

# Matrices, Jordan Normal Forms, and Spectral Radius Theory\*

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## Abstract

Matrix interpretations are useful as measure functions in termination proving. In order to use these interpretations also for complexity analysis, the growth rate of matrix powers has to be examined. Here, we formalized an important result of spectral radius theory, namely that the growth rate is polynomially bounded if and only if the spectral radius of a matrix is at most one.

To formally prove this result we first studied the growth rates of matrices in Jordan normal form, and prove the result that every complex matrix has a Jordan normal form by means of two algorithms: we first convert matrices into similar ones via Schur decomposition, and then apply a second algorithm which converts an upper-triangular matrix into Jordan normal form. We further showed uniqueness of Jordan normal forms which then gives rise to a modular algorithm to compute individual blocks of a Jordan normal form.

The whole development is based on a new abstract type for matrices, which is also executable by a suitable setup of the code generator. It completely subsumes our former AFP-entry on executable matrices [6], and its main advantage is its close connection to the HMA-representation which allowed us to easily adapt existing proofs on determinants.

All the results have been applied to improve CeTA [7, 1], our certifier to validate termination and complexity proof certificates.

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## 1 Introduction

The spectral radius of a square, complex valued matrix  $A$  is defined as the largest norm of some eigenvalue  $c$  with eigenvector  $v$ . It is a central notion to estimate how the values in  $A^n$  for increasing  $n$ . If the spectral radius is larger than 1, clearly the values grow exponentially, since then  $A^n \cdot v = c^n \cdot v$  becomes exponentially large.

The other results, namely that the values in  $A^n$  are bounded by a constant, if the spectral radius is smaller than 1, and that there is a polynomial bound if the spectral radius is exactly 1 are only immediate for matrices which have an eigenbasis, a precondition which is not satisfied by every matrix.

However, these results are derivable via Jordan normal forms (JNFs): If  $J$  is a JNF of  $A$ , then the growth rates of  $A^n$  and  $J^n$  are related by a constant as  $A$  and  $J$  are similar matrices. And for the values in  $J^n$  there is a closed formula which gives the desired complexity bounds. To be more precise, the values in  $J^n$  are bounded by  $\mathcal{O}(|c|^n \cdot n^{k-1})$  where  $k$  is the size of the largest block of an eigenvalue  $c$  which has maximal norm w.r.t. the set of all eigenvalues. And since every complex matrix has a JNF, we can derive the polynomial (resp. constant bounds), if the spectral radius is 1 (resp. smaller than 1).

These results are already applied in current complexity tools, and the motivation of this development was to extend our certifier CeTA to be able

to validate corresponding complexity proofs. To this end, we formalized the following main results:

- an algorithm to compute the characteristic polynomial, since the eigenvalues are exactly the roots of this polynomial;
- the complexity bounds for JNFs; and
- an algorithm which computes JNFs for every matrix, provided that the list of eigenvalues is given. With the help of the fundamental theorem of algebra this shows that every complex matrix has a JNF.

Since **CeTA** is generated from Isabelle/HOL via code-generation, all the algorithms and results need to be available at code-generation time. Especially there is no possibility to create types on the fly which are chosen to fit the matrix dimensions of the input. To this end, we cannot use the matrix-representation of HOL multivariate analysis (HMA).

Instead, we provide a new matrix library which is based on HOL-algebra with its explicit carriers. In contrast to our earlier development [6], we do not immediately formalize everything as lists of lists, but use a more mathematical notion as triples of the form (dimension, dimension, characteristic-function). This makes reasoning very similar to HMA, and a suitable implementation type can be chosen afterwards: we provide one via immutable arrays (we use IArray's from the HOL library), but one can also think of an implementation for sparse matrices, etc. Even the infinite carrier itself is executable where we rely upon Lochbihler's container framework [4] to have different set representations at the same time.

As a consequence of not using HMA, we could not directly reuse existing algorithms which have been formalized for this representation. For instance, we formalized our own version of Gauss-Jordan elimination which is not very different to the one of Divasón and Aransay in [2]: both define row-echelon form and apply elementary row transformations. Whereas Gauss-Jordan elimination has been developed from scratch as a case-study to see how suitable our matrix representation is, in other cases we often just copied and adjusted existing proofs from HMA. For instance, most of the library for determinants has been copied from the Isabelle distribution and adapted to our matrix representation.

As a result of our formalization, **CeTA** is now able to check polynomial bounds for matrix interpretations [3].

## 2 Material missing in the distribution

This theory provides some definitions and lemmas which we did not find in the Isabelle distribution.

**theory** *Missing-Misc*

```

imports
  HOL-Library.FuncSet
  HOL-Combinatorics.Permutations
begin

declare finite-image-iiff [simp]

lemma inj-on-finite:
  ⟨finite (f ` A) ⟷ finite A⟩ if ⟨inj-on f A⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

The following lemma is slightly generalized from Determinants.thy in
HMA.

lemma finite-bounded-functions:
  assumes fS: finite S
  shows finite T ⟹ finite {f. (∀ i ∈ T. f i ∈ S) ∧ (∀ i. i ∉ T → f i = i)}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finite-bounded-functions':
  assumes fS: finite S
  shows finite T ⟹ finite {f. (∀ i ∈ T. f i ∈ S) ∧ (∀ i. i ∉ T → f i = j)}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutes-less [simp]:
  assumes p: p permutes {0..<(n :: nat)}
  shows
    i < n ⟹ p i < n
    i < n ⟹ inv p i < n
    p (inv p i) = i
    inv p (p i) = i
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutes-prod:
  assumes p: p permutes S
  shows (∏ s∈S. f (p s) s) = (∏ s∈S. f s (inv p s))
  (is ?l = ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutes-sum:
  assumes p: p permutes S
  shows (∑ s∈S. f (p s) s) = (∑ s∈S. f s (inv p s))
  (is ?l = ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

context
  fixes A :: 'a set
  and B :: 'b set
  and a-to-b :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  and b-to-a :: 'b ⇒ 'a

```

```

assumes ab:  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a\text{-to-}b a \in B$ 
and ba:  $\bigwedge b. b \in B \implies b\text{-to-}a b \in A$ 
and ab-ba:  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies b\text{-to-}a (a\text{-to-}b a) = a$ 
and ba-ab:  $\bigwedge b. b \in B \implies a\text{-to-}b (b\text{-to-}a b) = b$ 
begin

qualified lemma permutes-memb: fixes p :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b
assumes p: p permutes B
and a: a  $\in$  A
defines ip  $\equiv$  Hilbert-Choice.inv p
shows a  $\in$  A a-to-b a  $\in$  B ip (a-to-b a)  $\in$  B p (a-to-b a)  $\in$  B
b-to-a (p (a-to-b a))  $\in$  A b-to-a (ip (a-to-b a))  $\in$  A
⟨proof⟩

lemma permutes-bij-main:
{p . p permutes A}  $\supseteq$  ( $\lambda p a. \text{if } a \in A \text{ then } b\text{-to-}a (p (a\text{-to-}b a)) \text{ else } a$ ) ` {p . p permutes B}
(is ?A  $\supseteq$  ?f ` ?B)
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma permutes-bij': assumes ab:  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a\text{-to-}b a \in B$ 
and ba:  $\bigwedge b. b \in B \implies b\text{-to-}a b \in A$ 
and ab-ba:  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies b\text{-to-}a (a\text{-to-}b a) = a$ 
and ba-ab:  $\bigwedge b. b \in B \implies a\text{-to-}b (b\text{-to-}a b) = b$ 
shows {p . p permutes A} = ( $\lambda p a. \text{if } a \in A \text{ then } b\text{-to-}a (p (a\text{-to-}b a)) \text{ else } a$ ) ` {p . p permutes B}
(is ?A = ?f ` ?B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma permutes-others:
assumes p: p permutes S and x: x  $\notin$  S shows p x = x
⟨proof⟩

lemma inj-on-nat-permutes: assumes i: inj-on f (S :: nat set)
and fS: f  $\in$  S  $\rightarrow$  S
and fin: finite S
and f:  $\bigwedge i. i \notin S \implies f i = i$ 
shows f permutes S
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation (input) signof :: <(nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: ring-1>
where <signof p  $\equiv$  of-int (sign p)>

lemma signof-id:
signof id = 1
signof ( $\lambda x. x$ ) = 1
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma signof-inv: finite S ==> p permutes S ==> signof (inv p) = signof p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma signof-pm-one: signof p ∈ {1, - 1}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma signof-compose:
  assumes p permutes {0..<(n :: nat)}
  and q permutes {0 ..<(m :: nat)}
  shows signof (p o q) = signof p * signof q
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

### 3 Missing Ring

This theory contains several lemmas which might be of interest to the Isabelle distribution.

```

theory Missing-Ring
imports
  Missing-Misc
  HOL-Algebra.Ring
begin

context ordered-cancel-semiring
begin

subclass ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add ⟨proof⟩

end
  partially ordered variant

class ordered-semiring-strict = semiring + comm-monoid-add + ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
+
  assumes mult-strict-left-mono:  $a < b \Rightarrow 0 < c \Rightarrow c * a < c * b$ 
  assumes mult-strict-right-mono:  $a < b \Rightarrow 0 < c \Rightarrow a * c < b * c$ 
begin

subclass semiring-0-cancel ⟨proof⟩

subclass ordered-semiring
⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-pos-pos[simp]:  $0 < a \Rightarrow 0 < b \Rightarrow 0 < a * b$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-pos-neg:  $0 < a \Rightarrow b < 0 \Rightarrow a * b < 0$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-neg-pos*:  $a < 0 \implies 0 < b \implies a * b < 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Legacy - use *mult-neg-pos*

**lemma** *mult-pos-neg2*:  $0 < a \implies b < 0 \implies b * a < 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Strict monotonicity in both arguments

**lemma** *mult-strict-mono*:

**assumes**  $a < b$  **and**  $c < d$  **and**  $0 < b$  **and**  $0 \leq c$   
**shows**  $a * c < b * d$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

This weaker variant has more natural premises

**lemma** *mult-strict-mono'*:

**assumes**  $a < b$  **and**  $c < d$  **and**  $0 \leq a$  **and**  $0 \leq c$   
**shows**  $a * c < b * d$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-less-le-imp-less*:

**assumes**  $a < b$  **and**  $c \leq d$  **and**  $0 \leq a$  **and**  $0 < c$   
**shows**  $a * c < b * d$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-le-less-imp-less*:

**assumes**  $a \leq b$  **and**  $c < d$  **and**  $0 < a$  **and**  $0 \leq c$   
**shows**  $a * c < b * d$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

**class** *ordered-idom* = *idom* + *ordered-semiring-strict* +  
**assumes** *zero-less-one* [*simp*]:  $0 < 1$  **begin**

**subclass** *semiring-1*  $\langle proof \rangle$   
**subclass** *comm-ring-1*  $\langle proof \rangle$   
**subclass** *ordered-ring*  $\langle proof \rangle$   
**subclass** *ordered-comm-semiring*  $\langle proof \rangle$   
**subclass** *ordered-ab-semigroup-add*  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *of-nat-ge-0* [*simp*]: *of-nat*  $x \geq 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *of-nat-eq-0* [*simp*]: *of-nat*  $x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inj-of-nat*: *inj* (*of-nat* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  '*a*)

```

⟨proof⟩

subclass ring-char-0 ⟨proof⟩

end

context comm-monoid
begin

lemma finprod-reindex-bij-betw: bij-betw h S T
   $\implies g \in h`S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$ 
   $\implies \text{finprod } G (\lambda x. g(h x)) S = \text{finprod } G g T$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finprod-reindex-bij-witness:
assumes witness:
 $\bigwedge a. a \in S \implies i(j a) = a$ 
 $\bigwedge a. a \in S \implies j a \in T$ 
 $\bigwedge b. b \in T \implies j(i b) = b$ 
 $\bigwedge b. b \in T \implies i b \in S$ 
assumes eq:
 $\bigwedge a. a \in S \implies h(j a) = g a$ 
assumes g:  $g \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$ 
and h:  $h \in j`S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$ 
shows  $\text{finprod } G g S = \text{finprod } G h T$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

lemmas (in abelian-monoid) finsum-reindex-bij-witness = add.finprod-reindex-bij-witness

locale csemiring = semiring + comm-monoid R

context cring
begin
sublocale csemiring ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-one':
 $(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies f a = \mathbf{1}) \implies \text{finprod } G f A = \mathbf{1}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-split:
 $\text{finite } A \implies f`A \subseteq \text{carrier } G \implies a \in A \implies \text{finprod } G f A = f a \otimes \text{finprod } G f(A - \{a\})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-finprod:

```

$\text{finite } A \implies \text{finite } B \implies (\bigwedge a b. a \in A \implies b \in B \implies g a b \in \text{carrier } G) \implies$   
 $\text{finprod } G (\lambda a. \text{finprod } G (g a) B) A = \text{finprod } G (\lambda (a,b). g a b) (A \times B)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-swap:**

**assumes**  $\text{finite } A \text{ finite } B \wedge a b. a \in A \implies b \in B \implies g a b \in \text{carrier } G$   
**shows**  $\text{finprod } G (\lambda (b,a). g a b) (B \times A) = \text{finprod } G (\lambda (a,b). g a b) (A \times B)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma (in comm-monoid) finprod-finprod-swap:**

$\text{finite } A \implies \text{finite } B \implies (\bigwedge a b. a \in A \implies b \in B \implies g a b \in \text{carrier } G) \implies$   
 $\text{finprod } G (\lambda a. \text{finprod } G (g a) B) A = \text{finprod } G (\lambda b. \text{finprod } G (\lambda a. g a b) A) B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemmas (in semiring) finsum-zero' = add.finprod-one'**

**lemmas (in semiring) finsum-split = add.finprod-split**

**lemmas (in semiring) finsum-finsum-swap = add.finprod-finprod-swap**

**lemma (in csemiring) finprod-zero:**

**assumes**  $A: \text{finite } A \rightarrow \text{carrier } R \implies \exists a \in A. f a = \mathbf{0}$   
 $\implies \text{finprod } R f A = \mathbf{0}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma (in semiring) finsum-product:**

**assumes**  $A: \text{finite } A \text{ and } B: \text{finite } B$   
**and**  $f: f \in A \rightarrow \text{carrier } R \text{ and } g: g \in B \rightarrow \text{carrier } R$   
**shows**  $\text{finsum } R f A \otimes \text{finsum } R g B = (\bigoplus i \in A. \bigoplus j \in B. f i \otimes g j)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma (in semiring) Units-one-side-I:**

$a \in \text{carrier } R \implies p \in \text{Units } R \implies p \otimes a = \mathbf{1} \implies a \in \text{Units } R$   
 $a \in \text{carrier } R \implies p \in \text{Units } R \implies a \otimes p = \mathbf{1} \implies a \in \text{Units } R$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma permutes-funcset:  $p \text{ permutes } A \implies (p^{-1} A \rightarrow B) = (A \rightarrow B)$**

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**context comm-monoid**

**begin**

**lemma finprod-permute:**

**assumes**  $p: p \text{ permutes } S$   
**and**  $f: f \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$   
**shows**  $\text{finprod } G f S = \text{finprod } G (f \circ p) S$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma finprod-singleton-set[simp]: assumes f a ∈ carrier G
  shows finprod G f {a} = f a
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemmas (in semiring) finsum-permute = add.finprod-permute
lemmas (in semiring) finsum-singleton-set = add.finprod-singleton-set

context cring
begin

lemma finsum-permutations-inverse:
  assumes f: f ∈ {p. p permutes S} → carrier R
  shows finsum R f {p. p permutes S} = finsum R (λp. f(Hilbert-Choice.inv p))
  {p. p permutes S}
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-permutations-compose-right: assumes q: q permutes S
  and #: f ∈ {p. p permutes S} → carrier R
  shows finsum R f {p. p permutes S} = finsum R (λp. f(p ∘ q)) {p. p permutes S}
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

theory Conjugate
  imports HOL.Complex HOL-Library.Complex-Order
begin

class conjugate =
  fixes conjugate :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  assumes conjugate-id[simp]: conjugate (conjugate a) = a
  and conjugate-cancel-iff[simp]: conjugate a = conjugate b ⟷ a = b

class conjugatable-ring = ring + conjugate +
  assumes conjugate-dist-mul: conjugate (a * b) = conjugate a * conjugate b
  and conjugate-dist-add: conjugate (a + b) = conjugate a + conjugate b
  and conjugate-neg: conjugate (−a) = − conjugate a
  and conjugate-zero[simp]: conjugate 0 = 0

begin
  lemma conjugate-zero-iff[simp]: conjugate a = 0 ⟷ a = 0
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

class conjugatable-field = conjugatable-ring + field

lemma sum-conjugate:
  fixes f :: 'b ⇒ 'a :: conjugatable-ring
  assumes finX: finite X
  shows conjugate (sum f X) = sum (λx. conjugate (f x)) X
  ⟨proof⟩

class conjugatable-ordered-ring = conjugatable-ring + ordered-comm-monoid-add
+
  assumes conjugate-square-positive: a * conjugate a ≥ 0

class conjugatable-ordered-field = conjugatable-ordered-ring + field
begin
  subclass conjugatable-field⟨proof⟩
end

lemma conjugate-square-0:
  fixes a :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-ring, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  shows a * conjugate a = 0 ⇒ a = 0 ⟨proof⟩

```

### 3.1 Instantiations

```

instantiation complex :: conjugatable-ordered-field
begin
  definition [simp]: conjugate ≡ cnj

instance
  ⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation real :: conjugatable-ordered-field
begin
  definition [simp]: conjugate (x::real) ≡ x
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation rat :: conjugatable-ordered-field
begin
  definition [simp]: conjugate (x::rat) ≡ x
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation int :: conjugatable-ordered-ring
begin
  definition [simp]: conjugate (x::int) ≡ x
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

lemma conjugate-square-eq-0 [simp]:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ring,semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  shows x * conjugate x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0 conjugate x * x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  {proof}

lemma conjugate-square-greater-0 [simp]:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-ring,ring-no-zero-divisors}
  shows x * conjugate x > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≠ 0
  {proof}

lemma conjugate-square-smaller-0 [simp]:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-ring,ring-no-zero-divisors}
  shows ¬ x * conjugate x < 0
  {proof}

end

```

## 4 Vectors and Matrices

We define vectors as pairs of dimension and a characteristic function from natural numbers to elements. Similarly, matrices are defined as triples of two dimensions and one characteristic function from pairs of natural numbers to elements. Via a subtype we ensure that the characteristic function always behaves the same on indices outside the intended one. Hence, every matrix has a unique representation.

In this part we define basic operations like matrix-addition, -multiplication, scalar-product, etc. We connect these operations to HOL-Algebra with its explicit carrier sets.

```

theory Matrix
imports
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom
  Missing-Ring
  Conjugate
  HOL-Algebra.Module
begin

```

### 4.1 Vectors

Here we specify which value should be returned in case an index is out of bounds. The current solution has the advantage that in the implementation later on, no index comparison has to be performed.

```

definition undef-vec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  undef-vec i  $\equiv$  [] ! i

definition mk-vec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a) where

```

```

 $mk\text{-}vec\ n\ f \equiv \lambda i. \text{ if } i < n \text{ then } f\ i \text{ else } undef\text{-}vec\ (i - n)$ 

typedef 'a vec = {(n, mk-vec n f) | n f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a. True}
<proof>

setup-lifting type-definition-vec

lift-definition dim-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  nat is fst <proof>
lift-definition vec-index :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a) (infixl \$ 100) is snd <proof>
lift-definition vec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec
    is  $\lambda n\ f. (n, mk\text{-}vec\ n\ f)$  <proof>

lift-definition vec-of-list :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec is
     $\lambda v. (length\ v, mk\text{-}vec\ (length\ v)\ (nth\ v))$  <proof>

lift-definition list-of-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a list is
     $\lambda (n,v). map\ v [0 .. < n]$  <proof>

definition carrier-vec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec set where
    carrier-vec n = { v . dim-vec v = n }

lemma carrier-vec-dim-vec[simp]: v  $\in$  carrier-vec (dim-vec v) <proof>

lemma dim-vec[simp]: dim-vec (vec n f) = n <proof>
lemma vec-carrier[simp]: vec n f  $\in$  carrier-vec n <proof>
lemma index-vec[simp]: i < n  $\implies$  vec n f \$ i = f i <proof>
lemma eq-vecI[intro]: ( $\bigwedge i. i < dim\text{-}vec\ w \implies v \$ i = w \$ i$ )  $\implies dim\text{-}vec\ v = dim\text{-}vec\ w$ 
     $\implies v = w$ 
<proof>

lemma carrier-dim-vec: v  $\in$  carrier-vec n  $\longleftrightarrow$  dim-vec v = n
<proof>

lemma carrier-vecD[simp]: v  $\in$  carrier-vec n  $\implies dim\text{-}vec\ v = n$  <proof>

lemma carrier-vecI: dim-vec v = n  $\implies v \in carrier\text{-}vec\ n$  <proof>

instantiation vec :: (plus) plus
begin
definition plus-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: plus vec where
     $v_1 + v_2 \equiv vec\ (dim\text{-}vec\ v_2)\ (\lambda i. v_1 \$ i + v_2 \$ i)$ 
instance <proof>
end

instantiation vec :: (minus) minus
begin
definition minus-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: minus vec where
     $v_1 - v_2 \equiv vec\ (dim\text{-}vec\ v_2)\ (\lambda i. v_1 \$ i - v_2 \$ i)$ 

```

```

instance ⟨proof⟩
end

definition
  zero-vec :: nat ⇒ 'a :: zero vec (⟨θ_v⟩)
  where θ_v n ≡ vec n (λ i. 0)

lemma zero-carrier-vec[simp]: θ_v n ∈ carrier-vec n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma index-zero-vec[simp]: i < n ⇒ θ_v n $ i = 0 dim-vec (θ_v n) = n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-of-dim-0[simp]: dim-vec v = 0 ←→ v = θ_v 0 ⟨proof⟩

definition
  unit-vec :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a :: zero-neq-one) vec
  where unit-vec n i = vec n (λ j. if j = i then 1 else 0)

lemma index-unit-vec[simp]:
  i < n ⇒ j < n ⇒ unit-vec n i $ j = (if j = i then 1 else 0)
  i < n ⇒ unit-vec n i $ i = 1
  dim-vec (unit-vec n i) = n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vec-eq[simp]:
  assumes i: i < n
  shows (unit-vec n i = unit-vec n j) = (i = j)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vec-nonzero[simp]:
  assumes i-n: i < n shows unit-vec n i ≠ zero-vec n (is ?l ≠ ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vec-carrier[simp]: unit-vec n i ∈ carrier-vec n
  ⟨proof⟩

definition unit-vecs:: nat ⇒ 'a :: zero-neq-one vec list
  where unit-vecs n = map (unit-vec n) [0..<n]
    List of first i units

fun unit-vecs-first:: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::zero-neq-one vec list
  where unit-vecs-first n 0 = []
  | unit-vecs-first n (Suc i) = unit-vecs-first n i @ [unit-vec n i]

lemma unit-vecs-first: unit-vecs n = unit-vecs-first n n
  ⟨proof⟩
    list of last i units

fun unit-vecs-last:: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a :: zero-neq-one vec list

```

```

where unit-vecs-last n 0 = []
| unit-vecs-last n (Suc i) = unit-vec n (n - Suc i) # unit-vecs-last n i

lemma unit-vecs-last-carrier: set (unit-vecs-last n i) ⊆ carrier-vec n
⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-last[code]: unit-vecs n = unit-vecs-last n n
⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-carrier: set (unit-vecs n) ⊆ carrier-vec n
⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-last-distinct:
j ≤ n ⇒ i < n - j ⇒ unit-vec n i ∉ set (unit-vecs-last n j)
⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-first-distinct:
i ≤ j ⇒ j < n ⇒ unit-vec n j ∉ set (unit-vecs-first n i)
⟨proof⟩

definition map-vec where map-vec f v ≡ vec (dim-vec v) (λ i. f (v $ i))

instantiation vec :: (uminus) uminus
begin
definition uminus-vec :: 'a :: uminus vec ⇒ 'a vec where
- v ≡ vec (dim-vec v) (λ i. - (v $ i))
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

definition smult-vec :: 'a :: times ⇒ 'a vec ⇒ 'a vec (infix ·v 70)
where a ·v v ≡ vec (dim-vec v) (λ i. a * v $ i)

definition scalar-prod :: 'a vec ⇒ 'a vec ⇒ 'a :: semiring-0 (infix ∗ 70)
where v ∙ w ≡ ∑ i ∈ {0 ..< dim-vec w}. v $ i ∗ w $ i

definition monoid-vec :: 'a itself ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a :: monoid-add vec) monoid where
monoid-vec ty n ≡ []
carrier = carrier-vec n,
mult = (+),
one = 0v n)

definition module-vec :: 'a :: semiring-1 itself ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a, 'a vec) module where
module-vec ty n ≡ []
carrier = carrier-vec n,
mult = undefined,
one = undefined,
zero = 0v n,
add = (+),

```

$smult = (\cdot_v)()$

**lemma** *monoid-vec-simps*:

$mult(\text{monoid-vec } ty \ n) = (+)$   
 $\text{carrier}(\text{monoid-vec } ty \ n) = \text{carrier-vec } n$   
 $\text{one}(\text{monoid-vec } ty \ n) = \theta_v \ n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *module-vec-simps*:

$add(\text{module-vec } ty \ n) = (+)$   
 $\text{zero}(\text{module-vec } ty \ n) = \theta_v \ n$   
 $\text{carrier}(\text{module-vec } ty \ n) = \text{carrier-vec } n$   
 $smult(\text{module-vec } ty \ n) = (\cdot_v)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *finsum-vec* :: '*a* :: monoid-add itself  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('*c*  $\Rightarrow$  '*a* vec)  $\Rightarrow$  '*c* set  
 $\Rightarrow$  '*a* vec **where**  
 $\text{finsum-vec } ty \ n = \text{finprod}(\text{monoid-vec } ty \ n)$

**lemma** *index-add-vec[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-vec } v_2 \implies (v_1 + v_2) \$ i = v_1 \$ i + v_2 \$ i$  dim-vec  $(v_1 + v_2) = \text{dim-vec}$   
 $v_2$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-minus-vec[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-vec } v_2 \implies (v_1 - v_2) \$ i = v_1 \$ i - v_2 \$ i$  dim-vec  $(v_1 - v_2) = \text{dim-vec}$   
 $v_2$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-map-vec[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{map-vec } f \ v \$ i = f(v \$ i)$   
dim-vec  $(\text{map-vec } f \ v) = \text{dim-vec } v$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *map-carrier-vec[simp]*:  $\text{map-vec } h \ v \in \text{carrier-vec } n = (v \in \text{carrier-vec } n)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-uminus-vec[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (-v) \$ i = -(v \$ i)$   
dim-vec  $(-v) = \text{dim-vec } v$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-smult-vec[simp]*:

$i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies (a \cdot_v v) \$ i = a * v \$ i$  dim-vec  $(a \cdot_v v) = \text{dim-vec } v$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *add-carrier-vec[simp]*:

$v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_1 + v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *minus-carrier-vec*[simp]:

$v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_1 - v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *comm-add-vec*[ac-simps]:

$(v_1 :: 'a :: \text{ab-semigroup-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_1 + v_2 = v_2 + v_1$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *assoc-add-vec*[simp]:

$(v_1 :: 'a :: \text{semigroup-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
 $\implies (v_1 + v_2) + v_3 = v_1 + (v_2 + v_3)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *zero-minus-vec*[simp]:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 0_v \cdot n - v = -v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *minus-zero-vec*[simp]:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v - 0_v \cdot n = v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *minus-cancel-vec*[simp]:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v - v = 0_v \cdot n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *minus-add-uminus-vec*:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies w \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v - w = v + (-w)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *comm-monoid-vec*: *comm-monoid* (*monoid-vec* TYPE ('a :: *comm-monoid-add*)  
 $n$ )  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *left-zero-vec*[simp]:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 0_v \cdot n + v = v$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *right-zero-vec*[simp]:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies v + 0_v \cdot n = v$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *uminus-carrier-vec*[simp]:

$(-v \in \text{carrier-vec } n) = (v \in \text{carrier-vec } n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *uminus-r-inv-vec*[simp]:

$(v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies (v + -v) = 0_v \cdot n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *uminus-l-inv-vec*[simp]:

$(v :: 'a :: group-add\ vec) \in carrier\text{-}vec n \implies (- v + v) = \theta_v n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *add-inv-exists-vec*:

$(v :: 'a :: group-add\ vec) \in carrier\text{-}vec n \implies \exists w \in carrier\text{-}vec n. w + v = \theta_v$

$n \wedge v + w = \theta_v n$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *comm-group-vec*: *comm-group* (*monoid-vec* TYPE ('a :: ab-group-add) n)

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemmas** *finsum-vec-insert* =

*comm-monoid.finprod-insert*[OF *comm-monoid-vec*, *folded finsum-vec-def*, *unfolded monoid-vec-simps*]

**lemmas** *finsum-vec-closed* =

*comm-monoid.finprod-closed*[OF *comm-monoid-vec*, *folded finsum-vec-def*, *unfolded monoid-vec-simps*]

**lemmas** *finsum-vec-empty* =

*comm-monoid.finprod-empty*[OF *comm-monoid-vec*, *folded finsum-vec-def*, *unfolded monoid-vec-simps*]

**lemma** *smult-carrier-vec*[simp]:  $(a \cdot_v v \in carrier\text{-}vec n) = (v \in carrier\text{-}vec n)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-prod-left-zero*[simp]:  $v \in carrier\text{-}vec n \implies \theta_v n \cdot v = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-prod-right-zero*[simp]:  $v \in carrier\text{-}vec n \implies v \cdot \theta_v n = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-prod-left-unit*[simp]: **assumes**  $v: (v :: 'a :: semiring-1\ vec) \in carrier\text{-}vec n$  **and**  $i: i < n$

**shows** *unit-vec* n  $i \cdot v = v \$ i$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-prod-right-unit*[simp]: **assumes**  $i: i < n$

**shows**  $(v :: 'a :: semiring-1\ vec) \cdot \text{unit-vec } n i = v \$ i$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *add-scalar-prod-distrib*: **assumes**  $v: v_1 \in carrier\text{-}vec n$   $v_2 \in carrier\text{-}vec n$   $v_3 \in carrier\text{-}vec n$

**shows**  $(v_1 + v_2) \cdot v_3 = v_1 \cdot v_3 + v_2 \cdot v_3$

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma scalar-prod-add-distrib: assumes  $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   

 $v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   

shows  $v_1 \cdot (v_2 + v_3) = v_1 \cdot v_2 + v_1 \cdot v_3$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-scalar-prod-distrib[simp]: assumes  $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   

shows  $(a \cdot_v v_1) \cdot v_2 = a * (v_1 \cdot v_2)$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma scalar-prod-smult-distrib[simp]: assumes  $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   

shows  $v_1 \cdot (a \cdot_v v_2) = (a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring}) * (v_1 \cdot v_2)$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma comm-scalar-prod: assumes  $(v_1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0 vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec }$   

 $n$   $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   

shows  $v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_2 \cdot v_1$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-smult-distrib-vec:  

 $((a :: 'a :: \text{ring}) + b) \cdot_v v = a \cdot_v v + b \cdot_v v$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-add-distrib-vec:  

assumes  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   

shows  $(a :: 'a :: \text{ring}) \cdot_v (v + w) = a \cdot_v v + a \cdot_v w$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-smult-assoc:  

 $a \cdot_v (b \cdot_v v) = (a * b :: 'a :: \text{ring}) \cdot_v v$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma one-smult-vec [simp]:  

 $(1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}) \cdot_v v = v$   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma uminus-zero-vec[simp]:  $- (0_v n) = (0_v n :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec})$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma index-finsum-vec: assumes finite  $F$  and  $i: i < n$   

and  $vs: vs \in F \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$   

shows finsum-vec TYPE('a :: comm-monoid-add)  $n$   $vs F \$ i = sum (\lambda f. vs f \$$   

 $i) F$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

Definition of pointwise ordering on vectors for non-strict part, and strict version is defined in a way such that the *order* constraints are satisfied.

```

instantiation  $vec :: (ord) \ ord$ 
begin

```

```

definition less-eq-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  less-eq-vec v w = (dim-vec v = dim-vec w  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  i < dim-vec w. v $ i  $\leq$  w $ i))

```

```

definition less-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  less-vec v w = (v  $\leq$  w  $\wedge$   $\neg$  (w  $\leq$  v))
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

instantiation vec :: (preorder) preorder
begin
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

instantiation vec :: (order) order
begin
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

## 4.2 Matrices

Similarly as for vectors, we specify which value should be returned in case an index is out of bounds. It is defined in a way that only few index comparisons have to be performed in the implementation.

```

definition undef-mat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  undef-mat nr nc f  $\equiv$   $\lambda$  (i,j). [[f (i,j). j <- [0 ..< nc]] . i <- [0 ..< nr]] ! i ! j

```

```

lemma undef-cong-mat: assumes  $\wedge$  i j. i < nr  $\implies$  j < nc  $\implies$  f (i,j) = f' (i,j)
shows undef-mat nr nc f x = undef-mat nr nc f' x
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition mk-mat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a) where
  mk-mat nr nc f  $\equiv$   $\lambda$  (i,j). if i < nr  $\wedge$  j < nc then f (i,j) else undef-mat nr nc f (i,j)

```

```

lemma cong-mk-mat: assumes  $\wedge$  i j. i < nr  $\implies$  j < nc  $\implies$  f (i,j) = f' (i,j)
shows mk-mat nr nc f = mk-mat nr nc f'
⟨proof⟩

```

```

typedef 'a mat = {(nr, nc, mk-mat nr nc f) | nr nc f :: nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a. True}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-mat

```

```

lift-definition dim-row :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat is fst ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition dim-col :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat is fst o snd ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition index-mat :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a) (infixl $$$ 100) is snd

```

```

o snd ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition mat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat × nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a mat
  is λ nr nc f. (nr, nc, mk-mat nr nc f) ⟨proof⟩
lift-definition mat-of-row-fun :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ (nat ⇒ 'a vec) ⇒ 'a mat (⟨matr⟩)
  is λ nr nc f. (nr, nc, mk-mat nr nc (λ (i,j). f i $ j)) ⟨proof⟩

definition mat-to-list :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a list list where
  mat-to-list A = [ [A $$ (i,j) . j <- [0 ..< dim-col A]] . i <- [0 ..< dim-row A]]

fun square-mat :: 'a mat ⇒ bool where square-mat A = (dim-col A = dim-row A)

definition upper-triangular :: 'a::zero mat ⇒ bool
  where upper-triangular A ≡
    ∀ i < dim-row A. ∀ j < i. A $$ (i,j) = 0

lemma upper-triangularD[elim] :
  upper-triangular A ⇒ j < i ⇒ i < dim-row A ⇒ A $$ (i,j) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma upper-triangularI[intro] :
  (¬ i < j. j < i ⇒ i < dim-row A ⇒ A $$ (i,j) = 0) ⇒ upper-triangular A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-row-mat[simp]: dim-row (mat nr nc f) = nr dim-row (matr nr nc g)
= nr
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-col-mat[simp]: dim-col (mat nr nc f) = nc dim-col (matr nr nc g) =
nc
  ⟨proof⟩

definition carrier-mat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat set
  where carrier-mat nr nc = { m . dim-row m = nr ∧ dim-col m = nc }

lemma carrier-mat-triv[simp]: m ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row m) (dim-col m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-carrier[simp]: mat nr nc f ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
  ⟨proof⟩

definition elements-mat :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a set
  where elements-mat A = set [A $$ (i,j). i <- [0 ..< dim-row A], j <- [0 ..< dim-col A]]]

lemma elements-matD [dest]:
  a ∈ elements-mat A ⇒ ∃ i j. i < dim-row A ∧ j < dim-col A ∧ a = A $$ (i,j)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma elements-matI [intro]:

```

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc \implies i < nr \implies j < nc \implies a = A \$\$ (i,j) \implies a \in \text{elements-mat } A$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `index-mat[simp]`:  $i < nr \implies j < nc \implies \text{mat } nr \ nc \ f \$\$ (i,j) = f (i,j)$   
 $i < nr \implies j < nc \implies \text{mat}_r \ nr \ nc \ g \$\$ (i,j) = g i \$ j$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `eq-matI[intro]`:  $(\bigwedge i \ j . \ i < \text{dim-row } B \implies j < \text{dim-col } B \implies A \$\$ (i,j) = B \$\$ (i,j))$   
 $\implies \text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-row } B$   
 $\implies \text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$   
 $\implies A = B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `carrier-matI[intro]`:

**assumes**  $\text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$  **shows**  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `carrier-matD[dest,simp]`: **assumes**  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr \ nc$   
**shows**  $\text{dim-row } A = nr \ \text{dim-col } A = nc$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `cong-mat`: **assumes**  $nr = nr' \ nc = nc' \ \bigwedge i \ j . \ i < nr \implies j < nc \implies f (i,j) = f' (i,j)$  **shows**  $\text{mat } nr \ nc \ f = \text{mat } nr' \ nc' \ f'$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition** `row` :: ' $a$  mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  vec **where**

$\text{row } A \ i = \text{vec } (\text{dim-col } A) (\lambda j . \ A \$\$ (i,j))$

**definition** `rows` :: ' $a$  mat  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  vec list **where**

$\text{rows } A = \text{map } (\text{row } A) [0..<\text{dim-row } A]$

**lemma** `row-carrier[simp]`:  $\text{row } A \ i \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A)$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `rows-carrier[simp]`:  $\text{set } (\text{rows } A) \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A)$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `length-rows[simp]`:  $\text{length } (\text{rows } A) = \text{dim-row } A$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `nth-rows[simp]`:  $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{rows } A ! \ i = \text{row } A \ i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `row-mat-of-row-fun[simp]`:  $i < nr \implies \text{dim-vec } (f \ i) = nc \implies \text{row } (\text{mat}_r \ nr \ nc \ f) \ i = f \ i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** `set-rows-carrier`:

**assumes**  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$  **and**  $v \in \text{set } (\text{rows } A)$  **shows**  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

definition mat-of-rows :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat
  where mat-of-rows n rs = mat (length rs) n ( $\lambda(i,j)$ . rs ! i \$ j)

definition mat-of-rows-list :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  mat-of-rows-list nc rs = mat (length rs) nc ( $\lambda(i,j)$ . rs ! i ! j)

lemma mat-of-rows-carrier[simp]:
  mat-of-rows n vs  $\in$  carrier-mat (length vs) n
  dim-row (mat-of-rows n vs) = length vs
  dim-col (mat-of-rows n vs) = n
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mat-of-rows-row[simp]:
  assumes i:i < length vs and n: vs ! i  $\in$  carrier-vec n
  shows row (mat-of-rows n vs) i = vs ! i
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma rows-mat-of-rows[simp]:
  assumes set vs  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n shows rows (mat-of-rows n vs) = vs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mat-of-rows-rows[simp]:
  mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (rows A) = A
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition col :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec where
  col A j = vec (dim-row A) ( $\lambda i$ . A \$\$ (i,j))

definition cols :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec list where
  cols A = map (col A) [0..<dim-col A]

definition mat-of-cols :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat
  where mat-of-cols n cs = mat n (length cs) ( $\lambda(i,j)$ . cs ! j \$ i)

definition mat-of-cols-list :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  mat-of-cols-list nr cs = mat nr (length cs) ( $\lambda(i,j)$ . cs ! j ! i)

lemma col-dim[simp]: col A i  $\in$  carrier-vec (dim-row A)  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma dim-col[simp]: dim-vec (col A i) = dim-row A  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma cols-dim[simp]: set (cols A)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec (dim-row A)  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma cols-length[simp]: length (cols A) = dim-col A  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma cols-nth[simp]: i < dim-col A  $\implies$  cols A ! i = col A i
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mat-of-cols-carrier[simp]:
  mat-of-cols n vs ∈ carrier-mat n (length vs)
  dim-row (mat-of-cols n vs) = n
  dim-col (mat-of-cols n vs) = length vs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma col-mat-of-cols[simp]:
  assumes j:j < length vs and n: vs ! j ∈ carrier-vec n
  shows col (mat-of-cols n vs) j = vs ! j
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma cols-mat-of-cols[simp]:
  assumes set vs ⊆ carrier-vec n shows cols (mat-of-cols n vs) = vs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-cols-cols[simp]:
  mat-of-cols (dim-row A) (cols A) = A
  ⟨proof⟩

instantiation mat :: (ord) ord
begin

definition less-eq-mat :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool where
  less-eq-mat A B = (dim-row A = dim-row B ∧ dim-col A = dim-col B ∧
    ( ∀ i < dim-row B. ∀ j < dim-col B. A $$ (i,j) ≤ B $$ (i,j) ))

definition less-mat :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool where
  less-mat A B = (A ≤ B ∧ ¬(B ≤ A))
  instance ⟨proof⟩
  end

instantiation mat :: (preorder) preorder
begin
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation mat :: (order) order
begin
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation mat :: (plus) plus
begin
definition plus-mat :: ('a :: plus) mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  A + B ≡ mat (dim-row B) (dim-col B) (λ ij. A $$ ij + B $$ ij)
  instance ⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

definition map-mat :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'b mat where
  map-mat f A  $\equiv$  mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) ( $\lambda$  ij. f (A  $\$$  ij))

definition smult-mat :: 'a :: times  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat (infixl  $\cdot_m$  70)
  where a  $\cdot_m$  A  $\equiv$  map-mat ( $\lambda$  b. a * b) A

definition zero-mat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: zero mat ( $\langle 0_m \rangle$ ) where
   $0_m$  nr nc  $\equiv$  mat nr nc ( $\lambda$  ij. 0)

lemma elements-0-mat [simp]: elements-mat ( $0_m$  nr nc)  $\subseteq$  {0}
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition transpose-mat :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  transpose-mat A  $\equiv$  mat (dim-col A) (dim-row A) ( $\lambda$  (i,j). A  $\$$  (j,i))

definition one-mat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {zero,one} mat ( $\langle 1_m \rangle$ ) where
   $1_m$  n  $\equiv$  mat n n ( $\lambda$  (i,j). if i = j then 1 else 0)

instantiation mat :: (uminus) uminus
begin
definition uminus-mat :: 'a :: uminus mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  - A  $\equiv$  mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) ( $\lambda$  ij. - (A  $\$$  ij))
instance  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

instantiation mat :: (minus) minus
begin
definition minus-mat :: ('a :: minus) mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  A - B  $\equiv$  mat (dim-row B) (dim-col B) ( $\lambda$  ij. A  $\$$  ij - B  $\$$  ij)
instance  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

instantiation mat :: (semiring-0) times
begin
definition times-mat :: 'a :: semiring-0 mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat
  where A * B  $\equiv$  mat (dim-row A) (dim-col B) ( $\lambda$  (i,j). row A i  $\cdot$  col B j)
instance  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

definition mult-mat-vec :: 'a :: semiring-0 mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec (infixl  $\ast_v$  70)
  where A  $\ast_v$  v  $\equiv$  vec (dim-row A) ( $\lambda$  i. row A i  $\cdot$  v)

definition inverts-mat :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  inverts-mat A B  $\equiv$  A * B =  $1_m$  (dim-row A)

