Von Neumann Morgenstern Utility Theorem *

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Abstract

Utility functions form an essential part of game theory and economics. In order to guarantee the existence of utility functions most of the time sufficient properties are assumed in an axiomatic manner. One famous and very common set of such assumptions is that of expected utility theory. Here, the rationality, continuity, and independence of preferences is assumed. The von-Neumann-Morgenstern Utility theorem shows that these assumptions are necessary and sufficient for an expected utility function to exists. This theorem was proven by Neumann and Morgenstern in "Theory of Games and Economic Behavior" which is regarded as one of the most influential works in game theory.

We formalize these results in Isabelle/HOL. The formalization includes formal definitions of the underlying concepts including continuity and independence of preferences.

Contents

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theory *PMF-Composition*
imports
HOL−Probability.Probability
begin

1 Composition of Probability Mass functions

definition *mix-pmf* :: *real* ⇒ *'a pmf* ⇒ *'a pmf* ⇒ *'a pmf* **where**
$mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ q = (bernoulli\text{-}pmf\ \alpha) \gg= (\lambda X.\ if\ X\ then\ p\ else\ q)$

lemma *pmf-mix*: $a \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow pmf\ (mix\text{-}pmf\ a\ p\ q)\ x = a * pmf\ p\ x + (1 - a) * pmf\ q\ x$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-mix-deeper*: $a \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow pmf\ (mix\text{-}pmf\ a\ p\ q)\ x = a * pmf\ p\ x + pmf\ q\ x - a * pmf\ q\ x$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bernoulli-pmf-0* [*simp*]: $bernoulli\text{-}pmf\ 0 = return\text{-}pmf\ False$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bernoulli-pmf-1* [*simp*]: $bernoulli\text{-}pmf\ 1 = return\text{-}pmf\ True$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-mix-0* [*simp*]: $mix\text{-}pmf\ 0\ p\ q = q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-mix-1* [*simp*]: $mix\text{-}pmf\ 1\ p\ q = p$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *set-pmf-mix*: $a \in \{0<..<1\} \Longrightarrow set\text{-}pmf\ (mix\text{-}pmf\ a\ p\ q) = set\text{-}pmf\ p \cup set\text{-}pmf\ q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *set-pmf-mix-eq*: $a \in \{0..1\} \Longrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ a\ p\ p = p$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-equiv-intro*[*intro*]:
assumes $\bigwedge e.\ e \in set\text{-}pmf\ p \Longrightarrow pmf\ p\ e = pmf\ q\ e$
assumes $\bigwedge e.\ e \in set\text{-}pmf\ q \Longrightarrow pmf\ q\ e = pmf\ p\ e$

shows $p = q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-equiv-intro1* [*intro*]:
assumes $\bigwedge e.\ e \in \textit{set-pmf}\ p \Longrightarrow \textit{pmf}\ p\ e = \textit{pmf}\ q\ e$
shows $p = q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-inverse-switch-eqals*:
assumes $a \in \{0..1\}$
shows $\textit{mix-pmf}\ a\ p\ q = \textit{mix-pmf}\ (1-a)\ q\ p$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-comp-left-div*:
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1::\textit{real})\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..(1::\textit{real})\}$
assumes $\alpha > \beta$
shows $\textit{pmf}\ (\textit{mix-pmf}\ (\beta/\alpha)\ (\textit{mix-pmf}\ \alpha\ p\ q)\ q)\ e = \beta * \textit{pmf}\ p\ e + \textit{pmf}\ q\ e - \beta * \textit{pmf}\ q\ e$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-comp-with-dif-equiv*:
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1::\textit{real})\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..(1::\textit{real})\}$
assumes $\alpha > \beta$
shows $\textit{mix-pmf}\ (\beta/\alpha)\ (\textit{mix-pmf}\ \alpha\ p\ q)\ q = \textit{mix-pmf}\ \beta\ p\ q$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *product-mix-pmf-prob-distrib*:
assumes $a \in \{0..1\}$
and $b \in \{0..1\}$
shows $\textit{mix-pmf}\ a\ (\textit{mix-pmf}\ b\ p\ q)\ q = \textit{mix-pmf}\ (a*b)\ p\ q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-subset-of-original*:
assumes $a \in \{0..1\}$
shows $(\textit{set-pmf}\ (\textit{mix-pmf}\ a\ p\ q)) \subseteq \textit{set-pmf}\ p \cup \textit{set-pmf}\ q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-preserves-finite-support*:
assumes $a \in \{0..1\}$
assumes $\textit{finite}\ (\textit{set-pmf}\ p)$
and $\textit{finite}\ (\textit{set-pmf}\ q)$
shows $\textit{finite}\ (\textit{set-pmf}\ (\textit{mix-pmf}\ a\ p\ q))$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ex-certain-iff-singleton-support*:
shows $(\exists x.\ \textit{pmf}\ p\ x = 1) \longleftrightarrow \textit{card}\ (\textit{set-pmf}\ p) = 1$
⟨*proof*⟩

