

Markov Decision Processes with Rewards

Maximilian Schäffeler and Mohammad Abdulaziz

March 17, 2025

Abstract

We present a formalization of Markov Decision Processes with rewards. In particular we first build on Hözl's formalization [1] of MDPs and extend them with rewards. We proceed with an analysis of the expected total discounted reward criterion for infinite horizon MDPs. The central result is the construction of the iteration rule for the Bellman operator. We prove the optimality equations for this operator and show the existence of an optimal stationary deterministic solution. The analysis can be used to obtain dynamic programming algorithms such as value iteration and policy iteration to solve Markov Decision Processes with formal guarantees. Our formalization is based upon chapters 5 and 6 in Puterman's book [2].

Contents

1 Bounded Functions	3
1.1 Definition	3
1.2 Supremum Norm	6
1.3 Complete Space	8
1.4 Order Instance	12
1.5 Miscellaneous	12
1.6 Bounded Functions and Vectors	14
2 Bounded Linear Functions	15
2.1 Composition	15
2.2 Power	15
2.3 Geometric Sum	17
2.4 Inverses	20
2.5 Norm	22
2.6 Miscellaneous	26
3 Auxiliary Lemmas	29
3.1 Summability	29
3.2 Infinite sums	30
3.3 Bounded Functions	30
3.4 Push-Forward of a Bounded Function	30
3.5 Boundedness	31

3.6	Probability Theory	31
3.7	Argmax	34
3.8	Contraction Mappings	36
3.9	Limits	38
3.10	Supremum	39
4	Least argmax	41
5	Discrete-Time Markov Decision Processes with Arbitrary State Spaces	42
5.1	Definition and Basic Properties	44
5.2	Policies	46
5.3	Successor Policy	48
5.4	Single-Step Distribution	49
5.5	Initial State-Action Distribution	51
5.6	Sequence Space of the MDP	52
5.7	Measurability of the Sequence Space	53
5.8	Iteration Rule	60
5.9	Stream Space of the MDP	65
6	Markov Decision Processes with Discrete State Spaces	67
6.1	Policies	70
6.1.1	Successor Policy	73
6.2	Stream Space of the MDP	73
6.2.1	Initial State-Action Distribution	73
6.2.2	Decomposition of the Stream Space	75
6.2.3	A Denotational View on the Stochastic Process	77
6.2.4	State Process	78
6.2.5	The Conditional Distribution of Actions	79
6.2.6	Action Process	83
6.3	Restriction to Markovian Policies	83
6.4	MDPs without Initial Distribution	84
7	Markov Decision Processes with Rewards	89
7.1	Util	89
7.1.1	Basic Properties of rewards	89
7.1.2	Infinite discounted sums	90
7.2	Total Reward for Single Traces	90
7.3	Expected Finite-Horizon Discounted Reward	90
7.4	Expected Total Discounted Reward	91
7.5	Reward of a Decision Rule	91
7.6	Transition Probability Matrix for MDPs	92
7.7	The Bellman Operator	94
7.7.1	Bellman Operator for Single Actions	94
7.8	Optimality Equations	96
7.8.1	Equivalences involving \mathcal{L}_b	96
7.9	Monotonicity	98
7.10	Optimal Reward	103
7.11	Properties of Solutions of the Optimality Equations	107
7.12	Solutions to the Optimality Equation	109

7.12.1	\mathcal{L}_b and L are Contraction Mappings	109
7.12.2	Existence of a Fixpoint of \mathcal{L}_b	111
7.13	Existence of Optimal Policies	111
7.13.1	Conserving Decision Rules are Optimal	112
7.13.2	Deterministic Decision Rules are Optimal	113
7.13.3	Optimal Decision Rules for Finite Action Spaces	114
7.13.4	Existence of Epsilon-Optimal Policies	115
7.14	More Restrictive MDP Locales	119

1 Bounded Functions

```
theory Bounded-Functions
imports
  HOL.Topological-Spaces
  HOL-Analysis.Uniform-Limit
  HOL-Probability.Probability
begin
```

1.1 Definition

```
definition bfun = {f. bounded (range f)}
```

```
typedef (overloaded) ('a, 'b) bfun ((‐ ⇒b ‐) [22] 21) =
  bfun::('a ⇒ 'b :: metric-space) set
morphisms apply-bfun Bfun
by (fastforce simp: bounded-def bfun-def)
```

```
declare [[coercion apply-bfun :: ('a ⇒b ('b :: metric-space)) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b]]
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-bfun
```

```
lemma bounded-apply-bfun[intro, simp]: bounded ((apply-bfun x) ` X)
  using apply-bfun by (fastforce simp: bfun-def bounded-def)
```

```
lemma apply-bfun-bdd-above[simp, intro]:
  fixes f :: 'c ⇒b real
  shows bdd-above (f ` X)
  by (auto intro: bounded-imp-bdd-above)
```

```
lemma bfun-eqI[intro]: (¬x. apply-bfun f x = apply-bfun g x) ⇒ f =
g
  by transfer auto
```

```
lemma bfun-eqD[dest]: f = g ⇒ (¬x. apply-bfun f x = apply-bfun g
x)
  by auto
```

```
lemma bfunE:
```

```

assumes  $f \in bfun$ 
obtains  $g$  where  $f = apply\text{-}bfun g$ 
by (blast intro: apply-bfun-cases assms)

lemma const-bfun:  $(\lambda x. b) \in bfun$ 
by (auto simp: bfun-def image-def)

lift-definition const-bfun:: $'b \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_b ('b :: metric-space))$  is  $\lambda(c:'b)$ 
-.  $c$ 
by (rule const-bfun)

lemma bounded-dist-le-SUP-dist:
bounded (range  $f$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  bounded (range  $g$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  dist ( $f x$ ) ( $g x$ )  $\leq (\text{SUP}$ 
 $x. \text{dist} (f x) (g x))$ 
by (auto intro!: cSUP-upper bounded-imp-bdd-above bounded-dist-comp)

instantiation bfun :: (type, metric-space) metric-space
begin

lift-definition dist-bfun ::  $('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow real$ 
is  $\lambda f g. (\text{SUP } x. \text{dist} (f x) (g x))$  .

definition uniformity-bfun ::  $(('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \times 'a \Rightarrow_b 'b)$  filter
where uniformity-bfun = (INF e:{0 <..}. principal {(x, y). dist x
y < e})

definition open-bfun ::  $('a \Rightarrow_b 'b)$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where open-bfun  $S = (\forall x \in S. \forall_F (x', y) \text{ in uniformity}. x' = x \longrightarrow$ 
 $y \in S)$ 

lemma dist-bounded:
fixes  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow_b 'b$ 
shows dist ( $f x$ ) ( $g x$ )  $\leq \text{dist } f g$ 
by transfer (auto intro!: bounded-dist-le-SUP-dist simp: bfun-def)

lemma dist-bound:
fixes  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow_b ('b :: metric-space)$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{dist} (f x) (g x) \leq b$ 
shows dist  $f g \leq b$ 
using assms
by transfer (auto intro!: cSUP-least)

lemma dist-fun-lt-imp-dist-val-lt:
fixes  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow_b 'b$ 
assumes dist  $f g < e$ 
shows dist ( $f x$ ) ( $g x$ )  $< e$ 
using dist-bounded assms
by (rule le-less-trans)

```

```

instance
proof
  fix f g h :: 'a  $\Rightarrow_b$  'b
  show dist f g = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f = g
  proof
    have  $\bigwedge x. \text{dist} (f x) (g x) \leq \text{dist} f g$ 
    by (rule dist-bounded)
    also assume dist f g = 0
    finally show f = g
    by (auto simp: apply-bfun-inject[symmetric])
  qed (auto simp: dist-bfun-def intro!: cSup-eq)
  show dist f g  $\leq$  dist f h + dist g h
  proof (rule dist-bound)
    fix x
    have dist (f x) (g x)  $\leq$  dist (f x) (h x) + dist (g x) (h x)
    by (rule dist-triangle2)
    also have dist (f x) (h x)  $\leq$  dist f h
    by (rule dist-bounded)
    also have dist (g x) (h x)  $\leq$  dist g h
    by (rule dist-bounded)
    finally show dist (f x) (g x)  $\leq$  dist f h + dist g h
    by simp
  qed
qed (rule open-bfun-def uniformity-bfun-def)+

end

```

lift-definition *PiC*::'*a set* \Rightarrow ('*a \Rightarrow ('*b :: metric-space* set) \Rightarrow ('*a**

\Rightarrow_b '*b*) set

is $\lambda I X. \text{Pi } I X \cap \text{bfun}$

by auto

lemma mem-*PiC*-iff: $x \in \text{PiC } I X \longleftrightarrow \text{apply-bfun } x \in \text{Pi } I X$
 by transfer simp

lemmas mem-*PiCD* = mem-*PiC*-iff[THEN iffD1]
 and mem-*PiCI* = mem-*PiC*-iff[THEN iffD2]

lemma tendsto-bfun-uniform-limit:
 fixes *f*::'*i \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_b ('*b :: metric-space*))*
 assumes (*f* \longrightarrow *l*) *F*
 shows uniform-limit UNIV *f l F*
proof (rule uniform-limitI)
 fix *e*::real assume *e* > 0
 from tendstoD[OF assms this] have $\forall F. x \in F. \text{dist} (f x) l < e$.
 then show $\forall F. n \in F. \forall x \in \text{UNIV}. \text{dist} ((f n) x) (l x) < e$
 by eventually-elim (auto simp: dist-fun-lt-imp-dist-val-lt)
 qed

```

lemma uniform-limit-tendsto-bfun:
  fixes  $f::'i \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_b ('b :: metric-space)$ 
  and  $l::'a \Rightarrow_b 'b$ 
  assumes uniform-limit UNIV  $f l F$ 
  shows  $(f \longrightarrow l) F$ 
  proof (rule tendstoI)
    fix  $e::real$  assume  $e > 0$ 
    then have  $e / 2 > 0$  by simp
    from uniform-limitD[OF assms this]
    have  $\forall_F i \text{ in } F. \forall x. dist(f i x) (l x) < e / 2$  by simp
    then have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. dist(f x) l \leq e / 2$ 
      by eventually-elim (blast intro: dist-bound less-imp-le)
    then show  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. dist(f x) l < e$ 
      by eventually-elim (use ‹ $0 < e$ › in auto)
  qed

```

1.2 Supremum Norm

```

instantiation bfun :: (type, real-normed-vector) real-vector
begin

lemma uminus-cont:  $f \in bfun \implies (\lambda x. - f x) \in bfun$  for  $f::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-def)

lemma plus-cont:  $f \in bfun \implies g \in bfun \implies (\lambda x. f x + g x) \in bfun$ 
  for  $f g::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-def bounded-plus-comp)

lemma minus-cont:  $f \in bfun \implies g \in bfun \implies (\lambda x. f x - g x) \in bfun$ 
  for  $f g::'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-def bounded-minus-comp)

lemma scaleR-cont:  $f \in bfun \implies (\lambda x. a *_R f x) \in bfun$  for  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-def bounded-scaleR-comp)

lemma bfun-normI[intro]:  $(\bigwedge x. norm(f x) \leq b) \implies f \in bfun$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-def intro: boundedI)

lift-definition uminus-bfun:: $('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_b 'b)$  is  $\lambda f x. - f x$ 
  by (rule uminus-cont)

lift-definition plus-bfun:: $('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_b 'b$  is  $\lambda f x. f x + g x$ 
  by (rule plus-cont)

lift-definition minus-bfun:: $('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_b 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_b 'b$  is
   $\lambda f g x. f x - g x$ 

```

```

by (rule minus-cont)

lift-definition zero-bfun::'a ⇒b 'b is λ-. 0
  by (rule const-bfun)

lemma const-bfun-0-eq-0[simp]: const-bfun 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

lift-definition scaleR-bfun::real ⇒ ('a ⇒b 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒b 'b is λr g x.
r *R g x
  by (rule scaleR-cont)

lemmas [simp] =
  const-bfun.rep-eq
  uminus-bfun.rep-eq
  plus-bfun.rep-eq
  minus-bfun.rep-eq
  zero-bfun.rep-eq
  scaleR-bfun.rep-eq

instance
  by standard (auto simp: algebra-simps)
end

lemma scaleR-cont': f ∈ bfun ⟹ (λx. a * f x) ∈ bfun for f :: 'a ⇒ real
  using scaleR-cont[of f a] by auto

lemma bfun-norm-le-SUP-norm:
  f ∈ bfun ⟹ norm (f x) ≤ (SUP x. norm (f x))
  by (auto intro!: cSUP-upper bounded-imp-bdd-above simp: bfun-def bounded-norm-comp)

instantiation bfun :: (type, real-normed-vector) real-normed-vector
begin

definition norm-bfun :: ('a, 'b) bfun ⇒ real
  where norm-bfun f = dist f 0

definition sgn (f::('a,'b) bfun) = f /R norm f

instance
proof
  fix a :: real
  fix f g :: ('a, 'b) bfun
  show dist f g = norm (f - g)
    unfolding norm-bfun-def
    by transfer (simp add: dist-norm)

```

```

show norm (f + g) ≤ norm f + norm g
  unfolding norm-bfun-def
  by transfer
    (auto intro!: cSUP-least norm-triangle-le add-mono bfun-norm-le-SUP-norm
  simp: dist-norm)
show norm (a *R f) = |a| * norm f
  unfolding norm-bfun-def dist-bfun.rep-eq
  by (subst continuous-at-Sup-mono[of λx. |a| * x])
  (fastforce intro!: monoI mult-left-mono continuous-intros bounded-imp-bdd-above
  simp: bounded-norm-comp image-comp)+
qed (auto simp: norm-bfun-def sgn-bfun-def)
end

lemma norm-bfun-def': norm f = (⊔ x. norm ((f :: 'a ⇒b 'b :: real-normed-vector) x))
  by(subst norm-conv-dist, simp add: dist-bfun.rep-eq)

lemma norm-le-norm-bfun: norm (apply-bfun f x) ≤ norm f
  by (simp add: apply-bfun bfun-norm-le-SUP-norm norm-bfun-def
dist-bfun-def)

lemma abs-le-norm-bfun: abs (apply-bfun f x) ≤ norm f
  by (subst real-norm-def[symmetric]) (rule norm-le-norm-bfun)

lemma le-norm-bfun: apply-bfun f x ≤ norm f
  using abs-ge-self abs-le-norm-bfun
  by (rule order.trans)

```

1.3 Complete Space

```

lemma tendsto-add: P —→ (L :: 'a :: real-normed-vector) ⟹ (λn.
P n + c) —→ L + c
  by (intro tendsto-intros)

lemma lim-add: convergent P ⟹ lim (λn. P n + (c :: 'a :: real-normed-vector)) =
lim P + c
  by (auto intro: limI dest: Bounded-Functions.tendsto-add simp add:
convergent-LIMSEQ-Iff)

lemma complete-bfun:
  assumes cauchy-f: Cauchy (f :: nat ⇒ ('a, 'b :: {complete-space,
real-normed-vector})) bfun)
  shows convergent f
proof –
  let ?f = λx. lim (λn. f n x)

  from cauchy-f have cauchy-fx: Cauchy (λn. f n x) for x
  by(fastforce intro: dist-fun-lt-imp-dist-val-lt CauchyI' dest: met-

```

ric-CauchyD) +

```

hence conv-fx: convergent ( $\lambda n. f n x$ ) for x
  by(auto intro: Cauchy-convergent)

have lim-f-bfun: ?f ∈ bfun
proof −
  have  $\exists b. \forall x. \text{norm}(\lim(\lambda n. f n x)) \leq b$ 
  proof −
    obtain N b where dist-N: dist(f n x) (f m x) < b if n ≥ N m
     $\geq N$  for x m n
    using metric-CauchyD[OF cauchy-f zero-less-numeral] dist-fun-lt-imp-dist-val-lt
    by metis
    have aux: norm(lim(λn. f n x)) ≤ b + norm(f N x) for x
    proof −
      from conv-fx[unfolded convergent-LIMSEQ-iff]
      have tendsto-f-N: ( $\lambda n. f(n + N)x$ ) —→ ?f x
      by (auto dest: LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment)
      hence tendsto-f-dist: ( $\lambda n. \text{dist}(f(n + N)x)(fNx)$ ) —→
      dist(?f x) (f N x)
      by (auto intro: tendsto-intros)
      have dist(f(n + N)x) (f N x) ≤ b for n
      by (auto intro!: less-imp-le simp: dist-N)
      hence dist(?f x) (f N x) ≤ b
      using lim-le[OF convergentI[OF tendsto-f-dist]]
      by (auto simp: limI[OF tendsto-f-dist, symmetric])
      thus norm(?f x) ≤ b + norm(f N x)
      using norm-triangle-ineq2 order-trans
      by (fastforce simp: dist-norm)
    qed
    show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: exI[of - b + norm(f N)] order.trans[OF aux]
      norm-le-norm-bfun)
    qed
    thus ?thesis
    by (auto intro: boundedI simp: bfun-def)
  qed

hence bfun-lim-f-inv: apply-bfun(Bfun ?f) = ?f
  using bfun.Bfun-inverse by blast

have f —→ Bfun ?f
proof −
  have  $\bigwedge e. e > 0 \implies \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{dist}(\text{Bfun } ?f)(f n) < e$ 
  proof −
    fix e :: real
    assume e > 0
    hence  $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \forall m \geq N. \text{dist}(f n)(f m) < 0.5 * e$  (is
     $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \forall m \geq N. ?P n m N e$ )
  
```

```

by(force intro!: metric-CauchyD[OF cauchy-f])
then obtain N where dist-N: ?P n m N e if n ≥ N m ≥ N for
n m
  by auto
  have ∀ n x. dist (?f x) (f (n + N) x) ≤ 0.5 * e
  proof safe
    fix n x
    have (λm. f m x) —→ ?f x
      using conv-fx convergent-LIMSEQ-iff
      by blast
    hence tendsto-f-N: (λm. f (m + N) x) —→ ?f x
      using LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment
      by auto
    hence tendsto-f-dist:
      (λm. dist (f (m + N) x) (f (n + N) x)) —→ dist (?f x) (f
      (n + N) x)
      by (simp add: tendsto-dist)
    have dist (f (m + N) x) (f (n + N) x) < 0.5 * e for m
      by (fastforce intro!: dist-fun-lt-imp-dist-val-lt[OF dist-N])
    thus dist (?f x) (f (n + N) x) ≤ 0.5 * e
      by (fastforce intro: less-imp-le convergentI[OF tendsto-f-dist]
introl: lim-le
      simp only: limI[OF tendsto-f-dist, symmetric])
  qed
  hence ∀ n. (SUP x. dist (?f x) (f (n + N) x)) ≤ 0.5 * e
    by (fastforce intro!: cSUP-least)
  hence aux: ∀ n. dist (Bfun ?f) (f (n + N)) ≤ 0.5 * e
    unfolding dist-bfun-def
    by (simp add: bfun-lim-f-inv)
  have 0.5 * e < e by (simp add: ‹0 < e›)
  hence ∀ n. dist (Bfun ?f) (f (n + N)) < e
    using aux le-less-trans by blast
  thus ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. dist (Bfun ?f) (f n) < e
    by (metis add.commute less-eqE)
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: dist-commute metric-LIMSEQ-I)
qed
thus convergent f
  unfolding convergent-def
  by blast
qed

lemma norm-bound:
  fixes f :: ('a, 'b::real-normed-vector) bfun
  assumes ∀ x. norm (apply-bfun f x) ≤ b
  shows norm f ≤ b
  using dist-bound[of f 0 b] assms
  by (simp add: dist-norm)

```

```

lemma bfun-bounded-norm-range: bounded (range ( $\lambda s. \text{norm} (\text{apply-bfun } v s))$ )
proof -
  obtain b where  $\forall s. \text{norm} (v s) \leq b$ 
  using norm-le-norm-bfun
  by fast
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: bounded-norm-comp)
qed

instance bfun :: (type, banach) banach
  by standard (auto simp: complete-bfun)

lemma bfun-prob-space-integrable:
  assumes prob-space S v ∈ borel-measurable S
  assumes (v :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: {second-countable-topology, banach}) ∈ bfun
  shows integrable S v
  using prob-space.finite-measure norm-le-norm-bfun[of Bfun v] Bfun-inverse[OF assms(3)] assms
  by (auto intro: finite-measure.integrable-const-bound)

lemma bfun-integral-bound:
  assumes (v :: 'a ⇒ 'c :: {euclidean-space}) ∈ bfun
  shows ( $\lambda S. \int x. v x \partial(S :: 'a pmf)$ ) ∈ bfun
proof -
  obtain b where bH:  $\forall x. \text{norm} (v x) \leq b$ 
  using bfun-norm-le-SUP-norm assms by fast
  have ( $\int x. \text{norm} (v x) \partial S$ ) ≤ b for S :: 'a pmf
  using ‹v ∈ bfun› bfun-def bounded-norm-comp bH bfun-prob-space-integrable
  by (fastforce intro!: prob-space.integral-le-const prob-space-measure-pmf
  simp: bfun-def)
  hence  $\forall S :: 'a pmf. \text{norm} (\int x. (v x) \partial S) \leq b$ 
  using integral-norm-bound order-trans by blast
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding bfun-def
  by (auto intro: boundedI)
qed

lemma scale-bfun[intro!]: f ∈ bfun  $\implies (\lambda x. (k::real) * f x) \in bfun$ 
  using scaleR-cont[of f k] by auto

lemma bfun-spec[intro]: f ∈ bfun  $\implies (\lambda x. f (g x)) \in bfun$ 
  unfolding bfun-def bounded-def by auto

lemma apply-bfun-bfun[simp]: apply-bfun f ∈ bfun
  using apply-bfun .

```

```

lemma bfun-integral-bound'[intro]: ( $v :: 'a \Rightarrow 'c :: \{euclidean-space\}$ )
 $\in bfun \implies$ 
 $(\lambda S. \int x. v x \partial((F S) :: 'a pmf)) \in bfun$ 
using bfun-integral-bound
by (subst bfun-spec[of - F]) auto

lift-definition bfun-comp :: (' $a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow (' $b \Rightarrow_b 'c :: metric-space) \Rightarrow$ 
(' $a \Rightarrow_b 'c)$  is
 $\lambda g bf x. bf(g x)$ 
by auto$ 
```

1.4 Order Instance

```

class ordered-real-normed-vector = real-normed-vector + ordered-real-vector

instance real :: ordered-real-normed-vector
by standard

instantiation bfun :: (-, ordered-real-normed-vector) ordered-real-normed-vector
begin

definition less-eq-bfun f g  $\equiv \forall x. apply\text{-}bfun f x \leq apply\text{-}bfun g x$ 
definition less-bfun f g  $\equiv \forall x. apply\text{-}bfun f x \leq apply\text{-}bfun g x \wedge (\exists y.$ 
 $f y < g y)$ 

instance
proof (standard, goal-cases)
case (1 x y)
then show ?case
by (auto dest: leD simp add: less-bfun-def less-eq-bfun-def)
 $(metis order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)$ 
qed (auto intro: order-trans antisym dest: leD not-le-imp-less
simp: less-eq-bfun-def less-bfun-def eq-iff scaleR-left-mono scaleR-right-mono)
end

lemma less-eq-bfunI[intro]: ( $\forall x. apply\text{-}bfun f x \leq apply\text{-}bfun g x$ )  $\implies$ 
 $f \leq g$ 
unfolding less-eq-bfun-def
by auto

lemma less-eq-bfunD[dest]:  $f \leq g \implies (\forall x. apply\text{-}bfun f x \leq apply\text{-}bfun g x)$ 
unfolding less-eq-bfun-def
by auto

```

1.5 Miscellaneous

```

instantiation bfun :: (type, one) one begin

lift-definition one-bfun :: ' $s \Rightarrow_b 'd :: \{metric-space, one\}$  is  $\lambda x. 1$ 

```

```

using const-bfun .

instance
  by standard
end

declare one-bfun.rep-eq [simp]

lemma apply-bfun-one [simp]: apply-bfun (1 :: -  $\Rightarrow_b$  real) x = 1
  using one-bfun.rep-eq
  by auto

lemma norm-bfun-one[simp]: norm (1 :: 'a  $\Rightarrow_b$  real) = 1
  unfolding norm-bfun-def' by auto

lemma range-bfunI[intro]: bounded (range f)  $\implies$  f  $\in$  bfun
  by (simp add: bfun-def)

lemma finite-bfun[simp]:  $(\lambda(i::-::finite). f i) \in$  bfun
  by (meson finite finite-imageI finite-imp-bounded range-bfunI)

lemma bounded-apply-bfun':
  assumes bounded ((F :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  'd  $\Rightarrow_b$  'b::real-normed-vector) ` S)
  shows bounded (( $\lambda b.$  (F b) x) ` S)
proof -
  obtain b where  $\forall x \in S.$  norm (F x)  $\leq$  b
    by (meson assms bounded-pos image-eqI)
  thus bounded (( $\lambda b.$  (F b) x) ` S)
    by (fastforce intro: norm-le-norm-bfun dual-order.trans boundedI[of - b])
qed

lemma bfun-tendsto-apply-bfun:
  assumes h: (F :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow_b$  real))  $\longrightarrow$  (y :: 'a  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)
  shows ( $\lambda n.$  F n x)  $\longrightarrow$  y x
proof -
  have aux: ( $\lambda n.$  dist (F n) y)  $\longrightarrow$  0
  using h
  using tendsto-dist-iff by blast
  have  $\bigwedge n.$  dist (F n x) (y x)  $\leq$  dist (F n) y
  unfolding dist-bfun-def
  using Bounded-Continuous-Function.bounded-dist-le-SUP-dist by
  fastforce
  hence  $\bigwedge n.$  norm (dist (F n x) (y x))  $\leq$  norm(dist (F n) y)
  by auto
  hence ( $\lambda n.$  dist (F n x) (y x))  $\longrightarrow$  0
  by (subst Lim-transform-bound[OF - aux]) auto

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using tendsto-dist-iff by blast
qed

```

1.6 Bounded Functions and Vectors

```

lemma vec-bfun[simp, intro]: ($)
  x ∈ bfun
  using finite-bfun.

```

```

lemma norm-bfun-le-norm-vec: norm (bfun.Bfun ((\$) (x :: real^'c ::))

```

```

finite))) ≤ norm x

```

```

proof -

```

```

  have norm (bfun.Bfun ((\$) (x :: real^'c :: finite))) ≤ (L x a. |x \$ xa|)

```

```

    unfolding norm-bfun-def dist-bfun-def

```

```

    by (auto simp: Bfun-inverse)

```

```

  also have ... ≤ norm x

```

```

    using component-le-norm-cart

```

```

    by (auto intro: cSUP-least)

```

```

  finally show ?thesis

```

```

    by auto

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-bfun-nth: bounded-linear f ==> bounded-linear
(λv. bfun.Bfun ((\$) (f v)))

```

```

  using order-trans[OF Finite-Cartesian-Product.norm-nth-le onorm,
of f]

```

```

  by (auto simp: Bfun-inverse mult.commute linear-simps dist-bfun-def
norm-bfun-def
intro!: bounded-linear-intro cSup-least)

```

```

lemma norm-vec-le-norm-bfun:

```

```

  norm (vec-lambda (apply-bfun (x :: 'd::finite ⇒_b real))) ≤ norm x *
  card (UNIV :: 'd set)

```

```

proof -

```

```

  have norm (vec-lambda (apply-bfun x)) ≤ (∑ i ∈ UNIV . |(apply-bfun
x i)|)

```

```

    using L2-set-le-sum-abs

```

```

    unfolding norm-vec-def L2-set-def

```

```

    by auto

```

```

  also have ... ≤ (card (UNIV :: 'd set) * (L x a. |apply-bfun x xa|))

```

```

    by (auto intro!: sum-bounded-above cSup-upper)

```

```

  finally show ?thesis

```

```

    by (simp add: norm-bfun-def dist-bfun-def mult.commute)

```

```

qed

```

```

end

```

2 Bounded Linear Functions

```

theory Blinfun-Util
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Bounded-Linear-Function
  Bounded-Functions
begin

2.1 Composition

lemma blinfun-compose-id[simp]:
  id-blinfun oL f = f
  f oL id-blinfun = f
  by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI)

lemma blinfun-compose-assoc: F oL G oL H = F oL (G oL H)
  using blinfun-apply-inject by fastforce

lemma blinfun-compose-diff-right: f oL (g - h) = (f oL g) - (f oL h)
  by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps)

```

2.2 Power

```

overloading
  blinfunpow ≡ compow :: nat ⇒ ('a::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'a) ⇒ ('a
  ⇒L 'a)
begin

primrec blinfunpow :: nat ⇒ ('a::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'a) ⇒ ('a
  ⇒L 'a)
  where
    blinfunpow 0 f = id-blinfun
    | blinfunpow (Suc n) f = f oL blinfunpow n f

end

lemma bounded-pow-blinfun[intro]:
  assumes bounded (range (F::nat ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'a))
  shows bounded (range (λt. (F t) ^^(Suc n)))
  using assms proof -
    assume bounded (range F)
    then obtain b where bh: ∀x. norm (F x) ≤ b
      by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
    hence norm ((F x) ^^(Suc n)) ≤ b ^^(Suc n) for x
      using bh
      by (induction n) (auto intro!: order.trans[OF norm-blinfun-compose]
        simp: mult-mono')
    thus ?thesis
      by (auto intro!: boundedI)
qed

```

```

lemma blincomp-scaleR-right: ( $a *_R (F :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow_L 'a)) \wedge t = a \wedge t *_R F \wedge t$ 
  by (induction t) (auto intro: blinfun-eqI simp: blinfun.scaleR-left blinfun.scaleR-right)
lemma summable-inv-Q:
  fixes  $Q :: 'a :: \text{banach} \Rightarrow_L 'a$ 
  assumes onorm-le: norm (id-blinfun - Q) < 1
  shows summable ( $\lambda n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q) \wedge^n$ )
  using onorm-le norm-blinfun-compose
  by (force intro!: summable-ratio-test)

lemma blinfunpow-assoc: ( $F :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow_L 'a$ )  $\wedge^n (Suc n) = (F \wedge^n n) o_L F$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: blinfun-compose-assoc[symmetric])

lemma norm-blinfunpow-le: norm (( $f :: 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow_L 'b$ )  $\wedge^n n) \leq \text{norm } f \wedge^n n$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: norm-blinfun-id-le intro!: order.trans[OF norm-blinfun-compose] mult-left-mono)

lemma blinfunpow-nonneg:
  assumes  $\bigwedge v. 0 \leq v \implies 0 \leq \text{blinfun-apply } (f :: ('b :: \{\text{ord}, \text{real-normed-vector}\} \Rightarrow_L 'b)) v$ 
  shows  $0 \leq v \implies 0 \leq (f \wedge^n n) v$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: assms)

lemma blinfunpow-mono:
  assumes  $\bigwedge u v. u \leq v \implies (f :: ('b :: \{\text{ord}, \text{real-normed-vector}\} \Rightarrow_L 'b) u \leq f v$ 
  shows  $u \leq v \implies (f \wedge^n n) u \leq (f \wedge^n n) v$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: assms)

lemma banach-blinfun:
  fixes  $C :: 'b :: \{\text{real-normed-vector}, \text{complete-space}\} \Rightarrow_L 'b$ 
  assumes norm C < 1
  shows  $\exists! v. C v = v \wedge \forall v. (\lambda n. (C \wedge^n n) v) \longrightarrow (\text{THE } v. C v = v)$ 
  using assms
proof -
  obtain v where C v = v  $\forall v'. C v' = v' \longrightarrow v' = v$ 
  using assms banach-fix-type[of norm C blinfun-apply C]
  by (metis blinfun.zero-right less-irrefl mult.left-neutral mult-less-le-imp-less

  norm-blinfun norm-conv-dist norm-ge-zero zero-less-dist-iff)
  obtain l where ( $\forall v u. \text{norm } (C (v - u)) \leq l * \text{dist } v u$ )  $0 \leq l$   $l < 1$ 
  by (metis assms dist-norm norm-blinfun norm-imp-pos-and-ge)
  hence 1: dist (C v) (C u)  $\leq l * \text{dist } v u$  for v u
  by (simp add: blinfun.diff-right dist-norm)

```

```

have 2:  $\text{dist}((C \wedge n) v0) v \leq l \wedge n * \text{dist} v0 v$  for  $n v0$ 
  using  $\langle 0 \leq l \rangle$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: mult.assoc
    intro!: mult-mono' order.trans[OF 1[of - v , unfolded `C v =
v]])
  have  $(\lambda n. l \wedge n) \longrightarrow 0$ 
    by (simp add: LIMSEQ-realpow-zero  $\langle 0 \leq l \rangle \langle l < 1 \rangle$ )
  hence  $k: \bigwedge v0. (\lambda n. l \wedge n * \text{dist} v0 v) \longrightarrow 0$ 
    by (auto simp add: tendsto-mult-left-zero)
  have  $(\lambda n. \text{dist}((C \wedge n) v0) v) \longrightarrow 0$  for  $v0$ 
    using k 2 order-trans abs-ge-self
    by (subst Limits.tendsto-0-le[where ?K = 1, where ?f =  $(\lambda n. l$ 
 $\wedge n * \text{dist} v0 v)])
      (fastforce intro: eventuallyI)+
  hence  $\bigwedge v0. (\lambda n. (C \wedge n) v0) \longrightarrow v$ 
    using tendsto-dist-iff
    by blast
  thus  $(\lambda n. (C \wedge n) v0) \longrightarrow (\text{THE } v. C v = v)$  for  $v0$ 
    using theI'[of  $\lambda x. C x = x$ ] `C v = v`  $\langle \forall v'. C v' = v' \longrightarrow v' = v \rangle$ 
    by blast
next
  show norm  $C < 1 \implies \exists! v. \text{blinfun-apply } C v = v$ 
    by (auto intro!: banach-fix-type[OF - assms]
      simp: dist-norm norm-blinfun blinfun.diff-right[symmetric])
qed$ 
```

2.3 Geometric Sum

```

lemma inv-one-sub-Q:
  fixes Q :: 'a :: banach  $\Rightarrow_L$  'a
  assumes onorm-le: norm (id-blinfun - Q) < 1
  shows  $(Q o_L (\sum i. (id-blinfun - Q) \wedge i)) = id-blinfun$ 
    and  $(\sum i. (id-blinfun - Q) \wedge i) o_L Q = id-blinfun$ 
proof -
  obtain b where bh:  $b < 1$  norm (id-blinfun - Q) < b
    using onorm-le dense
    by blast
  have 0 < b
    using le-less-trans[OF norm-ge-zero bh(2)] .
  have norm-le-aux: norm ((id-blinfun - Q) \wedge Suc n)  $\leq b \wedge (Suc n)$ 
for n
  proof (induction n)
    case 0
    thus ?case
      using bh
      by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    thus ?case

