

Ordinary Differential Equations

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March 17, 2025

Abstract

Session `Ordinary-Differential-Equations` formalizes ordinary differential equations (ODEs) and initial value problems. This work comprises proofs for local and global existence of unique solutions (Picard-Lindelöf theorem). Moreover, it contains a formalization of the (continuous or even differentiable) dependency of the flow on initial conditions as the *flow* of ODEs.

Not in the generated document are the following sessions:

- **HOL-ODE-Numerics**: Rigorous numerical algorithms for computing enclosures of solutions based on Runge-Kutta methods and affine arithmetic. Reachability analysis with splitting and reduction at hyperplanes.
- **HOL-ODE-Examples**: Applications of the numerical algorithms to concrete systems of ODEs (e.g., van der Pol and Lorenz attractor).

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1 Auxiliary Lemmas

```
theory ODE-Auxiliarities
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Analysis
  HOL-Library.Float
  List-Index.List-Index
  Affine-Arithmetic.Affine-Arithmetic-Auxiliarities
  Affine-Arithmetic.Executable-Euclidean-Space
begin

instantiation prod :: (zero-neq-one, zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
begin

definition  $1 = (1, 1)$ 

instance by standard (simp add: zero-prod-def one-prod-def)
end
```

1.1 there is no inner product for type $'a \Rightarrow_L 'b$

```
lemma (in real-inner) parallelogram-law:  $(\text{norm } (x + y))^2 + (\text{norm } (x - y))^2 = 2 * (\text{norm } x)^2 + 2 * (\text{norm } y)^2$ 
proof -
  have  $(\text{norm } (x + y))^2 + (\text{norm } (x - y))^2 = \text{inner } (x + y) (x + y) + \text{inner } (x - y) (x - y)$ 
    by (simp add: norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
  also have ... =  $2 * (\text{norm } x)^2 + 2 * (\text{norm } y)^2$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
```

```
locale no-real-inner
begin

lift-definition fstzero::(real*real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  (real*real) is  $\lambda(x, y). (x, 0)$ 
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linearI')

lemma [simp]:  $\text{fstzero } (a, b) = (a, 0)$ 
  by transfer simp

lift-definition zerosnd::(real*real)  $\Rightarrow_L$  (real*real) is  $\lambda(x, y). (0, y)$ 
  by (auto intro!: bounded-linearI')

lemma [simp]:  $\text{zerosnd } (a, b) = (0, b)$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma  $\text{fstzero-add-zerosnd}: \text{fstzero} + \text{zerosnd} = \text{id-blinfun}$ 
  by transfer auto
```

```

lemma norm-fstzero-zerosnd: norm fstzero = 1 norm zerosnd = 1 norm (fstzero
- zerosnd) = 1
by (rule norm-blinfun-eqI[where x=(1, 0)]) (auto simp: norm-Pair blinfun.bilinear-simps
intro: norm-blinfun-eqI[where x=(0, 1)] norm-blinfun-eqI[where x=(1, 0)])
compare with (norm (?x + ?y))2 + (norm (?x - ?y))2 = 2 * (norm ?x)2
+ 2 * (norm ?y)2
lemma (norm (fstzero + zerosnd))2 + (norm (fstzero - zerosnd))2 ≠
2 * (norm fstzero)2 + 2 * (norm zerosnd)2
by (simp add: fstzero-add-zerosnd norm-fstzero-zerosnd)

```

end

1.2 Topology

1.3 Vector Spaces

```

lemma ex-norm-eq-1:  $\exists x. \text{norm } (x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-vector}, \text{perfect-space}\}) = 1$ 
by (metis vector-choose-size zero-le-one)

```

1.4 Reals

1.5 Balls

sometimes $(?y \in \text{ball } ?x ?e) = (\text{dist } ?x ?y < ?e)$ etc. are not good [*simp*] rules
(although they are often useful): not sure that inequalities are “simpler” than
set membership (distorts automatic reasoning when only sets are involved)

lemmas [*simp del*] = mem-ball mem-cball mem-sphere mem-ball-0 mem-cball-0

1.6 Boundedness

```

lemma bounded-subset-cboxE:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies \text{bounded } ((\lambda x. x \cdot i) ` X)$ 
obtains a b where  $X \subseteq \text{cbox } a b$ 
proof -
have  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies \exists a b. ((\lambda x. x \cdot i) ` X) \subseteq \{a..b\}$ 
by (metis box-real(2) box-subset-cbox subset-trans bounded-subset-box-symmetric[OF assms] )
then obtain a b where  $\text{bnds}: \bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies ((\lambda x. x \cdot i) ` X) \subseteq \{a..b\}$ 
by metis
then have  $X \subseteq \{x. \forall i \in \text{Basis}. x \cdot i \in \{a..b\}\}$ 
by force
also have ... = cbox  $(\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} a \cdot i *_R i) (\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} b \cdot i *_R i)$ 
by (auto simp: cbox-def)
finally show ?thesis ..

```

qed

```

lemma
bounded-euclideanI:

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in Basis \implies bounded ((\lambda x. x + i) ` X)$ 
shows bounded X
proof -
  from bounded-subset-cboxE[OF assms] obtain a b where  $X \subseteq cbox a b$ .
  with bounded-cbox show ?thesis by (rule bounded-subset)
qed

```

1.7 Intervals

```

notation closed-segment ( $\langle(1\{---\})\rangle$ )
notation open-segment ( $\langle(1\{-<--<\})\rangle$ )

```

```

lemma min-zero-mult-nonneg-le:  $0 \leq h' \implies h' \leq h \implies \min 0 (h * k::real) \leq h'$ 
*  $k$ 
  by (metis dual-order.antisym le-cases min-le-iff-disj mult-eq-0-iff mult-le-0-iff
      mult-right-mono-neg)

```

```

lemma max-zero-mult-nonneg-le:  $0 \leq h' \implies h' \leq h \implies h' * k \leq \max 0 (h * k::real)$ 
  by (metis dual-order.antisym le-max-iff-disj mult-eq-0-iff mult-right-mono
      zero-le-mult-iff)

```

```

lemmas closed-segment-eq-real-ivl = closed-segment-eq-real-ivl

```

```

lemma bdd-above-is-intervalI: bdd-above I if is-interval I  $a \leq b$   $a \in I$   $b \notin I$  for
I::real set
  by (meson bdd-above-def is-interval-1 le-cases that)

```

```

lemma bdd-below-is-intervalI: bdd-below I if is-interval I  $a \leq b$   $a \notin I$   $b \in I$  for
I::real set
  by (meson bdd-below-def is-interval-1 le-cases that)

```

1.8 Extended Real Intervals

1.9 Euclidean Components

1.10 Operator Norm

1.11 Limits

```

lemma eventually-open-cball:
  assumes open X
  assumes  $x \in X$ 
  shows eventually  $(\lambda e. cball x e \subseteq X)$  (at-right 0)
proof -
  from open-contains-cball-eq[OF assms(1)] assms(2)
  obtain e where  $e > 0$   $cball x e \subseteq X$  by auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def mem-cball intro!: exI[where x=e])
qed

```

1.12 Continuity

1.13 Derivatives

lemma

if-eventually-has-derivative:
assumes (f has-derivative F') (at x within S)
assumes $\forall_F x$ in at x within S . $P x P x x \in S$
shows $((\lambda x. \text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x) \text{ has-derivative } F')$ (at x within S)
using *assms(1)*
apply (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
subgoal using *assms(2)* by eventually-elim auto
by (auto simp: *assms*)

lemma *norm-le-in-cubeI*: $\text{norm } x \leq \text{norm } y$

if $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies \text{abs}(x \cdot i) \leq \text{abs}(y \cdot i)$ for $x y$
unfolding *norm-eq-sqrt-inner*
apply (subst euclidean-inner)
apply (subst (3) euclidean-inner)
using that
by (auto intro!: sum-mono simp: abs-le-square-iff power2-eq-square[symmetric]))

lemma *has-derivative-partials-euclidean-convexI*:

fixes $f::'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{real-normed-vector}$
assumes $f': \bigwedge i x. i \in \text{Basis} \implies (\forall j \in \text{Basis}. x \cdot j \in X j) \implies xi = x \cdot i \implies ((\lambda p. f(x + (p - x \cdot i) *_R i)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' i x)$ (at xi within $X i$)
assumes $df\text{-cont}: \bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies (f' i \longrightarrow (f' i x))$ (at x within $\{x. \forall j \in \text{Basis}. x \cdot j \in X j\}$)
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies x \cdot i \in X i$
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies \text{convex}(X i)$
shows $(f \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda h. \sum_{j \in \text{Basis}} (h \cdot j) *_R f' j x))$ (at x within $\{x. \forall j \in \text{Basis}. x \cdot j \in X j\}$)
(is - (at x within ?S))
proof (rule *has-derivativeI*)
show bounded-linear $(\lambda h. \sum_{j \in \text{Basis}} (h \cdot j) *_R f' j x)$
by (auto intro!: bounded-linear-intros)

obtain E where [simp]: set $E = (\text{Basis}::'a \text{ set})$ distinct E
using finite-distinct-list[*OF* finite-Basis] by blast

have [simp]: $\text{length } E = \text{DIM}('a)$
using ‹distinct E› distinct-card by fastforce
have [simp]: $E ! j \in \text{Basis}$ if $j < \text{DIM}('a)$ for j
by (metis ‹length E = DIM('a)› ‹set E = Basis› nth-mem that)
have convex ?S
by (rule convex-prod) (use *assms* in auto)

have *sum-Basis-E*: $\text{sum } g \text{ Basis} = (\sum j < \text{DIM}('a). g(E ! j))$ for g
apply (rule *sum.reindex-cong*[*OF* - refl])

```

apply (auto simp: inj-on-nth)
  by (metis `distinct E` `length E = DIM('a)` `set E = Basis` bij-betw-def
bij-betw-nth)

have segment:  $\forall_F x' \text{ in at } x \text{ within } ?S. x' \in ?S \forall_F x' \text{ in at } x \text{ within } ?S. x' \neq x$ 
  unfolding eventually-at-filter by auto

show  $((\lambda y. (f y - f x - (\sum j \in Basis. ((y - x) \cdot j) *_R f' j x)) /_R \text{norm} (y - x)) \longrightarrow 0)$  (at x within {x.  $\forall j \in Basis. x \cdot j \in X j$ })
  apply (rule tendstoI)
  unfolding norm-conv-dist[symmetric]
  proof -
    fix e::real
    assume e > 0
    define B where B = e / norm (2*DIM('a) + 1)
    with `e > 0` have B-thms:  $B > 0$   $2 * \text{DIM}('a) * B < e$   $B \geq 0$ 
      by (auto simp: divide-simps algebra-simps B-def)
    define B' where B' = B / 2
    have B' > 0 by (simp add: B'-def `0 < B`)
    have  $\forall i \in Basis. \forall_F x a \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. \forall j \in Basis. x \cdot j \in X j\}. dist (f' i x a) (f' i x) < B'$ 
      apply (rule ballI)
      subgoal premises prems using df-cont[OF prems, THEN tendstoD, OF `0 < B'`].
      done
    from eventually-ball-finite[OF finite-Basis this]
    have  $\forall_F x' \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. \forall j \in Basis. x \cdot j \in X j\}. \forall j \in Basis. dist (f' j x') (f' j x) < B'$ .
    then obtain d where d > 0
      and  $\bigwedge j. x' \in \{x. \forall j \in Basis. x \cdot j \in X j\} \implies x' \neq x \implies dist x' x < d \implies j \in Basis \implies dist (f' j x') (f' j x) < B'$ 
      using `0 < B'`
      by (auto simp: eventually-at)
    then have B':  $x' \in \{x. \forall j \in Basis. x \cdot j \in X j\} \implies dist x' x < d \implies j \in Basis \implies dist (f' j x') (f' j x) < B'$  for x' j
      by (cases x' = x, auto simp add: `0 < B'`)
    then have B:  $\text{norm} (f' j x' - f' j y) < B$  if
       $(\bigwedge j. j \in Basis \implies x' \cdot j \in X j)$ 
       $(\bigwedge j. j \in Basis \implies y \cdot j \in X j)$ 
      dist x' x < d
      dist y x < d
      j ∈ Basis
      for x' y j
    proof -
      have dist (f' j x') (f' j x) < B' dist (f' j y) (f' j x) < B'
        using that
        by (auto intro!: B')
      then have dist (f' j x') (f' j y) < B' + B' by norm

```

```

also have ... = B by (simp add: B'-def)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-norm)
qed
have ∀F x' in at x within {x. ∀ j ∈ Basis. x · j ∈ X j}. dist x' x < d
  by (rule tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at ⟨d > 0⟩])
with segment
show ∀F x' in at x within {x. ∀ j ∈ Basis. x · j ∈ X j}.
  norm ((f x' - f x - (∑ j ∈ Basis. ((x' - x) · j) *R f' j x)) /R norm (x' - x))
< e
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x')
  then have os-subset: open-segment x x' ⊆ ?S
    using ⟨convex ?S⟩ assms(3)
    unfolding convex-contains-open-segment
    by auto
  then have cs-subset: closed-segment x x' ⊆ ?S
    using elim assms(3) by (auto simp add: open-segment-def)
  have csc-subset: closed-segment (x' · i) (x · i) ⊆ X i if i: i ∈ Basis for i
    apply (rule closed-segment-subset)
    using cs-subset elim assms(3,4) that
    by (auto )
  have osc-subset: open-segment (x' · i) (x · i) ⊆ X i if i: i ∈ Basis for i
    using segment-open-subset-closed csc-subset[OF i]
    by (rule order-trans)

define h where h = x' - x
define z where z j = (∑ k < j. (h · E ! k) *R (E ! k)) for j
define g where g j t = (f (x + z j + (t - x · E ! j) *R E ! j)) for j t
have z: z j · E ! j = 0 if j < DIM('a) for j
  using that
  by (auto simp: z-def h-def algebra-simps inner-sum-left inner-Basis if-distrib
    nth-eq-iff-index-eq
    sum.delta
    intro!: euclidean-eqI[where 'a='a]
    cong: if-cong)
from distinct-Ex1[OF ⟨distinct E⟩, unfolded ⟨set E = Basis⟩ Ex1-def ⟨length
E = ⟶⟩]
obtain index where
  index: ∀ i. i ∈ Basis ⇒ i = E ! index i ∧ i ∈ Basis ⇒ index i <
DIM('a)
  and unique: ∀ i j. i ∈ Basis ⇒ j < DIM('a) ⇒ E ! j = i ⇒ j = index i
  by metis
  have nth-eq-iff-index: E ! k = i ↔ index i = k if i ∈ Basis k < DIM('a)
for k i
  using unique[OF that] index[OF ⟨i ∈ Basis⟩]
  by auto
  have z-inner: z j · i = (if j ≤ index i then 0 else h · i) if j < DIM('a) i ∈
Basis for j i
  using that index[of i]

```

```

by (auto simp: z-def h-def algebra-simps inner-sum-left inner-Basis if-distrib
      sum.delta nth-eq-iff-index
      intro!: euclidean-eqI[where 'a='a]
      cong: if-cong)
have z-mem:  $j < \text{DIM}('a) \implies ja \in \text{Basis} \implies x \cdot ja + z j \cdot ja \in X ja$  for  $ja$ 
using csc-subset
by (auto simp: z-inner h-def algebra-simps)
have norm ( $x' - x$ )  $< d$ 
using elim by (simp add: dist-norm)
have norm-z':  $y \in \text{closed-segment}(x \cdot E ! j) (x' \cdot E ! j) \implies \text{norm}(z j + y *_R E ! j - (x \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j) < d$ 
if  $j < \text{DIM}('a)$ 
for  $j y$ 
apply (rule le-less-trans[OF - <norm ( $x' - x$ )  $< d$ >])
apply (rule norm-le-in-cubeI)
apply (auto simp: inner-diff-left inner-add-left inner-Basis that z)
subgoal by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
subgoal for  $i$ 
using that
by (auto simp: z-inner h-def algebra-simps)
done
have norm-z:  $\text{norm}(z j) < d$  if  $j < \text{DIM}('a)$  for  $j$ 
using norm-z'[OF that ends-in-segment(1)]
by (auto simp: z-def)
{
  fix  $j$ 
  assume  $j: j < \text{DIM}('a)$ 
  have eq:  $(x + z j + ((y - (x + z j)) \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j + (p - (x + z j + ((y - (x + z j)) \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j) \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j) = (x + z j + (p - (x \cdot E ! j)) *_R E ! j)$  for  $y p$ 
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps j z)
  have f-has-derivative:  $((\lambda p. f(x + z j + (p - x \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j))$ 
  has-derivative  $(\lambda x a. x a *_R f'(E ! j) (x + z j + ((y *_R E ! j - (x + z j)) \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j))$ 
   $(at y \text{ within } \text{closed-segment}(x \cdot E ! j) (x' \cdot E ! j))$ 
  if  $y \in \text{closed-segment}(x \cdot E ! j) (x' \cdot E ! j)$ 
  for  $y$ 
  apply (rule has-derivative-subset)
  apply (rule f'[unfolded has-vector-derivative-def,
    where  $x = x + z j + ((y *_R E ! j - (x + z j)) \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j$  and  $i = E ! j$ , unfolded eq])
  subgoal by (simp add: j)
  subgoal
    using that
    apply (auto simp: algebra-simps z j inner-Basis)
    using closed-segment-commute  $\langle E ! j \in \text{Basis} \rangle$  csc-subset apply blast
    by (simp add: z-mem j)
  subgoal by (auto simp: algebra-simps z j inner-Basis)

```

```

subgoal
  apply (auto simp: algebra-simps z j inner-Basis)
    using closed-segment-commute  $\langle \bigwedge j. j < \text{DIM}('a) \implies E ! j \in \text{Basis}$ 
  csc-subset j apply blast
    done
  done
  have  $*: ((xa *_R E ! j - (x + z j)) \cdot E ! j) = xa - x \cdot E ! j$  for xa
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps z j)
  have  $g': (g j \text{ has-vector-derivative } (f' (E ! j) (x + z j + (xa - x \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j)))$ 
    (at xa within (closed-segment (x·E!j) (x'·E!j)))
    (is (- has-vector-derivative ? $g'$  j xa) -)
    if xa in closed-segment (x·E!j) (x'·E!j) for xa
    using that
    by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def g-def[abs-def] *
      intro!: derivative-eq-intros f-has-derivative[THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
  define  $g'$  where  $g' j = ?g' j$  for j
  with  $g'$  have  $g': (g j \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' j t)$  (at t within closed-segment
    (x·E!j) (x'·E!j))
    if t in closed-segment (x·E!j) (x'·E!j)
    for t
    by (simp add: that)
  have cont-bound:  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{closed-segment} (x \cdot E ! j) (x' \cdot E ! j) \implies \text{norm}$ 
    ( $g' j y - g' j (x \cdot E ! j) \leq B$ )
    apply (auto simp add: g'-def j algebra-simps inner-Basis z dist-norm
      intro!: less-imp-le B z-mem norm-z norm-z')
    using closed-segment-commute  $\langle \bigwedge j. j < \text{DIM}('a) \implies E ! j \in \text{Basis}$ 
  csc-subset j apply blast
    done
  from vector-differentiable-bound-linearization[OF g' order-refl cont-bound
  ends-in-segment(1)]
  have  $n: \text{norm } (g j (x' \cdot E ! j) - g j (x \cdot E ! j) - (x' \cdot E ! j - x \cdot E ! j)$ 
     $*_R g' j (x \cdot E ! j)) \leq \text{norm } (x' \cdot E ! j - x \cdot E ! j) * B$ 
  .
  have  $z (\text{Suc } j) = z j + (x' \cdot E ! j - x \cdot E ! j) *_R E ! j$ 
    by (auto simp: z-def h-def algebra-simps)
  then have  $f (x + z (\text{Suc } j)) = f (x + z j + (x' \cdot E ! j - x \cdot E ! j) *_R E !$ 
  j)
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  with  $n$  have  $\text{norm } (f (x + z (\text{Suc } j)) - f (x + z j) - (x' \cdot E ! j - x \cdot E !$ 
  j) *_R f' (E ! j) (x + z j)) \leq |x' \cdot E ! j - x \cdot E ! j| * B
    by (simp add: g-def g'-def)
  } note B-le = this
  have  $B': \text{norm } (f' (E ! j) (x + z j) - f' (E ! j) x) \leq B$  if  $j < \text{DIM}('a)$  for j
    using that assms(3)
    by (auto simp add: algebra-simps inner-Basis z dist-norm <0 < d
      intro!: less-imp-le B z-mem norm-z)
  have  $(\sum_{j \leq \text{DIM}('a) - 1} f (x + z j) - f (x + z (\text{Suc } j))) = f (x + z 0) -$ 
     $f (x + z (\text{Suc } (\text{DIM}('a) - 1)))$ 

```

```

by (rule sum-telescope)
moreover have z DIM('a) = h
  using index
by (auto simp: z-def h-def algebra-simps inner-sum-left inner-Basis if-distrib
  nth-eq-iff-index
  sum.delta
  intro!: euclidean-eqI[where 'a='a]
  cong: if-cong)
moreover have z 0 = 0
  by (auto simp: z-def)
moreover have {..DIM('a) - 1} = {..<DIM('a)}
  using le-imp-less-Suc by fastforce
ultimately have f x - f (x + h) = (∑ j < DIM('a). f (x + z j) - f (x + z
(Suc j)))
  by auto
then have norm (f (x + h) - f x - (∑ j ∈ Basis. ((x' - x) * j) * R f' j x)) =
  norm(
    (∑ j < DIM('a). f (x + z (Suc j)) - f (x + z j) - (x' * E ! j - x * E ! j)
  * R f' (E ! j) (x + z j)) +
    (∑ j < DIM('a). (x' * E ! j - x * E ! j) * R (f' (E ! j) (x + z j) - f' (E !
j) x)))
  (is - = norm (sum ?a ?E + sum ?b ?E))
  by (intro arg-cong[where f=norm]) (simp add: sum-negf sum-subtractf
sum.distrib algebra-simps sum-Basis-E)
also have ... ≤ norm (sum ?a ?E) + norm (sum ?b ?E) by (norm)
also have norm (sum ?a ?E) ≤ sum (λx. norm (?a x)) ?E
  by (rule norm-sum)
also have ... ≤ sum (λj. norm |x' * E ! j - x * E ! j| * B) ?E
  by (auto intro!: sum-mono B-le)
also have ... ≤ sum (λj. norm (x' - x) * B) ?E
  apply (rule sum-mono)
  apply (auto intro!: mult-right-mono ‹0 ≤ B›)
  by (metis (full-types) ‹∀j. j < DIM('a) ⇒ E ! j ∈ Basis› inner-diff-left
norm-bound-Basis-le order-refl)
also have ... = norm (x' - x) * DIM('a) * B
  by simp
also have norm (sum ?b ?E) ≤ sum (λx. norm (?b x)) ?E
  by (rule norm-sum)
also have ... ≤ sum (λj. norm (x' - x) * B) ?E
  apply (intro sum-mono)
  apply (auto intro!: mult-mono B')
  apply (metis (full-types) ‹∀j. j < DIM('a) ⇒ E ! j ∈ Basis› inner-diff-left
norm-bound-Basis-le order-refl)
done
also have ... = norm (x' - x) * DIM('a) * B
  by simp
finally have norm (f (x + h) - f x - (∑ j ∈ Basis. ((x' - x) * j) * R f' j x)) ≤
  norm (x' - x) * real DIM('a) * B + norm (x' - x) * real DIM('a) * B

```

```

by arith
also have ... /R norm (x' - x) ≤ norm (2 * DIM('a) * B)
  using ‹B ≥ 0›
  by (simp add: divide-simps abs-mult)
also have ... < e using B-thms by simp
finally show ?case by (auto simp: divide-simps abs-mult h-def)
qed
qed
qed

lemma
  frechet-derivative-equals-partial-derivative:
  fixes f::'a::euclidean-space ⇒ 'a
  assumes Df: ∀x. (f has-derivative Df x) (at x)
  assumes f': ((λp. f (x + (p - x · i) *R i) · b) has-real-derivative f' x i b) (at (x · i))
  shows Df x i · b = f' x i b
proof –
  define Dfb where Dfb x = Blinfun (Df x) for x
  have Dfb-apply: blinfun-apply (Dfb x) = Df x for x
    unfolding Dfb-def
    apply (rule bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply)
    apply (rule has-derivative-bounded-linear)
    apply (rule assms)
    done
  have Dfb x = blinfun-of-matrix (λi b. Dfb x b · i) for x
    using blinfun-of-matrix-works[of Dfb x] by auto
  have Dfb: ∀x. (f has-derivative Dfb x) (at x)
    by (auto simp: Dfb-apply Df)
  note [derivative-intros] = diff-chain-at[OF - Dfb, unfolded o-def]
  have ((λp. f (x + (p - x · i) *R i) · b) has-real-derivative Dfb x i · b) (at (x · i))
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext simp: has-field-derivative-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)
    from DERIV-unique[OF f' this]
    show ?thesis by (simp add: Dfb-apply)
qed

```

1.14 Integration

```

lemmas content-real[simp]
lemmas integrable-continuous[intro, simp]
  and integrable-continuous-real[intro, simp]

```

```

lemma integral-eucl-le:
  fixes f g::'a::euclidean-space ⇒ 'b::ordered-euclidean-space
  assumes f integrable-on s
  and g integrable-on s
  and ∀x. x ∈ s ⇒ f x ≤ g x

```

```

shows integral s f ≤ integral s g
using assms
by (auto intro!: integral-component-le simp: eucl-le[where 'a='b])

lemma
integral-ivl-bound:
fixes l u::'a::ordered-euclidean-space
assumes ∀x h'. h' ∈ {t0 .. h} ⟹ x ∈ {t0 .. h} ⟹ (h' - t0) *R f x ∈ {l .. u}
assumes t0 ≤ h
assumes f-int: f integrable-on {t0 .. h}
shows integral {t0 .. h} f ∈ {l .. u}

proof -
from assms(1)[of t0 t0] assms(2) have 0 ∈ {l .. u} by auto
have integral {t0 .. h} f = integral {t0 .. h} (λt. if t ∈ {t0, h} then 0 else f t)
  by (rule integral-spike[where S={t0, h}]) auto
also
{
  fix x
  assume 1: x ∈ {t0 <..< h}
  with assms have (h - t0) *R f x ∈ {l .. u} by auto
  then have (if x ∈ {t0, h} then 0 else f x) ∈ {l /R (h - t0) .. u /R (h - t0)}
    using ‹x ∈ →›
    by (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide
      simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] field-simps algebra-simps)
}
then have ... ∈ {integral {t0..h} (λ-. l /R (h - t0)) .. integral {t0..h} (λ-. u /R (h - t0))}
  unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff
  apply (safe intro!: integral-eucl-le)
  using ‹0 ∈ {l .. u}›
  apply (auto intro!: assms
    intro: integrable-continuous-real integrable-spike[where S={t0, h}, OF f-int]
    simp: eucl-le[where 'a='a] divide-simps
    split: if-split-asm)
done
also have ... ⊆ {l .. u}
  using assms ‹0 ∈ {l .. u}›
  by (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma
add-integral-ivl-bound:
fixes l u::'a::ordered-euclidean-space
assumes ∀x h'. h' ∈ {t0 .. h} ⟹ x ∈ {t0 .. h} ⟹ (h' - t0) *R f x ∈ {l - x0 .. u - x0}
assumes t0 ≤ h
assumes f-int: f integrable-on {t0 .. h}
shows x0 + integral {t0 .. h} f ∈ {l .. u}

```

```

using integral-ivl-bound[OF assms]
by (auto simp: algebra-simps)

```

1.15 conditionally complete lattice

1.16 Lists

lemma

```

Ball-set-Cons[simp]: ( $\forall a \in \text{set-Cons } x \ y. P \ a$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall a \in x. \forall b \in y. P \ (a \# b)$ )
by (auto simp: set-Cons-def)

```

lemma set-cons-eq-empty[iff]: $\text{set-Cons } a \ b = \{\} \longleftrightarrow a = \{\} \vee b = \{\}$
by (auto simp: set-Cons-def)

lemma listset-eq-empty-iff[iff]: $\text{listset } XS = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \{\} \in \text{set } XS$
by (induction XS) auto

lemma sing-in-sings[simp]: $[x] \in (\lambda x. [x])`xd \longleftrightarrow x \in xd$
by auto

lemma those-eq-None-set-iff: $\text{those } xs = \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \text{None} \in \text{set } xs$
by (induction xs) (auto split: option.split)

lemma those-eq-Some-lengthD: $\text{those } xs = \text{Some } ys \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto split: option.splits)

lemma those-eq-Some-map-Some-iff: $\text{those } xs = \text{Some } ys \longleftrightarrow (xs = \text{map Some } ys) \ (\text{is } ?l \longleftrightarrow ?r)$

proof safe

assume ?l

then have $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$

by (rule those-eq-Some-lengthD)

then show ?r using ?l

by (induction xs ys rule: list-induct2) (auto split: option.splits)

next

assume ?r

then have $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$

by simp

then show $\text{those } (\text{map Some } ys) = \text{Some } ys$ using ?r

by (induction xs ys rule: list-induct2) (auto split: option.splits)

qed

1.17 Set(sum)

1.18 Max

1.19 Uniform Limit

1.20 Bounded Linear Functions

lift-definition comp3:— TODO: name?

```

('c::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$  'd::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$ 
'c)  $\Rightarrow_L$  'b  $\Rightarrow_L$  'd is
 $\lambda(cd:(c \Rightarrow_L d))\ (bc::b \Rightarrow_L c).\ (cd\ o_L\ bc)$ 
by (rule bounded-bilinear.bounded-linear-right[OF bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose])

```

```

lemma blinfun-apply-comp3[simp]: blinfun-apply (comp3 a) b = (a o_L b)
by (simp add: comp3.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-comp3[bounded-linear]: bounded-linear comp3
by transfer (rule bounded-bilinear-blinfun-compose)

```

lift-definition comp12:— TODO: name?

```

('a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$ 
'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b)  $\Rightarrow_L$  'c
is  $\lambda f g\ (a,\ b).\ f\ a + g\ b$ 
by (auto intro!: bounded-linear-intros
      intro: bounded-linear-compose
      simp: split-beta')

```

```

lemma blinfun-apply-comp12[simp]: blinfun-apply (comp12 f g) b = f (fst b) + g
(snd b)
by (simp add: comp12.rep-eq split-beta)

```

1.21 Order Transitivity Attributes

```

attribute-setup le = <Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute [] (fn context => fn thm
=> thm RS @{thm order-trans}))>
  transitive version of inequality (useful for intro)
attribute-setup ge = <Scan.succeed (Thm.rule-attribute [] (fn context => fn thm
=> thm RS @{thm order-trans[rotated]}))>
  transitive version of inequality (useful for intro)

```

1.22 point reflection

```

definition prefect::'a::real-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a where prefect  $\equiv$   $\lambda t0\ t.\ 2 *_R t0 - t$ 

```

```

lemma prefect-prefect[simp]: prefect t0 (prefect t0 t) = t
by (simp add: prefect-def algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma prefect-prefect-image[simp]: prefect t0 ` prefect t0 ` S = S
by (simp add: image-image)

```

```

lemma is-interval-prefect[simp]: is-interval (prefect t0 ` S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-interval S
by (auto simp: prefect-def[abs-def])

```

```

lemma iv-in-prefect-image[intro, simp]: t0  $\in$  T  $\Longrightarrow$  t0  $\in$  prefect t0 ` T
by (auto intro!: image-eqI simp: prefect-def algebra-simps scaleR-2)

```

```

lemma prefect-tendsto[tendsto-intros]:
fixes l::'a::real-normed-vector

```

```

shows  $(g \longrightarrow l) F \implies (h \longrightarrow m) F \implies ((\lambda x. \text{preflect} (g x) (h x)) \longrightarrow$ 
 $\text{preflect} l m) F$ 
by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros simp: preflect-def)

lemma continuous-preflect[continuous-intros]:
fixes a::'a::real-normed-vector
shows continuous (at a within A) (preflect t0)
by (auto simp: continuous-within intro!: tendsto-intros)

lemma
fixes t0::'a::ordered-real-vector
shows preflect-le[simp]:  $t0 \leq \text{preflect} t0 b \longleftrightarrow b \leq t0$ 
and le-preflect[simp]:  $\text{preflect} t0 b \leq t0 \longleftrightarrow t0 \leq b$ 
and antimono-preflect: antimono (preflect t0)
and preflect-le-preflect[simp]:  $\text{preflect} t0 a \leq \text{preflect} t0 b \longleftrightarrow b \leq a$ 
and preflect-eq-cancel[simp]:  $\text{preflect} t0 a = \text{preflect} t0 b \longleftrightarrow a = b$ 
by (auto intro!: antimonoI simp: preflect-def scaleR-2)

lemma preflect-eq-point-iff[simp]:  $t0 = \text{preflect} t0 s \longleftrightarrow t0 = s$   $\text{preflect} t0 s = t0$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow t0 = s$ 
by (auto simp: preflect-def algebra-simps scaleR-2)

lemma preflect-minus-self[simp]:  $\text{preflect} t0 s - t0 = t0 - s$ 
by (simp add: preflect-def scaleR-2)

end
theory MVT-Ex
imports
HOL-Analysis.Analysis
HOL-Decision-Props.Approximation
..../ODE-Auxiliarities
begin

```

1.23 (Counter)Example of Mean Value Theorem in Euclidean Space

There is no exact analogon of the mean value theorem in the multivariate case!

```

lemma MVT-wrong: assumes
 $\bigwedge J a u (f::real*real \Rightarrow real*real).$ 
 $(\bigwedge x. \text{FDERIV} f x :> J x) \implies$ 
 $(\exists t \in \{0 < .. < 1\}. f(a + u) - f a = J(a + t *_R u) u)$ 
shows False
proof -
have  $\bigwedge t::real*real. \text{FDERIV} (\lambda t. (\cos(fst t), \sin(fst t))) t :> (\lambda h. (-((fst h) * sin(fst t)), (fst h) * cos(fst t)))$ 
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
from assms[OF this, of (pi, pi) (pi, pi)] obtain t::real where t:  $0 < t < 1$ 

```

and

```

 $pi * sin(t * pi) = 2 cos(t * pi) = 0$ 
by auto
then obtain n where tpi:  $t * pi = \text{real-of-int } n * (\pi / 2)$  and odd n
by (auto simp: cos-zero-iff-int)
then have teq:  $t = \text{real-of-int } n / 2$  by auto
then have n = 1 using t <odd n> by arith
then have t = 1/2 using teq by simp
have sin(t * pi) = 1
by (simp add: t = 1/2 sin-eq-1)
with <math>\langle pi * sin(t * pi) = 2 >
have pi = 2 by simp
moreover have pi > 2 using pi-approx by simp
ultimately show False by simp
qed

```

lemma MVT-corrected:

```

fixes f::'a::ordered-euclidean-space⇒'b::euclidean-space
assumes fderiv:  $\bigwedge x. x \in D \implies (f \text{ has-derivative } J x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } D)$ 
assumes line-in:  $\bigwedge x. [0 \leq x; x \leq 1] \implies a + x *_R u \in D$ 
shows  $(\exists t \in \text{Basis} \rightarrow \{0 <.. < 1\}. (f(a + u) - f a) = (\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} (J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i) *_R i))$ 
proof -
{
fix i::'b
assume i ∈ Basis
have subset:  $((\lambda x. a + x *_R u) ` \{0..1\}) \subseteq D$ 
using line-in by force
have  $\bigwedge x. [0 \leq x; x \leq 1] \implies ((\lambda b. f(a + b *_R u) \cdot i) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda b. b *_R J(a + x *_R u) u \cdot i)) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } \{0..1\})$ 
using line-in
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros
has-derivative-subset[OF - subset]
has-derivative-in-compose[where f=λx. a + x *_R u]
fderiv line-in
simp add: linear.scaleR[OF has-derivative-linear[OF fderiv]])
with zero-less-one
have  $\exists x \in \{0 <.. < 1\}. f(a + 1 *_R u) \cdot i - f(a + 0 *_R u) \cdot i = (1 - 0) *_R J(a + x *_R u) u \cdot i$ 
by (rule mvt-simple)
}
then obtain t where  $\forall i \in \text{Basis}. t i \in \{0 <.. < 1\} \wedge f(a + u) \cdot i - f a \cdot i = J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i$ 
by atomize-elim (force intro!: bchoice)
hence  $t \in \text{Basis} \rightarrow \{0 <.. < 1\} \wedge i \in \text{Basis} \implies (f(a + u) - f a) \cdot i = J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i$ 
by (auto simp: inner-diff-left)
moreover hence  $(f(a + u) - f a) = (\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} (J(a + t i *_R u) u \cdot i) *_R i)$ 

```

```

by (intro euclidean-eqI[where 'a='b]) simp
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma MVT-ivl:
fixes f::'a::ordered-euclidean-space⇒'b::ordered-euclidean-space
assumes fderiv: ∀x. x ∈ D ⇒ (f has-derivative J x) (at x within D)
assumes J-ivl: ∀x. x ∈ D ⇒ J x u ∈ {J0 .. J1}
assumes line-in: ∀x. x ∈ {0..1} ⇒ a + x *R u ∈ D
shows f (a + u) − f a ∈ {J0..J1}
proof –
from MVT-corrected[OF fderiv line-in] obtain t where
t: t ∈ Basis → {0 <.. < 1} and
mvt: f (a + u) − f a = (∑ i ∈ Basis. (J (a + t i *R u) u · i) *R i)
by auto
note mvt
also have ... ∈ {J0 .. J1}
proof –
have J: ∀i. i ∈ Basis ⇒ J0 ≤ J (a + t i *R u) u
    ∧ i ∈ Basis ⇒ J (a + t i *R u) u ≤ J1
using J-ivl t line-in by (auto simp: Pi-iff)
show ?thesis
using J
unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff eucl-le[where 'a='b]
by auto
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma MVT:
shows
  ∃J J0 J1 a u (f::real*real⇒real*real).
  (∀x. FDERIV f x :> J x) ⇒
  (∀x. J x u ∈ {J0 .. J1}) ⇒
  f (a + u) − f a ∈ {J0 .. J1}
by (rule-tac J = J in MVT-ivl[where D=UNIV]) auto

```

```

lemma MVT-ivl':
fixes f::'a::ordered-euclidean-space⇒'b::ordered-euclidean-space
assumes fderiv: (∀x. x ∈ D ⇒ (f has-derivative J x) (at x within D))
assumes J-ivl: ∀x. x ∈ D ⇒ J x (a − b) ∈ {J0..J1}
assumes line-in: ∀x. x ∈ {0..1} ⇒ b + x *R (a − b) ∈ D
shows f a ∈ {f b + J0..f b + J1}
proof –
have f (b + (a − b)) − f b ∈ {J0 .. J1}
using J-ivl MVT-ivl fderiv line-in by blast
thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp: diff-le-eq le-diff-eq ac-simps)
qed

```

```

end
theory
  Vector-Derivative-On
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Analysis
begin

1.24 Vector derivative on a set

definition
  has-vderiv-on :: (real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  real set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix  $\langle(\text{has}'\text{-vderiv'-on})\rangle$  50)
where
  ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ )  $S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } S))$ 

lemma has-vderiv-on-empty[intro, simp]: ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ ) {}
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma has-vderiv-on-subset:
  assumes ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ )  $S$ 
  assumes  $T \subseteq S$ 
  shows ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ )  $T$ 
  by (meson assms(1) assms(2) contra-subsetD has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-within-subset)

lemma has-vderiv-on-compose:
  assumes ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ ) ( $g$  '  $T$ )
  assumes ( $g$  has-vderiv-on  $g'$ )  $T$ 
  shows ( $f \circ g$  has-vderiv-on  $(\lambda x. g' x *_R f' (g x))$ )  $T$ 
  using assms
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def
  by (auto intro!: vector-diff-chain-within)

lemma has-vderiv-on-open:
  assumes open  $T$ 
  shows ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ )  $T \longleftrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' t) \text{ (at } t))$ 
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def at-within-open[OF - <open T>])

lemma has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs:— TODO: integrate intro derivative-eq-intros
  ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $g'$ )  $T \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in T \implies g' x = f' x) \implies (f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f')$ 
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma [THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, derivative-intros]:
  shows has-vderiv-on-id:  $((\lambda x. x) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda x. 1)) T$ 
  and has-vderiv-on-const:  $((\lambda x. c) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda x. 0)) T$ 
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma [THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, derivative-intros]:

