hermite-of-def Let-def ..
also have ... =  $P \star\star (Q \star\star A)$  unfolding H-PH unfolding E-QA ..
also have ... =  $(P \star\star Q) \star\star A$  by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
finally show ?thesis using inv-PQ by blast
qed

```

1.6.3 The final theorem

```

lemma Hermite:
assumes a: ass-function ass
and r: res-function res
and b: is-bezout-ext bezout
shows  $\exists P.$  invertible  $P \wedge (\text{Hermite-of } A \ \text{ass} \ \text{res} \ \text{bezout}) = P \star\star A \wedge$ 
Hermite (range ass) ( $\lambda c.$  range (res c)) ( $\text{Hermite-of } A \ \text{ass} \ \text{res} \ \text{bezout}$ )
using invertible-Hermite-of[OF a b] Hermite-Hermite-of[OF a r b] by fast

```

1.7 Proving the uniqueness of the Hermite Normal Form

```

lemma diagonal-least-nonzero:
fixes H :: (('a :: {bezout-ring-div, normalization-euclidean-semiring, unique-euclidean-ring},
'b :: mod-type) vec, 'b) vec
assumes H: Hermite associates residues H
and inv-H: invertible H and up-H: upper-triangular H
shows (LEAST n. H $ i $ n ≠ 0) = i
proof (rule Least-equality)
show H $ i $ 0 ≠ 0

```

```

by (metis (full-types) inv-H invertible-iff-is-unit is-unit-diagonal not-is-unit-0
up-H)
fix y
assume Hiy: H $ i $ y ≠ 0
show i ≤ y
using up-H unfolding upper-triangular-def
by (metis (poly-guards-query) Hiy not-less)
qed

lemma diagonal-in-associates:
fixes H :: (('a :: {bezout-ring-div, normalization-euclidean-semiring, unique-euclidean-ring},
'b :: mod-type) vec, 'b) vec
assumes H: Hermite associates residues H
and inv-H: invertible H and up-H: upper-triangular H
shows H $ i $ i ∈ associates
proof –
have H $ i $ i ≠ 0
by (metis (full-types) inv-H invertible-iff-is-unit is-unit-diagonal not-is-unit-0
up-H)
hence ¬ is-zero-row i H unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-up-k-def ncols-def
by auto
thus ?thesis using H unfolding Hermite-def unfolding diagonal-least-nonzero[OF
H inv-H up-H]
by auto
qed

lemma above-diagonal-in-residues:
fixes H :: (('a :: {bezout-ring-div, normalization-euclidean-semiring, unique-euclidean-ring},
'b :: mod-type) vec, 'b) vec
assumes H: Hermite associates residues H
and inv-H: invertible H and up-H: upper-triangular H
and j-i: j < i
shows H $ j $ (LEAST n. H $ i $ n ≠ 0) ∈ residues (H $ i $ (LEAST n. H $
i $ n ≠ 0))
proof –
have H $ i $ i ≠ 0
by (metis (full-types) inv-H invertible-iff-is-unit is-unit-diagonal not-is-unit-0
up-H)
hence ¬ is-zero-row i H unfolding is-zero-row-def is-zero-row-up-k-def ncols-def
by auto
thus ?thesis using H j-i unfolding Hermite-def unfolding diagonal-least-nonzero[OF
H inv-H up-H]
by auto
qed

```

The uniqueness of the Hermite Normal Form is proven following the proof presented in the book Integral Matrices (1972) by Morris Newman.

lemma Hermite-unique:

```

fixes K::'a::{bezout-ring-div,normalization-euclidean-semiring,unique-euclidean-ring} ^n::mod-type ^n::mod-

```