We thank Manuel Eberl for suggesting the following two lemmas.

lemma *mix-pmf-partition*:
  fixes p :: $'a$ *pmf*
  assumes $y \in$ *set-pmf* p *set-pmf* $p - \{y\} \neq \{\}$
  obtains a q **where** $a \in \{0{<}..{<}1\}$ *set-pmf* q = *set-pmf* $p - \{y\}$
    p = *mix-pmf* a q (*return-pmf* y)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-mix-induct* [*consumes 2*, *case-names degenerate mix*]:
  assumes *finite* A *set-pmf* $p \subseteq A$
  assumes *degenerate*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in A \Longrightarrow P$ (*return-pmf* x)
  assumes *mix*: $\bigwedge p\ a\ y.$ *set-pmf* $p \subseteq A \Longrightarrow a \in \{0{<}..{<}1\} \Longrightarrow y \in A \Longrightarrow$
    $P\ p \Longrightarrow P$ (*mix-pmf* a p (*return-pmf* y))
  shows $P\ p$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf-mix-induct'* [*consumes 2*, *case-names degenerate mix*]:
  assumes *finite* A *set-pmf* $p \subseteq A$
  assumes *degenerate*: $\bigwedge x.\ x \in A \Longrightarrow P$ (*return-pmf* x)
  assumes *mix*: $\bigwedge p\ q\ a.$ *set-pmf* $p \subseteq A \Longrightarrow$ *set-pmf* $q \subseteq A \Longrightarrow a \in \{0{<}..{<}1\}$
$\Longrightarrow$
    $P\ p \Longrightarrow P\ q \Longrightarrow P$ (*mix-pmf* a p q)
  shows $P\ p$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-sum-distribute-mix-pmf*:
  assumes *finite* (*set-pmf* (*mix-pmf* a p q))
  assumes *finite* (*set-pmf* p)
  assumes *finite* (*set-pmf* q)
  shows ($\sum i \in$ *set-pmf* (*mix-pmf* a p q). *pmf* (*mix-pmf* a p q) i) = ($\sum i{\in}$*set-pmf* p. $a *$ *pmf* p i) + ($\sum i{\in}$*set-pmf* q. $(1-a) *$ *pmf* q i)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *distribute-alpha-over-sum*:
  shows ($\sum i{\in}$*set-pmf* T. $a *$ *pmf* p $i * f$ i) = $a *$ ($\sum i{\in}$*set-pmf* T. *pmf* p $i * f$ i)
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sum-over-subset-pmf-support*:
  assumes *finite* T
  assumes *set-pmf* $p \subseteq T$
  shows ($\sum i{\in}T$. $a *$ *pmf* p $i * f$ i) = ($\sum i{\in}$*set-pmf* p. $a *$ *pmf* p $i * f$ i)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *expected-value-mix-pmf-distrib*:
  assumes *finite* (*set-pmf* p)
    and *finite* (*set-pmf* q)
  assumes $a \in \{0{<}..{<}1\}$
  shows *measure-pmf.expectation* (*mix-pmf* a p q) f = $a *$ *measure-pmf.expectation* p f + $(1-a) *$ *measure-pmf.expectation* q f

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *expected-value-mix-pmf*:
assumes *finite* (*set-pmf p*)
and *finite* (*set-pmf q*)
assumes $a \in \{0..1\}$
shows *measure-pmf.expectation* (*mix-pmf a p q*) *f* = *a* ∗ *measure-pmf.expectation p f* + (*1*−*a*) ∗ *measure-pmf.expectation q f*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Lotteries*
imports
PMF-Composition
HOL−*Probability.Probability*
begin