```

```

fixes f::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') T
shows has-vderiv-on-uminus: (( $\lambda x.$  - f x) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x.$  - f' x)) T
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma [THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, derivative-intros]:
fixes f g::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') T
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') T
shows has-vderiv-on-add: (( $\lambda x.$  f x + g x) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x.$  f' x + g' x)) T
and has-vderiv-on-diff: (( $\lambda x.$  f x - g x) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x.$  f' x - g' x)) T
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma [THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, derivative-intros]:
fixes f::real  $\Rightarrow$  real and g::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') T
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') T
shows has-vderiv-on-scaleR: (( $\lambda x.$  f x *R g x) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x.$  f x *R g' x +
f' x *R g x)) T
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative
intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma [THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, derivative-intros]:
fixes f g::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-algebra
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') T
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') T
shows has-vderiv-on-mult: (( $\lambda x.$  f x * g x) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x.$  f x * g' x + f' x
* g x)) T
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma has-vderiv-on-ln[THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, derivative-intros]:
fixes g::real  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes  $\bigwedge x.$  x  $\in s \Rightarrow 0 < g x$ 
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') s
shows (( $\lambda x.$  ln (g x)) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x.$  g' x / g x)) s
using assms
unfolding has-vderiv-on-def
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric]
intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma fundamental-theorem-of-calculus':
fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
shows a  $\leq b \Rightarrow$  (f has-vderiv-on f') {a .. b}  $\Rightarrow$  (f' has-integral (f b - f a)) {a
.. b}

```

```

by (auto intro!: fundamental-theorem-of-calculus simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma has-vderiv-on-If:
assumes U = S ∪ T
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') (S ∪ (closure T ∩ closure S))
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') (T ∪ (closure T ∩ closure S))
assumes ∀x. x ∈ closure T ⇒ x ∈ closure S ⇒ f x = g x
assumes ∀x. x ∈ closure T ⇒ x ∈ closure S ⇒ f' x = g' x
shows ((λt. if t ∈ S then f t else g t) has-vderiv-on (λt. if t ∈ S then f' t else g' t)) U
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def ac-simps
  intro!: has-vector-derivative-If-within-closures
  split del: if-split)

lemma mvt-very-simple-closed-segmentE:
fixes f::real⇒real
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') (closed-segment a b)
obtains y where y ∈ closed-segment a b f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y
proof cases
assume a ≤ b
with mvt-very-simple[of a b f λx i. i *R f' x] assms
obtain y where y ∈ closed-segment a b f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y
by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl has-vderiv-on-def)
thus ?thesis ..
next
assume ¬ a ≤ b
with mvt-very-simple[of b a f λx i. i *R f' x] assms
obtain y where y ∈ closed-segment a b f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y
by (force simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-vderiv-on-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
algebra-simps)
thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma mvt-simple-closed-segmentE:
fixes f::real⇒real
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') (closed-segment a b)
assumes a ≠ b
obtains y where y ∈ open-segment a b f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y
proof cases
assume a ≤ b
with assms have a < b by simp
with mvt-simple[of a b f λx i. i *R f' x] assms
obtain y where y ∈ open-segment a b f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y
by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl has-vderiv-on-def
open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
thus ?thesis ..
next
assume ¬ a ≤ b

```

```

then have  $b < a$  by simp
with mvt-simple[of  $b$   $a$   $f$   $\lambda x. i *_R f' x$ ] assms
obtain  $y$  where  $y \in \text{open-segment } a \ b$   $f b - f a = (b - a) * f' y$ 
by (force simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-vderiv-on-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
algebra-simps
      open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma differentiable-bound-general-open-segment:
fixes  $a :: \text{real}$ 
and  $b :: \text{real}$ 
and  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{real-normed-vector}$ 
and  $f' :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
assumes continuous-on (closed-segment  $a$   $b$ )  $f$ 
assumes continuous-on (closed-segment  $a$   $b$ )  $g$ 
and ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ ) (open-segment  $a$   $b$ )
and ( $g$  has-vderiv-on  $g'$ ) (open-segment  $a$   $b$ )
and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{open-segment } a \ b \implies \text{norm } (f' x) \leq g' x$ 
shows norm ( $f b - f a$ )  $\leq \text{abs } (g b - g a)$ 
proof -
{
  assume  $a = b$ 
  hence ?thesis by simp
} moreover {
  assume  $a < b$ 
  with assms
  have continuous-on { $a .. b$ }  $f$ 
  and continuous-on { $a .. b$ }  $g$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a < .. < b\} \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a < .. < b\} \implies (g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{a < .. < b\} \implies \text{norm } (f' x) \leq g' x$ 
  by (auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl has-vderiv-on-def
        at-within-open[where  $S = \{a < .. < b\}$ ])
  from differentiable-bound-general[OF `a < b` this]
  have ?thesis by auto
} moreover {
  assume  $b < a$ 
  with assms
  have continuous-on { $b .. a$ }  $f$ 
  and continuous-on { $b .. a$ }  $g$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{b < .. < a\} \implies (f \text{ has-vector-derivative } f' x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{b < .. < a\} \implies (g \text{ has-vector-derivative } g' x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{b < .. < a\} \implies \text{norm } (f' x) \leq g' x$ 
  by (auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl has-vderiv-on-def
        at-within-open[where  $S = \{b < .. < a\}$ ])
  from differentiable-bound-general[OF `b < a` this]
  have norm ( $f a - f b$ )  $\leq g a - g b$  by simp
  also have ...  $\leq \text{abs } (g b - g a)$  by simp
}

```

```

finally have ?thesis by (simp add: norm-minus-commute)
} ultimately show ?thesis by arith
qed

lemma has-vderiv-on-union:
assumes (f has-vderiv-on g) (s ∪ closure s ∩ closure t)
assumes (f has-vderiv-on g) (t ∪ closure s ∩ closure t)
shows (f has-vderiv-on g) (s ∪ t)
unfolding has-vderiv-on-def
proof
fix x assume x ∈ s ∪ t
with has-vector-derivative-If-within-closures[of x s t s ∪ t f g f g] assms
show (f has-vector-derivative g x) (at x within s ∪ t)
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)
qed

lemma has-vderiv-on-union-closed:
assumes (f has-vderiv-on g) s
assumes (f has-vderiv-on g) t
assumes closed s closed t
shows (f has-vderiv-on g) (s ∪ t)
using has-vderiv-on-If[OF refl, of f g s t f g] assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-subset)

lemma vderiv-on-continuous-on: (f has-vderiv-on f') S ⟹ continuous-on S f
by (auto intro!: continuous-on-vector-derivative simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma has-vderiv-on-cong[cong]:
assumes ⋀x. x ∈ S ⟹ f x = g x
assumes ⋀x. x ∈ S ⟹ f' x = g' x
assumes S = T
shows (f has-vderiv-on f') S = (g has-vderiv-on g') T
using assms
by (metis has-vector-derivative-transform has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma has-vderiv-eq:
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') S
assumes ⋀x. x ∈ S ⟹ f x = g x
assumes ⋀x. x ∈ S ⟹ f' x = g' x
assumes S = T
shows (g has-vderiv-on g') T
using assms by simp

lemma has-vderiv-on-compose':
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') (g ` T)
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') T
shows ((λx. f (g x)) has-vderiv-on (λx. g' x *R f' (g x))) T
using has-vderiv-on-compose[OF assms]
by simp

```

```

lemma has-vderiv-on-compose2:
  assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') S
  assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') T
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies g t \in S$ 
  shows (( $\lambda x. f(g x)$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x. g' x *_R f'(g x)$ )) T
  using has-vderiv-on-compose[OF has-vderiv-on-subset[OF assms(1)] assms(2)]
  assms(3)
  by force

lemma has-vderiv-on-singleton: (y has-vderiv-on y') {t0}
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def has-derivative-within-singleton-iff
       bounded-linear-scaleR-left)

lemma
  has-vderiv-on-zero-constant:
  assumes convex s
  assumes (f has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda h. 0$ )) s
  obtains c where  $\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies f x = c$ 
  using has-vector-derivative-zero-constant[of s f] assms
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma bounded-vderiv-on-imp-lipschitz:
  assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') X
  assumes convex: convex X
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies \text{norm}(f' x) \leq C$ 
  shows C-lipschitz-on X f
  using assms
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def onorm-scaleR-left onorm-id
       intro!: bounded-derivative-imp-lipschitz[where  $f' = \lambda x d. d *_R f' x$ ])

end
theory Interval-Integral-HK
imports Vector-Derivative-On
begin

```

1.25 interval integral

```

definition has-ivl-integral :: 
  (real  $\Rightarrow$  'b::real-normed-vector)  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool—TODO: generalize?
  (infixr ‹has'-ivl'-integral› 46)
  where (f has-ivl-integral y) a b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (if  $a \leq b$  then (f has-integral y) {a .. b} else
  (f has-integral - y) {b .. a})

definition ivl-integral::real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-vector
  where ivl-integral a b f = integral {a .. b} f - integral {b .. a} f

lemma integral-emptyI[simp]:
  fixes a b::real

```

```

shows  $a \geq b \implies \text{integral } \{a..b\} f = 0$ 
       $a > b \implies \text{integral } \{a..b\} f = 0$ 
by (cases  $a = b$ ) auto

lemma ivl-integral-unique: ( $f$  has-ivl-integral  $y$ )  $a$   $b \implies \text{ivl-integral } a$   $b$   $f = y$ 
  using integral-unique[of  $f y \{a .. b\}$ ] integral-unique[of  $f - y \{b .. a\}$ ]
  unfolding ivl-integral-def has-ivl-integral-def
  by (auto split: if-split-asm)

lemma fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-ivl-integral:
  fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
  shows ( $f$  has-vderiv-on  $f'$ ) ( $\text{closed-segment } a$   $b \implies (f' \text{ has-ivl-integral } f b - f a)$ 
 $a$   $b$ 
  by (auto simp: has-ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl intro!: fundamental-theorem-of-calculus')

lemma
  fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
  assumes  $f$  integrable-on ( $\text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ )
  shows indefinite-ivl-integral-continuous:
    continuous-on ( $\text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{ivl-integral } a$   $x$   $f$ )
    continuous-on ( $\text{closed-segment } b$   $a$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{ivl-integral } a$   $x$   $f$ )
  using assms
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm
    intro!: indefinite-integral-continuous-1 indefinite-integral-continuous-1'
    continuous-intros intro: continuous-on-eq)

lemma
  fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
  assumes  $f$  integrable-on ( $\text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ )
  assumes  $c \in \text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ 
  shows indefinite-ivl-integral-continuous-subset:
    continuous-on ( $\text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{ivl-integral } c$   $x$   $f$ )
proof -
  from assms have  $f$  integrable-on ( $\text{closed-segment } c$   $a$ )  $f$  integrable-on ( $\text{closed-segment } c$   $b$ )
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl integrable-on-subinterval
    integrable-on-insert-iff split: if-splits)
  then have continuous-on ( $\text{closed-segment } a$   $c \cup \text{closed-segment } c$   $b$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{ivl-integral } c$   $x$   $f$ )
    by (auto intro!: indefinite-ivl-integral-continuous continuous-on-closed-Un)
  also have  $\text{closed-segment } a$   $c \cup \text{closed-segment } c$   $b = \text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ 
    using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma real-Icc-closed-segment: fixes  $a$   $b :: \text{real}$  shows  $a \leq b \implies \{a .. b\} = \text{closed-segment } a$   $b$ 
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

```

```

lemma ivl-integral-zero[simp]: ivl-integral a a f = 0
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def)

lemma ivl-integral-cong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies g x = f x$ 
  assumes a = c b = d
  shows ivl-integral a b f = ivl-integral c d g
  using assms integral-spike[of {} closed-segment a b f g]
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

lemma ivl-integral-diff:
  f integrable-on (closed-segment s t)  $\implies$  g integrable-on (closed-segment s t)  $\implies$ 
    ivl-integral s t ( $\lambda x. f x - g x$ ) = ivl-integral s t f - ivl-integral s t g
  using Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff[of f closed-segment s t g]
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

lemma ivl-integral-norm-bound-ivl-integral:
  fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  and g integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies \text{norm}(f x) \leq g x$ 
  shows norm (ivl-integral a b f)  $\leq$  abs (ivl-integral a b g)
  using integral-norm-bound-integral[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

lemma ivl-integral-norm-bound-integral:
  fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  and g integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies \text{norm}(f x) \leq g x$ 
  shows norm (ivl-integral a b f)  $\leq$  integral (closed-segment a b) g
  using integral-norm-bound-integral[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

lemma norm-ivl-integral-le:
  fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  and g integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies f x \leq g x$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies 0 \leq f x$ 
  shows abs (ivl-integral a b f)  $\leq$  abs (ivl-integral a b g)
  proof (cases a = b)
    case True then show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case False
    have  $0 \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\} f$   $0 \leq \text{integral } \{b..a\} f$ 
    by (metis le-cases Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-nonneg assms(1) assms(4)
      closed-segment-eq-real-ivl integral-emptyI(1))+
```

```

then show ?thesis
  using integral-le[OF assms(1–3)]
  unfolding ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
  by (simp split: if-split-asm)
qed

lemma ivl-integral-const [simp]:
  shows ivl-integral a b ( $\lambda x. c$ ) =  $(b - a) *_R c$ 
  by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def algebra-simps)

lemma ivl-integral-has-vector-derivative:
  fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
  and x  $\in$  closed-segment a b
  shows (( $\lambda u.$  ivl-integral a u f) has-vector-derivative f x) (at x within closed-segment a b)
  proof –
    have (( $\lambda x.$  integral {x..a} f) has-vector-derivative 0) (at x within {a..b}) if a  $\leq$  x x  $\leq$  b
      by (rule has-vector-derivative-transform) (auto simp: that)
    moreover
      have (( $\lambda x.$  integral {a..x} f) has-vector-derivative 0) (at x within {b..a}) if b  $\leq$  x x  $\leq$  a
        by (rule has-vector-derivative-transform) (auto simp: that)
    ultimately
      show ?thesis
        using assms
        by (auto simp: ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
          intro!: derivative-eq-intros
          integral-has-vector-derivative[of a b f] integral-has-vector-derivative[of b a
          -f]
          integral-has-vector-derivative'[of b a f])
qed

lemma ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on:
  fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
  shows (( $\lambda u.$  ivl-integral a u f) has-vderiv-on f) (closed-segment a b)
  using ivl-integral-has-vector-derivative[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on-subset-segment:
  fixes f :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a::banach
  assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
  and c  $\in$  closed-segment a b
  shows (( $\lambda u.$  ivl-integral c u f) has-vderiv-on f) (closed-segment a b)
  proof –
    have (closed-segment c a)  $\subseteq$  (closed-segment a b) (closed-segment c b)  $\subseteq$  (closed-segment a b)

```

```

using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
then have (( $\lambda u.$  ivl-integral  $c u f$ ) has-vderiv-on  $f$ ) ((closed-segment  $c a$ )  $\cup$ 
(closed-segment  $c b$ ))
by (auto intro!: has-vderiv-on-union-closed ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on assms
intro: continuous-on-subset)
also have (closed-segment  $c a$ )  $\cup$  (closed-segment  $c b$ ) = (closed-segment  $a b$ )
using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma ivl-integral-has-vector-derivative-subset:
fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes continuous-on (closed-segment  $a b$ )  $f$ 
and  $x \in$  closed-segment  $a b$ 
and  $c \in$  closed-segment  $a b$ 
shows (( $\lambda u.$  ivl-integral  $c u f$ ) has-vector-derivative  $f x$ ) (at  $x$  within closed-segment
 $a b$ )
using ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on-subset-segment[OF assms(1)] assms(2--)
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma
compact-interval-eq-Inf-Sup:
fixes  $A :: \text{real set}$ 
assumes is-interval  $A$  compact  $A A \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $A = \{\text{Inf } A .. \text{Sup } A\}$ 
apply (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
intro!: cInf-lower cSup-upper bounded-imp-bdd-below bounded-imp-bdd-above
compact-imp-bounded assms)
by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) cInf-eq-minimum cSup-eq-maximum compact-attains-inf
compact-attains-sup mem-is-interval-1-I)

lemma ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on-compact-interval:
fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{banach}$ 
assumes continuous-on  $A f$ 
and  $c \in A$  is-interval  $A$  compact  $A$ 
shows (( $\lambda u.$  ivl-integral  $c u f$ ) has-vderiv-on  $f$ )  $A$ 
proof -
have  $A = \{\text{Inf } A .. \text{Sup } A\}$ 
by (rule compact-interval-eq-Inf-Sup) (use assms in auto)
also have ... = closed-segment (Inf  $A$ ) (Sup  $A$ ) using assms
by (auto simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
intro!: cInf-le-cSup bounded-imp-bdd-below bounded-imp-bdd-above compact-imp-bounded)
finally have *:  $A = \text{closed-segment } (\text{Inf } A) (\text{Sup } A)$  .
show ?thesis
apply (subst *)
apply (rule ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on-subset-segment)
unfolding *[symmetric]

```

```

    by fact+
qed

lemma ivl-integral-has-vector-derivative-compact-interval:
  fixes f :: real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes continuous-on A f
    and is-interval A compact A x ∈ A c ∈ A
  shows ((λu. ivl-integral c u f) has-vector-derivative f x) (at x within A)
  using ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on-compact-interval[OF assms(1)] assms(2-)
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def)

lemma ivl-integral-combine:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment b c)
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment a c)
  shows ivl-integral a b f + ivl-integral b c f = ivl-integral a c f
proof –
  show ?thesis
  using assms
    Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-combine[of a b c f]
    Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-combine[of a c b f]
    Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-combine[of b a c f]
    Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-combine[of b c a f]
    Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-combine[of c a b f]
    Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-combine[of c b a f]
  by (cases a ≤ b; cases b ≤ c; cases a ≤ c)
    (auto simp: algebra-simps ivl-integral-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
qed

lemma integral-equation-swap-initial-value:
  fixes x::real⇒'a::banach
  assumes ∀t. t ∈ closed-segment t0 t1 ⇒ x t = x t0 + ivl-integral t0 t (λt. f t (x t))
  assumes t: t ∈ closed-segment t0 t1
  assumes int: (λt. f t (x t)) integrable-on closed-segment t0 t1
  shows x t = x t1 + ivl-integral t1 t (λt. f t (x t))
proof –
  from t int have (λt. f t (x t)) integrable-on closed-segment t0 t
    (λt. f t (x t)) integrable-on closed-segment t t1
  by (auto intro: integrable-on-subinterval simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split:
if-split-asm)
  with assms(1)[of t] assms(2-)
  have x t - x t0 = ivl-integral t0 t1 (λt. f t (x t)) + ivl-integral t1 t (λt. f t (x t))
    by (subst ivl-integral-combine) (auto simp: closed-segment-commute)
  then have x t + x t1 - (x t0 + ivl-integral t0 t1 (λt. f t (x t))) =
    x t1 + ivl-integral t1 t (λt. f t (x t))
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have x t0 + ivl-integral t0 t1 (λt. f t (x t)) = x t1

```

```

    by (auto simp: assms(1)[symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma has-integral-nonpos:
  fixes f :: 'n::euclidean-space ⇒ real
  assumes (f has-integral i) s
    and ∀x∈s. f x ≤ 0
  shows i ≤ 0
  by (rule has-integral-nonneg[of −f −i s, simplified])
    (auto intro!: has-integral-neg simp: fun-Compl-def assms)

lemma has-ivl-integral-nonneg:
  fixes f :: real ⇒ real
  assumes (f has-ivl-integral i) a b
    and ∀x. a ≤ x ⇒ x ≤ b ⇒ 0 ≤ f x
    and ∀x. b ≤ x ⇒ x ≤ a ⇒ f x ≤ 0
  shows 0 ≤ i
  using assms has-integral-nonneg[of f i {a .. b}] has-integral-nonpos[of f −i {b .. a}]
  by (auto simp: has-ivl-integral-def Ball-def not-le split: if-split-asm)

lemma has-ivl-integral-ivl-integral:
  f integrable-on (closed-segment a b) ←→ (f has-ivl-integral (ivl-integral a b f)) a b
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl has-ivl-integral-def ivl-integral-def)

lemma ivl-integral-nonneg:
  fixes f :: real ⇒ real
  assumes f integrable-on (closed-segment a b)
    and ∀x. a ≤ x ⇒ x ≤ b ⇒ 0 ≤ f x
    and ∀x. b ≤ x ⇒ x ≤ a ⇒ f x ≤ 0
  shows 0 ≤ ivl-integral a b f
  by (rule has-ivl-integral-nonneg[OF assms(1)[unfolded has-ivl-integral-ivl-integral]
    assms(2–3)])]

lemma ivl-integral-bound:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes continuous-on (closed-segment a b) f
  assumes ∀t. t ∈ (closed-segment a b) ⇒ norm (f t) ≤ B
  shows norm (ivl-integral a b f) ≤ B * abs (b − a)
  using integral-bound[of a b f B]
    integral-bound[of b a f B]
    assms
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl has-ivl-integral-def ivl-integral-def split:
    if-splits)

lemma ivl-integral-minus-sets:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach

```

```

shows f integrable-on (closed-segment c a) ==> f integrable-on (closed-segment c
b) ==> f integrable-on (closed-segment a b) ==>
    ivl-integral c a f - ivl-integral c b f = ivl-integral b a f
  using ivl-integral-combine[of f c b a]
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps closed-segment-commute)

lemma ivl-integral-minus-sets':
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::banach
  shows f integrable-on (closed-segment a c) ==> f integrable-on (closed-segment b
c) ==> f integrable-on (closed-segment a b) ==>
    ivl-integral a c f - ivl-integral b c f = ivl-integral a b f
  using ivl-integral-combine[of f a b c]
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps closed-segment-commute)

end
theory Gronwall
imports Vector-Derivative-On
begin

```

1.26 Gronwall

```

lemma derivative-quotient-bound:
  assumes g-deriv-on: (g has-vderiv-on g') {a .. b}
  assumes frac-le: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ g' t / g t ≤ K
  assumes g'-cont: continuous-on {a .. b} g'
  assumes g-pos: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ g t > 0
  assumes t-in: t ∈ {a .. b}
  shows g t ≤ g a * exp (K * (t - a))
proof -
  have g-deriv: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ (g has-real-derivative g' t) (at t within {a ..
b})
    using g-deriv-on
    by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
  from assms have g-nonzero: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ g t ≠ 0
    by fastforce
  have frac-integrable: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ (λt. g' t / g t) integrable-on {a..t}
    by (force simp: g-nonzero intro: assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF g-deriv]
      continuous-on-subset[OF g'-cont] continuous-intros integrable-continuous-real
      continuous-on-subset[OF vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF g-deriv-on]])]
  have ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ ((λt. g' t / g t) has-integral ln (g t) - ln (g a)) {a .. t}
    by (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
    (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF g-deriv]
      simp: has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
  hence *: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ ln (g t) - ln (g a) = integral {a .. t} (λt. g' t / g
t)
    using integrable-integral[OF frac-integrable]
    by (rule has-integral-unique[where f = λt. g' t / g t])
  from * t-in have ln (g t) - ln (g a) = integral {a .. t} (λt. g' t / g t) .
  also have ... ≤ integral {a .. t} (λt. K)

```

```

using ⟨t ∈ {a .. b}⟩
by (intro integral-le) (auto intro!: frac-integrable frac-le integral-le)
also have ... = K * (t - a) using ⟨t ∈ {a .. b}⟩
by simp
finally have ln (g t) ≤ K * (t - a) + ln (g a) (is ?lhs ≤ ?rhs)
by simp
hence exp ?lhs ≤ exp ?rhs
by simp
thus ?thesis
using ⟨t ∈ {a .. b}⟩ g-pos
by (simp add: ac-simps exp-add del: exp-le-cancel-iff)
qed

lemma derivative-quotient-bound-left:
assumes g-deriv-on: (g has-vderiv-on g') {a .. b}
assumes frac-ge: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ K ≤ g' t / g t
assumes g'-cont: continuous-on {a .. b} g'
assumes g-pos: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ g t > 0
assumes t-in: t ∈ {a..b}
shows g t ≤ g b * exp (K * (t - b))
proof -
have g-deriv: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ (g has-real-derivative g' t) (at t within {a ..
b})
using g-deriv-on
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
from assms have g-nonzero: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ g t ≠ 0
by fastforce
have frac-integrable: ∀t. t ∈ {a .. b} ⇒ (λt. g' t / g t) integrable-on {t..b}
by (force simp: g-nonzero intro: assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF g-deriv]
continuous-on-subset[OF g'-cont] continuous-intros integrable-continuous-real
continuous-on-subset[OF vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF g-deriv-on]])
have ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ ((λt. g' t / g t) has-integral ln (g b) - ln (g t)) {t..b}
by (rule fundamental-theorem-of-calculus)
(auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros assms has-field-derivative-subset[OF g-deriv]
simp: has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative[symmetric])
hence *: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ ln (g b) - ln (g t) = integral {t..b} (λt. g' t / g t)
using integrable-integral[OF frac-integrable]
by (rule has-integral-unique[where f = λt. g' t / g t])
have K * (b - t) = integral {t..b} (λt. K)
using ⟨t ∈ {a..b}⟩
by simp
also have ... ≤ integral {t..b} (λt. g' t / g t)
using ⟨t ∈ {a..b}⟩
by (intro integral-le) (auto intro!: frac-integrable frac-ge integral-le)
also have ... = ln (g b) - ln (g t)
using * t-in by simp
finally have K * (b - t) + ln (g t) ≤ ln (g b) (is ?lhs ≤ ?rhs)
by simp
hence exp ?lhs ≤ exp ?rhs

```

```

by simp
hence g t * exp (K * (b - t)) ≤ g b
using ‹t ∈ {a..b}› g-pos
by (simp add: ac-simps exp-add del: exp-le-cancel-iff)
hence g t / exp (K * (t - b)) ≤ g b
by (simp add: algebra-simps exp-diff)
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma gronwall-general:
fixes g K C a b and t::real
defines G ≡ λt. C + K * integral {a..t} (λs. g s)
assumes g-le-G: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ g t ≤ G t
assumes g-cont: continuous-on {a..b} g
assumes g-nonneg: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ 0 ≤ g t
assumes pos: 0 < C K > 0
assumes t ∈ {a..b}
shows g t ≤ C * exp (K * (t - a))
proof -
have G-pos: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ 0 < G t
by (auto simp: G-def intro!: add-pos-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-non
integrable-continuous-real assms intro: less-imp-le continuous-on-subset)
have g t ≤ G t using assms by auto
also
{
have (G has-vderiv-on (λt. K * g t)) {a..b}
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros integral-has-vector-derivative g-cont
simp add: G-def has-vderiv-on-def)
moreover
{
fix t assume t ∈ {a..b}
hence K * g t / G t ≤ K * G t / G t
using pos g-le-G G-pos
by (intro divide-right-mono mult-left-mono) (auto intro!: less-imp-le)
also have ... = K
using G-pos[of t] ‹t ∈ {a .. b}› by simp
finally have K * g t / G t ≤ K .
}
ultimately have G t ≤ G a * exp (K * (t - a))
apply (rule derivative-quotient-bound)
using ‹t ∈ {a..b}›
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros g-cont G-pos simp: field-simps pos)
}
also have G a = C
by (simp add: G-def)
finally show ?thesis
by simp
qed

```

```

lemma gronwall-general-left:
  fixes g K C a b and t::real
  defines G ≡ λt. C + K * integral {t..b} (λs. g s)
  assumes g-le-G: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ g t ≤ G t
  assumes g-cont: continuous-on {a..b} g
  assumes g-nonneg: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ 0 ≤ g t
  assumes pos: 0 < C K > 0
  assumes t ∈ {a..b}
  shows g t ≤ C * exp (-K * (t - b))
proof -
  have G-pos: ∀t. t ∈ {a..b} ⇒ 0 < G t
  by (auto simp: G-def intro!: add-pos-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-non-integrable-continuous-real assms intro: less-imp-le continuous-on-subset)
  have g t ≤ G t using assms by auto
  also
  {
    have (G has-vderiv-on (λt. -K * g t)) {a..b}
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros g-cont integral-has-vector-derivative'
         simp add: G-def has-vderiv-on-def)
    moreover
    {
      fix t assume t ∈ {a..b}
      hence K * g t / G t ≤ K * G t / G t
      using pos g-le-G G-pos
      by (intro divide-right-mono mult-left-mono) (auto intro!: less-imp-le)
      also have ... = K
      using G-pos[of t] ‹t ∈ {a .. b}› by simp
      finally have K * g t / G t ≤ K .
      hence -K ≤ -K * g t / G t
      by simp
    }
    ultimately
    have G t ≤ G b * exp (-K * (t - b))
    apply (rule derivative-quotient-bound-left)
    using ‹t ∈ {a..b}›
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros g-cont G-pos simp: field-simps pos)
  }
  also have G b = C
  by (simp add: G-def)
  finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma gronwall-general-segment:
  fixes a b::real
  assumes ∀t. t ∈ closed-segment a b ⇒ g t ≤ C + K * integral (closed-segment a t) g
  and continuous-on (closed-segment a b) g

```

```

and  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies 0 \leq g t$ 
and  $0 < C$ 
and  $0 < K$ 
and  $t \in \text{closed-segment } a b$ 
shows  $g t \leq C * \exp(K * \text{abs}(t - a))$ 
proof cases
assume  $a \leq b$ 
then have  $*: \text{abs}(t - a) = t - a$  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
show ?thesis
unfolding *
using assms
by (intro gronwall-general[where b=b]) (auto intro!: simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
<a ≤ b>)
next
assume  $\neg a \leq b$ 
then have  $*: K * \text{abs}(t - a) = -K * (t - a)$  using assms by (auto simp:
closed-segment-eq-real-ivl algebra-simps)
{
fix s :: real
assume a1:  $b \leq s$ 
assume a2:  $s \leq a$ 
assume a3:  $\bigwedge t. b \leq t \wedge t \leq a \implies g t \leq C + K * \text{integral} (\text{if } a \leq t \text{ then}$ 
{a..t} else {t..a}) g
have s = a ∨ s < a
using a2 by (meson less-eq-real-def)
then have  $g s \leq C + K * \text{integral} \{s..a\} g$ 
using a3 a1 by fastforce
} then show ?thesis
unfolding *
using assms < $\neg a \leq b$ >
by (intro gronwall-general-left)
(auto intro!: simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
qed

```

```

lemma gronwall-more-general-segment:
fixes a b c::real
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies g t \leq C + K * \text{integral} (\text{closed-segment}$ 
 $c t) g$ 
and cont: continuous-on (closed-segment a b) g
and  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{closed-segment } a b \implies 0 \leq g t$ 
and  $0 < C$ 
and  $0 < K$ 
and t:  $t \in \text{closed-segment } a b$ 
and c:  $c \in \text{closed-segment } a b$ 
shows  $g t \leq C * \exp(K * \text{abs}(t - c))$ 
proof -
from t c have t ∈ closed-segment c a ∨ t ∈ closed-segment c b
by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split-ifs)
then show ?thesis

```

```

proof
  assume  $t \in \text{closed-segment } c \ a$ 
  moreover
    have subs:  $\text{closed-segment } c \ a \subseteq \text{closed-segment } a \ b$  using  $t \ c$ 
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split-ifs)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (intro gronwall-general-segment[where b=a])
        (auto intro!: assms intro: continuous-on-subset)
  next
    assume  $t \in \text{closed-segment } c \ b$ 
    moreover
      have subs:  $\text{closed-segment } c \ b \subseteq \text{closed-segment } a \ b$  using  $t \ c$ 
        by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by (intro gronwall-general-segment[where b=b])
          (auto intro!: assms intro: continuous-on-subset)
  qed
qed

lemma gronwall:
  fixes  $g \ K \ C$  and  $t::real$ 
  defines  $G \equiv \lambda t. C + K * \text{integral } \{0..t\} (\lambda s. g \ s)$ 
  assumes  $g\text{-le-}G: \bigwedge t. 0 \leq t \implies t \leq a \implies g \ t \leq G \ t$ 
  assumes  $g\text{-cont:}$  continuous-on  $\{0..a\}$   $g$ 
  assumes  $g\text{-nonneg:}$   $\bigwedge t. 0 \leq t \implies t \leq a \implies 0 \leq g \ t$ 
  assumes  $pos: 0 < C \ 0 < K$ 
  assumes  $0 \leq t \ t \leq a$ 
  shows  $g \ t \leq C * \exp(K * t)$ 
  apply(rule gronwall-general[where a=0, simplified, OF assms(2–6)[unfolded
  G-def]])
  using assms(7,8)
  by simp-all

lemma gronwall-left:
  fixes  $g \ K \ C$  and  $t::real$ 
  defines  $G \equiv \lambda t. C + K * \text{integral } \{t..0\} (\lambda s. g \ s)$ 
  assumes  $g\text{-le-}G: \bigwedge t. a \leq t \implies t \leq 0 \implies g \ t \leq G \ t$ 
  assumes  $g\text{-cont:}$  continuous-on  $\{a..0\}$   $g$ 
  assumes  $g\text{-nonneg:}$   $\bigwedge t. a \leq t \implies t \leq 0 \implies 0 \leq g \ t$ 
  assumes  $pos: 0 < C \ 0 < K$ 
  assumes  $a \leq t \ t \leq 0$ 
  shows  $g \ t \leq C * \exp(-K * t)$ 
  apply(simp, rule gronwall-general-left[where b=0, simplified, OF assms(2–6)[unfolded
  G-def]])
  using assms(7,8)
  by simp-all

end

```

2 Initial Value Problems

```

theory Initial-Value-Problem
imports
  ..../ODE-Auxiliarities
  ..../Library/Interval-Integral-HK
  ..../Library/Gronwall
begin

lemma clamp-le[simp]:  $x \leq a \implies \text{clamp } a b x = a$  for  $x::'a::\text{ordered-euclidean-space}$ 
  by (auto simp: clamp-def eucl-le[where 'a='a] intro!: euclidean-eqI[where 'a='a])

lemma clamp-ge[simp]:  $a \leq b \implies b \leq x \implies \text{clamp } a b x = b$  for  $x::'a::\text{ordered-euclidean-space}$ 
  by (force simp: clamp-def eucl-le[where 'a='a] not-le not-less intro!: euclidean-eqI[where 'a='a])

abbreviation cfuncset :: "'a::topological-space set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::metric-space set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_C$  'b) set"
  (infixr ' $\rightarrow_C$ ' 60)
  where  $A \rightarrow_C B \equiv \text{PiC } A (\lambda\_. B)$ 

lemma closed-segment-translation-zero:  $z \in \{z + a -- z + b\} \longleftrightarrow 0 \in \{a -- b\}$ 
  by (metis add.right-neutral closed-segment-translation-eq)

lemma closed-segment-subset-interval: is-interval  $T \implies a \in T \implies b \in T \implies$ 
  closed-segment  $a b \subseteq T$ 
  by (rule closed-segment-subset) (auto intro!: closed-segment-subset is-interval-convex)

definition half-open-segment::'a::real-vector  $\Rightarrow$  'a set ( $\langle (1\{\text{---}\text{--}\text{<}\}) \rangle$ )
  where half-open-segment  $a b = \{a -- b\} - \{b\}$ 

lemma half-open-segment-real:
  fixes  $a b::\text{real}$ 
  shows  $\{a -- b\} = (\text{if } a \leq b \text{ then } \{a .. b\} \text{ else } \{b <.. a\})$ 
  by (auto simp: half-open-segment-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

lemma closure-half-open-segment:
  fixes  $a b::\text{real}$ 
  shows closure  $\{a -- b\} = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{a -- b\})$ 
  unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl if-distrib half-open-segment-real
  unfolding if-distribR
  by simp

lemma half-open-segment-subset[intro, simp]:
   $\{t0 -- t1\} \subseteq \{t0 -- t1\}$ 
   $x \in \{t0 -- t1\} \implies x \in \{t0 -- t1\}$ 
  by (auto simp: half-open-segment-def)

lemma half-open-segment-closed-segmentI:

```

$t \in \{t0 -- t1\} \implies t \neq t1 \implies t \in \{t0 --< t1\}$
by (auto simp: half-open-segment-def)

```

lemma islimpt-half-open-segment:
  fixes t0 t1 s::real
  assumes t0 ≠ t1 s ∈ {t0--t1}
  shows s islimpt {t0--<t1}

  proof –
    have s islimpt {t0..<t1} if t0 ≤ s s ≤ t1 for s
    proof –
      have *: {t0..<t1} – {s} = {t0..<s} ∪ {s..<t1}
        using that by auto
        show ?thesis
          using that ‹t0 ≠ t1› *
          by (cases t0 = s) (auto simp: islimpt-in-closure)
    qed
    moreover have s islimpt {t1..<t0} if t1 ≤ s s ≤ t0 for s
    proof –
      have *: {t1..<t0} – {s} = {t1..<s} ∪ {s..<t0}
        using that by auto
        show ?thesis
          using that ‹t0 ≠ t1› *
          by (cases t0 = s) (auto simp: islimpt-in-closure)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis using assms
      by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  qed

```

```

lemma
  mem-half-open-segment-eventually-in-closed-segment:
  fixes t::real
  assumes t ∈ {t0--<t1'}
  shows ∀F t1' in at t1' within {t0--<t1'}. t ∈ {t0--t1'}
  unfolding half-open-segment-real
  proof (split if-split, safe)
    assume le: t0 ≤ t1'
    with assms have t: t0 ≤ t t < t1'
      by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real)
    then have ∀F t1' in at t1' within {t0..<t1'}. t0 ≤ t
      by simp
    moreover
    from tendsto-ident-at ‹t < t1'›
    have ∀F t1' in at t1' within {t0..<t1'}. t < t1'
      by (rule order-tendstoD)
    ultimately show ∀F t1' in at t1' within {t0..<t1'}. t ∈ {t0--t1'}
      by eventually-elim (auto simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  next
    assume le: ¬ t0 ≤ t1'
    with assms have t: t ≤ t0 t1' < t

```

```

    by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real)
  then have  $\forall_F t1' \text{ in at } t1' \text{ within } \{t1' <.. t0\}. t \leq t0$ 
    by simp
  moreover
  from tendsto-ident-at  $t1' < t$ 
  have  $\forall_F t1' \text{ in at } t1' \text{ within } \{t1' <.. t0\}. t1' < t$ 
    by (rule order-tendstoD)
  ultimately show  $\forall_F t1' \text{ in at } t1' \text{ within } \{t1' <.. t0\}. t \in \{t0 -- t1'\}$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
qed

lemma closed-segment-half-open-segment-subsetI:
  fixes  $x :: \text{real}$  shows  $x \in \{t0 -- t1\} \implies \{t0 -- x\} \subseteq \{t0 -- t1\}$ 
  by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

lemma dist-component-le:
  fixes  $x y :: 'a :: \text{euclidean-space}$ 
  assumes  $i \in \text{Basis}$ 
  shows  $\text{dist}(x \cdot i) (y \cdot i) \leq \text{dist} x y$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: euclidean-dist-l2[of x y] intro: member-le-L2-set)

lemma sum-inner-Basis-one:  $i \in \text{Basis} \implies (\sum_{x \in \text{Basis}} x \cdot i) = 1$ 
  by (subst sum.mono-neutral-right[where S={i}])
    (auto simp: inner-not-same-Basis)

lemma cbball-in-cbox:
  fixes  $y :: 'a :: \text{euclidean-space}$ 
  shows  $\text{cball } y r \subseteq \text{cbox } (y - r *_R \text{One}) (y + r *_R \text{One})$ 
  unfolding scaleR-sum-right interval-cbox cbox-def
  proof safe
    fix  $x i :: 'a$  assume  $i \in \text{Basis}$   $x \in \text{cball } y r$ 
    with dist-component-le[OF `i ∈ Basis, of y x]
    have  $\text{dist}(y \cdot i) (x \cdot i) \leq r$  by (simp add: mem-cbball)
    thus  $(y - \text{sum}((*_R) r) \text{Basis}) \cdot i \leq x \cdot i$ 
       $x \cdot i \leq (y + \text{sum}((*_R) r) \text{Basis}) \cdot i$ 
      by (auto simp add: inner-diff-left inner-add-left inner-sum-left
        sum-distrib-left[symmetric] sum-inner-Basis-one `i ∈ Basis` dist-real-def)
  qed

lemma centered-cbox-in-cbball:
  shows  $\text{cbox } (-r *_R \text{One}) (r *_R \text{One} :: 'a :: \text{euclidean-space}) \subseteq$ 
     $\text{cball } 0 (\sqrt{\text{DIM}('a)}) * r$ 
  proof
    fix  $x :: 'a$ 
    have  $\text{norm } x \leq \sqrt{\text{DIM}('a)} * \text{infnorm } x$ 
      by (rule norm-le-infnorm)
    also
    assume  $x \in \text{cbox } (-r *_R \text{One}) (r *_R \text{One})$ 