```

```

proof -
  have norm ((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  Suc (Suc n))  $\leq$  norm (id-blinfun - Q) * norm((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  Suc n)
  - Q) * norm((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  Suc n)
    using norm-blinfun-compose
    by auto
    thus ?thesis
      using Suc.IH ‹0 < b› bh order.trans
      by (fastforce simp: mult-mono')
    qed
  qed
  have (Q oL ( $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i)) = (id-blinfun - (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  (Suc n)) for n
  - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  (Suc n)
    by (induction n) (auto simp: bounded-bilinear.diff-left bounded-bilinear.add-right
      bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose)
  hence  $\bigwedge n.$  norm (id-blinfun - (Q oL ( $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i))))  $\leq$  b $\wedge$ Suc n
    using norm-le-aux
    by auto
  hence l2: ( $\lambda n.$  (id-blinfun - (Q oL ( $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i))))  $\xrightarrow{}$  0
    using ‹0 < b› bh
    by (subst Lim-transform-bound[where g= $\lambda n.$  b $\wedge$ Suc n] (auto
    intro!: tendsto-eq-intros))
  have summable ( $\lambda n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  n)
    using onorm-le norm-blinfun-compose
    by (force intro!: summable-ratio-test)
  hence ( $\lambda n.$   $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i)  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\sum i.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i)
    using summable-LIMSEQ'
    by blast
  hence ( $\lambda n.$  Q oL ( $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i))  $\longrightarrow$  (Q oL ( $\sum i.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i))
    using bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose
    by (subst Limits.bounded-bilinear.tendsto[where prod = (oL)]) auto
  hence ( $\lambda n.$  id-blinfun - (Q oL ( $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i))))
   $\longrightarrow$ 
    id-blinfun - (Q oL ( $\sum i.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i))
    by (subst Limits.tendsto-diff) auto
  thus (Q oL ( $\sum i.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i)) = id-blinfun
    using LIMSEQ-unique l2 by fastforce

  have (( $\sum i \leq n.$  (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) oL Q) = (id-blinfun - (id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  (Suc n)) for n
  proof (induction n)
    case (Suc n)
      have sum (( $\sim\!\sim$ ) (id-blinfun - Q)) {..Suc n} oL Q =
        (sum (( $\sim\!\sim$ ) (id-blinfun - Q)) {..n} oL Q) + ((id-blinfun - Q)

```

```

 $\sim\!\sim \text{Suc } n \text{ } o_L \text{ } Q)$ 
  by (simp add: bounded-bilinear.add-left bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose)
  also have ... = id-blinfun - (((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  (Suc n) o_L
  id-blinfun) -
    (((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  Suc n o_L Q))
  using Suc.IH
  by auto
  also have ... = id-blinfun - (((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  (Suc n) o_L
  (id-blinfun - Q)))
  by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI simp: blinfun.diff-right blinfun.diff-left
  blinfun.minus-left)
  also have ... = id-blinfun - (((id-blinfun - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  (Suc (Suc n))))
  using blinfunpow-assoc
  by metis
  finally show ?case
  by auto
qed simp
hence  $\bigwedge n. \text{norm} (\text{id-blinfun} - ((\sum i \leq n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q)) \leq b^{\sim\!\sim} \text{Suc } n$ 
  using norm-le-aux by auto
hence l2:  $(\lambda n. \text{id-blinfun} - ((\sum i \leq n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q)) \xrightarrow{} 0$ 
  using ‹0 < b› bh
  by (subst Lim-transform-bound[where g=λn. b^Suc n]) (auto
  intro!: tendsto-eq-intros)
have summable  $(\lambda n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  n)$ 
  using local.onorm-le norm-blinfun-compose
  by (force intro!: summable-ratio-test)
hence  $(\lambda n. \sum i \leq n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) \xrightarrow{} (\sum i. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i)$ 
  using summable-LIMSEQ' by blast
hence  $(\lambda n. (\sum i \leq n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q) \xrightarrow{} ((\sum i. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q)$ 
  using bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose
  by (subst Limits.bounded-bilinear.tendsto[where prod = (o_L)]) auto
hence  $(\lambda n. \text{id-blinfun} - ((\sum i \leq n. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q)) \xrightarrow{} \text{id-blinfun} - ((\sum i. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q)$ 
  by (subst Limits.tendsto-diff) auto
thus  $((\sum i. (\text{id-blinfun} - Q)  $\sim\!\sim$  i) o_L Q) = \text{id-blinfun}$ 
  using LIMSEQ-unique l2 by fastforce
qed

```

lemma inv-norm-le:
fixes $Q :: 'a :: \text{banach} \Rightarrow_L 'a$
assumes $\text{norm } Q < 1$
shows $(\text{id-blinfun} - Q) o_L (\sum i. Q $\sim\!\sim$ i) = \text{id-blinfun}$
 $(\sum i. Q $\sim\!\sim$ i) o_L (\text{id-blinfun} - Q) = \text{id-blinfun}$

```

using inv-one-sub-Q[of id-blinfun - Q] assms
by auto

lemma inv-norm-le':
  fixes Q :: 'a :: banach  $\Rightarrow_L$  'a
  assumes norm Q < 1
  shows (id-blinfun - Q) (( $\sum i. Q^{\wedge i}$ ) x) = x
    ( $\sum i. Q^{\wedge i}$ ) ((id-blinfun - Q) x) = x
  using inv-norm-le assms
  by (auto simp del: blinfun-apply-blinfun-compose
    simp: inv-norm-le blinfun-apply-blinfun-compose[symmetric])

```

2.4 Inverses

definition is-inverse_L X Y \longleftrightarrow X o_L Y = id-blinfun \wedge Y o_L X = id-blinfun

abbreviation invertible_L X \equiv $\exists X'. \text{is-inverse}_L X X'$

```

lemma is-inverseL-I[intro]:
  assumes X oL Y = id-blinfun Y oL X = id-blinfun
  shows is-inverseL X Y
  using assms
  unfolding is-inverseL-def
  by auto

```

```

lemma is-inverseL-D[dest]:
  assumes is-inverseL X Y
  shows X oL Y = id-blinfun Y oL X = id-blinfun
  using assms
  unfolding is-inverseL-def
  by auto

```

```

lemma invertibleL-D[dest]:
  assumes invertibleL f
  obtains g where f oL g = id-blinfun g oL f = id-blinfun
  using assms
  by auto

```

```

lemma invertibleL-I[intro]:
  assumes f oL g = id-blinfun g oL f = id-blinfun
  shows invertibleL f
  using assms
  by auto

```

lemma is-inverse_L-comm: is-inverse_L X Y \longleftrightarrow is-inverse_L Y X
 by auto

lemma is-inverse_L-unique: is-inverse_L f g \implies is-inverse_L f h \implies g

```

= h
  unfolding is-inverseL-def
  using blinfun-compose-assoc blinfun-compose-id(1)
  by metis

lemma is-inverseL-ex1: is-inverseL f g  $\implies \exists !h. \text{is-inverse}_L f h$ 
  using is-inverseL-unique
  by auto

lemma is-inverseL-ex1':  $\exists x. \text{is-inverse}_L f x \implies \exists !x. \text{is-inverse}_L f x$ 
  using is-inverseL-ex1
  by auto

definition invL f = (THE g. is-inverseL f g)

lemma invL-eq:
  assumes is-inverseL f g
  shows invL f = g
  unfolding invL-def
  using assms is-inverseL-ex1
  by (auto intro!: the-equality)

lemma invL-I:
  assumes f oL g = id-blinfun g oL f = id-blinfun
  shows g = invL f
  using assms invL-eq
  unfolding is-inverseL-def
  by auto

lemma inv-app1 [simp]: invertibleL X  $\implies (\text{inv}_L X) o_L X = \text{id-blinfun}$ 
  using is-inverseL-ex1' invL-eq
  by blast

lemma inv-app2[simp]: invertibleL X  $\implies X o_L (\text{inv}_L X) = \text{id-blinfun}$ 
  using is-inverseL-ex1' invL-eq
  by blast

lemma inv-app1'[simp]: invertibleL X  $\implies \text{inv}_L X (X v) = v$ 
  using inv-app1 blinfun-apply-blinfun-compose id-blinfun.rep-eq
  by metis

lemma inv-app2'[simp]: invertibleL X  $\implies X (\text{inv}_L X v) = v$ 
  using inv-app2 blinfun-apply-blinfun-compose id-blinfun.rep-eq
  by metis

lemma invL-invL[simp]: invertibleL X  $\implies \text{inv}_L (\text{inv}_L X) = X$ 
  by (metis invL-eq is-inverseL-comm)

lemma invL-cancel-iff:

```

```

assumes invertibleL f
shows f x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = invL f y
by (auto simp add: assms)

lemma invertibleL-inf-sum:
assumes norm (X :: 'b :: banach  $\Rightarrow_L$  'b) < 1
shows invertibleL (id-blinfun - X)
using Blinfun-Util.inv-norm-le[OF assms] assms
by blast

lemma invL-inf-sum:
fixes X :: 'b :: banach  $\Rightarrow_L$  -
assumes norm X < 1
shows invL (id-blinfun - X) = ( $\sum$  i. X  $\wedge\wedge$  i)
using Blinfun-Util.inv-norm-le[OF assms] assms
by (auto simp: invL-I[symmetric])

lemma is-inverseL-compose:
assumes invertibleL f invertibleL g
shows is-inverseL (f oL g) (invL g oL invL f)
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI is-inverseL-I[of - invL g oL invL f]
      simp: inv-app2'[OF assms(1)] inv-app2'[OF assms(2)] inv-app1'[OF
      assms(1)] inv-app1'[OF assms(2)])
```

lemma invertible_L-compose: invertible_L f \Longrightarrow invertible_L g \Longrightarrow invertible_L (f o_L g)
 using is-inverse_L-compose
 by blast

lemma inv_L-compose:
 assumes invertible_L f invertible_L g
 shows inv_L (f o_L g) = (inv_L g) o_L (inv_L f)
 using assms inv_L-eq is-inverse_L-compose
 by blast

lemma inv_L-id-blinfun[simp]: inv_L id-blinfun = id-blinfun
 by (metis blinfun-compose-id(2) inv_L-I)

2.5 Norm

```

lemma bounded-range-subset:
bounded (range f :: real set)  $\Longrightarrow$  bounded (f ` X')
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)

lemma bounded-const: bounded (( $\lambda$ - x) ` X)
by (meson finite-imp-bounded finite.emptyI finite-insert finite-subset
image-subset-iff insert-iff)

lift-definition bfun-pos :: ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow$  ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real) is  $\lambda f$  i. if f i
```

```

< 0 then  $-f i$  else  $f i$ 
  using bounded-const bounded-range-subset by (auto simp: bfun-def)

lemma bfun-pos-zero[simp]: bfun-pos  $f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$ 
  by (auto intro!: bfun-eqI simp: bfun-pos.rep-eq split: if-splits)

lift-definition bfun-nonneg :: ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow$  ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real) is  $\lambda f i.$  if
 $f i \leq 0$  then 0 else  $f i$ 
  using bounded-const bounded-range-subset by (auto simp: bfun-def)

lemma bfun-nonneg-split: bfun-nonneg  $x - bfun-nonneg (-x) = x$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-nonneg.rep-eq)

lemma blinfun-split: blinfun-apply  $f x = f (bfun-nonneg x) - f (bfun-nonneg (-x))$ 
  using bfun-nonneg-split
  by (metis blinfun.diff-right)

lemma bfun-nonneg-pos: bfun-nonneg  $x + bfun-nonneg (-x) = bfun-pos x$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-nonneg.rep-eq bfun-pos.rep-eq)

lemma bfun-nonneg:  $0 \leq bfun-nonneg f$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-nonneg.rep-eq)

lemma bfun-pos-eq-nonneg: bfun-pos  $n = bfun-nonneg n + bfun-nonneg (-n)$ 
  by (auto simp: bfun-pos.rep-eq bfun-nonneg.rep-eq)

lemma blinfun-mono-norm-pos:
  fixes  $f :: ('c \Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow_L ('d \Rightarrow_b$  real)
  assumes  $\bigwedge v :: 'c \Rightarrow_b$  real.  $v \geq 0 \implies f v \geq 0$ 
  shows norm  $(f n) \leq \text{norm} (f (bfun-pos n))$ 
proof -
  have *:  $|f n i| \leq |f (bfun-pos n) i|$  for  $i$ 
    by (auto simp: blinfun-split[of f n] bfun-nonneg-pos[symmetric]
      blinfun.add-right abs-real-def)
    (metis add-nonneg-nonneg assms bfun-nonneg leD less-eq-bfun-def
      zero-bfun.rep-eq)+
  thus norm  $(f n) \leq \text{norm} ((f (bfun-pos n)))$ 
    unfolding norm-bfun-def' using *
    by (auto intro!: cSUP-mono bounded-imp-bdd-above abs-le-norm-bfun
      boundedI[of - norm  $((f (bfun-pos n)))$ ])
qed

lemma norm-bfun-pos[simp]: norm  $(bfun-pos f) = \text{norm } f$ 
proof -
  have norm  $(bfun-pos f) = (\bigsqcup i. |bfun-pos f i|)$ 
    by (auto simp add: norm-bfun-def')

```

```

also have ... = ( $\bigcup i. |f i|$ )
  by (rule SUP-cong[OF refl]) (auto simp: bfun-pos.rep-eq)
  finally show ?thesis by (auto simp add: norm-bfun-def')
qed

lemma norm-blinfun-mono-eq-nonneg:
  fixes f :: ('c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)
  assumes  $\bigwedge v :: 'c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}. v \geq 0 \implies f v \geq 0$ 
  shows norm f = ( $\bigcup v \in \{v. v \geq 0\}. \text{norm} (f v) / \text{norm} v$ )
  unfolding norm-blinfun.rep-eq onorm-def
proof (rule antisym, rule cSUP-mono)
  have *: norm (blinfun-apply f v) / norm v  $\leq$  norm f for v
    using norm-blinfun[of f]
    by (cases v = 0) (auto simp: pos-divide-le-eq)
    thus bdd-above (( $\lambda v. \text{norm} (f v) / \text{norm} v$ ) ` {v. 0  $\leq$  v})
      by (auto intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI)
    show  $\exists m \in \{v. 0 \leq v\}. \text{norm} (f n) / \text{norm} n \leq \text{norm} (f m) / \text{norm} m$  for n
      using blinfun-mono-norm-pos[OF assms]
      by (cases norm (bfun-pos n) = 0)
        (auto intro!: frac-le exI[of - bfun-pos n] simp: less-eq-bfun-def
        bfun-pos.rep-eq)
      show ( $\bigcup v \in \{v. 0 \leq v\}. \text{norm} (f v) / \text{norm} v$ )  $\leq$  ( $\bigcup x. \text{norm} (f x) / \text{norm} x$ )
        using *
        by (auto intro!: cSUP-mono bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI)
    qed auto
  have v_leq_norm_f: v  $\leq$  norm f
    by (simp add: blinfun.bounded-linear-right le-onorm norm-blinfun.rep-eq)

  lemma norm-blinfun-normalized-le: norm (blinfun-apply f v) / norm v  $\leq$  norm f
    by (simp add: blinfun.bounded-linear-right le-onorm norm-blinfun.rep-eq)

  lemma norm-blinfun-mono-eq-nonneg':
    fixes f :: ('c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)
    assumes  $\bigwedge v :: 'c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}. 0 \leq v \implies 0 \leq f v$ 
    shows norm f = ( $\bigcup x \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge x \geq 0\}. \text{norm} (f x)$ )
  proof (subst norm-blinfun-mono-eq-nonneg[OF assms])
    show ( $\bigcup v \in \{v. 0 \leq v\}. \text{norm} (f v) / \text{norm} v$ ) =
      ( $\bigcup x \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge 0 \leq x\}. \text{norm} (f x)$ )
    proof (rule antisym, rule cSUP-mono)
      show {v::'c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real. 0  $\leq$  v}  $\neq$  {} by auto
      show bdd-above (( $\lambda x. \text{norm} (f x)$ ) ` {x. norm x = 1  $\wedge$  0  $\leq$  x})
        by (fastforce intro: order.trans[OF norm-blinfun[OF off]] bounded-imp-bdd-above
        boundedI)
      show  $\exists m \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge 0 \leq x\}. \text{norm} (f n) / \text{norm} n \leq \text{norm} (f m)$  if n  $\in \{v. 0 \leq v\}$  for n
        proof (cases norm (bfun-pos n) = 0)
          case True
          then show ?thesis by (auto intro!: exI[of - 1])
        qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

next
  case False
    then show ?thesis
      using that
      by (auto simp: scaleR-nonneg-nonneg blinfun.scaleR-right intro!:
exI[of - (1/norm n) *R n])
    qed
    show ( $\bigcup_{x \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge 0 \leq x\}} \text{norm } (f x)$ )  $\leq (\bigcup_{v \in \{v. 0 \leq v\}} \text{norm } (f v) / \text{norm } v)$ 
    proof (rule cSUP-mono)
      show {x: 'c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real. norm x = 1  $\wedge$  0  $\leq$  x}  $\neq \{\}$ 
        by (auto intro!: exI[of - 1])
    qed (fastforce intro!: norm-blinfun-normalized-le bounded-imp-bdd-above
boundedI)
    qed
  qed auto

lemma norm-blinfun-mono-le-norm-one:
  fixes f :: ('c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)
  assumes  $\bigwedge v : 'c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}. v \geq 0 \implies f v \geq 0$ 
  assumes norm x = 1 0  $\leq$  x
  shows norm (f x)  $\leq$  norm (f 1)
  proof -
    have **: 0  $\leq$  1 - x
    using assms
    by (auto simp: less-eq-bfun-def intro: order.trans[OF le-norm-bfun])
    show ?thesis
      unfolding norm-bfun-def'
    proof (intro cSUP-mono)
      show bdd-above (range (λx. norm (apply-bfun (blinfun-apply f 1)
x)))
        using order.trans abs-le-norm-bfun norm-blinfun
        by (fastforce intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI)
      show  $\exists m \in \text{UNIV}. \text{norm } (f x n) \leq \text{norm } (f 1 m)$  for n
        using assms(1) assms(3) assms(1)[of 1 - x] **
        unfolding less-eq-bfun-def zero-bfun.rep-eq abs-real-def
        by (auto simp: blinfun.diff-right linorder-class.not-le[symmetric])
    qed auto
  qed

lemma norm-blinfun-mono-eq-one:
  fixes f :: ('c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  ('d  $\Rightarrow_b$  real)
  assumes  $\bigwedge v : 'c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}. v \geq 0 \implies f v \geq 0$ 
  shows norm f = norm (f 1)
  proof -
    have ( $\bigcup_{x \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge 0 \leq x\}} \text{norm } (f x)$ ) = norm (f 1)
    proof (rule antisym, rule cSUP-least)
      show {x: 'c  $\Rightarrow_b$  real. norm x = 1  $\wedge$  0  $\leq$  x}  $\neq \{\}$ 
        by (auto intro!: exI[of - 1])

```

```

next
  show  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge 0 \leq x\} \implies \text{norm } (f x) \leq \text{norm } (f 1)$ 
  by (simp add: assms norm-blinfun-mono-le-norm-one)
next
  show  $\text{norm } (f 1) \leq (\bigcup x \in \{x. \text{norm } x = 1 \wedge 0 \leq x\}. \text{norm } (f x))$ 
  by (rule cSUP-upper) (fastforce intro!: bdd-aboveI2 order.trans[OF norm-blinfun])+
qed
thus ?thesis
  using norm-blinfun-mono-eq-nonneg'[OF assms]
  by auto
qed

```

2.6 Miscellaneous

```

lemma bounded-linear-apply-bfun: bounded-linear ( $\lambda x. \text{apply-bfun } x i$ )
  using norm-le-norm-bfun
  by (fastforce intro: bounded-linear-intro[of - 1])

lemma lim-blinfun-apply: convergent  $X \implies (\lambda n. \text{blinfun-apply } (X n))$ 
 $u) \longrightarrow \lim X u$ 
  using blinfun.bounded-bilinear-axioms
  by (auto simp: convergent-LIMSEQ iff intro: Limits.bounded-bilinear.tendsto)

lemma bounded-apply-blinfun:
  assumes bounded (( $F :: 'c \Rightarrow 'd :: \text{real-normed-vector} \Rightarrow_L 'b :: \text{real-normed-vector}$ ) ` S)
  shows bounded (( $\lambda b. \text{blinfun-apply } (F b) x$ ) ` S)
proof -
  obtain b where  $\forall x \in S. \text{norm } (F x) \leq b$ 
  by (meson ‹bounded (F ` S)› bounded-pos image-eqI)
  thus bounded (( $\lambda b. (F b) x$ ) ` S)
  by (auto simp: mult-right-mono mult.commute[of - b]
    intro!: boundedI[of - "norm x * b"] dual-order.trans[OF - norm-blinfun])
qed

lemma tendsto-blinfun-apply:  $(\lambda n. X n) \longrightarrow L \implies (\lambda n. \text{blinfun-apply } (X n) u) \longrightarrow L u$ 
  using blinfun.bounded-bilinear-axioms
  by (auto simp: convergent-LIMSEQ iff intro: Limits.bounded-bilinear.tendsto)

```

definition nonneg-blinfun ($Q :: -:\{\text{ordered-real-normed-vector}\} \Rightarrow_L -:\{\text{ordered-ab-group-add, ordered-real-normed-vector}\}$) \equiv ($\forall v \geq 0. \text{blinfun-apply } Q v \geq 0$)

definition blinfun-le $Q R = \text{nonneg-blinfun } (R - Q)$

```

lemma nonneg-blinfun-nonneg[dest]: nonneg-blinfun  $Q \implies 0 \leq v \implies$ 
 $0 \leq Q v$ 
  unfolding nonneg-blinfun-def
  by auto

lemma nonneg-blinfun-mono[dest]: nonneg-blinfun  $Q \implies u \leq v \implies$ 
 $Q u \leq Q v$ 
  using nonneg-blinfun-nonneg[of  $Q v - u$ , unfolded blinfun.diff-right]
  by auto

lemma nonneg-id-blinfun: nonneg-blinfun id-blinfun
  by (auto simp: nonneg-blinfun-def)

lemma blinfun-nonneg-eq:
  assumes  $\forall v \geq 0$ . blinfun-apply  $(f :: ('c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}) \Rightarrow_L ('c \Rightarrow_b \text{real})) v = \text{blinfun-apply } g v$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
  proof (rule blinfun-eqI)
    fix  $v :: 'c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}$ 
    define  $v1$  where  $v1 = \text{Bfun} (\lambda x. \max(v x) 0)$ 
    define  $v2$  where  $v2 = \text{Bfun} (\lambda x. -\min(v x) 0)$ 
    have in-bfun[simp]:  $(\lambda x. \max(v x) 0) \in \text{bfun} (\lambda x. -\min(v x) 0) \in \text{bfun}$ 
      by (auto simp: le-norm-bfun minus-min-eq-max abs-le-norm-bfun
        abs-le-D2 intro!: boundedI[of - norm v])
    have eq-v:  $v = v1 - v2$ 
      unfolding v1-def v2-def
      by (auto simp: Bfun-inverse)
    have nonneg:  $0 \leq v1 0 \leq v2$ 
      unfolding less-eq-bfun-def
      by (auto simp: v1-def v2-def Bfun-inverse)
    show blinfun-apply  $f v = \text{blinfun-apply } g v$ 
      unfolding eq-v
      using nonneg assms
      by (auto simp: blinfun.diff-right)
  qed

lemma bfun-zero-le-one:  $0 \leq (1 :: 'c \Rightarrow_b \text{real})$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-bfunI)

lemma norm-nonneg-blinfun-one:
  assumes nonneg-blinfun  $(X :: ('c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}) \Rightarrow_L ('c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}))$ 
  shows norm  $X = \text{norm} (\text{blinfun-apply } X 1)$ 
  using assms unfolding nonneg-blinfun-def

```

by (auto simp: norm-blinfun-mono-eq-one)

lemma blinfun-apply-mono: nonneg-blinfun $X \Rightarrow 0 \leq v \Rightarrow \text{blinfun-le } X Y \Rightarrow X v \leq Y v$
by (simp add: blinfun.diff-left blinfun-le-def nonneg-blinfun-def)

lemma nonneg-blinfun-scaleR[intro]: nonneg-blinfun $B \Rightarrow 0 \leq c \Rightarrow \text{nonneg-blinfun } (c *_R B)$
by (simp add: nonneg-blinfun-def scaleR-blinfun.rep-eq scaleR-nonneg-nonneg)

lemma nonneg-blinfun-compose[intro]: nonneg-blinfun $B \Rightarrow \text{nonneg-blinfun } C \Rightarrow \text{nonneg-blinfun } (C o_L B)$
by (simp add: nonneg-blinfun-def)

lemma matrix-le-norm-mono:
assumes nonneg-blinfun $(C :: ('c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}) \Rightarrow_L ('c \Rightarrow_b \text{real}))$
and nonneg-blinfun $(D - C)$
shows norm $C \leq \text{norm } D$
proof –
have nonneg-blinfun D
using assms
by (metis add-nonneg-nonneg diff-add-cancel nonneg-blinfun-def plus-blinfun.rep-eq)
have zero-le: $0 \leq C 1 0 \leq D 1$
using assms zero-le-one ⟨nonneg-blinfun D ⟩
by (auto simp add: less-eq-bfunI nonneg-blinfun-nonneg)
hence $C 1 \leq D 1$
using assms(2) unfolding nonneg-blinfun-def blinfun.diff-left
by (simp add: less-eq-bfun-def)
thus ?thesis
using assms ⟨nonneg-blinfun D ⟩ zero-le le-norm-bfun
by (fastforce simp: norm-nonneg-blinfun-one norm-bfun-def' less-eq-bfun-def intro!: bdd-above.I2 cSUP-mono)
qed

lemma bounded-subset: $Y \subseteq X \Rightarrow \text{bounded } (f ` X) \Rightarrow \text{bounded } (f ` Y)$
by (auto simp: bounded-def)

lemma bounded-subset-range: $\text{bounded } (\text{range } f) \Rightarrow \text{bounded } (f ` Y)$
using bounded-subset subset-UNIV **by** metis

lift-definition bfun-if :: $('b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow_b 'c :: \text{metric-space}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow_b 'c) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow_b 'c)$ **is** $\lambda b u v s. \text{if } b s \text{ then } u s \text{ else } v s$
using bounded-subset-range

```

by (auto simp: bfun-def)

lemma bfun-if-add: bfun-if b (w + z) (u + v) = bfun-if b w u + bfun-if
b z v
  by (auto simp: bfun-if.rep-eq)

lemma bfun-if-zero-add: bfun-if b 0 (u + v) = bfun-if b 0 u + bfun-if
b 0 v
  by (auto simp: bfun-if.rep-eq)

lemma bfun-if-zero-le: 0 ≤ v ==> bfun-if b 0 v ≤ v
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) bfun-if.rep-eq le-less less-eq-bfun-def)

lemma bfun-if-eq: (∀i. P i ==> apply-bfun v i = apply-bfun u i) ==>
(∀i. ¬P i ==> v i = apply-bfun w i) ==> bfun-if P u w = v
  by (auto simp: bfun-if.rep-eq)

lemma bfun-if-scaleR: c *R bfun-if b v1 v2 = bfun-if b (c *R v1) (c
*R v2)
  by (auto simp: bfun-if.rep-eq)

lemma summable-blinfun-apply:
  assumes summable (f :: nat ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'a)
  shows summable (λn. f n v)
  using assms tendsto-blinfun-apply
  unfolding summable-def sums-def blinfun.sum-left[symmetric]
  by auto

lemma blinfun-apply-suminf:
  assumes summable (f :: nat ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'a)
  shows (∑ k. blinfun-apply (f k) v) = (∑ k. f k) v
  using bounded-linear.suminf[OF blinfun.bounded-linear-left assms]
  by auto
end
theory MDP-reward-Util
  imports Blinfun-Util
begin

```

3 Auxiliary Lemmas

3.1 Summability

```

lemma summable-powser-const:
  fixes c :: real
  assumes |c| < 1

```

```

shows summable ( $\lambda n. c \hat{n} * x$ )
using assms
by (auto simp: mult.commute)

```

3.2 Infinite sums

```

lemma suminf-split-head':
  summable ( $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'x :: real\text{-normed-vector}$ )  $\implies$  suminf  $f = f 0$ 
+ ( $\sum n. f (Suc n)$ )
by (auto simp: suminf-split-head)

lemma sum-disc-lim:
  assumes  $|c :: real| < 1$ 
  shows ( $\sum x. c \hat{x} * B$ )  $= B / (1 - c)$ 
  by (simp add: assms suminf-geometric summable-geometric sum-
  inf-mult2[symmetric])

```

3.3 Bounded Functions

```

lemma suminf-apply-bfun:
  fixes  $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow_b real$ 
  assumes summable  $f$ 
  shows ( $\sum i. f i$ )  $x = (\sum i. f i x)$ 
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linear.suminf_assms bounded-linear-intro[where
 $K = 1$ ] abs-le-norm-bfun)

lemma sum-apply-bfun:
  fixes  $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow_b real$ 
  shows ( $\sum i < n. f i$ )  $x = (\sum i < n. apply\text{-}bfun (f i) x)$ 
  by (induction n) auto

```

3.4 Push-Forward of a Bounded Function

```

lemma integrable-bfun-prob-space [simp]:
  integrable (measure-pmf  $P$ ) ( $\lambda t. apply\text{-}bfun f (F t) :: real$ )
proof -
  obtain  $b$  where  $\forall t. |f (F t)| \leq b$ 
    by (metis norm-le-norm-bfun real-norm-def)
  hence ( $\int^+ x. ennreal |f (F x)| \partial P$ )  $\leq b$ 
    using nn-integral-mono ennreal-leI
    by (auto intro: measure-pmf.nn-integral-le-const)
  then show ?thesis
    using ennreal-less-top le-less-trans
    by (fastforce simp: integrable-iff-bounded)
qed

```

```

lift-definition push-exp :: ( $'b \Rightarrow 'c pmf$ )  $\Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow_b real) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow_b$ 
 $real)$  is
   $\lambda c f s. measure\text{-}pmf.expectation (c s) f$ 
  using bfun-integral-bound'.

```

```

declare push-exp.rep-eq[simp]

lemma norm-push-exp-le-norm: norm (push-exp d x) ≤ norm x
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge s. (\int s'. \text{norm} (x s') \partial d s) \leq \text{norm} x$ 
  using measure-pmf.prob-space-axioms norm-le-norm-bfun[of x]
  by (auto intro!: prob-space.integral-le-const)
  hence aux:  $\bigwedge s. \text{norm} (\int s'. x s' \partial d s) \leq \text{norm} x$ 
  using integral-norm-bound order-trans by blast
  have norm (push-exp d x) = ( $\bigsqcup s. \text{norm} (\int s'. x s' \partial d s)$ )
  unfolding norm-bfun-def'
  by auto
  also have ... ≤ norm x
  using aux by (fastforce intro!: cSUP-least)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma push-exp-bounded-linear [simp]: bounded-linear (push-exp d)
using norm-push-exp-le-norm
by (auto intro!: bounded-linear-intro[where K = 1])

lemma onorm-push-exp [simp]: onorm (push-exp d) = 1
proof (intro antisym)
  show onorm (push-exp d) ≤ 1
  using norm-push-exp-le-norm
  by (auto intro!: onorm-bound)
next
  show 1 ≤ onorm (push-exp d)
  using onorm[of - 1, OF push-exp-bounded-linear]
  by (auto simp: norm-bfun-def')
qed

lemma push-exp-return[simp]: push-exp return-pmf = id
by (auto simp: eq-id-iff[symmetric])

```

3.5 Boundedness

```

lemma bounded-abs[intro]:
  bounded (X' :: real set)  $\implies$  bounded (abs ` X')
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)

lemma bounded-abs-range[intro]:
  bounded (range f :: real set)  $\implies$  bounded (range (λx. abs (f x)))
by (auto simp: bounded-iff)

```

3.6 Probability Theory

```

lemma integral-measure-pmf-bind:
assumes ( $\bigwedge x. |(f :: 'b \Rightarrow \text{real}) x| \leq B$ )

```

```

shows  $(\int x. f x \partial((\text{measure-pmf } M) \gg= (\lambda x. \text{measure-pmf } (N x))))$ 
=  $(\int x. \int y. f y \partial N x \partial M)$ 
using assms
by (subst integral-bind[of - count-space UNIV B]) (auto simp: measure-pmf-in-subprob-space)

lemma lemma-4-3-1':
assumes set-pmf p ⊆ W
and bounded ((w :: 'c ⇒ real) ` W)
and W ≠ {}
and measure-pmf.expectation p w = (⊔ p ∈ {p. set-pmf p ⊆ W}. measure-pmf.expectation p w)
shows ∃ x ∈ W. measure-pmf.expectation p w = w x
proof -
have abs-w-le-sup: y ∈ W ⟹ |w y| ≤ (⊔ x ∈ W. |w x|) for y
using assms bounded-abs[OF assms(2)]
by (auto intro!: cSUP-upper bounded-imp-bdd-above simp: image-image)
have False if x ∈ set-pmf p w x < ⊔(w ` W) for x
proof -
have ex-gr: ∃ x'. x' ∈ W ∧ w x < w x'
using cSUP-least[of W w w x] that assms
by fastforce
let ?s = λs. (if x = s then SOME x'. x' ∈ W ∧ w x < w x' else s)
have measure-pmf.expectation p w < measure-pmf.expectation p (λxa. w (?s xa))
proof (intro measure-pmf.integral-less-AE[where A = {x}])
show integrable (measure-pmf p) w
using assms abs-w-le-sup
by (fastforce simp: AE-measure-pmf-iff
intro!: measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound)
show integrable (measure-pmf p) (λxa. w (?s xa))
using assms(1) ex-gr someI[where P = λx'. (x' ∈ W) ∧ (w x < w x')]
by (fastforce simp: AE-measure-pmf-iff
intro!: abs-w-le-sup measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound)
show emeasure (measure-pmf p) {x} ≠ 0
by (simp add: emeasure-pmf-single-eq-zero-iff `x ∈ p`)
show {x} ∈ measure-pmf.events p
by auto
show AE xa∈{x} in p. w xa ≠ w (?s xa) AE xa in p. w xa ≤ w (?s xa)
using someI[where P = λx'. (x' ∈ W) ∧ (w x < w x')] ex-gr
by (fastforce intro!: AE-pmfI)+
qed
hence measure-pmf.expectation p w < ⊔((λp. measure-pmf.expectation p w) ` {p. set-pmf p ⊆ W})
proof (subst less-cSUP-iff, goal-cases)
case 1

```

```

then show ?case
  using assms(1)
  by blast
next
  case 2
  then show ?case
    using abs-w-le-sup
    by (fastforce
      simp: AE-measure-pmf-iff
      intro: cSUP-upper2 bdd-aboveI[where M = (L x∈W. |w x|)]
      intro!: measure-pmf.integral-le-const measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound)
next
  case 3
  then show ?case
    using ex-gr someI[where P = λx'. (x' ∈ W) ∧ (w x < w x')]
assms(1)
  by (auto intro!: exI[of - map-pmf ?s p])
qed
thus False
  using assms by auto
qed
hence 1: x ∈ set-pmf p ==> w x = L (w ` W) for x
  using assms
  by (fastforce intro: antisym simp: bounded-imp-bdd-above cSUP-upper)
hence w (SOME x. x ∈ set-pmf p) = L (w ` W)
  by (simp add: set-pmf-not-empty some-in-eq)
thus ?thesis
  using 1 assms(1) set-pmf-not-empty some-in-eq
  by (fastforce intro!: bexI[of - SOME x. x ∈ set-pmf p]
    simp: AE-measure-pmf-iff Bochner-Integration.integral-cong-AE[where
?g = λ-. L (w ` W)])
qed

lemma lemma-4-3-1:
  assumes set-pmf p ⊆ W integrable (measure-pmf p) w bounded ((w
  :: 'c ⇒ real) ` W)
  shows measure-pmf.expectation p w ≤ L (w ` W)
  using assms bounded-has-Sup(1) prob-space-measure-pmf
  by (fastforce simp: AE-measure-pmf-iff intro!: prob-space.integral-le-const)

lemma bounded-integrable:
  assumes bounded (range v) v ∈ borel-measurable (measure-pmf p)
  shows integrable (measure-pmf p) (v :: 'c ⇒ real)
  using assms
  by (auto simp: bounded-iff AE-measure-pmf-iff intro!: measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound)

