

The Hidden Number Problem

Sage Binder, Eric Ren, and Katherine Kosaian

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Abstract

In this entry, we formalize the Hidden Number Problem (HNP), originally introduced by Boneh and Venkatesan in 1996 [2]. Intuitively, the HNP involves demonstrating the existence of an algorithm (the “adversary”) which can compute (with high probability) a hidden number α given access to a bit-leaking oracle. Originally developed to establish the security of Diffie–Hellman key exchange, the HNP has since been used not only for protocol security but also in cryptographic attacks, including notable ones on DSA and ECDSA.

Additionally, the HNP makes use of an instance of Babai’s nearest plane algorithm [1], which solves the approximate closest vector problem. Thus, building on the LLL algorithm [5] (which has already been formalized [4, 3, 6]), we formalize Babai’s algorithm, which itself is of independent interest. Our formalizations of Babai’s algorithm and the HNP adversary are executable, setting up potential future work, e.g. in developing formally verified instances of cryptographic attacks.

Note, our formalization of Babai’s algorithm here is an updated version of a previous AFP entry of ours. The updates include a tighter error bound, which is required for our HNP proof.

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*theory Babai-Algorithm-Updated
imports
LLL-Basis-Reduction.LLL-Impl
HOL.Archimedean-Field
HOL-Analysis.Inner-Product*

begin

```

fun calculate-c:: rat vec ⇒ rat vec list ⇒ nat => int where
  calculate-c s L1 n = round ((s · (L1!((dim-vec s) − n))) / (sq-norm-vec (L1!((dim-vec
  s) − n)))))

fun update-s:: rat vec ⇒ rat vec list ⇒ nat ⇒ rat vec where
  update-s sn M Mt n = ((rat-of-int (calculate-c sn Mt n)) ·v M!((dim-vec sn) −
  n))

fun babai-help:: rat vec ⇒ rat vec list ⇒ rat vec list ⇒ nat ⇒ rat vec where
  babai-help s M Mt 0 = s |
  babai-help s M Mt (Suc n) = (let B = (babai-help s M Mt n) in B − (update-s B
  M Mt (Suc n)))

```

This assumes an LLL-reduced input and outputs a short vector of the form $v + t$, with $v \in L$

```
fun babai-of-LLL :: rat vec  $\Rightarrow$  rat vec list  $\Rightarrow$  rat vec where
babai-of-LLL s M = babai-help s M (gram-schmidt (dim-vec s) M) (dim-vec s)
```

This begins with a non-reduced basis and outputs a vector v in L which is close to t

```
fun full-babai :: int vec list  $\Rightarrow$  rat vec  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  int vec
where full-babai fs target  $\alpha$  =
map-vec int-of-rat
(babai-of-LLL
(uminus target)
(LLL.RAT (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis  $\alpha$  fs))
+ target)

end
theory Babai-Correctness-Updated
imports Babai-Algorithm-Updated
LLL-Basis-Reduction.LLL-Impl
Jordan-Normal-Form.DL-Rank
BenOr-Kozen-Reif.More-Matrix
begin
```

This theory contains the proof of correctness of the algorithm. The main theorem is “theorem babai-correct”, under the locale “babai-with-assms”. To use the theorem, one needs to show that lattice, the vectors in the lattice basis, and the target vector all have the same dimension, that the lattice basis vectors are linearly independent, and that the lattice basis is LLL-weakly-reduced for some parameter $\alpha \geq 4/3$.

1 Locale setup for Babai

```
locale babai =
fixes M :: int vec list
fixes t :: rat vec
fixes  $\alpha$  :: rat
assumes length-M: length M = dim-vec t
begin
```

```
abbreviation n where n  $\equiv$  length M
sublocale LLL n n M  $\alpha$  .
```

```
abbreviation coset::rat vec set where coset $\equiv\{(map\text{-}vec\text{ }\text{rat}\text{-of}\text{-int}\text{ }\mathit{x}) - t | x. \mathit{x} \in L\}$ 
abbreviation Mt where Mt  $\equiv$  gram-schmidt n (RAT M)
```

```
definition s :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  rat vec where
s i = babai-help (uminus t) (RAT M) Mt i
```

```

definition closest-distance-sq:: real where
  closest-distance-sq = Inf {real-of-rat (sq-norm x::rat) |x. x ∈ coset}
end

```

Locale setup with additional assumptions required for main theorem. Contains an arbitrary extra constant epsilon which appears in the final bound in this locale, giving a theorem quantified over all $\epsilon > 1$. The next locale, “babai-with-assms,” uses this theorem to prove a theorem without epsilon.

```

locale babai-with-assms-epsilon = babai +
  fixes mat-M mat-M-inv:: rat mat
  fixes epsilon::real
  assumes basis: lin-indep M
  defines mat-M ≡ mat-of-cols n (RAT M)
  defines mat-M-inv ≡
    (if (invertible-mat mat-M) then SOME B. (inverts-mat B mat-M) ∧ (inverts-mat
    mat-M B) else (0m n n))
  assumes inv:invertible-mat mat-M
  assumes reduced:weakly-reduced M n
  assumes non-trivial:0<n
  assumes alpha:α ≥ 4/3
  assumes epsilon:epsilon > 1
begin

lemma dim-vecs-in-M:
  shows ∀ v ∈ set M. dim-vec v = length M
  using basis unfolding gs.lin-indpt-list-def by force

lemma inv1:mat-M * mat-M-inv = 1m n
proof-
  have dim-m:dim-row mat-M = n using dim-vecs-in-M unfolding mat-M-def
  by fastforce
  then have inverts-mat mat-M mat-M-inv using inv
  unfolding mat-M-inv-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) invertible-mat-def some-eq-imp)
  then show ?thesis using dim-m unfolding inverts-mat-def by argo
qed

lemma inv2:mat-M-inv * mat-M = 1m n
proof-
  have dim-m:dim-col mat-M = n unfolding mat-M-def by fastforce
  have inverts-mat mat-M-inv mat-M using inv
  unfolding mat-M-inv-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) invertible-mat-def some-eq-imp)
  then have inv:mat-M-inv * mat-M = 1m (dim-row mat-M-inv)
  unfolding inverts-mat-def by blast
  then have dim-n:dim-col (1m (dim-row mat-M-inv)) = n
  using dim-m index-mult-mat(3)[of mat-M-inv mat-M] by fastforce

```

```

have (dim-row mat-M-inv)= n
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume (dim-row mat-M-inv)≠ n
  then have dim-col (1m (dim-row mat-M-inv)) ≠ n
    by auto
  then show False using dim-n by blast
qed
then show ?thesis using inv by argo
qed

sublocale rats: vec-module TYPE(rat) n.

lemma M-dim: dim-row mat-M = n dim-col mat-M = n
  apply (metis index-mult-mat(2) index-one-mat(2) inv1)
  by (metis index-mult-mat(3) index-one-mat(3) inv2)

lemma M-inv-dim: dim-row mat-M-inv = n dim-col mat-M-inv = n
  apply (metis M-dim(1) index-mult-mat(2) inv1 inv2)
  by (metis index-mult-mat(3) index-one-mat(3) inv1)

lemma babai-to-help:
  shows s n = babai-of-LLL (uminus t) (RAT M)
  using babai-def babai.s-def babai-of-LLL.simps babai-axioms by force

```

2 Coordinates

This section sets up the use of the lattice basis and its GS orthogonalization as coordinate systems and some properties of that coordinate system. The important lemma here is coord-invariance, which shows that after step i of the algorithm, all coordinates (in both systems) after n-i are invariant.

```

definition lattice-coord :: rat vec ⇒ rat vec
  where lattice-coord a = mat-M-inv *v a

lemma dim-preserve-lattice-coord:
  fixes v::rat vec
  assumes dim-vec v=n
  shows dim-vec (lattice-coord v) = n unfolding lattice-coord-def mat-M-inv-def
  using M-inv-dim
  by (simp add: mat-M-inv-def)

lemma vec-to-col:
  assumes i < n
  shows (RAT M)!i = col mat-M i
  unfolding mat-M-def
  by (metis babai-with-assms-epsilon-axioms babai-with-assms-epsilon-axioms-def
  babai-with-assms-epsilon-def M-dim(2)
  assms cols-mat-of-cols cols-nth gs.lin-indpt-list-def mat-M-def)

```

```

lemma unit:
  assumes i < n
  shows lattice-coord ((RAT M)!i) = unit-vec n i
  using assms inv2 unfolding lattice-coord-def
  by (metis M-dim(1) M-dim(2) M-inv-dim(2) carrier-matI col-mult2 col-one
  vec-to-col)

lemma linear:
  fixes i::nat
  fixes v1::rat vec
  and v2:: rat vec
  and q:: rat
  assumes dim-vec v1 = n
  assumes dim-2:dim-vec v2 = n
  assumes 0≤i
  assumes dim-i:i< n
  shows (lattice-coord (v1+(q·v2)))$i = (lattice-coord v1)$i + q*((lattice-coord
  v2)$i)
  using assms
proof(-)
  have linear-vec:(lattice-coord (v1+(q·v2))) = (lattice-coord v1) + q·v((lattice-coord
  v2))
  unfolding lattice-coord-def
  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) M-inv-dim(2) assms(1) assms(2) car-
  rier-mat-triv
  carrier-vec-dim-vec mult-add-distrib-mat-vec mult-mat-vec smult-carrier-vec)
  then have 2: (lattice-coord (v1+(q·v2)))$i= ((lattice-coord v1) + q·v((lattice-coord
  v2)))$i by auto
  also have dim-v2: dim-vec (lattice-coord v2) = n using dim-preserve-lattice-coord
  dim-2 by blast
  then have i-in-range: i<dim-vec (q·v(lattice-coord v2)) using dim-v2 dim-i by
  simp
  also have 3:((lattice-coord v1) + q·v((lattice-coord v2)))$i=(lattice-coord v1)$i+
  (q·v(lattice-coord v2))$i using i-in-range by simp
  also have 4: (q·v(lattice-coord v2))$i=q*(lattice-coord v2)$i using i-in-range by
  simp
  thus ?thesis unfolding vec-def using linear-vec 2 3 4 by simp
qed

lemma sub-s:
  fixes i::nat
  assumes 0≤i
  assumes i< n
  shows s (Suc i) = (s i) -
  ( (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s i) Mt (Suc i) ) ) ·_v (RAT M)!(( dim-vec (s i)) -(Suc
  i)))
  using assms babai-help.simps[of -t RAT M Mt] unfolding s-def
  by (metis update-s.simps)

```

```

lemma M-locale-1:
  shows gram-schmidt-fs-Rn n (RAT M)
  by (smt (verit) M-dim(1) M-dim(2) carrier-dim-vec dim-col gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.intro
in-set-conv-nth
  mat-M-def mat-of-cols-carrier(3) subset-code(1) vec-to-col)

lemma M-locale-2:
  shows gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt n (RAT M)
  using basis M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.intro[of n (RAT M)] unfolding
gs.lin-indpt-list-def
  using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt-axioms.intro by blast

lemma more-dim: length (RAT M) = n
  by simp

lemma Mt-gso-connect:
  fixes j::nat
  assumes j < n
  shows Mt!j = gs.gso j
proof(-)
  have Mt = map gs.gso[0..<n]
  using M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
  by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by simp
qed

lemma access-index-M-dim:
  assumes 0 ≤ i
  assumes i < n
  shows dim-vec (map of-int-hom.vec-hom M ! i) = n
  using assms dim-vecs-in-M
  by auto

lemma s-dim:
  fixes i::nat
  assumes i ≤ n
  shows dim-vec (s i) = n ∧ (s i) ∈ carrier-vec n
  using assms
  proof(induct i)
  case 0
  have unfold1:s 0 = babai-help (uminus t) (RAT M) Mt 0 unfolding s-def by
simp
  also have unfold2:babai-help (uminus t) (RAT M) Mt 0 = uminus t unfolding
babai-help.simps by simp
  also have unfold3:s 0 = uminus t using unfold1 unfold2 by simp

```

```

also have dim-eq:dim-vec (s 0) = dim-vec (uminus t) using unfold3 by simp
moreover have dim-minus:dim-vec (uminus t) = n by (metis index-uminus-vec(2)
length-M)
then have dim-vec (s 0) = n
  using dim-eq dim-minus
  by simp
then have (s 0) ∈ carrier-vec n
  using carrier-vecI[of (s 0) n]
  by simp
then show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Suc i)
  then have leg: i≤n by linarith
  have sub:s (Suc i) = (s i) − (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s i) Mt (Suc i)) ) ·v
(RAT M)!((dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc i)))
  using sub-s Suc
  by auto
moreover have prev-s-dim:(s i)∈carrier-vec n
  using Suc
  by simp
moreover have dim-vec (s i)=n
  using Suc
  by simp
then have 0≤(dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc i) ∧ (dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc i)<n
  using Suc
  by linarith
then have dim-m:(dim-vec ((RAT M)!((dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc i)))) = n
  using access-index-M-dim[of (dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc i)]
  by simp
then have dim-qm:dim-vec ((rat-of-int (calculate-c (s i) Mt (Suc i)) ) ·v
(RAT M)!((dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc i))) = n
  by simp
then have final-dim:dim-vec ((s i) −
((rat-of-int (calculate-c (s i) Mt (Suc i)) ) ·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s i)) −(Suc
i)))) = n
  using index-minus-vec(2) prev-s-dim dim-qm
  by metis
show ?case
  using final-dim sub carrier-vecI[of s i n]
  by (metis carrier-vec-dim-vec)
qed

lemma dim-vecs-in-Mt:
  fixes i::nat
  assumes i<n
  shows dim-vec (Mt!i) = n
  using Mt-gso-connect[of i] M-locale-1 assms gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.gso-dim
  by fastforce

```

```

lemma upper-tri:
  fixes i::nat
  and j::nat
  assumes j>i
  assumes j<n
  shows ((RAT M)!i)· (Mt!j) = 0
  proof(-)
    have (gs.gso j)· (RAT M)!i = 0
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.gso-scalar-zero[of n (RAT M) j i]
      Mt-gso-connect[of j]
      assms
      M-locale-2
      more-dim
      by presburger
    then have (Mt!j)· ((RAT M)!i) = 0
    using Mt-gso-connect[of j] assms
    by simp
    then show ?thesis
    using comm-scalar-prod[of (Mt!j) n ((RAT M)!i)]
      carrier-vecI[of (Mt!j) n]
      carrier-vecI[of ((RAT M)!i) n]
      access-index-M-dim[of i]
      dim-vecs-in-Mt[of j]
      assms
    by auto
  qed
lemma one-diag:
  fixes i::nat
  assumes 0≤i
  assumes i<n
  shows ((RAT M)!i)· (Mt!i)=sq-norm (Mt!i)
  proof(-)
    have mu:((RAT M)!i)·(Mt!i) = (gs.μ i i)*sq-norm (Mt!i)
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.fi-scalar-prod-gso[of n (RAT M) i i]
      M-locale-2
      assms
      more-dim
      Mt-gso-connect
      by presburger
    moreover have gs.μ i i=1
      by (meson gs.μ.elims order-less-imp-not-eq2)
    then show ?thesis
      using mu
      by fastforce
  qed

```

```

lemma coord-invariance:
  fixes j::nat

```

```

fixes k::nat
fixes i::nat
assumes k≤j
assumes j+i≤n
assumes k>0
shows (lattice-coord (s (j+i)))$(n-k) = (lattice-coord (s j))$(n-k)
    ∧ (s (j+i)) · Mt!(n-k)=(s j) · Mt!(n-k)
using assms
proof(induct i)
    case 0
        show ?case by simp
    next
        case (Suc i)
            have j+ (Suc i) = Suc (j+i) by simp
            then have 1:s (Suc (j+i)) =s (j + (Suc i)) by simp
            then have sub:s (Suc (j+i)) =
                (s (j+i)) −( (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)))) )
                    ·v (RAT M)! ( (dim-vec (s (j+i)) −(Suc (j+i)))) )
            using sub-s[of j+i ] Suc(3) by linarith
            then have dim1: dim-vec (s (j + i)) = n
                using s-dim[of j+i] using Suc(3) by auto
            then have dim2: dim-vec
                (map of-int-hom.vec-hom M !
                    (dim-vec (s (j + i)) − Suc (j + i))) = n
                using access-index-M-dim[of n − Suc (j + i)] Suc(3)
                by auto
            have k-in-range:0≤(n-k) ∧(n-k)<n using Suc(2) Suc(3) Suc(4)
                by simp
            have index-in-range:0≤(dim-vec (s (j+i))) −(Suc (j+i)) ∧(dim-vec (s (j+i)))
                −(Suc (j+i))<n
                using Suc(3) s-dim[of j+i]
                by simp
            moreover have carriers: s (j+i) ∈ carrier-vec n ∧
                map of-int-hom.vec-hom M ! (dim-vec (s (j + i)) − Suc (j +
                    i)) ∈ carrier-vec n
                using dim1 dim2
                    carrier-vecI[of s (j + i) n]
                    carrier-vecI[of map of-int-hom.vec-hom M ! (dim-vec (s (j + i)) − Suc (j +
                        i)) n]
                by fast
            let ?sSuc = (s (Suc (j+i)))
            let ?si = (s (j+i))
            let ?c = (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)))) )
            let ?ind = (dim-vec (s (j+i))) −(Suc (j+i))
            have ?si − ?c·v (RAT M)!?ind = ?si + (−?c)·v (RAT M)!?ind
                using minus-add-uminus-vec[of ?si n ?c·v (RAT M)!?ind]
                    carriers

```

```

by fastforce
then have (lattice-coord (?si - ?c·v (RAT M)!?ind))$(n-k) =
(lattice-coord(?si))$(n-k) + (-?c)* (lattice-coord((RAT M)!?ind))$(n-k)
using linear[of ?si (RAT M)!?ind n-k -?c] dim1 dim2 k-in-range
by metis
then have lin-lattice-coord:(lattice-coord (?sSuc))$(n-k) =
(lattice-coord(?si))$(n-k) - ?c* (lattice-coord((RAT M)!?ind))$(n-k)
using sub
by algebra
have neq:Suc (j+i)≠k using Suc(3) Suc(2) by auto
moreover have ((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)))≠ (n-k)
using s-dim[of j+i] neq Suc(3)
by (metis Suc(2) <j + Suc i = Suc (j + i)> diff-0-eq-0 diff-cancel2
diff-commute diff-diff-cancel diff-diff-eq diff-is-0-eq dim1)
moreover have (lattice-coord ((RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)))) )
)$(n-k)=
(unit-vec n ((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i))))$(n-k)
using unit[of dim-vec (s (j+i)) -(Suc (j+i))] index-in-range by presburger
then have zero:(lattice-coord ((RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)))) )
)$(n-k) = 0
unfolding unit-vec-def
using neq calculation(3) k-in-range by fastforce
then have (lattice-coord (s (Suc (j+i)))) $(n-k) = ( (lattice-coord (s (j+i))) $(n-k))
-
(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)) ) )
* 0
using zero lin-lattice-coord by presburger
then have conclusion1:(lattice-coord (s (Suc (j+i)))) )$(n-k) = ( (lattice-coord
(s (j+i))) $(n-k)
by simp
have init-sub:(s (Suc (j+i)) · Mt!(n-k) = ((s (j+i)) -
((rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)) ) ) ·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s
(j+i)) -(Suc (j+i)) ) )
· (Mt!(n-k)))
using sub
by simp
moreover have carrier-prod:( (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)) ) )
·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i)) -(Suc (j+i)) ) ) ∈ carrier-vec n
using smult-carrier-vec[of (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)) ) )
(RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i)) -(Suc (j+i)) ) n] carrier-vecI dim2 by
blast
moreover have l:((s (j+i)) -
((rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)) ) ) ·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s
(j+i)) -(Suc (j+i)) ) )))
· (Mt!(n-k)) = (s (j+i)) · (Mt!(n-k)) - ((rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i)) ) ) )
·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i)) -(Suc (j+i)) ) ) · (Mt!(n-k))
using s-dim[of j+i]

```

```

assms(2)
access-index-M-dim
dim-vecs-in-Mt
carrier-vecI[of Mt!(n-k) n]
carrier-vecI[of (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i))) n]
add-scalar-prod-distrib[of
(s (j+i))
n
(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i))) ) ) ·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec
(s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)) )
(Mt!(n-k))]
using calculation(5) carriers k-in-range minus-scalar-prod-distrib by blast

moreover then have lin-scalar-prod:((s (j+i)) -
( (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i))) ) ) ·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s
(j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)) ))
· (Mt!(n-k)) = (s (j+i)) · (Mt!(n-k)) - (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt
(Suc (j+i)) ) )
* ((RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)))
) · (Mt!(n-k)))
by (metis dim2 dim-vecs-in-Mt k-in-range scalar-prod-smult-left)
moreover have step-past-index:(dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)) < n-k
using s-dim[of j+i] Suc(3) Suc(2)
by (simp add: calculation(3) diff-le-mono2 dim1_leSucI nat-less-le trans-le-add1)
moreover have ((RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)) ) · (Mt!(n-k))
) = 0
using step-past-index upper-tri[of (dim-vec (s (j+i))) -(Suc (j+i)) n-k] Suc(4)
by simp
then have (s (Suc (j+i))) · Mt!(n-k) = (s (j+i)) · Mt!(n-k) -
( (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (j+i)) Mt (Suc (j+i))) ) ) * 0)
using lin-scalar-prod init-sub
by algebra
then have conclusion2:(s (Suc (j+i))) · Mt!(n-k) = (s (j+i)) · Mt!(n-k) by
auto
show ?case
by (metis Suc(2) Suc(3) Suc(4) Suc.hyps Suc-leD `j + Suc i = Suc (j + i)`)
conclusion1 conclusion2)
qed

lemma small-orth-coord:
fixes i::nat
assumes 1≤i
assumes i≤n
shows abs ((s i) · Mt!(n-i)) ≤ (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
proof(-)
have minus-plus:Suc (i-1) = i using assms(1) by auto
then have init-sub:s i = (s (i-1)) - (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i ) )
·v (RAT M)!((dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i)
using sub-s[of i-1]

```

```

by (metis (full-types) Suc-le-eq assms(2) less-eq-nat.simps(1))
then have scalar-distrib:( $s\ i \cdot Mt!(n-i) = (s\ (i-1)) \cdot Mt!(n-i) - ((rat-of-int$ 
( $calculate-c\ (s\ (i-1))\ Mt\ i)$ ) )
 $\cdot_v (RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i)\cdot Mt!(n-i))$ 
using add-scalar-prod-distrib[of ( $s\ (i-1)$ )  $n$  ( $(rat-of-int\ (calculate-c\ (s\ (i-1))\ Mt\ i)$ ) )
 $\cdot_v (RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i))\ Mt!(n-i)]$ 
s-dim[of  $i-1$ ]
carrier-vecI[of  $Mt!(n-i)$ ]
carrier-vecI[of ( $RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i)$ ]
access-index-M-dim[of ( $(dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i$ )]
dim-vecs-in-Mt[of  $n-i$ ]
init-sub
minus-scalar-prod-distrib[of ( $s\ (i-1)$ )  $n$  ( $(rat-of-int\ (calculate-c\ (s\ (i-1))\ Mt\ i)$ ) )
 $\cdot_v (RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i))\ Mt!(n-i)]$ 
by (metis Suc-leD assms(2) diff-Suc-less gs.mult-closed le0 minus-plus non-trivial)
also have scalar-commute:( $s\ (i-1) \cdot Mt!(n-i) - ((rat-of-int\ (calculate-c\ (s\ (i-1))\ Mt\ i))$ )
 $\cdot_v (RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i))\ Mt!(n-i))$ 
using scalar-prod-smult-left
carrier-vecI[of  $Mt!(n-i)$ ]
carrier-vecI[of ( $RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i)$ ]
access-index-M-dim
dim-vecs-in-Mt
by (smt (verit) Suc-le-D assms(2) diff-less index-minus-vec(2) index-smult-vec(2)

init-sub minus-plus s-dim zero-less-Suc)
moreover have index-in-range:  $0 \leq n-i \wedge n-i < n$ 
using assms(1) assms(2)
by simp
moreover have sq-norm-eq:(( $RAT\ M)!(\ (dim-vec\ (s\ (i-1)))\ -i))\cdot Mt!(n-i) =$ 
sq-norm ( $Mt!(n-i)$ )
using one-diag[of  $n-i$ ]
s-dim[of  $i-1$ ]
index-in-range
assms(1)
assms(2)
less-imp-diff-less
by simp
then have ( $s\ i \cdot Mt!(n-i) = (s\ (i-1)) \cdot Mt!(n-i) -$ 
 $((rat-of-int\ (calculate-c\ (s\ (i-1))\ Mt\ i)) * sq-norm\ (Mt!(n-i)))$ )
using scalar-distrib scalar-commute sq-norm-eq by argo
then have final-sub:abs( $(s\ i \cdot Mt!(n-i)) = abs((rat-of-int\ (calculate-c\ (s\ (i-1))\ Mt\ i))$ )
 $* sq-norm\ (Mt!(n-i))) - (s\ (i-1)) \cdot$ 

```

```

 $Mt!(n-i))$ 
  using abs-minus-commute by simp
  then have round-small:abs(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i )-
    (((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) /
     (sq-norm-vec (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) )) ≤ 1/2
    by (metis calculate-c.simps of-int-round-abs-le)
  moreover have pos:0 ≤ sq-norm (Mt!(n-i))
    by (simp add: sq-norm-vec-ge-0)
  then have (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*abs((rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i )-
    (((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) /
     (sq-norm-vec (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) )) )
    ≤(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
    using pos round-small mult-left-mono by blast
  then have 2:abs((sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i )-
    (((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) /
     (sq-norm-vec (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) )) ) ≤(sq-norm
    (Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
    using pos by (smt (verit) abs-mult abs-of-nonneg)
  have i≤n
    using assms(2) by simp
  then have abs(
    (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i )-
      (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )))/
      (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))) )
    ≤(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
    using 2
      s-dim[of i]
    by (smt (verit) Rings.ring-distrib(4) Suc-leD minus-plus s-dim)
  then have 1:abs(
    (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i )-
      ((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )))*
      ((sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))/(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))) )
    ≤(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
    using assms(2) s-dim
    by (smt (z3) gs.cring-simplrules(14) times-divide-eq-right)
  moreover have nonzero:sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)) ≠ 0
    using Mt-gso-connect[of n-i] assms
    by (metis M-locale-2 gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos index-in-range length-map
    rel-simps(70))
  moreover have cancel:(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))/(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i))) = 1
    using nonzero
    by auto
  moreover have dim-match:dim-vec (s (i-1)) = n
    using s-dim[of i-1] assms(2)
    by linarith
  then have final-ineq:abs(
    (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i )-
      ((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( (dim-vec (s (i-1))) - i ) )) )

```

```

)≤(sq-norm (Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
using 1 cancel
by (smt (verit) gs.r-one)
then have rearrange-final-ineq: abs( (rat-of-int (calculate-c (s (i-1)) Mt i ))  

    * (sq-norm (Mt!(n-i))) - ((s (i-1)) · (Mt!( n - i ) ) ))≤(sq-norm  

(Mt!(n-i)))*(1/2)
using dim-match
by algebra
show ?thesis
using final-sub rearrange-final-ineq
by argo
qed
lemma lattice-carrier:  $L \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
proof –
have  $x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  if  $x\text{-def}:x \in L$  for  $x$ 
proof –
obtain  $f$  where  $f\text{-def}:x = \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. (f i)\cdot_v M!i) [0..<n])$ 
using  $x\text{-def}$  unfolding  $L\text{-def}$  lattice-of-def by fast
have  $(f i)\cdot_v M!i \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  if  $0 \leq i \wedge i < n$  for  $i$ 
using access-index-M-dim[of  $i$ ]
by (metis carrier-vec-dim-vec map-carrier-vec nth-map smult-closed that)
then have set (map ( $\lambda i. (f i)\cdot_v M!i$ ) [0..<n])  $\subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$  by auto
then have sumlist (map ( $\lambda i. (f i)\cdot_v M!i$ ) [0..<n])  $\in \text{carrier-vec } n$  by simp
then show  $x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using  $f\text{-def}$  by fast
qed
then show ?thesis by fast
qed

```

3 Lattice Lemmas

```

lemma lattice-sum-close:
fixes  $u::\text{int vec}$  and  $v::\text{int vec}$ 
assumes  $u \in L$   $v \in L$ 
shows  $u+v \in L$ 
proof –
let  $?mM = \text{mat-of-cols } n M$ 
have  $1:?mM \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  using dim-vecs-in-M by fastforce
have set- $M$ : set  $M \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
using dim-vecs-in-M carrier-vecI by blast
have as-mat-mult:lattice-of  $M = \{y \in \text{carrier-vec } n. \exists x \in \text{carrier-vec } n. ?mM *_v x = y\}$ 
using lattice-of-as-mat-mult[OF set- $M$ ] by blast
then obtain  $u1$  where  $u1\text{-def}:u = ?mM *_v u1 \wedge u1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using assms
unfolding  $L\text{-def}$  by auto
obtain  $v1$  where  $v1\text{-def}:v = ?mM *_v v1 \wedge v1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
using assms as-mat-mult unfolding  $L\text{-def}$  by auto
have  $u1+v1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using  $u1\text{-def}$   $v1\text{-def}$  by blast
moreover have  $?mM *_v (u1+v1) = u+v$ 
using  $u1\text{-def}$   $v1\text{-def}$  1 mult-add-distrib-mat-vec[of  $?mM n n u1 v1$ ]

```

```

    by metis
moreover have  $u+v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using assms lattice-carrier by blast
ultimately show  $u+v \in L$ 
  using as-mat-mult unfolding L-def
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma lattice-smult-close:
  fixes  $u::\text{int vec}$  and  $q::\text{int}$ 
  assumes  $u \in L$ 
  shows  $q \cdot u \in L$ 

```

```

proof-
let ?mM = mat-of-cols  $n M$ 
have 1:?mM  $\in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  using dim-vecs-in-M by fastforce
have set-M: set  $M \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  using dim-vecs-in-M carrier-vecI by blast
have as-mat-mult:lattice-of  $M = \{y \in \text{carrier-vec } n. \exists x \in \text{carrier-vec } n. ?mM *_v x = y\}$ 
  using lattice-of-as-mat-mult[OF set-M] by blast
then obtain  $v::\text{int vec}$  where  $v\text{-def}:u = ?mM *_v v \wedge v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  using assms unfolding L-def by auto
then have  $q \cdot v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  by blast
moreover then have  $q \cdot v \cdot u = ?mM *_v (q \cdot v)$  using 1 v-def by fastforce
ultimately show  $q \cdot v \cdot u \in L$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) L-def as-mat-mult assms mem-Collect-eq smult-closed)
qed

```

```

lemma smult-vec-zero:
  fixes  $v :: 'a::ring \text{vec}$ 
  shows  $0 \cdot v = 0_v (\text{dim-vec } v)$ 
  unfolding smult-vec-def vec-eq-iff
  by (auto)

```

```

lemma coset-s:
  fixes  $i::\text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $i \leq n$ 
  shows  $s i \in \text{coset}$ 
  using assms
proof(induct i)
  case 0
  have  $s 0 = -t$  unfolding s-def by simp
  moreover have carrier-mt:-t  $\in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using length-M carrier-vecI[of t n]
  by fastforce
  ultimately have pzero:s 0 = of-int-hom.vec-hom ( $0_v n$ ) -t by fastforce
  let ?zero =  $\lambda j. 0$ 
  have  $0 < \text{length } M$  using non-trivial by fast
  then have  $M!0 \in \text{set } M$  by force

```

then have $M!0 \in L$ **using** basis-in-latticeI[of $M M!0$] dim-vecs-in-M carrier-vecI
 $L\text{-def}$
by blast
then have $\theta_v n \in L$
using lattice-smult-close[of $M!0 0$] smult-vec-zero[of $M!0$] access-index-M-dim[of
 0] non-trivial
unfolding $L\text{-def}$
by fastforce
then show ?case **using** pzero **by** blast
next
case ($Suc i$)
let $?q = (\text{rat-of-int} (\text{calculate-c} (s i) Mt (Suc i)))$
let $?ind = ((\text{dim-vec} (s i)) - (\text{Suc } i))$
have $\text{sub}:s (Suc i) = (s i) - (?q \cdot_v (\text{RAT } M)!?ind)$
using sub-s[of i] Suc.prems **by** linarith
have $s i \in \text{coset}$ **using** Suc **by** auto
then obtain x **where** $x\text{-def}:x \in L \wedge (s i) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } x - t$ **by** blast
have $(?q \cdot_v (\text{RAT } M)!?ind) \in \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom}^c L$
proof-
have $\text{dim-vec} (s i) = n$ **using** s-dim[of i] Suc.prems **by** fastforce
then have $\text{in-range}:?ind < n \wedge 0 \leq ?ind$ **using** Suc.prems **by** simp
then have $\text{com-hom}:(\text{RAT } M)!(?ind) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom} (M!?ind)$ **by** auto
have $M!?ind \in \text{set } M$ **using** in-range **by** simp
then have $\text{mil}:M!?ind \in L$ **using** basis-in-latticeI[of $M M!?ind$] dim-vecs-in-M
carrier-vecI $L\text{-def}$
by blast
moreover have $?q \cdot_v (\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom} (M!?ind)) =$
 $\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom} ((\text{calculate-c} (s i) Mt (Suc i)) \cdot_v M!?ind)$
by fastforce
moreover have $(\text{calculate-c} (s i) Mt (Suc i)) \cdot_v M!?ind \in L$
using lattice-smult-close[of $M!?ind$] (calculate-c (s i) Mt (Suc i)) mil **by**
simp
ultimately show $(?q \cdot_v (\text{RAT } M)!?ind) \in \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom}^c L$
using com-hom
by force
qed
then obtain y **where** $y\text{-def}: (?q \cdot_v (\text{RAT } M)!?ind) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } y \wedge$
 $y \in L$ **by** blast
have $\text{carrier-}x: x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ **using** lattice-carrier x-def **by** blast
have $\text{carrier-}y: y \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ **using** lattice-carrier y-def **by** blast
then have $\text{carrier-my}: -y \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ **by** simp
then have $1:- (?q \cdot_v (\text{RAT } M)!?ind) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (-y)$ **using** y-def
by fastforce
then have $s (Suc i) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } x - t + \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (-y)$
using sub x-def y-def 1 **by** fastforce
then have $s (Suc i) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } x + \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (-y) - t$
using lattice-carrier x-def y-def length-M
by fastforce
moreover have $\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } x + \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } (-y) = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom}$

```

(x+ -y)
  using carrier-my carrier-x by fastforce
  ultimately have ?:s (Suc i) = of-int-hom.vec-hom (x+ -y) -t
    by metis
  have -y = -1 ·v y by auto
  then have -y ∈ L using lattice-smult-close y-def by simp
  then have x+-y ∈ L using lattice-sum-close x-def by simp
  then show ?case using ? by fast
qed

lemma subtract-co-set-into-lattice:
  fixes v::rat vec
  fixes w::rat vec
  assumes v ∈ co-set
  assumes w ∈ co-set
  shows (v-w) ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L
proof-
  obtain l1 where l1-def:v=l1-t ∧ l1 ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L using assms(1) by
blast
  obtain l2 where l2-def:w = l2-t ∧ l2 ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L using assms(2)
by blast
  have carrier-l1:l1 ∈ carrier-vec n using lattice-carrier l1-def by force
  have carrier-l2:l2 ∈ carrier-vec n using lattice-carrier l2-def by force
  obtain l1p where l1p-def:l1 = of-int-hom.vec-hom l1p ∧ l1p ∈ L using l1-def by
fast
  obtain l2p where l2p-def:l2 = of-int-hom.vec-hom l2p ∧ l2p ∈ L using l2-def by
fast
  have -l2p = -1 ·v l2p using carrier-l2 by fastforce
  then have ml2p:-l2p ∈ L using lattice-smult-close[of l2p - 1] l2p-def by pres-
burger
  then have of-int-hom.vec-hom (-l2p) ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L by simp
  moreover have of-int-hom.vec-hom (-l2p) = -l2 using l2p-def by fastforce
  then have l1-l2 = of-int-hom.vec-hom (l1p - l2p) using l1p-def l2p-def car-
rier-l1 carrier-l2 by auto
  moreover have l1p-l2p ∈ L using lattice-sum-close[of l1p - l2p]
    l1p-def l2p-def ml2p carrier-l1 carrier-l2
    by (simp add: minus-add-uminus-vec)
  ultimately have l1-l2 ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L by fast
  moreover have v-w = l1-l2 using l1-def l2-def length-M carrier-vecI carrier-l1
carrier-l2 by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma t-in-co-set:
  shows uminus t ∈ co-set
  using co-set-s[of 0] babai-help.simps unfolding s-def by simp

```

4 Lemmas on closest distance

lemma closest-distance-sq-pos: $\text{closest-distance-sq} \geq 0$

```

proof-
  have  $\forall N \in \{real-of-rat (sq-norm x::rat) | x. x \in coset\}. 0 \leq N$ 
    using sq-norm-vec-ge-0 by auto
  moreover have  $\{real-of-rat (sq-norm x::rat) | x. x \in coset\} \neq \{\}$  using t-in-co-set
  by blast
  ultimately have  $0 \leq \inf \{real-of-rat (sq-norm x::rat) | x. x \in coset\}$ 
    by (meson cInf-greatest)
  then show ?thesis unfolding closest-distance-sq-def by blast
qed

definition witness:: rat vec  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where witness v eps-closest =  $(sq-norm v \leq \text{eps-closest} \wedge v \in \text{coset} \wedge \text{dim-vec } v = n)$ 

definition close-condition::rat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where close-condition eps-closest  $\equiv$ 
    (if closest-distance-sq = 0 then  $0 \leq \text{real-of-rat } \text{eps-closest}$ 
     else  $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{eps-closest}) > \text{closest-distance-sq}$ )
     $\wedge$  ( $\text{real-of-rat } (\text{eps-closest}) \leq \text{epsilon} * \text{closest-distance-sq}$ )

lemma close-rat:
  obtains eps-closest::rat
  where close-condition eps-closest
  proof(cases closest-distance-sq = 0)
    case t:True
      then have epsilon*closest-distance-sq = real-of-rat (0::rat) by simp
      then have real-of-rat (0::rat)  $\leq \text{epsilon} * \text{closest-distance-sq} \wedge \text{closest-distance-sq} \leq (\text{real-of-rat } (0::rat))$ 
        using t by force
      then show ?thesis
        using that t unfolding close-condition-def by metis
    next
      case f:False
      then have  $0 < \text{closest-distance-sq}$ 
        using closest-distance-sq-pos by linarith
      moreover have  $(1::real) < \text{epsilon}$  using epsilon by simp
      ultimately have closest-distance-sq  $< \text{epsilon} * \text{closest-distance-sq}$  by simp
      then show ?thesis
        using Rats-dense-in-real[of closest-distance-sq epsilon*closest-distance-sq] that
          unfolding close-condition-def
        by (metis Rats-cases less-eq-real-def)
qed

definition eps-closest::rat
  where eps-closest = (if  $\exists r. \text{close-condition } r$  then SOME r. close-condition r
  else 0)

lemma eps-closest-lemma: close-condition eps-closest
  using close-rat unfolding eps-closest-def by (metis (full-types))

```

```

lemma rational-tri-ineq:
  fixes v::rat vec
  fixes w::rat vec
  assumes dim-vec v = dim-vec w
  shows (sq-norm (v+w)) ≤ 4*(Max {(sq-norm v), (sq-norm w)})
```

proof –

```

  let ?d = dim-vec w
  let ?M = Max {(sq-norm v), (sq-norm w)}
  have carr-v:v∈carrier-vec ?d using assms carrier-vecI[of v ?d] by fastforce
  have carr-w:w∈carrier-vec ?d using carrier-vecI[of w ?d] by fastforce
  have carr-vw:v+w∈carrier-vec ?d using carr-v carr-w add-carrier-vec by blast
  have sq-norm (v+w) = (v+w)·(v+w)
    by (simp add: sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod)
  also have (v+w)·(v+w) = v·(v+w)+w·(v+w)
    using add-scalar-prod-distrib[of v ?d w v+w]
      carr-v carr-w carr-vw by blast
  also have v·(v+w)+w·(v+w) = v·v+v·w+w·v+w·w
    using scalar-prod-add-distrib[of v ?d v w]
      scalar-prod-add-distrib[of w ?d v w]
        carr-v carr-w carr-vw by algebra
  also have v·w=w·v
    using carr-v carr-w comm-scalar-prod by blast
  also have v·v = sq-norm v
    using sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of v] by force
  also have w·w = sq-norm w
    using sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of w] by force
  finally have sq-norm (v+w) = sq-norm v + sq-norm w + 2*(w·v) by force
  also have b1:sq-norm v ≤ ?M by force
  also have b2:sq-norm w ≤ ?M by force
  also have 2*(w·v) ≤ 2*(Max {(sq-norm v), (sq-norm w)})
```

proof –

```

  have (w·v) ^ 2 ≤ (sq-norm v) * (sq-norm w)
    using scalar-prod-Cauchy[of w ?d v] carr-w carr-v by algebra
  also have (sq-norm v) * (sq-norm w) ≤ ?M * ?M
    using b1 b2 sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of w] sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of v]
      mult-mono[of sq-norm v ?M sq-norm w ?M] by linarith
  also have ?M * ?M = ?M ^ 2
    using power2-eq-square[of ?M] by presburger
  finally have (w·v) ^ 2 ≤ ?M ^ 2 by blast
  also have (w·v) ^ 2 = abs(w·v) ^ 2 by force
  finally have abs(w·v) ^ 2 ≤ ?M ^ 2 by presburger
  moreover have 0 ≤ abs(w·v) by fastforce
  moreover have 0 ≤ ?M
    using sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of w] sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of v] by fastforce
  ultimately have abs(w·v) ≤ ?M
    using power2-le-imp-le by blast
  also have (w·v) ≤ abs(w·v) by force
  finally show ?thesis by linarith
```

```

qed
finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma witness-exists:
  shows  $\exists v. \text{witness } v \text{ eps-closest}$ 
proof(cases closest-distance-sq = 0)
  case t:True
  have eps-closest = 0
    using eps-closest-lemma t
    unfolding witness-def unfolding close-condition-def
    by auto
  then have equiv:?thesis = ( $\exists v. v \in \text{coset} \wedge (\text{dim-vec } v = n) \wedge (\text{sq-norm } v) \leq 0$ )
    unfolding witness-def eps-closest-def by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof(rule ccontr)
    assume contra: $\neg$ ?thesis
    have {real-of-rat (sq-norm x)::rat} |x. x  $\in$  coset}  $\neq \{\}$  using t-in-coset by fast
    then have limit-point: $\exists v::rat \text{ vec. real-of-rat (sq-norm } v) < (\text{eps)::real}) \wedge v \in \text{coset}$ 
    if 0 < eps for eps
      using t cInf-lessD[of {real-of-rat (sq-norm x)::rat} |x. x  $\in$  coset] eps that
      unfolding closest-distance-sq-def by auto
      moreover have 0 < real-of-rat ((sq-norm ((RAT M)!0)) / (4 *  $\alpha^{\lceil(n-1)\rceil}$ ))
      proof-
        have 0 < 1 / (4 *  $\alpha^{\lceil(n-1)\rceil}$ ) using non-trivial alpha by force
        moreover have 0 < (sq-norm ((RAT M)!0))
          using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M 0]
          gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-gso-le-f[of n RAT M 0]
          M-locale-2 non-trivial
          by fastforce
        ultimately show ?thesis by auto
      qed
      ultimately obtain v::rat vec where v-def:real-of-rat (sq-norm v)
        < real-of-rat ((sq-norm ((RAT M)!0)) / (4 *  $\alpha^{\lceil(n-1)\rceil}$ ))  $\wedge$ 
        v  $\in$  coset
        by presburger
      then have dim-vec v = n
        using length-M by force
      then have 0 < real-of-rat (sq-norm v)
        using equiv contra v-def by auto
      then obtain w::rat vec where w-def:real-of-rat (sq-norm w) < real-of-rat
        (sq-norm v)  $\wedge$  w  $\in$  coset
        using limit-point by fast
      then have small-w:real-of-rat (sq-norm w) < real-of-rat ((sq-norm ((RAT M)!0)) / (4 *  $\alpha^{\lceil(n-1)\rceil}$ ))
        using v-def by argo
      have lat:w-v  $\in$  of-int-hom.vec-hom` L using subtract-coset-into-lattice[of w v]
        using v-def w-def by force
      then obtain l where l-def:l  $\in$  L  $\wedge$  w-v = of-int-hom.vec-hom l by blast
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

then have of-int-hom.vec-hom  $l \in gs.lattice\text{-}of(RAT M)$ 
  using lattice-of-of-int[of  $M n l$ ] dim-vecs-in-M carrier-vecI L-def by blast
then have lat-hom: $w-v \in gs.lattice\text{-}of(RAT M)$  using l-def by simp
have sq-norm  $v \neq sq\text{-}norm w$  using w-def by auto
then have neq: $w \neq v$  by meson
have  $c1:w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using length-M w-def lattice-carrier carrier-dim-vec
by fastforce
moreover have  $c2:v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using length-M v-def lattice-carrier carrier-dim-vec
by fastforce
ultimately have  $c3:w-v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  by simp
have neqzero: $w-v \neq 0_v n$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
assume  $c:\neg ?thesis$ 
have  $w-v=0_v n$  using c by blast
then have  $w=v+0_v n$  using c1 c2 c3
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) gs.M.add.r-inv-ex minus-add-minus-vec minus-cancel-vec minus-zero-vec right-zero-vec)
then show False using c2 neq by simp
qed
then have  $w-v \in gs.lattice\text{-}of(RAT M) - \{0_v n\}$  using lat-hom by blast
moreover have  $\alpha^{\frown}(n-1) * (sq\text{-}norm(w-v)) < (sq\text{-}norm((RAT M)!0))$ 
proof-
have  $w-v = w+(-v)$  by fastforce
then have  $sq\text{-}norm(w-v) = sq\text{-}norm(w+(-v))$  by simp
also have  $sq\text{-}norm(w+(-v)) \leq 4 * \text{Max}(\{sq\text{-}norm } w, sq\text{-}norm } (-v)\})$ 
  using rational-tri-ineq[of w-v] c1 c2 by fastforce
also have  $sq\text{-}norm } (-v) = sq\text{-}norm } v$ 
proof-
have  $-v = (-1)\cdot_v v$  by fastforce
then have  $sq\text{-}norm } (-v) = ((-1)\cdot_v v)\cdot((-1)\cdot_v v)$  using sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of -v] by force
then have  $sq\text{-}norm } (-v) = (-1)*(-1)*(v\cdot v)$  using c1 c2 by simp
then show ?thesis using sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of v] by simp
qed
also have  $\text{Max}(\{sq\text{-}norm } w, sq\text{-}norm } (v)\}) < ((sq\text{-}norm } ((RAT M)!0)) / (4 * \alpha^{\frown}(n-1)))$ 
  using v-def small-w of-rat-less by auto
finally have  $sq\text{-}norm } (w-v) < 4 * ((sq\text{-}norm } ((RAT M)!0)) / (4 * \alpha^{\frown}(n-1)))$ 
by linarith
then have  $sq\text{-}norm } (w-v) < (sq\text{-}norm } ((RAT M)!0)) / (\alpha^{\frown}(n-1))$  by linarith
moreover have  $p:0 < \alpha^{\frown}(n-1)$  using alpha by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis using p
  by (metis gs.cring-simplrules(14) pos-less-divide-eq)
qed
ultimately show False
  using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.weakly-reduced-imp-short-vector[of n (RAT M)  $\alpha w-v$ ]
    M-locale-2 reduced alpha
  unfolding gs.reduced-def L-def by force