```

assumes A-PH:  $A = P \otimes H$ 
and A-QK:  $A = Q \otimes K$ 
and inv-A: invertible  $A$ 
and inv-P: invertible  $P$ 
and inv-Q: invertible  $Q$ 
and H: Hermite associates residues  $H$ 
and K: Hermite associates residues  $K$ 
shows  $H = K$ 
proof -
have cs-residues: Complete-set-residues residues using  $H$  unfolding Hermite-def
by simp
have inv-H: invertible  $H$ 
by (metis A-PH inv-A inv-P invertible-def invertible-mult matrix-mul-assoc
matrix-mul-lid)
have inv-K: invertible  $K$ 
by (metis A-QK inv-A inv-Q invertible-def invertible-mult matrix-mul-assoc
matrix-mul-lid)
define U where  $U = (\text{matrix-inv } P) \otimes Q$ 
have inv-U: invertible  $U$ 
by (metis U-def inv-P inv-Q invertible-def invertible-mult matrix-inv-left ma-
trix-inv-right)
have H-UK:  $H = U \otimes K$  using A-PH A-QK inv-P
by (metis U-def matrix-inv-left matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-lid)
have det K *k U = H ** adjugate K
unfolding H-UK matrix-mul-assoc[symmetric] mult-adjugate-det matrix-mul-mat
..
have upper-triangular-H: upper-triangular  $H$ 
by (metis H Hermite-def echelon-form-imp-upper-triangular)
have upper-triangular-K: upper-triangular  $K$ 
by (metis K Hermite-def echelon-form-imp-upper-triangular)
have upper-triangular-U: upper-triangular  $U$ 
by (metis H-UK inv-K matrix-inv-right matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-rid up-
per-triangular-H
upper-triangular-K upper-triangular-inverse upper-triangular-mult)
have unit-det-U: is-unit (det  $U$ ) by (metis inv-U invertible-iff-is-unit)
have is-unit-diagonal-U: ( $\forall i$ . is-unit ( $U \$ i \$ i$ ))
by (rule is-unit-diagonal[OF upper-triangular-U unit-det-U])
have Uii-1: ( $\forall i$ . ( $U \$ i \$ i$ ) = 1) and Hii-Kii: ( $\forall i$ . ( $H \$ i \$ i$ ) = ( $K \$ i \$ i$ ))
proof (auto)
fix i
have Hii:  $H \$ i \$ i \in \text{associates}$ 
by (rule diagonal-in-associates[OF H inv-H upper-triangular-H])
have Kii:  $K \$ i \$ i \in \text{associates}$ 
by (rule diagonal-in-associates[OF K inv-K upper-triangular-K])
have ass-Hii-Kii: normalize ( $H \$ i \$ i$ ) = normalize ( $K \$ i \$ i$ )
by (meson associatedI inv-H inv-K invertible-iff-is-unit is-unit-diagonal
unit-imp-dvd upper-triangular-H upper-triangular-K)
show Hii-eq-Kii:  $H \$ i \$ i = K \$ i \$ i$ 
by (metis Hermite-def Hii K Kii ass-Hii-Kii in-Ass-not-associated)

```

```

have  $H \$ i \$ i = U \$ i \$ i * K \$ i \$ i$ 
by (metis H-UK upper-triangular-K upper-triangular-U upper-triangular-mult-diagonal)
thus  $U \$ i \$ i = 1$  unfolding Hii-eq-Kii mult-cancel-right1
    by (metis Hii-eq-Kii inv-H invertible-iff-is-unit
        is-unit-diagonal not-is-unit-0 upper-triangular-H)
qed
have zero-above:  $\forall j s. j \geq 1 \wedge j < \text{ncols } A - \text{to-nat } s \rightarrow U \$ s \$ (s + \text{from-nat } j) = 0$ 
proof (clarify)
fix  $j s$  assume  $1 \leq j$  and  $j < \text{ncols } A - (\text{to-nat } (s :: 'n))$ 
thus  $U \$ s \$ (s + \text{from-nat } j) = 0$ 
proof (induct  $j$  rule: less-induct)
fix  $p$ 
assume induct-step:  $(\bigwedge y. y < p \Rightarrow 1 \leq y \Rightarrow y < \text{ncols } A - \text{to-nat } s \Rightarrow$ 
 $U \$ s \$ (s + \text{from-nat } y) = 0)$ 
and  $p1: 1 \leq p$  and  $p2: p < \text{ncols } A - \text{to-nat } s$ 
have s-less:  $s < s + \text{from-nat } p$  using p1 p2 unfolding ncols-def
by (metis One-nat-def add.commute add-diff-cancel-right' add-lessD1 add-to-nat-def