2 Lotteries

definition *lotteries-on*
where
lotteries-on Oc = {*p* . (*set-pmf p*) ⊆ *Oc*}

lemma *lotteries-on-subset*:
assumes *A* ⊆ *B*
shows *lotteries-on A* ⊆ *lotteries-on B*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *support-in-outcomes*:
∀ *oc*. ∀ *p* ∈ *lotteries-on oc*. ∀ *a* ∈ *set-pmf p*. *a* ∈ *oc*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lotteries-on-nonempty*:
assumes *outcomes* ≠ {}
shows *lotteries-on outcomes* ≠ {}
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-support-one-oc*:
assumes *card outcomes* = *1*
shows ∀ *l* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes*. *finite* (*set-pmf l*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *one-outcome-card-support-1*:
assumes *card outcomes* = *1*
shows ∀ *l* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes*. *card* (*set-pmf l*) = *1*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *finite-nempty-ex-degernate-in-lotteries*:
  assumes *out* $\neq$ {}
  assumes *finite out*
  shows $\exists$ *e* $\in$ *lotteries-on out*. $\exists$ *x* $\in$ *out*. *pmf e x* = *1*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-support-1-probability-1*:
  assumes *card* (*set-pmf p*) = *1*
  shows $\forall$ *e* $\in$ *set-pmf p*. *pmf p e* = *1*
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *one-outcome-card-lotteries-1*:
  assumes *card outcomes* = *1*
  shows *card* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) = *1*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *return-pmf-card-equals-set*:
  shows *card* {*return-pmf x* |*x*. *x* $\in$ *S*} = *card S*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-in-lotteries*:
  assumes *p* $\in$ *lotteries-on A*
    and *q* $\in$ *lotteries-on A*
    and *a* $\in$ {*0*<..<*1*}
  shows (*mix-pmf a p q*) $\in$ *lotteries-on A*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *card-degen-lotteries-equals-outcomes*:
  shows *card* {*x* $\in$ *lotteries-on out*. *card* (*set-pmf x*) = *1*} = *card out*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem*
  imports
    HOL−Probability.Probability
    First-Welfare-Theorem.Utility-Functions
    Lotteries
begin

3 Properties of Preferences

3.1 Independent Preferences

Independence is sometimes called substitution

Notice how r is "added" to the right of mix-pmf and the element to the left q/p changes

definition *independent-vnm*
where
independent-vnm C P =
$(\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ \forall (\alpha::real) \in \{0<..1\}.\ p \succeq[P]\ q \longleftrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r)$

lemma *independent-vnmI1*:
assumes $(\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ \forall \alpha \in \{0<..1\}.\ p \succeq[P]\ q \longleftrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r)$
shows *independent-vnm C P*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independent-vnmI2*:
assumes $\bigwedge p\ q\ r\ \alpha.\ p \in C \Longrightarrow q \in C \Longrightarrow r \in C \Longrightarrow \alpha \in \{0<..1\} \Longrightarrow p \succeq[P]\ q \longleftrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r$
shows *independent-vnm C P*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independent-vnm-alt-def*:
shows $independent\text{-}vnm\ C\ P \longleftrightarrow (\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ \forall \alpha \in \{0<..<1\}.$

$p \succeq[P]\ q \longleftrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r)$ (**is** $?L \longleftrightarrow ?R$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independece-dest-alt*:
assumes *independent-vnm C P*
shows $(\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ \forall (\alpha::real) \in \{0<..1\}.\ p \succeq[P]\ q \longleftrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independent-vnmD1*:
assumes *independent-vnm C P*
shows $(\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ \forall \alpha \in \{0<..1\}.\ p \succeq[P]\ q \longleftrightarrow mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independent-vnmD2*:
fixes $p\ q\ r\ \alpha$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0<..1\}$
and $p \in C$
and $q \in C$
and $r \in C$
assumes *independent-vnm C P*
assumes $p \succeq[P]\ q$
shows $mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]\ mix\text{-}pmf\ \alpha\ q\ r$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independent-vnmD3*:
fixes $p\ q\ r\ \alpha$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0{<}..1\}$
and $p \in C$
and $q \in C$
and $r \in C$
assumes *independent-vnm* $C\ P$
assumes *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ q\ r$
shows $p \succeq[P]\ q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *independent-vnmD4*:
assumes *independent-vnm* $C\ P$
assumes *refl-on* $C\ P$
assumes $p \in C$
and $q \in C$
and $r \in C$
and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $p \succeq[P]\ q$
shows *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r \succeq[P]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ q\ r$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *approx-indep-ge*:
assumes $x \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1{::}real)\}$
assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
and *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
shows $\forall\, r \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*. (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ y\ r$) $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ x\ r$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *approx-imp-approx-ind*:
assumes $x \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1{::}real)\}$
assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
and *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
shows $\forall\, r \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*. (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ y\ r$) $\approx[\mathcal{R}]$ (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ x\ r$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *geq-imp-mix-geq-right*:
assumes $x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1{::}real)\}$
shows (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ x\ y$) $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *geq-imp-mix-geq-left*:
assumes $x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$

assumes *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}$
shows (*mix-pmf* α *y x*) $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *y*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sg-imp-mix-sg*:
assumes $x \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0<..(1::real)\}$
shows (*mix-pmf* α *x y*) $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *y*
⟨*proof*⟩