```

```

qed
next
  case False
  then have closest-distance-sq < real-of-rat eps-closest
    using eps-closest-lemma unfolding eps-closest-def close-condition-def
    by presburger
  moreover have {real-of-rat (sq-norm x::rat) |x. x ∈ coset} ≠ {} using t-in-coset
  by fast
  ultimately obtain l where l ∈ {real-of-rat (sq-norm x::rat) |x. x ∈ coset} ∧ l <
  real-of-rat eps-closest
    using closest-distance-sq-pos
    unfolding closest-distance-sq-def
    by (meson cInf-lessD)
  moreover then obtain v::rat vec where l = real-of-rat (sq-norm v) ∧ v ∈ coset
  by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding witness-def lattice-carrier
    by (smt (verit) length-M index-minus-vec(2) mem-Collect-eq of-rat-less-eq)
qed

```

5 More linear algebra lemmas

```

lemma carrier-Ms:
  shows mat-M ∈ carrier-mat n n mat-M-inv ∈ carrier-mat n n
  using M-dim M-inv-dim
  apply blast
  by (simp add: M-inv-dim(1) M-inv-dim(2) carrier-matI)

lemma carrier-L:
  fixes v::rat vec
  assumes dim-vec v = n
  shows lattice-coord v ∈ carrier-vec n
  unfolding lattice-coord-def
  using mult-mat-vec-carrier[of mat-M-inv n n v]
    carrier-Ms
    carrier-vecI[of v]
    assms(1)
  by fast

lemma sumlist-index-commute:
  fixes Lst::rat vec list
  fixes i::nat
  assumes set Lst ⊆ carrier-vec n
  assumes i < n
  shows (gs.sumlist Lst)$i = sum-list (map (λj. (Lst!j)$i) [0..<(length Lst)])
  using assms
proof(induct Lst)
  case Nil
  have gs.sumlist Nil = 0_v n using assms unfolding gs.sumlist-def by auto
  then have lhs:(gs.sumlist Nil)$i = 0 using assms(2) by auto

```

```

have [0..<(length Nil)] = Nil by simp
then have (map (λj. (Nil!j)$i) [0..<(length Nil)]) = Nil by blast
then have sum-list (map (λj. (Nil!j)$i) [0..<(length Nil)]) = 0 by simp
then show ?case using lhs by simp
next
  case (Cons a Lst)
  let ?CaLst = Cons a Lst
  have set Lst ⊆ carrier-vec n using Cons.preds by auto
  then have carr:gs.sumlist Lst ∈ carrier-vec n using assms gs.sumlist-carrier[of
    Lst ]
  by blast
  have gs.sumlist (Cons a Lst) = a + gs.sumlist Lst by simp
  then have lhs:(gs.sumlist ?CaLst)$i = a$i + (gs.sumlist Lst)$i using assms
  carr by simp
  have sum-list (map (λj. (?CaLst!j)$i) [0..<(length ?CaLst)]) = sum-list (map
    (λl. l$i) ?CaLst)
    by (smt (verit) length-map map-eq-conv' map-nth nth-map)
  moreover have sum-list (map (λl. l$i) ?CaLst) = a$i + sum-list (map (λl. l$i)
    Lst) by simp
  moreover have sum-list (map (λl. l$i) Lst) = sum-list (map (λj. (Lst!j)$i)
    [0..<(length Lst)])
    by (smt (verit) length-map map-eq-conv' map-nth nth-map)
  moreover have sum-list (map (λj. (Lst!j)$i) [0..<(length Lst)]) = (gs.sumlist
    Lst)$i
    using Cons.preds Cons.hyps by simp
  ultimately show ?case using lhs
    by argo
qed

```

```

lemma mat-mul-to-sum-list:
  fixes A::rat mat
  fixes v::rat vec
  assumes dim-vec v = dim-col A
  assumes dim-row A = n
  shows A*v = gs.sumlist (map (λj. v$j ·_v (col A j)) [0 ..< dim-col A])
proof-
  have carrier:set (map (λj. v $ j ·_v col A j) [0..<dim-col A]) ⊆ Rn
    by (smt (verit) assms(2) carrier-dim-vec dim-col ex-map-conv index-smult-vec(2)
      subset-code(1))
  have (A*v)$i = gs.sumlist (map (λj. v$j ·_v (col A j)) [0 ..< dim-col A])$i if
    small:i < dim-row A for i
  proof-
    let ?rAi = row A i

    have 1:(A*v)$i = ?rAi · v using small by simp
    have 2:?rAi · v = sum-list (map (λj. (?rAi$j)*(v$j)) [0..<dim-col A])
      using assms sum-set-upt-conv-sum-list-nat unfolding scalar-prod-def by auto
    have ?rAi$j*(v$j) = (v$j ·_v (col A j))$i if jsmall:j < dim-col A for j
```

```

unfolding row-def col-def using small jsmall
by force
then have (map (λj. (?rAi$j)*(v$j)) [0..<dim-col A]) = (map (λj. (v$j ·v (col
A j))$i) [0..<dim-col A])
by fastforce
then have (A*vv)$i = sum-list (map (λj. (v$j ·v (col A j))$i) [0..<dim-col
A])
using 1 2 by algebra
then show ?thesis using sumlist-index-commute[of map (λj. v$j ·v (col A j))
[0 ..< dim-col A] i]
small assms(2) carrier
by (smt (verit) gs.sumlist-vec-index length-map map-equality-iff nth-map sub-
set-code(1))
qed
moreover have dim-vec (A*vv) = dim-row A by fastforce
moreover have dim-vec (gs.sumlist (map (λj. v$j ·v (col A j)) [0 ..< dim-col
A])) = n
using carrier by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using assms
by auto
qed

lemma recover-from-lattice-coord:
fixes v::rat vec
assumes dim-vec v = n
shows v = gs.sumlist (map (λi. (lattice-coord v)$i ·v (RAT M)!i) [0 ..< n])
proof –
have (mat-M * mat-M-inv)*v v = mat-M*v(lattice-coord v)
unfolding lattice-coord-def
using assms(1) carrier-Ms carrier-vecI[of v]
assoc-mult-mat-vec[of mat-M n n mat-M-inv n v]
by presburger
then have (1m n)*vv = mat-M*v(lattice-coord v)
using inv1
by simp
then have v = mat-M*v(lattice-coord v)
by (metis assms carrier-vec-dim-vec one-mult-mat-vec)
then have pre:v = gs.sumlist (map (λi. (lattice-coord v)$i ·v col mat-M i) [0
..< dim-col mat-M])
using mat-mul-to-sum-list[of lattice-coord v mat-M]
M-dim
assms
dim-preserve-lattice-coord
by simp
moreover have col mat-M i = (RAT M)!i if i < n for i
using vec-to-col
by (simp add: that)
ultimately have (map (λi. (lattice-coord v)$i ·v col mat-M i) [0 ..< dim-col
mat-M]) =

```

```

        (map (λi. (lattice-coord v)$i ·v (RAT M)!i) [0 ..< n]) using
M-dim
    by simp
then show v = gs.sumlist (map (λi. (lattice-coord v)$i ·v (RAT M)!i) [0 ..<
n])
    using pre by presburger
qed

lemma sumlist-linear-coord:
fixes Lst::int vec list
assumes ∀i. i < length Lst ⇒ dim-vec (Lst!i) = n
shows lattice-coord (map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist Lst)) = gs.sumlist (map lat-
tice-coord (RAT Lst))
using assms
proof(induct Lst)
case Nil
have rhs:gs.sumlist(map lattice-coord (RAT Nil)) = 0v n by fastforce
have map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist Nil) = 0v n by auto
then have lattice-coord (map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist Nil)) = 0v n
unfolding lattice-coord-def using M-inv-dim
by (metis carrier-Ms(2) gs.M.add.r-cancel-one' gs.M.zero-closed mult-add-distrib-mat-vec
mult-mat-vec-carrier)
then show ?case using rhs by simp
next
case (Cons a Lst)
let ?CaLst = Cons a Lst
let ?ra = of-int-hom.vec-hom a
have dim:i∈set ?CaLst ⇒ dim-vec i = n for i using Cons.prems
by (metis in-set-conv-nth)
then have i-lt: (i < length Lst ⇒ dim-vec (Lst ! i) = n) for i
using Cons.prems carrier-dim-vec by auto
have carrier:set ?CaLst ⊆ carrier-vec n using Cons.prems
using carrier-vecI dim by fast
then have carrier-sumCaLst: (sumlist ?CaLst) ∈ carrier-vec n by force
have carrier-a: a ∈ carrier-vec n using carrier by force
have carrier-Lst:set Lst ⊆ carrier-vec n using carrier by simp
have lhs:lattice-coord (map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist ?CaLst)) = (lattice-coord ?ra)
+ gs.sumlist (map lattice-coord (RAT Lst))
+ proof-
have carrier-sumLst: sumlist Lst ∈ carrier-vec n using carrier-Lst by force
have sumlist ?CaLst = a + sumlist Lst by force
then have (map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist ?CaLst)) = ?ra + (map-vec rat-of-int
(sumlist Lst))
using carrier-a carrier-sumLst carrier-sumCaLst by auto
then have lattice-coord (map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist ?CaLst))
= lattice-coord(?ra) + lattice-coord(map-vec rat-of-int (sumlist Lst))
unfolding lattice-coord-def
using carrier-sumCaLst carrier-a carrier-sumLst
by (metis carrier-Ms(2) map-carrier-vec mult-add-distrib-mat-vec)

```

```

then show ?thesis using i-lt Cons.hyps
    by algebra
qed
moreover have rhs:gs.sumlist (map lattice-coord (RAT ?CaLst)) =
    (lattice-coord ?ra) + gs.sumlist (map lattice-coord (RAT Lst))
    by fastforce
ultimately show ?case by argo
qed

```

```

lemma integral-sum:
fixes l::nat
assumes  $\bigwedge j_1. j_1 < l \implies$ 
    map f [0..<l] ! j1 ∈ ℤ
shows sum-list
    (map f [0..<l]) ∈ ℤ
using assms
proof(induct l)
case 0
have (map f [0..<0]) = Nil by auto
then have sum-list (map f [0..<0]) = 0 by simp
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Suc l)
have nontriv:Suc l>0 by simp
have break:sum-list (map f [0..<(Suc l)]) = sum-list (map f [0..<l]) + (f l) by
    fastforce
have l<Suc l by simp
then have [0..<(Suc l)]!l = l
    by (metis nth-upd plus-nat.add-0)
moreover then have f ([0..<(Suc l)] ! l) = (map f [0..<(Suc l)]) ! l
    by (metis One-nat-def Suc-diff-Suc diff-Suc-1 local.nontriv nat-SN.default-gt-zero

    nth-map-upd nth-upd plus-1-eq-Suc real-add-less-cancel-right-pos)
ultimately have z:f l ∈ ℤ using Suc.prems by fastforce
have  $\bigwedge j_1. j_1 < l \implies$ 
    map f [0..<l] ! j1 ∈ ℤ
    by (metis Suc.prems diff-Suc-1' diff-Suc-Suc less-SucI nth-map-upd)
then have sum-list (map f [0..<l]) ∈ ℤ using Suc by blast
then show ?case using z break by force
qed

```

```

lemma int-coord:
fixes i::nat
assumes 0≤i
assumes i<n
fixes v::int vec
assumes v∈L

```

```

assumes dim-vec  $v = n$ 
shows (lattice-coord (map-vec rat-of-int  $v$ )) $\$i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
proof -
  obtain  $w$  where  $w\text{-def}:v = \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int} (w i) \cdot_v M ! i) [0 .. < \text{length } M])$ 
    using L-def assms(3) vec-module.lattice-of-def
    by blast
  let ?Lst = (map (\lambda i. of-int (w i) \cdot_v M ! i) [0 .. < length M])
  have dims-j:dim-vec (?Lst!j) = n if j < length ?Lst for j
    using access-index-M-dim carrier-vecI j-lt by force
  let ?recover = (map lattice-coord (RAT ?Lst))
  have 1:lattice-coord (map-vec rat-of-int  $v$ ) = gs.sumlist ?recover
    using sumlist-linear-coord[of ?Lst]
      w-def
      dims-j
    by blast
  have int-recover: $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies (?recover!j) \$ i \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge (\text{dim-vec} (?recover!j)) = n$ 
proof -
  fix j::nat
  assume small:j<n
  have ?recover!j = lattice-coord ((RAT ?Lst)!j)
    using List.nth-map[of j (RAT ?Lst) lattice-coord]
      small
    by simp
  then have ?recover!j = lattice-coord (of-int-hom.vec-hom (?Lst!j))
    using List.nth-map[of j ?Lst of-int-hom.vec-hom]
      small
    by simp
  then have ?recover!j = lattice-coord (of-int-hom.vec-hom (of-int (w j) \cdot_v M ! j))
    using List.nth-map[of j [0 .. < length M] (\lambda i. of-int (w i) \cdot_v M ! i)]
      small
    by simp
  then have commuted-maps:?recover!j = mat-M-inv *_v (of-int-hom.vec-hom (of-int (w j) \cdot_v M ! j))
    unfolding lattice-coord-def
    by simp
  then have ?recover!j = mat-M-inv *_v ((of-int (of-int (w j))) \cdot_v of-int-hom.vec-hom (M ! j))
    using of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult[of of-int (w j) M ! j]
    by metis
  then have ?recover!j = (of-int (of-int (w j))) \cdot_v (mat-M-inv *_v of-int-hom.vec-hom (M ! j))
    using mult-mat-vec[of mat-M-inv n n of-int-hom.vec-hom (M ! j) (of-int (of-int (w j)))]
      carrier-Ms
      access-index-M-dim[of j]
      carrier-vecI[of of-int-hom.vec-hom (M ! j) n]
    by (simp add: small)

```

```

then have ?recover!j = (of-int (of-int (w j))) ·v (lattice-coord (of-int-hom.vec-hom
(M ! j)))
  unfold lattice-coord-def
  by simp
then have recover-unit: ?recover!j = (of-int (of-int (w j))) ·v (unit-vec n j)
  using unit[of j]
    small
  by simp
then have (?recover!j)$i=((of-int (of-int (w j))) ·v (unit-vec n j))$i
  by simp
then have (?recover!j)$i = (of-int (of-int (w j))) * (unit-vec n j)$i
  by (simp add: assms(2))
then have (?recover!j)$i = (of-int (of-int (w j))) * (if i=j then 1 else 0)
  using small assms(2)
  by simp
moreover have (if i=j then 1 else 0) ∈ ℤ
  by simp
moreover have (of-int (of-int (w j))) ∈ ℤ
  by simp
moreover have dim-vec (?recover!j) = n
using recover-unit
  smult-closed[of (unit-vec n j) (of-int (of-int (w j)))]
  unit-vec-carrier[of n j]
by force
ultimately show (?recover!j)$i ∈ ℤ ∧ dim-vec (?recover!j) = n
  by simp
qed
then have ∀ v∈set ?recover. dim-vec v = n
  by auto
then have set ?recover ⊆ carrier-vec n
  using carrier-vecI
  by blast
then have (gs.sumlist ?recover)$i = sum-list (map (λj. (?recover!j)$i) [0..<(length
?recover)])
  using sumlist-index-commute[of ?recover i] assms
  by blast
moreover have length ?recover = n
  by auto
ultimately have (gs.sumlist ?recover)$i = sum-list (map (λj. (?recover!j)$i)
[0..<n])
  by simp
moreover have ∀j. j< n ⇒ (map (λj. (?recover!j)$i) [0..<n])!j ∈ ℤ
proof-
  fix j::nat
  assume jsmall:j< n
  have (map (λj. (?recover!j)$i) [0..<n])!j = (λj. (?recover!j)$i) j
  using List.nth-map[of j [0..<n] (λj. (?recover!j)$i)]
    jsmall
  by simp

```

```

then have (map (λj. (?recover!j)$i) [0..<n])!j = (?recover!j)$i
  by simp
then show (map (λj. (?recover!j)$i) [0..<n])!j ∈ ℤ
  using int-recover[of j] jsmall
  by simp
qed
ultimately have (gs.sumlist ?recover)$i ∈ ℤ
  using integral-sum[of n (λj. map lattice-coord
    (map of-int-hom.vec-hom (map (λi. of-int (w i) ·v M ! i) [0..<n]))) !
    j $
    i]
  by argo
then show ?thesis
  using 1
  by simp
qed

lemma int-coord-for-rat:
  fixes i::nat
  assumes 0 ≤ i
  assumes i < n
  fixes v::rat vec
  assumes v ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L
  assumes dim-vec v = n
  shows (lattice-coord v)$i ∈ ℤ
proof-
  let ?hom = of-int-hom.vec-hom
  obtain vint where v = ?hom vint ∧ vint ∈ L using assms(3) by blast
  moreover then have (lattice-coord (?hom vint))$i ∈ ℤ using int-coord assms by
  simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

6 Coord-Invariance

This section shows that the algorithm output matches true closest (or near-closest) vector in some trailing coordinates.

definition I **where**

```

I = (if ({i ∈ {0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat)) ≤ 4 * eps-closest}::nat set) ≠ {}
      then Max ({i ∈ {0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat)) ≤ 4 * eps-closest}::nat set) else
      -1)

```

```

lemma I-geq:
  shows I ≥ -1
  unfolding I-def
  by simp

```

```

lemma I-leq:

```

shows $I < n$
unfolding $I\text{-def}$
by *force*

```

lemma index-geq-I-big:
  fixes  $i::nat$ 
  assumes  $i > I$ 
  assumes  $i < n$ 
  shows  $((sq\text{-norm} (Mt!i)::rat)) > 4 * \text{eps}\text{-closest}$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
  then have  $((sq\text{-norm} (Mt!i)::rat)) \leq 4 * \text{eps}\text{-closest}$  by linarith
  then have  $i\text{-def}:i \in (\{i \in \{0..n\}. ((sq\text{-norm} (Mt!i)::rat)) \leq 4 * \text{eps}\text{-closest}\})::nat$  set)
  using assms by fastforce
  then have  $(\{i \in \{0..n\}. ((sq\text{-norm} (Mt!i)::rat)) \leq 4 * \text{eps}\text{-closest}\})::nat$  set)  $\neq \{\}$  by
  fast
  moreover then have  $I = \text{Max} (\{i \in \{0..n\}. ((sq\text{-norm} (Mt!i)::rat)) \leq 4 * \text{eps}\text{-closest}\})::nat$ 
  set) unfolding  $I\text{-def}$  by presburger
  moreover have finite  $(\{i \in \{0..n\}. ((sq\text{-norm} (Mt!i)::rat)) \leq 4 * \text{eps}\text{-closest}\})::nat$ 
  set)
  by simp
  ultimately show False using assms i-def eq-Max-iff by auto
qed

lemma scalar-prod-gs-from-lattice-coord:
  fixes  $i::nat$ 
  fixes  $v::rat$  vec
  assumes dim-vec  $v = n$ 
  assumes  $i < n$ 
  shows  $v \cdot Mt!i = \text{sum-list} (\text{map} (\lambda k. (\text{lattice-coord } v)\$k * (((RAT M)!k) \cdot Mt!i))$ 
   $[i..n])$ 
proof(-)
  let ?lc = lattice-coord  $v$ 
  let ?recover =  $((\text{map} (\lambda j. ?lc\$j \cdot_v (RAT M)!j) [0 ..< n]))$ 
  let ?gsv =  $Mt!i$ 
  have  $v = gs.\text{sumlist} ?recover$ 
  using recover-from-lattice-coord[of  $v$ ] assms
  by blast
  then have split-ip:  $v \cdot ?gsv = (gs.\text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda j. ?lc\$j \cdot_v (RAT M)!j) [0 ..< n]) \cdot ?gsv)$ 
  by simp
  have  $\bigwedge u. u \in \text{set} ?recover \implies u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
proof(-)
  fix  $u::rat$  vec
  assume  $u\text{-init}:u \in \text{set} ?recover$ 
  then have index-small:find-index ?recover  $u < \text{length} ?recover$ 
  by (meson find-index-leq-length)
  then have carrier-v-ind-M:(RAT M)! (find-index ?recover  $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ )

```

```

using carrier-vecI[of (RAT M)!(find-index ?recover u) n]
access-index-M-dim
by (smt (z3) M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.f-carrier length-map map-nth)
then have u=?recover!(find-index ?recover u)
using u-init
by (simp add: find-index-in-set)
then have u=(λj. ?lc$j ·_v (RAT M)!j) (find-index ?recover u)
using u-init
List.nth-map[of find-index ?recover u [0..] (λj. ?lc$j ·_v (RAT M)!j)]
index-small
by auto
then have u = ?lc$(find-index ?recover u) ·_v (RAT M)!(find-index ?recover u)
by simp
then show u ∈ carrier-vec n
using carrier-v-ind-M
smult-carrier-vec[of ?lc$(find-index ?recover u) (RAT M)!(find-index
?recover u) n]
by presburger
qed
then have result-sumlist-L:v · ?gsv = sum-list (map (λw. w · ?gsv) ?recover)
using split-ip
gs.scalar-prod-left-sum-distrib[of ?recover ?gsv]
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2) carrier-dim-vec dim-vecs-in-Mt)
let ?L=(map (λw. w · ?gsv) ?recover)
have ?L:k=k<n→?L!k = ?lc$k * ((RAT M)!k · ?gsv)
proof(–)
fix k::nat
assume k-bound:k<n
then have ?L!k = (λw. w · ?gsv) (?recover!k)
by force
then have ?L!k = ?recover!k · ?gsv
by simp
then have ?L!k = ((λj. (?lc$j ·_v (RAT M)!j)) k) · ?gsv
using List.nth-map[of k [0..] (λj. (?lc$j ·_v (RAT M)!j))] k-bound
by simp
then have ?L!k = (?lc$k ·_v (RAT M)!k) · ?gsv
by simp
then show ?L!k = ?lc$k * ((RAT M)!k · ?gsv)
using smult-scalar-prod-distrib[of (RAT M)!k n ?gsv ?L!k]
access-index-M-dim
dim-vecs-in-Mt[of i]
carrier-vecI[of ?gsv n]
k-bound
assms
by force
qed
moreover have length ?L = n
by fastforce
ultimately have 1:?L = (map (λk. ?lc$k * ((RAT M)!k · ?gsv)) [0..])

```

```

by auto
moreover then have filt: $\bigwedge k. k < i \implies (\lambda k. ?lc\$k * ((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv)) k = 0$ 
proof(-)
fix k::nat
assume tri: $k < i$ 
then have  $(?gsv \cdot (RAT M)!k) = 0$ 
using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.gso-scalar-zero[of n (RAT M) i k]
M-locale-2
Mt-gso-connect[of i]
assms(2)
more-dim
by presburger
then have  $((RAT M)!k) \cdot ?gsv = 0$ 
using comm-scalar-prod[of ((RAT M)!k) n ?gsv ]
access-index-M-dim[of k]
tri
assms(2)
dim-vecs-in-Mt[of i]
carrier-vecI[of ?gsv] carrier-vecI[of ((RAT M)!k)]
by fastforce
then have  $?lc\$k * ((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv) = 0$ 
by simp
then show  $(\lambda k. ?lc\$k * ((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv)) k = 0$ 
by blast
qed
ultimately have sum-list ?L = sum-list (map (\lambda k. ?lc\$k * ((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv))
(filter (\lambda k. i ≤ k) [0..<n] ))
using sum-list-map-filter[of [0..<n] (\lambda k. i ≤ k) (\lambda k. ?lc\$k * ((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv))]
]
by (metis (no-types, lifting) le-eq-less-or-eq nat-neq-iff)
moreover have (filter (\lambda k. i ≤ k) [0..<n] ) = [i..<n]
using assms(2) bot-nat-0.extremum filter-up
by presburger
ultimately have sum-list ?L = sum-list (map (\lambda k. ?lc\$k * ((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv))
[i..<n])
by presburger
then show ?thesis
using result-sumlist-L
by simp
qed

lemma correct-coord-help:
fixes i::nat
assumes i:<(int n)-I
assumes witness v (eps-closest)
assumes 0 < i
shows (lattice-coord (s i))$(n-i)=(lattice-coord v)$(n-i)
    ∧ ( (s i) · Mt!(n-i) = v · Mt!(n-i) )
using assms

```

```

proof(induct i rule: less-induct)
  case (less i)
    let ?lcs = (lattice-coord (s i))
    let ?lcIs =  $\lambda i. \text{lattice-coord } (s i) \$ (n - i)$ 
    let ?lcv = lattice-coord v
    let ?gsv = Mt!(n - (i))
    have leq:(int n) - I ≤ n + 1
      using I-geq
      by simp
    moreover have nonbase:0 < i
      using less by blast
    then have 1:i ≤ n
      using leq less
      by linarith
    moreover have nms:n - (i) < n
      using 1 nonbase by linarith
    ultimately have s-ip:(s (i)) · ?gsv = sum-list (map (λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - (i)..<n])
      using scalar-prod-gs-from-lattice-coord[of s (i) n - (i)]
      s-dim[of i] by force
    have dim-v:dim-vec v = n
      using assms(2)
      unfolding witness-def
      by blast
    then have v-ip:v · ?gsv = sum-list (map (λj. ?lcv$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - (i)..<n])
      unfolding witness-def
      using scalar-prod-gs-from-lattice-coord[of v n - i]
      nms assms(2)
      carrier-vecI[of v n]
      by satx
    have [n - i..<n] ≠ [] using nms by auto
    then have split-indices:[n - (i)..<n] = (n - i) # [n - (i) + 1..<n]
      by (simp add: upt-eq-Cons-conv)
    then have split-s-list:(map (λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - (i)..<n]) =
      ((λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) (n - (i)) # (map (λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - (i) + 1..<n]))
      by simp
    then have split-s-ip-pre:(s (i)) · ?gsv = ((λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) (n - (i)))
      + sum-list (map (λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - (i) + 1..<n])
      using s-ip
      by force
    then have split-s-ip:(s (i)) · ?gsv = ((λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) (n - (i)))
      + sum-list (map (λj. ?lcs$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - i + 1..<n])
      by presburger
    have split-v-list:(map (λj. ?lcv$j * ((RAT M)!j · ?gsv)) [n - (i)..<n]) =

```

```

 $((\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) (n-(i))) \#(map (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-(i)+1..<n])$ 
  using split-indices by simp
then have split-v-ip-pre:v  $\cdot ?gsv = ((\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) (n-(i)))$ 
     $+ sum-list (map (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-(i)+1..<n])$ 
  using v-ip
  by force
then have split-v-ip:v  $\cdot ?gsv = ((\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) (n-(i)))$ 
     $+ sum-list (map (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-i+1..<n])$ 
  by presburger
have use-coord-inv:  $(\lambda j. ?lcs\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) k = (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) k$  if k-bound:  $k < n \wedge k \geq n-i+1$  for k
  proof –
    have nmssmall:n-k<i
      using k-bound by linarith
    then have arith:(n-k)+(i - (n-k)) = i
      using k-bound 1 by linarith
    have 2:0<n-k
      using k-bound by linarith
    moreover have 3:(n-k)+(i - (n-k))≤n
      using 1 arith by linarith
    moreover have 4:n-k≤n-k by auto
    ultimately have 5:lattice-coord (s (n-k + (i - (n-k)))) $ (n-(n-k)) = lattice-coord (s (n-k)) $ (n-(n-k))
      using coord-invariance[of n-k n-k (i)-(n-k)] by blast
    also have cancel:n-(n-k) = k
      using k-bound 2 by auto
    then have ?lcs$k = ?lcIs (n-k)
      using arith 5 by presburger
    moreover have int (n-k)<int n -I
      using assms nmssmall less by linarith
    ultimately have ?lcs$k = ?lcv$(n-(n-k))
      using less(1)[of n-k] nmssmall assms(2) 2 by argo
    then have ?lcs$k = ?lcv$\k
      using cancel by presburger
    then have ?lcs$k *((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv) = ?lcv$\k *((RAT M)!k \cdot ?gsv)
      by simp
      then show  $(\lambda j. ?lcs\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) k = (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) k$ 
    by simp
  qed
then have  $(map (\lambda j. ?lcs\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-i+1..<n])$ 
   $= (map (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-i+1..<n])$ 
  by simp
then have sum-list (map (\lambda j. ?lcs\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-i+1..<n])
   $= sum-list (map (\lambda j. ?lcv\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) [n-i+1..<n])$ 
  by presburger
then have (s i) · ?gsv =
   $((\lambda j. ?lcs\$j *((RAT M)!j \cdot ?gsv)) (n-i)) +$ 

```

```

sum-list (map (λj. ?lcv$j *((RAT M)!j· ?gsv)) [n–i+1..)
using split-s-ip by argo
then have (s i) · ?gsv – v · ?gsv =
  ((λj. ?lcs$j *((RAT M)!j· ?gsv)) (n–i)) –
  ((λj. ?lcv$j *((RAT M)!j· ?gsv)) (n–i))
using split-v-ip by linarith
then have (s i) · ?gsv – v · ?gsv = ((?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i)) * ((RAT
M)!(n–i) · ?gsv))
by algebra
then have case-2-from-case-1:(s i) · ?gsv – v · ?gsv = ((?lcs$(n–i) –
?lcv$(n–i)) * (sq-norm ?gsv))
using one-diag[of n– i] 1 nms
by fastforce
then have abs ((s i) · ?gsv – v · ?gsv) = abs(?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i)) *
abs(sq-norm ?gsv)
using abs-mult by auto
then have a:abs ((s i) · ?gsv – v · ?gsv) = abs(?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i)) *
(sq-norm ?gsv)
by (metis abs-of-nonneg sq-norm-vec-ge-0)
have lattice-coord-equal:?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i)= 0
proof(rule ccontr)
assume ¬(?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i)= 0)
then have contra:?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i) ≠ 0 by simp
have ?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i) = (?lcs – ?lcv)$ (n–i)
using index-minus-vec(1)[of n–i ?lcv ?lcs]
dim-preserve-lattice-coord[of v]
assms(2) nms
unfolding witness-def by argo
moreover have ?lcs – ?lcv = lattice-coord((s i)–v)
using mult-minus-distrib-mat-vec
unfolding lattice-coord-def
by (metis 1 carrier-Ms(2) carrier-vecI dim-v s-dim)
ultimately have use-linear:?lcs$(n–i) – ?lcv$(n–i) = (lattice-coord((s i)–v))$(n–i)
by presburger
have (s i)–v ∈ of-int-hom.vec-hom` L
using subtract-coset-into-lattice[of s i v]
coset-s[of i]
1 assms(2)
unfolding witness-def
by linarith
then have use-int-coord:(lattice-coord( ((s i)–v)) )$(n–i) ∈ ℤ
using int-coord-for-rat[of n–i ((s i)–v)] 1 nms
by (simp add: dim-v)
then have abs((lattice-coord( ((s i)–v)) )$(n–i)) > 0
using contra use-linear
by linarith
then have abs((lattice-coord( ((s i)–v)) )$(n–i)) ≥ 1
using use-int-coord
by (simp add: Ints nonzero-abs-ge1 contra use-linear)
)

```

```

then have  $\text{abs}(\text{lcs}(n-i) - \text{lcv}(n-i)) \geq 1$ 
  using use-linear by presburger
then have  $\text{abs}(\text{lcs}(n-i) - \text{lcv}(n-i)) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}) \geq \text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}$ 
  using sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of ?gsv] mult-left-mono[of 1 abs(?lcs(n-i) - ?lcv(n-i))]
  sq-norm ?gsv] by algebra
  then have  $\text{big1}: \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) \geq \text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}$ 
    using a by argo
  then have  $\text{tri-ineq}: \text{abs}(v + ?\text{gsv}) \geq \text{abs}(\text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) - \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv}))$ 
  using cancel-ab-semigroup-add-class.diff-right-commute
    cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-zero by linarith
then have  $\text{smallhalf}: \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv}) \leq (1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv})$ 
  using small-orth-coord[of i] nonbase 1
  by fastforce
then have  $\text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) - \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv}) \geq \text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv} - (1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv})$ 
  using big1 by linarith
then have  $\text{big2}: \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) - \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv}) \geq (1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv})$ 
  by linarith
then have  $\text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) - \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv}) \geq 0$ 
  using sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of ?gsv] by linarith
then have  $\text{abs}(\text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) - \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv})) = \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv} - v + ?\text{gsv}) - \text{abs}((s i) + ?\text{gsv})$ 
  by fastforce
then have  $\text{abs}(v + ?\text{gsv}) \geq (1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv})$ 
  using big2
  by linarith
moreover have  $(1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}) \geq 0$ 
  using sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of ?gsv] by simp
moreover have  $\text{abs}(v + ?\text{gsv}) \geq 0$  by simp
ultimately have  $\text{abs}(v + ?\text{gsv})^2 \geq ((1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}))^2$ 
  using nonneg-power-le by blast
moreover have  $(\text{sq-norm } v) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}) \geq \text{abs}(v + ?\text{gsv})^2$ 
  using scalar-prod-Cauchy[of v n ?gsv]
    carrier-vecI[of v n] assms(2)
    carrier-vecI[of ?gsv] dim-vecs-in-Mt[of n-i] nms
unfolding witness-def
  by fastforce
ultimately have  $\text{sq-norm } v * \text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv} \geq ((1/2) * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv}))^2$ 
  by order
then have  $\text{sq-norm } v * \text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv} \geq (1/2)^2 * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv})^2$ 
  by (metis gs.nat-pow-distrib)
then have  $\text{sq-norm } v * \text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv} \geq 1/4 * (\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv})^2$ 
by (smt (z3) numeral-Bit0-eq-double one-power2 power2-eq-square times-divide-times-eq)
moreover have  $\text{sq-norm } ?\text{gsv} > 0$ 
  using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M n-i]
    M-locale-2 M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
    nms by force

```

```

ultimately have big:sq-norm v ≥ 1/4 * sq-norm ?gsv
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
have n-i>I
  using less by linarith
then have big-again:sq-norm ?gsv > 4*eps-closest
  using index-geq-I-big[of n-i] nms by simp
then have sq-norm v> 1/4 *4*eps-closest
  using big by fastforce
then have sq-norm v > eps-closest by auto
then show False
  using assms(2)
  unfolding witness-def
  by linarith
qed
then have piece1: lattice-coord (s i) $(n - i) = lattice-coord v $(n - i)
  using lattice-coord-equal by simp
have (s i) • ?gsv - v • ?gsv = 0
  using lattice-coord-equal case-2-from-case-1
  by algebra
then show ?case using piece1 by simp
qed

lemma correct-coord:
fixes v::rat vec
fixes k::nat
assumes witness v eps-closest
assumes I<k
assumes k<n
shows (s n) • Mt!(k) = v • Mt!(k)
proof -
  have (s n) • Mt!(k) = (s (n-k)) • Mt!(k)
    using coord-invariance[of n-k n-k k] assms
    by force
  moreover have (s (n-k)) • Mt!(k) = v • Mt!(k)
    using correct-coord-help[of n-k v] assms
    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

7 Bound on distance to target, with epsilon factor.

This section culminates in a bound (which includes the epsilon factor) on the output's distance to the target vector.

```

lemma sq-norm-from-Mt:
fixes v::rat vec
assumes v-carr:v∈carrier-vec n
shows sq-norm v = sum-list (map (λi. (v•Mt!i)^2/(sq-norm (Mt!i))) [0..)
proof -

```

```

let ?Mt-inv-list = map (λi. (1/sq-norm(Mt!i))·_v (Mt!i)) [0..<n]
have nonsing:?Mt-inv-list!i ∈ carrier-vec n if i:0≤i< n for i
proof-
  have 0< sq-norm(Mt!i)
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i]
      M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)] i
    by (simp add: M-locale-2)
  then have 0<1/sq-norm(Mt!i) by fastforce
  then have (1/sq-norm(Mt!i))·_v (Mt!i)∈carrier-vec n
    using carrier-vecI[of (Mt!i)] dim-vecs-in-Mt[of i] i by blast
  moreover have ?Mt-inv-list!i = (1/sq-norm(Mt!i))·_v (Mt!i)
    using i by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by argo
qed
let ?Mt-inv-mat = mat-of-rows n ?Mt-inv-list
have carrier-mat-inv:?Mt-inv-mat∈carrier-mat n n by fastforce
let ?vMt = ?Mt-inv-mat *_v v
have ?vMt$i = ((1/sq-norm(Mt!i))·_v (Mt!i))·v if i:0≤i< n for i
  using i nonsing[of i] by auto
have dim-vMt:dim-vec ?vMt = n
  using carrier-mat-inv v-carr by auto
let ?Mt-mat = mat-of-cols n Mt
have l:length Mt = n
  using gs.gram-schmidt-result[of RAT M Mt] basis dim-vecs-in-Mt
  unfolding gs.lin-indpt-list-def
  by fastforce
then have carrier-mat-Mt:?Mt-mat∈carrier-mat n n
  using dim-vecs-in-Mt carrier-vecI by auto
then have to-sumlist:?Mt-mat*_v ?vMt = gs.sumlist (map (λj. ?vMt$j ·_v (col ?Mt-mat j)) [0 ..< n])
  using mat-mul-to-sum-list[of ?vMt ?Mt-mat] dim-vMt
  by fastforce
have ?vMt$i ·_v (col ?Mt-mat i) = (1/sq-norm(Mt!i))* ((Mt!i)·v) ·_v Mt!i if i:0≤i< n for i
  using i l dim-vecs-in-Mt v-carr carrier-vecI by fastforce
then have (map (λj. ?vMt$j ·_v (col ?Mt-mat j)) [0 ..< n])
  = (map (λj. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)·v) ·_v Mt!j) [0 ..< n])
  by simp
then have 1:gs.sumlist (map (λj. ?vMt$j ·_v (col ?Mt-mat j)) [0 ..< n])
  =gs.sumlist (map (λj. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)·v) ·_v Mt!j) [0 ..< n])
  by presburger
then have 2:?Mt-mat*_v ?vMt = gs.sumlist (map (λj. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)·v) ·_v Mt!j) [0 ..< n])
  using to-sumlist by argo
have ?Mt-mat *_v ?vMt = (?Mt-mat * ?Mt-inv-mat)*_v v
  using carrier-mat-Mt carrier-mat-inv v-carr by auto
have (?Mt-inv-mat*?Mt-mat)$(i,j) = (1_m n)$$(i,j)
  if sensible-indices:0≤i ∧ i< n ∧ 0≤j ∧ j< n for i j

```

proof—

```

have (?Mt-inv-mat*?Mt-mat)${}(i,j) = (row ?Mt-inv-mat i) · (col ?Mt-mat j)
  using sensible-indices carrier-mat-Mt carrier-mat-inv by auto
then have (?Mt-inv-mat*?Mt-mat)${}(i,j) = ?Mt-inv-list!i · Mt!j
  using sensible-indices carrier-mat-Mt carrier-mat-inv nonsing
  by auto
then have (?Mt-inv-mat*?Mt-mat)${}(i,j) = ((1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) · v (Mt!i)) · Mt!j
  using sensible-indices by simp
then have (?Mt-inv-mat*?Mt-mat)${}(i,j) = (1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) * ((Mt!i) · (Mt!j))
  using dim-vecs-in-Mt[of i] dim-vecs-in-Mt[of j] sensible-indices by auto
moreover have (1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) * ((Mt!i) · (Mt!j)) = (if i=j then 1 else 0)
proof(cases i=j)
  case diag:True
  have nonzero:0 < sq-norm(Mt!i)
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i]
    M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)] sensible-indices
    by (simp add: M-locale-2)
have (1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) * ((Mt!i) · (Mt!j)) = (1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) * sq-norm(Mt!i)
  using sensible-indices diag sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of Mt!i] by auto
then have (1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) * ((Mt!i) · (Mt!j)) = 1
  using nonzero by auto
  then show ?thesis using diag by argo
next
  case off:False
  have nonzero:0 < sq-norm(Mt!i)
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i]
    M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)] sensible-indices
    by (simp add: M-locale-2)
  then have 0 < 1 / sq-norm(Mt!i) by simp
  moreover have ((Mt!i) · (Mt!j)) = 0
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.orthogonal[of n (RAT) M i j] off sensible-indices
    M-locale-1 M-locale-2 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect
    by force
  ultimately show ?thesis using off by algebra
qed
moreover then have (1 / sq-norm(Mt!i)) * ((Mt!i) · (Mt!j)) = (1 m n)${}(i,j)
  using sensible-indices unfolding one-mat-def by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
qed
then have inv-Mt:(?Mt-inv-mat*?Mt-mat) = 1 m n
  using carrier-mat-inv carrier-mat-Mt
  by fastforce
then have ?Mt-mat * ?Mt-inv-mat = 1 m n
  using mat-mult-left-right-inverse[of ?Mt-inv-mat n ?Mt-mat] carrier-mat-inv
  carrier-mat-Mt
  by argo
then have 3:(?Mt-mat * ?Mt-inv-mat)*v v = v
  using v-carr by simp

```

```

then have  $4:v = gs.sumlist (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v Mt!j)$   

 $[0 ..< n])$   

using v-carr carrier-mat-inv carrier-mat-Mt 1 2 by auto  

have  $(map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v Mt!j) [0 ..< n])$   

 $= (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v gs.gso j) [0 ..< n])$   

using M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n RAT M]  

by auto  

then have  $gs.sumlist (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v Mt!j) [0 ..< n])$   

 $= gs.sumlist (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v gs.gso j) [0 ..< n])$   

by argo  

then have  $v = gs.sumlist (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v gs.gso j)$   

 $[0 ..< n])$   

using 4 by argo  

then have  $v\cdot v = gs.sumlist (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v gs.gso j) [0 ..< n])\cdot$   

 $gs.sumlist (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v) \cdot_v gs.gso j) [0 ..< n])$   

by simp  

then have  $a:v\cdot v =$   

 $sum-list(map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(gs.gso j \cdot gs.gso j)) [0..<n])$   

using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.scalar-prod-lincomb-gso[  

 $of n RAT M n (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)) (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v))]$   

M-locale-2  

M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n RAT M] by force  

have  $(map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(gs.gso j \cdot gs.gso j)) [0..<n])$   

 $= (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(Mt!j \cdot Mt!j)) [0..<n])$   

using M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n RAT M]  

by auto  

then have  $b:sum-list (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(gs.gso j \cdot gs.gso j)) [0..<n])$   

 $=sum-list (map (\lambda j. (1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(Mt!j \cdot Mt!j)) [0..<n])$   

by argo  

have  $(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(Mt!j \cdot Mt!j) =$   

 $(v\cdot(Mt!j))^2/(sq-norm(Mt!j))$  if sensible-indices:0≤j&j< n for j  

proof-  

have nonzero:0 < sq-norm(Mt!j)  

using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M j]  

M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)] sensible-indices  

by (simp add: M-locale-2)  

moreover have  $(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(1/sq-norm(Mt!j))* ((Mt!j)\cdot v)*(Mt!j \cdot Mt!j) =$   

 $(v\cdot(Mt!j))^2/(sq-norm(Mt!j))$  if sensible-indices:0≤j&j< n for j

```

```

•  $Mt!j$ )
  =  $(1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)$ 
    using sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of  $Mt!j$ ] by force
    moreover have  $(1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)$ 
      =  $((Mt!j) \cdot v) \wedge 2 * (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) \wedge 2 * sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)$ 
      by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
      moreover have  $((Mt!j) \cdot v) \wedge 2 * (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) \wedge 2 * sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j) =$ 
         $((Mt!j) \cdot v) \wedge 2 / (sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j))$ 
      using nonzero
      by (simp add: divide-divide-eq-left' power2-eq-square)
      moreover have  $(Mt!j) \cdot v = v \cdot (Mt!j)$  using v-carr dim-vecs-in-Mt sensible-indices
      by (metis carrier-vecI comm-scalar-prod)
      ultimately show ?thesis by argo
    qed
  then have (map ( $\lambda j. (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * (Mt!j)$ ) [0..< n])
    = (map ( $\lambda j. (v \cdot (Mt!j)) \wedge 2 / (sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j))$ ) [0..< n]) by force
  then have c:sum-list (map ( $\lambda j. (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * (1/sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j)) * ((Mt!j) \cdot v) * (Mt!j) \cdot Mt!j$ ) [0..< n])
    = sum-list (map ( $\lambda j. (v \cdot (Mt!j)) \wedge 2 / (sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j))$ ) [0..< n]) by argo
  then have v·v = sum-list (map ( $\lambda j. (v \cdot (Mt!j)) \wedge 2 / (sq\text{-}norm(Mt!j))$ ) [0..< n])
  using a b c by argo
  moreover have v·v = v·cv by force
  ultimately show ?thesis using sq-norm-vec-as-cscalar-prod[of v] v-carr by argo
qed

```

```

lemma basis-decay:
  fixes i::nat
  fixes j::nat
  assumes i<n
  assumes i+j<n
  shows sq-norm (Mt!i) ≤ α  $\wedge^j$  sq-norm (Mt!(i+j))
  using assms
proof(induct j)
  case 0
  have α  $\wedge^0 = 1$  by simp
  moreover have sq-norm (Mt!i) = sq-norm (Mt!(i+0)) by simp
  moreover have 0 ≤ sq-norm (Mt!i)
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i]
    M-locale-2 M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
    assms by force
  moreover have (0::rat) ≤ (1::rat) by force
  ultimately show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc j)
  have (1::rat) ≤ α using alpha by fastforce
  moreover have n ≥ 0 by simp

```

```

ultimately have  $(1::rat) \leq \alpha \hat{j}$  by simp
moreover have  $sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+j)) \leq \alpha * (sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+Suc j)))$ 
  using reduced M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
Suc.preds
  unfolding gs.reduced-def gs.weakly-reduced-def
  by force
moreover have  $0 \leq sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+j))$ 
  using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i+j]
M-locale-2 M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
  Suc.preds by force
ultimately have  $\alpha \hat{j} * sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+j)) \leq \alpha \hat{j} * \alpha * (sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+Suc j)))$ 
  by simp
moreover have  $sq\text{-norm } (Mt!i) \leq \alpha \hat{j} * sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+j))$ 
  using Suc by linarith
ultimately have  $sq\text{-norm } (Mt!i) \leq \alpha \hat{j} * \alpha * (sq\text{-norm } (Mt!(i+Suc j)))$  by order
moreover have  $\alpha \hat{j} * \alpha = \alpha \hat{j}$  by simp
ultimately show ?case by argo
qed

```

```

lemma basis-decay-cor:
  fixes i::nat
  fixes j::nat
  assumes i < n
  assumes j < n
  assumes i ≤ j
  shows sq-norm (Mt!i) ≤ α^n * sq-norm(Mt!j)
proof-
  have 1:sq-norm (Mt!i) ≤ α^(j-i) * sq-norm(Mt!j)
    using basis-decay[of i j-i] assms
    by simp
  have α^(j-i) ≤ α^n using assms using alpha by force
  then have α^(j-i) * sq-norm(Mt!j) ≤ α^n * sq-norm(Mt!j)
    using mult-right-mono by blast
  then show ?thesis using 1 by order
qed

```

```

theorem babai-correct:
  shows real-of-rat ((sq-norm (s n))::rat) ≤ (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)*α^n) *
  epsilon * closest-distance-sq) ∧ s n ∈ coset
proof-
  let ?s = s n
  let ?component = (λi. (?s * Mt!i) ^ 2 / (sq-norm (Mt!i)))
  obtain v where wit-v:witness v (eps-closest)
    using witness-exists by force
  have split-norm:sq-norm ?s = sum-list (map ?component [0..<n])
    using s-dim[of n] sq-norm-from-Mt[of ?s] by fast
  have I+1∈ℕ using I-geq
  using Nats-0 Nats-1 Nats-add R.add.l-inv-ex R.add.r-inv-ex add-diff-cancel-right'

