

Linear-Programming

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Abstract

We use the previous formalization of the general simplex algorithm to formulate an algorithm for solving linear programs. We encode the linear programs using only linear constraints. Solving these constraints also solves the original linear program. This algorithm is proven to be sound by applying the weak duality theorem which is also part of this formalization [5].

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1 Related work

Our work is based on a formalization of the general simplex algorithm described in [3, 6]. However, the general simplex algorithm lacks the ability to optimize a function. Boulmé and Maréchal [2] describe a formalization and implementation of Coq tactics for linear integer programming and linear

arithmetic over rationals. More closely related is the formalization by Al-lamigeon et al. [1] which formalizes the simplex method and related results. As part of Flyspeck project Obua and Nipkow [4] created a verification mechanism for linear programs using the HOL computing library and external solvers.

```

theory More-Jordan-Normal-Forms
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix-Impl
begin

lemma set-comprehension-list-comprehension:
  set [f i . i <- [x..] = {f i |i. i ∈ {x..}}
  by (simp) (fastforce)

lemma in-second-append-list: i ≥ length a ==> i < length (a@b) ==> (a@b)!i ∈ set
  b
  by (metis diff-add-inverse diff-less-mono in-set-conv-nth leD length-append nth-append)

```

2 General Theorems used later, that could be moved

```

lemma split-four-block-dual-fst-lst:
  assumes split-block (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = (U,
  X, Y, V)
  shows U = A V = D
proof -
  define nr where nr: nr = dim-row (four-block-mat A B C D)
  define nc where nc: nc = dim-col (four-block-mat A B C D)
  define nr2 where nr2: nr2 = nr - dim-row A
  define nc2 where nc2: nc2 = nc - dim-col A
  define A1 where A1: A1 = mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A) (((four-block-mat
  A B C D)))
  define A2 where A2: A2 = mat (dim-row A) nc2 (λ(i, j). (four-block-mat A
  B C D) $(i, j + dim-col A))
  define A3 where A3: A3 = mat nr2 (dim-col A) (λ(i, j). (four-block-mat A B
  C D) $(i + dim-row A, j))
  define A4 where A4: A4 = mat nr2 nc2 (λ(i, j). (four-block-mat A B C D) $(
  i + dim-row A, j + dim-col A))
  have g: split-block (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = (A1,
  A2, A3, A4)
  using split-block-def[of (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A)]
  by (metis A1 A2 A3 A4 nc nc2 nr nr2)
  have D: D = A4
  using A4 by (auto) (standard, (simp add: nr nr2 nc nc2)+)
  have A = A1
  using A1 by auto
  then have split-block (four-block-mat A B C D) (dim-row A) (dim-col A) = (A,
  A2, A3, D)
  using D g by blast

```

```

also show  $U = A$ 
  using assms calculation by auto
ultimately show  $V = D$ 
  using assms by auto
qed

lemma append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod:
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec}(u @_v w) = \text{dim-vec } x$ 
  shows  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = u \cdot (\text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u)) + w \cdot (\text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w))$ 
proof -
  have  $(u @_v w) \cdot (\text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u)) @_v \text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w) =$ 
     $u \cdot \text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u) + w \cdot \text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w)$ 
  by (meson carrier-vec-dim-vec scalar-prod-append vec-first-carrier vec-last-carrier)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis assms carrier-vec-dim-vec index-append-vec(2) vec-first-last-append)
qed

lemma append-dot-product-split:
  assumes  $\text{dim-vec}(u @_v w) = \text{dim-vec } x$ 
  shows  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = (\sum_{i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } u\}} u\$i * x\$i) + (\sum_{i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } w\}} w\$i * x\$i + \text{dim-vec } u)$ 
proof -
  define ix where  $\text{ix} = \text{vec-first } x (\text{dim-vec } u)$ 
  define lx where  $\text{lx} = \text{vec-last } x (\text{dim-vec } w)$ 
  have  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = u \cdot \text{ix} + w \cdot \text{lx}$ 
  using append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod ix-def lx assms by blast
  have  $(u @_v w) \cdot x = (\sum_{i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } x\}} (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using scalar-prod-def[of (u @_v w) x] by simp
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } u\}} (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i) + (\sum_{i \in \{\text{dim-vec } u .. < \text{dim-vec } (u @_v w)\}} (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms sum.atLeastLessThan-concat[of 0 dim-vec u dim-vec (u @_v w)]
   $(\lambda i. (u @_v w) \$ i * x \$ i), OF le0[of \text{dim-vec } u]$ 
  le-add1[of \text{dim-vec } u dim-vec w] index-append-vec(2)[of u w] by simp
  also have  $*: ... = (\sum_{i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } u\}} u\$i * x\$i) + w \cdot \text{lx}$ 
  using * calculation by (auto simp: ix-def scalar-prod-def vec-first-def)
  have  $w \cdot \text{lx} = (\sum_{i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } w\}} w\$i * x\$i + \text{dim-vec } u)$  unfolding lx vec-last-def
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using add-diff-cancel-right' index-append-vec(2)[of u w] by (auto)
  (metis `dim-vec(u @_v w) = dim-vec u + dim-vec w` add.commute add-diff-cancel-right' assms)
  then show ?thesis
  using * calculation by auto
qed

lemma assoc-scalar-prod-mult-mat-vec:
  fixes  $A :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 \text{mat}$ 
  assumes  $y \in \text{carrier-vec } n$ 

```

```

assumes  $x \in carrier\text{-}vec m$ 
assumes  $A \in carrier\text{-}mat n m$ 
shows  $(A *_v x) \cdot y = (A^T *_v y) \cdot x$ 
proof -
have  $(A *_v x) \cdot y = (\sum i \in \{0 ..< n\}. (A *_v x) \$ i * y \$ i)$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using assms(1) carrier-vecD by blast
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< n\}. (vec (dim\text{-}row } A) (\lambda i. row A i \cdot x)) \$ i * y \$ i)$ 
  unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by blast
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< n\}. (\lambda i. row A i \cdot x) i * y \$ i)$ 
  using assms(3) by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< n\}. (\sum j \in \{0 ..< m\}. (row A i) \$ j * x \$ j) * y \$ i)$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using assms(2) carrier-vecD by blast
also have ... =  $(\sum j \in \{0 ..< n\}. (\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (row A j) \$ i * x \$ i * y \$ j))$ 
  by (simp add: sum-distrib-right)
also have ... =  $(\sum j \in \{0 ..< n\}. (\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. A \$\$ (j,i) * x \$ i * y \$ j))$ 
  unfolding row-def using assms(3) by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum j \in \{0 ..< n\}. (\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. A \$\$ (j,i) * y \$ j * x \$ i))$ 
  by (meson semiring-normalization-rules(16) sum.cong)
also have ... =  $(\sum j \in \{0 ..< n\}. (\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (col A i) \$ j * y \$ j * x \$ i))$ 
  using assms(3) by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (\sum j \in \{0 ..< n\}. (col A i) \$ j * y \$ j * x \$ i))$ 
  using Groups-Big.comm-monoid-add-class.sum.swap[of
     $(\lambda i j. (col A i) \$ j * y \$ j * x \$ i) \{0..<n\} \{0 ..< m\}$ , symmetric]
  by simp
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (\sum j \in \{0 ..< n\}. (col A i) \$ j * y \$ j) * x \$ i)$ 
  by (simp add: sum-distrib-right)
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (\lambda i. col A i \cdot y) i * x \$ i)$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def using assms(1) carrier-vecD by blast
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (\lambda i. row A^T i \cdot y) i * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms(3) by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (vec (dim\text{-}row } A^T) (\lambda i. row A^T i \cdot y)) \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms by auto
also have ... =  $(\sum i \in \{0 ..< m\}. (A^T *_v y) \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  using assms by auto
also have ... =  $(A^T *_v y) \cdot x$ 
  using scalar-prod-def[of  $(A^T *_v y) x$ , symmetric] using assms(2) carrier-vecD
by blast
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

3 Vectors

abbreviation *singletonV* ($\langle [-]_v \rangle$) **where** *singletonV e* \equiv (*vec 1* ($\lambda i. e$))

lemma *elem-in-singleton* [*simp*]: $[a]_v \$ 0 = a$
by *simp*

lemma *elem-in-singleton-append* [*simp*]: $(x @_v [a]_v) \$ \text{dim-vec } x = a$
by *simp*

lemma *vector-cases-append*:
fixes $x :: 'a \text{ vec}$
shows $x = v\text{Nil} \vee (\exists v a. x = v @_v [a]_v)$
proof –
have $x \neq v\text{Nil} \implies (\exists v a. x = v @_v [a]_v)$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $a1: x \neq v\text{Nil}$
assume $na: \neg (\exists v a. x = v @_v [a]_v)$
have $\text{dim-vec } x \geq 1$
using *a1 eq-vecI* **by** *auto*
define v **where** $v: v = \text{vec}(\text{dim-vec } x - 1) (\lambda i. x \$ i)$
have $v': \forall i < \text{dim-vec } v. v \$ i = x \$ i$
using *v* **by** *auto*
define a **where** $a: a = x \$ (\text{dim-vec } x - 1)$
have $a': [a]_v \$ 0 = a$ **by** *simp*
have $ff1: 1 + \text{dim-vec } v = \text{dim-vec } x$
by (*metis (no-types) <1 ≤ dim-vec x add-diff-cancel-left'* *dim-vec le-Suc-ex*
 v)
have $\forall i < \text{dim-vec } x. x\$i = (v @_v [a]_v)\$i$
proof (*standard,standard*)
fix $i :: \text{nat}$
assume $as: i < \text{dim-vec } x$
have $x \$ \text{dim-vec } v = a$
by (*simp add: a v*)
then have $x \$ i = (v @_v [a]_v) \$ i$
using *ff1 as by (metis (no-types) One-nat-def a' add.left-neutral*
add-Suc-right add-diff-cancel-left' add-diff-cancel-right'
dim-vec index-append-vec(1) less-Suc-eq v')
then show $x\$i = (v @_v [a]_v)\i
by *blast*
qed
then have $x = v @_v [a]_v$
using *a a' v v'*
by (*metis dim-vec eq-vecI ff1 index-append-vec(2) semiring-normalization-rules(24)*)
then show *False* **using** *na* **by** *auto*
qed
then show *?thesis*
by *blast*
qed

```

lemma vec-rev-induct [case-names vNil append, induct type: vec]:
  assumes P vNil and  $\bigwedge a v. P v \implies P(v @_v [a]_v)$ 
  shows P v
proof (induction dim-vec v arbitrary: v)
  case 0
  then have v = vNil
    by auto
  then show ?case
    using assms(1) by auto
next
  case (Suc l)
  obtain xs x where xs-x: v = xs @_v [x]_v
    using vector-cases-append[of v] Suc.hyps(2) dim-vec by (auto)
  have l = dim-vec xs
    using Suc.hyps(2) xs-x by auto
  then have P xs
    using Suc.hyps(1)[of xs] by auto
  then have P (xs @_v [x]_v)
    using assms(2)[of xs x] by auto
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: xs-x)
qed

lemma singleton-append-dotP:
  assumes dim-vec z = dim-vec y + 1
  shows (y @_v [x]_v) · z = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } y\}} y \$ i * z \$ i$ ) + x * z \$ dim-vec y
proof -
  have (y @_v [x]_v) · z = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } z\}} (y @_v [x]_v) \$ i * z \$ i$ )
    unfolding scalar-prod-def by blast
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } z-1\}} (y @_v [x]_v) \$ i * z \$ i$ ) +
    (y @_v [x]_v) $(dim-vec z-1) * z $(dim-vec z-1)
    by (simp add: assms)
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } y\}} (y @_v [x]_v) \$ i * z \$ i$ ) +
    (y @_v [x]_v) $(dim-vec y) * z $(dim-vec y)
    using assms by auto
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } y\}} y \$ i * z \$ i$ ) +
    x * z $(dim-vec y)
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma map-vec-append: map-vec f (a @_v b) = map-vec f a @_v map-vec f b
  by (induction a arbitrary: b) (auto)

lemma map-mat-map-vec:
  assumes i < dim-row P
  shows row (map-mat f P) i = map-vec f (row P i)

```

```

using assms by auto

lemma append-rows-access1 [simp]:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$ 
  shows  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = \text{row } A i$ 
proof
  show  $\text{dim-vec } (\text{Matrix.row } (A @_r B) i) = \text{dim-vec } (\text{Matrix.row } A i)$ 
    by (simp add: append-rows-def)
  fix ia
  assume  $ia < \text{dim-vec } (\text{row } A i)$ 
  have  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = (\text{row } A i @_v \text{row } (0_m (\text{dim-row } A) 0) i)$ 
    unfolding append-rows-def using
      carrier-mat-triv[of A] row-four-block-mat(1)[of A dim-row A
      -  $0_m (\text{dim-row } A) 0 0 B \text{dim-row } B 0_m (\text{dim-row } B) 0 i$ , OF ---- assms(1)]
      by (metis assms(2) carrier-mat-triv zero-carrier-mat)
  also have ... =  $\text{row } A i @_v vNil$ 
    by (simp add: assms(1))
  also have ... =  $\text{row } A i$ 
    by auto
  finally show  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i \$ ia = \text{row } A i \$ ia$ 
    by auto
qed

lemma append-rows-access2 [simp]:
  assumes  $i \geq \text{dim-row } A$ 
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A + \text{dim-row } B$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-col } B$ 
  shows  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = \text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A)$ 
proof
  show  $\text{dim-vec } (\text{row } (A @_r B) i) = \text{dim-vec } (\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A))$ 
    by (simp add: append-rows-def assms(3))
  fix ia
  assume  $ia < \text{dim-vec } (\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A))$ 
  have  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i = (\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A) @_v \text{row } (0_m (\text{dim-row } B) 0) (i - \text{dim-row } A))$ 
    unfolding append-rows-def using carrier-mat-triv[of A] row-four-block-mat(2)[of
    A dim-row A
    -  $0_m (\text{dim-row } A) 0 0 B \text{dim-row } B 0_m (\text{dim-row } B) 0 i$ , OF ----
    assms(2)]
    by (metis assms(1) assms(3) carrier-mat-triv le-antisym less-imp-le-nat nat-less-le
    zero-carrier-mat)
  also have ... =  $\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A) @_v vNil$ 
    by fastforce
  also have ... =  $\text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A)$ 
    by auto
  finally show  $\text{row } (A @_r B) i \$ ia = \text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A) \$ ia$ 
    by auto
qed

```

```
lemma append-singleton-access [simp]: (Matrix.vec n f @v [r]v) \$ n = r
by simp
```

Move to right place

```
fun mat-append-col where
  mat-append-col A b = mat-of-cols (dim-row A) (cols A @ [b])
```

```
fun mat-append-row where
  mat-append-row A c = mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (rows A @ [c])
```

```
lemma mat-append-col-dims:
  shows mat-append-col A b ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A + 1)
  by auto
```

```
lemma mat-append-row-dims:
  shows mat-append-row A c ∈ carrier-mat (dim-row A + 1) (dim-col A)
  by auto
```

```
lemma mat-append-col-col:
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
  shows col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A) = b
  proof (standard)
    let ?nA = (mat-of-cols (dim-row A) (cols A @ [b]))
    show dim-vec (col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A)) = dim-vec b
      by (simp add: assms)
    fix i
    assume i < dim-vec b
    have col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A) \$ i = vec-index (vec (dim-row ?nA)
      (λ i. ?nA $$ (i, (dim-col A)))) i
      by (simp add: col-def)
    also have ... = vec-index (vec (dim-row A) (λ i. ?nA $$ (i, (dim-col A)))) i
      by auto
    also have ... = vec-index ((cols A @ [b]) ! dim-col A) i
      by (simp add: <i < dim-vec b> assms mat-of-cols-index)
    also have ... = vec-index b i
      by (metis cols-length nth-append-length)
    finally show col (mat-append-col A b) (dim-col A) \$ i = b \$ i .
  qed
```