```

3.7 Argmax

```

lemma finite-is-arg-max: finite  $X \Rightarrow X \neq \{\} \Rightarrow \exists x. \text{is-arg-max } (f :: 'c \Rightarrow \text{real}) (\lambda x. x \in X) x$ 
  unfolding is-arg-max-def
  proof (induction rule: finite-induct)
    case (insert  $x F$ )
    then show ?case
    proof (cases  $\forall y \in F. f y \leq f x$ )
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        by (auto intro!: exI[of - x])
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        using insert by force
    qed
  qed simp

lemma finite-arg-max-le:
  assumes finite ( $X :: 'c \text{ set}$ )  $X \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $s \in X \Rightarrow (f :: 'c \Rightarrow \text{real}) s \leq f (\text{arg-max-on } (f :: 'c \Rightarrow \text{real}) X)$ 
  unfolding arg-max-def arg-max-on-def
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) finite-is-arg-max is-arg-max-linorder someI-ex)

lemma arg-max-on-in:
  assumes finite ( $X :: 'c \text{ set}$ )  $X \neq \{\}$ 
  shows ( $\text{arg-max-on } (f :: 'c \Rightarrow \text{real}) X \in X$ )
  unfolding arg-max-on-def arg-max-def
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) finite-is-arg-max is-arg-max-def someI)

lemma finite-arg-max-eq-Max:
  assumes finite ( $X :: 'c \text{ set}$ )  $X \neq \{\}$ 
  shows ( $f :: 'c \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ) ( $\text{arg-max-on } f X = \text{Max } (f ` X)$ )
  using assms
  by (auto intro!: Max-eqI[symmetric] finite-arg-max-le arg-max-on-in)

lemma arg-max-SUP: is-arg-max ( $f :: 'b \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ) ( $\lambda x. x \in X$ )  $m \Rightarrow$ 
   $f m = (\bigsqcup (f ` X))$ 
  unfolding is-arg-max-def
  by (auto intro!: antisym cSUP-upper bdd-aboveI[of - f m] cSUP-least)

definition has-max  $X \equiv \exists x \in X. \forall x' \in X. x' \leq x$ 
definition has-arg-max  $f X \equiv \exists x. \text{is-arg-max } f (\lambda x. x \in X) x$ 

lemma has-max (( $f :: 'b \Rightarrow \text{real}$ ) `  $X$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  has-arg-max  $f X$ 
  unfolding has-max-def has-arg-max-def is-arg-max-def

```

```

using not-less by (auto dest!: leD simp: not-less)

lemma has-arg-max-is-arg-max: has-arg-max f X  $\implies$  is-arg-max f
 $(\lambda x. x \in X) (\arg\max f (\lambda x. x \in X))$ 
  unfolding has-arg-max-def arg-max-def
  by (auto intro: someI)

lemma has-arg-max-arg-max: has-arg-max f X  $\implies$  (arg-max f ( $\lambda x. x \in X$ )  $\in X$ )
  unfolding has-arg-max-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-def by (auto intro: someI2-ex)

lemma app-arg-max-ge: has-arg-max (f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  real) X  $\implies$  x  $\in$  X
 $\implies f x \leq f (\arg\max\text{-on } f X)$ 
  unfolding has-arg-max-def arg-max-on-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-def
  using someI[where ?P =  $\lambda x. x \in X \wedge (\nexists y. y \in X \wedge f x < f y)$ ]
  le-less-linear
  by auto

lemma app-arg-max-eq-SUP: has-arg-max (f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  real) X  $\implies$  f
 $(\arg\max\text{-on } f X) = \bigsqcup (f ` X)$ 
  by (simp add: arg-max-SUP arg-max-on-def has-arg-max-is-arg-max)

lemma SUP-is-arg-max:
  assumes x  $\in$  X bdd-above (f ` X) (f :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  real) x =  $\bigsqcup (f ` X)$ 
  shows is-arg-max f ( $\lambda x. x \in X$ ) x
  unfolding is-arg-max-def
  using not-less assms cSUP-upper[of - X f]
  by auto

lemma is-arg-max-linorderI[intro]: fixes f :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: linorder
  assumes P x  $\wedge$  y. (P y  $\implies$  f x  $\geq$  f y)
  shows is-arg-max f P x
  using assms by (auto simp: is-arg-max-linorder)

lemma is-arg-max-linorderD[dest]: fixes f :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: linorder
  assumes is-arg-max f P x
  shows P x (P y  $\implies$  f x  $\geq$  f y)
  using assms by (auto simp: is-arg-max-linorder)

lemma is-arg-max-cong:
  assumes  $\wedge x. P x \implies f x = g x$ 
  shows is-arg-max f P x  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-arg-max g P x
  unfolding is-arg-max-def using assms by auto

lemma is-arg-max-cong':
  assumes  $\wedge x. P x \implies f x = g x$ 
  shows is-arg-max f P = is-arg-max g P

```

using *assms* **by** (auto cong: *is-arg-max-cong*)

lemma *is-arg-max-congI*:
assumes *is-arg-max f P x* \wedge *x. P x* \implies *f x = g x*
shows *is-arg-max g P x*
using *is-arg-max-cong assms* **by** force

3.8 Contraction Mappings

definition *is-contraction C* \equiv $\exists l. 0 \leq l \wedge l < 1 \wedge (\forall v u. dist(C v) (C u) \leq l * dist v u)$

lemma *banach'*:
fixes *C :: 'b :: complete-space* \Rightarrow *'b*
assumes *is-contraction C*
shows $\exists !v. C v = v \wedge \forall v. (\lambda n. (C \wedge n) v) \longrightarrow (\text{THE } v. C v = v)$
proof –
obtain *v where C: C v = v* $\forall v'. C v' = v' \longrightarrow v' = v$
by (metis *assms is-contraction-def banach-fix-type*)
obtain *l where cont: dist(C v) (C u) ≤ l * dist v u* $0 \leq l$ $l < 1$
for *v u*
using *assms is-contraction-def* **by** blast
have $\forall n v0. dist((C \wedge n) v0) v \leq l \wedge n * dist v0 v$
proof –
fix *n v0*
show *dist((C \wedge n) v0) v ≤ l \wedge n * dist v0 v*
proof (induction *n*)
case (*Suc n*)
thus *dist((C \wedge Suc n) v0) v ≤ l \wedge Suc n * dist v0 v*
using $\langle 0 \leq l$
by (subst *C(1)[symmetric]*) (auto simp: algebra-simps intro!: order-trans[OF cont(1)] mult-left-mono)
qed simp
qed
have $(\lambda n. l \wedge n) \longrightarrow 0$
by (simp add: LIMSEQ-realpow-zero $\langle 0 \leq l \rangle$ $\langle l < 1 \rangle$)
hence $\forall v0. (\lambda n. l \wedge n * dist v0 v) \longrightarrow 0$
by (simp add: tendsto-mult-left-zero)
hence $(\lambda n. dist((C \wedge n) v0) v) \longrightarrow 0$ **for** *v0*
using * order-trans abs-ge-self
by (subst Limits.tendsto-0-le[of $(\lambda n. l \wedge n * dist v0 v) - - 1$])
(fastforce intro!: eventuallyI)+
hence $\forall v0. (\lambda n. (C \wedge n) v0) \longrightarrow v$
using tendsto-dist-iff **by** blast
thus $\forall v0. (\lambda n. (C \wedge n) v0) \longrightarrow (\text{THE } v. C v = v)$
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) *C theI'*)
next
show $\exists !v. C v = v$
using *assms banach-fix-type unfolding is-contraction-def* **by** blast

qed

```

lemma contraction-dist:
  fixes C :: 'b :: complete-space  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  assumes  $\bigwedge v u. dist(C v) (C u) \leq c * dist v u$ 
  assumes  $0 \leq c$   $c < 1$ 
  shows  $(1 - c) * dist v (\text{THE } v. C v = v) \leq dist v (C v)$ 
proof -
  have is-contraction C
    unfolding is-contraction-def using assms by auto
    then obtain v-fix where v-fx: v-fix = ( $\text{THE } v. C v = v$ )
      using the1-equality by blast
    hence  $(\lambda n. (C \wedge n) v) \longrightarrow v$ -fix
      using banach'[OF <is-contraction C>] by simp
    have dist-contr-le-pow:  $\bigwedge n. dist((C \wedge n) v) ((C \wedge Suc n) v) \leq c$ 
       $\wedge n * dist v (C v)$ 
    proof -
      fix n
      show dist  $((C \wedge n) v) ((C \wedge Suc n) v) \leq c \wedge n * dist v (C v)$ 
        using assms
        by (induction n) (auto simp: algebra-simps intro!: order.trans[OF
          assms(1)] mult-left-mono)
      qed
      have summable-C: summable  $(\lambda i. dist((C \wedge i) v) ((C \wedge Suc i) v))$ 
        using dist-contr-le-pow assms summable-powser-const
        by (intro summable-comparison-test[of  $(\lambda i. dist((C \wedge i) v) ((C \wedge Suc i) v))$ ]
           $\lambda i. c \wedge i * dist v (C v)$ ]
        auto
      have  $\forall e > 0. dist v v$ -fix  $\leq (\sum i. dist((C \wedge i) v) ((C \wedge (Suc i) v))) + e$ 
      proof safe
        fix e :: real assume  $0 < e$ 
        have  $\forall F n$  in sequentially.  $dist((C \wedge n) v) v$ -fix  $< e$ 
          using  $\langle \lambda n. (C \wedge n) v \rangle \longrightarrow v$ -fix  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$  tendsto-iff by
          force
        then obtain N where  $dist((C \wedge N) v) v$ -fix  $< e$ 
          by fastforce
        hence  $*: dist v v$ -fix  $\leq dist v ((C \wedge N) v) + e$ 
        by (metis add-le-cancel-left dist-commute dist-triangle-le less-eq-real-def)
        have dist v  $((C \wedge N) v) \leq (\sum i \leq N. dist((C \wedge i) v) ((C \wedge (Suc i)) v))$ 
        proof (induction N arbitrary: v)
          case 0
          then show ?case by simp
        next
          case (Suc N)
            have dist v  $((C \wedge Suc N) v) \leq dist v (C v) + dist (C v)$ 
               $((C \wedge (Suc N)) v)$ 

```

```

    by metric
  also have ... = dist v (C v) + dist (C v) ((C ^~ N) (C v))
    by (metis funpow-simps-right(2) o-def)
  also have ... ≤ dist v (C v) + (∑ i≤N. dist ((C ^~ i) (C v)))
((C ^~ Suc i) (C v)))
  using Suc.IH add-le-cancel-left by blast
  also have ... ≤ dist v (C v) + (∑ i≤N. dist ((C ^~ Suc i) v))
((C ^~ (Suc (Suc i))) v))
    by (simp only: funpow-simps-right(2) o-def)
  also have ... ≤ (∑ i≤Suc N. dist ((C ^~ i) v) ((C ^~ (Suc i))
v))
    by (subst sum.atMost-Suc-shift) simp
  finally show dist v ((C ^~ Suc N) v) ≤ (∑ i≤Suc N. dist ((C
^~ i) v) ((C ^~ Suc i) v)) .
qed
moreover have
  (∑ i≤N. dist ((C ^~ i) v) ((C ^~ Suc i) v)) ≤ (∑ i. dist ((C ^~
i) v) ((C ^~ (Suc i)) v))
  using summable-C
  by (auto intro: sum-le-suminf)
ultimately have dist v ((C ^~ N) v) ≤ (∑ i. dist ((C ^~ i) v) ((C
^~ (Suc i)) v))
  by linarith
thus dist v v-fix ≤ (∑ i. dist ((C ^~ i) v) ((C ^~ Suc i) v)) + e
  using * by fastforce
qed
hence le-suminf: dist v v-fix ≤ (∑ i. dist ((C ^~ i) v) ((C ^~ Suc
i) v))
  using field-le-epsilon by blast
have dist v v-fix ≤ (∑ i. c ^~ i * dist v (C v))
  using dist-contr-le-pow summable-C assms summable-powser-const
  by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF le-suminf] suminf-le)
hence dist v v-fix ≤ dist v (C v) / (1 - c)
  using sum-disc-lim
  by (metis sum-disc-lim abs-of-nonneg assms(2) assms(3))
hence (1 - c) * dist v v-fix ≤ dist v (C v)
  using assms(3) mult.commute pos-le-divide-eq
  by (metis diff-gt-0-iff-gt)
thus ?thesis
  using v-fix by blast
qed

```

3.9 Limits

lemma tendsto-bfun-sandwich:

assumes

$(f :: nat \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow_b real) \longrightarrow x$ ($g :: nat \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow_b real$) $\longrightarrow x$
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda n. f n \leq h n)$ sequentially $\text{eventually } (\lambda n. h n \leq g n)$
 sequentially

```

shows  $(h :: nat \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow_b real) \longrightarrow x$ 
proof -
have 1:  $(\lambda n. dist(f n) (g n) + dist(g n) x) \longrightarrow 0$ 
  using tendsto-dist[OF assms(1) assms(2)] tendsto-dist-iff assms
  by (auto intro!: tendsto-add-zero)
have eventually  $(\lambda n. dist(h n) (g n) \leq dist(f n) (g n))$  sequentially
  using assms(3) assms(4)
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim n)
  hence  $dist(h n a) (g n a) \leq dist(f n a) (g n a)$  for a
  proof -
    have  $f n a \leq h n a$   $h n a \leq g n a$ 
      using elim unfolding less-eq-bfun-def by auto
      thus ?thesis
        using dist-real-def by fastforce
    qed
    thus ?case
      unfolding dist-bfun.rep-eq
      by (auto intro!: cSUP-mono bounded-imp-bdd-above simp: dist-real-def
        bounded-minus-comp bounded-abs-range)
    qed
    moreover have eventually  $(\lambda n. dist(h n) x \leq dist(h n) (g n) +$ 
       $dist(g n) x)$  sequentially
      by (simp add: dist-triangle)
    ultimately have 2:  $\text{eventually } (\lambda n. dist(h n) x \leq dist(f n) (g n) +$ 
       $dist(g n) x)$  sequentially
      using eventually-elim2 by fastforce
    have  $(\lambda n. dist(h n) x) \longrightarrow 0$ 
    proof (subst tendsto-iff, safe)
      fix  $e :: real$ 
      assume  $e > 0$ 
      hence 3:  $\forall F xa \text{ in sequentially}. dist(f xa) (g xa) + dist(g xa) x < e$ 
      using 1
      by (auto simp: tendsto-iff)
      show  $\forall F xa \text{ in sequentially}. dist(dist(h xa) x) 0 < e$ 
        by (rule eventually-mp[OF - 3])(fastforce intro: 2 eventually-mono)
    qed
    thus ?thesis
      using tendsto-dist-iff
      by auto
    qed

```

3.10 Supremum

lemma SUP-add-le:

assumes $X \neq \{\}$ bounded $(B ' X)$ bounded $(A' ' X)$
 shows $(\bigcup c \in X. (B :: 'a \Rightarrow real) c + A' c) \leq (\bigcup b \in X. B b) +$

```

 $(\bigcup a \in X. A' a)$ 
using assms
by (auto simp: add-mono bounded-has-Sup(1) intro!: cSUP-least)+

lemma le-SUP-diff':
assumes ne:  $X \neq \{\}$ 
and bdd: bounded ( $B`X$ ) bounded ( $A'`X$ )
and sup-le:  $(\bigcup a \in X. (A' :: 'a \Rightarrow real) a) \leq (\bigcup b \in X. B b)$ 
shows  $(\bigcup b \in X. B b) - (\bigcup a \in X. (A' :: 'a \Rightarrow real) a) \leq (\bigcup c \in X. B c - A' c)$ 
proof -
  have bounded  $((\lambda x. (B x - A' x))`X)$ 
  using bdd bounded-minus-comp by blast
  have  $(\bigcup b \in X. B b) - (\bigcup a \in X. A' a) - e \leq (\bigcup c \in X. B c - A' c)$ 
  c) if e:  $e > 0$  for e
  proof -
    obtain z where z:  $(\bigcup b \in X. B b) - e \leq B z z \in X$ 
    using e ne
    by (subst less-cSupE[where ?y =  $\bigcup (B`X) - e$ , where ?X =  $B`X$ ]) fastforce+
    hence  $((\bigcup a \in X. A' a) \leq B z + e)$ 
    using sup-le
    by force
    hence  $A' z \leq B z + e$ 
    using <z  $\in X$ > bdd bounded-has-Sup(1) by fastforce
    thus  $(\bigcup b \in X. B b) - (\bigcup a \in X. A' a) - e \leq (\bigcup c \in X. B c - A' c)$ 
    using <bounded  $((\lambda x. B x - A' x)`X)> z bounded-has-Sup(1)[OF bdd(2)]
    by (subst cSUP-upper2[where x = z]) (fastforce intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above)+
    qed
    thus ?thesis
    by (subst field-le-epsilon) fastforce+
  qed

lemma le-SUP-diff:
fixes  $A' :: 'a \Rightarrow real$ 
assumes X ne:  $X \neq \{\}$  bounded ( $B`X$ ) bounded ( $A'`X$ )  $(\bigcup a \in X. A' a) \leq (\bigcup b \in X. B b)$ 
shows  $0 \leq (\bigcup c \in X. B c - A' c)$ 
using assms
by (auto intro!: order.trans[OF - le-SUP-diff'])

lemma bounded-SUP-mul[simp]:
 $X \neq \{\} \implies 0 \leq l \implies \text{bounded } (f`X) \implies (\bigcup x \in X. (l :: real) * f x) = (l * (\bigcup x \in X. f x))$ 
proof -
  assume X ne:  $X \neq \{\}$  bounded ( $f`X$ )  $0 \leq l$ 
  have  $(\bigcup x \in X. ereal l * ereal (f x)) = (l * (\bigcup x \in X. ereal (f x)))$$ 
```

```

by (simp add: Sup-ereal-mult-left' \ $\langle 0 \leq l \rangle \langle X \neq \{\} \rangle$ )
obtain b where  $\forall a \in X. |f a| \leq b$ 
  using ‹bounded (f ` X)› bounded-real by auto
have  $\forall a \in X. |ereal (f a)| \leq b$ 
  by (simp add: ‹\forall a \in X. |f a| \leq b›)
hence sup-leb:  $(\bigcup a \in X. |ereal (f a)|) \leq b$ 
  by (simp add: SUP-least)
have  $(\bigcup a \in X. ereal (f a)) \leq (\bigcup a \in X. |ereal (f a)|)$ 
  by (auto intro: Complete-Lattices.SUP-mono')
moreover have  $-(\bigcup a \in X. ereal (f a)) \leq (\bigcup a \in X. |ereal (f a)|)$ 
  using ‹X \neq \{\}›
by (auto intro!: Inf-less-eq cSUP-upper2 simp add: ereal-INF-uminus-eq[symmetric])
ultimately have  $|(\bigcup a \in X. ereal (f a))| \leq (\bigcup a \in X. |ereal (f a)|)$ 
  by (auto intro: ereal-abs-leI)
hence  $|\bigcup a \in X. ereal (f a)| \leq b$ 
  using sup-leb by auto
hence  $|\bigcup a \in X. ereal (f a)| \neq \infty$ 
  by auto
hence  $(\bigcup x \in X. ereal (f x)) = ereal (\bigcup x \in X. (f x))$ 
  using ereal-SUP by metis
hence  $(\bigcup x \in X. ereal (l * f x)) = ereal (l * (\bigcup x \in X. f x))$ 
  using ‹(\bigcup x \in X. ereal l * ereal (f x)) = ereal l * (\bigcup x \in X. ereal (f x))› by auto
hence  $ereal (\bigcup x \in X. l * f x) = ereal (l * (\bigcup x \in X. f x))$ 
  by (simp add: ereal-SUP)
thus ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma abs-cSUP-le[intro]:
 $X \neq \{\} \implies bounded (F ` X) \implies |\bigcup x \in X. (F x) :: real| \leq (\bigcup x \in X. |F x|)$ 
  by (auto intro!: cSup-abs-le cSUP-upper2 bounded-imp-bdd-above
simp: image-image[symmetric])

```

4 Least argmax

```
definition least-arg-max f P = (LEAST x. is-arg-max f P x)
```

```

lemma least-arg-max-prop:  $\exists x::'a::wellorder. P x \implies finite \{x. P x\}$ 
 $\implies P (least-arg-max (f :: - \Rightarrow real) P)$ 
  unfolding least-arg-max-def
  apply (rule LeastI2-ex)
  using finite-is-arg-max[of {x. P x}, where f = f]
  by auto

```

```

lemma is-arg-max-apply-eq: is-arg-max (f :: - \Rightarrow - :: linorder) P x
 $\implies is-arg-max f P y \implies f x = f y$ 
  by (auto simp: is-arg-max-def not-less dual-order.eq-iff)

```

```

lemma least-arg-max-apply:
  assumes is-arg-max (f :: - ⇒ - :: linorder) P (x:::-::wellorder)
  shows f (least-arg-max f P) = f x
proof -
  have is-arg-max f P (least-arg-max f P)
    by (metis LeastI-ex assms least-arg-max-def)
  thus ?thesis
    using is-arg-max-apply-eq assms by metis
qed

lemma apply-arg-max-eq-max: finite {x . P x} ⇒ is-arg-max (f :: - ⇒ - :: linorder) P x ⇒ f x = Max (f ` {x . P x})
  by (auto simp: is-arg-max-def intro!: Max-eqI[symmetric])

lemma apply-arg-max-eq-max': finite X ⇒ is-arg-max (f :: - ⇒ - :: linorder) (λx. x ∈ X) x ⇒ (MAX x ∈ X. f x) = f x
  by (auto simp: is-arg-max-linorder intro!: Max-eqI)

lemma least-arg-max-is-arg-max: P ≠ {} ⇒ finite P ⇒ is-arg-max f (λx:::-::wellorder. x ∈ P) (least-arg-max (f :: - ⇒ real) (λx. x ∈ P))
  unfolding least-arg-max-def
  apply (rule LeastI-ex)
  using finite-is-arg-max
  by auto

lemma is-arg-max-const: is-arg-max (f :: - ⇒ - :: linorder) (λy. y = c) x ↔ x = c
  unfolding is-arg-max-def
  by auto

lemma least-arg-max-cong':
  assumes ∀x. is-arg-max f P x = is-arg-max g P x
  shows least-arg-max f P = least-arg-max g P
  unfolding least-arg-max-def using assms by metis
end

```

5 Discrete-Time Markov Decision Processes with Arbitrary State Spaces

In this file we construct discrete-time Markov decision processes, e.g. with arbitrary state spaces. Proofs and definitions are adapted from `Markov_Models.Discrete_Time_Markov_Process`.

```

theory MDP-cont
  imports HOL-Probability.Probability
begin

```

```

lemma Ionescu-Tulcea-C-eq:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i h. h \in space(PiM \{0..<i\} N) \implies P i h = P' i h$ 
  assumes  $h: Ionescu-Tulcea P N Ionescu-Tulcea P' N$ 
  shows Ionescu-Tulcea.C P N 0 n ( $\lambda x. \text{undefined}$ ) = Ionescu-Tulcea.C
  P' N 0 n ( $\lambda x. \text{undefined}$ )
  proof (induction n)
    case 0
      then show ?case using h by (auto simp: Ionescu-Tulcea.C-def)
  next
    case (Suc n)
      have aux:  $space(PiM \{0..<0 + n\} N) = space(\text{rec-nat } (\lambda n. \text{return } (Pi_M \{0..<n\} N)))$ 
       $(\lambda m ma n \omega. ma n \omega \gg Ionescu-Tulcea.eP P' N (n + m)) n 0$ 
      ( $\lambda x. \text{undefined}$ ))
      using h
      by (subst Ionescu-Tulcea.space-C[symmetric], where P = P', where
       $x = (\lambda x. \text{undefined})$ )
      auto simp add: Ionescu-Tulcea.C-def)
      have  $\bigwedge i h. h \in space(PiM \{0..<i\} N) \implies Ionescu-Tulcea.eP P N$ 
       $i h = Ionescu-Tulcea.eP P' N i h$ 
      by (auto simp add: Ionescu-Tulcea.eP-def assms)
      then show ?case
        using Suc.IH h
        using aux[symmetric]
        by (auto intro!: bind-cong simp: Ionescu-Tulcea.C-def)
  qed

lemma Ionescu-Tulcea-CI-eq:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i h. h \in space(PiM \{0..<i\} N) \implies P i h = P' i h$ 
  assumes  $h: Ionescu-Tulcea P N Ionescu-Tulcea P' N$ 
  shows Ionescu-Tulcea.CI P N = Ionescu-Tulcea.CI P' N
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge J. Ionescu-Tulcea.CI P N J = Ionescu-Tulcea.CI P' N J$ 
    unfolding Ionescu-Tulcea.CI-def[ $OF h(1)$ ] Ionescu-Tulcea.CI-def[ $OF h(2)$ ]
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: distr-cong Ionescu-Tulcea-C-eq)
    thus ?thesis by auto
  qed

lemma measure-eqI-PiM-sequence:
  fixes M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a measure
  assumes *[simp]: sets P = PiM UNIV M sets Q = PiM UNIV M
  assumes eq:  $\bigwedge A n. (\bigwedge i. A i \in sets(M i)) \implies$ 
   $P(\text{prod-emb } UNIV M \{..n\} (Pi_E \{..n\} A)) = Q(\text{prod-emb } UNIV$ 
   $M \{..n\} (Pi_E \{..n\} A))$ 
  assumes A: finite-measure P
  shows P = Q

```

```

proof (rule measure-eqI-PiM-infinite[OF * - A])
  fix J :: nat set and F'
  assume J: finite J  $\wedge$  i ∈ J  $\implies F' i \in \text{sets } (M i)$ 

  define n where n = (if J = {} then 0 else Max J)
  define F where F i = (if i ∈ J then F' i else space (M i)) for i
  then have F[simp, measurable]: F i ∈ sets (M i) for i
    using J by auto
  have emb-eq: prod-emb UNIV M J (PiE J F') = prod-emb UNIV M
  {..n} (PiE {..n} F)
  proof cases
    assume J = {} then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: n-def F-def[abs-def] prod-emb-def PiE-def)
  next
    assume J ≠ {} then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: prod-emb-def PiE-iff F-def n-def less-Suc-eq-le
      ⟨finite J⟩ split: if-split-asm)
  qed

  show emeasure P (prod-emb UNIV M J (PiE J F')) = emeasure Q
  (prod-emb UNIV M J (PiE J F'))
    unfolding emb-eq by (rule eq) fact
  qed

lemma distr-cong-simp:
  M = K  $\implies$  sets N = sets L  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } M \Rightarrow f x = g x$ )  $\implies$  distr M N f = distr K L g
    unfolding simp-implies-def by (rule distr-cong)

```

5.1 Definition and Basic Properties

```

locale discrete-MDP =
  fixes Ms :: 's measure
  and Ma :: 'a measure
  and A :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  and K :: 's  $\times$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  's measure

  assumes A-s:  $\bigwedge s. A s \in \text{sets } Ma$ 

  assumes A-ne:  $\bigwedge s. A s \neq \{\}$ 

  assumes ex-pol:  $\exists \delta \in Ms \rightarrow_M Ma. \forall s. \delta s \in A s$ 

  assumes K[measurable]: K ∈ Ms  $\bigotimes_M Ma \rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra Ms
  begin

  lemma space-prodI[intro]: x ∈ space A'  $\implies$  y ∈ space B  $\implies$  (x,y) ∈
  space (A'  $\bigotimes_M B$ )
    by (auto simp add: space-pair-measure)

```

abbreviation $M \equiv Ms \otimes_M Ma$
abbreviation $Ma \cdot A s \equiv \text{restrict-space } Ma (A s)$

lemma $\text{space-ma[intro]}: s \in \text{space } Ms \implies a \in \text{space } Ma \implies (s, a) \in \text{space } M$
by (*simp add: space-pair-measure*)

lemma $\text{space-x0[simp]}: x0 \in \text{space } (\text{prob-algebra } Ms) \implies \text{space } x0 = \text{space } Ms$
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) space-prob-algebra mem-Collect-eq sets-eq-imp-space-eq*)

lemma $A \cdot \text{subs-Ma}: A s \subseteq \text{space } Ma$
by (*simp add: A-s sets.sets-into-space*)

lemma $\text{space-Ma-A-subset}: s \in \text{space } Ms \implies \text{space } (Ma \cdot A s) \subseteq A s$
by (*simp add: space-restrict-space*)

lemma $K \cdot \text{restrict} [\text{measurable}]: K \in (Ms \otimes_M Ma \cdot A s) \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ms$
by *measurable* (*metis measurable-id measurable-pair-iff measurable-restrict-space2-iff*)

lemma $\text{measurable-K-act} [\text{measurable, intro}]: s \in \text{space } Ms \implies (\lambda a. K (s, a)) \in Ma \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ms$
by *measurable*

lemma $\text{measurable-K-st} [\text{measurable, intro}]: a \in \text{space } Ma \implies (\lambda s. K (s, a)) \in Ms \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ms$
by *measurable*

lemma $\text{space-K[simp]}: sa \in \text{space } M \implies \text{space } (K sa) = \text{space } Ms$
using *K unfolding prob-algebra-def measurable-restrict-space2-iff*
by (*auto dest: subprob-measurableD*)

lemma $\text{space-K2[simp]}: s \in \text{space } Ms \implies a \in \text{space } Ma \implies \text{space } (K (s, a)) = \text{space } Ms$
by (*simp add: space-pair-measure*)

lemma $\text{space-K-E}: s' \in \text{space } (K (s, a)) \implies s \in \text{space } Ms \implies a \in \text{space } Ma \implies s' \in \text{space } Ms$
by *auto*

lemma $\text{sets-K}: sa \in \text{space } M \implies \text{sets } (K sa) = \text{sets } Ms$
using *K unfolding prob-algebra-def unfolding measurable-restrict-space2-iff*
by (*auto dest: subprob-measurableD*)

lemma $\text{sets-K}' [\text{measurable-cong}]: s \in \text{space } Ms \implies a \in \text{space } Ma \implies \text{sets } (K (s, a)) = \text{sets } Ms$

by (*simp add: sets-K space-pair-measure*)

lemma *prob-space-K[intro]*: $sa \in space M \implies prob-space (K sa)$
using *measurable-space[OF K]* **by** (*simp add: space-prob-algebra*)

lemma *prob-space-K2[intro]*: $s \in space Ms \implies a \in space Ma \implies prob-space (K (s,a))$
using *prob-space-K* **by** (*simp add: space-pair-measure*)

lemma *K-in-space [intro]*: $m \in space M \implies K m \in space (prob-algebra Ms)$
by (*meson K measurable-space*)

5.2 Policies

type-synonym $('c, 'd) pol = nat \Rightarrow ((nat \Rightarrow 'c \times 'd) \times 'c) \Rightarrow 'd$
measure

abbreviation $H i \equiv Pi_M \{0..<i\} (\lambda_. M)$

abbreviation $Hs i \equiv H i \otimes_M Ms$

lemma *space-H1*: $j < (i :: nat) \implies \omega \in space (H i) \implies \omega j \in space M$
using *PiE-def*
by (*auto simp: space-PiM*)

lemma *space-case-nat[intro]*:
assumes $\omega \in space (H i) s \in space Ms$
shows $case-nat s (fst \circ \omega) i \in space Ms$
using *assms*
by (*cases i*) (*auto intro!: space-H1 measurable-space[OF measurable-fst]*)

lemma *undefined-in-H0*: $(\lambda_. undefined) \in space (H (0 :: nat))$
by *auto*

lemma *sets-K-Suc[measurable-cong]*: $h \in space (H (Suc n)) \implies sets (K (h n)) = sets Ms$
using *sets-K space-H1* **by** *blast*

A decision rule is a function from states to distributions over enabled actions.

definition *is-dec0* $d \equiv d \in Ms \rightarrow_M prob-algebra Ma$

definition *is-dec* $(t :: nat) d \equiv (d \in Hs t \rightarrow_M prob-algebra Ma)$

lemma *is-dec0* $d \implies is-dec t (\lambda(_, s). d s)$

unfolding *is-dec0-def* *is-dec-def* **by** *auto*

A policy is a function from histories to valid decision rules.

definition *is-policy* :: $('s, 'a) pol \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{is-policy } p \equiv \forall i. \text{is-dec } i (p i)$

abbreviation *p0* :: $('s, 'a) pol \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 'a$ **measure where**
 $p0 p s \equiv p (0 :: nat) (\lambda-. \text{undefined}, s)$

context

fixes *p* **assumes** *p[simp]*: *is-policy p*
begin

lemma *is-policyD[measurable]*: $p i \in Hs \ i \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ma$
using *p unfolding is-policy-def is-dec-def by auto*

lemma *space-policy[simp]*: $hs \in space (Hs i) \implies space (p i hs) = space Ma$
using *K is-policyD unfolding prob-algebra-def measurable-restrict-space2-iff*
by (*auto dest: subprob-measurableD*)

lemma *space-policy'[simp]*: $h \in space (H i) \implies s \in space Ms \implies space (p i (h,s)) = space Ma$
using *space-policy*
by (*simp add: space-pair-measure*)

lemma *space-policyI[intro]*:
assumes $s \in space Ms \ h \in space (H i) \ a \in space Ma$
shows $a \in space (p i (h,s))$
using *space-policy assms*
by (*auto simp: space-pair-measure*)

lemma *sets-policy[simp]*: $hs \in space (Hs i) \implies sets (p i hs) = sets Ma$
using *p K is-policyD*
unfolding *prob-algebra-def measurable-restrict-space2-iff*
by (*auto dest: subprob-measurableD*)

lemma *sets-policy'[measurable-cong, simp]*:
 $h \in space (H i) \implies s \in space Ms \implies sets (p i (h,s)) = sets Ma$
using *sets-policy*
by (*auto simp: space-pair-measure*)

lemma *sets-policy''[measurable-cong, simp]*:
 $h \in space ((Pi_M \ \{\} \ (\lambda-. \ M))) \implies s \in space Ms \implies sets (p 0 (h,s)) = sets Ma$
using *sets-policy*
by (*auto simp: space-pair-measure*)

```

lemma policy-prob-space: hs ∈ space (Hs i)  $\implies$  prob-space (p i hs)
proof –
  assume h: hs ∈ space (Hs i)
  hence p i hs ∈ space (prob-algebra Ma)
    using p by (auto intro: measurable-space)
  thus prob-space (p i hs)
    unfolding prob-algebra-def by (simp add: space-restrict-space)
qed

lemma policy-prob-space': h ∈ space (H i)  $\implies$  s ∈ space Ms  $\implies$ 
prob-space (p i (h,s))
  using policy-prob-space by (simp add: space-pair-measure)

lemma prob-space-p0: x ∈ space Ms  $\implies$  prob-space (p0 p x)
  by (simp add: policy-prob-space')

lemma p0-sets[measurable-cong]: x ∈ space Ms  $\implies$  sets (p 0 (λ $\cdot$ . undefined,x)) = sets Ma
  using subprob-measurableD(2) measurable-prob-algebraD by simp

lemma space-p0[simp]: s ∈ space Ms  $\implies$  space (p0 p s) = space Ma
  by auto

lemma return-policy-prob-algebra [measurable]:
  h ∈ space (H n)  $\implies$  x ∈ space Ms  $\implies$  (λa. return M (x, a)) ∈ p n
  (h, x)  $\rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra M
  by measurable
end

```

5.3 Successor Policy

To shift the policy by one step, we provide a single state-action pair as history

definition Suc-policy p sa = (λi (h, s). p (Suc i) ($\lambda i'$. case-nat sa h i', s))

```

lemma p-as-Suc-policy: p (Suc i) (h, s) = Suc-policy p ((h 0)) i (λi.
h (Suc i), s)
proof –
  have *: case-nat (f 0) ( $\lambda i$ . f (Suc i)) = f for f
    by (auto split: nat.splits)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding Suc-policy-def
    by (auto simp: *)
qed

```

```

lemma is-policy-Suc-policy[intro]:
  assumes s: sa ∈ space M and p: is-policy p