```

cring-simprules(21) rangeI range-abs-Nats verit-la-disequality verit-minus-simplify(3)

```

zabs-def zle-add1-eq-le by auto
then obtain Inat where Inat-def:int Inat = I+1
  using Nats-cases by metis
then have Inat-small:Inat≤n using I-leq by fastforce
then have [0..<n] = [0..<Inat] @ [Inat..<n]
  by (metis bot-nat-0.extremum-uniqueI le-Suc-ex nat-le-linear upt-add-eq-append)
then have split-norm-sum:sq-norm ?s = sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat])
+ sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n])
  using split-norm by force

have ?component i ≤ eps-closest if i:Inat≤i&i< n for i
proof-
  have ge0:sq-norm (Mt!i) > 0
    using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i]
      M-locale-2 M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
      i by force
  then have ?component i = (v· Mt!i) ^ 2 / (sq-norm (Mt!i))
    using ge0 correct-coord[of v i] wit-v Inat-def i
    by auto
  also have (v·Mt!i) ^ 2 ≤ (sq-norm v)*sq-norm (Mt!i)
    using scalar-prod-Cauchy[of v n Mt!i]
      dim-vecs-in-Mt[of i] carrier-vecI[of v] carrier-vecI[of Mt!i] wit-v
      i
    unfolding witness-def
    by algebra
  also have sq-norm v ≤ eps-closest
    using wit-v unfolding witness-def by fast
  finally show ?thesis using ge0
    by (simp add: divide-right-mono)
qed
then have ⋀x. x∈set [Inat..<n] ==> ?component x ≤ (λi. eps-closest) x by simp
then have sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n]) ≤ sum-list (map (λi. eps-closest)
[Inat..<n])
  using sum-list-mono[of [Inat..<n] ?component (λi. eps-closest)] by argo
then have right-sum:sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n]) ≤ (rat-of-nat (n-Inat))*eps-closest
  using sum-list-triv[of eps-closest [Inat..<n]] by force
have (1::rat) ≤ α using alpha by fastforce
moreover have n ≥ 0 by simp
ultimately have (1::rat) ≤ α ^ n by simp
moreover have (0::rat) ≤ 1 by simp
moreover have 0 ≤ (rat-of-nat (n-Inat))*eps-closest
proof-
  have 0 ≤ (rat-of-nat (n-Inat)) using Inat-small by fast
  moreover have 0 ≤ eps-closest
  proof(cases closest-distance-sq = 0)
    case t:True

```

```

    then show ?thesis using eps-closest-lemma closest-distance-sq-pos unfolding
close-condition-def
    by auto
next
  case f:False
  then show ?thesis using eps-closest-lemma closest-distance-sq-pos unfolding
close-condition-def
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) zero-le-of-rat-iff)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed
ultimately have (rat-of-nat (n-Inat))*eps-closest ≤ (rat-of-nat (n-Inat))*eps-closest
* αn
  using mult-left-mono[of 1 αn (rat-of-nat (n-Inat))*eps-closest] by linarith
  then have sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n])≤(rat-of-nat (n-Inat))*eps-closest*αn
using right-sum by order
  then have right-sum-alpha:sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n])≤(rat-of-nat
(n-Inat))*αn*eps-closest
    by algebra
  have sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat]) + sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n])≤
(rat-of-int n)*αn*eps-closest
  proof(cases Inat = 0)
    case Inat:True
    then have sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat]) = 0 by auto
    then have sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat]) + sum-list (map ?component
[Inat..<n])≤(rat-of-int (n-Inat))*αn*eps-closest
      using right-sum-alpha by simp
    also have n-Inat = n using Inat by simp
    finally show ?thesis by linarith
  next
    case False
    then have non-zero:Inat>0 by blast
    then have I-not-min:I≥0 using Inat-def by simp
    then have non-empty:I = Max ({i∈{0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat))≤4*eps-closest}::nat
set)
      unfolding I-def by presburger
    then have max:Inat-1 = Max({i∈{0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat))≤4*eps-closest}::nat
set)
      using Inat-def by linarith
    then have Inat - 1 ∈ ({i∈{0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat))≤4*eps-closest}::nat
set)
      proof-
        have finite ({i∈{0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat))≤4*eps-closest}::nat set)
          by simp
        moreover have ({i∈{0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat))≤4*eps-closest}::nat
set)≠{}
          using I-not-min unfolding I-def by presburger
        ultimately show Inat - 1 ∈ ({i∈{0..<n}. ((sq-norm (Mt!i)::rat))≤4*eps-closest}::nat
set)
      qed
  qed

```

```

    using max eq-Max-iff by blast
qed
then have ?:(sq-norm (Mt!(Inat-1))::rat)≤4*eps-closest by blast
have (1::rat) ≤α using alpha by fastforce
moreover have n≥0 by simp
ultimately have (1::rat)≤α^n by simp
then have ((1/4)::rat)≤1/4 * α^n by auto
then have (0::rat)<1/4*α^n by linarith
moreover have 0<(sq-norm (Mt!(Inat-1))::rat)
using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M Inat-1]
M-locale-2 M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
non-zero Inat-small by force
ultimately have bound:1/4 * α^n * (sq-norm (Mt!(Inat-1)))≤ ((1/4 * α^n)*
4*eps-closest)
using 2 by auto
have ?component i ≤ α^n *eps-closest if list1:i<Inat for i
proof-
have 1:0<n-i using list1 Inat-small by simp
then have ?s·Mt!i = (s (n-i))·Mt!i
using coord-invariance[of n-i n-i i] by fastforce
then have abs(?s·Mt!i)≤ (1/2)*(sq-norm (Mt!i))
using small-orth-coord[of n-i] 1 by force
then have (?s·Mt!i)^2 ≤ ((1/2)*(sq-norm (Mt!i)))^2
by (meson abs-ge-self abs-le-square-iff ge-trans)
moreover have ge0:sq-norm (Mt!i) > 0
using gram-schmidt-fs-lin-indpt.sq-norm-pos[of n RAT M i]
M-locale-2 M-locale-1 gram-schmidt-fs-Rn.main-connect[of n (RAT M)]
list1 Inat-small by force
ultimately have ?component i ≤((1/2)*(sq-norm (Mt!i)))^2 / (sq-norm
(Mt!i))
using divide-right-mono by auto
also have ((1/2)*(sq-norm (Mt!i)))^2 / (sq-norm (Mt!i)) = 1/4 * (sq-norm
(Mt!i))^2 / (sq-norm (Mt!i))
by (metis (no-types, lifting) gs.cring-simprules(12) numeral-Bit0-eq-double
power2-eq-square times-divide-eq-left times-divide-times-eq)
also have 1/4 * (sq-norm (Mt!i))^2 / (sq-norm (Mt!i)) = 1/4 * (sq-norm
(Mt!i))
using ge0 by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
also have 1/4*sq-norm (Mt!i) ≤ 1/4*α^n * (sq-norm (Mt!(Inat-1)))
using basis-decay-cor[of i Inat-1] list1 Inat-small mult-left-mono[
of sq-norm (Mt!i) α^n * (sq-norm (Mt!(Inat-1))) 1/4]
by linarith
finally have ?component i ≤ 1/4 * α^n * 4 *eps-closest
using bound by linarith
also have 1/4 * α^n * 4 * eps-closest=α^n * eps-closest by force
finally show ?thesis by blast
qed
then have sum-list (map ?component [0..Inat])≤ sum-list (map (λi. α^n *
eps-closest)[0..Inat])

```

```

    using sum-list-mono[of [0..<Inat] ?component ( $\lambda i. \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest})] by
fastforce
    then have sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat])  $\leq (\text{rat-of-int } Inat) * \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest}$ 
        using sum-list-triv[of  $\alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest}$  [0..<Inat]] by auto
        then have (sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat])) + sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n])
             $\leq (\text{rat-of-int } Inat) * \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest} + (\text{rat-of-int } (n - Inat)) * \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest}$ 
        using right-sum-alpha by linarith
        then have (sum-list (map ?component [0..<Inat])) + sum-list (map ?component [Inat..<n])
             $\leq ((\text{rat-of-int } Inat) + (\text{rat-of-int } (n - Inat))) * \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest}$ 
        using gs.cring-simplrules(13) by auto
        then show ?thesis
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) Inat-small add-diff-inverse-nat diff-is-0-eq' less-nat-zero-code
            of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-add zero-less-diff)
qed
then have sq-norm ?s  $\leq (\text{rat-of-int } n) * \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest}$ 
    using split-norm-sum by argo
then have real-of-rat (sq-norm ?s)  $\leq \text{real-of-rat } ((\text{rat-of-int } n) * \alpha^{\wedge n} * \text{eps-closest})$ 
    by (simp add: of-rat-less-eq)
then have real-of-rat (sq-norm ?s)  $\leq \text{real-of-rat } ((\text{rat-of-int } n) * \alpha^{\wedge n}) * (\text{real-of-rat } \text{eps-closest})$ 
    using of-rat-mult by metis
moreover have real-of-rat eps-closest  $\leq \text{epsilon} * \text{closest-distance-sq}$ 
    using eps-closest-lemma closest-distance-sq-pos unfolding close-condition-def
by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
    using coset-s alpha
        using mult-left-mono[of real-of-rat eps-closest epsilon * closest-distance-sq
            real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) *  $\alpha^{\wedge n}$ )]
        by simp
qed
end$ 
```

In this section we remove the arbitrary constant epsilon and clean up the assumptions and results.

```

locale babai-with-assms = babai +
  fixes mat-M :: rat mat
  assumes basis: lin-indep M
  defines mat-M ≡ mat-of-cols n (RAT M)
  assumes reduced:weakly-reduced M n
  assumes non-trivial:0<n
  assumes alpha:α ≥ 4/3
begin

```

```

sublocale vec-space TYPE(rat) n .

definition mat-M-inv ≡
  (if (invertible-mat mat-M) then SOME B. (inverts-mat B mat-M) ∧ (inverts-mat
  mat-M B) else (0_m n n))

lemma carrier-M:
  shows mat-M ∈ carrier-mat n n
  using basis unfolding gs.lin-indpt-list-def mat-M-def by auto

lemma mat-M-inv-is-inv:
  shows invertible-mat mat-M
proof-
  have vec-space.rank n mat-M = n
  using vec-space.lin-indpt-full-rank[of mat-M n n] carrier-M basis mat-M-def
  unfolding cof-vec-space.lin-indpt-list-def
  by auto
  then have det mat-M ≠ 0 using vec-space.det-rank-iff[of mat-M n] carrier-M
  by fastforce
  then show invertible-mat mat-M using invertible-det[of mat-M n] carrier-M by
  fastforce
qed

```

abbreviation babai-out **where** babai-out ≡ babai-of-LLL (−t) (RAT M)

```

lemma babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect:
  shows babai-with-assms-epsilon M t α 2
  using mat-M-inv-is-inv unfolding babai-with-assms-epsilon-def babai-with-assms-epsilon-axioms-def
  using babai-axioms alpha basis mat-M-def non-trivial reduced by simp

```

This shows that the output, which is of the form v-t, with v in L, is short

```

lemma babai-correct:
  shows real-of-rat (sq-norm (babai-out)) ≤ (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)*α ^n) *
  closest-distance-sq) ∧ (babai-out) ∈ coset
proof-
  have *:real-of-rat (sq-norm (babai-out)) ≤ (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)*α ^n) *
  epsilon * closest-distance-sq) if eps:1 < epsilon for epsilon
  proof-
    have babai-with-assms-epsilon M t α epsilon
    using eps mat-M-inv-is-inv unfolding babai-with-assms-epsilon-def babai-with-assms-epsilon-axioms-def
    using babai-axioms alpha basis mat-M-def non-trivial reduced by blast
    then show ?thesis using babai-with-assms-epsilon.babai-correct[of M t α epsilon]
    babai-with-assms-epsilon.babai-to-help[of M t α epsilon]
    -def by simp
  qed
  have real-of-rat (sq-norm (babai-out)) ≤ (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)*α ^n) * clos-
  est-distance-sq)
  proof(rule ccontr)
    assume ¬?thesis
  
```

```

then have not:(real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq) < real-of-rat
(sq-norm (babai-of-LLL (-t) (RAT M))) by auto
then obtain epsilon where (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * epsilon * clos-
est-distance-sq) < real-of-rat (sq-norm (babai-of-LLL (-t) (RAT M)))  $\wedge$  1 < ep-
silons
proof(cases closest-distance-sq = 0)
case True
then have (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * 2 * closest-distance-sq) =
(real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq) by auto
moreover have 1 < (2::real) by simp
ultimately show ?thesis using that[of 2] not by presburger
next
case f:False
then have pos:0 < ( real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq)
using babai-with-assms-epsilon.closest-distance-sq-pos[of M t  $\alpha$  11/10]
using mat-M-inv-is-inv unfolding babai-with-assms-epsilon-def babai-with-assms-epsilon-axioms-def
using babai-axioms alpha basis mat-M-def non-trivial reduced by simp
obtain delta where delta:(real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq)
< delta  $\wedge$  delta < real-of-rat (sq-norm (babai-of-LLL (-t) (RAT M)))
using dense not by blast
define epsilon where e:epsilon = delta / (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) *
closest-distance-sq)
then have 1 < epsilon
using pos delta divide-strict-right-mono
divide-eq-1-iff[of (real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) *  $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq)
(real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) *  $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq)]
by auto
moreover have epsilon * (real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ ) * closest-distance-sq)
= delta using e pos
by (metis nonzero-divide-eq-eq rel-simps(70))
ultimately show ?thesis using that[of epsilon] not delta by argo
qed
then show False using *[of epsilon] by linarith
qed
then show ?thesis
using babai-with-assms-epsilon.babai-correct babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect
babai-with-assms-epsilon.babai-to-help[of M t  $\alpha$  2]
s-def by force
qed

```

This shifts the output, which is of the form $v - t$, with $v \in L$, back to v .

abbreviation vL **where** vL \equiv map-vec int-of-rat (babai-out + t)

```

lemma shifted-babai-correct:
shows vL  $\in$  L
 $\wedge$  real-of-rat (sq-norm (map-vec rat-of-int (vL) - t))  $\leq$ 
real-of-rat ((rat-of-int n)* $\alpha \hat{n}$ )*closest-distance-sq
proof-
let ?vC = (babai-of-LLL (-t) (RAT M))

```

```

have t-carr:  $t \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  using babai-axioms unfolding babai-def by fast-force
  have  $?vC \in \text{coset}$  using babai-correct by blast
    then obtain  $v$  where  $v: ?vC = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } v - t \wedge v \in L$  by blast
    then have  $?vC + t = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } v + 0_v n$  using t-carr by force
    then have  $2: ?vC + t = \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } v$  using babai-with-assms-epsilon.lattice-carrier
 $v$  babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect by force
    then have  $1: \text{map-vec int-of-rat} (?vC + t) = \text{map-vec int-of-rat} (\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } v)$  by fastforce
      have  $(\text{map-vec int-of-rat} (\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } v))\$i = v\$i$  if  $i:i < n$  for  $i$ 
        using  $i$  babai-with-assms-epsilon.lattice-carrier  $v$  babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect
      by fastforce
      then have  $\text{map-vec int-of-rat} (\text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } v) = v$  using babai-with-assms-epsilon.lattice-carrier
 $v$  babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect by auto
      then have part1: $\text{map-vec int-of-rat} (?vC + t) \in L$  using  $1 v$ 
        by auto
      have  $\text{map-vec rat-of-int} (\text{map-vec int-of-rat} (?vC + t)) = (?vC + t)$  using  $1 2$ 
      by fastforce
      then have  $\text{map-vec rat-of-int} (\text{map-vec int-of-rat} (?vC + t)) - t = ?vC$ 
        using t-carr part1 babai-with-assms-epsilon.lattice-carrier  $v$  babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect
        by auto
      then show  $?thesis$  using babai-correct part1
        by presburger
qed

end

```

Here we prove correctness of the full algorithm, which starts with a non-reduced basis and outputs a vector in L close to t .

```

locale full-babai-with-assms =
  fixes target::rat vec
  fixes n::nat
  fixes fs-init::int vec list
  fixes alpha::rat
  assumes non-triv:  $0 < n$ 
  assumes t-dim:  $\dim\text{-vec } target = n$ 
  assumes LLL-assms:  $\text{LLL.LLL-with-assms } n n fs\text{-init } \alpha$ 
begin

sublocale vec-space TYPE(rat) n .

abbreviation B::real where  $B \equiv (\text{real-of-rat} (\alpha \wedge n) * (n)) * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$ 
 $fs\text{-init } target$ 
abbreviation out where  $out \equiv (\text{full-babai } fs\text{-init } target \alpha)$ 

lemma LLL-output-babai-assms:
  shows babai-with-assms ( $\text{map of-int-hom.vec-hom } (\text{LLL-Impl.reduce-basis } \alpha \text{ } fs\text{-init})$ )
 $target \alpha$ 
proof-

```

```

define fs where fs = (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis α fs-init)
have 1:LLL.reduced n α fs n ∧ LLL.lin-indep n fs ∧ length(fs) = n
    using LLL-with-assms.reduce-basis[of n n fs-init α fs] LLL-assms unfolding
    fs-def by blast
    then have 2:LLL.weakly-reduced n α fs n unfolding gram-schmidt-fs.reduced-def
    by simp
    moreover have babai (map of-int-hom.vec-hom (reduce-basis α fs-init)) target
        using 1 unfolding babai-def fs-def t-dim by fastforce
    moreover have gram-schmidt-fs.weakly-reduced n
        (map of-int-hom.vec-hom (map of-int-hom.vec-hom fs)) α
        n
        using 2 by force
    moreover have 4/3 ≤ α using LLL-assms unfolding LLL-with-assms-def by
    simp
    ultimately show ?thesis
        using LLL-assms 1 t-dim non-triv
        unfolding babai-with-assms-def babai-with-assms-axioms-def fs-def by auto
qed

```

lemma full-babai-correct:

```

shows real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int out) – target))
    ≤ real-of-rat (α) ^ n * real n * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init target ∧
    out ∈ vec-module.lattice-of n fs-init

```

proof–

```

define fs where fs = (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis α fs-init)
have babai-with-assms fs target α
    using LLL-output-babai-assms unfolding fs-def by simp
then have l:length fs = n
    unfolding babai-with-assms-def babai-with-assms-axioms-def babai-def
    using t-dim by simp
have out = map-vec int-of-rat
    (babai-of-LLL
        (– target)
        (LLL.RAT fs)
        + target)
    unfolding fs-def using full-babai.simps[of fs-init target α] by argo
then have out = map-vec int-of-rat
    (babai-of-LLL (uminus target) (LLL.RAT fs)
        + target)
    using babai-with-assms.babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect
        babai-with-assms-epsilon.babai-to-help[of fs target] bab by metis
then have out ∈ vec-module.lattice-of n fs ∧
    real-of-rat
    ||of-int-hom.vec-hom out – target||^2
    ≤ real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) * α ^ n) *
        babai.closest-distance-sq fs target
    using babai-with-assms.shifted-babai-correct[of fs target α] bab l
    unfolding LLL.L-def

```

```

    by algebra
  moreover have lattices:vec-module.lattice-of n fs = vec-module.lattice-of n fs-init
    using LLL-with-assms.reduce-basis(1)[of n n fs-init α fs] LLL-assms l unfold-
ing fs-def LLL.L-def
    by argo
  moreover have babai.closest-distance-sq fs target = babai.closest-distance-sq
fs-init target
  proof-
    have lf:length fs-init = n
      using LLL-assms unfolding LLL-with-assms-def by blast
    then have babai fs target ∧ babai fs-init target
      using t-dim l LLL-assms unfolding babai-def by argo
    then show ?thesis
      using babai.closest-distance-sq-def[of fs target]
        babai.closest-distance-sq-def[of fs-init target]
        lattices l lf
      unfolding LLL.L-def
      by presburger
  qed
  moreover have real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) * α ^ n) = real-of-rat (α) ^ n *
real n
    by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-mult of-rat-power)
  ultimately show ?thesis by force
qed
end

```

Here we prove correctness of the full algorithm, starting with a target vector of TYPE(int).

```

lemma full-babai-correct-int-target:
  assumes full-babai-with-assms (map-vec rat-of-int target) n fs-init α
  shows real-of-int (sq-norm ( (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) α) −
target))
    ≤ (real-of-rat(α) ^ n * (n)) * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int
target) ∧
    (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) α) ∈ vec-module.lattice-of n
fs-init
  proof-
    let ?t = map-vec rat-of-int target
    have real-of-rat (sq-norm ( of-int-hom.vec-hom (full-babai fs-init ?t α) − ?t))
      ≤ (real-of-rat (α) ^ n * (n)) * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init ?t ∧
      (full-babai fs-init ?t α) ∈ vec-module.lattice-of n fs-init
    using full-babai-with-assms.full-babai-correct[of ?t n fs-init] assms by blast
    moreover have real-of-rat (sq-norm ( of-int-hom.vec-hom (full-babai fs-init ?t
α) − ?t))
      = real-of-int (sq-norm ( (full-babai fs-init ?t α) − target))
    proof-
      have of-int-hom.vec-hom (full-babai fs-init ?t α) − ?t = map-vec rat-of-int
((full-babai fs-init ?t α) − target)
      by fastforce
    qed
  qed
end

```

```

moreover have sq-norm (map-vec rat-of-int ((full-babai fs-init ?t α) - target))
= rat-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai fs-init ?t α) - target))
  using sq-norm-of-int[of ((full-babai fs-init ?t α) - target)] by blast
ultimately have real-of-rat (sq-norm ( of-int-hom.vec-hom (full-babai fs-init
?t α) - ?t)) = real-of-rat (rat-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai fs-init ?t α) - target)))

by force
also have real-of-rat (rat-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai fs-init ?t α) - target)))
= real-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai fs-init ?t α) - target)) by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

The literature typically states the main result using 2^n as the approximation constant, rather than $\alpha^n * n$. Here we show that $\alpha^n * n$ is stronger for $\alpha = 4/3$.

```

lemma clean-bound:
fixes n::nat
shows (4/3)^n * n ≤ 2^n
proof(induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  let ?SN = Suc n
  have ?SN=1 ∨ ?SN=2 ∨ 2 < ?SN by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof(elim disjE)
    {assume 1:?SN = 1
     then have real-of-rat ((rat-of-int ?SN)*(4/3)^?SN) = real-of-rat ((rat-of-int
1)*4/3)
      by auto
     then show ?thesis using 1 by simp}
  next
    {assume 2:?SN=2
     then have real-of-rat ((rat-of-int ?SN)*(4/3)^?SN) = real-of-rat ((rat-of-int
2)*(4/3)^2)
      by (metis int-ops(3))
     then show ?thesis
       using 2 by auto}
  next
    {assume ind:?SN>2
     then have n>0 by simp
     then have 1:?SN = n*(?SN/n) by auto
     moreover have 2:((4::rat)/3)^?SN = (4/3)^n*(4/3) by auto
     ultimately have 3:real-of-rat ((rat-of-int ?SN)*(4/3)^?SN) = (n*(?SN/n))
     * (real-of-rat ((4/3)^n*(4/3)))
      by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq of-rat-mult of-rat-of-nat-eq)}

```

```

also have  $(n * (?SN/n)) * real-of-rat ((4/3) \hat{n} * (4/3)) = real-of-rat ((rat-of-int$ 
 $n) * (4/3) \hat{n}) * ((?SN/n) * (real-of-rat (4/3)))$ 
  by (simp add: <real (Suc n) = real n * (real (Suc n) / real n)> mult-of-int-commute
  of-rat-divide of-rat-mult)
finally have  $real-of-rat ((rat-of-int ?SN) * (4/3) \hat{?SN}) = real-of-rat ((rat-of-int$ 
 $n) * (4/3) \hat{n}) * ((?SN/n) * (real-of-rat (4/3)))$ 
  by presburger
then have  $real-of-rat ((rat-of-int ?SN) * (4/3) \hat{?SN}) = real-of-rat ((rat-of-int$ 
 $n) * (4/3) \hat{n}) * ((?SN/n) * (real-of-rat (4/3)))$ 
  by argo
moreover have  $((?SN/n) * (real-of-rat (4/3))) \leq 2$ 
proof-
  have  $N\text{-big}: 2 \leq n$  using ind
  by force
  then have  $4 \leq 2*n$  by fastforce
  then have  $4*n+4 \leq 6*n$  by fastforce
  then have  $4/3*(Suc n) \leq 2*n$  by auto
  moreover have  $0 < 1/n$  using N-big by simp
  ultimately have  $(4/3 * ?SN) * (1/n) \leq 2*n*(1/n)$ 
    using N-big mult-right-mono[of  $(4/3 * ?SN) 2*n (1/n)$ ] by linarith
  then have  $(4/3 * ?SN)/n \leq 2*n/n$  by argo
  then have  $4/3 * (?SN / n) \leq 2*(n/n)$  by linarith
  then have  $4/3 * (?SN/n) \leq 2$  using N-big by auto
  moreover have  $4/3 = real-of-rat (4/3)$  using of-rat-divide
    by (metis of-rat-numeral-eq)
  ultimately have  $(real-of-rat (4/3)) * (?SN/n) \leq 2$  by algebra
  then show ?thesis by argo
qed
moreover have
   $0 \leq real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) * (4/3) \hat{n})$  by force
  moreover have  $0 \leq (?SN/n) * (real-of-rat (4/3))$  by simp
  moreover have  $(4/3) \hat{n} * real n * (real (Suc n) / real n) * real-of-rat$ 
 $(4/3) = real-of-rat (rat-of-int (int n) * (4/3) \hat{n}) * (real (Suc n) / real n) * real-of-rat (4/3)$ 
    by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-mult of-rat-power)
  ultimately have  $real-of-rat ((rat-of-int ?SN) * (4/3) \hat{?SN}) \leq 2 \hat{n} * 2$ 
    using Suc mult-mono[of
       $(4/3) \hat{n} * real n$ 
       $2 \hat{n}$ 
       $((?SN/n) * (real-of-rat (4/3)))$ 
    ] by force
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis 1 3 mult-of-nat-commute of-rat-divide of-rat-numeral-eq of-rat-power
  power-Suc2)
}
qed
qed
end

```

```

theory Misc-PMF
imports
  HOL-Probability.Probability
  LLL-Basis-Reduction.LLL-Impl

begin

definition replicate-spmf :: nat ⇒ 'b pmf ⇒ 'b list spmf where
  replicate-spmf m p = spmf-of-pmf (replicate-pmf m p)

```

The preceding *replicate-spmf* definition is copied from *CRYSTALS-Kyber-Security*. We do this to avoid loading the entire library. In fact, we do not need *replicate-spmf* at all for the HNP. However, for each *replicate-pmf* result we prove here, we also prove a corresponding *replicate-spmf* result. The *replicate-spmf* results are here for completeness, but not needed for the HNP.

8 SPMF and PMF helper lemmas

```

lemma spmf-eq-element: spmf (p ≈ (λx. return-spmf (x = t))) True = spmf p t
proof –
  have *: map-option (λa. a = t) – {Some True} = {Some t} by fastforce
  have (p ≈ (λx. return-spmf (x = t))) = map-spmf (λa. a = t) p
    by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
  also have spmf ... True = spmf p t by (simp add: pmf-def *)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma pmf-true-false:
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes P Q :: 'a ⇒ bool
  defines a ≡ p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (P x))
  defines b ≡ p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (¬ P x))
  shows pmf a True = pmf b False
proof –
  have a = map-pmf P p by (simp add: a-def map-pmf-def)
  moreover have b = map-pmf (λx. ¬ P x) p by (simp add: b-def map-pmf-def)
  moreover have P – {True} = (λx. ¬ P x) – {False} by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: pmf-def)
qed

lemma spmf-true-false:
  fixes p :: 'a spmf
  fixes P Q :: 'a ⇒ bool
  defines a ≡ p ≈ (λx. return-spmf (P x))
  defines b ≡ p ≈ (λx. return-spmf (¬ P x))
  shows spmf a True = spmf b False
proof –

```

```

have a = map-spmf P p by (simp add: a-def map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
moreover have b = map-spmf ( $\lambda x. \neg P x$ ) p by (simp add: b-def map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
moreover have map-option P  $-` \{Some\ True\} = map\text{-option} (\lambda x. \neg P x) -` \{Some\ False\}$  by blast
ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: pmf-def)
qed

lemma pmf-subset:
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes P Q :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes  $\forall x \in set\text{-pmf } p. P x \longrightarrow Q x$ 
  shows pmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-pmf} (P x)$ )) True  $\leq$  pmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-pmf} (Q x)$ )) True
proof-
  have p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-pmf} (P x)$ ) = map-pmf P p by (simp add: map-pmf-def)
  moreover have p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-pmf} (Q x)$ ) = map-pmf Q p by (simp add: map-pmf-def)
  moreover have pmf (map-pmf P p) True  $\leq$  pmf (map-pmf Q p) True
proof-
  have pmf (map-pmf P p) True = prob-space.prob p ((P  $-` \{True\}$ )  $\cap$  set-pmf p)
    (is - = prob-space.prob p ?lhs)
    by (simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def)
  moreover have pmf (map-pmf Q p) True = prob-space.prob p ((Q  $-` \{True\}$ )  $\cap$  set-pmf p)
    (is - = prob-space.prob p ?rhs)
    by (simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def)
  moreover have ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs using assms in-set-spmf by fast
  ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: measure-pmf.finite-measure-mono)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
qed

lemma pmf-subset':
  fixes p :: 'a pmf
  fixes P Q :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes  $\forall x \in set\text{-pmf } p. \neg P x \longrightarrow \neg Q x$ 
  shows pmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-pmf} (P x)$ )) False  $\leq$  pmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-pmf} (Q x)$ )) False
  using pmf-subset[OF assms(1)] pmf-true-false[of p  $\lambda x. \neg P x$ ] pmf-true-false[of p  $\lambda x. \neg Q x$ ]
  by algebra

lemma spmf-subset:
  fixes p :: 'a spmf
  fixes P Q :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes  $\forall x \in set\text{-spmf } p. P x \longrightarrow Q x$ 
  shows spmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-spmf} (P x)$ )) True  $\leq$  spmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return\text{-spmf} (Q x)$ )) True

```

```

proof-
  have  $p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf} (P x)) = \text{map-spmf} P p$  by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
    moreover have  $p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf} (Q x)) = \text{map-spmf} Q p$  by (simp add:
      map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
    moreover have  $\text{spmf} (\text{map-spmf} P p) \text{ True} \leq \text{spmf} (\text{map-spmf} Q p) \text{ True}$ 
    proof-
      have  $\text{spmf} (\text{map-spmf} P p) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob} p ((\text{map-option} P - ` \{ \text{Some} \text{ True} \}) \cap \text{set-spmf} p)$ 
        (is - = prob-space.prob p ?lhs)
        by (simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def)
      moreover have  $\text{spmf} (\text{map-spmf} Q p) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob} p ((\text{map-option} Q - ` \{ \text{Some} \text{ True} \}) \cap \text{set-spmf} p)$ 
        (is - = prob-space.prob p ?rhs)
        by (simp add: measure-Int-set-pmf pmf-def)
      moreover have ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs using assms in-set-spmf by fast
      ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: measure-pmf.finite-measure-mono)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
  qed

lemma spmf-subset':
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
  fixes  $P Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set-spmf} p. \neg P x \longrightarrow \neg Q x$ 
  shows  $\text{spmf} (p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf} (P x))) \text{ False} \leq \text{spmf} (p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf} (Q x))) \text{ False}$ 
  using spmf-subset[OF assms(1)] spmf-true-false[of p  $\lambda x. \neg P x$ ] spmf-true-false[of
   $p \lambda x. \neg Q x$ ]
  by algebra

lemma pmf-in-set:
  fixes  $A :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
  shows  $\text{pmf} (p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf} (x \in A))) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob} p A$ 
proof-
  have  $p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf} (x \in A)) = \text{map-pmf} (\lambda x. x \in A) p$  by (simp add:
    map-pmf-def)
  also have  $\text{pmf} \dots \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob} p A$ 
  proof-
    have  $(\lambda x. x \in A) - ` \{ \text{True} \} = A$  by blast
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: pmf-def)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma pmf-of-prop:
  fixes  $P :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
  shows  $\text{pmf} (p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf} (P x))) \text{ True} = \text{prob-space.prob} p \{ x \in \text{set-pmf}$ 
```

```

 $p. P x\}$ 
using pmf-in-set[of  $p \{x \in \text{set-pmf } p. P x\}$ ]
by (smt (verit, best) bind-pmf-cong mem-Collect-eq)

lemma spmf-in-set:
  fixes  $A :: 'a \text{ set}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
  shows spmf ( $p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (x \in A))$ )  $\text{True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p (\text{Some}'A)$ 
proof-
  have  $p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (x \in A)) = \text{map-spmf } (\lambda x. x \in A) p$ 
  by (simp add: map-spmf-conv-bind-spmf)
  also have spmf ...  $\text{True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p (\text{Some}'A)$ 
  proof-
    have map-option ( $\lambda x. x \in A$ ) - ‘ {Some True} = Some’A by blast
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: pmf-def)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma spmf-of-prop:
  fixes  $P :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ spmf}$ 
  shows spmf ( $p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-spmf } (P x))$ )  $\text{True} = \text{prob-space.prob } p (\text{Some}\{x \in \text{set-spmf } p. P x\})$ 
  using spmf-in-set[of  $p \{x \in \text{set-spmf } p. P x\}$ ]
  by (smt (verit) bind-spmf-cong mem-Collect-eq)

lemma replicate-pmf-events-helper:
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
  fixes  $n P$ 
  defines  $lhs \equiv \text{pmf } (\text{pair-pmf } p (\text{replicate-pmf } n p) \gg= (\lambda(x, xs). \text{return-pmf } (x \# xs)) \gg= (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (P xs)))$   $\text{True}$ 
  defines  $rhs \equiv \text{pmf } (\text{pair-pmf } p (\text{replicate-pmf } n p) \gg= (\lambda(x, xs). \text{return-pmf } (P (x \# xs))))$   $\text{True}$ 
  shows  $lhs = rhs$ 
  unfolding lhs-def rhs-def pmf-def apply simp
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) bind-assoc-pmf bind-pmf-cong bind-return-pmf case-prod-beta')

lemma replicate-pmf-events:
  fixes  $p :: 'a \text{ pmf}$ 
  fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  fixes  $E :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  assumes  $\forall i < n. \text{pmf } (p \gg= (\lambda x. \text{return-pmf } (E i x)))$   $\text{True} = A i$ 
  shows pmf ( $\text{replicate-pmf } n p \gg= (\lambda xs. \text{return-pmf } (\forall i < n. E i (xs!i)))$ )  $\text{True} = (\prod i < n. A i)$ 
  using assms
proof(induct n arbitrary:  $E A$ )
  case 0
  thus ?case by simp

```

```

next
  case (Suc n)
    define ps where ps  $\equiv$  replicate-pmf (Suc n) p
    define ps' where ps'  $\equiv$  replicate-pmf n p
    define E' where E'  $\equiv$   $\lambda n. E$  (Suc n)
    define A' where A'  $\equiv$   $(\lambda i. pmf(p \gg= (\lambda x. return-pmf(E' i x))) True)$ 
    have unfold: replicate-pmf (Suc n) p = do {x  $\leftarrow$  p; xs  $\leftarrow$  replicate-pmf n p;
    return-pmf (x#xs)}
      unfolding replicate-pmf-def by force

    let ?rpmf0 = do {x  $\leftarrow$  p; xs  $\leftarrow$  ps'; return-pmf (x#xs)}
    let ?rpmf0' = do {(x, xs)  $\leftarrow$  pair-pmf p ps'; return-pmf (x#xs)}
    let ?rpmf1' = pair-pmf p ps'
    have 0: ?rpmf0 = ?rpmf0'
      by (smt (verit, best) bind-assoc-pmf bind-pmf-cong bind-return-pmf internal-case-prod-conv
internal-case-prod-def pair-pmf-def)
    have *:  $\forall xs \in set\text{-}pmf$  ?rpmf0.
       $(\forall i < Suc n. E i (xs!i)) \longleftrightarrow (E 0 (hd xs) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i ((tl xs)!i)))$ 
  proof
    fix xs assume xs  $\in$  set-pmf ?rpmf0
    hence len: length xs = Suc n unfolding ps'-def using set-replicate-pmf by
    fastforce
    show  $(\forall i < Suc n. E i (xs ! i)) \longleftrightarrow (E 0 (hd xs) \wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (tl xs ! i)))$ 
  proof
    assume *:  $\forall i < Suc n. E i (xs ! i)$ 
    hence E 0 (hd xs)
      by (metis len Nat.nat.distinct(1) hd-conv-nth length-0-conv zero-less-Suc)
    moreover have  $(\forall i < n. E' i (tl xs ! i))$ 
  proof safe
    fix i assume **: i  $< n$ 
    hence Suc i  $< Suc n by blast
    hence E (Suc i) (xs ! (Suc i)) using * by presburger
    thus E' i (tl xs ! i) unfolding E'-def by (simp add: ** nth-tl len)
  qed
  ultimately show E 0 (hd xs)  $\wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (tl xs ! i))$  by blast
next
  assume *: E 0 (hd xs)  $\wedge (\forall i < n. E' i (tl xs ! i))$ 
  show  $\forall i < Suc n. E i (xs ! i)$ 
  proof safe
    fix i assume **: i  $< Suc n$ 
    show E i (xs ! i)
    proof (cases i = 0)
      case True
        then show ?thesis by (metis * Nat.nat.distinct(1) hd-conv-nth len
length-0-conv)
  next
    case False
    hence E' (i - 1) = E i unfolding E'-def by simp
    moreover have i - 1 < n using ** False by linarith$ 
```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis *** False diff-Suc-1 len length-tl less-Suc-eq-0-disj nth-tl)
qed
qed
qed
qed

have pmf (ps  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda xs.$  return-pmf ( $\forall i < Suc n.$  E i (xs!i)))) True
  = pmf (?rpfm0  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda xs.$  return-pmf ( $\forall i < Suc n.$  E i (xs!i)))) True
  by (simp add: replicate-spmf-def ps-def ps'-def)
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm0  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda xs.$  return-pmf (E 0 (hd xs)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i ((tl xs)!i))))) True
  unfold pmf-def by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) * bind-pmf-cong)
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm0'  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda xs.$  return-pmf (E 0 (hd xs)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i ((tl xs)!i))))) True
  using 0 by presburger
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm1'  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda(x,xs).$  return-pmf (E 0 (hd (x#xs))  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i ((tl (x#xs)!i))))) True
  using replicate-pmf-events-helper[of p n  $\lambda xs.$  (E 0 (hd xs)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i ((tl xs)!i))), folded ps'-def].
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm1'  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda(x,xs).$  return-pmf (E 0 x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (xs!i))))) True
  by simp
also have ... = pmf (?rpfm1'  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x.$  return-pmf (E 0 (fst x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (snd x ! i))))) True
proof-
  have ( $\lambda(x, xs).$  return-pmf (E 0 x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (xs ! i)))) = ( $\lambda x.$  return-pmf (E 0 (fst x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (snd x ! i))))
  by force
  thus ?thesis by presburger
qed
also have ... = (measure (measure-pmf ?rpfm1')
  { $x \in set\text{-}pmf ?rpfm1'.$  E 0 (fst x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (snd x ! i))})
  using pmf-of-prop[of ?rpfm1'  $\lambda x\text{-}xs.$  E 0 (fst x-xs)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i ((snd x-x) ! i))].
also have ... = measure (measure-pmf ?rpfm1')
  {(x,xs)  $\in$  set-pmf ?rpfm1'. E 0 x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (xs!i))}
proof-
  have { $x \in set\text{-}pmf ?rpfm1'.$  E 0 (fst x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (snd x ! i))}  $\subseteq$  {(x,xs)  $\in$  set-pmf ?rpfm1'. E 0 x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (xs!i))}
  by force
  moreover have {(x,xs)  $\in$  set-pmf ?rpfm1'. E 0 x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (xs!i))}  $\subseteq$  { $x \in set\text{-}pmf ?rpfm1'.$  E 0 (fst x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < n.$  E' i (snd x ! i))}
  by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by force
qed
also have ... = measure (measure-pmf p) { $x \in set\text{-}pmf p.$  E 0 x}
  * measure (measure-pmf ps') {xs  $\in$  set-pmf ps'.  $\forall i < n.$  E' i (xs!i)}
proof-

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```

let ?A = {x ∈ set-pmf p. E 0 x}
let ?B = {xs ∈ set-pmf ps'. ∀ i < n. E' i (xs!i)}
have 1: countable ?A by simp
have 2: countable ?B by simp
have {(x,xs) ∈ set-pmf ?rmpf1'. E 0 x ∧ (∀ i < n. E' i (xs!i))} = ?A × ?B by
force
thus ?thesis using measure-pmf-prob-product[OF 1 2, of p ps'] by presburger
qed
also have ... = A 0 * (Π i < n. A' i)
proof-
have 1: ∀ i < n. pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (E' i x))) True = A' i
  unfolding A'-def by blast
have measure (measure-pmf p) {x ∈ set-pmf p. E 0 x} = A 0
  using Suc.preds pmf-of-prop[of p E 0] by force
moreover have measure (measure-pmf ps') {xs ∈ set-pmf ps'. ∀ i < n. E' i
(xs!i)} = (Π i < n. A' i)
  using Suc.hyps[OF 1, folded ps'-def]
  using pmf-of-prop[of replicate-pmf n p λxs. (∀ i < n. E' i (xs ! i)), folded
ps'-def]
  by presburger
ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
qed
also have ... = A 0 * (Π i = 1..<Suc n. A i)
proof-
have (Π i = 1..<Suc n. A i) = (Π i = 1..<Suc n. A' (i - 1))
  unfolding A'-def E'-def using Suc.preds by force
also have ... = (Π i = 0..<n. A' i)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Groups-Big.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.cong
Set-Interval.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.atLeast-Suc-lessThan-Suc-shift diff-Suc-1
numeral-nat(7) o-apply)
finally show ?thesis using atLeast0LessThan by presburger
qed
also have ... = (Π i < Suc n. A i)
by (simp add: prod.atLeast1-atMost-eq prod.atMost-shift atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost
lessThan-Suc-atMost)
finally show ?case unfolding ps-def by auto
qed

lemma replicate-pmf-same-event:
fixes p :: 'a pmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: 'a ⇒ bool
assumes pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (E x))) True = A
shows pmf (replicate-pmf n p ≈ (λxs. return-pmf (∀ i < n. E (xs!i)))) True =
A ^ n
using replicate-pmf-events[of n p λi::nat. E λi::nat. A] assms by force

lemma replicate-pmf-same-event-leg:
fixes p :: 'a pmf

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fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: 'a ⇒ bool
assumes pmf (p ≈≈ (λx. return-pmf (E x))) True ≤ A
shows pmf (replicate-pmf n p ≈≈ (λxs. return-pmf ( ∀ i < n. E (xs!i)))) True ≤
A ^n
by (metis replicate-pmf-same-event assms pmf-nonneg pow-mono)

lemma replicate-spmf-events:
fixes p :: 'a spmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: nat ⇒ 'a option ⇒ bool
assumes ∀ i < n. (spmf (p ≈≈ (λx. return-spmf (E i x))) True = A i)
shows spmf (replicate-spmf n p ≈≈ (λxs. return-spmf ( ∀ i < n. E i (xs!i)))) True =
(Π i < n. A i)
proof-
have *: ∀ i < n. pmf (p ≈≈ (λx. return-pmf (E i x))) True
= spmf (p ≈≈ (λx. return-spmf (E i x))) True
by (metis (no-types, lifting) bind-pmf-cong spmf-of-pmf-bind spmf-of-pmf-return-pmf
spmf-spmf-of-pmf)
have spmf (replicate-spmf n p ≈≈ (λxs. return-spmf ( ∀ i < n. E i (xs!i)))) True
= pmf (replicate-pmf n p ≈≈ (λxs. return-pmf ( ∀ i < n. E i (xs!i)))) True
by (metis (no-types, lifting) bind-spmf-cong bind-spmf-of-pmf replicate-spmf-def
spmf-of-pmf-bind spmf-of-pmf-return-pmf spmf-spmf-of-pmf)
also have ... = (Π i < n. A i)
using replicate-pmf-events[OF *] assms(1) by force
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma replicate-spmf-same-event:
fixes p :: 'a spmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: 'a option ⇒ bool
assumes spmf (p ≈≈ (λx. return-spmf (E x))) True = A
shows spmf (replicate-spmf n p ≈≈ (λxs. return-spmf ( ∀ i < n. E (xs!i)))) True
= A ^n
using replicate-spmf-events[of n p λi::nat. E λi::nat. A] assms by force

lemma replicate-pmf-indep':
fixes p :: 'a pmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
defines rp ≡ replicate-pmf n p
assumes ∀ i < n. pmf (p ≈≈ (λx. return-pmf (E i x))) True = A i
assumes I ⊆ {.. < n}
assumes ∀ i < n. i ∉ I → A i = 1
shows pmf (replicate-pmf n p ≈≈ (λxs. return-pmf ( ∀ i < n. E i (xs!i)))) True
= (Π i ∈ I. A i)
proof-
have (Π i < n. A i) = (Π i ∈ I. A i)

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proof-
  have  $(\prod i < n. A i) = (\prod i \in \{.. < n\}. A i)$  by blast
  moreover have ... =  $(\prod i \in \{.. < n\} - I. A i) * (\prod i \in I \cap \{.. < n\}. A i)$ 
    by (simp add: Groups-Big.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.subset-diff Int-absorb2
assms(3))
  moreover have ... =  $(\prod i \in \{.. < n\} - I. 1) * (\prod i \in I \cap \{.. < n\}. A i)$  using
assms(4) by simp
  moreover have ... =  $(\prod i \in I. A i)$ 
proof-
  have  $(\prod i \in \{.. < n\} - I. 1) = 1$ 
    using Groups-Big.comm-monoid-mult-class.prod.neutral-const by blast
  moreover have  $I \cap \{.. < n\} = I$  using assms(3) by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis by force
qed
ultimately show  $(\prod i < n. A i) = (\prod i \in I. A i)$  by presburger
qed
thus ?thesis using replicate-pmf-events[OF assms(2)] by presburger
qed

lemma replicate-pmf-indep'':
fixes p :: 'a pmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: 'a ⇒ bool
fixes i :: nat
defines rp ≡ replicate-pmf n p
defines A ≡ pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (E x))) True
assumes i < n
shows pmf (replicate-pmf n p ≈ (λxs. return-pmf (E (xs!i)))) True = A
proof-
let ?I = {i}
let ?E = λj x. if j = i then E x else True
let ?A = λj. if j = i then A else 1

have 1: ∀ i < n. (pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (?E i x))) True = ?A i) using
assms(2) by simp
have 2: ?I ⊆ {.. < n} using assms(3) by blast
have 3: ∀ i < n. i ∉ ?I → ?A i = 1 by auto
have *: (λxs. return-pmf (E (xs ! i)))
  = (λxs. return-pmf (λj < n. if j = i then E (xs ! j) else True))
  using assms(3) by presburger
have **: A =  $(\prod j \in \{i\}. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } A \text{ else } 1)$  by fastforce

show ?thesis using replicate-pmf-indep'[OF 1 2 3, folded ** *] .
qed

lemma replicate-pmf-indep:
fixes p :: 'a pmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool

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```

defines rp ≡ replicate-pmf n p
shows prob-space.indep-events rp (λi. {xs ∈ rp. E i (xs!i)}) {..<n}
proof-
define A where A ≡ (λi. pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (E i x))) True)
let ?I = {..<n}
let ?S = λi. {xs ∈ rp. E i (xs!i)}

have 0: prob-space rp by unfold-locales
have 1: ?S ·?I ⊆ prob-space.events rp by fastforce
have 2: (∀ J ⊆ ?I.
  J ≠ {}
  —→ finite J
  —→ prob-space.prob rp (∩ j ∈ J. ?S j) = (∏ j ∈ J. prob-space.prob rp (?S j)))
proof clarify
fix J assume *: J ⊆ ?I J ≠ {} finite J

define E' where E' ≡ (λi x. (if i ∈ J then E i x else True))
define A' where A' ≡ (λi. (if i ∈ J then A i else 1))

have E'A': ∀ i < n. pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (E' i x))) True = A' i
  unfolding A'-def E'-def A-def by force
have A'-notin-J: ∀ i < n. i ∉ J —→ A' i = 1 unfolding A'-def by presburger

have (∩ j ∈ J. ?S j) = {xs ∈ rp. (∀ j ∈ J. E j (xs!j))} using *(2) by blast
hence prob-space.prob rp (∩ j ∈ J. ?S j) = prob-space.prob rp {xs ∈ rp. (∀ j ∈ J. E j (xs!j))}
  by presburger
also have ... = pmf (rp ≈ (λxs. return-pmf (∀ j ∈ J. E' j (xs!j)))) True
  by (simp add: pmf-of-prop E'-def)
also have ... = pmf (rp ≈ (λxs. return-pmf (∀ j < n. E' j (xs!j)))) True
proof-
  have (λxs. return-pmf (∀ j ∈ J. E' j (xs!j))) = (λxs. return-pmf (∀ j < n. E'
    j (xs!j)))
    unfolding E'-def using *(1) by fastforce
    thus ?thesis by presburger
qed
also have ... = (∏ j ∈ J. A' j)
  using replicate-pmf-indep'[OF E'A' *(1) A'-notin-J, folded rp-def] .
also have ... = (∏ j ∈ J. prob-space.prob rp (?S j))
proof-
  have ∀ j ∈ J. A' j = prob-space.prob rp (?S j)
  proof
    fix j assume **: j ∈ J
    hence A' j = A j unfolding A'-def by presburger
    also have ... = pmf (p ≈ (λx. return-pmf (E j x))) True
      unfolding A-def using *(1) ** by auto
    also have ... = pmf (rp ≈ (λxs. return-pmf (E j (xs ! j)))) True
      using replicate-pmf-indep''[of j n p E j, folded rp-def] *(1) ** by fastforce
    also have ... = prob-space.prob rp (?S j) by (simp add: pmf-of-prop)

```

```

  finally show A' j = prob-space.prob rp (?S j) .
qed
thus ?thesis by force
qed
finally show prob-space.prob rp ( $\bigcap_{j \in J} ?S j$ ) = ( $\prod_{j \in J} prob-space.prob rp (?S j)$ ) .
qed
have *: ?S `?I  $\subseteq$  prob-space.events rp  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall J \subseteq ?I. J \neq \{\}$ 
    $\longrightarrow$  finite J
    $\longrightarrow$  prob-space.prob rp ( $\bigcap (?S ` J)$ ) = ( $\prod_{j \in J} prob-space.prob rp (?S j)$ ))
using 1 2 by blast

show ?thesis using prob-space.indep-events-def[OF 0] * by blast
qed

lemma replicate-spmf-same-event-leq:
fixes p :: 'a spmf
fixes n :: nat
fixes E :: 'a option  $\Rightarrow$  bool
assumes spmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda x. return-spmf (E x)$ )) True  $\leq A$ 
shows spmf (replicate-spmf n p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda xs. return-spmf (\forall i < n. E (xs!i))$ )) True
 $\leq A^{\hat{n}}$ 
by (metis replicate-spmf-same-event assms pmf-nonneg pow-mono)

lemma pmf-of-finite-set-event:
fixes S :: 'a set
fixes p :: 'a pmf
fixes P :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
defines p  $\equiv$  pmf-of-set S
assumes S  $\neq \{\}$ 
assumes finite S
shows pmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda t. return-pmf (P t)$ )) True = (card ({t  $\in$  S. P t})) / card S
proof-
have *: set-pmf p = S
using assms by auto
have pmf (p  $\gg=$  ( $\lambda t. return-pmf (P t)$ )) True = prob-space.prob p ({x  $\in$  set-pmf p. P x})
  using pmf-of-prop[of p P].
also have ... = measure (measure-pmf (pmf-of-set S)) {x  $\in$  set-pmf p. P x}
  by (simp add: assms(1))
also have ... = card ({x  $\in$  set-pmf p. P x}) / card (set-pmf p)
proof-
have S  $\cap$  {x  $\in$  set-pmf p. P x} = {x  $\in$  set-pmf p. P x} using * by blast
thus ?thesis using measure-pmf-of-set[OF assms(2,3)] unfolding * by pres-
burger
qed
also have ... = card ({t  $\in$  S. P t}) / card S using assms by auto
finally show ?thesis .