```
lemma mat-append-col-vec-index:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  and dim-row A = dim-vec b
  shows (row (mat-append-col A b) i) \$ (dim-col A) = b \$ i
  using mat-append-col-col
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) One-nat-def add-Suc-right assms(1) assms(2) carrier-matD(2)
    col-def dim-row-mat(1) index-row(1) index-vec lessI mat-append-col.simps
```

```

mat-append-col-dims mat-of-cols-def semiring-norm(51))

lemma mat-append-row-row:
  assumes dim-col A = dim-vec c
  shows row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A) = c
proof
  let ?nA = (mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (Matrix.rows A @ [c]))
  show dim-vec (Matrix.row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A)) = dim-vec c
    using assms by simp
  fix i assume i < dim-vec c
  from mat-append-row.simps[of A c]
  have row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A) $ i = vec-index (row ?nA (dim-row A)) i
    by auto
  also have ... = vec-index (vec (dim-col ?nA) (λ j. ?nA $$ (dim-row A,j))) i
    by (simp add: Matrix.row-def)
  also have ... = vec-index ((rows A @ [c]) ! dim-row A) i
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) mat-append-row A c = mat-of-rows (dim-col A) (Matrix.rows A @ [c]))
      add-Suc-right append-Nil2 assms calculation carrier-matD(1) col-transpose
      cols-transpose
      index-transpose-mat(2) index-transpose-mat(3) length-append length-rows
      lessI list.size(3)
      mat-append-col.elims mat-append-col-col mat-append-row-dims nth-append-length
      transpose-mat-of-rows One-nat-def)
  also have ... = vec-index c i
    by (metis length-rows nth-append-length)
  finally show Matrix.row (mat-append-row A c) (dim-row A) $ i = c $ i .
qed

lemma mat-append-row-in-mat:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  shows row (mat-append-row A r) i = row A i
  by (auto) (metis assms le-imp-less-Suc length-append-singleton
    length-rows mat-of-rows-row nat-less-le nth-append nth-rows row-carrier)

lemma mat-append-row-vec-index:
  assumes i < dim-col A
    and dim-col A = dim-vec b
  shows vec-index (col (mat-append-row A b) i) (dim-row A) = vec-index b i
  by (metis One-nat-def add.right-neutral add-Suc-right assms(1) assms(2) carrier-matD(1)
    carrier-matD(2) index-col index-row(1) lessI mat-append-row-dims mat-append-row-row)

lemma mat-append-col-access-in-mat:
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
    and i < dim-row A
    and j < dim-col A

```

```

shows (row (mat-append-col A b) i) $ j = (row A i) $ j
using Matrix.row-transpose[of j A, OF assms(3)]
  Matrix.transpose-transpose[of (mat-append-col A b)] assms carrier-matD(1)
  carrier-matD(2) cols-length cols-transpose index-col index-row(1)[of i mat-append-col
A b j] index-transpose-mat(2)
    mat-append-col.simps mat-append-col-dims
    mat-of-cols-carrier(3) mat-of-rows-row
    nth-append nth-rows row-carrier trans-less-add1 transpose-mat-of-cols
    mat-of-cols-index
by (smt cols-nth index-row(1))

```

```

lemma constructing-append-col-row:
assumes i < dim-row A
  and dim-row A = dim-vec b
shows row (mat-append-col A b) i = row A i @v [vec-index b i]_v
proof
  show 1: dim-vec (Matrix.row (mat-append-col A b) i) = dim-vec (Matrix.row A
i @v [b $ i]_v)
    by simp
  fix ia
  assume a: ia < dim-vec (Matrix.row A i @v [b $ i]_v)
  consider ia = dim-col A | ia < dim-col A
    using a less-SucE by auto
  then show row (mat-append-col A b) i $ ia = (Matrix.row A i @v [b $ i]_v) $ ia
proof (cases)
  case 1
    then show ?thesis
      using mat-append-col-vec-index[of i A b, OF assms] by auto
  next
    case 2
    have row (mat-append-col A b) i $ ia = (mat-append-col A b) $$ (i, ia)
      using a assms(1) by auto
    then show ?thesis using mat-append-col-access-in-mat[of A b i ia, OF assms(2)
assms(1) 2]
      using 2 by auto
  qed
qed

```

definition one-element-vec **where** one-element-vec n e = vec n ($\lambda i. e$)

lemma one-element-vec-carrier: one-element-vec n e \in carrier-vec n
unfolding one-element-vec-def **by** auto

lemma one-element-vec-dim [simp]: dim-vec (one-element-vec n (r::rat)) = n
by (simp add: one-element-vec-def)

lemma one-element-vec-access [simp]: $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies \text{vec-index} (\text{one-element-vec } n e) i = e$

```

unfolding one-element-vec-def by (auto)

fun single-nz-val where single-nz-val n i v = vec n ( $\lambda j.$  (if  $i = j$  then  $v$  else 0))

lemma single-nz-val-carrier: single-nz-val n i v  $\in$  carrier-vec n
by auto

lemma single-nz-val-access1 [simp]:  $i < n \implies \text{single-nz-val } n i v \$ i = v$ 
by auto

lemma single-nz-val-access2 [simp]:  $i < n \implies j < n \implies i \neq j \implies \text{single-nz-val } n i v \$ j = 0$ 
by (auto)

lemma  $i < n \implies (v \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n i) \$ i = (v :: 'a :: \{\text{monoid-mult}, \text{times}, \text{zero-neq-one}\})$ 
by(auto)

lemma single-nz-val-unit-vec:
  fixes  $v :: 'a :: \{\text{monoid-mult}, \text{times}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ 
  shows  $v \cdot_v (\text{unit-vec } n i) = \text{single-nz-val } n i v$ 
proof
  show  $*: \text{dim-vec} (v \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n i) = \text{dim-vec} (\text{single-nz-val } n i v)$ 
    by (simp)
  fix ia
  assume ia  $< \text{dim-vec} (\text{single-nz-val } n i v)$ 
  then show  $(v \cdot_v \text{unit-vec } n i) \$ ia = \text{single-nz-val } n i v \$ ia$ 
    using * by (simp add: unit-vec-def)
qed

lemma single-nz-valI [intro]:
  fixes v i val
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j < \text{dim-vec } v \implies j \neq i \implies v \$ j = 0$ 
  assumes v\$i = val
  shows v = single-nz-val (dim-vec v) i val
  using assms(1) assms(2) by auto

lemma single-nz-val-dotP:
  assumes i < n
  assumes dim-vec x = n
  shows single-nz-val n i v  $\cdot x = v * x \$ i$ 
proof –
  let ?y = single-nz-val n i v
  have single-nz-val n i v  $\cdot x = (\sum_{i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\}}. ?y \$ i * x \$ i)$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{i \in \{0 .. < \text{dim-vec } x\} - \{i\}}. ?y \$ i * x \$ i) + ?y \$ i * x \$ i$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute assms(1) assms(2) atLeast0LessThan
    finite-atLeastLessThan lessThan-iff sum.remove)

```

```

also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\} - \{i\}} ?y \$ i * x \$ i$ ) +  $v * x \$ i$ 
  by (simp add: assms(1))
also have ... =  $v * x \$ i$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge j. j \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\} - \{i\} \implies ?y \$ j * x \$ j = 0$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2))
  then have  $(\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\} - \{i\}} ?y \$ i * x \$ i) = 0$  by auto
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma single-nz-zero-singleton: single-nz-val 1 0 v = [v]_v
  by (auto)

lemma append-one-elem-zero-dotP:
  assumes dim-vec u = m
  and dim-vec x = n
  shows (one-element-vec n e @_v (0_v m)) • (x @_v u) = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\}} e * x \$ i$ )
proof -
  let ?OEV = one-element-vec n e
  have dim-vec (?OEV @_v (0_v m)) = dim-vec (x @_v u)
    by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) one-element-vec-carrier)
  have (one-element-vec n e @_v 0_v m) • (x @_v u) = one-element-vec n e • x + 0_v
  m • u
    using scalar-prod-append[of ?OEV - 0_v m - x u] assms
    by (meson carrier-vec-dim-vec one-element-vec-carrier zero-carrier-vec)
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\}} ?OEV \$ i * x \$ i$ ) + ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\}} (0_v m)\$i * u\$i$ )
    unfolding scalar-prod-def by blast
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\}} ?OEV \$ i * x \$ i$ )
    using assms(1) by auto
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\}} e * x \$ i$ )
    using assms(2) by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma one-element-vec-dotP:
  assumes dim-vec x = n
  shows (one-element-vec n e) • x = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<\dim\text{-}\vec{x}\}} e * x \$ i$ )
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms one-element-vec-access scalar-prod-def sum.ivl-cong)

lemma singleton-dotP [simp]: dim-vec x = 1  $\implies$  [v]_v • x = v * x\$0
  by (metis dim-vec index-vec less-one single-nz-valI single-nz-val-dotP)

lemma singletons-dotP [simp]: [v]_v • [w]_v = v * w
  by (metis dim-vec index-vec less-one singleton-dotP)

```

```

lemma singleton-appends-dotP [simp]: dim-vec x = dim-vec y  $\implies$  (x @v [v]v) · (y
@v [w]v) = x · y + v * w
  using scalar-prod-append[of x dim-vec x [v]v 1 y [w]v]
  by (metis carrier-dim-vec singletons-dotP vec-carrier)

end
theory Matrix-LinPoly
imports
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix-Impl
  Farkas.Simplex-for-Reals
  Farkas.Matrix-Farkas
begin

Add this to linear polynomials in Simplex

lemma eval-poly-with-sum: ( $v \{ X \}$ ) = ( $\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ )
  by (auto simp: linear-poly-sum intro: sum.cong)

lemma eval-poly-with-sum-superset:
  assumes finite S
  assumes S  $\supseteq$  vars v
  shows ( $v \{ X \}$ ) = ( $\sum_{x \in S} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ )
proof -
  define D where D: D = S - vars v
  have zeros:  $\forall x \in D. \text{coeff } v x = 0$ 
    using D coeff-zero by auto
  have fnt: finite (vars v)
    using finite-vars by auto
  have ( $v \{ X \}$ ) = ( $\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ )
    by (auto simp add: linear-poly-sum intro: sum.cong)
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ ) + ( $\sum_{x \in D} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ )
    using zeros by auto
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{x \in \text{vars } v \cup D} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ )
    using assms(1) fnt Diff-partition[of vars v S, OF assms(2)]
      sum.subset-diff[of vars v S, OF assms(2) assms(1)]
    by (simp add:  $\bigwedge g. \text{sum } g S = \text{sum } g (S - \text{vars } v) + \text{sum } g (\text{vars } v) \setminus D$ )
  also have ... = ( $\sum_{x \in S} \text{coeff } v x * X x$ )
    using D Diff-partition assms(2) by fastforce
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

Get rid of these synonyms

4 Translations of Jordan Normal Forms Matrix Library to Simplex polynomials

4.1 Vectors

```

definition list-to-lpoly where
  list-to-lpoly cs = sum-list (map2 (λ i c. lp-monom c i) [0..] cs)

lemma empty-list-0poly:
  shows list-to-lpoly [] = 0
  unfolding list-to-lpoly-def by simp

lemma sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit:
  assumes i ≥ length L
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly L) i = 0
  using assms by (induction L rule: rev-induct) (auto simp: list-to-lpoly-def)

lemma rl-lpoly-coeff-nth-non-empty:
  assumes i < length cs
  assumes cs ≠ []
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly cs) i = cs!i
  using assms(2) assms(1)
  proof (induction cs rule: rev-nonempty-induct)
    fix x :: rat
    assume i < length [x]
    have (list-to-lpoly [x]) = lp-monom x 0
      by (simp add: list-to-lpoly-def)
    then show coeff (list-to-lpoly [x]) i = [x] ! i
      using ⟨i < length [x]⟩ list-to-lpoly-def by auto
  next
    fix x :: rat
    fix xs :: rat list
    assume xs ≠ []
    assume IH: i < length xs ==> coeff (list-to-lpoly xs) i = xs ! i
    assume i < length (xs @ [x])
    consider (le) i < length xs | (eq) i = length xs
      using ⟨i < length (xs @ [x])⟩ less-Suc-eq by auto
    then show coeff (list-to-lpoly (xs @ [x])) i = (xs @ [x]) ! i
    proof (cases)
      case le
        have coeff (lp-monom x (length xs)) i = 0
          using le by auto
        have coeff (sum-list (map2 (λx y. lp-monom y x)
          [0..apply(simp add: IH le nth-append)
          using IH le list-to-lpoly-def by auto
        then show ?thesis
          unfolding list-to-lpoly-def by simp

```

```

next
  case eq
    then have *: coeff (sum-list (map2 ( $\lambda x y.$  lp-monom y x) [0..<length xs] xs))
i = 0
    using sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit[of xs i]
    by (simp add: list-to-lpoly-def)
    have **: (sum-list (map2 ( $\lambda x y.$  lp-monom y x) [0..<length (xs @ [x])] (xs @ [x]))) =
      sum-list (map ( $\lambda(x,y).$  lp-monom y x) (zip [0..<length xs] xs)) + lp-monom
x (length xs)
    by simp
    have coeff ((list-to-lpoly xs) + lp-monom x (length xs)) i = x
      unfolding list-to-lpoly-def using * ** by (simp add: eq)
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: eq list-to-lpoly-def)
  qed
qed

lemma list-to-lpoly-coeff-nth:
  assumes i < length cs
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly cs) i = cs ! i
  using gr-implies-not0 rl-lpoly-coeff-nth-non-empty assms by fastforce

lemma rat-list-outside-zero:
  assumes length cs ≤ i
  shows coeff (list-to-lpoly cs) i = 0
  using sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit[of cs i, OF assms] by simp

```

Transform linear polynomials to rational vectors

```

fun dim-poly where
  dim-poly p = (if (vars p) = {} then 0 else Max (vars p)+1)

```

```

definition max-dim-poly-list where
  max-dim-poly-list lst = Max {Max (vars p) | p. p ∈ set lst}

fun lpoly-to-vec where
  lpoly-to-vec p = vec (dim-poly p) (coeff p)

lemma all-greater-dim-poly-zero[simp]:
  assumes x ≥ dim-poly p
  shows coeff p x = 0
  using Max-ge[of vars p x, OF finite-vars[of p]] coeff-zero[of p x]
  by (metis add-cancel-left-right assms dim-poly.elims empty-iff leD le-eq-less-or-eq
    trans-less-add1 zero-neq-one-class.zero-neq-one)

```

```

lemma lpoly-to-vec-0-iff-zero-poly [iff]:
  shows (lpoly-to-vec p) = 0_v 0 ↔ p = 0

```

```

proof(standard)
  show lpoly-to-vec  $p = 0_v \ 0 \implies p = 0$ 
  proof (rule contrapos-pp)
    assume  $p \neq 0$ 
    then have vars  $p \neq \{\}$ 
      by (simp add: vars-empty-zero)
    then have dim-poly  $p > 0$ 
      by (simp)
    then show lpoly-to-vec  $p \neq 0_v \ 0$ 
      using vec-of-dim-0[of lpoly-to-vec  $p$ ] by simp
  qed
next
qed (auto simp: vars-empty-zero)

lemma dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv:
  dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec  $p$ ) = dim-poly  $p$ 
  using lpoly-to-vec.simps by auto

lemma dim-poly-greater-ex-coeff: dim-poly  $x > d \implies \exists i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i \neq 0$ 
  by (simp split: if-splits) (meson Max-in coeff-zero finite-vars less-Suc-eq-le)

lemma dimpoly-all-zero-limit:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \geq d \implies \text{coeff } x i = 0$ 
  shows dim-poly  $x \leq d$ 
  proof -
    have ( $\forall i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i = 0$ )  $\implies$  dim-poly  $x \leq d$ 
    proof (rule contrapos-pp)
      assume  $\neg$  dim-poly  $x \leq d$ 
      then have dim-poly  $x > d$  by linarith
      then have  $\exists i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i \neq 0$ 
        using dim-poly-greater-ex-coeff[of d x] by blast
      then show  $\neg (\forall i \geq d. \text{coeff } x i = 0)$ 
        by blast
    qed
    then show ?thesis
      using assms by blast
  qed

lemma construct-poly-from-lower-dim-poly:
  assumes dim-poly  $x = d+1$ 
  obtains  $p c$  where dim-poly  $p \leq d$   $x = p + \text{lp-monom } c d$ 
  proof -
    define  $c'$  where  $c' = \text{coeff } x d$ 
    have  $f: \forall i > d. \text{coeff } x i = 0$ 
      using assms by auto
    have  $*: x = x - (\text{lp-monom } c' d) + (\text{lp-monom } c' d)$ 
      by simp
    have  $\text{coeff } (x - (\text{lp-monom } c' d)) d = 0$ 
      using  $c'$  by simp