definition invertible-mat :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where invertible-mat A  $\equiv$  square-mat A  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  B. inverts-mat A B  $\wedge$  inverts-mat

```

$B A)$

**definition** *monoid-mat* :: '*a* :: monoid-add itself  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  '*a* mat monoid  
**where**

*monoid-mat* *ty nr nc*  $\equiv$  ()  
carrier = *carrier-mat* *nr nc*,  
mult = (+),  
one =  $0_m$  *nr nc*)

**definition** *ring-mat* :: '*a* :: semiring-1 itself  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  '*b*  $\Rightarrow$  ('*a* mat, '*b*) ring-scheme  
**where**

*ring-mat* *ty n b*  $\equiv$  ()  
carrier = *carrier-mat* *n n*,  
mult = (\*),  
one =  $1_m$  *n*,  
zero =  $0_m$  *n n*,  
add = (+),  
... = *b*)

**definition** *module-mat* :: '*a* :: semiring-1 itself  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('*a*, '*a* mat) module  
**where**

*module-mat* *ty nr nc*  $\equiv$  ()  
carrier = *carrier-mat* *nr nc*,  
mult = (\*),  
one =  $1_m$  *nr*,  
zero =  $0_m$  *nr nc*,  
add = (+),  
smult = ( $\cdot_m$ ))

**lemma** *ring-mat-simps*:

mult (*ring-mat* *ty n b*) = (\*)  
add (*ring-mat* *ty n b*) = (+)  
one (*ring-mat* *ty n b*) =  $1_m$  *n*  
zero (*ring-mat* *ty n b*) =  $0_m$  *n n*  
carrier (*ring-mat* *ty n b*) = *carrier-mat* *n n*  
{proof}

**lemma** *module-mat-simps*:

mult (*module-mat* *ty nr nc*) = (\*)  
add (*module-mat* *ty nr nc*) = (+)  
one (*module-mat* *ty nr nc*) =  $1_m$  *nr*  
zero (*module-mat* *ty nr nc*) =  $0_m$  *nr nc*  
carrier (*module-mat* *ty nr nc*) = *carrier-mat* *nr nc*  
smult (*module-mat* *ty nr nc*) = ( $\cdot_m$ )  
{proof}

**lemma** *index-zero-mat[simp]*:  $i < nr \Rightarrow j < nc \Rightarrow 0_m$  *nr nc* \$\$ (i,j) = 0  
dim-row ( $0_m$  *nr nc*) = *nr* dim-col ( $0_m$  *nr nc*) = *nc*  
{proof}

**lemma** *index-one-mat*[simp]:  $i < n \implies j < n \implies 1_m \cdot n \ \$(i,j) = (\text{if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (1_m \cdot n) = n \ \dim\text{-col} (1_m \cdot n) = n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-add-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} B \implies j < \dim\text{-col} B \implies (A + B) \ \$(i,j) = A \ \$(i,j) + B \ \$(i,j)$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (A + B) = \dim\text{-row} B \ \dim\text{-col} (A + B) = \dim\text{-col} B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-minus-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} B \implies j < \dim\text{-col} B \implies (A - B) \ \$(i,j) = A \ \$(i,j) - B \ \$(i,j)$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (A - B) = \dim\text{-row} B \ \dim\text{-col} (A - B) = \dim\text{-col} B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-map-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies \text{map-mat } f A \ \$(i,j) = f (A \ \$(i,j))$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{map-mat } f A) = \dim\text{-row} A \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{map-mat } f A) = \dim\text{-col} A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-smult-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies (a \cdot_m A) \ \$(i,j) = a * A \ \$(i,j)$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (a \cdot_m A) = \dim\text{-row} A \ \dim\text{-col} (a \cdot_m A) = \dim\text{-col} A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-uminus-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies (-A) \ \$(i,j) = -(A \ \$(i,j))$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (-A) = \dim\text{-row} A \ \dim\text{-col} (-A) = \dim\text{-col} A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-transpose-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-col} A \implies j < \dim\text{-row} A \implies \text{transpose-mat } A \ \$(i,j) = A \ \$(j,i)$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{transpose-mat } A) = \dim\text{-col} A \ \dim\text{-col} (\text{transpose-mat } A) = \dim\text{-row} A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-mult-mat*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} B \implies (A * B) \ \$(i,j) = \text{row } A \ i \cdot \text{col } B \ j$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (A * B) = \dim\text{-row} A \ \dim\text{-col} (A * B) = \dim\text{-col} B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *dim-mult-mat-vec*[simp]:  $\dim\text{-vec} (A *_v v) = \dim\text{-row} A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-mult-mat-vec*[simp]:  $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies (A *_v v) \$ i = \text{row } A \ i \cdot v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *index-row*[simp]:  
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies \text{row } A \ i \$ j = A \ \$(i,j)$

*dim-vec (row A i) = dim-col A*

*(proof)*

**lemma** *index-col[simp]*:  $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{col } A j \$ i = A$  \$\$  
*(i,j)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *upper-triangular-one[simp]*: *upper-triangular (1<sub>m</sub> n)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *upper-triangular-zero[simp]*: *upper-triangular (0<sub>m</sub> n n)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *mat-row-carrierI[intro,simp]*:  $\text{mat}_r nr nc r \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *eq-rowI*: **assumes** *rows*:  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-row } B \implies \text{row } A i = \text{row } B i$   
**and** *dims*:  $\text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-row } B \text{ dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$   
**shows**  $A = B$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *elements-mat-map[simp]*: *elements-mat (map-mat f A) = f ` elements-mat A*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *row-mat[simp]*:  $i < nr \implies \text{row} (\text{mat} nr nc f) i = \text{vec} nc (\lambda j. f (i,j))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *col-mat[simp]*:  $j < nc \implies \text{col} (\text{mat} nr nc f) j = \text{vec} nr (\lambda i. f (i,j))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *zero-carrier-mat[simp]*:  $0_m nr nc \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *smult-carrier-mat[simp]*:  
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc \implies k \cdot_m A \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *add-carrier-mat[simp]*:  
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc \implies A + B \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *one-carrier-mat[simp]*:  $1_m n \in \text{carrier-mat} n n$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *uminus-carrier-mat*:  
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc \implies (- A \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc)$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** *uminus-carrier-iff-mat*[simp]:  
 $(\neg A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc)$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *minus-carrier-mat*:  
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies (A - B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc)$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *transpose-carrier-mat*[simp]:  $(\text{transpose-mat } A \in \text{carrier-mat } nc nr) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc)$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *row-carrier-vec*[simp]:  $i < nr \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies \text{row } A \ i \in \text{carrier-vec } nc$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *col-carrier-vec*[simp]:  $j < nc \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies \text{col } A \ j \in \text{carrier-vec } nr$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *mult-carrier-mat*[simp]:  
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr n \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n nc \implies A * B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *mult-mat-vec-carrier*[simp]:  
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr n \implies v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies A *_v v \in \text{carrier-vec } nr$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *comm-add-mat*[ac-simps]:  
 $(A :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies A + B = B + A$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *minus-r-inv-mat*[simp]:  
 $(A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies (A - A) = 0_m \ nr nc$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *uminus-l-inv-mat*[simp]:  
 $(A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies (- A + A) = 0_m \ nr nc$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *add-inv-exists-mat*:  
 $(A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc \implies \exists B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc. B + A = 0_m \ nr nc \wedge A + B = 0_m \ nr nc$   
 *$\langle proof \rangle$*

**lemma** *assoc-add-mat*[simp]:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies$   
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *uminus-add-mat*: **fixes**  $A :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat}$   
**assumes**  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
**and**  $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
**shows**  $- (A + B) = - B + - A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-transpose*[simp]:  
 $\text{transpose-mat} (\text{transpose-mat } A) = A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-one*[simp]:  $\text{transpose-mat} (1_m \ n) = (1_m \ n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *row-transpose*[simp]:  
 $j < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{row} (\text{transpose-mat } A) j = \text{col } A j$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-transpose*[simp]:  
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{col} (\text{transpose-mat } A) i = \text{row } A i$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *row-zero*[simp]:  
 $i < \text{nr} \implies \text{row} (0_m \ \text{nr nc}) i = 0_v \ \text{nc}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-zero*[simp]:  
 $j < \text{nc} \implies \text{col} (0_m \ \text{nr nc}) j = 0_v \ \text{nr}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *row-one*[simp]:  
 $i < n \implies \text{row} (1_m \ n) i = \text{unit-vec } n i$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-one*[simp]:  
 $j < n \implies \text{col} (1_m \ n) j = \text{unit-vec } n j$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-add*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies \text{transpose-mat} (A + B) = \text{transpose-mat } A + \text{transpose-mat } B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-minus*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies \text{transpose-mat} (A - B) = \text{transpose-mat } A - \text{transpose-mat } B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-uminus*:  $\text{transpose-mat}(-A) = -(\text{transpose-mat } A)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *row-add*[simp]:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies i < \text{nr}$   
 $\implies \text{row}(A + B)_i = \text{row } A_i + \text{row } B_i$   
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{dim-row } B = \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{dim-col } B = \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{row}(A + B)_i = \text{row } A_i + \text{row } B_i$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-add*[simp]:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies j < \text{nc}$   
 $\implies \text{col}(A + B)_j = \text{col } A_j + \text{col } B_j$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *row-mult*[simp]: **assumes**  $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr n}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   
**and**  $i: i < \text{nr}$   
**shows**  $\text{row}(A * B)_i = \text{vec nc}(\lambda j. \text{row } A_i \cdot \text{col } B_j)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-mult*[simp]: **assumes**  $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr n}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   
**and**  $j: j < \text{nc}$   
**shows**  $\text{col}(A * B)_j = \text{vec nr}(\lambda i. \text{row } A_i \cdot \text{col } B_j)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-mult*:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat nr n} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   
 $\implies \text{transpose-mat}(A * B) = \text{transpose-mat } B * \text{transpose-mat } A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *left-add-zero-mat*[simp]:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies 0_m \text{ nr nc} + A = A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *add-uminus-minus-mat*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies A + (-B) = A - (B :: 'a :: \text{group-add mat})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *right-add-zero-mat*[simp]:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies$

$A + 0_m \text{ nr nc} = (A :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add mat})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *left-mult-zero-mat*:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat n nc} \implies 0_m \text{ nr n} * A = 0_m \text{ nr nc}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *left-mult-zero-mat'*[simp]:  $\text{dim-row } A = n \implies 0_m \text{ nr n} * A = 0_m \text{ nr}$

(dim-col A)  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** right-mult-zero-mat:

$A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n \implies A * 0_m\ n\ nc = 0_m\ nr\ nc$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** right-mult-zero-mat'[simp]: dim-col A = n  $\implies A * 0_m\ n\ nc = 0_m$  (dim-row A) nc  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** left-mult-one-mat:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc \implies 1_m\ nr * A = A$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** left-mult-one-mat'[simp]: dim-row (A :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat) = n  $\implies 1_m\ n * A = A$   
 $n * A = A$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** right-mult-one-mat:

$(A :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc \implies A * 1_m\ nc = A$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** right-mult-one-mat'[simp]: dim-col (A :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat) = n  $\implies A * 1_m\ n = A$   
 $* 1_m\ n = A$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** one-mult-mat-vec[simp]:

$(v :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies 1_m\ n *_v v = v$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** minus-add-uminus-mat: **fixes** A :: 'a :: group-add mat  
**shows** A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc  $\implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc \implies$   
 $A - B = A + (- B)$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** add-mult-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]: **assumes** m: A ∈ carrier-mat nr n  
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$  C ∈ carrier-mat n nc  
**shows** (A + B) \* C = A \* C + B \* C  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** mult-add-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]: **assumes** m: A ∈ carrier-mat nr n  
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$  C ∈ carrier-mat n nc  
**shows** A \* (B + C) = A \* B + A \* C  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** add-mult-distrib-mat-vec[algebra-simps]: **assumes** m: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc  
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$  v ∈ carrier-vec nc

**shows**  $(A + B) *_v v = A *_v v + B *_v v$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-add-distrib-mat-vec[algebra-simps]*: **assumes**  $m: A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ nc$

$v_1 \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nc$   $v_2 \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nc$   
**shows**  $A *_v (v_1 + v_2) = A *_v v_1 + A *_v v_2$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-mat-vec*:

**assumes**  $m: (A::'a::field\ mat) \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ nc$  **and**  $v: v \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nc$   
**shows**  $A *_v (k \cdot_v v) = k \cdot_v (A *_v v)$  (**is**  $?l = ?r$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *assoc-scaler-prod*: **assumes**  $*: v_1 \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nr$   $A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ nc$   
 $v_2 \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nc$

**shows**  $vec\ nc (\lambda j. v_1 \cdot col\ A j) \cdot v_2 = v_1 \cdot vec\ nr (\lambda i. row\ A i \cdot v_2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-vec-mult-scalar*:

**fixes**  $A :: 'a :: comm\text{-}semiring\text{-}0\ mat$   
**assumes**  $A: A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ nr\ nc$   
**and**  $x: x \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nc$   
**and**  $y: y \in carrier\text{-}vec\ nr$   
**shows**  $(transpose\text{-}mat\ A *_v y) \cdot x = y \cdot (A *_v x)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *assoc-mult-mat[simp]*:

$A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n_1\ n_2 \implies B \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n_2\ n_3 \implies C \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n_3\ n_4$   
 $\implies (A * B) * C = A * (B * C)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *assoc-mult-mat-vec[simp]*:

$A \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n_1\ n_2 \implies B \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n_2\ n_3 \implies v \in carrier\text{-}vec\ n_3$   
 $\implies (A * B) *_v v = A *_v (B *_v v)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *comm-monoid-mat*: *comm-monoid* (*monoid-mat* *TYPE*('a :: *comm-monoid-add*)  
 $nr\ nc$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *comm-group-mat*: *comm-group* (*monoid-mat* *TYPE*('a :: *ab-group-add*)  
 $nc$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *semiring-mat*: *semiring* (*ring-mat* *TYPE*('a :: *semiring-1*)  
 $n\ b$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *ring-mat*: *ring* (*ring-mat* *TYPE*('a :: *comm-ring-1*)  
 $n\ b$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma abelian-group-mat: abelian-group (module-mat TYPE('a :: comm-ring-1)
nr nc)
⟨proof⟩

lemma row-smult[simp]: assumes i: i < dim-row A
shows row (k ·m A) i = k ·v (row A i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma col-smult[simp]: assumes i: i < dim-col A
shows col (k ·m A) i = k ·v (col A i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma row-uminus[simp]: assumes i: i < dim-row A
shows row (- A) i = - (row A i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-uminus-left[simp]: assumes dim: dim-vec v = dim-vec (w :: 'a
:: ring vec)
shows - v · w = - (v · w)
⟨proof⟩

lemma col-uminus[simp]: assumes i: i < dim-col A
shows col (- A) i = - (col A i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-uminus-right[simp]: assumes dim: dim-vec v = dim-vec (w :: 'a :: ring vec)
shows v · - w = - (v · w)
⟨proof⟩

context fixes A B :: 'a :: ring mat
assumes dim: dim-col A = dim-row B
begin
lemma uminus-mult-left-mat[simp]: (- A * B) = - (A * B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-mult-right-mat[simp]: (A * - B) = - (A * B)
⟨proof⟩
end

lemma minus-mult-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]: fixes A :: 'a :: ring mat
assumes m: A ∈ carrier-mat nr n B ∈ carrier-mat nr n C ∈ carrier-mat n nc
shows (A - B) * C = A * C - B * C
⟨proof⟩

lemma minus-mult-distrib-mat-vec[algebra-simps]: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: ring
mat) ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
```

**and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
**and**  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec nc}$   
**shows**  $(A - B) *_v v = A *_v v - B *_v v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{mult-minus-distrib-mat-vec[algebra-simps]}$ : **assumes**  $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{ring mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
**and**  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec nc}$   
**and**  $w: w \in \text{carrier-vec nc}$   
**shows**  $A *_v (v - w) = A *_v v - A *_v w$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{mult-minus-distrib-mat[algebra-simps]}$ : **fixes**  $A :: 'a :: \text{ring mat}$   
**assumes**  $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr n}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   $C \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   
**shows**  $A * (B - C) = A * B - A * C$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{uminus-mult-mat-vec[simp]}$ : **assumes**  $v: \text{dim-vec } v = \text{dim-col } (A :: 'a :: \text{ring mat})$   
**shows**  $- A *_v v = - (A *_v v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{uminus-zero-vec-eq}$ : **assumes**  $v: (v :: 'a :: \text{group-add vec}) \in \text{carrier-vec n}$   
**shows**  $(- v = 0_v n) = (v = 0_v n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{map-carrier-mat[simp]}$ :  
 $(\text{map-mat } f A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{col-map-mat[simp]}$ :  
**assumes**  $j < \text{dim-col } A$  **shows**  $\text{col } (\text{map-mat } f A) j = \text{map-vec } f (\text{col } A j)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{scalar-vec-one[simp]}$ :  $1 \cdot_v (v :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 vec}) = v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{scalar-prod-smult-right[simp]}$ :  
 $\text{dim-vec } w = \text{dim-vec } v \implies w \cdot (k \cdot_v v) = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) * (w \cdot v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{scalar-prod-smult-left[simp]}$ :  
 $\text{dim-vec } w = \text{dim-vec } v \implies (k \cdot_v w) \cdot v = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) * (w \cdot v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{mult-smult-distrib}$ : **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr n}$  **and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   
**shows**  $A * (k \cdot_m B) = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) \cdot_m (A * B)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma add-smult-distrib-left-mat: assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
shows  $k \cdot_m (A + B) = (k :: 'a :: \text{semiring}) \cdot_m A + k \cdot_m B$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma add-smult-distrib-right-mat: assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
shows  $(k + l) \cdot_m A = (k :: 'a :: \text{semiring}) \cdot_m A + l \cdot_m A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mult-smult-assoc-mat: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$  and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$ 
shows  $(k \cdot_m A) * B = (k :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-0}) \cdot_m (A * B)$ 
⟨proof⟩

definition similar-mat-wit ::  $'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \text{bool where}$ 
similar-mat-wit  $A\ B\ P\ Q = (\text{let } n = \text{dim-row } A \text{ in } \{A, B, P, Q\} \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n$ 
 $n \wedge P * Q = 1_m\ n \wedge Q * P = 1_m\ n \wedge$ 
 $A = P * B * Q)$ 

definition similar-mat ::  $'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool where}$ 
similar-mat  $A\ B = (\exists\ P\ Q. \text{similar-mat-wit } A\ B\ P\ Q)$ 

lemma similar-matD: assumes similar-mat  $A\ B$ 
shows  $\exists\ n\ P\ Q. \{A, B, P, Q\} \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n\ n \wedge P * Q = 1_m\ n \wedge Q * P =$ 
 $1_m\ n \wedge A = P * B * Q$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma similar-matI: assumes  $\{A, B, P, Q\} \subseteq \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$   $P * Q = 1_m\ n$   $Q$ 
 $* P = 1_m\ n$   $A = P * B * Q$ 
shows similar-mat  $A\ B$  ⟨proof⟩

fun pow-mat ::  $'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$  (infixr  $\hat{\cdot}_m$  75) where
 $A \hat{\cdot}_m 0 = 1_m (\text{dim-row } A)$ 
 $| A \hat{\cdot}_m (\text{Suc } k) = A \hat{\cdot}_m k * A$ 

lemma pow-mat-dim[simp]:
 $\text{dim-row } (A \hat{\cdot}_m k) = \text{dim-row } A$ 
 $\text{dim-col } (A \hat{\cdot}_m k) = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then dim-row } A \text{ else dim-col } A)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pow-mat-dim-square[simp]:
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n \Rightarrow \text{dim-row } (A \hat{\cdot}_m k) = n$ 
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n \Rightarrow \text{dim-col } (A \hat{\cdot}_m k) = n$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pow-carrier-mat[simp]:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n \Rightarrow A \hat{\cdot}_m k \in \text{carrier-mat } n$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

definition diag-mat :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  diag-mat A = map ( $\lambda i. A \$\$ (i,i)$ ) [0 .. $<$  dim-row A]

lemma prod-list-diag-prod: prod-list (diag-mat A) = ( $\prod i = 0 ..<$  dim-row A. A
   $\$\$ (i,i)$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma diag-mat-transpose[simp]: dim-row A = dim-col A  $\implies$ 
  diag-mat (transpose-mat A) = diag-mat A  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma diag-mat-zero[simp]: diag-mat (0m n n) = replicate n 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma diag-mat-one[simp]: diag-mat (1m n) = replicate n 1
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma pow-mat-ring-pow: assumes A: (A :: ('a :: semiring-1)mat)  $\in$  carrier-mat
  n n
  shows A  $\wedge_m k$  = A [ $\wedge$ ]ring-mat TYPE('a) n b k
  (is - = A [ $\wedge$ ]?C k)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition diagonal-mat :: 'a::zero mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  diagonal-mat A  $\equiv$   $\forall i <$  dim-row A.  $\forall j <$  dim-col A. i  $\neq$  j  $\longrightarrow$  A  $\$\$ (i,j)$  = 0

definition (in comm-monoid-add) sum-mat :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  sum-mat A = sum ( $\lambda ij. A \$\$ ij$ ) ({0 .. $<$  dim-row A}  $\times$  {0 .. $<$  dim-col A})

lemma sum-mat-0[simp]: sum-mat (0m nr nc) = (0 :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-mat-add: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add mat)  $\in$  carrier-mat
  nr nc and B: B  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc
  shows sum-mat (A + B) = sum-mat A + sum-mat B
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

### 4.3 Update Operators

```

definition update-vec :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec ( $\langle - |_v - \mapsto - \rangle [60,61,62]$  60)
  where v  $|_v i \mapsto a$  = vec (dim-vec v) ( $\lambda i'. if i' = i then a else v \$ i'$ )

definition update-mat :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat ( $\langle - |_m - \mapsto - \rangle [60,61,62]$  60)
  where A  $|_m ij \mapsto a$  = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) ( $\lambda ij'. if ij' = ij then a else A \$\$ ij'$ )

lemma dim-update-vec[simp]:

```

*dim-vec* ( $v \mid_v i \mapsto a$ ) = *dim-vec*  $v \langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-update-vec1*[simp]:

**assumes**  $i < \text{dim-vec } v$  **shows** ( $v \mid_v i \mapsto a$ ) \$  $i = a$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-update-vec2*[simp]:

**assumes**  $i' \neq i$  **shows** ( $v \mid_v i \mapsto a$ ) \$  $i' = v$  \$  $i'$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dim-update-mat*[simp]:

*dim-row* ( $A \mid_m ij \mapsto a$ ) = *dim-row*  $A$   
*dim-col* ( $A \mid_m ij \mapsto a$ ) = *dim-col*  $A$   $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-update-mat1*[simp]:

**assumes**  $i < \text{dim-row } A$   $j < \text{dim-col } A$  **shows** ( $A \mid_m (i,j) \mapsto a$ ) \$\$ (i,j) = a  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *index-update-mat2*[simp]:

**assumes**  $i': i' < \text{dim-row } A$  **and**  $j': j' < \text{dim-col } A$  **and**  $\text{neq}: (i',j') \neq ij$   
**shows** ( $A \mid_m ij \mapsto a$ ) \$\$ (i',j') = A \$\$ (i',j')  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

#### 4.4 Block Vectors and Matrices

**definition** *append-vec* :: ' $a$  vec  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  vec  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  vec (**infixr**  $\langle @_v \rangle$  65) **where**

$v @_v w \equiv \text{let } n = \text{dim-vec } v; m = \text{dim-vec } w \text{ in}$   
 $\text{vec } (n + m) (\lambda i. \text{if } i < n \text{ then } v \$ i \text{ else } w \$ (i - n))$

**lemma** *index-append-vec*[simp]:  $i < \text{dim-vec } v + \text{dim-vec } w$

$\Rightarrow (v @_v w) \$ i = (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } v \text{ then } v \$ i \text{ else } w \$ (i - \text{dim-vec } v))$   
*dim-vec* ( $v @_v w$ ) = *dim-vec*  $v + \text{dim-vec } w$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *append-carrier-vec*[simp,intro]:

$v \in \text{carrier-vec } n1 \Rightarrow w \in \text{carrier-vec } n2 \Rightarrow v @_v w \in \text{carrier-vec } (n1 + n2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-prod-append*: **assumes**  $v1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n1$   $v2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n2$

$w1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n1$   $w2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n2$

**shows** ( $v1 @_v v2$ ) • ( $w1 @_v w2$ ) =  $v1 \cdot w1 + v2 \cdot w2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *vec-first*  $v n \equiv \text{vec } n (\lambda i. v \$ i)$

**definition** *vec-last*  $v n \equiv \text{vec } n (\lambda i. v \$ (\text{dim-vec } v - n + i))$

**lemma** *dim-vec-first*[simp]: *dim-vec* (*vec-first*  $v n$ ) =  $n$   $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dim-vec-last*[simp]: *dim-vec* (*vec-last*  $v n$ ) =  $n$   $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma vec-first-carrier[simp]: vec-first v n ∈ carrier-vec n ⟨proof⟩
lemma vec-last-carrier[simp]: vec-last v n ∈ carrier-vec n ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-first-last-append[simp]:
assumes v ∈ carrier-vec (n+m) shows vec-first v n @v vec-last v m = v
⟨proof⟩

lemma append-vec-le: assumes v ∈ carrier-vec n and w: w ∈ carrier-vec n
shows v @v v' ≤ w @v w' ↔ v ≤ w ∧ v' ≤ w'
⟨proof⟩

lemma all-vec-append: (∀ x ∈ carrier-vec (n + m). P x) ↔ (∀ x1 ∈ carrier-vec
n. ∀ x2 ∈ carrier-vec m. P (x1 @v x2))
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition four-block-mat :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
four-block-mat A B C D =
(let nra = dim-row A; nrd = dim-row D;
nca = dim-col A; ncd = dim-col D
in
mat (nra + nrd) (nca + ncd) (λ (i,j). if i < nra then
if j < nca then A $$ (i,j) else B $$ (i,j - nca)
else if j < nca then C $$ (i - nra, j) else D $$ (i - nra, j - nca)))

```

```

lemma index-mat-four-block[simp]:
i < dim-row A + dim-row D ⇒ j < dim-col A + dim-col D ⇒ four-block-mat
A B C D $$ (i,j)
= (if i < dim-row A then
if j < dim-col A then A $$ (i,j) else B $$ (i,j - dim-col A)
else if j < dim-col A then C $$ (i - dim-row A, j) else D $$ (i - dim-row
A, j - dim-col A))
dim-row (four-block-mat A B C D) = dim-row A + dim-row D
dim-col (four-block-mat A B C D) = dim-col A + dim-col D
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma four-block-carrier-mat[simp]:
A ∈ carrier-mat nr1 nc1 ⇒ D ∈ carrier-mat nr2 nc2 ⇒
four-block-mat A B C D ∈ carrier-mat (nr1 + nr2) (nc1 + nc2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma cong-four-block-mat: A1 = B1 ⇒ A2 = B2 ⇒ A3 = B3 ⇒ A4 =
B4 ⇒
four-block-mat A1 A2 A3 A4 = four-block-mat B1 B2 B3 B4 ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma four-block-one-mat[simp]:
four-block-mat (1_m n1) (0_m n1 n2) (0_m n2 n1) (1_m n2) = 1_m (n1 + n2)
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** *four-block-zero-mat*[simp]:  
*four-block-mat* ( $0_m \text{ nr1 nc1}$ ) ( $0_m \text{ nr1 nc2}$ ) ( $0_m \text{ nr2 nc1}$ ) ( $0_m \text{ nr2 nc2}$ ) =  $0_m$   
 $(\text{nr1} + \text{nr2}) (\text{nc1} + \text{nc2})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *row-four-block-mat*:  
**assumes**  $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc1}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc2}$   
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc1}$   $D \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc2}$   
**shows**  
 $i < \text{nr1} \implies \text{row} (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) i = \text{row } A \ i @_v \text{row } B \ i$  (**is** -  $\implies$  ? $AB$ )  
 $\neg i < \text{nr1} \implies i < \text{nr1} + \text{nr2} \implies \text{row} (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) i = \text{row } C \ (i - \text{nr1}) @_v \text{row } D \ (i - \text{nr1})$   
 $\langle \text{is } - \implies - \implies ?CD \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-four-block-mat*:  
**assumes**  $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc1}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc2}$   
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc1}$   $D \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc2}$   
**shows**  
 $j < \text{nc1} \implies \text{col} (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) j = \text{col } A \ j @_v \text{col } C \ j$  (**is** -  $\implies$  ? $AC$ )  
 $\neg j < \text{nc1} \implies j < \text{nc1} + \text{nc2} \implies \text{col} (\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) j = \text{col } B \ (j - \text{nc1}) @_v \text{col } D \ (j - \text{nc1})$   
 $\langle \text{is } - \implies - \implies ?BD \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-four-block-mat*: **assumes**  
 $c1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 n1}$   $B1 \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 n2}$   $C1 \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 n1}$   
 $D1 \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 n2}$  **and**  
 $c2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat n1 nc1}$   $B2 \in \text{carrier-mat n1 nc2}$   $C2 \in \text{carrier-mat n2 nc1}$   
 $D2 \in \text{carrier-mat n2 nc2}$   
**shows**  $\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ B1 \ C1 \ D1 * \text{four-block-mat } A2 \ B2 \ C2 \ D2$   
 $= \text{four-block-mat } (A1 * A2 + B1 * C2) (A1 * B2 + B1 * D2)$   
 $\quad (C1 * A2 + D1 * C2) (C1 * B2 + D1 * D2)$  (**is** ? $M1 * ?M2 = -$ )  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition** *append-rows* :: ' $a :: \text{zero mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ ' (infixr  $\langle @_r \rangle$  65) **where**  
 $A @_r B = \text{four-block-mat } A \ (0_m \ (\text{dim-row } A) \ 0) \ B \ (0_m \ (\text{dim-row } B) \ 0)$

**lemma** *carrier-append-rows*[simp,intro]:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc} \implies$   
 $A @_r B \in \text{carrier-mat } (\text{nr1} + \text{nr2}) \text{ nc}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-mult2*[simp]:  
**assumes**  $A: A : \text{carrier-mat } nr \ n$   
**and**  $B: B : \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc$   
**and**  $j: j < nc$

**shows**  $\text{col} (A * B) j = A *_v \text{col} B j$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{mat-vec-as-mat-mat-mult}$ : **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr nc}$   
**and**  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec nc}$   
**shows**  $A *_v v = \text{col} (A * \text{mat-of-cols nc} [v]) 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{mat-mult-append}$ : **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr1 nc}$   
**and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr2 nc}$   
**and**  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec nc}$   
**shows**  $(A @_r B) *_v v = (A *_v v) @_v (B *_v v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{append-rows-le}$ : **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr1 nc}$   
**and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr2 nc}$   
**and**  $a: a \in \text{carrier-vec} \text{ nr1}$   
**and**  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec nc}$   
**shows**  $(A @_r B) *_v v \leq (a @_v b) \longleftrightarrow A *_v v \leq a \wedge B *_v v \leq b$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{elements-four-block-mat}$ :  
**assumes**  $c: C \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr1 nc1}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr1 nc2}$   
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr2 nc1}$   $D \in \text{carrier-mat} \text{ nr2 nc2}$   
**shows**  
 $\text{elements-mat} (\text{four-block-mat} A B C D) \subseteq$   
 $\text{elements-mat} A \cup \text{elements-mat} B \cup \text{elements-mat} C \cup \text{elements-mat} D$   
 $(\text{is elements-mat} ?four \subseteq -)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{assoc-four-block-mat}$ : **fixes**  $FB :: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{zero mat}$   
**defines**  $FB: FB \equiv \lambda Bb Cc. \text{four-block-mat} Bb (0_m (\text{dim-row} Bb) (\text{dim-col} Cc))$   
 $(0_m (\text{dim-row} Cc) (\text{dim-col} Bb)) Cc$   
**shows**  $FB A (FB B C) = FB (FB A B) C$  (**is**  $?L = ?R$ )  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition**  $\text{split-block} :: 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ mat} \times 'a \text{ mat} \times 'a \text{ mat} \times 'a \text{ mat})$   
**where**  $\text{split-block} A sr sc = (\text{let}$   
 $nr = \text{dim-row} A; nc = \text{dim-col} A;$   
 $nr2 = nr - sr; nc2 = nc - sc;$   
 $A1 = \text{mat} sr sc (\lambda ij. A \$\$ ij);$   
 $A2 = \text{mat} sr nc2 (\lambda (i,j). A \$\$ (i,j+sc));$   
 $A3 = \text{mat} nr2 sc (\lambda (i,j). A \$\$ (i+sr,j));$   
 $A4 = \text{mat} nr2 nc2 (\lambda (i,j). A \$\$ (i+sr,j+sc))$   
 $\text{in } (A1, A2, A3, A4))$

**lemma**  $\text{split-block}$ : **assumes**  $res: \text{split-block} A sr1 sc1 = (A1, A2, A3, A4)$

**and dims:**  $\dim\text{-row } A = sr1 + sr2$   $\dim\text{-col } A = sc1 + sc2$   
**shows**  $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr1 sc1$   $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr1 sc2$   
 $A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr2 sc1$   $A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } sr2 sc2$   
 $A = \text{four-block-mat } A1 A2 A3 A4$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Using *four-block-mat* we define block-diagonal matrices.

```
fun diag-block-mat :: 'a :: zero mat list ⇒ 'a mat where
  diag-block-mat [] = 0m 0 0
  | diag-block-mat (A # As) = (let
    B = diag-block-mat As
    in four-block-mat A (0m (dim-row A) (dim-col B)) (0m (dim-row B) (dim-col A)) B)

lemma dim-diag-block-mat:
  dim-row (diag-block-mat As) = sum-list (map dim-row As) (is ?row)
  dim-col (diag-block-mat As) = sum-list (map dim-col As) (is ?col)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diag-block-mat-singleton[simp]: diag-block-mat [A] = A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diag-block-mat-append: diag-block-mat (As @ Bs) =
  (let A = diag-block-mat As; B = diag-block-mat Bs
   in four-block-mat A (0m (dim-row A) (dim-col B)) (0m (dim-row B) (dim-col A))
  B)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diag-block-mat-last: diag-block-mat (As @ [B]) =
  (let A = diag-block-mat As
   in four-block-mat A (0m (dim-row A) (dim-col B)) (0m (dim-row B) (dim-col A))
  B)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diag-block-mat-square:
  Ball (set As) square-mat ⇒ square-mat (diag-block-mat As)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diag-block-one-mat[simp]:
  diag-block-mat (map (λA. 1m (dim-row A)) As) = (1m (sum-list (map dim-row As)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma elements-diag-block-mat:
  elements-mat (diag-block-mat As) ⊆ {0} ∪ (set (map elements-mat As))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma diag-block-pow-mat: assumes sq: Ball (set As) square-mat
```

**shows**  $\text{diag-block-mat } As \wedge_m n = \text{diag-block-mat} (\text{map } (\lambda A. A \wedge_m n) As)$  (**is**  
 $?As \wedge_m - = -)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{diag-block-upper-triangular}$ : **assumes**  
 $\bigwedge A i j. A \in \text{set } As \implies j < i \implies i < \text{dim-row } A \implies A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$   
**and**  $\text{Ball } (\text{set } As) \text{ square-mat}$   
**and**  $j < i i < \text{dim-row } (\text{diag-block-mat } As)$   
**shows**  $\text{diag-block-mat } As \$\$ (i,j) = 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{smult-four-block-mat}$ : **assumes**  $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc1 B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc2$   
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc1 D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc2$   
**shows**  $a \cdot_m \text{four-block-mat } A B C D = \text{four-block-mat} (a \cdot_m A) (a \cdot_m B) (a \cdot_m C) (a \cdot_m D)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{map-four-block-mat}$ : **assumes**  $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc1 B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc2$   
 $C \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc1 D \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc2$   
**shows**  $\text{map-mat } f (\text{four-block-mat } A B C D) = \text{four-block-mat} (\text{map-mat } f A) (\text{map-mat } f B) (\text{map-mat } f C) (\text{map-mat } f D)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{add-four-block-mat}$ : **assumes**  
 $c1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc1 B1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc2 C1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc1 D1 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc2 \text{ and}$   
 $c2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc1 B2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr1 nc2 C2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc1 D2 \in \text{carrier-mat } nr2 nc2$   
**shows**  $\text{four-block-mat } A1 B1 C1 D1 + \text{four-block-mat } A2 B2 C2 D2$   
 $= \text{four-block-mat} (A1 + A2) (B1 + B2) (C1 + C2) (D1 + D2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{diag-four-block-mat}$ : **assumes**  $c: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 n1$   
 $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 n2$   
**shows**  $\text{diag-mat } (\text{four-block-mat } A B C D) = \text{diag-mat } A @ \text{diag-mat } D$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition**  $\text{mk-diagonal} :: 'a::zero list \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$   
**where**  $\text{mk-diagonal } as = \text{diag-block-mat} (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{mat } (\text{Suc } 0) (\text{Suc } 0) (\lambda -. a)) as)$

**lemma**  $\text{mk-diagonal-dim}$ :  
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{mk-diagonal } as) = \text{length } as \text{ dim-col } (\text{mk-diagonal } as) = \text{length } as$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{mk-diagonal-diagonal}$ :  $\text{diagonal-mat } (\text{mk-diagonal } as)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *orthogonal-mat* :: 'a::semiring-0 mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
**where** *orthogonal-mat* *A*  $\equiv$   
  let *B* = transpose-mat *A* \* *A* in  
  diagonal-mat *B*  $\wedge$  ( $\forall i < \text{dim-col } A$ . *B*  $\langle\langle i, i \rangle\rangle \neq 0$ )

**lemma** *orthogonal-matD[elim]*:

*orthogonal-mat A*  $\implies$   
   $i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies (\text{col } A i \cdot \text{col } A j = 0) = (i \neq j)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *orthogonal-matI[intro]*:

$(\bigwedge i j. i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies (\text{col } A i \cdot \text{col } A j = 0) = (i \neq j))$   
 $\implies$   
  *orthogonal-mat A*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *orthogonal* :: 'a::semiring-0 vec list  $\Rightarrow$  bool

**where** *orthogonal vs*  $\equiv$   
   $\forall i j. i < \text{length } vs \implies j < \text{length } vs \implies$   
   $(vs ! i \cdot vs ! j = 0) = (i \neq j)$

**lemma** *orthogonalD[elim]*:

*orthogonal vs*  $\implies i < \text{length } vs \implies j < \text{length } vs \implies$   
   $(\text{nth } vs i \cdot \text{nth } vs j = 0) = (i \neq j)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *orthogonalI[intro]*:

$(\bigwedge i j. i < \text{length } vs \implies j < \text{length } vs \implies (\text{nth } vs i \cdot \text{nth } vs j = 0) = (i \neq j))$   
 $\implies$   
  *orthogonal vs*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-four-block-mat*: **assumes**  $*: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc1}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr1 nc2}$

$C \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc1}$   $D \in \text{carrier-mat nr2 nc2}$   
  **shows** transpose-mat (four-block-mat *A B C D*) =  
  four-block-mat (transpose-mat *A*) (transpose-mat *C*) (transpose-mat *B*) (transpose-mat *D*)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *zero-transpose-mat[simp]*: transpose-mat  $(0_m n m) = (0_m m n)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *upper-triangular-four-block*: **assumes** *AD*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat n n}$   $D \in \text{carrier-mat m m}$

**and ut:** upper-triangular *A* upper-triangular *D*

**shows** *upper-triangular (four-block-mat A B (0<sub>m</sub> m n) D)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *pow-four-block-mat*: **assumes** *A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n*  
**and** *B: B ∈ carrier-mat m m*  
**shows** *(four-block-mat A (0<sub>m</sub> n m) (0<sub>m</sub> m n) B) ^{m k} =*  
*four-block-mat (A ^{m k}) (0<sub>m</sub> n m) (0<sub>m</sub> m n) (B ^{m k})*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *uminus-scalar-prod*:  
**assumes** [simp]: *v : carrier-vec n w : carrier-vec n*  
**shows** *−((v::'a::field vec) · w) = (− v) · w*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *append-vec-eq*:  
**assumes** [simp]: *v : carrier-vec n v' : carrier-vec n*  
**shows** [simp]: *v @<sub>v</sub> w = v' @<sub>v</sub> w' ↔ v = v' ∧ w = w'* (**is** ?L ↔ ?R)  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *append-vec-add*:  
**assumes** [simp]: *v : carrier-vec n v' : carrier-vec n*  
**and** [simp]: *w : carrier-vec m w' : carrier-vec m*  
**shows** *(v @<sub>v</sub> w) + (v' @<sub>v</sub> w') = (v + v') @<sub>v</sub> (w + w')* (**is** ?L = ?R)  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *four-block-mat-mult-vec*:  
**assumes** *A: A : carrier-mat nr1 nc1*  
**and** *B: B : carrier-mat nr1 nc2*  
**and** *C: C : carrier-mat nr2 nc1*  
**and** *D: D : carrier-mat nr2 nc2*  
**and** *a: a : carrier-vec nc1*  
**and** *d: d : carrier-vec nc2*  
**shows** *four-block-mat A B C D \*<sub>v</sub> (a @<sub>v</sub> d) = (A \*<sub>v</sub> a + B \*<sub>v</sub> d) @<sub>v</sub> (C \*<sub>v</sub> a + D \*<sub>v</sub> d)*  
*(is ?ABCD \*<sub>v</sub> - = ?r)*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *mult-mat-vec-split*:  
**assumes** *A: A : carrier-mat n n*  
**and** *D: D : carrier-mat m m*  
**and** *a: a : carrier-vec n*  
**and** *d: d : carrier-vec m*  
**shows** *four-block-mat A (0<sub>m</sub> n m) (0<sub>m</sub> m n) D \*<sub>v</sub> (a @<sub>v</sub> d) = A \*<sub>v</sub> a @<sub>v</sub> D \*<sub>v</sub> d*  
*(proof)*

**lemma** *similar-mat-witI*: **assumes** *P \* Q = 1<sub>m</sub> n Q \* P = 1<sub>m</sub> n A = P \* B \**

$Q$   
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $P \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $Q \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**shows** *similar-mat-wit A B P Q*  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-witD*: **assumes**  $n = \text{dim-row } A$  *similar-mat-wit A B P Q*  
**shows**  $P * Q = 1_m \ n$   $Q * P = 1_m \ n$   $A = P * B * Q$   
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $P \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $Q \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-witD2*: **assumes**  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$  *similar-mat-wit A B P Q*  
**shows**  $P * Q = 1_m \ n$   $Q * P = 1_m \ n$   $A = P * B * Q$   
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $P \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   $Q \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-wit-sym*: **assumes** *sim: similar-mat-wit A B P Q*  
**shows** *similar-mat-wit B A Q P*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-wit-refl*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**shows** *similar-mat-wit A A (1\_m n) (1\_m n)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-wit-trans*: **assumes**  $AB: \text{similar-mat-wit } A B P Q$   
**and**  $BC: \text{similar-mat-wit } B C P' Q'$   
**shows** *similar-mat-wit A C (P \* P') (Q' \* Q)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-refl*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat } A A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-trans*: *similar-mat A B*  $\implies$  *similar-mat B C*  $\implies$  *similar-mat A C*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-sym*: *similar-mat A B*  $\implies$  *similar-mat B A*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-wit-four-block*: **assumes**  
**1:** *similar-mat-wit A1 B1 P1 Q1*  
**and 2:** *similar-mat-wit A2 B2 P2 Q2*  
**and URA:**  $URA = (P1 * UR * Q2)$   
**and LLA:**  $LLA = (P2 * LL * Q1)$   
**and A1:**  $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**and A2:**  $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$   
**and LL:**  $LL \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$

**and**  $UR: UR \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ m$   
**shows**  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\ (four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ A1\ URA\ LLA\ A2)\ (four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ B1\ UR\ LL\ B2)$   
 $(four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ P1\ (0_m\ n\ m)\ (0_m\ m\ n)\ P2)\ (four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ Q1\ (0_m\ n\ m)\ (0_m\ m\ n)\ Q2)$   
 $(is\ similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\ ?A\ ?B\ ?P\ ?Q)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}four\text{-}block\text{-}0\text{-}ex$ : **assumes**  
 $1: similar\text{-}mat\ A1\ B1$   
**and**  $2: similar\text{-}mat\ A2\ B2$   
**and**  $A0: A0 \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ m$   
**and**  $A1: A1 \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$   
**and**  $A2: A2 \in carrier\text{-}mat\ m\ m$   
**shows**  $\exists B0. B0 \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ m \wedge similar\text{-}mat\ (four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ A1\ A0\ (0_m\ m\ n)\ A2)$   
 $(four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ B1\ B0\ (0_m\ m\ n)\ B2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}four\text{-}block\text{-}0\text{-}0$ : **assumes**  
 $1: similar\text{-}mat\ A1\ B1$   
**and**  $2: similar\text{-}mat\ A2\ B2$   
**and**  $A1: A1 \in carrier\text{-}mat\ n\ n$   
**and**  $A2: A2 \in carrier\text{-}mat\ m\ m$   
**shows**  $similar\text{-}mat\ (four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ A1\ (0_m\ n\ m)\ (0_m\ m\ n)\ A2)$   
 $(four\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ B1\ (0_m\ n\ m)\ (0_m\ m\ n)\ B2)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $similar\text{-}diag\text{-}mat\text{-}block\text{-}mat$ : **assumes**  $\bigwedge A\ B. (A, B) \in set\ Ms \implies similar\text{-}mat\ A\ B$   
**shows**  $similar\text{-}mat\ (diag\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ (map\ fst\ Ms))\ (diag\text{-}block\text{-}mat\ (map\ snd\ Ms))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\text{-}pow$ : **assumes**  $wit: similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\ A\ B\ P\ Q$   
**shows**  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\ (A \hat{\wedge}_m k)\ (B \hat{\wedge}_m k)\ P\ Q$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma**  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\text{-}pow\text{-}id$ :  $similar\text{-}mat\text{-}wit\ A\ B\ P\ Q \implies A \hat{\wedge}_m k = P * B$   
 $\hat{\wedge}_m k * Q$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

## 4.5 Homomorphism properties

**context**  $semiring\text{-}hom$   
**begin**  
**abbreviation**  $mat\text{-}hom :: 'a\ mat \Rightarrow 'b\ mat\ (\langle mat_h \rangle)$   
**where**  $mat_h \equiv map\text{-}mat\ hom$

```

abbreviation vec-hom :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'b vec ( $\langle \text{vec}_h \rangle$ )
  where  $\text{vec}_h \equiv \text{map-vec hom}$ 

lemma vec-hom-zero:  $\text{vec}_h (\theta_v n) = \theta_v n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-hom-one:  $\text{mat}_h (1_m n) = 1_m n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-hom-mult: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr } n$  and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n_{nc}$ 
  shows  $\text{mat}_h (A * B) = \text{mat}_h A * \text{mat}_h B$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mult-mat-vec-hom: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr } n$  and  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  shows  $\text{vec}_h (A *_v v) = \text{mat}_h A *_v \text{vec}_h v$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

lemma vec-eq-iff:  $(x = y) = (\dim\text{-vec } x = \dim\text{-vec } y \wedge (\forall i < \dim\text{-vec } y. x \$ i = y \$ i))$  (is  $?l = ?r$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-eq-iff:  $(x = y) = (\dim\text{-row } x = \dim\text{-row } y \wedge \dim\text{-col } x = \dim\text{-col } y \wedge$ 
   $(\forall i j. i < \dim\text{-row } y \longrightarrow j < \dim\text{-col } y \longrightarrow x \$\$ (i,j) = y \$\$ (i,j)))$  (is  $?l = ?r$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in inj-semiring-hom) vec-hom-zero-iff[simp]:  $(\text{vec}_h x = \theta_v n) = (x = \theta_v n)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in inj-semiring-hom) mat-hom-inj:  $\text{mat}_h A = \text{mat}_h B \implies A = B$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in inj-semiring-hom) vec-hom-inj:  $\text{vec}_h v = \text{vec}_h w \implies v = w$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in semiring-hom) mat-hom-pow: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n_n$ 
  shows  $\text{mat}_h (A \hat{\wedge}_m k) = (\text{mat}_h A) \hat{\wedge}_m k$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in semiring-hom) hom-sum-mat:  $\text{hom} (\text{sum-mat } A) = \text{sum-mat} (\text{mat}_h A)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma (in semiring-hom) vec-hom-smult:  $\text{vec}_h (ev \cdot_v v) = \text{hom ev} \cdot_v \text{vec}_h v$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma minus-scalar-prod-distrib: fixes  $v_1 :: 'a :: \text{ring vec}$ 

```

```

assumes  $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $(v_1 - v_2) \cdot v_3 = v_1 \cdot v_3 - v_2 \cdot v_3$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-minus-distrib: fixes  $v_1 :: 'a :: \text{ring vec}$ 
assumes  $v: v_1 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_2 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v_3 \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $v_1 \cdot (v_2 - v_3) = v_1 \cdot v_2 - v_1 \cdot v_3$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-add-minus-vec:
assumes  $l \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $r \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $-((l::'a :: ab\text{-group-add vec}) + r) = (-l - r)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma minus-add-minus-vec: fixes  $u :: 'a :: ab\text{-group-add vec}$ 
assumes  $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $u - (v + w) = u - v - w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-add-minus-mat:
assumes  $l \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$   $r \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$ 
shows  $-((l::'a :: ab\text{-group-add mat}) + r) = (-l - r)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma minus-add-minus-mat: fixes  $u :: 'a :: ab\text{-group-add mat}$ 
assumes  $u \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$   $v \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$   $w \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$ 
shows  $u - (v + w) = u - v - w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-uminus-vec[simp]:  $-(- (v::'a:: \text{group-add vec})) = v$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-eq-vec[simp]:  $- (v::'a:: \text{group-add vec}) = -w \longleftrightarrow v = w$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-uminus-mat[simp]:  $-(- (A::'a:: \text{group-add mat})) = A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-eq-mat[simp]:  $- (A::'a:: \text{group-add mat}) = -B \longleftrightarrow A = B$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma smult-zero-mat[simp]:  $(k :: 'a :: \text{mult-zero}) \cdot_m 0_m nr nc = 0_m nr nc$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma similar-mat-wit-smult: fixes  $A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}$ 
assumes  $\text{similar-mat-wit } A B P Q$ 
shows  $\text{similar-mat-wit } (k \cdot_m A) (k \cdot_m B) P Q$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma similar-mat-smult: fixes A :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat
assumes similar-mat A B
shows similar-mat (k ·m A) (k ·m B)
⟨proof⟩

definition mat-diag :: nat ⇒ (nat ⇒ 'a :: zero) ⇒ 'a mat where
mat-diag n f = Matrix.mat n n (λ (i,j). if i = j then f j else 0)

lemma mat-diag-dim[simp]: mat-diag n f ∈ carrier-mat n n
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-diag-mult-left: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n nr
shows mat-diag n f * A = Matrix.mat n nr (λ (i,j). f i * A $$ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-diag-mult-right: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr n
shows A * mat-diag n f = Matrix.mat nr n (λ (i,j). A $$ (i,j) * f j)
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-diag-diag[simp]: mat-diag n f * mat-diag n g = mat-diag n (λ i. f i *
g i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-diag-one[simp]: mat-diag n (λ x. 1) = 1m n ⟨proof⟩
    Interpret vector as row-matrix
definition mat-of-row y = mat 1 (dim-vec y) (λ ij. y $ (snd ij))

lemma mat-of-row-carrier[simp,intro]:
y ∈ carrier-vec n ⇒ mat-of-row y ∈ carrier-mat 1 n
y ∈ carrier-vec n ⇒ mat-of-row y ∈ carrier-mat (Suc 0) n
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-row-dim[simp]: dim-row (mat-of-row y) = 1
dim-col (mat-of-row y) = dim-vec y
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-row-index[simp]: x < dim-vec y ⇒ mat-of-row y $$ (0,x) = y $ x
⟨proof⟩

lemma row-mat-of-row[simp]: row (mat-of-row y) 0 = y
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-row-mult-append-rows: assumes y1: y1 ∈ carrier-vec nr1
and y2: y2 ∈ carrier-vec nr2
and A1: A1 ∈ carrier-mat nr1 nc
and A2: A2 ∈ carrier-mat nr2 nc
shows mat-of-row (y1 @v y2) * (A1 @r A2) =