```

```

qed

lemma spmf-of-finite-set-event:
  fixes S :: 'a set
  fixes p :: 'a spmf
  fixes P :: 'a ⇒ bool
  defines p ≡ spmf-of-set S
  assumes finite S
  shows spmf (p ≈ (λt. return-spmf (P t))) True = (card ({t ∈ S. P t})) / card S
proof-
  have spmf (p ≈ (λt. return-spmf (P t))) True = prob-space.prob p (Some‘{x ∈ set-spmf p. P x})
    using spmf-of-prop[of p P].
  also have ... = measure (measure-spmf (spmf-of-set S)) {x ∈ set-spmf p. P x}
    by (simp add: assms(1) measure-measure-spmf-conv-measure-pmf)
  also have ... = card ({x ∈ set-spmf p. P x}) / card (set-spmf p)
    using measure-spmf-of-set[of S {x ∈ set-spmf p. P x}]
    by (simp add: Collect-conj-eq assms(1,2))
  also have ... = card ({t ∈ S. P t}) / card S using assms by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end
theory Hidden-Number-Problem
imports
  HOL-Number-Theory.Number-Theory
  Babai-Correctness-Updated
  Misc-PMF

begin

hide-fact Finite-Cartesian-Product.mat-def
hide-const Finite-Cartesian-Product.mat
hide-const Finite-Cartesian-Product.row
hide-fact Finite-Cartesian-Product.row-def
hide-const Determinants.det
hide-fact Determinants.det-def
hide-type Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec
hide-const Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec
hide-fact Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec-def
hide-const (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.transpose
hide-fact (open) Finite-Cartesian-Product.transpose-def
unbundle no inner-syntax
unbundle no vec-syntax
hide-const (open) Missing-List.span
hide-const (open)
  dependent
  independent

```

```

real-vector.representation
real-vector.subspace
span
real-vector.extend-basis
real-vector.dim
hide-const (open) orthogonal
no-notation fps-nth (infixl $ 75)

```

9 General helper lemmas

```

lemma uminus-sq-norm:
  fixes u v :: rat vec
  assumes dim-vec u = dim-vec v
  shows sq-norm (u - v) = sq-norm (v - u)
  using assms
proof-
  have u-v = (-1) ·v (v - u) using assms by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using sq-norm-smult-vec[of "-1 v-u"] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma smult-sub-distrib-vec:
  assumes v ∈ carrier-vec q w ∈ carrier-vec q
  shows (a::'a::ring) ·v (v - w) = a ·v v - a ·v w
  apply (rule eq-vecI)
  unfolding smult-vec-def plus-vec-def
  using assms right-diff-distrib
  apply force
  by auto

```

```

lemma set-list-subset:
  fixes l :: 'a list
  fixes S :: 'a set
  assumes ∀ i ∈ {0... l ! i ∈ S
  shows set l ⊆ S
  by (metis assms atLeastLessThanIff in-set-conv-nth le0 subset-code(1))

```

```

lemma nat-subset-inf:
  fixes A :: int set
  assumes A ⊆ N
  assumes A ≠ {}
  shows Inf A ∈ A
proof-
  let ?A' = nat‘A
  have ?A' ≠ {} using assms(2) by blast
  hence Inf ?A' ∈ ?A' using Inf-nat-def1 by presburger
  then obtain z where z: z ∈ A ∧ nat z = Inf ?A' by fastforce
  moreover have Inf A = z

```

```

proof-
have *:  $z \geq 0$  using  $z$  assms(1) Nats-altdef2 by blast
have  $\forall z' \in A. z \leq z'$ 
proof
fix  $z'$  assume **:  $z' \in A$ 
hence  $nat z' \in ?A'$  by blast
hence  $nat z \leq nat z'$  using  $z$  wellorder-Inf-le1[of  $nat z' ?A'$ ] by argo
moreover have  $z' \geq 0$  using ** assms(1) Nats-altdef2 by fastforce
ultimately show  $z \leq z'$  using * by linarith
qed
thus ?thesis using  $z$  by (meson cInf-eq-minimum)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by argo
qed

lemma cong-set-subseteq:
fixes  $a b m :: 'a :: \{unique-euclidean-ring,abs\}$ 
defines  $S \equiv \{|a + z * m| \mid z. True\}$ 
defines  $S' \equiv \{|b + z * m| \mid z. True\}$ 
assumes  $[a = b] (mod m)$ 
shows  $S \subseteq S'$ 
proof
fix  $x$  assume  $x \in S$ 
then obtain  $z$  where  $z: x = |a + z * m|$  unfolding  $S$ -def by blast
moreover obtain  $k$  where  $k: a = b + k * m$ 
by (metis assms(3) cong-iff-lin cong-sym mult-commute-abs)
ultimately have  $x = |b + k * m + z * m|$ 
by presburger
also have ... =  $|b + (k + z) * m|$ 
by (metis Groups.group-cancel.add1 distrib-right)
also have ...  $\in S'$  unfolding  $S'$ -def by blast
finally show  $x \in S'$ .
qed

lemma cong-set-eq:
fixes  $a b m :: 'a :: \{unique-euclidean-ring,abs\}$ 
defines  $S \equiv \{|a + z * m| \mid z. True\}$ 
defines  $S' \equiv \{|b + z * m| \mid z. True\}$ 
assumes  $[a = b] (mod m)$ 
shows  $S = S'$ 
apply auto[1]
using cong-set-subseteq[of  $a b m$ ] assms apply blast
using cong-set-subseteq[of  $b a m$ ] assms cong-sym by blast

context vec-module
begin

```

```

lemma sumlist-distrib:
  fixes ys :: ('a::comm-ring-1) vec list
  assumes  $\bigwedge w. \text{List.member } ys w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = n$ 
  shows  $k \cdot_v \text{sumlist } ys = \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. k \cdot_v i) ys)$ 
  using assms
  proof (induct ys)
    case Nil
      then show ?case by auto
    next
      case (Cons a ys)
        have sumlist-is:  $\text{sumlist} (a \# ys) = a + \text{sumlist } ys$ 
          by simp
        have dim-a:  $a \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
          using Cons(2)
          by (metis carrier-vecI member-rec(1))
        have dim-sumlist:  $\text{sumlist } ys \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
          using Cons(2)
          by (metis List.member-def carrier-vec-dim-vec dim-sumlist member-rec(1))
        have distrib:  $k \cdot_v (a + \text{sumlist } ys) = k \cdot_v a + k \cdot_v \text{sumlist } ys$ 
          using smult-add-distrib-vec[OF dim-a dim-sumlist]
          by auto
        have ih:  $(\bigwedge w. \text{List.member } ys w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = n)$ 
          using Cons(2)
          by (meson member-rec(1))
        show ?case unfolding sumlist-is distrib
          using Cons.hyps[OF ih]
          by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma smult-in-lattice-of:
  fixes lattice-basis :: ('a::comm-ring-1) vec list
  assumes  $\bigwedge w. \text{List.member } lattice\text{-basis } w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = n$ 
  fixes init-vec :: ('a::comm-ring-1) vec
  fixes k :: 'a::comm-ring-1
  assumes init-vec  $\in \text{lattice-of } lattice\text{-basis}$ 
  shows  $k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} \in \text{lattice-of } ((\text{map} ((\cdot_v) k) lattice\text{-basis}))$ 
  proof -
    have dims:  $\bigwedge w. \text{List.member } (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v lattice\text{-basis} ! i) [0..<\text{length } lattice\text{-basis}]) w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = n$  for c
    using assms(1)
    by (smt (verit) List.member-def in-set-conv-nth index-smult-vec(2) length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv)
    obtain c where init-vec =  $\text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v lattice\text{-basis} ! i) [0..<\text{length } lattice\text{-basis}])$ 
    using vec-module.in-latticeE[OF assms(2)] by blast
    then have  $k \cdot_v \text{init-vec} = k \cdot_v \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v lattice\text{-basis} ! i) [0..<\text{length } lattice\text{-basis}])$ 
    by blast

```

```

moreover have ... = sumlist (map (λi. k ·v i) ((map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v
lattice-basis ! i)
[0..<length lattice-basis])))

using sumlist-distrib dims
by blast
moreover have ... = sumlist (map (λi. k ·v (of-int (c i) ·v lattice-basis ! i))
[0..<length lattice-basis])
by (smt (verit, best) in-set-conv-nth length-map length-upd map-eq-conv map-upd-len-conv
nth-map)
moreover have k-is: ... = sumlist (map (λi. k ·v (of-int (c i) ·v lattice-basis !
i))
[0..<length lattice-basis])
by argo
ultimately have k-is: k ·v init-vec = sumlist (map (λi. (of-int (c i) ·v (k ·v
lattice-basis ! i)))
[0..<length lattice-basis])
by (simp add: mult-ac(2) smult-smult-assoc)
then have k ·v init-vec =
sumlist
(map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v
map ((·v) k) lattice-basis ! i)
[0..<length lattice-basis])
by (smt (verit, del-insts) length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv)
then have mult-vec-is: k ·v init-vec =
sumlist
(map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v
map ((·v) k) lattice-basis ! i)
[0..<length (map ((·v) k) lattice-basis)])
by auto
then show ?thesis
using assms in-latticeI[OF mult-vec-is]
by blast
qed

end

lemma filter-distinct-sorted:
fixes l :: ('a::linorder) list
fixes A :: 'a set
defines P ≡ (λx. x ∈ A)
defines n ≡ length l
assumes sorted l
assumes distinct l
assumes A ⊆ set l
shows filter P l = sorted-list-of-set A
using assms
proof(induct l arbitrary: n A P)
case Nil
thus ?case by force

```

```

next
  case (Cons a l')
    define A' where A' ≡ A - {a}
    define n' where n' ≡ length l'
    define P' where P' ≡ (λx. x ∈ A')
    define l where l ≡ Cons a l'
    define P where P ≡ (λx. x ∈ A)
    have 1: sorted l' using Cons(2) by simp
    have 2: distinct l' using Cons(3) by simp
    have 3: A' ⊆ set l' using A'-def Cons(4) by auto
    have ih: filter P' l' = sorted-list-of-set A' using Cons.hyps(1)[OF 1 2 3] unfolding P'-def .
      have ?case if a ∉ A
      proof-
        have filter P l = filter P' l'
          unfolding l-def filter.simps(2) P-def P'-def A'-def using that by auto
          moreover have A' = A using that unfolding A'-def by blast
          ultimately show ?thesis unfolding l-def P-def using ih by argo
        qed
        moreover have ?case if a ∈ A
        proof-
          have ∀x ∈ set l'. P x = P' x using Cons(3) unfolding P-def P'-def A'-def
          by fastforce
          hence *: filter P l = a # (filter P' l')
            using that filter-cong[of l' l' P P']
            unfolding l-def filter.simps(2) P-def P'-def A'-def
            by presburger
          have 1: finite A using Cons(4) finite-subset by blast
          have 2: A ≠ {} using that by blast
          hence a: a = Min A
            using sorted-Cons-Min[OF Cons.prems(1)]
            by (metis 1 Cons(4) Lattices-Big.linorder-class.Min.boundedE List.list.simps(15)
            Min-antimono Min-eqI finite-set that)
          show ?thesis
            using sorted-list-of-set-nonempty[OF 1 2] ih * unfolding a A'-def P-def
            P'-def l-def by argo
          qed
          ultimately show ?case by blast
        qed

      lemma filter-or:
        fixes n a b
        fixes l :: nat list
        defines l ≡ [0..
        defines P ≡ (λx. x = a ∨ x = b)
        assumes a < b
        assumes b < length l

```

shows filter $P l = [a, b]$
proof –
have 1: sorted l **using** l-def sorted-up t **by** blast
have 2: distinct l **using** distinct-up t l-def **by** blast
have 3: $\{a, b\} \subseteq set l$ **using** assms(3,4) l-def length-up t **by** auto
have $P: P = (\lambda x. x \in \{a, b\})$ **unfolding** P-def **by** simp
have *: sorted-list-of-set $\{a, b\} = [a, b]$
using sorted-list-of-set.idem-if-sorted-distinct[of [a,b]] assms(3) **by** force
show ?thesis **using** filter-distinct-sorted[OF 1 2 3] **unfolding** P * .
qed

9.1 Casting lemmas

lemma int-rat-real-casting-helper:
assumes $a = rat\text{-}of\text{-}int b$
shows real-of-rat $a = real\text{-}of\text{-}int b$
using assms **by** simp

lemma casting-expansion-aux:
shows int-of-rat (rat-of-int $w1 + rat\text{-}of\text{-}int w2$) = $w1 + w2$
proof –
have rat-of-int $w1 + rat\text{-}of\text{-}int w2 = rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (w1 + w2)$
by auto
then show ?thesis
using int-of-rat **by** algebra
qed

lemma casting-expansion:
assumes dim-vec $w1 = dim\text{-}vec w2$
assumes $\exists w2\text{-}vec. w2 = map\text{-}vec rat\text{-}of\text{-}int w2\text{-}vec$
shows map-vec int-of-rat ((map-vec rat-of-int $w1) + w2) =
 $map\text{-}vec int\text{-}of\text{-}rat (map\text{-}vec rat\text{-}of\text{-}int w1) + (map\text{-}vec int\text{-}of\text{-}rat w2)$
proof –
have vec (dim-vec $w1$)
 $(\lambda i. int\text{-}of\text{-}rat ((vec (dim-vec w1) (\lambda i. rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ i)) \$ idx =$
 $(vec (dim-vec w1) (\lambda i. int\text{-}of\text{-}rat (vec (dim-vec w1) (\lambda i. rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (w1 \$ i)) \$ i)) +$
 $vec (dim-vec w2) (\lambda i. int\text{-}of\text{-}rat (w2 \$ i))) \$ idx$ **if** $idx < dim\text{-}vec w1$ **for**
 idx
proof –
have vec (dim-vec $w1$)
 $(\lambda i. int\text{-}of\text{-}rat ((vec (dim-vec w1) (\lambda i. rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ i)) \$ idx =$
 $int\text{-}of\text{-}rat ((vec (dim-vec w1) (\lambda i. rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ idx)$
using idx-lt **by** simp
have vec (dim-vec $w1$)$

```


$$\begin{aligned}
& (\lambda i. \text{int-of-rat} \\
& \quad ((\text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int} (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ i)) \$ \\
& \quad \text{idx} = \text{int-of-rat} ((\text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int} (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ \text{idx}) \\
& \quad \text{using } \text{idx-lt by simp} \\
& \quad \text{then have } \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) \\
& \quad \quad (\lambda i. \text{int-of-rat} \\
& \quad \quad \quad ((\text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int} (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ i)) \$ \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{idx} = \text{int-of-rat} (\text{rat-of-int} (w1 \$ \text{idx}) + w2\$ \text{idx}) \\
& \quad \quad \text{using } \text{assms(1)} \text{ assms(2)} \text{ casting-expansion-aux } \text{idx-lt by force} \\
& \quad \quad \text{then show ?thesis using assms} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{using } \text{idx-lt by fastforce} \\
& \quad \quad \text{qed} \\
& \quad \text{then have } \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) \\
& \quad \quad (\lambda i. \text{int-of-rat} \\
& \quad \quad \quad ((\text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int} (w1 \$ i)) + w2) \$ i)) = \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) \\
& \quad \quad \quad (\lambda i. \text{int-of-rat} (\text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w1) (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int} (w1 \$ i)) \$ i)) + \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } w2) (\lambda i. \text{int-of-rat} (w2 \$ i)) \\
& \quad \quad \text{using } \text{assms by auto} \\
& \quad \text{then show ?thesis using assms} \\
& \quad \quad \text{unfolding } \text{map-vec-def} \\
& \quad \quad \text{by auto} \\
& \quad \text{qed}
\end{aligned}$$


lemma casting-sum-aux:
  assumes dim-vec k1 = dim-vec k2
  shows (map-vec rat-of-int k1) + (map-vec rat-of-int k2) =
    map-vec rat-of-int (k1 + k2)
  using assms
proof (induct k1 arbitrary: k2)
  case vNil
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (vCons h1 T1)
  then obtain h2 T2 where k2-is: k2 = vCons h2 T2
    by (metis Nat.nat.simps(3) dim-vec dim-vec-vCons vec-cases)
  then have map-vec rat-of-int T1 + map-vec rat-of-int T2 = map-vec rat-of-int
    (T1 + T2)
  using vCons
  by auto
  then show ?case
    unfolding k2-is using vCons(2) k2-is by auto
qed

lemma casting-sum-lemma:

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } w \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } w \text{ mem} \implies$ 
 $(\exists k::int \text{ vec. map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$ 
shows  $(\exists k::int \text{ vec. (abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec } \text{TYPE(rat)} n) w) =$ 
 $\text{map-vec rat-of-int } k)$ 
using assms
proof (induct w)
interpret vec-space TYPE(rat) n .
case Nil
then show ?case by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-zero sumlist-Nil)
next
interpret vec-space TYPE(rat) n .
case (Cons a w)
then obtain k1 where k1-prop:  $a = \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k1$ 
by (metis member-rec(1))
then obtain k2 where sumlist w = map-vec rat-of-int k2
using Cons
by (meson member-rec(1))
then have sumlist-is: sumlist (a # w) = (map-vec rat-of-int k1) + (map-vec
rat-of-int k2)
using k1-prop sumlist-Cons by presburger
then have sumlist (a # w) = (map-vec rat-of-int (k1 + k2))
using Cons(2) using casting-sum-aux
by (metis List.member-def dim-sumlist index-add-vec(2) index-map-vec(2) k1-prop
member-rec(1))
then show ?case
by blast
qed

```

```

lemma casting-lattice-aux:
assumes  $\exists k::int \text{ vec. map-vec rat-of-int } k = v$ 
assumes map-vec int-of-rat v =
map-vec int-of-rat (abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec } \text{TYPE(rat)} n) w)
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } w \text{ mem} \implies$ 
 $(\exists k::int \text{ map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } w \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n$ 
shows map-vec int-of-rat v =
abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec } \text{TYPE(int)} n)
(map (map-vec int-of-rat) w)
proof -
interpret vec-space TYPE(rat) n .
interpret vec-int: vec-module TYPE(int) n .
obtain k :: int vec where k-prop:  $v = \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k$ 
using assms by auto
then have map-k: map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) =
map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w)
using assms(2)
by auto

```

```

have map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w) = vec-int.M.sumlist (map (map-vec int-of-rat)
w)
  using assms(3) assms(4)
proof (induct w)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    unfolding sumlist-def local.vec-int.M.sumlist-def
    by auto
  next
    case (Cons a w)
    have foldr (+) (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (a # w)) (0v n) =
      (map-vec int-of-rat a) + (foldr (+) (map (map-vec int-of-rat) w) (0v n))
    by simp
    then have h1: foldr (+) (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (a # w)) (0v n) =
      (map-vec int-of-rat a) + map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w)
    using Cons unfolding sumlist-def vec-int.M.sumlist-def
    by (simp add: member-rec(1))

    obtain k :: int vec where k-prop: map-vec rat-of-int k = a
      using Cons(2)
      by (meson member-rec(1))

    then have dim-vec-k: dim-vec k = dim-vec a
      by auto
    then have dim-vec k = n
      by (simp add: Cons(3) member-rec(1))

    have  $\exists w2\text{-vec}. \text{foldr } (+) w (0_v n) = \text{map-vec rat-of-int } w2\text{-vec}$ 
    using Cons(2) casting-sum-lemma
    by (metis Cons(3) member-rec(1) sumlist-def)

    then have expand: map-vec int-of-rat ((map-vec rat-of-int k) + foldr (+) w
(0v n)) =
  map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) + map-vec int-of-rat (foldr (+) w (0v
n))
    using casting-expansion[of k foldr (+) w (0v n)] dim-vec-k
    by (metis List.member-def <dim-vec k = n> dim-sumlist index-add-vec(2)
local.Cons.prems(2) sumlist-Cons sumlist-def)

    have map-vec int-of-rat (foldr (+) (a # w) (0v n)) =
      map-vec int-of-rat (a + foldr (+) w (0v n))
    by simp
    then have map-vec int-of-rat (foldr (+) (a # w) (0v n)) = map-vec int-of-rat
((map-vec rat-of-int k) + foldr (+) w (0v n))
    using k-prop by auto

    then have map-vec int-of-rat (foldr (+) (a # w) (0v n)) =
      map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) + map-vec int-of-rat (sumlist w)

```

```

using Cons(2) k-prop expand
using sumlist-def by presburger
then show ?case
  using h1 k-prop
  unfolding sumlist-def vec-int.M.sumlist-def
  by argo
qed

then have map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int k) =
  vec-int.M.sumlist
  (map (map-vec int-of-rat) w)
  using map-k by argo
then show ?thesis unfolding k-prop by blast
qed

lemma in-lattice-casting:
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies (\exists k::int \text{ vec}. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$ 
  assumes  $(\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n)$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } n \text{ qs}$ 
  shows  $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = v$ 
proof -
  let ?sumlist = abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec TYPE(rat) n)
  obtain c where v-is:  $v = ?sumlist (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } qs])$ 
    using assms(3) unfolding vec-module.lattice-of-def by blast
  let ?w = map  $(\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } qs]$ 
  have dims:  $(\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } ?w \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n)$ 
    using assms(2)
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) List.member-def in-set-conv-nth index-smult-vec(2)
      length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv)
  have mem-w:  $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem}$ 
    if mem-is:  $\text{List.member } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } qs]) \text{ mem}$ 
  for mem
    proof -
      obtain i where i < length qs mem = rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i
        using mem-is
        by (smt (verit) List.member-def add-0 in-set-conv-nth length-map map-nth
          map-nth-eq-conv nth-upd)
      then show ?thesis using assms(1) mem-is
        by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult in-set-conv-nth in-set-member)
    qed
  then obtain k where v = map-vec rat-of-int k
    unfolding v-is
    using casting-sum-lemma[of ?w, OF dims - ]
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma casting-lattice-lemma-aux2:
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem} . \text{List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies$ 
     $(\exists k::int \text{ vec. map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$ 
  shows  $(\text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i)$ 
     $[0..<\text{length } qs])) =$ 
     $(\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v \text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } qs])$ 
proof -
  have  $((\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) (\text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i)) =$ 
     $\text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) (qs ! i) \text{ if } i < \text{length } qs \text{ for } i$ 
  proof -
    obtain  $k :: int \text{ vec where } qs\text{-}i\text{-is: } qs ! i = \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k$ 
    using assms i-lt
    by (metis List.member-def in-set-conv-nth)
    have  $\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ((c i) \cdot_v k) = (\text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i)$ 
    using qs-i-is by force
    then have lhs-is:  $(\text{map-vec int-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i)) =$ 
       $(c i) \cdot_v k$ 
    using qs-i-is
    by (metis eq-vecI index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2) int-of-rat(1))
    have  $\text{map-vec int-of-rat } (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } k) = k$ 
    by force
    then have rhs-is:  $\text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v \text{map-vec int-of-rat } (qs ! i) = (c i) \cdot_v k$ 
    unfolding qs-i-is by simp
    then show ?thesis using lhs-is rhs-is by argo
  qed
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma casting-lattice-lemma:
  fixes  $v :: \text{rat vec}$ 
  fixes  $qs :: \text{rat vec list}$ 
  assumes  $\exists k::int \text{ vec. map-vec rat-of-int } k = v$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{mem} . \text{List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies$ 
     $(\exists k::int \text{ vec. map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-vecs: } \bigwedge \text{mem} . \text{List.member } qs \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = n$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } n \text{ qs}$ 
  shows  $\text{map-vec int-of-rat } v$ 
     $\in \text{vec-module.lattice-of } n \left( \text{map } (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) qs \right)$ 
proof -
  let ?sumlist = abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec TYPE(rat)  $n$ )
  let ?int-sumlist = abelian-monoid.sumlist (module-vec TYPE(int)  $n$ )
  obtain  $c :: nat \Rightarrow int \text{ where } v = ?\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i)$ 
     $[0..<\text{length } qs])$ 
  using assms unfolding vec-module.lattice-of-def by blast
  then have map-is:  $\text{map-vec int-of-rat } v$ 
     $= \text{map-vec int-of-rat } (?\text{sumlist } (\text{map } (\lambda i. \text{rat-of-int } (c i) \cdot_v qs ! i) [0..<\text{length } qs]))$ 

```

```

    by blast
have length-qs: length qs = length (map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs)
    by simp
then have map-vec-v: map-vec int-of-rat v
    = map-vec int-of-rat
      (?sumlist (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i) [0..<length (map (map-vec
int-of-rat) qs)])))
    using map-is by argo

let ?w = (?sumlist (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i) [0..<length (map (map-vec
int-of-rat) qs)]))

have dim-vecs: (¬mem. List.member
  (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i)
    [0..<length (map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs)]))
  mem ==>
  dim-vec mem = n)
  using dim-vecs
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) List.member-def in-set-conv-nth index-smult-vec(2)
length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv)

have casting-mem: ∃k. map-vec rat-of-int k = mem if mem-assm: List.member
  (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i)
    [0..<length (map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs)]) mem for mem
proof –
  obtain i where i-prop: mem = rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i
    i < length (map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs)
  using mem-assm
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) List.member-def arith-simps(49) in-set-conv-nth
length-map map-nth map-nth-eq-conv nth-upt)
  obtain k1 where map-vec rat-of-int k1 = qs ! i
  using i-prop(2) assms(2)
  by (metis List.member-def <length qs = length (map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs)>
in-set-conv-nth)
  then show ?thesis using i-prop(1)
  by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult)
qed
have map-vec-v: map-vec int-of-rat v =
  (?int-sumlist
    (map (map-vec int-of-rat) (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v qs ! i) [0..<length (map
(map-vec int-of-rat) qs)])))
  using casting-lattice-aux[OF assms(1) map-vec-v casting-mem dim-vecs]
  by blast
have map-vec int-of-rat v = ?int-sumlist
  (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs ! i)
    [0..<length (map (map-vec int-of-rat) qs)])
unfolding map-vec-v using casting-lattice-lemma-aux2 length-qs
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2))
then show ?thesis unfolding vec-module.lattice-of-def by blast

```

qed

10 HNP adversary locale

```
locale hnp-adversary =
  fixes d p :: nat
begin

type-synonym adversary = (nat × nat) list ⇒ nat

definition int-gen-basis :: nat list ⇒ int vec list where
  int-gen-basis ts = map (λi. (p ^ 2 · v (unit-vec (d + 1) i))) [0..<d]
    @ [vec-of-list ((map (λx. (of-nat p) * x) ts) @ [1])]

fun int-to-nat-residue :: int ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where int-to-nat-residue I modulus = nat (I mod modulus)

definition ts-from-pairs :: (nat × nat) list ⇒ nat list where
  ts-from-pairs pairs = map fst pairs

definition scaled-uvec-from-pairs :: (nat × nat) list ⇒ int vec where
  scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs = vec-of-list ((map (λ(a,b). p * b) pairs) @ [0])

fun A-vec :: (nat × nat) list ⇒ int vec where
  A-vec pairs = (full-babai
    (int-gen-basis (ts-from-pairs pairs))
    (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)))
    (4 / 3))

fun A :: adversary where
  A pairs = int-to-nat-residue ((A-vec pairs) $ d) p

end
```

11 HNP locales

11.0.1 Arithmetic locale

```
locale hnp-arith =
  fixes n α d p k :: nat
  assumes p: prime p
  assumes α: α ∈ {1..<p}
  assumes d: d = 2 * ceiling (sqrt n)
  assumes n: n = ceiling (log 2 p)
  assumes k: k = ceiling (sqrt n) + ceiling (log 2 n)
  assumes n-big: 961 < n
begin
```

```
definition μ :: nat where
```

```

 $\mu \equiv \text{nat}(\text{ceiling}(1/2 * (\text{sqrt } n)) + 3)$ 

lemma  $\mu: \mu = (\text{ceiling}(1/2 * (\text{sqrt } n)) + 3)$ 
proof-
  have  $\text{ceiling}(1/2 * (\text{sqrt } n)) + 3 \geq 0$ 
  proof-
    have  $\text{sqrt } n \geq 0$  by auto
    thus  $?thesis$  by linarith
  qed
  thus  $?thesis$  unfolding  $\mu\text{-def}$  by presburger
qed

lemma  $\text{int}\text{-}p\text{-prime}: \text{prime}(\text{int } p)$  by (simp add: p)

lemma  $p\text{-geq-2}: p \geq 2$  using  $p\text{-prime-geq-2-nat}$  by blast

lemma  $n\text{-geq-1}: n \geq 1$ 
proof-
  have  $\log 2 p > 0$ 
  by (smt (verit) p less-imp-of-nat-less of-nat-1 prime-gt-1-nat zero-less-log-cancel-iff)
  thus  $?thesis$  using  $n$  by linarith
qed

lemma  $\mu\text{-le-}k$ :
  shows  $\mu + 1 \leq k$ 
proof-
  have  $144 \leq n$  using  $n\text{-big}$  by simp
  then have  $\sqrt{144} \leq \sqrt{n}$  using numeral-le-real-of-nat-iff real-sqrt-le-iff by blast
  then have  $4 + \sqrt{n}/2 \leq \sqrt{n} - 2$  by auto
  then have  $\text{ceiling}(\sqrt{n}/2) + 3 \leq \text{ceiling}(\sqrt{n}) - 1$  by linarith
  moreover have  $0 \leq \log 2(n)$  using  $n\text{-big}$  by auto
  ultimately show  $?thesis$  using  $\mu k$  by linarith
qed

lemma  $k\text{-plus-1-lt}$ :
  shows  $k + 1 < \log 2 p$ 
proof -
  obtain  $r::\text{real}$  where  $r\text{-eq}: r = \log 2(\text{real } p)$   $r \leq n$   $r > n-1$ 
  by (smt (verit, best) n Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(1) add-diff-inverse-nat linorder-not-less n-geq-1 nat-ceiling-le-eq nat-int of-nat-less-iff of-nat-simps(2))

  then have  $p\text{-eq}: p = 2^r$ 
  using  $n \log\text{-}powr\text{-}cancel[\text{of } 2^r]$ 
  by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)

  then have  $p\text{-gt}: p > n$ 
  using  $n\text{-big}$ 
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) One-nat-def Suc-pred r-eq(1,3) le-neq-implies-less)

```

```

le-simps(3) less-exp log2-of-power-le nat-le-real-less p prime-gt-0-nat)

have real n = ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉
  using n by linarith
then have int k = ⌈sqrt ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉⌉ + ⌈log 2 ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉⌉
  using k by auto
then have k-plus-1-eq: k + 1 = ⌈sqrt ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉⌉ + ⌈log 2 ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉⌉
+ 1
  by linarith
let ?logp = ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉
have log-p-bound: ?logp > 100
  using p-gt n-big p-eq r-eq
  by linarith

have geq: (log 2 (real p)) / 2 > (⌈log 2 (real p)⌉ - 1) / 2
  using log-p-bound
  by (smt (verit) divide-strict-right-mono less-ceiling-iff)
have arb: real-of-int ⌈sqrt (real-of-int a)⌉
< real-of-int (a - 1) / 2 if a-gt: a > 100
  for a::int
  using a-gt
proof -
have eq: (a - 3) / 2 = (a - 1) / 2 - 1
  using a-gt by auto
have 10*a < a*a
  using a-gt by simp
then have 10*a < a^2
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
then have 10*a < a^2 + 9
  by auto
then have 4*a < a^2 - 6*a + 9
  by simp
then have 4*a < (a - 3)^2
  using a-gt power2-sum[of a - 3] by simp
then have sqrt (4*a) < sqrt ((a - 3)^2)
  using real-sqrt-less-iff by presburger
then have sqrt (4*a) < a - 3
  using a-gt by simp
then have 2*(sqrt a) < a - 3
  by (simp add: real-sqrt-mult)
then have sqrt a < (a - 3) / 2
  by simp
then have sqrt a < (a - 1) / 2 - 1
  using eq
  by algebra
then have sqrt (real-of-int a) + 1
< real-of-int (a - 1) / 2
  using a-gt by argo
then show ?thesis

```

```

    by linarith
qed
then have real-of-int ⌈sqrt (real-of-int ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉)⌉
  < (⌈log 2 (real p)⌉ - 1) / 2
  using arb[OF log-p-bound]
  by blast
then have ineq1: ⌈sqrt (real-of-int ?logp)⌉ < (log 2 (real p))/2
  using geq by linarith

have ineq2: ⌈log 2 (real-of-int ?logp)⌉ + 1 ≤ (log 2 (real p))/2
proof -
  have 99 < log 2 (real p)
    using log-p-bound by simp
  then have p-gt: 2^99 < p
    by (metis Nat.bot-nat-0.extremum le-trans linorder-not-le log2-of-power-le
of-nat-numeral p-gt)
  obtain q::nat where q-prop: 2^q ≤ p ∧ 2^(q+1) > p
    using ex-power-ivl1 le-refl p prime-ge-1-nat by presburger
  then have q-geq: q ≥ 99 using p-gt
    by (smt (verit) less-log2-of-power log2-of-power-less nat-le-real-less numeral-plus-one
of-nat-add of-nat-numeral p prime-gt-0-nat)
  have leq-q: ⌈log 2 (real p)⌉ ≤ q+1
    using q-prop
    by (metis ceiling-mono ceiling-of-nat less-le log2-of-power-le p prime-gt-0-nat)

  have arith-help: 98 < q ==> 32 * q + 48 < 2 ^ q for q
  proof (induct q)
    case 0
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    case (Suc q)
    {assume *: 99 = Suc q
      then have ?case
        by simp
    } moreover {assume *: 99 < Suc q
      then have 32 * q + 48 < 2 ^ q
        using Suc by linarith
      then have ?case
        using Suc by auto
    }
    ultimately show ?case
      using Suc by linarith
  qed
  have (q+1)^2*16 < 2^q
    using q-geq
  proof (induct q)
    case 0
    then show ?case by auto
  next

```

```

case (Suc q)
{ assume *: 99 = Suc q
  then have ?case
    by simp
}
moreover {
  assume *: 99 < Suc q
  then have q-plus:  $(q + 1)^2 * 16 < 2^q$ 
    using Suc by auto
  have  $(Suc q + 1)^2 = q^2 + 4*q + 4$ 
    by (smt (verit) Groups.ab-semigroup-add-class.add.commute Groups.semigroup-add-class.add.assoc nat-1-add-1 numeral-Bit0-eq-double plus-1-eq-Suc power2-eq-square power2-sum)
  then have  $(Suc q + 1)^2 = (q+1)^2 + 2*q + 3$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-2-eq-Suc' add-Suc-right more-arith-simps(6)
mult-2 numeral-Bit1 numeral-One one-power2 plus-1-eq-Suc power2-sum semiring-norm(163))
  then have suc-q:  $(Suc q + 1)^2 * 16 = 16*(q+1)^2 + 32*q + 3*16$ 
    by simp
  have  $32*q + 48 < 2^q$ 
    using * arith-help by auto
  then have  $16*(q+1)^2 + 32*q + 3*16 < 2 * 2^q$ 
    using q-plus by linarith
  then have  $(Suc q + 1)^2 * 16 < 2 * 2^q$ 
    using suc-q by argo
  then have ?case
    by auto
}
ultimately show ?case
  using Suc by linarith
qed
then have (real-of-int (q+1)) powr 2*16 ≤ 2^q
proof -
  have 0 < q + 1
    by simp
  then have real-of-int (int (q + 1)) powr real-of-int (int 2) * real-of-int (int 16) ≤ real-of-int (int 2)^q
    by (metis (no-types) Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power `<(q + 1)^2 * 16 < 2^q` less-le of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-0-less-iff of-nat-less-numeral-power-cancel-iff of-nat-numeral-of-nat-simps(5) powr-realpow)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
then have (real-of-int (q+1)) powr 2*16 ≤ (real p)
  using q-prop
  using numeral-power-le-of-nat-cancel-iff order-trans-rules(23) by blast
then have (real-of-int ?logp) powr 2*16 ≤ (real p)
  using leq-q
  by (smt (verit) ceiling-le-iff p powr-less-mono2 prime-ge-1-nat real-of-nat-ge-one-iff zero-le-log-cancel-iff)

```

```

then have (2 powr (log 2 (real-of-int ?logp))) powr 2*16 ≤ (real p)
  using log-p-bound by fastforce
then have 2 powr (log 2 (real-of-int ?logp)*2)*16 ≤ (real p)
  using powr-powr[of 2] by auto
then have 2 powr (2*log 2 (real-of-int ?logp))*16 ≤ (real p)
  by argo
then have 2 powr (2*log 2 (real-of-int ?logp) + 4) ≤ (real p)
  by (simp add: powr-add)
then have 2*log 2 (real-of-int ?logp) + 4 ≤ (log 2 (real p))
  using le-log-iff p-gt by auto
then show ?thesis using log-p-bound
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) ceiling-add-one field-sum-of-halves of-int-ceiling-le-add-one)
qed

have ┌sqrt (real-of-int ┌log 2 (real p)])┐ + ┌log 2 (real-of-int ┌log 2 (real p)])┐┐
+ 1
  < log 2 (real p)
  using ineq1 ineq2 by linarith
then show ?thesis using k-plus-1-eq by linarith
qed

lemma p-k-le-p-mu:
  shows p/(2^k) ≤ p/(2^(μ + 1))
proof-
  have real(2)^(μ + 1) ≤ 2^k using μ-le-k power-increasing[of μ + 1 k real 2]
  by force
  then show ?thesis using divide-left-mono[of real(2)^(μ + 1) 2^k p] by simp
qed

lemma k-geq-1: k ≥ 1 using n-geq-1 k μ-le-k by linarith

lemma final-ineq:
  (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) * (p / (2 powr (real k - 1))))
  < p / (2 powr μ))
proof-
  let ?crn = ceiling (sqrt n)
  let ?chrn = ceiling (1/2 * sqrt n)
  have 31^2 < n using n-big
    by simp
  then have sn: 31 < sqrt n using real-less-rsqrt by auto
  have pos1: 0 ≤ (2 * 3 / 4 * 2 powr (- 1 / 2)) powr real-of-int [sqrt (real n)]
  by auto
  have pos2: 0 < 2 powr ?crn using sn by simp
  have pos3: 0 < (3/4) powr ?crn by simp
  have (2::real) powr (- 1 / 2) = 1/(2 powr (1/2))
    using powr-minus[of 2::real 1/2]
    by (simp add: powr-minus-divide)
  then have powr-2-is: 2 powr (- 1 / 2) = 1 / (sqrt 2)

```

```

    by (metis powr-half-sqrt rel-simps(27))
have  $(2 * \sqrt{2})^2 < 3^2$ 
  by simp
then have  $2 * \sqrt{2} < 3$ 
  using real-less-rsqrt by fastforce
then have  $gt-1: 3/2 * 1 / (\sqrt{2}) > 1$ 
  by simp
have one-half:  $(1/\sqrt{2})^2 = 1/2$ 
  by (smt (verit, best) eq-divide-eq powr-2-is powr-half-sqrt-powr powr-powr real-sqrt-divide
real-sqrt-eq-iff real-sqrt-one)
have three-halves:  $((3/2)^2 = 9/4)$ 
  using power-divide[of 3::real 2] by simp
have  $((3/2)^2 * 1 / (\sqrt{2}))^2 = ((1/\sqrt{2})^2 * ((3/2)^2))$ 
  using powr-mult[of 3/2 1 / (sqrt 2)]
  by auto
then have mult:  $((3/2)^2 * 1 / (\sqrt{2}))^2 = 9/8$ 
  by (simp add: one-half three-halves)
have  $(5/2) < (9/8)^{15}$ 
  by auto
then have  $(5/2) < (9/8)^{15}$ 
  by (metis power-divide)
then have  $(5/2) < (9/8)^{15}$ 
  by simp
then have  $(5/2) < ((3/2)^2 * 1 / (\sqrt{2}))^{15}$ 
  using mult by presburger
then have  $(5/2) < (3/2)^{30}$ 
  by auto
then have  $(5/2) < (3/2)^{31}$ 
  using gt-1
  by (smt (verit) powr-less-cancel-iff)
then have  $(5/2) < (2 * 3/4 * 2^{30})$ 
  using powr-2-is by auto
moreover have  $(31/2) < ?crn$ 
  using sn by simp
moreover have  $1 < ((2/2) * 3/4 * 2^{30})$ 
  using gt-1 powr-2-is by linarith
ultimately have  $1: (5/2) < (2 * 3/4 * 2^{30})$ 
  using powr-less-mono[of 31 ?crn ((2/2) * 3/4 * 2^{30})] by
linarith
have mult-eq:  $(32/2) * (11/10) * 3 / 5 = 1056/50$ 
  by simp
have  $((4/2) * 1056^2) < 1550^2$ 
  by auto
then have  $((4/2) * 1056) < 1550$ 
  by (metis divide-nonneg-nonneg powr-half-sqrt real-sqrt-less-mono real-sqrt-mult
real-sqrt-pow2 real-sqrt-power zero-le-numeral)
then have  $((4/2) * 1056) * (32/2) * (11/10) * 3 / 5 < 31$ 
  using mult-eq by linarith
then have  $((4/2) * 1056) * (32/2) * (11/10) * 3 / 5 < \sqrt{n}$ 
  using sn by simp