3.2 Continuity

Continuity is sometimes called Archimedean Axiom

definition *continuous-vnm*
where
continuous-vnm C P = $(\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ p \succeq[P]\ q \wedge q \succeq[P]\ r \longrightarrow$
$(\exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}.$ (*mix-pmf* α *p r*) $\approx[P]\ q))$

lemma *continuous-vnmD*:
assumes *continuous-vnm C P*
shows $(\forall p \in C.\ \forall q \in C.\ \forall r \in C.\ p \succeq[P]\ q \wedge q \succeq[P]\ r \longrightarrow$
$(\exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}.$ (*mix-pmf* α *p r*) $\approx[P]\ q))$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *continuous-vnmI*:
assumes $\bigwedge p\ q\ r.\ p \in C \Longrightarrow q \in C \Longrightarrow r \in C \Longrightarrow p \succeq[P]\ q \wedge q \succeq[P]\ r \Longrightarrow$
$\exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}.$ (*mix-pmf* α *p r*) $\approx[P]\ q$
shows *continuous-vnm C P*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-in-lot*:
assumes $x \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
and $y \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows (*mix-pmf* α *x y*) $\in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *non-unique-continuous-unfolding*:
assumes *cnt*: *continuous-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
and $q \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ r$
and $p \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ r$
shows $\exists \alpha \in \{0..1\}.\ q \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *p r*
⟨*proof*⟩

4 System U start, as per vNM

These are the first two assumptions which we use to derive the first results. We assume rationality and independence. In this system U the von-Neumann-Morgenstern Utility Theorem is proven.

context
  fixes *outcomes* :: *'a set*
  fixes $\mathcal{R}$
  assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
  assumes *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
begin

abbreviation $\mathcal{P} \equiv$ *lotteries-on outcomes*

lemma *relation-in-carrier*:
  $x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y \Longrightarrow x \in \mathcal{P} \wedge y \in \mathcal{P}$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-preferred-independence*:
  assumes $r \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
  assumes $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
  shows *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r \succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ q\ r$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-strict-preferred-independence*:
  assumes $r \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $\alpha \in \{0<..1\}$
  assumes $p \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
  shows *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r \succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ q\ r$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mix-pmf-preferred-independence-rev*:
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $r \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $\alpha \in \{0<..1\}$
  assumes *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r \succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ q\ r$
  shows $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *x-sg-y-sg-mpmf-right*:
  assumes $x \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
  assumes $b \in \{0<..(1::real)\}$
  shows $x \succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $b\ y\ x$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *neumann-3B-b*:

assumes $u \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ v$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0<..<1\}$
shows $u \succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ u\ v$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *neumann-3B-b-non-strict*:
assumes $u \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ v$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows $u \succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ u\ v$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *greater-mix-pmf-greater-step-1-aux*:
assumes $v \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ u$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0<..<(1::real)\}$
and $\beta \in \{0<..<(1::real)\}$
assumes $\beta > \alpha$
shows (*mix-pmf* $\beta\ v\ u$) $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ v\ u$)
⟨*proof*⟩

5 This lemma is in called step 1 in literature. In Von Neumann and Morgenstern's book this is A:A (albeit more general)

lemma *step-1-most-general*:
assumes $x \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..(1::real)\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..(1::real)\}$
assumes $\alpha > \beta$
shows (*mix-pmf* $\alpha\ x\ y$) $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ (*mix-pmf* $\beta\ x\ y$)
⟨*proof*⟩

Kreps refers to this lemma as 5.6 c. The lemma after that is also significant.

lemma *approx-remains-after-same-comp*:
assumes $p \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
and $r \in \mathcal{P}$
and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ q\ r$
⟨*proof*⟩

This lemma is the symmetric version of the previous lemma. This lemma is never mentioned in literature anywhere. Even though it looks trivial now, due to the asymmetric nature of the independence axiom, it is not so trivial, and definitely worth mentioning.