```

```

hence infnorm x  $\leq r$ 
  by (auto simp: infnorm-def mem-box intro!: cSup-least)
finally show x ∈ cball 0 (sqrt(DIM('a)) * r)
  by (auto simp: dist-norm mult-left-mono mem-cball)
qed

```

2.1 Solutions of IVPs

definition

```

solves-ode :: (real ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector) ⇒ (real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ real set ⇒
'a set ⇒ bool
(infix ⟨solves'-ode⟩ 50)
where
  (y solves-ode f) T X  $\longleftrightarrow$  (y has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (y t))) T ∧ y ∈ T → X

```

lemma *solves-odeI*:

```

assumes solves-ode-vderivD: (y has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (y t))) T
  and solves-ode-domainD:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies y t \in X$ 
shows (y solves-ode f) T X
using assms
by (auto simp: solves-ode-def)

```

lemma *solves-odeD*:

```

assumes (y solves-ode f) T X
shows solves-ode-vderivD: (y has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (y t))) T
  and solves-ode-domainD:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies y t \in X$ 
using assms
by (auto simp: solves-ode-def)

```

lemma *solves-ode-continuous-on*: (*y solves-ode f*) *T X* \implies *continuous-on* *T y*
by (auto intro!: vderiv-on-continuous-on simp: *solves-ode-def*)

lemma *solves-ode-congI*:

```

assumes (x solves-ode f) T X
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies x t = y t$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies f t (x t) = g t (x t)$ 
assumes T = S X = Y
shows (y solves-ode g) S Y
using assms
by (auto simp: solves-ode-def Pi-iff)

```

lemma *solves-ode-cong[cong]*:

```

assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies x t = y t$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies f t (x t) = g t (x t)$ 
assumes T = S X = Y
shows (x solves-ode f) T X  $\longleftrightarrow$  (y solves-ode g) S Y
using assms
by (auto simp: solves-ode-def Pi-iff)

```

```

lemma solves-ode-on-subset:
  assumes (x solves-ode f) S Y
  assumes T ⊆ S Y ⊆ X
  shows (x solves-ode f) T X
  using assms
  by (auto simp: solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-subset)

lemma preflect-solution:
  assumes t0 ∈ T
  assumes sol: ((λt. x (preflect t0 t)) solves-ode (λt x. – f (preflect t0 t) x)) (preflect t0 ‘ T) X
  shows (x solves-ode f) T X
  proof (rule solves-odeI)
    from solves-odeD[OF sol]
    have xm-deriv: (x o preflect t0 has-vderiv-on (λt. – f (preflect t0 t) (x (preflect t0 t)))) (preflect t0 ‘ T)
      and xm-mem: t ∈ preflect t0 ‘ T ==> x (preflect t0 t) ∈ X for t
      by simp-all
    have (x o preflect t0 o preflect t0 has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) T
      apply (rule has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs)
      apply (rule has-vderiv-on-compose)
      apply (rule xm-deriv)
      apply (auto simp: preflect-def intro!: derivative-intros)
      done
    then show (x has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) T
      by (simp add: preflect-def)
    show x t ∈ X if t ∈ T for t
      using that xm-mem[of preflect t0 t]
      by (auto simp: preflect-def)
  qed

lemma solution-preflect:
  assumes t0 ∈ T
  assumes sol: (x solves-ode f) T X
  shows ((λt. x (preflect t0 t)) solves-ode (λt x. – f (preflect t0 t) x)) (preflect t0 ‘ T) X
  using sol ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩
  by (simp-all add: preflect-def image-image preflect-solution[of t0])

lemma solution-eq-preflect-solution:
  assumes t0 ∈ T
  shows (x solves-ode f) T X ↔ ((λt. x (preflect t0 t)) solves-ode (λt x. – f (preflect t0 t) x)) (preflect t0 ‘ T) X
  using solution-preflect[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩] preflect-solution[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩]
  by blast

lemma shift-autonomous-solution:
  assumes sol: (x solves-ode f) T X
  assumes auto: ∀s t. s ∈ T ==> f s (x s) = f t (x s)

```

```

shows ((λt. x (t + t0)) solves-ode f) ((λt. t - t0) ` T) X
using solves-odeD[OF sol]
apply (intro solves-odeI)
apply (rule has-vderiv-on-compose'[of x, THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs])
apply (auto simp: image-image intro!: auto derivative-intros)
done

lemma solves-ode-singleton: y t0 ∈ X ==> (y solves-ode f) {t0} X
by (auto intro!: solves-odeI has-vderiv-on-singleton)

```

2.1.1 Connecting solutions

```

lemma connection-solves-ode:
assumes x: (x solves-ode f) T X
assumes y: (y solves-ode g) S Y
assumes conn-T: closure S ∩ closure T ⊆ T
assumes conn-S: closure S ∩ closure T ⊆ S
assumes conn-x: ∀t. t ∈ closure S ==> t ∈ closure T ==> x t = y t
assumes conn-f: ∀t. t ∈ closure S ==> t ∈ closure T ==> f t (y t) = g t (y t)
shows ((λt. if t ∈ T then x t else y t) solves-ode (λt. if t ∈ T then f t else g t))
(T ∪ S) (X ∪ Y)
proof (rule solves-odeI)
from solves-odeD(2)[OF x] solves-odeD(2)[OF y]
show t ∈ T ∪ S ==> (if t ∈ T then x t else y t) ∈ X ∪ Y for t
by auto
show ((λt. if t ∈ T then x t else y t) has-vderiv-on (λt. (if t ∈ T then f t else g t) (if t ∈ T then x t else y t))) (T ∪ S)
apply (rule has-vderiv-on-If[OF refl, THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs])
unfolding Un-absorb2[OF conn-T] Un-absorb2[OF conn-S]
apply (rule solves-odeD(1)[OF x])
apply (rule solves-odeD(1)[OF y])
apply (simp-all add: conn-T conn-S Un-absorb2 conn-x conn-f)
done
qed

```

```

lemma
solves-ode-subset-range:
assumes x: (x solves-ode f) T X
assumes s: x ` T ⊆ Y
shows (x solves-ode f) T Y
using assms
by (auto intro!: solves-odeI dest!: solves-odeD)

```

2.2 unique solution with initial value

definition

```

usolves-ode-from :: (real ⇒ 'a::real-normed-vector) ⇒ (real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ real
⇒ real set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool
(((-) usolves'-ode (-) from (-)) [10, 10, 10] 10)

```

— TODO: no idea about mixfix and precedences, check this!

where

$$\begin{aligned} & (y \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) T X \longleftrightarrow (y \text{ solves-ode } f) T X \wedge t0 \in T \wedge \text{is-interval } \\ & T \wedge \\ & (\forall z T'. t0 \in T' \wedge \text{is-interval } T' \wedge T' \subseteq T \wedge (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X \longrightarrow z t0 = \\ & y t0 \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T'. z t = y t)) \end{aligned}$$

uniqueness of solution can depend on domain X :

lemma

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\lambda t. 0 :: \text{real}) \text{ usolves-ode } (\lambda t. \text{sqrt}) \text{ from } 0) \{0..\} \{0\} \\ & ((\lambda t. t^2 / 4) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. \text{sqrt})) \{0..\} \{0..\} \\ & (\lambda t. t^2 / 4) 0 = (\lambda t. 0 :: \text{real}) 0 \end{aligned}$$

by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros

*simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def usolves-ode-from-def solves-ode-def
is-interval-ci real-sqrt-divide)*

TODO: show that if solution stays in interior, then domain can be enlarged!
(?)

lemma usolves-odeD:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } (y \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) T X \\ & \text{shows } (y \text{ solves-ode } f) T X \\ & \quad \text{and } t0 \in T \\ & \quad \text{and } \text{is-interval } T \\ & \quad \text{and } \bigwedge z T' t. t0 \in T' \implies \text{is-interval } T' \implies T' \subseteq T \implies (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X \\ & \implies z t0 = y t0 \implies t \in T' \implies z t = y t \\ & \text{using assms} \\ & \text{unfolding usolves-ode-from-def} \\ & \text{by blast+} \end{aligned}$$

lemma usolves-ode-rawI:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } (y \text{ solves-ode } f) T X t0 \in T \text{ is-interval } T \\ & \text{assumes } \bigwedge z T' t. t0 \in T' \implies \text{is-interval } T' \implies T' \subseteq T \implies (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X \\ & \implies z t0 = y t0 \implies t \in T' \implies z t = y t \\ & \text{shows } (y \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) T X \\ & \text{using assms} \\ & \text{unfolding usolves-ode-from-def} \\ & \text{by blast} \end{aligned}$$

lemma usolves-odeI:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{assumes } (y \text{ solves-ode } f) T X t0 \in T \text{ is-interval } T \\ & \text{assumes } \text{usol}: \bigwedge z t. \{t0 -- t\} \subseteq T \implies (z \text{ solves-ode } f) \{t0 -- t\} X \implies z t0 \\ & = y t0 \implies z t = y t \\ & \text{shows } (y \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) T X \\ & \text{proof (rule usolves-ode-rawI; fact?)} \\ & \quad \text{fix } z T' t \\ & \quad \text{assume } T': t0 \in T' \text{ is-interval } T' \subseteq T \\ & \quad \text{and } z: (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X \text{ and } iv: z t0 = y t0 \text{ and } t: t \in T' \\ & \quad \text{have subset-T': } \{t0 -- t\} \subseteq T' \\ & \quad \text{by (rule closed-segment-subset-interval; fact)} \end{aligned}$$

```

with z have sol-CS: (z solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} X
  by (rule solves-ode-on-subset[OF - - order-refl])
from subset-T' have subset-T: {t0 -- t} ⊆ T
  using ‹T' ⊆ T› by simp
from usol[OF subset-T sol-CS iv]
show z t = y t by simp
qed

lemma is-interval-singleton[intro,simp]: is-interval {t0}
  by (auto simp: is-interval-def intro!: euclidean-eqI[where 'a='a])

lemma usolves-ode-singleton: x t0 ∈ X ⇒ (x usolves-ode f from t0) {t0} X
  by (auto intro!: usolves-odeI solves-ode-singleton)

lemma usolves-ode-congI:
  assumes x: (x usolves-ode f from t0) T X
  assumes ⋀t. t ∈ T ⇒ x t = y t
  assumes ⋀t y. t ∈ T ⇒ y ∈ X ⇒ f t y = g t y — TODO: weaken this
assumption?!
  assumes t0 = s0
  assumes T = S
  assumes X = Y
  shows (y usolves-ode g from s0) S Y
proof (rule usolves-ode-rawI)
  from assms x have (y solves-ode f) S Y
    by (auto simp add: usolves-ode-from-def)
  then show (y solves-ode g) S Y
    by (rule solves-ode-congI) (use assms in ‹auto simp: usolves-ode-from-def dest!:
solves-ode-domainD›)
  from assms show s0 ∈ S is-interval S
    by (auto simp add: usolves-ode-from-def)
next
  fix z T'
  assume hyps: s0 ∈ T' is-interval T' T' ⊆ S (z solves-ode g) T' Y z s0 = y s0
  t ∈ T'
  from ‹(z solves-ode g) T' Y›
  have zsol: (z solves-ode f) T' Y
    by (rule solves-ode-congI) (use assms hyps in ‹auto dest!: solves-ode-domainD›)
  have z t = x t
    by (rule x[THEN usolves-odeD(4),where T' = T])
    (use zsol ‹s0 ∈ T'› ‹is-interval T'› ‹T' ⊆ S› ‹T = S› ‹z s0 = y s0› ‹t ∈ T'›
assms in auto)
  also have y t = x t using assms ‹t ∈ T'› ‹T' ⊆ S› ‹T = S› by auto
  finally show z t = y t by simp
qed

```

```

lemma usolves-ode-cong[cong]:
  assumes ⋀t. t ∈ T ⇒ x t = y t

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge t y. t \in T \implies y \in X \implies f t y = g t y$ — TODO: weaken this
assumption?!
assumes  $t0 = s0$ 
assumes  $T = S$ 
assumes  $X = Y$ 
shows  $(x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) T X \longleftrightarrow (y \text{ usolves-ode } g \text{ from } s0) S Y$ 
apply (rule iffI)
subgoal by (rule usolves-ode-congI[OF - assms]; assumption)
subgoal by (metis assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) assms(5) usolves-ode-congI)
done

lemma shift-autonomous-unique-solution:
assumes usol:  $(x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) T X$ 
assumes auto:  $\bigwedge s t x. x \in X \implies f s x = f t x$ 
shows  $((\lambda t. x (t + t0 - t1)) \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t1) ((+) (t1 - t0) ` T) X$ 
proof (rule usolves-ode-rawI)
from usolves-odeD[OF usol]
have sol:  $(x \text{ solves-ode } f) T X$ 
and  $t0 \in T$ 
and is-interval T
and unique:  $t0 \in T' \implies \text{is-interval } T' \implies T' \subseteq T \implies (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X$ 
 $\implies z t0 = x t0 \implies t \in T' \implies z t = x t$ 
for z T' t
by blast+
have  $(\lambda t. t + t1 - t0) = (+) (t1 - t0)$ 
by (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
with shift-autonomous-solution[OF sol auto, of t0 - t1] solves-odeD[OF sol]
show  $((\lambda t. x (t + t0 - t1)) \text{ solves-ode } f) ((+) (t1 - t0) ` T) X$ 
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
from { $t0 \in T$ } show  $t1 \in (+) (t1 - t0) ` T$  by auto
from {is-interval T}
show is-interval  $((+) (t1 - t0) ` T)$ 
by simp
fix z T' t
assume z:  $(z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X$ 
and t0':  $t1 \in T' T' \subseteq (+) (t1 - t0) ` T$ 
and shift:  $z t1 = x (t1 + t0 - t1)$ 
and t:  $t \in T'$ 
and ivl: is-interval T'

let ?z =  $(\lambda t. z (t + (t1 - t0)))$ 

have (?z solves-ode f)  $((\lambda t. t - (t1 - t0)) ` T') X$ 
apply (rule shift-autonomous-solution[OF z, of t1 - t0])
using solves-odeD[OF z]
by (auto intro!: auto)
with - - - have ?z  $((t + (t0 - t1))) = x (t + (t0 - t1))$ 
apply (rule unique[where z = ?z])
using shift t t0' ivl

```

```

    by auto
  then show z t = x (t + t0 - t1)
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

```

lemma three-intervals-lemma:

```

fixes a b c::real
assumes a:  $a \in A - B$ 
  and b:  $b \in B - A$ 
  and c:  $c \in A \cap B$ 
  and iA: is-interval A and iB: is-interval B
  and aI:  $a \in I$ 
  and bI:  $b \in I$ 
  and iI: is-interval I
shows c ∈ I
apply (rule mem-is-intervalI[OF iI aI bI])
using iA iB
apply (auto simp: is-interval-def)
apply (metis Diff-iff Int-iff a b c le-cases)
apply (metis Diff-iff Int-iff a b c le-cases)
done

```

lemma connection-usolves-ode:

```

assumes x: (x usolves-ode f from tx) T X
assumes y:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \implies (y \text{ usolves-ode } g \text{ from } t) S X$ 
assumes conn-T:  $\text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \subseteq T$ 
assumes conn-S:  $\text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \subseteq S$ 
assumes conn-t:  $t \in \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T$ 
assumes conn-x:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \text{closure } S \implies t \in \text{closure } T \implies x t = y t$ 
assumes conn-f:  $\bigwedge t x. t \in \text{closure } S \implies t \in \text{closure } T \implies x \in X \implies f t x = g t x$ 
shows (( $\lambda t. \text{if } t \in T \text{ then } x t \text{ else } y t$ ) usolves-ode ( $\lambda t. \text{if } t \in T \text{ then } f t \text{ else } g t$ ) from tx) (T ∪ S) X
apply (rule usolves-ode-rawI)
apply (subst Un-absorb[of X, symmetric])
apply (rule connection-solves-ode[OF usolves-odeD(1)[OF x] usolves-odeD(1)[OF y[OF conn-t]]] conn-T conn-S conn-x conn-f])
subgoal by assumption
subgoal by assumption
subgoal by assumption
subgoal by assumption
subgoal using solves-odeD(2)[OF usolves-odeD(1)[OF x]] conn-T by (auto simp add: conn-x[symmetric])
subgoal using usolves-odeD(2)[OF x] by auto
subgoal using usolves-odeD(3)[OF x] usolves-odeD(3)[OF y]
  apply (rule is-real-interval-union)
  using conn-T conn-S conn-t by auto
subgoal premises prems for z TS' s
proof -

```

```

from ⟨(z solves-ode -) - →
have (z solves-ode (λt. if t ∈ T then f t else g t)) (T ∩ TS') X
  by (rule solves-ode-on-subset) auto
then have z-f: (z solves-ode f) (T ∩ TS') X
  by (subst solves-ode-cong) auto

from prems(4)
have (z solves-ode (λt. if t ∈ T then f t else g t)) (S ∩ TS') X
  by (rule solves-ode-on-subset) auto
then have z-g: (z solves-ode g) (S ∩ TS') X
  apply (rule solves-ode-congI)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by clarsimp (meson closure-subset conn-f contra-subsetD prems(4)
solves-ode-domainD)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  done
have tx ∈ T using assms using usolves-odeD(2)[OF x] by auto

have z tx = x tx using assms prems
  by (simp add: ⟨tx ∈ T⟩)

from usolves-odeD(4)[OF x --- ⟨(z solves-ode f) - →, of s] prems
have z s = x s if s ∈ T using that ⟨tx ∈ T⟩ ⟨z tx = x tx⟩
  by (auto simp: is-interval-Int usolves-odeD(3)[OF x] ⟨is-interval TS'⟩)

moreover

{
  assume s ∉ T
  then have s ∈ S using prems assms by auto
  {
    assume tx ∉ S
    then have tx ∈ T - S using ⟨tx ∈ T⟩ by simp
    moreover have s ∈ S - T using ⟨s ∉ T⟩ ⟨s ∈ S⟩ by blast
    ultimately have t ∈ TS'
      apply (rule three-intervals-lemma)
      subgoal using assms by auto
      subgoal using usolves-odeD(3)[OF x].
      subgoal using usolves-odeD(3)[OF y[OF conn-t]].
      subgoal using ⟨tx ∈ TS'⟩ .
      subgoal using ⟨s ∈ TS'⟩ .
      subgoal using ⟨is-interval TS'⟩ .
    done
    with assms have t: t ∈ closure S ∩ closure T ∩ TS' by simp

    then have t ∈ S t ∈ T t ∈ TS' using assms by auto
    have z t = x t
      apply (rule usolves-odeD(4)[OF x --- z-f, of t])

```

```

using ⟨ $t \in TS'$ ⟩ ⟨ $t \in T$ ⟩ prems assms ⟨ $tx \in T$ ⟩ usolves-odeD(3)[OF x]
by (auto intro!: is-interval-Int)
with assms have  $z t = y t$  using  $t$  by auto

from usolves-odeD(4)[OF y[OF conn-t] - - - z-g, of s] prems
have  $z s = y s$  using ⟨ $s \notin T$ ⟩ assms ⟨ $z t = y t$ ⟩  $t \in S$ ⟩
    ⟨is-interval  $TS'$ ⟩ usolves-odeD(3)[OF y[OF conn-t]]
    by (auto simp: is-interval-Int)
} moreover {
assume  $tx \in S$ 
with prems closure-subset ⟨ $tx \in T$ ⟩
have  $tx: tx \in \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \cap TS'$  by force

then have  $tx \in S$   $tx \in T$   $tx \in TS'$  using assms by auto
have  $z tx = x tx$ 
apply (rule usolves-odeD(4)[OF x - - - z-f, of tx])
using ⟨ $tx \in TS'$ ⟩ ⟨ $tx \in T$ ⟩ prems assms ⟨ $tx \in T$ ⟩ usolves-odeD(3)[OF x]
by (auto intro!: is-interval-Int)
with assms have  $z tx = y tx$  using  $tx$  by auto

from usolves-odeD(4)[OF y[where  $t=tx$ ] - - - z-g, of s] prems
have  $z s = y s$  using ⟨ $s \notin T$ ⟩ assms ⟨ $tx = y tx$ ⟩  $tx \in S$ ⟩
    ⟨is-interval  $TS'$ ⟩ usolves-odeD(3)[OF y]
    by (auto simp: is-interval-Int)
} ultimately have  $z s = y s$  by blast
}
ultimately
show  $z s = (\text{if } s \in T \text{ then } x s \text{ else } y s)$  by simp
qed
done

lemma usolves-ode-union-closed:
assumes  $x: (x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } tx) T X$ 
assumes  $y: \bigwedge t. t \in \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \implies (x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t) S X$ 
assumes  $\text{conn-T}: \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \subseteq T$ 
assumes  $\text{conn-S}: \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T \subseteq S$ 
assumes  $\text{conn-t}: t \in \text{closure } S \cap \text{closure } T$ 
shows  $(x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } tx) (T \cup S) X$ 
using connection-usolves-ode[OF assms] by simp

lemma usolves-ode-solves-odeI:
assumes  $(x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } tx) T X$ 
assumes  $(y \text{ solves-ode } f) T X y tx = x tx$ 
shows  $(y \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } tx) T X$ 
using assms(1)
apply (rule usolves-ode-congI)
subgoal using assms by (metis set-eq-subset usolves-odeD(2) usolves-odeD(3)
usolves-odeD(4))
by auto

```

```

lemma usolves-ode-subset-range:
  assumes x: (x usolves-ode f from t0) T X
  assumes r: x ` T ⊆ Y and Y ⊆ X
  shows (x usolves-ode f from t0) T Y
proof (rule usolves-odeI)
  note usolves-odeD[OF x]
  show (x solves-ode f) T Y by (rule solves-ode-subset-range; fact)
  show t0 ∈ T is-interval T by fact+
  fix z t
  assume s: {t0 -- t} ⊆ T and z: (z solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} Y and z0: z t0 = x t0
  then have t0 ∈ {t0 -- t} is-interval {t0 -- t}
    by auto
  moreover note s
  moreover have (z solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} X
    using solves-odeD[OF z] {Y ⊆ X}
    by (intro solves-ode-subset-range[OF z]) force
  moreover note z0
  moreover have t ∈ {t0 -- t} by simp
  ultimately show z t = x t
    by (rule usolves-odeD[OF x])
qed

```

2.3 ivp on interval

```

context
  fixes t0 t1::real and T
  defines T ≡ closed-segment t0 t1
begin

lemma is-solution-ext-cont:
  continuous-on T x ==> (ext-cont x (min t0 t1) (max t0 t1) solves-ode f) T X =
  (x solves-ode f) T X
  by (rule solves-ode-cong) (auto simp add: T-def min-def max-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

lemma solution-fixed-point:
  fixes x:: real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes x: (x solves-ode f) T X and t: t ∈ T
  shows x t0 + ivl-integral t0 t (λt. f t (x t)) = x t
proof –
  from solves-odeD(1)[OF x, unfolded T-def]
  have (x has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) (closed-segment t0 t)
  by (rule has-vderiv-on-subset) (insert ‹t ∈ T›, auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
T-def)
  from fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-ivl-integral[OF this]
  have ((λt. f t (x t)) has-ivl-integral x t - x t0) t0 t .
  from this[THEN ivl-integral-unique]
  show ?thesis by simp

```

qed

```
lemma solution-fixed-point-left:
  fixes x:: real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes x: (x solves-ode f) T X and t: t ∈ T
  shows x t1 – ivl-integral t t1 (λt. f t (x t)) = x t
proof –
  from solves-odeD(1)[OF x, unfolded T-def]
  have (x has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) (closed-segment t t1)
    by (rule has-vderiv-on-subset) (insert ‹t ∈ T›, auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
T-def)
  from fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-ivl-integral[OF this]
  have ((λt. f t (x t)) has-ivl-integral x t1 – x t) t t1 .
  from this[THEN ivl-integral-unique]
  show ?thesis by simp
qed
```

```
lemma solution-fixed-pointI:
  fixes x:: real ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes cont-f: continuous-on (T × X) (λ(t, x). f t x)
  assumes cont-x: continuous-on T x
  assumes defined: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ x t ∈ X
  assumes fp: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ x t = x t0 + ivl-integral t0 t (λt. f t (x t))
  shows (x solves-ode f) T X
proof (rule solves-odeI)
  note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose-Pair[OF cont-f]
  have ((λt. x t0 + ivl-integral t0 t (λt. f t (x t))) has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) T
    using cont-x defined
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros ivl-integral-has-vector-derivative
      continuous-intros
      simp: has-vderiv-on-def T-def)
  with fp show (x has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) T by simp
qed (simp add: defined)
```

end

```
lemma solves-ode-half-open-segment-continuation:
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::banach
  assumes ode: (x solves-ode f) {t0 --< t1} X
  assumes continuous: continuous-on ({t0 -- t1} × X) (λ(t, x). f t x)
  assumes compact X
  assumes t0 ≠ t1
  obtains l where
    (x ⟶ l) (at t1 within {t0 --< t1})
    ((λt. if t = t1 then l else x t) solves-ode f) {t0 -- t1} X
proof –
  note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose-Pair[OF continuous]
  have compact ((λ(t, x). f t x) ‘ ({t0 -- t1} × X))
    by (auto intro!: compact-continuous-image continuous-intros compact-Times)
```

```

⟨compact X⟩
  simp: split-beta)
then obtain B where B > 0 and B: ⋀t x. t ∈ {t0 -- t1} ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒
norm (f t x) ≤ B
  by (auto dest!: compact-imp-bounded simp: bounded-pos)

have uc: uniformly-continuous-on {t0 --< t1} x
  apply (rule lipschitz-on-uniformly-continuous[where L=B])
  apply (rule bounded-vderiv-on-imp-lipschitz)
  apply (rule solves-odeD[OF ode])
  using solves-odeD(2)[OF ode] ⟨0 < B⟩
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl half-open-segment-real subset-iff
      intro!: B split: if-split-asm)

have t1 ∈ closure ({t0 --< t1})
  using closure-half-open-segment[of t0 t1] ⟨t0 ≠ t1⟩
  by simp
from uniformly-continuous-on-extension-on-closure[OF uc]
obtain g where uc-g: uniformly-continuous-on {t0--t1} g
  and xg: (⋀t. t ∈ {t0 --< t1} ⇒ x = g t)
  using closure-half-open-segment[of t0 t1] ⟨t0 ≠ t1⟩
  by metis

from uc-g[THEN uniformly-continuous-imp-continuous, unfolded continuous-on-def]
have (g —> g t) (at t within {t0--t1}) if t ∈ {t0--t1} for t
  using that by auto
then have g-tendsto: (g —> g t) (at t within {t0--<t1}) if t ∈ {t0--t1} for
t
  using that by (auto intro: tendsto-within-subset half-open-segment-subset)
then have x-tendsto: (x —> g t) (at t within {t0--<t1}) if t ∈ {t0--t1} for
t
  using that
  by (subst Lim-cong-within[OF refl refl refl xg]) auto
then have (x —> g t1) (at t1 within {t0 --< t1})
  by auto
moreover
have nbot: at s within {t0--<t1} ≠ bot if s ∈ {t0--t1} for s
  using that ⟨t0 ≠ t1⟩
  by (auto simp: trivial-limit-within islimpt-half-open-segment)
have g-mem: s ∈ {t0--t1} ⇒ g s ∈ X for s
  apply (rule Lim-in-closed-set[OF compact-imp-closed[OF ⟨compact X⟩] - -
x-tendsto])
  using solves-odeD(2)[OF ode] ⟨t0 ≠ t1⟩
  by (auto intro!: simp: eventually-at-filter nbot)
have (g solves-ode f) {t0 -- t1} X
  apply (rule solution-fixed-pointI[OF continuous])
  subgoal by (auto intro!: uc-g uniformly-continuous-imp-continuous)
  subgoal by (rule g-mem)
  subgoal premises prems for s

```

```

proof -
{
  fix s
  assume s:  $s \in \{t0--<t1\}$ 
  with prems have subs:  $\{t0--s\} \subseteq \{t0--<t1\}$ 
    by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  with ode have sol:  $(x \text{ solves-ode } f) (\{t0--s\}) X$ 
    by (rule solves-ode-on-subset) (rule order-refl)
  from subs have inner-eq:  $t \in \{t0 -- s\} \implies x t = g t \text{ for } t$ 
    by (intro xg) auto
  from solution-fixed-point[OF sol, of s]
  have  $g t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 s (\lambda t. f t (g t)) - g s = 0$ 
    using s prems <math>t0 \neq t1</math>
    by (auto simp: inner-eq cong: ivl-integral-cong)
} note fp = this

from prems have subs:  $\{t0--s\} \subseteq \{t0--t1\}$ 
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
have int:  $(\lambda t. f t (g t)) \text{ integrable-on } \{t0--t1\}$ 
  using prems subs
by (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-closed-segment continuous-intros g-mem
  uc-g[THEN uniformly-continuous-imp-continuous, THEN continuous-on-subset])
note ivl-tendsto[tendsto-intros] =
  indefinite-ivl-integral-continuous(1)[OF int, unfolded continuous-on-def,
  rule-format]

from subs half-open-segment-subset
have  $((\lambda s. g t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 s (\lambda t. f t (g t)) - g s) \longrightarrow$ 
 $g t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 s (\lambda t. f t (g t)) - g s) \text{ (at } s \text{ within } \{t0 --< t1\})$ 
  using subs
  by (auto intro!: tendsto-intros ivl-tendsto[THEN tendsto-within-subset]
    g-tendsto[THEN tendsto-within-subset])
moreover
have  $((\lambda s. g t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 s (\lambda t. f t (g t)) - g s) \longrightarrow 0) \text{ (at } s \text{ within }$ 
 $\{t0 --< t1\})$ 
  apply (subst Lim-cong-within[OF refl refl refl, where g=λ-. 0])
  subgoal by (subst fp) auto
  subgoal by simp
  done
ultimately have  $g t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 s (\lambda t. f t (g t)) - g s = 0$ 
  using nbot prems tendsto-unique by blast
then show  $g s = g t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 s (\lambda t. f t (g t))$  by simp
qed
done
then have  $((\lambda t. \text{if } t = t1 \text{ then } g t1 \text{ else } x t) \text{ solves-ode } f) \{t0--t1\} X$ 
  apply (rule solves-ode-congI)
  using xg <math>t0 \neq t1</math>
  by (auto simp: half-open-segment-closed-segmentI)
ultimately show ?thesis ..

```

qed

2.4 Picard-Lindeloeuf on set of functions into closed set

```
locale continuous-rhs = fixes T X f
assumes continuous: continuous-on (T × X) (λ(t, x). f t x)
begin

lemma continuous-rhs-comp[continuous-intros]:
assumes [continuous-intros]: continuous-on S g
assumes [continuous-intros]: continuous-on S h
assumes g ` S ⊆ T
assumes h ` S ⊆ X
shows continuous-on S (λx. f (g x) (h x))
using continuous-on-compose-Pair[OF continuous_assms(1,2)] assms(3,4)
by auto

end

locale global-lipschitz =
fixes T X f and L::real
assumes lipschitz: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ L-lipschitz-on X (λx. f t x)

locale closed-domain =
fixes X assumes closed: closed X

locale interval = fixes T::real set
assumes interval: is-interval T
begin

lemma closed-segment-subset-domain: t0 ∈ T ⇒ t ∈ T ⇒ closed-segment t0 t
⊆ T
by (simp add: closed-segment-subset-interval interval)

lemma closed-segment-subset-domainI: t0 ∈ T ⇒ t ∈ T ⇒ s ∈ closed-segment
t0 t ⇒ s ∈ T
using closed-segment-subset-domain by force

lemma convex[intro, simp]: convex T
and connected[intro, simp]: connected T
by (simp-all add: interval is-interval-connected is-interval-convex )

end

locale nonempty-set = fixes T assumes nonempty-set: T ≠ {}

locale compact-interval = interval + nonempty-set T +
assumes compact-time: compact T
begin
```

```

definition tmin = Inf T
definition tmax = Sup T

lemma
  shows tmin:  $t \in T \implies t \leq t_{\min} \wedge t_{\min} \in T$ 
  and tmax:  $t \in T \implies t \geq t_{\max} \wedge t_{\max} \in T$ 
  using nonempty-set
  by (auto intro!: cInf-lower cSup-upper bounded-imp-bdd-below bounded-imp-bdd-above
    compact-imp-bounded compact-time closed-contains-Inf closed-contains-Sup com-
    pact-imp-closed
    simp: tmin-def tmax-def)

lemma tmin-le-tmax[intro, simp]:  $t_{\min} \leq t_{\max}$ 
  using nonempty-set tmin tmax by auto

lemma T-def:  $T = \{t_{\min} \dots t_{\max}\}$ 
  using closed-segment-subset-interval[OF interval tmin(2) tmax(2)]
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl subset-iff intro!: tmin tmax)

lemma mem-T-I[intro, simp]:  $t_{\min} \leq t \leq t_{\max} \implies t \in T$ 
  using interval mem-is-interval-1-I tmax(2) tmin(2) by blast

end

locale self-mapping = interval T for T +
  fixes t0::real and x0 f X
  assumes iv-defined:  $t_0 \in T$   $x_0 \in X$ 
  assumes self-mapping:
     $\lambda x. t \in T \implies x t_0 = x_0 \implies x \in \text{closed-segment } t_0 t \rightarrow X \implies$ 
    continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) x  $\implies x t_0 + \text{ivl-integral } t_0 t (\lambda t. f t (x)) \in X$ 
begin

sublocale nonempty-set T using iv-defined by unfold-locales auto

lemma closed-segment-iv-subset-domain:  $t \in T \implies \text{closed-segment } t_0 t \subseteq T$ 
  by (simp add: closed-segment-subset-domain iv-defined)

end

locale unique-on-closed =
  compact-interval T +
  self-mapping T t0 x0 f X +
  continuous-rhs T X f +
  closed-domain X +
  global-lipschitz T X f L for t0::real and T and x0::'a::banach and f X L
begin

```

lemma *T-split*: $T = \{t_{\min} .. t_0\} \cup \{t_0 .. t_{\max}\}$
by (metis *T-def atLeastAtMost-iff iv-defined(1) ivl-disj-un-two-touch(4)*)

lemma *L-nonneg*: $0 \leq L$
by (auto intro!: lipschitz-on-nonneg[OF lipschitz] iv-defined)

Picard Iteration

definition *P-inner* **where** $P\text{-inner } x t = x_0 + \text{ivl-integral } t_0 t (\lambda t. f t (x t))$

definition $P::(\text{real} \Rightarrow_C 'a) \Rightarrow (\text{real} \Rightarrow_C 'a)$
where $P x = (\text{SOME } g::\text{real} \Rightarrow_C 'a.$
 $(\forall t \in T. g t = P\text{-inner } x t) \wedge$
 $(\forall t \leq t_{\min}. g t = P\text{-inner } x t_{\min}) \wedge$
 $(\forall t \geq t_{\max}. g t = P\text{-inner } x t_{\max}))$

lemma *cont-P-inner-ivl*:
 $x \in T \rightarrow_C X \implies \text{continuous-on } \{t_{\min}..t_{\max}\} (P\text{-inner} (\text{apply-bcontfun } x))$
apply (auto simp: real-Icc-closed-segment *P-inner-def Pi iff mem-PiC-iff*
intro!: continuous-intros indefinite-ivl-integral-continuous-subset
integrateable-continuous-closed-segment $t_{\min}(1) t_{\max}(1)$
using closed-segment-subset-domainI $t_{\max}(2) t_{\min}(2)$ **apply** blast
using closed-segment-subset-domainI $t_{\max}(2) t_{\min}(2)$ **apply** blast
using *T-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl iv-defined(1)* **by** auto

lemma *P-inner-t0[simp]*: $P\text{-inner } g t_0 = x_0$
by (simp add: *P-inner-def*)

lemma *t0-cs-tmin-tmax*: $t_0 \in \{t_{\min} .. t_{\max}\}$ **and** *cs-tmin-tmax-subset*: $\{t_{\min} .. t_{\max}\} \subseteq T$
using *iv-defined T-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl*
by auto

lemma
P-eqs:
assumes $x \in T \rightarrow_C X$
shows *P-eq-P-inner*: $t \in T \implies P x t = P\text{-inner } x t$
and *P-le-tmin*: $t \leq t_{\min} \implies P x t = P\text{-inner } x t_{\min}$
and *P-ge-tmax*: $t \geq t_{\max} \implies P x t = P\text{-inner } x t_{\max}$
unfolding atomize-conj atomize-imp
proof goal-cases
case 1
obtain g **where**
 $t \in \{t_{\min} .. t_{\max}\} \implies \text{apply-bcontfun } g t = P\text{-inner} (\text{apply-bcontfun } x) t$
 $\text{apply-bcontfun } g t = P\text{-inner} (\text{apply-bcontfun } x) (\text{clamp } t_{\min} t_{\max} t)$
for t
by (metis continuous-on-cbox-bcontfunE cont-P-inner-ivl[OF assms(1)] cbox-interval)
with *T-def have* $\exists g::\text{real} \Rightarrow_C 'a.$
 $(\forall t \in T. g t = P\text{-inner } x t) \wedge$
 $(\forall t \leq t_{\min}. g t = P\text{-inner } x t_{\min}) \wedge$

```

 $(\forall t \geq t_{max}. g t = P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t_{max})$ 
by (auto intro!: exI[where x=g])
then have ( $\forall t \in T. P x t = P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t$ )  $\wedge$ 
 $(\forall t \leq t_{min}. P x t = P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t_{min}) \wedge$ 
 $(\forall t \geq t_{max}. P x t = P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t_{max})$ 
unfolding  $P\text{-def}$ 
by (rule someI-ex)
then show ?case using  $T\text{-def}$  by auto
qed

lemma  $P\text{-if-eq}:$ 
 $x \in T \rightarrow_C X \implies$ 
 $P x t = (\text{if } t_{min} \leq t \wedge t \leq t_{max} \text{ then } P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t \text{ else if } t \geq t_{max} \text{ then } P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t_{max} \text{ else } P\text{-inner } x \text{ } t_{min})$ 
by (auto simp: P-eqs)

lemma  $dist\text{-}P\text{-le}:$ 
assumes  $y: y \in T \rightarrow_C X$  and  $z: z \in T \rightarrow_C X$ 
assumes  $le: \bigwedge t. t_{min} \leq t \implies t \leq t_{max} \implies dist(P\text{-inner } y \text{ } t) (P\text{-inner } z \text{ } t) \leq R$ 
assumes  $0 \leq R$ 
shows  $dist(P\text{-inner } y \text{ } t) (P\text{-inner } z \text{ } t) \leq R$ 
by (cases t  $\leq t_{min}$ ; cases t  $\geq t_{max}$ ) (auto simp: P-eqs y z not-le intro!: le)

lemma  $P\text{-def}':$ 
assumes  $t \in T$ 
assumes  $fixed\text{-point} \in T \rightarrow_C X$ 
shows  $(P\text{-inner } fixed\text{-point}) t = x_0 + ivl\text{-integral } t_0 \text{ } t (\lambda x. f x (fixed\text{-point } x))$ 
by (simp add: P-eq-P-inner assms P-inner-def)

definition iter-space =  $PiC T ((\lambda \_. X)(t_0 := \{x_0\}))$ 

lemma iter-spaceI:
assumes  $g \in T \rightarrow_C X$   $g \text{ } t_0 = x_0$ 
shows  $g \in iter\text{-space}$ 
using assms
by (simp add: iter-space-def mem-PiC-iff Pi-iff)

lemma iter-spaceD:
assumes  $g \in iter\text{-space}$ 
shows  $g \in T \rightarrow_C X$   $apply\text{-}bcontfun g \text{ } t_0 = x_0$ 
using assms iv-defined
by (auto simp add: iter-space-def mem-PiC-iff split: if-splits)

lemma const-in-iter-space:  $const\text{-}bcontfun x_0 \in iter\text{-space}$ 
by (auto simp: iter-space-def iv-defined mem-PiC-iff)

lemma closed-iter-space:  $closed \in iter\text{-space}$ 
by (auto simp: iter-space-def intro!: closed-PiC closed)