```

```

shows is-policy (Suc-policy p sa)
proof –
  have *:  $(\lambda x. \text{case-nat } sa (\text{fst } x)) \in Pi_M \{0..<i\} (\lambda -. M) \otimes_M Ms$ 
   $\rightarrow_M Pi_M \{0..<\text{Suc } i\} (\lambda -. M) \text{ for } i$ 
  using s space-H1
  by (intro measurable-PiM-single) (fastforce simp: space-PiM
space-pair-measure split: nat.splits)+
  have  $\bigwedge i. p i \in Pi_M \{0..<i\} (\lambda -. M) \otimes_M Ms \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ma$ 
  using is-policyD p by blast
  hence  $\bigwedge i. \text{Suc-policy } p sa i \in Pi_M \{0..<i\} (\lambda -. M) \otimes_M Ms \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ma$ 
  unfolding Suc-policy-def
  using *
  by measurable
  thus ?thesis unfolding is-policy-def is-dec-def
  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma Suc-policy-measurable-step[measurable]:
assumes is-policy p
shows  $(\lambda x. \text{Suc-policy } p (\text{fst } (\text{fst } x)) n (\text{snd } (\text{fst } x), \text{snd } x)) \in$ 
 $(M \otimes_M Pi_M \{0..<n\} (\lambda -. M)) \otimes_M Ms \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } Ma$ 
unfolding Suc-policy-def
using assms
by measurable (auto
  intro: measurable-PiM-single'
  simp: space-pair-measure PiE-iff space-PiM extensional-def
  split: nat.split)

```

5.4 Single-Step Distribution

K' takes a policy, a distribution over 's, the epoch, and a history, produces a distribution over the next state-action pair.

```

definition K' :: ('s, 'a) pol  $\Rightarrow$  's measure  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('s  $\times$  'a))
 $\Rightarrow$  ('s  $\times$  'a) measure
where
   $K' p s0 n \omega = \text{do } \{$ 
     $s \leftarrow \text{case-nat } s0 (K \circ \omega) n;$ 
     $a \leftarrow p n (\omega, s);$ 
     $\text{return } M (s, a)$ 
   $\}$ 

```

```

lemma prob-space-K':
assumes p: is-policy p and x: x0  $\in$  space (prob-algebra Ms) and h:
h  $\in$  space (H n)
shows prob-space (K' p x0 n h)
unfolding K'-def
proof (intro prob-space.prob-space-bind[where S = M])
show prob-space (case n of 0  $\Rightarrow$  x0 | Suc x  $\Rightarrow$  (K' p x0 n h) x)

```

```

using x h space-H1 by (auto split: nat.splits simp: space-prob-algebra)
next
show AE x in case n of 0 ⇒ x0 | Suc x ⇒ (K ∘ h) x.
prob-space (p n (h, x) ≈ (λa. return M (x, a)))
proof (cases n)
case 0
then have h': h ∈ space (Pi_M {0..<0} (λ-. M))
using h by auto
show ?thesis
using 0 p h x sets-policy'
by (fastforce intro: prob-space.prob-space-bind[where S=M]
policy-prob-space prob-space-return
cong: measurable-cong-sets)
next
case (Suc nat)
then show ?thesis
proof (intro AE-I2 prob-space.prob-space-bind[of -- M], goal-cases)
case (1 x)
then show ?case
using p space-H1 h x
by (fastforce intro!: policy-prob-space)
next
case (? x a)
then show ?case
using h p space-H1
by (fastforce intro!: prob-space-return)
next
case (? x)
then show ?case
using p h x space-K space-H1
by (fastforce intro!: measurable-prob-algebraD return-policy-prob-algebra)
qed
qed
next
show (λs. p n (h, s) ≈ (λa. return M (s, a))) ∈
(case n of 0 ⇒ x0 | Suc x ⇒ (K ∘ h) x) →_M subprob-algebra M
proof (intro measurable-bind[where N = Ma])
show (λx. p n (h, x)) ∈ (case n of 0 ⇒ x0 | Suc x ⇒ (K ∘ h) x)
→_M subprob-algebra Ma
using p h x
by (auto split: nat.splits intro!: measurable-prob-algebraD simp:
space-prob-algebra)
next
show (λs. return M (fst s, snd s)) ∈
(case n of 0 ⇒ x0 | Suc x ⇒ (K ∘ h) x) ⊗_M Ma →_M sub-
prob-algebra M
using h x sets-K-Suc
by (auto split: nat.splits simp: sets-K space-prob-algebra cong:
measurable-cong-sets)

```

```

qed
qed

lemma measurable-K'[measurable]:
assumes p: is-policy p and x: x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
shows K' p x i ∈ H i →M prob-algebra M
proof -
fix i
show K' p x i ∈ PiM {0..<i} (λ-. M) →M prob-algebra M
  unfolding K'-def
  proof (intro measurable-bind-prob-space2[where N = Ms])
    show (λa. case i of 0 ⇒ x | Suc x ⇒ (K o a) x) ∈ PiM {0..<i}
      (λ-. M) →M prob-algebra Ms
    using x by measurable auto
  next
    show (λ(ω, y). p i (ω, y) ≈ (λa. return M (y, a))) ∈
      PiM {0..<i} (λ-. M) ⊗M Ms →M prob-algebra M
    using x p by auto
qed
qed

```

5.5 Initial State-Action Distribution

$K0$ produces the initial state-action distribution from a state distribution and a policy.

definition $K0 p s0 = K' p s0 0 (\lambda-. undefined)$

```

lemma K0-def':
K0 p s0 = do {
  s ← s0;
  a ← p0 p s;
  return M (s, a)}
unfolding K0-def K'-def by auto

```

```

lemma K0-prob[measurable]: is-policy p ⇒ K0 p ∈ prob-algebra Ms
→M prob-algebra M
  unfolding K0-def'
  by measurable

```

```

lemma prob-space-K0: is-policy p ⇒ x0 ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
⇒ prob-space (K0 p x0)
  by (simp add: K0-def prob-space-K')

```

```

lemma space-K0[simp]: is-policy p ⇒ s ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
⇒ space (K0 p s) = space M
  by (meson K0-prob measurable-prob-algebraD sets-eq-imp-space-eq
sets-kernel)

```

```

lemma sets-K0[measurable-cong]:

```

```

assumes is-policy p s ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
shows sets (K0 p s) = sets M
using assms by (meson K0-prob measurable-prob-algebraD sub-
prob-measurableD(2))

lemma K0-return-eq-p0:
assumes is-policy p s ∈ space Ms
shows K0 p (return Ms s) = p0 p s ≈ (λa. return M (s,a))
unfolding K0-def'
using assms
by (subst bind-return[where N = M]) (auto intro!: measurable-prob-algebraD)

```

```

lemma M-ne-policy[intro]: is-policy p ⇒ s ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
⇒ space M ≠ {}
using space-K0 prob-space.not-empty prob-space-K0
by force

```

5.6 Sequence Space of the MDP

We can instantiate *Ionescu-Tulcea* with K' .

```

lemma IT-K': is-policy p ⇒ x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms) ⇒ Ionescu-Tulcea
(K' p x) (λ-. M)
unfolding Ionescu-Tulcea-def using measurable-K' prob-space-K'
by (fast dest: measurable-prob-algebraD)

```

```

definition lim-sequence :: ('s, 'a) pol ⇒ 's measure ⇒ (nat ⇒ ('s ×
'a)) measure
where
lim-sequence p x = projective-family.lim UNIV (Ionescu-Tulcea.CI
(K' p x) (λ-. M)) (λ-. M)

```

```

lemma
assumes x: x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms) and p: is-policy p
shows space-lim-sequence: space (lim-sequence p x) = space (Π_M
i ∈ UNIV. M)
and sets-lim-sequence[measurable-cong]: sets (lim-sequence p x) =
sets (Π_M i ∈ UNIV. M)
and emeasure-lim-sequence-emb: ⋀ J X. finite J ⇒ X ∈ sets (Π_M
j ∈ J. M) ⇒
emeasure (lim-sequence p x) (prod-emb UNIV (λ-. M) J X) =
emeasure (Ionescu-Tulcea.CI (K' p x) (λ-. M) J) X
and emeasure-lim-sequence-emb-I0o: ⋀ n X. X ∈ sets (Π_M i ∈
{0..<n}. M) ⇒
emeasure (lim-sequence p x) (prod-emb UNIV (λ-. M) {0..<n})
X =
emeasure (Ionescu-Tulcea.C (K' p x) (λ-. M) 0 n (λx. undefined))
X

```

proof –

interpret Ionescu-Tulcea K' p x λ-. M

```

using IT-K'[OF p x] .
show space (lim-sequence p x) = space ( $\prod_M i \in UNIV. M$ )
  unfolding lim-sequence-def by simp
show sets (lim-sequence p x) = sets ( $\prod_M i \in UNIV. M$ )
  unfolding lim-sequence-def by simp

{ fix J :: nat set and X assume finite J X ∈ sets ( $\prod_M j \in J. M$ )
  then show emeasure (lim-sequence p x) (PF.emb UNIV J X) =
emeasure (CI J) X
  unfolding lim-sequence-def by (rule lim) }
note emb = this

have up-to-I0o[simp]: up-to {0..<n} = n for n
  unfolding up-to-def by (rule Least-equality) auto

{ fix n :: nat and X assume X ∈ sets ( $\prod_M j \in \{0..<n\}. M$ )
  thus emeasure (lim-sequence p x) (PF.emb UNIV {0..<n} X) =
emeasure (C 0 n (λx. undefined)) X
  by (simp add: space-C emb CI-def space-PiM distr-id2 sets-C
cong: distr-cong-simp) }
qed

lemma lim-sequence-prob-space:
assumes is-policy p s ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
shows prob-space (lim-sequence p s)
using assms proof -
assume p: is-policy p
fix s assume [simp]: s ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
interpret Ionescu-Tulcea K' p s λ-. M
  using IT-K' p by simp
have sp:
  space (lim-sequence p s) = prod-emb UNIV (λ-. M) {} ( $\prod_E j \in \{\}.$ 
space M)
  space (CI {}) = {} →_E space M
  by (auto simp: p space-lim-sequence space-PiM prod-emb-def PF.space-P)
show prob-space (lim-sequence p s)
  using PF.prob-space-P[THEN prob-space.emeasure-space-1, of {}]
  by (auto intro!: prob-spaceI simp add: p sp emeasure-lim-sequence-emb
simp del: PiE-empty-domain)
qed

```

5.7 Measurability of the Sequence Space

```

lemma lim-sequence[measurable]:
assumes p: is-policy p
shows lim-sequence p ∈ prob-algebra Ms →_M prob-algebra ( $\prod_M i \in UNIV. M$ )
proof (intro measurable-prob-algebra-generated[OF sets-PiM Int-stable-prod-algebra

```

```

    prod-algebra-sets-into-space])
show  $\bigwedge a. a \in space (prob-algebra Ms) \implies prob\text{-space} (lim\text{-sequence } p a)$ 
    using lim-sequence-prob-space p by blast
next
    fix a assume [simp]:  $a \in space (prob-algebra Ms)$ 
    show sets (lim-sequence p a) = sets ( $Pi_M UNIV (\lambda i. M)$ )
        by (simp add: p sets-lim-sequence)
next
    fix X ::  $(nat \Rightarrow 's \times 'a)$  set assume X  $\in$  prod-algebra UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )
    then obtain J :: nat set and F where J:  $J \neq \{\}$  finite J F  $\in J \rightarrow sets M$ 
        and X:  $X = prod\text{-emb } UNIV (\lambda -. M) J (Pi_E J F)$ 
        unfolding prod-algebra-def by auto
    then have Pi-F: finite J Pi_E J F  $\in$  sets ( $Pi_M J (\lambda -. M)$ )
        by (auto intro: sets-PiM-I-finite)

define n where n = (LEAST n.  $\forall i \geq n. i \notin J$ )
have J-le-n:  $J \subseteq \{0..<n\}$ 
proof -
    have  $\bigwedge x. x \in J \implies \forall i \geq Suc (Max J). i \notin J$ 
    using not-le Max-less-iff[OF finite J]
    by (auto simp: Suc-le-eq)
    moreover have x  $\in J \implies \forall i \geq a. i \notin J \implies x < a$  for x a
    using not-le by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding n-def
    by (fastforce intro!: LeastI2[of  $\lambda n. \forall i \geq n. i \notin J Suc (Max J) \lambda x. - < x]$ )
qed

have C:  $(\lambda x. Ionescu\text{-Tulcea}.C (K' p x) (\lambda -. M) 0 n (\lambda x. undefined))$ 
 $\in prob\text{-algebra } Ms \rightarrow_M subprob\text{-algebra } (Pi_M \{0..<n\} (\lambda -. M))$ 
proof (induction n)
    case 0
    thus ?case
    by (auto simp: measurable-cong[OF Ionescu-Tulcea.C.simps(1)[OF IT-K', OF p]])
next
    case (Suc n)
    have  $(\lambda w. Ionescu\text{-Tulcea}.eP (K' p (fst w)) (\lambda -. M) n (snd w))$ 
 $\in prob\text{-algebra } Ms \bigotimes_M Pi_M \{0..<n\} (\lambda -. M) \rightarrow_M subprob\text{-algebra } (Pi_M \{0..<Suc n\} (\lambda -. M))$ 
    proof (subst measurable-cong)
        fix w assume w  $\in$  space (prob-algebra Ms  $\bigotimes_M Pi_M \{0..<n\}$  ( $\lambda -. M$ ))
        then show Ionescu-Tulcea.eP (K' p (fst w)) ( $\lambda -. M$ ) n (snd w)
    =

```

```

distr (K' p (fst w) n (snd w)) (ΠM i ∈ {0..<Suc n}. M) (fun-upd
(snd w) n)
  by (auto simp: p space-pair-measure Ionescu-Tulcea.eP-def[OF
IT-K'] split: prod.split)
  next
    show (λw. distr (K' p (fst w) n (snd w)) (ΠM i ∈ {0..<Suc n}.
M) (fun-upd (snd w) n))
      ∈ prob-algebra Ms ⊗M PiM {0..<n} (λ-. M) →M subprob-algebra
(PiM {0..<Suc n} (λ-. M))
      proof (rule measurable-distr2[where M = M])
        show (λ(x, y). (snd x)(n := y)) ∈ (prob-algebra Ms ⊗M PiM
{0..<n} (λ-. M)) ⊗M M →M PiM {0..<Suc n} (λi. M)
        proof (rule measurable-PiM-single')
          fix i assume i ∈ {0..<Suc n}
          then show (λω. (case ω of (x, y) ⇒ (snd x)(n := y)) i) ∈
(prob-algebra Ms ⊗M PiM {0..<n} (λ-. M)) ⊗M M →M M
            unfolding split-beta' by (cases i = n) auto
        next
          show (λω. case ω of (x, y) ⇒ (snd x)(n := y)) ∈ space
((prob-algebra Ms ⊗M PiM {0..<n} (λ-. M)) ⊗M M) → {0..<Suc
n} →E space M
            by (auto simp: space-pair-measure space-PiM less-Suc-eq
PiE-iff)
        qed
      next
        show (λx. K' p (fst x) n (snd x)) ∈ prob-algebra Ms ⊗M PiM
{0..<n} (λ-. M) →M subprob-algebra M
        unfolding K'-def comp-def
        using p
        by (auto intro!: measurable-prob-algebraD)
      qed
    qed
    then show ?case
      using Suc.IH
      by (subst measurable-cong[OF Ionescu-Tulcea.C.simps(2)[OF
IT-K', where p1 = p, OF p]])
        (auto intro!: measurable-bind)
    qed
    have *: (λx. Ionescu-Tulcea.CI (K' p x) (λ-. M) J) ∈ prob-algebra
Ms →M subprob-algebra (PiM J (λ-. M))
      using measurable-distr[OF measurable-restrict-subset[OF J-le-n],
of (λ-. M)] C p
      by (subst measurable-cong)
      (auto simp: Ionescu-Tulcea.up-to-def[OF IT-K'] n-def Ionescu-Tulcea.CI-def[OF
IT-K'])
    have (λa. emeasure (lim-sequence p a) X) ∈ borel-measurable (prob-algebra
Ms) ↔
      (λa. emeasure (Ionescu-Tulcea.CI (K' p a) (λ-. M) J) (PiE J F))
    ∈

```

```

borel-measurable (prob-algebra Ms)
unfolding X using J Pi-F by (intro p measurable-cong emeasure-lim-sequence-emb) auto
also have ...
  using * measurable-emeasure-subprob-algebra Pi-F(2) by auto
  finally show ( $\lambda a.$  emeasure (lim-sequence p a) X)  $\in$  borel-measurable
  (prob-algebra Ms) .
qed

lemma lim-sequence-aux[measurable]:
assumes p: is-policy p
assumes f :  $\bigwedge x.$  x  $\in$  space M  $\implies$  is-policy (f x)
assumes f':  $\bigwedge n.$  ( $\lambda x.$  f (fst (fst x)) n (snd (fst x), snd x))  $\in$ 
  (M  $\otimes_M$  Pi_M {0..<n}) ( $\lambda \cdot.$  M))  $\otimes_M$  Ms  $\rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra Ma
assumes gm: g  $\in$  M  $\rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra Ms
shows ( $\lambda x.$  lim-sequence (f x) (g x))  $\in$  M  $\rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra (Pi_M
UNIV ( $\lambda \cdot.$  M))
proof (intro measurable-prob-algebra-generated[OF sets-PiM Int-stable-prod-algebra
prod-algebra-sets-into-space])
  fix a assume a[simp]: a  $\in$  space M
  have g:  $\bigwedge x.$  x  $\in$  space M  $\implies$  g x  $\in$  space (prob-algebra Ms)
    by (meson gm measurable-space)
  interpret Ionescu-Tulcea K' (f a) (g a)  $\lambda \cdot.$  M
    using IT-K' p
    using f[OF `a  $\in$  space M] g by measurable
  have p': is-policy (f a)
    using `a  $\in$  space M` p f by auto
  have sp:
    space (lim-sequence (f a) (g a)) = prod-emb UNIV ( $\lambda \cdot.$  M) {} ( $\Pi_E$ 
j  $\in$  {}. space M)
    space (CI {}) = {}  $\rightarrow_E$  space M
    using g a p' by (auto simp: space-lim-sequence p' space-PiM
prod-emb-def PF.space-P)
    have emeasure (lim-sequence (f a) (g a)) (space (lim-sequence (f a)
(g a))) = 1
    unfolding sp
    using g a p' sets.top[of (Pi_M {} ( $\lambda \cdot.$  M)), unfolded space-PiM-empty]

    PF.prob-space-P[THEN prob-space.emeasure-space-1, of {}]
    by (subst emeasure-lim-sequence-emb) (auto simp: emeasure-lim-sequence-emb
sp)
    thus prob-space (lim-sequence (f a) (g a))
      by (auto intro: prob-spaceI)
    show sets (lim-sequence (f a) (g a)) = sets (Pi_M UNIV ( $\lambda i.$  M))
      by (simp add: lim-sequence-def)
next
  fix X :: (nat  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\times$  'a) set assume X  $\in$  prod-algebra UNIV ( $\lambda i.$ 
M)
  then obtain J :: nat set and F where J: J  $\neq$  {} finite J F  $\in$  J

```

```

→ sets M
  and X: X = prod-emb UNIV (λ-. M) J (Pi_E J F)
  unfolding prod-algebra-def by auto
  then have Pi_F: finite J Pi_E J F ∈ sets (Pi_M J (λ-. M))
    by (auto intro: sets-PiM-I-finite)

define n where n = (LEAST n. ∀ i≥n. i ∉ J)
have J-le-n: J ⊆ {0..<n}
  unfolding n-def
  by (rule LeastI2[of - Suc (Max J)]) (auto simp: finite J Suc-le-eq
not-le[symmetric])

have g: ∀x. x ∈ space M ⇒ g x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
by (meson gm measurable-space)

have C: (λx. Ionescu-Tulcea.C (K' (f x) (g x)) (λ-. M) 0 n (λx.
undefined)) ∈
  M →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M {0..<n} (λ-. M))
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    using g f
    by (auto simp: measurable-cong[OF Ionescu-Tulcea.C.simps(1)[OF
IT-K']])
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?case
      proof (subst measurable-cong[OF Ionescu-Tulcea.C.simps(2)[OF
IT-K]])
        show (λw. Ionescu-Tulcea.C (K' (f w) (g w)) (λ-. M) 0 n (λx.
undefined) ≈ Ionescu-Tulcea.eP (K' (f w) (g w)) (λ-. M) (0 + n))
          ∈ M →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M {0..<Suc n} (λ-. M))
        if h: (λx. Ionescu-Tulcea.C (K' (f x) (g x)) (λ-. M) 0 n (λx.
undefined)) ∈ M →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M {0..<n} (λ-. M))
          proof (rule measurable-bind'[OF h])
            show (λ(x, y). Ionescu-Tulcea.eP (K' (f x) (g x)) (λ-. M) (0
+ n) y) ∈ M ⊗_M Pi_M {0..<n} (λ-. M) →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M
{0..<Suc n} (λ-. M))
            proof (subst measurable-cong)
              fix n :: nat and w assume w ∈ space (M ⊗_M Pi_M {0..<n}
(λ-. M))
              then show (case w of (x, a) ⇒ Ionescu-Tulcea.eP (K' (f x)
(g x)) (λ-. M) (0 + n) a) =
                (case w of (x, a) ⇒ distr (K' (f x) (g x) n a) (Π_M i∈{0..<Suc
n}. M) (fun-upd a n))
              by (auto simp: IT-K' Ionescu-Tulcea.eP-def f g space-ma p
space-pair-measure
                Ionescu-Tulcea.eP-def[OF IT-K'])
            next

```

```

fix n
  have (λw. distr (K' (f (fst w)) (g (fst w)) n (snd w)) (Pi_M
  {0..<Suc n} (λi. M)) (fun-upd (snd w) n))
    ∈ M ⊗_M Pi_M {0..<n} (λ-. M) →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M
  {0..<Suc n} (λ-. M))
    proof (intro measurable-distr2[where M=M] measurable-PiM-single', goal-cases)
      case (1 i)
      then show ?case
        by (cases i = n) (auto simp: split-beta')
    next
      case 2
      then show ?case
        by (auto simp: split-beta' PiE-iff extensional-def Pi-iff
space-pair-measure space-PiM)
    next
      case 3
      then show ?case
        unfolding K'-def
      proof (intro measurable-bind[where N = Ms], goal-cases)
        case 1
        then show ?case
          unfolding measurable-pair-swap-iff[of - M]
          by measurable (auto simp: gm measurable-snd'' intro:
measurable-prob-algebraD)
        next
          case 2
          then show ?case
            unfolding Suc-policy-def
            using f'
            by (auto intro!: measurable-bind[where N = Ma]
measurable-prob-algebraD)
        qed
      qed
      thus (λw. case w of (x, a) ⇒ distr ((K' (f x) (g x)) n a)
(Pi_M {0..<Suc n} (λi. M)) (fun-upd a n)) ∈ M ⊗_M Pi_M {0..<n}
(λ-. M) →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M {0..<Suc n} (λ-. M))
        by measurable
      qed
    qed
  qed (auto simp: f g)
qed

have p': ∀a. a ∈ space M ⇒ is-policy (f a)
  using f by auto
have (λa. emeasure (lim-sequence (f a) (g a)) X) ∈ borel-measurable
M ←→
  (λa. emeasure (Ionescu-Tulcea.CI (K' (f a) (g a)) (λ-. M) J) (Pi_E
J F)) ∈ borel-measurable M

```

```

unfolding X using J Pi-F
  by (fastforce simp add: g f K space-pair-measure intro!: p p' measurable-cong emeasure-lim-sequence-emb)
  also have ...
  proof (intro measurable-compose[OF - measurable-emeasure-subprob-algebra[OF
Pi-F(2)]],
    subst measurable-cong[where g = ( $\lambda w.$  distr (Ionescu-Tulcea.C
(K' (f w) (g w))
( $\lambda x.$  undefined)) (Pi_M J ( $\lambda x.$  undefined)) ( $\lambda f.$  restrict f J))],
    goal-cases)
    case (1 w)
    then show ?case
    unfolding Ionescu-Tulcea.CI-def[OF IT-K'[OF f[OF I] g[OF I]]]
    using p
    by (subst Ionescu-Tulcea.up-to-def[OF IT-K'[of Suc-policy p w K
w]])
      (auto simp add: n-def ‹w ∈ space M› prob-space-K sets-K
space-prob-algebra)
    next
    case 2
    then show ?case
    using measurable-compose measurable-distr[OF measurable-restrict-subset[OF
J-le-n]] C
    by blast
  qed
  thus ( $\lambda a.$  emeasure (lim-sequence (f a) (g a)) X) ∈ borel-measurable
M
  using calculation by blast
qed

lemma lim-sequence-Suc-return[measurable]:
  assumes p: is-policy p
  assumes s: s ∈ space Ms
  shows ( $\lambda x.$  lim-sequence (Suc-policy p (s, snd x)) (return Ms (fst
x))) ∈
  M →_M prob-algebra (Pi_M UNIV ( $\lambda x.$  M))
proof (intro lim-sequence-aux[OF p], goal-cases)
  case (1 x)
  then show ?case
  by (meson is-policy-Suc-policy measurable-snd measurable-space p
s space-ma)
next
  case (2 n)
  then show ?case
  using p
  unfolding Suc-policy-def
  by measurable (auto intro: measurable-PiM-single'
simp: s space-pair-measure space-PiM PiE-iff extensional-def
split: nat.split)

```

qed measurable

lemma *lim-sequence-Suc-K[measurable]*:
assumes *is-policy p*
shows $(\lambda x. \text{lim-sequence}(\text{Suc-policy } p \ x) (K \ x)) \in M \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra}$
 $(Pi_M \text{ UNIV } (\lambda _. \ M))$
using *assms*
by (*fastforce intro!: lim-sequence-aux*)

5.8 Iteration Rule

lemma *step-C*:
assumes $x: x \in \text{space}(\text{prob-algebra } Ms)$ **and** $p: \text{is-policy } p$
shows *Ionescu-Tulcea.C* $(K' p \ x) (\lambda _. \ M) 0 1 (\lambda _. \ \text{undefined}) \gg=$
 $Ionescu-Tulcea.C (K' p \ x) (\lambda _. \ M) 1 n =$
 $K0 p \ x \gg= (\lambda a. Ionescu-Tulcea.C (K' p \ x) (\lambda _. \ M) 1 n) (\text{case-nat}$
 $a (\lambda _. \ \text{undefined}))$
proof –
interpret *Ionescu-Tulcea K' p x* $\lambda _. \ M$
using *IT-K'[OF p x]* .

have [*simp*]: *space (K0 p x) ≠ {}*
using *space-K0[OF p x] x* **by** *auto*

have [*simp*]: $((\lambda _. \ \text{undefined})(0 := x :: ('s × 'a))) = \text{case-nat } x (\lambda _. \ \text{undefined})$ **for** *x*
by (*auto simp: fun-eq-iff split: nat.split*)

have $C 0 1 (\lambda _. \ \text{undefined}) \gg= C 1 n = eP 0 (\lambda _. \ \text{undefined}) \gg= C$
 $1 n$
using *measurable-eP[of 0] measurable-C[of 1 n, measurable del]*
by (*simp add: bind-return[where N=Pi_M {0} (\lambda _. M)]*)
also have $\dots = K0 p \ x \gg= (\lambda a. C 1 n (\text{case-nat } a (\lambda _. \ \text{undefined})))$
unfolding *eP-def*
proof (*subst bind-distr[where K = Pi_M {0..<Suc n} (\lambda _. M)], goal-cases*)
case 1
then show ?*case*
using *measurable-C[of 1 n, measurable del] x[THEN sets-K0[OF p]] measurable-ident-sets[OF sets-P]*
unfolding *K0-def*
by *auto*
next
case 2
then show ?*case*
using *measurable-C[of 1 n]*
by *auto*
next
case 3

```

then show ?case
  by (simp add: space-P)
next
  case 4
  then show ?case
    unfolding K0-def
    by (auto intro!: bind-cong)
qed
finally show
  C 0 1 (λ-. undefined) ≈≈ C 1 n = K0 p x ≈≈ (λa. C 1 n (case-nat
a (λ-. undefined))) .
qed

lemma lim-sequence-eq:
assumes x: x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms) assumes p: is-policy p
shows lim-sequence p x =
  K0 p x ≈≈ (λy. distr (lim-sequence (Suc-policy p y) (K y)) (Π_M
  ∈ UNIV. M) (case-nat y))
  (is - = ?B p x)
proof (rule measure-eqI-PiM-infinite)
  show sets (lim-sequence p x) = sets (Π_M j ∈ UNIV. M)
    using x p by (rule sets-lim-sequence)
  have [simp]: space (K' p x 0 (λn. undefined)) ≠ {}
    using p
    using IT-K' Ionescu-Tulcea.non-empty Ionescu-Tulcea.space-P x
by fastforce
  show sets (?B p x) = sets (Pi_M UNIV (λj. M))
    using p x M-ne-policy space-K0 by auto

interpret lim-sequence: prob-space lim-sequence p x
  using lim-sequence x p by (auto simp: measurable-restrict-space2-iff
prob-algebra-def)
  show finite-measure (lim-sequence p x)
    by (rule lim-sequence.finite-measure)

interpret Ionescu-Tulcea K' p x λ-. M
  using IT-K'[OF p x] .

let ?U = λ-::nat. undefined :: ('s × 'a)

fix J :: nat set and F'
assume J: finite J ∧ i. i ∈ J ==> F' i ∈ sets M

define n where n = (if J = {} then 0 else Max J)
define F where F i = (if i ∈ J then F' i else space M) for i
then have F[simp, measurable]: F i ∈ sets M for i
  using J by auto
have emb-eq: PF.emb UNIV J (Pi_E J F') = PF.emb UNIV {0..

```

```

proof cases
  assume  $J = \{\}$  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: n-def F-def[abs-def] prod-emb-def PiE-def)
  next
    assume  $J \neq \{\}$  then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: prod-emb-def PiE-iff F-def n-def less-Suc-eq-le
        finite J split: if-split-asm)
  qed

have emeasure (lim-sequence p x) (PF.emb UNIV J (Pi_E J F')) =
  emeasure (C 0 (Suc n) ?U) (Pi_E {0..<Suc n} F)
  using x p unfolding emb-eq
  by (rule emeasure-lim-sequence-emb-I0o) (auto intro!: sets-PiM-I-finite)
  also have C 0 (Suc n) ?U = K0 p x  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda y. C 1 n (\text{case-nat } y$  ?U))
  using split-C[of ?U 0 Suc 0 n] step-C[OF x p] by simp
  also have emeasure (K0 p x  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda y. C 1 n (\text{case-nat } y$  ?U))) (Pi_E
    {0..<Suc n} F) =
    ( $\int^+ y. C 1 n (\text{case-nat } y$  ?U) (Pi_E {0..<Suc n} F)  $\partial$ K0 p x)
    using measurable-C[of 1 n, measurable del] sets-K0[OF p x] F x p
    non-empty space-K0
    by (intro emeasure-bind[OF - measurable-compose[OF - measurable-C]])]
    (auto cong: measurable-cong-sets intro!: measurable-PiM-single'
      split: nat.split-asm)
  also have ... = ( $\int^+ y. \text{distr} (\text{lim-sequence} (\text{Suc-policy } p y) (K y))$ 
    (Pi_M UNIV ( $\lambda j. M$ )) (case-nat y) (PF.emb UNIV J (Pi_E J F'))  $\partial$ K0 p x)
  proof (intro nn-integral-cong)
    fix y assume y  $\in$  space (K0 p x)
    then have y: y  $\in$  space M
    using x p space-K0 by blast
    then interpret y: Ionescu-Tulcea K' (Suc-policy p y) (K y)  $\lambda$ - M
    using p by (auto intro!: IT-K')
    have fst y  $\in$  space Ms
    by (meson measurable-fst measurable-space y)
    let ?y = case-nat y
    have [simp]: ?y ?U  $\in$  space (Pi_M {0} ( $\lambda i. M$ ))
    using y by (auto simp: space-PiM PiE-iff extensional-def split:
      nat.split)
    have yM[measurable]: ?y  $\in$  Pi_M {0..<m} ( $\lambda -. M$ )  $\rightarrow_M$  Pi_M
      {0..<Suc m} ( $\lambda i. M$ ) for m
    using y
    by (auto intro: measurable-PiM-single' simp: space-PiM PiE-iff
      extensional-def split: nat.split)
    have y': ?y ?U  $\in$  space (Pi_M {0..<1} ( $\lambda i. M$ ))
    by (simp add: space-PiM PiE-def y extensional-def split: nat.split)

have eq1: ?y  $-`$  Pi_E {0..<Suc n} F  $\cap$  space (Pi_M {0..<n} ( $\lambda$ -.
```

```

M)) =
  (if  $y \in F$  0 then  $Pi_E \{0..<n\} (F \circ Suc)$  else {})
  unfolding set-eq-iff using y sets.sets-into-space[OF F]
  by (auto simp: space-PiM PiE-iff extensional-def Ball-def split:
    nat.split nat.split-asm)

have eq2: ?y - ` PF.emb UNIV {0..<Suc n} (Pi_E {0..<Suc n} F)
  ∩ space (Pi_M UNIV (λ-. M)) =
  (if  $y \in F$  0 then  $PF.emb UNIV \{0..<n\} (Pi_E \{0..<n\} (F \circ Suc))$ 
  else {})
  unfolding set-eq-iff using y sets.sets-into-space[OF F]
  by (auto simp: space-PiM PiE-iff prod-emb-def extensional-def
    Ball-def split: nat.splits)

let ?I = indicator (F 0) y
have fst y ∈ space Ms
  using y by (meson measurable-fst measurable-space)
have C 1 n (?y ?U) = distr (y.C 0 n ?U) (Π_M i∈{0..<Suc n}.
  M) ?y
  proof (induction n)
    case (Suc m)

    have C 1 (Suc m) (?y ?U) = distr (y.C 0 m ?U) (Pi_M {0..<Suc
      m} (λi. M)) ?y ≈ eP (Suc m)
      using Suc by simp
    also have ... = y.C 0 m ?U ≈ (λx. eP (Suc m) (?y x))
      by (auto intro!: bind-distr[where K=Pi_M {0..<Suc (Suc m)}]
        (λ-. M)] simp: y.y.space-C y.sets-C cong: measurable-cong-sets)
    also have ... = y.C 0 m ?U ≈ (λx. distr (y.eP m x) (Pi_M
      {0..<Suc (Suc m)}) (λi. M)) ?y
      proof (intro bind-cong refl)
        fix ω' assume ω': ω' ∈ space (y.C 0 m ?U)
        moreover have K' p x (Suc m) (?y ω') = K' (Suc-policy p y)
          (K y) m ω'
          unfolding K'-def Suc-policy-def
          by (auto split: nat.splits)
        ultimately show eP (Suc m) (?y ω') = distr (y.eP m ω') (Pi_M
          {0..<Suc (Suc m)}) (λi. M)) ?y
          unfolding eP-def y.eP-def
          by (subst distr-distr) (auto simp: y.y.space-C y.sets-P split:
            nat.split cong: measurable-cong-sets)
            intro!: distr-cong measurable-fun-upd[where J={0..<m}])
        qed
      also have ... = distr (y.C 0 m ?U ≈ y.eP m) (Pi_M {0..<Suc
        (Suc m)}) (λi. M)) ?y
        by (auto intro!: distr-bind[symmetric, OF - - yM] simp: y.y.space-C
          y.sets-C cong: measurable-cong-sets)
      finally show ?case
        by simp