lemma *approx-remains-after-same-comp-left*:
assumes $p \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
and $r \in \mathcal{P}$
and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$

shows *mix-pmf* α *r p* $\approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *r q*
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mix-of-preferred-is-preferred*:
assumes $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
assumes $q \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows *mix-pmf* α *p q* $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *mix-of-not-preferred-is-not-preferred*:
assumes $w \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ p$
assumes $w \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows $w \succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *p q*
$\langle proof \rangle$ **definition** *degenerate-lotteries* **where**
degenerate-lotteries $= \{x \in \mathcal{P}.\ card\ (set\text{-}pmf\ x) = 1\}$

private definition *best* **where**
best $= \{x \in \mathcal{P}.\ (\forall\, y \in \mathcal{P}.\ x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y)\}$

private definition *worst* **where**
worst $= \{x \in \mathcal{P}.\ (\forall\, y \in \mathcal{P}.\ y \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ x)\}$

lemma *degenerate-total*:
$\forall\, e \in degenerate\text{-}lotteries.\ \forall\, m \in \mathcal{P}.\ e \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ m \lor m \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ e$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *degen-outcome-cardinalities*:
card degenerate-lotteries = *card outcomes*
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *degenerate-lots-subset-all*: *degenerate-lotteries* $\subseteq \mathcal{P}$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alt-definition-of-degenerate-lotteries*[*iff*]:
$\{return\text{-}pmf\ x\ |x.\ x\in\ outcomes\} = degenerate\text{-}lotteries$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *best-indifferent*:
$\forall\, x \in best.\ \forall\, y \in best.\ x \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *worst-indifferent*:
$\forall\, x \in worst.\ \forall\, y \in worst.\ x \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *best-worst-indiff-all-indiff*:
assumes $b \in best$

and $w \in$ *worst*
and $b \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
shows $\forall\, e \in \mathcal{P}.\ e \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ w\ \forall\, e \in \mathcal{P}.\ e \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ b$
⟨*proof*⟩

Like Step 1 most general but with IFF.

lemma *mix-pmf-pref-iff-more-likely* [*iff*]:
assumes $b \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$
shows $\alpha > \beta \longleftrightarrow$ *mix-pmf* α *b w* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* β *b w* (**is** *?L* $\longleftrightarrow$ *?R*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *better-worse-good-mix-preferred*[*iff*]:
assumes $b \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$
assumes $\alpha \geq \beta$
shows *mix-pmf* α *b w* $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* β *b w*
⟨*proof*⟩

5.1 Add finiteness and non emptyness of outcomes

context
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes*
assumes *nempty*: *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
begin

lemma *finite-degenerate-lotteries*:
finite degenerate-lotteries
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *degenerate-has-max-preferred*:
$\{x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $(\forall\, y \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y)\} \neq \{\}$ (**is** *?l* $\neq \{\}$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *degenerate-has-min-preferred*:
$\{x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $(\forall\, y \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $y \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ x)\} \neq \{\}$ (**is** *?l* $\neq \{\}$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists-best-degenerate*:
$\exists\, x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $\forall\, y \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists-worst-degenerate*:
$\exists\, x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $\forall\, y \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $y \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ x$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *best-degenerate-in-best-overall*:
$\exists x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $\forall y \in \mathcal{P}$. $x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *worst-degenerate-in-worst-overall*:
$\exists x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries*. $\forall y \in \mathcal{P}$. $y \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ x$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *overall-best-nonempty*:
best $\neq \{\}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *overall-worst-nonempty*:
worst $\neq \{\}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *trans-approx*:
assumes $x \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ y$
and $y \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ z$
shows $x \approx[\mathcal{R}]\ z$
⟨*proof*⟩

First EXPLICIT use of the axiom of choice

private definition *some-best* **where**
some-best = (*SOME* x. $x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries* $\wedge$ $x \in$ *best*)

private definition *some-worst* **where**
some-worst = (*SOME* x. $x \in$ *degenerate-lotteries* $\wedge$ $x \in$ *worst*)

private definition *my-U* :: *'a pmf* $\Rightarrow$ *real*
where
my-U p = (*SOME* α. $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$ $\wedge$ $p \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *some-best some-worst*)