```

```

lemma iter-space-notempty: iter-space  $\neq \{\}$ 
  using const-in-iter-space by blast

lemma clamp-in-eq[simp]: fixes a x b::real shows a  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  clamp a
  b x = x
  by (auto simp: clamp-def)

lemma P-self-mapping:
  assumes in-space: g  $\in$  iter-space
  shows P g  $\in$  iter-space
  proof (rule iter-spaceI)
    show x0: P g t0 = x0
    by (auto simp: P-def' iv-defined iter-spaceD[OF in-space])
  from iter-spaceD(1)[OF in-space] show P g  $\in$  T  $\rightarrow_C$  X
    unfolding mem-PiC-iff Pi-iff
    apply (auto simp: mem-PiC-iff Pi-iff P-def')
    apply (auto simp: iter-spaceD(2)[OF in-space, symmetric] intro!: self-mapping)
    using closed-segment-subset-domainI iv-defined(1) by blast
  qed

lemma continuous-on-T: continuous-on {tmin .. tmax} g  $\implies$  continuous-on T g
  using T-def by auto

lemma T-closed-segment-subsetI[intro, simp]: t  $\in$  {tmin--tmax}  $\implies$  t  $\in$  T
  and T-subsetI[intro, simp]: tmin  $\leq$  t  $\implies$  t  $\leq$  tmax  $\implies$  t  $\in$  T
  by (subst T-def, simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)+

lemma t0-mem-closed-segment[intro, simp]: t0  $\in$  {tmin--tmax}
  using T-def iv-defined
  by (simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

lemma tmin-le-t0[intro, simp]: tmin  $\leq$  t0
  and tmax-ge-t0[intro, simp]: tmax  $\geq$  t0
  using t0-mem-closed-segment
  unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
  by simp-all

lemma apply-bcontfun-solution-fixed-point:
  assumes ode: (apply-bcontfun x solves-ode f) T X
  assumes iv: x t0 = x0
  assumes t: t  $\in$  T
  shows P x t = x t
  proof -
    have t  $\in$  {t0 -- t} by simp
    have ode': (apply-bcontfun x solves-ode f) {t0--t} X t  $\in$  {t0 -- t}
    using ode T-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl t apply auto
    using closed-segment-iv-subset-domain solves-ode-on-subset apply fastforce
    using closed-segment-iv-subset-domain solves-ode-on-subset apply fastforce

```

```

done
from solves-odeD[OF ode]
have x:  $x \in T \rightarrow_C X$  by (auto simp: mem-PiC-iff)
from solution-fixed-point[OF ode'] iv
show ?thesis
  unfolding P-def'[OF t x]
  by simp
qed

lemma
  solution-in-iter-space:
  assumes ode: (apply-bcontfun z solves-ode f) T X
  assumes iv:  $z t0 = x0$ 
  shows  $z \in \text{iter-space}$  (is ?z ∈ -)
proof -
  from T-def ode have ode: ( $z \text{ solves-ode } f$ ) {tmin -- tmax} X
    by (simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  have (?z solves-ode f) T X
    using is-solution-ext-cont[OF solves-ode-continuous-on[OF ode], of f X] ode
  T-def
    by (auto simp: min-def max-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  then have z:  $z \in T \rightarrow_C X$ 
    by (auto simp add: solves-ode-def mem-PiC-iff)
  thus ?z ∈ iter-space
    by (auto simp: iv intro!: iter-spaceI)
qed

end

locale unique-on-bounded-closed = unique-on-closed +
  assumes lipschitz-bound:  $\bigwedge s t. s \in T \implies t \in T \implies \text{abs}(s - t) * L < 1$ 
begin

lemma lipschitz-bound-maxmin:  $(\text{tmax} - \text{tmin}) * L < 1$ 
  using lipschitz-bound[of tmax tmin]
  by auto

lemma lipschitz-P:
  shows  $((\text{tmax} - \text{tmin}) * L) - \text{lipschitz-on iter-space } P$ 
proof (rule lipschitz-onI)
  have t0:  $t0 \in T$  by (simp add: iv-defined)
  then show 0 ≤  $(\text{tmax} - \text{tmin}) * L$ 
    using T-def
    by (auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg lipschitz lipschitz-on-nonneg[OF lipschitz]
      iv-defined)
  fix y z
  assume y:  $y \in \text{iter-space}$  and z:  $z \in \text{iter-space}$ 
  hence y-defined:  $y \in (T \rightarrow_C X)$  and y-t0:  $y t0 = x0$ 
    and z-defined:  $z \in (T \rightarrow_C X)$  and z-t0:  $z t0 = x0$ 

```

```

by (auto dest: iter-spaceD)
have defined:  $s \in T$   $y \in X$   $z \in X$  if  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t_{\min} t_{\max}$  for  $s$ 
  using  $y$ -defined  $z$ -defined that  $T$ -def
  by (auto simp: mem-PiC-iff)
{
  note [intro, simp] = integrable-continuous-closed-segment
  fix  $t$ 
  assume  $t$ -bounds:  $t_{\min} \leq t \leq t_{\max}$ 
  then have cs-subs: closed-segment  $t_0 t \subseteq \text{closed-segment } t_{\min} t_{\max}$ 
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  then have cs-subs-ext:  $\bigwedge ta. ta \in \{t_0 -- t\} \implies ta \in \{t_{\min} -- t_{\max}\}$  by auto

  have norm (P-inner  $y t - P$ -inner  $z t$ ) =
    norm (ivl-integral  $t_0 t (\lambda t. f t (y t) - f t (z t))$ )
    by (subst ivl-integral-diff)
      (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-closed-segment continuous-intros defined
       cs-subs-ext simp: P-inner-def)
  also have ...  $\leq$  abs (ivl-integral  $t_0 t (\lambda t. \text{norm} (f t (y t) - f t (z t)))$ )
    by (rule ivl-integral-norm-bound-ivl-integral)
      (auto intro!: ivl-integral-norm-bound-ivl-integral continuous-intros integrable-continuous-closed-segment
       simp: defined cs-subs-ext)
  also have ...  $\leq$  abs (ivl-integral  $t_0 t (\lambda t. L * \text{norm} (y t - z t))$ )
    using lipschitz t-bounds  $T$ -def  $y$ -defined  $z$ -defined cs-subs
    by (intro norm-ivl-integral-le) (auto intro!: continuous-intros integrable-continuous-closed-segment
       simp add: dist-norm lipschitz-on-def mem-PiC-iff Pi-iff)
  also have ...  $\leq$  abs (ivl-integral  $t_0 t (\lambda t. L * \text{norm} (y - z))$ )
    using norm-bounded[of  $y - z$ ]
      L-nonneg
    by (intro norm-ivl-integral-le) (auto intro!: continuous-intros mult-left-mono)
  also have ...  $= L * (t_{\max} - t_{\min}) * \text{norm} (y - z)$ 
    using t-bounds L-nonneg by (simp add: abs-mult)
  also have ...  $\leq L * (t_{\max} - t_{\min}) * \text{norm} (y - z)$ 
    using t-bounds zero-le-dist L-nonneg cs-subs tmin-le-t0 tmax-ge-t0
    by (auto intro!: mult-right-mono mult-left-mono simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
       abs-real-def
      simp del: tmin-le-t0 tmax-ge-t0 split: if-split-asm)
  finally
  have dist (P-inner  $y t$ ) (P-inner  $z t$ )  $\leq (t_{\max} - t_{\min}) * L * \text{dist} y z$ 
    by (simp add: dist-norm ac-simps)
}
note *= this
show dist (P  $y$ ) (P  $z$ )  $\leq (t_{\max} - t_{\min}) * L * \text{dist} y z$ 
  by (auto intro!: dist-bound dist-P-le * y-defined z-defined mult-nonneg-nonneg
       L-nonneg)
qed

```

lemma fixed-point-unique: $\exists!x \in \text{iter-space}. P x = x$
using lipschitz lipschitz-bound-maxmin lipschitz-P T -def

```

complete-UNIV iv-defined
by (intro banach-fix)
  (auto
    intro: P-self-mapping split-mult-pos-le
    intro!: closed-iter-space iter-space-notempty mult-nonneg-nonneg
    simp: lipschitz-on-def complete-eq-closed)

definition fixed-point where
  fixed-point = (THE x. x ∈ iter-space ∧ P x = x)

lemma fixed-point':
  fixed-point ∈ iter-space ∧ P fixed-point = fixed-point
  unfolding fixed-point-def using fixed-point-unique
  by (rule theI')

lemma fixed-point:
  fixed-point ∈ iter-space P fixed-point = fixed-point
  using fixed-point' by simp-all

lemma fixed-point-equality': x ∈ iter-space ∧ P x = x  $\implies$  fixed-point = x
  unfolding fixed-point-def using fixed-point-unique
  by (rule the1-equality)

lemma fixed-point-equality: x ∈ iter-space  $\implies$  P x = x  $\implies$  fixed-point = x
  using fixed-point-equality'[of x] by auto

lemma fixed-point-iv: fixed-point t0 = x0
  and fixed-point-domain: x ∈ T  $\implies$  fixed-point x ∈ X
  using fixed-point
  by (force dest: iter-spaceD simp: mem-PiC-iff)+

lemma fixed-point-has-vderiv-on: (fixed-point has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda t. f t$  (fixed-point t)))
T
proof -
  have continuous-on T ( $\lambda x. f x$  (fixed-point x))
  using fixed-point-domain
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
  then have (( $\lambda u. x0 + ivl\text{-integral } t0 u (\lambda x. f x$  (fixed-point x))) has-vderiv-on
( $\lambda t. f t$  (fixed-point t))) T
  by (auto intro!: derivative-intros ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on-compact-interval interval compact-time)
  then show ?thesis
proof (rule has-vderiv-eq)
  fix t
  assume t: t ∈ T
  have fixed-point t = P fixed-point t
  using fixed-point by simp
  also have ... = x0 + ivl-integral t0 t ( $\lambda x. f x$  (fixed-point x))
  using t fixed-point-domain

```

```

    by (auto simp: P-def' mem-PiC-iff)
  finally show x0 + ivl-integral t0 t (λx. f x (fixed-point x)) = fixed-point t by
simp
qed (insert T-def, auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
qed

lemma fixed-point-solution:
shows (fixed-point solves-ode f) T X
using fixed-point-has-vderiv-on fixed-point-domain
by (rule solves-odeI)

```

2.4.1 Unique solution

```

lemma solves-ode>equals-fixed-point:
assumes ode: (x solves-ode f) T X
assumes iv: x t0 = x0
assumes t: t ∈ T
shows x t = fixed-point t
proof -
  from solves-ode-continuous-on[OF ode] T-def
  have continuous-on (cbox tmin tmax) x by simp
  from continuous-on-cbox-bcontfunE[OF this]
  obtain g where g:
    t ∈ {tmin .. tmax} ⟹ apply-bcontfun g t = x t
    apply-bcontfun g t = x (clamp tmin tmax t)
    for t
    by (metis interval-cbox)
  with ode T-def have ode-g: (g solves-ode f) T X
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) solves-ode-cong)
  have x t = g t
    using t T-def
    by (intro g[symmetric]) auto
  also
  have g t0 = x0 g ∈ T →C X
    using iv g solves-odeD(2)[OF ode-g]
    unfolding mem-PiC-iff atLeastAtMost-iff
    by blast+
  then have g ∈ iter-space
    by (intro iter-spaceI)
  then have g = fixed-point
    apply (rule fixed-point-equality[symmetric])
    apply (rule bcontfun-eqI)
    subgoal for t
      using apply-bcontfun-solution-fixed-point[OF ode-g ⟨g t0 = x0⟩, of tmin]
        apply-bcontfun-solution-fixed-point[OF ode-g ⟨g t0 = x0⟩, of tmax]
          apply-bcontfun-solution-fixed-point[OF ode-g ⟨g t0 = x0⟩, of t]
        using T-def
        by (fastforce simp: P-eqs not-le ⟨g ∈ T →C X⟩ g)
    done

```

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma solves-ode-on-closed-segment-equals-fixed-point:
  assumes ode: ( $x$  solves-ode  $f$ )  $\{t_0 \dots t_1\} X$ 
  assumes iv:  $x t_0 = x_0$ 
  assumes subset:  $\{t_0 \dots t_1\} \subseteq T$ 
  assumes t-mem:  $t \in \{t_0 \dots t_1\}$ 
  shows  $x t = \text{fixed-point } t$ 

proof -
  have subsetI:  $t \in \{t_0 \dots t_1\} \implies t \in T$  for  $t$ 
    using subset by auto
  interpret s: unique-on-bounded-closed  $t_0 \dots t_1$   $x_0 f X L$ 
    apply - apply unfold-locales
    subgoal by (simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal by simp
    subgoal using iv-defined by simp
    subgoal by (intro self-mapping subsetI)
    subgoal by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF continuous]) (auto simp: subsetI )
    subgoal by (rule lipschitz) (auto simp: subsetI)
    subgoal by (auto intro!: subsetI lipschitz-bound)
    done
  have  $x t = s.\text{fixed-point } t$ 
    by (rule s.solves-ode>equals-fixed-point; fact)
  moreover
  have fixed-point  $t = s.\text{fixed-point } t$ 
    by (intro s.solves-ode>equals-fixed-point solves-ode-on-subset[OF fixed-point-solution])
  assms
    fixed-point-iv order-refl subset t-mem
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma unique-solution:
  assumes ivp1: ( $x$  solves-ode  $f$ )  $T X x t_0 = x_0$ 
  assumes ivp2: ( $y$  solves-ode  $f$ )  $T X y t_0 = x_0$ 
  assumes  $t \in T$ 
  shows  $x t = y t$ 
  using solves-ode>equals-fixed-point[OF ivp1 ‹ $t \in T$ ›]
    solves-ode>equals-fixed-point[OF ivp2 ‹ $t \in T$ ›]
  by simp

lemma fixed-point-usolves-ode: (fixed-point usolves-ode  $f$  from  $t_0$ )  $T X$ 
  apply (rule usolves-odeI[OF fixed-point-solution])
  subgoal by (simp add: iv-defined(1))
  subgoal by (rule interval)
  subgoal
    using fixed-point-iv solves-ode-on-closed-segment-equals-fixed-point

```

```

    by auto
done

end

lemma closed-segment-Un:
  fixes a b c::real
  assumes b ∈ closed-segment a c
  shows closed-segment a b ∪ closed-segment b c = closed-segment a c
  using assms
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

lemma closed-segment-closed-segment-subset:
  fixes s::real and i::nat
  assumes s ∈ closed-segment a b
  assumes a ∈ closed-segment c d b ∈ closed-segment c d
  shows s ∈ closed-segment c d
  using assms
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

context unique-on-closed begin

context— solution until t1
  fixes t1::real
  assumes mem-t1: t1 ∈ T
begin

lemma subdivide-count-ex: ∃ n. L * abs (t1 – t0) / (Suc n) < 1
  by auto (meson add-strict-increasing less-numeral-extra(1) real-arch-simple)

definition subdivide-count = (SOME n. L * abs (t1 – t0) / Suc n < 1)

lemma subdivide-count: L * abs (t1 – t0) / Suc subdivide-count < 1
  unfolding subdivide-count-def
  using subdivide-count-ex
  by (rule someI-ex)

lemma subdivide-lipschitz:
  assumes |s – t| ≤ abs (t1 – t0) / Suc subdivide-count
  shows |s – t| * L < 1
proof –
  from assms L-nonneg
  have |s – t| * L ≤ abs (t1 – t0) / Suc subdivide-count * L
    by (rule mult-right-mono)
  also have ... < 1
    using subdivide-count
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

```
lemma subdivide-lipschitz-lemma:
  assumes st:  $s \in \{a -- b\}$   $t \in \{a -- b\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{abs}(b - a) \leq \text{abs}(t1 - t0)$  / Suc subdivide-count
  shows  $|s - t| * L < 1$ 
  apply (rule subdivide-lipschitz)
  apply (rule order-trans[where y=abs (b - a)])
  using assms
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)

definition step =  $(t1 - t0) / \text{Suc subdivide-count}$ 

lemma last-step:  $t0 + \text{real}(\text{Suc subdivide-count}) * \text{step} = t1$ 
  by (auto simp: step-def)

lemma step-in-segment:
  assumes  $0 \leq i \leq \text{real}(\text{Suc subdivide-count})$ 
  shows  $t0 + i * \text{step} \in \text{closed-segment } t0 \text{ } t1$ 
  unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl step-def
  proof (clarsimp, safe)
    assume  $t0 \leq t1$ 
    then have  $(t1 - t0) * i \leq (t1 - t0) * (1 + \text{subdivide-count})$ 
      using assms
      by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono)
    then show  $t0 + i * (t1 - t0) / (1 + \text{real subdivide-count}) \leq t1$ 
      by (simp add: field-simps)
  next
    assume  $\neg t0 \leq t1$ 
    then have  $(1 + \text{subdivide-count}) * (t0 - t1) \geq i * (t0 - t1)$ 
      using assms
      by (auto intro!: mult-right-mono)
    then show  $t1 \leq t0 + i * (t1 - t0) / (1 + \text{real subdivide-count})$ 
      by (simp add: field-simps)
    show  $i * (t1 - t0) / (1 + \text{real subdivide-count}) \leq 0$ 
      using  $\neg t0 \leq t1$ 
      by (auto simp: divide-simps mult-le-0-iff assms)
  qed (auto intro!: divide-nonneg-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg assms)

lemma subset-T1:
  fixes s::real and i::nat
  assumes s ∈ closed-segment t0 (t0 + i * step)
  assumes i ≤ Suc subdivide-count
  shows s ∈ {t0 -- t1}
  using closed-segment-closed-segment-subset assms of-nat-le-iff of-nat-0-le-iff step-in-segment
  by blast

lemma subset-T: {t0 -- t1} ⊆ T and subset-TI: s ∈ {t0 -- t1} ⇒ s ∈ T
  using closed-segment-iv-subset-domain mem-t1 by blast+
```

```

primrec psolution::nat ⇒ real ⇒ 'a where
  psolution 0 t = x0
| psolution (Suc i) t = unique-on-bounded-closed.fixed-point
  (t0 + real i * step) {t0 + real i * step -- t0 + real (Suc i) * step}
  (psolution i (t0 + real i * step)) f X t

definition psolutions t = psolution (LEAST i. t ∈ closed-segment (t0 + real (i - 1) * step) (t0 + real i * step)) t

lemma psolutions-usolves-until-step:
  assumes i-le: i ≤ Suc subdivide-count
  shows (psolutions usolves-ode f from t0) (closed-segment t0 (t0 + real i * step)) X
proof cases
  assume t0 = t1
  then have step = 0
  unfolding step-def by simp
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: psolutions-def iv-defined usolves-ode-singleton)
next
  assume t0 ≠ t1
  then have step ≠ 0
  by (simp add: step-def)
  define S where S ≡ λi. closed-segment (t0 + real (i - 1) * step) (t0 + real i * step)
  have solution-eq: psolutions ≡ λt. psolution (LEAST i. t ∈ S i) t
  by (simp add: psolutions-def[abs-def] S-def)
  show ?thesis
  unfolding solution-eq
  using i-le
  proof (induction i)
    case 0 then show ?case by (simp add: iv-defined usolves-ode-singleton S-def)
  next
    case (Suc i)
    let ?sol = λt. psolution (LEAST i. t ∈ S i) t
    let ?pi = t0 + real (i - Suc 0) * step and ?i = t0 + real i * step and ?si = t0 + (1 + real i) * step
    from Suc have ui: (?sol usolves-ode f from t0) (closed-segment t0 (t0 + real i * step)) X
    by simp

  from usolves-odeD(1)[OF Suc.IH] Suc
  have IH-sol: (?sol solves-ode f) (closed-segment t0 ?i) X
  by simp

  have Least-eq-t0[simp]: (LEAST n. t0 ∈ S n) = 0
  by (rule Least-equality) (auto simp add: S-def)
  have Least-eq[simp]: (LEAST n. t0 + real i * step ∈ S n) = i for i
  apply (rule Least-equality)

```

```

subgoal by (simp add: S-def)
subgoal
  using ⟨step ≠ 0⟩
  by (cases step ≥ 0)
    (auto simp add: S-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl zero-le-mult-iff split:
if-split-asm)
done

have y = t0 + real i * s
  if t0 + (1 + real i) * s ≤ t t ≤ y y ≤ t0 + real i * s t0 ≤ y
  for y i s t
proof -
  from that have (1 + real i) * s ≤ real i * s 0 ≤ real i * s
  by arith+
  have s + (t0 + s * real i) ≤ t ⟹ t ≤ y ⟹ y ≤ t0 + s * real i ⟹ t0 ≤
y ⟹ y = t0 + s * real i
  by (metis add-decreasing2 eq-iff le-add-same-cancel2 linear mult-le-0-iff
of-nat-0-le-iff order.trans)
  then show ?thesis using that
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
then have segment-inter:
xa = t0 + real i * step
if
t ∈ {t0 + real (Suc i - 1) * step -- t0 + real (Suc i) * step}
xa ∈ closed-segment (t0 + real i * step) t xa ∈ closed-segment t0 (t0 + real i
* step)
for xa t
apply (cases step > 0; cases step = 0)
using that
by (auto simp: S-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)

have right-cond: t0 ≤ t t ≤ t1 if t0 + real i * step ≤ t t ≤ t0 + (step + real
i * step) for t
proof -
  from that have 0 ≤ step by simp
  with last-step have t0 ≤ t1
  by (metis le-add-same-cancel1 of-nat-0-le-iff zero-le-mult-iff)
  from that have t0 ≤ t - real i * step by simp
  also have ... ≤ t using that by (auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg)
  finally show t0 ≤ t .
  have t ≤ t0 + (real (Suc i) * step) using that by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have ... ≤ t1
  proof -
    have real (Suc i) * (t1 - t0) ≤ real (Suc subdivide-count) * (t1 - t0)
    using Suc.preds ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩
    by (auto intro!: mult-mono)
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: divide-simps algebra-simps step-def)
  qed

```

```

finally show  $t \leq t_1$  .
qed
have left-cond:  $t_1 \leq t \wedge t \leq t_0 \text{ if } t_0 + (\text{step} + \text{real } i * \text{step}) \leq t \wedge t \leq t_0 + \text{real } i$ 
* step for  $t$ 
proof -
from that have step  $\leq 0$  by simp
with last-step have  $t_1 \leq t_0$ 
by (metis add-le-same-cancel1 mult-nonneg-nonpos of-nat-0-le-iff)
from that have  $t_0 \geq t - \text{real } i * \text{step}$  by simp
also have  $t - \text{real } i * \text{step} \geq t$  using that by (auto intro!: mult-nonneg-nonpos)
finally (xtrans) show  $t \leq t_0$  .
have  $t \geq t_0 + (\text{real } (\text{Suc } i) * \text{step})$  using that by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have  $t_0 + (\text{real } (\text{Suc } i) * \text{step}) \geq t_1$ 
proof -
have real  $(\text{Suc } i) * (t_0 - t_1) \leq \text{real } (\text{Suc } \text{subdivide-count}) * (t_0 - t_1)$ 
using Suc.preds { $t_0 \geq t_1$ }
by (auto intro!: mult-mono)
then show ?thesis by (simp add: divide-simps algebra-simps step-def)
qed
finally (xtrans) show  $t_1 \leq t$  .
qed

interpret l: self-mapping S (Suc i) ?i ?sol ?i f X
proof unfold-locales
show ?sol ?i ∈ X
using solves-odeD(2)[OF usolves-odeD(1)[OF ui], of ?i]
by (simp add: S-def)
fix x t assume t[unfolded S-def]:  $t \in S (\text{Suc } i)$ 
and x:  $x : ?i = ?sol ?i x \in \text{closed-segment } ?i t \rightarrow X$ 
and cont: continuous-on (closed-segment ?i t) x

let ?if =  $\lambda t. \text{if } t \in \text{closed-segment } t_0 ?i \text{ then } ?sol t \text{ else } x t$ 
let ?f =  $\lambda t. f t (?if t)$ 
have sol-mem:  $?sol s \in X \text{ if } s \in \text{closed-segment } t_0 ?i \text{ for } s$ 
by (auto simp: subset-T1 intro!: solves-oded[OF IH-sol] that)

from x(1) have x ?i + ivl-integral ?i t ( $\lambda t. f t (x t)$ ) = ?sol ?i + ivl-integral
?i t ( $\lambda t. f t (x t)$ )
by simp
also have ?sol ?i = ?sol t_0 + ivl-integral t_0 ?i ( $\lambda t. f t (?sol t)$ )
apply (subst solution-fixed-point)
apply (rule usolves-oded[OF ui])
by simp-all
also have ivl-integral t_0 ?i ( $\lambda t. f t (?sol t)$ ) = ivl-integral t_0 ?i ?f
by (simp cong: ivl-integral-cong)
also
have psolution-eq:  $x (t_0 + \text{real } i * \text{step}) = psolution i (t_0 + \text{real } i * \text{step})$ 

```

\Rightarrow

$ta \in \{t_0 + \text{real } i * \text{step} - t\} \Rightarrow$

```

 $ta \in \{t0 -- t0 + real\ i * step\} \implies psolution (LEAST i. ta \in S i) ta = x ta$ 
for  $ta$ 
  by (subst segment-inter[OF  $t$ ], assumption, assumption)+ simp
  have ivl-integral ?i  $t$  ( $\lambda t. f t (x t)$ ) = ivl-integral ?i  $t$  ?f
    by (rule ivl-integral-cong) (simp-all add: x psolution-eq)
  also
    from  $t$  right-cond(1) have cs: closed-segment  $t0 t = closed\text{-segment } t0 ?i \cup$ 
    closed-segment ?i  $t$ 
      by (intro closed-segment-Un[symmetric])
        (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl algebra-simps mult-le-0-iff split:
         if-split-asm
           intro!: segment-inter segment-inter[symmetric])
      have cont-if: continuous-on (closed-segment  $t0 t$ ) ?if
        unfolding cs
        using x Suc.prems cont t psolution-eq
      by (auto simp: subset-T1 T-def intro!: continuous-on-cases solves-ode-continuous-on[OF
       IH-sol])
      have t-mem:  $t \in closed\text{-segment } t0 t1$ 
        using x Suc.prems t
        apply -
        apply (rule closed-segment-closed-segment-subset, assumption)
        apply (rule step-in-segment, force, force)
        apply (rule step-in-segment, force, force)
        done
      have segment-subset:  $ta \in \{t0 + real\ i * step -- t\} \implies ta \in \{t0 -- t1\}$  for
       $ta$ 
        using x Suc.prems
        apply -
        apply (rule closed-segment-closed-segment-subset, assumption)
        subgoal by (rule step-in-segment; force)
        subgoal by (rule t-mem)
        done
      have cont-f: continuous-on (closed-segment  $t0 t$ ) ?f
        apply (rule continuous-intros)
        apply (rule continuous-intros)
        apply (rule cont-if)
        unfolding cs
        using x Suc.prems
        apply (auto simp: subset-T1 segment-subset intro!: sol-mem subset-TI)
        done
      have ?sol  $t0 + ivl\text{-integral } t0 ?i ?f + ivl\text{-integral } ?i t ?f = ?if t0 + ivl\text{-integral}$ 
       $t0 t ?f$ 
      by (auto simp: cs intro!: ivl-integral-combine integrable-continuous-closed-segment
       continuous-on-subset[OF cont-f])
    also have ...  $\in X$ 
      apply (rule self-mapping)
      apply (rule subset-TI)
      apply (rule t-mem)
      using x cont-if

```

```

by (auto simp: subset-T1 Pi-iff cs intro!: sol-mem)
finally
have x ?i + ivl-integral ?i t ( $\lambda t. ?f t$ )  $\in X$  .
also have ivl-integral ?i t ( $\lambda t. ?f t$ ) = ivl-integral ?i t ( $\lambda t. f t (x t)$ )
  apply (rule ivl-integral-cong[OF - refl refl])
  using x
  by (auto simp: segment-inter psolution-eq)
finally
show x ?i + ivl-integral ?i t ( $\lambda t. f t (x t)$ )  $\in X$  .
qed (auto simp add: S-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
have S (Suc i)  $\subseteq T$ 
  unfolding S-def
  apply (rule subsetI)
  apply (rule subset-TI)
proof (cases step = 0)
  case False
  fix x assume x:  $x \in \{t0 + real (Suc i - 1) * step - t0 + real (Suc i) * step\}$ 
  from x have nn:  $((x - t0) / step) \geq 0$ 
    using False right-cond(1)[of x] left-cond(2)[of x]
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl divide-simps algebra-simps split: if-splits)
  have t1 < t0  $\implies t1 \leq x$   $t1 > t0 \implies x \leq t1$ 
    using x False right-cond(1,2)[of x] left-cond(1,2)[of x]
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl algebra-simps split: if-splits)
  then have le:  $(x - t0) / step \leq 1 + real subdivide-count$ 
    unfolding step-def
    by (auto simp: divide-simps)
  have x = t0 + ((x - t0) / step) * step
    using False
    by auto
  also have ...  $\in \{t0 -- t1\}$ 
    by (rule step-in-segment) (auto simp: nn le)
  finally show x  $\in \{t0 -- t1\}$  by simp
qed simp
have algebra:  $(1 + real i) * (t1 - t0) - real i * (t1 - t0) = t1 - t0$ 
  by (simp only: algebra-simps)
interpret l: unique-on-bounded-closed ?i S (Suc i) ?sol ?i f X L
  apply unfold-locales
  subgoal by (auto simp: S-def)
  subgoal using ‹S (Suc i)  $\subseteq T› by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
  subgoal using ‹S (Suc i)  $\subseteq T› by (auto intro!: lipschitz)
    subgoal by (rule subdivide-lipschitz-lemma) (auto simp add: step-def divide-simps algebra S-def)
  done
note ui
moreover
have mem-SI:  $t \in closed-segment ?i ?si \implies t \in S$  (if  $t = ?i$  then  $i$  else Suc i)$$ 
```

```

for t
  by (auto simp: S-def)
have min-S: (if t = t0 + real i * step then i else Suc i) ≤ y
  if t ∈ closed-segment (t0 + real i * step) (t0 + (1 + real i) * step)
    t ∈ S y
  for y t
  apply (cases t = t0 + real i * step)
  subgoal using that ⟨step ≠ 0⟩
  by (auto simp add: S-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl algebra-simps zero-le-mult-iff
split: if-splits )
  subgoal premises ne
  proof (cases)
    assume step > 0
    with that have t0 + real i * step ≤ t t ≤ t0 + (1 + real i) * step
      t0 + real (y - Suc 0) * step ≤ t t ≤ t0 + real y * step
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl S-def)
    then have real i * step < real y * step using ⟨step > 0⟩ ne
      by arith
    then show ?thesis using ⟨step > 0⟩ that by (auto simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
S-def)
  next
    assume ¬ step > 0 with ⟨step ≠ 0⟩ have step < 0 by simp
    with that have t0 + (1 + real i) * step ≤ t t ≤ t0 + real i * step
      t0 + real y * step ≤ t t ≤ t0 + real (y - Suc 0) * step using ne
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl S-def diff-Suc zero-le-mult-iff split:
if-splits nat.splits)
    then have real y * step < real i * step
      using ⟨step < 0⟩ ne
      by arith
    then show ?thesis using ⟨step < 0⟩ by (auto simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
S-def)
  qed
  done
have (?sol usolves-ode f from ?i) (closed-segment ?i ?si) X
  apply (subst usolves-ode-cong)
  apply (subst Least-equality)
  apply (rule mem-SI) apply assumption
  apply (rule min-S) apply assumption apply assumption
  apply (rule refl)
  using l.fixed-point-iv[unfolded Least-eq]
  apply (simp add: S-def; fail)
  apply (rule refl)
  apply (rule refl)
  apply (rule refl)

```

```

apply (rule refl)
using l.fixed-point-usolves-ode
apply -
apply (simp)
apply (simp add: S-def)
done
moreover have  $t \in \{t_0 + real i * step -- t_0 + (step + real i * step)\} \implies$ 
 $t \in \{t_0 -- t_0 + real i * step\} \implies t = t_0 + real i * step$  for  $t$ 
by (subst segment-inter[rotated], assumption, assumption) (auto simp: algebra-simps)
ultimately
have (( $\lambda t. if t \in closed\text{-segment } t_0 ?i then ?sol t else ?sol t$ )  

      usolves-ode  

      ( $\lambda t. if t \in closed\text{-segment } t_0 ?i then f t else f t$ ) from  $t_0$ )  

      ( $closed\text{-segment } t_0 ?i \cup closed\text{-segment } ?i ?si$ )  $X$ 
by (intro connection-usolves-ode[where  $t=?i$ ]) (auto simp: algebra-simps split:  

if-split-asm)
also have  $closed\text{-segment } t_0 ?i \cup closed\text{-segment } ?i ?si = closed\text{-segment } t_0 ?si$ 
apply (rule closed-segment-Un)
by (cases step < 0)
(auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl zero-le-mult-iff mult-le-0-iff
intro!: mult-right-mono
split: if-split-asm)
finally show ?case by simp
qed
qed

lemma psolutions-usolves-ode: (psolutions usolves-ode f from t0) {t0 -- t1} X
proof -
let ?T = closed-segment t0 (t0 + real (Suc subdivide-count) * step)
have (psolutions usolves-ode f from t0) ?T X
by (rule psolutions-usolves-until-step) simp
also have ?T = {t0 -- t1} unfolding last-step ..
finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

definition solution t = (if  $t \leq t_0$  then psolutions tmin t else psolutions tmax t)

lemma solution-eq-left:  $t_{min} \leq t \implies t \leq t_0 \implies solution t = psolutions t_{min} t$ 
by (simp add: solution-def)

lemma solution-eq-right:  $t_0 \leq t \implies t \leq t_{max} \implies solution t = psolutions t_{max} t$ 
by (simp add: solution-def psolutions-def)

lemma solution-usolves-ode: (solution usolves-ode f from t0) T X
proof -
from psolutions-usolves-ode[OF tmin(2)] tmin-le-t0

```

```

have u1: (psolutions tmin usolves-ode f from t0) {tmin .. t0} X
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
from psolutions-usolves-ode[OF tmax(2)] tmin-le-t0
have u2: (psolutions tmax usolves-ode f from t0) {t0 .. tmax} X
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
have (solution usolves-ode f from t0) ({tmin .. t0} ∪ {t0 .. tmax}) (X ∪ X)
  apply (rule usolves-ode-union-closed[where t=t0])
  subgoal by (subst usolves-ode-cong[where y=psolutions tmin]) (auto simp:
    solution-eq-left u1)
  subgoal
    using u2
    by (rule usolves-ode-congI) (auto simp: solution-eq-right)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  done
also have {tmin .. t0} ∪ {t0 .. tmax} = T
  by (simp add: T-split[symmetric])
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma solution-solves-ode: (solution solves-ode f) T X
  by (rule usolves-odeD[OF solution-usolves-ode])

lemma solution-iv[simp]: solution t0 = x0
  by (auto simp: solution-def psolutions-def)

end

```

2.5 Picard-Lindeloeuf for $X = UNIV$

```

locale unique-on-strip =
  compact-interval T +
  continuous-rhs T UNIV f +
  global-lipschitz T UNIV f L
  for t0 and T and f::real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::banach and L +
  assumes iv-time: t0 ∈ T
begin

sublocale unique-on-closed t0 T x0 f UNIV L for x0
  by (–, unfold-locales) (auto simp: iv-time)

end

```

2.6 Picard-Lindeloeuf on cylindric domain

```

locale solution-in-cylinder =
  continuous-rhs T cball x0 b f +
  compact-interval T

```

```

for t0 T x0 b and f::real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::banach +
fixes X B
defines X ≡ cball x0 b
assumes initial-time-in: t0 ∈ T
assumes norm-f: ∀x t. t ∈ T ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒ norm (f t x) ≤ B
assumes b-pos: b ≥ 0
assumes e-bounded: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ dist t t0 ≤ b / B
begin

lemmas cylinder = X-def

lemma B-nonneg: B ≥ 0
proof -
  have 0 ≤ norm (f t0 x0) by simp
  also from b-pos norm-f have ... ≤ B by (simp add: initial-time-in X-def)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma in-bounds-derivativeI:
assumes t ∈ T
assumes init: x t0 = x0
assumes cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) x
assumes solves: (x has-vderiv-on (λs. f s (y s))) (open-segment t0 t)
assumes y-bounded: ∀ξ. ξ ∈ closed-segment t0 t ⇒ x ξ ∈ X ⇒ y ξ ∈ X
shows x t ∈ cball x0 (B * abs (t - t0))
proof cases
  assume b = 0 ∨ B = 0 with assms e-bounded T-def have t = t0
    by auto
  thus ?thesis using b-pos init by simp
next
  assume ¬(b = 0 ∨ B = 0)
  hence b > 0 B > 0 using B-nonneg b-pos by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume t0 ≠ t
    then have b-less: B * abs (t - t0) ≤ b
      using b-pos e-bounded using ⟨b > 0⟩ ⟨B > 0⟩ ⟨t ∈ T⟩
      by (auto simp: field-simps initial-time-in dist-real-def abs-real-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
        split: if-split-asm)
    define b where b ≡ B * abs (t - t0)
    have b > 0 using ⟨t0 ≠ t⟩ by (auto intro!: mult-pos-pos simp: algebra-simps
      b-def ⟨B > 0⟩)
    from cont
    have closed: closed (closed-segment t0 t ∩ ((λs. norm (x s - x t0)) -` {b..}))
      by (intro continuous-closed-preimage continuous-intros closed-segment)
    have exceeding: {s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm (x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}} ⊆ {t}
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume ¬{s ∈ closed-segment t0 t. norm (x s - x t0) ∈ {b..}} ⊆ {t}
      hence notempty: (closed-segment t0 t ∩ ((λs. norm (x s - x t0)) -` {b..})) ≠ {}
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

 $\neq \{\}$ 
  and not-max:  $\{s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t. \text{norm}(x s - x t0) \in \{b..\}\} \neq \{t\}$ 
  by auto
  obtain s where s-bound:  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t$ 
    and exceeds:  $\text{norm}(x s - x t0) \in \{b..\}$ 
    and min:  $\forall t2 \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t. \text{norm}(x t2 - x t0) \in \{b..\} \rightarrow \text{dist } t0 s \leq \text{dist } t0 t2$ 
    by (rule distance-attains-inf[ $\text{OF closed notempty, of } t0$ ]) blast
  have  $s \neq t0$  using exceeds  $\langle b > 0 \rangle$  by auto
  have st:  $\text{closed-segment } t0 t \supseteq \text{open-segment } t0 s$  using s-bound
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  from cont have cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 s) x
    by (rule continuous-on-subset)
  (insert b-pos closed-segment-subset-domain s-bound, auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  have bnd-cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 s) ((*) B)
    and bnd-deriv: ((*) B has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda\_. B$ )) (open-segment t0 s)
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros derivative-eq-intros
      simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-vderiv-on-def)
  {
    fix ss assume ss:  $ss \in \text{open-segment } t0 s$ 
    with st have ss ∈ closed-segment t0 t by auto
    have less-b:  $\text{norm}(x ss - x t0) < b$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg \text{norm}(x ss - x t0) < b$ 
      hence  $\text{norm}(x ss - x t0) \in \{b..\}$  by auto
      from min[rule-format,  $\text{OF } \langle ss \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t \rangle$  this]
      show False using ss  $\langle s \neq t0 \rangle$ 
        by (auto simp: dist-real-def open-segment-eq-real-ivl split-ifs)
    qed
    have norm (f ss (y ss))  $\leq B$ 
      apply (rule norm-f)
      subgoal using ss st closed-segment-subset-domain[ $\text{OF initial-time-in } \langle t \in T \rangle$ ] by auto
        subgoal using ss st b-less less-b
          by (intro y-bounded)
          (auto simp: X-def dist-norm b-def init norm-minus-commute mem-cball)
        done
    } note bnd = this
    have subs:  $\text{open-segment } t0 s \subseteq \text{open-segment } t0 t$  using s-bound  $\langle s \neq t0 \rangle$ 
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
    with differentiable-bound-general-open-segment[ $\text{OF cont bnd-cont has-vderiv-on-subset[OF solves subs]}$ ]
      bnd-deriv bnd]
    have norm (x s - x t0)  $\leq B * |s - t0|$ 
      by (auto simp: algebra-simps[symmetric] abs-mult B-nonneg)
    also
    have  $s \neq t$ 
      using s-bound exceeds min not-max
      by (auto simp: dist-norm closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split-ifs)
  