```

```

qed (use y in `simp add: PiM-empty distr-return`)
then have C 1 n (case-nat y ?U) (Pi_E {0..<Suc n} F) =
  (distr (y.C 0 n ?U) (Pi_M i∈{0..<Suc n}. M) ?y) (Pi_E {0..<Suc
n} F) by simp
also have ... = ?I * y.C 0 n ?U (Pi_E {0..<n} (F o Suc))
  by (subst emeasure-distr) (auto simp: y.sets-C y.space-C eq1 cong:
measurable-cong-sets)
also have
  ... = ?I * lim-sequence (Suc-policy p y) (K y) (PF.emb UNIV
{0..<n} (Pi_E {0..<n} (F o Suc)))
  using y sets-PiM-I-finite
  by (subst emeasure-lim-sequence-emb-I0o) (auto simp add: p
sets-PiM-I-finite)
also have ... = distr (lim-sequence (Suc-policy p y) (K y)) (Pi_M
UNIV (λj. M)) ?y
  (PF.emb UNIV {0..<Suc n} (Pi_E {0..<Suc n} F))
proof (subst emeasure-distr, goal-cases)
  case 1
  thus ?case
    using y
    by measurable (simp add: lim-sequence-def measurable-ident-sets)
  case 2
  thus ?case
    by auto
  case 3
  thus ?case
    using y
    by (subst space-lim-sequence[OF - is-policy-Suc-policy[OF - p]])
(auto simp: eq2)
qed
finally show emeasure (C 1 n (case-nat y (λ-. undefined))) (Pi_E
{0..<Suc n} F) =
  emeasure (distr (lim-sequence (Suc-policy p y) (K y)) (Pi_M UNIV
(λj. M)) (case-nat y))
  (y.PF.emb UNIV J (Pi_E J F'))
  unfolding emb-eq .
qed
also have ... = emeasure (K0 p x ≈ (λy. distr (lim-sequence
(Suc-policy p y) (K y))
  (Pi_M UNIV (λj. M)) (case-nat y))) (PF.emb UNIV J (Pi_E J F'))
  using J sets-K0[OF `is-policy p` `x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)`] p
  by (subst emeasure-bind[where N=PiM UNIV (λ-. M)]) (auto
simp: sets-K x cong: measurable-cong-sets
intro!: measurable-distr2[OF - measurable-prob-algebraD[OF
lim-sequence]]
  measurable-prob-algebraD
  measurable-distr2[where M = PiM UNIV (λ-. M)])
finally show emeasure (lim-sequence p x) (PF.emb UNIV J (Pi_E J
F')) =

```

$\text{emeasure } (\text{K0 } p \ x \ \gg= \ (\lambda y. \text{distr } (\text{lim-sequence } (\text{Suc-policy } p \ y) \ (K \ y)) \ (\text{Pi}_M \ \text{UNIV} \ (\lambda j. \ M)))$
 $\quad (\text{case-nat } y))) \ (\text{PF.emb } \text{UNIV } J \ (\text{Pi}_E \ J \ F')).$
qed

5.9 Stream Space of the MDP

definition $\text{lim-stream} :: ('s, 'a) \text{ pol} \Rightarrow 's \text{ measure} \Rightarrow ('s \times 'a) \text{ stream}$
measure

where

$\text{lim-stream } p \ x = \text{distr } (\text{lim-sequence } p \ x) \ (\text{stream-space } M)$ *to-stream*

lemma $\text{space-lim-stream}: \text{space } (\text{lim-stream } p \ x) = \text{streams } (\text{space } M)$
unfolding lim-stream-def **by** (*simp add: space-stream-space*)

lemma $\text{sets-lim-stream}[\text{measurable-cong}]: \text{sets } (\text{lim-stream } p \ x) = \text{sets}$
(stream-space M)
unfolding lim-stream-def **by** *simp*

lemma $\text{lim-stream}[\text{measurable}]:$
assumes $\text{is-policy } p$
shows $\text{lim-stream } p \in \text{prob-algebra } Ms \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra } (\text{stream-space } M)$
unfolding $\text{lim-stream-def}[abs\text{-def}]$
using *assms*
by (*auto intro: measurable-distr-prob-space2[OF lim-sequence]*)

lemma $\text{lim-stream-Suc}[\text{measurable}]:$
assumes $p: \text{is-policy } p$
shows $(\lambda a. \text{lim-stream } (\text{Suc-policy } p \ a) \ (K \ a)) \in M \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra}$
(stream-space M)
unfolding $\text{lim-stream-def}[abs\text{-def}]$
using *p*
by (*auto intro: measurable-distr-prob-space2[OF lim-sequence-Suc-K]*)

lemma $\text{space-stream-space-M-ne}: x \in \text{space } M \implies \text{space } (\text{stream-space } M) \neq \{\}$
using *sconst-streams[of x space M]* **by** (*auto simp: space-stream-space*)

lemma $\text{prob-space-lim-stream}[\text{intro}]:$
assumes $\text{is-policy } p \ x \in \text{space } (\text{prob-algebra } Ms)$
shows $\text{prob-space } (\text{lim-stream } p \ x)$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) space-prob-algebra measurable-space assms lim-stream mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma $\text{prob-space-step}:$
assumes $\text{is-policy } p \ x \in \text{space } M$
shows $\text{prob-space } (\text{lim-stream } (\text{Suc-policy } p \ x) \ (K \ x))$
by (*auto simp: assms K-in-space is-policy-Suc-policy*)

```

lemma lim-stream-eq:
  assumes p: is-policy p
  assumes x: x ∈ space (prob-algebra Ms)
  shows lim-stream p x = do {
    y ← K0 p x;
    ω ← lim-stream (Suc-policy p y) (K y);
    return (stream-space M) (y ## ω)
  }
  unfolding lim-stream-def lim-sequence-eq[OF x p]
proof (subst distr-bind[OF - - measurable-to-stream])
  show (λy. distr (lim-sequence (Suc-policy p y) (K y)) (Pi_M UNIV
  (λj. M)) (case-nat y)) ∈
    K0 p x →_M subprob-algebra (Pi_M UNIV (λi. M))
  proof (intro measurable-prob-algebraD measurable-distr-prob-space2[where
  M=Pi_M UNIV (λj. M)])
    show (λx. lim-sequence (Suc-policy p x) (K x)) ∈ K0 p x →_M
  prob-algebra (Pi_M UNIV (λj. M))
    using lim-sequence-Suc-K[OF p] sets-K0[OF p x] measurable-cong-sets
    by blast
  next show (λ(ya, y). case-nat ya y) ∈ K0 p x ⊗_M Pi_M UNIV (λj.
  M) →_M Pi_M UNIV (λj. M)
    using sets-K0[OF p x]
    by (subst measurable-cong-sets[of - M ⊗_M Pi_M UNIV (λj.
  M)]) auto
  qed
next
  show space (K0 p x) ≠ {}
    using x p prob-space.not-empty prob-space-K0
    by blast
next
  show K0 p x ≈ (λx. distr (distr (lim-sequence (Suc-policy p x) (K
  x)) (Pi_M UNIV (λj. M)))
    (case-nat x)) (stream-space M) to-stream) = K0 p x ≈ (λy. distr
  (lim-sequence (Suc-policy p y)
    (K y)) (stream-space M) to-stream) ≈ (λω. return (stream-space
  M) (y ## ω)))
  proof (intro bind-cong refl, subst distr-distr)
    show to-stream ∈ Pi_M UNIV (λj. M) →_M stream-space M
    by measurable
next
  show ⋀ a. a ∈ space (K0 p x) ==>
    case-nat a ∈ lim-sequence (Suc-policy p a) (K a) →_M Pi_M UNIV
  (λj. M)
    by measurable (auto simp: p x intro!: measurable-ident-sets
  sets-lim-sequence intro: measurable-space)
next

```

```

show  $\bigwedge a. a \in space(K0 p x) \implies$ 
       $distr(lim-sequence(Suc-policy p a)(K a))(stream-space M)$ 
 $(to-stream \circ case-nat a) =$ 
       $distr(lim-sequence(Suc-policy p a)(K a))(stream-space M)$ 
 $to-stream \gg=$ 
       $(\lambda \omega. return(stream-space M)(a \# \# \omega))$ 
proof (subst bind-return-distr', goal-cases)
case (1 a)
then show ?case by (simp add: p space-stream-space-M-ne x)
next
case (2 a)
then show ?case using p x by (auto simp: sets-lim-sequence
cong: measurable-cong-sets intro!: distr-cong)[1]
next
case (3 a)
then show ?case
using p x
by (subst distr-distr) (auto simp: to-stream-nat-case intro!:
measurable-compose[OF - measurable-to-stream]
sets-lim-sequence distr-cong measurable-ident-sets)
qed
qed
qed

end
end

```

```

theory MDP-disc
imports
  MDP-cont
  HOL-Library.Omega-Words-Fun
begin

```

6 Markov Decision Processes with Discrete State Spaces

```

lemma (in prob-space) integral-stream-space:
  fixes f :: 'a stream  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: {banach, second-countable-topology, real-normed-vector})
  assumes int-f: integrable (stream-space M) f
  assumes [measurable]: f  $\in$  borel-measurable (stream-space M)
  shows  $(\int X. f X) \partial stream-space M = (\int x. (\int X. f (x \# X) \partial stream-space M) \partial M)$ 
proof -
  interpret S: sequence-space M ..
  interpret P: pair-sigma-finite M  $\Pi_M i::nat \in UNIV. M$  ..

interpret P': pair-sigma-finite  $\Pi_M i::nat \in UNIV. M M$  ..

```

```

obtain i where has-bochner-integral (stream-space M) f i
  using int-f
  using integrable.cases by blast
have integrable S.S ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } X)$ )
  using int-f
  by (metis integrable-distr measurable-to-stream stream-space-eq-distr)
hence integrable (distr (M  $\otimes_M$  PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )) (PiM UNIV
( $\lambda i. M$ ))
  ( $\lambda(x, y). \text{case-nat } x y$ ) ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } X)$ )
  by (auto simp: S.PiM-iter)
  moreover have integrable (distr (M  $\otimes_M$  PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ ))
(PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )) ( $\lambda(x, y). \text{case-nat } x y$ ))
  ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } X)$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  integrable (M  $\otimes_M$  S.S) ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } ((\lambda(s, \omega). \text{case-nat } s \omega) X)))$ 
  by (auto simp: integrable-distr-eq)
  ultimately have integrable (M  $\otimes_M$  S.S) ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } ((\lambda(s,$ 
 $\omega). \text{case-nat } s \omega) X)))$ 
  by auto
hence integrable (M  $\otimes_M$  (PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )))
  ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } ((\lambda(s, \omega). \text{case-nat } s \omega) X)))$ 
  by auto
  moreover have integrable (M  $\otimes_M$  (PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )))
  ( $\lambda X. f (\text{to-stream } ((\lambda(s, \omega). \text{case-nat } s \omega) X))) =$ 
  integrable (M  $\otimes_M$  PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )) ( $\lambda(x, X). f (\text{to-stream } (\text{case-nat } x X)))$ 
  by (auto intro!: Bochner-Integration.integrable-cong)
  ultimately have *: integrable (M  $\otimes_M$  PiM UNIV ( $\lambda i. M$ )) ( $\lambda(x,$ 
 $X). f (\text{to-stream } (\text{case-nat } x X)))$ 
  by auto
have ( $\int X. f X \partial \text{stream-space } M$ ) = ( $\int X. f (\text{to-stream } X) \partial S.S$ )
  by (subst stream-space-eq-distr) (simp add: integral-distr)
also have ... = ( $\int X. f (\text{to-stream } ((\lambda(s, \omega). \text{case-nat } s \omega) X)) \partial (M$ 
 $\otimes_M S.S)$ )
  by (subst S.PiM-iter[symmetric]) (simp add: integral-distr)
also have ... = ( $\int x. \int X. f (\text{to-stream } ((\lambda(s, \omega). \text{case-nat } s \omega) (x,$ 
 $X))) \partial S.S \partial M$ )
  using *
  by (auto simp: pair-sigma-finite.integral-fst P.pair-sigma-finite-axioms
  case-prod-unfold)
also have ... = ( $\int x. \int X. f (x \# \# \text{to-stream } X) \partial S.S \partial M$ )
  by (auto intro!: integral-cong simp: to-stream-nat-case)
also have ... = ( $\int x. \int X. f (x \# \# X) \partial \text{distr} (\Pi_M \text{UNIV } (\lambda i.$ 
 $M)) (\text{stream-space } M) \text{to-stream } \partial M$ )
  by (subst Bochner-Integration.integral-cong[OF refl]) (auto simp:
  integral-distr)
also have ... = ( $\int x. \int X. f (x \# \# X) \partial \text{stream-space } M \partial M$ )
  using stream-space-eq-distr by metis

```

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma prefix-cons:
 $\text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix}(\text{Suc } n) \text{ seq} = \text{seq } 0 \# \text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix}$ 
 $n (\lambda n. \text{seq}(\text{Suc } n))$ 
by (metis map-upd-Suc subsequence-def)

lemma restrict-Suc:  $\text{restrict } y \{0..<\text{Suc } i\} (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{restrict } (\lambda n. y)$ 
 $(\text{Suc } n)) \{0..<i\}) n$ 
by auto

lemma prefix-restrict:  $\text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix } i (\text{restrict } y \{0..<i\})$ 
 $= \text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix } i y$ 
proof (induction i arbitrary: y)
case (Suc i)
then show ?case
unfolding restrict-Suc prefix-cons
by fastforce+
qed simp

lemma prefix-measurable[measurable]:
 $\text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix } i \in \text{Pi}_M \{0..<i\}$ 
 $(\lambda-. \text{count-space} (\text{UNIV} :: ('s :: countable} \times 'a :: countable) \text{ set})) \rightarrow_M$ 
count-space UNIV
proof (induction i)
case 0
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Suc i)
have aux:  $(\lambda w. (\text{restrict } w \{0..<i\}, w i)) \in \text{Pi}_M \{0..<\text{Suc } i\} (\lambda-. \text{count-space} \text{ UNIV}) \rightarrow_M$ 
 $\text{Pi}_M \{0..<i\} (\lambda-. \text{count-space} \text{ UNIV}) \otimes_M (\text{count-space} \text{ UNIV})$ 
by auto
have aux':  $(\lambda(w, wi). \text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix } i (\text{restrict } w \{0..<i\}) @ [wi]) \in \text{Pi}_M \{0..<i\}$ 
 $(\lambda-. \text{count-space} (\text{UNIV} :: ('s} \times 'a) \text{ set})) \otimes_M (\text{count-space} \text{ UNIV})$ 
 $\rightarrow_M \text{count-space} \text{ UNIV}$ 
using Suc.IH by auto
have f-eq:  $\bigwedge w. \text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix } i (\text{restrict } w \{0..<i\}) @ [w i] =$ 
 $(\lambda(w, wi). \text{Omega-Words-Fun.prefix } i w @ [wi]) ((\text{restrict } w \{0..<i\}), w i)$ 
by auto
have (λw:: nat ⇒ 's × 'a. Omega-Words-Fun.prefix i (restrict w {0..<i}) @ [w i]) ∈ Pi_M {0..<Suc i} (λ-. count-space UNIV) →_M
count-space UNIV
using aux aux'[unfolded prefix-restrict]
by (subst f-eq) auto

```

```

thus ?case
  unfolding prefix-restrict[of - i]
  by auto
qed

no-notation Omega-Words-Fun.build (infixr <##> 65)

locale discrete-MDP =
  fixes A :: 's::countable ⇒ 'a::countable set — enabled actions
  and K :: 's × 'a ⇒ 's pmf — MDP kernel, transition probabilities
  assumes
    A-ne: ⋀s. A s ≠ {} — set of enabled actions is nonempty
begin

```

6.1 Policies

Type synonym for decision rules.

```
type-synonym ('c, 'd) dec = 'c ⇒ 'd pmf
```

```
definition is-dec :: ('s, 'a) dec ⇒ bool where
  is-dec d ≡ ∀s. d s ⊆ A s
```

```
lemma is-decI[intro]:
  (⋀s. set-pmf (d s) ⊆ A s) ⇒ is-dec d
  unfolding is-dec-def
  by auto
```

```
abbreviation D_R ≡ {d. is-dec d}
```

```
definition is-dec-det :: ('s ⇒ 'a) ⇒ bool where
  is-dec-det d ≡ ∀s. d s ∈ A s
```

```
abbreviation D_D ≡ {d. is-dec-det d}
```

```
definition mk-dec-det d s = return-pmf (d s)
```

```
lemma is-dec-mk-dec-det-iff [simp]: is-dec (mk-dec-det d) ↔ is-dec-det d
  by (simp add: is-dec-def is-dec-det-def mk-dec-det-def)
```

```
lemma D-det-to-MR[intro]: is-dec-det d ⇒ is-dec (mk-dec-det d)
  by simp
```

Due to the assumption $A \neq \{\}$, a deterministic decision rule always exists. It immediately follows via $\text{is-dec} (\text{mk-dec-det } ?d) = \text{is-dec-det } ?d$ that a randomized decision rule also exists.

```
lemma SOME-is-dec-det: is-dec-det (λs. SOME a. a ∈ A s)
  using A-ne by (simp add: is-dec-det-def some-in-eq)
```

lemma *ex-dec-det* [simp]: $\exists d. \text{is-dec-det } d$
using *SOME-is-dec-det* **by** *blast*

lemma *D-det-ne* [simp]: $D_D \neq \{\}$
by *simp*

lemma *D_R-ne* [simp]: $D_R \neq \{\}$
using *D-det-ne* *D-det-to-MR* **by** *blast*

lemma *ex-dec[intro, simp]*: $\exists d. \text{is-dec } d$
using *ex-dec-det* **by** *blast*

Type synonym for policies.

type-synonym $('c, 'd) \text{ pol} = ('c \times 'd) \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('c, 'd) \text{ dec}$

A policy assigns a decision rule to each observed past.

definition *is-policy* :: $('s, 'a) \text{ pol} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
is-policy $p \equiv \forall hs. \text{is-dec } (p \text{ } hs)$

abbreviation $\Pi_{HR} \equiv \{p. \text{is-policy } p\}$

Deterministic policies

definition *is-deterministic* $p \equiv \text{is-policy } p \wedge (\forall h s. \exists a. p \text{ } h \text{ } s = \text{return-pmf } a)$

definition *mk-det* $p \text{ } h \text{ } s \equiv \text{return-pmf } (p \text{ } h \text{ } s)$

abbreviation $\Pi_{HD} \equiv \{p. \forall h. p \text{ } h \in D_D\}$

Markovian policies

definition *is-markovian* $p \equiv \text{is-policy } p \wedge (\forall h h'. \text{length } h = \text{length } h' \rightarrow p \text{ } h = p \text{ } h')$

definition *mk-markovian* :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{ dec}) \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{ pol}$ **where**
mk-markovian $p \equiv (\lambda h. p \text{ } (\text{length } h))$

lemma *is-markovian-mk-iff*[simp]: *is-markovian* (*mk-markovian* p) \leftrightarrow
 $(\forall n. \text{is-dec } (p \text{ } n))$

unfolding *is-markovian-def* *mk-markovian-def* *is-policy-def*
by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *opaque-lifting*) *Ex-list-of-length*)

lemma *is-markovian-mk*[intro]: $\forall n. \text{is-dec } (p \text{ } n) \implies \text{is-markovian}$
 $(\text{mk-markovian } p)$
unfolding *is-markovian-def* *mk-markovian-def* *is-policy-def*
by *auto*

lemma *mk-markovian-nil* [simp]: *mk-markovian* $p [] = p \text{ } 0$

unfolding *mk-markovian-def* **by** *auto*

definition *mk-markovian-det* $p \equiv (\lambda h s. \text{return-pmf} (p (\text{length } h) s))$

abbreviation $\Pi_{MD} \equiv \{p. \forall n::nat. p n \in D_D\}$
abbreviation $\Pi_{MR} \equiv \{p. \forall n. p n \in D_R\}$

lemma $\Pi_{MR}\text{-imp-policies}[\text{intro}]: p \in \Pi_{MR} \implies \text{mk-markovian } p \in \Pi_{HR}$
unfolding *is-policy-def* *mk-markovian-def* **by** *auto*

lemma $\Pi_{MD}\text{-MR-iff}[\text{simp}]: (\lambda n. \text{mk-dec-det} (p n)) \in \Pi_{MR} \longleftrightarrow p \in \Pi_{MD}$
by *auto*

lemma $\Pi_{MD}\text{-to-MR}[\text{intro}]: p \in \Pi_{MD} \implies (\lambda n. \text{mk-dec-det} (p n)) \in \Pi_{MR}$
by *simp*

lemma $p\text{-n-}\pi\text{-MD}[\text{intro}]: p \in \Pi_{MD} \implies p n \in D_D$
by *auto*

lemma $p\text{-n-}\pi\text{-MR}[\text{intro}]: p \in \Pi_{MR} \implies p n \in D_R$
by *auto*

lemma $\Pi_{MD}\text{-ne}[\text{simp}]: \Pi_{MD} \neq \{\}$
by (*auto simp; someI-ex[OF ex-dec-det]*) *intro: exI[of - λn. (SOME d. is-dec-det d)]*)

lemma $\Pi_{MR}\text{-ne}[\text{simp}]: \Pi_{MR} \neq \{\}$
using $\Pi_{MD}\text{-ne}$ **by** *fast*

lemma $\text{policies-ne}[\text{simp, intro}]: \Pi_{HR} \neq \{\}$
using $\Pi_{MR}\text{-ne}$ *is-policy-def* **by** *auto*

Stationary policies

definition *is-stationary* $p \equiv \text{is-policy } p \wedge (\forall h h'. p h = p h')$

lemma $\text{is-stationary-const-iff}[\text{simp}]: \text{is-stationary } (\lambda -. d) = \text{is-dec } d$
unfolding *is-stationary-def* *is-policy-def* **by** *simp*

lemma $\text{is-stationary-const}[\text{intro}]: \text{is-dec } d \implies \text{is-stationary } (\lambda -. d)$
by *simp*

abbreviation $\text{mk-stationary } p \equiv \text{mk-markovian } (\lambda -. p)$
abbreviation $\text{mk-stationary-det } d \equiv \text{mk-markovian } (\lambda -. \text{mk-dec-det } d)$

6.1.1 Successor Policy

After taking the first step in the MDP, we will know which state and which action got selected during the initial epoch. To obtain a policy that acts as if the current epoch was the initial one, we prepend the observed state-action pair to the history. The result is again a policy, i.e. it satisfies *is-policy*.

definition $\pi\text{-Suc} :: ('s, 'a) \text{ pol} \Rightarrow 's \times 'a \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{ pol}$

where

$$\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ sa } h = p \text{ (sa}\#h\text{)}$$

lemma $\text{is-policy-}\pi\text{-Suc} [\text{intro}]: \text{is-policy } p \implies \text{is-policy } (\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ sa})$
unfolding $\text{is-policy-def } \pi\text{-Suc-def}$ by force

lemma $\text{Suc-mk-markovian}[\text{simp}]: \pi\text{-Suc} (\text{mk-markovian } p) x = \text{mk-markovian} (\lambda n. p \text{ (Suc } n\text{)})$
unfolding $\pi\text{-Suc-def } \text{mk-markovian-def}$ by auto

6.2 Stream Space of the MDP

6.2.1 Initial State-Action Distribution

If we fix a decision rule d and an initial distribution of states $S0$, we obtain a distribution over state-action pairs in the following way: First, the initial state s is sampled from $S0$, then an action a is selected from $d s$.

definition $K0 d S0 = do \{$
 $s \leftarrow S0;$
 $a \leftarrow d s;$
 $\text{return-pmf } (s,a)$
 $\}$

notation $K0 (\langle K0 \rangle)$

lemma $K0\text{-iff}: K0 d S0 = S0 \gg= (\lambda s. \text{map-pmf } (\lambda a. (s,a)) (d s))$
by (simp add: $K0\text{-def map-pmf-def}$)

lemma $vimage-pair[\text{simp}]: \text{Pair } x - ` \{p\} = (\text{if } x = \text{fst } p \text{ then } \{\text{snd } p\}$
else $\{\}$)
by auto

lemma $\text{pmf-}K0 [\text{simp}]: \text{pmf } (K0 d S0) (s,a) = \text{pmf } S0 s * \text{pmf } (d s)$
 a
unfolding $K0\text{-iff pmf-bind}$
by (subst integral-measure-pmf[**where** $A = \{s\}$]) (auto simp: pmf-map pmf.rep_eq split: if-splits)

lemma $\text{set-pmf-}K0: \text{set-pmf } (K0 p S0) = \{(s,a). s \in S0 \wedge a \in p s\}$

by (auto simp add: K0-def)

lemma fst-K0[simp]: map-pmf fst (K0 p S0) = S0
unfolding K0-def
by (simp add: map-bind-pmf map-pmf-comp bind-return-pmf')

abbreviation S ≡ stream-space (count-space UNIV)

We inherit the trace space from MDPs with continuous state-action spaces

interpretation MDP-cont: MDP-cont discrete-MDP count-space UNIV
count-space UNIV A K

proof standard

show ($\lambda x.$ measure-pmf (K x)) ∈
count-space UNIV \otimes_M count-space UNIV \rightarrow_M prob-algebra
(count-space UNIV)
using measurable-prob-algebraI
by (measurable, auto simp: prob-space-measure-pmf measurable-pair-measure-countable1)+
show $\exists \delta \in$ count-space UNIV \rightarrow_M count-space UNIV. $\forall s. \delta s \in A s$
by (auto simp: A-ne some-in-eq intro: bexI[of - $\lambda s.$ SOME a. a ∈ A s])
qed (auto simp: A-ne)

lemma count-space-M[simp]: MDP-cont.M = count-space UNIV
by (auto simp: pair-measure-countable)

lemma space-M[simp]: space MDP-cont.M = UNIV
by (auto simp: MDP-cont.space-lim-stream)

We reuse the stream space provided by MDP-cont.lim-stream

definition T :: ('s, 'a) pol \Rightarrow 's pmf \Rightarrow ('s × 'a) stream measure
where T p = MDP-cont.lim-stream ($\lambda n (h,s).$ p (Omega-Words-Fun.prefix n h) s)

lemma sets-T[measurable-cong]:
sets (T p x) = sets S
by (auto simp: T-def MDP-cont.sets-lim-stream)

lemma space-stream-space-ne[simp]: space S ≠ {}
by (auto simp: space-stream-space)

lemma space-T[simp]: space (T p S0) = space S
by (simp add: MDP-cont.space-lim-stream T-def space-stream-space)

lemma is-policy-MDP-cont[intro]:
fixes p :: ('s × 'a) list \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 'a pmf
shows MDP-cont.is-policy ($\lambda n (h,s).$ p (Omega-Words-Fun.prefix n h) s)
unfolding MDP-cont.is-policy-def MDP-cont.is-dec-def

```

using prefix-measurable measurable-pair-swap-iff
by (auto simp: prob-space-measure-pmf
    intro: measurable-pair-measure-countable1 measurable-prob-algebraI)

lemma prob-space-T[intro, simp]: prob-space (T p x)
by (auto simp add: T-def prob-space-measure-pmf space-prob-algebra)

lemma T-subprob[simp]:
  T p S0 ∈ space (subprob-algebra S)
by (metis prob-space.M-in-subprob prob-space-T sets-T subprob-algebra-cong)

lemma T-subprob-space [simp]: subprob-space (T p S0)
by (auto intro: prob-space-imp-subprob-space)

lemma K0-MDP-cont-eq:
  MDP-cont.K0 (λx (h,s). measure-pmf (p (Omega-Words-Fun.prefix
  x h) s)) (measure-pmf S0) =
  K0 (p []) S0
unfolding MDP-cont.K0-def K0-def MDP-cont.K'-def map-pmf-def
by (simp add: measure-pmf-bind return-pmf.rep-eq)

```

6.2.2 Decomposition of the Stream Space

The distribution of traces/walks the MDP allows should intuitively satisfy the following rule:

1. select the initial state s from $S0$
 2. pass it to the decision rule $p []$ to determine a distribution over actions
 3. select the action a
- finally pass the state-action pair (s, a) to the kernel K to get a new distribution over states $s0'$
- Then the iteration repeats with the updated policy π -Suc $p (s, a)$.

The result carries over from $\llbracket \text{MDP-cont.is-policy } ?p; ?x \in \text{space}(\text{prob-algebra}(\text{count-space UNIV})) \rrbracket \implies \text{MDP-cont.lim-stream } ?p ?x = \text{MDP-cont.K0 } ?p ?x \gg = (\lambda y. \text{MDP-cont.lim-stream } (\text{MDP-cont.Suc-policy } ?p y) (\text{measure-pmf } (K y)) \gg = (\lambda \omega. \text{return } (\text{stream-space MDP-cont.M}) (y \# \omega))).$

```

lemma T-eq:
shows T p S0 = do {
  sa ← measure-pmf (K0 (p []) S0);
  ω ← T (π-Suc p sa) (K sa);
  return S (sa ## ω)
}

```

```

unfolding T-def
proof (subst MDP-cont.lim-stream-eq)
  show MDP-cont.is-policy ( $\lambda x xa.$  measure-pmf (case xa of (h, xa)
 $\Rightarrow p$  (Omega-Words-Fun.prefix x h) xa))
    by auto
qed (auto simp: space-prob-algebra prob-space-measure-pmf  $\pi$ -Suc-def
MDP-cont.Suc-policy-def
prefix-cons K0-MDP-cont-eq prod.case-distrib)

lemma T-eq-distr:
  shows  $T p S0 = \text{measure-pmf}(K0(p[]) S0) \gg= (\lambda sa. \text{distr}(T(\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ } sa)(K \text{ } sa)) S((\#\#) \text{ } sa))$ 
    by (simp add: T-eq[symmetric] bind-return-distr'[symmetric])

The iteration rule lets us nicely decompose integrals (expected
values) over functions on traces of the MDP.

lemma integral-T:
  fixes  $f :: ('s \times 'a) \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f\text{-bounded}: \bigwedge x. |f x| \leq B$ 
  assumes  $f: f \in \text{borel-measurable } S$ 
  shows  $(\int t. f t \partial T p x) = \int sa. \int t'. f(sa\#\#t') \partial T(\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ } sa)$ 
 $(K \text{ } sa) \partial K0(p[]) x$ 
proof -
  note T-eq-distr
  have  $(\int t. f t \partial T p x) = (\int t. f t \partial \text{measure-pmf}(K0(p[]) x) \gg=$ 
 $(\lambda sa. \text{distr}(T(\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ } sa)(K \text{ } sa)) (\text{stream-space}(\text{count-space } \text{UNIV}))$ 
 $((\#\#) \text{ } sa))$ 
    using T-eq-distr by metis
  also have ... = measure-pmf.expectation (K0(p[]) x) ( $\lambda sa. \text{LINT}$ 
 $t'|T(\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ } sa)(K \text{ } sa). f(sa\#\#t')$ )
  proof (subst integral-bind[OF ff-bounded, where  $B' = 1$ ], goal-cases)
    case 1
    then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: prob-space-imp-subprob-space prob-space.prob-space-distr
          simp: space-subprob-algebra)
  next
    case 3
    then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: prob-space.emeasure-le-1 prob-space.prob-space-distr)
  next
    case 4
    then show ?case
    by (auto simp: f_integral-distr intro: Bochner-Integration.integral-cong)
  qed auto
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

```

```

lemma nn-integral-T:
  assumes f:  $f \in \text{borel-measurable } S$ 
  shows  $(\int^+ t. f t \partial T p x) = (\int^+ sa. \int^+ t'. f (sa \# \# t') \partial T (\pi\text{-Suc } p$ 
 $sa) (K sa) \partial K0 (p [])) x)$ 
  unfolding T-eq-distr[of p]
  by (subst nn-integral-bind[OF f])
  (auto intro!: prob-space-imp-subprob-space prob-space.prob-space-distr
    simp: f nn-integral-distr space-subprob-algebra)

```

6.2.3 A Denotational View on the Stochastic Process

Many definitions on MDPs do not rely on the individual traces but only on the distribution of states and actions at each epoch. We define this view on the trace space as the repeated iteration of K_0 and K . It coincides with the definition of T .

```

primrec Pn :: "('s, 'a) pol  $\Rightarrow$  's pmf  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('s  $\times$  'a) pmf where
  Pn p S0 0 = K0 (p []) S0
  | Pn p S0 (Suc n) = K0 (p []) S0  $\ggg$  ( $\lambda sa. Pn (\pi\text{-Suc } p sa) (K sa) n$ )
declare Pn.simps(2)[simp del]

lemma Pn-eq-T: measure-pmf (Pn p S0 n) = distr (T p S0) (count-space UNIV) ( $\lambda t. t !! n$ )
proof (induction n arbitrary: p S0)
  case (0 p S0)
  then show ?case
    unfolding T-eq[of p]
  proof (subst distr-bind[where K = S], goal-cases)
    case 1
    then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: prob-space-imp-subprob-space subprob-space.bind-in-space)
  next
    case 4
    then show ?case
    by (subst bind-cong[OF refl, where g = return (count-space UNIV)])
      (auto intro!: bind-const' simp: distr-bind[where K = S]
        distr-return bind-return'' space-stream-space subprob-space-return-ne)
    qed auto
  next
    case (Suc n)
    show ?case
      unfolding T-eq[of p]
    proof (subst distr-bind[where K = S], goal-cases)
      case 1
      then show ?case
      by (auto intro!: prob-space-imp-subprob-space subprob-space.bind-in-space)[1]

```

```

next
  case 4
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: Pn.simps(2) measure-pmf-bind Suc bind-return-distr'
distr-distr comp-def intro!: bind-cong)
  qed auto
qed

The definition of  $P_n$  also allows us to easily prove that only
enabled actions can occur in the traces of the MDP.

lemma  $P_n\text{-in-}A$ : is-policy  $p \implies (s, a) \in P_n p S_0 n \implies a \in A s$ 
proof (induction  $n$  arbitrary:  $S_0 p$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case
    using 0 unfolding is-policy-def is-dec-def
    by (auto simp: K0-def)
next
  case ( $Suc n$ )
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: Pn.simps(2) K0-def)
qed

lemma  $T\text{-in-}A$ :
  assumes is-policy  $p$ 
  shows  $\forall t \in T p S_0. \text{snd } (t !! n) \in A (\text{fst } (t !! n))$ 
proof -
  have aux:  $\forall t \in distr (T p S_0) (\text{count-space } UNIV) (\lambda t. t !! n).$ 
   $\text{snd } t \in A (\text{fst } t)$ 
  using assms Pn-eq-T[symmetric]
  by (auto simp: Pn-in-A intro!: AE-pmfI cong: AE-cong-simp)
  show ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: AE-distrD[OF - aux])
qed

```

6.2.4 State Process

Alongside P_n , we also define the state and action distributions as projections.

definition $X_n p S_0 n = \text{map-pmf fst } (P_n p S_0 n)$

```

lemma  $X_0$  [simp]:  $X_n p S_0 0 = S_0$ 
  using fst-K0 Xn-def by auto

lemma  $X_n\text{-Suc}$ :  $X_n p S_0 (Suc n) = P_n p S_0 n \gg K$ 
proof (induction  $n$  arbitrary:  $p S_0$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Pn.simps(2) Xn-def map-bind-pmf)

```

```

next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: Pn.simps(2) Xn-def map-bind-pmf bind-assoc-pmf)
qed

lemma Pn-markovian-eq-Xn-bind: Pn (mk-markovian p) S0 n = K0
(p n) (Xn (mk-markovian p) S0 n)
proof (induction n arbitrary: p S0)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    unfolding Xn-def by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
    unfolding Xn-def K0-def
    by (auto intro!: bind-pmf-cong simp: Pn.simps(2) map-bind-pmf
Suc bind-assoc-pmf)
qed

lemma Xn-Suc': Xn p S0 (Suc n) = K0 (p []) S0  $\geqq (\lambda sa. Xn (\pi\text{-}Suc p sa) (K sa) n)$ 
  unfolding Xn-def by (auto simp: Pn.simps(2) map-bind-pmf)

lemma set-pmf-X0 [simp]: set-pmf (Xn p S0 0) = S0
  using X0 by auto

lemma set-pmf-PSuc: set-pmf (Pn (mk-markovian p) S0 n) =
   $\{(s, a). s \in set-pmf (Xn (mk-markovian p) S0 n) \wedge a \in p n s\}$ 
  using set-pmf-K0 Pn-markovian-eq-Xn-bind by auto

```

6.2.5 The Conditional Distribution of Actions

Actions are selected wrt. the whole history of state-action pairs encountered so far. The following definition defines the expected action selection when only the current state is given.