```

*mat-of-row*  $y1 * A1 + \text{mat-of-row } y2 * A2$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-row-uminus*:  $\text{mat-of-row } (-v) = -\text{mat-of-row } v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Allowing to construct and deconstruct vectors like lists

**abbreviation** *vNil* **where**  $vNil \equiv \text{vec } 0 ((!) [])$   
**definition** *vCons* **where**  $vCons a v \equiv \text{vec } (\text{Suc } (\text{dim-vec } v)) (\lambda i. \text{case } i \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow a | \text{Suc } i \Rightarrow v \$ i)$

**lemma** *vec-index-vCons-0* [simp]:  $vCons a v \$ 0 = a$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-index-vCons-Suc* [simp]:  
**fixes**  $v :: 'a \text{ vec}$   
**shows**  $vCons a v \$ \text{Suc } n = v \$ n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-index-vCons*:  $vCons a v \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } a \text{ else } v \$ (n - 1))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *dim-vec-vCons* [simp]:  $\text{dim-vec } (vCons a v) = \text{Suc } (\text{dim-vec } v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *vCons-carrier-vec*[simp]:  $vCons a v \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{Suc } n) \longleftrightarrow v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-Suc*:  $\text{vec } (\text{Suc } n) f = vCons (f 0) (\text{vec } n (f \circ \text{Suc}))$  (**is**  $?l = ?r$ )  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**declare** *Abs-vec-cases*[cases del]

**lemma** *vec-cases* [case-names *vNil* *vCons*, cases type: *vec*]:  
**assumes**  $v = vNil \implies \text{thesis}$  **and**  $\bigwedge a w. v = vCons a w \implies \text{thesis}$   
**shows** *thesis*  
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-induct* [case-names *vNil* *vCons*, induct type: *vec*]:  
**assumes**  $P vNil$  **and**  $\bigwedge a v. P v \implies P (vCons a v)$   
**shows**  $P v$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *carrier-vec-induct* [consumes 1, case-names 0 *Suc*, induct set:*carrier-vec*]:  
**assumes**  $v: v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**and** 1:  $P 0 vNil$  **and** 2:  $\bigwedge n a v. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies P n v \implies P (\text{Suc } n) (vCons a v)$   
**shows**  $P n v$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-of-list-Cons*[simp]: *vec-of-list* (*a#as*) = *vCons a (vec-of-list as)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-of-list-Nil*[simp]: *vec-of-list []* = *vNil*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-prod-vCons*[simp]:  
*vCons a v · vCons b w* = *a \* b + v · w*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *zero-vec-Suc*: *0\_v (Suc n)* = *vCons 0 (0\_v n)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *zero-vec-zero*[simp]: *0\_v 0* = *vNil*  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vCons-eq-vCons*[simp]: *vCons a v* = *vCons b w*  $\longleftrightarrow$  *a = b*  $\wedge$  *v = w* (is ?l  
 $\longleftrightarrow$  ?r)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-carrier-vec*[simp]: *vec n f ∈ carrier-vec m*  $\longleftrightarrow$  *n = m*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**notation** *transpose-mat* ( $\langle (-^T) \rangle$  [1000])

**lemma** *map-mat-transpose*:  $(map\text{-}mat f A)^T = map\text{-}mat f A^T$   $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *cols-transpose*[simp]: *cols A^T* = *rows A*  $\langle proof \rangle$   
**lemma** *rows-transpose*[simp]: *rows A^T* = *cols A*  $\langle proof \rangle$   
**lemma** *list-of-vec-vec* [simp]: *list-of-vec (vec n f)* = *map f [0..<n]*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *list-of-vec-0* [simp]: *list-of-vec (0\_v n)* = *replicate n 0*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *diag-mat-map*:  
**assumes** *M-carrier*: *M ∈ carrier-mat n n*  
**shows** *diag-mat (map-mat f M)* = *map f (diag-mat M)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-rows-map* [simp]:  
**assumes** *x: set vs ⊆ carrier-vec n*  
**shows** *mat-of-rows n (map (map-vec f) vs)* = *map-mat f (mat-of-rows n vs)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-cols-map* [simp]:  
**assumes** *x: set vs ⊆ carrier-vec n*  
**shows** *mat-of-cols n (map (map-vec f) vs)* = *map-mat f (mat-of-cols n vs)*

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-of-list-map* [*simp*]: *vec-of-list* (*map f xs*) = *map-vec f* (*vec-of-list xs*)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *map-vec*: *map-vec f* (*vec n g*) = *vec n* (*f o g*)  $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-cols-Cons-index-0*:  $i < n \implies \text{mat-of-cols } n (w \# ws) \$\$ (i, 0) = w \$ i$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *nth-map-out-of-bound*:  $i \geq \text{length } xs \implies \text{map } f xs ! i = [] ! (i - \text{length } xs)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-cols-Cons-index-Suc*:  
 $i < n \implies \text{mat-of-cols } n (w \# ws) \$\$ (i, Suc j) = \text{mat-of-cols } n ws \$\$ (i, j)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-cols-index*:  $i < n \implies j < \text{length } ws \implies \text{mat-of-cols } n ws \$\$ (i, j) = ws ! j \$ i$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-of-rows-index*:  $i < \text{length } rs \implies j < n \implies \text{mat-of-rows } n rs \$\$ (i, j) = rs ! i \$ j$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-mat-of-rows*:  $(\text{mat-of-rows } n vs)^T = \text{mat-of-cols } n vs$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *transpose-mat-of-cols*:  $(\text{mat-of-cols } n vs)^T = \text{mat-of-rows } n vs$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *nth-list-of-vec* [*simp*]:  
assumes  $i < \text{dim-vec } v$  shows *list-of-vec v* !  $i = v \$ i$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *length-list-of-vec* [*simp*]:  
 $\text{length } (\text{list-of-vec } v) = \text{dim-vec } v$   $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vec-eq-0-iff*:  
 $v = 0_v \wedge n \longleftrightarrow n = \text{dim-vec } v \wedge (n = 0 \vee \text{set } (\text{list-of-vec } v) = \{0\})$  (**is**  $?l \longleftrightarrow ?r$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *list-of-vec-vCons* [*simp*]: *list-of-vec* (*vCons a v*) = *a # list-of-vec v* (**is**  $?l = ?r$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *append-vec-vCons* [*simp*]: *vCons a v @\_v w* = *vCons a (v @\_v w)* (**is**  $?l =$

?r)  
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *append-vec-vNil*[simp]:  $vNil @_v v = v$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *list-of-vec-append*[simp]:  $list-of-vec(v @_v w) = list-of-vec v @_ list-of-vec w$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *transpose-mat-eq*[simp]:  $A^T = B^T \longleftrightarrow A = B$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *mat-col-eqI*: **assumes**  $\bigwedge i. i < dim\text{-}col B \implies col A i = col B i$   
**and**  $dim\text{-}rows A = dim\text{-}rows B$   $dim\text{-}col A = dim\text{-}col B$   
**shows**  $A = B$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *upper-triangular-imp-distinct*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$   
**and**  $tri: upper\text{-}triangular A$   
**and**  $diag: 0 \notin set(diag\text{-}mat A)$   
**shows**  $distinct(rows A)$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *dim-vec-of-list*[simp]:  $dim\text{-}vec(vec\text{-}of\text{-}list as) = length as$  ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *list-vec*:  $list-of-vec(vec\text{-}of\text{-}list xs) = xs$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *vec-list*:  $vec\text{-}of\text{-}list(list-of-vec v) = v$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *index-vec-of-list*:  $i < length xs \implies (vec\text{-}of\text{-}list xs) \$ i = xs ! i$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *vec-of-list-index*:  $vec\text{-}of\text{-}list xs \$ j = xs ! j$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *list-of-vec-index*:  $list-of-vec v ! j = v \$ j$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *list-of-vec-map*:  $list-of-vec xs = map((\$) xs)[0..<dim\text{-}vec xs]$  ⟨proof⟩

**definition** *component-mult*  $v w = vec(min(dim\text{-}vec v)(dim\text{-}vec w))(\lambda i. v \$ i * w \$ i)$

**definition** *vec-set*::'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a set ( $\langle set_v \rangle$ )  
**where**  $vec\text{-}set v = vec\text{-}index v ` \{.. < dim\text{-}vec v\}$

```

lemma vec-set-map[simp]:  $\text{set}_v (\text{map-vec } f v) = f \cdot \text{set}_v v$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma index-component-mult:
assumes  $i < \text{dim-vec } v$   $i < \text{dim-vec } w$ 
shows  $\text{component-mult } v w \$ i = v \$ i * w \$ i$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma dim-component-mult:
 $\text{dim-vec} (\text{component-mult } v w) = \min (\text{dim-vec } v) (\text{dim-vec } w)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma vec-setE:
assumes  $a \in \text{set}_v v$ 
obtains  $i \text{ where } v\$i = a$   $i < \text{dim-vec } v$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma vec-setI:
assumes  $v\$i = a$   $i < \text{dim-vec } v$ 
shows  $a \in \text{set}_v v$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma set-list-of-vec:  $\text{set} (\text{list-of-vec } v) = \text{set}_v v$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

instantiation vec :: (conjugate) conjugate
begin

definition conjugate-vec :: 'a :: conjugate vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec
  where  $\text{conjugate } v = \text{vec} (\text{dim-vec } v) (\lambda i. \text{conjugate} (v \$ i))$ 

lemma conjugate-vCons [simp]:
   $\text{conjugate} (v\text{Cons } a v) = v\text{Cons} (\text{conjugate } a) (\text{conjugate } v)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma dim-vec-conjugate[simp]:  $\text{dim-vec} (\text{conjugate } v) = \text{dim-vec } v$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma carrier-vec-conjugate[simp]:  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies \text{conjugate } v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma vec-index-conjugate[simp]:
  shows  $i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{conjugate } v \$ i = \text{conjugate} (v \$ i)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

instance
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end

```

```

lemma conjugate-add-vec:
  fixes v w :: 'a :: conjugatable-ring vec
  assumes dim: v : carrier-vec n w : carrier-vec n
  shows conjugate (v + w) = conjugate v + conjugate w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma uminus-conjugate-vec:
  fixes v w :: 'a :: conjugatable-ring vec
  shows - (conjugate v) = conjugate (- v)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-zero-vec[simp]:
  conjugate (0v n :: 'a :: conjugatable-ring vec) = 0v n ⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-vec-0[simp]:
  conjugate (vec 0 f) = vec 0 f ⟨proof⟩

lemma sprod-vec-0[simp]: v · vec 0 f = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-zero-iff-vec[simp]:
  fixes v :: 'a :: conjugatable-ring vec
  shows conjugate v = 0v n  $\longleftrightarrow$  v = 0v n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-smult-vec:
  fixes k :: 'a :: conjugatable-ring
  shows conjugate (k ·v v) = conjugate k ·v conjugate v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-sprod-vec:
  fixes v w :: 'a :: conjugatable-ring vec
  assumes v: v : carrier-vec n and w: w : carrier-vec n
  shows conjugate (v · w) = conjugate v · conjugate w
  ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation cscalar-prod :: 'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: conjugatable-ring (infix  $\cdot\cdot c$ )
70)
  where ( $\cdot c$ )  $\equiv \lambda v w. v \cdot \text{conjugate } w$ 

lemma conjugate-conjugate-sprod[simp]:
  assumes v[simp]: v : carrier-vec n and w[simp]: w : carrier-vec n
  shows conjugate (conjugate v · w) = v · c w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-vec-sprod-comm:
  fixes v w :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ring, comm-ring} vec
  assumes v : carrier-vec n and w : carrier-vec n
  shows v · c w = (conjugate w · v)

```

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-square-ge-0-vec[intro!]:
  fixes v :: 'a :: conjugatable-ordered-ring vec
  shows v •c v ≥ 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-square-eq-0-vec[simp]:
  fixes v :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-ring, semiring-no-zero-divisors} vec
  assumes v ∈ carrier-vec n
  shows v •c v = 0 ↔ v = 0v n
⟨proof⟩

lemma conjugate-square-greater-0-vec[simp]:
  fixes v :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-ring, semiring-no-zero-divisors} vec
  assumes v ∈ carrier-vec n
  shows v •c v > 0 ↔ v ≠ 0v n
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-conjugate-rat[simp]: (conjugate :: rat vec ⇒ rat vec) = (λx. x) ⟨proof⟩
lemma vec-conjugate-real[simp]: (conjugate :: real vec ⇒ real vec) = (λx. x) ⟨proof⟩

```

end

## 5 Code Generation for Basic Matrix Operations

In this theory we implement matrices as arrays of arrays. Due to the target language serialization, access to matrix entries should be constant time. Hence operations like matrix addition, multiplication, etc. should all have their standard complexity.

There might be room for optimizations.

To implement the infinite carrier set, we use A. Lochbihler's container framework [4].

```

theory Matrix-IArray-Impl
imports
  Matrix
  HOL-Library.IArray
  Containers.Set-Impl
begin

typedef 'a vec-impl = {(n,v :: 'a iarray). IArray.length v = n} ⟨proof⟩
typedef 'a mat-impl = {(nr,nc,m :: 'a iarray iarray).
  IArray.length m = nr ∧ IArray.all (λ r. IArray.length r = nc) m}
  ⟨proof⟩

setup-lifting type-definition-vec-impl

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-mat-impl

lift-definition vec-impl :: 'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec is
 $\lambda (n,v). (n, \text{mk-vec } n (\text{IArray.sub } v)) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition vec-add-impl :: 'a::plus vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec-impl is
 $\lambda (n,v) (m,w).$ 
 $(n, \text{IArray.of-fun } (\lambda i. \text{IArray.sub } v i + \text{IArray.sub } w i) n)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition mat-impl :: 'a mat-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat is
 $\lambda (nr,nc,m). (nr,nc,\text{mk-mat } nr nc (\lambda (i,j). \text{IArray.sub } (\text{IArray.sub } m i) j)) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition vec-of-list-impl :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec-impl is
 $\lambda v. (\text{length } v, \text{IArray } v) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition list-of-vec-impl :: 'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a list is
 $\lambda (n,v). \text{IArray.list-of } v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition vec-of-fun :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec-impl is
 $\lambda n f. (n, \text{IArray.of-fun } f n) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition mat-of-fun :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat-impl is
 $\lambda nr nc f. (nr, nc, \text{IArray.of-fun } (\lambda i. \text{IArray.of-fun } (\lambda j. f (i,j)) nc) nr) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition vec-index-impl :: 'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
is  $\lambda (n,v). \text{IArray.sub } v \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition index-mat-impl :: 'a mat-impl  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
is  $\lambda (nr,nc,m) (i,j).$  if  $i < nr$  then  $\text{IArray.sub } (\text{IArray.sub } m i) j$ 
else  $\text{IArray.sub } (\text{IArray } ([] ! (i - nr))) j \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition vec-equal-impl :: 'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  bool
is  $\lambda (n1,v1) (n2,v2). n1 = n2 \wedge v1 = v2 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition mat-equal-impl :: 'a mat-impl  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat-impl  $\Rightarrow$  bool
is  $\lambda (nr1,nc1,m1) (nr2,nc2,m2). nr1 = nr2 \wedge nc1 = nc2 \wedge m1 = m2 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition dim-vec-impl :: 'a vec-impl  $\Rightarrow$  nat is fst  $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition dim-row-impl :: 'a mat-impl  $\Rightarrow$  nat is fst  $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
lift-definition dim-col-impl :: 'a mat-impl  $\Rightarrow$  nat is fst o snd  $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

code-datatype vec-impl
code-datatype mat-impl

lemma vec-code[code]: vec n f = vec-impl (vec-of-fun n f)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mat-code[code]: mat nr nc f = mat-impl (mat-of-fun nr nc f)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-of-list[code]: vec-of-list v = vec-impl (vec-of-list-impl v)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-of-vec-code[code]: list-of-vec (vec-impl v) = list-of-vec-impl v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma empty-nth:  $\neg i < \text{length } x \implies x ! i = [] ! (i - \text{length } x)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma undef-vec:  $\neg i < \text{length } x \implies \text{undef-vec} (i - \text{length } x) = x ! i$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-index-code[code]: (vec-impl v) $ i = vec-index-impl v i
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma index-mat-code[code]: (mat-impl m) $$ ij = (index-mat-impl m ij :: 'a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition (code-dt) mat-of-rows-list-impl :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat-impl
option is
   $\lambda n \text{ rows. if list-all } (\lambda r. \text{length } r = n) \text{ rows then Some } (\text{length rows}, n, \text{IArray}$ 
  (map IArray rows))
  else None
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-rows-list-impl: mat-of-rows-list-impl n rs = Some A  $\implies$  mat-impl
A = mat-of-rows-list n rs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-rows-list-code[code]: mat-of-rows-list nc vs =
  (case mat-of-rows-list-impl nc vs of Some A  $\Rightarrow$  mat-impl A
  | None  $\Rightarrow$  mat-of-rows nc (map ( $\lambda v. \text{vec nc} (\text{nth } v)$ ) vs))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-vec-code[code]: dim-vec (vec-impl v) = dim-vec-impl v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-row-code[code]: dim-row (mat-impl m) = dim-row-impl m
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-col-code[code]: dim-col (mat-impl m) = dim-col-impl m
  ⟨proof⟩

instantiation vec :: (type)equal
begin
  definition (equal-vec :: ('a vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec  $\Rightarrow$  bool)) = (=)

```

```

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation mat :: (type)equal
begin
  definition (equal-mat :: ('a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool)) = (=)
instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma veq-equal-code[code]: HOL.equal (vec-impl (v1 :: 'a vec-impl)) (vec-impl
v2) = vec-equal-impl v1 v2
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-equal-code[code]: HOL.equal (mat-impl (m1 :: 'a mat-impl)) (mat-impl
m2) = mat-equal-impl m1 m2
⟨proof⟩

declare prod.set-conv-list[code del, code-unfold]

derive (eq) ceq mat vec
derive (no) ccompare mat vec
derive (dlist) set-impl mat vec
derive (no) cenum mat vec

lemma carrier-mat-code[code]: carrier-mat nr nc = Collect-set (λ A. dim-row A
= nr ∧ dim-col A = nc) ⟨proof⟩
lemma carrier-vec-code[code]: carrier-vec n = Collect-set (λ v. dim-vec v = n)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 6 Gauss-Jordan Algorithm

We define the elementary row operations and use them to implement the Gauss-Jordan algorithm to transform matrices into row-echelon-form. This algorithm is used to implement the inverse of a matrix and to derive certain results on determinants, as well as determine a basis of the kernel of a matrix.

```

theory Gauss-Jordan-Elimination
imports Matrix
begin

```

### 6.1 Row Operations

```

definition mat-multrow-gen :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
where
  mat-multrow-gen mul k a A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)

```

$(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \text{ then } \text{mul } a (A \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \$\$ (i,j))$

**abbreviation**  $\text{mat-multrow} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\langle \text{multrow} \rangle)$   
**where**  
 $\text{multrow} \equiv \text{mat-multrow-gen} ((*))$

**lemmas**  $\text{mat-multrow-def} = \text{mat-multrow-gen-def}$

**definition**  $\text{multrow-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \text{ where}$   
 $\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a = \text{mat } n \ n$   
 $(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \wedge k = j \text{ then } a \text{ else if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

**definition**  $\text{mat-swaprows} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\langle \text{swaprows} \rangle) \text{ where}$   
 $\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A = \text{mat} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A)$   
 $(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \text{ then } A \$\$ (l,j) \text{ else if } l = i \text{ then } A \$\$ (k,j) \text{ else } A \$\$ (i,j))$

**definition**  $\text{swaprows-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1 mat} \text{ where}$   
 $\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l = \text{mat } n \ n$   
 $(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \vee k = j \wedge l = i \vee i = j \wedge i \neq k \wedge i \neq l \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

**definition**  $\text{mat-addrow-gen} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \text{ where}$   
 $\text{mat-addrow-gen } ad \ \text{mul } a \ k \ l \ A = \text{mat} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A)$   
 $(\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = i \text{ then } ad (\text{mul } a (A \$\$ (l,j))) (A \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \$\$ (i,j))$

**abbreviation**  $\text{mat-addrow} :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} (\langle \text{addrow} \rangle) \text{ where}$   
 $\text{addrow} \equiv \text{mat-addrow-gen} (+) ((*))$

**lemmas**  $\text{mat-addrow-def} = \text{mat-addrow-gen-def}$

**definition**  $\text{addrow-mat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{semiring-1} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \text{ where}$   
 $\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l = \text{mat } n \ n (\lambda (i,j).$   
 $(\text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \text{ then } (+) a \text{ else } id) (\text{if } i = j \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0))$

**lemma**  $\text{index-mat-multrow[simp]}:$

$i < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{mat-multrow-gen mul } k \ a \ A \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \text{ then } \text{mul } a (A \$\$ (i,j)) \text{ else } A \$\$ (i,j))$   
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies \text{mat-multrow-gen mul } i \ a \ A \$\$ (i,j) = \text{mul } a (A \$\$ (i,j))$   
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies k \neq i \implies \text{mat-multrow-gen mul } k \ a \ A \$\$ (i,j) = A \$\$ (i,j)$   
 $\text{dim-row} (\text{mat-multrow-gen mul } k \ a \ A) = \text{dim-row } A \ \text{dim-col} (\text{mat-multrow-gen mul } k \ a \ A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{index-mat-multrow-mat[simp]}:$

$i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \wedge k = j \text{ then } a \text{ else if } i = j$

then 1 else 0)  
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) = n$   $\dim\text{-col} (\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a) = n$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *index-mat-swaprows[simp]*:

$i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies \text{swaprows } k \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) = (\text{if } k = i \text{ then } A \ \$\$ (l,j) \text{ else}$   
 $\text{if } l = i \text{ then } A \ \$\$ (k,j) \text{ else } A \ \$\$ (i,j))$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-row} A$   $\dim\text{-col} (\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-col} A$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *index-mat-swaprows-mat[simp]*:

$i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l \ \$\$ (i,j) =$   
 $(\text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \vee k = j \wedge l = i \vee i = j \wedge i \neq k \wedge i \neq l \text{ then 1 else 0})$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) = n$   $\dim\text{-col} (\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l) = n$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *index-mat-addrow[simp]*:

$i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies \text{mat-addrow-gen ad mul } a \ k \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) =$   
 $(\text{if } k = i \text{ then}$   
 $\text{ad (mul a (A \$\$ (l,j))) (A \$\$ (i,j)) \ else A \$\$ (i,j))}$   
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies \text{mat-addrow-gen ad mul } a \ i \ l \ A \ \$\$ (i,j) =$   
 $\text{ad (mul a (A \$\$ (l,j))) (A \$\$ (i,j))}$   
 $i < \dim\text{-row} A \implies j < \dim\text{-col} A \implies k \neq i \implies \text{mat-addrow-gen ad mul } a \ k \ l \ A$   
 $\ \$\$ (i,j) = A \$\$ (i,j)$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{mat-addrow-gen ad mul } a \ k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-row} A$   $\dim\text{-col} (\text{mat-addrow-gen ad mul } a \ k \ l \ A) = \dim\text{-col} A$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *index-mat-addrow-mat[simp]*:

$i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l \ \$\$ (i,j) =$   
 $(\text{if } k = i \wedge l = j \text{ then (+) a else id) (if } i = j \text{ then 1 else 0)}$   
 $\dim\text{-row} (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) = n$   $\dim\text{-col} (\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l) = n$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *multrow-carrier[simp]*:  $(\text{mat-multrow-gen mul } k \ a \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc)$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *multrow-mat-carrier[simp]*:  $\text{multrow-mat } n \ k \ a \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *addrow-mat-carrier[simp]*:  $\text{addrow-mat } n \ a \ k \ l \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *swaprows-mat-carrier[simp]*:  $\text{swaprows-mat } n \ k \ l \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

**lemma** *swaprows-carrier[simp]*:  $(\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ nc) = (A \in \text{car-}$

```

rier-mat n nc)
⟨proof⟩

lemma addrow-carrier[simp]: (mat-addrow-gen ad mul a k l A ∈ carrier-mat n nc)
= (A ∈ carrier-mat n nc)
⟨proof⟩

lemma row-multrow:  $k \neq i \implies i < n \implies \text{row}(\text{multrow-mat } n k a) i = \text{unit-vec } n i$ 
 $k < n \implies \text{row}(\text{multrow-mat } n k a) k = a \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n k$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma multrow-mat: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
shows multrow k a A = multrow-mat n k a * A
⟨proof⟩

lemma row-addrow:
 $k \neq i \implies i < n \implies \text{row}(\text{addrow-mat } n a k l) i = \text{unit-vec } n i$ 
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{row}(\text{addrow-mat } n a k l) k = a \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n l + \text{unit-vec } n k$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma addrow-mat: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
and l: l < n
shows addrow a k l A = addrow-mat n a k l * A
⟨proof⟩

lemma row-swaprows:
 $l < n \implies \text{row}(\text{swaprows-mat } n l l) l = \text{unit-vec } n l$ 
 $i \neq k \implies i \neq l \implies i < n \implies \text{row}(\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) i = \text{unit-vec } n i$ 
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{row}(\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) l = \text{unit-vec } n k$ 
 $k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{row}(\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) k = \text{unit-vec } n l$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma swaprows-mat: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n nc and k: k < n l < n
shows swaprows k l A = swaprows-mat n k l * A
⟨proof⟩

lemma swaprows-mat-inv: assumes k: k < n and l: l < n
shows swaprows-mat n k l * swaprows-mat n k l = 1_m n
⟨proof⟩

lemma swaprows-mat-Unit: assumes k: k < n and l: l < n
shows swaprows-mat n k l ∈ Units(ring-mat TYPE('a :: semiring-1) n b)
⟨proof⟩

lemma addrow-mat-inv: assumes k: k < n and l: l < n and neq: k ≠ l
shows addrow-mat n a k l * addrow-mat n (-(a :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)) k l = 1_m n

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *addrmat-Unit*: **assumes**  $k: k < n$  **and**  $l: l < n$  **and**  $neq: k \neq l$   
**shows** *addrmat*  $n$   $a$   $k$   $l \in \text{Units}$  (*ring-mat*  $\text{TYPE}('a :: \text{comm-ring-1})$   $n$   $b$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *multrow-mat-inv*: **assumes**  $k: k < n$  **and**  $a: (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \neq 0$   
**shows** *multrow-mat*  $n$   $k$   $a * \text{multrow-mat } n k (\text{inverse } a) = 1_m n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *multrow-mat-Unit*: **assumes**  $k: k < n$  **and**  $a: (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \neq 0$   
**shows** *multrow-mat*  $n$   $k$   $a \in \text{Units}$  (*ring-mat*  $\text{TYPE}('a)$   $n$   $b$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

## 6.2 Gauss-Jordan Elimination

**fun** *eliminate-entries-rec* **where**  
*eliminate-entries-rec*  $B i [] = B$   
 $| \text{eliminate-entries-rec } B i ((ai'j,i') \# is) = ($   
 $\quad \text{eliminate-entries-rec} (\text{mat-addrow-gen } ((+) :: 'b :: \text{ring-1} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) (*) ai'j i'$   
 $\quad i B) i is)$

**context**

**fixes**  $\text{minus} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
**and**  $\text{times} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$   
**begin**

**definition** *eliminate-entries-gen* ::  $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$   
**where**

$\text{eliminate-entries-gen } v A I J = \text{mat} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A) (\lambda (i, j).$   
 $\quad \text{if } i \neq I \text{ then } \text{minus} (A \$\$ (i,j)) (\text{times} (v i) (A \$\$ (I,j))) \text{ else } A \$\$ (i,j))$

**lemma** *dim-eliminate-entries-gen[simp]*:  $\text{dim-row} (\text{eliminate-entries-gen } v B i \text{ as}) = \text{dim-row } B$   
 $\text{dim-col} (\text{eliminate-entries-gen } v B i \text{ as}) = \text{dim-col } B$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dimc-eliminate-entries-rec[simp]*:  $\text{dim-col} (\text{eliminate-entries-rec } B i \text{ as}) = \text{dim-col } B$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dimr-eliminate-entries-rec[simp]*:  $\text{dim-row} (\text{eliminate-entries-rec } B i \text{ as}) = \text{dim-row } B$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *carrier-eliminate-entries*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies \text{eliminate-entries-gen } v A i bs \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies \text{eliminate-entries-rec } B i \text{ as} \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

**abbreviation** *eliminate-entries*  $\equiv$  *eliminate-entries-gen*  $(-)$   $((*) :: 'a :: ring-1 \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a)$

**lemma** *eliminate-entries-convert*:

**assumes**  $jA: J < dim\text{-}col A$  **and**  $*: I < dim\text{-}row A$   $dim\text{-}row B = dim\text{-}row A$

**shows** *eliminate-entries*  $(\lambda i. A \$\$ (i, J)) B I J =$

*eliminate-entries-rec*  $B I (\text{map } (\lambda i. (- A \$\$ (i, J), i)) (\text{filter } (\lambda i. i \neq I) [0 .. < dim\text{-}row A]))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Unit-prod-eliminate-entries*:  $i < nr \Rightarrow (\bigwedge a i'. (a, i') \in \text{set is} \Rightarrow i' < nr \wedge i' \neq i)$

$\Rightarrow \exists P \in \text{Units} (\text{ring-mat TYPE}'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) nr b . \forall B nc. B \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc \rightarrow \text{eliminate-entries-rec} B i \text{ is} = P * B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**function** *gauss-jordan-main*  $:: 'a :: \text{field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \times 'a \text{ mat}$  **where**

*gauss-jordan-main*  $A B i j = (\text{let } nr = dim\text{-row } A; nc = dim\text{-col } A \text{ in}$

$\text{if } i < nr \wedge j < nc \text{ then let } aij = A \$\$ (i, j) \text{ in if } aij = 0 \text{ then}$

$(\text{case } [i' . i' <- [\text{Suc } i .. < nr], A \$\$ (i', j) \neq 0]$

$\text{of } [] \Rightarrow \text{gauss-jordan-main } A B i (\text{Suc } j)$

$| (i' \# -) \Rightarrow \text{gauss-jordan-main} (\text{swaprows } i i' A) (\text{swaprows } i i' B) i j)$

$\text{else if } aij = 1 \text{ then let}$

$v = (\lambda i. A \$\$ (i, j)) \text{ in}$

*gauss-jordan-main*

$(\text{eliminate-entries } v A i j) (\text{eliminate-entries } v B i j) (\text{Suc } i) (\text{Suc } j)$

$\text{else let } iaij = \text{inverse } aij \text{ in } \text{gauss-jordan-main} (\text{multrow } i iaij A) (\text{multrow } i$

$iaij B) i j$

$\text{else } (A, B)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**termination**

$\langle proof \rangle$

**declare** *gauss-jordan-main.simps*[simp del]

**definition** *gauss-jordan*  $A B \equiv \text{gauss-jordan-main } A B 0 0$

**lemma** *gauss-jordan-transform*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc$  **and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc'$

**and** *res*: *gauss-jordan*  $(A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) B = (A', B')$

**shows**  $\exists P \in \text{Units} (\text{ring-mat TYPE}'a) nr b. A' = P * A \wedge B' = P * B$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *gauss-jordan-carrier*: **assumes**  $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat} nr nc$

**and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc'}$   
**and**  $\text{res: gauss-jordan } A B = (A', B')$   
**shows**  $A' \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \quad B' \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc'}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition**  $\text{pivot-fun} :: 'a :: \{\text{zero}, \text{one}\} \text{ mat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **where**  
 $\text{pivot-fun } A f nc \equiv \text{let } nr = \text{dim-row } A \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\forall i < nr. f i \leq nc \wedge \\ & (f i < nc \rightarrow A \$\$ (i, f i) = 1 \wedge (\forall i' < nr. i' \neq i \rightarrow A \$\$ (i', f i) = 0)) \wedge \\ & (\forall j < f i. A \$\$ (i, j) = 0) \wedge \\ & (Suc i < nr \rightarrow f (Suc i) > f i \vee f (Suc i) = nc) \end{aligned}$$

**lemma**  $\text{pivot-funI: assumes } d: \text{dim-row } A = nr$   
**and**  $*: \bigwedge i. i < nr \Rightarrow f i \leq nc$   
 $\wedge i j. i < nr \Rightarrow j < f i \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i, j) = 0$   
 $\wedge i. i < nr \Rightarrow Suc i < nr \Rightarrow f (Suc i) > f i \vee f (Suc i) = nc$   
 $\wedge i. i < nr \Rightarrow f i < nc \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i, f i) = 1$   
 $\wedge i i'. i < nr \Rightarrow f i < nc \Rightarrow i' < nr \Rightarrow i' \neq i \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i', f i) = 0$   
**shows**  $\text{pivot-fun } A f nc$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{pivot-funD: assumes } d: \text{dim-row } A = nr$   
**and**  $p: \text{pivot-fun } A f nc$   
**shows**  $\bigwedge i. i < nr \Rightarrow f i \leq nc$   
 $\wedge i j. i < nr \Rightarrow j < f i \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i, j) = 0$   
 $\wedge i. i < nr \Rightarrow Suc i < nr \Rightarrow f (Suc i) > f i \vee f (Suc i) = nc$   
 $\wedge i. i < nr \Rightarrow f i < nc \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i, f i) = 1$   
 $\wedge i i'. i < nr \Rightarrow f i < nc \Rightarrow i' < nr \Rightarrow i' \neq i \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i', f i) = 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{pivot-fun-multrow: assumes } p: \text{pivot-fun } A f jj$   
**and**  $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr \text{ dim-col } A = nc$   
**and**  $f i0 = jj$   
**and**  $jj: jj \leq nc$   
**shows**  $\text{pivot-fun} (\text{multrow } i0 a A) f jj$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{pivot-fun-swaprows: assumes } p: \text{pivot-fun } A f jj$   
**and**  $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr \text{ dim-col } A = nc$   
**and**  $flk: f l = jj \ f k = jj$   
**and**  $nr: l < nr \ k < nr$   
**and**  $jj: jj \leq nc$   
**shows**  $\text{pivot-fun} (\text{swaprows } l k A) f jj$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{pivot-fun-eliminate-entries: assumes } p: \text{pivot-fun } A f jj$   
**and**  $d: \text{dim-row } A = nr \text{ dim-col } A = nc$   
**and**  $fl: f l = jj$

```

and nr:  $l < nr$ 
and jj:  $jj \leq nc$ 
shows pivot-fun (eliminate-entries vs  $A l j$ )  $f jj$ 
⟨proof⟩

definition row-echelon-form :: ' $a :: \{zero,one\}$  mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
row-echelon-form  $A \equiv \exists f.$  pivot-fun  $A f (\dim-col A)$ 

lemma pivot-fun-init: pivot-fun  $A (\lambda \_ . 0) 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma gauss-jordan-main-row-echelon:
assumes
 $A \in carrier-mat nr nc$ 
gauss-jordan-main  $A B i j = (A', B')$ 
pivot-fun  $A f j$ 
 $\wedge i'. i' < i \Rightarrow f i' < j \wedge i'. i' \geq i \Rightarrow f i' = j$ 
 $i \leq nr j \leq nc$ 
shows row-echelon-form  $A'$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma gauss-jordan-row-echelon:
assumes  $A: A \in carrier-mat nr nc$ 
and res: gauss-jordan  $A B = (A', B')$ 
shows row-echelon-form  $A'$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pivot-bound: assumes dim: dim-row  $A = nr$ 
and pivot: pivot-fun  $A f n$ 
shows  $i + j < nr \Rightarrow f (i + j) = n \vee f (i + j) \geq j + f i$ 
⟨proof⟩

context
fixes zero :: ' $a$ 
and  $A :: 'a mat$ 
and nr nc :: nat
begin
function pivot-positions-main-gen :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
pivot-positions-main-gen  $i j =$ 
 $\text{if } i < nr \text{ then}$ 
 $\quad \text{if } j < nc \text{ then}$ 
 $\quad \quad \text{if } A \$\$ (i,j) = zero \text{ then}$ 
pivot-positions-main-gen  $i (Suc j)$ 
 $\quad \quad \text{else } (i,j) \# \text{pivot-positions-main-gen} (Suc i) (Suc j)$ 
 $\quad \quad \text{else } []$ 
 $\quad \quad \text{else } []$ ) ⟨proof⟩

termination ⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare pivot-positions-main-gen.simps[simp del]
end

context
  fixes A :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat
  and nr nc :: nat
begin

abbreviation pivot-positions-main  $\equiv$  pivot-positions-main-gen (0 :: 'a) A nr nc

lemma pivot-positions-main: assumes A: A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc
  and pivot: pivot-fun A f nc
  shows  $j \leq f i \vee i \geq nr \implies$ 
    set (pivot-positions-main i j) =  $\{(i', f i') \mid i'. i \leq i' \wedge i' < nr\} - UNIV \times \{nc\}$ 
     $\wedge$  distinct (map snd (pivot-positions-main i j))
     $\wedge$  distinct (map fst (pivot-positions-main i j))
  (proof)
end

lemma pivot-fun-zero-row-iff: assumes pivot: pivot-fun (A :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat)
f nc
  and A: A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc
  and i: i < nr
  shows f i = nc  $\longleftrightarrow$  row A i = 0v nc
  (proof)

definition pivot-positions-gen :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
  pivot-positions-gen zer A  $\equiv$  pivot-positions-main-gen zer A (dim-row A) (dim-col A) 0 0

abbreviation pivot-positions :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
  pivot-positions  $\equiv$  pivot-positions-gen 0

lemmas pivot-positions-def = pivot-positions-gen-def

lemma pivot-positions: assumes A: A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc
  and pivot: pivot-fun A f nc
  shows
    set (pivot-positions A) =  $\{(i, f i) \mid i. i < nr \wedge f i \neq nc\}$ 
    distinct (map fst (pivot-positions A))
    distinct (map snd (pivot-positions A))
    length (pivot-positions A) = card { i. i < nr  $\wedge$  row A i  $\neq$  0v nc}
  (proof)

context
  fixes uminus :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  and zero :: 'a
  and one :: 'a

```

```

begin
definition non-pivot-base-gen :: 'a mat ⇒ (nat × nat)list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a vec where
  non-pivot-base-gen A pivots ≡ let nr = dim-row A; nc = dim-col A;
    invers = map-of (map prod.swap pivots)
    in (λ qj. vec nc (λ i.
      if i = qj then one else (case invers i of Some j => uminus (A $$ (j,qj)) | None
      ⇒ zero)))
definition find-base-vectors-gen :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a vec list where
  find-base-vectors-gen A ≡
    let
      pp = pivot-positions-gen zero A;
      cands = filter (λ j. j ∉ set (map snd pp)) [0 ..< dim-col A]
      in map (non-pivot-base-gen A pp) cands
end

abbreviation non-pivot-base ≡ non-pivot-base-gen uminus 0 (1 :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)
abbreviation find-base-vectors ≡ find-base-vectors-gen uminus 0 (1 :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)

lemmas non-pivot-base-def = non-pivot-base-gen-def
lemmas find-base-vectors-def = find-base-vectors-gen-def

The soundness of find-base-vectors is proven in theory Matrix-Kern,
where it is shown that find-base-vectors is a basis of the kern of A.

definition find-base-vector :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat ⇒ 'a vec where
  find-base-vector A ≡
    let
      pp = pivot-positions A;
      cands = filter (λ j. j ∉ set (map snd pp)) [0 ..< dim-col A]
      in non-pivot-base A pp (hd cands)

context
  fixes A :: 'a :: field mat and nr nc :: nat and p :: nat ⇒ nat
  assumes ref: row-echelon-form A
  and A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
begin

lemma non-pivot-base:
  defines pp: pp ≡ pivot-positions A
  assumes qj: qj < nc qj ∉ snd ` set pp
  shows non-pivot-base A pp qj ∈ carrier-vec nc
    non-pivot-base A pp qj $ qj = 1
    A *v non-pivot-base A pp qj = 0v nr
    ⋀ qj'. qj' < nc ⇒ qj' ∉ snd ` set pp ⇒ qj ≠ qj' ⇒ non-pivot-base A pp qj
    $ qj' = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-base-vector: assumes snd ` set (pivot-positions A) ≠ {0 ..< nc}
  shows

```

```

find-base-vector A ∈ carrier-vec nc
find-base-vector A ≠ 0v nc
A *v find-base-vector A = 0v nr
⟨proof⟩
end

lemma row-echelon-form-imp-1-or-0-row: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and row: row-echelon-form A
shows A = 1m n ∨ (n > 0 ∧ row A (n - 1) = 0v n)
⟨proof⟩

context
fixes A :: 'a :: field mat and n :: nat and p :: nat ⇒ nat
assumes ref: row-echelon-form A
and A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and 1: A ≠ 1m n
begin

lemma find-base-vector-not-1-pivot-positions: snd ` set (pivot-positions A) ≠ {0 .. < n}
⟨proof⟩

lemma find-base-vector-not-1:
find-base-vector A ∈ carrier-vec n
find-base-vector A ≠ 0v n
A *v find-base-vector A = 0v n
⟨proof⟩
end

lemma gauss-jordan: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
and B: B ∈ carrier-mat nr nc2
and gauss: gauss-jordan A B = (C,D)
shows x ∈ carrier-vec nc ⇒ (A *v x = 0v nr) = (C *v x = 0v nr) (is - ⇒ ?l = ?r)
X ∈ carrier-mat nc nc2 ⇒ (A * X = B) = (C * X = D) (is - ⇒ ?l2 = ?r2)
C ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
D ∈ carrier-mat nr nc2
⟨proof⟩

definition gauss-jordan-single :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ 'a mat where
gauss-jordan-single A = fst (gauss-jordan A (0m (dim-row A) 0))

lemma gauss-jordan-single: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
and gauss: gauss-jordan-single A = C
shows x ∈ carrier-vec nc ⇒ (A *v x = 0v nr) = (C *v x = 0v nr)
C ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
row-echelon-form C
∃ P Q. C = P * A ∧ P ∈ carrier-mat nr nr ∧ Q ∈ carrier-mat nr nr ∧ P *

```

$Q = 1_m \text{ nr} \wedge Q * P = 1_m \text{ nr}$  (**is** ?ex)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** gauss-jordan-inverse-one-direction:

**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  **and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n nc$   
**and**  $\text{res: gauss-jordan } A B = (1_m n, B')$   
**shows**  $A \in \text{Units} (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a :: field)} n b)$   
 $B = 1_m n \implies A * B' = 1_m n \wedge B' * A = 1_m n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** gauss-jordan-inverse-other-direction:

**assumes**  $AU: A \in \text{Units} (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a :: field)} n b)$  **and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n nc$   
**shows**  $\text{fst} (\text{gauss-jordan } A B) = 1_m n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** gauss-jordan-compute-inverse:

**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $\text{res: gauss-jordan } A (1_m n) = (1_m n, B')$   
**shows**  $A * B' = 1_m n \wedge B' * A = 1_m n \wedge B' \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** gauss-jordan-check-invertable: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  **and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n nc$   
**shows**  $(A \in \text{Units} (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a :: field)} n b)) \longleftrightarrow \text{fst} (\text{gauss-jordan } A B) = 1_m n$   
 $\text{(is } ?l = ?r)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** mat-inverse :: 'a :: field mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat option **where**  
 $\text{mat-inverse } A = (\text{if dim-row } A = \text{dim-col } A \text{ then}$   
 $\quad \text{let one} = 1_m (\text{dim-row } A) \text{ in}$   
 $\quad (\text{case gauss-jordan } A \text{ one of}$   
 $\quad \quad (B, C) \Rightarrow \text{if } B = \text{one then Some } C \text{ else None}) \text{ else None})$

**lemma** mat-inverse: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows**  $\text{mat-inverse } A = \text{None} \implies A \notin \text{Units} (\text{ring-mat TYPE('a :: field)} n b)$   
 $\text{mat-inverse } A = \text{Some } B \implies A * B = 1_m n \wedge B * A = 1_m n \wedge B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
**end**

## 7 Code Generation for Basic Matrix Operations

In this theory we provide efficient implementations for the elementary row-transformations. These are necessary since the default implementations

would construct a whole new matrix in every step.

```

theory Gauss-Jordan-IArray-Impl
imports
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted
  Matrix-IArray-Impl
  Gauss-Jordan-Elimination
begin

lift-definition mat-swaprows-impl :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat-impl ⇒ 'a mat-impl is
  λ i j (nr,nc,A). if i < nr ∧ j < nr then
    let Ai = IArray.sub A i;
      Aj = IArray.sub A j;
      Arows = IArray.list-of A;
      A' = IArray.IArray (Arows [i := Aj, j := Ai])
    in (nr,nc,A')
    else (nr,nc,A)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma [code]: mat-swaprows k l (mat-impl A) = (let nr = dim-row-impl A in
  if l < nr ∧ k < nr then
    mat-impl (mat-swaprows-impl k l A) else Code.abort (STR "index out of bounds
  in mat-swaprows")
  (λ -. mat-swaprows k l (mat-impl A))) (is ?l = ?r)
⟨proof⟩

lift-definition mat-multrow-gen-impl :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a mat-impl
⇒ 'a mat-impl is
  λ mul k a (nr,nc,A). let Ak = IArray.sub A k; Arows = IArray.list-of A;
    Ak' = IArray.IArray (map (mul a) (IArray.list-of Ak));
    A' = IArray.IArray (Arows [k := Ak'])
  in (nr,nc,A')
⟨proof⟩

lemma [code]: mat-multrow-gen mul k a (mat-impl A) = mat-impl (mat-multrow-gen-impl
mul k a A)
⟨proof⟩

lift-definition mat-addrow-gen-impl
  :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat-impl ⇒ 'a
mat-impl is
  λ ad mul a k l (nr,nc,A). if l < nr then let Ak = IArray.sub A k; Al = IArray.sub
  A l;
    Ak' = IArray.of-fun (λ i. ad (mul a (Al !! i)) (Ak !! i)) (min (IArray.length
    Ak) (IArray.length Al));
    A' = IArray.of-fun (λ i. if i = k then Ak' else A !! i) (IArray.length A)
    in (nr,nc,A') else (nr,nc,A)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-addrow-gen-impl[code]: mat-addrow-gen ad mul a k l (mat-impl A) =
(if l < dim-row-impl A then
  mat-impl (mat-addrow-gen-impl ad mul a k l A) else Code.abort (STR "index out
of bounds in mat-addrow")
  ( $\lambda \_. \text{mat-addrow-gen ad mul a k l (mat-impl A)}) (\mathbf{is} ?l = ?r)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma gauss-jordan-main-code[code]:
gauss-jordan-main A B i j = (let nr = dim-row A; nc = dim-col A in
  if i < nr  $\wedge$  j < nc then let aij = A $$ (i,j) in if aij = 0 then
    (case [ i' . i' <- [Suc i .. < nr], A $$ (i',j)  $\neq$  0 ]
     of []  $\Rightarrow$  gauss-jordan-main A B i (Suc j)
      | (i' # -)  $\Rightarrow$  gauss-jordan-main (swaprows i i' A) (swaprows i i' B) i j)
   else if aij = 1 then let v = ( $\lambda i. A $$ (i,j)) in
     gauss-jordan-main
     (eliminate-entries v A i j) (eliminate-entries v B i j) (Suc i) (Suc j)
   else let iaij = inverse aij; A' = multrow i iaij A; B' = multrow i iaij B;
     v = ( $\lambda i. A' $$ (i,j)) in gauss-jordan-main
     (eliminate-entries v A' i j) (eliminate-entries v B' i j) (Suc i) (Suc j)
   else (A,B)) ( $\mathbf{is} ?l = ?r$ )
⟨proof⟩$$ 
```

end

## 8 Elementary Column Operations

We define elementary column operations and also combine them with elementary row operations. These combined operations are the basis to perform operations which preserve similarity of matrices. They are applied later on to convert upper triangular matrices into Jordan normal form.