```

```

hence  $B * |s - t0| < |t - t0| * B$ 
  using s-bound  $\langle B > 0 \rangle$ 
  by (intro le-neq-trans)
    (auto simp: algebra-simps closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split-ifs
      intro!: mult-left-mono)
finally have norm  $(x s - x t0) < |t - t0| * B$  .
moreover
{
  have  $b \geq |t - t0| * B$  by (simp add: b-def algebra-simps)
  also from exceeds have norm  $(x s - x t0) \geq b$  by simp
  finally have  $|t - t0| * B \leq \text{norm} (x s - x t0)$  .
}
ultimately show False by simp
qed note mvt-result = this
from cont assms
have cont-diff: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t)  $(\lambda x. x xa - x t0)$ 
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
have norm  $(x t - x t0) \leq b$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $H: \neg \text{norm} (x t - x t0) \leq b$ 
  hence  $b \in \text{closed-segment} (\text{norm} (x t0 - x t0)) (\text{norm} (x t - x t0))$ 
    using assms T-def  $\langle 0 < b \rangle$ 
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl )
  from IVT'-closed-segment-real[OF this continuous-on-norm[OF cont-diff]]
  obtain s where s:  $s \in \text{closed-segment} t0 t \text{ norm} (x s - x t0) = b$ 
    using  $\langle b > 0 \rangle$  by auto
  have s:  $s \in \{s \in \text{closed-segment} t0 t. \text{norm} (x s - x t0) \in \{b..\}\}$ 
    using s  $\langle t \in T \rangle$  by (auto simp: initial-time-in)
  with mvt-result have s = t by blast
  hence s = t using s  $\langle t \in T \rangle$  by (auto simp: initial-time-in)
  with s H show False by simp
qed
hence  $x t \in \text{cball } x0 b$  using init
  by (auto simp: dist-commute dist-norm[symmetric] mem-cball)
thus  $x t \in \text{cball } x0 (B * \text{abs} (t - t0))$  unfolding cylinder b-def .
qed (simp add: init[symmetric])
qed

```

lemma in-bounds-derivative-globalI:

```

assumes t:  $t \in T$ 
assumes init:  $x t0 = x0$ 
assumes cont: continuous-on (closed-segment t0 t) x
assumes solves:  $(x \text{ has-vderiv-on} (\lambda s. f s (y s))) (\text{open-segment} t0 t)$ 
assumes y-bounded:  $\bigwedge \xi. \xi \in \text{closed-segment} t0 t \implies x \xi \in X \implies y \xi \in X$ 
shows  $x t \in X$ 
proof -
  from in-bounds-derivativeI[OF assms]
  have x:  $x t \in \text{cball } x0 (B * \text{abs} (t - t0))$  .
  moreover have  $B * \text{abs} (t - t0) \leq b$  using e-bounded b-pos B-nonneg  $\langle t \in T \rangle$ 

```

```

by (cases  $B = 0$ )
  (auto simp: field-simps initial-time-in dist-real-def abs-real-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
split: if-splits)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp: cylinder mem-cball)
qed

lemma integral-in-bounds:
assumes  $t \in T$   $x t0 = x0$   $x \in \{t0 -- t\} \rightarrow X$ 
assumes cont[continuous-intros]: continuous-on ( $\{t0 -- t\}$ )  $x$ 
shows  $x t0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 t (\lambda t. f t (x t)) \in X$  (is - + ?ix  $t \in X$ )
proof cases
  assume  $t = t0$ 
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: cylinder b-pos assms)
next
  assume  $t \neq t0$ 
  from closed-segment-subset-domain[OF initial-time-in]
  have cont-f:continuous-on  $\{t0 -- t\} (\lambda t. f t (x t))$ 
    using assms
    by (intro continuous-intros)
      (auto intro: cont continuous-on-subset[OF continuous] simp: cylinder split:
if-splits)
    from closed-segment-subset-domain[OF initial-time-in 't \in T']
    have subsets:  $s \in \{t0 -- t\} \implies s \in T$   $s \in \text{open-segment } t0 t \implies s \in \{t0 -- t\}$ 
  for  $s$ 
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl open-segment-eq-real-ivl initial-time-in
split: if-split-asm)
    show ?thesis
      unfolding 'x t0 = -'
      using assms 't \neq t0'
      by (intro in-bounds-derivative-globalI[where y=x and x=\lambda t. x0 + ?ix t])
        (auto simp: initial-time-in subsets cylinder has-vderiv-on-def
split: if-split-asm
intro!: cont-f has-vector-derivative-const integrable-continuous-closed-segment
has-vector-derivative-within-subset[OF ivl-integral-has-vector-derivative]
has-vector-derivative-add[THEN has-vector-derivative-eq-rhs]
continuous-intros indefinite-ivl-integral-continuous)
  qed

lemma solves-in-cone:
assumes  $t \in T$ 
assumes init:  $x t0 = x0$ 
assumes cont: continuous-on (closed-segment  $t0 t$ )  $x$ 
assumes solves:  $(x \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda s. f s (x s))) (\text{open-segment } t0 t)$ 
shows  $x t \in \text{cball } x0 (B * \text{abs } (t - t0))$ 
using assms
by (rule in-bounds-derivativeI)

lemma is-solution-in-cone:
assumes  $t \in T$ 

```

```

assumes sol: (x solves-ode f) (closed-segment t0 t) Y and iv: x t0 = x0
shows x t ∈ cball x0 (B * abs(t - t0))
using solves-odeD[OF sol] ⟨t ∈ T⟩
by (intro solves-in-cone)
  (auto intro!: assms vderiv-on-continuous-on segment-open-subset-closed
    intro: has-vderiv-on-subset simp: initial-time-in)

lemma cone-subset-domain:
assumes t ∈ T
shows cball x0 (B * |t - t0|) ⊆ X
using e-bounded[OF assms] B-nonneg b-pos
unfolding cylinder
by (intro subset-cball) (auto simp: dist-real-def divide-simps algebra-simps split:
if-splits)

lemma is-solution-in-domain:
assumes t ∈ T
assumes sol: (x solves-ode f) (closed-segment t0 t) Y and iv: x t0 = x0
shows x t ∈ X
using is-solution-in-cone[OF assms] cone-subset-domain[OF ⟨t ∈ T⟩]
by (rule rev-subsetD)

lemma solves-ode-on-subset-domain:
assumes sol: (x solves-ode f) S Y and iv: x t0 = x0
  and ivl: t0 ∈ S is-interval S S ⊆ T
shows (x solves-ode f) S X
proof (rule solves-odeI)
  show (x has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (x t))) S using solves-odeD(1)[OF sol] .
  show x s ∈ X if s: s ∈ S for s
  proof –
    from s assms have s ∈ T
      by auto
    moreover
    have {t0--s} ⊆ S
      by (rule closed-segment-subset) (auto simp: s assms is-interval-convex)
    with sol have (x solves-ode f) {t0--s} Y
      using order-refl
      by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
    ultimately
    show ?thesis using iv
      by (rule is-solution-in-domain)
  qed
qed

lemma usolves-ode-on-subset:
assumes x: (x usolves-ode f from t0) T X and iv: x t0 = x0
assumes t0 ∈ S is-interval S S ⊆ T X ⊆ Y
shows (x usolves-ode f from t0) S Y
proof (rule usolves-odeI)

```

```

show (x solves-ode f) S Y by (rule solves-ode-on-subset[OF usolves-odeD(1)[OF
x]]; fact)
show t0 ∈ S is-interval S by fact+
fix z t assume {t0 -- t} ⊆ S and z: (z solves-ode f) {t0--t} Y z t0 = x t0
then have z t0 = x0 t0 ∈ {t0--t} is-interval {t0--t} {t0--t} ⊆ T
using iv ⟨S ⊆ T⟩ by (auto simp: is-interval-convex-1)
with z(1) have zX: (z solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} X
by (rule solves-ode-on-subset-domain)
show z t = x t
apply (rule usolves-odeD(4)[OF x - - - zX])
using ⟨{t0 -- t} ⊆ S⟩ ⟨S ⊆ T⟩
by (auto simp: is-interval-convex-1 ⟨z t0 = x t0⟩)
qed

lemma usolves-ode-on-superset-domain:
assumes (x usolves-ode f from t0) T X and iv: x t0 = x0
assumes X ⊆ Y
shows (x usolves-ode f from t0) T Y
using assms(1,2) usolves-odeD(2,3)[OF assms(1)] order-refl assms(3)
by (rule usolves-ode-on-subset)

end

locale unique-on-cylinder =
solution-in-cylinder t0 T x0 b f X B +
global-lipschitz T X f L
for t0 T x0 b X f B L
begin

sublocale unique-on-closed t0 T x0 f X L
apply unfold-locales
subgoal by (simp add: initial-time-in)
subgoal by (simp add: X-def b-pos)
subgoal by (auto intro!: integral-in-bounds simp: initial-time-in)
subgoal by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta' X-def)
subgoal by (simp add: X-def)
done

end

locale derivative-on-prod =
fixes T X and f::real ⇒ 'a::banach ⇒ 'a and f'::real × 'a ⇒ (real × 'a) ⇒ 'a
assumes f': ∀tx. tx ∈ T × X ⇒ ((λ(t, x). f t x) has-derivative (f' tx)) (at tx
within (T × X))
begin

lemma f'-comp[derivative-intros]:
(g has-derivative g') (at s within S) ⇒ (h has-derivative h') (at s within S) ⇒
s ∈ S ⇒ (∀x. x ∈ S ⇒ g x ∈ T) ⇒ (∀x. x ∈ S ⇒ h x ∈ X) ⇒

```

```

(( $\lambda x. f(g x) (h x)$ ) has-derivative ( $\lambda y. f'(g s, h s) (g' y, h' y)$ )) (at  $s$  within  $S$ )
  apply (rule has-derivative-in-compose2[ $OF f' -\dashv$  has-derivative-Pair, unfolded
split-beta' fst-conv snd-conv, of  $g h S s g' h'$ ])
  apply auto
  done

lemma derivative-on-prod-subset:
  assumes  $X' \subseteq X$ 
  shows derivative-on-prod  $T X' f f'$ 
  using assms
  by (unfold-locales) (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

end

end
theory Picard-Lindeloef-Qualitative
imports Initial-Value-Problem
begin

```

2.7 Picard-Lindeloef On Open Domains

2.7.1 Local Solution with local Lipschitz

```

lemma cball-eq-closed-segment-real:
  fixes  $x e:\text{real}$ 
  shows  $cball x e = (\text{if } e \geq 0 \text{ then } \{x - e \dots x + e\} \text{ else } \{\})$ 
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl dist-real-def mem-cball)

lemma cube-in-cball:
  fixes  $x y :: 'a::euclidean-space$ 
  assumes  $r > 0$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{Basis} \implies \text{dist}(x \cdot i) (y \cdot i) \leq r / \sqrt{\text{DIM}('a)}$ 
  shows  $y \in cball x r$ 
  unfolding mem-cball euclidean-dist-l2[of  $x y$ ] L2-set-def
  proof -
    have  $(\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} (\text{dist}(x \cdot i) (y \cdot i))^2) \leq (\sum_{(i::'a) \in \text{Basis}} (r / \sqrt{\text{DIM}('a)))^2)$ 
    proof (intro sum-mono)
      fix  $i :: 'a$ 
      assume  $i \in \text{Basis}$ 
      thus  $(\text{dist}(x \cdot i) (y \cdot i))^2 \leq (r / \sqrt{\text{DIM}('a)))^2$ 
        using assms
        by (auto intro: sqrt-le-D)
    qed
    moreover
    have ...  $\leq r^2$ 
    using assms by (simp add: power-divide)
    ultimately
    show  $\sqrt{(\sum_{i \in \text{Basis}} (\text{dist}(x \cdot i) (y \cdot i))^2)} \leq r$ 
    using assms by (auto intro!: real-le-lsqrt sum-nonneg)

```

qed

```
lemma cbox-in-cball':
  fixes x::'a::euclidean-space
  assumes 0 < r
  shows ∃ b > 0. b ≤ r ∧ (∃ B. B = (∑ i∈Basis. b *R i) ∧ (∀ y ∈ cbox (x - B) (x + B). y ∈ cball x r))
  proof (rule, safe)
    have r / sqrt (real DIM('a)) ≤ r / 1
    using assms by (auto simp: divide-simps real-of-nat-ge-one-iff)
    thus r / sqrt (real DIM('a)) ≤ r by simp
  next
    let ?B = ∑ i∈Basis. (r / sqrt (real DIM('a))) *R i
    show ∃ B. B = ?B ∧ (∀ y ∈ cbox (x - B) (x + B). y ∈ cball x r)
    proof (rule, safe)
      fix y::'a
      assume y ∈ cbox (x - ?B) (x + ?B)
      hence bounds:
        ∀i. i ∈ Basis ⇒ (x - ?B) · i ≤ y · i
        ∀i. i ∈ Basis ⇒ y · i ≤ (x + ?B) · i
        by (auto simp: mem-box)
      show y ∈ cball x r
      proof (intro cube-in-cball)
        fix i :: 'a
        assume i ∈ Basis
        with bounds
        have bounds-comp:
          x · i - r / sqrt (real DIM('a)) ≤ y · i
          y · i ≤ x · i + r / sqrt (real DIM('a))
          by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
        thus dist (x · i) (y · i) ≤ r / sqrt (real DIM('a))
          unfolding dist-real-def by simp
        qed (auto simp add: assms)
      qed (rule)
    qed (auto simp: assms)

lemma Pair1-in-Basis: i ∈ Basis ⇒ (i, 0) ∈ Basis
and Pair2-in-Basis: i ∈ Basis ⇒ (0, i) ∈ Basis
by (auto simp: Basis-prod-def)

lemma le-real-sqrt-sumsq' [simp]: y ≤ sqrt (x * x + y * y)
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square [symmetric])

lemma cball-Pair-split-subset: cball (a, b) c ⊆ cball a c × cball b c
  by (auto simp: dist-prod-def mem-cball power2-eq-square
    intro: order-trans[OF le-real-sqrt-sumsq] order-trans[OF le-real-sqrt-sumsq])

lemma cball-times-subset: cball a (c/2) × cball b (c/2) ⊆ cball (a, b) c
  proof –
```

```

{
fix a' b'
have sqrt ((dist a a')^2 + (dist b b')^2) ≤ dist a a' + dist b b'
  by (rule real-le-lsqrt) (auto simp: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
also assume a' ∈ cball a (c / 2)
then have dist a a' ≤ c / 2 by (simp add: mem-cball)
also assume b' ∈ cball b (c / 2)
then have dist b b' ≤ c / 2 by (simp add: mem-cball)
finally have sqrt ((dist a a')^2 + (dist b b')^2) ≤ c
  by simp
} thus ?thesis by (auto simp: dist-prod-def mem-cball)
qed

lemma eventually-bound-pairE:
assumes isCont f (t0, x0)
obtains B where
B ≥ 1
eventually (λe. ∀x ∈ cball t0 e × cball x0 e. norm (f x) ≤ B) (at-right 0)
proof -
from assms[isCont-def, THEN tendsToD, OF zero-less-one]
obtain d::real where d: d > 0
  ∧ x. x ≠ (t0, x0) ⇒ dist x (t0, x0) < d ⇒ dist (f x) (f (t0, x0)) < 1
  by (auto simp: eventually-at)
have bound: norm (f (t, x)) ≤ norm (f (t0, x0)) + 1
  if t ∈ cball t0 (d/3) x ∈ cball x0 (d/3) for t x
proof -
from that have norm (f (t, x) - f (t0, x0)) < 1
  using ‹0 < d›
unfolding dist-norm[symmetric]
apply (cases (t, x) = (t0, x0), force)
by (rule d) (auto simp: dist-commute dist-prod-def mem-cball
  intro!: le-less-trans[OF sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum-abs])
then show ?thesis
  by norm
qed
have norm (f (t0, x0)) + 1 ≥ 1
eventually (λe. ∀x ∈ cball t0 e × cball x0 e.
  norm (f x) ≤ norm (f (t0, x0)) + 1) (at-right 0)
using d(1) bound
by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def mem-cball intro!: exI[where x=d/3])
thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma
eventually-in-cballs:
assumes d > 0 c > 0
shows eventually (λe. cball t0 (c * e) × (cball x0 e) ⊆ cball (t0, x0) d) (at-right 0)
using assms

```

```

by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def field-simps dist-prod-def mem-cball
  intro!: exI[where x=min d (d / c) / β]
  order-trans[OF sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum-abs])

lemma cball-eq-sing':
  fixes x :: 'a::{metric-space,perfect-space}
  shows cball x e = {y} ↔ e = 0 ∧ x = y
  using cball-eq-sing[of x e]
  apply (cases x = y, force)
  by (metis cball-empty centre-in-cball insert-not-empty not-le singletonD)

locale ll-on-open = interval T for T +
  fixes f::real ⇒ 'a::{banach, heine-borel} ⇒ 'a and X
  assumes local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz T X f
  assumes cont: ∀x. x ∈ X ⇒ continuous-on T (λt. f t x)
  assumes open-domain[intro!, simp]: open T open X
begin

all flows on closed segments

definition csols where
  csols t0 x0 = {(x, t1). {t0--t1} ⊆ T ∧ x t0 = x0 ∧ (x solves-ode f) {t0--t1}}
  X}

the maximal existence interval

definition existence-ivl t0 x0 = (⋃(x, t1)∈csols t0 x0 . {t0--t1})

witness flow

definition csol t0 x0 = (SOME csol. ∀t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0. (csol t, t) ∈ csols t0 x0)

unique flow

definition flow where flow t0 x0 = (λt. if t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 then csol t0 x0
  t else 0)

end

locale ll-on-open-it =
  general?:— TODO: why is this qualification necessary? It seems only because of
  ll-on-open-it T f X
  ll-on-open + fixes t0::real
  — if possible, all development should be done with t0 as explicit parameter for
  initial time: then it can be instantiated with 0 for autonomous ODEs

context ll-on-open begin

sublocale ll-on-open-it where t0 = t0 for t0 ..

sublocale continuous-rhs T X f

```

```

by unfold-locales (rule continuous-on-TimesI[OF local-lipschitz cont])
end

context ll-on-open-it begin

lemma ll-on-open-rev[intro, simp]: ll-on-open (preflect t0 ` T) (λt. - f (preflect
t0 t)) X
  using local-lipschitz interval
  by unfold-locales
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros cont intro: local-lipschitz-compose1
    simp: fun-Compl-def local-lipschitz-minus local-lipschitz-subset open-neg-translation
    image-image preflect-def)

lemma eventually-lipschitz:
  assumes t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X c > 0
  obtains L where
    eventually (λu. ∀ t' ∈ cball t0 (c * u) ∩ T.
      L-lipschitz-on (cball x0 u ∩ X) (λy. f t' y)) (at-right 0)
proof -
  from local-lipschitzE[OF local-lipschitz, OF ‹t0 ∈ T› ‹x0 ∈ X›]
  obtain u L where
    u > 0
    ∧ t'. t' ∈ cball t0 u ∩ T ⇒ L-lipschitz-on (cball x0 u ∩ X) (λy. f t' y)
    by auto
  hence eventually (λu. ∀ t' ∈ cball t0 (c * u) ∩ T.
    L-lipschitz-on (cball x0 u ∩ X) (λy. f t' y)) (at-right 0)
    using ‹u > 0› ‹c > 0›
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def eventually-at divide-simps algebra-simps
      intro!: exI[where x=min u (u / c)]
      intro: lipschitz-on-subset[where E=cball x0 u ∩ X])
  thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemmas continuous-on-Times-f = continuous
lemmas continuous-on-f = continuous-rhs-comp

lemma
  lipschitz-on-compact:
  assumes compact K K ⊆ T
  assumes compact Y Y ⊆ X
  obtains L where ∏t. t ∈ K ⇒ L-lipschitz-on Y (f t)
proof -
  have cont: ∏x. x ∈ Y ⇒ continuous-on K (λt. f t x)
    using ‹Y ⊆ X› ‹K ⊆ T›
    by (auto intro!: continuous-on-f continuous-intros)
  from local-lipschitz
  have local-lipschitz K Y f
    by (rule local-lipschitz-subset[OF - ‹K ⊆ T› ‹Y ⊆ X›])

```

```

from local-lipschitz-compact-implies-lipschitz[OF this <compact Y> <compact K>
cont] that
show ?thesis by metis
qed

lemma csols-empty-iff: csols t0 x0 = {}  $\longleftrightarrow$  t0  $\notin$  T  $\vee$  x0  $\notin$  X
proof cases
  assume iv-defined: t0  $\in$  T  $\wedge$  x0  $\in$  X
  then have  $(\lambda \_. x0, t0) \in$  csols t0 x0
    by (auto simp: csols-def intro!: solves-ode-singleton)
  then show ?thesis using <t0  $\in$  T  $\wedge$  x0  $\in$  X> by auto
qed (auto simp: solves-ode-domainD csols-def)

lemma csols-notempty: t0  $\in$  T  $\Longrightarrow$  x0  $\in$  X  $\Longrightarrow$  csols t0 x0  $\neq$  {}
by (simp add: csols-empty-iff)

lemma existence-ivl-empty-iff[simp]: existence-ivl t0 x0 = {}  $\longleftrightarrow$  t0  $\notin$  T  $\vee$  x0  $\notin$  X
using csols-empty-iff
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def)

lemma existence-ivl-empty1[simp]: t0  $\notin$  T  $\Longrightarrow$  existence-ivl t0 x0 = {}
and existence-ivl-empty2[simp]: x0  $\notin$  X  $\Longrightarrow$  existence-ivl t0 x0 = {}
using csols-empty-iff
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def)

lemma flow-undefined:
shows t0  $\notin$  T  $\Longrightarrow$  flow t0 x0 =  $(\lambda \_. 0)$ 
  x0  $\notin$  X  $\Longrightarrow$  flow t0 x0 =  $(\lambda \_. 0)$ 
using existence-ivl-empty-iff
by (auto simp: flow-def)

lemma (in ll-on-open) flow-eq-in-existence-ivlI:
assumes  $\bigwedge u. x0 \in X \Longrightarrow u \in$  existence-ivl t0 x0  $\longleftrightarrow$  g u  $\in$  existence-ivl s0 x0
assumes  $\bigwedge u. x0 \in X \Longrightarrow u \in$  existence-ivl t0 x0  $\Longrightarrow$  flow t0 x0 u = flow s0 x0
(g u)
shows flow t0 x0 =  $(\lambda t. \text{flow } s0 x0 (g t))$ 
apply (cases x0  $\in$  X)
subgoal using assms by (auto intro!: ext simp: flow-def)
subgoal by (simp add: flow-undefined)
done

```

2.7.2 Global maximal flow with local Lipschitz

```

lemma local-unique-solution:
assumes iv-defined: t0  $\in$  T x0  $\in$  X
obtains et ex B L
where et > 0 0 < ex cball t0 et  $\subseteq$  T cball x0 ex  $\subseteq$  X

```

```

unique-on-cylinder t0 (cball t0 et) x0 ex f B L
proof -
have  $\forall_F e::real$  in at-right 0.  $0 < e$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)
moreover

from open-Times[OF open-domain] have open ( $T \times X$ ) .
from at-within-open[OF - this] iv-defined
have isCont ( $\lambda(t, x). f t x$ ) (t0, x0)
  using continuous by (auto simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-within)
from eventually-bound-pairE[OF this]
obtain B where B:
   $1 \leq B \forall_F e$  in at-right 0.  $\forall t \in cball t0 e. \forall x \in cball x0 e. norm(f t x) \leq B$ 
  by force
note B(2)
moreover

define t where  $t \equiv inverse B$ 
have te:  $\bigwedge e. e > 0 \implies t * e > 0$ 
  using ‹1 ≤ B› by (auto simp: t-def field-simps)
have t-pos:  $t > 0$ 
  using ‹1 ≤ B› by (auto simp: t-def)

from B(2) obtain dB where  $0 < dB 0 < dB / 2$ 
  and dB:  $\bigwedge d t x. 0 < d \implies d < dB \implies t \in cball t0 d \implies x \in cball x0 d \implies norm(f t x) \leq B$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def Ball-def)

hence dB':  $\bigwedge t x. (t, x) \in cball (t0, x0) (dB / 2) \implies norm(f t x) \leq B$ 
  using cball-Pair-split-subset[of t0 x0 dB / 2]
  by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-real-def
    simp del: mem-cball
    intro!: dB[where d=dB/2])
from eventually-in-cballs[OF ‹0 < dB/2› t-pos, of t0 x0]
have  $\forall_F e$  in at-right 0.  $\forall t \in cball t0 (t * e). \forall x \in cball x0 e. norm(f t x) \leq B$ 
  unfolding eventually-at-filter
  by eventually-elim (auto intro!: dB')
moreover

from eventually-lipschitz[OF iv-defined t-pos] obtain L where
   $\forall_F u$  in at-right 0.  $\forall t' \in cball t0 (t * u) \cap T. L\text{-lipschitz-on} (cball x0 u \cap X)$ 
(f t')
  by auto
moreover
have  $\forall_F e$  in at-right 0.  $cball t0 (t * e) \subseteq T$ 
  using eventually-open-cball[OF open-domain(1) iv-defined(1)]
  by (subst eventually-filtermap[symmetric, where f=λx. t * x])
    (simp add: filtermap-times-pos-at-right t-pos)
moreover

```

```

have eventually ( $\lambda e. \text{cball } x0 e \subseteq X$ ) (at-right 0)
  using open-domain(2) iv-defined(2)
  by (rule eventually-open-cball)
ultimately have  $\forall_F e \text{ in at-right } 0. 0 < e \wedge \text{cball } t0 (t * e) \subseteq T \wedge \text{cball } x0 e$ 
 $\subseteq X \wedge$ 
  unique-on-cylinder t0 (cball t0 (t * e)) x0 e f B L
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim e)
  note  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$ 
  moreover
  note  $T = \langle \text{cball } t0 (t * e) \subseteq T \rangle$ 
  moreover
  note  $X = \langle \text{cball } x0 e \subseteq X \rangle$ 
  moreover
  from elim Int-absorb2[OF  $\langle \text{cball } x0 e \subseteq X \rangle$ ]
  have  $L: t' \in \text{cball } t0 (t * e) \cap T \implies L\text{-lipschitz-on} (\text{cball } x0 e) (f t')$  for  $t'$ 
    by auto
  from elim have  $B: \bigwedge t' x. t' \in \text{cball } t0 (t * e) \implies x \in \text{cball } x0 e \implies \text{norm} (f t' x) \leq B$ 
    by auto

have  $t * e \leq e / B$ 
  by (auto simp: t-def cball-def dist-real-def inverse-eq-divide)

have  $\{t0 -- t0 + t * e\} \subseteq \text{cball } t0 (t * e)$ 
  using  $\langle t > 0 \rangle \langle e > 0 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: cball-eq-closed-segment-real closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
then have unique-on-cylinder t0 (cball t0 (t * e)) x0 e f B L
  using  $T X \langle t > 0 \rangle \langle e > 0 \rangle \langle t * e \leq e / B \rangle$ 
  by unfold-locales
    (auto intro!: continuous-rhs-comp continuous-on-fst continuous-on-snd B L
      continuous-on-id
      simp: split-beta' dist-commute mem-cball)
ultimately show ?case by auto
qed
from eventually-happens[OF this]
obtain e where  $0 < e \text{ cball } t0 (t * e) \subseteq T \text{ cball } x0 e \subseteq X$ 
  unique-on-cylinder t0 (cball t0 (t * e)) x0 e f B L
  by (metis trivial-limit-at-right-real)
with mult-pos-pos[OF  $\langle 0 < t \rangle \langle 0 < e \rangle$ ] show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined:
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows  $t0 \in T x0 \in X$ 
using assms existence-ivl-empty-iff
unfolding atomize-conj
by blast

```

```

lemma csol-mem-csols:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  shows (csol t0 x0 t, t) ∈ csols t0 x0
proof –
  have ∃ csol. ∀ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0. (csol t, t) ∈ csols t0 x0
  proof (safe intro!: bchoice)
    fix t assume t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
    then obtain csol t1 where csol: (csol t, t1) ∈ csols t0 x0 t ∈ {t0 -- t1}
      by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def)
    then have {t0--t} ⊆ {t0 -- t1}
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
    then have (csol t, t) ∈ csols t0 x0 using csol
      by (auto simp: csols-def intro: solves-ode-on-subset)
    then show ∃ y. (y, t) ∈ csols t0 x0 by force
  qed
  then have ∀ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0. (csol t0 x0 t, t) ∈ csols t0 x0
  unfolding csol-def
  by (rule someI-ex)
  with assms show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma csol:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  shows t ∈ T {t0--t} ⊆ T csol t0 x0 t t0 = x0 (csol t0 x0 t solves-ode f)
{t0--t} X
using csol-mem-csols[OF assms]
by (auto simp: csols-def)

lemma existence-ivl-initial-time-iff[simp]: t0 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ↔ t0 ∈ T ∧
x0 ∈ X
using csols-empty-iff
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def)

lemma existence-ivl-initial-time: t0 ∈ T ⇒ x0 ∈ X ⇒ t0 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
by simp

lemmas mem-existence-ivl-subset = csol(1)

lemma existence-ivl-subset:
  existence-ivl t0 x0 ⊆ T
using mem-existence-ivl-subset by blast

lemma is-interval-existence-ivl[intro, simp]: is-interval (existence-ivl t0 x0)
unfolding is-interval-connected-1
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def intro!: connected-Union)

lemma connected-existence-ivl[intro, simp]: connected (existence-ivl t0 x0)
using is-interval-connected by blast

```

```

lemma in-existence-between-zeroI:
   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0 \implies s \in \{t0 -- t\} \implies s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0$ 
  by (meson existence-ivl-initial-time interval.closed-segment-subset-domainI interval.intro
    is-interval-existence-ivl mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined(1) mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined(2))

lemma segment-subset-existence-ivl:
  assumes  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0 \ t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0$ 
  shows  $\{s -- t\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0$ 
  using assms is-interval-existence-ivl
  unfolding is-interval-convex-1
  by (rule closed-segment-subset)

lemma flow-initial-time-if:  $\text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t0 = (\text{if } t0 \in T \wedge x0 \in X \text{ then } x0 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: flow-def csol(3))

lemma flow-initial-time[simp]:  $t0 \in T \implies x0 \in X \implies \text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t0 = x0$ 
  by (auto simp: flow-initial-time-if)

lemma open-existence-ivl[intro, simp]:  $\text{open } (\text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0)$ 
  proof (rule openI)
    fix  $t$  assume  $t: t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0$ 
    note  $csol = csol[OF \ this]$ 
    note mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[ $OF \ t$ ]

    have  $\text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t \in X$  using ‹ $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0$ ›
      using csol(4) solves-ode-domainD
      by (force simp add: flow-def)

    from ll-on-open-it.local-unique-solution[ $OF \ ll\text{-on}\text{-open}\text{-it}\text{-axioms } \langle t \in T \rangle \ this$ ]
    obtain  $et \ ex \ B \ L$  where  $lsol$ :
       $0 < et$ 
       $0 < ex$ 
       $cball \ t \ et \subseteq T$ 
       $cball \ (\text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t) \ ex \subseteq X$ 
       $\text{unique-on-cylinder } t \ (cball \ t \ et) \ (\text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t) \ ex \ f \ B \ L$ 
      by metis
    then interpret unique-on-cylinder  $t \ cball \ t \ et \ \text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t \ ex \ cball \ (\text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t)$ 
     $ex \ f \ B \ L$ 
      by auto
    from solution-usolves-ode have  $lsol\text{-ode}: (\text{solution solves-ode } f) \ (cball \ t \ et) \ (cball \ (\text{flow } t0 \ x0 \ t) \ ex)$ 
      by (intro usolves-odeD)
    show  $\exists e > 0. \ ball \ t \ e \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ x0$ 
    proof cases
      assume  $t = t0$ 
      show ?thesis
      proof (safe intro!: exI[where  $x=et$ ] mult-pos-pos ‹ $0 < et$ › ‹ $0 < ex$ ›)

```

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fix t' assume t' ∈ ball t et
then have subset: {t0--t'} ⊆ ball t et
  by (intro closed-segment-subset) (auto simp: <0 < et <0 < ex <t = t0>)
also have ... ⊆ cball t et by simp
also note <cball t - ⊆ T>
finally have {t0--t'} ⊆ T by simp
moreover have (solution solves-ode f) {t0--t'} X
  using lsol-ode
  apply (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
  using subset lsol
  by (auto simp: mem-ball mem-cball)
ultimately have (solution, t') ∈ csols t0 x0
  unfolding csols-def
  using lsol <t' ∈ ball -> lsol <t = t0> solution-iv <x0 ∈ X>
  by (auto simp: csols-def)
then show t' ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  unfolding existence-ivl-def
  by force
qed
next
assume t ≠ t0
let ?m = min et (dist t0 t / 2)
show ?thesis
proof (safe intro!: exI[where x = ?m])
  let ?t1' = if t0 ≤ t then t + et else t - et
  have lsol-ode: (solution solves-ode f) {t -- ?t1'} (cball (flow t0 x0 t) ex)
    by (rule solves-ode-on-subset[OF lsol-ode])
    (insert <0 < et <0 < ex, auto simp: mem-cball closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
      dist-real-def)
  let ?if = λta. if ta ∈ {t0--t} then csol t0 x0 t ta else solution ta
  let ?iff = λta. if ta ∈ {t0--t} then f ta else f ta
  have (?if solves-ode ?iff) ({t0--t} ∪ {t -- ?t1'}) X
  apply (rule connection-solves-ode[OF csol(4) lsol-ode, unfolded Un-absorb2[OF
    <- ⊆ X]])+
    using lsol solution-iv <t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0>
    by (auto intro!: simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl flow-def split: if-split-asm)
  also have ?iff = f by auto
  also have Un-eq: {t0--t} ∪ {t -- ?t1'} = {t0 -- ?t1'}
    using <0 < et <0 < ex
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  finally have continuation: (?if solves-ode f) {t0--?t1'} X .
  have subset-T: {t0 -- ?t1'} ⊆ T
    unfolding Un-eq[symmetric]
    apply (intro Un-least)
    subgoal using csol by force
    subgoal using - lsol(3)
      apply (rule order-trans)
      using <0 < et <0 < ex
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl subset-iff mem-cball dist-real-def)

```

```

done
fix t' assume t' ∈ ball t ?m
then have scs: {t0 -- t'} ⊆ {t0--?t1'}
  using <0 < et> <0 < ex>
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl dist-real-def abs-real-def mem-ball
split: if-split-asm)
with continuation have (?if solves-ode f) {t0 -- t'} X
  by (rule solves-ode-on-subset) simp
then have (?if, t') ∈ csols t0 x0
  using lsol <t' ∈ ball -> csol scs subset-T
  by (auto simp: csols-def subset-iff)
then show t' ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  unfolding existence-ivl-def
  by force
qed (insert <t ≠ t0> <0 < et> <0 < ex>, simp)
qed
qed

lemma csols-unique:
assumes (x, t1) ∈ csols t0 x0
assumes (y, t2) ∈ csols t0 x0
shows ∀ t ∈ {t0 -- t1} ∩ {t0 -- t2}. x t = y t
proof (rule ccontr)
let ?S = {t0 -- t1} ∩ {t0 -- t2}
let ?Z0 = (λt. x t = y t) -` {0} ∩ ?S
let ?Z = connected-component-set ?Z0 t0
from assms have t1: t1 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 and t2: t2 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
and x: (x solves-ode f) {t0 -- t1} X
and y: (y solves-ode f) {t0 -- t2} X
and sub1: {t0--t1} ⊆ T
and sub2: {t0--t2} ⊆ T
and x0: x t0 = x0
and y0: y t0 = x0
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def csols-def)

assume ¬ (∀ t ∈ ?S. x t = y t)
hence ∃ t ∈ ?S. x t ≠ y t by simp
then obtain t-ne where t-ne: t-ne ∈ ?S x t-ne ≠ y t-ne ..
from assms have x: (x solves-ode f) {t0--t1} X
and y:(y solves-ode f) {t0--t2} X
by (auto simp: csols-def)
have compact ?S
by auto
have closed ?Z
by (intro closed-connected-component closed-vimage-Int)
  (auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-subset[OF solves-ode-continuous-on[OF
x]]
  continuous-on-subset[OF solves-ode-continuous-on[OF y]])
moreover

```

```

have  $t0 \in ?Z$  using assms
  by (auto simp: csols-def)
then have  $?Z \neq \{\}$ 
  by (auto intro!: exI[where  $x=t0$ ])
ultimately
obtain  $t\text{-max}$  where  $\max: t\text{-max} \in ?Z$   $y \in ?Z \implies \text{dist } t\text{-ne } t\text{-max} \leq \text{dist } t\text{-ne}$ 
y for y
  by (blast intro: distance-attains-inf)
have max-equal-flows:  $x t = y t$  if  $t \in \{t0 \dots t\text{-max}\}$  for t
  using max(1) that
  by (auto simp: connected-component-def vimage-def subset-iff closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
    split: if-split-asm) (metis connected-iff-interval)+
then have t-ne-outside:  $t\text{-ne} \notin \{t0 \dots t\text{-max}\}$  using t-ne by auto

have  $x t\text{-max} = y t\text{-max}$ 
  by (rule max-equal-flows) simp
have  $t\text{-max} \in ?S$   $t\text{-max} \in T$ 
  using max sub1 sub2
  by (auto simp: connected-component-def)
with solves-odeD[OF x]
have  $x t\text{-max} \in X$ 
  by auto

from ll-on-open-it.local-unique-solution[OF ll-on-open-it-axioms ‹ $t\text{-max} \in Tx t\text{-max} \in X0 < et$   $0 < ex$ 
    and cball  $t\text{-max}$  et  $\subseteq T$  cball  $(x t\text{-max})$  ex  $\subseteq X$ 
    and unique-on-cylinder  $t\text{-max}$  (cball  $t\text{-max}$  et)  $(x t\text{-max})$  ex f B L
    by metis
then interpret unique-on-cylinder  $t\text{-max}$  cball  $t\text{-max}$  et x  $t\text{-max}$  ex cball  $(x t\text{-max})$ 
ex f B L
  by auto

from usolves-ode-on-superset-domain[OF solution-usolves-ode solution-iv ‹cball -
 $\subseteq X$ ]
have solution-usolves-on-X:  $(\text{solution usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t\text{-max})$  (cball  $t\text{-max}$  et)
X by simp

have ge-imps:  $t0 \leq t1$   $t0 \leq t2$   $t0 \leq t\text{-max}$   $t\text{-max} < t\text{-ne}$  if  $t0 \leq t\text{-ne}$ 
  using that t-ne-outside ‹ $0 < et$ › ‹ $0 < ex$ › max(1) ‹ $t\text{-max} \in ?S$ › ‹ $t\text{-max} \in T$ ›
t-ne x0 y0
  by (auto simp: min-def dist-real-def max-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split:
if-split-asm)
have le-imps:  $t0 \geq t1$   $t0 \geq t2$   $t0 \geq t\text{-max}$   $t\text{-max} > t\text{-ne}$  if  $t0 \geq t\text{-ne}$ 
  using that t-ne-outside ‹ $0 < et$ › ‹ $0 < ex$ › max(1) ‹ $t\text{-max} \in ?S$ › ‹ $t\text{-max} \in T$ ›
t-ne x0 y0
  by (auto simp: min-def dist-real-def max-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split:
if-split-asm)

```

```

define tt where tt ≡ if t0 ≤ t-ne then min (t-max + et) t-ne else max (t-max - et) t-ne
have tt ∈ cball t-max et tt ∈ {t0 -- t1} tt ∈ {t0 -- t2}
  using ge-imps le-imps <0 < et> t-ne(1)
  by (auto simp: mem-cball closed-segment-eq-real-ivl tt-def dist-real-def abs-real-def min-def max-def not-less)

have segment-unsplit: {t0 -- t-max} ∪ {t-max -- tt} = {t0 -- tt}
  using ge-imps le-imps <0 < et>
  by (auto simp: tt-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl min-def max-def split: if-split-asm)
arith

have tt ∈ {t0 -- t1}
  using ge-imps le-imps <0 < et> t-ne(1)
  by (auto simp: tt-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl min-def max-def split: if-split-asm)

have tt ∈ ?Z
proof (safe intro!: connected-componentI[where T = {t0 -- t-max} ∪ {t-max -- tt}])
  fix s assume s: s ∈ {t-max -- tt}
  have {t-max--s} ⊆ {t-max -- tt}
    by (rule closed-segment-subset) (auto simp: s)
  also have ... ⊆ cball t-max et
    using <tt ∈ cball t-max et> <0 < et>
    by (intro closed-segment-subset) auto
  finally have subset: {t-max--s} ⊆ cball t-max et .
  from s show s ∈ {t0--t1} s ∈ {t0--t2}
    using ge-imps le-imps t-ne <0 < et>
    by (auto simp: tt-def min-def max-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)
  have ivl: t-max ∈ {t-max -- s} is-interval {t-max--s}
    using <tt ∈ cball t-max et> <0 < et> s
    by (simp-all add: is-interval-convex-1)
  {
    note ivl subset
    moreover
    have {t-max--s} ⊆ {t0--t1}
      using <s ∈ {t0 -- t1}> <t-max ∈ ?S>
      by (simp add: closed-segment-subset)
    from x this order-refl have (x solves-ode f) {t-max--s} X
      by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
    moreover note solution-iv[symmetric]
    ultimately
    have x s = solution s
      by (rule usolves-odeD(4)[OF solution-usolves-on-X]) simp
  } moreover {
    note ivl subset
    moreover
    have {t-max--s} ⊆ {t0--t2}

```