```

then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * 3 < \sqrt{n} * 5$ **by linarith**
then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * 3 < \sqrt{n} * (2 * 3/4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn$
using 1 *mult-strict-left-mono*[of 5 $(2 * 3 / 4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1 / 2)) \text{ powr real-of-int } [\sqrt{\text{real } n}] \sqrt{n}$] **by fastforce**
then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * 3 / \sqrt{n} < (2 * 3/4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn$
using *sn divide-less-eq*[of $(4 / 3) \text{ powr } (1 / 2) * 32 * (11 / 10) * 3 \sqrt{n} (2 * 3 / 4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1 / 2)) \text{ powr real-of-int } [\sqrt{\text{real } n}]$] **by argo**
then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 / \sqrt{n}) < (2 * 3/4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn$ **by auto**
moreover have $3 / \sqrt{n} = 3 * \sqrt{n} / n$
proof-
have $3 / \sqrt{n} = 3 / (\sqrt{n} * (\sqrt{n} / \sqrt{n}))$ **using** *sn* **by force**
also have $\dots = 3 * \sqrt{n} / (\sqrt{n} * \sqrt{n})$ **using** *sn* **by argo**
finally show *?thesis* **by auto**
qed
ultimately have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) < (2 * 3/4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn$ **by simp**
moreover have $(2 * 3/4 * 2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn = (2 \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn)$
by (*metis times-divide-eq-right powr-mult*)
ultimately have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) < (2 \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn)$ **by linarith**
then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) < ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((3 / 4) \text{ powr } ?crn) * (2 \text{ powr } ?crn)$ **by argo**
then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?crn) < ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn)$
using *pos2 pos-divide-less-eq*[of $2 \text{ powr real-of-int } [\sqrt{\text{real } n}] ((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn) * ((3 / 4) \text{ powr } ?crn)$] **by linarith**
then have $((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?crn) / ((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn) < ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn)$
using *pos3 pos-divide-less-eq*[of $((3/4) \text{ powr } ?crn) ((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) * 32 * (11/10) * (3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?crn) ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn)$] **by linarith**
then have *main:* $((((4::real)/3) \text{ powr } (1/2) / ((3 / 4) \text{ powr } ?crn)) * (16 * 11/10) * ((2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?crn)) < ((2 \text{ powr } (-1/2)) \text{ powr } ?crn)$ **by argo**

have *k-ineq:* $(d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr } (\text{real } k - 1)) \leq ((2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?crn))$
proof-
have $d \leq 3 * \sqrt{n}$ **using** *sn d* **by linarith**
have $n = 2 \text{ powr } \log 2 n$
using *n-geq-1* **by auto**
moreover have $2 \text{ powr } \log 2 n \leq 2 \text{ powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))$ **by fastforce**
ultimately have $2 / (2 \text{ powr } (\text{ceiling } (\log 2 n))) \leq 2 / n$

```

by (metis frac-le ge-refl powr-nonneg-iff verit-comp-simplify(7) verit-comp-simplify1(3)
verit-eq-simplify(5))
moreover have ( $(2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}) = 3 * \sqrt{n} * (2 / n / 2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn})$ ) by argo
moreover have  $0 \leq 3 * \sqrt{n}$  using sn by linarith
ultimately have  $*: 3 * \sqrt{n} * (2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))) / 2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}) \leq (2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn})$ 
using mult-left-mono[ $of 2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))) 2 / n 3 * \sqrt{n}$  (real  

 $n$ )]
divide-right-mono[ $of 3 * \sqrt{n} * (2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n)))) (2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) 2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}]$ 
pos2 by simp
have  $2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))) = 2^{\text{powr}} (1 - \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))$  using
powr-diff[ $of 2 1 \text{ ceiling}(\log 2 n)$ ] by fastforce
then have  $(2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))) / 2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}) = 2^{\text{powr}} (1 - \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) - ?\text{crn})$ 
using powr-diff[ $of 2 1 - \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) ?\text{crn}$ ] by fastforce
moreover have  $- (1 - \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) - ?\text{crn}) = ?\text{crn} + \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) - 1$  by fastforce
ultimately have  $(2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))) / 2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}) = 1 / (2^{\text{powr}} (?\text{crn} + \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) - 1))$ 
by (smt (verit) of-int-minus powr-minus-divide)
moreover have real-of-int  $(?\text{crn} + \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) - 1) = \text{real-of-int} (?\text{crn} + \text{ceiling}(\log 2 n) - 1)$  by linarith
ultimately have  $(2 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{ceiling}(\log 2 n))) / 2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}) = 1 / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{real-of-int} (\text{int } k) - 1))$ 
using k by presburger
then have  $3 * \sqrt{n} / (2^{\text{powr}} (\text{real } k - 1)) \leq (2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn})$  using * by force
moreover have  $(d + 1) \leq 3 * \sqrt{n}$ 
using d sn by linarith
moreover have  $0 < 2^{\text{powr}} (k - 1)$  by force
ultimately show ?thesis
using divide-right-mono[ $of d + 1 3 * \sqrt{n} 2^{\text{powr}} (\text{real } k - 1)$ ]
by auto
qed

have ( $((4::\text{real})/3)^{\text{powr}} (1/2) / ((3/4)^{\text{powr}} ?\text{crn}) = (4/3)^{\text{powr}} ((d + 1)/2)$ )
proof-
have inv:  $1/((4::\text{real})/3) = (3::\text{real}) / 4$ 
by force
have  $(4/3)^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int} (- \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil) = 1 / (4/3)^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int} \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil$ 
using powr-minus-divide[ $of 4/3 ?\text{crn}]$ 
by simp
then have  $(4/3)^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int} (- \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil) = 1^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int} \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil / (4/3)^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int} \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil$ 
by simp

```

```

then have powr-minus-div:  $(4 / 3) \text{ powr real-of-int} (- \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil) = (1 / (4 / 3)) \text{ powr real-of-int} \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil$ 
by (simp add: powr-divide)
have  $(3 / 4) \text{ powr } ?\text{crn} = (4/3) \text{ powr} (- ?\text{crn})$ 
unfolding powr-minus-div inv
by auto
then have  $((4::\text{real})/3) \text{ powr} (1/2) / ((3 / 4) \text{ powr } ?\text{crn}) = ((4::\text{real}) / 3) \text{ powr} (1/2 - (- ?\text{crn}))$ 
using powr-diff[of  $4/3 1/2 - ?\text{crn}$ ] by algebra
moreover have  $1/2 - (- ?\text{crn}) = (d + 1)/2$  using d by force
ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
qed
then have  $(4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11/10) * ((2 * 3 * \sqrt{n} / n) / (2 \text{ powr } ?\text{crn})) < ((2 \text{ powr} (- 1/2)) \text{ powr } ?\text{crn})$  using main
by presburger
moreover have  $0 < (4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11/10)$  by fastforce
ultimately have  $(4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr} (\text{real } k - 1)) < (2 \text{ powr} (- 1/2)) \text{ powr } ?\text{crn}$ 
using mult-left-mono[of  $\text{real } (d + 1) / 2 \text{ powr } (\text{real } k - 1) 2 * 3 * \sqrt{\text{real } n} / \text{real } n / 2 \text{ powr real-of-int} \lceil \sqrt{\text{real } n} \rceil (4 / 3) \text{ powr} (\text{real } (d + 1) / 2) * (16 * 11 / 10)$ ]
k-ineq by argo
then have  $(4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr} (\text{real } k - 1)) < (2 \text{ powr} (- 1/2)) \text{ powr } ?\text{crn} / 16$  by linarith
also have ... =  $2 \text{ powr} (- 1/2 * ?\text{crn}) / 16$ 
by (simp add: powr-powr)
also have ... =  $2 \text{ powr} (- 1/2 * ?\text{crn} - 4)$ 
using powr-diff[of  $2 - 1/2 * ?\text{crn} 4$ ] by force
also have ...  $\leq 2 \text{ powr} (-\mu)$  using powr-mono[of  $- 1/2 * ?\text{crn} - 4 - \mu 2::\text{real}$ ]
 $\mu$  by linarith
also have ... =  $1 / 2 \text{ powr} (\mu)$ 
by (simp add: powr-minus-divide)
finally have  $(4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr} (\text{real } k - 1)) < 1 / 2 \text{ powr} (\mu)$ 
by meson
then have  $(4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr} (\text{real } k - 1)) * p < 1 / 2 \text{ powr} (\mu) * p$ 
using p mult-strict-right-mono[of  $(4/3) \text{ powr} ((d + 1) / 2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) / (2 \text{ powr} (\text{real } k - 1)) 1 / 2 \text{ powr} (\mu) p$ ]
by fastforce
then show ?thesis
by force
qed

end

```

11.1 Main HNP locale

```
locale hnp = hnp-arith n α d p k + hnp-adversary d p for n α d p k +
  fixes msb-p :: nat ⇒ nat
  assumes msb-p-dist: ∀x. |int x - int (msb-p x)| < p / (2^k)
begin
```

11.2 Uniqueness lemma

```
sublocale vec-space TYPE(rat) d + 1 .
```

```
lemma sumlist-index-commute:
  fixes Lst :: rat vec list
  fixes i :: nat
  assumes set Lst ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  assumes i < (d + 1)
  shows (sumlist Lst)$i = sum-list (map (λj. (Lst!j)$i) [0..<(length Lst)])
  using assms vec-module.sumlist-vec-index
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) map-eq-conv map-upt-len-conv subset-code(1))
```

```
definition ts-pmf where ts-pmf = replicate-pmf d (pmf-of-set {1..<p})
```

```
lemma set-pmf-ts: set-pmf ts-pmf = {l. length l = d ∧ (∀ i < d. !l i ∈ {1..<p})}
proof-
  have set-pmf ts-pmf = {xs ∈ lists (set-pmf (pmf-of-set {1..<p})). length xs = d}
    unfolding ts-pmf-def using set-replicate-pmf[of d pmf-of-set {1..<p}] .
  also have ... = {l. length l = d ∧ (∀ i < d. !l i ∈ {1..<p})}
    apply safe
    apply (metis One-nat-def α empty-iff finite-atLeastLessThan nth-mem set-pmf-of-set)
    by (metis empty-iff finite-atLeastLessThan in-set-conv-nth set-pmf-of-set)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
```

```
definition ts-to-as :: nat list ⇒ nat list where
  ts-to-as ts = (map (msb-p ∘ (λt. (α*t) mod p)) ts)
```

```
definition ts-to-u :: nat list ⇒ rat vec where
  ts-to-u ts = vec-of-list (map of-nat (ts-to-as ts) @ [0])
```

```
lemma ts-to-u-alt:
  ts-to-u ts = vec-of-list ((map (of-nat ∘ msb-p ∘ (λt. (α*t) mod p)) ts) @ [0])
  unfolding ts-to-u-def ts-to-as-def by (metis map-map)
```

```
lemma u-carrier: length ts = d ⟹ ts-to-u ts ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  by (simp add: carrier-dim-vec ts-to-as-def ts-to-u-def)
```

```
lemma ts-to-u-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  shows (ts-to-u ts) ∈ carrier-vec ((length ts) + 1)
```

```

proof -
  have dim-vec (vec-of-list (map (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt. α * t mod p)) ts @ [0]))
    = (length ts + 1)
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding ts-to-u-def ts-to-as-def carrier-vec-def by fastforce
  qed

```

11.2.1 Lattice construction and lemmas

```

definition p-vecs :: rat vec list where
  p-vecs = map (λi. of-int-hom.vec-hom ((of-nat p) ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..]
lemma length-p-vecs: length p-vecs = d unfolding p-vecs-def by auto
lemma p-vecs-carrier: ∀ v ∈ set p-vecs. dim-vec v = d + 1 unfolding p-vecs-def
by force
lemma lincomb-of-p-vecs-last: (lincomb-list (of-int o cs) p-vecs)$d = 0 (is ?lhs =
0)
proof-
  let ?xs = (map (λi. (rat-of-int o cs) i ·v p-vecs ! i) [0..<length p-vecs])
  have dim: ∀ v ∈ set ?xs. dim-vec v = d + 1 using p-vecs-carrier by simp
  have *: ∀ v ∈ set ?xs. v$d = 0 unfolding p-vecs-def by fastforce
  have ?lhs = sumlist (map (λi. (rat-of-int o cs) i ·v p-vecs ! i) [0..<length
p-vecs])$d
    unfolding lincomb-list-def by blast
  also have ... = (∑ j = 0..<length ?xs. ?xs ! j $ d)
    using sumlist-nth[OF dim, of d] by linarith
  finally show ?thesis using * by force
qed

definition gen-basis :: nat list ⇒ rat vec list where
  gen-basis ts = p-vecs @ [vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])]
lemma gen-basis-length: length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def
p-vecs-def by force
lemma gen-basis-units:
  assumes i < d
  assumes j < d + 1
  shows ((gen-basis ts)!i)$j = of-nat (if i = j then p else 0) (is (?x)$j = -)
proof-
  have ?x = of-int-hom.vec-hom ((of-nat p) ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i))
  proof-
    have ?x = (map (λi. of-int-hom.vec-hom ((of-nat p) ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..<d])!i
      unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def using assms(1) by (simp add: nth-append)

```

```

also have ... = of-int-hom.vec-hom ((of-nat p) ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i)) by (simp
add: assms(1))
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

definition int-gen-lattice :: nat list ⇒ int vec set where
  int-gen-lattice ts = vec-module.lattice-of (d + 1) (int-gen-basis ts)

definition gen-lattice :: nat list ⇒ rat vec set where
  gen-lattice ts = vec-module.lattice-of (d + 1) (gen-basis ts)

definition close-vec :: nat list ⇒ rat vec ⇒ bool where
  close-vec ts v ←→ (sq-norm ((ts-to-u ts) − v) < ((of-nat p) / 2μ)2)

definition good-vec :: rat vec ⇒ bool where
  good-vec v ←→ dim-vec v = d + 1 ∧ (exists β:int. [α = β] (mod p)) ∧ of-rat (v\$d)
  = β/p

definition good-lattice :: nat list ⇒ bool where
  good-lattice ts ←→ (∀ v ∈ gen-lattice ts. close-vec ts v → good-vec v)

definition bad-lattice :: nat list ⇒ bool where
  bad-lattice ts ←→ ¬ good-lattice ts

definition sampled-lattice-good :: bool pmf where
  sampled-lattice-good = do {
    ts ← ts-pmf;
    return-pmf (good-lattice ts)
  }

interpretation vec-int: vec-module TYPE(int) d + 1 .

lemma int-gen-basis-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows set (int-gen-basis ts) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof –
  have first-part: ∀ i. int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    unfolding unit-vec-def by simp
  have second-part: (vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1])) ∈ carrier-vec
  (d+1)
    by (simp add: assms carrier-dim-vec)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def using first-part second-part
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma int-gen-lattice-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows int-gen-lattice ts ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof -
  have set (int-gen-basis ts) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[OF assms(1)] unfolding int-gen-basis-def
  by blast
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding int-gen-lattice-def
  using lattice-of-as-mat-mult by blast
qed

lemma gen-basis-vecs-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  fixes i :: nat
  assumes length ts = d
  assumes i ∈ {0..< d + 1}
  shows (gen-basis ts) ! i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof (cases i=d)
  case t:True
  have length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by auto
  then have 1: (gen-basis ts) ! i = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])
  unfolding gen-basis-def using t by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)
  have length ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) = d + 1 using assms by fastforce
  then have vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  by (metis vec-of-list-carrier)
  then show ?thesis using 1 by algebra
next
  case False
  then have less: i < d using assms by simp
  have length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by auto
  then have (gen-basis ts) ! i = of-int-hom.vec-hom ((of-nat p) ·v (unit-vec (d+1) i))
  using less by (simp add: gen-basis-def nth-append p-vecs-def)
  then show ?thesis by fastforce
qed

lemma gen-basis-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows set (gen-basis ts) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof-
  have length (gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by auto
  then have (gen-basis ts) ! i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) if in-range: i ∈ {0..<(length (gen-basis ts))} for i
  using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] in-range assms by argo
  then show ?thesis using set-list-subset[of gen-basis ts carrier-vec (d + 1)] by

```

```

presburger
qed

```

```

lemma gen-lattice-carrier:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  shows gen-lattice ts ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  proof -
    have set-basis: set (gen-basis ts) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms unfolding gen-lattice-def
    by auto
    then have dim-vec v = d+1 if v-in: v ∈ lattice-of (gen-basis ts) for v
    proof -
      obtain c where v-is: v = sumlist (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v gen-basis ts
      ! i) [0..<length (gen-basis ts)])
      using v-in unfolding lattice-of-def by blast
      have all-x: ∀ x∈set (map (λi. rat-of-int (c i) ·v gen-basis ts ! i) [0..<length
      (gen-basis ts)])
        dim-vec x = d + 1
        using set-basis unfolding carrier-vec-def
        using assms gen-basis-length gen-basis-vecs-carrier by auto
      then show ?thesis
        using v-is carrier-dim-vec dim-sumlist[OF all-x]
        by argo
    qed
    then show ?thesis unfolding gen-lattice-def using carrier-dim-vec by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma sampled-lattice-good-map-pmf: sampled-lattice-good = map-pmf good-lattice
ts-pmf
  by (simp add: sampled-lattice-good-def map-pmf-def)

```

```

lemma coordinates-of-gen-lattice:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  fixes c :: nat ⇒ int
  fixes i :: nat
  assumes i ≤ length ts
  assumes length ts = d
  shows (sumlist (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)) [0 ..< length (gen-basis
  ts)]))$i
    = (if (i = d) then (rat-of-int (c d) / rat-of-nat p) else rat-of-int ((c d) *
  ts!i + (c i)*p))
  proof(cases i=d)
    case t:True
    define Lst where Lst = (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)) [0 ..<
  length (gen-basis ts)])
    have ∃x. x ∈ set Lst ⇒ x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    proof-

```

```

fix x assume x ∈ set Lst
then obtain y where y: Lst!y = x ∧ y ∈ {0..<length(Lst)}
  by (meson atLeastLessThan-iff find-first-le nth-find-first zero-le)
then have x = of-int (c y) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! y) unfolding Lst-def by auto
moreover have length(Lst) = d + 1 unfolding Lst-def using gen-basis-length[of ts] by force
ultimately show x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts]
assms y by auto
qed
then have (sumlist Lst)$i = sum-list (map (λl. l$i) Lst)
  using sumlist-vec-index[of Lst i] gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms by force
moreover have sum-list (map (λl. l$i) Lst)
  = sum-list (map (
    (λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)))
  )
  [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)])
  unfolding Lst-def by auto
moreover have ∀j. j ∈ (set [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)])
  ⇒ ¬(j = i ∨ j = d)
  ⇒ ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) j = 0
proof-
fix j assume j1: j ∈ (set [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]) and j2: ¬(j = i ∨ j = d)
have j3: j < d ∧ j ≠ i using j2 j1 gen-basis-length[of ts] by force
have ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) j =
  (of-int (c j) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! j))$i by simp
also have (of-int (c j) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! j))$i = (of-int (c j) * ((gen-basis ts) ! j))$i
  using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts j] j1 assms gen-basis-length[of ts] by fastforce
also have ((gen-basis ts) ! j)$i = 0
  using gen-basis-units[of j i ts] j3 assms by fastforce
finally show ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) j = 0 by
fastforce
qed
ultimately have (sumlist Lst)$i
  = sum-list (map
    ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)))
    (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d)
    [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]))
using sum-list-map-filter[of [0..<length (gen-basis ts)] (λj. j=i ∨ j = d)]
  ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) by argo
moreover have (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d) [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]) = [d]
  using t gen-basis-length[of ts] by fastforce
ultimately have (sumlist Lst)$i = (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! d))$d using
t by force
also have (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! d))$d = (of-int (c d)) * (gen-basis ts)!d$d
  using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts d] assms by simp
also have (gen-basis ts)!d$d = 1 / (rat-of-nat p)

```

```

proof-
have (gen-basis ts)!d = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])
  using gen-basis-length[of ts] unfolding gen-basis-def
  by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)
also have (vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]))$d = ((map of-nat
ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!d
  by auto
also have ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!d = 1 / (of-nat p)
  using assms append-Cons-nth-middle[of d (map of-nat ts) 1 / (of-nat p) []]
  by force
finally show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
finally show ?thesis using t unfolding Lst-def by simp
next
case f:False
define Lst where Lst = (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)) [0 ..<
length (gen-basis ts)])
have ∀x. x ∈ set Lst ⇒ x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof-
  fix x assume x ∈ set Lst
  then obtain y where y-def: x = Lst!y ∧ y ∈ {0..<length(Lst)}
    by (metis atLeastLessThanIff in-set-conv-nth zero-le)
  then have x = of-int (c y) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! y)
    using Lst-def by force
  moreover have y ∈ {0..<d+1}
    using y-def gen-basis-length[of ts] unfolding Lst-def by simp
    ultimately show x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
      using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts y] assms by fastforce
  qed
  then have (sumlist Lst)$i = sum-list (map (λl. l$i) Lst)
    using sumlist-vec-index[of Lst i] gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms by force
  moreover have sum-list (map (λl. l$i) Lst)
    = sum-list (map (
      (λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)))
    ) [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)])
    unfolding Lst-def by auto
  moreover have ∀j. j ∈ (set [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)])
    ⇒ ¬(j = i ∨ j = d)
    ⇒ ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) j = 0
  proof-
    fix j assume j1: j ∈ (set [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]) and j2: ¬(j = i ∨ j =
d)
    have j3: j < d ∧ j ≠ i using j2 j1 gen-basis-length[of ts] by force
    have ((λl. l$i) ∘ (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) j =
      (of-int (c j) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! j))$i by simp
    also have (of-int (c j) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! j))$i = (of-int (c j) * ((gen-basis ts)
! j))$i
      using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts j] j1 assms gen-basis-length[of ts] by fastforce
  qed

```

```

also have ((gen-basis ts) ! j)$i = 0
  using gen-basis-units[of j i ts] j3 assms by fastforce
  finally show ((λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) j = 0 by
fastforce
qed
ultimately have (sumlist Lst)$i
= sum-list (map
  ((λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i)))
  (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d)
    [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]))
using sum-list-map-filter[of [0..<length (gen-basis ts)] (λj. j=i ∨ j = d)
  (λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))] by argo
moreover have (filter (λj. j = i ∨ j = d) [0 ..< length (gen-basis ts)]) = [i, d]
  using filter-or[of i d length (gen-basis ts)] assms gen-basis-length[of ts] f
  by fastforce
ultimately have (sumlist Lst)$i =
  ( ((λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) i) +
  ( ((λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) d) by fastforce
also have ( ((λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) i) = (of-int (c i)
* ((gen-basis ts) ! i)$i)
  using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] assms gen-basis-length[of ts] by force
also have ((gen-basis ts) ! i)$i = rat-of-nat p
  using gen-basis-units[of i i ts] assms f by force
also have ( ((λl. l$i) o (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ts) ! i))) d) = (of-int (c
d) * ((gen-basis ts) ! d)$i)
  using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts d] assms gen-basis-length[of ts] by force
also have ((gen-basis ts) ! d)$i = rat-of-nat (ts!i)
proof-
have (gen-basis ts)!d = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])
  using gen-basis-length[of ts] unfolding gen-basis-def
  by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)
also have (vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]))$i = ((map of-nat
ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!i
  by auto
also have ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!i = rat-of-nat (ts!i)
  using assms f append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map of-nat ts) 1 / (of-nat p) []]
  by force
finally show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
finally have (sumlist Lst)$i = (of-int (c i)) * (rat-of-nat p) + (rat-of-int (c d))
* (rat-of-nat (ts!i))
  by blast
then show ?thesis using f unfolding Lst-def by force
qed

```

```

lemma gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec:
fixes scaled-v :: int vec
fixes ts :: nat list
assumes length ts = d

```

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assumes (scaled-v ∈ int-gen-lattice ts)
shows ((1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v) ∈ (gen-lattice ts))
proof-
let ?iL = int-gen-lattice ts
let ?ib = int-gen-basis ts
let ?L = gen-lattice ts
let ?b = gen-basis ts
have il: length ?ib = d + 1
  unfolding int-gen-basis-def by fastforce
obtain c where c: scaled-v = vec-int.lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c) ?ib
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms unfolding int-gen-lattice-def vec-int.lincomb-list-def
vec-int.lattice-of-def by auto
let ?v = lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c) ?b
have carr-v: ?v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using lincomb-list-carrier gen-basis-carrier assms by blast
have carr-sv: (1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v) ∈ carrier-vec (d +
1)
  using assms int-gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] by auto
have carr-iv: scaled-v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using int-gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by fast
have ?v ∈ ?L
  unfolding lincomb-list-def gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by simp
moreover have ?v = (1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v)
proof-
have ?v\$i = ((1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v))\$i if in-range:
i ∈ {0..<(d + 1)} for i
proof-
let ?Lst = (map (λi. (of-int ∘ c) i ·v int-gen-basis ts ! i) [0..<length
(int-gen-basis ts)])
have length (int-gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding int-gen-basis-def by force
then have set ?Lst ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms(1) gen-basis-vecs-carrier length-map
map-eq-conv map-nth set-list-subset mult-closed
  by fastforce
then have scaled-v \$ i = sum-list (map (λl. l\$i) ?Lst)
  using vec-int.sumlist-vec-index[of ?Lst i] in-range c
  unfolding vec-int.lincomb-list-def by auto
then have *: scaled-v \$ i = sum-list ((map ((λl. l\$i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v
(?ib ! j) )) [0..<(d + 1)]))
  using il by simp
show ?thesis
proof(cases i = d)
  case t:True
  have [0..<(d + 1)] = [0..<d] @ [d] by simp
  then have sv: scaled-v \$ i = sum-list ((map ((λl. l\$i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v
(?ib ! j) )) [0..<(d)]) + ((λl. l\$i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib ! j) )) d)
    using * by fastforce
  have x = 0 if x: x ∈ set ((map ((λl. l\$i) ∘ (λj. (of-int ∘ c) j ·v (?ib ! j) ))
)) [0..<(d)] for x

```

```

proof-
obtain l where l:  $x = ((of\text{-}int \circ c) l \cdot_v (?ib ! l))\$i \wedge l \in \{0..<d\}$  using x
by fastforce
    then have (?ib ! l)  $\in carrier\text{-}vec (d + 1)$  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms il by auto
        then have  $((of\text{-}int \circ c) l \cdot_v (?ib ! l))\$i = (of\text{-}int \circ c) l * (?ib ! l)\$i$  using t by auto
            moreover have (?ib ! l)\$i  $= (int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) l)\$i$ 
                unfolding int-gen-basis-def using append-Cons-nth-left[of l map (\lambda i. int (p^2) \cdot_v unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) []] l
                    by force
            moreover have  $(int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) l)\$i = 0$ 
                using t in-range l by fastforce
            ultimately show  $x = 0$  using l by simp
        qed
        then have sum-list  $((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) ) [0..<(d)]) = 0$ 
            using sum-list-neutral by blast
        moreover have  $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) d = c d$ 
proof-
    have c: (?ib ! d)  $\in carrier\text{-}vec (d + 1)$ 
        using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms il by force
    have  $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) d = (((of\text{-}int \circ c) d) \cdot_v (?ib ! d))\$i$  by simp
        moreover have ...  $= ((of\text{-}int \circ c) d) * (?ib ! d)\$i$  using c t by simp
        moreover have  $((?ib ! d))\$i = 1$ 
            unfolding int-gen-basis-def
            using append-Cons-nth-middle[of d map (\lambda i. int (p^2) \cdot_v unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) []]
                t append-Cons-nth-middle[of i map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) 1 []]
            assms(1) by force
            ultimately show ?thesis by force
        qed
        ultimately have scaled-v \$ i = c d using sv by presburger
        then have  $((1/(of\text{-}nat p)) \cdot_v (map\text{-}vec rat\text{-}of\text{-}int scaled\text{-}v))\$i = rat\text{-}of\text{-}int (c d) / rat\text{-}of\text{-}nat p$ 
            using carr-iv t by simp
            then show ?thesis using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of d ts c]
                unfolding lincomb-list-def using assms t by force
next
case f:False
then have  $[0..<(d + 1)] = [0..<i]@[i]@[[(i + 1)..< d]@[d]$ 
    using in-range upt-append by fastforce
    then have 0: scaled-v \$ i = sum-list  $((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) ) [0..<i]) + ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) i + sum-list ((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j))) ) [(i + 1)..<(d)]) +$ 

```

```

 $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) d$ 
using * by force
have  $\beta: x = 0$  if  $x: x \in set ((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) ) [i+1..<d])$  for  $x$ 
proof-
obtain  $l$  where  $l: x = ((of\text{-}int} \circ c) l \cdot_v (?ib!l) )\$i \wedge l \in \{i+1..<d\}$  using  $x$  by auto
then have  $?ib!l \in carrier\text{-}vec (d + 1)$ 
using int\text{-}gen\text{-}basis\text{-}carrier[of ts] assms(1) il by fastforce
then have  $((of\text{-}int} \circ c) l \cdot_v (?ib!l) )\$i = (of\text{-}int} \circ c) l * (?ib!l)\$i$ 
using f in\text{-}range by fastforce
moreover have  $?ib!l\$i = (int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) l)\$i$ 
unfolding int\text{-}gen\text{-}basis\text{-}def using append\text{-}Cons\text{-}nth\text{-}left[of l map (\lambda i. int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d] vec\text{-}of\text{-}list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]))]
using l by simp
moreover have  $(int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) l)\$i = 0$  using l by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis using x l by presburger
qed
have  $x = 0$  if  $x: x \in set ((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) ) [0..<i])$  for  $x$ 
proof-
obtain  $l$  where  $l: x = ((of\text{-}int} \circ c) l \cdot_v (?ib!l) )\$i \wedge l \in \{0..<i\}$  using x by auto
then have  $?ib!l \in carrier\text{-}vec (d + 1)$ 
using int\text{-}gen\text{-}basis\text{-}carrier[of ts] assms(1) il in\text{-}range by fastforce
then have  $((of\text{-}int} \circ c) l \cdot_v (?ib!l) )\$i = (of\text{-}int} \circ c) l * (?ib!l)\$i$ 
using f in\text{-}range by fastforce
moreover have  $?ib!l\$i = (int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) l)\$i$ 
unfolding int\text{-}gen\text{-}basis\text{-}def using append\text{-}Cons\text{-}nth\text{-}left[of l map (\lambda i. int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d] vec\text{-}of\text{-}list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]))]
using l in\text{-}range by simp
moreover have  $(int (p^2) \cdot_v unit\text{-}vec (d + 1) l)\$i = 0$  using l in\text{-}range by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis using x l by presburger
qed
then have sum\text{-}list  $((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) ) [0..<i]) = 0$ 
using sum\text{-}list\text{-}neutral by blast
moreover have sum\text{-}list  $((map ((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) ) [i+1..<d]) = 0$ 
using sum\text{-}list\text{-}neutral  $\beta$  by blast
moreover have  $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) ) i = c i * p^2$ 
proof-
have  $?ib!i \in carrier\text{-}vec (d + 1)$ 
using int\text{-}gen\text{-}basis\text{-}carrier[of ts] assms(1) il in\text{-}range by force
then have  $((\lambda l. l\$i) \circ (\lambda j. (of\text{-}int} \circ c) j \cdot_v (?ib ! j) ) ) i = ((of\text{-}int} \circ c) i) * (?ib!i\$i)$ 

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        using in-range by force
    moreover have ?ib!i = (int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i)
        unfolding int-gen-basis-def using append-Cons-nth-left[of i map (λi.
int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @
[1])]
            in-range f by fastforce
        moreover have (int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d + 1) i)$i = p2 using in-range
by force
            ultimately show ?thesis by simp
        qed
    moreover have ((λl. l$i) o (λj. (of-int o c) j ·v (?ib ! j) ) ) d = c d * p *
(ts!i)
        proof-
            have ?ib!d ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
                using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms(1) il by fastforce
            then have ((λl. l$i) o (λj. (of-int o c) j ·v (?ib ! j) ) ) d = ((of-int o c)
d) * (?ib!d$i)
                using in-range by simp
            moreover have (?ib!d) = vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @
[1])
                unfolding int-gen-basis-def
                using append-Cons-nth-middle[of d map (λi. int (p2) ·v unit-vec (d +
1) i) [0..<d] vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1])]
                    by simp
                moreover have vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) $ i =
map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) ! i
                    using append-Cons-nth-left[of i map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) 1 []]
in-range f
                    vec-index-vec-of-list[of (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) i]
assms by force
                moreover have map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) ! i = (int p) * ts!i using
in-range f assms by auto
                    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
                qed
            ultimately have scv: scaled-v $ i = (c i) * p2 + c d * p*(ts!i) using 0
by linarith
            have foil: rat-of-int (c i * int (p2) + c d * int p * int (ts ! i)) =
rat-of-nat p * rat-of-int (c i * int p + c d * int (ts ! i))
            by (smt (verit, del-insts) Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power Ring-Hom.of-int-hom.hom-mult
int-distrib(1) more-arith-simps(11) mult-ac(2) of-int-of-nat-eq power2-eq-square)
            have ((1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v))$i = rat-of-int ((c i) *
p2 + c d * p*(ts!i)) / (rat-of-nat p)
                using scv carr-iv f in-range by force
            moreover have ... = rat-of-int ((c i) * p + (c d) * (ts!i))
                using foil p by auto
            ultimately show ?thesis
                using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of i ts c] assms f in-range
                unfolding lincomb-list-def
                by simp

```

```

qed
qed
then show ?thesis using carr-v carr-sv by auto
qed
ultimately show (1/(of-nat p)) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int scaled-v) ∈ ?L by argo
qed

definition t-vec :: nat list ⇒ rat vec where
t-vec ts = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])
```

lemma t-vec-dim: dim-vec (t-vec ts) = length ts + 1
unfolding t-vec-def **by** simp

lemma t-vec-last: length ts = d ⇒ (t-vec ts)\$d = 1 / (of-nat p)
unfolding t-vec-def
by (simp add: append-Cons-nth(1))

definition z-vecs :: int vec set **where**
z-vecs = {v. dim-vec v = d + 1 ∧ v\$d = 0}

definition vec-class :: nat list ⇒ int ⇒ rat vec set **where**
vec-class ts β = {(of-int β) ·_v (t-vec ts) + lincomb-list (of-int ∘ cs) p-vecs | cs :: nat ⇒ int. True}

definition vec-class-mod-p :: nat list ⇒ int ⇒ rat vec set **where**
vec-class-mod-p ts β = ⋃ {vec-class ts β' | β'. [β = β'] (mod p)}

lemma vec-class-carrier:
assumes length ts = d
shows vec-class ts β ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
proof
fix x **assume** x ∈ vec-class ts β
then obtain cs **where** x = (of-int β) ·_v (t-vec ts) + lincomb-list (of-int ∘ cs)
p-vecs
unfolding vec-class-def **by** blast
moreover have t-vec ts ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
using t-vec-dim[of ts] **unfolding** assms(1) carrier-vec-def **by** blast
moreover have lincomb-list (of-int ∘ cs) p-vecs ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
by (metis p-vecs-carrier carrier-vec-dim-vec lincomb-list-carrier subsetI)
ultimately show x ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) **by** blast
qed

lemma vec-class-mod-p-carrier:
assumes length ts = d
shows vec-class-mod-p ts β ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def **using** assms vec-class-carrier **by** blast

lemma vec-class-last:
assumes length ts = d

```

assumes  $v \in \text{vec-class } ts \beta$ 
shows  $v\$d = \text{rat-of-int } \beta / \text{rat-of-int } p$ 
using assms(2) unfolding vec-class-def
proof-
  obtain  $cs$  where  $cs: v = \text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts + \text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int } \circ cs) p\text{-vecs}$ 
  using assms(2) unfolding vec-class-def by blast
  let  $?a = \text{rat-of-int } \beta \cdot_v t\text{-vec } ts$ 
  let  $?b = \text{lincomb-list } (\text{rat-of-int } \circ cs) p\text{-vecs}$ 
  have  $?a\$d = \text{rat-of-int } \beta / \text{rat-of-int } p$ 
    using t-vec-last[OF assms(1)] by (simp add: assms(1) t-vec-dim)
  moreover have  $?b\$d = 0$  using lincomb-of-p-vecs-last by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis using cs vec-class-carrier[OF assms(1), of  $\beta$ ]
    by (smt (z3) One-nat-def add-Suc-right assms(1,2) carrier-vec-dim-vec index-add-vec(1) index-add-vec(2) lessI r-zero semiring-norm(51) subsetD t-vec-dim)
qed

```

```

lemma gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec':
  fixes  $v :: \text{rat vec}$ 
  fixes  $ts :: \text{nat list}$ 
  assumes  $\text{length } ts = d$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{gen-lattice } ts$ 
  shows  $\text{map-vec } \text{int-of-rat } ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v v) \in \text{int-gen-lattice } ts$ 
         $\text{map-vec } \text{rat-of-int } (\text{map-vec } \text{int-of-rat } ((\text{of-nat } p) \cdot_v v)) = (\text{rat-of-nat } p) \cdot_v v$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{dims}: (\bigwedge w. \text{List.member } (\text{gen-basis } ts) w \implies \text{dim-vec } w = d + 1)$ 
    by (meson List.member-def assms(1) carrier-dim-vec gen-basis-carrier subsetD)
  have  $\text{pv-in}: (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v) \in \text{lattice-of } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v x) (\text{gen-basis } ts))$ 
    using assms(2)
    unfolding gen-lattice-def
    using smult-in-lattice-of[OF dims, of (gen-basis ts) v rat-of-nat p]
    by blast
  then have  $\text{lattice-of-map}: \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$ 
     $\in \text{lattice-of } (\text{map } ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p))$ 
     $(p\text{-vecs} @$ 
     $[\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-nat } ts @ [1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p])))$ 
    unfolding gen-basis-def by blast
  then have  $\text{eq1}: \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$ 
     $\in \text{lattice-of } ((\text{map } ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p))$ 
     $(p\text{-vecs})) @$ 
     $[(\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p) (\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-nat } ts @ [1 / \text{rat-of-nat } p]))])$ 
    by simp
  have  $\text{generic-aux}: \bigwedge p::\text{rat}. [(\cdot_v) p (\text{vec-of-list } \text{ell})] = [\text{vec-of-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. p*x)$ 

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ell)]
  for ell :: rat list
  by auto
have generic:  $\bigwedge p \text{ elt}:\text{rat}. [(\cdot_v) p (\text{vec-of-list} (\text{ell} @ [\text{elt}]))] =$ 
  [ $(\text{vec-of-list} ((\text{map} (\lambda x. p*x) \text{ell}) @ [p* \text{elt}]))]$ 
  for ell :: rat list
proof -
  fix p elt :: rat
  have [ $(\cdot_v) p (\text{vec-of-list} (\text{ell} @ [\text{elt}]))] = [\text{vec-of-list} (\text{map} (\lambda x. p*x) (\text{ell} @ [\text{elt}]))]$ 
    using generic-aux by blast
  then show [ $(\cdot_v) p (\text{vec-of-list} (\text{ell} @ [\text{elt}]))] =$ 
    [ $(\text{vec-of-list} ((\text{map} (\lambda x. p*x) \text{ell}) @ [p* \text{elt}]))]$ 
    by simp
qed
have h1:  $(\text{map} ((*)) (\text{rat-of-nat} p)) (\text{map} \text{rat-of-nat} ts)) = \text{map} (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat} p$ 
*  $\text{rat-of-nat} x) ts$ 
  by simp
have h2:  $\text{rat-of-nat} p * (1 / \text{rat-of-nat} p) = 1$ 
  by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)
then have eq1:  $[((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat} p) (\text{vec-of-list}$ 
  [ $(\text{map} \text{rat-of-nat} ts @ [1 / \text{rat-of-nat} p])))] =$ 
  [ $\text{vec-of-list}$ 
  ( $\text{map} (\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat} p) * \text{rat-of-nat} x) ts @ [1])]$ 
unfolding generic[of ( $\text{rat-of-nat} p$ ) map  $\text{rat-of-nat} ts 1 / \text{rat-of-nat} p$ ]
using h1 h2 by argo

let ?qs = p-vecs @ [vec-of-list (map  $\text{rat-of-nat} ts @ [1 / \text{rat-of-nat} p]$ )]
let ?qs2 = (map (( $\cdot_v$ ) ( $\text{rat-of-nat} p$ ))
  (p-vecs)) @
  [vec-of-list
  ( $\text{map} (\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat} p) * \text{rat-of-nat} x) ts @ [1])]$ 

have rat-of-nat-qs2:  $\text{rat-of-nat} p \cdot_v v \in \text{lattice-of} ?qs2$ 
  using eq1 gen-basis-def pv-in by force

have mem1:  $\exists k. \text{map-vec} \text{rat-of-int} k = \text{mem}$  if
  is-mem:  $\text{List.member} (\text{map} ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat} p)) p\text{-vecs}) \text{mem}$ 
  for mem
proof -
  obtain i where i-prop:  $\text{mem} = ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat} p))$ 
    ( $\text{map-vec} \text{rat-of-int} (\text{int} p \cdot_v \text{unit-vec} (d + 1) i))$ 
     $i < d$ 
    using is-mem unfolding p-vecs-def
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Groups.monoid-add-class.add.left-neutral List.List.set-map
      List.member-def diff-zero imageE in-set-conv-nth length-map length-upn nth-map-upn)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding i-prop(1)
    by (metis Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult of-int-of-nat-eq)

```

```

qed
have mem2:  $\exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem} \text{ if } \text{mem-ts}: \text{mem} = \text{vec-of-list} (\text{map} (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ ts} @ [1]) \text{ for } \text{mem}$ 
proof -
let ?k =  $\text{vec-of-list} (\text{map} (\lambda x. (\text{int } p) * x) \text{ ts} @ [1])$ 
have  $\text{map rat-of-int} (\text{map} (\lambda x. (\text{int } p) * x) \text{ ts} @ [1]) =$ 
 $\text{map} (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ ts} @ [1]$ 
by auto
then have  $\text{map-vec rat-of-int } ?k =$ 
 $\text{vec-of-list} (\text{map} (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ ts} @ [1])$ 
by (metis vec-of-list-map)
then show ?thesis unfolding mem-ts
by blast
qed

have mem-int:  $(\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } ?qs2 \text{ mem} \implies \exists k. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{mem})$ 
using mem1 mem2
by (metis append-insert in-set-member insert-iff)
have mem-dims:  $(\bigwedge \text{mem}. \text{List.member } ?qs2 \text{ mem} \implies \text{dim-vec mem} = d + 1)$ 
using dims gen-basis-def
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) List.List.set-map List.member-def append-insert
eq1 imageE index-smult-vec(2) insert-iff)
then have casting-hyp:  $\exists k:\text{int vec}. \text{map-vec rat-of-int } k = \text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$ 
using assms(2) unfolding gen-lattice-def gen-basis-def
using in-lattice-casting[OF mem-int mem-dims rat-of-nat-qs2]
by blast

have rat-of-nat-is:  $\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v$ 
 $\in \text{lattice-of}$ 
 $((\text{map} ((\cdot_v)) (\text{rat-of-nat } p))$ 
 $(p\text{-vecs})) @$ 
 $[\text{vec-of-list}$ 
 $(\text{map} (\lambda x. (\text{rat-of-nat } p) * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ ts} @ [1]))]$ 
using eq1 lattice-of-map by simp
have vec-is-in-lattice:  $(\text{map-vec int-of-rat} (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v v))$ 
 $\in \text{local.vec-int.lattice-of}$ 
 $((\text{map} (\text{map-vec int-of-rat}) (\text{map} ((\cdot_v)) (\text{rat-of-nat } p)) p\text{-vecs} @$ 
 $[\text{vec-of-list} (\text{map} (\lambda x. \text{rat-of-nat } p * \text{rat-of-nat } x) \text{ ts} @ [1]))]))$ 
using casting-lattice-lemma[OF casting-hyp mem-int mem-dims rat-of-nat-is]
by blast

have big-map-is:  $(\text{map} (\text{map-vec int-of-rat})$ 
 $(\text{map} ((\cdot_v)) (\text{rat-of-nat } p))$ 
 $(\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{map-vec rat-of-int}$ 
 $(\text{int } p \cdot_v \text{vec} (d + 1) (\lambda j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)))$ 
 $[0..<d]))) ! i =$ 
 $\text{map-vec int-of-rat} ((\cdot_v) (\text{rat-of-nat } p) (\text{map-vec rat-of-int}$ 
 $(\text{int } p \cdot_v \text{vec} (d + 1) (\lambda j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)))) \text{ if } i\text{-lt: } i < d \text{ for } i$ 

```

```

using i-lt by auto
have ( $\cdot_v$ ) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
  (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0))) =
  map-vec rat-of-int (( $\cdot_v$ ) p (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0))) if
i-lt:  $i < d$  for i
  by (simp add: Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult)
then have map-vec int-of-rat (( $\cdot_v$ ) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
  (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0))) =
  map-vec int-of-rat (map-vec rat-of-int (( $\cdot_v$ ) p (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0)))) if i-lt:  $i < d$  for i
    by auto
then have map-vec int-of-rat (( $\cdot_v$ ) (rat-of-nat p) (map-vec rat-of-int
  (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0))) =
  (( $\cdot_v$ ) p (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0))) if i-lt:  $i < d$  for i
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom-smult eq-vecI index-map-vec(1)
index-map-vec(2) int-of-rat(1) of-int-of-nat-eq)
then have lhs-is: (map (map-vec int-of-rat)
  (map (( $\cdot_v$ ) (rat-of-nat p))
    (map ( $\lambda i$ . map-vec rat-of-int
      (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0)))
      [0..<d]))) ! i =
  ( $\cdot_v$ ) p (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0)) if i-lt:  $i < d$  for i
  using i-lt by simp

have rhs-is: (map ( $\lambda i$ . int ( $p^2$ )  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0)) [0..<d])
! i =
  int ( $p^2$ )  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0) if i-lt:  $i < d$  for i
  using i-lt by simp

have lhs-eq-rhs: ( $\cdot_v$ ) p (int p  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0)) = int
( $p^2$ )  $\cdot_v$  vec (d + 1) ( $\lambda j$ . if  $j = i$  then 1 else 0) if i-lt:  $i < d$  for i
  by (simp add: local.vec-int.smult-assoc-simp power2-eq-square)

have first-part-eq: map (map-vec int-of-rat) (map (( $\cdot_v$ ) (rat-of-nat p)) p-vecs) =
  (map ( $\lambda i$ . int ( $p^2$ )  $\cdot_v$  unit-vec (d + 1) i) [0..<d])
unfolding p-vecs-def unit-vec-def
using lhs-is rhs-is lhs-eq-rhs by simp
have map-vec-is: map int-of-rat (map ( $\lambda x$ . rat-of-nat p * rat-of-nat x) ts @ [1])
= (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1])
apply (induct ts)
subgoal by simp (metis int-of-rat(1) of-int-1)
subgoal by simp (metis int-of-rat(1) of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-simps(5))
done
then have last-elem-eq: map (map-vec int-of-rat) [vec-of-list
  (map ( $\lambda x$ . rat-of-nat p * rat-of-nat x) ts @ [1])] =
[vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1])]
  by (smt (verit) List.list.simps(8) List.list.simps(9) vec-of-list-map)
show int-gen-lattice: map-vec int-of-rat ((of-nat p)  $\cdot_v$  v)  $\in$  int-gen-lattice ts
  unfolding int-gen-lattice-def int-gen-basis-def gen-basis-def p-vecs-def

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```

using vec-is-in-lattice last-elem-eq first-part-eq
by auto
have LHS-simp: (rat-of-int
  (vec (dim-vec v)
    ( $\lambda i.$  int-of-rat
      (vec (dim-vec v)
        ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ ) \$  

         $i$ )) \$  

       $i$ )) =  

  rat-of-int  

  ( $\lambda i.$  int-of-rat
    (rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ )) if i-lt:  $i < dim\text{-}vec v$  for i
using i-lt by simp
have same-dims: dim-vec
  (vec (dim-vec
    (vec (dim-vec v)
      ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ )))  

    ( $\lambda i.$  int-of-rat
      (vec (dim-vec v)
        ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ ) \$  

         $i$ ))) = dim-vec v
by simp
have rat-of-int
  (vec (dim-vec v)
    ( $\lambda i.$  int-of-rat
      (vec (dim-vec v)
        ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ ) \$  

         $i$ )) \$  

       $i$ ) = rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$  if i-lt:  $i < dim\text{-}vec v$ 
for i
proof –
  show ?thesis
  using i-lt unfolding LHS-simp[OF i-lt]
  by (metis casting-hyp index-map-vec(1) index-map-vec(2) index-smult-vec(1)
    index-smult-vec(2) int-of-rat(1))
qed
then have same-vec: vec (dim-vec v) ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-int
  (vec (dim-vec
    (vec (dim-vec v)
      ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ )))  