```

definition Y-cond-X p S0 n x = map-pmf snd (cond-pmf (Pn p S0 n) {(s,a). s = x})

lemma prob-K0-X [simp]: measure-pmf.prob (K0 p S0) {(s, a). s = x} = pmf S0 x
  unfolding K0-iff
proof (subst measure-pmf-bind, subst measure-pmf.measure-bind[of -
- count-space UNIV], goal-cases)
  case 1
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: measure-pmf-in-subprob-algebra)
next
  case 3

```

```

then show ?case
  by (subst integral-measure-pmf-real[of {x}]) (auto split: if-splits)
qed simp

lemma prob-Pn-X[simp]: measure-pmf.prob (Pn p S0 n) {(s, a). s = x} = pmf (Xn p S0 n) x
proof (induction n arbitrary: p S0)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
    unfolding Xn-Suc' Pn.simps(2) measure-pmf-bind
    using Suc
    by (simp add: measure-pmf.measure-bind[of -- count-space UNIV]
K0-def
      measure-pmf-in-subprob-algebra pmf-bind)
qed

lemma pmf-Pn-pair:
  assumes sa ∈ set-pmf (Pn p S0 n)
  shows pmf (Pn p S0 n) sa = pmf (Y-cond-X p S0 n (fst sa)) (snd sa) * pmf (Xn p S0 n) (fst sa)
proof –
  have aux: set-pmf (Pn p S0 n) ∩ {(s, a). s = fst sa} ≠ {}
  using Xn-def assms by auto
  have aux': {(s, a). s = fst sa} ∩ snd -` {snd sa} = {sa}
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding Y-cond-X-def pmf-map cond-pmf.rep-eq[OF aux]
  by (auto simp: Xn-def pmf-eq-0-set-pmf measure-pmf.emeasure-eq-measure
aux' measure-pmf-single)
qed

lemma pmf-Pn:
  assumes x ∈ set-pmf (Xn p S0 n)
  shows pmf (Pn p S0 n) (x,a) = pmf (Y-cond-X p S0 n x) a * pmf (Xn p S0 n) x
proof –
  have aux: set-pmf (Pn p S0 n) ∩ {(s, a). s = x} ≠ {}
  using Xn-def assms by auto
  have aux': {(s, a). s = x} ∩ snd -` {a} = {(x, a)}
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding Y-cond-X-def cond-pmf.rep-eq[OF aux] pmf-map
  by (auto simp: pmf-eq-0-set-pmf measure-pmf.emeasure-eq-measure

```

```

aux' measure-pmf-single)
qed

lemma pmf-Y-cond-X:
assumes x ∈ set-pmf (Xn p S0 n)
shows pmf (Y-cond-X p S0 n x) a = pmf (Pn p S0 n) (x,a) / pmf
(Xn p S0 n) x
proof -
have aux: set-pmf (Pn p S0 n) ∩ {(s, a). s = x} ≠ {}
using Xn-def assms by auto
have aux': {(s, a). s = x} ∩ snd -` {a} = {(x, a)}
by auto
show ?thesis
using assms aux'
unfolding Y-cond-X-def
by (auto simp: cond-pmf.rep-eq[OF aux] pmf-map pmf-eq-0-set-pmf
measure-pmf.emeasure-eq-measure
measure-pmf-single)
qed

lemma Y-cond-X-0[simp]:
assumes x ∈ set-pmf S0
shows Y-cond-X p S0 0 x = p [] x
by (auto intro: pmf-eqI simp: assms pmf-Y-cond-X pmf-eq-0-set-pmf)

lemma Y-cond-X-markovian[simp]:
assumes h: x ∈ Xn (mk-markovian p) S0 n
shows Y-cond-X (mk-markovian p) S0 n x = p n x
by (auto intro!: pmf-eqI simp: pmf-Y-cond-X h Pn-markovian-eq-Xn-bind
pmf-eq-0-set-pmf)

lemma Pn-eq-Xn-Y-cond: Pn p S0 n = Xn p S0 n ≈ (λx. map-pmf
(λa. (x, a)) (Y-cond-X p S0 n x))
proof (induction n)
case 0
then show ?case
by (auto simp: K0-iff intro: bind-pmf-cong)
next
case (Suc n)
show ?case
proof (intro pmf-eqI; safe)
fix a :: 's
fix b :: 'a
have aux': pmf (Xn p S0 (Suc n)) ≈ (λx. map-pmf (Pair x)
(Y-cond-X p S0 (Suc n) x)) (a,b)
= measure-pmf.expectation (Pn p S0 (Suc n)) (λx.
if fst x = a then pmf (Y-cond-X p S0 (Suc n) a) b else 0)
by (auto intro!: Bochner-Integration.integral-cong[OF refl])

```

```

simp: Xn-def bind-map-pmf pmf-map pmf-bind measure-pmf-single)
also have ... = measure-pmf.expectation (Pn p S0 (Suc n))
  ( $\lambda x.$  indicator  $\{(s',a'). s' = a\} x * (\text{pmf } (Pn p S0 (Suc n)) (a, b)$ 
  /  $\text{pmf } (Xn p S0 (Suc n)) a)$ )
proof (intro Bochner-Integration.integral-cong-AE AE-pmfI)
fix y
assume h:  $y \in \text{set-pmf } (Pn p S0 (Suc n))$ 
hence h':  $\text{fst } y \in \text{set-pmf } (Xn p S0 (Suc n))$ 
by (metis mult-eq-0-iff pmf-Pn-pair pmf-eq-0-set-pmf)
show (if  $\text{fst } y = a$  then  $\text{pmf } (Y\text{-cond-}X p S0 (Suc n) a) b$  else 0)
=
indicat-real  $\{(s', a'). s' = a\} y *$ 
 $(\text{pmf } (Pn p S0 (Suc n)) (a, b) / \text{pmf } (Xn p S0 (Suc n)) a)$ 
by (auto simp: case-prod-beta' pmf-Y-cond-X[of fst y p S0 (Suc n) b, OF h'])
qed auto
also have ... = measure-pmf.prob (Pn p S0 (Suc n))  $\{(s', a'). s' = a\} *$ 
 $\text{pmf } (Pn p S0 (Suc n)) (a, b) / \text{pmf } (Xn p S0 (Suc n)) a$ 
by auto
also have ... =  $\text{pmf } (Pn p S0 (Suc n)) (a, b)$ 
using prob-Pn-X Xn-def pmf-Pn-pair pmf-eq-0-set-pmf by fast-force
finally show  $\text{pmf } (Pn p S0 (Suc n)) (a, b) = \text{pmf } (Xn p S0 (Suc n))$ 
( $\lambda x.$  map-pmf (Pair x) (Y-cond-X p S0 (Suc n) x))) (a, b)
by auto
qed
qed

lemma Pn-eq-Xn-Y-cond':
Pn p S0 n = Xn p S0 n ==> ( $\lambda s.$  Y-cond-X p S0 n s ==> ( $\lambda a.$ 
return-pmf (s,a)))
by (metis K0-def K0-iff Pn-eq-Xn-Y-cond)

lemma Pn-markovian-Suc: Pn (mk-markovian p) S0 (Suc n) =
Pn (mk-markovian p) S0 n ==> ( $\lambda sa.$  K0 (p (Suc n)) (K sa))
proof (induction n arbitrary: S0 p)
case 0
then show ?case
by (auto intro: bind-pmf-cong simp: Pn.simps(2) π-Suc-def)
next
case (Suc n)
show ?case
by (auto simp add: Suc bind-assoc-pmf Pn.simps(2)[of - S0] intro:
bind-pmf-cong)
qed

```

6.2.6 Action Process

The distribution of actions.

definition $Yn\ p\ S0\ n = map\text{-}pmf\ snd\ (Pn\ p\ S0\ n)$

lemma $Y0: Yn\ p\ S0\ 0 = S0 \gg= p\ []$
by (*simp add: Yn-def K0-iff map-bind-pmf map-pmf-comp*)

For markovian policies, the decision rules at each epoch are independent of each other, hence we may express Yn solely in terms of Xn and the current decision rule.

lemma $Yn\text{-markovian}: Yn\ (mk\text{-}markovian\ p)\ S0\ n = Xn\ (mk\text{-}markovian\ p)\ S0\ n \gg= p\ n$
proof (*induction n arbitrary: p S0*)
case 0
then show ?case
by (*auto simp: Y0*)
next
case ($Suc\ n$)
then show ?case
by (*simp add: Xn-def Yn-def map-bind-pmf Suc Pn.simps(2) bind-assoc-pmf*)
qed

6.3 Restriction to Markovian Policies

abbreviation $as\text{-}markovian\ p\ S0\ n\ x \equiv$
if $x \in (Xn\ p\ S0\ n)$ *then* $Y\text{-cond-}X\ p\ S0\ n\ x$ *else* $return\text{-}pmf\ (SOME\ a.\ a \in A\ x)$

For states which cannot occur we choose an arbitrary enabled action, as in this case we cannot make any statements about $Y\text{-cond-}X$ (a distribution conditioned on an event with probability 0).

lemma $is\text{-}\Pi_{MR}\text{-}as\text{-}markovian:$
assumes $p: is\text{-}policy\ p$
shows $as\text{-}markovian\ p\ S0 \in \Pi_{MR}$
proof –
have $aux: \bigwedge hs\ s. s \in set\text{-}pmf\ (Xn\ p\ S0\ hs) \implies set\text{-}pmf\ ((Pn\ p\ S0\ hs)) \cap \{(s', a). s' = s\} \neq \{\}$
by (*simp add: measure-pmf-zero-iff[symmetric] pmf-eq-0-set-pmf*)
thus ?thesis
using $assms\ A\text{-ne}\ Pn\text{-in-}A$ **by** (*auto simp: is-dec-def some-in-eq Y-cond-X-def*)
qed

lemma $is\text{-}policy\text{-}as\text{-}markovian: is\text{-}policy\ p \implies is\text{-}policy\ (mk\text{-}markovian\ (as\text{-}markovian\ p\ S0))$

using *is- Π_{MR} -as-markovian* Π_{MR} -imp-policies **by** auto

theorem *Pn-as-markovian-eq*: $Pn \ (mk\text{-markovian} \ (as\text{-markovian} \ p \ S0)) \ S0 = Pn \ p \ S0$

proof

```

fix n show  $Pn \ (mk\text{-markovian} \ (as\text{-markovian} \ p \ S0)) \ S0 \ n = Pn \ p \ S0 \ n$ 
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  thus ?case
    by (auto intro!: map-pmf-cong bind-pmf-cong simp: K0-def)
next
  case ( $Suc \ n$ )
  have  $\bigwedge x. \ x \in Xn \ p \ S0 \ (Suc \ n) \implies$ 
     $Y\text{-cond-}X \ (mk\text{-markovian} \ (as\text{-markovian} \ p \ S0)) \ S0 \ (Suc \ n) \ x =$ 
     $Y\text{-cond-}X \ p \ S0 \ (Suc \ n) \ x$ 
    by (auto simp: Suc.IH Xn-Suc)
  moreover have  $Xn \ (mk\text{-markovian} \ (as\text{-markovian} \ p \ S0)) \ S0 \ (Suc \ n) = Xn \ p \ S0 \ (Suc \ n)$ 
    by (simp add: Xn-Suc Suc.IH)
  ultimately show  $Pn \ (mk\text{-markovian} \ (as\text{-markovian} \ p \ S0)) \ S0 \ (Suc \ n) = Pn \ p \ S0 \ (Suc \ n)$ 
    by (auto intro: bind-pmf-cong simp: Pn-eq-Xn-Y-cond)
qed
qed

```

6.4 MDPs without Initial Distribution

From now on, we assume a known, deterministic initial state. All results from the previous discussion carry over as we are now in the special case where the initial state is of the form *return-pmf s*.

definition $\mathcal{T} \ p \ s \equiv T \ p \ (\text{return-pmf } s)$

lemma *\mathcal{T} -eq-return-distr*: $\mathcal{T} \ p \ s =$
 $\text{measure-pmf} \ (p \ |] s) \gg= (\lambda a. \text{distr} \ (T \ (\pi\text{-Suc } p \ (s,a)) \ (K \ (s,a))) \ S \ ((\#\#) \ (s,a)))$
unfolding \mathcal{T} -def
by (subst *T*-eq-distr) (fastforce intro!: bind-distr subprob-space.subprob-space-distr
 simp: K0-iff map-pmf-rep-eq space-subprob-algebra bind-return-pmf)+

lemma *\mathcal{T} -eq-return*:
shows $\mathcal{T} \ p \ s = \text{do} \{$
 $y \leftarrow \text{measure-pmf} \ (p \ |] s);$
 $\omega \leftarrow T \ (\pi\text{-Suc } p \ (s,y)) \ (K \ (s,y));$
 $\text{return } S \ ((s,y) \ \#\# \ \omega)$
 $\}$

```

by (auto simp: T-eq-return-distr bind-return-distr' prob-space.not-empty
intro!: bind-cong)

lemma T-return:
  shows T p S0 = measure-pmf S0 ≈ T p
proof -
  have T p S0 = measure-pmf S0 ≈ (λx. measure-pmf (map-pmf
(Pair x) (p [] x))) ≈
    (λsa. distr (T (π-Suc p sa) (K sa)) (stream-space (count-space
UNIV)) ((##) sa))
  unfolding T-eq-distr[of p] K0-iff measure-pmf-bind
  by auto
  also have ... = measure-pmf S0 ≈
    (λx. distr (measure-pmf (p [] x)) (count-space UNIV) (Pair x) ≈
      (λsa. distr (T (π-Suc p sa) (K sa)) (stream-space (count-space
UNIV)) ((##) sa)))
  using measurable-measure-pmf
  by (subst bind-assoc[where N = count-space UNIV, where R =
S])
(fastforce intro!: prob-space-imp-subprob-space prob-space.prob-space-distr

simp: space-subprob-algebra prob-space-measure-pmf map-pmf-rep-eq)+

also have ... = measure-pmf S0 ≈ T p
  by (subst bind-distr[where K = S])
  (auto intro!: prob-space-imp-subprob-space prob-space.prob-space-distr
bind-cong
  simp: space-subprob-algebra T-eq-return-distr)
  finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma T-return-eq:
  T p s = do {
    a ← measure-pmf (p [] s);
    s' ← measure-pmf (K (s,a));
    w ← T (π-Suc p (s,a)) (return-pmf s');
    return S ((s,a)##w)
  }
  unfolding T-eq-return
  unfolding T-return
  by (subst bind-assoc[of - - S - S]) (auto simp add: T-def T-return[symmetric])

lemma T-eq:
  shows T p s = do {
    a ← measure-pmf (p [] s);
    s' ← measure-pmf (K (s,a));
    w ← T (π-Suc p (s,a)) s';
    return S ((s,a)##w)
  }
  by (subst T-return-eq) (auto simp add: T-def )

```

lemma \mathcal{T} -prob-space[intro]: prob-space (\mathcal{T} p s)
by (metis \mathcal{T} -def prob-space-T)

lemma \mathcal{T} -sets[measurable-cong]:
sets (\mathcal{T} p s) = sets S
by (simp add: \mathcal{T} -def sets-T)

lemma measurable-ident-Suc'[measurable]:
 $(\lambda x. x) \in \mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p \text{ sa}) \text{ } s' \rightarrow_M S$
by (simp add: \mathcal{T} -def)

lemma nn-integral- \mathcal{T} :
fixes $f :: ('s \times 'a) \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f[\text{measurable}]$: $f \in \text{borel-measurable } S$
shows $(\int^+ t. f t \partial\mathcal{T} p s) = \int^+ a. \int^+ s'. \int^+ t'. f ((s,a)\#\#t') \partial\mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p (s,a)) s' \partial K (s,a)$
 $\partial p [] s$
proof –
have $(\int^+ t. f t \partial\mathcal{T} p s) = \int^+ x. \int^+ y. (f y) \partial\text{measure-pmf} (K (s, x)) \geqslant (\lambda s'. \mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p (s, x)) s' \geqslant (\lambda w. \text{return } S ((s, x) \#\# w))) \partial(p [] s)$
unfolding \mathcal{T} -eq[of p]
by (subst nn-integral-bind[of - S])
(auto intro!: measure-pmf.bind-in-space subprob-space.bind-in-space
simp: \mathcal{T} -prob-space prob-space-imp-subprob-space)
also have ... = $\int^+ x. \int^+ xa. \int^+ y. (f y) \partial\mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p (s, x)) xa \geqslant (\lambda w. \text{return } S ((s, x) \#\# w))$
 $\partial\text{measure-pmf} (K (s, x)) \partial(p [] s)$
by (subst nn-integral-bind[of - S])
(auto intro!: subprob-space.bind-in-space simp: \mathcal{T} -prob-space
prob-space-imp-subprob-space)
also have ... = $\int^+ x. \int^+ xa. \int^+ y. (f y) \partial\text{distr} (\mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p (s, x)) xa) S ((\#\#) (s, x)) \partial\text{measure-pmf} (K (s, x)) \partial(p [] s)$
by (auto simp add: bind-return-distr' \mathcal{T} -prob-space prob-space.not-empty)
also have ... = $\int^+ x. \int^+ xa. \int^+ ya. (f ((s, x) \#\# ya)) \partial\mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p (s, x)) ya \partial\text{measure-pmf} (K (s, x)) \partial(p [] s)$
by (auto simp: nn-integral-distr)
finally show ?thesis.
qed

lemma integral- \mathcal{T} :
fixes $f :: ('s \times 'a) \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $f\text{-bounded}$: $\bigwedge x. |f x| \leq B$
assumes $f[\text{measurable}]$: $f \in \text{borel-measurable } S$
shows $(\int t. f t \partial\mathcal{T} p s) = \int a. \int s'. \int t'. f ((s,a)\#\#t') \partial\mathcal{T} (\pi\text{-Suc } p (s,a)) s' \partial K (s,a) \partial p [] s$
unfolding \mathcal{T} -def integral-T[*OF f-bounded f*] K0-iff bind-return-pmf

```

unfolding  $\mathcal{T}$ -return[of  $\pi$ -Suc  $p$  -] integral-map-pmf
using  $\mathcal{T}$ -return[of  $\pi$ -Suc  $p$  -, symmetric]
by (subst integral-bind[ $OF$  - f-bounded, where  $B' = 1$ , where  $K = S$ ])
      (auto simp:  $\mathcal{T}$ -def intro: prob-space.emeasure-le-1)

lemma integrable- $\mathcal{T}$ -bounded[intro]:
  fixes  $f :: ('s \times 'a) stream \Rightarrow 'd :: \{second-countable-topology, banach\}$ 
  assumes  $f[\text{measurable}]$ :  $f \in \text{borel-measurable } S$ 
  assumes  $b$ : bounded (range  $f$ )
  shows integrable ( $\mathcal{T} p s$ )  $f$ 
  using  $b$ 
  by (auto simp: prob-space.finite-measure  $\mathcal{T}$ -prob-space bounded-iff
       intro!: finite-measure.integrable-const-bound)

definition  $Pn' p s = Pn p$  (return-pmf  $s$ )
definition  $Xn' p s = Xn p$  (return-pmf  $s$ )
definition  $Yn' p s = Yn p$  (return-pmf  $s$ )
definition  $K0' d s \equiv \text{map-pmf} (\lambda a. (s, a)) (d s)$ 

definition  $K\text{-st } d s \equiv d s \gg= (\lambda a. K (s, a))$ 

lemma pmf- $K$ -st: pmf ( $K\text{-st } d s$ )  $t = \int a. pmf (K(s, a)) t \partial d s$ 
  unfolding  $K\text{-st-def}$  by (auto simp: pmf-bind)

 $K\text{-st}$  defines the distribution over the successor states for a given decision rule and state. It is mostly useful for markovian policies, as the information which action was selected is lost.

lemma  $P0'[\text{simp}]: Pn' p 0 = K0' (p []) s$ 
  by (simp add:  $Pn'$ -def  $K0'$ -def  $K0$ -iff bind-return-pmf)

lemma  $X0'[\text{simp}]: Xn' p 0 = \text{return-pmf } s$ 
  using  $X0$   $Xn'$ -def by auto

lemma  $Pn\text{-return-pmf}: S0 \gg= (\lambda s'. Pn p (\text{return-pmf } s') n) = Pn p$ 
   $S0 n$ 
  by (induction n arbitrary:  $p S0$ )
    (auto intro: bind-pmf-cong simp add:  $Pn$ .simps(2)  $K0$ -def bind-assoc-pmf
     bind-return-pmf)

lemma  $PSuc': Pn' p s (\text{Suc } n) = K0' (p []) s \gg= (\lambda sa. K sa \gg= (\lambda s'. Pn p (\text{return-pmf } s') n))$ 
  unfolding  $Pn'$ -def
  by (auto intro!: bind-pmf-cong
        simp:  $Pn$ .simps(2)  $Pn$ -return-pmf  $K0$ -iff  $K0'$ -def bind-return-pmf
        map-bind-pmf bind-map-pmf)

lemma  $PSuc'\text{-markovian}:$ 
   $Pn' (\text{mk-markovian } p) s (\text{Suc } n) = K\text{-st } (p 0) s \gg= (\lambda s'. Pn'$ 

```

```

(mk-markovian (p o Suc)) s' n)
  unfolding PSuc'
  by (auto simp: bind-map-pmf bind-assoc-pmf comp-def K0'-def K-st-def
intro!: bind-pmf-cong)

lemma Xn'-Suc: Xn' p s (Suc n) = Pn' p s n ≈≈ K
  by (auto simp: Xn-Suc Xn'-def Pn'-def)

lemma Xn'-Pn': Xn' p s n = map-pmf fst (Pn' p s n)
  by (simp add: Xn-def Xn'-def Pn'-def)

lemma Suc-Xn': Xn' p s (Suc n) = p [] s ≈≈ (λa. K (s,a)) ≈≈ (λs'.
Xn' (π-Suc p (s,a)) s' n))
  by (auto simp: Xn'-Pn' map-bind-pmf bind-map-pmf PSuc' K0'-def)

lemma Suc-Xn'-markovian:
  Xn' (mk-markovian p) s (Suc n) = K-st (p 0) s ≈≈ (λs'. Xn'
(mk-markovian (λn. p (Suc n))) s' n)
  by (auto simp: K-st-def bind-assoc-pmf Suc-Xn')

lemma Xn'-split: Xn' (mk-markovian p) s (n + m) =
  Xn' (mk-markovian p) s n ≈≈ (λs. Xn' (mk-markovian (λi. p (i +
n))) s m)
  by (induction n arbitrary: p s) (auto intro!: bind-pmf-cong simp:
bind-assoc-pmf bind-return-pmf Suc-Xn')

lemma Yn'-markovian: Yn' (mk-markovian p) s n = Xn' (mk-markovian
p) s n ≈≈ p n
  unfolding Yn'-def Xn'-def Yn-markovian by simp

lemma Pn'-markovian-eq-Xn'-bind: Pn' (mk-markovian p) s n = Xn'
(mk-markovian p) s n ≈≈ K0' (p n)
  unfolding Xn'-def Pn'-def K0'-def K0-iff Pn-markovian-eq-Xn-bind
  by simp

lemma Pn'-eq-T: measure-pmf (Pn' p s n) = distr (T p s) (count-space
UNIV) (λt. t !! n)
  by (auto simp: T-def Pn'-def Pn-eq-T)

end
end

```

```

theory MDP-reward
imports
  Bounded-Functions
  MDP-reward-Util
  Blinfun-Util
  MDP-disc

```

```
begin
```

7 Markov Decision Processes with Rewards

```
locale MDP-reward = discrete-MDP A K
  for
    A and
    K :: 's ::countable × 'a ::countable ⇒ 's pmf +
  fixes
    r :: ('s × 'a) ⇒ real and
    l :: real
  assumes
    zero-le-disc [simp]: 0 ≤ l and
    r-bounded: bounded (range r)
begin
```

This extension to the basic MDPs is formalized with another locale. It assumes the existence of a reward function r which takes a state-action pair to a real number. We assume that the function is bounded *r-bounded*.

Furthermore, we fix a discounting factor l , where $0 \leq l \wedge l < 1$.

7.1 Util

7.1.1 Basic Properties of rewards

```
lemma r-bfun: r ∈ bfun
  using r-bounded
  by auto

lemma r-bounded': bounded (r ` X)
  by (auto intro: r-bounded bounded-subset)

definition r_M = (⊔ sa. |r sa|)

lemma abs-r-le-r_M: |r sa| ≤ r_M
  using bounded-norm-le-SUP-norm r-bounded r_M-def by fastforce

lemma abs-r_M-eq-r_M [simp]: |r_M| = r_M
  using abs-r-le-r_M by fastforce

lemma r_M-nonneg: 0 ≤ r_M
  using abs-r_M-eq-r_M by linarith

lemma measurable-r-nth [measurable]: (λt. r (t !! i)) ∈ borel-measurable
S
  by measurable
```

```

lemma integrable-r-nth [simp]: integrable ( $\mathcal{T} p s$ ) ( $\lambda t. r(t !! i)$ )
  by (fastforce simp: bounded-iff intro: abs-r-le-rM)

lemma expectation-abs-r-le: measure-pmf.expectation d ( $\lambda a. |r(s, a)|$ )
   $\leq r_M$ 
  using abs-r-le-rM
  by (fastforce intro!: measure-pmf.integral-le-const measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound)

lemma abs-exp-r-le: |measure-pmf.expectation d r|  $\leq r_M$ 
  using abs-r-le-rM
  by (fastforce intro!: measure-pmf.integral-le-const order.trans[OF integral-abs-bound] measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound)

```

7.1.2 Infinite discounted sums

```

lemma abs-disc-eq[simp]:  $|l \wedge i * x| = l \wedge i * |x|$ 
  by (auto simp: abs-mult)

lemma norm-l-pow-eq[simp]: norm ( $l \wedge t *_R F$ ) =  $l \wedge t * \text{norm } F$ 
  by auto

```

7.2 Total Reward for Single Traces

```

abbreviation  $\nu\text{-trace-fin } t N \equiv \sum i < N. l \wedge i * r(t !! i)$ 
abbreviation  $\nu\text{-trace } t \equiv \sum i. l \wedge i * r(t !! i)$ 

lemma abs- $\nu$ -trace-fin-le:  $|\nu\text{-trace-fin } t N| \leq (\sum i < N. l \wedge i * r_M)$ 
  by (auto intro!: sum-mono order.trans[OF sum-abs] mult-left-mono
abs-r-le-rM)

lemma measurable-suminf-reward[measurable]:  $\nu\text{-trace} \in \text{borel-measurable } S$ 
  by measurable

lemma integrable- $\nu$ -trace-fin: integrable ( $\mathcal{T} p s$ ) ( $\lambda t. \nu\text{-trace-fin } t N$ )
  by (fastforce simp: bounded-iff intro: abs- $\nu$ -trace-fin-le)

```

```

context
  fixes p :: ('s, 'a) pol
begin

```

7.3 Expected Finite-Horizon Discounted Reward

```
definition  $\nu\text{-fin } n s = \int t. \nu\text{-trace-fin } t n \partial \mathcal{T} p s$ 
```

```

lemma abs- $\nu$ -fin-le:  $|\nu\text{-fin } N s| \leq (\sum i < N. l \wedge i * r_M)$ 
  unfolding  $\nu\text{-fin-def}$ 
  using abs- $\nu$ -trace-fin-le

```

by (*fastforce intro!*: *prob-space.integral-le-const order-trans[OF integral-abs-bound]*)

lemma $\nu\text{-fin-bfun}$: $(\lambda s. \nu\text{-fin } N s) \in \text{bfun}$
by (*auto intro!*: *abs- ν -fin-le*)

lift-definition $\nu_b\text{-fin} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow_b \text{real}$ **is** $\nu\text{-fin}$
using $\nu\text{-fin-bfun}$.

lemma $\nu\text{-fin-Suc[simp]}$: $\nu\text{-fin } (\text{Suc } n) s = \nu\text{-fin } n s + l \wedge n * \int t. r$
 $(t !! n) \partial \mathcal{T} p s$
by (*simp add: ν -fin-def*)

lemma $\nu\text{-fin-zero[simp]}$: $\nu\text{-fin } 0 s = 0$
by (*simp add: ν -fin-def*)

lemma $\nu\text{-fin-eq-Pn}$: $\nu\text{-fin } n s = (\sum i < n. l \wedge i * \text{measure-pmf.expectation } (Pn' p s i) r)$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: Pn'-eq-T integral-distr*)
end

7.4 Expected Total Discounted Reward

definition $\nu p s = \lim (\lambda n. \nu\text{-fin } p n s)$

lemmas $\nu\text{-eq-lim} = \nu\text{-def}$

lemma $\nu\text{-eq-Pn}$: $\nu p s = (\sum i. l \wedge i * \text{measure-pmf.expectation } (Pn' p s i) r)$
by (*simp add: ν -fin-eq-Pn ν -eq-lim suminf-eq-lim*)

7.5 Reward of a Decision Rule

context

fixes $d :: ('s, 'a) \text{ dec}$

begin

abbreviation $r\text{-dec } s \equiv \int a. r(s, a) \partial d s$

lemma $abs-r\text{-dec-le}$: $|r\text{-dec } s| \leq r_M$
using *expectation-abs-r-le integral-abs-bound order-trans* **by** *fast*

lemma $r\text{-dec-eq-r-K0}$: $r\text{-dec } s = \text{measure-pmf.expectation } (K0' d s) r$
by (*simp add: K0'-def*)

lemma $r\text{-dec-bfun}$: $r\text{-dec} \in \text{bfun}$
using *abs-r-dec-le* **by** (*auto intro!: bfun-normI*)

lift-definition $r\text{-dec}_b :: 's \Rightarrow_b \text{real}$ **is** $r\text{-dec}$
using $r\text{-dec-bfun}$.

```

declare r-decb.rep-eq[simp] bfun.Bfun-inverse[simp]

lemma norm-r-dec-le: norm r-decb ≤ rM
  by (simp add: abs-r-dec-le norm-bound)
end

lemma r-dec-det [simp]: r-dec (mk-dec-det d) s = r (s, d s)
  unfolding mk-dec-det-def by auto

```

7.6 Transition Probability Matrix for MDPs

```

context
  fixes p :: nat ⇒ ('s, 'a) dec
begin
definition PX n = push-exp (λs. Xn' (mk-markovian p) s n)

lemma PX-0[simp]: PX 0 = id
  by (simp add: PX-def)

lemma PX-bounded-linear[simp]: bounded-linear (PX t)
  unfolding PX-def by simp

lemma norm-PX [simp]: onorm (PX t) = 1
  unfolding PX-def by simp

lemma norm-PX-apply[simp]: norm (PX n x) ≤ norm x
  using onorm[OF PX-bounded-linear] by simp

lemma PX-bound-r: norm (PX t (r-decb (p t))) ≤ rM
  using norm-PX-apply norm-r-dec-le order.trans by blast

lemma PX-bounded-r: bounded (range (λt. (PX t (r-decb (p t)))))
  using PX-bound-r by (auto intro!: boundedI)

end

lemma ν-fin-elem: ν-fin (mk-markovian p) n s = (∑ i < n. l̂i * PX
  p i (r-decb (p i)) s)
  unfolding PX-def ν-fin-eq-Pn Pn'-markovian-eq-Xn'-bind measure-pmf-bind
  using measure-pmf-in-subprob-algebra abs-r-le-rM
  by (subst integral-bind) (auto simp: r-dec-eq-r-K0)

lemma νb-fin-eq-PX: νb-fin (mk-markovian p) n = (∑ i < n. l̂i *R
  PX p i (r-decb (p i)))
  by (auto simp: ν-fin-elem sum-apply-bfun νb-fin.rep-eq)

lemma ν-fin-eq-PX: ν-fin (mk-markovian p) n = (∑ i < n. l̂i *R PX
  p i (r-decb (p i)))
  by (metis νb-fin.rep-eq νb-fin-eq-PX)

```

$\mathcal{P}_1 d v$ defines for each state the expected value of v after taking a single step in the MDP according to the decision rule d .

```

context
  fixes  $d :: ('s, 'a) dec$ 
begin
lift-definition  $\mathcal{P}_1 :: ('s \Rightarrow_b real) \Rightarrow_L ('s \Rightarrow_b real)$  is push-exp ( $K$ -st  $d$ )
  using push-exp-bounded-linear .