lemma *exists-best-and-degenerate*: *degenerate-lotteries* $\cap$ *best* $\neq \{\}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists-worst-and-degenerate*: *degenerate-lotteries* $\cap$ *worst* $\neq \{\}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *some-best-in-best*: *some-best* $\in$ *best*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *some-worst-in-worst*: *some-worst* $\in$ *worst*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *best-always-at-least-as-good-mix*:
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $p \in \mathcal{P}$
shows *mix-pmf* α *some-best* $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ p
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *geq-mix-imp-weak-pref*:
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$
assumes $\alpha \geq \beta$
shows *mix-pmf* α *some-best some-worst* $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* β *some-best some-worst*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *gamma-inverse*:
assumes $\alpha \in \{0<..<1\}$
and $\beta \in \{0<..<1\}$
shows $(1::real) - (\alpha - \beta) / (1 - \beta) = (1 - \alpha) / (1 - \beta)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *all-mix-pmf-indiff-indiff-best-worst*:
assumes $l \in \mathcal{P}$
assumes $b \in$ *best*
assumes $w \in$ *worst*
assumes $b \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ w
shows $\forall \alpha \in \{0..1\}.\ l \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α b w
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *indiff-imp-same-utility-value*:
assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
assumes $\beta \in \{0..1\}$
assumes *mix-pmf* β *some-best some-worst* $\approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *some-best some-worst*
shows $\beta = \alpha$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *leq-mix-imp-weak-inferior*:
assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$
assumes *mix-pmf* β *some-best some-worst* $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* α *some-best some-worst*
shows $\beta \geq \alpha$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ge-mix-pmf-preferred*:
assumes $x \succ[\mathcal{R}]$ y
assumes $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
and $\beta \in \{0..1\}$
assumes $\alpha \geq \beta$
shows (*mix-pmf* α x y) $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ (*mix-pmf* β x y)

⟨*proof*⟩

5.2 Add continuity to assumptions

context
assumes *cnt*: *continuous-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
begin

In Literature this is referred to as step 2.

lemma *step-2-unique-continuous-unfolding*:
assumes $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
and $q \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ r$
and $p \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ r$
shows $\exists!\alpha \in \{0..1\}.\ q \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ p\ r$
⟨*proof*⟩

These folowing two lemmas are referred to sometimes called step 2.

lemma *create-unique-indiff-using-distinct-best-worst*:
assumes $l \in \mathcal{P}$
assumes $b \in$ *best*
assumes $w \in$ *worst*
assumes $b \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ w$
shows $\exists!\alpha \in\{0..1\}.\ l \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ b\ w$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists-element-bw-mix-is-approx*:
assumes $l \in \mathcal{P}$
assumes $b \in$ *best*
assumes $w \in$ *worst*
shows $\exists\alpha \in\{0..1\}.\ l \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* $\alpha\ b\ w$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *my-U-is-defined*:
assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
shows *my-U p* $\in \{0..1\}$ $p \approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* (*my-U p*) *some-best some-worst*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *weak-pref-mix-with-my-U-weak-pref*:
assumes $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
shows *mix-pmf* (*my-U p*) *some-best some-worst* $\succeq[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* (*my-U q*) *some-best some-worst*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *preferred-greater-my-U*:
assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
assumes *mix-pmf* (*my-U p*) *some-best some-worst* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* (*my-U q*) *some-best some-worst*
shows *my-U p* $>$ *my-U q*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *geq-my-U-imp-weak-preference*:
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
  assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
  assumes *my-U* $p \geq$ *my-U* q
  shows $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *my-U-represents-pref*:
  assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
  shows $p \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ q \longleftrightarrow$ *my-U* $p \geq$ *my-U* q (**is** *?L* $\longleftrightarrow$ *?R*)
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *first-iff-u-greater-strict-preff*:
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
  assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
  shows *my-U* $p >$ *my-U* $q \longleftrightarrow$ *mix-pmf* (*my-U* p) *some-best some-worst* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* (*my-U* q) *some-best some-worst*
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *second-iff-calib-mix-pref-strict-pref*:
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
  assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
  shows *mix-pmf* (*my-U* p) *some-best some-worst* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *mix-pmf* (*my-U* q) *some-best some-worst* $\longleftrightarrow p \succ[\mathcal{R}]\ q$
$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *my-U-is-linear-function*:
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
    and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
  assumes *some-best* $\succ[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst*
  shows *my-U* (*mix-pmf* α p q) $= \alpha *$ *my-U* p $+ (1 - \alpha) *$ *my-U* q
$\langle proof \rangle$