    ( $\lambda i.$  int-of-rat
      (vec (dim-vec v)
        ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ ) \$  

         $i$ )) \$  

       $i$ )) = vec (dim-vec v) ( $\lambda i.$  rat-of-nat  $p * v \$ i$ ) using same-dims
  by (simp add: Matrix.vec-eq-iff)
show map-vec rat-of-int (map-vec int-of-rat ((of-nat p) ·v v)) = (of-nat p) ·v v
unfolding map-vec-def smult-vec-def
using same-dims same-vec by argo

```

qed

```

lemma gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-closest:
  fixes scaled-v :: int vec
  fixes u :: rat vec
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes length ts = d
  assumes dim-vec u = d + 1
  shows real(p^2) * Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
    = babai.closest-distance-sq (int-gen-basis ts) ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u)

proof-
  let ?iL = int-gen-lattice ts
  let ?ib = int-gen-basis ts
  let ?L = gen-lattice ts
  let ?b = gen-basis ts
  have il: length ?ib = d + 1
    unfolding int-gen-basis-def by fastforce
  have su: dim-vec ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u) = d + 1
    using assms(2) by force
  let ?lhs = real(p^2) * Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
  let ?rhs = babai.closest-distance-sq (int-gen-basis ts) ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u)
  let ?coset = {(map-vec rat-of-int x) - ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u)| x. x ∈ int-gen-lattice ts}
  have bab: babai ?ib ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u)
    using il su unfolding babai-def by argo
  have ?coset ≠ {} unfolding int-gen-lattice-def vec-int.lattice-of-def by blast
  then have *: {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset} ≠ {} by simp
  have ?L ≠ {} unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by blast
  then have **: {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)))| x. x ∈ ?L} ≠ {} by blast
  have rhs: ?rhs = Inf {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset}
    using babai.closest-distance-sq-def[of ?ib rat-of-nat p ·_v u] bab su il LLL.LLL.L-def[of
d + 1 ?ib] unfolding int-gen-lattice-def by presburger
  have ∀ x ∈ {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}. 0 ≤ x
    using sq-norm-vec-ge-0 by fastforce
  then have bdd: bdd-below {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
    by fast
  have ∀ x ∈ {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset}. 0 ≤ x
    using sq-norm-vec-ge-0 by fastforce
  then have bdd2: bdd-below {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset} by fast
  have ?lhs ≤ ?rhs
  proof(rule ccontr)
    assume ¬(?lhs ≤ ?rhs)
    then have ?lhs > ?rhs by linarith
    then obtain D where D: D < ?lhs ∧ D ∈ {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈
?coset}
      using rhs cInf-lessD[of {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset} ?lhs] * by
auto
    then obtain iv where iv: real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int iv) -
(rat-of-nat p ·_v u))) = D ∧ iv ∈ ?iL by blast
  
```

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then have iv-carr:  $iv \in \text{carrier-vec}(d + 1)$ 
  using int-gen-lattice-carrier assms by fast
let  $?v = (1/(of-nat p)) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv)$ 
have  $?v \in ?L$  using iv gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec assms by presburger
then have real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} (?v - u)$ )  $\in \{\text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm}(x - u)) \mid x \in \text{gen-lattice ts}\}$  by fast
moreover have real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} (?v - u)$ )  $< \text{Inf}\{\text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm}(x - u)) \mid x \in \text{gen-lattice ts}\}$ 
proof-
  have  $h: 0 < \text{real}(p^{\wedge} 2)$  using p by simp
  have real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ )  $< ?lhs$ 
    using D iv by fast
  then have real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ )
     $< \text{Inf}\{\text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm}(x - u)) \mid x \in \text{gen-lattice ts}\} * \text{real}(p^{\wedge} 2)$  by argo
    then have real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ )
     $/ (of-nat p^{\wedge} 2) < \text{Inf}\{\text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm}(x - u)) \mid x \in \text{gen-lattice ts}\}$ 
      using h divide-less-eq[of real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ ) real( $p^{\wedge} 2$ ) Inf{real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm}(x - u)$ ) mid x. x  $\in$  gen-lattice ts}]
        by simp
      moreover have real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ )
         $/ (of-nat p^{\wedge} 2) = \text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm} ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u)) / (of-nat p^{\wedge} 2))$ 
        by (simp add: Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-power)
      moreover have ... = real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm-conjugate}(1 / (of-nat p)) * \text{sq-norm}((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ )
        using conjugatable-ring-1-abs-real-line-class.sq-norm-as-sq-abs[of  $1 / (of-nat p)$ ]
        by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
      moreover have sq-norm-conjugate( $1 / (of-nat p)$ ) * sq-norm( $((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u))$ )
         $= \text{sq-norm}((1 / (of-nat p)) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u)))$ 
        using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
      moreover have  $(1 / (of-nat p)) \cdot_v ((\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u)) = 1 / (of-nat p) \cdot_v (\text{map-vec rat-of-int } iv) - (1 / (of-nat p)) \cdot_v (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u)$ 
        using su iv-carr carrier-vecI[OF su]
        using p smult-sub-distrib-vec[of - d+1 rat-of-nat p · v u 1 / rat-of-nat p]
        by auto
      moreover have  $(1 / (of-nat p)) \cdot_v (\text{rat-of-nat } p \cdot_v u) = u$ 
        using smult-smult-assoc[of (1 / (of-nat p)) rat-of-nat p] p by auto
      ultimately show ?thesis by algebra
    qed
    ultimately show False
    using cInf-lower[of real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm} (?v - u)$ ) {real-of-rat( $\text{sq-norm}(x - u)$ ) mid x. x  $\in$  gen-lattice ts}] bdd by linarith
    qed

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moreover have ?rhs ≤ ?lhs
proof(rule ccontr)
  assume ¬(?rhs ≤ ?lhs)
  then have ?rhs > ?lhs by linarith
  then have ?rhs / p^2 > Inf {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)))| x. x ∈ ?L}
    using p
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) less-divide-eq mult-of-nat-commute of-nat-0-less-iff
power-pos prime-gt-0-nat)
  then obtain D where D: D < (?rhs / p^2) ∧ D ∈ {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)))| x. x ∈ ?L}
    using cInf-lessD[of {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - u)))| x. x ∈ ?L} ?rhs / p^2]
** by meson
  then obtain v where v: (real-of-rat (sq-norm (v - u))) = D ∧ v ∈ ?L
    by blast
  let ?iv = map-vec int-of-rat ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v v)
  have ?iv ∈ ?iL using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec' assms(1) v by blast
  then have real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int ?iv) - ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u))) ∈ {(real-of-rat (sq-norm (x)))| x. x ∈ ?coset} by fast
  moreover have real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int ?iv) - ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u))) < ?rhs
  proof-
    have dim-v: v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
      using v assms(1) gen-lattice-carrier by blast
    have 0 < real(p^2) using p by simp
    then have (real-of-rat (sq-norm (v - u))) * p^2 < ?rhs
      using less-divide-eq[of real-of-rat (sq-norm (v - u)) ?rhs real(p^2)] using
D v by algebra
    moreover have (real-of-rat (sq-norm (v - u))) * p^2 = real-of-rat (rat-of-nat
p^2 * sq-norm (v - u))
      by (metis Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-mult
cross3-simps(11) of-rat-of-nat-eq)
    moreover have real-of-rat (rat-of-nat p^2 * sq-norm (v - u)) = real-of-rat
((sq-norm-conjugate (rat-of-nat p)) * sq-norm (v - u))
      using conjugatable-ring-1-abs-real-line-class.sq-norm-as-sq-abs[of rat-of-nat
p] power2-eq-square[of rat-of-nat p] by simp
    moreover have (sq-norm-conjugate (rat-of-nat p)) * sq-norm (v - u) =
sq-norm ((rat-of-nat p) ·_v (v - u))
      using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
    moreover have (rat-of-nat p) ·_v (v - u) = (rat-of-nat p) ·_v v - (rat-of-nat p)
      using smult-sub-distrib-vec[OF dim-v, of u (rat-of-nat p)]
      using assms(2)
      using carrier-vecI by blast
    moreover have (rat-of-nat p) ·_v v = (map-vec rat-of-int ?iv)
      using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec' assms v by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis by algebra
qed
ultimately show False
  using rhs bdd2 cInf-lower[of real-of-rat (sq-norm ((map-vec rat-of-int ?iv) -

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((rat-of-nat p) ·_v u))) { (real-of-rat (sq-norm (x))) | x. x ∈ ?coset} ] by linarith
qed
ultimately show ?lhs = ?rhs by simp
qed

lemma close-vector-exists:
fixes ts :: nat list
assumes length ts = d
shows ∃ w ∈ (gen-lattice ts). sq-norm ((ts-to-u ts) − w) ≤ (of-nat ((d+1) *
p^2))/2^(2*k)
proof-
let ?u = (ts-to-u ts)
let ?basis = gen-basis ts
let ?L = gen-lattice ts

let ?c = λi. (if i = d then int-of-nat α else (− int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)))

let ?Lst = (map (λi. of-int (?c i) ·_v (?basis ! i)) [0 ..< length ?basis])
let ?w = sumlist ?Lst
have l: length ?basis = d + 1 unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def by simp
then have l2: length ?Lst = d + 1 by auto
have in-lattice: ?w ∈ ?L unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by fast
have dim-u: ?u ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
have dim-w: ?w ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
using in-lattice gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by blast

have k-small: k + 1 < log 2 p using k-plus-1-lt by linarith

have lst-i: ?Lst ! i = rat-of-int (?c i) ·_v ?basis ! i
  if in-range: i ∈ {0..<d+1} for i using in-range
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) in-set-conv-nth l length-map map-nth nth-map
set-up)
  then have ?Lst ! i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) if in-range: i ∈ {0..<d+1} for i
    using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] assms in-range l by simp
  then have carr: set ?Lst ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using set-list-subset[of ?Lst carrier-vec (d + 1)] l2 by presburger
  have w-coord: (?w $ i = rat-of-int (α * (ts ! i) mod p)) if in-range: i ∈ {0..<d}
for i
proof-
have ?w $ i = sum-list (map (λj. (?Lst!j)$i) [0..<(length ?Lst)])
  using sumlist-index-commute[of ?Lst i] in-range carr by fastforce
moreover have ∀j. j ∈ {0..<d+1} ⇒ (j=i ∨ j = d) ⇒ ?Lst!j$i = 0
proof-
fix j
assume j-in-range: j ∈ {0..<d+1}
assume ¬(j=i ∨ j = d)
then have j ≠ i ∧ j ≠ d using j-in-range by argo
then have off-diag: j ≠ i ∧ j ∈ {0..<d} using j-in-range by fastforce

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have dim-basis: dim-vec (?basis ! j) = (d + 1)
  using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts j] off-diag assms by simp
have ?Lst!j\$i = (rat-of-int (?c j) ·v ?basis ! j)\$i
  using lst-i[of j] off-diag by simp
also have (rat-of-int (?c j) ·v ?basis ! j)\$i
  = rat-of-int (?c j) * (?basis ! j)\$i
  using dim-basis in-range by force
also have (?basis ! j)\$i = 0 using gen-basis-units[of j i ts] off-diag in-range
by simp
  finally show ?Lst!j\$i = 0 by linarith
qed
moreover have set [0..<(length ?Lst)] = {0..< d+1} using l2 by auto
ultimately have ?w $ i = sum-list (map (λj. (?Lst!j)\$i) (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d) [0..<(length ?Lst)]))
  using sum-list-map-filter[of [0..<(length ?Lst)] (λj. j=i ∨ j = d) (λj. (?Lst!j)\$i)] l2 by algebra
also have (filter (λj. j=i ∨ j = d) [0..<(length ?Lst)]) = [i, d]
  using filter-or[of i d]
  by (smt (verit) atLeastLessThanIff diff-zero filter-or in-range l2 length-upd less-add-one)
finally have ?w $ i = sum-list (map (λj. (?Lst!j)\$i) [i, d]) by force
then have ?w $ i = ?Lst!i\$i + ?Lst!d\$i by simp
then have ?w $ i =
  (rat-of-int (?c i) ·v ?basis ! i)\$i +
  (rat-of-int (?c d) ·v ?basis ! d)\$i
  using lst-i[of i] lst-i[of d] in-range by force
also have (rat-of-int (?c i) ·v ?basis ! i)\$i = rat-of-int (- int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)) * rat-of-nat p
  using in-range gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts i] assms gen-basis-units[of i i] by force
also have (rat-of-int (?c d) ·v ?basis ! d)\$i = rat-of-int (int-of-nat α) * ?basis!d\$i
  using in-range gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ts d] assms by simp
also have ?basis!d\$i = vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) $ i
  unfolding gen-basis-def p-vecs-def using gen-basis-length[of ts] by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle)
also have vec-of-list ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)]) $ i = ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!i
  by simp
also have ((map of-nat ts) @ [1 / (of-nat p)])!i = (map of-nat ts)!i
  using in-range assms append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map of-nat ts) 1 / (of-nat p)]
[] by auto
also have (map of-nat ts)!i = of-nat (ts!i) using in-range assms by auto
finally have ?w $ i = rat-of-int (- int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)) * rat-of-nat p
  + rat-of-int (int-of-nat α) * (of-nat (ts!i)) by blast
also have rat-of-int (- int-of-nat (α * ts ! i div p)) * rat-of-nat p
  + rat-of-int (int-of-nat α) * (of-nat (ts!i))
  = rat-of-int (int-of-nat (α * (ts!i))) - int-of-nat ((α * ts ! i div p) * p))
using int-of-nat-def by auto

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also have rat-of-int (int-of-nat ( $\alpha * (ts!i)$ ) - int-of-nat (( $\alpha * ts ! i$  div  $p$ ) *  $p$ )) =
  rat-of-int ( $\alpha * (ts!i)$  mod  $p$ )
  by (simp add: int-of-nat-def int-ops(9) minus-div-mult-eq-mod of-nat-div)
  finally show (?w $ i = rat-of-int ( $\alpha * (ts ! i)$  mod  $p$ )) by linarith
qed
then have coords-close: abs((?u - ?w)$i) ≤ rat-of-nat  $p$  / rat-of-nat  $2^k$  if in-range:
i ∈ {0..< d+1} for i
proof(cases i =  $d$ )
  case f:False
    have i-upper: i ∈ {0..<  $d$ } using f in-range by auto
    then have ree: i<length(ts @ [0]) using assms by fastforce
    moreover have ?u ∈ carrier-vec ( $d + 1$ ) using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] assms
    by blast
    moreover have ?w ∈ carrier-vec ( $d + 1$ )
      using in-lattice gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
    ultimately have (?u - ?w)$i = ?u$i - ?w$i using in-range by fastforce
    moreover have ?u$i = (map (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt.  $\alpha * t$  mod  $p$ )) ts @ [0]) !i
      unfolding ts-to-u-alt by fastforce
    moreover have (map (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt.  $\alpha * t$  mod  $p$ )) ts @ [0]) !i
      = (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt.  $\alpha * t$  mod  $p$ )) (ts!i)
    using List.nth-map[of i (ts @ [0]) (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt.  $\alpha * t$  mod  $p$ ))]
      i-upper append-Cons-nth-left[of i map (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt.  $\alpha * t$  mod  $p$ )) ts 0 []]
      assms ree
    by simp
    moreover have (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (λt.  $\alpha * t$  mod  $p$ )) (ts!i) = rat-of-nat (msb-p ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ ))
      by force
    ultimately have (?u - ?w)$i = rat-of-nat (msb-p ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )) - rat-of-nat ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )
      using w-coord[of i] ree i-upper by linarith
      then have rat-of-int: (?u - ?w)$i = rat-of-int ((int (msb-p ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )) - int( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )))
        by linarith
        have real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i) = real-of-int ((int (msb-p ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )) - int( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )))
          using int-rat-real-casting-helper[OF rat-of-int]
          by blast
        then have abs(real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i)) = |real-of-int (int (msb-p ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )) - int( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ ))|
          by presburger
        also have ... = real-of-int |(int (msb-p ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )) - ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ ))|
          by linarith
        finally have abs(real-of-rat ((?u - ?w)$i)) ≤ real( $p$ ) /  $2^k$ 
          using msb-p-dist[of ( $\alpha * ts!i$  mod  $p$ )] by linarith
        moreover have real( $p$ ) /  $2^k$  = real-of-rat((rat-of-nat  $p$ ) /  $2^k$ )
          by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-power)

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moreover have  $\text{abs}(\text{real-of-rat}((?u - ?w)\$i)) = \text{real-of-rat}(\text{abs}((?u - ?w)\$i))$ 
by simp
ultimately have  $\text{real-of-rat}(\text{abs}((?u - ?w)\$i)) \leq \text{real-of-rat}(\text{rat-of-nat } p) / 2^k)$  by algebra
then have  $(\text{abs}((?u - ?w)\$i)) \leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p) / 2^k$ 
using of-rat-less-eq by blast
then show ?thesis by auto
next
case t:True
have  $?u \in \text{carrier-vec}(d + 1)$  using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
moreover have  $?w \in \text{carrier-vec}(d + 1)$ 
using in-lattice gen-lattice-carrier[of ts] assms by blast
ultimately have  $(?u - ?w)\$i = ?u\$i - ?w\$i$  using in-range by fastforce
also have  $?u\$i = (\text{map}(\text{rat-of-nat} \circ \text{msb-p} \circ (\lambda t. \alpha * t \bmod p)) \text{ts} @ [0])!i$ 
unfolding ts-to-u-alt using t assms by auto
also have  $(\text{map}(\text{rat-of-nat} \circ \text{msb-p} \circ (\lambda t. \alpha * t \bmod p)) \text{ts} @ [0])!i = 0$ 
unfolding ts-to-u-def
using append-Cons-nth-middle[of i (map (rat-of-nat o msb-p o (lambda t. alpha * t mod p)) ts @ [0]))!i]
p) ts) 0 []]
t assms
by fastforce
also have  $?w\$i = (\text{rat-of-int}(\text{int-of-nat } \alpha)) / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)$ 
using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of i ts  $\lambda i.$  (if  $i = d$  then  $\text{int-of-nat } \alpha$  else  $\text{int-of-nat } (\alpha * ts ! i \bmod p)$ )]
t assms by auto
finally have  $(?u - ?w)\$i = -(\text{rat-of-int}(\text{int-of-nat } \alpha)) / (\text{rat-of-nat } p)$  by linarith
moreover have  $\text{rat-of-int}(\text{int-of-nat } \alpha) = \text{rat-of-nat } \alpha$ 
using int-of-nat-def by fastforce
moreover have  $\alpha < p$  using alpha by auto
ultimately have  $\text{abs}((?u - ?w)\$i) \leq 1$  by force
moreover have  $1 \leq \text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k$ 
proof-
have  $k < \log 2 p$  using k-small by linarith
then have  $2^{\text{powr } k} < 2^{\text{powr } (\log 2 p)}$  by force
then have  $2^k < p$  using powr-realpow[of 2 k] p prime-gt-0-nat[of p] by force
then show  $1 \leq \text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k$  by force
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by order
qed
define Lst where  $Lst = (\text{list-of-vec} (?u - ?w))$ 
have  $Lst!i = (?u - ?w)\$i$  if  $i \in \{0..<d+1\}$  for i
using dim-u dim-w l list-of-vec-index unfolding Lst-def by blast
then have abs-small:  $\text{abs}(Lst!i) \leq \text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k$  if in-range:
 $i \in \{0..<d+1\}$  for i
using in-range coords-close by presburger
then have small-coord:  $\text{sq-norm}(Lst!i) \leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^2$  if
in-range:  $i \in \{0..<d+1\}$  for i
proof-
have sq-norm (Lst!i) = (Lst!i) ^2

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    by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
  moreover have  $(Lst!i)^{\wedge}2 = \text{abs}(Lst!i)^{\wedge}2$  by auto
  moreover have  $0 \leq \text{abs}(Lst!i)$  by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis using abs-small[of i] in-range
    by (metis Power.linordered-semidom-class.power-mono)
qed
moreover have length:  $\text{length } Lst = d + 1$  unfolding Lst-def using dim-u
dim-w by auto
ultimately have  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } Lst \implies \text{sq-norm } x \leq (\text{rat-of-nat } p / \text{rat-of-nat } 2^k)^{\wedge}2$ 
proof-
fix x assume x ∈ set Lst
then obtain y where x-def:  $x = Lst ! y \wedge y \in \{0..<\text{length } Lst\}$ 
  by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff in-set-conv-nth le0)
then have sq-norm (Lst ! y) ≤ (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2
  using length small-coord[of y] by argo
then show sq-norm x ≤ (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2 using x-def by blast

qed
moreover have sq-norm (?u - ?w) = sum-list (map sq-norm (list-of-vec (?u - ?w)))
  using sq-norm-vec-def[of ?u - ?w] by fast
ultimately have sq-norm (?u - ?w) ≤ sum-list (map (λx. (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2) (list-of-vec (?u - ?w)))
  unfolding Lst-def using sum-list-mono[of (list-of-vec (?u - ?w)) sq-norm (λx. (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2)]
  by argo
also have sum-list (map (λx. (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2) (list-of-vec (?u - ?w)))
  = rat-of-nat (d + 1) * (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2
  using length sum-list-triv[of (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2 (list-of-vec (?u - ?w))]
  unfolding Lst-def
  by argo
finally have sq-norm (?u - ?w) ≤ rat-of-nat (d + 1) * (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2
  by blast
also have rat-of-nat (d + 1) * (rat-of-nat p / rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2
  = rat-of-nat (d + 1) * ((rat-of-nat p)^{\wedge}2 / (rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2 )
  by (simp add: power-divide)
also have rat-of-nat (d + 1) * ((rat-of-nat p)^{\wedge}2 / (rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2 )
  = (rat-of-nat (d + 1) * ((rat-of-nat p)^{\wedge}2)) / (rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2
  by simp
also have (rat-of-nat (d + 1) * ((rat-of-nat p)^{\wedge}2)) / (rat-of-nat 2^k)^{\wedge}2
  = rat-of-nat ((d + 1) * p^{\wedge}2) / ((2^k)^{\wedge}2)
  by (metis Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power of-nat-numeral of-nat-simps(5))
also have rat-of-nat ((d + 1) * p^{\wedge}2) / ((2^k)^{\wedge}2) = rat-of-nat ((d + 1) * p^{\wedge}2)
/ ((2^(2*k)))
  by (simp add: power-even-eq)

```

finally show ?thesis using in-lattice by force
qed

```

lemma gen-lattice-dim:
  assumes ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  assumes v ∈ gen-lattice ts
  shows dim-vec v = d + 1
  using assms set-pmf-ts carrier-dim-vec gen-lattice-carrier gen-basis-carrier
  unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def
  by fast

lemma vec-class-union:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  defines L ≡ gen-lattice ts
  shows L = ∪ {vec-class ts β | β. True}
  proof safe
    let ?B = gen-basis ts
    have length-B: length ?B = d + 1 using gen-basis-length .
    have length-ts: length ts = d using assms(1) set-pmf-ts by blast
    fix x assume *: x ∈ L
    then obtain cs where cs: x = sumlist (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·v ?B!i) [0..<length ?B])
      unfolding L-def gen-lattice-def using in-latticeE by blast
      define xs where xs ≡ (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·v ?B!i) [0..<length ?B])
      have x: x = sumlist xs unfolding xs-def cs by blast

      define β where β ≡ cs d
      have x ∈ vec-class ts β
      proof–
        let ?I = [0..<length ?B - 1]
        define as where as ≡ (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·v ?B!i) [0..<length ?B - 1])
        define bs where bs ≡ (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·v ?B!i) [length ?B - 1])
        define a where a ≡ sumlist as
        define b where b ≡ sumlist bs
        have ∀ i < length ?B. ?B!i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
          using gen-basis-carrier length-ts nth-mem by blast
        hence c-B-dims: ∀ i < length ?B. of-int (cs i) ·v ?B!i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) by blast
        hence as-dims: set as ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1) unfolding as-def by auto
        have bs-dims: set bs ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
          apply (simp add: bs-def)
          using c-B-dims by (simp add: length-B)

        have a-carr: a ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using a-def as-dims sumlist-carrier by presburger
        moreover have b-carr: b ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using b-def bs-dims sumlist-carrier by blast
        ultimately have ab-comm: a + b = b + a using a-ac(2) a-carr b-carr by

```

presburger

```

have b = sumlist [(of-int (cs (length ?B - 1)) ·_v ?B!(length ?B - 1))]
  unfolding b-def bs-def by force
hence b: b = (of-int (cs (length ?B - 1)) ·_v ?B!(length ?B - 1))
  by (metis cV diff-add-inverse2 gen-basis-carrier length-B length-ts less-add-one
local.M.add.l-cancel-one local.M.add.one-closed nth-mem smult-closed sum-simp sum-
list-Cons sumlist-Nil)

have x = a + b
proof-
  have xs = as @ bs by (simp add: length-B xs-def as-def bs-def)
  thus ?thesis using sumlist-append[OF as-dims bs-dims] unfolding x a-def
b-def by blast
qed
hence 1: x = b + a using ab-comm by blast
have 2: a = lincomb-list (rat-of-int ∘ cs) p-vecs (is a = ?rhs)
proof-
  have ∀ i < length p-vecs. p-vecs!i = ?B!i
  unfolding gen-basis-def using length-p-vecs by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-left)
  hence ∀ i < length p-vecs. of-int (cs i) ·_v p-vecs ! i = of-int (cs i) ·_v ?B!i
    by presburger
  hence (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·_v p-vecs ! i) [0..<length p-vecs])
    = (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·_v ?B!i) [0..<length p-vecs])
    by simp
  moreover have ?rhs = sumlist (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·_v p-vecs ! i) [0..<length
p-vecs])
    using lincomb-list-def[of rat-of-int ∘ cs p-vecs] by simp
  ultimately have ?rhs = sumlist (map (λi. of-int (cs i) ·_v ?B!i) [0..<length
p-vecs])
    by argo
  thus ?thesis unfolding a-def as-def length-B length-p-vecs by force
qed
have 3: b = rat-of-int β ·_v t-vec ts
proof
  show dims: dim-vec b = dim-vec (rat-of-int β ·_v t-vec ts)
    using b-carr length-ts t-vec-dim by auto
  show ∀i. i < dim-vec (rat-of-int β ·_v t-vec ts) ⇒ b $ i = (rat-of-int β ·_v
t-vec ts) $ i
proof-
  fix i assume *: i < dim-vec (rat-of-int β ·_v t-vec ts)
  show b $ i = (rat-of-int β ·_v t-vec ts) $ i
  proof(cases i = d)
    case True
      hence b$ i = (of-int (cs (length ?B - 1)) ·_v ?B!(length ?B - 1))$ i
unfolding b by blast
    also have ... = (of-int (cs (length ?B - 1)) * (?B!(length ?B - 1))$ i)
      using dims * b by auto
    also have ... = (of-int (cs (length ?B - 1)) * (last ?B)$ i)

```

```

by (metis length-B True last-conv-nth length-0-conv less-add-one not-less0)
also have ... = (of-int (cs (length ?B - 1)) * (1 / of-nat p))
using length-ts by (simp add: gen-basis-def True append-Cons-nth-middle)
also have ... = of-int β / of-nat p by (simp add: β-def length-B)
finally show ?thesis
  by (metis t-vec-def List.list.discI List.list.size(4) One-nat-def β-def b
diff-add-inverse2 gen-basis-def last-conv-nth last-snoc length-0-conv length-B length-ts)
next
  case False
  hence i < d
    by (metis * Suc-eq-plus1 b-carr carrier-vecD dims less-Suc-eq)
  hence (?B!d)$i = of-nat (ts!i)
    by (simp add: gen-basis-def append-Cons-nth-left append-Cons-nth-middle
length-p-vecs length-ts)
  thus ?thesis
    apply (simp add: b length-B t-vec-def β-def)
    by (metis gen-basis-def length-p-vecs nth-append-length)
  qed
qed
qed
have x = (rat-of-int β ∙ v t-vec ts) + (lincomb-list (rat-of-int ∘ cs) p-vecs)
  unfolding 1 2 3 by blast
thus ?thesis unfolding vec-class-def by blast
qed
thus x ∈ ∪ {vec-class ts β | β. True} by blast
next
fix x β
assume x ∈ vec-class ts β
then obtain cs where cs: x = of-int β ∙ v t-vec ts + lincomb-list (of-int ∘ cs)
p-vecs
  unfolding vec-class-def by blast
define cs' where cs' = (λx. if x < d then cs x else β)

have x = sumlist (map (λi. rat-of-int (cs' i) ∙ v gen-basis ts ! i) [0..<length
(gen-basis ts)])
  (is x = ?sum)
proof-
  let ?f' = λi. rat-of-int (cs' i) ∙ v gen-basis ts ! i
  let ?f = λi. rat-of-int (cs i) ∙ v p-vecs ! i
  let ?I = [0..<length (gen-basis ts)]
  let ?I1 = [0..<length (gen-basis ts) - 1]
  let ?I2 = [length (gen-basis ts) - 1]

  have length-ts: length ts = d using assms(1) set-pmf-ts by blast
  have I: ?I = ?I1 @ ?I2 using gen-basis-length by auto
  have I-dims: set (map ?f' ?I) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using gen-basis-carrier[OF length-ts] gen-basis-length[of ts] by fastforce
  have I1-dims: set (map ?f' ?I1) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1) using I I-dims by simp
  have I2-dims: set (map ?f' ?I2) ⊆ carrier-vec (d + 1) using I I-dims by simp

```

```

have sum1-dim: sumlist (map ?f' ?I1) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using I1-dims sumlist-carrier by blast
have sum2-dim: sumlist (map ?f' ?I2) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using I2-dims sumlist-carrier by blast

from I have map ?f' ?I = (map ?f' ?I1) @ (map ?f' ?I2) by auto
hence sumlist (map ?f' ?I) = sumlist (map ?f' ?I1) + sumlist (map ?f' ?I2)
  using sumlist-append[of map ?f' ?I1 map ?f' ?I2] I1-dims I2-dims by argo
hence sumlist (map ?f' ?I) = sumlist (map ?f' ?I2) + sumlist (map ?f' ?I1)
  using sum1-dim sum2-dim a-ac(2) by presburger
moreover have sumlist (map ?f' ?I1) = lincomb-list (of-int ∘ cs) p-vecs
proof-
  have ∀ i < d. gen-basis ts ! i = p-vecs ! i
    by (simp add: nth-append length-p-vecs gen-basis-def)
  moreover have ∀ i < d. cs i = cs' i using cs'-def by presburger
  ultimately have ∀ i < d. ?f' i = ?f i by presburger
  hence map ?f' [0..<d] = map ?f [0..<d] by fastforce
  hence sumlist (map ?f' [0..<d]) = sumlist (map ?f [0..<d]) by argo
  thus ?thesis unfolding lincomb-list-def length-p-vecs gen-basis-length by auto
qed
moreover have sumlist (map ?f' ?I2) = of-int β · v t-vec ts
proof-
  have sumlist (map ?f' ?I2) = ?f' (length (gen-basis ts) - 1)
    unfolding sumlist-def
    using Suc-eq-plus1 I assms(1) diff-add-inverse2 diff-diff-left diff-zero gen-basis-length
    gen-basis-vecs-carrier length-upd lessI mem-Collect-eq nth-append-length nth-mem
    right-zero-vec set-pmf-ts set-upd
    by auto
  also have ... = of-int (cs' d) · v gen-basis ts ! d by (simp add: gen-basis-length)
  also have ... = of-int β · v gen-basis ts ! d unfolding cs'-def by auto
  also have ... = of-int β · v t-vec ts
    by (simp add: append-Cons-nth-middle length-p-vecs t-vec-def gen-basis-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis using cs by argo
qed
thus x ∈ L unfolding L-def vec-class-def gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by blast
qed

lemma vec-class-mod-p-union:
  fixes ts :: nat list
  assumes ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  defines L ≡ gen-lattice ts
  shows L = ⋃ {vec-class-mod-p ts β | β. β ∈ {0..<p::int}} (is - = ?rhs)
proof
  show L ⊆ ?rhs
  proof
    fix x assume x ∈ L

```

```

then obtain  $\beta$  where  $\beta : x \in \text{vec-class} \ ts \ \beta$ 
  using  $\text{vec-class-union}[\text{OF assms}(1)]$  unfolding  $L\text{-def}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
define  $\beta_p$  where  $\beta_p \equiv \beta \bmod p$ 
hence  $\beta_p \in \{0..<p:\text{int}\}$ 
by (metis Nat.bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum mod-ident-iff mod-mod-trivial not-prime-0 of-nat-0-less-iff p)
moreover have  $x \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p \ ts \ \beta_p$ 
unfolding  $\text{vec-class-mod-}p\text{-def}$   $\beta_p\text{-def}$ 
by (smt (verit, best) UnionI  $\beta$   $\text{cong-mod-right cong-refl mem-Collect-eq}$ )
ultimately show  $x \in ?rhs$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
qed
show  $?rhs \subseteq L$  using  $\text{vec-class-union}[\text{OF assms}(1)]$  unfolding  $L\text{-def}$   $\text{vec-class-mod-}p\text{-def}$ 
by  $\text{blast}$ 
qed

```

11.2.2 dist-p definition and lemmas

```

definition  $\text{dist-}p :: \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int}$  where
 $\text{dist-}p \ i \ j = \text{Inf} \ \{\text{abs} \ (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat} \ p)) \mid z. \ \text{True}\}$ 

```

lemma $\text{dist-}p\text{-well-defined}:$

fixes $i :: \text{int}$

fixes $j :: \text{int}$

shows $\text{dist-}p \ i \ j \in \{\text{abs} \ (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat} \ p)) \mid z. \ \text{True}\}$ (**is** $- \in ?S$)

proof-

have $?S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ **by** (*smt (verit, del-insts) mem-Collect-eq range-abs-Nats range-eqI subsetI*)

moreover have $?S \neq \{\}$ **by** blast

ultimately show $?thesis$ **using** nat-subset-inf **unfolding** $\text{dist-}p\text{-def}$ **by** algebra
qed

lemma $\text{dist-}p\text{-set-bdd-below}:$

fixes $i \ j :: \text{int}$

shows $\forall x \in \{\text{abs} \ (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat} \ p)) \mid z. \ \text{True}\}. \ 0 \leq x$

by force

lemma $\text{dist-}p\text{-le}:$

fixes $i \ j :: \text{int}$

shows $\forall x \in \{\text{abs} \ (i - j + z * (\text{of-nat} \ p)) \mid z. \ \text{True}\}. \ \text{dist-}p \ i \ j \leq x$ (**is** $\forall x \in ?S.$ $-)$

proof

fix x **assume** $*: x \in ?S$

have $\text{bdd-below} ?S$ **using** $\text{dist-}p\text{-set-bdd-below}$ **by** fast

thus $\text{dist-}p \ i \ j \leq x$

unfolding $\text{dist-}p\text{-def}$ **using** $\text{dist-}p\text{-well-defined}[of \ i \ j]$ $\text{cInf-lower}[of \ x \ ?S] *$ **by**
fast
qed

lemma $\text{dist-}p\text{-equiv}:$

```

fixes i :: int
fixes j :: int
shows [dist-p i j = i - j] (mod p) ∨ [dist-p i j = j - i] (mod p)
proof-
  let ?S = {abs (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
  have [x = i - j] (mod p) ∨ [x = j - i] (mod p) if x-in: x ∈ ?S for x
  proof-
    obtain z where x = abs (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) using x-in by blast
    then have x = i - j + z * (of-nat p) ∨ x = - (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) by linarith
    then show ?thesis
    proof(rule disjE)
      assume left: x = i - j + z * (of-nat p)
      then have x - (i - j) = z * (of-nat p) by force
      also have [z * (of-nat p) = 0] (mod p) using cong-mult-self-right[of z of-nat p] by blast
      finally have [x - (i - j) = 0] (mod p) by blast
      then have [x = i - j] (mod p) using cong-diff-iff-cong-0[of x i - j int p] by presburger
      then show ?thesis by blast
    next
      assume right: x = - (i - j + z * (of-nat p))
      then have x = j - i - z * (of-nat p) by linarith
      then have x - (j - i) = - z * (of-nat p) by force
      also have [- z * (of-nat p) = 0] (mod p) using cong-mult-self-right[of -z of-nat p] by blast
      finally have [x - (j - i) = 0] (mod p) by blast
      then have [x = j - i] (mod p) using cong-diff-iff-cong-0[of x j - i int p] by presburger
      then show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by presburger
qed

lemma dist-p-equiv':
fixes i :: int
fixes j :: int
shows dist-p i j = min ((i - j) mod p) ((j - i) mod p)
proof-
  let ?S = {abs (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
  have [dist-p i j = i - j] (mod p) ∨ [dist-p i j = j - i] (mod p) using dist-p-equiv
  moreover have 0 ≤ dist-p i j using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by force
  moreover have dist-p i j < p
  proof(rule ccontr)
    obtain k where k: dist-p i j = |i - j + k * int p|
      using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by blast
    hence k-min: (∀ k'. dist-p i j ≤ |i - j + k' * int p|)
```

```

using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) dist-p-le mem-Collect-eq)

assume ¬ dist-p i j < int p
hence *: dist-p i j ≥ p by linarith
show False
proof(cases i - j + k * int p ≥ 0)
  case True
    hence dist-p i j = i - j + k * p using k by fastforce
    moreover have 0 ≤ i - j + k * p - p using * by simp
    moreover have ... = |i - j + (k - 1) * p| by (simp add: left-diff-distrib')
    moreover have p > 0 using p prime-gt-0-nat by blast
    ultimately have dist-p i j > |i - j + (k - 1) * p| by fastforce
    moreover have dist-p i j ≤ |i - j + (k - 1) * p| using k-min by blast
    ultimately show False by fastforce
next
  case False
    hence dist-p i j = - i + j - k * p using k by linarith
    moreover have 0 ≤ - i + j - k * p - p using * by simp
    moreover have ... = |i - j + (k + 1) * p|
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) left-diff-distrib' mult-cancel-right2)
    moreover have p > 0 using p prime-gt-0-nat by blast
    ultimately have dist-p i j > |i - j + (k + 1) * p| by fastforce
    moreover have dist-p i j ≤ |i - j + (k + 1) * p| using k-min by blast
    ultimately show False by fastforce
qed
qed
ultimately have *: dist-p i j = (i - j) mod p ∨ dist-p i j = (j - i) mod p
  by (simp add: Cong.unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def)

have (i - j) mod p ∈ ?S
proof-
  obtain k :: int where (i - j) mod p = (i - j) + k * p
    by (metis mod-eqE mod-mod-trivial mult-of-nat-commute)
  moreover have (i - j) mod p ≥ 0 using prime-gt-1-nat[OF p] by simp
  ultimately have (i - j) mod p = |i - j + k * p| by force
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
moreover have (j - i) mod p ∈ ?S
proof-
  obtain k :: int where (j - i) mod p = (j - i) + k * p
    by (metis mod-eqE mod-mod-trivial mult-of-nat-commute)
  hence (j - i) mod p = - ((i - j) - k * p) by simp
  moreover have (j - i) mod p ≥ 0 using prime-gt-1-nat[OF p] by simp
  ultimately have (j - i) mod p = |i - j - k * p| by force
  then obtain k' :: int where (j - i) mod p = |(i - j) + k' * p| using that[of
  - k] by force
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed
ultimately have dist-p i j ≤ (i - j) mod p ∧ dist-p i j ≤ (j - i) mod p

```

```

    by (metis dist-p-le)
  thus ?thesis using * by linarith
qed

lemma dist-p-equiv'':
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  shows dist-p i j = ((i - j) mod p) ∨ dist-p i j = ((j - i) mod p)
  using dist-p-equiv'[of i j] by linarith

lemma dist-p-instances-help:
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  fixes dist :: int
  assumes coprime (i - j) p
  shows card {t ∈ {1..

. (dist-p (t*i) (t*j)) = dist} ≤ 2
proof-
  obtain ij-inv where ij-inv: [(i-j)*ij-inv = 1] (mod p)
    using assms(1) cong-solve-coprime-int[of (i - j) p] by auto
  have coprime (j - i) p
    by (meson assms(1) coprimeE coprimeI dvd-diff-commute)
  then obtain ji-inv where ji-inv: [(j - i)*ji-inv = 1] (mod p)
    using cong-solve-coprime-int[of (j - i) p] by auto
  have disj: [t = dist*ij-inv] (mod p) ∨ [t = dist*ji-inv] (mod p)
    if dist-eq: (dist-p (t*i) (t*j)) = dist
      for t::int
    proof-
      have [dist = (t*i - t*j)] (mod p) ∨ [dist = t*j - t*i] (mod p)
        using dist-p-equiv[of t*i t*j] dist-eq by simp
      then show ?thesis
      proof(rule disjE)
        assume left: [dist = (t*i - t*j)] (mod p)
        have t * (i - j) = t * i - t * j
          using int-distrib(4) by auto
        then have [t * (i - j) = t * i - t * j] (mod p) by simp
        then have [dist = t * (i - j)] (mod p)
          using cong-trans[of t * (i - j) t * i - t * j p dist] left cong-sym
          by blast
        then have [dist * ij-inv = t * (i - j) * ij-inv] (mod p)
          using cong-mult[of dist t * (i - j) p ij-inv] by force
        moreover have [t * (i - j) * ij-inv = t * ((i - j) * ij-inv)] (mod p)
          by (simp add: more-arith-simps(11))
        moreover have [t * ((i - j) * ij-inv) = t] (mod p)
          using ij-inv cong-mult[of t t p (i - j) * ij-inv 1] by auto
        ultimately show ?thesis using cong-trans cong-sym by meson
      next
        assume right: [dist = t*j - t*i] (mod p)
        have t * (j - i) = t * j - t * i
          using int-distrib(4) by auto
      qed
    qed
  qed


```

```

then have  $[t * (j - i) = t * j - t * i] \pmod{p}$  by simp
then have  $[dist = t * (j - i)] \pmod{p}$ 
  using cong-trans[of  $t * (j - i)$   $t * j - t * i$  p dist] right cong-sym
  by blast
then have  $[dist * ji-inv = t * (j - i) * ji-inv] \pmod{p}$ 
  using cong-mult[of dist  $t * (j - i)$  p ji-inv] by force
moreover have  $[t * (j - i) * ji-inv = t * ((j - i) * ji-inv)] \pmod{p}$ 
  by (simp add: more-arith-simps(11))
moreover have  $[t * ((j - i) * ji-inv) = t] \pmod{p}$ 
  using ji-inv cong-mult[of t t p  $(j - i) * ji-inv$  1] by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using cong-trans cong-sym by meson
qed
qed
define S1 where  $S1 = (\{t \in \{1..

. (dist-p (t*i) (t*j)) = dist\} \cap \{t \in \{1..

. [t = dist*ij-inv] \pmod{p}\})\})$ 
define S2 where  $S2 = (\{t \in \{1..

. (dist-p (t*i) (t*j)) = dist\} \cap \{t \in \{1..

. \neg ([t = dist*ij-inv] \pmod{p})\})\})$ 
have  $\{t \in \{1..

. (dist-p (t*i) (t*j)) = dist\} = S1 \cup S2$ 
  unfolding S1-def S2-def by blast
moreover have card1:  $card(S1) \leq 1$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg card S1 \leq 1$ 
hence  $*: card S1 \geq 2$  by simp
obtain t1 t2 where ts:  $t1 \neq t2 \wedge t1 \in S1 \wedge t2 \in S1$ 
proof-
  obtain t1 S1' where t1:  $t1 \in S1 \wedge S1' = S1 - \{t1\}$  using * by fastforce
  hence  $card S1' \geq 1$  using * by fastforce
  then obtain t2 where t2:  $t2 \in S1'$  by fastforce
  hence  $t1 \neq t2 \wedge t1 \in S1 \wedge t2 \in S1$  using t1 by blast
  thus ?thesis using that by blast
qed
have 1:  $[t1 = dist*ij-inv] \pmod{p}$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
have 2:  $[t2 = dist*ij-inv] \pmod{p}$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
have  $t1 < p$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
moreover have  $0 \leq t1$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
moreover have  $t2 < p$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
moreover have  $0 \leq t2$  using ts unfolding S1-def by simp
moreover have  $[int t1 = int t2] \pmod{p}$ 
  using 1 2 cong-sym[of t2 dist*ij-inv p] cong-trans[of t1 dist*ij-inv p t2]
  by blast
ultimately have int t1 = int t2
  using cong-less-imp-eq-int[of int t1 p int t2] by auto
then have t1 = t2 by simp
then show False using ts by auto
qed
moreover have card(S2)  $\leq 1$ 
proof(rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg card S2 \leq 1$ 
hence  $*: card S2 \geq 2$  by simp

```

```

obtain t1 t2 where ts: t1 ≠ t2 ∧ t1 ∈ S2 ∧ t2 ∈ S2
proof-
  obtain t1 S2' where t1: t1 ∈ S2 ∧ S2' = S2 - {t1} using * by fastforce
  hence card S2' ≥ 1 using * by fastforce
  then obtain t2 where t2 ∈ S2' by fastforce
  hence t1 ≠ t2 ∧ t1 ∈ S2 ∧ t2 ∈ S2 using t1 by blast
  thus ?thesis using that by blast
qed
have ¬[t1 = dist*ij-inv] (mod p) using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  then have 1: [t1 = dist*ji-inv] (mod p) using disj ts unfolding S2-def by
blast
  have ¬[t2 = dist*ij-inv] (mod p) using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  then have 2: [t2 = dist*ji-inv] (mod p) using disj ts unfolding S2-def by
blast
  have t1 < p using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have 0 ≤ t1 using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have t2 < p using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have 0 ≤ t2 using ts unfolding S2-def by simp
  moreover have [int t1 = int t2] (mod p)
    using 1 2 cong-sym[of t2 dist*ji-inv p] cong-trans[of t1 dist*ji-inv p t2]
    by blast
  ultimately have int t1 = int t2
    using cong-less-imp-eq-int[of int t1 p int t2] by auto
  then have t1 = t2 by simp
  then show False using ts by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis using card-Un-le[of S1 S2] by simp
qed

lemma dist-p-nat:
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  shows dist-p i j ∈ ℙ
proof-
  let ?S = {abs (i - j + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
  have ?S ⊆ ℙ by (smt (verit, del-insts) mem-Collect-eq range-abs-Nats range-eqI
subsetI)
  then show ?thesis using dist-p-well-defined[of i j] by blast
qed

lemma dist-p-nat':
  shows nat (dist-p i j) = dist-p i j
  by (metis dist-p-nat[of i j] Nats-induct int-eq-iff)

lemma dist-p-instances:
  fixes i :: int
  fixes j :: int
  fixes bound :: rat
  assumes i ≠ j

```

```

assumes coprime (i - j) p
assumes 0 < bound
shows rat-of-nat (card {t ∈ {1..

. rat-of-int (dist-p (t*i) (t*j)) ≤ bound}) ≤ 2*bound
proof-
let ?f = λt. (dist-p (t*i) (t*j))
define S where S = {t ∈ {1..

. rat-of-int (?f t) ≤ bound}
have S = {t ∈ {1..

. rat-of-int (?f t) ≤ bound ∧ (?f t) ∈ ℙ}
      ∪ {t ∈ {1..

. rat-of-int (?f t) ≤ bound ∧ (?f t) ∉ ℙ}
unfolding S-def by fastforce
moreover have {t ∈ {1..

. rat-of-int (?f t) ≤ bound ∧ (?f t) ∉ ℙ} = {}
using dist-p-nat by force
ultimately have S = {t ∈ {1..

. rat-of-int (?f t) ≤ bound ∧ (?f t) ∈ ℙ}
by fast
moreover have (rat-of-int (?f t) ≤ bound ∧ (?f t) ∈ ℙ)
  ↔ ((?f t) ∈ {1..

. floor(bound)+1}) (is ?P = ?Q) if t ∈ {1..

} for t
proof
assume *: ?P
hence ?f t < (floor bound) + 1 by linarith
moreover have 1 ≤ ?f t
proof-
have ∀ x ∈ {abs ((t*i) - (t*j) + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}. 1 ≤ x
proof
fix x assume x ∈ {abs ((t*i) - (t*j) + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
then obtain z where z: x = abs ((t*i) - (t*j) + z * (of-nat p)) by blast
moreover have t ≠ 0 using that by force
ultimately have x: x = abs(t * (i - j) + z * p) using int-distrib(4) by presburger
have x ≠ 0
proof-
have coprime t p
unfolding coprime-def'
proof clarify
fix r assume *: r dvd t r dvd p
have is-unit r ∨ r = p
  by (metis *(2) One-nat-def dvd-1-iff-1 p prime-nat-iff)
moreover have r ≠ p using *(1) that by auto
ultimately show is-unit r by blast
qed
moreover have coprime (i - j) p using assms(2) .
ultimately have coprime (t * (i - j)) p using p by auto
hence ¬ (p dvd (t * (i - j)))
  by (metis coprime-def' One-nat-def Suc-0-not-prime-nat abs-of-nat dvd-refl
int-ops(2) nat-int p zdvd1-eq)
hence t * (i - j) ≠ -z * p by fastforce
hence t * (i - j) + z * p ≠ 0 by fastforce
thus ?thesis unfolding x by simp
qed
moreover have x ≥ 0 using z by force


```

```

ultimately show  $1 \leq x$  by linarith
qed
thus ?thesis using dist-p-well-defined[of  $t*i\ t*j$ ] unfolding dist-p-def by
blast
qed
ultimately show ?Q by force
next
assume ?Q
thus ?P by (simp add: dist-p-nat le-floor-iff)
qed
ultimately have  $S = \{t \in \{1..

. ((?f t) \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\})\}$  by blast
moreover have  $\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\} = \bigcup \{\{i\} \mid i \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
by blast
ultimately have  $S = \bigcup \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
by blast
then have card  $S \leq \sum \text{card} \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
using card-Union-le-sum-card[of  $\{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ ]
by blast
moreover have card  $s \leq 2$  if s-def:  $s \in \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist.$ 
 $dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$  for s
proof-
obtain dist where  $s = \{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\}$ 
using s-def by blast
then show ?thesis using dist-p-instances-help[of i j dist] assms(2) by auto
qed
ultimately have card  $S \leq \sum (\lambda s. 2) \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist.$ 
 $dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
using sum-mono[of  $\{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
card ( $\lambda s. 2$ )]
by force
moreover have sum  $(\lambda s. 2) \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
 $= 2 * \text{card} \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
by force
moreover have card  $\{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
 $\leq \text{card} \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$ 
proof-
have finite  $\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$  by blast
moreover have  $(\lambda dist. \{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\})` \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$ 
 $= \{\{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\} \mid dist. dist \in \{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}\}$ 
by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
using card-image-le[of  $\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$   $\lambda dist. \{t \in \{1..

. (?f t) \in \{dist\}\}\}]$ 
by algebra
qed
moreover have rat-of-nat (card  $\{1..<\text{floor}(bound)+1\}$ )  $\leq bound$ 

```

```

using assms(3) by force
ultimately show ?thesis
  using S-def mult-2 of-nat-simps(4) by auto
qed

lemma dist-p-smallest:
  fixes β ts i
  assumes ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  assumes v ∈ vec-class-mod-p ts β
  assumes i < d
  defines u ≡ ts-to-u ts
  shows (of-int (dist-p (int (ts ! i) * β) (int (ts-to-as ts ! i))))² ≤ ((u - v)$i)²
    (is (of-int ?d)² ≤ -)
proof-
  have len-ts: length ts = d using assms(1) by (simp add: set-pmf-ts)
  have v-carrier: v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using assms(2) len-ts vec-class-mod-p-carrier
  by blast
  have u-carrier: u ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using len-ts u-carrier u-def by blast
  obtain β' where β': v ∈ vec-class ts β' [β = β'] (mod p)
    using assms(2) unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def by blast
  let ?a = int (ts ! i) * β
  let ?a' = int (ts ! i) * β'
  let ?b = int (ts-to-as ts ! i)
  let ?S = {abs (?a - ?b + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
  let ?S' = {abs (?a' - ?b + z * (of-nat p)) | z. True}
  obtain cs where cs: v = sumlist (map (λi. rat-of-int (cs i) ·v gen-basis ts ! i)
[0..