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1\text{-bfun-one} [simp]: \mathcal{P}_1 1 = 1$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\mathcal{P}_1.\text{rep-eq}$ )

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1\text{-pow-bfun-one} [simp]: (\mathcal{P}_1 \wedge t) 1 = 1$ 
  by (induction t) auto

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1\text{-pow}: \text{blinfun-apply } (\mathcal{P}_1 \wedge n) = \text{blinfun-apply } \mathcal{P}_1 \wedge n$ 
  by (induction n) auto

lemma  $\text{norm-}\mathcal{P}_1 [simp]: \text{norm } \mathcal{P}_1 = 1$ 
  by (simp add: norm-blinfun.rep-eq  $\mathcal{P}_1.\text{rep-eq}$ )
end

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc}: \mathcal{P}_X p (\text{Suc } n) v = \mathcal{P}_1 (p 0) ((\mathcal{P}_X (\lambda n. p (\text{Suc } n)) n) v)$ 
  unfolding  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-def }$   $\mathcal{P}_1.\text{rep-eq}$ 
  by (fastforce intro!: abs-le-norm-bfun integral-bind[where  $K = \text{count-space UNIV}$ ]
  simp: measure-pmf-in-subprob-algebra measure-pmf-bind Suc-Xn'-markovian)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc}': \mathcal{P}_X p (\text{Suc } n) v = \mathcal{P}_X p n (\mathcal{P}_1 (p n) v)$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: p)
  case 0
  thus ?case
    by (simp add:  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc}$ )
next
  case ( $\text{Suc } n$ )
  thus ?case
    by (metis  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc}$ )
qed

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-const}: \mathcal{P}_X (\lambda \_. d) n = \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge n$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp add:  $\mathcal{P}_1\text{-pow }$   $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc}$ )

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-sconst}: \mathcal{P}_X (\lambda \_. p) n = \mathcal{P}_1 p \wedge n$ 
  using  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-const}$ .

lemma  $\text{norm-}\mathcal{P}\text{-n}[simp]: \text{onorm } (\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge n) = 1$ 
  using norm- $\mathcal{P}_X$ [of  $\lambda \_. d$ ] by (auto simp:  $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-sconst}$ )

```

```

lemma norm- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -pow [simp]: norm ( $\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge\!\!\wedge t$ ) = 1
  by (simp add: norm-blinfun.rep-eq)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -Suc-n-elem:  $\mathcal{P}_X p n (\mathcal{P}_1 (p n) v) = \mathcal{P}_X p (\text{Suc } n) v$ 
  using  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -Suc'  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .rep-eq by auto

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$ -one: blinfun-apply ( $\mathcal{P}_1 (p 0)$ ) =  $\mathcal{P}_X p 1$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -Suc'  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .rep-eq)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -pos:  $0 \leq u \implies 0 \leq \mathcal{P}_1 d u$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .rep-eq less-eq-bfun-def)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -nonneg: nonneg-blinfun ( $\mathcal{P}_1 d$ )
  by (simp add:  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -pos nonneg-blinfun-def)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-pos:  $0 \leq u \implies 0 \leq (\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge\!\!\wedge n) u$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp:  $\mathcal{P}_1$ .rep-eq less-eq-bfun-def)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-nonneg: nonneg-blinfun ( $\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge\!\!\wedge n$ )
  by (simp add:  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-pos nonneg-blinfun-def)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-disc-pos:  $0 \leq u \implies 0 \leq (l \wedge\!\!\wedge n *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge\!\!\wedge n) u$ 
  by (auto simp:  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-pos scaleR-nonneg-nonneg blinfun.scaleR-left)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -sum-pos:  $0 \leq u \implies 0 \leq (\sum t \leq n. l \wedge\!\!\wedge t *_R (\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge\!\!\wedge t)) u$ 
  using  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-pos  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -pos
  by (induction n) (auto simp: blinfun.add-left blinfun.scaleR-left scaleR-nonneg-nonneg)

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -sum-ge:
  assumes  $0 \leq u$ 
  shows  $u \leq (\sum t \leq n. l \wedge\!\!\wedge t *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge\!\!\wedge t) u$ 
  using  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -n-disc-pos[OF assms, of Suc -]
  by (induction n) (auto intro: add-increasing2 simp add: blinfun.add-left)

```

7.7 The Bellman Operator

definition $L d v \equiv r\text{-dec}_b d + l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d v$

```

lemma norm-L-le: norm ( $L d v$ )  $\leq r_M + l * \text{norm } v$ 
  using norm-blinfun[of  $\mathcal{P}_1 d$ ] norm- $\mathcal{P}_1$  norm-r-dec-le
  by (auto intro!: norm-add-rule-thm mult-left-mono simp: L-def)

```

```

lemma abs-L-le:  $|L d v s| \leq r_M + l * \text{norm } v$ 
  using order.trans[OF norm-le-norm-bfun norm-L-le] by auto

```

7.7.1 Bellman Operator for Single Actions

abbreviation $L_a a v s \equiv r (s, a) + l * \text{measure-pmf.expectation} (K (s, a)) v$

```

lemma La-le:
  fixes v :: 's ⇒b real
  shows |La a v s| ≤ rM + l * norm v
  using abs-r-le-rM
  by (fastforce intro: order-trans[OF abs-triangle-ineq] order-trans[OF
integral-abs-bound]
add-mono mult-mono measure-pmf.integral-le-const abs-le-norm-bfun
simp: abs-mult)

lemma La-bounded:
  bounded (range (λa. La a (apply-bfun v) s))
  using La-le by (auto intro!: boundedI)

lemma La-int:
  fixes d :: 'a pmf and v :: 's ⇒b real
  shows (ʃ a. La a v s ∂d) = (ʃ a. r (s, a) ∂d) + l * ʃ a. ʃ s'. v s'
∂K (s, a) ∂d
proof (subst Bochner-Integration.integral-add)
  show integrable d (λa. r (s, a))
  using abs-r-le-rM by (fastforce intro!: bounded-integrable simp:
bounded-iff)
  show integrable d (λa. l * ʃ s'. v s' ∂K (s, a))
  by (intro bounded-integrable)
  (auto intro!: mult-mono order-trans[OF integral-abs-bound] boundedI[of
- l * norm v]
measure-pmf.integral-le-const simp: abs-le-norm-bfun abs-mult)
qed auto

lemma L-eq-La: L d v s = measure-pmf.expectation (d s) (λa. La a v
s)
unfolding La-int L-def K-st-def P1.rep-eq
by (auto simp: measure-pmf-bind integral-measure-pmf-bind[where
B = norm v] abs-le-norm-bfun)

lemma L-eq-La-det: L (mk-dec-det d) v s = La (d s) v s
by (auto simp: L-eq-La mk-dec-det-def)

lemma La-eq-L: measure-pmf.expectation p (λa. La a (apply-bfun v)
s) =
L (λt. if t = s then p else return-pmf (SOME a. a ∈ A t)) v s
unfolding L-eq-La by auto

lemma L-le: L d v s ≤ rM + l * norm v
unfolding L-def
using norm-P1 norm-blinfun[of (P1 d)] abs-r-dec-le
by (fastforce intro: order-trans[OF le-norm-bfun] add-mono mult-left-mono
dest: abs-le-D1)

```

```

lemma La-le': La a (apply-bfun v) s ≤ rM + l * norm v
  using La-le abs-le-D1 by blast

```

7.8 Optimality Equations

```

definition L (v :: 's ⇒b real) s = (⊔ d ∈ DR. L d v s)

```

```

lemma L-bfun: L v ∈ bfun
  unfolding L-def using abs-L-le ex-dec by (fastforce intro!: cSup-abs-le
  bfun-normI)

```

```

lift-definition Lb :: ('s ⇒b real) ⇒ 's ⇒b real is L
  using L-bfun .

```

```

lemma L-bounded[simp, intro]: bounded (range (λp. L p v s))
  using abs-L-le by (auto intro!: boundedI)

```

```

lemma L-bounded'[simp, intro]: bounded ((λp. L p v s) ` X)
  by (auto intro: bounded-subset)

```

```

lemma L-bdd-above[simp, intro]: bdd-above ((λp. L p v s) ` X)
  by (auto intro: bounded-imp-bdd-above)

```

```

lemma L-le-Lb: is-dec d ⟹ L d v ≤ Lb v
  by (fastforce simp: Lb.rep-eq L-def intro!: cSUP-upper)

```

7.8.1 Equivalences involving L_b

```

lemma SUP-step-MR-eq:
  L v s = (⊔ pa ∈ {pa. set-pmf pa ⊆ A s}. (∫ a. La a v s ∂measure-pmf
  pa))
  unfolding L-def
  proof (intro antisym)
    show (⊔ d ∈ DR. L d v s) ≤ (⊔ pa ∈ {pa. set-pmf pa ⊆ A s}. ∫ a. La
    a v s ∂measure-pmf pa)
    proof (rule cSUP-mono)
      show DR ≠ {}
        using DR-ne .
      next show bdd-above ((λpa. ∫ a. La a v s ∂measure-pmf pa) ` {pa.
      set-pmf pa ⊆ A s})
        using La-bounded La-le
        by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF integral-abs-bound]
          bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI[where B = rM + l * norm
          v]
          measure-pmf.integral-le-const bounded-integrable)
      next show ∃ m ∈ {pa. set-pmf pa ⊆ A s}. L n v s ≤ ∫ a. La a v s
      ∂measure-pmf m if n ∈ DR for n
        using that
        by (fastforce simp: L-eq-La La-int is-dec-def)

```

```

qed
next
have aux: {pa. set-pmf pa ⊆ A s} ≠ {}
  using DR-ne is-dec-def by auto
show (⊔ pa∈{pa. set-pmf pa ⊆ A s}. ∫ a. La a v s ∂measure-pmf
pa) ≤ (⊔ d∈DR. L d v s)
proof (intro cSUP-least[OF aux] cSUP-upper2)
fix n
assume h: n ∈ {pa. set-pmf pa ⊆ A s}
let ?p = (λs'. if s = s' then n else SOME a. set-pmf a ⊆ A s')
have aux: ∃ a. set-pmf a ⊆ A sa for sa
  using ex-dec is-dec-def by blast
show ?p ∈ DR
  unfolding is-dec-def using h someI-ex[OF aux] by auto
thus (∫ a. La a v s ∂n) ≤ L ?p v s
  by (auto simp: L-eq-La)
show bdd-above ((λd. L d v s) ` DR)
  by (fastforce intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above simp: bounded-def)
next
qed
qed

lemma Lb-eq-SUP-La: Lb v s = (⊔ p ∈ {p. set-pmf p ⊆ A s}. ∫ a. La
a v s ∂measure-pmf p)
  using SUP-step-MR-eq Lb.rep-eq by presburger

lemma SUP-step-det-eq: (⊔ d ∈ DD. L (mk-det-det d) v s) = (⊔ a ∈
A s. La a v s)
proof (intro antisym cSUP-mono)
show bdd-above ((λa. La a v s) ` A s)
  using La-bounded by (fastforce intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above simp:
bounded-def)
show bdd-above ((λd. L (mk-det-det d) v s) ` DD)
  by (auto intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI abs-L-le)
show ∃ m∈A s. L (mk-det-det n) v s ≤ La m v s if n ∈ DD for n
  using that is-det-det-def by (auto simp: L-eq-La-det intro: bexI[of
- n s])
show ∃ m∈DD. La n v s ≤ L (mk-det-det m) v s if n ∈ A s for n
  using that A-ne
  by (fastforce simp: L-eq-La-det is-det-det-def some-in-eq
    intro!: bexI[of - λs'. if s = s' then - else SOME a. a ∈ A s'])
qed (auto simp: A-ne)

lemma integrable-La: integrable (measure-pmf x) (λa. La a (apply-bfun
v) s)
proof (intro Bochner-Integration.integrable-add integrable-mult-right)
show integrable (measure-pmf x) (λx. r (s, x))
  using abs-r-le-rM
  by (auto intro: measure-pmf.integrable-const-bound[of - rM])

```

```

next
  show integrable (measure-pmf x) ( $\lambda x.$  measure-pmf.expectation (K
  (s, x)) v)
    by (auto intro!: bounded-integrable boundedI order.trans[OF inte-
    gral-abs-bound]
      measure-pmf.integral-le-const abs-le-norm-bfun)
qed

lemma SUP-La-eq-det:
  fixes v :: 's  $\Rightarrow_b$  real
  shows ( $\bigcup_{p \in \{p. \text{set-pmf } p \subseteq A s\}} \int a. L_a a v s \partial \text{measure-pmf } p$ ) =
  ( $\bigcup_{a \in A} s. L_a a v s$ )
  proof (intro antisym)
    show ( $\bigcup_{pa \in \{pa. \text{set-pmf } pa \subseteq A s\}} \text{measure-pmf}.expectation pa$ 
    ( $\lambda a. L_a a v s$ ))
       $\leq (\bigcup_{a \in A} s. L_a a v s)$ 
      using ex-dec is-dec-def integrable-La A-ne La-bounded
      by (fastforce intro: bounded-range-subset intro!: cSUP-least lemma-4-3-1)
      show ( $\bigcup_{a \in A} s. L_a a v s$ )  $\leq (\bigcup_{p \in \{p. \text{set-pmf } p \subseteq A s\}} \int a. L_a a$ 
      v s  $\partial \text{measure-pmf } p$ )
        unfolding SUP-step-MR-eq[symmetric] SUP-step-det-eq[symmetric]
        L-def
        using ex-dec-det by (fastforce intro!: cSUP-mono)
qed

lemma L-eq-SUP-det: L v s = ( $\bigcup d \in D_D. L (mk-dec-det d) v s$ )
  using SUP-step-MR-eq SUP-step-det-eq SUP-La-eq-det by auto

lemma Lb-eq-SUP-det: Lb v s = ( $\bigcup d \in D_D. L (mk-dec-det d) v s$ )
  using L-eq-SUP-det unfolding Lb.rep-eq by auto

```

7.9 Monotonicity

lemma P_X-mono[intro]: a \leq b \implies P_X p n a \leq P_X p n b
by (fastforce simp: P_X-def intro: integral-mono)

lemma P₁-mono[intro]: a \leq b \implies P₁ p a \leq P₁ p b
using P₁-nonneg **by** auto

lemma L-mono[intro]: u \leq v \implies L d u \leq L d v
unfolding L-def **by** (auto intro: scaleR-left-mono)

lemma L_b-mono[intro]: u \leq v \implies L_b u \leq L_b v
using ex-dec L-mono[of u v]
by (fastforce intro!: cSUP-mono simp: L_b.rep-eq L-def)

lemma step-mono:
assumes L_b v \leq v d \in D_R
shows L d v \leq v

```

using assms L-le-Lb order.trans by blast

lemma step-mono-elem-det:
assumes v ≤ Lb v e > 0
shows ∃ d ∈ DD. v ≤ L (mk-dec-det d) v + e *R 1
proof -
have v s ≤ (⊔ a ∈ A s. La a v s) for s
using SUP-step-det-eq Lb-eq-SUP-det assms(1) by fastforce
hence ∃ a ∈ A s. v s - e < La a v s for s
using A-ne La-le'
by (subst less-cSUP-iff[symmetric]) (fastforce simp: assms add-strict-increasing
algebra-simps intro!: bdd-above.I2)+
hence aux: ∃ a ∈ A s. v s ≤ La a v s + e for s
by (auto simp: diff-less-eq intro: less-imp-le)
then obtain d where is-dec-det d v s ≤ L (mk-dec-det d) v s + e
for s
by (metis L-eq-La-det is-dec-det-def)
thus ?thesis
by fastforce
qed

lemma step-mono-elem:
assumes v ≤ Lb v e > 0
shows ∃ d ∈ DR. v ≤ L d v + e *R 1
using assms step-mono-elem-det by blast

lemma PX-L-le:
assumes Lb v ≤ v p ∈ ΠMR
shows PX p n (L (p n) v) ≤ PX p n v
using assms step-mono by auto

end

locale MDP-reward-disc = MDP-reward A K r l
for
A and
K :: 's ::countable × 'a ::countable ⇒ 's pmf and
r l +
assumes
disc-lt-one [simp]: l < 1
begin

definition is-opt-act v s = is-arg-max (λa. La a v s) (λa. a ∈ A s)
abbreviation opt-acts v s ≡ {a. is-opt-act v s a}

lemma summable-disc [intro, simp]: summable (λi. l ^ i * x)
by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma summable-r-disc[intro, simp]:

```

```

summable ( $\lambda i. |l \wedge i * r (sa i)|$ )
summable ( $\lambda i. l \wedge i * |r (sa i)|$ )
summable ( $\lambda i. l \wedge i * r (sa i)$ )
proof –
  show summable ( $\lambda i. |l \wedge i * r (sa i)|$ )
    using abs-r-le-rM
    by (fastforce intro!: mult-left-mono summable-comparison-test'[OF
      summable-disc])
  thus summable ( $\lambda i. l \wedge i * r (sa i)$ ) summable ( $\lambda i. l \wedge i * |r (sa i)|$ )
    by (auto intro: summable-rabs-cancel)
qed

lemma summable-norm-disc-I[intro]:
  assumes summable ( $\lambda t. (l \wedge t * norm F)$ )
  shows summable ( $\lambda t. norm (l \wedge t *_R F)$ )
  using assms by auto

lemma summable-norm-disc-I'[intro]:
  assumes summable ( $\lambda t. (l \wedge t * norm (F t))$ )
  shows summable ( $\lambda t. norm (l \wedge t *_R F t)$ )
  using assms by auto

lemma summable-discI [intro]:
  assumes bounded (range F)
  shows summable ( $\lambda t. l \wedge t * norm (F t)$ )
proof –
  obtain b where norm (F x) ≤ b for x
    using assms by (auto simp: bounded-iff)
  thus ?thesis
    using Abel-lemma[of l 1 F b] by (auto simp: mult.commute)
qed

lemma summable-disc-reward [intro]:
  assumes bounded (range (F :: nat ⇒ 'b :: banach))
  shows summable ( $\lambda t. l \wedge t *_R (F t)$ )
  using assms by (auto intro: summable-norm-cancel)

lemma summable-norm-bfun-disc: summable ( $\lambda t. l \wedge t * norm (apply-bfun f t)$ )
  using norm-le-norm-bfun
  by (auto simp: mult.commute[of l^-] intro!: Abel-lemma[of - 1 - norm
    f])

lemma summable-bfun-disc [simp]: summable ( $\lambda t. l \wedge t * (apply-bfun f t)$ )
proof –
  have norm (l^- * apply-bfun f t) = l^- * norm (apply-bfun f t) for t
    by (auto simp: abs-mult)
  hence summable ( $\lambda t. norm (l \wedge t * (apply-bfun f t))$ )

```

```

    by (auto simp only: abs-mult)
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto intro: summable-norm-cancel)
qed

lemma norm-bfun-disc-le: norm f ≤ B ==> (∑ x. l^x * norm (apply-bfun
f x)) ≤ (∑ x. l^x * B)
  by (fastforce intro!: suminf-le mult-left-mono norm-le-norm-bfun in-
tro: order.trans)

lemma norm-bfun-disc-le': norm f ≤ B ==> (∑ x. l^x * (apply-bfun
f x)) ≤ (∑ x. l^x * B)
  by (auto simp: mult-left-mono intro!: suminf-le order.trans[OF - -
norm-bfun-disc-le])

lemma sum-disc-lim-l: (∑ x. l^x * B) = B / (1-l)
  by (simp add: suminf-mult2[symmetric] summable-geometric sum-
inf-geometric[of l])

lemma sum-disc-bound: (∑ x. l^x * apply-bfun f x) ≤ (norm f) / (1-l)
  using norm-bfun-disc-le' sum-disc-lim by auto

lemma sum-disc-bound':
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ 'b ⇒b real
  assumes h: ∀ n. norm (f n) ≤ B
  shows norm (∑ x. l^x *R f x) ≤ B / (1-l)
proof –
  have norm (∑ x. l^x *R f x) ≤ (∑ x. norm (l^x *R f x))
    using h
    by (fastforce intro!: boundedI summable-norm)
  also have ... ≤ (∑ x. l^x * B)
    using h
    by (auto intro!: suminf-le boundedI simp: mult-mono')
  also have ... = B / (1-l)
    by (simp add: sum-disc-lim)
  finally show norm (∑ x. l^x *R f x) ≤ B / (1-l) .
qed

lemma abs-ν-trace-le: |ν-trace t| ≤ (∑ i. l ^ i * r_M)
  by (auto intro!: abs-r-le-r_M mult-left-mono order-trans[OF summable-rabs]
suminf-le)

lemma integrable-ν-trace: integrable (T p s) ν-trace
  by (fastforce simp: bounded-iff intro: abs-ν-trace-le)

context
  fixes p :: ('s, 'a) pol
begin

```

```

lemma ν-eq-ν-trace: ν p s = ∫ t. ν-trace t ∂T p s
proof -
  have (λn. ν-fin p n s) ⟶ ∫ t. ν-trace t ∂T p s
  unfolding ν-fin-def
  proof(intro integral-dominated-convergence)
    show AE x in T p s. ν-trace-fin x ⟶ ν-trace x
    using summable-LIMSEQ by blast
  next
    have (∑ i<N. l ^ i * r_M) ≤ (∑ N. l ^ N * r_M) for N
    by (auto intro: sum-le-suminf simp: r_M-nonneg)
    thus AE x in T p s. norm (ν-trace-fin x N) ≤ (∑ N. l ^ N * r_M)
  for N
    using order-trans[OF abs-ν-trace-fin-le] by fastforce
  qed auto
  thus ?thesis
    using ν-eq-lim limI by fastforce
  qed

lemma abs-ν-le: |ν p s| ≤ (∑ i. l ^ i * r_M)
  unfolding ν-eq-Pn
  using abs-exp-r-le
  by (fastforce intro!: order.trans[OF summable-rabs] suminf-le summable-comparison-test'[OF
summable-disc] mult-left-mono)

lemma ν-le: ν p s ≤ (∑ i. l ^ i * r_M)
  by (auto intro: abs-ν-le abs-le-D1)

lemma ν-bfun: ν p ∈ bfun
  by (auto intro!: abs-ν-le)

lift-definition ν_b :: 's ⇒_b real is ν p
  using ν-bfun by blast

lemma norm-ν-le: norm ν_b ≤ r_M / (1 - l)
  using abs-ν-le sum-disc-lim
  by (auto simp: ν_b.rep_eq norm-bfun-def' intro: cSUP-least)
end

lemma ν-as-markovian: ν (mk-markovian (as-markovian p (return-pmf
s))) s = ν p s
  by (auto simp: ν-eq-Pn Pn-as-markovian-eq Pn'-def)

lemma ν_b-as-markovian: ν_b (mk-markovian (as-markovian p (return-pmf
s))) s = ν_b p s
  using ν-as-markovian by (auto simp: ν_b.rep_eq)

```

7.10 Optimal Reward

```

definition  $\nu\text{-MD } s \equiv \bigsqcup p \in \Pi_{MD}. \nu (\text{mk-markovian-det } p) s$ 
definition  $\nu\text{-opt } s \equiv \bigsqcup p \in \Pi_{HR}. \nu p s$ 

lemma  $\nu\text{-opt-bfun}: \nu\text{-opt} \in bfun$ 
  using  $\text{abs-}\nu\text{-le policies-ne}$ 
  by (fastforce simp:  $\nu\text{-opt-def intro!}: \text{order-trans[OF cSup-abs-le]}$ 
    bfun-normI)

lift-definition  $\nu_b\text{-opt} :: 's \Rightarrow_b \text{real is } \nu\text{-opt}$ 
  using  $\nu\text{-opt-bfun}.$ 

lemma  $\nu_b\text{-opt-eq}: \nu_b\text{-opt } s = (\bigsqcup p \in \Pi_{HR}. \nu_b p s)$ 
  using  $\nu_b.\text{rep-eq } \nu_b\text{-opt.rep-eq } \nu\text{-opt-def by presburger}$ 

lemma  $\nu\text{-le-}\nu\text{-opt [intro]}:$ 
  assumes  $\text{is-policy } p$ 
  shows  $\nu p s \leq \nu\text{-opt } s$ 
  unfolding  $\nu\text{-opt-def}$  using  $\text{abs-}\nu\text{-le assms}$ 
  by (force intro: cSUP-upper intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI)

lemma  $\nu_b\text{-le-opt [intro]}: p \in \Pi_{HR} \implies \nu_b p \leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  using  $\nu\text{-le by (fastforce simp: } \nu_b.\text{rep-eq } \nu_b\text{-opt.rep-eq)}$ 

lemma  $\nu_b\text{-le-opt-MD [intro]}: p \in \Pi_{MD} \implies \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian-det } p) \leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  by (auto simp: mk-markovian-det-def is-dec-det-def is-dec-def is-policy-def)

lemma  $\nu_b\text{-le-opt-DD [intro]}: \text{is-dec-det } d \implies \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary-det } d) \leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  by (auto simp add: is-policy-def mk-markovian-def)

lemma  $\nu_b\text{-le-opt-DR [intro]}: \text{is-dec } d \implies \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } d) \leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  by (auto simp add: is-policy-def mk-markovian-def)

lemma  $\nu_b\text{-opt-eq-MR}: \nu_b\text{-opt } s = (\bigsqcup p \in \Pi_{MR}. \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) s)$ 
proof (rule antisym)
  show  $\nu_b\text{-opt } s \leq (\bigsqcup p \in \Pi_{MR}. \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) s)$ 
    unfolding  $\nu_b\text{-opt-eq}$ 
  proof (rule cSUP-mono)
    show  $\Pi_{HR} \neq \{\}$ 
      using policies-ne by simp
    show  $\text{bdd-above } ((\lambda p. \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) s) \cdot \Pi_{MR})$ 
      by (auto intro!: boundedI bounded-imp-bdd-above abs- $\nu\text{-le simp: }$ 
         $\nu_b.\text{rep-eq}$ )
    show  $n \in \Pi_{HR} \implies \exists m \in \Pi_{MR}. \nu_b n s \leq \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } m) s$ 
    for  $n$ 

```

```

using is- $\Pi_{MR}$ -as-markovian by (subst  $\nu_b$ -as-markovian[symmetric])
fastforce
qed
show ( $\bigsqcup_{p \in \Pi_{MR}} \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) s \leq \nu_b\text{-opt } s$ 
using  $\Pi_{MR}$ -ne  $\Pi_{MR}$ -imp-policies
by (auto intro!: cSUP-mono bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI abs- $\nu$ -le
simp:  $\nu_b$ -opt-eq  $\nu_b$ .rep-eq)
qed

lemma summable-norm-disc-reward'[simp]: summable ( $\lambda t. l \hat{\wedge} t * \text{norm}(\mathcal{P}_X p t (r-dec_b(p t)))$ )
using  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -bounded-r by auto

lemma summable-disc-reward- $\mathcal{P}_X$  [simp]: summable ( $\lambda t. l \hat{\wedge} t *_R \mathcal{P}_X p t (r-dec_b(p t))$ )
using summable-disc-reward  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -bounded-r by blast

lemma disc-reward-tendsto:
 $(\lambda n. \sum t < n. l \hat{\wedge} t *_R \mathcal{P}_X p t (r-dec_b(p t))) \longrightarrow (\sum t. l \hat{\wedge} t *_R \mathcal{P}_X p t (r-dec_b(p t)))$ 
by (simp add: summable-LIMSEQ)

lemma  $\nu$ -eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$ :  $\nu (\text{mk-markovian } p) = (\sum i. l \hat{\wedge} i *_R \mathcal{P}_X p i (r-dec_b(p i)))$ 
proof –
  have  $\nu (\text{mk-markovian } p) s = (\sum i. l \hat{\wedge} i * \mathcal{P}_X p i (r-dec_b(p i)) s)$ 
for  $s$ 
  unfolding  $\nu_b$ .rep-eq  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -def  $\nu$ -eq-Pn Pn'-markovian-eq-Xn'-bind
  measure-pmf-bind
  using measure-pmf-in-subprob-algebra abs-r-le-r_M
  by (subst integral-bind) (auto simp: r-dec-eq-r-K0)
  thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp: suminf-apply-bfun)
qed

lemma  $\nu_b$ -eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$ :  $\nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) = (\sum i. l \hat{\wedge} i *_R \mathcal{P}_X p i (r-dec_b(p i)))$ 
by (auto simp:  $\nu$ -eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$   $\nu_b$ .rep-eq)

lemma  $\nu_b$ -fin-tendsto- $\nu_b$ :  $(\nu_b\text{-fin} (\text{mk-markovian } p)) \longrightarrow \nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p)$ 
using disc-reward-tendsto  $\nu_b$ -eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$   $\nu_b$ -fin-eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$ 
by presburger

lemma norm- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -l-less: norm ( $l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d < 1$ )
by auto
lemma disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -tendsto:  $(\lambda n. (\sum t \leq n. l \hat{\wedge} t *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \hat{\wedge} t)) \longrightarrow (\sum t. l \hat{\wedge} t *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \hat{\wedge} t)$ 
by (fastforce simp: bounded-iff intro: summable-LIMSEQ')

```

```

lemma disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -lim:  $\lim (\lambda n. (\sum t \leq n. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t)) = (\sum t. l \hat{t}$   

 $*_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t)$   

using limI disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -tendsto  

by blast

lemma convergent-disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ : convergent  $(\lambda n. (\sum t \leq n. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t))$   

using convergentI disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -tendsto  

by blast

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -suminf-ge:  

assumes  $0 \leq u$  shows  $u \leq (\sum t. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) u$   

proof –  

have aux:  $\bigwedge x. (\lambda n. (\sum t \leq n. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) u x) \longrightarrow (\sum t. l \hat{t}$   

 $*_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) u x$   

using bfun-tendsto-apply-bfun disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ -lim lim-blinfun-apply[OF  

convergent-disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ ]  

by fastforce  

have  $\bigwedge n. u \leq (\sum t \leq n. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) u$   

using  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -sum-ge[OF assms] by auto  

thus ?thesis  

by (auto intro!: LIMSEQ-le-const[OF aux])  

qed

lemma  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -suminf-pos:  

assumes  $0 \leq u$   

shows  $0 \leq (\sum t. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) u$   

using  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -suminf-ge[of u] assms order.trans by auto

lemma lemma-6-1-2-b:  

assumes  $v \leq u$   

shows  $(\sum t. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) v \leq (\sum t. l \hat{t} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t) u$   

proof –  

have  $0 \leq (\sum n. l \wedge n *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge n) (u - v)$   

using  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -suminf-pos assms by simp  

thus ?thesis  

by (simp add: blinfun.diff-right)  

qed

lemma  $\nu$ -stationary:  $\nu_b (mk\text{-}stationary d) = (\sum t. l \hat{t} *_R (\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t)) (r\text{-}dec_b d)$   

proof –  

have  $\nu_b (mk\text{-}stationary d) = (\sum t. (l \wedge t *_R (\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t)) (r\text{-}dec_b d))$   

by (simp add:  $\nu_b$ -eq- $\mathcal{P}_X$  scaleR-blinfun.rep-eq  $\mathcal{P}_X$ -sconst)  

also have ...  $= (\sum t. (l \wedge t *_R (\mathcal{P}_1 d \wedge t))) (r\text{-}dec_b d)$   

by (subst bounded-linear.suminf[where f =  $\lambda x. blinfun\text{-}apply x$  (r-decb d)])  

(auto intro!: bounded-linear.suminf boundedI)  

finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

lemma ν -stationary-inv: $\nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } d) = \text{inv}_L (\text{id-blinfun} - l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d) (r\text{-dec}_b d)$
by (auto simp: ν -stationary $\text{inv}_L\text{-inf-sum blincomp-scaleR-right}$)

The value of a markovian policy can be expressed in terms of L .

lemma ν -step: $\nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) = L (p \ 0) (\nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } (\lambda n. p (\text{Suc } n))))$

proof –

have $s: \text{summable } (\lambda t. l \hat{\wedge} t *_R (\mathcal{P}_X p (\text{Suc } t) (r\text{-dec}_b (p (\text{Suc } t)))))$

using $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-bound-r}$ **by** (auto intro!: boundedI[of - r_M])

have

$\nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) = r\text{-dec}_b (p \ 0) + (\sum t. l \hat{\wedge} (\text{Suc } t) *_R \mathcal{P}_X p (\text{Suc } t) (r\text{-dec}_b (p (\text{Suc } t))))$

by (subst suminf-split-head) (auto simp: $\nu_b\text{-eq-}\mathcal{P}_X$)

also have

$\dots = r\text{-dec}_b (p \ 0) + l *_R (\sum t. \mathcal{P}_1 (p \ 0) (l \hat{\wedge} t *_R \mathcal{P}_X (\lambda n. p (\text{Suc } n)) t (r\text{-dec}_b (p (\text{Suc } t)))))$

using suminf-scaleR-right[$OF\ s$] **by** (auto simp: $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc blinfun.scaleR-right}$)

also have

$\dots = L (p \ 0) (\nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } (\lambda n. p (\text{Suc } n))))$

using blinfun.bounded-linear-right bounded-linear.suminf[of blinfun-apply ($\mathcal{P}_1 (p \ 0)$)]

by (fastforce simp add: $\nu_b\text{-eq-}\mathcal{P}_X$ L-def)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma $L\text{-}\nu\text{-fix}$: $\nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } d) = L d (\nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } d))$
using ν -step .

lemma $L\text{-fix-}\nu$:

assumes $L p v = v$

shows $v = \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } p)$

proof –

have $r\text{-dec}_b p = (\text{id-blinfun} - l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 p) v$

using assms **by** (auto simp: eq-diff-eq L-def blinfun.diff-left blinfun.scaleR-left)

hence $v = (\sum t. (l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 p) \hat{\wedge} t) (r\text{-dec}_b p)$

using inv-norm-le'(2)[$OF\ norm\text{-}\mathcal{P}_1\text{-l-less}$] **by** auto

thus $v = \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } p)$

by (auto simp: ν -stationary blincomp-scaleR-right)

qed

lemma $L\text{-}\nu\text{-fix-iff}$: $L d v = v \longleftrightarrow v = \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary } d)$
using $L\text{-fix-}\nu$ $L\text{-}\nu\text{-fix}$ **by** auto

7.11 Properties of Solutions of the Optimality Equations

abbreviation $\mathcal{P}_d p n v \equiv l^\wedge n *_R \mathcal{P}_X p n v$

lemma $\mathcal{P}_d\text{-lim}: (\lambda n. (\mathcal{P}_d p n v)) \longrightarrow 0$

proof –

have $(\lambda n. l^\wedge n * \text{norm } v) \longrightarrow 0$

by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros)

moreover have $\text{norm } (\mathcal{P}_d p n v) \leq l^\wedge n * \text{norm } v$ for $p n$

by (simp add: mult-mono')

ultimately have $(\lambda n. \text{norm } (\mathcal{P}_d p n v)) \longrightarrow 0$ for p

by (auto simp: Lim-transform-bound[where $g = \lambda n. (l^\wedge n * \text{norm } v)]$)

thus $(\lambda n. (\mathcal{P}_d p n v)) \longrightarrow 0$ for p

using tendsto-norm-zero-cancel by fast

qed

lemma $\mathcal{L}\text{-dec-ge-opt}:$

assumes $\mathcal{L}_b v \leq v$

shows $\nu_b\text{-opt} \leq v$

proof –

have $\nu_b (\text{mk-markovian } p) \leq v$ if $p \in \Pi_{MR}$ for p

proof –

let $?p = \text{mk-markovian } p$

have aux: $\nu_b\text{-fin } ?p n + l^\wedge n *_R \mathcal{P}_X p n v \leq v$ for n

proof (induction n)

case ($\text{Suc } n$)

have $\mathcal{P}_X p n (\text{r-dec}_b (p n)) + l *_R (\mathcal{P}_X p (\text{Suc } n) v) \leq \mathcal{P}_X p n v$

using $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-L-le assms}$ that by (simp add: $\mathcal{P}_X\text{-Suc-n-elem L-def linear-simps}$)

hence $\nu_b\text{-fin } ?p (n + 1) + l^\wedge (n + 1) *_R (\mathcal{P}_X p (n + 1) v) \leq \nu_b\text{-fin } ?p n + l^\wedge n *_R (\mathcal{P}_X p n v)$

by (auto simp del: scaleR-scaleR intro: scaleR-left-mono simp: $\nu_b\text{-fin-eq-}\mathcal{P}_X$

mult.commute[of l] scaleR-add-right[symmetric] scaleR-scaleR[symmetric])

also have $\dots \leq v$

using Suc.IH by (auto simp: $\nu_b\text{-fin-eq-}\mathcal{P}_X$)

finally show $?case$

by auto

qed (auto simp: $\nu_b\text{-fin-eq-}\mathcal{P}_X$)

have 1: $(\lambda n. (\nu_b\text{-fin } ?p n + \mathcal{P}_d p n v) s) \longrightarrow \nu_b ?p s$ for s

using bfun-tendsto-apply-bfun Limits.tendsto-add[OF $\nu_b\text{-fin-tendsto-}\nu_b\mathcal{P}_d\text{-lim}$] by fastforce

have $\nu_b ?p s \leq v s$ for s

using that aux assms by (fastforce intro!: lim-mono[OF - 1, of -

```

-  $\lambda n. v s]$ )
  thus ?thesis
    using that by blast
qed
thus ?thesis
  using policies-ne by (fastforce simp: is-policy-def  $\nu_b$ -opt-eq-MR
intro!: cSUP-least)
qed

lemma L-inc-le-opt:
assumes  $v \leq \mathcal{L}_b v$ 
shows  $v \leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
proof -
  have le-elem:  $v s \leq \nu_b\text{-opt } s + (e/(1-l))$  if  $e > 0$  for  $s e$ 
  proof -
    obtain d where  $d \in D_R$  and  $hd: v \leq L d v + e *_R 1$ 
      using assms step-mono-elem { $e > 0$ } by blast
    let ?Pinf =  $(\sum i. l \hat{i} *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d \hat{\wedge} i)$ 
    have  $v \leq r\text{-dec}_b d + l *_R (\mathcal{P}_1 d) v + e *_R 1$ 
      using hd L-def by fastforce
    hence (id-blinfun -  $l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d$ )  $v \leq r\text{-dec}_b d + e *_R 1$ 
      by (auto simp: blinfun.diff-left blinfun.scaleR-left algebra-simps)
    hence ?Pinf ((id-blinfun -  $l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d$ )  $v) \leq ?Pinf (r\text{-dec}_b d + e
*_R 1)$ 
      using lemma-6-1-2-b  $\mathcal{P}_1$ -def hd by auto
    hence  $v \leq ?Pinf (r\text{-dec}_b d + e *_R 1)$ 
      using inv-norm-le'(2)[of  $l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 d$ ] by (auto simp: blin-
comp-scaleR-right)
    also have ... =  $\nu_b$  (mk-stationary  $d$ ) +  $e *_R ?Pinf 1$ 
      by (simp add:  $\nu$ -stationary blinfun.add-right blinfun.scaleR-right)
    also have ... =  $\nu_b$  (mk-stationary  $d$ ) +  $e *_R (\sum i. (l \hat{i} *_R ((\mathcal{P}_1
d \hat{\wedge} i))) 1)$ 
      using convergent-disc- $\mathcal{P}_1$ 
      by (auto simp: summable-iff-convergent' bounded-linear.suminf[of
 $\lambda x. \text{blinfun-apply } x 1$ ])
    also have ... =  $\nu_b$  (mk-stationary  $d$ ) +  $e *_R (\sum i. (l \hat{i} *_R 1))$ 
      by (auto simp: scaleR-blinfun.rep-eq)
    also have ...  $\leq (\nu_b$  (mk-stationary  $d$ ) +  $(e / (1-l)) *_R 1) s$ 
      by (auto simp: bounded-linear.suminf[symmetric, where  $f = \lambda x.$ 
 $x *_R 1$ ]
      suminf-geometric bounded-linear-scaleR-left summable-geometric)
    finally have  $v s \leq (\nu_b$  (mk-stationary  $d$ ) +  $(e / (1-l)) *_R 1) s$ 
      by auto
    thus  $v s \leq \nu_b\text{-opt } s + (e/(1-l))$ 
      using { $d \in D_R$ }  $\nu_b$ -le-opt
      by (auto simp: is-policy-def mk-markovian-def less-eq-bfun-def
intro: order-trans)
qed
have  $v s \leq \nu_b\text{-opt } s + e$  if  $e > 0$  for  $s e$ 