```

```

then have  $\forall i \geq d. \text{coeff}(x - (\text{lp-monom } c' d)) i = 0$ 
  using  $f$  by auto
then have **:  $\text{dim-poly}(x - (\text{lp-monom } c' d)) \leq d$ 
  using  $\text{dimpoly-all-zero-limit}[\text{of } d(x - (\text{lp-monom } c' d))]$  by auto
define  $p'$  where  $p': p' = x - (\text{lp-monom } c' d)$ 
have  $\exists p c. \text{dim-poly } p \leq d \wedge x = p + \text{lp-monom } c d$ 
  using * ** by blast
then show ?thesis
  using *  $p' c'$  that by blast
qed

lemma vars-subset-0-dim-poly:
  vars  $z \subseteq \{0..<\text{dim-poly } z\}$ 
  by (simp add: finite-vars less-Suc-eq-le subsetI)

lemma in-dim-and-not-var-zero:  $x \in \{0..<\text{dim-poly } z\} - \text{vars } z \implies \text{coeff } z x = 0$ 
  using coeff-zero by auto

lemma valuate-with-dim-poly:  $z \setminus X = (\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-poly } z\}} \text{coeff } z i * X i)$ 
  using eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of  $\{0..<\text{dim-poly } z\} z X$ ] using vars-subset-0-dim-poly
  by blast

lemma lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access:
  assumes  $x < \text{dim-poly } y$ 
  shows  $(\text{lpoly-to-vec } y) \$ x = \text{coeff } y x$ 
proof -
  have  $x < \text{dim-vec } (\text{lpoly-to-vec } y)$ 
    using dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv[of  $y$ ] assms by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: coeff-def)
qed

lemma addition-over-lpoly-to-vec:
  fixes  $x y$ 
  assumes  $a < \text{dim-poly } x$ 
  assumes  $\text{dim-poly } x = \text{dim-poly } y$ 
  shows  $(\text{lpoly-to-vec } x + \text{lpoly-to-vec } y) \$ a = \text{coeff } (x + y) a$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access by (simp add: dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv)

lemma list-to-lpoly-dim-less:  $\text{length } cs \geq \text{dim-poly } (\text{list-to-lpoly } cs)$ 
  using dimpoly-all-zero-limit sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit by blast

```

Transform rational vectors to linear polynomials

```

fun vec-to-lpoly where
  vec-to-lpoly  $rv = \text{list-to-lpoly } (\text{list-of-vec } rv)$ 

```

```

lemma vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access:
  assumes  $x < \text{dim-vec } y$ 
  shows  $y \$ x = \text{coeff } (\text{vec-to-lpoly } y) x$ 

```

```

by (simp add: assms list-to-lpoly-coeff-nth)

lemma addition-over-vec-to-lin-poly:
fixes x y
assumes a < dim-vec x
assumes dim-vec x = dim-vec y
shows (x + y) $ a = coeff (vec-to-lpoly x + vec-to-lpoly y) a
using assms(1) assms(2) coeff-plus index-add-vec(1)
by (metis vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

lemma outside-list-coeff0:
assumes i ≥ dim-vec xs
shows coeff (vec-to-lpoly xs) i = 0
by (simp add: assms sum-list-map-up-to-coeff-limit)

lemma vec-to-poly-dim-less:
dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly x) ≤ dim-vec x
using list-to-lpoly-dim-less[of list-of-vec x] by simp

lemma vec-to-lpoly-from-lpoly-coeff-dual1:
coeff (vec-to-lpoly (lpoly-to-vec p)) i = coeff p i
by (metis all-greater-dim-poly-zero dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access
not-less outside-list-coeff0 vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

lemma vec-to-lpoly-from-lpoly-coeff-dual2:
assumes i < dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec (vec-to-lpoly v))
shows (lpoly-to-vec (vec-to-lpoly v)) $ i = v $ i
by (metis assms dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv less-le-trans lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access
vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access vec-to-poly-dim-less)

lemma vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim: vars (vec-to-lpoly v) ⊆ {0..<dim-vec v}
by (meson ivl-subset le-numeral-extra(3) order.trans vec-to-poly-dim-less
vars-subset-0-dim-poly)

lemma sum-dim-vec-equals-sum-dim-poly:
shows (∑ a = 0..<dim-vec A. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a) =
(∑ a = 0..<dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A). coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a)
proof -
consider (eq) dim-vec A = dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A) |
(le) dim-vec A > dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A)
using vec-to-poly-dim-less[of A] by fastforce
then show ?thesis
proof (cases)
case le
define dp where dp: dp = dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly A)
have (∑ a = 0..<dim-vec A. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a) =
(∑ a = 0..<dp. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a) +
(∑ a = dp..<dim-vec A. coeff (vec-to-lpoly A) a * X a)
by (metis (no-types, lifting) dp vec-to-poly-dim-less sum.atLeastLessThan-concat

```

```

zero-le)
also have ... = ( $\sum a = 0.. < dp. \text{coeff} (\text{vec-to-lpoly } A) a * X a$ )
  using all-greater-dim-poly-zero by (simp add: dp)
also have ... = ( $\sum a = 0.. < \text{dim-poly} (\text{vec-to-lpoly } A). \text{coeff} (\text{vec-to-lpoly } A) a * X a$ )
  using dp by auto
finally show ?thesis
  by blast
qed (auto)
qed

lemma vec-to-lpoly-vNil [simp]: vec-to-lpoly vNil = 0
by (simp add: empty-list-0poly)

lemma zero-vector-is-zero-poly: coeff (vec-to-lpoly (0v n)) i = 0
by (metis index-zero-vec(1) index-zero-vec(2) not-less
     outside-list-coeff0 vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

lemma coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero:
assumes coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i ≠ 0
shows v $ i ≠ 0 i < dim-vec v
apply (metis assms leI outside-list-coeff0 vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)
using assms leI outside-list-coeff0 by blast

lemma lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0:
vec-to-lpoly v = vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
have ∀ i. coeff ?lhs i = coeff ?rhs i
proof
fix i
consider (le) i < dim-vec v | (ge) i ≥ dim-vec v
  using leI by blast
then show coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i
proof (cases)
case le
then show ?thesis using vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access[of i v] index-append-vec(1)
  by (metis index-append-vec(2) vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access trans-less-add1)
next
case ge
then have coeff (vec-to-lpoly v) i = 0
  using outside-list-coeff0 by blast
moreover have coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i = 0
proof (rule ccontr)
assume na: ¬ coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i = 0
define va where v: va = coeff (vec-to-lpoly (v @v 0v a)) i
have i < dim-vec (v @v 0v a)
  using coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero[of (v @v 0v a) i] na by blast
moreover have (0v a) $(i - dim-vec v) = va
  by (metis ge diff-is-0-eq' index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2))

```

not-less-zero vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access v zero-less-diff calculation)
moreover have $va \neq 0$ **using** v na **by** *linarith*
ultimately show *False*
using *ge* **by** *auto*
qed
then show $\text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } v) i = \text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } (v @_v 0_v a)) i$
using *not-less* **using** *calculation* **by** *linarith*
qed
qed
then show *?thesis*
using *Abstract-Linear-Poly.poly-eqI* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *vec-to-lpoly-eval-dot-prod*:
 $(\text{vec-to-lpoly } v) \{x\} = v \cdot (\text{vec } (\text{dim-vec } v) x)$
proof –
have $(\text{vec-to-lpoly } v) \{x\} = (\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } v\}} \text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } v) i * x^i)$
using *eval-poly-with-sum-superset*[*of* $\{0..<\text{dim-vec } v\}$ *vec-to-lpoly* v x]
vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim **by** *blast*
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } v\}} v\$i * x^i)$
using *list-to-lpoly-coeff-nth* **by** *auto*
also have $\dots = v \cdot (\text{vec } (\text{dim-vec } v) x)$
unfolding *scalar-prod-def* **by** *auto*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *dim-poly-of-append-vec*:
 $\text{dim-poly } (\text{vec-to-lpoly } (a @_v b)) \leq \text{dim-vec } a + \text{dim-vec } b$
using *vec-to-poly-dim-less*[*of* $a @_v b$] *index-append-vec(2)*[*of* a b] **by** *auto*

lemma *vec-coeff-append1*: $i \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } a\} \implies \text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } (a @_v b)) i = a\i
by (*metis atLeastLessThan-iff index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2) vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access trans-less-add1*)

lemma *vec-coeff-append2*:
 $i \in \{\text{dim-vec } a..<\text{dim-vec } (a @_v b)\} \implies \text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } (a @_v b)) i = b$($i - \text{dim-vec } a$)$
by (*metis atLeastLessThan-iff index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2) leD vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access*)

Maybe Code Equation

lemma *vec-to-lpoly-poly-of-vec-eq*: $\text{vec-to-lpoly } v = \text{poly-of-vec } v$
proof –
have $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{coeff}(\text{poly-of-vec } v) i = v \$ i$
by (*simp add: coeff.rep-eq poly-of-vec.rep-eq*)
moreover have $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } v) i = v \$ i$
by (*simp add: vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access*)
moreover have $\bigwedge i. i \geq \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{coeff}(\text{poly-of-vec } v) i = 0$

```

by (simp add: coeff.rep-eq poly-of-vec.rep-eq)
moreover have  $\bigwedge i. i \geq \text{dim-vec } v \implies \text{coeff}(\text{vec-to-lpoly } v) i = 0$ 
  using outside-list-coeff0 by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis Abstract-Linear-Poly.poly-eq-iff le-less-linear)
qed

lemma vars-vec-append-subset: vars (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v))  $\subseteq \{n.. < n + \text{dim-vec } v\}$ 
proof -
  let ?p = (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v))
  have dim-poly ?p  $\leq n + \text{dim-vec } v$ 
    using dim-poly-of-append-vec[of 0v n v] by auto
  have vars (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v))  $\subseteq \{0.. < n + \text{dim-vec } v\}$ 
    using vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim[of (0v n @v v)] by auto
  moreover have  $\forall i < n. \text{coeff } ?p i = 0$ 
    using vec-coeff-append1[of - 0v n v] by auto
  ultimately show vars (vec-to-lpoly (0v n @v v))  $\subseteq \{n.. < n + \text{dim-vec } v\}$ 
    by (meson atLeastLessThan-iff coeff-zero not-le subsetCE subsetI)
qed

```

5 Matrices

```

fun matrix-to-lpolies where
  matrix-to-lpolies A = map vec-to-lpoly (rows A)

lemma matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row:
   $i < \text{dim-row } A \implies \text{matrix-to-lpolies } A ! i = \text{vec-to-lpoly}(\text{row } A i)$ 
  using matrix-to-lpolies.simps[of A] by simp

lemma outside-of-col-range-is-0:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$  and  $j \geq \text{dim-col } A$ 
  shows coeff ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) j = 0
  using outside-list-coeff0[of col A i j]
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) index-row(2) length-rows matrix-to-lpolies.simps
nth-map nth-rows outside-list-coeff0)

lemma polys-greater-col-zero:
  assumes  $x \in \text{set } (\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)$ 
  assumes  $j \geq \text{dim-col } A$ 
  shows coeff x j = 0
  using assms(1) assms(2) outside-of-col-range-is-0[of - A j]
  assms(2) matrix-to-lpolies.simps by (metis in-set-conv-nth length-map length-rows)

lemma matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row [simp]:
  assumes  $i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
  shows (matrix-to-lpolies A)!i = vec-to-lpoly (row A i)
  by (simp add: assms)

```

```

lemma matrix-to-lpolies-coeff-access:
  assumes i < dim-row A and j < dim-col A
  shows coeff (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) j = A $$ (i,j)
  using matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row[of i A, OF assms(1)]
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) index-row(1) index-row(2) vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access)

```

From linear polynomial list to matrix

```

definition lin-polies-to-mat where
  lin-polies-to-mat lst = mat (length lst) (max-dim-poly-list lst) ( $\lambda(x,y).coeff (lst!x)$ 
y)

```

```

lemma lin-polies-to-rat-mat-coeff-index:
  assumes i < length L and j < (max-dim-poly-list L)
  shows coeff (L ! i) j = (lin-polies-to-mat L) $$ (i,j)
  unfolding lin-polies-to-mat-def by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2))

```

```

lemma vec-to-lpoly-evaluate-equiv-dot-prod:
  assumes dim-vec y = dim-vec x
  shows (vec-to-lpoly y) { ( $ ) x } = y  $\cdot$  x
  proof -
    let ?p = vec-to-lpoly y
    have 2: ?p { ( $ ) x } = ( $\sum j \in vars ?p. coeff ?p j * x\$j$ )
      using eval-poly-with-sum[of ?p ($ ) x] by blast
    have vars ?p  $\subseteq$  {0..<dim-vec y}
      using vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim by blast
    have 2: ?p { ( $ ) x } = ( $\sum j \in vars ?p. coeff ?p j * x\$j$ )
      using eval-poly-with-sum[of ?p ($ ) x] by blast
    also have *: ... = ( $\sum i \in \{0..<dim-poly ?p\}. coeff ?p i * x\$i$ )
      using evaluate-with-dim-poly by (metis (no-types, lifting) calculation sum.cong)

```

```

  also have ... = y  $\cdot$  x
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge j. j < dim-vec x \implies coeff (vec-to-lpoly y) j = y \$ j$ 
      using assms vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using vec-to-lpoly-eval-dot-prod[of y ($ ) x]
        by (metis assms calculation dim-vec index-vec vec-eq-iff)
    qed
    finally show ?thesis unfolding scalar-prod-def .
  qed

```

```

lemma matrix-to-lpolies-evaluate-scalarP:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  assumes dim-col A = dim-vec x
  shows (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) { ( $ ) x } = (row A i)  $\cdot$  x
  using vec-to-lpoly-evaluate-equiv-dot-prod[of row A i x]
  by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2))

```

```

lemma matrix-to-lpolies-lambda-valuatate-scalarP:
  assumes i < dim-row A
  assumes dim-col A = dim-vec x
  shows (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) { (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x$i else 0)) } = (row
  A i) · x
  proof -
    have ∀j. j < dim-vec x ⟹ x$j = (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x$i else 0)) j
    by simp
    let ?p = (matrix-to-lpolies A!i)
    have ∀j. coeff (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) j ≠ 0 ⟹ j < dim-vec x
    using outside-of-col-range-is-0[of i A] assms(1) assms(2) leI by auto
    then have subs: vars ?p ⊆ {0..<dim-vec x}
    using ⟨∀j. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) j ≠ 0 ⟹ j <
    dim-vec x⟩ atLeastLessThan-iff coeff-zero by blast
    then have *: ∀j. j ∈ vars ?p ⟹ x$j = (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x$i else 0))
    j
    by (simp add: ⟨∀j. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) j ≠ 0
    ⟹ j < dim-vec x⟩ coeff-zero)
    have row A i · x = (?p { $(x) })
    using assms(1) assms(2) matrix-to-lpolies-valuatate-scalarP[of i A x] by linarith
    also have ... = (∑j∈ vars ?p. coeff ?p j * x$j)
    using eval-poly-with-sum by blast
    also have ... = (∑j∈ vars ?p. coeff ?p j * (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x$i else
    0)) j)
    by (metis (full-types, opaque-lifting) ⟨∀j. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (matrix-to-lpolies
    A ! i) j ≠ 0 ⟹ j < dim-vec x⟩ mult.commute mult-zero-right)
    also have ... = (?p { (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x$i else 0)) })
    using eval-poly-with-sum by presburger
    finally show ?thesis
    by linarith
  qed

end
theory LP-Preliminaries
imports
  More-Jordan-Normal-Forms
  Matrix-LinPoly
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Matrix-Impl
  Farkas.Simplex-for-Realss
  HOL-Library.Mapping
begin

fun vars-from-index-geq-vec where
  vars-from-index-geq-vec index b = [GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+index)) (b$i). i ←
  [0..<dim-vec b]]