```

theory Column-Operations
imports
  Gauss-Jordan-Elimination
begin

definition mat-multcol :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: semiring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat (⟨multcol⟩)
where
  multcol k a A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
  ( $\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = j \text{ then } a * A $$ (i,j) \text{ else } A $$ (i,j))$ 

definition mat-swapcols :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat (⟨swapcols⟩)where
  swapcols k l A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
  ( $\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = j \text{ then } A $$ (i,l) \text{ else if } l = j \text{ then } A $$ (i,k) \text{ else } A $$ (i,j))$ 

definition mat-addcol-vec :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: plus vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  mat-addcol-vec k v A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
  ( $\lambda (i,j). \text{if } k = j \text{ then } v \$ i + A $$ (i,j) \text{ else } A $$ (i,j))$ 

```

```

definition mat-addcol :: 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat
(addcol) where
  addcol a k l A = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)
    (λ (i,j). if k = j then a * A $$ (i,l) + A $$ (i,j) else A $$ (i,j))

```

**lemma** index-mat-multcol[simp]:

```

  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ multcol k a A $$ (i,j) = (if k = j then a
* A $$ (i,j) else A $$ (i,j))
  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ multcol j a A $$ (i,j) = a * A $$ (i,j)
  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ k ≠ j ⇒ multcol k a A $$ (i,j) = A $$ (i,j)
  dim-row (multcol k a A) = dim-row A dim-col (multcol k a A) = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** index-mat-swapcols[simp]:

```

  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ swapcols k l A $$ (i,j) = (if k = j then A
$$ (i,l) else
    if l = j then A $$ (i,k) else A $$ (i,j))
  dim-row (swapcols k l A) = dim-row A dim-col (swapcols k l A) = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** index-mat-addcol[simp]:

```

  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ addcol a k l A $$ (i,j) = (if k = j then
    a * A $$ (i,l) + A $$ (i,j) else A $$ (i,j))
  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ addcol a j l A $$ (i,j) = a * A $$ (i,l) +
A $$ (i,j)
  i < dim-row A ⇒ j < dim-col A ⇒ k ≠ j ⇒ addcol a k l A $$ (i,j) = A
$$ (i,j)
  dim-row (addcol a k l A) = dim-row A dim-col (addcol a k l A) = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Each column-operation can be seen as a multiplication of an elementary matrix from the right

**lemma** col-addrow:

```

  l ≠ i ⇒ i < n ⇒ col (addrow-mat n a k l) i = unit-vec n i
  k < n ⇒ l < n ⇒ col (addrow-mat n a k l) l = a ·v unit-vec n k + unit-vec
n l
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** col-addcol[simp]:

```

  k < dim-col A ⇒ l < dim-col A ⇒ col (addcol a k l A) k = a ·v col A l + col
A k
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** addcol-mat: **assumes** A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr n

**and** k: k < n

**shows** addcol (a :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1) l k A = A \* addrow-mat n a k l  
 ⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *col-multrow*:  $k \neq i \Rightarrow i < n \Rightarrow \text{col}(\text{multrow-mat } n k a) i = \text{unit-vec } n i$

$k < n \Rightarrow \text{col}(\text{multrow-mat } n k a) k = a \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n k$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *multcol-mat*: **assumes**  $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat nr } n$   
**shows**  $\text{multcol } k a A = A * \text{multrow-mat } n k a$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *col-swaprows*:

$l < n \Rightarrow \text{col}(\text{swaprows-mat } n l l) l = \text{unit-vec } n l$   
 $i \neq k \Rightarrow i \neq l \Rightarrow i < n \Rightarrow \text{col}(\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) i = \text{unit-vec } n i$   
 $k < n \Rightarrow l < n \Rightarrow \text{col}(\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) l = \text{unit-vec } n k$   
 $k < n \Rightarrow l < n \Rightarrow \text{col}(\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) k = \text{unit-vec } n l$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *swapcols-mat*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr } n$  **and**  $k: k < n l < n$   
**shows**  $\text{swapcols } k l A = A * \text{swaprows-mat } n k l$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Combining row and column-operations yields similarity transformations.

**definition** *add-col-sub-row* ::  $'a :: \text{ring-1} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$  **where**  
 $\text{add-col-sub-row } a k l A = \text{addrow}(-a) k l (\text{addcol } a l k A)$

**definition** *mult-col-div-row* ::  $'a :: \text{field} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$  **where**  
 $\text{mult-col-div-row } a k A = \text{multrow } k (\text{inverse } a) (\text{multcol } k a A)$

**definition** *swap-cols-rows* ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$  **where**  
 $\text{swap-cols-rows } k l A = \text{swaprows } k l (\text{swapcols } k l A)$

**lemma** *add-col-sub-row-carrier*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{add-col-sub-row } a k l A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{add-col-sub-row } a k l A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \Rightarrow \text{add-col-sub-row } a k l A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *add-col-sub-index-row*[simp]:

$i < \text{dim-row } A \Rightarrow i < \text{dim-col } A \Rightarrow j < \text{dim-row } A \Rightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \Rightarrow l < \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{add-col-sub-row } a k l A \$\$ (i, j) = (\text{if } i = k \wedge j = l \text{ then } A \$\$ (i, j) + a * A \$\$ (i, i) - a * a * A \$\$ (j, i) - a * A \$\$ (j, j) \text{ else if } i = k \wedge j \neq l \text{ then } A \$\$ (i, j) - a * A \$\$ (l, j) \text{ else if } i \neq k \wedge j = l \text{ then } A \$\$ (i, j) + a * A \$\$ (i, k) \text{ else } A \$\$ (i, j))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *mult-col-div-index-row*[simp]:

```

 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies a \neq 0$ 
 $\implies \text{mult-col-div-row } a k A \text{ \$\$ } (i,j) = (\text{if } i = k \wedge j \neq i \text{ then inverse } a * A \text{ \$\$ } (i,j) \text{ else if } j = k \wedge j \neq i \text{ then } a * A \text{ \$\$ } (i,j) \text{ else } A \text{ \$\$ } (i,j))$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mult-col-div-row-carrier[simp]:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{mult-col-div-row } a k A) = \text{dim-row } A$ 
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{mult-col-div-row } a k A) = \text{dim-col } A$ 
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies \text{mult-col-div-row } a k A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma swap-cols-rows-carrier[simp]:
 $\text{dim-row } (\text{swap-cols-rows } k l A) = \text{dim-row } A$ 
 $\text{dim-col } (\text{swap-cols-rows } k l A) = \text{dim-col } A$ 
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies \text{swap-cols-rows } k l A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma swap-cols-rows-index[simp]:
 $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-row } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies a < \text{dim-row } A \implies b < \text{dim-row } A$ 
 $\implies \text{swap-cols-rows } a b A \text{ \$\$ } (i,j) = A \text{ \$\$ } (\text{if } i = a \text{ then } b \text{ else if } i = b \text{ then } a \text{ else } i,$ 
 $\quad \text{if } j = a \text{ then } b \text{ else if } j = b \text{ then } a \text{ else } j)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma add-col-sub-row-similar: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and  $kl: k < n$   

 $l < n$   $k \neq l$   

shows  $\text{similar-mat } (\text{add-col-sub-row } a k l A) (A :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat})$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mult-col-div-row-similar: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and  $ak: k < n$   

 $a \neq 0$   

shows  $\text{similar-mat } (\text{mult-col-div-row } a k A) A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma swap-cols-rows-similar: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and  $kl: k < n$   

 $l < n$   

shows  $\text{similar-mat } (\text{swap-cols-rows } k l A) A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma swapcols-carrier[simp]:  $(\text{swapcols } l k A \in \text{carrier-mat } n m) = (A \in \text{carrier-mat } n m)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

fun swap-row-to-front :: ' $a$  mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  mat where

```

```

swap-row-to-front A 0 = A
| swap-row-to-front A (Suc I) = swap-row-to-front (swaprows I (Suc I) A) I

fun swap-col-to-front :: 'a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat where
  swap-col-to-front A 0 = A
| swap-col-to-front A (Suc I) = swap-col-to-front (swapcols I (Suc I) A) I

lemma swap-row-to-front-result: A ∈ carrier-mat n m ⇒ I < n ⇒ swap-row-to-front
A I =
  mat n m (λ (i,j). if i = 0 then A §§ (I,j)
  else if i ≤ I then A §§ (i - 1, j) else A §§ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

lemma swap-col-to-front-result: A ∈ carrier-mat n m ⇒ J < m ⇒ swap-col-to-front
A J =
  mat n m (λ (i,j). if j = 0 then A §§ (i,J)
  else if j ≤ J then A §§ (i, j-1) else A §§ (i,j))
⟨proof⟩

lemma swapcols-is-transp-swap-rows: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n m k < m l
< m
  shows swapcols k l A = transpose-mat (swaprows k l (transpose-mat A))
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 9 Determinants

Most of the following definitions and proofs on determinants have been copied and adapted from /src/HOL/Multivariate-Analysis/Determinants.thy.

Exceptions are *det-identical-rows*.

We further generalized some lemmas, e.g., that the determinant is 0 iff the kernel of a matrix is non-empty is available for integral domains, not just for fields.

```

theory Determinant
imports
  Missing-Misc
  Column-Operations
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial-Factorial
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted
begin

```

```

definition det:: 'a mat ⇒ 'a :: comm-ring-1 where

```

$\det A = (\text{if } \dim\text{-row } A = \dim\text{-col } A \text{ then } (\sum p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } \{0 .. < \dim\text{-row } A\}\}.$   
 $\quad \text{signof } p * (\prod i = 0 .. < \dim\text{-row } A. A \$\$ (i, p i))) \text{ else } 0)$

**lemma** (in ring-hom) hom-signof[simp]: hom (signof p) = signof p  
*(proof)*

**lemma** (in comm-ring-hom) hom-det[simp]: det (map-mat hom A) = hom (det A)  
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-def':  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies$   
 $\det A = (\sum p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } \{0 .. < n\}\}.$   
 $\quad \text{signof } p * (\prod i = 0 .. < n. A \$\$ (i, p i)))$  *(proof)*

**lemma** det-smult[simp]:  $\det(a \cdot_m A) = a \wedge \dim\text{-col } A * \det A$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-transpose: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 shows  $\det(\text{transpose-mat } A) = \det A$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-col:  
 assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 shows  $\det A = (\sum p | p \text{ permutes } \{0 .. < n\}. \text{signof } p * (\prod j < n. A \$\$ (p j, j)))$   
 (is - = (sum (λp. - \* ?prod p) ?P))  
*(proof)*

**lemma** mat-det-left-def: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 shows  $\det A = (\sum p \in \{p. p \text{ permutes } \{0 .. < \dim\text{-row } A\}\}. \text{signof } p * (\prod i = 0 .. < \dim\text{-row } A. A \$\$ (p i, i)))$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-upper-triangular:  
 assumes  $ut: \text{upper-triangular } A$   
 and  $m: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 shows  $\det A = \text{prod-list } (\text{diag-mat } A)$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-single: assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 1$   
 shows  $\det A = A \$\$ (0, 0)$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-one[simp]:  $\det(1_m n) = 1$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-zero[simp]: assumes  $n > 0$  shows  $\det(0_m n n) = 0$   
*(proof)*

**lemma** det-dim-zero[simp]:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } 0 0 \implies \det A = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-lower-triangular*:

**assumes** *ld*:  $\bigwedge i j. i < j \implies j < n \implies A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$

**and** *m*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

**shows**  $\det A = \text{prod-list} (\text{diag-mat } A)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-permute-rows*: **assumes** *A*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

**and** *p*:  $p \text{ permutes } \{0 .. < (n :: \text{nat})\}$

**shows**  $\det (\text{mat } n n (\lambda (i,j). A \$\$ (p i, j))) = \text{signof } p * \det A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-multrow-mat*: **assumes** *k*:  $k < n$

**shows**  $\det (\text{multrow-mat } n k a) = a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *swap-rows-mat-eq-permute*:

$k < n \implies l < n \implies \text{swaprows-mat } n k l = \text{mat } n n (\lambda (i, j). 1_m n \$\$ (\text{transpose } k l i, j))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-swaprows-mat*: **assumes** *k*:  $k < n$  **and** *l*:  $l < n$  **and** *kl*:  $k \neq l$

**shows**  $\det (\text{swaprows-mat } n k l) = -1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-addrow-mat*:

**assumes** *l*:  $k \neq l$

**shows**  $\det (\text{addrow-mat } n a k l) = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

The following proof is new, as it does not use  $2 \neq 0$  as in Multivariate-Analysis.

**lemma** *det-identical-rows*:

**assumes** *A*:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

**and** *ij*:  $i \neq j$

**and** *i*:  $i < n$  **and** *j*:  $j < n$

**and** *r*:  $\text{row } A i = \text{row } A j$

**shows**  $\det A = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-row-0*: **assumes** *k*:  $k < n$

**and** *c*:  $c \in \{0 .. < n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$

**shows**  $\det (\text{mat}_r n n (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } 0_v n \text{ else } c i)) = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-row-add*:

**assumes** *abc*:  $a k \in \text{carrier-vec } n b k \in \text{carrier-vec } n c \in \{0 .. < n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$

```

and  $k: k < n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a\ i + b\ i \text{ else } c\ i)) =$ 
 $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a\ i \text{ else } c\ i)) +$ 
 $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } b\ i \text{ else } c\ i))$ 
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-linear-row-finsum:
assumes fS: finite S and c:  $c \in \{0..n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$  and k:  $k: k < n$ 
and a:  $a: k \in S \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}'a :: \text{comm-ring-1})\ n\ (a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i) =$ 
 $\sum (\lambda j. \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i = k \text{ then } a\ i\ j \text{ else } c\ i)))\ S$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-linear-rows-finsum-lemma:
assumes fS: finite S
and fT: finite T and c:  $c \in \{0..n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
and T:  $T \subseteq \{0..n\}$ 
and a:  $a: T \rightarrow S \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}'a :: \text{comm-ring-1})\ n\ (a\ i)\ S \text{ else } c\ i) =$ 
 $\sum (\lambda f. \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{if } i \in T \text{ then } a\ i\ (f\ i) \text{ else } c\ i)))$ 
 $\{f. (\forall i \in T. f\ i \in S) \wedge (\forall i. i \notin T \rightarrow f\ i = i)\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-linear-rows-sum:
assumes fS: finite S
and a:  $a: \{0..n\} \rightarrow S \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}'a :: \text{comm-ring-1})\ n\ (a\ i)\ S) =$ 
 $\sum (\lambda f. \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. a\ i\ (f\ i))))$ 
 $\{f. (\forall i \in \{0..n\}. f\ i \in S) \wedge (\forall i. i \notin \{0..n\} \rightarrow f\ i = i)\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-rows-mul:
assumes a:  $a: \{0..n\} \rightarrow \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. c\ i \cdot_v a\ i)) =$ 
 $\prod c\ \{0..n\} * \det(\text{mat}_r\ n\ n\ (\lambda i. a\ i))$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-mul-finsum-alt:
assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$  and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$ 
shows  $A * B = \text{mat}_r\ nr\ nc\ (\lambda i. \text{finsum-vec } \text{TYPE}'a :: \text{semiring-0})\ nc\ (\lambda k. A\$ (i,k) \cdot_v \text{row } B\ k)\ \{0..n\}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-mult:
  assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$  and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  shows  $\det(A * B) = \det A * \det(B :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat})$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma unit-imp-det-non-zero: assumes A  $\in \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat TYPE('a :: comm-ring-1)})$ 
   $n \ b)$ 
  shows  $\det A \neq 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

The following proof is based on the Gauss-Jordan algorithm.

```

lemma det-non-zero-imp-unit: assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and dA:  $\det A \neq (0 :: 'a :: \text{field})$ 
  shows  $A \in \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat TYPE('a)} \ n \ b)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma mat-mult-left-right-inverse: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat}$ 
   $n \ n$ 
  and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$  and AB:  $A * B = 1_m \ n$ 
  shows  $B * A = 1_m \ n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma det-zero-imp-zero-row: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n$ 
   $n$ 
  and det:  $\det A = 0$ 
  shows  $\exists P. P \in \text{Units}(\text{ring-mat TYPE('a)} \ n \ b) \wedge \text{row}(P * A)(n - 1) = 0_v$ 
   $n \wedge 0 < n$ 
   $\wedge \text{row-echelon-form}(P * A)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma det-0-iff-vec-prod-zero-field: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat}$ 
   $n \ n$ 
  shows  $\det A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge A *_v v = 0_v \ n)$  (is
   $?l = (\exists v. ?P v))$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

In order to get the result for integral domains, we embed the domain in its fraction field, and then apply the result for fields.

```

lemma det-0-iff-vec-prod-zero: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n$ 
   $n$ 
  shows  $\det A = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge v \neq 0_v \ n \wedge A *_v v = 0_v \ n)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma det-0-negate: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  shows  $(\det(-A) = 0) = (\det A = 0)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

**lemma** det-multrow:

```

assumes  $k: k < n$  and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{multrow } k \ a \ A) = a * \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-multrow-div:
assumes  $k: k < n$  and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$  and  $a0: a \neq 0$ 
shows  $\det(\text{multrow } k \ a \ A :: 'a :: \text{idom-divide mat}) \text{ div } a = \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-addrow:
assumes  $l: l < n$  and  $k: k \neq l$  and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{addrow } a \ k \ l \ A) = \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-swaprows:
assumes  $*: k < n \ l < n$  and  $k: k \neq l$  and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{swaprows } k \ l \ A) = - \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-similar: assumes similar-mat  $A \ B$ 
shows  $\det A = \det B$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-four-block-mat-upper-right-zero-col: assumes  $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $A20: A2 = (0_m \ n \ 1)$  and  $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ n$ 
and  $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ 1$ 
shows  $\det(\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$  (is  $\det ?A = -$ )
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-swap-initial-rows: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
and  $lt: k + n \leq m$ 
shows  $\det A = (-1) \wedge (k * n) *$ 
 $\det(\text{mat } m \ m (\lambda(i, j). A \$\$ (\text{if } i < n \text{ then } i + k \text{ else if } i < k + n \text{ then } i - n \text{ else } i, j)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-swap-rows: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } (k + n) \ (k + n)$ 
shows  $\det A = (-1) \wedge (k * n) * \det(\text{mat } (k + n) \ (k + n) (\lambda (i, j). A \$\$ (\text{if } i < k \text{ then } i + n \text{ else } i - k, j)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-swap-final-rows: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
and  $m: m = l + k + n$ 
shows  $\det A = (-1) \wedge (k * n) *$ 
 $\det(\text{mat } m \ m (\lambda(i, j). A \$\$ (\text{if } i < l \text{ then } i \text{ else if } i < l + n \text{ then } i + k \text{ else } i - n, j)))$ 
(is  $- = - * \det ?M$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-swap-final-cols: assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
and m:  $m = l + k + n$ 
shows  $\det A = (-1)^{\lceil (k * n) \rceil} \cdot \det(\text{mat } m \ m (\lambda(i, j). A \$\$ (i, \text{if } j < l \text{ then } j \text{ else if } j < l + n \text{ then } j + k \text{ else } j - n)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-swap-initial-cols: assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
and lt:  $k + n \leq m$ 
shows  $\det A = (-1)^{\lceil (k * n) \rceil} \cdot \det(\text{mat } m \ m (\lambda(i, j). A \$\$ (i, \text{if } j < n \text{ then } j + k \text{ else if } j < k + n \text{ then } j - n \text{ else } j)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-swap-cols: assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } (k + n) \ (k + n)$ 
shows  $\det A = (-1)^{\lceil (k * n) \rceil} \cdot \det(\text{mat } (k + n) \ (k + n) (\lambda(i, j). A \$\$ (i, \text{if } j < k \text{ then } j + n \text{ else } j - k))) \ (\text{is } - = - * \det ?B)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-four-block-mat-upper-right-zero: fixes A1 :: 'a :: idom mat
assumes A1:  $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and A20:  $A2 = (0_m \ n \ m)$  and A3:  $A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$ 
and A4:  $A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
shows  $\det(\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-four-block-mat-lower-left-zero: fixes A1 :: 'a :: idom mat
assumes A1:  $A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and A2:  $A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$  and A30:  $A3 = 0_m \ m \ n$ 
and A4:  $A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
shows  $\det(\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = \det A1 * \det A4$ 
⟨proof⟩

context
begin
private lemma det-four-block-mat-preliminary: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and C:  $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and D:  $D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and commute:  $C * D = D * C$ 
and detD:  $\det D \neq 0$ 
shows  $\det(\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) = \det(A * D - B * C)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-four-block-mat: assumes A:  $(A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and C:  $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 

```

```

and  $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $\text{commute}: C * D = D * C$ 
shows  $\det(\text{four-block-mat } A \ B \ C \ D) = \det(A * D - B * C)$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

lemma  $\det\text{-swapcols}:$ 
assumes  $*: k < n \ l < n \ k \neq l \ \text{and} \ A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
shows  $\det(\text{swapcols } k \ l \ A) = - \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{swap-row-to-front-det}: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies I < n \implies \det(\text{swap-row-to-front}$ 
 $A \ I)$ 
 $= (-1)^I * \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{swap-col-to-front-det}: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies I < n \implies \det(\text{swap-col-to-front}$ 
 $A \ I)$ 
 $= (-1)^I * \det A$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{swap-row-to-front-four-block}:$  assumes  $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m1$ 
and  $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m2$ 
and  $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ m1$ 
and  $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ m2$ 
shows  $\text{swap-row-to-front}(\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) \ n = \text{four-block-mat } A3$ 
 $A4 \ A1 \ A2$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{swap-col-to-front-four-block}:$  assumes  $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 \ m$ 
and  $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } n1 \ 1$ 
and  $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 \ m$ 
and  $A4: A4 \in \text{carrier-mat } n2 \ 1$ 
shows  $\text{swap-col-to-front}(\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) \ m = \text{four-block-mat } A2$ 
 $A1 \ A4 \ A3$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\det\text{-four-block-mat-lower-right-zero-col}:$  assumes  $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ n$ 
and  $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 \ 1$ 
and  $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $A40: A4 = (0_m \ n \ 1)$ 
shows  $\det(\text{four-block-mat } A1 \ A2 \ A3 \ A4) = (-1)^n * \det A2 * \det A3$  (is det
 $?A = -$ )
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-four-block-mat-lower-left-zero-col: assumes A1: A1 ∈ carrier-mat 1 1
and A2: A2 ∈ carrier-mat 1 n
and A30: A3 = (0m n 1)
and A4: A4 ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows det (four-block-mat A1 A2 A3 A4) = det A1 * det A4 (is det ?A = -)
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-addcol[simp]:
assumes l: l < n and k: k ≠ l and A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows det (addcol a k l A) = det A
⟨proof⟩

definition insert-index i ≡ λi'. if i' < i then i' else Suc i'

definition delete-index i ≡ λi'. if i' < i then i' else i' – Suc 0

lemma insert-index[simp]:
i' < i ⇒ insert-index i i' = i'
i' ≥ i ⇒ insert-index i i' = Suc i'
⟨proof⟩

lemma delete-insert-index[simp]:
delete-index i (insert-index i i') = i'
⟨proof⟩

lemma insert-delete-index:
assumes i'i: i' ≠ i
shows insert-index i (delete-index i i') = i'
⟨proof⟩

definition delete-dom p i ≡ λi'. p (insert-index i i')

definition delete-ran p j ≡ λi. delete-index j (p i)

definition permutation-delete p i = delete-ran (delete-dom p i) (p i)

definition insert-ran p j ≡ λi. insert-index j (p i)

definition insert-dom p i j ≡
λi'. if i' < i then p i' else if i' = i then j else p (i' – 1)

definition permutation-insert i j p ≡ insert-dom (insert-ran p j) i j

lemmas permutation-delete-expand =
permutation-delete-def[unfolded delete-dom-def delete-ran-def insert-index-def delete-index-def]

lemmas permutation-insert-expand =
permutation-insert-def[unfolded insert-dom-def insert-ran-def insert-index-def delete-index-def]

```

```

lemma permutation-insert-inserted[simp]:
  permutation-insert (i::nat) j p i = j
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-insert-base:
  assumes p: p permutes {0.. $n$ }
  shows permutation-insert n n p = p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-insert-row-step:
  ⟨permutation-insert (Suc i) j p ∘ transpose i (Suc i) = permutation-insert i j p⟩
  (is ⟨?l = ?r⟩)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-insert-column-step:
  assumes p: p permutes {0.. $n$ } and j < n
  shows transpose j (Suc j) ∘ permutation-insert i (Suc j) p = permutation-insert
    i j p
    (is ?l = ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma delete-dom-image:
  assumes i: i ∈ {0.. $<$ Suc n} (is - ∈ ?N)
  assumes iff: ∀ i' ∈ ?N. f i' = f i → i' = i
  shows delete-dom f i ‘{0.. $n$ } = f ‘?N – {f i} (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma delete-ran-image:
  assumes j: j ∈ {0.. $<$ Suc n} (is - ∈ ?N)
  assumes fimg: f ‘{0.. $n$ } = ?N – {j}
  shows delete-ran f j ‘{0.. $n$ } = {0.. $n$ } (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma delete-index-inj-on:
  assumes iS: i ∉ S
  shows inj-on (delete-index i) S
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma insert-index-inj-on:
  shows inj-on (insert-index i) S
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma delete-dom-inj-on:
  assumes i: i ∈ {0.. $<$ Suc n} (is - ∈ ?N)
  assumes inj: inj-on f ?N
  shows inj-on (delete-dom f i) {0.. $n$ }
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma delete-ran-inj-on:
  assumes  $j: j \in \{0..<\text{Suc } n\}$  (is  $- \in ?N$ )
  assumes  $\text{img}: f ` \{0..<n\} = ?N - \{j\}$ 
  shows inj-on (delete-ran  $f j$ )  $\{0..<n\}$ 
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma permutation-delete-bij-betw:
  assumes  $i: i \in \{0 ..< \text{Suc } n\}$  (is  $- \in ?N$ )
  assumes  $\text{bij}: \text{bij-betw } p ?N ?N$ 
  shows bij-betw (permutation-delete  $p i$ )  $\{0..<n\} \{0..<n\}$  (is bij-betw  $?p - -$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma permutation-delete-permutes:
  assumes  $p: p \text{ permutes } \{0 ..< \text{Suc } n\}$  (is  $- \text{ permutes } ?N$ )
  and  $i: i < \text{Suc } n$ 
  shows permutation-delete  $p i$  permutes  $\{0..<n\}$  (is  $?p \text{ permutes } ?N'$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma permutation-insert-delete:
  assumes  $p: p \text{ permutes } \{0..<\text{Suc } n\}$ 
  and  $i: i < \text{Suc } n$ 
  shows permutation-insert  $i (p i)$  (permutation-delete  $p i$ ) =  $p$ 
  (is  $?l = -$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma insert-index-exclude[simp]:
  insert-index  $i i' \neq i$   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma insert-index-image:
  assumes  $i: i < \text{Suc } n$ 
  shows insert-index  $i ` \{0..<n\} = \{0..<\text{Suc } n\} - \{i\}$  (is  $?L = ?R$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma insert-ran-image:
  assumes  $j: j < \text{Suc } n$ 
  assumes  $\text{img}: f ` \{0..<n\} = \{0..<n\}$ 
  shows insert-ran  $f j ` \{0..<n\} = \{0..<\text{Suc } n\} - \{j\}$  (is  $?L = ?R$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma insert-dom-image:
  assumes  $i: i < \text{Suc } n$  and  $j: j < \text{Suc } n$ 
  and  $\text{img}: f ` \{0..<n\} = \{0..<\text{Suc } n\} - \{j\}$  (is  $- = ?N - -$ )
  shows insert-dom  $f i j ` ?N = ?N$  (is  $?f ` - = -$ )
   $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$ 

lemma insert-ran-inj-on:
  assumes  $\text{inj}: \text{inj-on } f \{0..<n\}$  and  $j: j < \text{Suc } n$ 
  shows inj-on (insert-ran  $f j$ )  $\{0..<n\}$  (is inj-on  $?f -$ )

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma insert-dom-inj-on:
  assumes inj: inj-on f {0..<n}
    and i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
    and img: f ` {0..<n} = {0..<Suc n} - {j} (is - = ?N - -)
  shows inj-on (insert-dom f i j) ?N
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-insert-bij-betw:
  assumes q: q permutes {0..<n} and i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
  shows bij-betw (permutation-insert i j q) {0..<Suc n} {0..<Suc n}
  (is bij-betw ?q ?N -)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-insert-permutes:
  assumes q: q permutes {0..<n}
    and i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
  shows permutation-insert i j q permutes {0..<Suc n} (is ?p permutes ?N)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-fix:
  assumes i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
  shows { p. p permutes {0..<Suc n} ∧ p i = j } =
    permutation-insert i j ` { q. q permutes {0..<n} }
  (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-split-ran:
  assumes j: j ∈ S
  shows { p. p permutes S } = (⋃ i ∈ S. { p. p permutes S ∧ p i = j })
  (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-disjoint-dom:
  assumes i: i ∈ S and i': i' ∈ S and j: j ∈ S and ii': i ≠ i'
  shows { p. p permutes S ∧ p i = j } ∩ { p. p permutes S ∧ p i' = j } = {}
  (is ?L ∩ ?R = {})
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-disjoint-ran:
  assumes i: i ∈ S and j: j ∈ S and j': j' ∈ S and jj': j ≠ j'
  shows { p. p permutes S ∧ p i = j } ∩ { p. p permutes S ∧ p i = j' } = {}
  (is ?L ∩ ?R = {})
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma permutation-insert-inj-on:
  assumes i < Suc n
  assumes j < Suc n
```

```

shows inj-on (permutation-insert i j) { q. q permutes {0..<n} }
  (is inj-on ?f ?S)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma signof-permutation-insert:
  assumes p: p permutes {0..<n} and i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
  shows signof (permutation-insert i j p) = (-1::'a::ring-1)^(i+j) * signof p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma foo:
  assumes i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
  assumes q: q permutes {0..<n}
  shows {(i', permutation-insert i j q i') | i'. i' ∈ {0..<Suc n} - {i}} =
    {(insert-index i i'', insert-index j (q i'') | i''. i'' < n)} (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition mat-delete A i j ≡
  mat (dim-row A - 1) (dim-col A - 1) (λ(i',j').
    A $$ (if i' < i then i' else Suc i', if j' < j then j' else Suc j'))

lemma mat-delete-dim[simp]:
  dim-row (mat-delete A i j) = dim-row A - 1
  dim-col (mat-delete A i j) = dim-col A - 1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-delete-carrier:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat m n
  shows mat-delete A i j ∈ carrier-mat (m-1) (n-1) ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-delete-index:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat (Suc n) (Suc n)
    and i: i < Suc n and j: j < Suc n
    and i': i' < n and j': j' < n
  shows A $$ (insert-index i i', insert-index j j') = mat-delete A i j $$ (i', j')
  ⟨proof⟩

definition cofactor A i j = (-1)^(i+j) * det (mat-delete A i j)

lemma laplace-expansion-column:
  assumes A: (A :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat) ∈ carrier-mat n n
    and j: j < n
  shows det A = (∑ i < n. A $$ (i,j) * cofactor A i j)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma laplace-expansion-row:
  assumes A: (A :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat) ∈ carrier-mat n n
    and i: i < n
  shows det A = (∑ j < n. A $$ (i,j) * cofactor A i j)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *degree-det-le*: **assumes**  $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{degree}(A \$\$ (i,j)) \leq k$   
**and**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows**  $\text{degree}(\det A) \leq k * n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *upper-triangular-imp-det-eq-0-iff*:  
**fixes**  $A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}$   
**assumes**  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  **and** *upper-triangular*  $A$   
**shows**  $\det A = 0 \longleftrightarrow 0 \in \text{set}(\text{diag-mat } A)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *det-identical-columns*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $ij: i \neq j$   
**and**  $i: i < n$  **and**  $j: j < n$   
**and**  $r: \text{col } A i = \text{col } A j$   
**shows**  $\det A = 0$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *adj-mat* ::  $'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$  **where**  
 $\text{adj-mat } A = \text{mat}(\text{dim-row } A)(\text{dim-col } A)(\lambda(i,j). \text{cofactor } A j i)$

**lemma** *adj-mat*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows**  $\text{adj-mat } A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
 $A * \text{adj-mat } A = \det A \cdot_m 1_m n$   
 $\text{adj-mat } A * A = \det A \cdot_m 1_m n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *replace-col*  $A b k = \text{mat}(\text{dim-row } A)(\text{dim-col } A)(\lambda(i,j). \text{if } j = k \text{ then } b \$ i \text{ else } A \$\$ (i,j))$

**lemma** *cramer-lemma-mat*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $x: x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**and**  $k: k < n$   
**shows**  $\det(\text{replace-col } A (A *_v x) k) = x \$ k * \det A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

## 10 Code Equations for Determinants

We compute determinants on arbitrary rings by applying elementary row-operations to bring a matrix on upper-triangular form. Then the determi-

nant can be determined by multiplying all entries on the diagonal. Moreover the final result has to be divided by a factor which is determined by the row-operations that we performed. To this end, we require a division operation on the element type.

The algorithm is parametric in a selection function for the pivot-element, e.g., for matrices over polynomials it turned out that selecting a polynomial of minimal degree is beneficial.

```

theory Determinant-Impl
imports
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial-Factorial
  Determinant
begin

type-synonym 'a det-selection-fun = (nat × 'a)list ⇒ nat

definition det-selection-fun :: 'a det-selection-fun ⇒ bool where
  det-selection-fun f = (forall xs. xs ≠ [] → f xs ∈ fst ‘ set xs)

lemma det-selection-funD: det-selection-fun f ⇒ xs ≠ [] ⇒ f xs ∈ fst ‘ set xs
  ⟨proof⟩

definition mute-fun :: ('a :: comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a × 'a × 'a) ⇒ bool where
  mute-fun f = (forall x y x' y' g. f x y = (x',y',g) → y ≠ 0
    → x = x' * g ∧ y * x' = x * y'

context
  fixes sel-fun :: 'a :: idom-divide det-selection-fun
begin
```

## 10.1 Properties of triangular matrices

Each column of a triangular matrix should satisfy the following property.

```

definition triangular-column::nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool
  where triangular-column j A ≡ ∀ i. j < i → i < dim-row A → A $$(i,j) = 0

lemma triangular-columnD [dest]:
  triangular-column j A ⇒ j < i ⇒ i < dim-row A ⇒ A $$(i,j) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma triangular-columnI [intro]:
  (forall i. j < i ⇒ i < dim-row A ⇒ A $$(i,j) = 0) ⇒ triangular-column j A
  ⟨proof⟩
```

The following predicate states that the first *k* columns satisfy triangularity.

```
definition triangular-to:: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool
```

**where** *triangular-to*  $k A == \forall j. j < k \rightarrow \text{triangular-column } j A$

**lemma** *triangular-to-triangular*: *upper-triangular*  $A = \text{triangular-to}(\dim\text{-row } A)$   
 $A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *triangular-toD* [*dest*]:  
 $\text{triangular-to } k A \implies j < k \implies j < i \implies i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *triangular-toI* [*intro*]:  
 $(\bigwedge i. j. j < k \implies j < i \implies i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies A \$\$ (i,j) = 0) \implies \text{triangular-to}$   
 $k A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *triangle-growth*:  
**assumes** *tri:triangular-to*  $k A$   
**and** *col:triangular-column*  $k A$   
**shows** *triangular-to*  $(\text{Suc } k) A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *triangle-trans*: *triangular-to*  $k A \implies k > k' \implies \text{triangular-to } k' A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

## 10.2 Algorithms for Triangulization

**context**  
**fixes**  $mf :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \times 'a$   
**begin**

**private fun** *mute* ::  $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a \text{ mat}$  **where**  
 $\text{mute } A\text{-ll } k l (r,A) = (\text{let } p = A \$\$ (k,l) \text{ in if } p = 0 \text{ then } (r,A) \text{ else}$   
 $\text{case } mf A\text{-ll } p \text{ of } (q',p',g) \Rightarrow$   
 $(r * q', \text{addrow } (-p') k l (\text{multrow } k q' A))$

**lemma** *mute-preserves-dimensions*:  
**assumes** *mute*  $q k l (r,A) = (r',A')$   
**shows** [*simp*]:  $\dim\text{-row } A' = \dim\text{-row } A$  **and** [*simp*]:  $\dim\text{-col } A' = \dim\text{-col } A$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Algorithm *mute*  $k l$  makes  $k$ -th row  $l$ -th column element to 0.

**lemma** *mute-makes-0* :  
**assumes** *mute-fun: mute-fun*  $mf$   
**assumes** *mute*  $(A \$\$ (l,l)) k l (r,A) = (r',A')$   
 $l < \dim\text{-row } A$   
 $l < \dim\text{-col } A$   
 $k < \dim\text{-row } A$   
 $k \neq l$   
**shows**  $A' \$\$ (k,l) = 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

It will not touch unexpected rows.

**lemma** *mute-preserves*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mute } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A') \implies \\ i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies \\ j < \dim\text{-col } A \implies \\ l < \dim\text{-row } A \implies \\ k < \dim\text{-row } A \implies \\ i \neq k \implies \\ A' \$\$ (i, j) = A \$\$ (i, j) \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

It preserves 0s in the touched row.

**lemma** *mute-preserves-0*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mute } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A') \implies \\ i < \dim\text{-row } A \implies \\ j < \dim\text{-col } A \implies \\ l < \dim\text{-row } A \implies \\ k < \dim\text{-row } A \implies \\ A \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \implies \\ A \$\$ (l, j) = 0 \implies \\ A' \$\$ (i, j) = 0 \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it will respect partially triangular matrix.

**lemma** *mute-preserves-triangle*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{assumes } rA' : \text{mute } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A') \\ \text{and } \text{triA}: \text{triangular-to } l \ A \\ \text{and } lk: l < k \\ \text{and } kr: k < \dim\text{-row } A \\ \text{and } lr: l < \dim\text{-row } A \\ \text{and } lc: l < \dim\text{-col } A \\ \text{shows } \text{triangular-to } l \ A' \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Recursive application of *mute*

```
private fun sub1 :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a × 'a mat ⇒ 'a × 'a mat
where sub1 q 0 l rA = rA
| sub1 q (Suc k) l rA = mute q (l + Suc k) l (sub1 q k l rA)
```

**lemma** *sub1-preserves-dimensions[simp]*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sub1 } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A') \implies \dim\text{-row } A' = \dim\text{-row } A \\ \text{sub1 } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A') \implies \dim\text{-col } A' = \dim\text{-col } A \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**lemma** *sub1-closed [simp]*:

$$\text{sub1 } q \ k \ l \ (r, A) = (r', A') \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n \implies A' \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *sub1-preserves-diagonal*:

```

assumes sub1 q k l (r,A) = (r',A')
and l < dim-col A
and k + l < dim-row A
shows A' $$ (l,l) = A $$ (l,l)
⟨proof⟩

```

Triangularity is respected by *sub1*.

```

lemma sub1-preserves-triangle:
assumes sub1 q k l (r,A) = (r',A')
and tri: triangular-to l A
and lr: l < dim-row A
and lc: l < dim-col A
and lkr: l + k < dim-row A
shows triangular-to l A'
⟨proof⟩

```

**context**

```

assumes mf: mute-fun mf
begin
lemma sub1-makes-0s:
assumes sub1 (A $$ (l,l)) k l (r,A) = (r',A')
and lr: l < dim-row A
and lc: l < dim-col A
and li: l < i
and i ≤ k + l
and k + l < dim-row A
shows A' $$ (i,l) = 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma sub1-triangulizes-column:
assumes rA': sub1 (A $$ (l,l)) (dim-row A - Suc l) l (r,A) = (r',A')
and tri:triangular-to l A
and r: dim-row A > 0
and lr: l < dim-row A
and lc: l < dim-col A
shows triangular-column l A'
⟨proof⟩

```

The algorithm *sub1* increases the number of columns that form triangle.

```

lemma sub1-grows-triangle:
assumes rA': sub1 (A $$ (l,l)) (dim-row A - Suc l) l (r,A) = (r',A')
and r: dim-row A > 0
and tri:triangular-to l A
and lr: l < dim-row A
and lc: l < dim-col A
shows triangular-to (Suc l) A'
⟨proof⟩
end

```

### 10.3 Finding Non-Zero Elements

```
private definition find-non0 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat option where
  find-non0 l A = (let is = [Suc l ..< dim-row A];
    Ais = filter ( $\lambda$  (i,Ai). Ai  $\neq$  0) (map ( $\lambda$  i. (i, A $$ (i,l))) is)
    in case Ais of []  $\Rightarrow$  None | -  $\Rightarrow$  Some (sel-fun Ais))
```

```
lemma find-non0: assumes sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
and res: find-non0 l A = Some m
shows A $$ (m,l)  $\neq$  0 l < m m < dim-row A
⟨proof⟩
```

If  $find\text{-}non0\ l\ A$  fails, then  $A$  is already triangular to  $l$ -th column.

```
lemma find-non0-all0:
  find-non0 l A = None  $\Longrightarrow$  triangular-column l A
⟨proof⟩
```

### 10.4 Determinant Preserving Growth of Triangle

The algorithm  $sub1$  does not preserve determinants when it hits a 0-valued diagonal element. To avoid this case, we introduce the following operation:

```
private fun sub2 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a mat
where sub2 d l (r,A) = (
  case find-non0 l A of None  $\Rightarrow$  (r,A)
  | Some m  $\Rightarrow$  let A' = swaprows m l A in sub1 (A' $$ (l,l)) (d - Suc l) l (-r,
  A'))
```

```
lemma sub2-preserves-dimensions[simp]:
assumes rA': sub2 d l (r,A) = (r',A')
shows dim-row A' = dim-row A  $\wedge$  dim-col A' = dim-col A
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma sub2-closed [simp]:
  sub2 d l (r,A) = (r',A')  $\Longrightarrow$  A  $\in$  carrier-mat m n  $\Longrightarrow$  A'  $\in$  carrier-mat m n
⟨proof⟩
```

```
context
assumes sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
begin
```

```
lemma sub2-preserves-triangle:
assumes rA': sub2 d l (r,A) = (r',A')
and tri: triangular-to l A
and lc: l < dim-col A
and ld: l < d
and dr: d  $\leq$  dim-row A
shows triangular-to l A'
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma sub2-grows-triangle:
  assumes mf: mute-fun mf
  and rA': sub2 (dim-row A) l (r,A) = (r',A')
  and tri: triangular-to l A
  and lc: l < dim-col A
  and lr: l < dim-row A
  shows triangular-to (Suc l) A'
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

## 10.5 Recursive Triangulization of Columns

Now we recursively apply *sub2* to make the entire matrix to be triangular.

```

private fun sub3 :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a × 'a mat ⇒ 'a × 'a mat
  where sub3 d 0 rA = rA
  | sub3 d (Suc l) rA = sub2 d l (sub3 d l rA)

```

```

lemma sub3-preserves-dimensions[simp]:
  sub3 d l (r,A) = (r',A') ⇒ dim-row A' = dim-row A
  sub3 d l (r,A) = (r',A') ⇒ dim-col A' = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma sub3-closed[simp]:
  sub3 k l (r,A) = (r',A') ⇒ A ∈ carrier-mat m n ⇒ A' ∈ carrier-mat m n
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma sub3-makes-triangle:
  assumes mf: mute-fun mf
  and sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
  and sub3 (dim-row A) l (r,A) = (r',A')
  and l ≤ dim-row A
  and l ≤ dim-col A
  shows triangular-to l A'
  ⟨proof⟩

```

## 10.6 Triangulization

```

definition triangulize :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a × 'a mat
  where triangulize A = sub3 (dim-row A) (dim-row A) (1,A)

```

```

lemma triangulize-preserves-dimensions[simp]:
  triangulize A = (r',A') ⇒ dim-row A' = dim-row A
  triangulize A = (r',A') ⇒ dim-col A' = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma triangulize-closed[simp]:
  triangulize A = (r',A') ⇒ A ∈ carrier-mat m n ⇒ A' ∈ carrier-mat m n
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

context
  assumes mf: mute-fun mf
  and sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
begin

theorem triangulized:
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and triangulize A = (r',A')
  shows upper-triangular A'
⟨proof⟩

```

## 10.7 Divisor will not be 0

Here we show that each sub-algorithm will not make *r* of the input/output pair (*r, A*) to 0. The algorithm *sub1 A-l l k l (r, A)* requires  $A_{l,l} \neq 0$ .

```

lemma sub1-divisor [simp]:
  assumes rA': sub1 q k l (r, A) = (r',A')
  and r0: r ≠ 0
  and All: q ≠ 0
  and k + l < dim-row A
  and lc: l < dim-col A
  shows r' ≠ 0
⟨proof⟩

```

The algorithm *sub2* will not require such a condition.

```

lemma sub2-divisor [simp]:
  assumes rA': sub2 k l (r, A) = (r',A')
  and lk: l < k
  and kr: k ≤ dim-row A
  and lc: l < dim-col A
  and r0: r ≠ 0
  shows r' ≠ 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma sub3-divisor [simp]:
  assumes sub3 d l (r,A) = (r'',A'')
  and l ≤ d
  and d ≤ dim-row A
  and l ≤ dim-col A
  and r0: r ≠ 0
  shows r'' ≠ 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

theorem triangulize-divisor:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat d d
  shows triangulize A = (r',A')  $\implies r' \neq 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

## 10.8 Determinant Preservation Results

For each sub-algorithm  $f$ , we show  $f(r, A) = (r', A')$  implies  $r * \det A' = r' * \det A$ .

```
lemma mute-det:
  assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and  $rA': \text{mute } q \ k \ l \ (r,A) = (r',A')$ 
  and  $k < n$ 
  and  $l < n$ 
  and  $k \neq l$ 
  shows  $r * \det A' = r' * \det A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma sub1-det:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and  $\text{sub1: sub1 } q \ k \ l \ (r,A) = (r'',A'')$ 
  and  $r0: r \neq 0$ 
  and  $All0: q \neq 0$ 
  and  $l: l + k < n$ 
  shows  $r * \det A'' = r'' * \det A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma sub2-det:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$ 
  and  $rA': \text{sub2 } d \ l \ (r,A) = (r',A')$ 
  and  $r0: r \neq 0$ 
  and  $ld: l < d$ 
  shows  $r * \det A' = r' * \det A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma sub3-det:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$ 
  and  $\text{sub3 } d \ l \ (r,A) = (r'',A'')$ 
  and  $r0: r \neq 0$ 
  and  $l \leq d$ 
  shows  $r * \det A'' = r'' * \det A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
theorem triangulize-det:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } d \ d$ 
  and  $rA': \text{triangulize } A = (r',A')$ 
  shows  $\det A * r' = \det A'$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
end
```

## 10.9 Determinant Computation

```
definition det-code :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a where
   $\text{det-code } A = (\text{if dim-row } A = \text{dim-col } A \text{ then}$ 
```

```

case triangulize A of (m,A') =>
  prod-list (diag-mat A') div m
else 0)

lemma det-code[simp]: assumes sel-fun: det-selection-fun sel-fun
and mf: mute-fun mf
shows det-code A = det A
⟨proof⟩

end
end

```

Now we can select an arbitrary selection and mute function. This will be important for computing resultants over polynomials, where usually a polynomial with small degree is preferable.

The default however is to use the first element.