```

using *vec-class-last*[*OF len-ts* $\beta'(1)$] by *simp*
 ultimately show ?thesis using *p* by *fastforce*
 qed
 ultimately have $(u - v)\$i = \text{of-int}(\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) - cs i * \text{int} p)$ by *blast*
 hence $-(u - v)\$i = \text{of-int}(\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) - ?b + cs i * \text{int} p)$ by *auto*
 moreover have $|-(u - v)\$i| = |(u - v)\$i|$ by *fastforce*
 ultimately have $|(u - v)\$i| = |\text{of-int}(\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) - ?b + cs i * \text{int} p)|$
 by *presburger*
 moreover have $|\text{rat-of-int}(\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) - \text{int}(ts\text{-to-as} ts ! i) + cs i * \text{int} p)|$
 $= \text{rat-of-int}|\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) - \text{int}(ts\text{-to-as} ts ! i) + cs i * \text{int} p|$
 by *linarith*
 moreover have $\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) = \text{int}(ts ! i) * \beta'$ by *simp*
 ultimately show ?thesis using *that*[*of cs i*] by *argo*
 qed
 let $?c = |\beta' * \text{int}(ts ! i) - ?b + z * p|$
 have $?c \in ?S'$ by *blast*
 moreover have $?d = \text{Inf} ?S$ by (*rule dist-p-def*)
 moreover have $?S = ?S'$
 proof–
 have $a-a': [?a - ?b = ?a' - ?b] (\text{mod int } p)$
 using $\beta'(2)$ *cong-scalar-left cong-diff cong-refl* by *blast*
 show ?thesis using *cong-set-eq*[*OF a-a'*] .
 qed
 ultimately have $?d \leq ?c$ using *dist-p-le* by *blast*
 hence $?d^2 \leq ?c^2$
 by (*meson dist-p-set-bdd-below dist-p-well-defined Power.linordered-semidom-class.power-mono*)
 moreover have $|(u - v)\$i|^2 = ((u - v)\$i)^2$ by *auto*
 ultimately show ?thesis
 by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) of-int-le-of-int-power-cancel-iff of-int-power z*)
 qed
lemma *dist-p-diff-helper*:
 fixes *a b b'*
 assumes $b \geq b'$
 shows $|\text{dist-p } a b - \text{dist-p } a b'| \leq b - b'$
 proof–
 let $?d = \text{dist-p } a b$
 let $?d' = \text{dist-p } a b'$
 obtain *k* where $d: ?d = |a - b + k * \text{int } p|$ using *dist-p-well-defined*[*of a b*]
 by *blast*
 obtain *k'* where $d': ?d' = |a - b' + k' * \text{int } p|$ using *dist-p-well-defined*[*of a b'*]
 by *blast*
 show ?thesis
 proof(cases ?d' $\leq ?d$)
 case *True*
 have $\forall z :: \text{int}. 0 \leq |a - b + z * (\text{of-nat } p)|$ by *fastforce*
 hence *bdd-below* $\{|a - b + z * (\text{of-nat } p)| \mid z. \text{True}\}$ by *fast*

```

hence ?d ≤ |a - b + k' * int p|
  unfolding dist-p-def
  using cInf-lower[of |a - b + k' * int p| { |a - b + z * (of-nat p)| | z. True }]
  by blast
also have ... = |a - b' + b' - b + k' * int p| by auto
also have ... ≤ ?d' + |b' - b| using d' by auto
finally show ?thesis using True assms by simp
next
  case False
  have ∀ z :: int. 0 ≤ |a - b' + z * (of-nat p)| by fastforce
  hence bdd-below { |a - b' + z * (of-nat p)| | z. True } by fast
  hence ?d' ≤ |a - b' + k * int p|
    unfolding dist-p-def
    using cInf-lower[of |a - b' + k * int p| { |a - b' + z * (of-nat p)| | z. True }]
    by fast
  also have ... = |a - b + b - b' + k * int p| by auto
  also have ... ≤ ?d + |b - b'| using d by simp
  finally show ?thesis using False assms by simp
qed
qed

lemma dist-p-diff:
  fixes a b b'
  shows |dist-p a b - dist-p a b'| ≤ |b - b'|
  apply(cases b ≥ b')
  using dist-p-diff-helper[of b' b a] apply linarith
  using dist-p-diff-helper[of b b' a] by linarith

```

11.2.3 Uniqueness lemma argument

definition good-beta where
 $good\text{-beta} ts \beta \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in vec\text{-class}\text{-mod}\text{-p} ts \beta. close\text{-vec} ts v \rightarrow good\text{-vec} v)$

definition bad-beta where
 $bad\text{-beta} ts \beta \longleftrightarrow \neg good\text{-beta} ts \beta$

definition some-bad-beta where
 $some\text{-bad}\text{-beta} ts \longleftrightarrow (\exists \beta \in \{0..<p::int\}. bad\text{-beta} ts \beta)$

definition bad-beta-union where
 $bad\text{-beta-union} = (\bigcup \beta \in \{0..<p::int\}. \{ts. bad\text{-beta} ts \beta\})$

lemma reduction-1:
assumes $ts \in set\text{-pmf} ts\text{-pmf}$
assumes $\neg good\text{-lattice} ts$
shows $some\text{-bad}\text{-beta} ts$
using assms vec-class-mod-p-union set-pmf-ts
unfolding some-bad-beta-def bad-beta-def good-beta-def good-lattice-def
by blast

```

lemma reduction-1-pmf:
  pmf sampled-lattice-good False ≤ pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (some-bad-beta ts))) True
proof-
  have pmf sampled-lattice-good False = pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (¬ good-lattice ts))) True
  unfolding sampled-lattice-good-def pmf-true-false by presburger
  also have ... ≤ pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (some-bad-beta ts))) True
  using reduction-1 pmf-subset[of ts-pmf λts. ¬ good-lattice ts λts. some-bad-beta ts]
  by blast
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma reduction-2: {ts. some-bad-beta ts} ⊆ bad-beta-union
  unfolding some-bad-beta-def bad-beta-union-def by blast

lemma reduction-2-pmf:
  pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ {ts. some-bad-beta ts}))) True
  ≤ pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ bad-beta-union))) True
  using reduction-2
  using pmf-subset[of ts-pmf λts. ts ∈ {ts. some-bad-beta ts} λts. ts ∈ bad-beta-union]
  by blast

lemma bad-beta-union-bound:
  pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ bad-beta-union))) True
  ≤ (sum β ∈ {0..

:int}. pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ {ts. bad-beta ts β})))) True)
  (is ?lhs ≤ ?rhs)
proof-
  let ?I = {0..

:int}
  let ?B = λβ. {ts. bad-beta ts β}
  let ?M = ts-pmf
  have bad-beta-union = (sum β ∈ ?I. ?B β)
  unfolding bad-beta-union-def by blast
  hence *: ?lhs = measure ts-pmf (sum β ∈ ?I. ?B β) using pmf-in-set by metis

  have 1: finite ?I by auto
  have 2: ?B ' ?I ⊆ sets ?M using sets-measure-pmf by blast
  have ?lhs ≤ (sum i ∈ ?I. measure ?M (?B i))
  unfolding * using measure-pmf.finite-measure-subadditive-finite[OF 1 2] .
  also have ... = ?rhs
proof-
  have ∏β. measure ?M (?B β)
  = pmf (ts-pmf ≈≈ (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ {ts. bad-beta ts β}))) True
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) bind-pmf-cong measure-pmf-single mem-Collect-eq
  pmf-in-set)
  thus ?thesis by presburger


```

```

qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fixed-beta-close-vec-dist-p:
  fixes  $\beta$  ts
  assumes  $ts \in \text{set-pmf}$   $ts\text{-pmf}$ 
  assumes  $v \in \text{vec-class-mod-}p$   $ts \beta$ 
  assumes  $\text{close-vec}$   $ts v$ 
  defines  $u \equiv ts\text{-to-}u$   $ts$ 
  shows  $\forall i < d. \text{real-of-int} (\text{dist-}p (\text{int} (ts ! i) * \beta) (\text{int} (ts\text{-to-as} ts ! i))) < \text{real}$ 
 $p / 2^\mu$ 
proof clarify
fix i assume  $i < d$ 
have  $(\text{of-int} (\text{dist-}p ((ts ! i) * \beta) ((ts\text{-to-as} ts ! i))))^2 \leq ((u - v)^2)$ 
  using  $\text{dist-}p\text{-smallest}[\text{OF assms}(1,2) *]$  unfolding  $u\text{-def}$  .
moreover have  $\text{of-rat} \dots < (p / 2^\mu)^2$ 
proof-
have  $u - v \in \text{carrier-vec} (d + 1)$ 
proof-
have  $u \in \text{carrier-vec} (d + 1)$ 
  unfolding  $u\text{-def}$  using  $u\text{-carrier assms}(1)$   $\text{set-pmf-ts vec-class-mod-}p\text{-carrier}$ 
by blast
moreover have  $v \in \text{carrier-vec} (d + 1)$ 
  using  $\text{assms}(1,2)$   $\text{set-pmf-ts vec-class-mod-}p\text{-carrier}$  by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
hence  $((ts\text{-to-u} ts - v)^2 < (rat\text{-of-nat} p / 2^\mu)^2)$ 
using  $\text{assms}(3)$   $\text{vec-le-sq-norm}[\text{of } u - v \text{ } d + 1 \text{ } i] *$ 
  unfolding  $\text{close-vec-def}$   $u\text{-def}$   $\text{sq-norm-vec-def}$ 
  by fastforce
thus ?thesis
  unfolding  $u\text{-def}$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div of-nat-numeral
of-rat-less of-rat-of-nat-eq of-rat-power)
qed
ultimately show  $(\text{of-int} (\text{dist-}p ((ts ! i) * \beta) ((ts\text{-to-as} ts ! i)))) < p / 2^\mu$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Power.linordered-semidom-class.power-mono divide-nonneg-nonneg
of-nat-0-le-iff of-rat-less-eq of-rat-of-int-eq of-rat-power zero-less-power)
qed

lemma fixed-beta-bad-prob-arith-helper:
defines  $T\text{-lwr-bnd} \equiv (\text{rat-of-nat} (p - 1) - 2 * (2 * (\text{rat-of-nat} p)) / (2^\mu))$ 
shows  $1 - 5 / (2^\mu) \leq \text{real-of-rat} T\text{-lwr-bnd} / (p - 1)$ 
proof-
have  $5 \leq p$ 
proof-
have  $2 \text{ powr} (\log 2 p) = p$  by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)
moreover have  $n - 1 \leq \log 2 p$  using n n-big by linarith

```

ultimately have $2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil} \leq p$ by (meson log2-of-power-less not-le p prime-gt-0-nat)
 moreover have $32 = (2::nat)^{\lceil 5 \rceil}$ by simp
 moreover have ... $\leq 2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil}$
proof-
 have $5 \leq n - 1$ using n-big by auto
 thus ?thesis by (meson pow-mono-exp rel-simps(25))
 qed
 ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
 qed
 hence $4 * p \leq 5 * (p - 1)$ by fastforce
 hence $(4 * p) / (p - 1) \leq 5$
 by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(6)
 divide-le-eq not-le of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-le-iff of-nat-simps(5))
 hence $((4 * p) / (p - 1)) * (1 / 2^{\mu}) \leq 5 / (2^{\mu})$ using divide-right-mono by
 fastforce
 hence $(4 * p) / ((p - 1) * 2^{\mu}) \leq 5 / (2^{\mu})$ by auto
 hence $1 - 5 / (2^{\mu}) \leq 1 - (4 * p) / ((p - 1) * 2^{\mu})$ by argo
 also have ... $= ((p - 1) * (1 / (p - 1))) - ((4 * p) / (2^{\mu})) * (1 / (p - 1))$
 using <5 ≤ p> by auto
 also have ... $= ((p - 1) - ((4 * p) / (2^{\mu}))) / (p - 1)$ by argo
 also have ... $= \text{real-of-rat } T\text{-lwr-bnd} / (p - 1)$
 by (simp add: T-lwr-bnd-def Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-mult
 Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-power of-rat-diff)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma dist-p-helper:
fixes ts i
assumes ts: $ts \in \text{set-pmf}$ ts-pmf
assumes i: $i < d$
assumes dist: dist-p (int (ts!i) * β) ((ts-to-as ts)!i) $< p / (2^{\mu})$
shows dist-p ((ts!i) * β) ((ts!i) * α) $\leq (2 * p) / (2^{\mu})$
proof-
 let ?x = α * (ts ! i) mod p
 let ?ai = msb-p ?x
 let ?tsi-β = (ts ! i) * β
 let ?tsi-α = (ts ! i) * α
 have ts-to-as ts ! i = ?ai unfolding ts-to-as-def using i ts set-pmf-ts by force
 hence *: dist-p ?tsi-β ?ai < real p / 2^μ using ts i dist by metis

 have 1: $1 < p$ using p prime-gt-1-nat by blast
 have 2: $\text{real } (k + 1) < \log 2 (\text{real } p)$ using k-plus-1-lt by blast
 have |int ?x - ?ai| $\leq \text{real } p / 2^{\lceil k \rceil}$ using msb-p-dist[of ?x] by argo
 also have ... $\leq \text{real } p / 2^{\lceil \mu \rceil}$
 proof-
 have $(2::real)^{\lceil k \rceil} \geq 2^{\lceil \mu \rceil}$ using μ-le-k by auto
 thus ?thesis
 by (metis frac-le less-eq-real-def of-nat-0-le-iff zero-less-numeral zero-less-power)
 qed

finally have $|int ?x - ?a_i| \leq real p / 2^\mu$.

hence $dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta ?x - dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta (int(msb\text{-}p ?x)) \leq real p / 2^\mu$
using $dist\text{-}p\text{-}diff[of ?ts_i\text{-}\beta ?x ?a_i]$ **by** *linarith*

hence $dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta ?x \leq real p / 2^\mu + dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta ?a_i$ **by** *linarith*
also have $\dots \leq real p / 2^\mu + real p / 2^\mu$ **using** * **by** *argo*
also have $\dots = real (2 * p) / 2^\mu$ **by** *simp*
finally have $dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta ?x \leq real (2 * p) / 2^\mu$.
moreover have $dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta (ts ! i * \alpha) \leq dist\text{-}p ?ts_i\text{-}\beta ?x$ (**is** $?lhs \leq ?rhs$)
proof–

```

let ?a = ?ts_i\text{-}\beta
let ?b = ts ! i * \alpha
let ?b' = ?x
let ?S = { |?a - ?b + z * int p| | z. True}
have ?rhs ∈ ?S
proof–
    obtain k where  $k: ?rhs = |?a - ?b' + k * int p|$  using  $dist\text{-}p\text{-}well\text{-}defined[of$   

 $?a ?b']$  by fast
        have  $[?b = ?b'] (mod int p)$ 
            by (simp add: Groups.ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult.commute of-nat-mod)
        then obtain k' where  $?b' = ?b + k' * int p$  by (metis cong-iff-lin cross3-simps(11))
        hence  $?rhs = |?a - (?b + k' * int p) + k * int p|$  using k by presburger
        also have  $\dots = |?a - ?b - k' * int p + k * int p|$  by linarith
        also have  $\dots = |?a - ?b + (-k' + k) * int p|$ 
            by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Rings.ring-class.ring-distrib(2))
        also have  $\dots \in ?S$  by blast
        finally show ?thesis .
    qed
    thus ?thesis unfolding  $dist\text{-}p\text{-}def$  using  $dist\text{-}p\text{-}le dist\text{-}p\text{-}def$  by auto
    qed
    ultimately show  $real\text{-}of\text{-}int (dist\text{-}p (map int ts ! i * \beta) (int (ts ! i * \alpha))) \leq real$   

 $(2 * p) / 2^\mu$   

using i ts set-pmf-ts by fastforce
qed

lemma prob-A-helper:
fixes β :: int
defines [simp]: t-pmf ≡ pmf-of-set {1.. $< p$ }
defines [simp]: A-cond ≡ λt.  $(2 * p) / (2^\mu) < dist\text{-}p (\beta * t) (\alpha * t)$ 
defines [simp]: A-pmf ≡ t-pmf ≈ (λt. return-pmf (A-cond t))
defines [simp]: A ≡ pmf A-pmf True
assumes β: β ∈ {0.. $< p$ :int}
assumes False:  $\neg (\beta = \alpha \bmod p)$ 
shows  $(1 - A) \leq (5 / (2^\mu))$ 
proof–
    let ?S = {1.. $< p$ }
    let ?T = {x ∈ ?S. A-cond x}
    let ?T-lwr-bnd =  $(rat\text{-}of\text{-}nat (p - 1) - 2 * (2 * (rat\text{-}of\text{-}nat p)) / (2^\mu))$ 
    have card-S: card ?S = p - 1 by simp

```

```

have fin-S: finite ?S and S-nempty: ?S ≠ {} using p-geq-2 by simp-all
have A = card ?T / card ?S
  using pmf-of-finite-set-event[OF S-nempty fin-S, of A-cond] by simp
moreover have real-of-rat ?T-lwr-bnd ≤ real-of-nat (card ?T)
proof-
  let ?bound = (2 * (rat-of-nat p))/(2^μ)
  let ?good = λt. rat-of-int (dist-p (t * β) (t * int α)) ≤ ?bound
  let ?bad = λt. ¬ ?good t
  let ?good-ts = {t ∈ ?S. ?good t}
  let ?bad-ts = {t ∈ ?S. ?bad t}
  have good-bad-card: card ?bad-ts = card ?S - card ?good-ts
  proof-
    have ?S = ?good-ts ∪ ?bad-ts by fastforce
    moreover have ?good-ts ∩ ?bad-ts = {} by blast
    ultimately have card ?good-ts + card ?bad-ts = card ?S
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) card-Un-disjoint fin-S finite-Un)
    thus ?thesis by linarith
  qed

  have 1: β ≠ int α using False β by force
  have 2: coprime (β - α) p
  proof-
    have 1: ¬ p dvd (β - α)
      by (metis assms(5,6) int-ops(9) int-p-prime mod-eq-dvd-iff mod-ident-iff
prime-gt-0-int)
    show ?thesis using prime-imp-power-coprime[OF int-p-prime 1, of 1] by
simp
  qed
  have 3: 0 < 2 * rat-of-nat p / 2^μ using p by (simp add: prime-gt-0-nat)
  have rat-of-nat (card ?good-ts) ≤ 2 * ?bound
    by (rule dist-p-instances[OF 1 2 3])
  hence rat-of-nat (p - 1) - 2 * ?bound ≤ rat-of-nat ((p - 1) - card ?good-ts)
by linarith
  also have ... = rat-of-nat (card ?bad-ts) using good-bad-card card-S by fastforce
  also have ... ≤ rat-of-nat (card ?T)
  proof-
    have ?bad-ts ⊆ ?T
    proof
      fix t assume t ∈ ?bad-ts
      hence *: t ∈ ?S ∧ ?bad t by blast
      hence 2 * rat-of-nat p / 2^μ < rat-of-int (dist-p (int t * β) (int t * int α))
by linarith
      hence A-cond t
      proof(subst A-cond-def)
        assume *: 2 * rat-of-nat p / 2^μ < rat-of-int (dist-p (int t * β) (int t *
int α))
        hence real-of-rat (2 * rat-of-nat p / 2^μ) < real-of-rat (rat-of-int (dist-p
(int t * β) (int t * int α)))
          using of-rat-less by blast
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

moreover have real-of-rat ( $2 * \text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\mu$ ) = real ( $2 * p) / 2^\mu$ 
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div
Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-power-of-nat-numeral.of-nat-simps(5)
of-rat-of-nat-eq)
moreover have real-of-rat (rat-of-int (dist-p (int t * β) (int t * int α)))
= real-of-int (dist-p (β * int t) (int (α * t)))
by (simp add: mult-ac(2))
ultimately show real ( $2 * p) / 2^\mu < \text{real-of-int} (\text{dist-p} (\beta * \text{int } t) (\text{int } (\alpha * t)))$ 
by algebra
qed
thus  $t \in ?T$  unfolding A-cond-def using * by blast
qed
moreover have finite ?T by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by (meson card-mono of-nat-mono)
qed
finally show ?thesis
by (metis (lifting) of-rat-less-eq of-rat-of-nat-eq times-divide-eq-right)
qed
ultimately have real-of-rat ?T-lwr-bnd / (card ?S) ≤ A using divide-right-mono
by blast
moreover have card ?S = p - 1 by fastforce
ultimately have real-of-rat ?T-lwr-bnd / (p - 1) ≤ A by simp
moreover have  $1 - 5 / (2^\mu)$  ≤ real-of-rat ?T-lwr-bnd / (p - 1)
by (rule fixed-beta-bad-prob-arith-helper)
ultimately show ?thesis by argo
qed

lemma prob-A-helper':
fixes β :: int
defines [simp]: t-pmf ≡ pmf-of-set {1.. $< p$ }
defines [simp]: A-cond ≡ λt. ( $2 * p) / (2^\mu) < \text{dist-p} (\beta * t) (\alpha * t)$ 
defines [simp]: A-pmf ≡ t-pmf ≈ (λt. return-pmf (A-cond t))
defines [simp]: A ≡ pmf A-pmf True
assumes β: β ∈ {0.. $< p$ :int}
assumes False:  $\neg (\beta = \alpha \bmod p)$ 
shows  $(1 - A)^\wedge d \leq (5 / (2^\mu))^\wedge d$ 
using prob-A-helper[OF β False] apply simp
by (meson Power.linordered-semidom-class.power-mono diff-ge-0-iff-ge pmf-le-1)

lemma fixed-beta-bad-prob:
fixes β
assumes β ∈ {0.. $< p$ :int}
defines M ≡ ts-pmf ≈ (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ {ts. bad-beta ts β}))
shows β = α mod p ⟹ pmf M True = 0
 $\neg (\beta = \alpha \bmod p) \implies \text{pmf } M \text{ True} \leq (5 / (2^\mu))^\wedge d$ 
proof-
assume True: β = α mod p

```

```

have  $\forall ts \in set\text{-}pmf\ ts\text{-}pmf. \neg bad\text{-}\beta ts \beta$ 
proof
fix  $ts$  assume  $ts: ts \in set\text{-}pmf\ ts\text{-}pmf$ 
hence  $length\ ts = d$  by (simp add: set-pmf-ts)

show  $\neg bad\text{-}\beta ts \beta$ 
unfolding bad-beta-def good-beta-def
proof clarify
fix  $v$  assume  $v: v \in vec\text{-}class\text{-}mod\text{-}p\ ts \beta$  close-vec  $ts v$ 
hence dim-v:  $dim\text{-}vec v = d + 1$  using vec-class-mod-p-carrier[OF length-ts,
of  $\beta$ ] by auto
have  $(\exists \beta::int. [\alpha = \beta] (mod p) \wedge real\text{-}of\text{-}rat (v \$ d) = \beta / p)$ 
proof-
from  $v(1)$  obtain  $\beta$  where  $\beta: [\alpha = \beta] (mod int p) \wedge v \in vec\text{-}class\ ts \beta$ 
unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def using True
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) UnionE mem-Collect-eq mod-mod-trivial
of-nat-mod
unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def)
then obtain  $cs$  where  $cs: v = (of\text{-}int \beta) \cdot_v (t\text{-}vec ts) + lincomb\text{-}list (of\text{-}int
\circ cs) p\text{-}vecs$ 
unfolding vec-class-def by blast
hence  $v \$ d = ((of\text{-}int \beta) \cdot_v (t\text{-}vec ts))\$d + (lincomb\text{-}list (of\text{-}int \circ cs)
p\text{-}vecs)\$d$ 
(is  $- = ?a + ?b$ )
using dim-v by simp
hence real-of-rat  $(v\$d) = real\text{-}of\text{-}rat ?a + real\text{-}of\text{-}rat ?b$  by (simp add:
of-rat-add)
moreover have real-of-rat  $?a = \beta / p$ 
proof-
have  $(t\text{-}vec ts)\$d = 1 / (rat\text{-}of\text{-}nat p)$ 
unfolding t-vec-def using length-ts t-vec-def t-vec-last by presburger
hence real-of-rat  $((t\text{-}vec ts)\$d) = 1 / p$  by (simp add: of-rat-divide)
moreover have  $?a = (of\text{-}int \beta) * ((t\text{-}vec ts)\$d)$ 
using length-ts t-vec-dim by auto
ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: of-rat-mult)
qed
moreover have real-of-rat  $?b = 0$  using lincomb-of-p-vecs-last[of cs] by
blast
ultimately have  $[\alpha = \beta] (mod p) \wedge real\text{-}of\text{-}rat (v \$ d) = \beta / p$  using  $\beta$ 
by linarith
thus ?thesis by blast
qed
moreover have dim-vec  $v = d + 1$ 
using vec-class-mod-p-carrier[OF length-ts, of  $\beta$ ] v by force
ultimately show good-vec  $v$  unfolding good-vec-def by blast
qed
qed
thus pmf M True = 0
apply (simp add: M-def pmf-def)

```

```

by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Probability-Mass-Function.set-pmf.rep-eq bind-eq-return-pmf
bind-return-pmf mem-Collect-eq return-pmf-inj)
next
assume False:  $\neg (\beta = \alpha \text{ mod } p)$ 
let ?a =  $\lambda ts\ i.\ (ts\text{-to-as}\ ts)!i$ 
let ?u =  $\lambda ts.\ ts\text{-to-u}\ ts$ 
let ?E1 =  $\lambda ts.\ \forall i < d.\ dist\text{-}p\ (int\ (ts!i) * \beta)\ (?a\ ts\ i) < p/(2^\mu)$ 
let ?E2 =  $\lambda ts.\ \forall i < d.\ dist\text{-}p\ ((ts!i) * \beta)\ ((ts!i) * \alpha) \leq (2*p)/(2^\mu)$ 
let ?E1-pmf =  $ts\text{-pmf} \gg= (\lambda ts.\ return\text{-pmf}\ (?E1\ ts))$ 
let ?E2-pmf =  $ts\text{-pmf} \gg= (\lambda ts.\ return\text{-pmf}\ (?E2\ ts))$ 
let ?t-pmf =  $pmf\text{-of-set}\ \{1..<p\}$ 
let ?A-cond =  $\lambda t.\ (2*p)/(2^\mu) < dist\text{-}p\ (\beta * t)\ (\alpha * t)$ 
let ?A-pmf =  $?t\text{-pmf} \gg= (\lambda t.\ return\text{-pmf}\ (?A-cond\ t))$ 
let ?A =  $pmf\ ?A\text{-pmf}\ True$ 

have  $\forall ts \in set\text{-pmf}\ ts\text{-pmf}.\ bad\text{-beta}\ ts\ \beta \longrightarrow ?E1\ ts$ 
using fixed-beta-close-vec-dist-p unfolding bad-beta-def good-beta-def by blast

moreover have  $\forall ts \in set\text{-pmf}\ ts\text{-pmf}.\ ?E1\ ts \longrightarrow ?E2\ ts$  using dist-p-helper by blast
ultimately have  $\forall ts \in set\text{-pmf}\ ts\text{-pmf}.\ ts \in \{ts.\ bad\text{-beta}\ ts\ \beta\} \longrightarrow ?E2\ ts$  by blast
hence  $pmf\ M\ True \leq pmf\ (?E2\text{-pmf})\ True$ 
unfolding M-def using pmf-subset[of ts-pmf  $\lambda ts.\ ts \in \{ts.\ bad\text{-beta}\ ts\ \beta\}$ ] ?E2
by blast
also have  $\dots \leq (1 - ?A)^\wedge d$ 
proof-
let ?E =  $\lambda x.\ dist\text{-}p\ (int\ x * \beta)\ (int\ x * \alpha) \leq (2*p)/(2^\mu)$ 
have  $*: pmf\ (pmf\text{-of-set}\ \{1..<p\}) \gg= (\lambda x.\ return\text{-pmf}\ (?E\ x))\ True \leq (1 - ?A)$ 
proof-
let ?A'-pmf =  $?t\text{-pmf} \gg= (\lambda t.\ return\text{-pmf}\ (\neg ?A\text{-cond}\ t))$ 
let ?p =  $pmf\text{-of-set}\ \{1..<p\} \gg= (\lambda x.\ return\text{-pmf}\ (?E\ x))$ 
have 1:  $\forall x \in set\text{-pmf}\ ?t\text{-pmf}.\ ?E\ x \longrightarrow \neg ?A\text{-cond}\ x$  by (simp add: mult-ac(2))
have pmf ?p True  $\leq pmf\ ?A'\text{-pmf}\ True$  using pmf-subset[OF 1] by blast
also have  $\dots = pmf\ ?A\text{-pmf}\ False$  using pmf-true-false[of ?t-pmf] by presburger
also have  $\dots = 1 - (pmf\ ?A\text{-pmf}\ True)$  using pmf-True-conv-False by auto
finally show ?thesis
by (smt (verit, del-insts) α empty-iff finite-atLeastLessThan pmf-of-set-def)
qed
show ?thesis
using replicate-pmf-same-event-leq[OF *, of d, folded ts-pmf-def]
by (smt (verit, best) bind-pmf-cong mem-Collect-eq nth-map of-nat-simps(5)
set-pmf-ts)
qed
also have  $\dots \leq (5 / (2^\mu))^\wedge d$  by (rule prob-A-helper'[OF assms(1) False])
finally show pmf M True  $\leq (5/(2^\mu))^\wedge d$  .

```

qed

```
lemma bad-beta-union-bound-pmf:
  pmf (ts-pmf >= (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ bad-beta-union))) True ≤ (p - 1) *
  (5/(2^μ))^d
proof-
  let ?b = (5/(2^μ))^d
  let ?M' = λβ. ts-pmf >= (λts. return-pmf (ts ∈ {ts. bad-beta ts β}))
  have (∑ β ∈ {0..

:int}. pmf (?M' β) True) ≤ (p - 1) * ?b
  proof-
    let ?x = λβ. pmf (?M' β) True
    let ?A = {0..

:int}
    have α ∈ ?A using α by force
    hence (∑ β ∈ ?A. ?x β) = (∑ β ∈ ?A - {α}. ?x β) + ?x α
      using sum.remove[of ?A α ?x] by fastforce
    also have ... ≤ (∑ β ∈ ?A - {α}. ?b) + ?x α
    proof-
      have ∧β. β ∈ ?A - {α} ==> ?x β ≥ 0 by auto
      moreover have ∧β. β ∈ ?A - {α} ==> ?x β ≤ ?b using fixed-beta-bad-prob(2)
        by (metis DiffE `int α ∈ {0..`} atLeastLessThan-iff insertII linorder-not-le nat-mod-eq' of-nat-le-iff)
      ultimately have (∑ β ∈ ?A - {α}. ?x β) ≤ (∑ β ∈ ?A - {α}. ?b) by
        (meson sum-mono)
      thus ?thesis by argo
    qed
    also have ... = (p - 1) * ?b using fixed-beta-bad-prob(1)[of α] α by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  thus ?thesis using bad-beta-union-bound by linarith
qed


```

lemma sampled-lattice-unlikely-bad:

```
shows pmf sampled-lattice-good False ≤ (p - 1) * ((5/(2^μ))^d)
using reduction-1-pmf reduction-2-pmf bad-beta-union-bound-pmf by force
```

11.2.4 Main uniqueness lemma statement

```
lemma sampled-lattice-likely-good: pmf sampled-lattice-good True ≥ 1/2
proof-
  have (p - 1) * ((5/(2^μ))^d) ≤ 1/2
  proof-
    have *: (5/(2^μ))^d ≤ ((2 powr (2.5 * (of-nat d)) / (2^(μ*d))))::real
    proof-
      have (5::real)^d ≤ ((2::real) powr 2.5)^d
      proof-
        have (2::real) powr 2 = 4 by fastforce
        moreover have (2::real) powr 0.5 ≥ 1.25
        proof-
          have (1.25::real) * 1.25 = 1.5625 by fastforce
```

```

moreover have (1.25::real) * 1.25 = 1.25 powr 2 by (simp add:
power2-eq-square)
ultimately have (1.25::real) powr 2 ≤ 2 by simp
hence (1.25::real) powr 2 ≤ (sqrt 2) powr 2 by fastforce
moreover have sqrt 2 = (2::real) powr 0.5 using powr-half-sqrt by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
moreover have (2::real) powr 2.5 = (2 powr 2) * (2 powr 0.5)
proof-
have (2::real) powr 2.5 = (2::real) powr (2 + 0.5) by fastforce
thus ?thesis by (metis powr-add)
qed
ultimately have (5::real) ≤ 2 powr 2.5 by auto
thus ?thesis by (simp add: nonneg-power-le)
qed
also have ... = (2::real) powr (2.5 * d)
by (simp add: Groups.ab-semigroup-mult-class.mult.commute powr-power)
finally have (5::real) ^d ≤ (2::real) powr (2.5 * d) .
hence (5^d/2^(μ*d)) ≤ ((2::real) powr (2.5 * d)) / 2^(μ*d) by (simp add:
divide-right-mono)
moreover have ((5::real)/(2^μ)) ^d = (5^d/2^(μ*d)) by (simp add: power-divide
power-mult)
ultimately show ?thesis by presburger
qed

have μ * d ≥ n + 6 * ceiling (sqrt n)
proof-
have μ * d = 6 * ceiling (sqrt n) + (lceil 1 / 2 * sqrt (real n) rceil * 2 * lceil sqrt (real
n) rceil)
by (simp add: μ d Ring-Hom.mult-hom.hom-add mult-ac(2))
moreover have lceil 1 / 2 * sqrt (real n) rceil * 2 * lceil sqrt (real n) rceil ≥ 1 / 2 * sqrt
(real n) * 2 * sqrt (real n)
proof-
have lceil 1 / 2 * sqrt (real n) rceil ≥ 1 / 2 * sqrt (real n) by linarith
moreover have lceil sqrt (real n) rceil ≥ sqrt (real n) by linarith
ultimately show ?thesis
by (smt (verit, best) Ring-Hom.mult-hom.hom-add divide-nonneg-nonneg
mult-2-right mult-mono of-int-add of-int-mult of-nat-0-le-iff powr-ge-zero powr-half-sqrt)
qed
moreover have 1 / 2 * sqrt (real n) * 2 * sqrt (real n) = n by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
qed
hence 2 powr (μ*d) ≥ 2 powr (n + 6 * ceiling (sqrt n))
by (smt (verit) of-int-le-iff of-int-of-nat-eq powr-mono)
hence 2 powr (2.5*d) / (2 powr (μ*d)) ≤ 2 powr (2.5*d) / ((2::real) powr
(n + 6 * ceiling (sqrt n)))
by (metis frac-le less-eq-real-def powr-ge-zero powr-gt-zero)
moreover have 2 powr (2.5*d) ≤ 2 powr (5 * ceiling (sqrt n))
using d by fastforce

```

```

ultimately have 2 powr (2.5*d) / (2 powr (μ*d))
  ≤ (2 powr (5 * ceiling (sqrt n))) / ((2::real) powr (n + 6 * ceiling (sqrt
n)))
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) frac-le powr-gt-zero)
also have ... = ((2::real) powr (5 * ceiling (sqrt n))) / ((2 powr n) * (2 powr
(6 * ceiling (sqrt n))))
  using powr-add by auto
also have ... ≤ (1 / ((2::real) powr n)) * (2 powr (5 * ceiling (sqrt n))) / ((2
powr (6 * ceiling (sqrt n))))
  by argo
also have ... = (1 / ((2::real) powr n)) * (2 powr (5 * ceiling (sqrt n))) / ((2
powr (ceiling (sqrt n))) * (2 powr (5 * ceiling (sqrt n))))
  by (smt (verit) of-int-add powr-add)
also have ... = (1 / ((2::real) powr n)) * (1 / (2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n))))
  by auto
finally have **: 2 powr (2.5*d) / (2 powr (μ*d)) ≤ (1 / (2 powr n)) * (1 /
(2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n))))
  is ?A ≤ - .
moreover have ((2::real) powr n) * ... = (1 / (2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n)))) by
fastforce
ultimately have ((2::real) powr n) * ?A ≤ (1 / (2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n))))
  by (metis mult-left-mono powr-ge-zero)
moreover have (p - 1) * ?A ≤ ((2::real) powr n) * ?A
proof-
  have p - 1 ≤ ((2::real) powr n)
  proof-
    have p - 1 ≤ p by simp
    also have ... = 2 powr (log 2 p) by (simp add: p prime-gt-0-nat)
    also have ... ≤ (2::real) powr n
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) n le-diff-iff le-diff-iff' le-numeral-extra(4) n-geq-1
nat-ceiling-le-eq nat-int powr-le-cancel-iff)
    finally show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (meson divide-nonneg-nonneg less-eq-real-def mult-mono
powr-ge-zero)
  qed
ultimately have (p - 1) * ?A ≤ (1 / (2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n)))) by linarith
moreover have (5/(2^μ))^d ≤ ?A by (smt (verit, best) * powr-realpow)
moreover have (1 / (2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n)))) ≤ 1/2
proof-
  have sqrt n ≥ 1 using n-geq-1 by simp
  hence ceiling (sqrt n) ≥ 1 by fastforce
  hence 2 powr (ceiling (sqrt n)) ≥ 2
    by (metis of-int-1-le-iff powr-mono powr-one rel-simps(25) rel-simps(27))
  thus ?thesis by force
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by (smt (verit, best) mult-left-mono of-nat-0-le-iff)
  qed
  hence 1 - (p - 1) * ((5/(2^μ))^d) ≥ 1/2 by simp

```

```

moreover have pmf sampled-lattice-good True = 1 - pmf sampled-lattice-good
False
  using pmf-True-conv-False by blast
ultimately show ?thesis using sampled-lattice-unlikely-bad by linarith
qed

```

11.3 Main theorem

11.3.1 Oracle definition

```

definition O :: nat ⇒ nat where
O t = msb-p ((α * t) mod p)

```

11.3.2 Apply Babai lemmas to adversary

We use Babai lemmas to show that the adversary wins when the ts generate a good lattice.

```

lemma gen-basis-assms:
fixes ts :: nat list
assumes length ts = d
shows LLL.LLL-with-assms (d+1) (d+1) (int-gen-basis ts) (4/3)
proof-
have l: length (int-gen-basis ts) = d + 1 unfolding int-gen-basis-def by force
moreover have LLL.lin-indep (d + 1) (int-gen-basis ts)
proof-
let ?b = int-gen-basis ts
let ?M = (mat-of-rows (d + 1) (LLL.RAT ?b))
let ?Mt = transpose-mat ?M
have carrier-M: ?M ∈ carrier-mat (d + 1) (d + 1) using l by force
have diag: ?Mt$(i,i) ≠ 0 if i: i ∈ {0..?Mt} for i
proof(cases i=d)
case t:True
have carrier-vec: (LLL.RAT ?b)!i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l i by fastforce
have ?Mt$(i,i) = ?M$(i,i)
  using index-transpose-mat carrier-M i by auto
also have ?M$(i,i) = row ?M i $i using carrier-M i by auto
also have row ?M i $i = (LLL.RAT ?b)!i$i
  using mat-of-rows-row l i carrier-M carrier-vec by auto
finally have 1: ?Mt$(i,i) = (LLL.RAT ?b)!d$d using t by simp
moreover have (LLL.RAT ?b)!d$d = (of-int-hom.vec-hom (?b!d))$d using
nth-map l by auto
moreover have (of-int-hom.vec-hom (?b!d))$d = of-int-hom.vec-hom(vec-of-list
(map ((*)(int p))(map int ts) @ [1]))$d
  using append-Cons-nth-middle[of d (map (λi. (p^2 · v (unit-vec (d+1) i)))@
[0..] vec-of-list (map ((*)(int p))(map int ts) @ [1]) []]
  unfolding int-gen-basis-def by auto
moreover have of-int-hom.vec-hom (vec-of-list (map ((*)(int p))(map int
ts) @ [1]))$d = 1

```

```

using append-Cons-nth-middle[of d map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) 1 []]
assms
by fastforce
ultimately have ?Mt$$(i,i) = 1
  by metis
then show ?thesis
  by simp
next
case f:False
have carrier-vec: (LLL.RAT ?b)!i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l i by fastforce
have ?Mt$$(i,i) = ?M$$(i,i)
  using index-transpose-mat carrier-M i by auto
also have ?M$$(i,i) = row ?M i $i using carrier-M i by auto
also have row ?M i $i = (LLL.RAT ?b)!i$i
  using mat-of-rows-row l i carrier-M carrier-vec by auto
finally have 1: ?Mt$$(i,i) = (LLL.RAT ?b)!i$i by simp
moreover have (LLL.RAT ?b)!i$i = (of-int-hom.vec-hom (?b!i))$i using
nth-map l i by auto
moreover have (of-int-hom.vec-hom (?b!i))$i = of-int-hom.vec-hom(p^2 ·_v
(unit-vec (d+1) i))$i
  using append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map (λi. (p^2 ·_v (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..<d]) vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) []]
    i f l
  unfolding int-gen-basis-def by auto
moreover have of-int-hom.vec-hom(p^2 ·_v (unit-vec (d+1) i))$i = rat-of-nat
(p^2 * (unit-vec (d+1) i))$i using i
  by simp
moreover have (unit-vec (d+1) i)$i = 1 using i by simp
ultimately have ?Mt$$(i,i) = rat-of-nat (p^2 * 1) by metis
then show ?thesis using p
  by auto
qed
have ?Mt$$(i,j) = 0 if ij: i ∈ {0..< dim-row ?Mt} ∧ j ∈ {0..<i} for i j
proof-
  have carrier-vec: (LLL.RAT ?b)!j ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l ij by fastforce
  have ?Mt$$(i,j) = ?M$$(j,i)
    using index-transpose-mat carrier-M ij by auto
  also have ?M$$(j,i) = row ?M j $i using carrier-M ij by auto
  also have row ?M j $i = (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i
    using mat-of-rows-row l ij carrier-M carrier-vec by auto
    finally have 1: ?Mt$$(i,j) = (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i by simp
  have jd: j < d using ij carrier-M by simp
  then have ?b!j = (map (λi. (p^2 ·_v (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..<d])!j
    using append-Cons-nth-left[of j (map (λi. (p^2 ·_v (unit-vec (d+1) i))) [0..<d]) vec-of-list (map ((*) (int p)) (map int ts) @ [1]) []]
      unfolding int-gen-basis-def
      by fastforce
  then have ?b!j = p^2 ·_v (unit-vec (d+1) j) using jd by force