from-nat-to-nat-id less-diff-conv neq-iff not-le
to-nat-from-nat-id to-nat-le zero-less-Suc)
show  $U \$ s \$ (s + \text{from-nat } p) = 0$ 
proof -
have UNIV-rw:  $\text{UNIV} = \text{insert } s (\text{UNIV} - \{s\})$  by auto
have UNIV-s-rw:  $\text{UNIV} - \{s\} = \text{insert } (s + \text{from-nat } p) ((\text{UNIV} - \{s\}) -$ 
 $\{s + \text{from-nat } p\})$ 
using p1 p2 s-less unfolding ncols-def by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
have sum-rw:  $(\sum k \in \text{UNIV} - \{s\}. U \$ s \$ k * K \$ k \$ (s + \text{from-nat } p))$ 
 $= U \$ s \$ (s + \text{from-nat } p) * K \$ (s + \text{from-nat } p) \$ (s + \text{from-nat } p)$ 
 $+ (\sum k \in (\text{UNIV} - \{s\}) - \{s + \text{from-nat } p\}. U \$ s \$ k * K \$ k \$ (s +$ 
 $\text{from-nat } p))$ 
using UNIV-s-rw sum.insert by (metis (erased, lifting) Diff-iff finite
singletonI)
have sum-0:  $(\sum k \in (\text{UNIV} - \{s\}) - \{s + \text{from-nat } p\}. U \$ s \$ k * K \$ k \$$ 
 $(s + \text{from-nat } p)) = 0$ 
proof (rule sum.neutral, rule)
fix  $x$  assume  $x: x \in \text{UNIV} - \{s\} - \{s + \text{from-nat } p\}$ 
show  $U \$ s \$ x * K \$ x \$ (s + \text{from-nat } p) = 0$ 
proof (cases  $x < s$ )
case True
thus ?thesis using upper-triangular-U unfolding upper-triangular-def
    by auto
next
case False
hence x-g-s:  $x > s$  using x by (metis Diff-iff neq-iff singletonI)
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $x < s + \text{from-nat } p$ )
case True
define a where  $a = \text{to-nat } x - \text{to-nat } s$ 

```