```

definition trivial-mute-fun :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 => 'a => 'a × 'a × 'a where
trivial-mute-fun x y = (x,y,1)

```

```

lemma trivial-mute-fun[simp,intro]: mute-fun trivial-mute-fun
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition fst-sel-fun :: 'a det-selection-fun where
fst-sel-fun x = fst (hd x)

```

```

lemma fst-sel-fun[simp]: det-selection-fun fst-sel-fun
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context
fixes measure :: 'a => nat
begin
private fun select-min-main where
select-min-main m i ((j,p) # xs) = (let n = measure p in if n < m then se-
lect-min-main n j xs
else select-min-main m i xs)
| select-min-main m i [] = i

```

```

definition select-min :: (nat × 'a) list => nat where
select-min xs = (case xs of ((i,p) # ys) => (select-min-main (measure p) i ys))

```

```

lemma select-min[simp]: det-selection-fun select-min
⟨proof⟩
end

```

For the code equation we use the trivial mute and selection function as this does not impose any further class restrictions.

```

lemma det-code-fst-sel-fun[code]: det A = det-code fst-sel-fun trivial-mute-fun A
⟨proof⟩

```

But we also provide specialised functions for more specific carriers.

```

definition field-mute-fun :: 'a :: field  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a  $\times$  'a where
  field-mute-fun x y = (x/y,1,y)

lemma field-mute-fun[simp,intro]: mute-fun field-mute-fun
  ⟨proof⟩

definition det-field :: 'a :: field mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  det-field A = det-code fst-sel-fun field-mute-fun A

lemma det-field[simp]: det-field = det
  ⟨proof⟩

definition gcd-mute-fun :: 'a :: ring-gcd  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'a  $\times$  'a where
  gcd-mute-fun x y = (let g = gcd x y in (x div g, y div g,g))

lemma gcd-mute-fun[simp,intro]: mute-fun gcd-mute-fun
  ⟨proof⟩

definition det-int :: int mat  $\Rightarrow$  int where
  det-int A = det-code (select-min (λ x. nat (abs x))) gcd-mute-fun A

lemma det-int[simp]: det-int = det
  ⟨proof⟩

definition det-field-poly :: 'a :: {field,field-gcd} poly mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  det-field-poly A = det-code (select-min degree) gcd-mute-fun A

lemma det-field-poly[simp]: det-field-poly = det
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 11 Converting Matrices to Strings

We just instantiate matrices in the show-class by printing them as lists of lists.

```

theory Show-Matrix
imports
  Show.Show
  Matrix
begin

```

### 11.1 For the *show*-class

```

definition shows-vec :: 'a :: show vec  $\Rightarrow$  shows where
  shows-vec v ≡ shows (list-of-vec v)

```

```

instantiation vec :: (show) show

```

```

begin

definition shows-prec p (v :: 'a vec) ≡ shows-vec v
definition shows-list (vs :: 'a vec list) ≡ shows-sep shows-vec (shows "", "") vs

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

definition shows-mat :: 'a :: show mat ⇒ shows where
  shows-mat A ≡ shows (mat-to-list A)

instantiation mat :: (show) show
begin

definition shows-prec p (A :: 'a mat) ≡ shows-mat A
definition shows-list (As :: 'a mat list) ≡ shows-sep shows-mat (shows "", "") As

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

end

theory Shows-Literal-Matrix
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix
  Show.Shows-Literal
begin

```

## 11.2 For the *showl*-class

```

instantiation Matrix.vec :: (showl)showl begin
definition showsl-vec :: 'a Matrix.vec ⇒ showsl where
  showsl-vec v ≡ showsl-list (list-of-vec v)
definition showsl-list (xs :: 'a Matrix.vec list) = default-showsl-list showsl xs
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation mat :: (showl)showl begin
definition showsl-mat :: 'a Matrix.mat ⇒ showsl where
  showsl-mat a ≡ default-showsl-list id (map showsl-list (mat-to-list a))
definition showsl-list (xs :: 'a Matrix.mat list) = default-showsl-list showsl xs
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

value showsl (one-mat 3 :: nat mat) (STR "" is the identity matrix of dimension 3")

```

```
end
```

## 12 Characteristic Polynomial

We define eigenvalues, eigenvectors, and the characteristic polynomial. We further prove that the eigenvalues are exactly the roots of the characteristic polynomial. Finally, we apply the fundamental theorem of algebra to show that the characteristic polynomial of a complex matrix can always be represented as product of linear factors  $x - a$ .

```
theory Char-Poly
```

```
imports
```

```
  Polynomial-Factorization.Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra-Factorized
```

```
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial
```

```
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom-Poly
```

```
  Determinant
```

```
  Complex-Main
```

```
begin
```

```
definition eigenvector :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat ⇒ 'a vec ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  eigenvector A v k = (v ∈ carrier-vec (dim-row A) ∧ v ≠ 0_v (dim-row A) ∧ A *_v
  v = k ·_v v)
```

```
lemma eigenvector-pow: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and ev: eigenvector A v (k :: 'a :: comm-ring-1)
  shows A ^_m i *_v v = k ^i ·_v v
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition eigenvalue :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  eigenvalue A k = (exists v. eigenvector A v k)
```

```
definition char-matrix :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a mat where
  char-matrix A e = A + ((-e) ·_m (1_m (dim-row A)))
```

```
lemma char-matrix-closed[simp]: A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ char-matrix A e ∈
carrier-mat n n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma eigenvector-char-matrix: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) ∈ carrier-mat
n n
  shows eigenvector A v e = (v ∈ carrier-vec n ∧ v ≠ 0_v n ∧ char-matrix A e *_v
v = 0_v n)
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma eigenvalue-char-matrix: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) ∈ carrier-mat n
n
```

```

shows eigenvalue A e = ( $\exists v. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge v \neq 0_v \wedge \text{char-matrix } A e *_v v = 0_v n$ )
⟨proof⟩

definition find-eigenvector :: 'a::field mat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a vec where
  find-eigenvector A e =
    find-base-vector (fst (gauss-jordan (char-matrix A e) (0_m (dim-row A) 0)))

lemma find-eigenvector: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and ev: eigenvalue A e
  shows eigenvector A (find-eigenvector A e) e
⟨proof⟩

lemma eigenvalue-imp-nonzero-dim: assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and eigenvalue A ev
  shows n > 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma eigenvalue-det: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) ∈ carrier-mat n n shows
  eigenvalue A e = (det (char-matrix A e) = 0)
⟨proof⟩

definition char-poly-matrix :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat ⇒ 'a poly mat where
  char-poly-matrix A = (([:0,1:] ·_m 1_m (dim-row A)) + map-mat (λ a. [: - a :]) A)

lemma char-poly-matrix-closed[simp]: A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ char-poly-matrix
A ∈ carrier-mat n n
⟨proof⟩

definition char-poly :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat ⇒ 'a poly where
  char-poly A = (det (char-poly-matrix A))

lemmas char-poly-defs = char-poly-def char-poly-matrix-def

lemma (in comm-ring-hom) char-poly-matrix-hom: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat
n n
  shows char-poly-matrix (math_h A) = map-mat (map-poly hom) (char-poly-matrix
A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in comm-ring-hom) char-poly-hom: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  shows char-poly (map-mat hom A) = map-poly hom (char-poly A)
⟨proof⟩

context inj-comm-ring-hom
begin

lemma eigenvector-hom: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n

```

```

and ev: eigenvector A v ev
shows eigenvector (math A) (vech v) (hom ev)
<proof>

lemma eigenvalue-hom: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and ev: eigenvalue A ev
shows eigenvalue (math A) (hom ev)
<proof>

lemma eigenvector-hom-rev: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and ev: eigenvector (math A) (vech v) (hom ev)
shows eigenvector A v ev
<proof>

end

lemma poly-det-cong: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n n
and poly:  $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies \text{poly} (B \$\$ (i,j)) k = A \$\$ (i,j)$ 
shows poly (det B) k = det A
<proof>

lemma char-poly-matrix: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows poly (char-poly A) k = det (– (char-matrix A k)) <proof>

lemma eigenvalue-root-char-poly: assumes A: (A :: 'a :: field mat) ∈ carrier-mat n n
n
shows eigenvalue A k ←→ poly (char-poly A) k = 0
<proof>

context
fixes A :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat and n :: nat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and ut: upper-triangular A
begin
lemma char-poly-matrix-upper-triangular: upper-triangular (char-poly-matrix A)
<proof>

lemma char-poly-upper-triangular:
char-poly A = ( $\prod a \leftarrow \text{diag-mat } A. [:- a, 1:]$ )
<proof>
end

lemma map-poly-mult: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr n
and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n nc
shows
map-mat (λ a. [: a :]) (A * B) = map-mat (λ a. [: a :]) A * map-mat (λ a. [: a :]) B (is ?id)

```

```

map-mat ( $\lambda a. [: a :] * p$ ) ( $A * B$ ) = map-mat ( $\lambda a. [: a :] * p$ )  $A * \text{map-mat}$   

( $\lambda a. [: a :]$ )  $B$  (is ?left)  

map-mat ( $\lambda a. [: a :] * p$ ) ( $A * B$ ) = map-mat ( $\lambda a. [: a :]$ )  $A * \text{map-mat}$  ( $\lambda a.$   

 $[: a :] * p$ )  $B$  (is ?right)  

⟨proof⟩

lemma char-poly-similar: assumes similar-mat  $A$  ( $B :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 mat}$ )  

shows char-poly  $A$  = char-poly  $B$   

⟨proof⟩

lemma degree-signof-mult[simp]: degree (signof  $p * q$ ) = degree  $q$   

⟨proof⟩

lemma degree-monic-char-poly: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   

shows degree (char-poly  $A$ ) =  $n \wedge \text{coeff} (\text{char-poly } A) n = 1$   

⟨proof⟩

lemma char-poly-factorized: fixes  $A :: \text{complex mat}$   

assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   

shows  $\exists as. \text{char-poly } A = (\prod a \leftarrow as. [:- a, 1:]) \wedge \text{length } as = n$   

⟨proof⟩

lemma char-poly-four-block-zeros-col: assumes  $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 1$   

and  $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat } 1 n$  and  $A3: A3 \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   

shows char-poly (four-block-mat  $A1 A2 (0_m n 1) A3$ ) = char-poly  $A1 * \text{char-poly}$   

 $A3$   

(is char-poly ? $A$  = ?cp1 * ?cp3)  

⟨proof⟩

lemma char-poly transpose-mat[simp]: assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   

shows char-poly (transpose-mat  $A$ ) = char-poly  $A$   

⟨proof⟩

lemma pderiv-char-poly: fixes  $A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}$   

assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   

shows pderiv (char-poly  $A$ ) = ( $\sum i < n. \text{char-poly} (\text{mat-delete } A i i)$ )  

⟨proof⟩

lemma char-poly-0-column: fixes  $A :: 'a :: \text{idom mat}$   

assumes  $0: \bigwedge j. j < n \implies A \$\$ (j,i) = 0$   

and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   

and  $i: i < n$   

shows char-poly  $A$  = monom 1 1 * char-poly (mat-delete  $A i i$ )  

⟨proof⟩

definition mat-erase ::  $'a :: \text{zero mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$  where  

mat-erase  $A i j$  = Matrix.mat (dim-row  $A$ ) (dim-col  $A$ )  

( $\lambda (i',j'). \text{if } i' = i \vee j' = j \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } A \$\$ (i',j')$ )

```

```

lemma mat-erase-carrier[simp]: (mat-erase A i j) ∈ carrier-mat nr nc  $\longleftrightarrow$  A ∈
carrier-mat nr nc
⟨proof⟩

lemma pderiv-char-poly-mat-erase: fixes A :: 'a :: idom mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows monom 1 1 * pderiv (char-poly A) = ( $\sum_{i < n}$ . char-poly (mat-erase A i
i))
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 13 Jordan Normal Form

This theory defines Jordan normal forms (JNFs) in a sparse representation, i.e., as block-diagonal matrices. We also provide a closed formula for powers of JNFs, which allows to estimate the growth rates of JNFs.

```

theory Jordan-Normal-Form
imports
  Matrix
  Char-Poly
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Unsorted
begin

definition jordan-block :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {zero,one}  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  jordan-block n a = mat n n ( $\lambda (i,j)$ . if  $i = j$  then a else if  $Suc i = j$  then 1 else
0)

lemma jordan-block-index[simp]:  $i < n \Rightarrow j < n \Rightarrow$ 
  jordan-block n a $$ (i,j) = (if i = j then a else if Suc i = j then 1 else 0)
dim-row (jordan-block n k) = n
dim-col (jordan-block n k) = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-block-carrier[simp]: jordan-block n k ∈ carrier-mat n n
⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-block-char-poly: char-poly (jordan-block n a) = [: -a, 1:]  $\hat{\wedge} n$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-block-pow-carrier[simp]:
  jordan-block n a  $\hat{\wedge}_m r \in$  carrier-mat n n ⟨proof⟩
lemma jordan-block-pow-dim[simp]:
  dim-row (jordan-block n a  $\hat{\wedge}_m r) = n$  dim-col (jordan-block n a  $\hat{\wedge}_m r) = n$  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-block-pow: (jordan-block n (a :: 'a :: comm-ring-1))  $\hat{\wedge}_m r =$ 
  mat n n ( $\lambda (i,j)$ . if  $i \leq j$  then of-nat (r choose (j - i)) * a  $\hat{\wedge} (r + i - j)$  else 0)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

definition jordan-matrix :: (nat × 'a :: {zero,one})list ⇒ 'a mat where
  jordan-matrix n-as = diag-block-mat (map (λ (n,a). jordan-block n a) n-as)

lemma jordan-matrix-dim[simp]:
  dim-row (jordan-matrix n-as) = sum-list (map fst n-as)
  dim-col (jordan-matrix n-as) = sum-list (map fst n-as)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-matrix-carrier[simp]:
  jordan-matrix n-as ∈ carrier-mat (sum-list (map fst n-as)) (sum-list (map fst
  n-as))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-matrix-upper-triangular: i < sum-list (map fst n-as)
  ⇒ j < i ⇒ jordan-matrix n-as $$ (i,j) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-matrix-pow: (jordan-matrix n-as) ^_m r =
  diag-block-mat (map (λ (n,a). (jordan-block n a) ^_m r) n-as)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-matrix-char-poly:
  char-poly (jordan-matrix n-as) = (Π (n, a) ← n-as. [:− a, 1:] ^ n)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition jordan-nf :: 'a :: semiring-1 mat ⇒ (nat × 'a)list ⇒ bool where
  jordan-nf A n-as ≡ (0 ∉ fst ‘set n-as ∧ similar-mat A (jordan-matrix n-as))

lemma jordan-nf-powE: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n and jnf: jordan-nf A
  n-as
  obtains P Q where P ∈ carrier-mat n n Q ∈ carrier-mat n n and
  char-poly A = (Π (na, a) ← n-as. [:− a, 1:] ^ na)
  ⋀ k. A ^_m k = P * (jordan-matrix n-as) ^_m k * Q
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma choose-poly-bound: assumes i ≤ d
  shows r choose i ≤ max 1 (r^d)
  ⟨proof⟩

context
  fixes b :: 'a :: archimedean-field
  assumes b: 0 < b b < 1
  begin

lemma poly-exp-constant-bound: ∃ p. ∀ x. c * b ^ x * of-nat x ^ deg ≤ p
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma poly-exp-max-constant-bound: ∃ p. ∀ x. c * b ^ x * max 1 (of-nat x ^ deg)

```

```

 $\leq p$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

context
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}$ 
begin
lemma jordan-block-bound:
  assumes  $i: i < n$  and  $j: j < n$ 
  shows  $\text{norm}((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \wedge_m k) \$\$ (i,j))$ 
     $\leq \text{norm } a \ \wedge (k + i - j) * \max 1 (\text{of-nat } k \ \wedge (n - 1))$ 
    (is ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-block-poly-bound:
  assumes  $i: i < n$  and  $j: j < n$  and  $a: \text{norm } a = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{norm}((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \wedge_m k) \$\$ (i,j)) \leq \max 1 (\text{of-nat } k \ \wedge (n - 1))$ 
    (is ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs)
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem jordan-block-constant-bound: assumes  $a: \text{norm } a < 1$ 
  shows  $\exists p. \forall i j k. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow \text{norm}((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \wedge_m k) \$\$ (i,j)) \leq p$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

definition norm-bound ::  $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
   $\text{norm-bound } A \ b \equiv \forall i j. i < \text{dim-row } A \rightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \rightarrow \text{norm}(A \$\$ (i,j)) \leq b$ 

lemma norm-boundI[intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i j. i < \text{dim-row } A \rightarrow j < \text{dim-col } A \rightarrow \text{norm}(A \$\$ (i,j)) \leq b$ 
  shows norm-bound  $A \ b$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-block-constant-bound2:
   $\exists p. \text{norm}(a :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-field}) < 1 \rightarrow$ 
   $(\forall i j k. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow \text{norm}((\text{jordan-block } n \ a \ \wedge_m k) \$\$ (i,j)) \leq p)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma jordan-matrix-poly-bound2:
  fixes  $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a) \text{ list}$ 
  assumes  $n\text{-as}: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \Rightarrow n > 0 \Rightarrow \text{norm } a \leq 1$ 
  and  $N: \bigwedge n \ a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \Rightarrow \text{norm } a = 1 \Rightarrow n \leq N$ 
  shows  $\exists c1. \forall k. \forall e \in \text{elements-mat } (\text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as} \ \wedge_m k).$ 
     $\text{norm } e \leq c1 + \text{of-nat } k \ \wedge (N - 1)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma norm-bound-bridge:
```

$\forall e \in \text{elements-mat } A. \text{ norm } e \leq b \implies \text{norm-bound } A b$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *norm-bound-mult*: **assumes**  $A1: A1 \in \text{carrier-mat nr n}$   
**and**  $A2: A2 \in \text{carrier-mat n nc}$   
**and**  $b1: \text{norm-bound } A1 b1$   
**and**  $b2: \text{norm-bound } A2 b2$   
**shows**  $\text{norm-bound } (A1 * A2) (b1 * b2 * \text{of-nat } n)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *norm-bound-max*:  $\text{norm-bound } A (\text{Max } \{\text{norm } (A \$\$ (i,j)) \mid i j. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge j < \text{dim-col } A\})$   
**is**  $\text{norm-bound } A (\text{Max } ?\text{norms})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-matrix-poly-bound*: **fixes**  $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a)\text{list}$   
**assumes**  $n\text{-as}: \bigwedge n a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies n > 0 \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$   
**and**  $N: \bigwedge n a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies n \leq N$   
**shows**  $\exists c1. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (\text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as} \hat{\wedge}_m k) (c1 + \text{of-nat } k \hat{\wedge} (N - 1))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-nf-matrix-poly-bound*: **fixes**  $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a)\text{list}$   
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat n n}$   
**and**  $n\text{-as}: \bigwedge n a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies n > 0 \implies \text{norm } a \leq 1$   
**and**  $N: \bigwedge n a. (n,a) \in \text{set } n\text{-as} \implies \text{norm } a = 1 \implies n \leq N$   
**and**  $\text{jnf}: \text{jordan-nf } A \text{ n-as}$   
**shows**  $\exists c1 c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \hat{\wedge}_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \hat{\wedge} (N - 1))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$   
**end**

**context**  
**fixes**  $f\text{-ty} :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$   
**begin**  
**lemma** *char-matrix-jordan-block*:  $\text{char-matrix } (\text{jordan-block } n a) b = (\text{jordan-block } n (a - b))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *diag-jordan-block-pow*:  $\text{diag-mat } (\text{jordan-block } n (a :: 'a) \hat{\wedge}_m k) = \text{replicate } n (a \hat{\wedge} k)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-block-zero-pow*:  $(\text{jordan-block } n (0 :: 'a)) \hat{\wedge}_m k =$   
 $(\text{mat } n n (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } j \geq i \wedge j - i = k \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0))$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$   
**end**

**lemma** *jordan-matrix-concat-diag-block-mat*:  $\text{jordan-matrix } (\text{concat } jbs) = \text{diag-block-mat } (\text{map } \text{jordan-matrix } jbs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-nf-diag-block-mat*: **assumes**  $Ms: \bigwedge A jbs. (A, jbs) \in set Ms \implies jordan-nf A jbs$   
**shows** *jordan-nf* (*diag-block-mat* (*map fst Ms*)) (*concat* (*map snd Ms*))  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-nf-char-poly*: **assumes** *jordan-nf A n-as*  
**shows** *char-poly A* =  $(\prod (n, a) \leftarrow n\text{-as}. [:- a, 1:]^n)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-nf-block-size-order-bound*: **assumes** *jnf: jordan-nf A n-as*  
**and** *mem: (n, a) ∈ set n-as*  
**shows**  $n \leq \text{order } a (\text{char-poly } A)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-jordan-block-smult*: **fixes**  $A :: 'a :: \text{field mat}$   
**assumes** *similar-mat A (jordan-block n a)*  
**and**  $k: k \neq 0$   
**shows** *similar-mat* ( $k \cdot_m A$ ) (*jordan-block n (k \* a)*)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-matrix-Cons*: *jordan-matrix (Cons (n, a) n-as) = four-block-mat*  
*(jordan-block n a) (0<sub>m</sub> n (sum-list (map fst n-as)))*  
*(0<sub>m</sub> (sum-list (map fst n-as)) n) (jordan-matrix n-as)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *similar-mat-jordan-matrix-smult*: **fixes**  $n\text{-as} :: (\text{nat} \times 'a :: \text{field}) \text{ list}$   
**assumes**  $k: k \neq 0$   
**shows** *similar-mat* ( $k \cdot_m \text{jordan-matrix } n\text{-as}$ ) (*jordan-matrix* (*map* ( $\lambda (n, a). (n, k * a)$ )  $n\text{-as}$ ))  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-nf-smult*: **fixes**  $k :: 'a :: \text{field}$   
**assumes** *jn: jordan-nf A n-as*  
**and**  $k: k \neq 0$   
**shows** *jordan-nf* ( $k \cdot_m A$ ) (*map* ( $\lambda (n, a). (n, k * a)$ )  $n\text{-as}$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *jordan-nf-order*: **assumes** *jordan-nf A n-as*  
**shows** *order a (char-poly A) = sum-list (map fst (filter (λ na. snd na = a) n-as))*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

### 13.1 Application for Complexity

**lemma** *factored-char-poly-norm-bound*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$

```

and linear-factors: char-poly A = ( $\prod (a :: 'a :: real-normed-field) \leftarrow as. [:- a, 1:]$ )
and jnf-exists:  $\exists n\text{-}as. jordan\text{-}nf A n\text{-}as$ 
and le-1:  $\bigwedge a. a \in set as \implies norm a \leq 1$ 
and le-N:  $\bigwedge a. a \in set as \implies norm a = 1 \implies length (filter ((=) a) as) \leq N$ 
shows  $\exists c1 c2. \forall k. norm\text{-}bound (A \hat{\wedge}_m k) (c1 + c2 * of\text{-}nat k \hat{\wedge} (N - 1))$ 
<proof>

end

```

## 14 Missing Vector Spaces

This theory provides some lemmas which we required when working with vector spaces.

```

theory Missing-VectorSpace
imports
  VectorSpace.VectorSpace
  Missing-Ring
  HOL-Library.Multiset
begin

```

```

locale comp-fun-commute-on =
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a and A::'a set
  assumes comp-fun-commute-restrict:  $\forall y \in A. \forall x \in A. \forall z \in A. f y (f x z) = f x (f y z)$ 
  and f: f : A  $\rightarrow$  A  $\rightarrow$  A
begin

lemma comp-fun-commute-on-UNIV:
  assumes A = (UNIV :: 'a set)
  shows comp-fun-commute f
<proof>

lemma fun-left-comm:
  assumes y  $\in$  A and x  $\in$  A and z  $\in$  A shows f y (f x z) = f x (f y z)
<proof>

lemma commute-left-comp:
  assumes y  $\in$  A and x  $\in$  A and z  $\in$  A and g  $\in$  A  $\rightarrow$  A
  shows f y (f x (g z)) = f x (f y (g z))
<proof>

lemma fold-graph-finite:
  assumes fold-graph f z B y

```

**shows** *finite B*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fold-graph-closed*:  
  **assumes** *fold-graph f z B y and B ⊆ A and z ∈ A*  
  **shows** *y ∈ A*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fold-graph-insertE-aux*:  
  *fold-graph f z B y*  $\implies a \in B \implies z \in A  
   $\implies B \subseteq A$   
   $\implies \exists y'. y = f a y' \wedge \text{fold-graph } f z (B - \{a\}) y' \wedge y' \in A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$$

**lemma** *fold-graph-insertE*:  
  **assumes** *fold-graph f z (insert x B) v and x ∉ B and insert x B ⊆ A and z ∈ A*  
  **obtains** *y where v = f x y and fold-graph f z B y*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fold-graph-determ*: *fold-graph f z B x*  $\implies \text{fold-graph } f z B y \implies B \subseteq A$   
 $\implies z \in A \implies y = x$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fold-equality*: *fold-graph f z B y*  $\implies B \subseteq A \implies z \in A \implies \text{Finite-Set.fold } f z B = y$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fold-graph-fold*:  
  **assumes** *f: finite B and BA: B ⊆ A and z: z ∈ A*  
  **shows** *fold-graph f z B (Finite-Set.fold f z B)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fold-insert [simp]*:  
  **assumes** *finite B and x ∉ B and BA: insert x B ⊆ A and z: z ∈ A*  
  **shows** *Finite-Set.fold f z (insert x B) = f x (Finite-Set.fold f z B)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
**end**

**lemma** *fold-cong*:  
  **assumes** *f: comp-fun-commute-on f A and g: comp-fun-commute-on g A*  
  **and** *finite S*  
  **and** *cong:  $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies f x = g x$*   
  **and** *s = t and S = T*  
  **and** *SA: S ⊆ A and s: s ∈ A*  
  **shows** *Finite-Set.fold f s S = Finite-Set.fold g t T*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

context comp-fun-commute-on
begin

lemma comp-fun-Pi:  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge g x) \in A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$ 
<proof>

lemma comp-fun-commute-funpow: comp-fun-commute-on  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge g x) A$ 
<proof>

lemma fold-mset-add-mset:
assumes MA: set-mset  $M \subseteq A$  and s:  $s \in A$  and x:  $x \in A$ 
shows fold-mset f s (add-mset x M) = f x (fold-mset f s M)
<proof>
end

lemma Diff-not-in:  $a \notin A - \{a\}$  <proof>

context abelian-group begin

lemma finsum-restrict:
assumes fA:  $f : A \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$ 
and restr: restrict f A = restrict g A
shows finsum G f A = finsum G g A
<proof>

lemma minus-nonzero:  $x : \text{carrier } G \implies x \neq \mathbf{0} \implies \ominus x \neq \mathbf{0}$ 
<proof>

end

lemma (in ordered-comm-monoid-add) positive-sum:
assumes X : finite X
and f :  $X \rightarrow \{ y :: 'a. y \geq 0 \}$ 
shows sum f X  $\geq 0 \wedge (\text{sum } f X = 0 \longrightarrow f ' X \subseteq \{0\})$ 
<proof>

lemma insert-union: insert x X = X  $\cup \{x\}$  <proof>

context vectorspace begin

lemmas lincomb-insert2 = lincomb-insert[unfolded insert-union[symmetric]]

```

**lemma** *lincomb-restrict*:

- assumes**  $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $a: a : U \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$
- and**  $\text{restr}: \text{restrict } a U = \text{restrict } b U$
- shows**  $\text{lincomb } a U = \text{lincomb } b U$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *lindep-span*:

- assumes**  $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  **and**  $\text{finU}: \text{finite } U$
- shows**  $\text{lin-dep } U = (\exists u \in U. u \in \text{span}(U - \{u\}))$  (**is**  $?l = ?r$ )

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *not-lindepD*:

- assumes**  $\sim \text{lin-dep } S$
- and**  $\text{finite } A. A \subseteq S$   $f: A \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$   $\text{lincomb } f A = \text{zero } V$
- shows**  $f: A \rightarrow \{\text{zero } K\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *span-mem*:

- assumes**  $E: E \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  **and**  $uE: u : E$  **shows**  $u : \text{span } E$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *lincomb-distrib*:

- assumes**  $U: U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $a: a : U \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$
- and**  $c: c : \text{carrier } K$
- shows**  $c \odot_V \text{lincomb } a U = \text{lincomb } (\lambda u. c \otimes_K a u) U$
- (**is**  $- = \text{lincomb } ?b U$ )

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *span-swap*:

- assumes**  $\text{finE[simp]}: \text{finite } E$
- and**  $E[\text{simp}]: E \subseteq \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $u[\text{simp}]: u : \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $uE: u \notin \text{span } E$
- and**  $v[\text{simp}]: v : \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $usEv: u : \text{span } (\text{insert } v E)$
- shows**  $\text{span } (\text{insert } u E) \subseteq \text{span } (\text{insert } v E)$  (**is**  $?L \subseteq ?R$ )

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *basis-swap*:

- assumes**  $\text{finE[simp]}: \text{finite } E$
- and**  $u[\text{simp}]: u : \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $uE[\text{simp}]: u \notin E$
- and**  $b: \text{basis } (\text{insert } u E)$
- and**  $v[\text{simp}]: v : \text{carrier } V$
- and**  $uEv: u : \text{span } (\text{insert } v E)$
- shows**  $\text{basis } (\text{insert } v E)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-empty*:  $span \{ \} = \{ zero \ V \}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-self*: **assumes** [simp]:  $v : carrier \ V$  **shows**  $v : span \ {v\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-zero*:  $zero \ V : span \ U$   $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *emb* **where**  $emb \ f \ D \ x = (if \ x : D \ then \ f \ x \ else \ zero \ K)$

**lemma** *emb-carrier*[simp]:  $f : D \rightarrow R \implies emb \ f \ D : D \rightarrow R$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *emb-restrict*:  $restrict \ (emb \ f \ D) \ D = restrict \ f \ D$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *emb-zero*:  $emb \ f \ D : X - D \rightarrow \{ zero \ K \}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *lincomb-clean*:  
**assumes**  $A : A \subseteq carrier \ V$   
**and**  $Z : Z \subseteq carrier \ V$   
**and**  $finA : finite \ A$   
**and**  $finZ : finite \ Z$   
**and**  $aA : a : A \rightarrow carrier \ K$   
**and**  $aZ : a : Z \rightarrow \{ zero \ K \}$   
**shows**  $lincomb \ a \ (A \cup Z) = lincomb \ a \ A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-add1*:  
**assumes**  $U : U \subseteq carrier \ V$  **and**  $v : v : span \ U$  **and**  $w : w : span \ U$   
**shows**  $v \oplus_V w : span \ U$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-neg*:  
**assumes**  $U : U \subseteq carrier \ V$  **and**  $vU : v : span \ U$   
**shows**  $\ominus_V v : span \ U$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-closed*[simp]:  $U \subseteq carrier \ V \implies v : span \ U \implies v : carrier \ V$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-add*:  
**assumes**  $U : U \subseteq carrier \ V$  **and**  $vU : v : span \ U$  **and**  $w$ [simp]:  $w : carrier \ V$   
**shows**  $w : span \ U \longleftrightarrow v \oplus_V w : span \ U$  (**is**  $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$ )  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma lincomb-union:
  assumes U:  $U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ 
    and U'[simp]:  $U' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$ 
    and disj:  $U \cap U' = \{\}$ 
    and finU:  $\text{finite } U$ 
    and finU':  $\text{finite } U'$ 
    and a:  $a : U \cup U' \rightarrow \text{carrier } K$ 
  shows lincomb a ( $U \cup U'$ ) = lincomb a U  $\oplus_V$  lincomb a U'
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma span-union1:
  assumes U:  $U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and U':  $U' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and UU':  $\text{span } U = \text{span } U'$ 
    and W:  $W \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and W':  $W' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and WW':  $\text{span } W = \text{span } W'$ 
  shows span (U ∪ W) ⊆ span (U' ∪ W') (is ?L ⊆ ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma span-Un:
  assumes U:  $U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and U':  $U' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and UU':  $\text{span } U = \text{span } U'$ 
    and W:  $W \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and W':  $W' \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and WW':  $\text{span } W = \text{span } W'$ 
  shows span (U ∪ W) = span (U' ∪ W') (is ?L = ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-zero:
  assumes U:  $U \subseteq \text{carrier } V$  and a:  $a : U \rightarrow \{\text{zero } K\}$ 
  shows lincomb a U = zero V
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context module
begin

lemma lincomb-empty[simp]: lincomb a {} = 0_M
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context linear-map
begin

interpretation Ker: vectorspace K (V.vs kerT)
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation im: vectorspace K (W.vs imT)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inj-imp-Ker0*:  
**assumes** *inj-on T (carrier V)*  
**shows** *carrier (V.vs kerT) = {0\_V}*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *Ke0-imp-inj*:  
**assumes** *c: carrier (V.vs kerT) = {0\_V}*  
**shows** *inj-on T (carrier V)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**corollary** *Ke0-iff-inj: inj-on T (carrier V) = (carrier (V.vs kerT) = {0\_V})*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *inj-imp-dim-ker0*:  
**assumes** *inj-on T (carrier V)*  
**shows** *vectorspace.dim K (V.vs kerT) = 0*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *surj-imp-imT-carrier*:  
**assumes** *surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*  
**shows** *(imT) = carrier W*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *dim-eq*:  
**assumes** *fin-dim-V: V.fin-dim*  
**and** *i: inj-on T (carrier V) and surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*  
**shows** *V.dim = W.dim*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *lincomb-linear-image*:  
**assumes** *inj-T: inj-on T (carrier V)*  
**assumes** *A-in-V: A ⊆ carrier V and a: a ∈ (T'A) → carrier K*  
**assumes** *f: finite A*  
**shows** *W.module.lincomb a (T'A) = T (V.module.lincomb (a ∘ T) A)*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *surj-fin-dim*:  
**assumes** *fd: V.fin-dim and surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*  
**shows** *image-fin-dim: W.fin-dim*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *linear-inj-image-is-basis*:  
**assumes** *inj-T: inj-on T (carrier V) and surj: T' (carrier V) = carrier W*

```

and basis-B:  $V.basis B$ 
and fin-dim-V:  $V.fin-dim$ 
shows  $W.basis (T^*B)$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in vectorspace) dim1I:
assumes gen-set {v}
assumes  $v \neq \mathbf{0}_V$   $v \in carrier V$ 
shows dim = 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vectorspace) dim0I:
assumes gen-set { $\mathbf{0}_V$ }
shows dim = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vectorspace) dim-le1I:
assumes gen-set {v}
assumes  $v \in carrier V$ 
shows dim ≤ 1
⟨proof⟩

definition find-indices where find-indices x xs ≡ [i ← [0..<length xs]. xs!i = x]

lemma find-indices-Nil [simp]:
  find-indices x [] = []
⟨proof⟩

lemma find-indices-Cons:
  find-indices x (y#ys) = (if x = y then Cons 0 else id) (map Suc (find-indices x ys))
⟨proof⟩

lemma find-indices-snoc [simp]:
  find-indices x (ys@[y]) = find-indices x ys @ (if x = y then [length ys] else [])
⟨proof⟩

lemma mem-set-find-indices [simp]:  $i \in set (find-indices x xs) \longleftrightarrow i < length xs$ 
 $\wedge xs!i = x$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma distinct-find-indices: distinct (find-indices x xs)
⟨proof⟩

context abelian-monoid begin

definition sumlist

```

**where**  $\text{sumlist } xs \equiv \text{foldr } (\oplus) \ xs \ 0$

**lemma** [*simp*]:

**shows**  $\text{sumlist-Cons}: \text{sumlist } (x \# xs) = x \oplus \text{sumlist } xs$   
**and**  $\text{sumlist-Nil}: \text{sumlist } [] = 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{sumlist-carrier}$  [*simp*]:

**assumes**  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$  **shows**  $\text{sumlist } xs \in \text{carrier } G$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{sumlist-neutral}$ :

**assumes**  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \{0\}$  **shows**  $\text{sumlist } xs = 0$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{sumlist-append}$ :

**assumes**  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$  **and**  $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{carrier } G$   
**shows**  $\text{sumlist } (xs @ ys) = \text{sumlist } xs \oplus \text{sumlist } ys$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{sumlist-snoc}$ :

**assumes**  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$  **and**  $x \in \text{carrier } G$   
**shows**  $\text{sumlist } (xs @ [x]) = \text{sumlist } xs \oplus x$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{sumlist-as-finsum}$ :

**assumes**  $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{carrier } G$  **and**  $\text{distinct } xs$  **shows**  $\text{sumlist } xs = (\bigoplus_{x \in \text{set } xs} x)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{sumlist-map-as-finsum}$ :

**assumes**  $f : \text{set } xs \rightarrow \text{carrier } G$  **and**  $\text{distinct } xs$   
**shows**  $\text{sumlist } (\text{map } f xs) = (\bigoplus_{x \in \text{set } xs} f x)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition**  $\text{summset}$  **where**  $\text{summset } M \equiv \text{fold-mset } (\oplus) \ 0 \ M$

**lemma**  $\text{summset-empty}$  [*simp*]:  $\text{summset } \{\#\} = 0$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{fold-mset-add-carrier}$ :  $a \in \text{carrier } G \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq \text{carrier } G \implies$   
 $\text{fold-mset } (\oplus) \ a \ M \in \text{carrier } G$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{summset-carrier}$  [*intro*]:  $\text{set-mset } M \subseteq \text{carrier } G \implies \text{summset } M \in \text{carrier } G$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{summset-add-mset}$  [*simp*]:

**assumes**  $a: a \in \text{carrier } G$  **and**  $MG: \text{set-mset } M \subseteq \text{carrier } G$

```

shows summset (add-mset a M) = a  $\oplus$  summset M
⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-as-summset:
assumes set xs  $\subseteq$  carrier G shows sumlist xs = summset (mset xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-rev:
assumes set xs  $\subseteq$  carrier G
shows sumlist (rev xs) = sumlist xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-as-fold:
assumes set xs  $\subseteq$  carrier G
shows sumlist xs = fold ( $\oplus$ ) xs 0
⟨proof⟩

end

context Module.module begin

definition lincomb-list
where lincomb-list c vs = sumlist (map ( $\lambda i. c i \odot_M vs ! i$ ) [0..<length vs])

lemma lincomb-list-carrier:
assumes set vs  $\subseteq$  carrier M and c : {0..<length vs}  $\rightarrow$  carrier R
shows lincomb-list c vs  $\in$  carrier M
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-list-Nil [simp]: lincomb-list c [] = 0_M
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-list-Cons [simp]:
lincomb-list c (v#vs) = c 0  $\odot_M$  v  $\oplus_M$  lincomb-list (c o Suc) vs
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-list-eq-0:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{length } vs \implies c i \odot_M vs ! i = 0_M$ 
shows lincomb-list c vs = 0_M
⟨proof⟩

definition mk-coeff where mk-coeff vs c v  $\equiv$  R.sumlist (map c (find-indices v vs))

lemma mk-coeff-carrier:
assumes c : {0..<length vs}  $\rightarrow$  carrier R shows mk-coeff vs c w  $\in$  carrier R
⟨proof⟩

lemma mk-coeff-Cons:
assumes c : {0..<length (v#vs)}  $\rightarrow$  carrier R

```

```

shows mk-coeff (v#vs) c = ( $\lambda w. (if w = v then c \ 0 else \mathbf{0}) \oplus$  mk-coeff vs (c o
Suc) w)
⟨proof⟩

lemma mk-coeff-0[simp]:
assumes v  $\notin$  set vs
shows mk-coeff vs c v =  $\mathbf{0}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-list-as-lincomb:
assumes vs-M: set vs  $\subseteq$  carrier M and c: c : {0..<length vs}  $\rightarrow$  carrier R
shows lincomb-list c vs = lincomb (mk-coeff vs c) (set vs)
⟨proof⟩

definition span-list vs  $\equiv$  {lincomb-list c vs | c. c : {0..<length vs}  $\rightarrow$  carrier R}

lemma in-span-listI:
assumes c : {0..<length vs}  $\rightarrow$  carrier R and v = lincomb-list c vs
shows v  $\in$  span-list vs
⟨proof⟩

lemma in-span-listE:
assumes v  $\in$  span-list vs
and  $\bigwedge c. c : {0..<length vs} \rightarrow$  carrier R  $\implies$  v = lincomb-list c vs  $\implies$  thesis
shows thesis
⟨proof⟩

lemmas lincomb-insert2 = lincomb-insert[unfolded insert-union[symmetric]]

lemma lincomb-zero:
assumes U: U  $\subseteq$  carrier M and a: a : U  $\rightarrow$  {zero R}
shows lincomb a U = zero M
⟨proof⟩

end

hide-const (open) Multiset.mult
end

```

## 15 Matrices as Vector Spaces

This theory connects the Matrix theory with the VectorSpace theory of Holden Lee. As a consequence notions like span, basis, linear dependence, etc. are available for vectors and matrices of the Matrix-theory.

```

theory VS-Connect
imports
  Matrix
  Missing-VectorSpace

```

*Determinant*

```
begin

  hide-const (open) Multiset.mult
  hide-const (open) Polynomial.smult
  hide-const (open) Modules.module
  hide-const (open) subspace
  hide-fact (open) subspace-def

  named-theorems class-ring-simps

  abbreviation class-ring :: 'a :: {times,plus,one,zero} ring where
    class-ring ≡ () carrier = UNIV, mult = (*), one = 1, zero = 0, add = (+) ()

  interpretation class-semiring: semiring class-ring :: 'a :: semiring-1 ring
    rewrites [class-ring-simps]: carrier class-ring = UNIV
      and [class-ring-simps]: mult class-ring = (*)
      and [class-ring-simps]: add class-ring = (+)
      and [class-ring-simps]: one class-ring = 1
      and [class-ring-simps]: zero class-ring = 0
      and [class-ring-simps]: pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (↑)
      and [class-ring-simps]: finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
    ⟨proof⟩

  interpretation class-ring: ring class-ring :: 'a :: ring-1 ring
    rewrites carrier class-ring = UNIV
      and mult class-ring = (*)
      and add class-ring = (+)
      and one class-ring = 1
      and zero class-ring = 0
      and [class-ring-simps]: a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
      and [class-ring-simps]: a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
      and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (↑)
      and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
    ⟨proof⟩

  interpretation class-crng: crng class-ring :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 ring
    rewrites carrier class-ring = UNIV
      and mult class-ring = (*)
      and add class-ring = (+)
      and one class-ring = 1
      and zero class-ring = 0
      and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
      and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
      and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (↑)
      and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
      and [class-ring-simps]: finprod class-ring = prod
    ⟨proof⟩
```

```

definition div0 :: 'a :: {one,plus,times,zero} where
  div0 ≡ m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) 0

lemma class-field: field (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring) (is field ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

interpretation class-field: field class-ring :: 'a :: field ring
  rewrites carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and a-inv class-ring = uminus
  and a-minus class-ring = minus
  and pow class-ring = (∘)
  and finsum class-ring = sum
  and finprod class-ring = prod
  and [class-ring-simps]: m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) x =
    (if x = 0 then div0 else inverse x)

⟨proof⟩

lemmas matrix-vs-simps = module-mat-simps class-ring-simps

definition class-field :: 'a :: field ring
  where [class-ring-simps]: class-field ≡ class-ring

locale matrix-ring =
  fixes n :: nat
  and field-type :: 'a :: field itself
begin
abbreviation R where R ≡ ring-mat TYPE('a) n n
sublocale ring R
  rewrites carrier R = carrier-mat n n
  and add R = (+)
  and mult R = (*)
  and one R = 1_m n
  and zero R = 0_m n n
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma matrix-vs: vectorspace (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring) (module-mat TYPE('a)
  nr nc)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

locale vec-module =
  fixes f-typ:'a::comm-ring-1 itself
  and n::nat
begin

abbreviation V where V ≡ module-vec TYPE('a) n

sublocale Module.module class-ring :: 'a ring V
  rewrites carrier V = carrier-vec n
  and add V = (+)
  and zero V = 0_v n
  and module.smult V = (·_v)
  and carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and monoid.mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
  and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (-)
  and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (^)
  and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
  and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
  and ⋀X. X ⊆ UNIV = True
  and ⋀x. x ∈ UNIV = True
  and ⋀a A. a ∈ A → UNIV ≡ True
  and ⋀P. P ∧ True ≡ P
  and ⋀P. (True ⇒ P) ≡ Trueprop P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-index:
  assumes i: i < n
  and f: f ∈ A → carrier-vec n
  and A: A ⊆ carrier-vec n
  shows finsum V f A $ i = sum (λx. f x $ i) A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-of-rows-mult-as-finsum:
  assumes v ∈ carrier-vec (length lst) ⋀ i. i < length lst ⇒ lst ! i ∈ carrier-vec n
  defines f l ≡ sum (λ i. if l = lst ! i then v $ i else 0) {0..<length lst}
  shows mat-of-cols-mult-as-finsum:mat-of-cols n lst *_v v = lincomb f (set lst)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-as-lincomb-list:
  fixes ws f
  assumes s: set ws ⊆ carrier-vec n
  shows lincomb f (set ws) = lincomb-list (λi. if ∃j < i. ws!j = ws!i then 0 else f)

```

```

(ws ! i)) ws
  ⟨proof⟩
end

locale matrix-vs =
  fixes nr :: nat
  and nc :: nat
  and field-type :: 'a :: field itself
begin

abbreviation V where V ≡ module-mat TYPE('a) nr nc
sublocale
  vectorspace class-ring V
  rewrites carrier V = carrier-mat nr nc
  and add V = (+)
  and mult V = (*)
  and one V = 1_m nr
  and zero V = 0_m nr nc
  and smult V = (·_m)
  and carrier class-ring = UNIV
  and mult class-ring = (*)
  and add class-ring = (+)
  and one class-ring = 1
  and zero class-ring = 0
  and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
  and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
  and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (^)
  and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
  and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
  and m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) x =
    (if x = 0 then div0 else inverse x)
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma vec-module: module (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring) (module-vec TYPE('a) n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-vs: vectorspace (class-ring :: 'a :: field ring) (module-vec TYPE('a) n)
  ⟨proof⟩

locale vec-space =
  fixes f-ty::'a::field itself
  and n::nat
begin

sublocale vec-module f-ty n⟨proof⟩

sublocale vectorspace class-ring V
  rewrites cV[simp]: carrier V = carrier-vec n

```

```

and [simp]: add V = (+)
and [simp]: zero V = 0v n
and [simp]: smult V = (·v)
and carrier class-ring = UNIV
and mult class-ring = (*)
and add class-ring = (+)
and one class-ring = 1
and zero class-ring = 0
and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (↑)
and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
and m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) x = (if x = 0 then div0 else inverse x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-vec[simp]: finsum-vec TYPE('a) n = finsum V
⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-scalar-prod-sum:
assumes f: f : U → carrier-vec n
and w: w: carrier-vec n
shows finsum V f U · w = sum (λu. f u · w) U
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-neg[simp]: assumes x : carrier-vec n shows ⊖V x = - x
⟨proof⟩

lemma finsum-dim:
finite A  $\implies$  f ∈ A → carrier-vec n  $\implies$  dim-vec (finsum V f A) = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-dim:
assumes fin: finite X
and X: X ⊆ carrier-vec n
shows dim-vec (lincomb a X) = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-index:
assumes i: i < n
and X: X ⊆ carrier-vec n
shows lincomb a X \$ i = sum (λx. a x * x \$ i) X
⟨proof⟩

lemma append-insert: set (xs @ [x]) = insert x (set xs) ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-units:
assumes i: i < n