Now we define a more general Utility function that also takes the degenerate case into account

private definition *general-U*
  where
    general-U p = (*if some-best* $\approx[\mathcal{R}]$ *some-worst then 1 else my-U* p)

lemma *general-U-is-linear-function*:
  assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$

and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows *general-U* (*mix-pmf* α *p q*) $= \alpha *$ (*general-U p*) $+ (1 - \alpha) *$ (*general-U q*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *general-U-ordinal-Utility*:
shows *ordinal-utility* $\mathcal{P}$ $\mathcal{R}$ *general-U*
⟨*proof*⟩

Proof of the linearity of general-U. If we consider the definition of expected utility functions from Maschler, Solan, Zamir we are done.

theorem *is-linear*:
assumes $p \in \mathcal{P}$
and $q \in \mathcal{P}$
and $\alpha \in \{0..1\}$
shows $\exists u.\ u$ (*mix-pmf* α *p q*) $= \alpha * (u\ p) + (1-\alpha) * (u\ q)$
⟨*proof*⟩

Now I define a Utility function that assigns a utility to all outcomes. These are only finitely many

private definition *ocU*
where
ocU p = *general-U* (*return-pmf p*)

lemma *geral-U-is-expected-value-of-ocU*:
assumes *set-pmf p* $\subseteq$ *outcomes*
shows *general-U p* = *measure-pmf.expectation p ocU*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ordinal-utility-expected-value*:
ordinal-utility $\mathcal{P}$ $\mathcal{R}$ (λx. *measure-pmf.expectation x ocU*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ordinal-utility-expected-value'*:
$\exists u$. *ordinal-utility* $\mathcal{P}$ $\mathcal{R}$ (λx. *measure-pmf.expectation x u*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *ocU-is-expected-utility-bernoulli*:
shows $\forall x \in \mathcal{P}.\ \forall y \in \mathcal{P}.\ x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y \longleftrightarrow$
measure-pmf.expectation x ocU $\geq$ *measure-pmf.expectation y ocU*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

end

lemma *expected-value-is-utility-function*:
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
assumes $x \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes* **and** $y \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
assumes *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ($\lambda x.$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $x\ u$)
shows *measure-pmf.expectation* $x\ u \geq$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $y\ u \longleftrightarrow x \succeq[\mathcal{R}]\ y$ (**is** *?L* $\longleftrightarrow$ *?R*)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *system-U-implies-vNM-utility*:
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
assumes *rpr*: *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes *ind*: *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
assumes *cnt*: *continuous-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
shows $\exists\, u.$ *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ($\lambda x.$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $x\ u$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *vNM-utility-implies-rationality*:
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
assumes $\exists\, u.$ *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ($\lambda x.$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $x\ u$)
shows *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *vNM-utility-implies-independence*:
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
assumes $\exists\, u.$ *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ($\lambda x.$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $x\ u$)
shows *independent-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *exists-weight-for-equality*:
assumes $a > c$ **and** $a \geq b$ **and** $b \geq c$
shows $\exists\, (e::real) \in \{0..1\}.\ (1-e) * a + e * c = b$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *vNM-utilty-implies-continuity*:
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
assumes $\exists\, u.$ *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ($\lambda x.$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $x\ u$)
shows *continuous-vnm* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *Von-Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem*:
assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$

shows *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ∧
independent-vnm (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ∧
continuous-vnm (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ ⟷
(∃ *u*. *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R}$ (λ*x*. *measure-pmf.expectation x u*))
⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Expected-Utility*
imports
Neumann-Morgenstern-Utility-Theorem
begin

6 Definition of vNM-utility function

We define a version of the vNM Utility function using the locale mechanism. Currently this definition and system U have no proven relation yet.

Important: u is actually not the von Neuman Utility Function, but a Bernoulli Utility Function. The Expected value p given u is the von Neumann Utility Function.

locale *vNM-utility* =
fixes *outcomes* :: *'a set*
fixes *relation* :: *'a pmf relation*
fixes *u* :: *'a* ⇒ *real*
assumes *relation* ⊆ (*lotteries-on outcomes* × *lotteries-on outcomes*)
assumes ⋀*p q*. *p* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes* ⟹
q ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes* ⟹
p ≿[*relation*] *q* ⟷ *measure-pmf.expectation p u* ≥ *measure-pmf.expectation q u*
begin