```

```

then have (LLL.RAT ?b)!j = of-int-hom.vec-hom ( $p^2 \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) j)$ )
  using nth-map[of j ?b of-int-hom.vec-hom] jd l
  by auto
then have (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i = rat-of-nat (( $p^2 \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) j)$ )$i)
  using ij by force
also have rat-of-nat (( $p^2 \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) j)$ )$i) = rat-of-nat ( $p^2 * (\text{unit-vec } (d+1) j)$ $i)
  using ij by auto
also have (unit-vec (d+1) j)$i = 0 unfolding unit-vec-def using ij
  by simp
finally have (LLL.RAT ?b)!j$i = 0 by linarith
then show ?thesis using 1
  by presburger
qed
then have upper-triangular ?Mt
  by auto
moreover have carrier-Mt: ?Mt ∈ carrier-mat (d + 1) (d + 1) using carrier-M
  by simp
moreover have 0 ∉ set (diag-mat ?Mt) using diag unfolding diag-mat-def
  by fastforce
ultimately have det ?Mt ≠ 0 using upper-triangular-imp-det-eq-0-iff[of ?Mt]
  by blast
then have det-M: det ?M ≠ 0
  by (metis Determinant.det-transpose Matrix.transpose-transpose carrier-Mt)
then have lin-indpt (set (Matrix.rows ?M)) using det-not-0-imp-lin-indpt-rows[of ?M]
  by fast
then have LI: lin-indpt (set (LLL.RAT ?b))
  using rows-mat-of-rows[of LLL.RAT ?b d + 1] int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts]
  assms by fastforce
have (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!i ≠ (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!j if ij:
i ≠ j ∧ i < (d + 1) ∧ j < (d + 1) for i j
proof –
  have (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!j ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l ij by fastforce
  moreover have (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!i ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
    using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms l ij by fastforce
  moreover have row ?M i ≠ row ?M j
    using Determinant.det-identical-rows[of ?M d + 1 i j] carrier-M using ij
  det-M by fast
  ultimately show (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!i ≠ (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts))!j
    using mat-of-rows-row[of i (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)) d + 1]
      mat-of-rows-row[of j (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)) d + 1]
        ij l
    by force
qed
then have distinct (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)))

```

```

using distinct-conv-nth[of LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)] l by simp
moreover have set-in: set (LLL.RAT (int-gen-basis ts)) ⊆ carrier-vec (d +
1)
  using int-gen-basis-carrier[of ts] assms by auto
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding Gram-Schmidt-2.cof-vec-space.lin-indpt-list-def
using LI
  by blast
qed
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding LLL-with-assms-def by simp
qed

definition u-vec-is-msbs :: (nat × nat) list ⇒ bool where
  u-vec-is-msbs pairs = ((of-nat p) · v ts-to-u (ts-from-pairs pairs) = of-int-hom.vec-hom
  (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))

lemma updated-full-Babai-correct-int-target:
assumes full-babai-with-assms (map-vec rat-of-int target) (d + 1) fs-init (4/3)
shows real-of-int (sq-norm ( (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) (4/3))
- target))
  ≤ ((4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * 11/10 * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init
  (map-vec rat-of-int target) ∧
  (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) (4/3)) ∈ vec-module.lattice-of
  (d + 1) fs-init
proof-
have 1: 0 ≤ real-of-int (sq-norm ( (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target)
(4/3)) - target)) by auto
have real-of-int (sq-norm ( (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) (4/3))
- target))
  ≤ (real-of-rat (4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init
  (map-vec rat-of-int target) ∧
  (full-babai fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) (4/3)) ∈ vec-module.lattice-of
  (d + 1) fs-init
  using full-babai-correct-int-target[of target d + 1 fs-init 4/3] assms by blast
moreover then have 2: 0 ≤ (real-of-rat (4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq
fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target)
  using 1 by linarith
moreover have (real-of-rat (4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq
fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) =
  ((4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init (map-vec
  rat-of-int target)
  by (simp add: Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div)
moreover then have ((4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq
fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target) ≤
  ((4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * 11/10 * babai.closest-distance-sq fs-init
  (map-vec rat-of-int target)
  using mult-right-mono[of 1 11/10 ((4/3)^(d + 1) * (d + 1)) * babai.closest-distance-sq
  fs-init (map-vec rat-of-int target)] 2 by argo
ultimately show ?thesis by argo
qed

```

```

lemma ad-output-vec-close:
  fixes pairs ::  $(\text{nat} \times \text{nat})$  list
  assumes length pairs = d
  assumes u-vec-is-msbs pairs
  shows real-of-int(sq-norm
    ((A-vec pairs)
     - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) ≤
     $(4 / 3)^{(d + 1)} * \text{real}(d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^{2k} * (\text{of-nat}((d+1) * p^{2k})) / 2^{(2k)}$ 
    ∧ (A-vec pairs) ∈ int-gen-lattice (ts-from-pairs pairs)
proof-
  define ts where ts = ts-from-pairs pairs
  define u-vec where u-vec = scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs
  define rat-u-vec where rat-u-vec = map-vec rat-of-int u-vec
  define basis where basis = int-gen-basis ts
  have t-length: length ts = d unfolding ts-def ts-from-pairs-def using assms by fastforce
  have basis-length: length basis = d + 1 unfolding basis-def int-gen-basis-def by auto
  have p-le:  $0 \leq \text{real}(p^{2k})$  by blast
  have u-dim: dim-vec u-vec = d + 1 unfolding scaled-uvec-from-pairs-def u-vec-def using assms by force
  then have rat-u-dim: dim-vec rat-u-vec = d + 1 unfolding rat-u-vec-def by fastforce
  have length ts = d unfolding ts-from-pairs-def ts-def using assms by fastforce
  then have LLL-assms: LLL.LLL-with-assms (d+1) (d+1) basis (4/3)
  using gen-basis-assms[of ts] unfolding basis-def by argo
  then have f: full-babai-with-assms rat-u-vec (d + 1) basis (4/3)
  using u-dim unfolding rat-u-vec-def full-babai-with-assms-def by force
  then have 1: real-of-int (sq-norm ((full-babai basis rat-u-vec (4/3)) - u-vec))
   $\leq ((4::\text{real})/3)^{(d+1)} * (d + 1) * 11/10 * \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$ 
  basis rat-u-vec ∧
  (full-babai basis rat-u-vec (4/3)) ∈ vec-module.lattice-of (d + 1) basis
  using updated-full-Babai-correct-int-target[of u-vec basis] u-dim
  unfolding rat-u-vec-def by blast
  have babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec
   $= \text{Inf} \{ \text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm } x) \mid x. x \in \{ \text{of-int-hom.vec-hom } x - \text{rat-u-vec} \mid x. x \in \text{LLL.LLL.L } (d + 1) \text{ basis} \} \}$ 
  using babai.closest-distance-sq-def[of basis rat-u-vec] babai-def[of basis rat-u-vec]
  basis-length rat-u-dim by presburger
  moreover have  $0 \leq (\text{real}(4)/3)^{(d+1)} * (d + 1) * 11/10$  by force
  moreover have  $0 \leq \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}$  basis rat-u-vec
proof-
  have b: babai-with-assms (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis (4/3) basis) rat-u-vec (4/3)
  using full-babai-with-assms.LLL-output-babai-assms[of rat-u-vec d + 1 basis]
  f by simp
  then have b1: babai (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis (4/3) basis) rat-u-vec unfolding
  babai-with-assms-def by auto

```

```

have b2: babai basis rat-u-vec using basis-length rat-u-dim unfolding babai-def
by simp
have  $0 \leq \text{babai.closest-distance-sq}(\text{LLL-Impl.reduce-basis}(4/3) \text{ basis}) \text{ rat-u-vec}$ 
    using b babai-with-assms-epsilon.closest-distance-sq-pos[of (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis
 $(4/3) \text{ basis}) \text{ rat-u-vec } 4/3 \text{ 2}]$ 
    babai-with-assms.babai-with-assms-epsilon-connect[of (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis
 $(4/3) \text{ basis}) \text{ rat-u-vec } 4/3]$  by simp
moreover have  $\text{LLL.L}(d+1) \text{ basis} = \text{LLL.L}(d+1) (\text{LLL-Impl.reduce-basis}$ 
 $(4/3) \text{ basis})$ 
using LLL-with-assms.reduce-basis(1)[of d + 1 d + 1 basis 4/3 (LLL-Impl.reduce-basis
 $(4/3) \text{ basis}]$  LLL-assms
unfolding LLL.L-def by argo
moreover have  $\text{length}(\text{LLL-Impl.reduce-basis}(4/3) \text{ basis}) = d+1$ 
using LLL-with-assms.reduce-basis(4)[of d+1 d+1 basis 4/3] LLL-assms by
fast
ultimately show ?thesis
using babai.closest-distance-sq-def basis-length b1 b2 by algebra
qed
moreover have babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec
 $\leq p^{\wedge}2 * (\text{of-nat}((d+1) * p^{\wedge}2)) / 2^{\wedge}(2*k)$ 
proof-
let ?rat-basis = gen-basis ts
let ?unscaled-u = ts-to-u ts
obtain w where w:  $w \in \text{gen-lattice ts} \wedge \text{sq-norm}(\text{?unscaled-u} - w) \leq (\text{of-nat}$ 
 $((d+1) * p^{\wedge}2)) / 2^{\wedge}(2*k)$ 
using close-vector-exists[of ts] t-length
by blast
also have **:  $\text{sq-norm}(\text{?unscaled-u} - w) = \text{sq-norm}(w - \text{?unscaled-u})$ 
proof-
have ?unscaled-u  $\in \text{carrier-vec}(d+1)$  using ts-to-u-carrier[of ts] t-length
by fastforce
moreover have carr-w:  $w \in \text{carrier-vec}(d+1)$  using w gen-lattice-carrier[of
ts] t-length by blast
ultimately have  $(w - \text{?unscaled-u}) = (-1) \cdot_v (\text{?unscaled-u} - w)$  by fastforce
then have sq-norm-conjugate  $(-1) * \text{sq-norm}(\text{?unscaled-u} - w) = \text{sq-norm}$ 
 $(w - \text{?unscaled-u})$ 
using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
then show ?thesis by auto
qed
finally have *:  $\text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm}(w - \text{?unscaled-u})) \leq \text{real-of-rat}((\text{of-nat}$ 
 $((d+1) * p^{\wedge}2)) / 2^{\wedge}(2*k))$ 
using of-rat-less-eq by blast
have  $\forall x \in \{\text{real-of-rat}(\text{sq-norm}(y - \text{?unscaled-u})) \mid y \in \text{gen-lattice ts}\}. 0 \leq x$ 
using sq-norm-vec-ge-0 by fastforce
then have bdd-below {real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x  $\in \text{gen-lattice}$ 
ts} by fast
then have Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u)) | x. x  $\in \text{gen-lattice}$ 
ts}  $\leq \text{real-of-rat} \|w - \text{ts-to-u ts}\|^2$ 
using w cInf-lower[of real-of-rat (sq-norm (w - ?unscaled-u))] {real-of-rat

```

```

(sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}]
    by fast
  then have 1: Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts}
  ≤ real-of-rat ((of-nat ((d+1) * p ^ 2))/2^(2*k)) using *
    by auto
  have rat-u-vec = ((of-nat p) · v (ts-to-u ts))
    using assms(2) unfolding u-vec-is-msbs-def rat-u-vec-def u-vec-def ts-def by
  auto
  then have babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec = real(p ^ 2) * (Inf{real-of-rat
  (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u))| x. x ∈ gen-lattice ts})
    using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-closest[of ts ts-to-u ts] t-length ts-to-u-carrier[of
  ts] unfolding basis-def by auto
  then have babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec ≤ real(p ^ 2) * real-of-rat
  ((of-nat ((d+1) * p ^ 2))/2^(2*k))
    using 1 mult-left-mono[of Inf{real-of-rat (sq-norm (x - ?unscaled-u))| x. x ∈
  gen-lattice ts}]
      real-of-rat ((of-nat ((d+1) * p ^ 2))/2^(2*k)) p ^ 2] p-le
  by presburger
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis of-nat-id of-nat-numeral of-nat-simps(5) of-rat-divide of-rat-of-nat-eq
  of-rat-power power2-eq-square times-divide-eq-right)
  qed
  ultimately have (4/3)^(d+1) * real(d + 1) * 11/10 * babai.closest-distance-sq
  basis rat-u-vec
    ≤ (4 / 3)^(d + 1) * real(d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p ^ 2 * (of-nat
  ((d+1) * p ^ 2))/2^(2*k)
    using mult-mono[of
      (4 / 3)^(d + 1) * real(d + 1) * 11 / 10
      (4 / 3)^(d + 1) * real(d + 1) * 11 / 10
      babai.closest-distance-sq basis rat-u-vec
      p ^ 2 * (of-nat ((d+1) * p ^ 2))/2^(2*k)]
  by auto
  then have real-of-int (sq-norm (full-babai basis rat-u-vec (4/3) - u-vec)) ≤ (4
  / 3)^(d + 1) * real(d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p ^ 2 * (of-nat ((d+1) * p ^ 2))/2^(2*k)
    using 1 by linarith
  then show ?thesis using 1 A-vec.simps
    unfolding basis-def u-vec-def rat-u-vec-def ts-def int-gen-lattice-def
    by presburger
  qed

```

lemma ad-output-vec-class:

```

fixes pairs :: (nat × nat) list
assumes length pairs = d
assumes u-vec-is-msbs pairs
shows sq-norm ((1/(rat-of-nat p)) · v (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) - (ts-to-u
(ts-from-pairs pairs))) < ((of-nat p)/2^(μ))^2
  ∧ ((1/(rat-of-nat p)) · v (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) ∈ vec-class-mod-p
  (ts-from-pairs pairs) (A pairs))
proof –

```

```

let ?ts = ts-from-pairs pairs
have tl: length ?ts = d using assms(1) unfolding ts-from-pairs-def by simp
then have carrier-A-vec: (A-vec pairs) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using ad-output-vec-close[of pairs] assms int-gen-lattice-carrier[of ts-from-pairs
pairs] by fast
  then have rat-carrier-ad: map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
by fastforce
  have carrier-scaled-u: scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  proof-
    have length ((map (λ(a,b). p*b) pairs) @ [0]) = d + 1
      using assms by force
    then show ?thesis unfolding scaled-uvec-from-pairs-def
      by (metis length-map vec-of-list-carrier)
  qed
  then have rat-carrier-scaled-u: map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)
  ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) by force
  have close: real-of-int(sq-norm
    ((A-vec pairs)
     - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) ≤
    (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^2 * (of-nat ((d+1) *
p^2))/2^(2*k)
    ∧ (A-vec pairs) ∈ int-gen-lattice (ts-from-pairs pairs)
    using ad-output-vec-close[of pairs] assms by simp
    moreover have 0 ≤ 1/(real-of-nat p^2) by auto
    ultimately have 1/(real-of-nat p^2) * real-of-int(sq-norm ((A-vec pairs) -
(scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)))
      ≤ 1/(real-of-nat p^2) * (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * p^2
      * (of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k)
      using mult-mono[of 1/(real-of-nat p^2) 1/(real-of-nat p^2) real-of-int(sq-norm
((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1)
* 11 / 10 * p^2 * (of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k)]
      sq-norm-vec-ge-0[of ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))] by
force
    moreover have 1/(real-of-nat p^2) * (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 /
10 * p^2 * (of-nat ((d+1) * p^2))/2^(2*k)
      = (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * (of-nat ((d+1) *
p^2))/2^(2*k) by simp
    moreover have (4 / 3) ^ (d + 1) * real (d + 1) * 11 / 10 * (of-nat ((d+1) *
p^2))/2^(2*k) < ((of-nat p)/2^(μ))^2
    proof-
      have (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) * (p / (2 powr (real
k - 1))))
        < p / (2 powr μ)
      using final-ineq by simp
      moreover have 0 ≤ (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) *
(p / (2 powr (real k - 1)))) by fastforce
      ultimately have (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) * (p /
(2 powr (real k - 1))))^2

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< (p / (2 powr μ)) ^2
  using Power.linordered-semidom-class.power-strict-mono pos2 by blast
  moreover have (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) * (11/10) * (d + 1) * (p /
(2 powr (real k - 1)))) ^2 =
    ( ((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) ) ^2 * (11/10) ^2 * (d + 1) ^2 * ( (p /
(2 powr (real k - 1))) ) ^2
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Power.semiring-1-class.of-nat-power power-mult-distrib)
    moreover have (((4::real)/3) powr ((d + 1)/2) ) ^2 = ((4::real)/3) ^ (d +
1)
    by (metis add-le-cancel-left divide-nonneg-nonneg le0 powr-ge-zero powr-half-sqrt-powr
powr-realpow' real-sqrt-pow2 rel-simps(45) semiring-norm(94))
    moreover have ( (p / (2 powr (real k - 1))) ) ^2 = p ^2 / (2 ^ (2*k)) * 4
    proof -
      have k: 2 ≤ 2*k using k-geq-1 by auto
      have 2: (2::real) ≠ 0 by simp
      have ( (p / (2 powr (real k - 1))) ) ^2 = p ^2 / (2 ^ (2*(k - 1)))
        using powr-realpow[of 2 k - 1] power-divide[of p 2 ^ (k - 1) 2]
      by (smt (verit) Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-1 Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(3)
Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-simps(5) k-geq-1 le-trans of-nat-le-0-iff of-nat-le-iff
power-diff' power-divide power-even-eq powr-diff powr-realpow' semiring-norm(112)
semiring-norm(159))
      moreover have ((2::real) ^ (2*(k - 1))) = 2^(2*k-2)
        by auto
      moreover have (2::real) ^ (2*k-2) = 2^(2*k)/(2^2)
        using k power-diff'[of 2 2*k 2] 2 by meson
      moreover have (2::real) ^ (2*k)/(2^2) = 2^(2*k)/(4)
        using power2-eq-square[of 2] by simp
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by (metis divide-divide-eq-right times-divide-eq-left)
    qed
    moreover have (p / (2 powr μ)) ^2 ≤ ((of-nat p)/2^μ) ^2 by (simp add:
powr-realpow)
    ultimately have ((4::real)/3) ^ (d + 1) * (11/10) ^2 * (d + 1) ^2 * (p ^2 /
(2 ^ (2*k)) * 4) < ((of-nat p)/2^μ) ^2
    by (smt (verit))
    moreover have ((11::real)/10) ^2 = (11/10)*(11/10)
      using power2-eq-square by blast
    moreover have ((4::real)/3) ^ (d + 1) * (11/10)*(11/10) * (d + 1) ^2 *
(p ^2 / (2 ^ (2*k)) * 4)
      = ((4::real)/3) ^ (d + 1) * (11/10)*(11/10) * (d + 1) ^2 * (p ^2 /
(2 ^ (2*k))) * 4 by argo
    moreover have (d + 1) ^2 * (p ^2 / (2 ^ (2*k))) = (d + 1) * (of-nat ((d +
1) * p ^2) / (2 ^ (2*k)))
      using power2-eq-square[of d + 1] mult-ac(1)[of d + 1 d + 1 (p ^2 / (2 ^
(2*k)))]
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) more-arith-simps(11) of-nat-simps(5) times-divide-eq-right)
    ultimately have *: (4 * (11/10))* ( ((4::real)/3) ^ (d + 1) * (11/10) * (d
+ 1) * (of-nat ((d + 1) * p ^2) / (2 ^ (2*k)))) < ((of-nat p)/2^μ) ^2
      using mult-ac by auto

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have  $1 < (4::real) * (11/10)$  by simp
moreover have  $0 < (4::real) * (11/10)$  by simp
moreover have  $0 \leq ((4::real)/3)^{(d+1)} * (11/10) * (d+1) * (of-nat((d+1) * p^2) / (2^{(2*k)}))$  by force
ultimately have  $1 * ((4::real)/3)^{(d+1)} * (11/10) * (d+1) * (of-nat((d+1) * p^2) / (2^{(2*k)})) \leq (4 * (11/10)) * ((4::real)/3)^{(d+1)} * (11/10) * (d+1) * (of-nat((d+1) * p^2) / (2^{(2*k)}))$ 
using mult-mono[of 1 (4::real) * (11/10) ((4::real)/3)^{(d+1)} * (11/10) * (d+1) * (of-nat((d+1) * p^2) / (2^{(2*k)})) ((4::real)/3)^{(d+1)} * (11/10) * (d+1) * (of-nat((d+1) * p^2) / (2^{(2*k)}))]
by argo
then show ?thesis using * by argo
qed
ultimately have rhs:  $1/(real-of-nat p^2) * real-of-int(sq-norm ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) < ((of-nat p)/2^{(\mu)})^2$  by argo
have  $1/(real-of-nat p^2) * real-of-int(sq-norm ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) = real-of-rat(1/(rat-of-nat p^2) * ((sq-norm (map-vec rat-of-int ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)))) ))$ 
by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-power sq-norm-of-int)
moreover have sq-norm-conjugate ( $1/(rat-of-nat p)$ ) =  $(1/(rat-of-nat p^2))$ 
using conjugatable-ring-1-abs-real-line-class.sg-norm-as-sq-abs[of 1/(rat-of-nat p)]
power2-abs[of 1 / rat-of-nat p]
by (simp add: power-divide)
ultimately have  $1/(real-of-nat p^2) * real-of-int(sq-norm ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) = real-of-rat((sq-norm ((1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v (map-vec rat-of-int ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))))))$ 
using sq-norm-smult-vec by metis
moreover have  $(real p / 2^{(\mu)})^2 = real-of-rat((rat-of-nat p / 2^{(\mu)})^2)$ 
by (simp add: of-rat-divide of-rat-power)
ultimately have  $(sq-norm ((1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v (map-vec rat-of-int ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))))) < ((of-nat p)/2^{(\mu)})^2$  using rhs
by (simp add: of-rat-less)
moreover have  $(1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v (map-vec rat-of-int ((A-vec pairs) - (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) = (1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v ((map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) - (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)))$ 
by fastforce
moreover have  $(1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v ((map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) - (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) = (1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v ((map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) + -(map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs)))$ 
by force
moreover have  $(1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v ((map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) + -(map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))) = (1 / rat-of-nat p) \cdot_v (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) - (1 /$ 

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rat-of-nat p) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))
  using smult-add-distrib-vec[of (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs)) d + 1 -(map-vec
rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))]
    rat-carrier-scaled-u rat-carrier-ad
    by (metis calculation(3) smult-sub-distrib-vec)
  moreover have (1 / rat-of-nat p) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs
pairs)) = ts-to-u (ts-from-pairs pairs)
  proof-
    have (1 / rat-of-nat p) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int (scaled-uvec-from-pairs pairs))
      = (1 / rat-of-nat p) ·v ( ((of-nat p) ·v (ts-to-u (ts-from-pairs pairs))))
      using assms(2) unfolding u-vec-is-msbs-def by argo
    then show ?thesis using tl smult-smult-assoc[of (1 / rat-of-nat p) (of-nat p)]
  p
    by auto
  qed
  ultimately have part1: sq-norm ((1 / rat-of-nat p) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec
pairs)) - ts-to-u (ts-from-pairs pairs))
    < ((of-nat p)/2^(μ))^2 by argo
  let ?v = (1 / rat-of-nat p) ·v (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec pairs))
  have ?v ∈ gen-lattice ?ts using tl
    using gen-lattice-int-gen-lattice-vec[of ?ts A-vec pairs] close by fastforce
  then obtain c where c: ?v = (sumlist (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts)
! i)) [0 ..< length (gen-basis ?ts)]))
    unfolding gen-lattice-def lattice-of-def by blast
  then have ?v$d = (rat-of-int (c d)) / rat-of-nat p
    using coordinates-of-gen-lattice[of d ?ts] tl by simp
  moreover have ?v$d = (1 / rat-of-nat p) * (rat-of-int ((A-vec pairs)$d))
    using rat-carrier-ad carrier-A-vec
      index-map-vec(1)[of d A-vec pairs rat-of-int] index-smult-vec(1)[of d map-vec
rat-of-int (A-vec pairs) 1 / (rat-of-nat p)]
        carrier-vecD[of - d + 1] by force
  ultimately have c d = (A-vec pairs)$d
    using mult-cancel-right2 not-one-le-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff p prime-ge-1-nat times-divide-eq-left
  by auto
  then have [int (A pairs) = (c d)] (mod p)
    using A.simps[of pairs] int-to-nat-residue.simps[of A-vec pairs $d p] of-nat-0-less-iff
  p pos-mod-bound prime-gt-0-nat by auto
  moreover have ?v ∈ vec-class ?ts (c d)
  proof-
    have [0 ..< length (gen-basis ?ts)] = [0 ..< d] @ [d]
      using gen-basis-length[of ?ts] d by simp
    moreover have set (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! i)) [0 ..< d]) ⊆
      carrier-vec (d + 1)
      using gen-basis-carrier[of ?ts] tl
  proof-
    have v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) if v: v ∈ set (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis
?ts) ! i)) [0 ..< d]) for v
      proof-
        obtain i where i: v = of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! i) ∧ i ∈ {0..<d}

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using v by auto
  then show v ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1) using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ?ts i] tl
by simp
qed
then show ?thesis by fast
qed
moreover have (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! d)) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
using gen-basis-vecs-carrier[of ?ts d] tl by simp
ultimately have *: ?v = (sumlist (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! i)) [0 ..< d])) + (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! d))
using gen-basis-carrier[of ?ts] tl c
  sumlist-snoc[of (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! i)) [0 ..< d]) (of-int (c d) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! d))]
by fastforce
have (gen-basis ?ts)!i = p-vecs!i if i: i ∈ {0..<d} for i
  unfolding gen-basis-def
using i length-p-vecs append-Cons-nth-left[of i p-vecs vec-of-list (map rat-of-nat
(ts-from-pairs pairs) @ [1 / rat-of-nat p]) []]
by force
then have (sumlist (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v ((gen-basis ?ts) ! i)) [0 ..< d])) =
(sumlist (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v (p-vecs ! i)) [0 ..< d]))
  by (smt (verit) List.List.list.map-cong atLeastLessThan-upt)
moreover have (sumlist (map (λi. of-int (c i) ·v (p-vecs ! i)) [0 ..< d])) =
(sumlist (map (λi. ((of-int ∘ c) i) ·v (p-vecs ! i)) [0 ..< d]))
  by auto
moreover have (sumlist (map (λi. ((of-int ∘ c) i) ·v (p-vecs ! i)) [0 ..< d])) =
lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c) p-vecs
  unfolding lincomb-list-def using length-p-vecs by presburger
moreover have ((gen-basis ?ts) ! d) = t-vec ?ts
  unfolding gen-basis-def t-vec-def
  using append-Cons-nth-middle[of d p-vecs] length-p-vecs by presburger
ultimately have ?v = lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c) p-vecs + (of-int (c d) ·v (t-vec
?ts))
  using * by argo
moreover have lincomb-list (rat-of-int ∘ c) p-vecs ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using p-vecs-carrier carrier-vecI lincomb-list-carrier[of p-vecs of-int ∘ c] by
fast
moreover have of-int (c d) ·v (t-vec ?ts) ∈ carrier-vec (d + 1)
  using t-vec-dim[of ?ts] carrier-vecI[of t-vec ?ts d + 1] assms(1) unfolding
ts-from-pairs-def by force
ultimately have ?v = (of-int (c d) ·v (t-vec ?ts)) + lincomb-list (of-int ∘ c)
p-vecs
  by force
then show ?thesis unfolding vec-class-def by blast
qed
ultimately have ?v ∈ vec-class-mod-p ?ts (int (A pairs))
  unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def by blast
then show ?thesis using part1 by blast
qed

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If we get a good lattice (which is likely), the adversary finds the hidden number

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lemma hnp-adversary-exists-helper:
  assumes ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf
  defines ts-Ots ≡ map (λt. (t, O t)) ts
  assumes good-lattice ts
  shows α = A ts-Ots
proof-
  let ?A-vec = (1/(rat-of-nat p)) · v (map-vec rat-of-int (A-vec ts-Ots))
  let ?vec1 = rat-of-nat p · v vec-of-list
    (map rat-of-nat
      (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) @ [0])
  let ?vec2 = Matrix.of-int-hom.vec-hom (vec-of-list
    (map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts) @ [0])))
have dim-v1: dim-vec ?vec1 = length ts + 1
  unfolding ts-to-as-def by auto
have dim-v2: dim-vec ?vec2 = length ts + 1
  by auto

have l: length ts = d using assms(1) set-pmf-ts by blast
then have ts-l: length ts-Ots = d unfolding ts-Ots-def by simp
have ts-from-pairs: ts-from-pairs ts-Ots = ts
proof-
  have map (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts) = map ((λ(a, b). a) ∘ (λt. (t, O t))) ts by simp
  moreover have (λ(a, b). a) ∘ (λt. (t, O t)) = (λt. t) by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding ts-from-pairs-def ts-Ots-def fst-def by
  simp
qed

have ?vec1\$i = ?vec2\$i if in-range: i ∈ {0..<(d + 1)} for i
proof(-)
  have ?vec1\$i
    = (rat-of-nat p) * (vec-of-list (map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b). a)
      (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) @ [0]) \$ i)
    using in-range dim-v1 l by simp
  then have vec1-help: ?vec1\$i = (rat-of-nat p) * ((map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map
    (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) @ [0])!i) by simp
  have vec2-help: ?vec2\$i = rat-of-int ((map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt.
    (t, O t)) ts) @ [0])))!i)
    using in-range dim-v2 l by auto
  have l1: length (map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map (λ(a, b). a) (map (λt. (t, O t))
    ts)))) = d using l unfolding ts-to-as-def by simp
  have l2: length (map int (map (λ(a, b). p * b) (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) = d
  using l by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases i = d)
    case t:True

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then have (map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map ( $\lambda(a, b). a$ ) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ ) ts))) @ [0]) ! i = 0
  using append-Cons-nth-middle[of i map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as (map ( $\lambda(a, b).$ 
a) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ ) ts))) 0 []] using l1 by blast
  then have 1: ?vec1\$i = 0 using vec1-help by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using vec2-help l2 append-Cons-nth-middle[of i (map int (map ( $\lambda(a, b). p *$ 
b) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ ) ts))) 0 []] t
      by fastforce
  next
  case f:False
    then have ?vec1\$i = (rat-of-nat p) * (rat-of-nat ( (ts-to-as (map ( $\lambda(a, b).$ 
a) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ ) ts))) ! i) )
    using vec1-help in-range l1 append-Cons-nth-left[of i map rat-of-nat (ts-to-as
(map ( $\lambda(a, b). a$ ) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ ) ts))) 0 []] by simp
    also have ... = (rat-of-nat p) * rat-of-nat ( (msb-p ( $\alpha * (ts!i) \bmod p$ ) ) )
    using l f in-range ts-from-pairs unfolding ts-to-as-def ts-from-pairs-def
ts-Ots-def by simp
    also have ... = (rat-of-nat p) * rat-of-nat ( $\mathcal{O}(ts!i)$ ) unfolding  $\mathcal{O}$ -def by
blast
    also have ... = rat-of-int (map int (map ( $\lambda(a, b). p * b$ ) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ )
ts))) ! i)
    using l f in-range ts-from-pairs unfolding ts-to-as-def ts-from-pairs-def
ts-Ots-def by simp
    also have ... = rat-of-int (map int (map ( $\lambda(a, b). p * b$ ) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ )
ts) @ [0]) ! i)
    using l2 in-range append-Cons-nth-left[of i (map int (map ( $\lambda(a, b). p * b$ ) (map ( $\lambda t. (t, \mathcal{O} t)$ ) ts))) 0 []] f by simp
    finally show ?thesis using vec2-help by linarith
  qed
  qed
then have vec1-is-vec2: ?vec1 = ?vec2
  using dim-v1 dim-v2 l by auto
then have u-vec-is-msbs ts-Ots
  unfolding u-vec-is-msbs-def
  unfolding ts-Ots-def
  unfolding scaled-uvec-from-pairs-def ts-from-pairs-def fst-def ts-to-u-def
  by argo
then have *:  $\|\mathcal{A}\text{-vec} - ts\text{-to-}u ts\|^2 < (\text{rat-of-nat } p / 2^\wedge \mu)^2 \wedge \mathcal{A}\text{-vec} \in$ 
vec-class-mod-p ts (int ( $\mathcal{A}$  ts-Ots))
  unfolding close-vec-def
  using ad-output-vec-class[of ts-Ots] ts-l ts-from-pairs
  by blast
then have close: close-vec ts ? $\mathcal{A}$ -vec unfolding close-vec-def using uminus-sq-norm
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) int-gen-lattice-carrier ts-to-u-carrier <ts-from-pairs
ts-Ots = ts> <u-vec-is-msbs ts-Ots> ad-output-vec-close assms(2) basic-trans-rules(31)
carrier-dim-vec index-smult-vec(2) length-map map-carrier-vec ts-l)
obtain c where ? $\mathcal{A}$ -vec  $\in$  vec-class ts c

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using * unfolding vec-class-mod-p-def by fast
then have gl: ?A-vec ∈ gen-lattice ts
  using vec-class-union[of ts] assms(1) by blast
  then have dim: dim-vec (A-vec ts-Ots) = d + 1 using gen-lattice-carrier[of ts]
  assms(1) l by fastforce
  have good-vec ?A-vec using assms(3) close gl unfolding good-lattice-def by
  blast
  then obtain β where b: [int α = β] (mod int p) ∧ real-of-rat (?A-vec $ d) =
  real-of-int β / real p unfolding good-vec-def by blast
  then have p * real-of-rat (?A-vec $ d) = β using p by simp
  then have real p * real-of-rat ((1/(rat-of-nat p)) * ((map-vec rat-of-int ((A-vec
  ts-Ots)) $ d))) = β
  using index-smult-vec(1)[of d (A-vec ts-Ots)] dim by force
  then have real p * real-of-rat ((1/(rat-of-nat p)) * (rat-of-int ((A-vec ts-Ots) $ d))) = β
  using dim index-map-vec(1)[of d (A-vec ts-Ots) rat-of-int] by simp
  then have real p * real-of-rat ((1/(rat-of-nat p)) * real-of-rat (rat-of-int ((A-vec ts-Ots) $ d))) = β
  by (metis more-arith-simps(11) of-rat-mult)
  moreover have real p * real-of-rat ((1/(rat-of-nat p)) = 1
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-div Ring-Hom.of-rat-hom.hom-one
  divide-cancel-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left not-prime-0 of-nat-eq-0-iff of-rat-of-nat-eq
  p)
  ultimately have (A-vec ts-Ots) $ d = β
  by fastforce
  then have [int (A ts-Ots) = β] (mod int p) using A.simps[of ts-Ots] int-to-nat-residue.simps[of
  (A-vec ts-Ots $ d) p]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Cong.unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def int-mod-eq
  int-nat-eq local.A.elims local.int-to-nat-residue.simps m2pths(1) of-nat-0-less-iff p
  pos-mod-bound prime-gt-0-nat)
  then have [(A ts-Ots) = α] (mod p) using b
  by (meson cong-int-iff cong-sym cong-trans)
  moreover have A ts-Ots ∈ {0..

using A.simps[of ts-Ots] int-to-nat-residue.simps[of (A-vec ts-Ots $ d) p]
    by (metis Cong.unique-euclidean-semiring-class.cong-def α <A-vec ts-Ots $ d
    = β) atLeastLessThan-iff b int-ops(9) le0 local.int-to-nat-residue.simps mod-less
    nat-int)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis α atLeastLessThan-iff cong-less-modulus-unique-nat)
qed


```

11.3.3 Main theorem statement

The cryptographic game which the adversary should win with high probability.

```

definition game :: adversary ⇒ bool pmf where
game A' = do {
  ts ← replicate-pmf d (pmf-of-set {1..

);
  return-pmf (α = A' (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))


```

}

The adversary finds the hidden number with probability at least 1/2.

```

theorem hnp-adversary-exists: pmf (game A) True ≥ 1/2
proof-
  define game' where game' ≡
    do {
      ts ← replicate-pmf d (pmf-of-set {1.. $< p$ });
      return-pmf (good-lattice ts)
    }
  have 1: ∀ ts ∈ set-pmf ts-pmf. good-lattice ts → (α = A (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))
  using hnp-adversary-exists-helper by simp
  have 1 / 2 ≤ pmf game' True
  using sampled-lattice-likely-good
  unfolding sampled-lattice-good-def game'-def ts-pmf-def .
  also have ... ≤ pmf (game A) True
  unfolding game'-def game-def
  using pmf-subset[OF 1, unfolded ts-pmf-def]
  by presburger
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
```

Alternative definition of *game*, written as a *map-pmf*

```

definition game' :: adversary ⇒ bool pmf where
  game' A' = map-pmf ((λts. (α = A' (map (λt. (t, O t)) ts))) (replicate-pmf d
  (pmf-of-set {1.. $< p$ })))
lemma game' = game
  unfolding game'-def game-def map-pmf-def by argo
end
```

12 Some MSB instantiations and lemmas

12.1 Bit-shift MSB

```

definition msb :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  msb k n x ≡ (x div 2 $\lceil$ (n - k)) * 2 $\lceil$ (n - k)

lemma msb-dist:
  fixes k n :: nat
  assumes k < n
  assumes 1 ≤ k
  shows |int (x) - int (msb k n x)| < 2 $\lceil$ n / (2 $\lceil$ k)
proof-
  define z where z = msb k n x
```

```

have k-small:  $k \in \{1..n\}$ 
  by (meson assms atLeastLessThan-iff nat-ceiling-le-eq not-le)
have  $\text{abs}(\text{int}(x) - \text{int}(z)) < \text{real}(2^{\lceil n - k \rceil})$ 
proof-
  have  $z = \text{int } x \text{ div } 2^{\lceil n - k \rceil} * 2^{\lceil n - k \rceil}$ 
    unfolding z-def msb-def
    by (metis int-ops(7) int-ops(8) numeral-power-eq-of-nat-cancel-iff)
  then have  $\text{int}(x) - \text{int}(z) = \text{int}(x) \bmod 2^{\lceil n - k \rceil}$ 
    using minus-div-mult-eq-mod[of  $\text{int}(x) 2^{\lceil n - k \rceil}$ ] by presburger
  then show ?thesis by fastforce
qed
also have ... =  $2^n / 2^k$ 
  by (metis Suc-leI assms(1) ge-trans le-add2 numeral-power-eq-of-nat-cancel-iff
plus-1-eq-Suc power-diff semiring-norm(142))
  finally show ?thesis unfolding z-def .
qed

lemma (in hnp-arith) msb-kp1-dist-hnp:
  defines msb-k ≡ msb (k + 1) n
  shows  $|\text{int } (x) - \text{int } (\text{msb-k } x)| < p / (2^k)$ 
proof-
  have 1:  $k + 1 < n$  using k-plus-1-lt n unfolding hnp-def by linarith
  have 2:  $1 \leq k + 1$  using μ-le-k by linarith

  have  $|\text{int } (x) - \text{int } (\text{msb-k } x)| < 2^n / 2^{\lceil k + 1 \rceil}$ 
    using msb-dist[OF 1 2, of x, folded msb-k-def] .
  also have ... <  $p / (2^k)$ 
  proof-
    have  $2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil} < p$ 
    proof-
      have  $2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil} \leq 2^{\lceil n \rceil}$  by simp
      moreover have  $n - 1 \leq \text{floor } (\log 2 p)$  using n-n-geq-1 by linarith
      ultimately have  $2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil} \leq 2^{\lceil \log 2 p \rceil}$  by (simp add: le-floor-iff)
        hence  $2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil} \leq 2^{\lceil \log 2 p \rceil}$  by (simp add: powr-realpow)
        thus ?thesis using p-geq-2 less-le-trans n n-geq-1 by fastforce
    qed
    hence  $2^{\lceil n - 1 \rceil} / 2^k < p / 2^k$  by (simp add: divide-strict-right-mono)
    thus ?thesis using le-imp-diff-is-add n-geq-1 by fastforce
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma msb-kp1-valid-hnp:
  assumes hnp-arith n α d p k
  shows hnp n α d p k (msb (k + 1) n)
  using hnp-arith.msb-kp1-dist-hnp[OF assms(1)] assms(1)
  unfolding hnp-def hnp-arith-def hnp-axioms-def
  by presburger

```

12.2 MSB-p

```

definition msb-p :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  msb-p p k x =
    (let t = (THE t. (t - 1) * (p / 2^k)  $\leq$  x  $\wedge$  x < t * p / 2^k)
     in nat (floor (t * p / 2^k)) - 1)

lemma msb-p-defined:
  fixes p k :: nat
  fixes x :: nat
  assumes p > 0
  assumes k > 0
  shows ( $\exists$ !t. (t - 1) * (p / 2^k)  $\leq$  x  $\wedge$  x < t * p / 2^k)
proof safe
  show  $\exists$  t. (real t - 1) * (real p / 2^k)  $\leq$  real x  $\wedge$  real x < real (t * p) / 2^k
  proof
    let ?S = {t. (real t - 1) * (real p / 2^k)  $\leq$  real x}
    define t where t = Max ?S
    have ?S  $\neq$  {}
    by (metis Multiseries-Expansion.intyness-1 arith-simps(62) empty-iff mem-Collect-eq
        of-nat-0-le-iff verit-minus-simplify(1))
    moreover have finite ?S
    proof-
      obtain M where ?S  $\subseteq$  {0..<M}
      proof-
        let ?M = nat (ceiling (x / (p / 2^k) + 1)) + 1
        have ?S  $\subseteq$  {0..<?M}
        proof
          fix t assume t  $\in$  ?S
          moreover have p / 2^k > 0 by (simp add: assms(1))
          ultimately have real t - 1  $\leq$  x / (p / 2^k) using mult-imp-le-div-pos
        by blast
          hence t  $\leq$  x / (p / 2^k) + 1 by argo
          hence t < nat (ceiling (x / (p / 2^k) + 1)) + 1 by linarith
          moreover have 0  $\leq$  t by simp
          ultimately show t  $\in$  {0..<?M} by fastforce
        qed
        thus ?thesis using that[of ?M] by blast
      qed
      moreover have finite {0..<M} by blast
      ultimately show ?thesis using rev-finite-subset[of {0..<M} ?S] by fast
    qed
    ultimately have t  $\in$  ?S  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  t'  $\in$  ?S. t'  $\leq$  t) using Max-eq-iff t-def by blast
    moreover then have t + 1  $\notin$  ?S by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 not-less-eq-eq)
    ultimately show (real t - 1) * (real p / 2^k)  $\leq$  real x  $\wedge$  real x < real (t * p) / 2^k
    by force
  qed
  next
  fix x t t'

```

```

assume t: (real t - 1) * (real p / 2 ^ k) ≤ real x real x < real (t * p) / 2 ^ k
assume t': (real t' - 1) * (real p / 2 ^ k) ≤ real x real x < real (t' * p) / 2 ^ k

```

```

have *: p / 2 ^ k > 0 by (simp add: assms(1))

```

```

have (real t' - 1) * (real p / 2 ^ k) < real (t * p) / 2 ^ k

```

```

using t(2) t'(1) by linarith

```

```

also have ... = t * (p / 2 ^ k) by fastforce

```

```

finally have (real t' - 1) < t

```

```

by (meson * le-less-trans less-eq-real-def mult-imp-le-div-pos pos-divide-less-eq)

```

```

hence 1: t' - 1 < t using le-less t(2) by fastforce

```

```

have (real t - 1) * (real p / 2 ^ k) < real (t' * p) / 2 ^ k

```

```

using t(1) t'(2) by linarith

```

```

also have ... = t' * (p / 2 ^ k) by fastforce

```

```

finally have (real t - 1) < t'

```

```

by (meson * le-less-trans less-eq-real-def mult-imp-le-div-pos pos-divide-less-eq)

```

```

hence 2: t - 1 < t' using 1 by linarith

```

```

show t = t' using 1 2 by linarith

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma (in hnp-arith) msb-p-dist-hnp:

```

```

defines msb-k ≡ msb-p p k

```

```

shows |int x - int (msb-k x)| < p / 2 ^ k

```

```

proof-

```

```

let ?P = λt. (t - 1) * (p / 2 ^ k) ≤ x ∧ x < t * p / 2 ^ k

```

```

define t where t = (THE t. ?P t)

```

```

have 1: p > 0 using p-geq-2 by simp

```

```

have 2: k > 0 using μ-le-k by linarith

```

```

have *: (t - 1) * (p / 2 ^ k) ≤ x ∧ x < t * p / 2 ^ k

```

```

using theI-unique[OF msb-p-defined[OF 1 2, of x], of t, folded t-def] of-nat-diff-real
by fastforce

```

```

moreover have (t - 1) * (p / 2 ^ k) = (t * (p / 2 ^ k)) - (p / 2 ^ k)

```

```

by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Nat.bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum One-nat-def

```

```

Suc-pred * diff-is-0-eq' divide-eq-0-iff left-diff-distrib more-arith-simps(5) mult-eq-0-iff
nat-le-linear not-le numeral-One of-nat-diff of-nat-eq-0-iff of-nat-numeral)

```

```

moreover have t * p / 2 ^ k - ((t * (p / 2 ^ k)) - p / 2 ^ k) = p / 2 ^ k by simp

```

```

ultimately have nat (floor (t * p / 2 ^ k) - 1) - x < p / 2 ^ k by linarith

```

```

moreover have p / 2 ^ k > 1

```

```

by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) 1 k-plus-1-lt less-divide-eq-1-pos log-of-power-le
of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-add zero-less-power)

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

unfolding msb-k-def msb-p-def t-def

```

```

by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) * int-ops(6) le-nat-floor le-nat-iff nat-diff-distrib'
nat-less-as-int nat-one-as-int of-int-1-less-iff of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-less-of-int-iff t-def
zero-le-floor zless-nat-eq-int-zless)

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma msb-p-valid-hnp:
  assumes hnp-arith n α d p k
  defines msb-k ≡ msb-p p k
  shows hnp n α d p k msb-k
  using hnp-arith.msb-p-dist-hnp[OF assms(1)] assms(1)
  unfolding hnp-def msb-k-def hnp-arith-def hnp-axioms-def
  by presburger

end
theory Ad-Codegen-Example
  imports Hidden-Number-Problem

```

begin

13 This theory demonstrates an example of the executable adversary.

full-babai does not need a global interpretation to be executed.

value full-babai [vec-of-list [0, 1], vec-of-list [2, 3]] (vec-of-list [2.3, 6.4]) (4/3)

Let's define our d , n , p , α , and k .

```

abbreviation d ≡ 72
abbreviation n ≡ 1279
abbreviation p ≡ (2::nat) ^ 1279 - 1
abbreviation α ≡ p div 3
abbreviation k ≡ 47

```

value p

value α

Since our adversary definition is inside a locale, we need a global interpretation.

```

global-interpretation ad-interp: hnp-adversary d p
  defines A = ad-interp.A
  and int-gen-basis = ad-interp.int-gen-basis
  and int-to-nat-residue = ad-interp.int-to-nat-residue
  and ts-from-pairs = ad-interp.ts-from-pairs
  and scaled-uvec-from-pairs = ad-interp.scaled-uvec-from-pairs
  and A-vec = ad-interp.A-vec
  by unfold-locales

```

For this example, we use our executable msb function.

abbreviation O ≡ λt. msb k n ((α * t) mod p)

definition inc-amt :: nat **where** inc-amt = p div 5

```

fun gen-ts :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list where
  gen-ts 0 t = []
  | gen-ts (Suc i) t = t # (gen-ts i ((t + inc-amt) mod p))

definition gen-pairs :: (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
  gen-pairs = map ( $\lambda$ t. (t, O t)) (gen-ts d 1)

```

The *gen-pairs* function generates the data that the adversary receives. We prove that the adversary is likely to be successful when the *ts* which define this data are uniformly distributed. Here, we use the *gen-ts* function to generate an explicit list of *ts*.

```

value length gen-pairs

value gen-pairs

value ad-interp. $\mathcal{A}$  gen-pairs

value  $\alpha$ 

end

```

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