```

```

shows lincomb a (set (unit-vecs n)) \$ i = a (unit-vec n i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-coordinates:
assumes v: v : carrier-vec n
defines a ≡ (λu. v \$ (THE i. u = unit-vec n i))
shows lincomb a (set (unit-vecs n)) = v
⟨proof⟩

lemma span-unit-vecs-is-carrier: span (set (unit-vecs n)) = carrier-vec n (is ?L
= ?R)
⟨proof⟩

lemma fin-dim[simp]: fin-dim
⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-basis: basis (set (unit-vecs n)) ⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-length[simp]: length (unit-vecs n) = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma unit-vecs-distinct: distinct (unit-vecs n)
⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-is-n: dim = n
⟨proof⟩

end

locale mat-space =
vec-space f-ty nc for f-ty::'a::field itself and nc::nat +
fixes nr :: nat
begin
abbreviation M where M ≡ ring-mat TYPE('a) nc nr
end

context vec-space
begin
lemma fin-dim-span:
assumes finite A A ⊆ carrier V
shows vectorspace.fin-dim class-ring (vs (span A))
⟨proof⟩

lemma fin-dim-span-cols:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
shows vectorspace.fin-dim class-ring (vs (span (set (cols A))))
⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

context vec-module
begin

lemma lincomb-list-as-mat-mult:
  assumes  $\forall w \in \text{set ws}. \dim\text{-vec } w = n$ 
  shows lincomb-list  $c$  ws = mat-of-cols  $n$  ws  $*_v$  vec (length ws)  $c$  (is ?l ws  $c = ?r$ 
ws  $c$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-vec-diff-add:
  assumes  $A: A \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and  $BA: B \subseteq A$  and fin-A: finite  $A$ 
  and  $f: f \in A \rightarrow \text{UNIV}$  shows lincomb  $f$   $A = \text{lincomb } f (A - B) + \text{lincomb } f B$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-sumlist:
  assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set xs}. \dim\text{-vec } x = n$ 
  shows dim-vec (M.sumlist xs) =  $n$  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-nth:
  assumes  $\forall x \in \text{set xs}. \dim\text{-vec } x = n$  and  $i < n$ 
  shows (M.sumlist xs)  $\$ i = \text{sum} (\lambda j. (xs ! j) \$ i) \{0..<\text{length xs}\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-as-lincomb-list-distinct:
  assumes  $s: \text{set ws} \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$  and  $d: \text{distinct ws}$ 
  shows lincomb  $f$  (set ws) = lincomb-list ( $\lambda i. f (ws ! i)$ ) ws
  ⟨proof⟩

end

locale idom-vec = vec-module f-typ for f-typ :: 'a :: idom itself
begin

lemma lin-dep-cols-imp-det-0':
  fixes ws
  defines  $A \equiv \text{mat-of-cols } n$  ws
  assumes dimw-ws:  $\forall w \in \text{set ws}. \dim\text{-vec } w = n$ 
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and ld-cols: lin-dep (set (cols A))
  shows det  $A = 0$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lin-dep-cols-imp-det-0:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and ld: lin-dep (set (cols A))
  shows det  $A = 0$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

corollary lin-dep-rows-imp-det-0:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and ld: lin-dep (set (rows A))

```

```

shows  $\det A = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma det-not-0-imp-lin-indpt-rows:
assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$  and  $\det: \det A \neq 0$ 
shows lin-indpt (set (rows A))
⟨proof⟩

lemma upper-triangular-imp-lin-indpt-rows:
assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $\text{tri}: \text{upper-triangular } A$ 
and  $\text{diag}: 0 \notin \text{set}(\text{diag-mat } A)$ 
shows lin-indpt (set (rows A))
⟨proof⟩

lemma span-list-as-span:
assumes set vs  $\subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
shows span-list vs = span (set vs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma in-spanI[intro]:
assumes  $v = \text{lincomb } a \ A \ \text{finite } A \ A \subseteq W$ 
shows  $v \in \text{span } W$ 
⟨proof⟩
lemma in-spanE:
assumes  $v \in \text{span } W$ 
shows  $\exists a \ A. v = \text{lincomb } a \ A \wedge \text{finite } A \wedge A \subseteq W$ 
⟨proof⟩

declare in-own-span[intro]

lemma smult-in-span:
assumes  $W \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$  and  $\text{insp}: x \in \text{span } W$ 
shows  $c \cdot_v x \in \text{span } W$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma span-subsetI: assumes  $ws: ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
us  $\subseteq \text{span } ws$ 
shows span us  $\subseteq \text{span } ws$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

context vec-space begin
sublocale idom-vec⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-in-span: assumes  $W: W \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 

```

**shows**  $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \in \text{span } W) \implies \text{sumlist } xs \in \text{span } W$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *span-span*[simp]:  
**assumes**  $W \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**shows**  $\text{span}(\text{span } W) = \text{span } W$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *upper-triangular-imp-basis*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $\text{tri}: \text{upper-triangular } A$   
**and**  $\text{diag}: 0 \notin \text{set}(\text{diag-mat } A)$   
**shows**  $\text{basis}(\text{set}(\text{rows } A))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *fin-dim-span-rows*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr n$   
**shows**  $\text{vectorspace.fin-dim class-ring}(\text{vs}(\text{span}(\text{set}(\text{rows } A))))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**definition**  $\text{row-space } B = \text{span}(\text{set}(\text{rows } B))$   
**definition**  $\text{col-space } B = \text{span}(\text{set}(\text{cols } B))$

**lemma** *row-space-eq-col-space-transpose*:  
**shows**  $\text{row-space } A = \text{col-space } A^T$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *col-space-eq-row-space-transpose*:  
**shows**  $\text{col-space } A = \text{row-space } A^T$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *col-space-eq*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n nc$   
**shows**  $\text{col-space } A = \{y \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-row } A). \exists x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A).$   
 $A *_v x = y\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *vector-space-row-space*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr n$   
**shows**  $\text{vectorspace class-ring}(\text{vs}(\text{row-space } A))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *row-space-eq*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr n$   
**shows**  $\text{row-space } A = \{w \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A). \exists y \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-row } A).$   
 $A^T *_v y = w\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma row-space-is-preserved:
  assumes inv- $P$ : invertible-mat  $P$  and  $P$ :  $P \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$  and  $A$ :  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$ 
  shows row-space ( $P * A$ ) = row-space  $A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context vec-module begin

lemma R-sumlist[simp]:  $R.\text{sumlist} = \text{sum-list}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-dim: assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  shows dim-vec (sumlist  $xs$ ) =  $n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sumlist-vec-index: assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and  $i < n$ 
  shows sumlist  $xs \$ i$  = sum-list (map ( $\lambda x. x \$ i$ )  $xs$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-left-sum-distrib:
  assumes vs:  $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{set } vvs \implies v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  and w:  $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  shows sumlist  $vvs \cdot w$  = sum-list (map ( $\lambda v. v \cdot w$ )  $vvs$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-right-sum-distrib:
  assumes vs:  $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{set } vvs \implies v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$  and w:  $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  shows  $w \cdot \text{sumlist } vvs$  = sum-list (map ( $\lambda v. w \cdot v$ )  $vvs$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-list-add-vec-2: assumes us: set  $us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and x:  $x = \text{lincomb-list } lc (us [i := us ! i + c \cdot_v us ! j])$ 
  and  $i: j < \text{length } us \ i < \text{length } us \ i \neq j$ 
  shows  $x = \text{lincomb-list } (lc (j := lc j + lc i * c)) us (\mathbf{is} \ - = ?x)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-list-add-vec-1: assumes us: set  $us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and x:  $x = \text{lincomb-list } lc us$ 
  and  $i: j < \text{length } us \ i < \text{length } us \ i \neq j$ 
  shows  $x = \text{lincomb-list } (lc (j := lc j - lc i * c)) (us [i := us ! i + c \cdot_v us ! j]) (\mathbf{is} \ - = ?x)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context vec-space

```

```

begin

lemma add-vec-span: assumes us: set us  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
  and i:  $j < \text{length } us$   $i < \text{length } us$   $i \neq j$ 
  shows span (set us) = span (set (us [i := us ! i + c ·_v us ! j])) (is - = span (set
?ws))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prod-in-span[intro!]:
  assumes b ∈ carrier-vec n S  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n a = 0  $\vee$  b ∈ span S
  shows a ·_v b ∈ span S
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma det-nonzero-congruence:
  assumes eq:A * M = B * M and det:det (M::'a mat) ≠ 0
  and M: M ∈ carrier-mat n n and carr:A ∈ carrier-mat n n B ∈ carrier-mat n
n
  shows A = B
  ⟨proof⟩

end

fun find-index :: 'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  find-index [] - = 0 |
  find-index (x#xs) y = (if x = y then 0 else find-index xs y + 1)

lemma find-index-not-in-set: x  $\notin$  set xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  find-index xs x = length xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-index-in-set: x ∈ set xs  $\Longrightarrow$  xs ! (find-index xs x) = x
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-index-inj: inj-on (find-index xs) (set xs)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma find-index-leq-length: find-index xs x < length xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ∈ set xs
  ⟨proof⟩

context vec-module
begin
definition lattice-of :: 'a vec list  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec set where
  lattice-of fs = range (λ c. sumlist (map (λ i. of-int (c i) ·_v fs ! i) [0 ..< length
fs]))

lemma lattice-of-finsum:
  assumes set fs  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n

```

**shows**  $\text{lattice-of } fs = \text{range} (\lambda c. \text{finsum } V (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v fs ! i) \{0 .. < \text{length } fs\})$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{in-latticeE}$ : **assumes**  $f \in \text{lattice-of } fs$  **obtains**  $c$  **where**  
 $f = \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v fs ! i) [0 .. < \text{length } fs])$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{in-latticeI}$ : **assumes**  $f = \text{sumlist} (\text{map} (\lambda i. \text{of-int } (c i) \cdot_v fs ! i) [0 .. < \text{length } fs])$   
**shows**  $f \in \text{lattice-of } fs$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{finsum-over-indexes-to-vectors}$ :  
**assumes**  $\text{set } vs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   $l = \text{length } vs$   
**shows**  $\exists c. (\bigoplus_{Vx \in \{0..<l\}} \text{of-int } (g x) \cdot_v vs ! x) = (\bigoplus_{Vv \in \text{set } vs} \text{of-int } (c v) \cdot_v v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{lattice-of-altdef}$ :  
**assumes**  $\text{set } vs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**shows**  $\text{lattice-of } vs = \text{range} (\lambda c. \bigoplus_{Vv \in \text{set } vs} \text{of-int } (c v) \cdot_v v)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{basis-in-latticeI}$ :  
**assumes**  $fs: \text{set } fs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$  **and**  $f \in \text{set } fs$   
**shows**  $f \in \text{lattice-of } fs$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{lattice-of-eq-set}$ :  
**assumes**  $\text{set } fs = \text{set } gs$   $\text{set } fs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**shows**  $\text{lattice-of } fs = \text{lattice-of } gs$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{lattice-of-swap}$ : **assumes**  $fs: \text{set } fs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**and**  $ij: i < \text{length } fs$   $j < \text{length } fs$   $i \neq j$   
**and**  $gs: gs = fs[ i := fs ! j, j := fs ! i ]$   
**shows**  $\text{lattice-of } gs = \text{lattice-of } fs$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{lattice-of-add}$ : **assumes**  $fs: \text{set } fs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**and**  $ij: i < \text{length } fs$   $j < \text{length } fs$   $i \neq j$   
**and**  $gs: gs = fs[ i := fs ! i + \text{of-int } l \cdot_v fs ! j ]$   
**shows**  $\text{lattice-of } gs = \text{lattice-of } fs$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma**  $\text{lattice-of-altdef-lincomb}$ :  
**assumes**  $\text{set } fs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**shows**  $\text{lattice-of } fs = \{y. \exists f. \text{lincomb } (\text{of-int } \circ f) (\text{set } fs) = y\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**definition** *orthogonal-complement*  $W = \{x. x \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge (\forall y \in W. x \cdot y = 0)\}$

**lemma** *orthogonal-complement-subset*:  
**assumes**  $A \subseteq B$   
**shows** *orthogonal-complement*  $B \subseteq \text{orthogonal-complement } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

**context** *vec-space*  
**begin**

**lemma** *in-orthogonal-complement-span[simp]*:  
**assumes**  $[intro]: S \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**shows** *orthogonal-complement* (*span*  $S$ ) = *orthogonal-complement*  $S$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**end**

**context**  
**begin**

**interpretation** *vec-module*  $\text{TYPE}(\text{int})$   $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *lattice-of-cols-as-mat-mult*:  
**assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \text{ nc}$   
**shows** *lattice-of* (*cols*  $A$ ) =  $\{y \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-row } A). \exists x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{dim-col } A). A *_v x = y\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**corollary** *lattice-of-as-mat-mult*:  
**assumes**  $fs: \text{set } fs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**shows** *lattice-of*  $fs = \{y \in \text{carrier-vec } n. \exists x \in \text{carrier-vec } (\text{length } fs). (\text{mat-of-cols } n \text{ } fs) *_v x = y\}$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
**end**

**end**

## 16 Gram-Schmidt Orthogonalization

This theory provides the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization algorithm, that takes the conjugate operation into account. It works over fields like the rational, real, or complex numbers.

```
theory Gram-Schmidt
imports
  VS-Connect
  Missing-VectorSpace
  Conjugate
begin
```

### 16.1 Orthogonality with Conjugates

**definition** *corthogonal* *vs*  $\equiv$   
 $\forall i < \text{length } vs. \forall j < \text{length } vs. vs ! i \cdot c vs ! j = 0 \longleftrightarrow i \neq j$

**lemma** *corthogonalD*[elim]:  
*corthogonal* *vs*  $\implies i < \text{length } vs \implies j < \text{length } vs \implies$   
 $vs ! i \cdot c vs ! j = 0 \longleftrightarrow i \neq j$   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *corthogonalI*[intro]:  
 $(\bigwedge i j. i < \text{length } vs \implies j < \text{length } vs \implies vs ! i \cdot c vs ! j = 0 \longleftrightarrow i \neq j) \implies$   
*corthogonal* *vs*  
*{proof}*

**lemma** *corthogonal-distinct*: *corthogonal* *us*  $\implies$  *distinct* *us*  
*{proof}*

**lemma** *corthogonal-sort*:  
**assumes** *dist'*: *distinct* *us'*  
**and** *mem*: *set us* = *set us'*  
**shows** *corthogonal* *us*  $\implies$  *corthogonal* *us'*  
*{proof}*

### 16.2 The Algorithm

```
fun adjuster :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: conjugatable-field vec  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec list  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec
where adjuster n w [] = 0v n
| adjuster n w (u#us) = -(w · c u)/(u · c u) ·v u + adjuster n w us
```

The following formulation is easier to analyze, but outputs of the subroutine should be properly reversed.

```
fun gram-schmidt-sub
where gram-schmidt-sub n us [] = us
| gram-schmidt-sub n us (w # ws) =
  gram-schmidt-sub n ((adjuster n w us + w) # us) ws
```

```
definition gram-schmidt :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: conjugatable-field vec list  $\Rightarrow$  'a vec list
where gram-schmidt n ws = rev (gram-schmidt-sub n [] ws)
```

The following formulation requires no reversal.

```
fun gram-schmidt-sub2
where gram-schmidt-sub2 n us [] = []
| gram-schmidt-sub2 n us (w # ws) =
  (let u = adjuster n w us + w in
   u # gram-schmidt-sub2 n (u # us) ws)

lemma gram-schmidt-sub-eq:
rev (gram-schmidt-sub n us ws) = rev us @ gram-schmidt-sub2 n us ws
⟨proof⟩

lemma gram-schmidt-code[code]:
gram-schmidt n ws = gram-schmidt-sub2 n [] ws
⟨proof⟩
```

### 16.3 Properties of the Algorithms

```
locale cof-vec-space = vec-space f-ty for
f-ty :: 'a :: conjugatable-ordered-field itself
begin

lemma adjuster-finsum:
assumes U: set us  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
and dist: distinct (us :: 'a vec list)
shows adjuster n w us = finsum V ( $\lambda u. -(w \cdot c u)/(u \cdot c u) \cdot_v u$ ) (set us)
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjuster-lincomb:
assumes w: (w :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec n
and us: set (us :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
and dist: distinct us
shows adjuster n w us = lincomb ( $\lambda u. -(w \cdot c u)/(u \cdot c u)$ ) (set us)
(is - = lincomb ?a -)
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjuster-in-span:
assumes w: (w :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec n
and us: set (us :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
and dist: distinct us
shows adjuster n w us : span (set us)
⟨proof⟩

lemma adjuster-carrier[simp]:
assumes w: (w :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec n
and us: set (us :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n
and dist: distinct us
shows adjuster n w us : carrier-vec n
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-not-in-span*:

**assumes** *w*[simp]: (*w* :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *us*: set (*us* :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *dist*: distinct *us*  
**and** *ind*: *w*  $\notin$  span (set *us*)  
**shows** adjuster *n w us + w*  $\notin$  span (set *us*)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-not-mem*:

**assumes** *w*[simp]: (*w* :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *us*: set (*us* :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *dist*: distinct *us*  
**and** *ind*: *w*  $\notin$  span (set *us*)  
**shows** adjuster *n w us + w*  $\notin$  set *us*  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-in-span*:

**assumes** *w*[simp]: (*w* :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *us*: set (*us* :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *dist*: distinct *us*  
**shows** adjuster *n w us + w* : span (insert *w* (set *us*)) (is ?v + - : span ?U)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-not-lindep*:

**assumes** *w*[simp]: (*w* :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *us*: set (*us* :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *dist*: distinct *us*  
**and** *wus*: *w*  $\notin$  span (set *us*)  
**and** *ind*:  $\sim$  lin-dep (set *us*)  
**shows**  $\sim$  lin-dep (insert (adjuster *n w us + w*) (set *us*))  
(is  $\sim$  - (insert ?v -))  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-preserves-span*:

**assumes** *w*[simp]: (*w* :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *us*: set (*us* :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *dist*: distinct *us*  
**shows** *w* : span (set *us*)  $\longleftrightarrow$  adjuster *n w us + w* : span (set *us*)  
(is -  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?v + - : -)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *in-span-adjust*:

**assumes** *w*[simp]: (*w* :: 'a vec) : carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *us*: set (*us* :: 'a vec list)  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec *n*  
**and** *dist*: distinct *us*  
**shows** *w* : span (insert (adjuster *n w us + w*) (set *us*))  
(is - : span (insert ?v -))

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-zero*:

assumes  $U: set (us :: 'a vec list) \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $orth: corthogonal us$   
and  $w[simp]: w : carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $i: i < length us$   
shows  $(adjuster n w us + w) \cdot c us!i = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-nonzero*:

assumes  $U: set (us :: 'a vec list) \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $dist: distinct us$   
and  $w[simp]: w : carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $wsU: w \notin span (set us)$   
shows  $adjuster n w us + w \neq 0_v n$  (**is**  $?a + - \neq -$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *adjust-orthogonal*:

assumes  $U: set (us :: 'a vec list) \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $orth: corthogonal us$   
and  $w[simp]: w : carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $wsU: w \notin span (set us)$   
shows  $corthogonal ((adjuster n w us + w) \# us)$   
(**is**  $corthogonal (?aw \# -)$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *gram-schmidt-sub-span*:

assumes  $w[simp]: w : carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $us: set us \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $dist: distinct us$   
shows  $span (set ((adjuster n w us + w) \# us)) = span (set (w \# us))$   
(**is**  $span (set (?v \# -)) = span ?wU$ )

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *gram-schmidt-sub-result*:

assumes  $gram\text{-}schmidt\text{-}sub n us ws = us'$   
and  $set ws \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $set us \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$   
and  $distinct (us @ ws)$   
and  $\sim lin\text{-}dep (set (us @ ws))$   
and  $corthogonal us$   
shows  $set us' \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n \wedge$   
 $distinct us' \wedge$   
 $corthogonal us' \wedge$   
 $span (set (us @ ws)) = span (set us') \wedge length us' = length us + length ws$

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *gram-schmidt-hd* [*simp*]:

```

assumes [simp]:  $w : \text{carrier-vec } n$  shows  $\text{hd}(\text{gram-schmidt } n (w\#ws)) = w$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

theorem gram-schmidt-result:
assumes  $ws : \text{set } ws \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
and  $dist : \text{distinct } ws$ 
and  $ind : \sim \text{lin-dep}(\text{set } ws)$ 
and  $us : us = \text{gram-schmidt } n ws$ 
shows  $\text{span}(\text{set } ws) = \text{span}(\text{set } us)$ 
and  $corthogonal us$ 
and  $\text{set } us \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
and  $\text{length } us = \text{length } ws$ 
and  $\text{distinct } us$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

end

```

## 17 Schur Decomposition

We implement Schur decomposition as an algorithm which, given a square matrix  $A$  and a list eigenvalues, computes  $B$ ,  $P$ , and  $Q$  such that  $A = PBQ$ ,  $B$  is upper-triangular and  $PQ = 1$ . The algorithm works is generic in the kind of field and can be applied on the rationals, the reals, and the complex numbers. The algorithm relies on the method of Gram-Schmidt to create an orthogonal basis, and on the Gauss-Jordan algorithm to find eigenvectors to a given eigenvalue.

The algorithm is a key ingredient to show that every matrix with a linear factorizable characteristic polynomial has a Jordan normal form.

A further consequence of the algorithm is that the characteristic polynomial of a block diagonal matrix is the product of the characteristic polynomials of the blocks.

```

theory Schur-Decomposition
imports
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Missing-Polynomial
  Gram-Schmidt
  Char-Poly
begin

definition vec-inv :: ' $a::\text{conjugatable-field}$  vec  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  vec'
  where  $\text{vec-inv } v = 1 / (v \cdot_c v) \cdot_v \text{conjugate } v$ 

lemma vec-inv-closed[simp]:  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \implies \text{vec-inv } v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma vec-inv-dim[simp]:  $\text{dim-vec}(\text{vec-inv } v) = \text{dim-vec } v$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma vec-inv[simp]:
  assumes v:  $v : \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
    and v0:  $(v :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field vec}) \neq 0_v n$ 
  shows vec-inv  $v \cdot v = 1$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma corthogonal-inv:
  assumes orth: corthogonal ( $vs :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-field vec list}$ )
    and V: set  $vs \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  shows inverts-mat (mat-of-rows  $n (\text{map vec-inv } vs)$ ) (mat-of-cols  $n vs$ )
    (is inverts-mat ?W ?V)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition corthogonal-inv :: ' $a :: \text{conjugatable-field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ 
  where corthogonal-inv  $A = \text{mat-of-rows} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{map vec-inv} (\text{cols } A))$ 

definition mat-adjoint :: ' $a :: \text{conjugatable-field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$ 
  where mat-adjoint  $A \equiv \text{mat-of-rows} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{map conjugate} (\text{cols } A))$ 

definition corthogonal-mat :: ' $a :: \text{conjugatable-field mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where corthogonal-mat  $A \equiv$ 
    let  $B = \text{mat-adjoint } A * A$  in
    diagonal-mat  $B \wedge (\forall i < \text{dim-col } A. B \$\$ (i, i) \neq 0)$ 

lemma corthogonal-matD[elim]:
  assumes orth: corthogonal-mat  $A$ 
    and i:  $i < \text{dim-col } A$ 
    and j:  $j < \text{dim-col } A$ 
  shows ( $\text{col } A i \cdot c \text{ col } A j = 0$ )  $= (i \neq j)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma corthogonal-matI[intro]:
  assumes ( $\bigwedge i j. i < \text{dim-col } A \implies j < \text{dim-col } A \implies (\text{col } A i \cdot c \text{ col } A j = 0)$ 
   $= (i \neq j)$ )
  shows corthogonal-mat  $A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma corthogonal-inv-result:
  assumes o: corthogonal-mat ( $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-field mat}$ )
  shows inverts-mat (corthogonal-inv  $A$ )  $A$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

  extends a vector to a basis

definition basis-completion :: ' $a :: \text{ring-1 vec} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ vec list}$  where
  basis-completion  $v \equiv$  let
    n = dim-vec  $v$ ;
    drop-index = hd ([ $i . i < - [0..<n], v \$ i \neq 0$ ]);
    vs = [unit-vec  $n i . i < - [0..<n], i \neq \text{drop-index}$ ]

```

*in*  $v \# vs$

**lemma** (**in** vec-space) *basis-completion: fixes*  $v :: 'a :: field$  *vec*

**assumes**  $v: v \in carrier\text{-}vec n$

**and**  $v0: v \neq 0_v n$

**shows**

*basis* (*set* (*basis-completion*  $v$ ))

*set* (*basis-completion*  $v$ )  $\subseteq$  *carrier-vec*  $n$

*span* (*set* (*basis-completion*  $v$ )) = *carrier-vec*  $n$

*distinct* (*basis-completion*  $v$ )

$\neg lin\text{-}dep$  (*set* (*basis-completion*  $v$ ))

*length* (*basis-completion*  $v$ ) =  $n$

*hd* (*basis-completion*  $v$ ) =  $v$

*{proof}*

**lemma** *orthogonal-mat-of-cols:*

**assumes**  $W: set ws \subseteq carrier\text{-}vec n$

**and** *orthogonal ws*

**and** *len: length ws = n*

**shows** *corthogonal-mat* (*mat-of-cols*  $n ws$ ) (**is** *corthogonal-mat* ? $W$ )

*{proof}*

**lemma** *corthogonal-col-ev-0: fixes*  $A :: 'a :: conjugatable\text{-}ordered\text{-}field$  *mat*

**assumes**  $A: A \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$

**and**  $v: v \in carrier\text{-}vec n$

**and**  $v0: v \neq 0_v n$

**and** *eigen[simp]:*  $A *_v v = e \cdot_v v$

**and**  $n: n \neq 0$

**and** *hdws: hd ws = v*

**and** *ws: set ws  $\subseteq$  carrier-vec n corthogonal ws length ws = n*

**defines**  $W == mat\text{-}of\text{-}cols n ws$

**defines**  $W' == corthogonal\text{-}inv W$

**defines**  $A' == W' * A * W$

**shows** *col A' 0 = vec n* ( $\lambda i. if i = 0$  then  $e$  else 0)

*{proof}*

Schur decomposition

**fun** *schur-decomposition :: 'a::conjugatable-field mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\times$  'a mat  $\times$  'a mat* **where**

*schur-decomposition A [] = (A, 1<sub>m</sub> (dim-row A), 1<sub>m</sub> (dim-row A))*

*| schur-decomposition A (e # es) = (let*

- n = dim-row A;*
- n1 = n - 1;*
- v = find-eigenvector A e;*
- ws = gram-schmidt n (basis-completion v);*
- W = mat-of-cols n ws;*
- W' = corthogonal-inv W;*
- A' = W' \* A \* W;*
- (A1,A2,A0,A3) = split-block A' 1 1;*

```


$$(B, P, Q) = \text{schur-decomposition } A \text{3 es;}$$


$$\text{z-row} = (0_m \ 1 \ n1);$$


$$\text{z-col} = (0_m \ n1 \ 1);$$


$$\text{one-1} = 1_m \ 1$$


$$\text{in (four-block-mat } A1 \ (A2 * P) \ A0 \ B,$$


$$W * \text{four-block-mat one-1 z-row z-col } P,$$


$$\text{four-block-mat one-1 z-row z-col } Q * W')$$


```

**theorem** *schur-decomposition*:

**assumes**  $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**and**  $c: \text{char-poly } A = (\prod (e :: 'a) \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- e, 1:])$   
**and**  $B: \text{schur-decomposition } A \text{ es} = (B, P, Q)$   
**shows**  $\text{similar-mat-wit } A \ B \ P \ Q \wedge \text{upper-triangular } B \wedge \text{diag-mat } B = \text{es}$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**definition** *schur-upper-triangular* ::  $'a :: \text{conjugatable-field mat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat}$   
**where**  
 $\text{schur-upper-triangular } A \text{ es} = (\text{case schur-decomposition } A \text{ es of } (B, -, -) \Rightarrow B)$

**lemma** *schur-upper-triangular*:

**assumes**  $A: (A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**and**  $\text{linear: char-poly } A = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$   
**defines**  $B: B \equiv \text{schur-upper-triangular } A \text{ es}$   
**shows**  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \text{ upper-triangular } B \wedge \text{similar-mat } A \ B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *schur-decomposition-exists*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**and**  $\text{linear: char-poly } A = (\prod (a :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field}) \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$   
**shows**  $\exists B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n. \text{ upper-triangular } B \wedge \text{similar-mat } A \ B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *char-poly-0-block*: **fixes**  $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}$   
**assumes**  $A: A = \text{four-block-mat } B \ C \ (0_m \ m \ n) \ D$   
**and**  $\text{linearB: } \exists \text{ es. char-poly } B = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$   
**and**  $\text{linearD: } \exists \text{ es. char-poly } D = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$   
**and**  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$   
**and**  $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ m$   
**and**  $D: D \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$   
**shows**  $\text{char-poly } A = \text{char-poly } B * \text{char-poly } D$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *char-poly-0-block'*: **fixes**  $A :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field mat}$   
**assumes**  $A: A = \text{four-block-mat } B \ (0_m \ n \ m) \ C \ D$   
**and**  $\text{linearB: } \exists \text{ es. char-poly } B = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$   
**and**  $\text{linearD: } \exists \text{ es. char-poly } D = (\prod a \leftarrow \text{es. } [:- a, 1:])$

```

and  $B$ :  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and  $C$ :  $C \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ n$ 
and  $D$ :  $D \in \text{carrier-mat } m \ m$ 
shows  $\text{char-poly } A = \text{char-poly } B * \text{char-poly } D$ 
(proof)

```

**end**

## 18 Computing Jordan Normal Forms

```

theory Jordan-Normal-Form-Existence
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form
  Column-Operations
  Schur-Decomposition
begin

```

```

hide-const (open) Coset.order

```

We prove existence of Jordan normal forms by means of first applying Schur's algorithm to convert a matrix into upper-triangular form, and then applying the following algorithm to convert a upper-triangular matrix into a Jordan normal form. It only consists of basic row- and column-operations.

### 18.1 Pseudo Code Algorithm

The following algorithm is used to compute JNFs from upper-triangular matrices. It was generalized from [5, Sect. 11.1.4] where this algorithm was not explicitly specified but only applied on an example. We further introduced step 2 which does not occur in the textbook description.

1. Eliminate entries within blocks besides EV  $a$  and above EV  $b$  for  $a \neq b$ : for  $A_{ij}$  with EV  $a$  left of it, and EV  $b$  below of it, perform  $\text{add-col-sub-row } (A_{ij} / (b - a)) \ i \ j$ . The iteration should be by first increasing  $j$  and the inner loop by decreasing  $i$ .
2. Move rows of same EV together, can only be done after 1., otherwise triangular-property is lost. Say both rows  $i$  and  $j$  ( $i < j$ ) contain EV  $a$ , but all rows between  $i$  and  $j$  have different EV. Then perform  $\text{swap-cols-rows } (i + 1) \ j, \text{swap-cols-rows } (i + 2) \ j, \dots, \text{swap-cols-rows } (j - 1) \ j$ . Afterwards row  $j$  will be at row  $i+1$ , and rows  $i+1, \dots, j-1$  will be moved to  $i+2, \dots, j$ . The global iteration works by increasing  $j$ .
3. Transform each EV-block into JNF, do this for increasing upper  $n \times k$  matrices, where each new column  $k$  will be treated as follows.

- a) Eliminate entries  $A_{ik}$  in rows of form  $0 \dots 0 \text{ ev } 1 0 \dots 0 A_{ik}$ : *add-col-sub-row* ( $- A_{ik}$ ) ( $i + 1$ )  $k$ . Perform elimination by increasing  $i$ .
- b) Figure out largest JB (of  $n - 1 \times n - 1$  sub-matrix) with lowest row of form  $0 \dots 0 \text{ ev } 0 \dots 0 A_{lk}$  where  $A_{lk} \neq 0$ , and set  $x := A_{lk}$ .
- c) If such a JB does not exist, continue with next column. Otherwise, eliminate all other non-zero-entries  $y := A_{ik}$  via row  $l$ : *add-col-sub-row* ( $y / x$ )  $i l$ , *add-col-sub-row* ( $y / x$ ) ( $i - 1$ )  $(l - 1)$ , *add-col-sub-row* ( $y / x$ ) ( $i - 2$ )  $(l - 2)$ , ... where the number of steps is determined by the size of the JB left-above of  $A_{ik}$ . Perform an iteration over  $i$ .
- d) Normalize value in row  $l$  to 1: *mult-col-div-row* ( $1 / x$ )  $k$ .
- e) Move the 1 down from row  $l$  to row  $k - 1$ : *swap-cols-rows* ( $l + 1$ )  $k$ , *swap-cols-rows* ( $l + 2$ )  $k$ , ..., *swap-cols-rows* ( $k - 1$ )  $k$ .

## 18.2 Real Algorithm

```

fun lookup-ev :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat option where
  lookup-ev ev 0 A = None
  | lookup-ev ev (Suc i) A = (if A $$ (i,i) = ev then Some i else lookup-ev ev i A)

function swap-cols-rows-block :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  swap-cols-rows-block i j A = (if i < j then
    swap-cols-rows-block (Suc i) j (swap-cols-rows i j A) else A)
  ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

fun identify-block :: 'a :: one mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  identify-block A 0 = 0
  | identify-block A (Suc i) = (if A $$ (i,Suc i) = 1 then
    identify-block A i else (Suc i))

function identify-blocks-main :: 'a :: ring-1 mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
  identify-blocks-main A 0 list = list
  | identify-blocks-main A (Suc i-end) list = (
    let i-begin = identify-block A i-end
    in identify-blocks-main A i-begin ((i-begin, i-end) # list)
    )
  ⟨proof⟩

definition identify-blocks :: 'a :: ring-1 mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list where
  identify-blocks A i = identify-blocks-main A i []

fun find-largest-block :: nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat where

```

```

find-largest-block block [] = block
| find-largest-block (m-start,m-end) ((i-start,i-end) # blocks) =
  (if i-end - i-start ≥ m-end - m-start then
    find-largest-block (i-start,i-end) blocks else
    find-largest-block (m-start,m-end) blocks)

fun lookup-other-ev :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ nat option where
  lookup-other-ev ev 0 A = None
| lookup-other-ev ev (Suc i) A = (if A $$ (i,i) ≠ ev then Some i else lookup-other-ev ev i A)

partial-function (tailrec) partition-ev-blocks :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat list ⇒ 'a mat list
where
  [code]: partition-ev-blocks A bs = (let n = dim-row A in
    if n = 0 then bs
    else (case lookup-other-ev (A $$ (n-1, n-1)) (n-1) A of
      None ⇒ A # bs
    | Some i ⇒ case split-block A (Suc i) (Suc i) of (UL, -, LR) ⇒ partition-ev-blocks UL (LR # bs)))

context
  fixes n :: nat
  and ty :: 'a :: field itself
begin

function step-1-main :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-1-main i j A = (if j ≥ n then A else if i = 0 then step-1-main (j+1) (j+1)
  A
  else let
    i' = i - 1;
    ev-left = A $$ (i',i');
    ev-below = A $$ (j,j);
    aij = A $$ (i',j);
    B = if (ev-left ≠ ev-below ∧ aij ≠ 0) then add-col-sub-row (aij / (ev-below
    - ev-left)) i' j A else A
      in step-1-main i' j B)
    ⟨proof⟩
  termination ⟨proof⟩

function step-2-main :: nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  step-2-main j A = (if j ≥ n then A
  else
    let ev = A $$ (j,j);
    B = (case lookup-ev ev j A of
      None ⇒ A
    | Some i ⇒ swap-cols-rows-block (Suc i) j A
      )
    in step-2-main (Suc j) B)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

**termination** *(proof)*

```

fun step-3-a :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-3-a 0 j A = A
  | step-3-a (Suc i) j A = (let
    aij = A $$ (i,j);
    B = (if A $$ (i,i+1) = 1  $\wedge$  aij  $\neq$  0
      then add-col-sub-row (- aij) (Suc i) j A else A)
    in step-3-a i j B)

fun step-3-c-inner-loop :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-3-c-inner-loop val l i 0 A = A
  | step-3-c-inner-loop val l i (Suc k) A = step-3-c-inner-loop val (l - 1) (i - 1) k
    (add-col-sub-row val i l A)

fun step-3-c :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat)list  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-3-c x l k [] A = A
  | step-3-c x l k ((i-begin,i-end) # blocks) A = (
    let
      B = (if i-end = l then A else
        step-3-c-inner-loop (A $$ (i-end,k) / x) l i-end (Suc i-end - i-begin) A)
      in step-3-c x l k blocks B)

function step-3-main :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-3-main k A = (if k  $\geq$  n then A
  else let
    B = step-3-a (k-1) k A; — 3-a
    all-blocks = identify-blocks B k;
    blocks = filter ( $\lambda$  block. B $$ (snd block,k)  $\neq$  0) all-blocks;
    F = (if blocks = [] — column k has only 0s
      then B
      else let
        (l-start,l) = find-largest-block (hd blocks) (tl blocks); — 3-b
        x = B $$ (l,k);
        C = step-3-c x l k blocks B; — 3-c
        D = mult-col-div-row (inverse x) k C; — 3-d
        E = swap-cols-rows-block (Suc l) k D — 3-e
        in E)
        in step-3-main (Suc k) F)
  (proof)
termination (proof)

end

definition step-1 :: 'a :: field mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-1 A = step-1-main (dim-row A) 0 0 A

definition step-2 :: 'a :: field mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-2 A = step-2-main (dim-row A) 0 A

```

```

definition step-3 :: 'a :: field mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
  step-3 A = step-3-main (dim-row A) 1 A

declare swap-cols-rows-block.simps[simp del]
declare step-1-main.simps[simp del]
declare step-2-main.simps[simp del]
declare step-3-main.simps[simp del]

function jnf-vector-main :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: one mat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  'a) list where
  jnf-vector-main 0 A = []
| jnf-vector-main (Suc i-end) A = (let
  i-start = identify-block A i-end
  in jnf-vector-main i-start A @ [(Suc i-end - i-start, A $$ (i-start,i-start))])
  ⟨proof⟩

definition jnf-vector :: 'a :: one mat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  'a) list where
  jnf-vector A = jnf-vector-main (dim-row A) A

definition triangular-to-jnf-vector :: 'a :: field mat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  'a) list where
  triangular-to-jnf-vector A  $\equiv$  let B = step-2 (step-1 A)
    in concat (map (jnf-vector o step-3) (partition-ev-blocks B []))

```

### 18.3 Preservation of Dimensions

```

lemma swap-cols-rows-block-dims-main:
  dim-row (swap-cols-rows-block i j A) = dim-row A  $\wedge$  dim-col (swap-cols-rows-block
  i j A) = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma swap-cols-rows-block-dims[simp]:
  dim-row (swap-cols-rows-block i j A) = dim-row A
  dim-col (swap-cols-rows-block i j A) = dim-col A
  A  $\in$  carrier-mat n n  $\implies$  swap-cols-rows-block i j A  $\in$  carrier-mat n n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma step-1-main-dims-main:
  dim-row (step-1-main n i j A) = dim-row A  $\wedge$  dim-col (step-1-main n i j A) =
  dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma step-1-main-dims[simp]:
  dim-row (step-1-main n i j A) = dim-row A
  dim-col (step-1-main n i j A) = dim-col A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma step-2-main-dims-main:
  dim-row (step-2-main n j A) = dim-row A  $\wedge$  dim-col (step-2-main n j A) =
  dim-col A

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-2-main-dims*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-2-main } n j A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{step-2-main } n j A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-a-dims-main*:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-a } i j A) = \text{dim-row } A \wedge \text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-a } i j A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-a-dims*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-a } i j A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-a } i j A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-c-inner-loop-dims-main*:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-c-inner-loop val } l i j A) = \text{dim-row } A \wedge \text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-c-inner-loop val } l i j A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-c-inner-loop-dims*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-c-inner-loop val } l i j A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-c-inner-loop val } l i j A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-c-dims-main*:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-c } x l k i A) = \text{dim-row } A \wedge \text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-c } x l k i A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-c-dims*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-c } x l k i A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-c } x l k i A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-main-dims-main*:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-main } n k A) = \text{dim-row } A \wedge \text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-main } n k A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *step-3-main-dims*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-3-main } n j A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{step-3-main } n j A) = \text{dim-col } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** *triangular-to-jnf-steps-dims*[simp]:

$\text{dim-row}(\text{step-1 } A) = \text{dim-row } A$   
 $\text{dim-col}(\text{step-1 } A) = \text{dim-col } A$

```

dim-row (step-2 A) = dim-row A
dim-col (step-2 A) = dim-col A
dim-row (step-3 A) = dim-row A
dim-col (step-3 A) = dim-col A
⟨proof⟩

```

## 18.4 Properties of Auxiliary Algorithms

**lemma** *lookup-ev-Some*:

```

lookup-ev ev j A = Some i ==>
i < j ∧ A $$ (i,i) = ev ∧ (∀ k. i < k → k < j → A $$ (k,k) ≠ ev)
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** *lookup-ev-None*: *lookup-ev ev j A = None* ==> *i < j* ==> *A \$\$ (i,i) ≠ ev*

⟨proof⟩

**lemma** *swap-cols-rows-block-index[simp]*:

```

i < dim-row A ==> i < dim-col A ==> j < dim-row A ==> j < dim-col A
==> low ≤ high ==> high < dim-row A ==> high < dim-col A
==> swap-cols-rows-block low high A $$ (i,j) = A $$
(if i = low then high else if i > low ∧ i ≤ high then i - 1 else i,
if j = low then high else if j > low ∧ j ≤ high then j - 1 else j)
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** *find-largest-block-main*: **assumes** *find-largest-block block blocks = (m-b, m-e)*

```

shows (m-b, m-e) ∈ insert block (set blocks)
∧ (∀ b ∈ insert block (set blocks). m-e - m-b ≥ snd b - fst b)
⟨proof⟩

```

**lemma** *find-largest-block*: **assumes** *bl: blocks ≠ []*

```

and find: find-largest-block (hd blocks) (tl blocks) = (m-begin, m-end)
shows (m-begin, m-end) ∈ set blocks
∧ i-begin i-end. (i-begin, i-end) ∈ set blocks ==> m-end - m-begin ≥ i-end - i-begin
⟨proof⟩

```

**context**

```

fixes ev :: 'a :: one
and A :: 'a mat

```

**begin**

**lemma** *identify-block-main*: **assumes** *identify-block A j = i*

```

shows i ≤ j ∧ (i = 0 ∨ A $$ (i - 1, i) ≠ 1) ∧ (∀ k. i ≤ k → k < j → A
$$ (k, Suc k) = 1)
(is ?P j)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma identify-block-le: identify-block A i ≤ i
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma identify-block: assumes identify-block A j = i
  shows i ≤ j
  i = 0 ∨ A $$ (i - 1, i) ≠ 1
  i ≤ k ⇒ k < j ⇒ A $$ (k, Suc k) = 1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas identify-block-le' = identify-block(1)

lemma identify-block-le-rev: j = identify-block A i ⇒ j ≤ i
  ⟨proof⟩

termination identify-blocks-main ⟨proof⟩

termination jnf-vector-main ⟨proof⟩

lemma identify-blocks-main: assumes (i-start,i-end) ∈ set (identify-blocks-main
A i list)
  and ⋀ i-s i-e. (i-s, i-e) ∈ set list ⇒ i-s ≤ i-e ∧ i-e < k
  and i ≤ k
  shows i-start ≤ i-end ∧ i-end < k ⟨proof⟩

lemma identify-blocks: assumes (i-start,i-end) ∈ set (identify-blocks B k)
  shows i-start ≤ i-end ∧ i-end < k
  ⟨proof⟩

```

## 18.5 Proving Similarity

```

context
begin
private lemma swap-cols-rows-block-similar: assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and j < n and i ≤ j
  shows similar-mat (swap-cols-rows-block i j A) A
  ⟨proof⟩ lemma step-1-main-similar: i ≤ j ⇒ A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ simi-
  lar-mat (step-1-main n i j A) A
  ⟨proof⟩ lemma step-2-main-similar: A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ similar-mat (step-2-main
  n j A) A
  ⟨proof⟩ lemma step-3-a-similar: A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ i < j ⇒ j < n ⇒
  similar-mat (step-3-a i j A) A
  ⟨proof⟩ lemma step-3-c-inner-loop-similar:
    A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ l ≠ i ⇒ k - 1 ≤ l ⇒ k - 1 ≤ i ⇒ l < n ⇒ i
    < n ⇒
    similar-mat (step-3-c-inner-loop val l i k A) A
  ⟨proof⟩ lemma step-3-c-similar:
    A ∈ carrier-mat n n ⇒ l < k ⇒ k < n

```

```

 $\implies (\bigwedge i\text{-begin } i\text{-end. } (i\text{-begin}, i\text{-end}) \in \text{set blocks} \implies i\text{-end} \leq k \wedge i\text{-end} - i\text{-begin} \leq l)$ 
 $\implies \text{similar-mat}(\text{step-3-c } x \ l \ k \ \text{blocks } A) \ A$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma step-3-main-similar:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies k > 0 \implies \text{similar-mat}(\text{step-3-main } n \ k \ A) \ A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma step-1-similar:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat}(\text{step-1 } A) \ A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma step-2-similar:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat}(\text{step-2 } A) \ A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma step-3-similar:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \implies \text{similar-mat}(\text{step-3 } A) \ A$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 18.6 Invariants for Proving that Result is in JNF

**context**

```

fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
and  $ty :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$ 

```

**begin**

```

definition uppert ::  $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
uppert  $A \ i \ j \equiv j < i \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0$ 

```

```

definition diff-ev ::  $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
diff-ev  $A \ i \ j \equiv i < j \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) \neq A \ \$\$ \ (j,j) \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0$ 

```

```

definition ev-blocks-part ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
ev-blocks-part  $m \ A \equiv \forall i \ j \ k. \ i < j \longrightarrow j < k \longrightarrow k < m \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (k,k) = A \ \$\$ \ (i,i) \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (j,j) = A \ \$\$ \ (i,i)$ 

```

```

definition ev-blocks ::  $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
ev-blocks  $\equiv$  ev-blocks-part  $n$ 

```

In step 3, there is a separation at which iteration we are. The columns left of  $k$  will be in JNF, the columns right of  $k$  or equal to  $k$  will satisfy *local.uppert*, *local.diff-ev*, and *local.ev-blocks*, and the column at  $k$  will have one of the following properties, which are ensured in the different phases of step 3.