```

```

proof -
  have  $e * (1 - l) > 0$ 
    by (simp add: <0 < e)
  thus  $v s \leq \nu_b\text{-opt } s + e$ 
    using disc-lt-one that le-elem by (fastforce split: if-splits)
qed
thus ?thesis
  by (fastforce intro: field-le-epsilon)
qed
lemma  $\mathcal{L}$ -fix-imp-opt:
  assumes  $v = \mathcal{L}_b v$ 
  shows  $v = \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  using assms dual-order.antisym[OF L-dec-ge-opt L-inc-le-opt] by
auto

lemma bounded-P: bounded ( $\mathcal{P}_1`X$ )
  by (auto simp: bounded-iff)

```

7.12 Solutions to the Optimality Equation

7.12.1 \mathcal{L}_b and L are Contraction Mappings

```
declare bounded-apply-blinfun[intro] bounded-apply-bfun'[intro]
```

```

lemma contraction-L: dist ( $\mathcal{L}_b v$ ) ( $\mathcal{L}_b u$ )  $\leq l * \text{dist } v u$ 
proof -
  have dist ( $\mathcal{L}_b v s$ ) ( $\mathcal{L}_b u s$ )  $\leq l * \text{dist } v u$  if  $\mathcal{L}_b u s \leq \mathcal{L}_b v s$  for  $s v$ 

  proof -
    have dist ( $\mathcal{L}_b v s$ ) ( $\mathcal{L}_b u s$ )  $\leq (\bigcup d \in D_R. L d v s - L d u s)$ 
    using ex-dec that by (fastforce intro!: le-SUP-diff' simp: dist-real-def
 $\mathcal{L}_b.\text{rep-eq L-def}$ )
    also have ...  $= (\bigcup d \in D_R. l * (\mathcal{P}_1 d (v - u) s))$ 
      by (auto simp: L-def right-diff-distrib blinfun.diff-right)
    also have ...  $= l * (\bigcup d \in D_R. \mathcal{P}_1 d (v - u) s)$ 
      using D_R-ne bounded-P by (fastforce intro: bounded-SUP-mul)
    also have ...  $\leq l * \text{norm} (\bigcup d \in D_R. \mathcal{P}_1 d (v - u) s)$ 
      by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
    also have ...  $\leq l * (\bigcup d \in D_R. \text{norm} ((\mathcal{P}_1 d (v - u)) s))$ 
  proof -
    have bounded  $((\lambda x. \text{norm} ((\mathcal{P}_1 x (v - u)) s))`D_R)$ 
      using bounded-apply-bfun' bounded-P bounded-apply-blinfun
      bounded-norm-comp by metis
    thus ?thesis
      using D_R-ne ex-dec bounded-norm-comp by (fastforce intro!:
mult-left-mono)
    qed
    also have ...  $\leq l * (\bigcup p \in D_R. \text{norm} (\mathcal{P}_1 p ((v - u))))$ 
      using D_R-ne abs-le-norm-bfun bounded-P
      by (fastforce simp: bounded-norm-comp intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above

```

```

mult-left-mono cSUP-mono
also have ...  $\leq l * (\bigcup p \in D_R. \text{norm}((v - u)))$ 
  using norm-push-exp-le-norm DR-ne
  by (fastforce simp: P1.rep-eq intro!: mult-left-mono cSUP-mono)
also have ...  $= l * \text{dist } v u$ 
  by (auto simp: dist-norm)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
hence  $\mathcal{L}_b u s \leq \mathcal{L}_b v s \implies \text{dist}(\mathcal{L}_b v s) (\mathcal{L}_b u s) \leq l * \text{dist } v u$ 
 $\mathcal{L}_b v s \leq \mathcal{L}_b u s \implies \text{dist}(\mathcal{L}_b v s) (\mathcal{L}_b u s) \leq l * \text{dist } v u$  for  $v v s$ 
  by (fastforce simp: dist-commute)+
thus ?thesis
  using linear[of  $\mathcal{L}_b u -$ ] by (fastforce intro: dist-bound)
qed

lemma is-contraction-L: is-contraction  $\mathcal{L}_b$ 
  using contraction-L zero-le-disc disc-lt-one unfolding is-contraction-def
  by blast

lemma contraction-L: dist (L p v) (L p u)  $\leq l * \text{dist } v u$ 
proof –
  have aux:  $L p v s - L p u s \leq l * \text{dist } v u$  if lea:  $L p v s \geq L p u s$ 
  for  $v s u$ 
  proof –
    have  $L p v s - L p u s = (l *_{\mathcal{R}} (\mathcal{P}_1 p v - \mathcal{P}_1 p u)) s$ 
      by (simp add: L-def scale-right-diff-distrib)
    also have ...  $\leq l * \text{norm}(\mathcal{P}_1 p (v - u) s)$ 
      by (auto simp: blinfun.diff-right intro!: mult-left-mono)
    also have ...  $\leq l * \text{norm}(\mathcal{P}_1 p (v - u))$ 
      using abs-le-norm-bfun by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono)
    also have ...  $\leq l * \text{dist } v u$ 
      by (simp add: P1.rep-eq mult-left-mono norm-push-exp-le-norm
dist-norm)
    finally show ?thesis
      by auto
qed
have  $\text{dist} (L p v s) (L p u s) \leq l * \text{dist } v u$  for  $v s u$ 
  using aux[of  $v - u$ ] aux[of  $u - v$ ]
  by (cases L p v s  $\geq L p u s$ ) (auto simp: dist-real-def dist-commute)
thus  $\text{dist} (L p v) (L p u) \leq l * \text{dist } v u$ 
  by (simp add: dist-bound)
qed

lemma is-contraction-L: is-contraction (L p)
  unfolding is-contraction-def using contraction-L disc-lt-one zero-le-disc
  by blast

```

7.12.2 Existence of a Fixpoint of \mathcal{L}_b

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-conv}:$

$\exists!v. \mathcal{L}_b v = v (\lambda n. (\mathcal{L}_b \wedge n) v) \longrightarrow (\text{THE } v. \mathcal{L}_b v = v)$
using banach'[OF is-contraction-L] **by** auto

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-fix-iff-opt} [\text{simp}]: \mathcal{L}_b v = v \longleftrightarrow v = \nu_b\text{-opt}$

using banach'(1) is-contraction-L $\mathcal{L}\text{-fix-imp-opt}$ **by** metis

lemma $\nu_b\text{-opt-fix}: \nu_b\text{-opt} = (\text{THE } v. \mathcal{L}_b v = v)$

by auto

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-opt} [\text{simp}]: \mathcal{L}_b \nu_b\text{-opt} = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
by auto

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-lim}: (\lambda n. (\mathcal{L}_b \wedge n) v) \longrightarrow \nu_b\text{-opt}$

using $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-conv}(2)$ $\nu_b\text{-opt-fix}$ **by** presburger

lemma $\text{thm-6-2-6}: \nu_b p = \nu_b\text{-opt} \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_b (\nu_b p) = \nu_b p$
by force

lemma $\text{thm-6-2-6}': \nu p = \nu\text{-opt} \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_b (\nu_b p) = \nu_b p$
using thm-6-2-6 $\nu_b\text{-rep-eq}$ $\nu_b\text{-opt}\text{-rep-eq}$ **by** fastforce

7.13 Existence of Optimal Policies

definition $\nu\text{-improving } v d \longleftrightarrow (\forall s. \text{is-arg-max } (\lambda d. (L d v) s) (\lambda d. d \in D_R) d)$

lemma $\nu\text{-improving-iff}: \nu\text{-improving } v d \longleftrightarrow d \in D_R \wedge (\forall d' \in D_R. \forall s. L d' v s \leq L d v s)$
by (auto simp: $\nu\text{-improving-def}$ is-arg-max-linorder)

lemma $\nu\text{-improving-D-MR}[dest]: \nu\text{-improving } v d \implies d \in D_R$
by (auto simp add: $\nu\text{-improving-iff}$)

lemma $\nu\text{-improving-ge}: \nu\text{-improving } v d \implies d' \in D_R \implies L d' v s \leq L d v s$
by (auto simp: $\nu\text{-improving-iff}$)

lemma $\nu\text{-improving-imp-L}_b: \nu\text{-improving } v d \implies \mathcal{L}_b v = L d v$
by (fastforce intro!: cSup_eq_maximum simp: $\nu\text{-improving-iff}$ $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-rep-eq}$ $\mathcal{L}\text{-def}$)

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-imp-}\nu\text{-improving}:$
assumes $d \in D_R \mathcal{L}_b v = L d v$
shows $\nu\text{-improving } v d$
using assms $L\text{-le-}\mathcal{L}_b$ **by** (auto simp: $\nu\text{-improving-iff}$ assms(2)[symmetric])

lemma $\nu\text{-improving-alt}:$

assumes $d \in D_R$
shows $\nu\text{-improving } v d \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_b v = L d v$
using $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-imp-}\nu\text{-improving-imp-}\mathcal{L}_b$ assms by blast

definition $\nu\text{-conserving } d = \nu\text{-improving } (\nu_b\text{-opt}) d$

lemma $\nu\text{-conserving-iff}$: $\nu\text{-conserving } d \longleftrightarrow d \in D_R \wedge (\forall d' \in D_R. \forall s. L d' \nu_b\text{-opt } s \leq L d \nu_b\text{-opt } s)$
by (auto simp: $\nu\text{-conserving-def}$ $\nu\text{-improving-iff}$)

lemma $\nu\text{-conserving-ge}$: $\nu\text{-conserving } d \implies d' \in D_R \implies L d' \nu_b\text{-opt } s \leq L d \nu_b\text{-opt } s$
by (auto simp: $\nu\text{-conserving-iff intro: }$ $\nu\text{-improving-ge}$)

lemma $\nu\text{-conserving-imp-}\mathcal{L}_b$ [simp]: $\nu\text{-conserving } d \implies L d \nu_b\text{-opt} = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
using $\nu\text{-improving-imp-}\mathcal{L}_b$ by (fastforce simp: $\nu\text{-conserving-def}$)

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-imp-}\nu\text{-conserving}$:
assumes $d \in D_R \mathcal{L}_b \nu_b\text{-opt} = L d \nu_b\text{-opt}$
shows $\nu\text{-conserving } d$
using $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-imp-}\nu\text{-improving assms}$ by (auto simp: $\nu\text{-conserving-def}$)

lemma $\nu\text{-conserving-alt}$:
assumes $d \in D_R$
shows $\nu\text{-conserving } d \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_b \nu_b\text{-opt} = L d \nu_b\text{-opt}$
unfolding $\nu\text{-conserving-def}$ using $\nu\text{-improving-alt assms}$ by auto

lemma $\nu\text{-conserving-alt}'$:
assumes $d \in D_R$
shows $\nu\text{-conserving } d \longleftrightarrow L d \nu_b\text{-opt} = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
using assms $\nu\text{-conserving-alt}$ by auto

7.13.1 Conserving Decision Rules are Optimal

theorem $ex\text{-improving-imp-conserving}$:
assumes $\bigwedge v. \exists d. \nu\text{-improving } v (mk\text{-dec-det } d)$
shows $\exists d. \nu\text{-conserving } (mk\text{-dec-det } d)$
by (simp add: assms $\nu\text{-conserving-def}$)

theorem $conserving\text{-imp-opt}$ [simp]:
assumes $\nu\text{-conserving } (mk\text{-dec-det } d)$
shows $\nu_b (mk\text{-stationary-det } d) = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
using $L\text{-}\nu\text{-fix-iff }$ $\nu\text{-conserving-imp-}\mathcal{L}_b$ [OF assms] by simp

lemma $conserving\text{-imp-opt}'$:
assumes $\exists d. \nu\text{-conserving } (mk\text{-dec-det } d)$
shows $\exists d \in D_D. (\nu_b (mk\text{-stationary-det } d)) = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
using assms by (fastforce simp: $\nu\text{-conserving-def}$)

theorem *improving-att-imp-det-opt*:
assumes $\bigwedge v. \exists d. \nu\text{-improving } v (\text{mk-dec-det } d)$
shows $\nu_b\text{-opt } s = (\bigsqcup d \in D_D. \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary-det } d) s)$
proof –
obtain d **where** $d: \nu\text{-conserving} (\text{mk-dec-det } d)$
using *assms ex-improving-imp-conserving* **by** *auto*
hence $d \in D_D$
using $\nu\text{-conserving-iff is-dec-mk-dec-det-iff}$ **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis*
using $\Pi_{MR}\text{-imp-policies } \nu_b\text{-le-opt}$
by (*fastforce intro!*: *cSup-eq-maximum[where* $z = \nu_b\text{-opt } s$, *symmetric**]*
simp: conserving-imp-opt[OF d] image-iff)
qed

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-sup-att-det}$:
assumes $d \in D_R \mathcal{L}_b v = L d v$
shows $\exists d' \in D_D. \mathcal{L}_b v = L (\text{mk-dec-det } d') v$
proof –
have $\exists a \in A s. L d v s = L_a a v s$ **for** s
unfolding $L\text{-eq-}L_a$
using *assms is-dec-def* $L_a\text{-bounded } A\text{-ne } \mathcal{L}_b\text{-rep-eq } \mathcal{L}\text{-def}$
by (*intro lemma-4-3-1'*)
*(auto intro: bounded-range-subset simp: assms(2)[symmetric]
 $L\text{-eq-}L_a[\text{symmetric}] SUP\text{-step-MR-eq})$
then obtain d' **where** $d: d' s \in A s L d v s = L_a (d' s) v s$ **for** s
by *metis*
thus *?thesis*
using *assms d*
by (*fastforce simp: is-dec-det-def mk-dec-det-def L-eq-L_a*)
qed*

lemma $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-sup-att-det}'$:
assumes $d \in D_R \mathcal{L}_b v = L d v$
shows $\exists d' \in D_D. \nu\text{-improving } v (\text{mk-dec-det } d')$
using $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-sup-att-det } \nu\text{-improving-alt assms by force}$

7.13.2 Deterministic Decision Rules are Optimal

lemma *opt-imp-opt-det-det*:
assumes $p \in \Pi_{HR} \nu_b p = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
shows $\exists d \in D_D. \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary-det } d) = \nu_b\text{-opt}$
proof –
have *aux: L (as-markovian p (return-pmf s) 0) $\nu_b\text{-opt } s = \nu_b\text{-opt } s$*
for s
proof –
let $?ps = \text{as-markovian } p (\text{return-pmf } s)$

```

have markovian-suc-le:  $\nu_b$  (mk-markovian ( $\lambda n.$  as-markovian  $p$  (return-pmf  $s$ ) ( $Suc n$ )))  $\leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  using is- $\Pi_{MR}$ -as-markovian assms by (auto simp: is-policy-def mk-markovian-def)
have aux-le:  $\bigwedge x f g. f \leq g \implies apply\text{-}bfun f x \leq apply\text{-}bfun g x$ 
  unfolding less-eq-bfun-def by auto
have  $\nu_b\text{-opt } s = \nu_b$  (mk-markovian ?ps)  $s$ 
  using assms  $\nu_b\text{-as-markovian}$  by metis
also have ... =  $L$  (?ps 0) ( $\nu_b$  (mk-markovian ( $\lambda n.$  ?ps ( $Suc n$ ))))  

 $s$ 
  using  $\nu\text{-step}$  by blast
also have ...  $\leq L$  (?ps 0) ( $\nu_b\text{-opt}$ )  $s$ 
  unfolding L-def using markovian-suc-le  $\mathcal{P}_1\text{-mono}$  by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono)
finally have  $\nu_b\text{-opt } s \leq L$  (?ps 0) ( $\nu_b\text{-opt}$ )  $s$  .
have as-markovian  $p$  (return-pmf  $s$ ) 0  $\in D_R$ 
  using is- $\Pi_{MR}$ -as-markovian assms by fast
have  $L$  (?ps 0)  $\nu_b\text{-opt} \leq \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  using <?ps 0  $\in D_R\mathcal{L}_b$ [of ?ps 0  $\nu_b\text{-opt}$ ] by simp
thus  $L$  (?ps 0)  $\nu_b\text{-opt } s = \nu_b\text{-opt } s$ 
  using < $\nu_b\text{-opt } s \leq (L$  (?ps 0)  $\nu_b\text{-opt}) s$ > by (auto intro!: antisym)
qed
have  $L$  ( $p []$ )  $v s = L$  (as-markovian  $p$  (return-pmf  $s$ ) 0)  $v s$  for  $v s$ 
  by (auto simp: L-def  $\mathcal{P}_1\text{.rep-eq }$  K-st-def)
hence  $L$  ( $p []$ )  $\nu_b\text{-opt} = \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  using aux by auto
hence  $\exists d \in D_D.$   $L$  (mk-dec-det  $d$ )  $\nu_b\text{-opt} = \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  using  $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-sup-att-det assms(1)}$   $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-opt is-policy-def mem-Collect-eq}$ 
by metis
thus ?thesis
  using conserving-imp-opt'  $\nu\text{-conserving-alt}'$  by blast
qed

```

7.13.3 Optimal Decision Rules for Finite Action Spaces

```

lemma ex-opt-act:
assumes  $\bigwedge s.$  finite ( $A s$ )
shows  $\exists a \in A s.$   $L_a a (v :: - \Rightarrow_b -) s = \mathcal{L}_b v s$ 
  unfolding  $\mathcal{L}_b\text{.rep-eq }$   $\mathcal{L}\text{-eq-SUP-det }$  SUP-step-det-eq
  using arg-max-on-in[OF assms A-ne]
  by (auto simp: cSup-eq-Sup-fin Sup-fin-Max assms A-ne finite-arg-max-eq-Max[symmetric])

lemma ex-opt-dec-det:
assumes  $\bigwedge s.$  finite ( $A s$ )
shows  $\exists d \in D_D.$   $L$  (mk-dec-det  $d$ ) ( $v :: - \Rightarrow_b -$ ) =  $\mathcal{L}_b v$ 
  unfolding is-dec-det-def mk-dec-det-def
  using ex-opt-act[OF assms] someI-ex
  apply (auto intro!: exI[of - < $\lambda s.$  SOME  $a.$   $a \in A s \wedge L_a a v s = \mathcal{L}_b v$ >])

```

```

 $v s \triangleright]$  bfun-eqI)
  apply (smt (verit, best) someI-ex)
  apply (subst L-eq-La)
  apply (subst expectation-return-pmf)
  by (smt (verit, best) someI-ex)

lemma thm-6-2-10:
  assumes  $\bigwedge s. \text{finite}(A s)$ 
  shows  $\exists d \in D_D. \nu_b\text{-opt} = \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary-det } d)$ 
  using assms conserving-imp-opt'  $\mathcal{L}_b\text{-opt}$  L-ν-fix-iff ex-opt-dec-det
  by metis

```

7.13.4 Existence of Epsilon-Optimal Policies

```

lemma ex-det-eps:
  assumes  $0 < e$ 
  shows  $\exists d \in D_D. \mathcal{L}_b v \leq L (\text{mk-dec-det } d) v + e *_R 1$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists a \in A s. \mathcal{L}_b v s \leq L_a a v s + e$  for s
  proof -
    have bdd-above  $((\lambda a. L_a a v s) ` A s)$ 
    using La-le by (auto intro!: boundedI bounded-imp-bdd-above)
    hence  $\exists a \in A s. \mathcal{L}_b v s - e < L_a a v s$ 
    unfolding Lb.rep-eq L-eq-SUP-det SUP-step-det-eq
    by (auto simp: less-cSUP-iff[OF A-ne, symmetric] ‹0 < e›)
    thus  $\exists a \in A s. \mathcal{L}_b v s \leq L_a a v s + e$ 
    by force
  qed
  thus ?thesis
  unfolding mk-dec-det-def is-dec-det-def
  by (auto simp: L-def P1.rep-eq bind-return-pmf K-st-def less-eq-bfun-def)
  metis
  qed

```

```

lemma thm-6-2-11:
  assumes  $\text{eps} > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists d \in D_D. \nu_b\text{-opt} \leq \nu_b (\text{mk-stationary-det } d) + \text{eps} *_R 1$ 
proof -
  have  $(1-l) * \text{eps} > 0$ 
  by (simp add: assms)
  then obtain d where  $d \in D_D$  and  $d: \mathcal{L}_b \nu_b\text{-opt} \leq L (\text{mk-dec-det } d)$ 
   $\nu_b\text{-opt} + ((1-l)*\text{eps}) *_R 1$ 
  using ex-det-eps[of - νb-opt] by auto
  let ?d = mk-dec-det d
  let ?lK =  $l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 ?d$ 
  let ?lK-opt =  $l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 ?d \nu_b\text{-opt}$ 
  have  $\nu_b\text{-opt} \leq r\text{-dec}_b ?d + ?lK\text{-opt} + ((1-l)*\text{eps}) *_R 1$ 
  using L-def L-fix-imp-opt d by simp
  hence  $\nu_b\text{-opt} - ?lK\text{-opt} - ((1-l)*\text{eps}) *_R 1 \leq r\text{-dec}_b ?d$ 

```

```

by (simp add: cancel-ab-semigroup-add-class.diff-right-commute
diff-le-eq)
hence  $(\sum i. ?lK \wedge i) (\nu_b\text{-}opt - ?lK\text{-}opt - ((1-l)*eps) *_R 1) \leq \nu_b$ 
(mk-stationary ?d)
using lemma-6-1-2-b suminf-cong by (simp add: blincomp-scaleR-right
ν-stationary)
hence  $((\sum i. ?lK \wedge i) o_L (id\text{-}blinfun - ?lK)) \nu_b\text{-}opt - (\sum i. ?lK$ 
 $\wedge i) (((1-l)*eps) *_R 1)$ 
 $\leq (\nu_b\text{ }(\text{mk-stationary } ?d))$ 
by (simp add: blinfun.diff-right blinfun.diff-left blinfun.scaleR-left)
hence  $le: \nu_b\text{-}opt - (\sum i. ?lK \wedge i) (((1-l)*eps) *_R 1) \leq \nu_b\text{ }(\text{mk-stationary }$ 
 $?d)$ 
by (auto simp: inv-norm-le')
have  $s: \text{summable } (\lambda i. (l *_R \mathcal{P}_1 ?d) \wedge i)$ 
using convergent-disc-}\mathcal{P}_1 \text{ summable-iff-convergent'}
by (simp add: blincomp-scaleR-right summable-iff-convergent')
have  $(\sum i. ?lK \wedge i) (((1-l)*eps) *_R 1) = eps *_R 1$ 
proof -
have  $(\sum i. ?lK \wedge i) (((1-l)*eps) *_R 1) = ((1-l)*eps) *_R (\sum i.$ 
 $?lK \wedge i) 1$ 
using blinfun.scaleR-right by blast
also have ... =  $((1-l)*eps) *_R (\sum i. (?lK \wedge i) 1)$ 
using s by (auto simp: bounded-linear.suminf[of λx. blinfun-apply
x 1])
also have ... =  $((1-l)*eps) *_R (\sum i. (l \wedge i)) *_R 1$ 
by (auto simp: blinfun.scaleR-left blincomp-scaleR-right bounded-linear-scaleR-left
bounded-linear.suminf[of λx. x *_R 1])
also have ... =  $((1-l)*eps) *_R (1 / (1-l)) *_R 1$ 
by (simp add: suminf-geometric)
also have ... =  $eps *_R 1$ 
using disc-lt-one <0 < (1 - l) * eps by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed
thus ?thesis
using  $\langle d \in D_D \rangle$  diff-le-eq le
by auto
qed

lemma ex-det-dist-eps:
assumes  $0 < (e :: \text{real})$ 
shows  $\exists d \in D_D. \text{dist} (\mathcal{L}_b v) (L (\text{mk-det-det } d) v) \leq e$ 
proof -
obtain d where  $d \in D_D \ L (\text{mk-det-det } d) v \leq (\mathcal{L}_b v)$ 
and h2:  $\mathcal{L}_b v \leq L (\text{mk-det-det } d) v + e *_R 1$ 
using assms ex-det-eps L-le-}\mathcal{L}_b \text{ by blast}
hence  $0 \leq \mathcal{L}_b v - L (\text{mk-det-det } d) v$ 
by simp
moreover have  $\mathcal{L}_b v - L (\text{mk-det-det } d) v \leq e *_R 1$ 

```

```

using h2 by (simp add: add.commute diff-le-eq)
ultimately have ∀ s. |(Lb v) s - L(mk-dec-det d) v s| ≤ e
  unfolding less-eq-bfun-def by auto
hence dist(Lb v) (L(mk-dec-det d) v) ≤ e
  unfolding dist-bfun.rep-eq by (auto intro!: cSUP-least simp: dist-real-def)
thus ?thesis
  using ⟨d ∈ DD⟩
  by auto
qed

lemma less-imp-ex-add-le: (x :: real) < y ==> ∃ eps>0. x + eps ≤ y
  by (meson field-le-epsilon less-le-not-le nle-le)

lemma νb-opt-le-det: νb-opt s ≤ (⊔ d ∈ DD. νb (mk-stationary-det d))
s)
proof (subst le-cSUP-iff, safe)
  fix y
  assume y < νb-opt s
  then obtain eps where 1: y ≤ νb-opt s - eps and eps > 0
    using less-imp-ex-add-le by force
  hence eps / 2 > 0 by auto
  obtain d where d ∈ DD and νb-opt s ≤ νb (mk-stationary-det d)
s + eps / 2
    using thm-6-2-11[OF ⟨eps / 2 > 0⟩] by fastforce
  hence y < νb (mk-stationary-det d) s
    using ⟨eps > 0⟩ by (auto simp: diff-less-eq intro: le-less-trans[OF 1])
  thus ∃ i ∈ DD. y < νb (mk-stationary-det i) s
    using ⟨d ∈ DD⟩ by blast
next
show DD = {} ==> False
  using D-det-ne by blast
show bdd-above ((λd. νb (mk-stationary-det d)) s) ‘ DD)
  by (auto intro!: bounded-imp-bdd-above boundedI abs-ν-le simp:
νb.rep-eq)
qed

lemma νb-opt-eq-det: νb-opt s = (⊔ d ∈ DD. νb (mk-stationary-det d)) s)
  using νb-le-opt-DD D-det-ne
  by (fastforce intro!: antisym[OF νb-opt-le-det] cSUP-least)

lemma lemma-6-3-1-a:
  assumes v0 ∈ bfun
  shows uniform-limit UNIV (λn. ((λv. L(Bfun v)) ^ n) v0) ν-opt
sequentially
proof -
  have L-Bfun-eq: v0 ∈ bfun ==> ((λv. L(Bfun v)) ^ n) v0 = (Lb

```

```

 $\sim\!\sim n$ ) (Bfun v0) for  $n$   

by (induction n) (auto simp: Lb.rep-eq apply-bfun-inverse)  

have uniform-limit UNIV ( $\lambda n.$  ( $\mathcal{L}_b \sim\!\sim n$ ) (Bfun v0))  $\nu_b$ -opt sequentially  

by (intro tendsto-bfun-uniform-limit[OF Lb-lim])  

hence uniform-limit UNIV ( $\lambda n.$  ( $\mathcal{L}_b \sim\!\sim n$ ) (Bfun v0))  $\nu$ -opt sequentially  

by (simp add: ν-opt-bfun νb-opt.rep-eq)  

thus ?thesis  

by (auto simp: assms L-Bfun-eq)  

qed

lemma dist-Suc-tendsto-zero:  

assumes ( $\lambda n. f n$ )  $\longrightarrow$  (y::real-normed-vector)  

shows ( $\lambda n. dist (f n) (f (Suc n))$ )  $\longrightarrow 0$   

using assms tendsto-diff tendsto-norm LIMSEQ-Suc by (fastforce simp: dist-norm)  

  

lemma dist-Lb-tendsto: ( $\lambda n.$  dist (( $\mathcal{L}_b \sim\!\sim n$ ) v) (( $\mathcal{L}_b \sim\!\sim (Suc n)$ ) v))  

 $\longrightarrow 0$   

using Lb-lim by (fast intro!: dist-Suc-tendsto-zero)  

  

definition max-L-ex s v  $\equiv$  has-arg-max ( $\lambda a. L_a a v s$ ) (A s)  

  

lemma νb-fin-zero[simp]:  $\nu_b$ -fin p 0 = 0  

by (auto simp: νb-fin.rep-eq)  

  

lemma νb-fin-Suc[simp]:  

 $\nu_b$ -fin (mk-stationary d) (Suc n) = νb-fin (mk-stationary d) n + ((l *R P1 d) ∼\!\sim n) (r-decb d)  

by (auto simp: PX-sconst νb-fin.rep-eq ν-fin-eq-PX blincomp-scaleR-right blinfun.scaleR-left)  

  

lemma νb-fin-eq:  $\nu_b$ -fin (mk-stationary d) n = (∑ i < n. ((l *R P1 d) ∼\!\sim i)) (r-decb d)  

by (induction n) (auto simp add: plus-blinfun.rep-eq)  

  

lemma L-iter: ( $L d \sim\!\sim m$ ) v =  $\nu_b$ -fin (mk-stationary d) m + ((l *R P1 d) \sim\!\sim m) v  

proof (induction m arbitrary: v)  

case (Suc m)  

have ( $L d \sim\!\sim Suc m$ ) v = ( $L d \sim\!\sim m$ ) ( $L d v$ )  

by (simp add: funpow-Suc-right del: funpow.simps)  

also have ... =  $\nu_b$ -fin (mk-stationary d) m + ((l *R P1 d) \sim\!\sim m) (L d v)  

using Suc by simp  

also have ... =  $\nu_b$ -fin (mk-stationary d) (Suc m) + ((l *R P1 d) \sim\!\sim Suc m) v  

unfolding L-def

```

```

    by (auto simp: P1-pow blinfun.bilinear-simps blincomp-scaleR-right
funpow-swap1)
    finally show ?case .
qed simp

lemma bounded-stationary-νb-fin: bounded ((λx. (νb-fin (mk-stationary
x) N) s) ` X)
  using νb-fin.rep-eq abs-ν-fin-le by (auto intro!: boundedI)

lemma bounded-disc-P1: bounded (((λx. (((l *R P1 x) ∼ m) v) s) ` X)
  by (auto simp: PX-const[symmetric] blinfun.bilinear-simps blincomp-scaleR-right
intro!: boundedI[of - l ∼ m * norm v] mult-left-mono order.trans[OF
abs-le-norm-bfun])

lemma bounded-disc-P1': bounded (((λx. ((P1 x ∼ m) v) s) ` X)
  by (auto simp: PX-const[symmetric] intro!: boundedI[of - norm v]
order.trans[OF abs-le-norm-bfun])

lemma L-iter-le-Łb: is-dec d ==> (L d ∼ n) v ≤ (Łb ∼ n) v
  using order-trans[OF L-mono L-le-Łb] by (induction n) auto

end

```

7.14 More Restrictive MDP Locales

```

locale MDP-fin-acts = discrete-MDP +
assumes ⋀s. finite (A s)

locale MDP-att-Ł = MDP-reward-disc A K r l
for
  A and
  K :: 's ::countable × 'a ::countable ⇒ 's pmf and
  r and l +
assumes Sup-att: max-L-ex (s :: 's) v
begin
theorem Łb-eq-argmax-La:
  fixes v :: 's ⇒b real
  assumes is-arg-max (λa. La a v s) (λa. a ∈ A s) a
  shows Łb v s = La a v s
  using La-le assms A-ne Łb.rep-eq Łb-eq-SUP-det SUP-step-det-eq
  by (auto intro!: cSUP-upper2 antisym cSUP-least simp: is-arg-max-linorder)

lemma La-le-arg-max: a ∈ A s ==> La a v s ≤ La (arg-max-on (λa.
La a v s) (A s)) v s
  using Sup-att app-arg-max-ge[OF Sup-att[unfolded max-L-ex-def]]
  by (simp add: arg-max-on-def)

```

```

lemma arg-max-on-in: has-arg-max f Q ==> arg-max-on f Q ∈ Q
  using has-arg-max-arg-max by (auto simp: arg-max-on-def)

lemma Lb-eq-La-max: Lb v s = La (arg-max-on (λa. La a v s) (A s))
v s
  using app-arg-max-eq-SUP[symmetric] Sup-att max-L-ex-def
  by (auto simp: Lb-eq-SUP-det SUP-step-det-eq)

lemma ex-opt-det: ∃ d ∈ DD. Lb v = L (mk-dec-det d) v
proof -
  define d where d = (λs. arg-max-on (λa. La a v s) (A s))
  have Lb v s = L (mk-dec-det d) v s for s
    by (auto simp: d-def Lb-eq-La-max L-eq-La-det)
  moreover have d ∈ DD
    using Sup-att arg-max-on-in by (auto simp: d-def is-dec-det-def
max-L-ex-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma ex-improving-det: ∃ d ∈ DD. ν-improving v (mk-dec-det d)
  using ν-improving-alt ex-opt-det by auto
end

locale MDP-act = discrete-MDP A K for A :: 's::countable ⇒ 'a::countable
set and K +
  fixes arb-act :: 'a set ⇒ 'a
  assumes arb-act-in[simp]: X ≠ {} ==> arb-act X ∈ X

locale MDP-act-disc = MDP-act A K + MDP-att-Ł A K r l
  for A :: 's::countable ⇒ 'a::countable set and K r l
begin

lemma is-opt-act-some: is-opt-act v s (arb-act (opt-acts v s))
  using arb-act-in[of {a. is-arg-max (λa. La a v s) (λa. a ∈ A s) a}]
Sup-att has-arg-max-def
  unfolding max-L-ex-def is-opt-act-def by auto

lemma some-opt-acts-in-A: arb-act (opt-acts v s) ∈ A s
  using is-opt-act-some unfolding is-opt-act-def is-arg-max-def by
auto

lemma ν-improving-opt-acts: ν-improving v0 (mk-dec-det (λs. arb-act
(opt-acts (apply-bfun v0) s)))
  using is-opt-act-def is-opt-act-some some-opt-acts-in-A
  by (subst ν-improving-alt) (fastforce simp: L-eq-La-det Lb-eq-argmax-La
is-dec-det-def)+
```

```

end

locale MDP-finite-type = MDP-reward-disc A K r l
  for A and K :: 's :: finite × 'a :: finite ⇒ 's pmf and r l

end

```

References

- [1] J. Hölzl and T. Nipkow. Markov models. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, Jan. 2012. https://isa-afp.org/entries/Markov_Models.html, Formal proof development.
- [2] M. L. Puterman. *Markov Decision Processes: Discrete Stochastic Dynamic Programming*. Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics. Wiley, 1994.