```

from x-g-s have to-nat s < to-nat x by (rule to-nat-mono)
hence xa: x=s+(from-nat a) unfolding a-def add-to-nat-def
    by (simp add: less-imp-diff-less to-nat-less-card algebra-simps
to-nat-from-nat-id)
have U $ s $ x = 0
proof (unfold xa, rule induct-step)
show a-p: a<p unfolding a-def using p2 unfolding ncols-def
proof -
have x < from-nat (to-nat s + to-nat (from-nat p::'n))
    by (metis (no-types) True add-to-nat-def)
hence to-nat x - to-nat s < to-nat (from-nat p::'n)
    by (simp add: add.commute less-diff-conv2 less-imp-le to-nat-le
x-g-s)
thus to-nat x - to-nat s < p
    by (metis (no-types) from-nat-eq-imp-eq from-nat-to-nat-id
le-less-trans
        less-imp-le not-le to-nat-less-card)
qed
show 1 ≤ a
    by (auto simp add: a-def p1 p2) (metis Suc-leI to-nat-mono x-g-s
zero-less-diff)
show a < ncols A - to-nat s using a-p p2 by auto
qed
thus ?thesis by simp
next
case False
hence x>s+from-nat p using x-g-s x by auto
thus ?thesis using upper-triangular-K unfolding upper-triangular-def
    by auto
qed
qed
qed
have H $ s $ (s + from-nat p) = (∑ k∈UNIV. U $ s $ k * K $ k $ (s +
from-nat p))
unfolding H-UK matrix-matrix-mult-def by auto
also have ... = (∑ k∈insert s (UNIV-{s}). U $ s $ k * K $ k $ (s +
from-nat p))
    using UNIV-rw by simp
also have ... = U $ s $ s * K $ s $ (s + from-nat p)
    + (∑ k∈UNIV-{s}. U $ s $ k * K $ k $ (s + from-nat p))
    by (rule sum.insert, simp-all)
also have ... = U $ s $ s * K $ s $ (s + from-nat p)
    + U $ s $ (s + from-nat p) * K $ (s + from-nat p) $ (s + from-nat p)
    unfolding sum-rw sum-0 by simp
finally have H-s-sp: H $ s $ (s + from-nat p)
    = U $ s $ (s + from-nat p) * K $ (s + from-nat p) $ (s + from-nat p) +
K $ s $ (s + from-nat p)
    using Uii-1 by auto
hence cong-HK: cong (H $ s $ (s + from-nat p)) (K $ s $ (s + from-nat

```

```

p)) (K $(s+from-nat p) $(s + from-nat p))
  unfolding cong-def by auto
  have H-s-sp-residues: (H $ s $(s + from-nat p)) ∈ residues (K $(s+from-nat
p) $(s + from-nat p))
    using above-diagonal-in-residues[OF H inv-H upper-triangular-H s-less]
    unfolding diagonal-least-nonzero[OF H inv-H upper-triangular-H]
    by (metis Hii-Kii)
  have K-s-sp-residues: (K $ s $(s + from-nat p)) ∈ residues (K $(s+from-nat
p) $(s + from-nat p))
    using above-diagonal-in-residues[OF K inv-K upper-triangular-K s-less]
    unfolding diagonal-least-nonzero[OF K inv-K upper-triangular-K] .
  have Hs-sp-Ks-sp: (H $ s $(s + from-nat p)) = (K $ s $(s + from-nat p))

    using cong-HK in-Res-not-congruent[OF cs-residues H-s-sp-residues
K-s-sp-residues]
    by fast
  have is-unit (K $(s + from-nat p) $(s + from-nat p))
    by (metis Hii-Kii inv-H invertible-iff-is-unit is-unit-diagonal upper-triangular-H)
  hence K $(s + from-nat p) $(s + from-nat p) ≠ 0 by (metis not-is-unit-0)
    thus ?thesis unfolding from-nat-1 using Hs-sp unfolding Hs-sp-Ks-sp
by auto
qed
qed
qed
have U = mat 1
proof (unfold mat-def vec-eq-iff, auto)
  fix ia show U $ ia $ ia = 1 using Uii-1 by simp
  fix i assume i-ia: i ≠ ia
  show U $ i $ ia = 0
  proof (cases ia < i)
    case True
    thus ?thesis using upper-triangular-U unfolding upper-triangular-def by
auto
next
  case False
  hence i-less-ia: i < ia using i-ia by auto
  define a where a = to-nat ia - to-nat i
  have ia-eq: ia = i + from-nat a unfolding a-def
    by (metis i-less-ia a-def add-to-nat-def dual-order.strict-iff-order from-nat-to-nat-id
le-add-diff-inverse less-imp-diff-less to-nat-from-nat-id to-nat-less-card
to-nat-mono)
  have 1 ≤ a unfolding a-def
    by (metis diff-is-0-eq i-less-ia less-one not-less to-nat-mono)
  moreover have a < ncols A - to-nat i
    unfolding a-def ncols-def
    by (metis False diff-less-mono not-less to-nat-less-card to-nat-mono')
  ultimately show ?thesis using zero-above unfolding ia-eq by blast
qed

```