```

private definition one-zero ::  $'a \text{ mat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
one-zero  $A \ i \ j \equiv$ 
 $(\text{Suc } i < j \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,\text{Suc } i) = 1 \longrightarrow A \ \$\$ \ (i,j) = 0) \wedge$ 

```

$$(j < i \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0) \wedge \\ (i < j \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,i) \neq A \$\$ (j,j) \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0)$$

**private definition** *single-non-zero* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{single-non-zero} \equiv \lambda l k x. (\lambda A i j. (i \notin \{k,l\} \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,k) = 0) \wedge A \$\$ (l,k) = x)$$

**private definition** *single-one* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{single-one} \equiv \lambda l k. (\lambda A i j. (i \notin \{k,l\} \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,k) = 0) \wedge A \$\$ (l,k) = 1)$$

**private definition** *lower-one* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{lower-one } k A i j = (j = k \rightarrow (A \$\$ (i,j) = 0 \vee i = j \vee (A \$\$ (i,j) = 1 \wedge j = \text{Suc } i \wedge A \$\$ (i,i) = A \$\$ (j,j))))$$

**definition** *jb* :: *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{jb } A i j \equiv (\text{Suc } i = j \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) \in \{0,1\}) \wedge (i \neq j \rightarrow (\text{Suc } i \neq j \vee A \$\$ (i,i) \neq A \$\$ (j,j)) \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0)$$

The following properties are useful to easily ensure the above invariants just from invariants of other matrices. The properties are essential in showing that the blocks identified in step 3b are the same as one would identify for the matrices in the upcoming steps 3c and 3d.

**definition** *same-diag* :: *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{same-diag } A B \equiv \forall i < n. A \$\$ (i,i) = B \$\$ (i,i)$$

**private definition** *same-upto* :: *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{same-upto } j A B \equiv \forall i' j'. i' < n \rightarrow j' < j \rightarrow A \$\$ (i',j') = B \$\$ (i',j')$$

Definitions stating where the properties hold

**definition** *inv-all* :: (*'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*)  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{inv-all } p A \equiv \forall i j. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow p A i j$$

**private definition** *inv-part* :: (*'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*)  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{inv-part } p A m-i m-j \equiv \forall i j. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow j < m-j \vee j = m-j \wedge i \geq m-i \rightarrow p A i j$$

**private definition** *inv-upto* :: (*'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*)  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  

$$\text{inv-upto } p A m \equiv \forall i j. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow j < m \rightarrow p A i j$$

**private definition** *inv-from* :: (*'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*)  $\Rightarrow$  *'a mat*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**

*inv-from*  $p A m \equiv \forall i j. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow j > m \rightarrow p A i j$

**private definition** *inv-at* ::  $('a mat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$  **where**  
*inv-at*  $p A m \equiv \forall i. i < n \rightarrow p A i m$

**private definition** *inv-from-bot* ::  $('a mat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a mat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$  **where**  
*inv-from-bot*  $p A mi \equiv \forall i. i \geq mi \rightarrow i < n \rightarrow p A i$

Auxiliary Lemmas on Handling, Comparing, and Accessing Invariants

**lemma** *jb-imp-uppert*:  $jb A i j \implies uppert A i j$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *ev-blocks-partD*:  
*ev-blocks-part*  $m A \implies i < j \implies j < k \implies k < m \implies A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
 $\implies A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *ev-blocks-part-leD*:  
**assumes** *ev-blocks-part*  $m A$   
 $i \leq j \ j \leq k \ k < m \ A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
**shows**  $A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *ev-blocks-partI*:  
**assumes**  $\bigwedge i j k. i < j \implies j < k \implies k < m \implies A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i) \implies A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
**shows** *ev-blocks-part*  $m A$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *ev-blocksD*:  
*ev-blocks*  $A \implies i < j \implies j < k \implies k < n \implies A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i) \implies A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *ev-blocks-leD*:  
*ev-blocks*  $A \implies i \leq j \implies j \leq k \implies k < n \implies A \$\$ (k,k) = A \$\$ (i,i) \implies A \$\$ (j,j) = A \$\$ (i,i)$   
*(proof)*  
**lemma** *inv-allD*:  $inv-all p A \implies i < n \implies j < n \implies p A i j$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *inv-allI*: **assumes**  $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies p A i j$   
**shows** *inv-all*  $p A$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *inv-partI*: **assumes**  $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies j < m-j \vee j = m-j \wedge i \geq m-i \implies p A i j$   
**shows** *inv-part*  $p A m-i m-j$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *inv-partD*: **assumes** *inv-part*  $p A m-i m-j$   $i < n$   
**shows**  $j < m-j \implies p A i j$   
**and**  $j = m-j \implies i \geq m-i \implies p A i j$   
**and**  $j < m-j \vee j = m-j \wedge i \geq m-i \implies p A i j$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *inv-uptoI*: **assumes**  $\bigwedge i j. i < n \implies j < n \implies j < m \implies p A i j$   
**shows** *inv-upto*  $p A m$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *inv-uptoD*: **assumes** *inv-upto*  $p A m$   $i < n$   $j < n$   $j < m$   
**shows**  $p A i j$   
*(proof)* **lemma** *inv-upto-Suc*: **assumes** *inv-upto*  $p A m$   
**and**  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p A i m$   
**shows** *inv-upto*  $p A (\text{Suc } m)$

```

⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-up-to-mono: assumes  $\wedge i j. i < n \Rightarrow j < k \Rightarrow p A i j \Rightarrow q A i j$ 
  shows inv-up-to p A k  $\Rightarrow$  inv-up-to q A k
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-fromI: assumes  $\wedge i j. i < n \Rightarrow j < n \Rightarrow j > m \Rightarrow p A i j$ 
  shows inv-from p A m
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-fromD: assumes inv-from p A m  $i < n j < n j > m$ 
  shows p A i j
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-atI[intro]: assumes  $\wedge i. i < n \Rightarrow p A i m$ 
  shows inv-at p A m
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-atD: assumes inv-at p A m  $i < n$ 
  shows p A i m
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-imp-inv-part:  $m i \leq n \Rightarrow m-j \leq n \Rightarrow \text{inv-all } p A \Rightarrow \text{inv-part } p A m-i m-j$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-eq-inv-part:  $\text{inv-all } p A = \text{inv-part } p A n n$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-part-0-Suc:  $m-j < n \Rightarrow \text{inv-part } p A 0 m-j = \text{inv-part } p A n (\text{Suc } m-j)$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-uppertD:  $\text{inv-all uppert } A \Rightarrow j < i \Rightarrow i < n \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-diff-evD:  $\text{inv-all diff-ev } A \Rightarrow i < j \Rightarrow j < n \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i,i) \neq A \$\$ (j,j) \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-diff-ev-uppertD: assumes  $\text{inv-all diff-ev } A$ 
   $\text{inv-all uppert } A$ 
 $i < n j < n$ 
  and neg:  $A \$\$ (i,i) \neq A \$\$ (j,j)$ 
  shows  $A \$\$ (i,j) = 0$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-from-bot-step:  $p A i \Rightarrow \text{inv-from-bot } p A (\text{Suc } i) \Rightarrow \text{inv-from-bot } p A i$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma same-diag-refl[simp]:  $\text{same-diag } A A$  ⟨proof⟩ lemma same-diag-trans:
 $\text{same-diag } A B \Rightarrow \text{same-diag } B C \Rightarrow \text{same-diag } A C$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma same-diag-ev-blocks:  $\text{same-diag } A B \Rightarrow \text{ev-blocks } A \Rightarrow \text{ev-blocks } B$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma same-up-toI[intro]: assumes  $\wedge i' j'. i' < n \Rightarrow j' < j \Rightarrow A \$\$ (i',j') = B \$\$ (i',j')$ 
  shows same-up-to j A B
⟨proof⟩ lemma same-up-toD[dest]: assumes same-up-to j A B  $i' < n j' < j$ 
  shows  $A \$\$ (i',j') = B \$\$ (i',j')$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma same-up-to-refl[simp]:  $\text{same-up-to } j A A$  ⟨proof⟩ lemma same-up-to-trans:
 $\text{same-up-to } j A B \Rightarrow \text{same-up-to } j B C \Rightarrow \text{same-up-to } j A C$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma same-up-to-inv-up-to-jb:  $\text{same-up-to } j A B \Rightarrow \text{inv-up-to } jb A j \Rightarrow \text{inv-up-to } jb B j$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma jb-imp-diff-ev:  $jb A i j \Rightarrow \text{diff-ev } A i j$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma ev-blocks-diag:
 $\text{same-diag } A B \Rightarrow \text{ev-blocks } B \Rightarrow \text{ev-blocks } A$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-imp-inv-from:  $\text{inv-all } p A \Rightarrow \text{inv-from } p A k$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-all-imp-inv-at:  $\text{inv-all } p A \Rightarrow k < n \Rightarrow \text{inv-at } p A k$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-from-up-to-at-all:

```

```

assumes inv-uppto jb A k inv-from diff-ev A k inv-from uppert A k inv-at p A k
and  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p A i k \implies \text{diff-ev } A i k \wedge \text{uppert } A i k$ 
shows inv-all diff-ev A inv-all uppert A
⟨proof⟩ lemma lower-one-diff-uppert:
i < n  $\implies$  lower-one k B i k  $\implies$  diff-ev B i k  $\wedge$  uppert B i k
⟨proof⟩

definition ev-block :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
 $\bigwedge n. \text{ev-block } n A = (\forall i j. i < n \rightarrow j < n \rightarrow A \$\$ (i,i) = A \$\$ (j,j))$ 

lemma ev-blockD:  $\bigwedge n. \text{ev-block } n A \implies i < n \implies j < n \implies A \$\$ (i,i) = A \$\$ (j,j)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma same-diag-ev-block: same-diag A B  $\implies$  ev-block n A  $\implies$  ev-block n B
⟨proof⟩

```

### 18.7 Alternative Characterization of *identify-blocks* in Presence of local.ev-block

```

private lemma identify-blocks-main-iff: assumes  $*: k \leq k'$ 
 $k' \neq k \rightarrow k > 0 \rightarrow A \$\$ (k - 1, k) \neq 1$  and  $k' < n$ 
shows set (identify-blocks-main A k list) =
set list  $\cup \{(i,j) \mid i \leq j \wedge j < k \wedge (\forall l. i \leq l \rightarrow l < j \rightarrow A \$\$ (l, Suc l) = 1)$ 
 $\wedge (Suc j \neq k' \rightarrow A \$\$ (j, Suc j) \neq 1) \wedge (i > 0 \rightarrow A \$\$ (i - 1, i) \neq 1)\}$  (is
- = -  $\cup$  ?ss A k)
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-blocks-iff: assumes  $k < n$ 
shows set (identify-blocks A k) =
 $\{(i,j) \mid i \leq j \wedge j < k \wedge (\forall l. i \leq l \rightarrow l < j \rightarrow A \$\$ (l, Suc l) = 1)$ 
 $\wedge (Suc j \neq k \rightarrow A \$\$ (j, Suc j) \neq 1) \wedge (i > 0 \rightarrow A \$\$ (i - 1, i) \neq 1)\}$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-blocksD: assumes  $k < n$  and  $(i,j) \in \text{set (identify-blocks } A k)$ 
shows  $i \leq j \wedge j < k$ 
 $\wedge l. i \leq l \implies l < j \implies A \$\$ (l, Suc l) = 1$ 
 $Suc j \neq k \implies A \$\$ (j, Suc j) \neq 1$ 
 $i > 0 \implies A \$\$ (i - 1, i - 1) \neq A \$\$ (k,k) \vee A \$\$ (i - 1, i) \neq 1$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-blocksI: assumes inv:  $k < n$ 
 $i \leq j \wedge j < k \wedge l. i \leq l \implies l < j \implies A \$\$ (l, Suc l) = 1$ 
 $Suc j \neq k \implies A \$\$ (j, Suc j) \neq 1$ 
 $i > 0 \implies A \$\$ (i - 1, i) \neq 1$ 
shows  $(i,j) \in \text{set (identify-blocks } A k)$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-blocks-rev: assumes  $A \$\$ (i, Suc i) = 0 \wedge Suc i < k \vee$ 
 $Suc i = k$ 
and inv:  $k < n$ 
shows  $(\text{identify-block } A i, i) \in \text{set (identify-blocks } A k)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

## 18.8 Proving the Invariants

```

private lemma add-col-sub-row-diag: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and ut: inv-all uppert A
  and ijk: i < j j < n k < n
  shows add-col-sub-row a i j A §§ (k,k) = A §§ (k,k)
⟨proof⟩ lemma add-col-sub-row-diff-ev-part-old: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and ij: i ≤ j i ≠ 0 i < n j < n i' < n j' < n
  and choice: j' < j ∨ j' = j ∧ i' ≥ i
  and old: inv-part diff-ev A i j
  and ut: inv-all uppert A
  shows diff-ev (add-col-sub-row a (i - 1) j A) i' j'
⟨proof⟩ lemma add-col-sub-row-uppert: assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and i < j
  and j < n
  and inv: inv-all uppert (A :: 'a mat)
  shows inv-all uppert (add-col-sub-row a i j A)
⟨proof⟩ lemma step-1-main-inv: i ≤ j
  ⇒ A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  ⇒ inv-all uppert A
  ⇒ inv-part diff-ev A i j
  ⇒ inv-all uppert (step-1-main n i j A) ∧ inv-all diff-ev (step-1-main n i j A)
⟨proof⟩ lemma step-2-main-inv: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  ⇒ inv-all uppert A
  ⇒ inv-all diff-ev A
  ⇒ ev-blocks-part j A
  ⇒ inv-all uppert (step-2-main n j A) ∧ inv-all diff-ev (step-2-main n j A)
  ∧ ev-blocks (step-2-main n j A)
⟨proof⟩ lemma add-col-sub-row-same-upto: assumes i < j j < n A ∈ carrier-mat
n n inv-upto uppert A j
  shows same-upto j A (add-col-sub-row v i j A)
⟨proof⟩ lemma add-col-sub-row-inv-from-uppert: assumes *: inv-from uppert A
j
  and **: A ∈ carrier-mat n n i < n i < j j < n
  shows inv-from uppert (add-col-sub-row v i j A) j
⟨proof⟩ lemma step-3-a-inv: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  ⇒ i < j ⇒ j < n
  ⇒ inv-upto jb A j
  ⇒ inv-from uppert A j
  ⇒ inv-from-bot (λ A i. one-zero A i j) A i
  ⇒ ev-block n A
  ⇒ inv-from uppert (step-3-a i j A) j
  ∧ inv-upto jb (step-3-a i j A) j
  ∧ inv-at one-zero (step-3-a i j A) j ∧ same-diag A (step-3-a i j A)
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-block-cong: assumes su: same-upto k A B and kn: k < n
  shows i < k ⇒ identify-block A i = identify-block B i
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-blocks-main-cong:
  k < n ⇒ same-upto k A B ⇒ identify-blocks-main A k xs = identify-blocks-main
B k xs
⟨proof⟩ lemma identify-blocks-cong:

```

```

 $k < n \implies \text{same-diag } A \ B \implies \text{same-upto } k \ A \ B \implies \text{identify-blocks } A \ k =$ 
 $\text{identify-blocks } B \ k$ 
⟨proof⟩ lemma inv-from-uppto-at-all-ev-block:
assumes jb: inv-uppto jb A k and ut: inv-from uppert A k and at: inv-at p A k
and evb: ev-block n A
and p:  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies p \ A \ i \ k \implies \text{uppert } A \ i \ k$ 
and k:  $k < n$ 
shows inv-all uppert A
⟨proof⟩

```

For step 3c, during the inner loop, the invariants are NOT preserved. However, at the end of the inner loop, the invariants are again preserved. Therefore, for the inner loop we prove how the resulting matrix looks like in each iteration.

```

private lemma step-3-c-inner-result: assumes inv:
inv-uppto jb A k
inv-from uppert A k
inv-at one-zero A k
ev-block n A
and k:  $k < n$ 
and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and lbl:  $(lb,l) \in \text{set}(\text{identify-blocks } A \ k)$ 
and ib-block:  $(i\text{-begin}, i\text{-end}) \in \text{set}(\text{identify-blocks } A \ k)$ 
and il:  $i\text{-end} \neq l$ 
and large:  $l - lb \geq i\text{-end} - i\text{-begin}$ 
and Alk:  $A \$\$ (l,k) \neq 0$ 
shows step-3-c-inner-loop (A $$ (i-end, k) / A $$ (l,k)) l i-end (Suc i-end - i-begin) A =
mat n n
(λ(i, j). if (i, j) = (i-end, k) then 0
else if i-begin ≤ i ∧ i ≤ i-end ∧ k < j then A $$ (i, j) - A $$ (i-end, k) / A $$ (l,k) * A $$ (l + i - i-end, j)
else A $$ (i, j)) (is ?L = ?R)
⟨proof⟩ lemma step-3-c-inv: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
implies k < n
implies (lb,l) ∈ set(identify-blocks A k)
implies inv-uppto jb A k
implies inv-from uppert A k
implies inv-at one-zero A k
implies ev-block n A
implies set bs ⊆ set(identify-blocks A k)
implies ( $\bigwedge be. be \notin \text{snd} \text{ 'set } bs \implies be \notin \{l,k\} \implies be < n \implies A \$\$ (be,k) = 0$ )
implies ( $\bigwedge bb be. (bb,be) \in \text{set } bs \implies be - bb \leq l - lb$ ) — largest block
implies x = A $$ (l,k)
implies x ≠ 0
implies inv-all uppert (step-3-c x l k bs A)
∧ same-diag A (step-3-c x l k bs A)
∧ same-upto k A (step-3-c x l k bs A)
∧ inv-at (single-non-zero l k x) (step-3-c x l k bs A) k

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma step-3-main-inv: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  ==> k > 0
  ==> inv-all uppert A
  ==> ev-block n A
  ==> inv-uppto jb A k
  ==> inv-all jb (step-3-main n k A) ∧ same-diag A (step-3-main n k A)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma step-1-2-inv:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and upper-t: upper-triangular A
  and Bid: B = step-2 (step-1 A)
  shows inv-all uppert B inv-all diff-ev B ev-blocks B
⟨proof⟩
```

```
definition inv-all' :: ('a mat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool where
  inv-all' p A ≡ ∀ i j. i < dim-row A → j < dim-row A → p A i j
```

```
private lemma lookup-other-ev-None: assumes lookup-other-ev ev k A = None
  and i < k
  shows A $$ (i,i) = ev
⟨proof⟩ lemma lookup-other-ev-Some: assumes lookup-other-ev ev k A = Some
i
  shows i < k ∧ A $$ (i,i) ≠ ev ∧ (∀ j. i < j ∧ j < k → A $$ (j,j) = ev)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma partition-jb: assumes A: (A :: 'a mat) ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and inv: inv-all uppert A inv-all diff-ev A ev-blocks A
  and part: partition-ev-blocks A [] = bs
  shows A = diag-block-mat bs ∏ B. B ∈ set bs ⇒ inv-all' uppert B ∧ ev-block
(dim-col B) B ∧ dim-row B = dim-col B
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma uppert-to-jb: assumes ut: inv-all uppert A and A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  shows inv-uppto jb A 1
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma jnf-vector: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and jb: ∏ i j. i < n ⇒ j < n ⇒ jb A i j
  and evb: ev-block n A
  shows jordan-matrix (jnf-vector A) = (A :: 'a mat)
  0 ∉ fst ` set (jnf-vector A)
⟨proof⟩
```

end

```

lemma triangular-to-jnf-vector:
  assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and upper-t:  $\text{upper-triangular } A$ 
  shows jordan-nf A (triangular-to-jnf-vector A)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

hide-const
  lookup-ev
  find-largest-block
  swap-cols-rows-block
  identify-block
  identify-blocks-main
  identify-blocks
  inv-all inv-all' same-diag
  jb uppert diff-ev ev-blocks ev-block
  step-1-main step-1
  step-2-main step-2
  step-3-a step-3-c step-3-c-inner-loop step-3
  jnf-vector-main

```

## 18.9 Combination with Schur-decomposition

```

definition jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly :: ' $a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field}$  mat  $\Rightarrow$ 
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times 'a) \text{ list}$ 
where jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly A es =
  triangular-to-jnf-vector (schur-upper-triangular A es)

```

```

lemma jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly: assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and linear:  $\text{char-poly } A = (\prod a \leftarrow es. [:- a, 1:])$ 
  shows jordan-nf A (jordan-nf-via-factored-charpoly A es)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma jordan-nf-exists: assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and linear:  $\text{char-poly } A = (\prod (a :: 'a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field}) \leftarrow as. [:- a,$ 
 $1:])$ 
  shows  $\exists n\text{-as. } \text{jordan-nf } A \ n\text{-as}$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma jordan-nf-iff-linear-factorization: fixes A :: ' $a :: \text{conjugatable-ordered-field}$ 
mat
  assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  shows  $(\exists n\text{-as. } \text{jordan-nf } A \ n\text{-as}) = (\exists as. \text{char-poly } A = (\prod a \leftarrow as. [:- a,$ 
 $1]))$ 
    (is ?l = ?r)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma similar-iff-same-jordan-nf: fixes A :: complex mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n n
shows similar-mat A B = (jordan-nf A = jordan-nf B)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma order-char-poly-smult: fixes A :: complex mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and k: k ≠ 0
shows order x (char-poly (k ·m A)) = order (x / k) (char-poly A)
⟨proof⟩

```

## 18.10 Application for Complexity

We can estimate the complexity via the multiplicity of the eigenvalues with norm 1.

```

lemma factored-char-poly-norm-bound-cof: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and linear-factors: char-poly A = (Π (a :: 'a :: {conjugatable-ordered-field,
real-normed-field}) ← as. [:- a, 1:])
and le-1: ⋀ a. a ∈ set as ⇒ norm a ≤ 1
and le-N: ⋀ a. a ∈ set as ⇒ norm a = 1 ⇒ length (filter ((=) a) as) ≤ N
shows ∃ c1 c2. ∀ k. norm-bound (A ^m k) (c1 + c2 * of-nat k ^ (N - 1))
⟨proof⟩

```

If we have an upper triangular matrix, then EVs are exactly the entries on the diagonal. So then we don't need to explicitly compute the characteristic polynomial.

```

lemma counting-ones-complexity:
fixes A :: 'a :: real-normed-field mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and upper-t: upper-triangular A
and le-1: ⋀ a. a ∈ set (diag-mat A) ⇒ norm a ≤ 1
and le-N: ⋀ a. a ∈ set (diag-mat A) ⇒ norm a = 1 ⇒ length (filter ((=) a)
(diag-mat A)) ≤ N
shows ∃ c1 c2. ∀ k. norm-bound (A ^m k) (c1 + c2 * of-nat k ^ (N - 1))
⟨proof⟩

```

If we have an upper triangular matrix  $A$  then we can compute a JNF-vector of it. If this vector does not contain entries  $(n, ev)$  with  $ev$  being larger 1, then the growth rate of  $A^k$  can be restricted by  $\mathcal{O}(k^{N-1})$  where  $N$  is the maximal value for  $n$ , where  $(n, |ev| = 1)$  occurs in the vector, i.e., the size of the largest Jordan Block with Eigenvalue of norm 1. This method gives a precise complexity bound.

```

lemma compute-jnf-complexity:
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and upper-t: upper-triangular (A :: 'a :: real-normed-field mat)
and le-1: ⋀ n a. (n,a) ∈ set (triangular-to-jnf-vector A) ⇒ norm a ≤ 1
and le-N: ⋀ n a. (n,a) ∈ set (triangular-to-jnf-vector A) ⇒ norm a = 1 ⇒
n ≤ N

```

```

shows  $\exists c1 c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound } (A \wedge_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \wedge (N - 1))$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

```

## 19 Code Equations for All Algorithms

In this theory we load all executable algorithms, i.e., Gauss-Jordan, determinants, Jordan normal form computation, etc., and perform some basic tests.

```

theory Matrix-Impl
imports
  Matrix-IArray-Impl
  Gauss-Jordan-IArray-Impl
  Determinant-Impl
  Show-Matrix
  Shows-Literal-Matrix
  Jordan-Normal-Form-Existence
  Show.Show-Instances
begin

```

For determinants we require class *idom-divide*, so integers, rationals, etc. can be used.

```

value[code] det (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: int, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2,
0,2], [8,-9, 5,7]])
value[code] det (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: rat, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2,
0,2], [8,-9, 5,7]])

```

Since polynomials require *field* elements to be in class *idom-divide*, the implementation of characteristic polynomials is not applicable for integer matrices, but it is for rational and real matrices.

```

value[code] char-poly (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: real, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4,
2, 0,2], [8,-9, 5,7]])

```

Also Jordan normal form computation requires matrices over *field* entries.

```

value[code] triangular-to-jnf-vector (mat-of-rows-list 6 [
  [3,4,1,4,7,18],
  [0,3,0,8,9,4],
  [0,0,3,2,0,4],
  [0,0,0,5,17,7],
  [0,0,0,0,5,3],
  [0,0,0,0,0,3 :: rat]])

```

Export to strings or string literals

```

value[code] show (mat-of-rows-list 3 [[1, 4, 5], [3, 6, 8]] * mat 3 4 ( $\lambda (i,j). i +$ 
 $2 * j$ ))

```

```
value[code] showl (mat-of-rows-list 3 [[1, 4, 5], [3, 6, 8]] * mat 3 4 ( $\lambda (i,j). i + 2 * j$ ))
```

Inverses can only be computed for matrices over fields.

```
value[code] show (mat-inverse (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: rat, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [4, 2, 0, 2], [8, -9, 5, 7]]))
```

```
value[code] show (mat-inverse (mat-of-rows-list 4 [[1 :: rat, 4, 9, -1], [-3, -1, 5, 4], [-2, 3, 14, 3], [8, -9, 5, 7]]))
```

**end**

## 20 Strassen's algorithm for matrix multiplication.

We define the algorithm for arbitrary matrices over rings, where an alignment of the dimensions to even numbers will be performed throughout the algorithm.

```
theory Strassen-Algorithm
imports
  Matrix
begin
```

With *four-block-mat* and *split-block* we can define Strassen's multiplication algorithm.

We start with a simple heuristic on when to switch to the basic algorithm.

```
definition strassen-constant :: nat where
  [code-unfold]: strassen-constant = 20
```

```
definition strassen-too-small A B ≡
  dim-row A < strassen-constant ∨
  dim-col A < strassen-constant ∨
  dim-col B < strassen-constant
```

We have to make a case analysis on whether all dimensions are even.

```
definition strassen-even A B ≡ even (dim-row A) ∧ even (dim-col A) ∧ even (dim-col B)
```

And then we can define the algorithm.

```
function strassen-mat-mult :: 'a :: ring mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat where
  strassen-mat-mult A B = (let nr = dim-row A; n = dim-col A; nc = dim-col B
  in
    if strassen-too-small A B then A * B else
    if strassen-even A B then let
      nr2 = nr div 2;
      n2 = n div 2;
      nc2 = nc div 2;
      (A1,A2,A3,A4) = split-block A nr2 n2;
```

```

 $(B1, B2, B3, B4) = \text{split-block } B \text{ n2 nc2};$ 
 $M1 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } (A1 + A4) (B1 + B4);$ 
 $M2 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } (A3 + A4) B1;$ 
 $M3 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } A1 (B2 - B4);$ 
 $M4 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } A4 (B3 - B1);$ 
 $M5 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } (A1 + A2) B4;$ 
 $M6 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } (A3 - A1) (B1 + B2);$ 
 $M7 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } (A2 - A4) (B3 + B4);$ 
 $C1 = M1 + M4 - M5 + M7;$ 
 $C2 = M3 + M5;$ 
 $C3 = M2 + M4;$ 
 $C4 = M1 - M2 + M3 + M6$ 
in four-block-mat C1 C2 C3 C4 else
let
  nr' = (nr div 2) * 2;
  n' = (n div 2) * 2;
  nc' = (nc div 2) * 2;
   $(A1, A2, A3, A4) = \text{split-block } A \text{ nr' n'};$ 
   $(B1, B2, B3, B4) = \text{split-block } B \text{ n' nc'};$ 
   $C1 = \text{strassen-mat-mult } A1 B1 + A2 * B3;$ 
   $C2 = A1 * B2 + A2 * B4;$ 
   $C3 = A3 * B1 + A4 * B3;$ 
   $C4 = A3 * B2 + A4 * B4$ 
  in four-block-mat C1 C2 C3 C4)
⟨proof⟩

```

For termination, we use the following measure.

**definition** strassen-measure  $\equiv \lambda (A, B). (\dim\text{-row } A + \dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B)$   
 $+ (\dim\text{-row } A + \dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B) + (\text{if strassen-even } A \text{ } B \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$

**lemma** strassen-measure-add[simp]:  
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A + B, C) = \text{strassen-measure } (B, C)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A, B + C) = \text{strassen-measure } (A, C)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A - B, C) = \text{strassen-measure } (B, C)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A, B - C) = \text{strassen-measure } (A, C)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (-A, B) = \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A, -B) = \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$   
⟨proof⟩

**lemma** strassen-measure-div-2: **assumes**  $(A1, A2, A3, A4) = \text{split-block } A \text{ (dim-row }$   
 $A \text{ div 2) (dim-col } A \text{ div 2)}$   
 $(B1, B2, B3, B4) = \text{split-block } B \text{ (dim-col } A \text{ div 2) (dim-col } B \text{ div 2)}$   
**and** large:  $\neg \text{strassen-too-small } A \text{ } B$   
**shows**  
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A1, B4) < \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A1, B2) < \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A2, B4) < \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A3, B2) < \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$   
 $\text{strassen-measure } (A4, B1) < \text{strassen-measure } (A, B)$

```

strassen-measure (A4,B3) < strassen-measure (A,B)
strassen-measure (A4,B4) < strassen-measure (A,B)
⟨proof⟩

lemma strassen-measure-odd: assumes (A1, A2, A3, A4) = split-block A ((dim-row
A div 2) * 2) ((dim-col A div 2) * 2)
and (B1, B2, B3, B4) = split-block B ((dim-col A div 2) * 2) ((dim-col B div
2) * 2)
and odd:  $\neg$  strassen-even A B
shows strassen-measure (A1,B1) < strassen-measure (A,B)
⟨proof⟩

termination ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma strassen-mat-mult:
  dim-col A = dim-row B  $\implies$  strassen-mat-mult A B = A * B
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 21 Strassen's Algorithm as Code Equation

We replace the code-equations for matrix-multiplication by Strassen's algorithm. Note that this will strengthen the class-constraint for matrix multiplication from semirings to rings!

```

theory Strassen-Algorithm-Code
imports
  Strassen-Algorithm
begin

```

The aim is to replace the implementation of  $?A * ?B \equiv mat (dim-row ?A) (dim-col ?B) (\lambda(i,j). row ?A i \cdot col ?B j)$  by strassen-mat-mult.

We first need a copy of standard matrix multiplication to execute the base case.

```

definition basic-mat-mult = (*)
lemma basic-mat-mult-code[code]: basic-mat-mult A B = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col
B) ( $\lambda(i,j).$  row A i  $\cdot$  col B j)
⟨proof⟩

```

Next use this new matrix multiplication code within Strassen's algorithm.

```

lemmas strassen-mat-mult-code[code] = strassen-mat-mult.simps[folded basic-mat-mult-def]

```

And finally use Strassen's algorithm for implementing matrix-multiplication.

```

lemma mat-mult-code[code]: A * B = (if dim-col A = dim-row B then strassen-mat-mult
A B else basic-mat-mult A B)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

## 22 Comparison of Matrices

We use matrices over ordered semirings to again define ordered semirings. There are two instances, one for ordinary semirings (where addition is monotone w.r.t. the strict ordering in a single argument); and one for semirings like the arctic one, where addition is interpreted as maximum, and therefore monotonicity of the strict ordering in a single argument is no longer provided.

Both ordered semirings are used for checking termination proofs, where at the moment only the ordinary semirings is supported for checking complexity proofs.

```
theory Matrix-Comparison
imports
  Matrix
  Matrix.Ordered-Semiring
begin

context ord
begin
definition mat-ge :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool (infix ⟨ $\geq_mA \geq_m B = (\forall i < \text{dim-row } A. \forall j < \text{dim-col } A. A \$\$ (i,j) \geq B \$\$ (i,j))$ 

lemma mat-geI[intro]: assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat}$  nr nc
   $\wedge i. i < \text{nr} \implies j < \text{nc} \implies A \$\$ (i,j) \geq B \$\$ (i,j)$ 
  shows  $A \geq_m B$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-geD[dest]: assumes  $A \geq_m B$  and  $i < \text{dim-row } A$   $j < \text{dim-col } A$ 
  shows  $A \$\$ (i,j) \geq B \$\$ (i,j)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

definition mat-gt :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ 'a mat ⇒ bool where
   $\text{mat-gt } gt \text{ sd } A B = (A \geq_m B \wedge (\exists i < \text{sd}. \exists j < \text{sd}. gt (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))))$ 

lemma mat-gtI[intro]: assumes  $A \geq_m B$ 
  and  $i < \text{sd}$   $j < \text{sd}$   $gt (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))$ 
  shows  $mat-gt \text{ gt } sd \text{ A B}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-gtD[dest]: assumes  $mat-gt \text{ gt } sd \text{ A B}$ 
  shows  $A \geq_m B \exists i < \text{sd}. \exists j < \text{sd}. gt (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

definition mat-max :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat ( $\langle \max_m \rangle$ ) where
 $\max_m A B = \text{mat} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A) (\lambda ij. \max (A \$\$ ij) (B \$\$ ij))$ 

lemma mat-max-carrier[simp]:
 $\max_m A B \in \text{carrier-mat} (\text{dim-row } A) (\text{dim-col } A)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-max-closed[intro]:
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies \max_m A B \in \text{carrier-mat}$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-max-index:
assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$   $j < \text{dim-col } A$ 
shows  $(\text{mat-max } A B) \$\$ (i,j) = \max (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

definition (in zero) mat-default :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat ( $\langle \text{default}_m \rangle$ ) where
 $\text{default}_m d n = \text{mat } n n (\lambda (i,j). \text{if } i = j \text{ then } d \text{ else } 0)$ 

lemma mat-default-carrier[simp]:  $\text{default}_m d n \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
end

definition mat-mono :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where  $\text{mat-mono } P sd A = (\forall j < sd. \exists i < sd. P (A \$\$ (i,j)))$ 

context non-strict-order
begin
lemma mat-ge-trans: assumes  $A \geq_m B$   $B \geq_m C$ 
and  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows  $A \geq_m C$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-ge-refl:  $A \geq_m A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-max-comm:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies$ 
 $\max_m A B = \max_m B A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-max-ge:  $\max_m A B \geq_m A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mat-max-ge-0:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies A$ 
 $\geq_m B \implies \max_m A B = A$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

**lemma** *mat-max-mono*:  $A \geq_m B \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies \max_m C \geq_m \max_m C B$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$   
**end**

**lemma** *mat-plus-left-mono*:  $A \geq_m (B :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup mat}) \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies A + C \geq_m B + C$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *mat-plus-right-mono*:  $B \geq_m (C :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup mat}) \implies A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc} \implies C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$   
 $\implies A + B \geq_m A + C$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *plus-mono*:  $x_1 \geq (x_2 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup}) \implies y_1 \geq y_2 \implies x_1 + y_1 \geq x_2 + y_2$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Since one cannot use  $(\bigwedge i. i \in ?K \implies ?f i \leq ?g i) \implies \text{sum } ?f ?K \leq \text{sum } ?g ?K$  (it requires other class constraints like *order*), we make our own copy of this fact.

**lemma** *sum-mono-ge*:  
**assumes** *ge*:  $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies f(i :: 'a) \geq ((g i) :: ('b :: \text{ordered-semiring-0}))$   
**shows**  $(\sum i \in K. f i) \geq (\sum i \in K. g i)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** (*in one-mono-ordered-semiring-1*) *sum-mono-gt*:  
**assumes** *le*:  $\bigwedge i. i \in K \implies f(i :: 'b) \geq ((g i) :: 'a)$   
**and** *i*:  $i \in K$   
**and** *gt*:  $f i > g i$   
**and** *K*: *finite K*  
**shows**  $(\sum i \in K. f i) > (\sum i \in K. g i)$   
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-left-mono*: **assumes**  
 $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**and**  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies u \$ i \geq v \$ i$   
**and**  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies w \$ i \geq (0 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0})$   
**shows**  $u \cdot w \geq v \cdot w$   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

**lemma** *scalar-right-mono*: **assumes**  
 $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$   
**and**  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies v \$ i \geq w \$ i$   
**and**  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies u \$ i \geq (0 :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0})$

**shows**  $u \cdot v \geq u \cdot w$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-mult-left-mono: **assumes** C0:  $C \geq_m 0_m n n$   
**and** AB:  $A \geq_m (B :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0 mat})$   
**and** carr:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows**  $A * C \geq_m B * C$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-mult-right-mono: **assumes** A0:  $A \geq_m 0_m n n$   
**and** BC:  $B \geq_m (C :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0 mat})$   
**and** carr:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   $C \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows**  $A * B \geq_m A * C$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** one-mat-ge-zero:  $(1_m n :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-1 mat}) \geq_m 0_m n n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**context** order-pair  
**begin**  
**lemma** mat-ge-gt-trans: **assumes** sd:  $sd \leq n$  **and** AB:  $A \geq_m B$  **and** BC: mat-gt gt sd B C  
**and** A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  **and** B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows** mat-gt gt sd A C  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-gt-ge-trans: **assumes** sd:  $sd \leq n$  **and** AB: mat-gt gt sd A B **and** BC:  $B \geq_m C$   
**and** A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  **and** B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows** mat-gt gt sd A C  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-gt-imp-mat-ge: mat-gt gt sd A B  $\implies A \geq_m B$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-gt-trans: **assumes** sd:  $sd \leq n$  **and** AB: mat-gt gt sd A B **and** BC: mat-gt gt sd B C  
**and** A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  **and** B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**shows** mat-gt gt sd A C  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-default-ge-0: default<sub>m</sub> default n  $\geq_m 0_m n n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
**end**

**definition** mat-ordered-semiring :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: ordered-semiring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a mat,'b) ordered-semiring-scheme **where**  
mat-ordered-semiring n sd gt b  $\equiv$  ring-mat TYPE('a) n ()  
ordered-semiring.geq = ( $\geq_m$ ),

```

 $gt = \text{mat-gt } gt \text{ } sd,$ 
 $max = max_m,$ 
 $\dots = b)$ 

```

```

lemma (in one-mono-ordered-semiring-1) mat-ordered-semiring: assumes  $sd \leq n$ :
 $sd \leq n$ 
shows ordered-semiring
  (mat-ordered-semiring  $n$   $sd$   $(\succ)$   $b :: ('a mat, 'b)$  ordered-semiring-scheme)
  (is ordered-semiring ?R)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

context weak-SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1
begin

```

```

lemma weak-mat-gt-mono: assumes  $sd \leq n$  and
  orient:  $\bigwedge A B. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies (A, B) \in \text{set } ABs \implies \text{mat-gt weak-gt } sd A B$ 
shows  $\exists gt.$  SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1 default  $gt$  mono  $\wedge$ 
   $(\forall A B. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \longrightarrow B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \longrightarrow (A, B) \in \text{set } ABs \longrightarrow \text{mat-gt } gt \text{ } sd A B)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

```

lemma sum-mat-mono:
assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$  and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } nr nc$ 
and  $AB: A \geq_m (B :: 'a :: \text{ordered-semiring-0 mat})$ 
shows sum-mat  $A \geq$  sum-mat  $B$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context one-mono-ordered-semiring-1
begin
lemma sum-mat-mono-gt:
assumes  $sd \leq n$ 
and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ 
and  $AB: \text{mat-gt } (\succ) \text{ } sd A (B :: 'a mat)$ 
shows sum-mat  $A \succ$  sum-mat  $B$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-plus-gt-left-mono: assumes  $sd \leq n$  and  $gt: \text{mat-gt } (\succ) \text{ } sd A B$ 
and  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$  and  $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$ 
shows  $\text{mat-gt } (\succ) \text{ } sd (A + C) (B + C)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-gt-ge-mono:  $sd \leq n \implies \text{mat-gt } gt \text{ } sd A B \implies$ 
 $\text{mat-gt } gt \text{ } sd C D \implies$ 
 $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies$ 
 $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies$ 

```

```

 $C \in carrier\text{-}mat n n \implies$ 
 $D \in carrier\text{-}mat n n \implies$ 
 $mat\text{-}gt\ gt\ sd\ (A + C)\ (B + D)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mat-default-gt-mat0: assumes sd-pos:  $sd > 0$  and sd-n:  $sd \leq n$ 
shows mat-gt ( $\succ$ ) sd (defaultm default n) (0m n n)
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

context SN-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1
begin

abbreviation mat-s :: ' $a$  mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $\langle(- \succ_m \dots)\rangle$ 
[51,51,51,51] 50)
where  $A \succ_m n$  sd  $B \equiv (A \in carrier\text{-}mat n n \wedge B \in carrier\text{-}mat n n \wedge B \geq_m 0_m$ 
 $n n \wedge mat\text{-}gt\ (\succ)\ sd\ A\ B)$ 

lemma mat-gt-SN: assumes sd-n:  $sd \leq n$  shows SN {(m1,m2) . m1  $\succ_m n$  sd
m2}
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

context SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1
begin

lemma mat-mono: assumes sd-n:  $sd \leq n$  and A:  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$  and B:  $B \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$  and C:  $C \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$ 
and gt: mat-gt ( $\succ$ ) sd B C and gez:  $A \geq_m 0_m n n$  and mmono: mat-mono
mono sd A
shows mat-gt ( $\succ$ ) sd (A * B) (A * C) (is mat-gt - - ?AB ?AC)
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
end

definition mat-comp-all :: (' $a \Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where mat-comp-all r A B =
 $(\forall i < dim\text{-}row A. \forall j < dim\text{-}col A. r (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j)))$ 

lemma mat-comp-allI:
assumes A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc B  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc
and  $\bigwedge i j. i < nr \implies j < nc \implies r (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))$ 
shows mat-comp-all r A B
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma mat-comp-allE:
assumes mat-comp-all r A B
and A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc B  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc
shows  $\bigwedge i j. i < nr \implies j < nc \implies r (A \$\$ (i,j)) (B \$\$ (i,j))$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**context** weak-SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1  
begin

**abbreviation** weak-mat-gt-arc :: '*a* mat  $\Rightarrow$  '*a* mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
**where** weak-mat-gt-arc  $\equiv$  mat-comp-all weak-gt

**lemma** weak-mat-gt-both-mono:

**assumes** ABs: set ABs  $\subseteq$  carrier-mat n n  $\times$  carrier-mat n n  
**and** orient:  $\forall (A,B) \in$  set ABs. weak-mat-gt-arc A B  
**shows**  $\exists$  gt. SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1 default gt arc-pos  $\wedge$   
 $(\forall (A,B) \in$  set ABs. mat-comp-all gt A B)

$\langle proof \rangle$   
end

**definition** mat-both-ordered-semiring :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('*a* :: ordered-semiring-1  $\Rightarrow$  '*a*  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  '*b*  $\Rightarrow$  ('*a* mat, '*b*) ordered-semiring-scheme  
**where** mat-both-ordered-semiring n gt b  $\equiv$  ring-mat TYPE('a) n ()  
ordered-semiring.geq = mat-ge,  
gt = mat-comp-all gt,  
max = mat-max,  
... = b|)

**definition** mat-arc-posI :: ('*a*  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  '*a* mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
**where** mat-arc-posI ap A  $\equiv$  ap (A \$\$ (0,0))

**context** both-mono-ordered-semiring-1  
begin

**abbreviation** mat-gt-arc :: '*a* mat  $\Rightarrow$  '*a* mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
**where** mat-gt-arc  $\equiv$  mat-comp-all gt

**abbreviation** mat-arc-pos :: '*a* mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool  
**where** mat-arc-pos  $\equiv$  mat-arc-posI arc-pos

**lemma** mat-max-id: fixes A :: '*a* mat  
**assumes** ge: mat-ge A B  
**and** A: A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc  
**and** B: B  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc  
**shows** mat-max A B = A  
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma** mat-gt-arc-trans:  
**assumes** A-B: mat-gt-arc A B  
**and** B-C: mat-gt-arc B C  
**and** A: A  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc  
**and** B: B  $\in$  carrier-mat nr nc

```

and  $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows mat-gt-arc  $A C$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-gt-arc-compat:
assumes ge: mat-ge  $A B$ 
and gt: mat-gt-arc  $B C$ 
and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
and C:  $C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows mat-gt-arc  $A C$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-gt-arc-compat2:
assumes gt: mat-gt-arc  $A B$ 
and ge: mat-ge  $B C$ 
and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
and C:  $C \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows mat-gt-arc  $A C$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat-gt-arc-imp-mat-ge:
assumes gt: mat-gt-arc  $A B$ 
and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows mat-ge  $A B$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in both-mono-ordered-semiring-1) mat-both-ordered-semiring: assumes
n:  $n > 0$ 
shows ordered-semiring
(mat-both-ordered-semiring  $n (\succ) b :: ('a mat,'b) \text{ ordered-semiring-scheme}$ )
(is ordered-semiring ?R)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat0-leastI:
assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows mat-gt-arc  $A (0_m \text{ nr nc})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat0-leastII:
assumes gt: mat-gt-arc  $(0_m \text{ nr nc}) A$ 
and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
shows  $A = 0_m \text{ nr nc}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mat0-leastIII:

```

```

assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
shows mat-ge A  $((0_m\ nr\ nc) :: 'a\ mat)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-max-0-id: fixes A :: 'a mat
assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
shows mat-max  $(0_m\ nr\ nc)\ A = A$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-arc-pos-one:
assumes n0:  $n > 0$ 
shows mat-arc-posI arc-pos  $(1_m\ n)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-arc-pos-zero:
assumes n0:  $n > 0$ 
shows  $\neg$  mat-arc-posI arc-pos  $(0_m\ n\ n)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-gt-arc-plus-mono:
assumes gt1: mat-gt-arc A B
and gt2: mat-gt-arc C D
and A:  $(A :: 'a\ mat) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
and B:  $(B :: 'a\ mat) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
and C:  $(C :: 'a\ mat) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
and D:  $(D :: 'a\ mat) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ nc$ 
shows mat-gt-arc  $(A + C)\ (B + D)$  (is mat-gt-arc ?AC ?BD)
⟨proof⟩

definition vec-comp-all ::  $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a\ vec \Rightarrow 'a\ vec \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where vec-comp-all r v w ≡  $\forall i < \text{dim-vec } v.\ r(v \$ i)\ (w \$ i)$ 

lemma vec-comp-allI:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies r(v \$ i)\ (w \$ i)$ 
shows vec-comp-all r v w
⟨proof⟩

lemma vec-comp-allE:
vec-comp-all r v w  $\implies i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies r(v \$ i)\ (w \$ i)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-left-mono:
assumes u:  $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
and v:  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
and w:  $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
and uv: vec-comp-all gt u v
shows scalar-prod u w  $\succ$  scalar-prod v w
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma scalar-prod-right-mono:
  assumes u:  $u \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and v:  $v \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and w:  $w \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 
  and vw:  $\text{vec-comp-all } gt v w$ 
  shows scalar-prod u v  $\succ$  scalar-prod u w
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-gt-arc-mult-left-mono:
  assumes gt1: mat-gt-arc A B
  and A:  $(A::'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$ 
  and B:  $(B::'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$ 
  and C:  $(C::'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$ 
  shows mat-gt-arc (A * C) (B * C) (is mat-gt-arc ?AC ?BC)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-gt-arc-mult-right-mono:
  assumes gt1: mat-gt-arc B C
  and A:  $(A::'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } nr\ n$ 
  and B:  $(B::'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$ 
  and C:  $(C::'a \text{ mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ nc$ 
  shows mat-gt-arc (A * B) (A * C) (is mat-gt-arc ?AB ?AC)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-arc-pos-plus:
  assumes n0:  $n > 0$ 
  and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$ 
  and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$ 
  and arc-pos: mat-arc-pos A
  shows mat-arc-pos (A + B)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma scalar-prod-split-head: assumes
  A ∈ carrier-mat n n B ∈ carrier-mat n n n > 0
  shows row A 0 · col B 0 = A $$ (0,0) * B $$ (0,0) + (∑ i = 1..<n. A $$ (0, i) * B $$ (i, 0))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-arc-pos-mult:
  assumes n0:  $n > 0$ 
  and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$ 
  and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n\ n$ 
  and apA: mat-arc-pos A
  and apB: mat-arc-pos B
  shows mat-arc-pos (A * B)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-arc-pos-mat-default:

```

```

assumes n0:  $n > 0$  shows mat-arc-pos (mat-default default n)
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-not-all-ge:
  assumes n-pos:  $n > 0$ 
  and A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and B:  $B \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and apB: mat-arc-pos B
  shows  $\exists C. C \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \wedge \text{mat-ge } C (0_m \ n \ n) \wedge \text{mat-arc-pos } C \wedge \neg$ 
  mat-ge A (B * C)
⟨proof⟩

end

context SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1
begin

lemma mat-gt-arc-SN:
  assumes n-pos:  $n > 0$ 
  shows  $\{ (A, B) \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n \times \text{carrier-mat } n \ n. \text{mat-arc-pos } B \wedge$ 
  mat-gt-arc A B }
  (is SN ?rel)
⟨proof⟩

end

end

```

## 23 Matrix Conversions

Essentially, the idea is to use the JNF results to estimate the growth rates of matrices. Since the results in JNF are only applicable for real normed fields, we cannot directly use them for matrices over the integers or the rational numbers. To this end, we define a homomorphism which allows us to first convert all numbers to real numbers, and then do the analysis.