```

```

lemma constraints-set-vars-geq-vec-def:
  set (vars-from-index-geq-vec start b) =
  {GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+start)) (b$i) | i. i ∈ {0..<dim-vec b}}
  using set-comprehension-list-comprehension[of
    (λi. GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+start)) (b$i)) dim-vec b] by auto

lemma vars-from-index-geq-sat:
  assumes ⟨x⟩ ⊨cs set (vars-from-index-geq-vec start b)
  assumes i < dim-vec b
  shows ⟨x⟩ (i+start) ≥ b$i
  proof –
    have e-e:GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+start)) (b$i) ∈ set (vars-from-index-geq-vec start
    b)
      using constraints-set-vars-geq-vec-def[of start b] using assms(2) by auto
    then have ⟨x⟩ ⊨c GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+start)) (b$i)
      using assms(1) by blast
    then have (lp-monom 1 (i+start)) {⟨x⟩} ≥ (b$i)
      using satisfies-constraint.simps(4)[of ⟨x⟩ lp-monom 1 (i + start) b$i]
      by simp
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed

fun mat-x-leq-vec where
  mat-x-leq-vec A b = [LEQ (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) (b$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]]

lemma mat-x-leq-vec-sol:
  assumes ⟨x⟩ ⊨cs set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
  assumes i < dim-vec b
  shows ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) {⟨x⟩} ≤ b$i
  proof –
    have e-e: LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b$i) ∈ set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
      by (simp add: assms(2))
    then have ⟨x⟩ ⊨c LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b$i)
      using assms(1) by blast
    then show ?thesis
      using satisfies-constraint.simps by auto
  qed

fun x-mat-eq-vec where
  x-mat-eq-vec b A = [EQ (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) (b$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]]

```

```

lemma x-mat-eq-vec-sol:
  assumes  $x \models_{cs} \text{set } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } b \ A)$ 
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-vec } b$ 
  shows  $((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) \setminus \{x\} = b\$i$ 
proof -
  have e-e:  $\text{EQ } ((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) (b\$i) \in \text{set } (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } b \ A)$ 
    by (simp add: assms(2))
  then have  $x \models_c \text{EQ } ((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i) (b\$i)$ 
    using assms(1) by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using satisfies-constraint.simps by auto
qed

```

6 Get different matrices into same space, without interference

```

fun two-block-non-interfering where
  two-block-non-interfering A B = (let  $z1 = 0_m (\dim\text{-row } A) (\dim\text{-col } B)$ ;
                                     $z2 = 0_m (\dim\text{-row } B) (\dim\text{-col } A)$  in
                                    four-block-mat A z1 z2 B)

lemma split-two-block-non-interfering:
  assumes split-block (two-block-non-interfering A B) ( $\dim\text{-row } A$ ) ( $\dim\text{-col } A$ ) =
  (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4)
  shows  $Q1 = A \ Q4 = B$ 
  using split-four-block-dual-fst-lst[of A - - B Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4]
  assms by auto

lemma two-block-non-interfering-dims:
   $\dim\text{-row } (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B) = \dim\text{-row } A + \dim\text{-row } B$ 
   $\dim\text{-col } (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B) = \dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B$ 
  by (simp)+

lemma two-block-non-interfering-zeros-are-0:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ 
  and  $j \geq \dim\text{-col } A$ 
  and  $j < \dim\text{-col } (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B)$ 
  shows  $(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B) \$\$ (i,j) = 0$  ( $\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B$ ) \$\$ (i,j) = 0
  using four-block-mat-def assms two-block-non-interfering-dims[of A B] by auto

lemma two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-row } A$ 
  shows  $\text{row } (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B) i = \text{row } A i @_v (0_v (\dim\text{-col } B))$ 
  using assms by auto

lemma two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2:
  assumes  $i < \dim\text{-row } (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B)$ 

```

```

and  $i \geq \text{dim-row } A$ 
shows  $\text{row}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B) \ i = (\theta_v(\text{dim-col } A)) @_v \text{row } B (i - \text{dim-row } A)$ 
using assms by (auto)

lemma first-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-first-vec:
assumes  $\text{dim-col } A + \text{dim-col } B = \text{dim-vec } v$ 
assumes  $\text{dim-row } A = n$ 
shows  $\text{vec-first}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B *_v v) \ n = A *_v (\text{vec-first } v (\text{dim-col } A))$ 
proof
  fix  $i$ 
  assume  $a: i < \text{dim-vec} (A *_v \text{vec-first } v (\text{dim-col } A))$ 
  let  $?tb = \text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B$ 
  have  $i-n: i < n$  using a assms(2) by auto
  have  $\text{vec-first} (?tb *_v v) \ n \$ i = \text{vec-first} (\text{vec} (\text{dim-row } ?tb) (\lambda i. \text{row } ?tb i \cdot v)) \ n \$ i$ 
  unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by simp
  also have  $\dots = (\text{vec } n (\lambda i. \text{row } ?tb i \cdot v)) \$ i$ 
  unfolding vec-first-def using trans-less-add1
  by (metis a assms(2) dim-mult-mat-vec index-vec two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  also have  $\dots = \text{row } ?tb i \cdot v$  by (simp add: i-n)
  also have  $\dots = (\text{row } A i @_v \theta_v(\text{dim-col } B)) \cdot v$ 
  using assms(2) i-n two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1 by fastforce
  also have  $\dots = \text{row } A i \cdot \text{vec-first } v (\text{dim-vec} (\text{row } A i)) + \theta_v(\text{dim-col } B) \cdot \text{vec-last } v (\text{dim-vec} (\theta_v(\text{dim-col } B)))$ 
  using append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod[of  $\text{row } A i \theta_v(\text{dim-col } B) v$ ] assms(1)
  by auto
  then have  $\text{vec-first}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B *_v v) \ n \$ i = \text{row } A i \cdot \text{vec-first } v (\text{dim-vec} (\text{row } A i))$ 
  using calculation by auto
  then show  $\text{vec-first}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B *_v v) \ n \$ i = (A *_v \text{vec-first } v (\text{dim-col } A)) \$ i$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2) i-n)
next
  have  $\text{dim-vec} (A *_v v) = \text{dim-row } A$  using dim-vec-def dim-mult-mat-vec[of  $A v$ ] by auto
  then have  $\text{dim-vec} (\text{vec-first}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B *_v v) \ n) = n$  by auto
  then show  $\text{dim-vec} (\text{vec-first}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B *_v v) \ n) = \text{dim-vec} (A *_v \text{vec-first } v (\text{dim-col } A))$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2))
qed

lemma last-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-last-vec:
assumes  $\text{dim-col } A + \text{dim-col } B = \text{dim-vec } v$ 
assumes  $\text{dim-row } B = n$ 
shows  $\text{vec-last}((\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ B) *_v v) \ n = B *_v (\text{vec-last } v (\text{dim-col } B))$ 

```

```

proof
  fix  $i$ 
  assume  $a: i < \dim\text{-vec} (B *_v \text{vec-last } v (\dim\text{-col } B))$ 
  let  $?tb = \text{two-block-non-interfering } A B$ 
  let  $?vl = (\text{vec} (\dim\text{-row } ?tb) (\lambda i. \text{row } ?tb i \cdot v))$ 
  have  $i \cdot n: i < n$  using  $\text{assms}(2)$  using  $a$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  have  $\text{in3}: (\dim\text{-row } ?tb) - n + i \geq \dim\text{-row } A$ 
    by ( $\text{simp add: assms}(2)$ )
  have  $\text{in3}': (\dim\text{-row } ?tb) - n + i < \dim\text{-row } ?tb$ 
    by ( $\text{simp add: assms}(2)$   $i \cdot n$   $\text{two-block-non-interfering-dims}(1)$ )
  have  $\dim\text{-row } A + n = \dim\text{-row} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B)$ 
    by ( $\text{simp add: assms}(2)$   $\text{two-block-non-interfering-dims}(1)$ )
  then have  $\dim\text{-a}: \dim\text{-row } A = \dim\text{-row} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B) - n$ 
    by ( $\text{metis (no-types) diff-add-inverse2}$ )
  have  $\text{vec-last} (?tb *_v v) n \$ i = \text{vec-last} (\text{vec} (\dim\text{-row } ?tb) (\lambda i. \text{row } ?tb i \cdot v))$ 
 $n \$ i$ 
  unfolding  $\text{mult-mat-vec-def}$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  also have  $\dots = ?vl \$ (\dim\text{-vec } ?vl - n + i)$ 
    unfolding  $\text{vec-last-def}$  using  $i \cdot n$   $\text{index-vec}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
  also have  $\dots = \text{row } ?tb ((\dim\text{-row } ?tb) - n + i) \cdot v$ 
    unfolding  $\text{index-vec}$  by ( $\text{simp add: assms}(2)$   $i \cdot n$   $\text{two-block-non-interfering-dims}(1)$ )
  also have  $\dots = \text{row } B i \cdot \text{vec-last } v (\dim\text{-vec} (\text{row } B i))$ 
  proof –
    have  $\dim\text{-vec} (0_v (\dim\text{-col } A) @_v \text{row } B i) = \dim\text{-vec } v$ 
      by ( $\text{simp add: } \langle \dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B = \dim\text{-vec } v \rangle$ )
    then show  $?thesis$  using  $\dim\text{-a}$   $\text{assms}(1)$   $\text{in3}'$   $\text{two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2}$ 
       $\text{append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod}[\text{of } 0_v (\dim\text{-col } A) \text{ row } B i v]$ 
      by ( $\text{metis add.commute add.right-neutral diff-add-inverse}$ 
         $\text{in3 index-zero-vec}(2)$   $\text{scalar-prod-left-zero vec-first-carrier}$ )
  qed
  also have  $\dots = \text{row } B i \cdot \text{vec-last } v (\dim\text{-col } B)$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  thus  $\text{vec-last} (\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B *_v v) n \$ i = (B *_v \text{vec-last } v (\dim\text{-col } B)) \$ i$ 
    using  $\text{assms}(2)$   $\text{calculation}$   $i \cdot n$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
  qed ( $\text{simp add: assms}(2)$ )
lemma  $\text{two-block-non-interfering-mult-decomposition}:$ 
assumes  $\dim\text{-col } A + \dim\text{-col } B = \dim\text{-vec } v$ 
shows  $\text{two-block-non-interfering } A B *_v v =$ 
 $A *_v \text{vec-first } v (\dim\text{-col } A) @_v B *_v \text{vec-last } v (\dim\text{-col } B)$ 
proof –
  let  $?tb = \text{two-block-non-interfering } A B$ 
  from  $\text{first-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-first-vec}[\text{of } A B v \dim\text{-row } A, \text{OF assms}]$ 
  have  $\text{vec-first} (?tb *_v v) (\dim\text{-row } A) = A *_v \text{vec-first } v (\dim\text{-col } A)$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 
  moreover from  $\text{last-vec-two-block-non-inter-is-last-vec}[\text{of } A B v \dim\text{-row } B, \text{OF assms}]$ 
  have  $\text{vec-last} (?tb *_v v) (\dim\text{-row } B) = B *_v \text{vec-last } v (\dim\text{-col } B)$ 
    by  $\text{blast}$ 

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis using vec-first-last-append[of ?tb *v v (dim-row A)
(dim-row B)]
  dim-mult-mat-vec[of ?tb v] two-block-non-interfering-dims(1)[of A B]
  by (metis carrier-vec-dim-vec)
qed

```

```

fun mat-leqb-eqc where
  mat-leqb-eqc A b c = (let lst = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A
AT) in
  [LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
  [EQ (lst!i) ((b@vc)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@vc)]])

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-for-LEQ:
  assumes i < dim-vec b
  assumes i < dim-row A
  shows (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)!i = LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b\$i)
proof -
  define lst where lst: lst = (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
  define l where l: l = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
  have ileqA: i < dim-row A using assms by auto
  have !i = vec-to-lpoly ((row A i)@v 0v (dim-row A))
    unfolding l using two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1[of i A AT, OF ileqA]
    by (metis ileqA lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0 matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row
      trans-less-add1 two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
  then have leq: !i = (matrix-to-lpolies A)!i
    using lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0[of row A i (dim-row A)] l
    by (simp add: ileqA)
  have *: lst = [LEQ (!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
    [EQ (!i) ((b@vc)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@vc) ] ]
    unfolding l lst by (metis mat-leqb-eqc.simps)
  have ([LEQ (!i) (b\$i). i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
    [EQ (!i) ((b@vc)\$i). i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@vc)]) ! i =
    [LEQ (!i) (b\$i). i <- [0..<dim-vec b]]!i
    using assms(2) lst by (simp add: assms(1) nth-append)
  also have ... = LEQ (!i) (b\$i)
    using l lst
    by (simp add: assms(1))
  finally show ?thesis
    using * leg lst using mat-leqb-eqc.simps[of A b c] by auto
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ:
  assumes dim-vec b ≤ i and i < dim-vec (b@vc)
  assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b and dim-col A ≥ dim-vec c
  shows (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)!i =
    EQ (vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-col A) @v row AT (i - dim-vec b))) (c$(i - dim-vec b))

```

```

proof -
define lst where lst: lst = (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
define l where l: l = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
have i-s: i < dim-row (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
using assms by (simp add: assms(2) assms(3) two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
have l':!i = vec-to-lpoly ((0v (dim-col A)) @v (row AT (i - dim-vec b)))
using l two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2[of i A AT, OF i-s]
assms(1) assms(3) i-s matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row by presburger
have ([LEQ (!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
[EQ (!i) ((b@vc)$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@vc)]])!i
=
[EQ (!i) ((b@vc)$i) . i <- [dim-vec b..< dim-vec (b@vc)]] ! (i - dim-vec
b)
by (simp add: assms(1) leD nth-append)
also have ... = EQ (!i) ((b@vc)$i)
using assms(1) assms(2) by auto
also have ... = EQ (!i) (c$(i-dim-vec b))
using assms(1) assms(2) by auto
then show ?thesis
using mat-leqb-eqc.simps by (metis (full-types) calculation l l')
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies1:
assumes x ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
assumes i < dim-vec b
and i < dim-row A
shows (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) {x} ≤ b\$i
proof -
have e-e: LEQ (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) (b\$i) ∈ set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
using mat-leqb-eqc-for-LEQ[of i b A c, OF assms(2) assms(3)]
nth-mem[of i matrix-to-lpolies A] mat-leqb-eqc.simps
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(2) diff-zero in-set-conv-nth length-append
length-map
length-upd trans-less-add1)
then have x ⊨c LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b\$i)
using assms by blast
then show ?thesis
using satisfies-constraint.simps by auto
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies2:
assumes x ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
assumes dim-vec b ≤ i and i < dim-vec (b@vc)
and dim-row A = dim-vec b and dim-vec c ≤ dim-col A
shows (matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT) ! i) {x} = (b @v c) \$ i
proof -
have e-e: EQ (vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-col A) @v row AT (i - dim-vec b))) (c $(i
- dim-vec b))