```

qed
thus ?thesis using H-UK matrix-mul-lid by fast
qed

1.8 Examples of execution

value[code] let A = list-of-list-to-matrix ([[37,8,6],[5,4,-8],[3,24,-7]])::int^3^3
  in matrix-to-list-of-list (Hermite-of A ass-function-euclidean res-function-euclidean
  euclid-ext2)

value[code] let A = list-of-list-to-matrix ([[[:3,4,5:],[-2,1:]],[:[-1,0,2:],[0,1,4,1:]]])::real
  poly^2^2
  in matrix-to-list-of-list (Hermite-of A ass-function-euclidean res-function-euclidean
  euclid-ext2)

end

```

2 Hermite Normal Form refined to immutable arrays

```

theory Hermite-IArrays
imports
  Hermite
  Echelon-Form.Echelon-Form-IArrays
begin

2.1 Definition of the algorithm over immutable arrays

primrec Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays :: 'a::unique-euclidean-ring iarray iarray =>
  nat => nat => nat => ('a=>'a=>'a) => 'a iarray iarray
  where Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays A 0 i j res = A
    | Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays A (Suc n) i j res = (let i'=n;
      Aij = A !! i !! j;
      Ai'j = A !! i' !! j
      in
      Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays (row-add-iarray A i' i (((res Aij (Ai'j)) - (Ai'j))
      div Aij)) n i j res)

definition Hermite-of-row-i-iarray ass res A i = (
  if is-zero-iarray (A !! i)
  then A
  else
    let j = least-non-zero-position-of-vector (A !! i); Aij= (A !! i !! j);
    A' = mult-row-iarray A i ((ass Aij) div Aij)
    in Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays A' i i j res)

definition Hermite-of-upr-row-i-iarrays A i ass res = foldl (Hermite-of-row-i-iarray
  ass res) A [0..<i]

```

```

definition Hermite-of-iarrays A ass res bezout =
  (let A' = echelon-form-of-iarrays A bezout
   in Hermite-of-upt-row-i-iarrays A' (nrows-iarray A) ass res)

```

2.2 Proving the equivalence between definitions of both representations

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-reduce-above:
  fixes A::'a::{unique-euclidean-ring} ^'cols::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  assumes n < nrows A
  shows matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-reduce-above A n i j res)
    = Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) n (to-nat i) (to-nat j) res
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: A)
  case 0 thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  have n: n < nrows A
    using Suc.prems unfolding nrows-def by simp
  obtain a::'rows where ntna: n = to-nat a
    by (metis Suc.prems Suc-lessD nrows-def to-nat-from-nat-id)
  show ?case
    unfolding Hermite-reduce-above.simps
    unfolding Hermite-reduce-above-iarrays.simps
    unfolding Let-def sub-def[symmetric]
    unfolding ntna
    unfolding matrix-to-iarray-row-add[symmetric] from-nat-to-nat-id
    unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nth
    unfolding ntna[symmetric]
    by (rule Suc.hyps, auto simp add: nrows-def n[unfolded nrows-def])
qed

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-of-row-i[code-unfold]:
  fixes A::'a::{unique-euclidean-ring} ^'cols::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  shows matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of-row-i ass res A i)
    = Hermite-of-row-i-iarray ass res (matrix-to-iarray A) (to-nat i)
proof -
  have zero-rw: is-zero-iarray (matrix-to-iarray A !! to-nat i) = is-zero-row i A
    by (simp add: is-zero-iarray_eq_iff is-zero-row_eq_row_zero vec-to-iarray-row')
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases is-zero-row i A)
    case True thus ?thesis
      unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-iarray-def Let-def zero-rw
    by auto
  next
    case False
    have Ain: A $ i $ (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0) ≠ 0
      using False
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI is-zero-row-def')
  qed