```

theory Ring-Hom-Matrix
imports
  Matrix
  Polynomial-Interpolation.Ring-Hom
begin

locale ord-ring-hom = idom-hom hom for
  hom :: 'a :: linordered-idom ⇒ 'b :: floor-ceiling +
  assumes hom-le: hom x ≤ z ⟹ x ≤ of-int ⌈z⌉

```

Now a class based variant especially for homomorphisms into the reals.

```
class real-embedding = linordered-idom +
```

```

fixes real-of :: 'a ⇒ real
assumes
  real-add: real-of ((x :: 'a) + y) = real-of x + real-of y and
  real-mult: real-of (x * y) = real-of x * real-of y and
  real-zero: real-of 0 = 0 and
  real-one: real-of 1 = 1 and
  real-le: real-of x ≤ z ⟹ x ≤ of-int ⌈z⌉

interpretation real-embedding: ord-ring-hom (real-of :: 'a :: real-embedding ⇒
real)
  ⟨proof⟩

instantiation real :: real-embedding
begin
definition real-of-real :: real ⇒ real where
  real-of-real x = x

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

instantiation int :: real-embedding
begin

definition real-of-int :: int ⇒ real where
  real-of-int x = x

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma real-of-rat-ineq: assumes real-of-rat x ≤ z
  shows x ≤ of-int ⌈z⌉
  ⟨proof⟩

instantiation rat :: real-embedding
begin
definition real-of-rat :: rat ⇒ real where
  real-of-rat x = of-rat x

instance
  ⟨proof⟩
end

abbreviation mat-real (⟨matR⟩) where matR ≡ map-mat (real-of :: 'a :: real-embedding
⇒ real)

end

```

## 24 Derivation Bounds

Starting from this point onwards we apply the results on matrices to derive complexity bounds in `IsaFoR`. So, here begins the connection to the definitions and prerequisites that have originally been defined within `IsaFoR`.

This theory contains the notion of a derivation bound.

```
theory Derivation-Bound
imports
  Abstract-Rewriting.Abstract-Rewriting
begin

definition deriv-bound :: "'a rel ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ bool"
where
  deriv-bound r a n ←→ ¬ (exists b. (a, b) ∈ r ∧ Suc n)

lemma deriv-boundI [intro?]:
  (A b m. n < m ⇒ (a, b) ∈ r ∧ m ⇒ False) ⇒ deriv-bound r a n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-boundE:
  assumes deriv-bound r a n
  and (A b m. n < m ⇒ (a, b) ∈ r ∧ m ⇒ False) ⇒ P
  shows P
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-bound-iff:
  deriv-bound r a n ←→ (forall b m. n < m → (a, b) ∉ r ∧ m)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-bound-empty [simp]:
  deriv-bound {} a n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-bound-mono:
  assumes m ≤ n and deriv-bound r a m
  shows deriv-bound r a n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-bound-image:
  assumes b: deriv-bound r' (f a) n
  and step: A a b. (a, b) ∈ r ⇒ (f a, f b) ∈ r'+
  shows deriv-bound r a n
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-bound-subset:
  assumes r ⊆ r'+
  and b: deriv-bound r' a n
  shows deriv-bound r a n
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma deriv-bound-SN-on:
  assumes deriv-bound r a n
  shows SN-on r {a}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deriv-bound-steps:
  assumes (a, b) ∈ r  $\overset{\sim}{\wedge}$  n
  and deriv-bound r a m
  shows n ≤ m
  ⟨proof⟩
end

```

## 25 Complexity Carrier

We define which properties a carrier of matrices must exhibit, so that it can be used for checking complexity proofs.

```

theory Complexity-Carrier
imports
  Abstract-Rewriting.SN-Order-Carrier
  Ring-Hom-Matrix
  Derivation-Bound
  HOL.Real
begin

class large-real-ordered-semiring-1 = large-ordered-semiring-1 + real-embedding

instance real :: large-real-ordered-semiring-1 ⟨proof⟩
instance int :: large-real-ordered-semiring-1 ⟨proof⟩
instance rat :: large-real-ordered-semiring-1 ⟨proof⟩

```

For complexity analysis, we need a bounding function which tells us how often one can strictly decrease a value. To this end,  $\delta$ -orderings are usually applied when working with the reals or rational numbers.

```

locale complexity-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 = one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 de-
fault gt
  for gt :: 'a :: large-ordered-semiring-1 ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool (infix ‹succ› 50) and default
  :: 'a +
  fixes bound :: 'a ⇒ nat
  assumes bound-mono:  $\bigwedge a b. a \geq b \implies \text{bound } a \geq \text{bound } b$ 
  and bound-plus:  $\bigwedge a b. \text{bound } (a + b) \leq \text{bound } a + \text{bound } b$ 
  and bound-plus-of-nat:  $\bigwedge a n. a \geq 0 \implies \text{bound } (a + \text{of-nat } n) = \text{bound } a + \text{bound } (\text{of-nat } n)$ 
  and bound-zero[simp]: bound 0 = 0
  and bound-one: bound 1 ≥ 1
  and bound:  $\bigwedge a. \text{deriv-bound } \{(a, b). b \geq 0 \wedge a \succ b\} a (\text{bound } a)$ 
begin

```

```

lemma bound-linear:  $\exists c. \forall n. \text{bound}(\text{of-nat } n) \leq c * n$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma bound-of-nat-times:  $\text{bound}(\text{of-nat } n * v) \leq n * \text{bound } v$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma bound-mult-of-nat:  $\text{bound}(a * \text{of-nat } n) \leq \text{bound } a * \text{bound}(\text{of-nat } n)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma bound-pow-of-nat:  $\text{bound}(a * \text{of-nat } n^{\wedge} \text{deg}) \leq \text{bound } a * \text{of-nat } n^{\wedge} \text{deg}$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

end

```

## 26 Converting Arctic Numbers to Strings

We just instantiate arctic numbers in the show-class.

```

theory Show-Arctic
imports
  Abstract-Rewriting.SN-Order-Carrier
  Show.Show-Instances
begin

instantiation arctic :: show
begin

fun shows-arctic :: arctic  $\Rightarrow$  shows
where
  shows-arctic (Num-arc i) = shows i |
  shows-arctic (MinInfty) = shows "-inf"

definition shows-prec (p :: nat) ai = shows-arctic ai

lemma shows-prec-artic-append [show-law-simps]:
  shows-prec p (a :: arctic) (r @ s) = shows-prec p a r @ s
⟨proof⟩

definition shows-list (as :: arctic list) = shows-list shows-prec 0 as

instance
⟨proof⟩

end

instantiation arctic-delta :: (show) show
begin

```

```

fun shows-arctic-delta :: 'a arctic-delta  $\Rightarrow$  shows
where
  shows-arctic-delta (Num-arc-delta i) = shows i |
  shows-arctic-delta (MinInfty-delta) = shows "-inf"

definition shows-prec (d :: nat) ari = shows-arctic-delta ari

lemma shows-prec-arctic-delta-append [show-law-simps]:
  shows-prec d (a :: 'a arctic-delta) (r @ s) = shows-prec d a r @ s
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition shows-list (ps :: 'a arctic-delta list) = showsp-list shows-prec 0 ps

instance
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

end

```

## 27 Application: Complexity of Matrix Orderings

In this theory we provide various carriers which can be used for matrix interpretations.

```

theory Matrix-Complexity
imports
  Matrix-Comparison
  Complexity-Carrier
  Show-Arctic
begin

```

### 27.1 Locales for Carriers of Matrix Interpretations and Polynomial Orders

```

locale matrix-carrier = SN-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 d gt
  for gt :: 'a :: {show,ordered-semiring-1}  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\triangleright\triangleright$  50) and d :: 'a

locale mono-matrix-carrier = complexity-one-mono-ordered-semiring-1 gt d bound
  for gt :: 'a :: {show,large-real-ordered-semiring-1}  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\triangleright\triangleright$  50)
  and d :: 'a
  and bound :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  + fixes mono :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x y z. \text{mono } x \Rightarrow y \succ z \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x * y \succ x * z$ 

```

The weak version make comparison with  $>$  and then synthesize a suitable  $\delta$ -ordering by choosing the least difference in the finite set of comparisons.

```
locale weak-complexity-linear-poly-order-carrier =
```

```

fixes weak-gt :: 'a :: {large-real-ordered-semiring-1,show}  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and default :: 'a
and mono :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
assumes weak-gt-mono:  $\forall x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xys \longrightarrow \text{weak-gt } x y$ 
 $\implies \exists gt \text{ bound. mono-matrix-carrier } gt \text{ default bound mono} \wedge (\forall x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xys \longrightarrow gt x y)$ 
begin

abbreviation weak-mat-gt :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where weak-mat-gt  $\equiv$  mat-gt weak-gt

lemma weak-mat-gt-mono: assumes sd-n: sd  $\leq n$  and
orient:  $\bigwedge A B. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \implies (A,B) \in \text{set } ABs \implies \text{weak-mat-gt } sd A B$ 
shows  $\exists gt \text{ bound. mono-matrix-carrier } gt \text{ default bound mono}$ 
 $\wedge (\forall A B. A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \longrightarrow B \in \text{carrier-mat } n n \longrightarrow (A, B) \in \text{set } ABs \longrightarrow \text{mat-gt } gt \text{ sd } A B)$ 
<proof>
end

sublocale mono-matrix-carrier  $\subseteq$  SN-strict-mono-ordered-semiring-1 d gt mono
<proof>

sublocale mono-matrix-carrier  $\subseteq$  matrix-carrier <proof>

```

## 27.2 The Integers as Carrier

```

lemma int-complexity:
mono-matrix-carrier ((>) :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  bool) 1 nat int-mono
<proof>

lemma int-weak-complexity:
weak-complexity-linear-poly-order-carrier (>) 1 int-mono
<proof>

```

## 27.3 The Rational and Real Numbers as Carrier

```

definition delta-bound :: 'a :: floor-ceiling  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
delta-bound d x = nat (ceiling (x * of-int (ceiling (1 / d))))

```

```

lemma delta-complexity:
assumes d0: d > 0 and d1: d  $\leq$  def
shows mono-matrix-carrier (delta-gt d) def (delta-bound d) delta-mono
<proof>

```

```

lemma delta-weak-complexity-carrier:
assumes d0: def > 0
shows weak-complexity-linear-poly-order-carrier (>) def delta-mono

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

## 27.4 The Arctic Numbers as Carrier

```
lemma arctic-delta-weak-carrier:  
  weak-SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1 weak-gt-arctic-delta 1 pos-arctic-delta ⟨proof⟩  
  
lemma arctic-weak-carrier:  
  weak-SN-both-mono-ordered-semiring-1 (>) 1 pos-arctic  
⟨proof⟩  
  
end
```

## 28 Matrix Kernel

We define the kernel of a matrix  $A$  and prove the following properties.

- The kernel stays invariant when multiplying  $A$  with an invertible matrix from the left.
- The dimension of the kernel stays invariant when multiplying  $A$  with an invertible matrix from the right.
- The function find-base-vectors returns a basis of the kernel if  $A$  is in row-echelon form.
- The dimension of the kernel of a block-diagonal matrix is the sum of the dimensions of the kernels of the blocks.
- There is an executable algorithm which computes the dimension of the kernel of a matrix (which just invokes Gauss-Jordan and then counts the number of pivot elements).

```
theory Matrix-Kernel  
imports  
  VS-Connect  
  Missing-VectorSpace  
  Determinant  
begin  
  
hide-const real-vector.span  
hide-const (open) Real-Vector-Spaces.span  
hide-const real-vector.dim  
hide-const (open) Real-Vector-Spaces.dim  
  
definition mat-kernel :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 mat ⇒ 'a vec set where  
  mat-kernel A = { v . v ∈ carrier-vec (dim-col A) ∧ A *v v = 0_v (dim-row A)}
```

```

lemma mat-kernellI: assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc v ∈ carrier-vec nc A *v v = 0v nr
shows v ∈ mat-kernel A
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernelD: assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc v ∈ mat-kernel A
shows v ∈ carrier-vec nc A *v v = 0v nr
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel: assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
shows mat-kernel A = {v. v ∈ carrier-vec nc ∧ A *v v = 0v nr}
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-carrier:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc shows mat-kernel A ⊆ carrier-vec nc
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-mult-subset: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n nr
shows mat-kernel A ⊆ mat-kernel (B * A)
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-smult: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
and v: v ∈ mat-kernel A
shows a ·v v ∈ mat-kernel A
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-mult-eq: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
and B: B ∈ carrier-mat nr nr
and C: C ∈ carrier-mat nr nr
and inv: C * B = 1m nr
shows mat-kernel (B * A) = mat-kernel A
⟨proof⟩

locale kernel =
fixes nr :: nat
and nc :: nat
and A :: 'a :: field mat
assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
begin

sublocale NC: vec-space TYPE('a) nc ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation VK ≡ NC.V(carrier := mat-kernel A)

sublocale Ker: vectorspace class-ring VK
rewrites carrier VK = mat-kernel A
and [simp]: add VK = (+)
and [simp]: zero VK = 0v nc

```

```

and [simp]: module.smult  $VK = (\cdot_v)$ 
and carrier class-ring = UNIV
and monoid.mult class-ring = (*)
and add class-ring = (+)
and one class-ring = 1
and zero class-ring = 0
and a-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring) = uminus
and a-minus (class-ring :: 'a ring) = minus
and pow (class-ring :: 'a ring) = (^)
and finsum (class-ring :: 'a ring) = sum
and finprod (class-ring :: 'a ring) = prod
and m-inv (class-ring :: 'a ring)  $x = (if x = 0 then div0 else inverse x)$ 
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation basis ≡ Ker.basis
abbreviation span ≡ Ker.span
abbreviation lincomb ≡ Ker.lincomb
abbreviation dim ≡ Ker.dim
abbreviation lin-dep ≡ Ker.lin-dep
abbreviation lin-indpt ≡ Ker.lin-indpt
abbreviation gen-set ≡ Ker.gen-set

lemma finsum-same:
assumes  $f : S \rightarrow \text{mat-kernel } A$ 
shows finsum  $VK f S = \text{finsum } NC.V f S$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-same:
assumes  $S\text{-kernel}: S \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$ 
shows lincomb  $a S = NC.\text{lincomb } a S$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma span-same:
assumes  $S\text{-kernel}: S \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$ 
shows span  $S = NC.\text{span } S$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma lindep-same:
assumes  $S\text{-kernel}: S \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$ 
shows Ker.lin-dep  $S = NC.\text{lin-dep } S$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-index:
assumes  $i : i < nc$ 
and  $Xk : X \subseteq \text{mat-kernel } A$ 
shows lincomb  $a X \$ i = \text{sum } (\lambda x. a x * x \$ i) X$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

lemma find-base-vectors: assumes ref: row-echelon-form A
  and A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc shows
    set (find-base-vectors A) ⊆ mat-kernel A
    0v nc ∉ set (find-base-vectors A)
    kernel.basis nc A (set (find-base-vectors A))
    card (set (find-base-vectors A)) = nc - card { i. i < nr ∧ row A i ≠ 0v nc}
    length (pivot-positions A) = card { i. i < nr ∧ row A i ≠ 0v nc}
    kernel.dim nc A = nc - card { i. i < nr ∧ row A i ≠ 0v nc}
  ⟨proof⟩

definition kernel-dim :: 'a :: field mat ⇒ nat where
  [code del]: kernel-dim A = kernel.dim (dim-col A) A

lemma (in kernel) kernel-dim [simp]: kernel-dim A = dim ⟨proof⟩

lemma kernel-dim-code[code]:
  kernel-dim A = dim-col A - length (pivot-positions (gauss-jordan-single A))
⟨proof⟩

lemma kernel-one-mat: fixes A :: 'a :: field mat and n :: nat
  defines A: A ≡ 1m n
  shows
    kernel.dim n A = 0
    kernel.basis n A {}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma kernel-upper-triangular: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
  and ut: upper-triangular A and 0: 0 ∉ set (diag-mat A)
  shows kernel.dim n A = 0 kernel.basis n A {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma kernel-basis-exists: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
  shows ∃ B. finite B ∧ kernel.basis nc A B
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-mult-right-gen-set: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc
  and B: B ∈ carrier-mat nc nc
  and C: C ∈ carrier-mat nc nc
  and inv: B * C = 1m nc
  and gen-set: kernel.gen-set nc (A * B) gen and gen: gen ⊆ mat-kernel (A * B)
  shows kernel.gen-set nc A (((*_v) B) ` gen) (*v) B ` gen ⊆ mat-kernel A card
  (((*_v) B) ` gen) = card gen
⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-mult-right-basis: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr nc

```

```

and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat nc nc}$ 
and  $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat nc nc}$ 
and  $\text{inv}: B * C = 1_m \text{ nc}$ 
and  $\text{fin}: \text{finite gen}$ 
and  $\text{basis}: \text{kernel.basis nc } (A * B) \text{ gen}$ 
shows  $\text{kernel.basis nc } A (((*_v) B) ' \text{gen})$ 
 $\text{card } (((*_v) B) ' \text{gen}) = \text{card gen}$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{mat-kernel-dim-mult-eq-right}:$  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat nr nc}$ 
and  $B: B \in \text{carrier-mat nc nc}$ 
and  $C: C \in \text{carrier-mat nc nc}$ 
and  $BC: B * C = 1_m \text{ nc}$ 
shows  $\text{kernel.dim nc } (A * B) = \text{kernel.dim nc } A$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

locale  $\text{vardim} =$ 
  fixes  $f\text{-ty} :: 'a :: \text{field itself}$ 
begin

abbreviation  $M == \lambda k. \text{module-vec } \text{TYPE}'a) k$ 

abbreviation  $\text{span} == \lambda k. \text{LinearCombinations.module.span class-ring } (M k)$ 
abbreviation  $\text{lincomb} == \lambda k. \text{module.lincomb } (M k)$ 
abbreviation  $\text{lin-dep} == \lambda k. \text{module.lin-dep class-ring } (M k)$ 
abbreviation  $\text{padr } m v == v @_v 0_v m$ 
definition  $\text{unpadr } m v == \text{vec } (\text{dim-vec } v - m) (\lambda i. v \$ i)$ 
abbreviation  $\text{padl } m v == 0_v m @_v v$ 
definition  $\text{unpadl } m v == \text{vec } (\text{dim-vec } v - m) (\lambda i. v \$ (m+i))$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{unpadr-padr[simp]}: \text{unpadr } m (\text{padr } m v) = v$  ⟨proof⟩
lemma  $\text{unpadl-padl[simp]}: \text{unpadl } m (\text{padl } m v) = v$  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{padr-unpadr[simp]}: v : \text{padr } m ' U \implies \text{padr } m (\text{unpadr } m v) = v$  ⟨proof⟩
lemma  $\text{padl-unpadl[simp]}: v : \text{padl } m ' U \implies \text{padl } m (\text{unpadl } m v) = v$  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{padr-image}:$ 
  assumes  $U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$  shows  $\text{padr } m ' U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (n + m)$ 
⟨proof⟩
lemma  $\text{padl-image}:$ 
  assumes  $U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } n$  shows  $\text{padl } m ' U \subseteq \text{carrier-vec } (m + n)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma  $\text{padr-inj}:$ 
  shows  $\text{inj-on } (\text{padr } m) (\text{carrier-vec } n :: 'a \text{ vec set})$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma padl-inj:
  shows inj-on (padl m) (carrier-vec n :: 'a vec set)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma lincomb-pad:
  fixes m n a
  assumes U: (U :: 'a vec set) ⊆ carrier-vec n
    and finU: finite U
  defines goal pad unpad W == pad m (lincomb n a W) = lincomb (n+m) (a o
    unpad m) (pad m ` W)
  shows goal padr unpadr U (is ?R) and goal padl unpadl U (is ?L)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma span-pad:
  assumes U: (U :: 'a vec set) ⊆ carrier-vec n
  defines goal pad m == pad m ` span n U = span (n+m) (pad m ` U)
  shows goal padr m goal padl m
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma kernel-padr:
  assumes aA: a : mat-kernel (A :: 'a :: field mat)
    and A: A : carrier-mat nr1 nc1
    and B: B : carrier-mat nr1 nc2
    and D: D : carrier-mat nr2 nc2
  shows padr nc2 a : mat-kernel (four-block-mat A B (0_m nr2 nc1) D) (is - : mat-kernel ?ABCD)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma kernel-padl:
  assumes dD: d ∈ mat-kernel (D :: 'a :: field mat)
    and A: A ∈ carrier-mat nr1 nc1
    and C: C ∈ carrier-mat nr2 nc1
    and D: D ∈ carrier-mat nr2 nc2
  shows padl nc1 d ∈ mat-kernel (four-block-mat A (0_m nr1 nc2) C D) (is - ∈ mat-kernel ?ABCD)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma mat-kernel-split:
  assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
    and D: D ∈ carrier-mat m m
    and kAD: k ∈ mat-kernel (four-block-mat A (0_m n m) (0_m m n) D)
      (is - ∈ mat-kernel ?A00D)
  shows vec-first k n ∈ mat-kernel A (is ?a ∈ -)
    and vec-last k m ∈ mat-kernel D (is ?d ∈ -)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma padr-padl-eq:
  assumes v: v : carrier-vec n

```

```

shows padr m v = padl n u  $\longleftrightarrow$  v = 0v n  $\wedge$  u = 0v m
⟨proof⟩

lemma pad-disjoint:
assumes A: A ⊆ carrier-vec n and A0: 0v n ∉ A and B: B ⊆ carrier-vec m
shows padr m ‘ A ∩ padl n ‘ B = {} (is ?A ∩ ?B = -)
⟨proof⟩

lemma padr-padl-lindep:
assumes A: A ⊆ carrier-vec n and liA: ~ lin-dep n A
and B: B ⊆ carrier-vec m and liB: ~ lin-dep m B
shows ~ lin-dep (n+m) (padr m ‘ A ∪ padl n ‘ B) (is ~ lin-dep - (?A ∪ ?B))
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma kernel-four-block-0-mat:
assumes Adef: (A :: 'a::field mat) = four-block-mat B (0m n m) (0m m n) D
and B: B ∈ carrier-mat n n
and D: D ∈ carrier-mat m m
shows kernel.dim (n + m) A = kernel.dim n B + kernel.dim m D
⟨proof⟩

lemma similar-mat-wit-kernel-dim: assumes A: A ∈ carrier-mat n n
and wit: similar-mat-wit A B P Q
shows kernel.dim n A = kernel.dim n B
⟨proof⟩

```

**end**

## 29 Jordan Normal Form – Uniqueness

We prove that the Jordan normal form of a matrix is unique up to permutations of the blocks. We do this via generalized eigenspaces, and an algorithm which computes for each potential jordan block (ev,n), how often it occurs in any Jordan normal form.

```

theory Jordan-Normal-Form-Uniqueness
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form
  Matrix-Kernel
begin

lemma similar-mat-wit-char-matrix: assumes wit: similar-mat-wit A B P Q
shows similar-mat-wit (char-matrix A ev) (char-matrix B ev) P Q
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context fixes ty :: 'a :: field itself
begin

lemma dim-kernel-non-zero-jordan-block-pow: assumes a: a ≠ 0
  shows kernel.dim n ((jordan-block n (a :: 'a)  $\wedge_m$  k) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-kernel-zero-jordan-block-pow:
  kernel.dim n ((jordan-block n (0 :: 'a)  $\wedge_m$  k) = min k n (is kernel.dim - ?A =
  ?c)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition dim-gen-eigenspace :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  dim-gen-eigenspace A ev k = kernel-dim ((char-matrix A ev)  $\wedge_m$  k)

lemma dim-gen-eigenspace-jordan-matrix:
  dim-gen-eigenspace (jordan-matrix n-as) ev k
  = (Σ n ← map fst [(n, e) ← n-as . e = ev]. min k n)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-gen-eigenspace-similar: assumes sim: similar-mat A B
  shows dim-gen-eigenspace A = dim-gen-eigenspace B
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dim-gen-eigenspace: assumes jordan-nf A n-as
  shows dim-gen-eigenspace A ev k
  = (Σ n ← map fst [(n, e) ← n-as . e = ev]. min k n)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks A ev k = 2 * dim-gen-eigenspace A ev k -
  dim-gen-eigenspace A ev (k - 1) - dim-gen-eigenspace A ev (Suc k)

This lemma finally shows uniqueness of JNFs. Take an arbitrary JNF of
a matrix A, (encoded by the list of Jordan-blocks n-as), then the number
of occurrences of each Jordan-Block in n-as is uniquely determined, namely
by local.compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks. The condition k ≠ 0 is to ensure that
we do not count blocks of dimension 0.

lemma compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks: assumes jnf: jordan-nf A n-as
  and no-0: k ≠ 0
  shows compute-nr-of-jordan-blocks A ev k = length (filter ((=) (⟨i,k,j⟩, ev)) n-as)
  ⟨proof⟩

definition compute-set-of-jordan-blocks :: 'a mat ⇒ 'a ⇒ (nat × 'a)list where
  compute-set-of-jordan-blocks A ev ≡ let
    k = Polynomial.order ev (char-poly A);
    as = map (dim-gen-eigenspace A ev) [0 ..< Suc (Suc k)];
    cards = map (λ k. (k, 2 * as ! k - as ! (k - 1) - as ! Suc k)) [1 ..< Suc k]

```

in map ( $\lambda (k,c). (k, ev)$ ) (filter ( $\lambda (k,c). c \neq 0$ ) cards)

**lemma** *compute-set-of-jordan-blocks*: **assumes** *jnf*: *jordan-nf A n-as*  
**shows** *set (compute-set-of-jordan-blocks A ev) = set n-as  $\cap$  UNIV  $\times$  {ev}* (**is**  
 $?C = ?N'$ )  
*{proof}*

**lemma** *jordan-nf-unique*: **assumes** *jordan-nf (A :: 'a mat) n-as* **and** *jordan-nf A m-bs*  
**shows** *set n-as = set m-bs*  
*{proof}*

One might get more fine-grained and prove the uniqueness lemma for multisets, so one takes multiplicities into account. For the moment we don't require this for complexity analysis, so it remains as future work.

**end**

**end**

## 30 Spectral Radius Theory

The following results show that the spectral radius characterize polynomial growth of matrix powers.

**theory** *Spectral-Radius*  
**imports**  
*Jordan-Normal-Form-Existence*  
**begin**

**definition** *spectrum A = Collect (eigenvalue A)*

**lemma** *spectrum-root-char-poly*: **assumes** *A: (A :: 'a :: field mat)  $\in$  carrier-mat n n*  
**shows** *spectrum A = {k. poly (char-poly A) k = 0}*  
*{proof}*

**lemma** *card-finite-spectrum*: **assumes** *A: (A :: 'a :: field mat)  $\in$  carrier-mat n n*  
**shows** *finite (spectrum A) card (spectrum A)  $\leq n$*   
*{proof}*

**lemma** *spectrum-non-empty*: **assumes** *A: (A :: complex mat)  $\in$  carrier-mat n n*  
**and** *n: n > 0*  
**shows** *spectrum A  $\neq \{\}$*   
*{proof}*

**definition** *spectral-radius :: complex mat  $\Rightarrow$  real* **where**  
*spectral-radius A = Max (norm ` spectrum A)*

**lemma** *spectral-radius-mem-max*: **assumes** *A: A  $\in$  carrier-mat n n*

**and**  $n: n > 0$   
**shows**  $\text{spectral-radius } A \in \text{norm} \text{ ' spectrum } A \text{ (is ?one)}$   
 $a \in \text{norm} \text{ ' spectrum } A \implies a \leq \text{spectral-radius } A$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

If spectral radius is at most 1, and JNF exists, then we have polynomial growth.

**lemma** *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-le-1*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A \leq 1$   
**and**  $\text{jnf-exists: } \exists \text{ n-as. jordan-nf } A \text{ n-as}$   
**shows**  $\exists c1 c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound} (A \wedge_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \wedge (n - 1))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

If spectral radius is smaller than 1, and JNF exists, then we have a constant bound.

**lemma** *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-less-1*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A < 1$   
**and**  $\text{jnf-exists: } \exists \text{ n-as. jordan-nf } A \text{ n-as}$   
**shows**  $\exists c. \forall k. \text{norm-bound} (A \wedge_m k) c$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

If spectral radius is larger than 1, than we have exponential growth.

**lemma** *spectral-radius-gt-1*: **assumes**  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $n: n > 0$   
**and**  $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A > 1$   
**shows**  $\exists v c. v \in \text{carrier-vec } n \wedge \text{norm } c > 1 \wedge v \neq 0_v \wedge n \wedge A \wedge_m k *_v v = c \wedge_k$   
 $\cdot_v v$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

If spectral radius is at most 1 for a complex matrix, then we have polynomial growth.

**lemma** *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-le-1-upper-triangular*: **assumes**  $A: (A :: \text{complex mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A \leq 1$   
**shows**  $\exists c1 c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound} (A \wedge_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \wedge (n - 1))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

If spectral radius is less than 1 for a complex matrix, then we have a constant bound.

**lemma** *spectral-radius-jnf-norm-bound-less-1-upper-triangular*: **assumes**  $A: (A :: \text{complex mat}) \in \text{carrier-mat } n n$   
**and**  $\text{sr-1: spectral-radius } A < 1$   
**shows**  $\exists c. \forall k. \text{norm-bound} (A \wedge_m k) c$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

And we can also get a quantative approximation via the multiplicity of the eigenvalues.

**lemma** *spectral-radius-poly-bound*: **fixes**  $A :: \text{complex mat}$

```

assumes A:  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
and sr-1:  $\text{spectral-radius } A \leq 1$ 
and eq-1:  $\bigwedge_{\text{ev } k} \text{poly}(\text{char-poly } A) \text{ ev} = 0 \implies \text{norm ev} = 1 \implies \text{Polynomial.order ev}(\text{char-poly } A) \leq d$ 
shows  $\exists c1 \ c2. \forall k. \text{norm-bound}(A \wedge_m k) (c1 + c2 * \text{of-nat } k \wedge (d - 1))$ 
⟨proof⟩
end

```

## 31 Missing Lemmas of List

```

theory DL-Missing-List
imports Main
begin

lemma nth-map-zip:
assumes i < length xs
assumes i < length ys
shows map f (zip xs ys) ! i = f (xs ! i, ys ! i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma nth-map-zip2:
assumes i < length (map f (zip xs ys))
shows map f (zip xs ys) ! i = f (xs ! i, ys ! i)
⟨proof⟩

fun find-first where
find-first a [] = undefined |
find-first a (x # xs) = (if x = a then 0 else Suc (find-first a xs))

lemma find-first-le:
assumes a ∈ set xs
shows find-first a xs < length xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma nth-find-first:
assumes a ∈ set xs
shows xs ! (find-first a xs) = a
⟨proof⟩

lemma find-first-unique:
assumes distinct xs
and i < length xs
shows find-first (xs ! i) xs = i
⟨proof⟩
end

```

## 32 Matrix Rank

```

theory DL-Rank
imports VS-Connect DL-Missing-List
Determinant
Missing-VectorSpace
begin

lemma (in vectorspace) full-dim-span:
assumes S ⊆ carrier V
and finite S
and vectorspace.dim K (span-vs S) = card S
shows lin-indpt S
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vectorspace) dim-span:
assumes S ⊆ carrier V
and finite S
and maximal U (λT. T ⊆ S ∧ lin-indpt T)
shows vectorspace.dim K (span-vs S) = card U
⟨proof⟩

definition (in vec-space) rank :: 'a mat ⇒ nat
where rank A = vectorspace.dim class-ring (span-vs (set (cols A)))

lemma (in vec-space) rank-card-indpt:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
assumes maximal S (λT. T ⊆ set (cols A) ∧ lin-indpt T)
shows rank A = card S
⟨proof⟩

lemma maximal-exists-superset:
assumes finite S
assumes maxc: ⋀A. P A ⟹ A ⊆ S and P B
shows ∃A. finite A ∧ maximal A P ∧ B ⊆ A
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) rank-ge-card-indpt:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
assumes U ⊆ set (cols A)
assumes lin-indpt U
shows rank A ≥ card U
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) lin-indpt-full-rank:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
assumes distinct (cols A)
assumes lin-indpt (set (cols A))
shows rank A = nc

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) rank-le-nc:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n nc$   
**shows**  $\text{rank } A \leq nc$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) full-rank-lin-indpt:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n nc$   
**assumes**  $\text{rank } A = nc$   
**assumes**  $\text{distinct}(\text{cols } A)$   
**shows**  $\text{lin-indpt}(\text{set}(\text{cols } A))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) mat-mult-eq-lincomb:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n nc$   
**assumes**  $\text{distinct}(\text{cols } A)$   
**shows**  $A *_v (\text{vec } nc (\lambda i. a (\text{col } A i))) = \text{lincomb } a (\text{set}(\text{cols } A))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) lincomb-eq-mat-mult:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n nc$   
**assumes**  $v \in carrier\text{-}vec nc$   
**assumes**  $\text{distinct}(\text{cols } A)$   
**shows**  $\text{lincomb}(\lambda a. v \$ \text{find-first } a (\text{cols } A)) (\text{set}(\text{cols } A)) = (A *_v v)$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) lin-depI:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n nc$   
**assumes**  $v \in carrier\text{-}vec nc v \neq 0_v nc A *_v v = 0_v n$   
**assumes**  $\text{distinct}(\text{cols } A)$   
**shows**  $\text{lin-dep}(\text{set}(\text{cols } A))$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) lin-depE:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n nc$   
**assumes**  $\text{lin-dep}(\text{set}(\text{cols } A))$   
**assumes**  $\text{distinct}(\text{cols } A)$   
**obtains**  $v$  **where**  $v \in carrier\text{-}vec nc v \neq 0_v nc A *_v v = 0_v n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

**lemma (in vec-space) non-distinct-low-rank:**  
**assumes**  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n n$   
**and**  $\neg \text{distinct}(\text{cols } A)$   
**shows**  $\text{rank } A < n$   
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The theorem "det non-zero  $\longleftrightarrow$  full rank" is practically proven in `det_0_iff_vec_prod_zero_field`, but without an actual definition of the rank.

```

lemma (in vec-space) det-zero-low-rank:
  assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and  $\det A = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{rank } A < n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma det-identical-cols:
  assumes  $A: A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and  $ij: i \neq j$ 
  and  $i: i < n$  and  $j: j < n$ 
  and  $r: \text{col } A \ i = \text{col } A \ j$ 
  shows  $\det A = 0$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in vec-space) low-rank-det-zero:
  assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  and  $\det A \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{rank } A = n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in vec-space) det-rank-iff:
  assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n \ n$ 
  shows  $\det A \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{rank } A = n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

### 33 Subadditivity of rank

Subadditivity is the property of rank, that  $\text{rank } (A + B) \leq \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$ .

```

lemma (in Module.module) lincomb-add:
  assumes finite ( $b1 \cup b2$ )
  assumes  $b1 \cup b2 \subseteq \text{carrier } M$ 
  assumes  $x1 = \text{lincomb } a1 \ b1 \ a1 \in (b1 \rightarrow \text{carrier } R)$ 
  assumes  $x2 = \text{lincomb } a2 \ b2 \ a2 \in (b2 \rightarrow \text{carrier } R)$ 
  assumes  $x = x1 \oplus_M x2$ 
  shows  $\text{lincomb } (\lambda v. (\lambda v. \text{if } v \in b1 \text{ then } a1 \ v \text{ else } 0) \ v \oplus (\lambda v. \text{if } v \in b2 \text{ then } a2 \ v \text{ else } 0) \ v) \ (b1 \cup b2) = x$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in vectorspace) dim-subadditive:
  assumes subspace  $K \ W1 \ V$ 
  and vectorspace.fin-dim  $K$  (vs  $W1$ )
  assumes subspace  $K \ W2 \ V$ 
  and vectorspace.fin-dim  $K$  (vs  $W2$ )
  shows vectorspace.dim  $K$  (vs (subspace-sum  $W1 \ W2$ ))  $\leq$  vectorspace.dim  $K$  (vs  $W1$ ) + vectorspace.dim  $K$  (vs  $W2$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in Module.module) nested-submodules:
assumes submodule R W M
assumes submodule R X M
assumes X ⊆ W
shows submodule R X (md W)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vectorspace) nested-subspaces:
assumes subspace K W V
assumes subspace K X V
assumes X ⊆ W
shows subspace K X (vs W)
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vectorspace) subspace-dim:
assumes subspace K X V fin-dim vectorspace.fin-dim K (vs X)
shows vectorspace.dim K (vs X) ≤ dim
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vectorspace) fin-dim-subspace-sum:
assumes subspace K W1 V
assumes subspace K W2 V
assumes vectorspace.fin-dim K (vs W1) vectorspace.fin-dim K (vs W2)
shows vectorspace.fin-dim K (vs (subspace-sum W1 W2))
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) rank-subadditive:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
assumes B ∈ carrier-mat n nc
shows rank (A + B) ≤ rank A + rank B
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) span-zero: span {zero V} = {zero V}
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) dim-zero-vs: vectorspace.dim class-ring (span-vs {}) = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) rank-0I: rank (0_m n nc) = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in vec-space) rank-le-1-product-entries:
fixes f g::nat ⇒ 'a
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
assumes ⋀r c. r < dim-row A ⇒ c < dim-col A ⇒ A $$ (r,c) = f r * g c
shows rank A ≤ 1
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

## 34 Missing Lemmas of Sublist

```
theory DL-Missing-Sublist
imports Main
begin

lemma nths-only-one:
assumes {i. i < length xs ∧ i ∈ I} = {j}
shows nths xs I = [xs!j]
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma nths-replicate:
nths (replicate n x) A = (replicate (card {i. i < n ∧ i ∈ A}) x)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma length-nths-even:
assumes even (length xs)
shows length (nths xs (Collect even)) = length (nths xs (Collect odd))
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma nths-map:
nths (map f xs) A = map f (nths xs A)
⟨proof⟩
```

## 35 Pick

```
fun pick :: nat set ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
pick S 0 = (LEAST a. a ∈ S) |
pick S (Suc n) = (LEAST a. a ∈ S ∧ a > pick S n)
```

```
lemma pick-in-set-inf:
assumes infinite S
shows pick S n ∈ S
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma pick-mono-inf:
assumes infinite S
shows m < n ⇒ pick S m < pick S n
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma pick-eq-iff-inf:
assumes infinite S
shows x = y ⇔ pick S x = pick S y
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma card-le-pick-inf:
```

```

assumes infinite S
and pick S n ≥ i
shows card {a∈S. a < i} ≤ n
⟨proof⟩

lemma card-pick-inf:
assumes infinite S
shows card {a∈S. a < pick S n} = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma
assumes n < card S
shows
  pick-in-set-le: pick S n ∈ S and
  card-pick-le: card {a∈S. a < pick S n} = n and
  pick-mono-le: m < n ==> pick S m < pick S n
⟨proof⟩

lemma card-le-pick-le:
assumes n < card S
and pick S n ≥ i
shows card {a∈S. a < i} ≤ n
⟨proof⟩

lemma
assumes n < card S ∨ infinite S
shows
  pick-in-set: pick S n ∈ S and
  card-le-pick: i ≤ pick S n ==> card {a∈S. a < i} ≤ n and
  card-pick: card {a∈S. a < pick S n} = n and
  pick-mono: m < n ==> pick S m < pick S n
⟨proof⟩

lemma pick-card:
pick I (card {a∈I. a < i}) = (LEAST a. a∈I ∧ a ≥ i)
⟨proof⟩

lemma pick-card-in-set: i∈I ==> pick I (card {a∈I. a < i}) = i
⟨proof⟩

```

## 36 Sublist

```

lemma nth-nths-card:
assumes j < length xs
and j ∈ J
shows nths xs J ! card {j₀. j₀ < j ∧ j₀ ∈ J} = xs!j
⟨proof⟩

lemma pick-reduce-set:

```

```

assumes  $i < \text{card } \{a. a < m \wedge a \in I\}$ 
shows  $\text{pick } I i = \text{pick } \{a. a < m \wedge a \in I\} i$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma nth-nths:
assumes  $i < \text{card } \{i. i < \text{length } xs \wedge i \in I\}$ 
shows  $\text{nths } xs I ! i = xs ! \text{pick } I i$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pick-UNIV:  $\text{pick } UNIV j = j$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma pick-le:
assumes  $n < \text{card } \{a. a < i \wedge a \in S\}$ 
shows  $\text{pick } S n < i$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma prod-list-complementary-nthss:
fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{comm-monoid-mult}$ 
shows  $\text{prod-list } (\text{map } f xs) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f (\text{nths } xs A)) * \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f (\text{nths } xs (-A)))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma nths-zip:  $\text{nths } (\text{zip } xs ys) I = \text{zip } (\text{nths } xs I) (\text{nths } ys I)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

## 37 weave

```

definition weave ::  $\text{nat set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$  where
weave  $A xs ys = \text{map } (\lambda i. \text{if } i \in A \text{ then } xs!(\text{card } \{a \in A. a < i\}) \text{ else } ys!(\text{card } \{a \in -A. a < i\})) [0..<\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys]$ 

lemma length-weave:
shows  $\text{length } (\text{weave } A xs ys) = \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma nth-weave:
assumes  $i < \text{length } (\text{weave } A xs ys)$ 
shows  $\text{weave } A xs ys ! i = (\text{if } i \in A \text{ then } xs!(\text{card } \{a \in A. a < i\}) \text{ else } ys!(\text{card } \{a \in -A. a < i\}))$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma weave-append1:
assumes  $\text{length } xs + \text{length } ys \in A$ 
assumes  $\text{length } xs = \text{card } \{a \in A. a < \text{length } xs + \text{length } ys\}$ 
shows  $\text{weave } A (xs @ [x]) ys = \text{weave } A xs ys @ [x]$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma weave-append2:

```

```

assumes length xs + length ys  $\notin A$ 
assumes length ys = card {a $\in$ -A. a < length xs + length ys}
shows weave A xs (ys @ [y]) = weave A xs ys @ [y]
⟨proof⟩

lemma nths-nth:
assumes n $\in$ A n<length xs
shows nths xs A ! (card {i. i<n  $\wedge$  i $\in$ A}) = xs ! n
⟨proof⟩

lemma list-all2-nths:
assumes list-all2 P (nths xs A) (nths ys A)
and list-all2 P (nths xs (-A)) (nths ys (-A))
shows list-all2 P xs ys
⟨proof⟩

lemma nths-weave:
assumes length xs = card {a $\in$ A. a < length xs + length ys}
assumes length ys = card {a $\in$ (-A). a < length xs + length ys}
shows nths (weave A xs ys) A = xs  $\wedge$  nths (weave A xs ys) (-A) = ys
⟨proof⟩

lemma set-weave:
assumes length xs = card {a $\in$ A. a < length xs + length ys}
assumes length ys = card {a $\in$ -A. a < length xs + length ys}
shows set (weave A xs ys) = set xs  $\cup$  set ys
⟨proof⟩

lemma weave-complementary-nthss[simp]:
weave A (nths xs A) (nths xs (-A)) = xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma length-nths': length (nths xs I) = card {i $\in$ I. i < length xs}
⟨proof⟩

end

```

## 38 Submatrices

```

theory DL-Submatrix
imports Matrix DL-Missing-Sublist
begin

```

## 39 Submatrix

```

definition submatrix :: 'a mat  $\Rightarrow$  nat set  $\Rightarrow$  nat set  $\Rightarrow$  'a mat where
submatrix A I J = mat (card {i. i < dim-row A  $\wedge$  i $\in$ I}) (card {j. j < dim-col A  $\wedge$ 

```

```

 $j \in J\}) (\lambda(i,j). A \$\$ (pick I i, pick J j))$ 

lemma dim-submatrix: dim-row (submatrix  $A I J$ ) = card { $i$ .  $i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I$ }
dim-col (submatrix  $A I J$ ) = card { $j$ .  $j < \text{dim-col } A \wedge j \in J$ }
<proof>

lemma submatrix-index:
assumes  $i < \text{card } \{i. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I\}$ 
assumes  $j < \text{card } \{j. j < \text{dim-col } A \wedge j \in J\}$ 
shows submatrix  $A I J \$\$ (i,j) = A \$\$ (\text{pick } I i, \text{pick } J j)$ 
<proof>

lemma set-le-in:  $\{a. a < n \wedge a \in I\} = \{a \in I. a < n\}$  <proof>

lemma submatrix-index-card:
assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$   $j < \text{dim-col } A$   $i \in I$   $j \in J$ 
shows submatrix  $A I J \$\$ (\text{card } \{a \in I. a < i\}, \text{card } \{a \in J. a < j\}) = A \$\$ (i, j)$ 
<proof>

lemma submatrix-split: submatrix  $A I J = \text{submatrix } (\text{submatrix } A \text{ UNIV } J) I$ 
UNIV
<proof>

end

```

## 40 Rank and Submatrices

```

theory DL-Rank-Submatrix
imports DL-Rank DL-Submatrix Matrix
begin

lemma row-submatrix-UNIV:
assumes  $i < \text{card } \{i. i < \text{dim-row } A \wedge i \in I\}$ 
shows row (submatrix  $A I \text{ UNIV}$ )  $i = \text{row } A (\text{pick } I i)$ 
<proof>

lemma distinct-cols-submatrix-UNIV:
assumes distinct (cols (submatrix  $A I \text{ UNIV}$ ))
shows distinct (cols  $A$ )
<proof>

lemma cols-submatrix-subset: set (cols (submatrix  $A \text{ UNIV } J$ ))  $\subseteq \text{set } (\text{cols } A)$ 
<proof>

lemma (in vec-space) lin-dep-submatrix-UNIV:
assumes  $A \in \text{carrier-mat } n nc$ 
assumes lin-dep (set (cols  $A$ ))
assumes distinct (cols (submatrix  $A I \text{ UNIV}$ ))
shows LinearCombinations.module.lin-dep class-ring (module-vec TYPE('a)) (card

```

```

{i. i < n ∧ i ∈ I}) (set (cols (submatrix A I UNIV)))
(is LinearCombinations.module.lin-dep class-ring ?M (set ?S'))


lemma (in vec-space) rank-gt-minor:
assumes A ∈ carrier-mat n nc
assumes det (submatrix A I J) ≠ 0
shows card {j. j < nc ∧ j ∈ J} ≤ rank A


end

```

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