```

```

 $\in \text{set}(\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A \ b \ c)$ 
using assms(2) mat-leqb-eqc.simps[of A b c]
    nth-mem[of i (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)]
using mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ[of b i c A, OF assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(5)]
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) add-diff-cancel-left' assms(3) diff-zero index-append-vec(2)

length-append length-map length-upd
hence sateq: x ⊨c EQ (vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-col A) @v
    row AT (i - dim-vec b))) (c $ (i - dim-vec b))
using assms(1) by blast
have *: i < dim-row (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
by (metis assms(3) assms(4) assms(5) dual-order.order-iff-strict dual-order.strict-trans

index-append-vec(2) index transpose-mat(2) nat-add-left-cancel-less
two-block-non-interfering-dims(1)
have **: dim-row A ≤ i
by (simp add: assms(2) assms(4))
then have x ⊨c EQ ((matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT))!i)
 $((b @_v c) \$ i)$ 
using two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2[of i A AT, OF **]
by (metis * sateq assms(3) assms(4) index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2)
led
matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row)
then show ?thesis
using satisfies-constraint.simps(5) by simp
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-simplex-satisfies2:
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat x
assumes dim-vec b ≤ i and i < dim-vec (b @_v c)
and dim-row A = dim-vec b and dim-vec c ≤ dim-col A
shows (matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT) ! i) {⟨x⟩} = (b @_v c)
 $\$ i$ 
using mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies2 assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(5)
simplex(3) by blast

fun index-geq-n where
index-geq-n i n = GEQ (lp-monom 1 i) n

lemma index-geq-n-simplex:
assumes ⟨x⟩ ⊨c (index-geq-n i n)
shows ⟨x⟩ i ≥ n
using assms by simp

fun from-index-geq0-vector where
from-index-geq0-vector i v = [GEQ (lp-monom 1 (i+j)) (v$j) . j <- [0..<dim-vec
v]]

```

```

lemma from-index-geq-vector-simplex:
  assumes  $x \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{from-index-geq0-vector } i \ v)$ 
   $j < \dim\text{-vec } v$ 
  shows  $x(i + j) \geq v\$j$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{GEQ}(\text{lp-monom } 1(i+j)) (v\$j) \in \text{set}(\text{from-index-geq0-vector } i \ v)$ 
  by (simp add: assms(2))
  moreover have  $x \models_c \text{GEQ}(\text{lp-monom } 1(i+j)) (v\$j)$ 
  using calculation(1) assms by force
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma from-index-geq0-vector-simplex2:
  assumes  $\langle x \rangle \models_{cs} \text{set}(\text{from-index-geq0-vector } i \ v)$ 
  assumes  $i \leq j$  and  $j < (\dim\text{-vec } v) + i$ 
  shows  $\langle x \rangle j \geq v\$j - i$ 
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) from-index-geq-vector-simplex
    le-add-diff-inverse less-diff-conv2)

```

```

definition x-times-c-geq-y-times-b where
  x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b =  $\text{GEQ}(\text{vec-to-lpoly}(c @_v 0_v (\dim\text{-vec } b)) - \text{vec-to-lpoly}(0_v (\dim\text{-vec } c) @_v b)) \ 0$ 

lemma x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-correct:
  assumes simplex [x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b] = Sat x
  shows  $((\text{vec-to-lpoly}(c @_v 0_v (\dim\text{-vec } b))) \setminus \langle x \rangle) \geq ((\text{vec-to-lpoly}(0_v (\dim\text{-vec } c) @_v b)) \setminus \langle x \rangle)$ 
  using simplex(3)[OF assms] unfolding x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-def
  by (simp add: valuate-minus)

```

```

definition split-i-j-x where
  split-i-j-x i j x =  $(\text{vec } i \langle x \rangle, \text{vec } (j - i) (\lambda y. \langle x \rangle (y+i)))$ 

```

```

abbreviation split-n-m-x where
  split-n-m-x n m x ≡ split-i-j-x n (n+m) x

```

```

lemma split-vec-dims:
  assumes split-i-j-x i j x = (a ,b)
  shows dim-vec a = i dim-vec b = (j - i)
  using assms(1) unfolding split-i-j-x-def by auto+

```

```

lemma split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims:
  assumes split-n-m-x n m x = (a, b)
  shows dim-vec a = n dim-vec b = m
  using split-vec-dims
  using assms apply blast
  using assms split-vec-dims(2) by fastforce

lemma split-access-fst-1:
  assumes k < i
  assumes split-i-j-x i j x = (a, b)
  shows a $ k = ⟨x⟩ k
  by (metis Pair-inject assms(1) assms(2) index-vec split-i-j-x-def)

lemma split-access-snd-1:
  assumes i ≤ k and k < j
  assumes split-i-j-x i j x = (a, b)
  shows b $ (k - i) = ⟨x⟩ k
proof -
  have vec (j - i) (λn. ⟨x⟩ (n + i)) = b
    by (metis (no-types) assms(3) prod.sel(2) split-i-j-x-def)
  then show ?thesis
  using assms(1) assms(2) by fastforce
qed

lemma split-access-fst-2:
  assumes (x, y) = split-i-j-x i j Z
  assumes k < dim-vec x
  shows x$k = ⟨Z⟩ k
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) split-access-fst-1 split-vec-dims(1))

lemma split-access-snd-2:
  assumes (x, y) = split-i-j-x i j Z
  assumes k < dim-vec y
  shows y$k = ⟨Z⟩ (k + dim-vec x)
  using assms split-i-j-x-def[of i j Z] by auto

lemma from-index-geq0-vector-split-snd:
  assumes ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (from-index-geq0-vector d v)
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x d m X
  shows ∀i. i < dim-vec v ⇒ i < m ⇒ y$i ≥ v$i
  using assms unfolding split-i-j-x-def
  using from-index-geq-vector-simplex[of d v ⟨X⟩ -] index-vec by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma split-coeff-vec-index-sum:
  assumes (x,y) = split-i-j-x (dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec v)) l X
  shows (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff v i * ⟨X⟩ i) =
    (∑ i = 0..dim-vec x. lpoly-to-vec v $ i * x $ i)
proof -
  from valuate-with-dim-poly[of v ⟨X⟩, symmetric]

```

```

have ( $\sum i = 0..<\text{dim-vec } x. (\text{lpoly-to-vec } v) \$ i * \langle X \rangle i$ ) =
  ( $\sum i = 0..<\text{dim-vec } x. (\text{lpoly-to-vec } v) \$ i * x \$ i$ )
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms split-access-fst-1 split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong)
then show ?thesis
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv
  lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong)
qed

```

```

lemma scalar-prod-valuation-after-split-equiv1:
assumes (x,y) = split-i-j-x (dim-vec (lpoly-to-vec v)) l X
shows (lpoly-to-vec v) · x = (v {⟨X⟩})
proof –
  from valuate-with-dim-poly[of v ⟨X⟩, symmetric]
  have 1: (v {⟨X⟩}) = ( $\sum i = 0..<\text{dim-poly } v. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff } v i * \langle X \rangle i$ ) by simp
  have ( $\sum i = 0..<\text{dim-vec } x. (\text{lpoly-to-vec } v) \$ i * \langle X \rangle i$ ) =
    ( $\sum i = 0..<\text{dim-vec } x. (\text{lpoly-to-vec } v) \$ i * x \$ i$ )
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms split-access-fst-1 split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong)
  also have ... = (lpoly-to-vec v) · x
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by blast
  finally show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) 1 dim-poly-dim-vec-equiv lin-poly-to-vec-coeff-access
    split-vec-dims(1) sum.ivl-cong assms)
qed

```

definition mat-times-vec-leq ($\langle [-*_v -] \leq - \rangle [1000, 1000, 100]$)

where

$$[A *_v x] \leq b \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < \text{dim-vec } b. (A *_v x)\$i \leq b\$i) \wedge \\ (\text{dim-row } A = \text{dim-vec } b) \wedge \\ (\text{dim-col } A = \text{dim-vec } x)$$

definition vec-times-mat-eq ($\langle [-_v * -] = - \rangle [1000, 1000, 100]$)

where

$$[y *_v A] = c \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < \text{dim-vec } c. (A^T *_v y)\$i = c\$i) \wedge \\ (\text{dim-col } A^T = \text{dim-vec } y) \wedge \\ (\text{dim-row } A^T = \text{dim-vec } c)$$

definition vec-times-mat-leq ($\langle [-_v * -] \leq - \rangle [1000, 1000, 100]$)

where

$$[y *_v A] \leq c \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < \text{dim-vec } c. (A^T *_v y)\$i \leq c\$i) \wedge \\ (\text{dim-col } A^T = \text{dim-vec } y) \wedge \\ (\text{dim-row } A^T = \text{dim-vec } c)$$

lemma mat-times-vec-leqI[intro]:

assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b

assumes dim-col A = dim-vec x

assumes $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } b \implies (A *_v x)\$i \leq b\$i$

```

shows  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
unfolding mat-times-vec-leq-def using assms by auto

lemma mat-times-vec-leqD[dest]:
assumes  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
shows dim-row A = dim-vec b dim-col A = dim-vec x  $\wedge i < dim\text{-}vec b \implies (A *_v x) \$ i \leq b \$ i$ 
using assms mat-times-vec-leq-def by blast+

lemma vec-times-mat-eqD[dest]:
assumes  $[y _v * A] = c$ 
shows  $(\forall i < dim\text{-}vec c. (A^T *_v y) \$ i = c \$ i)$  (dim-col  $A^T = dim\text{-}vec y$ ) (dim-row  $A^T = dim\text{-}vec c$ )
using assms vec-times-mat-eq-def by blast+

lemma vec-times-mat-leqD[dest]:
assumes  $[y _v * A] \leq c$ 
shows  $(\forall i < dim\text{-}vec c. (A^T *_v y) \$ i \leq c \$ i)$  (dim-col  $A^T = dim\text{-}vec y$ ) (dim-row  $A^T = dim\text{-}vec c$ )
using assms vec-times-mat-leq-def by blast+

lemma mat-times-vec-eqI[intro]:
assumes dim-col  $A^T = dim\text{-}vec x$ 
assumes dim-row  $A^T = dim\text{-}vec c$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < dim\text{-}vec c \implies (A^T *_v x) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
shows  $[x _v * A] = c$ 
unfolding vec-times-mat-eq-def using assms by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1:
assumes dim-vec b = dim-row A
assumes  $\langle X \rangle \models_{cs} set (mat\text{-}leqb-eqc A b c)$ 
assumes  $(x, y) = split\text{-}i\text{-}j\text{-}x (dim\text{-}col A) l X$ 
shows  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
proof (standard, goal-cases)
case 1
then show ?case using assms(1)[symmetric].
case 2
then show ?case using assms(3) unfolding split-i-j-x-def
  using split-vec-dims[of 0 dim-col A X x y] by auto
case (3 i)
with mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies1[of A b c ⟨X⟩ i]
have m:  $(matrix\text{-}to\text{-}lpolies A ! i) \{ \langle X \rangle \} \leq b \$ i$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) by linarith
have leq: dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly (row A i))  $\leq dim\text{-}col A$ 
  using vec-to-poly-dim-less[of row A i] by simp
have i:  $i < dim\text{-}row A$ 
  using 3 assms(1) by linarith
from two-block-non-interfering-row-comp1[of i A AT]
have row (two-block-non-interfering A AT) i = row A i @v 0v (dim-col AT)

```

```

using 3 assms(1) by linarith
have (vec-to-lpoly (row A i @v 0v (dim-col AT))) {⟨X⟩} = ((vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) {⟨X⟩})
also have ... = (∑ a = 0..<dim-poly (vec-to-lpoly (row A i))) .
  Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) a * ⟨X⟩ a
using valuate-with-dim-poly[of vec-to-lpoly (row A i) ⟨X⟩] by blast
also have ... = (∑ a = 0..<dim-col A. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly (row A i)) a * ⟨X⟩ a)
using split-coeff-vec-index-sum[of x y]
  sum-dim-vec-equals-sum-dim-poly[of row A i ⟨X⟩] by auto
also have ... = row A i · x
unfolding scalar-prod-def using <dim-col A = dim-vec x> i assms(3)
using matrix-to-lpolies-coeff-access[of i A] matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row[of i A]
  split-access-fst-1[of - (dim-col A) l X x y] by fastforce
finally show ?case
using m i lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0 by auto
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1:
assumes dim-vec b = dim-row A
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat X
assumes (x,y) = split-i-j-x (dim-col A) l X
shows [A *v x] ≤ b
using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1[of b A c X x y] assms(1) assms(2) assms(3)
simplex(3) by blast

lemma sat-mono:
assumes set A ⊆ set B
shows ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set B ⇒ ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set A
using assms(1) assms by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-subset-correct1:
assumes dim-vec b = dim-row A
assumes set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) ⊆ set S
assumes simplex S = Sat X
assumes (x,y) = split-i-j-x (dim-col A) l X
shows [A *v x] ≤ b
using sat-mono assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4)
mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1 simplex(3) by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2:
assumes dim-vec c = dim-row AT
assumes dim-vec b = dim-col AT
assumes ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-row AT) (dim-col AT) X
shows [y v* A] = c
proof (standard, goal-cases)
case 1

```

```

then show ?case
  using assms split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2)[OF assms(4)[symmetric]] by linarith
case 2
then show ?case using assms(1)[symmetric] .
case (3 i)
define lst where lst = matrix-to-lpolies (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
define db where db: db = dim-vec b
define dc where dc: dc = dim-vec c
have cA: dim-vec c ≤ dim-col A
  by (simp add: assms(1))
have dbi-dim: db+i < dim-vec (b @v c)
  by (simp add: 3 db)
have *: dim-vec b ≤ db+i
  by (simp add: db)
have ([LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..< dim-vec b]] @
  [EQ (lst!i) ((b@vc)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@vc)]]) ! (db + i) =
  EQ (lst!(db+i)) ((b@vc)\$(db+i)) using mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ[of b db+i c A]
  nth-append[of [LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..< dim-vec b]
    [EQ (lst!i) ((b@vc)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@vc)]]]
  by (simp add: 3 db)
have rowA: dim-vec b = dim-row A
  using assms index-transpose-mat(3)[of A] by linarith
have ⟨X⟩ ≡c EQ (lst!(db+i)) (c\$i)
proof -
  have db + i = dim-vec b = i
    using db diff-add-inverse by blast
  then have (lst ! (db + i)) {⟨X⟩} = c \$ i
    by (metis dbi-dim rowA * cA assms(3) index-append-vec(1)
      index-append-vec(2) leD lst mat-leqb-eqc-satisfies2)
  then show ?thesis
    using satisfies-constraint.simps(5)[of ⟨X⟩ (lst ! (db + i)) (c \$ i)] by simp
qed
then have sat: (lst!(db+i)) {⟨X⟩} = c\$i
  by simp
define V where V = vec (db+dc) (λi. ⟨X⟩ i)
have vdim: dim-vec V = dim-vec (b@vc) using V db dc by simp
have *: db + i < dim-row (two-block-non-interfering A AT)
  by (metis dbi-dim assms(1) index-append-vec(2) rowA two-block-non-interfering-dims(1))
have **: dim-row A ≤ db + i
  by (simp add: assms(2) db)
from two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2[of db+i A AT, OF * **]
have eql: row (two-block-non-interfering A AT) (db + i) = 0v (dim-col A) @v
row AT i
  by (simp add: assms(2) db)
with matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row[of i AT]
have eqv: lst!(db+i) = vec-to-lpoly (0v (dim-col A) @v row AT i)
  using * lst matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row by presburger
then have ∀j<dim-col A. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (lst!(db+i)) j = 0
  by (metis index-append-vec(1) index-append-vec(2) index-zero-vec(1) index-zero-vec(2))