```

using ⟨s ∈ {t0 -- t2}⟩ ⟨t-max ∈ ?S⟩
by (simp add: closed-segment-subset)
from y this order-refl have (y solves-ode f) {t-max--s} X
by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
moreover from solution-iv[symmetric] have y t-max = solution t-max
by (simp add: ⟨x t-max = y t-max⟩)
ultimately
have y s = solution s
by (rule usolves-odeD[OF solution-usolves-on-X]) simp
} ultimately show s ∈ (λt. x t - y t) -` {0} by simp
next
fix s assume s: s ∈ {t0 -- t-max}
then show s ∈ (λt. x t - y t) -` {0}
by (auto intro!: max-equal-flows)
show s ∈ {t0--t1} s ∈ {t0--t2}
by (metis Int-iff ⟨t-max ∈ ?S⟩ closed-segment-closed-segment-subset ends-in-segment(1)
s)+
qed (auto simp: segment-unsplit)
then have dist t-ne t-max ≤ dist t-ne tt
by (rule max)
moreover have dist t-ne t-max > dist t-ne tt
using le-imps ge-imps ⟨0 < et⟩
by (auto simp: tt-def dist-real-def)
ultimately show False by simp
qed

lemma csol-unique:
assumes t1: t1 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes t2: t2 ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes t: t ∈ {t0 -- t1} t ∈ {t0 -- t2}
shows csol t0 x0 t1 t = csol t0 x0 t2 t
using csols-unique[OF csol-mem-csols[OF t1] csol-mem-csols[OF t2]] t
by simp

lemma flow-vderiv-on-left:
(flow t0 x0 has-vderiv-on (λx. f x (flow t0 x0 x))) (existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {..t0})
unfolding has-vderiv-on-def
proof safe
fix t
assume t: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 t ≤ t0
with open-existence-ivl
obtain e where e > 0 and e: ∀s. s ∈ cball t e ⟹ s ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
by (force simp: open-contains-cball)
have csol-eq: csol t0 x0 (t - e) s = flow t0 x0 s if t - e ≤ s s ≤ t0 for s
unfolding flow-def
using that ⟨0 < e⟩ t e
by (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def abs-real-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl sub-
set-iff
intro!: csol-unique in-existence-between-zeroI[of t - e x0 s])

```

```

split: if-split-asm)
from e[of t - e] <0 < e have t - e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 by (auto simp:
mem-cball)

let ?l = existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {..t0}
let ?s = {t0 -- t - e}

from csol(4)[OF e[of t - e]] <0 < e
have 1: (csol t0 x0 (t - e) solves-ode f) ?s X
  by (auto simp: mem-cball)
have t ∈ {t0 -- t - e} using t <0 < e by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
from solves-odeD(1)[OF 1, unfolded has-vderiv-on-def, rule-format, OF this]
  have (csol t0 x0 (t - e) has-vector-derivative f t (csol t0 x0 (t - e) t)) (at t
within ?s) .
also have at t within ?s = (at t within ?l)
  using t <0 < e
  by (intro at-within-nhd[where S={t - e <.. < t0 + 1}])
    (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF <t
- e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0>])
  finally
    have (csol t0 x0 (t - e) has-vector-derivative f t (csol t0 x0 (t - e) t)) (at t
within existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {..t0}) .
also have csol t0 x0 (t - e) t = flow t0 x0 t
  using <0 < e < t ≤ t0 by (auto intro!: csol-eq)
finally
  show (flow t0 x0 has-vector-derivative f t (flow t0 x0 t)) (at t within existence-ivl
t0 x0 ∩ {..t0})
    apply (rule has-vector-derivative-transform-within[where d=e])
    using t <0 < e
    by (auto intro!: csol-eq simp: dist-real-def)
qed

lemma flow-vderiv-on-right:
  (flow t0 x0 has-vderiv-on (λx. f x (flow t0 x0 x))) (existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {t0..})
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def
proof safe
  fix t
  assume t: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 t0 ≤ t
  with open-existence-ivl
  obtain e where e > 0 and e: ∀s. s ∈ cball t e ⇒ s ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
    by (force simp: open-contains-cball)
  have csol-eq: csol t0 x0 (t + e) s = flow t0 x0 s if s ≤ t + e t0 ≤ s for s
    unfolding flow-def
    using e that <0 < e
    by (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def abs-real-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl sub-
set-iff
      intro!: csol-unique in-existence-between-zeroI[of t + e x0 s]
      split: if-split-asm)
  from e[of t + e] <0 < e have t + e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 by (auto simp:

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mem-cball dist-real-def)

let ?l = existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {t0..}
let ?s = {t0 -- t + e}

from csol(4)[OF e[of t + e]] ⟨0 < e⟩
have 1: (csol t0 x0 (t + e) solves-ode f) ?s X
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def mem-cball)
have t ∈ {t0 -- t + e} using t ⟨0 < e⟩ by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
from solves-odeD(1)[OF 1, unfolded has-vderiv-on-def, rule-format, OF this]
  have (csol t0 x0 (t + e) has-vector-derivative f t (csol t0 x0 (t + e) t)) (at t
within ?s) .
also have at t within ?s = (at t within ?l)
  using t ⟨0 < e⟩
  by (intro at-within-nhd[where S={t0 - 1 .. < t + e}])
    (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl intro!: in-existence-between-zeroI[OF ⟨
+ e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0⟩])
finally
  have (csol t0 x0 (t + e) has-vector-derivative f t (csol t0 x0 (t + e) t)) (at t
within ?l) .
also have csol t0 x0 (t + e) t = flow t0 x0 t
  using ⟨0 < e⟩ ⟨t0 ≤ t⟩ by (auto intro!: csol-eq)
finally
  show (flow t0 x0 has-vector-derivative f t (flow t0 x0 t)) (at t within ?l)
    apply (rule has-vector-derivative-transform-within[where d=e])
    using t ⟨0 < e⟩
    by (auto intro!: csol-eq simp: dist-real-def)
qed

lemma flow-usolves-ode:
assumes iv-defined: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
shows (flow t0 x0 usolves-ode f from t0) (existence-ivl t0 x0) X
proof (rule usolves-odeI)
let ?l = existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {..t0} and ?r = existence-ivl t0 x0 ∩ {t0..}
let ?split = ?l ∪ ?r
have insert-idem: insert t0 ?l = ?l insert t0 ?r = ?r using iv-defined
  by auto
from existence-ivl-initial-time have cl-inter: closure ?l ∩ closure ?r = {t0}
proof safe
  from iv-defined have t0 ∈ ?l by simp also note closure-subset finally show
t0 ∈ closure ?l .
  from iv-defined have t0 ∈ ?r by simp also note closure-subset finally show
t0 ∈ closure ?r .
fix x
assume xl: x ∈ closure ?l
assume xr: x ∈ closure ?r
also have closure ?r ⊆ closure {t0..}
  by (rule closure-mono) simp
finally have t0 ≤ x by simp

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```

moreover
{
  note  $xl$ 
  also have  $cl: \text{closure } ?l \subseteq \text{closure } \{\dots t0\}$ 
    by (rule closure-mono) simp
  finally have  $x \leq t0$  by simp
} ultimately show  $x = t0$  by simp
qed
have (flow  $t0 x0$  has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)$ )) ?split
  by (rule has-vderiv-on-union)
  (auto simp: cl-inter insert-idem flow-vderiv-on-right flow-vderiv-on-left)
also have ?split = existence-ivl  $t0 x0$ 
  by auto
finally have (flow  $t0 x0$  has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)$ )) (existence-ivl  $t0 x0$ ).
moreover
have flow  $t0 x0 t \in X$  if  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$  for  $t$ 
  using solves-odeD(2)[OF csol(4)[OF that]] that
  by (simp add: flow-def)
ultimately show (flow  $t0 x0$  solves-ode  $f$ ) (existence-ivl  $t0 x0$ )  $X$ 
  by (rule solves-odeI)
show  $t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$  using iv-defined by simp
show is-interval (existence-ivl  $t0 x0$ ) by (simp add: is-interval-existence-ivl)
fix  $z t$ 
assume  $z: \{t0 -- t\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$  ( $z$  solves-ode  $f$ )  $\{t0 -- t\} X z t0 =$ 
flow  $t0 x0 t0$ 
then have  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$  by auto
moreover
from csol[OF this]  $z$  have  $(z, t) \in \text{csols } t0 x0$  by (auto simp: csols-def)
moreover have  $(\text{csol } t0 x0 t, t) \in \text{csols } t0 x0$ 
  by (rule csol-mem-csols) fact
ultimately
show  $z t = \text{flow } t0 x0 t$ 
  unfolding flow-def
  by (auto intro: csols-unique[rule-format])
qed

lemma flow-solves-ode:  $t0 \in T \implies x0 \in X \implies (\text{flow } t0 x0 \text{ solves-ode } f) (\text{existence-ivl } t0 x0) X$ 
  by (rule usolves-odeD[OF flow-usolves-ode])

lemma equals-flowI:
assumes  $t0 \in T'$ 
is-interval  $T'$ 
 $T' \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
 $(z \text{ solves-ode } f) T' X$ 
 $z t0 = \text{flow } t0 x0 t0 t \in T'$ 
shows  $z t = \text{flow } t0 x0 t$ 
proof -

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from assms have iv-defined:  $t0 \in T$   $x0 \in X$ 
  unfolding atomize-conj
  using assms existence-ivl-subset mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined
  by blast
show ?thesis
using assms
by (rule usolves-odeD[OF flow-usolves-ode[OF iv-defined]])
qed

lemma existence-ivl-maximal-segment:
assumes (x solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} X x t0 = x0
assumes {t0 -- t} ⊆ T
shows t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
using assms
by (auto simp: existence-ivl-def csols-def)

lemma existence-ivl-maximal-interval:
assumes (x solves-ode f) S X x t0 = x0
assumes t0 ∈ S is-interval S S ⊆ T
shows S ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
proof
fix t assume t ∈ S
with assms have subset1: {t0 -- t} ⊆ S
  by (intro closed-segment-subset) (auto simp: is-interval-convex-1)
with ‹S ⊆ T› have subset2: {t0 -- t} ⊆ T by auto
have (x solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} X
  using assms(1) subset1 order-refl
  by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
from this ‹x t0 = x0› subset2 show t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (rule existence-ivl-maximal-segment)
qed

lemma maximal-existence-flow:
assumes sol: (x solves-ode f) K X and iv: x t0 = x0
assumes is-interval K
assumes t0 ∈ K
assumes K ⊆ T
shows K ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0 ∧ t. t ∈ K ⇒ flow t0 x0 t = x t
proof -
from assms have iv-defined: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
  unfolding atomize-conj
  using solves-ode-domainD by blast
show exiv: K ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (rule existence-ivl-maximal-interval; rule assms)
show flow t0 x0 t = x t if t ∈ K for t
  apply (rule sym)
  apply (rule equals-flowI[OF ‹t0 ∈ K› ‹is-interval K› exiv sol - that])
  by (simp add: iv iv-defined)
qed

```

```

lemma maximal-existence-flowI:
  assumes (x has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda t. f t (x t)$ )) K
  assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \in K \implies x t \in X$ 
  assumes  $x t_0 = x_0$ 
  assumes K: is-interval K  $t_0 \in K$   $K \subseteq T$ 
  shows  $K \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0 \bigwedge t. t \in K \implies \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t = x t$ 
proof -
  from assms(1,2) have sol: (x solves-ode f) K X by (rule solves-odeI)
  from maximal-existence-flow[OF sol assms(3) K]
  show  $K \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0 \bigwedge t. t \in K \implies \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t = x t$ 
    by auto
qed

lemma flow-in-domain:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0 \implies \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t \in X$ 
  using flow-solves-ode solves-ode-domainD local.mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined
  by blast

lemma (in ll-on-open)
  assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } s x$ 
  assumes  $x \in X$ 
  assumes auto:  $\bigwedge s t x. x \in X \implies f s x = f t x$ 
  assumes T = UNIV
  shows mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous1:  $t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } 0 x$ 
    and flow-shift-autonomous1:  $\text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } 0 x (t - s)$ 
proof -
  have na:  $s \in T x \in X$  and a:  $0 \in T x \in X$ 
    by (auto simp: assms)

  have tI[simp]:  $t \in T$  for t by (simp add: assms)
  let ?T = ((+) (- s) ` existence-ivl s x)
  have shifted: is-interval ?T 0 ∈ ?T
    by (auto simp: `x ∈ X`)

  have ( $\lambda t. t - s$ ) = (+) (- s) by auto
  with shift-autonomous-solution[OF flow-solves-ode[OF na], of s] flow-in-domain
  have sol: (( $\lambda t. \text{flow } s x (t + s)$ ) solves-ode f) ?T X
    by (auto simp: auto `x ∈ X`)

  have  $\text{flow } s x (0 + s) = x$  using `x ∈ X` flow-initial-time by simp
  from maximal-existence-flow[OF sol this shifted]
  have *: ?T ⊆ existence-ivl 0 x
    and **:  $\bigwedge t. t \in ?T \implies \text{flow } 0 x t = \text{flow } s x (t + s)$ 
    by (auto simp: subset-iff)

  have  $t - s \in ?T$ 
    using `t ∈ existence-ivl s x`
    by auto
  also note *

```

```

finally show  $t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } 0 x$  .

show  $\text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } 0 x (t - s)$ 
  using  $\langle t \in \text{existence-ivl } s x \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: **)
qed

lemma (in ll-on-open)
assumes  $t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } 0 x$ 
assumes  $x \in X$ 
assumes auto:  $\bigwedge s t x. x \in X \implies f s x = f t x$ 
assumes  $T = \text{UNIV}$ 
shows mem-existence-ivl-shift-autonomous2:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } s x$ 
  and flow-shift-autonomous2:  $\text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } 0 x (t - s)$ 
proof -
have na:  $s \in T x \in X$  and a:  $0 \in T x \in X$ 
  by (auto simp: assms)

let ?T = ((+) s ` existence-ivl 0 x)
have shifted: is-interval ?T  $s \in ?T$ 
  by (auto simp: a)

have  $(\lambda t. t + s) = (+) s$ 
  by auto
with shift-autonomous-solution[OF flow-solves-ode[OF a], of -s]
  flow-in-domain
have sol:  $((\lambda t. \text{flow } 0 x (t - s)) \text{ solves-ode } f) ?T X$ 
  by (auto simp: auto algebra-simps)

have  $\text{flow } 0 x (s - s) = x$ 
  by (auto simp: a)
from maximal-existence-flow[OF sol this shifted]
have *:  $?T \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } s x$ 
  and **:  $\bigwedge t. t \in ?T \implies \text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } 0 x (t - s)$ 
  by (auto simp: subset-iff assms)

have  $t \in ?T$ 
  using  $\langle t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } 0 x \rangle$ 
  by force
also note *
finally show  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } s x$  .

show  $\text{flow } s x t = \text{flow } 0 x (t - s)$ 
  using  $\langle t - s \in \text{existence-ivl } - \rangle$ 
  by (subst **; force)
qed

lemma
  flow-eq-rev:

```

```

assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows  $\text{preflect } t0 t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X t0 x0$ 
 $\text{flow } t0 x0 t = \text{ll-on-open.flow } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X t0 x0$ 
 $(\text{preflect } t0 t)$ 
proof –
from  $\text{mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms]}$  have  $mt0: t0 \in \text{preflect } t0 ' \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
by (auto simp: preflect-def)
have  $\text{subset}: \text{preflect } t0 ' \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 \subseteq \text{preflect } t0 ' T$ 
using existence-ivl-subset
by (rule image-mono)
from  $mt0 \text{ subset}$  have  $t0 \in \text{preflect } t0 ' T$  by auto

have  $\text{sol}: ((\lambda t. \text{flow } t0 x0 (\text{preflect } t0 t)) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)))$ 
 $(\text{preflect } t0 ' \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0) X$ 
using  $mt0$ 
by (rule preflect-solution) (auto simp: image-image flow-solves-ode mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms])

have  $\text{flow0}: \text{flow } t0 x0 (\text{preflect } t0 t0) = x0$  and  $\text{ivl}: \text{is-interval } (\text{preflect } t0 ' \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0)$ 
by (auto simp: preflect-def mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms])

interpret  $\text{rev}: \text{ll-on-open } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X ..$ 
from rev.maximal-existence-flow[OF sol flow0 ivl mt0 subset]
show  $\text{preflect } t0 t \in \text{rev.existence-ivl } t0 x0 \text{ flow } t0 x0 t = \text{rev.flow } t0 x0 (\text{preflect } t0 t)$ 
using assms by (auto simp: preflect-def)
qed

lemma (in ll-on-open)
shows  $\text{rev-flow-eq}: t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X t0 x0 \implies$ 
 $\text{ll-on-open.flow } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X t0 x0 t = \text{flow } t0 x0$ 
 $(\text{preflect } t0 t)$ 
and  $\text{mem-rev-existence-ivl-eq}:$ 
 $t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X t0 x0 \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\text{preflect } t0 t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
proof –
interpret  $\text{rev}: \text{ll-on-open } (\text{preflect } t0 ' T) (\lambda t. - f (\text{preflect } t0 t)) X ..$ 
from rev.flow-eq-rev[of - t0 x0] flow-eq-rev[of 2 * t0 - t t0 x0]
show  $t \in \text{rev.existence-ivl } t0 x0 \implies \text{rev.flow } t0 x0 t = \text{flow } t0 x0 (\text{preflect } t0 t)$ 
 $(t \in \text{rev.existence-ivl } t0 x0) = (\text{preflect } t0 t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0)$ 
by (auto simp: preflect-def fun-Compl-def image-image dest: mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined
rev.mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined)
qed

lemma

```

```

shows rev-existence-ivl-eq: ll-on-open.existence-ivl (preflect t0 ` T) (λt. - f
(preflect t0 t)) X t0 x0 = prefect t0 ` existence-ivl t0 x0
  and existence-ivl-eq-rev: existence-ivl t0 x0 = prefect t0 ` ll-on-open.existence-ivl
(preflect t0 ` T) (λt. - f (preflect t0 t)) X t0 x0
  apply safe
  subgoal by (force simp: mem-rev-existence-ivl-eq)
  subgoal by (force simp: mem-rev-existence-ivl-eq)
  subgoal for x by (force intro!: image-eqI[where x=preflect t0 x] simp: mem-rev-existence-ivl-eq)
  subgoal by (force simp: mem-rev-existence-ivl-eq)
done

end

end

```

3 Bounded Linear Operator

```

theory Bounded-Linear-Operator
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Analysis
begin

typedef (overloaded) 'a blinop = UNIV::('a, 'a) blinfun set
by simp

setup-lifting type-definition-blinop

lift-definition blinop-apply::('a::real-normed-vector) blinop ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a is blin-
fun-apply .
lift-definition Blinop::('a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a blinop is Blinfun .

no-notation vec-nth (infixl \$ 90)
notation blinop-apply (infixl \$ 999)
declare [[coercion blinop-apply :: ('a::real-normed-vector) blinop ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a]]]

instantiation blinop :: (real-normed-vector) real-normed-vector
begin

lift-definition norm-blinop :: 'a blinop ⇒ real is norm .

lift-definition minus-blinop :: 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop is minus .

lift-definition dist-blinop :: 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop ⇒ real is dist .

definition uniformity-blinop :: ('a blinop × 'a blinop) filter where
  uniformity-blinop = (INF e∈{0<..}. principal {(x, y). dist x y < e})

definition open-blinop :: 'a blinop set ⇒ bool where
  open-blinop U = (∀x∈U. ∀F (x', y) in uniformity. x' = x → y ∈ U)

```

```

lift-definition uminus-blinop :: 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop is uminus .

lift-definition zero-blinop :: 'a blinop is 0 .

lift-definition plus-blinop :: 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop is plus .

lift-definition scaleR-blinop::real ⇒ 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop is scaleR .

lift-definition sgn-blinop :: 'a blinop ⇒ 'a blinop is sgn .

instance
  apply standard
  apply (transfer', simp add: algebra-simps sgn-div-norm open-uniformity norm-triangle-le
         uniformity-blinop-def dist-norm
         open-blinop-def)+
done
end

lemma bounded-bilinear-blinop-apply: bounded-bilinear ($)
  unfolding bounded-bilinear-def
  by transfer (simp add: blinfun.bilinear-simps blinfun.bounded)

interpretation blinop: bounded-bilinear ($)
  by (rule bounded-bilinear-blinop-apply)

lemma blinop-eqI: (¬ i. x $ i = y $ i) ⇒ x = y
  by transfer (rule blinfun-eqI)

lemmas bounded-linear-apply-blinop[intro, simp] = blinop.bounded-linear-left
declare blinop.tendsto[tendsto-intros]
declare blinop.FDERIV[derivative-intros]
declare blinop.continuous[continuous-intros]
declare blinop.continuous-on[continuous-intros]

instance blinop :: (banach) banach
  apply standard
  unfolding convergent-def LIMSEQ-def Cauchy-def
  apply transfer
  unfolding convergent-def[symmetric] LIMSEQ-def[symmetric] Cauchy-def[symmetric]
    Cauchy-convergent-iff
  .

instance blinop :: (euclidean-space) heine-borel
  apply standard
  unfolding LIMSEQ-def bounded-def
  apply transfer
  unfolding LIMSEQ-def[symmetric] bounded-def[symmetric]

```

```

apply (rule bounded-imp-convergent-subsequence)
.

instantiation blinop::({real-normed-vector, perfect-space}) real-normed-algebra-1
begin

lift-definition one-blinop::'a blinop is id-blinfun .
lemma blinop-apply-one-blinop[simp]: 1 $ x = x
  by transfer simp

lift-definition times-blinop :: 'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop  $\Rightarrow$  'a blinop is blinfun-compose
.

lemma blinop-apply-times-blinop[simp]: (f * g) $ x = f $ (g $ x)
  by transfer simp

instance
proof
  from not-open-singleton[of 0::'a] have {0::'a}  $\neq$  UNIV by force
  then obtain x :: 'a where x  $\neq$  0 by auto
  show 0  $\neq$  (1::'a blinop)
    apply transfer
    apply transfer
    apply (auto dest! fun-cong[where x=x] simp: <x ≠ 0>)
    done
qed (transfer, transfer,
  simp add: o-def linear-simps onorm-compose onorm-id onorm-compose[simplified o-def])+
end

lemmas bounded-bilinear-bounded-uniform-limit-intros[uniform-limit-intros] =
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Operator.bounded-bilinear-blinop-apply]
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Function.bounded-bilinear-blinfun-apply]
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Operator.blinop.flip]
bounded-bilinear.bounded-uniform-limit[OF Bounded-Linear-Function.blinfun.flip]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF blinop.bounded-linear-right]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF blinop.bounded-linear-left]
bounded-linear.uniform-limit[OF bounded-linear-apply-blinop]

no-notation
  blinop-apply (infixl <$> 999)
  notation vec-nth (infixl <$> 90)
end

```

4 Multivariate Taylor

```

theory Multivariate-Taylor
imports

```

```

HOL—Analysis.Analysis
..../ODE-Auxiliarities
begin

no-notation vec-nth (infixl <$/> 90)
notation blinfun-apply (infixl <$/> 999)

lemma
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
  and Df::'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
  assumes n > 0
  assumes Df-Nil: ∀a x. Df a 0 H H = f a
  assumes Df-Cons: ∀a i d. a ∈ closed-segment X (X + H) ⇒ i < n ⇒
    ((λa. Df a i H H) has-derivative (Df a (Suc i) H)) (at a within G)
  assumes cs: closed-segment X (X + H) ⊆ G
  defines i ≡ λx.
    ((1 - x) ^ (n - 1) / fact (n - 1)) *R Df (X + x *R H) n H H
  shows multivariate-Taylor-has-integral:
    (i has-integral f (X + H) - (∑ i < n. (1 / fact i) *R Df X i H H)) {0..1}
  and multivariate-Taylor:
    f (X + H) = (∑ i < n. (1 / fact i) *R Df X i H H) + integral {0..1} i
  and multivariate-Taylor-integrable:
    i integrable-on {0..1}
proof goal-cases
  case 1
  let ?G = closed-segment X (X + H)
  define line where line t = X + t *R H for t
  have segment-eq: closed-segment X (X + H) = line ` {0 .. 1}
    by (auto simp: line-def closed-segment-def algebra-simps)
  have line-deriv: ∀x. (line has-derivative (λt. t *R H)) (at x)
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: line-def [abs-def])
  define g where g = f o line
  define Dg where Dg n t = Df (line t) n H H for n :: nat and t :: real
  note <n > 0>
  moreover
  have Dg0: Dg 0 = g by (auto simp add: Dg-def Df-Nil g-def)
  moreover
  have DgSuc: (Dg m has-vector-derivative Dg (Suc m) t) (at t within {0..1})
    if m < n 0 ≤ t t ≤ 1 for m::nat and t::real
  proof -
    from that have [intro]: line t ∈ ?G using assms
    by (auto simp: segment-eq)
    note [derivative-intros] = has-derivative-in-compose[OF - has-derivative-subset[OF
      Df-Cons]]
    interpret Df: linear (λd. Df (line t) (Suc m) H d)
      by (auto intro!: has-derivative-linear derivative-intros <m < n>)
    note [derivative-intros] =
      has-derivative-compose[OF - line-deriv]
    show ?thesis
  qed
end

```

```

using Df.scaleR <m < n>
by (auto simp: Dg-def [abs-def] has-vector-derivative-def g-def segment-eq
    intro!: derivative-eq-intros subsetD[OF cs])
qed
ultimately
have g-Taylor: (i has-integral g 1 - (∑ i<n. ((1 - 0) ^ i / fact i) *R Dg i 0))
{0 .. 1}
  unfolding i-def Dg-def [abs-def] line-def
  by (rule Taylor-has-integral) auto
then show c: ?case using <n > 0> by (auto simp: g-def line-def Dg-def)
case 2 show ?case using c
  by (simp add: integral-unique add.commute)
case 3 show ?case using c by force
qed

```

4.1 Symmetric second derivative

```

lemma symmetric-second-derivative-aux:
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀a. a ∈ G ⇒ (f has-derivative (f' a)) (at a within G)
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀i. ((λx. f' x i) has-derivative (λj. f'' j i)) (at a within G)
assumes i ≠ j i ≠ 0 j ≠ 0
assumes a ∈ G
assumes ∀s t. s ∈ {0..1} ⇒ t ∈ {0..1} ⇒ a + s *R i + t *R j ∈ G
shows f'' j i = f'' i j
proof -
  let ?F = at-right (0::real)
  define B where B i j = {a + s *R i + t *R j | s t. s ∈ {0..1} ∧ t ∈ {0..1}}
  for i j
    have B i j ⊆ G using assms by (auto simp: B-def)
  {
    fix e::real and i j::'a
    assume e > 0
    assume i ≠ j i ≠ 0 j ≠ 0
    assume B i j ⊆ G
    let ?ij' = λs t. λu. a + (s * u) *R i + (t * u) *R j
    let ?ij = λt. λu. a + (t * u) *R i + u *R j
    let ?i = λt. λu. a + (t * u) *R i
    let ?g = λu t. f (?ij t u) - f (?i t u)
    have filter-ij'I: ∀P. P a ⇒ eventually P (at a within G) ⇒
      eventually (λx. ∀s∈{0..1}. ∀t∈{0..1}. P (?ij' s t x)) ?F
    proof -
      fix P
      assume P a
      assume eventually P (at a within G)
      hence eventually P (at a within B i j) by (rule filter-leD[OF at-le[OF <B i j
        ⊆ G>]])
```

then obtain d where d: d > 0 and ∃x. d2. x ∈ B i j ⇒ x ≠ a ⇒ dist x

```

 $a < d \implies P x$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at)
  with  $\langle P a \rangle$  have  $P: \bigwedge x \in B. i j \implies dist x a < d \implies P x$  by (case-tac
 $x = a)$  auto
    let  $?d = min (min (d/norm i) (d/norm j)) / 2$  1
    show eventually ( $\lambda x. \forall s \in \{0..1\}. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?ij' s t x)$ ) (at-right 0)
      unfolding eventually-at
    proof (rule exI[where  $x=?d$ ], safe)
      show  $0 < ?d$  using  $\langle 0 < d \rangle \langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$  by simp
      fix  $x s t :: real$  assume  $s \in \{0..1\} t \in \{0..1\} 0 < x dist x 0 < ?d$ 
      show  $P (?ij' s t x)$ 
      proof (rule P)
        have  $\bigwedge x y :: real. x \in \{0..1\} \implies y \in \{0..1\} \implies x * y \in \{0..1\}$ 
          by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
        hence  $s * x \in \{0..1\} t * x \in \{0..1\}$  using * by (auto simp: dist-norm)
        thus  $?ij' s t x \in B i j$  by (auto simp: B-def)
        have norm  $(s *_R x *_R i + t *_R x *_R j) \leq norm (s *_R x *_R i) + norm (t$ 
 $*_R x *_R j)$ 
          by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
        also have ...  $< d / 2 + d / 2$  using *  $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ 
          by (intro add-strict-mono) (auto simp: ac-simps dist-norm
            pos-less-divide-eq le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
        finally show dist  $(?ij' s t x) a < d$  by (simp add: dist-norm)
      qed
    qed
  qed
have filter-ijI: eventually ( $\lambda x. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?ij t x)$ ) ?F
  if  $P a$  eventually  $P$  (at  $a$  within  $G$ ) for  $P$ 
  using filter-ij'I[ $OF$  that]
    by eventually-elim (force dest: bspec[where  $x=1$ ])
have filter-iI: eventually ( $\lambda x. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. P (?i t x)$ ) ?F
  if  $P a$  eventually  $P$  (at  $a$  within  $G$ ) for  $P$ 
  using filter-ij'I[ $OF$  that] by eventually-elim force
{
  from second-fderiv[of  $i$ , simplified has-derivative-iff-norm, THEN conjunct2,
    THEN tendsToD, OF  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$ ]
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. norm (f' x i - f' a i - f'' (x - a) i) / norm (x - a)$ 
 $\leq e$ )
    (at  $a$  within  $G$ )
    by eventually-elim (simp add: dist-norm)
  from filter-ijI[ $OF$  - this] filter-iI[ $OF$  - this]  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$ 
  have
    eventually ( $\lambda ij. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. norm (f' (?ij t ij) i - f' a i - f'' (?ij t ij - a)$ 
 $i) /$ 
      norm  $(?ij t ij - a) \leq e$ ) ?F
    eventually ( $\lambda ij. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. norm (f' (?i t ij) i - f' a i - f'' (?i t ij - a)$ 
 $i) /$ 
      norm  $(?i t ij - a) \leq e$ ) ?F
  by auto
}

```

moreover
have eventually $(\lambda x. x \in G)$ (at a within G) **unfolding** eventually-at-filter
by simp
hence eventually-in-ij: eventually $(\lambda x. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. ?ij t x \in G) ?F$ **and**
eventually-in-i: eventually $(\lambda x. \forall t \in \{0..1\}. ?i t x \in G) ?F$
using $\langle a \in G \rangle$ **by** (auto dest: filter-ijI filter-iI)
ultimately
have eventually $(\lambda u. norm (?g u 1 - ?g u 0 - (u * u) *_R f'' j i) \leq$
 $u * u * e * (2 * norm i + 3 * norm j)) ?F$
proof eventually-elim
case (elim u)
hence ijsub: $(\lambda t. ?ij t u) ` \{0..1\} \subseteq G$ **and** **isub:** $(\lambda t. ?i t u) ` \{0..1\} \subseteq G$
by auto
note has-derivative-subset[OF - ijsub, derivative-intros]
note has-derivative-subset[OF - isub, derivative-intros]
let $?g' = \lambda t. (\lambda ua. u *_R ua *_R (f' (?ij t u) i - (f' (?i t u) i)))$
have $g': ((?g u) has-derivative ?g' t)$ (at t within $\{0..1\}$) **if** $t \in \{0..1\}$ **for**
 $t:\text{real}$
proof –
from elim that **have** linear-f': $\bigwedge c x. f' (?ij t u) (c *_R x) = c *_R f' (?ij t$
 $u) x$
 $\bigwedge c x. f' (?i t u) (c *_R x) = c *_R f' (?i t u) x$
using linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear, OF first-fderiv] **by** auto
show ?thesis
using elim $\langle t \in \{0..1\} \rangle$
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-in-compose[of $\lambda t. ?ij$
 $t u - - - f$]
has-derivative-in-compose[of $\lambda t. ?i t u - - - f$]
simp: linear-f' scaleR-diff-right mult.commute)
qed
from elim(1) $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle \langle 0 < e \rangle$ **have** f'ij: $\bigwedge t. t \in \{0..1\} \implies$
 $norm (f' (a + (t * u) *_R i + u *_R j) i - f' a i - f'' ((t * u) *_R i + u$
 $*_R j) i \leq$
 $e * norm ((t * u) *_R i + u *_R j)$
using linear-0[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]
by (case-tac $u *_R j + (t * u) *_R i = 0$) (auto simp: field-simps
simp del: pos-divide-le-eq simp add: pos-divide-le-eq[symmetric])
from elim(2) **have** f'i: $\bigwedge t. t \in \{0..1\} \implies norm (f' (a + (t * u) *_R i) i$
 $- f' a i -$
 $f'' ((t * u) *_R i) i \leq e * abs (t * u) * norm i$
using $\langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle$ linear-0[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]
by (case-tac $t * u = 0$) (auto simp: field-simps simp del: pos-divide-le-eq
simp add: pos-divide-le-eq[symmetric])
have norm: $(?g u 1 - ?g u 0 - (u * u) *_R f'' j i) =$
 $norm ((?g u 1 - ?g u 0 - u *_R (f' (a + u *_R j) i - (f' a i)))$
 $+ u *_R (f' (a + u *_R j) i - f' a i - u *_R f'' j i))$
(is - = norm ($?g10 + ?f'i$))
by (simp add: algebra-simps linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear, OF
second-fderiv])

```

linear-add[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv])
also have ... ≤ norm ?g10 + norm ?f'i
  by (blast intro: order-trans add-mono norm-triangle-le)
also
have 0 ∈ {0..1::real} by simp
have ∀ t ∈ {0..1}. onorm ((λua. (u * ua) *R (f' (?ij t u) i - f' (?i t u) i)))
-
  (λua. (u * ua) *R (f' (a + u *R j) i - f' a i)))
  ≤ 2 * u * u * e * (norm i + norm j) (is ∀ t ∈ -. onorm (?d t) ≤ -)
proof
fix t::real assume t ∈ {0..1}
show onorm (?d t) ≤ 2 * u * u * e * (norm i + norm j)
proof (rule onorm-le)
fix x
have norm (?d t x) =
  norm ((u * x) *R (f' (?ij t u) i - f' (?i t u) i - f' (a + u *R j) i +
f' a i))
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... =
  abs (u * x) * norm (f' (?ij t u) i - f' (?i t u) i - f' (a + u *R j) i +
+ f' a i)
  by simp
also have ... = abs (u * x) * norm (
  f' (?ij t u) i - f' a i - f'' ((t * u) *R i + u *R j) i
  - (f' (?i t u) i - f' a i - f'' ((t * u) *R i) i)
  - (f' (a + u *R j) i - f' a i - f'' (u *R j) i))
  (is - = - * norm (?dij - ?di - ?dj))
using ⟨a ∈ G⟩
by (simp add: algebra-simps
  linear-add[OF has-derivative-linear[OF second-fderiv]])
also have ... ≤ abs (u * x) * (norm ?dij + norm ?di + norm ?dj)
  by (rule mult-left-mono[OF - abs-ge-zero]) norm
also have ... ≤ abs (u * x) *
  (e * norm ((t * u) *R i + u *R j) + e * abs (t * u) * norm i + e *
(|u| * norm j))
  using f'ij f'i f'ij[OF ⟨0 ∈ {0..1}⟩] ⟨t ∈ {0..1}⟩
  by (auto intro!: add-mono mult-left-mono)
also have ... = abs u * abs x * abs u *
  (e * norm (t *R i + j) + e * norm (t *R i) + e * (norm j))
  by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-scaleR[symmetric] abs-mult del:
norm-scaleR)
also have ... =
  u * u * abs x * (e * norm (t *R i + j) + e * norm (t *R i) + e *
(norm j))
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
also have ... = u * u * e * abs x * (norm (t *R i + j) + norm (t *R
i) + norm j)
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... ≤ u * u * e * abs x * ((norm (1 *R i) + norm j) + norm

```