```

```

have l: least-non-zero-position-of-vector (matrix-to-iarray A !! to-nat i) = to-nat
(LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
  proof -
    have least-rw: (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0 ∧ 0 ≤ n) = (LEAST n. A $ i $ n ≠ 0)
      by (rule Least-equality, auto simp add: least-mod-type Ain Least-le)
    have v-rw: ¬ vector-all-zero-from-index (to-nat (0::'cols), vec-to-iarray (A $ i))
      using False least-mod-type
      unfolding vector-all-zero-from-index-eq[of 0 A$i, symmetric] is-zero-row-def'
    by auto
    show ?thesis using vec-to-iarray-least-non-zero-position-of-vector-from-index[OF
v-rw]
    unfolding least-rw least-non-zero-position-of-vector-def to-nat-0 vec-matrix
  .
  qed
  show ?thesis
  unfolding Hermite-of-row-i-def Hermite-of-row-i-iarray-def Let-def
  unfolding zero-rw[symmetric]
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-mult-row[symmetric]
  unfolding l
  unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nth
  by (auto, rule matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-reduce-above, simp add: nrows-def
to-nat-less-card)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-of-upt-row-i:
  fixes A::'a::{unique-euclidean-ring} ^'cols::{mod-type} ^'rows::{mod-type}
  assumes i: i≤nrows A
  shows matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A i ass res)
  = Hermite-of-upt-row-i-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) i ass res
  using i
  proof (induct i arbitrary: A)
    case 0
    thus ?case by (simp add: Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def Hermite-of-upt-row-i-iarrays-def)
    next
    case (Suc i)
    have i: i<nrows A using Suc.preds unfolding nrows-def by simp
    have matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A (Suc i) ass res)
    = matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of-row-i ass res (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A i ass res)
  (from-nat i))
      unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-def by auto
      also have ... = (Hermite-of-row-i-iarray ass res
  (matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of-upt-row-i A i ass res)) (to-nat (from-nat i::'rows)))
      unfolding matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-of-row-i ..
      also have ... = (Hermite-of-row-i-iarray ass res (matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of-upt-row-i

```

```

A i ass res)) i)
  using to-nat-from-nat-id[OF i[unfolded nrows-def]] by simp
  also have ... = (Hermite-of-row-i-iarray ass res
    (Hermite-of-upt-row-i-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) i ass res) i)
    using Suc.hyps i unfolding nrows-def by simp
  also have ... = Hermite-of-upt-row-i-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) (Suc i) ass res
res
  unfolding Hermite-of-upt-row-i-iarrays-def by simp
  finally show ?case .
qed

lemma matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-of[code-unfold]:
  shows matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of A ass res bezout)
  = Hermite-of-iarrays (matrix-to-iarray A) ass res bezout
proof -
  have n: nrows A ≤ nrows (echelon-form-of A bezout) unfolding nrows-def by simp
  show ?thesis
    unfolding Hermite-of-def Hermite-of-iarrays-def Let-def
    unfolding matrix-to-iarray-Hermite-of-upt-row-i[OF n]
    unfolding matrix-to-iarray-echelon-form-of
    unfolding matrix-to-iarray-nrows ..
qed

```

2.3 Examples of execution using immutable arrays

```

value[code] let A = list-of-list-to-matrix ([[37,8,6],[5,4,-8],[3,24,-7]])::int^3^3
  in matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of A ass-function-euclidean res-function-euclidean euclid-ext2)

value[code] let A = IArray[IArray[37,8,6::int],IArray[5,4,-8],IArray[3,24,-7]]
  in (Hermite-of-iarrays A ass-function-euclidean res-function-euclidean euclid-ext2)

value[code] let A = list-of-list-to-matrix ([[[:3,4,5:],[:-2,1:]],[:-1,0,2:],[:0,1,4,1:]])::real poly^2^2
  in matrix-to-iarray (Hermite-of A ass-function-euclidean res-function-euclidean euclid-ext2)

end

```