```

```

  vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access trans-less-add1)
moreover have  $\forall j \geq db+dc. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst}!(db+i)) j = 0$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) eqv index-transpose-mat(3) index-zero-vec(2) leD
       add.commute assms(1) assms(2) coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero(2) in-
       dex-append-vec(2)
       index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(2) db dc)
moreover have vars (lst!(db+i))  $\subseteq \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\}$ 
  by (meson atLeastLessThan-iff calculation(1) calculation(2) coeff-zero not-le
       subsetI)
ultimately have (lst!(db+i)) $\langle X \rangle = (\sum_{j \in \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst}!(db+i)) j * \langle X \rangle_j)$ 
  using eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\} lst!(db+i) \langle X \rangle] by
       blast
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst}!(db+i))$ 
   $j * V\$j$ )
  using V by auto
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\}} (0_v (\text{dim-col } A) @_v \text{row } A^T i) \$j * V\$j$ )
proof -
  have  $\forall j \in \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\}. \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst}!(db+i)) j = (0_v$ 
   $(\text{dim-col } A) @_v \text{row } A^T i) \$j$ 
  by (metis `V  $\equiv \text{vec} (db + dc) \langle X \rangle` vdim assms(1) assms(2) index-transpose-mat(2)
       atLeastLessThan-iff dim-vec eql eqv index-append-vec(2) index-row(2)
       vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access semiring-normalization-rules(24)
       two-block-non-interfering-dims(2))
then show ?thesis
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) sum.cong)
qed
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{0.. < \text{dim-col } A\}} (0_v (\text{dim-col } A) @_v \text{row } A^T i) \$j * V\$j$ )
+
 $(\sum_{j \in \{\text{dim-col } A.. < db+dc\}} (0_v (\text{dim-col } A) @_v \text{row } A^T i) \$j * V\$j)$ 
by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-cancel-left-left atLeastLessThan-iff mult-eq-0-iff
     class-semiring.add.finprod-all1 index-append-vec(1) index-zero-vec(1)
     index-zero-vec(2) trans-less-add1)
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{0.. < db+dc\}} (0_v (\text{dim-col } A) @_v \text{row } A^T i) \$j * V\$j$ )
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute assms(1) dc index-transpose-mat(2)

  le-add1 le-add-same-cancel1 sum.atLeastLessThan-concat)
also have ... = ( $0_v (\text{dim-col } A) @_v \text{row } A^T i \cdot V$ 
  unfolding scalar-prod-def by (simp add: V)
also have ... =  $0_v (\text{dim-col } A) \cdot \text{vec-first } V (\text{dim-vec} (0_v (\text{dim-col } A))) +$ 
   $\text{row } A^T i \cdot \text{vec-last } V (\text{dim-vec} (\text{row } A^T i))$ 
using append-split-vec-distrib-scalar-prod[of  $0_v (\text{dim-col } A) \text{ row } A^T i \cdot V$ ]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) `dim-vec V = dim-vec (b @_v c)` add.commute
       assms(1)
       assms(2) index-append-vec(2) index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(2)
       index-transpose-mat(3) index-zero-vec(2))
also have  $0_v (\text{dim-col } A) \cdot \text{vec-first } V (\text{dim-vec} (0_v (\text{dim-col } A))) +$$ 
```

```

 $\text{row } A^T \ i \cdot \text{vec-last } V (\dim\text{-vec} (\text{row } A^T \ i)) = (\text{row } A^T \ i) \cdot y$ 

proof –
  have  $\text{vec-last } V (\dim\text{-vec} (\text{row } A^T \ i)) = y$ 
  proof (standard, goal-cases)
    case (1  $i$ )
    then show ?case
    proof –
      have  $f1: \dim\text{-col } A^T = db$ 
      by (simp add: assms(2) db)
      then have  $\forall v va. \text{vec } db (\lambda n. \langle X \rangle (n + dc)) = v \vee (x, y) \neq (va, v)$ 
      by (metis Pair-inject add-diff-cancel-left' assms(1) assms(4) dc split-i-j-x-def)
      then show ?case
        unfolding  $V \text{vec-last-def}$ 
        using split-access-fst-1[of (dim-row  $A^T$ )  $i$  (dim-col  $A^T$ )  $X x y$ ]
        by (metis 1 add.commute add-diff-cancel-left' add-less-cancel-left
              dim-vec  $f1$  index-row(2) index-vec)
    qed
  next
    case 2
    then show ?case
      using  $\langle \dim\text{-col } A^T = \dim\text{-vec } y \rangle$  by auto
    qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms(1))
  qed
  then show ?case unfolding mult-mat-vec-def by (metis 3 assms(1) calculation
index-vec sat)
qed

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct2:
assumes  $\dim\text{-vec } c = \dim\text{-row } A^T$ 
assumes  $\dim\text{-vec } b = \dim\text{-col } A^T$ 
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc  $A b c$ ) = Sat  $X$ 
assumes  $(x, y) = \text{split-n-m-x} (\dim\text{-row } A^T) (\dim\text{-col } A^T) X$ 
shows  $[y \ v* A] = c$ 
using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2 simplex(3) by blast

lemma mat-leqb-eqc-correct:
assumes  $\dim\text{-vec } c = \dim\text{-row } A^T$ 
and  $\dim\text{-vec } b = \dim\text{-col } A^T$ 
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc  $A b c$ ) = Sat  $X$ 
assumes  $(x, y) = \text{split-n-m-x} (\dim\text{-row } A^T) (\dim\text{-col } A^T) X$ 
shows  $[y \ v* A] = c [A *_v x] \leq b$ 
using mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1[of  $b A c X x y$ ]
using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct2
apply blast
using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2[of  $b A c X x y$ ]
by (metis (no-types) Matrix.transpose-transpose assms(2) assms(3) assms(4))

```

```

index-transpose-mat(3)
mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1[of b A c X x y]

lemma eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1:
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows(vec-to-lpoly c) {⟨X⟩} = c · x
proof -
have *: (vec-to-lpoly c) {⟨X⟩} =
  (∑ i ∈ vars (vec-to-lpoly c). Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly c) i * ⟨X⟩ i)
  using linear-poly-sum sum.cong eval-poly-with-sum by auto
also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0..<dim-vec c}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff (vec-to-lpoly c) i * ⟨X⟩ i)
  using vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim[of c] linear-poly-sum[of vec-to-lpoly c ⟨X⟩]
  eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of {0..<dim-vec c} vec-to-lpoly c ⟨X⟩] by auto
also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0..<dim-vec c}. c\$i * x\$i)
  using split-access-fst-1[of - dim-vec c (dim-vec c) + (dim-vec b) X x y]
  split-access-snd-1[of dim-vec c - ((dim-vec c) + (dim-vec b)) X x y]
  vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access[of - c] using assms by auto
also have ... = c · x
unfolding scalar-prod-def
using split-vec-dims(1)[of dim-vec c (dim-vec c) + (dim-vec b) X x y] assms
by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split2:
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec b) (dim-vec c) X
shows(vec-to-lpoly (0_v (dim-vec b) @_v c)) {⟨X⟩} = c · y
proof -
let ?p = (vec-to-lpoly ((0_v (dim-vec b) @_v c)))
let ?v0 = (0_v (dim-vec b) @_v c)
have *: ∀ i < dim-vec b. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i = 0
  using coeff-nonzero-dim-vec-non-zero(1) by fastforce
have **: dim-vec ?v0 = dim-vec b + dim-vec c
  by simp
have ?p {⟨X⟩} = (∑ i ∈ vars ?p. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i * ⟨X⟩ i)
  using eval-poly-with-sum by blast
also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0..<dim-vec ?v0}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i * ⟨X⟩ i)
  using eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of {0..<dim-vec ?v0} ?p ⟨X⟩] calculation
  vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim[of ?v0] by force
also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {0..<dim-vec b}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i * ⟨X⟩ i)
+
  (∑ i ∈ {(dim-vec b)..<dim-vec ?v0}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i
  * ⟨X⟩ i)
  by (simp add: sum.atLeastLessThan-concat)
also have ... = (∑ i ∈ {(dim-vec b)..<dim-vec ?v0}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p

```

```

i * ⟨X⟩ i)
  using * by simp
also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{(dim\text{-}vec b)..)
  using vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access by auto
also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<dim\text{-}vec c\}} ?v0\$i * \langle X \rangle (i+dim\text{-}vec b)$ )
  using index-zero-vec(2)[of dim-vec b] index-append-vec(2)[of 0v (dim-vec b) c]
** *
  sum.shift-bounds-nat-ivl[of ( $\lambda i. ?v0\$i * \langle X \rangle i$ ) 0 dim-vec b dim-vec c]
  by (simp add: add.commute)
also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<dim\text{-}vec c\}} c\$i * \langle X \rangle (i+dim\text{-}vec b)$ )
  by auto
also have ... = ( $\sum_{i \in \{0..<dim\text{-}vec c\}} c\$i * y\$i$ )
  using split-access-snd-2[of x y (dim-vec b) (dim-vec c) X] assms
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) atLeastLessThan iff split-access-snd-2
    split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2) split-vec-dims(1) sum.cong)
also have ... =  $c \cdot y$ 
  by (metis assms scalar-prod-def split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2))
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-split-dotP:
assumes ⟨X⟩ ⊨c x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows  $c \cdot x \geq b \cdot y$ 
using assms lpoly-of-v-equals-v-append0 eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split2[of x y c b X]
  eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1[of x y c b X]
by (auto simp: x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-def valuate-minus)

lemma mult-right-leq:
fixes A :: ('a::comm-semiring-1,ordered-semiring) mat
assumes dim-vec y = dim-vec b
and  $\forall i < dim\text{-}vec y. y\$i \geq 0$ 
and  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
shows  $(A *_v x) \cdot y \leq b \cdot y$ 
proof –
have ( $\sum_{n < dim\text{-}vec b. (A *_v x) \$ n * y \$ n} \leq (\sum_{n < dim\text{-}vec b. b \$ n * y \$ n}$ )
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) lessThan iff
    mat-times-vec-leq-def mult-right-mono sum-mono)
then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types) assms(1) atLeast0LessThan scalar-prod-def)
qed

lemma mult-right-eq:
assumes dim-vec x = dim-vec c
and  $[y * A] = c$ 
shows  $(A^T *_v y) \cdot x = c \cdot x$ 
unfolding scalar-prod-def
using atLeastLessThan iff[of - 0 dim-vec x] vec-times-mat-eq-def[of y A c]
  sum.cong[of - - λi.  $(A^T *_v y) \$ i * x \$ i \lambda i. c \$ i * x \$ i$ ]$ 
```

```

by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) assms(2))

lemma soundness-mat-x-leq:
assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
assumes simplex (mat-x-leq-vec A b) = Sat X
shows ∃x. [A *v x] ≤ b
proof
define x where x: x = fst (split-n-m-x (dim-col A) (dim-row A) X)
have *: dim-vec x = dim-col A by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def x)
have ∀ i < dim-vec b. (A *v x) \$ i ≤ b \$ i
proof (standard, standard)
fix i
assume i < dim-vec b
have row A i · x ≤ b\$i
using mat-x-leq-vec-sol[of A b X i]
by (metis <i < dim-vec b> assms(1) assms(2) eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1
fst-conv index-row(2) matrix-to-lp-vec-to-lpoly-row simplex(3) split-i-j-x-def
x)
then show (A *v x) \$ i ≤ b \$ i
by (simp add: <i < dim-vec b> assms(1))
qed
then show [A *v x] ≤ b
using mat-times-vec-leqI[of A b x, OF assms(1) *[symmetric]] by auto
qed

lemma completeness-mat-x-leq:
assumes ∃x. [A *v x] ≤ b
shows ∃X. simplex (mat-x-leq-vec A b) = Sat X
proof (rule ccontr)
assume 1: ∉ X. simplex (mat-x-leq-vec A b) = Inr X
have *: ∉ v. v ⊨cs set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
using simplex(1)[of mat-x-leq-vec A b] using 1 sum.exhaust-set by blast
then have dim-vec b = dim-row A using assms mat-times-vec-leqD(1)[of A - b]
by auto
then obtain x where x: [A *v x] ≤ b
using assms by blast
have x-A: dim-vec x = dim-col A
using x by auto
define v where v: v = (λi. (if i < dim-vec x then x\$i else 0))
have v-d: ∀ i < dim-vec x. x\$i = v i
by (simp add: v)
have v ⊨cs set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
proof
fix c
assume c ∈ set (mat-x-leq-vec A b)
then obtain i where i: c = LEQ (matrix-to-lpolies A!i) (b\$i) i < dim-vec b
by auto
let ?p = matrix-to-lpolies A!i
have ?p{ v } = (row A i) · x

```

```

using matrix-to-lpolies-lambda-valuatate-scalarP[of i A x] v
by (metis `dim-vec b = dim-row A` i(2) x-A)
also have ... ≤ b\$i
  by (metis i(2) index-mult-mat-vec mat-times-vec-leq-def x)
finally show v ⊨c c
  using i(1) satisfies-constraint.simps(3)[of v (matrix-to-lpolies A ! i) b \$ i]
  2 `row A i · x ≤ b \$ i` by simp
qed
then show False using * by auto
qed

lemma soundness-mat-x-eq-vec:
assumes dim-row AT = dim-vec c
assumes simplex (x-mat-eq-vec c AT) = Sat X
shows ∃ x. [x v* A]=c
proof
define x where x: x = fst (split-n-m-x (dim-col AT) (dim-row AT) X)
have dim-vec x = dim-col AT
  unfolding split-i-j-x-def using split-vec-dims(1)[of (dim-col AT) - X x] fst-conv[of x]
  by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def x)
have ∀ i < dim-vec c. (AT *v x)\$i = c\$i
proof (standard, standard)
fix i
assume a: i < dim-vec c
have *: ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (x-mat-eq-vec c AT)
  using assms(2) simplex(3) by blast
then have row AT i · x = c\$i
  using x-mat-eq-vec-sol[of c AT ⟨X⟩ i, OF * a] eval-lpoly-eq-dot-prod-split1 fstI
  by (metis a assms(1) index-row(2) matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row split-i-j-x-def x)
then show (AT *v x) \$ i = c \$ i
  unfolding mult-mat-vec-def using a assms(1) by auto
qed
then show [x v* A]=c
  using mat-times-vec-eqI[of A x c, OF `dim-vec x = dim-col AT` [symmetric] assms(1)] by auto
qed

lemma completeness-mat-x-eq-vec:
assumes ∃ x. [x v* A]=c
shows ∃ X. simplex (x-mat-eq-vec c AT) = Sat X
proof (rule ccontr)
assume 1: ∉ X. simplex (x-mat-eq-vec c AT) = Inr X
then have *: ∉ v. v ⊨cs set (x-mat-eq-vec c AT)
  using simplex(1)[of x-mat-eq-vec c AT] using sum.exhaust-sel 1 by blast
then have dim-vec c = dim-col A using assms
  by (metis index-transpose-mat(2) vec-times-mat-eqD(3))