lemma *vNM-utilityD*:
shows *relation* ⊆ (*lotteries-on outcomes* × *lotteries-on outcomes*)
and *p* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes* ⟹ *q* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes* ⟹
p ≿[*relation*] *q* ⟷ *measure-pmf.expectation p u* ≥ *measure-pmf.expectation q u*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not-outside*:
assumes *p* ≿[*relation*] *q*
shows *p* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes*
and *q* ∈ *lotteries-on outcomes*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *utility-ge*:
  assumes $p \succeq[relation]\ q$
  shows *measure-pmf.expectation p u* $\geq$ *measure-pmf.expectation q u*
  ⟨*proof*⟩

end

sublocale *vNM-utility* $\subseteq$ *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) *relation* (λp. *measure-pmf.expectation p u*)
⟨*proof*⟩

context *vNM-utility*
begin

lemma *strict-preference-iff-strict-utility*:
 assumes $p \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
 assumes $q \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
 shows $p \succ[relation]\ q \longleftrightarrow$ *measure-pmf.expectation p u* $>$ *measure-pmf.expectation q u*
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pos-distrib-left*:
  assumes $c > 0$
  shows $(\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ pmf\ q\ z * (c * u\ z)) = c * (\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ pmf\ q\ z * (u\ z))$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sum-pmf-util-commute*:
  $(\sum a{\in}outcomes.\ pmf\ p\ a * u\ a) = (\sum a{\in}outcomes.\ u\ a * pmf\ p\ a)$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

7 Finite outcomes

context
  assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes*
begin

lemma *sum-equals-pmf-expectation*:
  assumes $p \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
  shows$(\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ p\ z) * (u\ z)) =$ *measure-pmf.expectation p u*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *expected-utility-weak-preference*:
  assumes $p \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
    and $q \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
 shows $p \succeq[relation]\ q \longleftrightarrow (\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ p\ z) * (u\ z)) \geq (\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ q\ z) * (u\ z))$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *diff-leq-zero-weak-preference*:
  assumes $p \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
    and $q \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
  shows $p \succeq q \longleftrightarrow ((\sum a{\in}outcomes.\ pmf\ q\ a * u\ a) - (\sum a{\in}outcomes.\ pmf\ p\ a * u\ a) \leq 0)$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *expected-utility-strict-preference*:
  assumes $p \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
    and $q \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
  shows $p \succ[relation]\ q \longleftrightarrow$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $p\ u >$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $q\ u$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *scale-pos-left*:
  assumes $c > 0$
  shows *vNM-utility outcomes relation* $(\lambda x.\ c * u\ x)$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *strict-alt-def*:
  assumes $p \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
    and $q \in$ *lotteries-on outcomes*
  shows $p \succ[relation]\ q \longleftrightarrow$
        $(\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ p\ z) * (u\ z)) > (\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ q\ z) * (u\ z))$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *strict-alt-def-utility-g*:
  assumes $p \succ[relation]\ q$
  shows $(\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ p\ z) * (u\ z)) > (\sum z{\in}outcomes.\ (pmf\ q\ z) * (u\ z))$
  ⟨*proof*⟩

end

end

lemma *vnm-utility-is-ordinal-utility*:
  assumes *vNM-utility outcomes relation u*
  shows *ordinal-utility* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) *relation* ($\lambda p.$ *measure-pmf.expectation* $p\ u$)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *vnm-utility-imp-reational-prefs*:
  assumes *vNM-utility outcomes relation u*
  shows *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) *relation*
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *expected-utilty-theorem-form-vnm-utility*:
  assumes *fnt*: *finite outcomes* **and** *outcomes* $\neq \{\}$
  shows *rational-preference* (*lotteries-on outcomes*) $\mathcal{R} \wedge$

$$\begin{aligned}&\textit{independent-vnm}\ (\textit{lotteries-on outcomes})\ \mathcal{R}\ \wedge\\&\textit{continuous-vnm}\ (\textit{lotteries-on outcomes})\ \mathcal{R} \longleftrightarrow\\&(\exists\, u.\ \textit{vNM-utility outcomes}\ \mathcal{R}\ u)\end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

8 Related work

Formalizations in Social choice theory has been formalized by Wiedijk [13], Nipkow [7], and Gammie [4, 5]. Vestergaard [12], Le Roux, Martin-Dorel, and Soloviev [10, 11] provide formalizations of results in game theory. A library for algorithmic game theory in Coq is described in[1].

Related work in economics includes the verification of financial systems [9], binomial pricing models [3], and VCG-Auctions [6]. In microeconomics we discussed a formalization of two economic models and the First Welfare Theorem [8].

To our knowledge the only work that uses expected utility theory is that of Eberl [2]. Since we focus on the underlying theory of expected utility, we found that there is only little overlap.

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