```


$$(1 *_{\mathbb{R}} i) + \text{norm } j)$$


$$\text{using } \langle t \in \{0..1\} \rangle \langle 0 < e \rangle$$


$$\text{by (intro mult-left-mono add-mono) (auto intro!: norm-triangle-le}$$


$$\text{add-right-mono}$$


$$\text{mult-left-le-one-le zero-le-square)}$$


$$\text{finally show } \text{norm } (?d t x) \leq 2 * u * u * e * (\text{norm } i + \text{norm } j) *$$


$$\text{norm } x$$


$$\text{by (simp add: ac-simps)}$$


$$\text{qed}$$


$$\text{qed}$$


$$\text{with differentiable-bound-linearization[where } f = ?g \text{ u and } f' = ?g', \text{ of } 0 \text{ } 1 -$$


$$0, \text{ OF } - g]$$


$$\text{have norm } ?g10 \leq 2 * u * u * e * (\text{norm } i + \text{norm } j) \text{ by simp}$$


$$\text{also have norm } ?f'i \leq \text{abs } u *$$


$$\text{norm } ((f' (a + (u) *_{\mathbb{R}} j) i - f' a i - f'' (u *_{\mathbb{R}} j) i))$$


$$\text{using linear-cmul[OF has-derivative-linear, OF second-fderiv]}$$


$$\text{by simp}$$


$$\text{also have } \dots \leq \text{abs } u * (e * \text{norm } ((u) *_{\mathbb{R}} j))$$


$$\text{using } f'ij[\text{OF } \langle 0 \in \{0..1\} \rangle \text{ by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)}}$$


$$\text{also have } \dots = u * u * e * \text{norm } j \text{ by (simp add: algebra-simps abs-mult)}$$


$$\text{finally show } ?\text{case by (simp add: algebra-simps)}$$


$$\text{qed}$$


$$\}$$


$$\}$$


$$\text{note wlog } = \text{this}$$


$$\text{have } e': \text{norm } (f'' j i - f'' i j) \leq e * (5 * \text{norm } j + 5 * \text{norm } i) \text{ if } 0 < e \text{ for}$$


$$e \text{ t::real}$$


$$\text{proof -}$$


$$\text{have } B i j = B j i \text{ using } \langle i \neq j \rangle \text{ by (force simp: B-def)+}$$


$$\text{with assms } \langle B i j \subseteq G \rangle \text{ have } j \neq i \text{ } B j i \subseteq G \text{ by (auto simp:)}$$


$$\text{from wlog[OF } \langle 0 < e \rangle \langle i \neq j \rangle \langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle \langle B i j \subseteq G \rangle \text{]}$$


$$\text{wlog[OF } \langle 0 < e \rangle \langle j \neq i \rangle \langle j \neq 0 \rangle \langle i \neq 0 \rangle \langle B j i \subseteq G \rangle \text{]}$$


$$\text{have eventually } (\lambda u. \text{norm } ((u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'' j i - (u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'' i j)) ?F$$


$$\leq u * u * e * (5 * \text{norm } j + 5 * \text{norm } i) ?F$$


$$\text{proof eventually-elim}$$


$$\text{case (elim } u)$$


$$\text{have norm } ((u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'' j i - (u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'' i j) =$$


$$\text{norm } (f (a + u *_{\mathbb{R}} j + u *_{\mathbb{R}} i) - f (a + u *_{\mathbb{R}} j) -$$


$$(f (a + u *_{\mathbb{R}} i) - f a) - (u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'' i j -$$


$$-(f (a + u *_{\mathbb{R}} i + u *_{\mathbb{R}} j) - f (a + u *_{\mathbb{R}} i) -$$


$$(f (a + u *_{\mathbb{R}} j) - f a) -$$


$$(u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} f'' j i)) \text{ by (simp add: field-simps)}$$


$$\text{also have } \dots \leq u * u * e * (2 * \text{norm } j + 3 * \text{norm } i) + u * u * e * (3 *$$


$$\text{norm } j + 2 * \text{norm } i)$$


$$\text{using elim by (intro order-trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq4]) (auto simp:}$$


$$\text{ac-simps intro: add-mono)}$$


$$\text{finally show } ?\text{case by (simp add: algebra-simps)}$$


$$\text{qed}$$


$$\text{hence eventually } (\lambda u. \text{norm } ((u * u) *_{\mathbb{R}} (f'' j i - f'' i j))) \leq$$


$$u * u * e * (5 * \text{norm } j + 5 * \text{norm } i) ?F$$


```

```

    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  hence eventually (?u. (u * u) * norm ((f'' j i - f'' i j)) ≤
    (u * u) * (e * (5 * norm j + 5 * norm i))) ?F
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  hence eventually (?u. norm ((f'' j i - f'' i j)) ≤ e * (5 * norm j + 5 * norm
i)) ?F
    unfolding mult-le-cancel-left eventually-at-filter
    by eventually-elim auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add:eventually-at dist-norm dest!: bspec[where x=d/2 for d])
qed
have e: norm (f'' j i - f'' i j) < e if 0 < e for e::real
proof -
  let ?e = e/2/(5 * norm j + 5 * norm i)
  have ?e > 0 using <0 < e> <i ≠ 0> <j ≠ 0> by (auto intro!: divide-pos-pos
add-pos-pos)
  from e'[OF this] have norm (f'' j i - f'' i j) ≤ ?e * (5 * norm j + 5 * norm
i).
  also have ... = e / 2 using <i ≠ 0> <j ≠ 0> by (auto simp: ac-simps
add-nonneg-eq-0-iff)
  also have ... < e using <0 < e> by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
have norm (f'' j i - f'' i j) = 0
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume norm (f'' j i - f'' i j) ≠ 0
  hence norm (f'' j i - f'' i j) > 0 by simp
  from e'[OF this] show False by simp
qed
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

locale second-derivative-within =
  fixes ff' f'' a G
  assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
    ⋀a. a ∈ G ⟹ (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' a)) (at a within G)
  assumes in-G: a ∈ G
  assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
    (f' has-derivative blinfun-apply f'') (at a within G)
begin

lemma symmetric-second-derivative-within:
  assumes a ∈ G
  assumes ⋀s t. s ∈ {0..1} ⟹ t ∈ {0..1} ⟹ a + s *R i + t *R j ∈ G
  shows f'' i j = f'' j i
  apply (cases i = j ∨ i = 0 ∨ j = 0)
    apply (force simp add: blinfun.zero-right blinfun.zero-left)
  using first-fderiv - - - assms
  by (rule symmetric-second-derivative-aux[symmetric])

```

```

(auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps assms)

end

locale second-derivative =
fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
and f' :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒L 'b
and f'' :: 'a ⇒L 'a ⇒L 'b
and a :: 'a
and G :: 'a set
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀a. a ∈ G ⇒ (f has-derivative f' a) (at a)
assumes in-G: a ∈ interior G
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  (f' has-derivative f'') (at a)
begin

lemma symmetric-second-derivative:
  assumes a ∈ interior G
  shows f'' i j = f'' j i
proof -
  from assms have a ∈ G
  using interior-subset by blast
  interpret second-derivative-within
    by unfold-locales
    (auto intro!: derivative-intros intro: has-derivative-at-withinI ⟨a ∈ G⟩)
  from assms open-interior[of G] interior-subset[of G]
  obtain e where e: e > 0 ∧ y. dist y a < e ⇒ y ∈ G
    by (force simp: open-dist)
  define e' where e' = e / 3
  define i' j' where i' = e' *R i /R norm i and j' = e' *R j /R norm j
  hence norm i' ≤ e' norm j' ≤ e'
    by (auto simp: field-simps e'-def ⟨0 < e⟩ less-imp-le)
  hence |s| ≤ 1 ⇒ |t| ≤ 1 ⇒ norm (s *R i' + t *R j') ≤ e' + e' for s t
    by (intro norm-triangle-le[OF add-mono])
    (auto intro!: order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
  also have ... < e by (simp add: e'-def ⟨0 < e⟩)
  finally
  have f'' $ i' $ j' = f'' $ j' $ i'
    by (intro symmetric-second-derivative-within ⟨a ∈ G⟩ e)
    (auto simp add: dist-norm)
  thus ?thesis
    using e(1)
    by (auto simp: i'-def j'-def e'-def
      blinfun.zero-right blinfun.zero-left
      blinfun.scaleR-left blinfun.scaleR-right algebra-simps)
qed

end

```

lemma

uniform-explicit-remainder-Taylor-1:
fixes $f::'a::\{banach,heine-borel,perfect-space\} \Rightarrow 'b::banach$
assumes $f'[\text{derivative-intros}]: \bigwedge x. x \in G \implies (f \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (f' x)) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$
assumes $f'[\text{cont}]: \bigwedge x. x \in G \implies \text{isCont } f' x$
assumes $\text{open } G$
assumes $J \neq \{\} \text{ compact } J J \subseteq G$
assumes $e > 0$
obtains $d R$
where $d > 0$
$$\bigwedge x z. f z = f x + f' x (z - x) + R x z$$

$$\bigwedge x y. x \in J \implies y \in J \implies \text{dist } x y < d \implies \text{norm } (R x y) \leq e * \text{dist } x y$$

$$\text{continuous-on } (G \times G) (\lambda(a, b). R a b)$$

proof –

from $\text{assms have continuous-on } G f'$ **by** (*auto intro!*: *continuous-at-imp-continuous-on*)
note [*continuous-intros*] = *continuous-on-compose2*[*OF this*]
define R **where** $R x z = f z - f x - f' x (z - x)$ **for** $x z$
from *compact-in-open-separated*[*OF* $\langle J \neq \{\} \rangle \langle \text{compact } J \rangle \langle \text{open } G \rangle \langle J \subseteq G \rangle$]
obtain η **where** $\eta: 0 < \eta \{x. \text{infdist } x J \leq \eta\} \subseteq G$ (**is** $?J' \subseteq -$)
by auto
hence *infdist-in-G*: $\text{infdist } x J \leq \eta \implies x \in G$ **for** x
by auto
have *dist-in-G*: $\bigwedge y. \text{dist } x y < \eta \implies y \in G$ **if** $x \in J$ **for** x
by (*auto intro!*: *infdist-in-G infdist-le2 that simp: dist-commute*)

have *compact ?J'* **by** (*rule compact-infdist-le; fact*)
let $?seg = ?J'$
from $\langle \text{continuous-on } G f' \rangle$
have *ucont*: *uniformly-continuous-on ?seg f'*
using $\langle ?seg \subseteq G \rangle$
by (*auto intro!*: *compact-uniformly-continuous* $\langle \text{compact } ?seg \rangle$ *intro: continuous-on-subset*)

define e' **where** $e' = e / 2$
have $e' > 0$ **using** $\langle e > 0 \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: e'-def*)
from *ucont[unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def, rule-format, OF* $\langle 0 < e' \rangle$ *]*
obtain du **where** du :
$$du > 0$$

$$\bigwedge x y. x \in ?seg \implies y \in ?seg \implies \text{dist } x y < du \implies \text{norm } (f' x - f' y) < e'$$

by (*auto simp: dist-norm*)
have *min η du > 0* **using** $\langle du > 0 \rangle \langle \eta > 0 \rangle$ **by** *simp*
moreover
have $f z = f x + f' x (z - x) + R x z$ **for** $x z$
by (*auto simp: R-def*)
moreover
{
fix $x z::'a$

```

assume  $x \in J$   $z \in J$ 
hence  $x \in G$   $z \in G$  using assms by auto

assume  $\text{dist } x z < \min \eta du$ 
hence  $d\text{-eta: } \text{dist } x z < \eta$  and  $d\text{-du: } \text{dist } x z < du$ 
by (auto simp add: min-def split: if-split-asm)

from  $\langle \text{dist } x z < \eta \rangle$  have line-in:
 $\bigwedge x a. 0 \leq xa \implies xa \leq 1 \implies x + xa *_R (z - x) \in G$ 
 $(\lambda x a. x + xa *_R (z - x))` \{0..1\} \subseteq G$ 
by (auto intro!: dist-in-G ⟨x ∈ J⟩ le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le]
simp: dist-norm norm-minus-commute)

have  $R x z = f z - f x - f' x (z - x)$ 
by (simp add: R-def)
also have  $f z - f x = f (x + (z - x)) - f x$  by simp
also have  $f (x + (z - x)) - f x = \text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. (f' (x + t *_R (z - x))) (z - x))$ 
using  $\langle \text{dist } x z < \eta \rangle$ 
by (intro mvt-integral[of ball x η ff' x z - x])
(auto simp: dist-norm norm-minus-commute at-within-ball ⟨0 < η⟩ mem-ball
intro!: le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le] derivative-eq-intros dist-in-G ⟨x
∈ J⟩)
also have
 $\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. (f' (x + t *_R (z - x))) (z - x)) - (f' x) (z - x) =$ 
 $\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. f' (x + t *_R (z - x)) - f' x) (z - x)$ 
by (simp add: Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff integral-linear[where
h=λy. blinfun-apply y (z - x), simplified o-def]
integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros line-in
blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric])
finally have  $R x z = \text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. f' (x + t *_R (z - x)) - f' x) (z - x)$ 
.

also have  $\text{norm } \dots \leq \text{norm } (\text{integral } \{0..1\} (\lambda t. f' (x + t *_R (z - x)) - f' x)) * \text{norm } (z - x)$ 
by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF norm-blinfun])
also have  $\dots \leq e' * (1 - 0) * \text{norm } (z - x)$ 
using d-eta d-du ⟨0 < η⟩
by (intro mult-right-mono integral-bound
(auto simp: dist-norm norm-minus-commute
intro!: line-in du[THEN less-imp-le] infdist-le2[OF ⟨x ∈ J⟩] line-in continuous-intros
order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le] le-less-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le])
also have  $\dots \leq e * \text{dist } x z$  using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$  by (simp add: e'-def norm-minus-commute
dist-norm)
finally have  $\text{norm } (R x z) \leq e * \text{dist } x z .$ 
}
moreover
{

```

```

from f' have f-cont: continuous-on G f
  by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF has-derivative-at-withinI])
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose2[OF this]
from f'-cont have f'-cont: continuous-on G f'
  by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)

note continuous-on-diff2=continuous-on-diff[OF continuous-on-compose[OF
continuous-on-snd] continuous-on-compose[OF continuous-on-fst], where s=G ×
G, simplified]
have continuous-on (G × G) (λ(a, b). f b - f a)
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta)
moreover have continuous-on (G × G) (λ(a, b). f' a (b - a))
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
ultimately have continuous-on (G × G) (λ(a, b). R a b)
  by (rule iffD1[OF continuous-on-cong[OF refl] continuous-on-diff, rotated],
auto simp: R-def)
}
ultimately
show thesis ..
qed

```

TODO: rename, duplication?

```

locale second-derivative-within' =
fixes ff' f'' a G
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀a. a ∈ G ⟹ (f has-derivative f' a) (at a within G)
assumes in-G: a ∈ G
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀i. ((λx. f' x i) has-derivative f'' i) (at a within G)
begin

lemma symmetric-second-derivative-within:
assumes a ∈ G open G
assumes ∀s t. s ∈ {0..1} ⟹ t ∈ {0..1} ⟹ a + s *R i + t *R j ∈ G
shows f'' i j = f'' j i
proof (cases i = j ∨ i = 0 ∨ j = 0)
  case True
  interpret bounded-linear f'' k for k
    by (rule has-derivative-bounded-linear) (rule second-fderiv)
  have z1: f'' j 0 = 0 f'' i 0 = 0 by (simp-all add: zero)
  have f'z: f' x 0 = 0 if x ∈ G for x
  proof -
    interpret bounded-linear f' x
      by (rule has-derivative-bounded-linear) (rule first-fderiv that)+
    show ?thesis by (simp add: zero)
  qed
  note aw = at-within-open[OF ‹a ∈ G› ‹open G›]
  have ((λx. f' x 0) has-derivative (λ-. 0)) (at a within G)
    apply (rule has-derivative-transform-within)

```

```

apply (rule has-derivative-const[where c=0])
apply (rule zero-less-one)
apply fact
by (simp add: f'z)
from has-derivative-unique[OF second-fderiv[unfolded aw] this[unfolded aw]]
have f'' 0 = (λ-. 0) .
with True z1 show ?thesis
  by (auto)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
    using first-fderiv - - - assms(1,3-)
    by (rule symmetric-second-derivative-aux[])
      (use False in ‹auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps
assms›)
qed

end

locale second-derivative-on-open =
fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector ⇒ 'b::banach
and f' :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
and f'' :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
and a :: 'a
and G :: 'a set
assumes first-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ∀a. a ∈ G ⇒ (f has-derivative f' a) (at a)
assumes in-G: a ∈ G and open-G: open G
assumes second-fderiv[derivative-intros]:
  ((λx. f' x i) has-derivative f'' i) (at a)
begin

lemma symmetric-second-derivative:
  assumes a ∈ G
  shows f'' i j = f'' j i
proof -
  interpret second-derivative-within'
    by unfold-locales
    (auto intro!: derivative-intros intro: has-derivative-at-withinI ‹a ∈ G›)
  from ‹a ∈ G› open-G
  obtain e where e: e > 0 ∧ y. dist y a < e ⇒ y ∈ G
    by (force simp: open-dist)
  define e' where e' = e / 3
  define i' j' where i' = e' *R i /R norm i and j' = e' *R j /R norm j
  hence norm i' ≤ e' norm j' ≤ e'
    by (auto simp: field-simps e'-def ‹0 < e› less-imp-le)
  hence |s| ≤ 1 ⇒ |t| ≤ 1 ⇒ norm (s *R i' + t *R j') ≤ e' + e' for s t
    by (intro norm-triangle-le[OF add-mono])
      (auto intro!: order-trans[OF mult-left-le-one-le]))

```

```

also have ... < e by (simp add: e'-def <0 < e>)
finally
have f'' i' j' = f'' j' i'
  by (intro symmetric-second-derivative-within `a ∈ G` e)
    (auto simp add: dist-norm open-G)
moreover
interpret f'': bounded-linear f'' k for k
  by (rule has-derivative-bounded-linear) (rule second-fderiv)
note aw = at-within-open[OF `a ∈ G` (open G)]
have z1: f'' j 0 = 0 f'' i 0 = 0 by (simp-all add: f''.zero)
have f'z: f' x 0 = 0 if x ∈ G for x
proof -
  interpret bounded-linear f' x
    by (rule has-derivative-bounded-linear) (rule first-fderiv that)++
  show ?thesis by (simp add: zero)
qed
have ((λx. f' x 0) has-derivative (λ-. 0)) (at a within G)
  apply (rule has-derivative-transform-within)
    apply (rule has-derivative-const[where c=0])
      apply (rule zero-less-one)
      apply fact
        by (simp add: f'z)
  from has-derivative-unique[OF second-fderiv[unfolded aw] this[unfolded aw]]
  have z2: f'' 0 = (λ-. 0) .
  have ((λa. f' a (r *R x)) has-derivative f'' (r *R x)) (at a within G)
    ((λa. f' a (r *R x)) has-derivative (λy. r *R f'' x y)) (at a within G)
    for r x
    subgoal by (rule second-fderiv)
    subgoal
    proof -
      have ((λa. r *R f' a (x)) has-derivative (λy. r *R f'' x y)) (at a within G)
        by (auto intro!: derivative-intros)
      then show ?thesis
        apply (rule has-derivative-transform[rotated 2])
          apply (rule in-G)
        subgoal premises prems for a'
        proof -
          interpret bounded-linear f' a'
            apply (rule has-derivative-bounded-linear)
              by (rule first-fderiv[OF prems])
            show ?thesis
              by (simp add: scaleR)
        qed
        done
      qed
      done
    then have ((λa. f' a (r *R x)) has-derivative f'' (r *R x)) (at a)
      ((λa. f' a (r *R x)) has-derivative (λy. r *R f'' x y)) (at a) for r x
      unfolding aw by auto

```

```

then have f'z:  $f''(r *_R x) = (\lambda y. r *_R f'' x y)$  for  $r x$ 
  by (rule has-derivative-unique[where  $f=(\lambda a. f' a (r *_R x))$ ])
ultimately show ?thesis
  using e(1)
  by (auto simp: i'-def j'-def e'-def f''.scaleR z1 z2
    blinfun.zero-right blinfun.zero-left
    blinfun.scaleR-left blinfun.scaleR-right algebra-simps)
qed

end

no-notation
  blinfun-apply (infixl <$/> 999)
notation vec-nth (infixl <$/> 90)

end

```

5 Flow

```

theory Flow
imports
  Picard-Lindeloeuf-Qualitative
  HOL-Library.Diagonal-Subsequence
  ..../Library/Bounded-Linear-Operator
  ..../Library/Multivariate-Taylor
  ..../Library/Interval-Integral-HK
begin

```

TODO: extend theorems for dependence on initial time

5.1 simp rules for integrability (TODO: move)

```

lemma blinfun-ext:  $x = y \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \text{blinfun-apply } x i = \text{blinfun-apply } y i)$ 
  by transfer auto

```

```

notation id-blinfun (< $1_L$ >)

```

```

lemma blinfun-inverse-left:
  fixes  $f::'a::euclidean-space \Rightarrow_L 'a$  and  $f'$ 
  shows  $f o_L f' = 1_L \longleftrightarrow f' o_L f = 1_L$ 
  by transfer
    (auto dest!: bounded-linear.linear simp: id-def[symmetric]
      linear-inverse-left)

```

```

lemma onorm-zero-blinfun[simp]:  $\text{onorm}(\text{blinfun-apply } 0) = 0$ 
  by transfer (simp add: onorm-zero)

```

```

lemma blinfun-compose-1-left[simp]:  $x o_L 1_L = x$ 
  and blinfun-compose-1-right[simp]:  $1_L o_L y = y$ 

```

by (*auto intro!*: *blinfun-eqI*)

named-theorems *integrable-on-simps*

lemma *integrable-on-refl-ivl*[*intro, simp*]: *g integrable-on { b .. (b::'b::ordered-euclidean-space)}*
and *integrable-on-refl-closed-segment*[*intro, simp*]: *h integrable-on closed-segment a a*
using *integrable-on-refl* **by** *auto*

lemma *integrable-const-ivl-closed-segment*[*intro, simp*]: $(\lambda x. c)$ *integrable-on closed-segment a (b::real)*
by (*auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl*)

lemma *integrable-ident-ivl*[*intro, simp*]: $(\lambda x. x)$ *integrable-on closed-segment a (b::real)*
and *integrable-ident-cbox*[*intro, simp*]: $(\lambda x. x)$ *integrable-on cbox a (b::real)*
by (*auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl ident-integrable-on*)

lemma *content-closed-segment-real*:
fixes *a b::real*
shows *content (closed-segment a b) = abs (b - a)*
by (*auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl*)

lemma *integral-const-closed-segment*:
fixes *a b::real*
shows *integral (closed-segment a b) (\lambda x. c) = abs (b - a) *_R c*
by (*auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl content-closed-segment-real*)

lemmas [*integrable-on-simps*] =
integrable-on-empty — empty
integrable-on-refl integrable-on-refl-ivl integrable-on-refl-closed-segment — singleton
integrable-const integrable-const-ivl integrable-const-ivl-closed-segment — constant
ident-integrable-on integrable-ident-ivl integrable-ident-cbox — identity

lemma *integrable-cmul-real*:
fixes *K::real*
shows *f integrable-on X $\implies (\lambda x. K * f x)$ integrable-on X*
unfolding *real-scaleR-def[symmetric]*
by (*rule integrable-cmul*)

lemmas [*integrable-on-simps*] =
integrable-0
integrable-neg
integrable-cmul
integrable-cmul-real
integrable-on-cmult-iff
integrable-on-cmult-left
integrable-on-cmult-right

```

integrable-on-cmult-iff
integrable-on-cmult-left-iff
integrable-on-cmult-right-iff
integrable-on-cdivide-iff
integrable-diff
integrable-add
integrable-sum

```

```

lemma dist-cancel-add1: dist (t0 + et) t0 = norm et
  by (simp add: dist-norm)

```

```

lemma double-nonneg-le:
  fixes a::real
  shows a * 2 ≤ b ⟹ a ≥ 0 ⟹ a ≤ b
  by arith

```

5.2 Nonautonomous IVP on maximal existence interval

```

context ll-on-open-it
begin

```

```

context
fixes x0
assumes iv-defined: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
begin

```

```

lemmas closed-segment-iv-subset-domain = closed-segment-subset-domainI[OF iv-defined(1)]

```

lemma

local-unique-solutions:

obtains t u L

where

$0 < t_0 < u$

$cball t_0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$

$cball x_0 (2 * u) \subseteq X$

$\bigwedge t'. t' \in cball t_0 t \implies L\text{-lipschitz-on } (cball x_0 (2 * u)) (f t')$

$\bigwedge x. x \in cball x_0 u \implies (\text{flow } t_0 x \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t_0) (cball t_0 t) (cball x u)$

$\bigwedge x. x \in cball x_0 u \implies cball x u \subseteq X$

proof –

from local-unique-solution[OF iv-defined] **obtain** et ex B L

where $0 < t_0 < ex \text{ } cball t_0 et \subseteq T \text{ } cball x_0 ex \subseteq X$

$\text{unique-on-cylinder } t_0 (cball t_0 et) x_0 ex f B L$

by metis

then interpret cyl: unique-on-cylinder t0 cball t0 et x0 ex cball x0 ex f B L

by auto

from cyl.solution-solves-ode order-refl ⟨cball x0 ex ⊆ X⟩

have (cyl.solution solves-ode f) (cball t0 et) X

by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)

```

then have  $cball t0 et \subseteq existence-ivl t0 x0$ 
by (rule existence-ivl-maximal-interval) (insert ‹cball t0 et \subseteq T› ‹0 < et›, auto)

have  $cball t0 et = \{t0 - et .. t0 + et\}$ 
using ‹et > 0› by (auto simp: dist-real-def)
then have cylbounds[simp]:  $cyl.tmin = t0 - et$   $cyl.tmax = t0 + et$ 
unfolding cyl.tmin-def cyl.tmax-def
using ‹0 < et›
by auto

define  $et' \text{ where } et' \equiv et / 2$ 
define  $ex' \text{ where } ex' \equiv ex / 2$ 

have  $et' > 0$   $ex' > 0$  using ‹0 < et› ‹0 < ex› by (auto simp: et'-def ex'-def)
moreover
from ‹cball t0 et \subseteq existence-ivl t0 x0› have  $cball t0 et' \subseteq existence-ivl t0 x0$ 
by (force simp: et'-def dest!: double-nonneg-le)
moreover
from this have  $cball t0 et' \subseteq T$  using existence-ivl-subset[of x0] by simp
have  $cball x0 (2 * ex') \subseteq X \wedge t' \in cball t0 et' \implies L\text{-lipschitz-on} (cball x0 (2 * ex')) (f t')$ 
using cyl.lipschitz ‹0 < et› ‹cball x0 ex \subseteq X›
by (auto simp: ex'-def et'-def intro!:")
moreover
{
fix  $x0'::a$ 
assume  $x0': x0' \in cball x0 ex'$ 
{
fix  $b$ 
assume  $d: dist x0' b \leq ex'$ 
have  $dist x0 b \leq dist x0 x0' + dist x0' b$ 
by (rule dist-triangle)
also have ...  $\leq ex' + ex'$ 
using  $x0' d$  by simp
also have ...  $\leq ex$  by (simp add: ex'-def)
finally have  $dist x0 b \leq ex$  .
}
note triangle = this
have subs1:  $cball t0 et' \subseteq cball t0 et$ 
and subs2:  $cball x0' ex' \subseteq cball x0 ex$ 
and subs:  $cball t0 et' \times cball x0' ex' \subseteq cball t0 et \times cball x0 ex$ 
using ‹0 < ex› ‹0 < et› x0'
by (auto simp: ex'-def et'-def triangle dest!: double-nonneg-le)

have subset-X:  $cball x0' ex' \subseteq X$ 
using ‹cball x0 ex \subseteq X› subs2 ‹0 < ex› by force
then have  $x0' \in X$  using ‹0 < ex› by force
have  $x0': t0 \in T$   $x0' \in X$  by fact+
have half-intros:  $a \leq ex' \implies a \leq ex$   $a \leq et' \implies a \leq et$ 
and halfdiv-intro:  $a * 2 \leq ex / B \implies a \leq ex' / B$  for  $a$ 

```

```

using <0 < ex> <0 < et>
by (auto simp: ex'-def et'-def)

interpret cyl': solution-in-cylinder t0 cball t0 et' x0' ex' f cball x0' ex' B
  using <0 < et'> <0 < ex'> <0 < et> cyl.norm-f cyl.continuous subs1 <cball t0
et ⊆ T>
  apply unfold-locales
  apply (auto simp: split-beta' dist-cancel-add1 intro!: triangle
    continuous-intros cyl.norm-f order-trans[OF - cyl.e-bounded] halfdiv-intro)
  by (simp add: ex'-def et'-def dist-commute)

interpret cyl': unique-on-cylinder t0 cball t0 et' x0' ex' cball x0' ex' f B L
  using cyl.lipschitz[simplified] subs subs1
  by (unfold-locales)
    (auto simp: triangle intro!: half-intros lipschitz-on-subset[OF - subs2])
from cyl'.solution-usolves-ode
have (flow t0 x0' usolves-ode f from t0) (cball t0 et') (cball x0' ex')
  apply (rule usolves-ode-solves-odeI)
  subgoal
    apply (rule cyl'.solves-ode-on-subset-domain[where Y=X])
    subgoal
      apply (rule solves-ode-on-subset[where S=existence-ivl t0 x0' and Y=X])
        subgoal by (rule flow-solves-ode[OF x0'])
        subgoal
          using subs2 <cball x0 ex ⊆ X> <0 < et'> <cball t0 et' ⊆ T>
            by (intro existence-ivl-maximal-interval[OF solves-ode-on-subset[OF
cyl'.solution-solves-ode]])]
          auto
          subgoal by force
          done
          subgoal by (force simp: <x0' ∈ X> iv-defined)
          subgoal using <0 < et'> by force
          subgoal by force
          subgoal by force
          done
          subgoal by (force simp: <x0' ∈ X> iv-defined cyl'.solution-iv)
          done
        note this subset-X
      } ultimately show thesis ..
qed

lemma Picard-iterate-mem-existence-ivll:
assumes t ∈ T
assumes compact C x0 ∈ C C ⊆ X
assumes ⋀y s. s ∈ {t0 -- t} ⇒ y t0 = x0 ⇒ y ∈ {t0--s} → C ⇒
continuous-on {t0--s} y ⇒
x0 + ivl-integral t0 s (λt. f t (y t)) ∈ C
shows t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⋀ s. s ∈ {t0 -- t} ⇒ flow t0 x0 s ∈ C
proof -

```

```

have {t0 -- t} ⊆ T
  by (intro closed-segment-subset-domain iv-defined assms)
from lipschitz-on-compact[OF compact-segment ⟨{t0 -- t} ⊆ T⟩ ⟨compact C⟩
⟨C ⊆ X⟩]
obtain L where L: ⋀s. s ∈ {t0 -- t} ==> L-lipschitz-on C (f s) by metis
interpret uc: unique-on-closed t0 {t0 -- t} x0 f C L
  using assms closed-segment-iv-subset-domain
  by unfold-locales
  (auto intro!: L compact-imp-closed ⟨compact C⟩ continuous-on-f continuous-intros
    simp: split-beta)
have {t0 -- t} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
  using assms closed-segment-iv-subset-domain
  by (intro maximal-existence-flow[OF solves-ode-on-subset[OF uc.solution-solves-ode]])
    auto
thus t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  using assms by auto
show flow t0 x0 s ∈ C if s ∈ {t0 -- t} for s
proof -
  have flow t0 x0 s = uc.solution s uc.solution s ∈ C
    using solves-odeD[OF uc.solution-solves-ode] that assms
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-iv-subset-domain
      intro!: maximal-existence-flowI(2)[where K={t0 -- t}])
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

lemma flow-has-vderiv-on: (flow t0 x0 has-vderiv-on (λt. ft (flow t0 x0 t))) (existence-ivl
t0 x0)
  by (rule solves-ode-vderivD[OF flow-solves-ode[OF iv-defined]])

lemmas flow-has-vderiv-on-compose[derivative-intros] =
  has-vderiv-on-compose2[OF flow-has-vderiv-on, THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs]

end

lemma unique-on-intersection:
  assumes sols: (x solves-ode f) U X (y solves-ode f) V X
  assumes iv-mem: t0 ∈ U t0 ∈ V and subs: U ⊆ T V ⊆ T
  assumes ivls: is-interval U is-interval V
  assumes iv: x t0 = y t0
  assumes mem: t ∈ U t ∈ V
  shows x t = y t
proof -
  from
    maximal-existence-flow(2)[OF sols(1) refl           ivls(1) iv-mem(1) subs(1)
mem(1)]
    maximal-existence-flow(2)[OF sols(2) iv[symmetric] ivls(2) iv-mem(2) subs(2)
mem(2)]

```

```

show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma unique-solution:
assumes sols: ( $x$  solves-ode  $f$ )  $U X$  ( $y$  solves-ode  $f$ )  $U X$ 
assumes iv-mem:  $t0 \in U$  and subs:  $U \subseteq T$ 
assumes ivls: is-interval  $U$ 
assumes iv:  $x t0 = y t0$ 
assumes mem:  $t \in U$ 
shows  $x t = y t$ 
by (metis unique-on-intersection assms)

lemma
assumes s:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
assumes t:  $t + s \in \text{existence-ivl } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s)$ 
shows flow-trans:  $\text{flow } t0 x0 (s + t) = \text{flow } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s) (s + t)$ 
and existence-ivl-trans:  $s + t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 

proof -
  note ll-on-open-it-axioms
  moreover
  from ll-on-open-it-axioms
  have iv-defined:  $t0 \in T x0 \in X$ 
  and iv-defined':  $s \in T \text{flow } t0 x0 s \in X$ 
  using ll-on-open-it.mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined s t
  by blast+

  have  $\{t0 -- s\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
  by (simp add: s segment-subset-existence-ivl iv-defined)

  have  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s)$ 
  by (rule ll-on-open-it.existence-ivl-initial-time; fact)
  have  $\{s -- t + s\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s)$ 
  by (rule ll-on-open-it.segment-subset-existence-ivl; fact)

  have unique:  $\text{flow } t0 x0 u = \text{flow } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s) u$ 
  if  $u \in \{s -- t + s\}$   $u \in \{t0 -- s\}$  for u
  using
    ll-on-open-it-axioms
    ll-on-open-it.flow-solves-ode[OF ll-on-open-it-axioms iv-defined]
    ll-on-open-it.flow-solves-ode[OF ll-on-open-it-axioms iv-defined']
    s
  apply (rule ll-on-open-it.unique-on-intersection)
  using < $s \in \text{existence-ivl } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s)$ > existence-ivl-subset
  < $\text{flow } t0 x0 s \in X$ > < $s \in T$ > iv-defined s t ll-on-open-it.in-existence-between-zeroI
  that ll-on-open-it-axioms ll-on-open-it.mem-existence-ivl-subset
  by (auto simp: is-interval-existence-ivl)

  let ?un =  $\{t0 -- s\} \cup \{s -- t + s\}$ 
  let ?if =  $\lambda t. \text{if } t \in \{t0 -- s\} \text{ then } \text{flow } t0 x0 t \text{ else } \text{flow } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s) t$ 

```

```

have (?if solves-ode ( $\lambda t. \text{if } t \in \{t0 -- s\} \text{ then } f t \text{ else } f t$ ) ) ?un ( $X \cup X$ )
  apply (rule connection-solves-ode)
  subgoal by (rule solves-ode-on-subset[ $\text{OF flow-solves-ode}[\text{OF iv-defined}] \hookrightarrow \{t0 -- s\}$ 
 $\subseteq \rightarrow \text{order-refl}$ ])
  subgoal
    by (rule solves-ode-on-subset[ $\text{OF ll-on-open-it.flow-solves-ode}[\text{OF ll-on-open-it-axioms}$ 
 $\text{iv-defined}]$ 
 $\hookrightarrow \{s -- t + s\} \subseteq \rightarrow \text{order-refl}$ ])
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal by (rule unique) auto
  subgoal by simp
  done
then have ifsol: (?if solves-ode f) ?un X
  by simp
moreover
have ?un  $\subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
  using existence-ivl-subset[of  $x0$ ]
    ll-on-open-it.existence-ivl-subset[ $\text{OF ll-on-open-it-axioms, of } s \text{ flow } t0 x0 s$ ]
     $\hookrightarrow \{t0 -- s\} \subseteq \rightarrow \{s -- t + s\} \subseteq \rightarrow$ 
  by (intro existence-ivl-maximal-interval[ $\text{OF ifsol}$ ]) (auto intro!: is-real-interval-union)
then show  $s + t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
  by (auto simp: ac-simps)
have (flow  $t0 x0$  solves-ode  $f$ ) ?un X
  using  $\hookrightarrow \{t0 -- s\} \subseteq \rightarrow \{s -- t + s\} \subseteq \rightarrow$ 
  by (intro solves-ode-on-subset[ $\text{OF flow-solves-ode} \hookrightarrow ?un \subseteq \rightarrow \text{order-refl}$ ] iv-defined)
moreover have  $s \in ?un$ 
  by simp
ultimately have ?if  $(s + t) = \text{flow } t0 x0 (s + t)$ 
  apply (rule ll-on-open-it.unique-solution)
  using existence-ivl-subset[of  $x0$ ]
    ll-on-open-it.existence-ivl-subset[ $\text{OF ll-on-open-it-axioms, of } s \text{ flow } t0 x0 s$ ]
     $\hookrightarrow \{t0 -- s\} \subseteq \rightarrow \{s -- t + s\} \subseteq \rightarrow$ 
  by (auto intro!: is-real-interval-union simp: ac-simps)
with unique[of  $s + t$ ]
show flow  $t0 x0 (s + t) = \text{flow } s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s) (s + t)$ 
  by (auto split: if-splits simp: ac-simps)
qed

lemma
assumes  $t: t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows flows-reverse:  $\text{flow } t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t) t0 = x0$ 
and existence-ivl-reverse:  $t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)$ 
proof -
have iv-defined:  $t0 \in T x0 \in X$ 
  using mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined t by blast+
show  $t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)$ 
  using assms
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) closed-segment-commute closed-segment-subset-interval

```

```

ends-in-segment(2) general.csol(2-4)
general.existence-ivl-maximal-segment general.is-interval-existence-ivl
is-interval-closed-segment-1 iv-defined ll-on-open-it.equals-flowI
local.existence-ivl-initial-time local.flow-initial-time local.ll-on-open-it-axioms)
then have flow t (flow t0 x0 t) (t + (t0 - t)) = flow t0 x0 (t + (t0 - t))
by (intro flow-trans[symmetric]) (auto simp: t iv-defined)
then show flow t (flow t0 x0 t) t0 = x0
by (simp add: iv-defined)
qed

lemma flow-has-derivative:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
shows (flow t0 x0 has-derivative (λi. i *R f t (flow t0 x0 t))) (at t)
proof –
have (flow t0 x0 has-derivative (λi. i *R f t (flow t0 x0 t))) (at t within existence-ivl t0 x0)
using flow-has-vderiv-on
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def assms mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms])
then show ?thesis
by (simp add: at-within-open[OF assms open-existence-ivl])
qed

lemma flow-has-vector-derivative:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
shows (flow t0 x0 has-vector-derivative f t (flow t0 x0 t)) (at t)
using flow-has-derivative[OF assms]
by (simp add: has-vector-derivative-def)

lemma flow-has-vector-derivative-at-0:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
shows ((λh. flow t0 x0 (t + h)) has-vector-derivative f t (flow t0 x0 t)) (at 0)
proof –
from flow-has-vector-derivative[OF assms]
have
((+) t has-vector-derivative 1) (at 0)
(flow t0 x0 has-vector-derivative f t (flow t0 x0 t)) (at (t + 0))
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
from vector-diff-chain-at[OF this]
show ?thesis by (simp add: o-def)
qed

lemma
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
shows closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl: closed-segment t0 t ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
and ivl-subset-existence-ivl: {t0 .. t} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
and ivl-subset-existence-ivl': {t .. t0} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0

```

```

using assms in-existence-between-zeroI
by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

lemma flow-fixed-point:
assumes t:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows  $\text{flow } t0 x0 t = x0 + \text{ivl-integral } t0 t (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))$ 
proof -
  have ( $\text{flow } t0 x0 \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda s. f s (\text{flow } t0 x0 s))$ ) { $t0 -- t$ }
    using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t]
    by (auto intro!: has-vector-derivative-at-within flow-has-vector-derivative
      simp: has-vderiv-on-def)
  from fundamental-theorem-of-calculus-ivl-integral[OF this]
  have (( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)$ ) has-ivl-integral  $\text{flow } t0 x0 t - x0$ )  $t0 t$ 
    by (simp add: mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms])
  from this[THEN ivl-integral-unique]
  show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma flow-continuous:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 \implies \text{continuous } (\text{at } t) (\text{flow } t0 x0)$ 
by (metis has-derivative-continuous flow-has-derivative)

lemma flow-tendsto:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 \implies (ts \longrightarrow t) F \implies$ 
   $((\lambda s. \text{flow } t0 x0 (ts s)) \longrightarrow \text{flow } t0 x0 t) F$ 
by (rule isCont-tendsto-compose[OF flow-continuous])

lemma flow-continuous-on:  $\text{continuous-on } (\text{existence-ivl } t0 x0) (\text{flow } t0 x0)$ 
by (auto intro!: flow-continuous continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)

lemma flow-continuous-on-intro:
continuous-on s g  $\implies$ 
   $(\bigwedge x. x \in s \implies g x \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0) \implies$ 
   $\text{continuous-on } s (\lambda x. \text{flow } t0 x0 (g x))$ 
by (auto intro!: continuous-on-compose2[OF flow-continuous-on])

lemma f-flow-continuous:
assumes t:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows isCont ( $\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x0 t)) t$ 
by (rule continuous-on-interior)
  (insert existence-ivl-subset assms,
   auto intro!: flow-in-domain flow-continuous-on continuous-intros
   simp: interior-open open-existence-ivl)

lemma exponential-initial-condition:
assumes y0:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y0$ 
assumes z0:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 z0$ 
assumes Y ⊆ X
assumes remain:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t \implies \text{flow } t0 y0 s \in Y$ 
   $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t \implies \text{flow } t0 z0 s \in Y$ 
assumes lipschitz:  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t \implies K\text{-lipschitz-on } Y (f s)$ 

```

```

shows norm (flow t0 y0 t - flow t0 z0 t) ≤ norm (y0 - z0) * exp ((K + 1) *
abs (t - t0))
proof cases
assume y0 = z0
thus ?thesis
by simp
next
assume ne: y0 ≠ z0
define K' where K' ≡ K + 1
from lipschitz have K'-lipschitz-on Y (f s) if s ∈ {t0 -- t} for s
using that
by (auto simp: lipschitz-on-def K'-def
intro!: order-trans[OF - mult-right-mono[of K K + 1]])
from mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF y0] mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF z0]
have t0 ∈ T and inX: y0 ∈ X z0 ∈ X by auto
from remain[of t0] inX ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ have y0 ∈ Y z0 ∈ Y by auto
define v where v ≡ λt. norm (flow t0 y0 t - flow t0 z0 t)
{
fix s
assume s: s ∈ {t0 -- t}
with s
closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF y0]
closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF z0]
have
y0': s ∈ existence-ivl t0 y0 and
z0': s ∈ existence-ivl t0 z0
by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
have integrable:
(λt. f t (flow t0 y0 t)) integrable-on {t0 -- s}
(λt. f t (flow t0 z0 t)) integrable-on {t0 -- s}
using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF y0']
closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF z0']
⟨y0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨z0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩
by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on f-flow-continuous
integrable-continuous-closed-segment)
hence int: flow t0 y0 s - flow t0 z0 s =
y0 - z0 + ivl-integral t0 s (λt. f t (flow t0 y0 t) - f t (flow t0 z0 t))
unfolding v-def
using flow-fixed-point[OF y0'] flow-fixed-point[OF z0']
s
by (auto simp: algebra-simps ivl-integral-diff)
have v s ≤ v t0 + K' * integral {t0 -- s} (λt. v t)
using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF y0'] closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF
z0'] s
using closed-segment-closed-segment-subset[OF -- s, of - t0, simplified]
by (subst integral-mult)

```