```

```

obtain x where  $[x \ v * A] = c$  using assms by auto
then have dim-vec x = dim-col  $A^T$  using assms
  by (metis <[x \ v * A]=c> vec-times-mat-eq-def)
define v where v:  $v = (\lambda i. (if i < dim-vec x then x\$i else 0))$ 
have v-d:  $\forall i < dim-vec x. x\$i = v i$ 
  by (simp add: v)
have v  $\models_{cs} set (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c \ A^T)$ 
proof
  fix a
  assume a  $\in set (x\text{-mat-eq-vec } c \ A^T)$ 
  then obtain i where i:  $a = EQ (matrix\text{-to-lpolies } A^T!i) (c\$i)$   $i < dim-vec c$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-cancel-right-left diff-zero in-set-conv-nth
length-map length-upt nth-map-upt x\text{-mat-eq-vec.simps})
  let ?p = matrix-to-lpolies  $A^T!i$ 
  have 2:  $?p\{ v \} = (row A^T i) \cdot x$ 
    using matrix-to-lpolies-lambda-value-scalarP[of i  $A^T$  x] v
    by (metis <dim-vec c = dim-col A> <dim-vec x = dim-col  $A^T$ > i(2) index-transpose-mat(2))
  also have ... = c\$i
    by (metis <[x \ v * A]=c> <dim-vec c = dim-col A> i(2) index-mult-mat-vec
index-transpose-mat(2) vec-times-mat-eqD(1))
  finally show v  $\models_c a$ 
    using i(1) satisfies-constraint.simps(5)[of v (matrix-to-lpolies  $A^T ! i$ ) (c \$ i)]
  by simp
qed
then show False
  using * by blast
qed

lemma soundness-mat-leqb-eqc1:
assumes dim-row A = dim-vec b
assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) = Sat X
shows  $\exists x. [A *_v x] \leq b$ 
proof
  define x where x:  $x = fst (split-n-m-x (dim-col A) (dim-row A) X)$ 
  have *: dim-vec x = dim-col A by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def x)
  have  $\forall i < dim-vec b. (A *_v x) \$ i \leq b \$ i$ 
  proof (standard, standard)
    fix i
    assume i < dim-vec b
    have row A i  $\cdot x \leq b\$i$ 
      using mat-x-leq-vec-sol[of A b X i]
      by (metis <i < dim-vec b> assms(1) assms(2) fst-conv split-i-j-x-def x
index-mult-mat-vec mat-leqb-eqc-split-simplex-correct1 mat-times-vec-leqD(3))
    then show  $(A *_v x) \$ i \leq b \$ i$ 
      by (simp add: <i < dim-vec b> assms(1))
  qed
  then show  $[A *_v x] \leq b$ 
    using mat-times-vec-leqI[of A b x, OF assms(1) *[symmetric]] by auto

```

qed

```

lemma soundness-mat-leqb-eqc2:
  assumes dim-row  $A^T = \text{dim-vec } c$ 
  assumes dim-col  $A^T = \text{dim-vec } b$ 
  assumes simplex (mat-leqb-eqc  $A b c$ ) = Sat  $X$ 
  shows  $\exists y. [y \circledast A] = c$ 
  proof (standard, intro mat-times-vec-eqI)
    define  $y$  where  $x: y = \text{snd} (\text{split-n-m-x} (\text{dim-col } A) (\text{dim-row } A) X)$ 
    have  $*: \text{dim-vec } y = \text{dim-row } A$  by (simp add: split-i-j-x-def  $x$ )
    show  $\text{dim-col } A^T = \text{dim-vec } y$  by (simp add: *)
    show  $\text{dim-row } A^T = \text{dim-vec } c$  using assms(1) by blast
    show  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{dim-vec } c \implies (A^T \circledast_v y) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
    proof –
      fix  $i$ 
      assume  $a: i < \text{dim-vec } c$ 
      have  $[y \circledast A] = c$ 
        using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2[of  $c A b - - y$ , OF assms(1)[symmetric]
        assms(2)[symmetric]]
        by (metis Matrix.transpose-transpose assms(3) index-transpose-mat(2)
        simplex(3) snd-conv split-i-j-x-def  $x$ )
      then show  $(A^T \circledast_v y) \$ i = c \$ i$ 
        by (metis a vec-times-mat-eq-def)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma completeness-mat-leqb-eqc:
  assumes  $\exists x. [A \circledast_v x] \leq b$ 
  and  $\exists y. [y \circledast A] = c$ 
  shows  $\exists X. \text{simplex} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c) = \text{Sat } X$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume 1:  $\nexists X. \text{simplex} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c) = \text{Sat } X$ 
    have  $*: \# v. v \models_{cs} \text{set} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c)$ 
      using simplex(1)[of mat-leqb-eqc  $A b c$ ] using 1 sum.exhaustsel by blast
    then have  $\text{dim-vec } b = \text{dim-row } A$ 
      using assms mat-times-vec-leqD(1)[of  $A - b$ ] by presburger
    then obtain  $x y$  where  $x: [A \circledast_v x] \leq b$   $[y \circledast A] = c$ 
      using assms by blast
    have  $x \cdot A: \text{dim-vec } x = \text{dim-col } A$ 
      using  $x$  by auto
    have  $y \cdot r: \text{dim-vec } y = \text{dim-row } A$ 
      using vec-times-mat-eq-def  $x(2)$  by force
    define  $v$  where  $v: v = (\lambda i. (\text{if } i < \text{dim-vec } (x @_v y) \text{ then } (x @_v y) \$ i \text{ else } 0))$ 
    have  $v \cdot d: \forall i < \text{dim-vec } (x @_v y). (x @_v y) \$ i = v \$ i$ 
      by (simp add:  $v$ )
    have  $i \cdot \text{in}: \forall i \in \{0..< \text{dim-vec } y\}. y \$ i = v \$ (i + \text{dim-vec } x)$ 
      by (simp add:  $v$ )
    have  $v \models_{cs} \text{set} (\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A b c)$ 
    proof

```

```

fix e
assume asm:  $e \in \text{set}(\text{mat-leqb-eqc } A \ b \ c)$ 
define lst where lst:  $\text{lst} = \text{matrix-to-lpolies}(\text{two-block-non-interfering } A \ A^T)$ 
let ?L = [LEQ (lst!i) (b\$i) . i <- [0..<dim-vec b]] @
[EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)\$i) . i <- [dim-vec b ..< dim-vec (b@_v c)]]]
have L: mat-leqb-eqc A b c = ?L
  by (metis (full-types) lst mat-leqb-eqc.simps)
then obtain i where i:  $e = ?L!i \ i \in \{0..<\text{length } ?L\}$ 
  using asm by (metis atLeastLessThan iff in-set-conv-nth not-le not-less0)
have ldimbc: length ?L = dim-vec (b@_v c)
  using i(2) by auto
consider (leqb) i  $\in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } b\} \mid (\text{eqc}) \ i \in \{\text{dim-vec } b ..<\text{length } ?L\}$ 
  using i(2) leI by auto
then show v  $\models_c e$ 
proof (cases)
  case leqb
  have il:  $i < \text{dim-vec } b$ 
    using atLeastLessThan iff leqb by blast
  have iA:  $i < \text{dim-row } A$ 
    using <dim-vec b = dim-row A > <i < dim-vec b> by linarith
  then have *:  $e = \text{LEQ}(\text{lst!i}) (b\$i)$ 
    by (simp add: i(1) nth-append il)
  then have ... = LEQ ((matrix-to-lpolies A)!i) (b\$i)
    using mat-leqb-eqc-for-LEQ[of i b A c, OF il <i < dim-row A>] L i(1) by
simp
  then have eqmp:  $\text{lst!i} = ((\text{matrix-to-lpolies } A)!i)$ 
    by blast
  have sset: vars (lst!i)  $\subseteq \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}$  using matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row
    by (metis <i < dim-row A> eqmp index-row(2)
      vars-subset-dim-vec-to-lpoly-dim x-A)
  have **:  $((\text{lst!i}) \setminus \{v\}) = ((\text{vec-to-lpoly}(\text{row } A \ i)) \setminus \{v\})$ 
    by (simp add: <i < dim-row A> eqmp)
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \text{vars}(\text{lst!i})} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst!i}) j * v j)$ 
    using ** eval-poly-with-sum by auto
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst!i}) j * v j)$ 
    using sset eval-poly-with-sum-superset[of <0..<dim-vec x> lst!i v,
      OF finite-atLeastLessThan sset] ** using calculation by linarith
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}} \text{Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff}(\text{lst!i}) j * x\$j)$ 
    using v by (auto split: if-split)
  also have ... =  $(\sum_{j \in \{0..<\text{dim-vec } x\}} (\text{row } A \ i)\$j * x\$j)$ 
    using matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row[of i A, OF iA]
      vec-to-lin-poly-coeff-access[of - row A i] index-row(2)[of A i]
      atLeastLessThan iff by (metis (no-types, lifting) eqmp sum.cong x-A)
  also have ... =  $\text{row } A \ i \cdot x$  unfolding scalar-prod-def by (simp)
  also have ...  $\leq b\$i$ 
    by (metis <i < dim-vec b> index-mult-mat-vec mat-times-vec-leq-def x(1))
finally show ?thesis

```

```

    by (simp add: *)
next
  case eqc
  have igeq:  $i \geq \text{dim-vec } b$ 
    using atLeastLessThan-iff eqc by blast
  have *:  $i < \text{length } ?L$ 
    using atLeastLessThan-iff eqc by blast
  have e =?L!i
    using L i(1) by presburger
  have ?L!i ∈ set [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i).  $i <- [\text{dim-vec } b.. < \text{dim-vec } (b@_v c)]$ ]
    using in-second-append-list length-map
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) igeq * length-upd minus-nat.diff-0)
    then have ?L!i = [EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i).  $i <- [\text{dim-vec } b.. < \text{dim-vec } (b@_v c)]$ !]!(i - dim-vec b)
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) <dim-vec b ≤ i> diff-zero leD
          length-map length-upd nth-append)
    then have ?L!i = EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i)
      using add-diff-inverse-nat diff-less-mono
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) <dim-vec b ≤ i> * ldimbc leD nth-map-upd)
    then have e: e = EQ (lst!i) ((b@_v c)$i)
      using i(1) by blast
    with mat-leqb-eqc-for-EQ[of b i c A, OF igeq]
    have lsta: (lst!i) = (vec-to-lpoly (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b)))
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) <dim-vec b = dim-row A> * ldimbc assms(2)
igeq
      index-append-vec(2) lst matrix-to-lpolies-vec-of-row vec-times-mat-eq-def
      two-block-non-interfering-dims(1) two-block-non-interfering-row-comp2 )
  let ?p = (vec-to-lpoly (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b)))
  have dim-poly ?p ≤ dim-col A + dim-row A
    using dim-poly-of-append-vec[of 0_v (dim-col A) row A^T (i - dim-vec b)]
    index-zero-vec(2)[of dim-col A]
    by (metis <dim-vec (0_v (dim-col A)) = dim-col A> index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(3))
  have ∀ i < dim-col A. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p i = 0
    using vec-coeff-append1[of - 0_v (dim-col A) row A^T (i - dim-vec b)]
    by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff index-zero-vec(1) index-zero-vec(2) zero-le)
    then have dim-vec (0_v (dim-col A) @_v row A^T (i - dim-vec b)) = dim-col
A + dim-row A
      by (metis index-append-vec(2) index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(3) index-zero-vec(2))
    then have allcr: ∀ j ∈ {0.. < dim-row A}. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p (j + dim-col
A) = (row A^T (i - dim-vec b))$j
      by (metis add-diff-cancel-right' atLeastLessThan-iff diff-add-inverse index-zero-vec(2)
          le-add-same-cancel2 less-diff-conv vec-coeff-append2)
  have vs: vars ?p ⊆ {dim-col A.. < dim-col A + dim-row A}
  using vars-vec-append-subset by (metis index-row(2) index-transpose-mat(3))
  have ?p { v } = (∑ j ∈ vars ?p. Abstract-Linear-Poly.coeff ?p j * v j)
    using eval-poly-with-sum by blast

```

```

also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{dim\text{-}col A..<dim\text{-}col A + dim\text{-}row A\}} Abstract\text{-}Linear\text{-}Poly.coeff ?p j * v j$ )
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) DiffD2 vs coeff-zero finite-atLeastLessThan
    mult-not-zero sum.mono-neutral-left)
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{0..<dim\text{-}row A\}} Abstract\text{-}Linear\text{-}Poly.coeff ?p (j+dim\text{-}col A) * v (j+dim\text{-}col A)$ )
  using sum.shift-bounds-nat-ivl[of  $\lambda j. Abstract\text{-}Linear\text{-}Poly.coeff ?p j * v j$ ]
 $0 < dim\text{-}col A < dim\text{-}row A]$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute add-cancel-left-left)
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{0..<dim\text{-}row A\}} Abstract\text{-}Linear\text{-}Poly.coeff ?p (j+dim\text{-}col A) * y\$j$ )
  using v i-in yr by (metis (no-types, lifting) sum.cong x-A)
also have ... = ( $\sum_{j \in \{0..<dim\text{-}row A\}} (row A^T (i - dim\text{-}vec b))\$j * y\$j$ )
  using allcr by (metis (no-types, lifting) sum.cong)
also have ... = ( $row A^T (i - dim\text{-}vec b) \cdot y$ )
  by (metis (dim-vec y = dim-row A) scalar-prod-def)
also have ... = (b@_v c)$i
  using vec-times-mat-eqD[OF x(2)] * igeq by auto
finally show ?thesis
  using e lsta satisfies-constraint.simps(5)[of - (lst ! i) ((b @_v c) $ i)] by simp
qed
qed
then show False using * by blast
qed

lemma sound-and-compltete-mat-leqb-eqc [iff]:
assumes dim-row AT = dim-vec c
assumes dim-col AT = dim-vec b
shows ( $\exists x. [A *_v x] \leq b$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\exists y. [y *_v A] = c$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists X. simplex (mat\text{-}leqb\text{-}eqc A b c) = Sat X$ )
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) completeness-mat-leqb-eqc index-transpose-mat(3)
  soundness-mat-leqb-eqc1 soundness-mat-leqb-eqc2)

```

7 Translate Inequalities to Matrix Form

```

fun nonstrict-constr where
  nonstrict-constr (LEQ p r) = True |
  nonstrict-constr (GEQ p r) = True |
  nonstrict-constr (EQ p r) = True |
  nonstrict-constr - = False

abbreviation nonstrict-consts cs  $\equiv$  ( $\forall a \in set cs. nonstrict\text{-}constr a$ )

fun transf-constraint where
  transf-constraint (LEQ p r) = [LEQ p r] |
  transf-constraint (GEQ p r) = [LEQ (-p) (-r)] |
  transf-constraint (EQ p r) = [LEQ p r, LEQ (-p) (-r)] |
  transf-constraint - = []

```

```

fun transf-constraints where
  transf-constraints [] = []
  transf-constraints (x#xs) = transf-constraint x @ (transf-constraints xs)

lemma trans-constraint-creates-LEQ-only:
  assumes transf-constraint x ≠ []
  shows (∀ x ∈ set (transf-constraint x). ∃ a b. x = LEQ a b)
  using assms by (cases x, auto+)

lemma trans-constraints-creates-LEQ-only:
  assumes transf-constraints xs ≠ []
  assumes x ∈ set (transf-constraints xs)
  shows ∃ p r. LEQ p r = x
  using assms apply(induction xs)
  using trans-constraint-creates-LEQ-only apply(auto)
    apply fastforce
    apply (metis in-set-simps(3) trans-constraint-creates-LEQ-only)
  by fastforce

lemma non-strict-constr-no-LT:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs cs
  shows ∀ x ∈ set cs. ¬(∃ a b. LT a b = x)
  using assms nonstrict-constr.simps(4) by blast

lemma non-strict-constr-no-GT:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs cs
  shows ∀ x ∈ set cs. ¬(∃ a b. GT a b = x)
  using assms nonstrict-constr.simps(5) by blast

lemma non-strict-consts-cond:
  assumes ∀ x. x ∈ set cs ==> ¬(∃ a b. LT a b = x)
  assumes ∀ x. x ∈ set cs ==> ¬(∃ a b. GT a b = x)
  shows nonstrict-constrs cs
  by (metis assms(1–2) nonstrict-constr.elims(3))

lemma sat-constr-sat-transf-constrs:
  assumes v ⊨c cs
  shows v ⊨cs set (transf-constraint cs)
  using assms by (cases cs) (simp add: valuate-uminus valuate-minus)+

lemma sat-constrs-sat-transf-constrs:
  assumes v ⊨cs set cs
  shows v ⊨cs set (transf-constraints cs)
  using assms by(induction cs, simp) (metis UnE list.set-intros(1)
    list.set-intros(2) sat-constr-sat-transf-constrs set-append transf-constraints.simps(2))

```

```

lemma sat-transf-constrs-sat-constr:
  assumes nonstrict-constr cs
  assumes v  $\models_{cs}$  set (transf-constraint cs)
  shows v  $\models_c$  cs
  using assms by (cases cs) (simp add: valuate-uminus valuate-minus)+

lemma sat-transf-constrs-sat-constrs:
  assumes nonstrict-constrs cs
  assumes v  $\models_{cs}$  set (transf-constraints cs)
  shows v  $\models_{cs}$  set cs
  using assms by (induction cs, auto) (simp add: sat-transf-constrs-sat-constr)

end
theory Linear-Programming
imports
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int
  LP-Preliminaries
  Farkas.Simplex-for-Realss
begin

```

8 Abstract LPs

Primal Problem

definition sat-primal A b = { x. [A *_v x] ≤ b }

Dual Problem

definition sat-dual A c = { y. [y *_v A] = c ∧ (∀ i < dim-vec y. y \$ i ≥ 0) }

definition optimal-set f S = { x ∈ S. (∀ y ∈ S. f x y) }

abbreviation max-lp **where**

max-lp A b c ≡ optimal-set (λx y. (y · c) ≤ (x · c)) (sat-primal A b)

abbreviation min-lp **where**

min-lp A b c ≡ optimal-set (λx y. (y · c) ≥ (x · c)) (sat-dual A c)

lemma optimal-setI[intro]:

assumes x ∈ S

assumes ∀y. y ∈ S ⇒ (λx y. (y · c) ≥ (x · c)) x y

shows x ∈ optimal-set (λx y. (y · c) ≥ (x · c)) S

unfolding optimal-set-def **using assms**

by blast

lemma max-lpI [intro]:

assumes [A *_v x] ≤ b

assumes (∀y. [A *_v y] ≤ b ⇒ (λx y. (y · c) ≥ (x · c)) y x)

shows x ∈ max-lp A b c

```

using optimal-setI[of x { x. [A *_v x]≤b } c]
unfolding optimal-set-def optimal-setI
by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) sat-primal-def)

lemma min-lpI [intro]:
assumes [y *_v A]=c
and (⋀i. i < dim-vec y ⟹ y $ i ≥ 0)
assumes (⋀x. x ∈ sat-dual A c ⟹ (λx y. (y · c) ≥ (x · c)) y x)
shows y ∈ min-lp A b c
using optimal-setI[of y sat-dual A c]
unfolding optimal-set-def optimal-setI sat-dual-def
by (simp add: assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) sat-dual-def)

lemma sat-primalD [dest]:
assumes x ∈ sat-primal A b
shows [A *_v x]≤b
using assms sat-primal-def by force

lemma sat-primalI [intro]:
assumes [A *_v x]≤b
shows x ∈ sat-primal A b
using assms sat-primal-def by force

lemma sat-dualD [dest]:
assumes y ∈ sat-dual A c
shows [y *_v A]=c (⋀i < dim-vec y. y $ i ≥ 0)
using assms sat-dual-def apply force
using assms sat-dual-def by force

lemma sat-dualI [intro]:
assumes [y *_v A]=c (⋀i < dim-vec y. y $ i ≥ 0)
shows y ∈ sat-dual A c
using assms sat-dual-def by auto

lemma sol-dim-in-sat-primal: x ∈ sat-primal A b ⟹ dim-vec x = dim-col A
unfolding mat-times-vec-leq-def by (simp add: mat-times-vec-leq-def sat-primal-def)

lemma sol-dim-in-max-lp: x ∈ max-lp A b c ⟹ dim-vec x = dim-col A
unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-primal[of x A b] by blast

lemma sol-dim-in-sat-dual: x ∈ sat-dual A c ⟹ dim-vec x = dim-row A
unfolding mat-times-vec-leq-def by (simp add: sat-dual-def vec-times-mat-eq-def)

lemma sol-dim-in-min-lp: x ∈ min-lp A b c ⟹ dim-vec x = dim-row A
unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-dual[of x A] by blast

lemma min-lp-in-sat-dual: x ∈ min-lp A b c ⟹ x ∈ sat-dual A c
unfolding optimal-set-def using sol-dim-in-sat-dual[of x A] by blast

```

lemma *max-lp-in-sat-primal*: $x \in \text{max-lp } A \ b \ c \implies x \in \text{sat-primal } A \ b$
unfolding *optimal-set-def* **using** *sol-dim-in-sat-dual*[*of x A*] **by** *blast*

```

locale abstract-LP =
  fixes A :: ('a::{'comm-semiring-1,ordered-semiring,linorder}) mat
  fixes b :: 'a vec
  fixes c :: 'a vec
  fixes m
  fixes n
  assumes b ∈ carrier-vec m
  assumes c ∈ carrier-vec n
  assumes A ∈ carrier-mat m n
begin

lemma dim-b-row-A: dim-vec b = dim-row A
  using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(1) carrier-vecD
  by metis

lemma dim-b-col-A: dim-vec c = dim-col A
  using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(2) carrier-vecD
  by metis

lemma weak-duality-aux:
  fixes i j
  assumes i ∈ {c ∙ x | x. x ∈ sat-primal A b}
    and j ∈ {b ∙ y | y. y ∈ sat-dual A c}
  shows i ≤ j
proof –
  obtain x where x: i = c ∙ x [A ∗_v x] ≤ b
    using assms by blast
  obtain y where y: j = b ∙ y [y ∗_v A] = c (forall i < dim-vec y. 0 ≤ y $ i)
    using assms by blast
  have d1: dim-vec x = n using mat-times-vec-leq-def[of A x b] x
    by (metis abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(2))
  have d2: dim-vec y = m
    by (metis abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-matD(1) index-transpose-mat(3)
      vec-times-mat-eq-def y(2))
  have i = c ∙ x using x by auto
  also have ... = (A^T ∗_v y) ∙ x
    using mult-right-eq carrier-vecD y abstract-LP-def
    by (metis abstract-LP-axioms calculation d1)
  also have ... = (A ∗_v x) ∙ y
    using assoc-scalar-prod-mult-mat-vec[symmetric, of y m x n A] abstract-LP-axioms
    abstract-LP-def d1 d2
    carrier-vec-dim-vec by blast
  also have ... ≤ b ∙ y
    using mult-right-leq
    by (metis index-transpose-mat(3) mat-times-vec-leq-def vec-times-mat-eq-def)

```

```

x(2) y(2) y(3))
  also have ... = j using y by simp
  finally show i ≤ j .
qed

theorem weak-duality-theorem:
  assumes x ∈ max-lp A b c
  assumes y ∈ min-lp A b c
  shows x · c ≤ y · b
proof -
  define i where i: i = x · c
  define j where j: j = y · b
  have dx: dim-vec x = n
    using sol-dim-in-max-lp[of x c A b, OF assms(1)] abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def
    carrier-matD(2) by blast
  have dy: dim-vec y = m
    using sol-dim-in-min-lp[of y c A, OF assms(2)] abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def
    carrier-matD(1) by blast
  have *: i ∈ {c · x | x. [A *v x] ≤ b} using assms(1) unfolding optimal-set-def dx
  sat-primal-def
    using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod
    dx i by blast
  have **: j ∈ {b · y | y. [y *v A] = c ∧ (∀ i < dim-vec y. y\$i ≥ 0)}
    using assms(2) unfolding optimal-set-def using abstract-LP-axioms abstract-LP-def
    carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod dy j by blast
  from weak-duality-aux[of i j] have i ≤ j unfolding sat-primal-def sat-dual-def
    using ** by blast
  then show ?thesis using i j by auto
qed

end

fun create-optimal-solutions where
  create-optimal-solutions A b c =
    (case simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
      from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b)))
      of
        Unsat X ⇒ Unsat X
      | Sat X ⇒ Sat X)

fun optimize-no-cond where
  optimize-no-cond A b c = (case create-optimal-solutions
    A b c of
      Unsat X ⇒ Unsat X
      | Sat X ⇒ Sat (fst (split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X)))

```

```

lemma create-opt-sol-satisfies:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  shows ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set ((x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
    from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))))
proof –
  have simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
    from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))) = Sat X
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @ from-index-geq0-vector
      (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))) ≠ Inr X
    then have ∃ e. simplex (x-times-c-geq-y-times-b c b # mat-leqb-eqc A b c @
      from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b))) = Unsat e
      by (metis assms create-optimal-solutions.simps sum.case(2) sumE)
    then have ∃ e. create-optimal-solutions A b c = Unsat e
      using assms option.split by force
    then show False using assms(1) assms by auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis using simplex(3) by blast
qed

lemma create-opt-sol-sat-leq-mat:
  assumes dim-vec b = dim-row A
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  and (x, y) = split-i-j-x (dim-col A) (dim-vec b) X
  shows [A *v x] ≤ b
proof –
  have ∗: ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
  using create-opt-sol-satisfies[of A b c X] sat-mono[of (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) - X]
  using assms(2) by (metis append-Cons append-assoc in-set-conv-decomp)
  then show ?thesis using mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct1[of b A c X x y, OF assms(1)
  ∗] assms
  by blast
qed

lemma create-opt-sol-sat-eq-mat:
  assumes dim-vec c = dim-row AT
  and dim-vec b = dim-col AT
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  and (x, y) = split-i-j-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec c + dim-vec b) X
  shows [y v* A] = c
proof –
  have ∗: ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (mat-leqb-eqc A b c)
  using create-opt-sol-satisfies[of A b c X] sat-mono[of (mat-leqb-eqc A b c) - X]
  assms(2) assms by (metis UnCI list.set-intros(2) set-append)
  have dim-row AT = dim-vec c
  using assms(1) by linarith
  moreover have dim-col AT = dim-vec b
  by (simp add: assms(2))
  ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

using assms by (metis mat-leqb-eqc-split-correct2[of c A b X x y, OF assms(1)
assms(2) *]
  ⟨dim-vec b = dim-col AT⟩ ⟨dim-vec c = dim-row AT⟩)

qed

lemma create-opt-sol-satisfies-leq:
assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows x · c ≥ y · b
using create-opt-sol-satisfies[of A b c X]
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod list.set-intros(1)

split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2) split-vec-dims(1) x-times-c-geq-y-times-b-split-dotP)

lemma create-opt-sol-satisfies-geq0:
assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows ∀i. i < dim-vec y ⇒ y\$i ≥ 0
proof –
  fix i
  assume i < dim-vec y
  have *: ⟨X⟩ ⊨cs set (from-index-geq0-vector (dim-vec c) (0v (dim-vec b)))
  using assms(1) create-opt-sol-satisfies by (metis UnCI append-Cons set-append)
  have **: i < dim-vec b
  by (metis ⟨i < dim-vec y⟩ assms(2) split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(2))
  then show 0 ≤ y \$ i
  using from-index-geq0-vector-split-snd[of dim-vec c 0v (dim-vec b) X x y
    dim-vec b i, OF * assms(2)] by simp
qed

locale rat-LP = abstract-LP A b c m n
for A ::rat mat
and b :: rat vec
and c :: rat vec
and m :: nat
and n :: nat
begin

lemma create-opt-sol-in-LP:
assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
shows [A *v x] ≤ b [y *v A] = c x · c ≥ y · b ∧ i < dim-vec y ⇒ y\$i ≥ 0
apply (metis Pair-inject assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-sat-leq-mat dim-b-col-A
dim-b-row-A split-i-j-x-def)
using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-sat-eq-mat dim-b-col-A dim-b-row-A
apply (metis index-transpose-mat(2) index-transpose-mat(3))
using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-satisfies-leq apply blast
using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-satisfies-geq0 by blast

```

```

lemma create-optim-in-sols:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows c · x ∈ {c · x | x. [A *v x] ≤ b}
    b · y ∈ {b · y | y. [y *v A] = c ∧ (∀ i < dim-vec y. y\$i ≥ 0)}
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(1) apply blast
  using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(4) by
  blast

lemma cx-leq-bx-in-creating-opt:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows c · x ≤ b · y
  using weak-duality-aux[of c · x b · y] create-optim-in-sols[of X x y, OF assms]
  by auto

lemma min-max-for-sol:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows c · x = b · y
  using create-opt-sol-in-LP(3)[of X x y, OF assms] cx-leq-bx-in-creating-opt[OF
  assms]
    comm-scalar-prod[of c dim-vec c x] comm-scalar-prod[of b dim-vec b y]
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' antisym assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec split-vec-dims(1)
  split-vec-dims(2))

lemma create-opt-solutions-correct:
  assumes create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  assumes (x, y) = split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X
  shows x ∈ max-lp A b c
proof
  show [A *v x] ≤ b
    using assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(1) by blast
  fix z
  assume a: [A *v z] ≤ b
  have 1: c · z ∈ {c · x | x. x ∈ sat-primal A b}
    using sat-primalI[of A z b, OF a] by blast
  have 2: b · y ∈ {b · y | y. y ∈ sat-dual A c}
    using sat-dualI
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) assms(2) create-opt-sol-in-LP(2)
      mem-Collect-eq rat-LP.create-opt-sol-in-LP(4) rat-LP-axioms)
  then have c · z ≤ b · y
    using weak-duality-aux[of c · z b · y, OF 1 2] sat-primalI[of A z b, OF a] by
  blast
  also have ... = x · c
    by (metis assms(1) assms(2) carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod
      min-max-for-sol split-n-m-x-abbrev-dims(1))
  finally show z · c ≤ x · c

```

```

by (metis a carrier-vec-dim-vec comm-scalar-prod dim-b-col-A mat-times-vec-leqD(2))
qed

lemma optimize-no-cond-correct:
assumes optimize-no-cond A b c = Sat x
shows x ∈ max-lp A b c
proof –
  obtain X where X: create-optimal-solutions A b c = Sat X
  by (metis Inr-Inl-False assms old.sum.exhaust old.sum.simps(5) optimize-no-cond.simps)
  have x = (fst (split-n-m-x (dim-vec c) (dim-vec b) X))
  using X assms by (metis old.sum.inject(2) old.sum.simps(6) optimize-no-cond.simps)
  then show ?thesis
  using create-opt-solutions-correct[of X x] by (metis X fst-conv old.prod.exhaust)
qed

lemma optimize-no-cond-sol-sat:
assumes optimize-no-cond A b c = Sat x
shows x ∈ sat-primal A b
using max-lp-in-sat-primal[OF optimize-no-cond-correct[OF assms]] by auto

end

fun maximize where
  maximize A b c = (if dim-vec b = dim-row A ∧ dim-vec c = dim-col A then
    Some (optimize-no-cond A b c)
  else None)

lemma optimize-sound:
assumes maximize A b c = Some (Sat x)
shows x ∈ max-lp A b c
proof –
  have *: dim-vec b = dim-row A ∧ dim-vec c = dim-col A
  by (metis assms maximize.simps option.distinct(1))
  then interpret rat: rat-LP A b c dim-vec b dim-vec c
  by (metis abstract-LP-def carrier-mat-triv carrier-vec-dim-vec rat-LP.intro)
  have Sat x = optimize-no-cond A b c
  using assms * by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: rat.optimize-no-cond-correct)
qed

lemma maximize-option-elim:
assumes maximize A b c = Some x
shows dim-vec b = dim-row A dim-vec c = dim-col A
by (metis assms maximize.simps option.distinct(1))+

lemma optimize-sol-dimension:

```

```

assumes maximize A b c = Some (Sat x)
shows x ∈ carrier-vec (dim-col A)
using assms carrier-dim-vec max-lp-in-sat-primal optimize-sound sol-dim-in-sat-primal
by blast

```

```

lemma optimize-sat:
assumes maximize A b c = Some (Sat x)
shows [A *_v x] ≤ b
using assms maximize-option-elim[OF assms]
max-lp-in-sat-primal[OF optimize-sound[of A b c x, OF assms]] by blast

```

```

derive (eq) ceq rat
derive (linorder) compare rat
derive (compare) ccompare rat
derive (rbt) set-impl rat

```

```

derive (eq) ceq atom QDelta
derive (linorder) compare-order QDelta
derive compare-order atom
derive ccompare atom QDelta
derive (rbt) set-impl atom QDelta

```

```

lemma of-rat-val: simplex cs = (Sat v) ==> of-rat-val ⟨v⟩ ⊨_rcs set cs
using of-rat-val-constraint simplex-real(3) by blast

```

end

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