```

(auto simp: integral-mult v-def int inX ‹t0 ∈ T›
  simp del: Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-mult-right
  intro!: norm-triangle-le ivl-integral-norm-bound-integral
  integrable-continuous-closed-segment continuous-intros
  continuous-at-imp-continuous-on flow-continuous f-flow-continuous
  lipschitz-on-normD[OF ‹- ⟶ K'‐lipschitz-on - -›] remain)
} note le = this
have cont: continuous-on {t0 -- t} v
  using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF y0] closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF
z0] inX
  by (auto simp: v-def ‹t0 ∈ T›
    intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on continuous-intros flow-continuous)
have nonneg: ∀t. v t ≥ 0
  by (auto simp: v-def)
from ne have pos: v t0 > 0
  by (auto simp: v-def ‹t0 ∈ T› inX)
have lippos: K' > 0
proof -
  have 0 ≤ dist (f t0 y0) (f t0 z0) by simp
  also from lipschitz-onD[OF lipschitz ‹y0 ∈ Y› ‹z0 ∈ Y›, of t0] ne
  have ... ≤ K * dist y0 z0
  by simp
  finally have 0 ≤ K
  by (metis dist-le-zero-iff ne zero-le-mult-iff)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: K'-def)
qed
from le cont nonneg pos ‹0 < K'›
have v t ≤ v t0 * exp (K' * abs (t - t0))
  by (rule gronwall-general-segment) simp-all
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: v-def K'-def ‹t0 ∈ T› inX)
qed

```

lemma

existence-ivl-cballs:

assumes iv-defined: $t0 \in T$ $x0 \in X$

obtains $t u L$

where

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall y. y \in cball x0 u \implies cball t0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 y \\ &\forall s. y \in cball x0 u \implies s \in cball t0 t \implies \text{flow } t0 y s \in cball y u \\ &\quad L\text{-lipschitz-on } (\text{cball } t0 t \times \text{cball } x0 u) (\lambda(t, x). \text{flow } t0 x t) \\ &\forall y. y \in cball x0 u \implies cball y u \subseteq X \\ &\quad 0 < t 0 < u \end{aligned}$$

proof -

note iv-defined

from local-unique-solutions[OF this]

obtain $t u L$ where $tu: 0 < t 0 < u$

and subsT: $\text{cball } t0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$

and subs': $\text{cball } x0 (2 * u) \subseteq X$

```

and lipschitz:  $\bigwedge s. s \in cball t0 t \implies L\text{-lipschitz-on} (cball x0 (2*u)) (f s)$ 
and usol:  $\bigwedge y. y \in cball x0 u \implies (\text{flow } t0 y \text{ usolves-ode } f \text{ from } t0) (cball t0 t)$ 
 $(cball y u)$ 
and subs:  $\bigwedge y. y \in cball x0 u \implies cball y u \subseteq X$ 
by metis
{
fix y assume y:  $y \in cball x0 u$ 
from subs[OF y] ‹0 < u› have y ∈ X by auto
note iv' = ‹t0 ∈ T› ‹y ∈ X›
from usol[OF y, THEN usolves-odeD(1)]
have sol1:  $(\text{flow } t0 y \text{ solves-ode } f) (cball t0 t) (cball y u)$  .
from sol1 order-refl subs[OF y]
have sol:  $(\text{flow } t0 y \text{ solves-ode } f) (cball t0 t) X$ 
by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
note * = maximal-existence-flow[OF sol flow-initial-time
is-interval-cball-1 - order-trans[OF subsT existence-ivl-subset],
unfolded centre-in-cball, OF iv' less-imp-le[OF ‹0 < t›]]
have eivl:  $cball t0 t \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$ 
by (rule *)
have flow t0 y s ∈ cball y u if s ∈ cball t0 t for s
by (rule solves-odeD(2)[OF sol1 that])
note eivl this
} note * = this
note *
moreover
have cont-on-f-flow:
 $\bigwedge x1 S. S \subseteq cball t0 t \implies x1 \in cball x0 u \implies \text{continuous-on } S (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x1 t))$ 
using subs[of x0] ‹u > 0› *(1) iv-defined
by (auto intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on f-flow-continuous)
have bounded (( $\lambda(t, x). f t x$ ) ` (cball t0 t × cball x0 (2 * u)))
using subs' subsT existence-ivl-subset[of x0]
by (auto intro!: compact-imp-bounded compact-continuous-image compact-Times
continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
then obtain B where B:  $\bigwedge s y. s \in cball t0 t \implies y \in cball x0 (2 * u) \implies$ 
norm (f s y) ≤ B B > 0
by (auto simp: bounded-pos cball-def)
have flow-in-cball:  $\text{flow } t0 x1 s \in cball x0 (2 * u)$ 
if s: s ∈ cball t0 t and x1: x1 ∈ cball x0 u
for s::real and x1
proof -
from *(2)[OF x1 s] have flow t0 x1 s ∈ cball x1 u .
also have ... ⊆ cball x0 (2 * u)
using x1
by (auto intro!: dist-triangle-le[OF add-mono, of - x1 u - u, simplified]
simp: dist-commute)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
have (B + exp ((L + 1) * |t|)) - lipschitz-on (cball t0 t × cball x0 u) ( $\lambda(t, x). \text{flow}$ 
```

```

 $t0 x t)$ 
proof (rule lipschitz-onI, safe)
  fix  $t1 t2 :: \text{real}$  and  $x1 x2$ 
  assume  $t1: t1 \in \text{cball } t0 t$  and  $t2: t2 \in \text{cball } t0 t$ 
    and  $x1: x1 \in \text{cball } x0 u$  and  $x2: x2 \in \text{cball } x0 u$ 
  have  $t1\text{-ex}: t1 \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x1$ 
    and  $t2\text{-ex}: t2 \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x2$ 
    and  $x1 \in \text{cball } x0 (2*u)$   $x2 \in \text{cball } x0 (2*u)$ 
    using  $\ast(1)[\text{OF } x1] \ast(1)[\text{OF } x2]$   $t1 t2 x1 x2 tu$  by auto
  have  $\text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x1 t1) (\text{flow } t0 x2 t2) \leq$ 
     $\text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x1 t1) (\text{flow } t0 x1 t2) + \text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x1 t2) (\text{flow } t0 x2 t2)$ 
    by (rule dist-triangle)
  also have  $\text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x1 t2) (\text{flow } t0 x2 t2) \leq \text{dist } x1 x2 * \exp((L + 1) * |t2 - t0|)$ 
    unfolding dist-norm
  proof (rule exponential-initial-condition[where  $Y = \text{cball } x0 (2 * u)$ ])
    fix  $s$  assume  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t2$  hence  $s: s \in \text{cball } t0 t$ 
      using  $t2$ 
        by (auto simp: dist-real-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)
    show  $\text{flow } t0 x1 s \in \text{cball } x0 (2 * u)$ 
      by (rule flow-in-cball[OF s x1])
    show  $\text{flow } t0 x2 s \in \text{cball } x0 (2 * u)$ 
      by (rule flow-in-cball[OF s x2])
    show  $L\text{-lipschitz-on } (\text{cball } x0 (2 * u)) (f s)$  if  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t2$  for  $s$ 
      using that centre-in-cball convex-contains-segment less-imp-le t2 tu(1)
      by (blast intro!: lipschitz)
  qed (fact)+
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{dist } x1 x2 * \exp((L + 1) * |t|)$ 
    using  $\langle u > 0 \rangle t2$ 
    by (auto
      intro!: mult-left-mono add-nonneg-nonneg lipschitz[THEN lipschitz-on-nonneg]
      simp: cball-eq-empty cball-eq-sing' dist-real-def)
  also
  have  $x1 \in X$ 
    using  $x1 \text{ subs}[of } x0] \langle u > 0 \rangle$ 
    by auto
  have  $\ast: |t0 - t1| \leq t \implies x \in \{t0--t1\} \implies |t0 - x| \leq t$ 
     $|t0 - t2| \leq t \implies x \in \{t0--t2\} \implies |t0 - x| \leq t$ 
     $|t0 - t1| \leq t \implies |t0 - t2| \leq t \implies x \in \{t1--t2\} \implies |t0 - x| \leq t$ 
    for  $x$ 
    using  $t1 t2 t1\text{-ex } x1 \text{ flow-in-cball[OF - } x1]$ 
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
  have integrable:
     $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x1 t)) \text{ integrable-on } \{t0--t1\}$ 
     $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x1 t)) \text{ integrable-on } \{t0--t2\}$ 
     $(\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t0 x1 t)) \text{ integrable-on } \{t1--t2\}$ 
    using  $t1 t2 t1\text{-ex } x1 \text{ flow-in-cball[OF - } x1]$ 
    by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF integral-bound[where  $B=B$ ]] cont-on-f-flow B)

```

```

integrable-continuous-closed-segment
intro: *
simp: dist-real-def integral-minus-sets')

have *:  $|t_0 - t_1| \leq t \implies |t_0 - t_2| \leq t \implies s \in \{t_1 \dots t_2\} \implies |t_0 - s| \leq t$ 
for  $s$ 
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
note [simp] = t1-ex t2-ex { $x_1 \in X$ } integrable
have dist (flow t0 x1 t1) (flow t0 x1 t2)  $\leq dist(t_1, t_2) * B$ 
  using t1 t2 x1 flow-in-cball[OF - x1] { $t_0 \in T$ }
    ivl-integral-combine[of  $\lambda t. f t$  (flow t0 x1 t) t2 t0 t1]
    ivl-integral-combine[of  $\lambda t. f t$  (flow t0 x1 t) t1 t0 t2]
  by (auto simp: flow-fixed-point dist-norm add.commute closed-segment-commute
    norm-minus-commute ivl-integral-minus-sets' ivl-integral-minus-sets
    intro!: order-trans[OF ivl-integral-bound[where B=B]] cont-on-f-flow B dest:
*)
  finally
  have dist (flow t0 x1 t1) (flow t0 x2 t2)  $\leq$ 
    dist t1 t2 * B + dist x1 x2 * exp ((L + 1) * |t|)
    by arith
  also have ...  $\leq dist(t_1, x_1)(t_2, x_2) * B + dist(t_1, x_1)(t_2, x_2) * exp((L + 1) * |t|)$ 
    using { $B > 0$ }
    by (auto intro!: add-mono mult-right-mono simp: dist-prod-def)
  finally show dist (flow t0 x1 t1) (flow t0 x2 t2)
     $\leq (B + exp((L + 1) * |t|)) * dist(t_1, x_1)(t_2, x_2)$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed (simp add: { $0 < B$ } less-imp-le)
ultimately
show thesis using subs tu ..
qed

context
fixes x0
assumes iv-defined:  $t_0 \in T$   $x_0 \in X$ 
begin

lemma existence-ivl-notempty:  $existence-ivl t_0 x_0 \neq \{\}$ 
  using existence-ivl-initial-time iv-defined
  by auto

lemma initial-time-bounds:
  shows bdd-above (existence-ivl t0 x0)  $\implies t_0 < Sup(existence-ivl t_0 x_0)$  (is ?a
   $\implies \neg$ )
    and bdd-below (existence-ivl t0 x0)  $\implies Inf(existence-ivl t_0 x_0) < t_0$  (is ?b
   $\implies \neg$ )
proof -
  from local-unique-solutions[OF iv-defined]
  obtain te where te:  $te > 0$  cball t0 te  $\subseteq existence-ivl t_0 x_0$ 

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```

    by metis
  then
  show  $t_0 < \text{Sup}(\text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0)$  if  $\text{bdd}: \text{bdd-above}(\text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0)$ 
    using less-cSup-iff[ $\text{OF } \text{existence-ivl-notempty } \text{bdd}$ ,  $\text{of } t_0$ ] iv-defined
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def intro!: bexI[where  $x=t_0 + te$ ])

  from  $te$  show  $\text{Inf}(\text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0) < t_0$  if  $\text{bdd}: \text{bdd-below}(\text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0)$ 
    unfolding cInf-less-iff[ $\text{OF } \text{existence-ivl-notempty } \text{bdd}$ ,  $\text{of } t_0$ ]
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def iv-defined intro!: bexI[where  $x=t_0 - te$ ])
qed

lemma
  flow-leaves-compact-ivl-right:
  assumes  $\text{bdd}: \text{bdd-above}(\text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0)$ 
  defines  $b \equiv \text{Sup}(\text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0)$ 
  assumes  $b \in T$ 
  assumes compact  $K$ 
  assumes  $K \subseteq X$ 
  obtains  $t$  where  $t \geq t_0 \ t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0 \ \text{flow } t_0 \ x_0 \ t \notin K$ 
proof (atomize-elim, rule ccontr, auto)
  note iv-defined
  note ne =  $\text{existence-ivl-notempty}$ 
  assume  $K[\text{rule-format}]: \forall t. \ t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0 \longrightarrow t_0 \leq t \longrightarrow \text{flow } t_0 \ x_0 \ t \in K$ 
  have b-upper:  $t \leq b$  if  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0$  for  $t$ 
    unfolding b-def
    by (rule cSup-upper[ $\text{OF that } \text{bdd}$ ])

  have less-b-iff:  $y < b \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0. \ y < x)$  for  $y$ 
    unfolding b-def less-cSup-iff[ $\text{OF } ne \text{ } \text{bdd}$ ] ..
  have  $t_0 \leq b$ 
    by (simp add: iv-defined b-upper)
  then have geI:  $t \in \{t_0 -- < b\} \implies t_0 \leq t$  for  $t$ 
    by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real)
  have subset:  $\{t_0 -- < b\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 \ x_0$ 
    using ‹ $t_0 \leq b$ › in-existence-between-zeroI
    by (auto simp: half-open-segment-real iv-defined less-b-iff)
  have sol:  $(\text{flow } t_0 \ x_0 \text{ solves-ode } f) \ \{t_0 -- < b\} \ K$ 
    apply (rule solves-odeI)
    apply (rule has-vderiv-on-subset[ $\text{OF } \text{solves-odeD(1)}[\text{OF } \text{flow-solves-ode}] \text{ subset}$ ])
    using subset iv-defined
    by (auto intro!: K geI)
  have cont: continuous-on  $(\{t_0 -- < b\} \times K) (\lambda(t, x). f t x)$ 
    using ‹ $K \subseteq X$ › closed-segment-subset-domainI[ $\text{OF } \text{iv-defined(1)} \ \langle b \in T \rangle$ ]
    by (auto simp: split-beta intro!: continuous-intros)

  from initial-time-bounds(1)[ $\text{OF } \text{bdd}$ ] have  $t_0 \neq b$  by (simp add: b-def)
  from solves-ode-half-open-segment-continuation[ $\text{OF } \text{sol cont } \langle \text{compact } K \rangle \ \langle t_0 \neq b \rangle$ ]
    by (simp add: iv-defined)

```

```

b]
obtain l where lim: (flow t0 x0 —> l) (at b within {t0--<b})
  and limsol: ((λt. if t = b then l else flow t0 x0 t) solves-ode f) {t0--b} K .
have b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  using ⟨t0 ≠ b⟩ closed-segment-subset-domainI[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨b ∈ T⟩]
  by (intro existence-ivl-maximal-segment[OF solves-ode-on-subset[OF limsol or-
der-refl ⟨K ⊆ X⟩]])
    (auto simp: iv-defined)

have flow t0 x0 b ∈ X
  by (simp add: ⟨b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0⟩ flow-in-domain iv-defined)

from ll-on-open-it.local-unique-solutions[OF ll-on-open-it-axioms ⟨b ∈ T⟩ ⟨flow
t0 x0 b ∈ X⟩]
obtain e where e > 0 cball b e ⊆ existence-ivl b (flow t0 x0 b)
  by metis
then have e + b ∈ existence-ivl b (flow t0 x0 b)
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def)
from existence-ivl-trans[OF ⟨b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0⟩ ⟨e + b ∈ existence-ivl - -⟩]
have b + e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 .
from b-upper[OF this] ⟨e > 0⟩
show False
  by simp
qed

lemma
  flow-leaves-compact-ivl-left:
assumes bdd: bdd-below (existence-ivl t0 x0)
defines b ≡ Inf (existence-ivl t0 x0)
assumes b ∈ T
assumes compact K
assumes K ⊆ X
obtains t where t ≤ t0 t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 flow t0 x0 t ∉ K
proof -
interpret rev: ll-on-open (preflect t0 ` T) (λt. - f (preflect t0 t)) X ..
from antimono-preflect bdd have bdd-rev: bdd-above (rev.existence-ivl t0 x0)
  unfolding rev-existence-ivl-eq
  by (rule bdd-above-image-antimono)
note ne = existence-ivl-notempty
have Sup (rev.existence-ivl t0 x0) = preflect t0 b
  using continuous-at-Inf-antimono[OF antimono-preflect - ne bdd]
  by (simp add: continuous-preflect b-def rev-existence-ivl-eq)
then have Sup-mem: Sup (rev.existence-ivl t0 x0) ∈ preflect t0 ` T
  using ⟨b ∈ T⟩ by auto

have rev-iv: t0 ∈ preflect t0 ` T x0 ∈ X using iv-defined by auto
from rev.flow-leaves-compact-ivl-right[OF rev-iv bdd-rev Sup-mem ⟨compact K⟩
⟨K ⊆ X⟩]
obtain t where t0 ≤ t t ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 x0 rev.flow t0 x0 t ∉ K .

```

```

then have preflect t0 t ≤ t0 preflect t0 t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 flow t0 x0 (preflect
t0 t) ∉ K
  by (auto simp: rev-existence-ivl-eq rev-flow-eq)
  thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma
  sup-existence-maximal:
assumes ∀t. t0 ≤ t ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⇒ flow t0 x0 t ∈ K
assumes compact K K ⊆ X
assumes bdd-above (existence-ivl t0 x0)
shows Sup (existence-ivl t0 x0) ∉ T
using flow-leaves-compact-ivl-right[of K] assms by force

lemma
  inf-existence-minimal:
assumes ∀t. t ≤ t0 ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⇒ flow t0 x0 t ∈ K
assumes compact K K ⊆ X
assumes bdd-below (existence-ivl t0 x0)
shows Inf (existence-ivl t0 x0) ∉ T
using flow-leaves-compact-ivl-left[of K] assms
by force

end

lemma
  subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval:
assumes ivl: t0 ∈ T' is-interval T' T' ⊆ T
assumes iv-defined: x0 ∈ X
assumes mem-compact: ∀t. t ∈ T' ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⇒ flow t0 x0 t
  ∈ K
assumes K: compact K K ⊆ X
shows T' ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ¬ T' ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
then obtain t': t' ∉ existence-ivl t0 x0 t' ∈ T'
  by auto
from assms have iv-defined: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X by auto
show False
proof (cases rule: not-in-connected-cases[OF connected-existence-ivl t'(1) exis-
tence-ivl-notempty[OF iv-defined]])
assume bdd: bdd-below (existence-ivl t0 x0)
assume t'-lower: t' ≤ y if y ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 for y
have i: Inf (existence-ivl t0 x0) ∈ T'
  using initial-time-bounds[OF iv-defined] iv-defined
apply –
by (rule mem-is-intervalI[of - t' t0])
(auto simp: ivl t' bdd intro!: t'-lower cInf-greatest[OF existence-ivl-notempty[OF
```

```

iv-defined]])
have *:  $t \in T'$  if  $t \leq t_0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  for  $t$ 
  by (rule mem-is-intervalI[ $\text{OF } \langle \text{is-interval } T' \rangle i \langle t_0 \in T' \rangle$ ] (auto intro!
    cInf-lower that bdd)
  from inf-existence-minimal[ $\text{OF iv-defined mem-compact } K \text{ bdd, OF } *$ ]
  show False using i ivl by auto
next
assume bdd: bdd-above ( $\text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$ )
assume t'-upper:  $y \leq t'$  if  $y \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  for  $y$ 
have s: Sup ( $\text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$ )  $\in T'$ 
  using initial-time-bounds[ $\text{OF iv-defined}$ ]
  apply -
  apply (rule mem-is-intervalI[of -  $t_0 t'$ ])
  by (auto simp: ivl t' bdd intro!: t'-upper cSup-least[ $\text{OF existence-ivl-notempty[OF iv-defined]}$ ])
have *:  $t \in T'$  if  $t_0 \leq t$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$  for  $t$ 
  by (rule mem-is-intervalI[ $\text{OF } \langle \text{is-interval } T' \rangle \langle t_0 \in T' \rangle s$ ] (auto intro!
    cSup-upper that bdd)
  from sup-existence-maximal[ $\text{OF iv-defined mem-compact } K \text{ bdd, OF } *$ ]
  show False using s ivl by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma

```

mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval:
assumes iv-defined:  $t_0 \in T$   $x_0 \in X$ 
assumes mem-compact:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0 \implies \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t \in K$ 
assumes K: compact  $K$   $K \subseteq X$ 
shows  $T \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$ 
by (rule subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval; (fact | rule or-
der-refl interval iv-defined))

```

lemma

```

global-right-existence-ivl-explicit:
assumes b  $\geq t_0$ 
assumes b:  $b \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$ 
obtains d K where  $d > 0$   $K > 0$ 
  ball  $x_0 d \subseteq X$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x_0 d \implies b \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 y$ 
   $\bigwedge t. y \in \text{ball } x_0 d \implies t \in \{t_0 .. b\} \implies$ 
  dist (flow  $t_0 x_0 t$ ) (flow  $t_0 y t$ )  $\leq$  dist  $x_0 y * \exp(K * \text{abs}(t - t_0))$ 

```

proof -

```

note iv-defined = mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[ $\text{OF } b$ ]
define seg where seg  $\equiv (\lambda t. \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t) \cdot (\text{closed-segment } t_0 b)$ 
have [simp]:  $x_0 \in \text{seg}$ 
by (auto simp: seg-def intro!: image-eqI[where x=t0] simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
  iv-defined)
have seg  $\neq \{\}$  by (auto simp: seg-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

```

```

moreover
have compact seg
  using iv-defined b
  by (auto simp: seg-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
    intro!: compact-continuous-image continuous-at-imp-continuous-on flow-continuous;
    metis (erased, opaque-lifting) atLeastAtMost-iff closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
    closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl contra-subsetD order.trans)
moreover note open-domain(2)
moreover have seg ⊆ X
  using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl b
  by (auto simp: seg-def intro!: flow-in-domain iv-defined)
ultimately
obtain e where e: 0 < e {x. infdist x seg ≤ e} ⊆ X
  thm compact-in-open-separated
  by (rule compact-in-open-separated)
define A where A ≡ {x. infdist x seg ≤ e}

have A ⊆ X using e by (simp add: A-def)

have mem-existence-ivlI: ∀ s. t0 ≤ s ⇒ s ≤ b ⇒ s ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  by (rule in-existence-between-zeroI[OF b]) (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)

have compact A
  unfolding A-def
  by (rule compact-infdist-le) fact+
have compact {t0 .. b} {t0 .. b} ⊆ T
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal
    using mem-existence-ivlI mem-existence-ivl-subset[of - x0] iv-defined b ivl-subset-existence-ivl
    by blast
  done
from lipschitz-on-compact[OF this ‹compact A› ‹A ⊆ X›]
obtain K' where K': ∀ t. t ∈ {t0 .. b} ⇒ K'-lipschitz-on A (f t)
  by metis
define K where K ≡ K' + 1
have 0 < K 0 ≤ K
  using assms lipschitz-on-nonneg[OF K', of t0]
  by (auto simp: K-def)
have K: ∀ t. t ∈ {t0 .. b} ⇒ K-lipschitz-on A (f t)
  unfolding K-def
  using _ ⇒ lipschitz-on K' A →
  by (rule lipschitz-on-mono) auto

have [simp]: x0 ∈ A using ‹0 < e› by (auto simp: A-def)

define d where d ≡ min e (e * exp (-K * (b - t0)))
hence d: 0 < d d ≤ e d ≤ e * exp (-K * (b - t0))
  using e by auto

```

```

have d-times-exp-le:  $d * \exp(K * (t - t0)) \leq e$  if  $t0 \leq t \leq b$  for  $t$ 
proof -
  from that have  $d * \exp(K * (t - t0)) \leq d * \exp(K * (b - t0))$ 
  using  $\langle t0 \leq K \rangle \langle t0 < d \rangle$ 
  by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono)
  also have  $d * \exp(K * (b - t0)) \leq e$ 
  using d by (auto simp: exp-minus divide-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
have ball x0 d ⊆ X using d ⟨A ⊆ X⟩
  by (auto simp: A-def dist-commute intro!: infdist-le2[where a=x0])
note iv-defined
{
  fix y
  assume y:  $y \in \text{ball } x0 d$ 
  hence y ∈ A using d
    by (auto simp: A-def dist-commute intro!: infdist-le2[where a=x0])
  hence y ∈ X using ⟨A ⊆ X⟩ by auto
  note y-iv = ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨y ∈ X⟩
  have in-A: flow t0 y t ∈ A if  $t: t0 \leq t \leq b$  for  $t$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume flow-out: flow t0 y t ∉ A
    obtain t' where t':
      t0 ≤ t'
      t' ≤ t
       $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t0 x0 t \in A$ 
      infdist (flow t0 y t') seg ≥ e
       $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t0 y t \in A$ 
    proof -
      let ?out = ((λt. infdist (flow t0 y t) seg) - {e..}) ∩ {t0..t}
      have compact ?out
        unfolding compact-eq-bounded-closed
      proof safe
        show bounded ?out by (auto intro!: bounded-closed-interval)
        have continuous-on {t0 .. t} ((λt. infdist (flow t0 y t) seg))
          using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl t iv-defined
          by (force intro!: continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
            continuous-intros flow-continuous
            simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
        thus closed ?out
          by (simp add: continuous-on-closed-vimage)
      qed
      moreover
      have t ∈ (λt. infdist (flow t0 y t) seg) - {e..} ∩ {t0..t}
        using flow-out ⟨t0 ≤ t⟩
        by (auto simp: A-def)
      hence ?out ≠ {}
        by blast
    qed
  qed
}

```

ultimately have $\exists s \in ?out. \forall t \in ?out. s \leq t$
by (rule compact-attains-inf)
then obtain t' where t' :
 $\wedge s. e \leq infdist (flow t0 y s) seg \implies t0 \leq s \implies s \leq t \implies t' \leq s$
 $e \leq infdist (flow t0 y t') seg$
 $t0 \leq t' t' \leq t$
by (auto simp: vimage-def Ball-def) metis
have flow-in: $flow t0 x0 s \in A$ if $s: s \in \{t0 .. t'\}$ for s
proof –
from s have $s \in closed\text{-segment } t0 b$
using $\langle t \leq b \rangle t'$ by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
then show ?thesis
using $s \langle e > 0 \rangle$ by (auto simp: seg-def A-def)
qed
have $flow t0 y t' \in A$ if $t' = t0$
using $y d iv\text{-defined that}$
by (auto simp: A-def $\langle y \in X \rangle infdist-le2[where a=x0]$ dist-commute)
moreover
have $flow t0 y s \in A$ if $s: s \in \{t0 .. < t'\}$ for s
proof –
from s have $s \in closed\text{-segment } t0 b$
using $\langle t \leq b \rangle t'$ by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
from $t'(1)[of s]$
have $t' > s \implies t0 \leq s \implies s \leq t \implies e > infdist (flow t0 y s) seg$
by force
then show ?thesis
using $s t' \langle e > 0 \rangle$ by (auto simp: seg-def A-def)
qed
moreover
note left-of-in = this
have closed A using ⟨compact A⟩ by (auto simp: compact-eq-bounded-closed)
have $((\lambda s. flow t0 y s) \longrightarrow flow t0 y t')$ (at-left t')
using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t(2)] $t' \langle y \in X \rangle iv\text{-defined}$
by (intro flow-tendsto) (auto intro!: tendsto-intros simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
with ⟨closed A⟩ - - have $t' \neq t0 \implies flow t0 y t' \in A$
proof (rule Lim-in-closed-set)
assume $t' \neq t0$
hence $t' > t0$ using t' by auto
hence eventually $(\lambda x. x \geq t0)$ (at-left t')
by (metis eventually-at-left less-imp-le)
thus eventually $(\lambda x. flow t0 y x \in A)$ (at-left t')
unfolding eventually-at-filter
by eventually-elim (auto intro!: left-of-in)
qed simp
ultimately have $flow-y\text{-in}: s \in \{t0 .. t'\} \implies flow t0 y s \in A$ for s
by (cases $s = t'$; fastforce)
have
 $t0 \leq t'$
 $t' \leq t$

```

 $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t_0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t_0 x_0 t \in A$ 
 $\text{infdist}(\text{flow } t_0 y t') \text{ seg} \geq e$ 
 $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t_0 .. t'\} \implies \text{flow } t_0 y t \in A$ 
  by (auto intro!: flow-in flow-y-in) fact+
thus ?thesis ..
qed
{
fix s assume s:  $s \in \{t_0 .. t'\}$ 
hence  $t_0 \leq s$  by simp
have  $s \leq b$ 
  using t t' s b
  by auto
hence sx0:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 x_0$ 
  by (simp add:  $t_0 \leq s$  mem-existence-ivl)
have sy:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t_0 y$ 
  by (meson atLeastAtMost-iff contra-subsetD s t'(1) t'(2) that(2) ivl-subset-existence-ivl)
have int:  $\text{flow } t_0 y s - \text{flow } t_0 x_0 s =$ 
   $y - x_0 + (\text{integral } \{t_0 .. s\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 y t)) -$ 
   $\text{integral } \{t_0 .. s\} (\lambda t. f t (\text{flow } t_0 x_0 t)))$ 
using iv-defined s
unfolding flow-fixed-point[OF sx0] flow-fixed-point[OF sy]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps ivl-integral-def)
have norm (flow t0 y s - flow t0 x0 s) ≤ norm (y - x0) +
  norm (integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. f t (flow t0 y t)) -  

  integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. f t (flow t0 x0 t)))
unfolding int
  by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
also
have norm (integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. f t (flow t0 y t)) -  

  integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. f t (flow t0 x0 t))) =  

  norm (integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. f t (flow t0 y t) - f t (flow t0 x0 t)))
using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of s x0] sx0 closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of  

s y] sy
  by (subst Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff)  

  (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on  

  f-flow-continuous  

  simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
also have ... ≤ (integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. norm (f t (flow t0 y t) - f t (flow  

t0 x0 t))))  

using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of s x0] sx0 closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of  

s y] sy
  by (intro integral-norm-bound-integral)  

  (auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on  

  f-flow-continuous continuous-intros  

  simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
also have ... ≤ (integral {t0 .. s} (\lambda t. K * norm ((flow t0 y t) - (flow t0  

x0 t))))  

using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of s x0] sx0 closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of  

s y] sy

```

```

iv-defined s t'(3,5) < s ≤ b
by (auto simp del: Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-mult-right intro!
integral-le integrable-continuous-real
continuous-at-imp-continuous-on lipschitz-on-normD[OF K]
flow-continuous f-flow-continuous continuous-intros
simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
also have ... = K * integral {t0 .. s} (λt. norm (flow t0 y t - flow t0 x0
t))
using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of s x0] sx0 closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[of
s y] sy
by (subst integral-mult)
(auto intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-at-imp-continuous-on
lipschitz-on-normD[OF K] flow-continuous f-flow-continuous continuous-
ous-intros
simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
finally
have norm: norm (flow t0 y s - flow t0 x0 s) ≤
norm (y - x0) + K * integral {t0 .. s} (λt. norm (flow t0 y t - flow t0
x0 t))
by arith
note norm < s ≤ b sx0 sy
} note norm-le = this
from norm-le(2) t' have t' ∈ closed-segment t0 b
by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
hence infdist (flow t0 y t') seg ≤ dist (flow t0 y t') (flow t0 x0 t')
by (auto simp: seg-def infdist-le)
also have ... ≤ norm (flow t0 y t' - flow t0 x0 t')
by (simp add: dist-norm)
also have ... ≤ norm (y - x0) * exp (K * |t' - t0|)
unfolding K-def
apply (rule exponential-initial-condition[OF _ _ _ _ _])
subgoal by (metis atLeastAtMost iff local.norm-le(4) order-refl t'(1))
subgoal by (metis atLeastAtMost iff local.norm-le(3) order-refl t'(1))
subgoal using e by (simp add: A-def)
subgoal by (metis closed-segment-eq-real-ivl t'(1,5))
subgoal by (metis closed-segment-eq-real-ivl t'(1,3))
subgoal by (simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl local.norm-le(2) t'(1))
done
also have ... < d * exp (K * (t - t0))
using y d t' t
by (intro mult-less-le-imp-less)
(auto simp: dist-norm[symmetric] dist-commute intro!: mult-mono <0 ≤
K>)
also have ... ≤ e
by (rule d-times-exp-le; fact)
finally
have infdist (flow t0 y t') seg < e .
with < infdist (flow t0 y t') seg ≥ e show False
by (auto simp: frontier-def)

```

qed

```
have {t0..b} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 y
by (rule subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval[OF
  - is-interval-cc ⟨{t0..b} ⊆ T⟩ ⟨y ∈ X⟩ in-A ⟨compact A⟩ ⟨A ⊆ X⟩])
  (auto simp: ⟨t0 ≤ b⟩)
with ⟨t0 ≤ b⟩ have b-in: b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
  by force
{
  fix t assume t: t ∈ {t0 .. b}
  also have {t0 .. b} = {t0 -- b}
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl assms)
  also note closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF b-in]
  finally have t-in: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 y .

  note t
  also note ⟨{t0 .. b} = {t0 -- b}⟩
  also note closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF assms(2)]
  finally have t-in': t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 .
  have norm (flow t0 y t - flow t0 x0 t) ≤ norm (y - x0) * exp (K * |t - t0|)
    unfolding K-def
    using t closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF b-in] ⟨0 < e⟩
    by (intro in-A exponential-initial-condition[OF t-in t-in' ⟨A ⊆ X⟩ -- K'])
      (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl A-def seg-def)
    hence dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * |t - t0|)
      by (auto simp: dist-norm[symmetric] dist-commute)
  }
  note b-in this
} from ⟨d > 0⟩ ⟨K > 0⟩ ⟨ball x0 d ⊆ X⟩ this show ?thesis ..
qed
```

lemma

```
global-left-existence-ivl-explicit:
assumes b ≤ t0
assumes b: b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes iv-defined: t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
obtains d K where d > 0 K > 0
  ball x0 d ⊆ X
  ∀y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⇒ b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
  ∀t y. y ∈ ball x0 d ⇒ t ∈ {b .. t0} ⇒ dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist
x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))
proof -
  interpret rev: ll-on-open (preflect t0 ` T) (λt. - f (preflect t0 t)) X ..
  have t0': t0 ∈ preflect t0 ` T x0 ∈ X
    by (auto intro!: iw-defined)
  from assms have preflect t0 b ≥ t0 preflect t0 b ∈ rev.existence-ivl t0 x0
    by (auto simp: rev-existence-ivl-eq)
  from rev.global-right-existence-ivl-explicit[OF this]
  obtain d K where dK: d > 0 K > 0
```

```

ball x0 d ⊆ X
 $\bigwedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies preflect t0 b \in rev.existence-ivl t0 y$ 
 $\bigwedge t. y \in ball x0 d \implies t \in \{t0 .. preflect t0 b\} \implies dist (rev.flow t0 x0 t) (rev.flow t0 y t) \leq dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))$ 
by (auto simp: rev-flow-eq {x0 ∈ X})

have ex-ivlI: dist x0 y < d ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl t0 y if b ≤ t t ≤ t0 for t y
using that dK(4)[of y] dK(3) iv-defined
by (auto simp: subset-iff rev-existence-ivl-eq[of ]
closed-segment-eq-real-ivl iv-defined in-existence-between-zeroI)
have b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y if dist x0 y < d for y
using that dK
by (subst existence-ivl-eq-rev) (auto simp: iv-defined intro!: image-eqI[where
x=preflect t0 b])
with dK have d > 0 K > 0
ball x0 d ⊆ X
 $\bigwedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies b \in existence-ivl t0 y$ 
 $\bigwedge t. y \in ball x0 d \implies t \in \{b .. t0\} \implies dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) \leq dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))$ 
by (auto simp: flow-eq-rev iv-defined ex-ivlI {x0 ∈ X} subset-iff
intro!: order-trans[OF dK(5)] image-eqI[where x=preflect t0 b])
then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

lemma

```

global-existence-ivl-explicit:
assumes a: a ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes b: b ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
assumes le: a ≤ b
obtains d K where d > 0 K > 0
ball x0 d ⊆ X
 $\bigwedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies a \in existence-ivl t0 y$ 
 $\bigwedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies b \in existence-ivl t0 y$ 
 $\bigwedge t. y \in ball x0 d \implies t \in \{a .. b\} \implies dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) \leq dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))$ 

```

proof –

```

note iv-defined = mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF a]
define r where r ≡ Max {t0, a, b}
define l where l ≡ Min {t0, a, b}
have r: r ≥ t0 r ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
using a b by (auto simp: max-def r-def iv-defined)
obtain dr Kr where right:
0 < dr 0 < Kr ball x0 dr ⊆ X
 $\bigwedge y. y \in ball x0 dr \implies r \in existence-ivl t0 y$ 
 $\bigwedge t. y \in ball x0 dr \implies t \in \{t0..r\} \implies dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) \leq dist x0 y * exp (Kr * |t - t0|)$ 
by (rule global-right-existence-ivl-explicit[OF r]) blast

```

```

have l: l ≤ t0 l ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0

```

```

using a b by (auto simp: min-def l-def iv-defined)
obtain dl Kl where left:
   $0 < dl \quad 0 < Kl \quad ball\ x0\ dl \subseteq X$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in ball\ x0\ dl \implies l \in existence\_ivl\ t0\ y$ 
   $\bigwedge y\ t. y \in ball\ x0\ dl \implies t \in \{l .. t0\} \implies dist\ (flow\ t0\ x0\ t)\ (flow\ t0\ y\ t) \leq dist\ x0\ y * exp\ (Kl * |t - t0|)$ 
  by (rule global-left-existence-ivl-explicit[OF l iv-defined]) blast

define d where d ≡ min dr dl
define K where K ≡ max Kr Kl

note iv-defined
have 0 < d 0 < K ball x0 d ⊆ X
  using left right by (auto simp: d-def K-def)
moreover
{
  fix y assume y: y ∈ ball x0 d
  hence y ∈ X using ⟨ball x0 d ⊆ X⟩ by auto
  from y
    closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF left(4), of y]
    closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF right(4), of y]
  have a ∈ existence-ivl t0 y b ∈ existence-ivl t0 y
    by (auto simp: d-def l-def r-def min-def max-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
split: if-split-asm)
}
moreover
{
  fix t y
  assume y: y ∈ ball x0 d
  and t: t ∈ {a .. b}
  from y have y ∈ X using ⟨ball x0 d ⊆ X⟩ by auto
  have dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (K * abs (t - t0))
proof cases
  assume t ≥ t0
  hence dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (Kr * abs (t - t0))
  using y t
  by (intro right) (auto simp: d-def r-def)
  also have exp (Kr * abs (t - t0)) ≤ exp (K * abs (t - t0))
    by (auto simp: mult-left-mono K-def max-def mult-right-mono)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
next
  assume −t ≥ t0
  hence dist (flow t0 x0 t) (flow t0 y t) ≤ dist x0 y * exp (Kl * abs (t - t0))
  using y t
  by (intro left) (auto simp: d-def l-def)
  also have exp (Kl * abs (t - t0)) ≤ exp (K * abs (t - t0))
    by (auto simp: mult-left-mono K-def max-def mult-right-mono)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
qed

```

```

} ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma eventually-exponential-separation:
assumes a:  $a \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
assumes b:  $b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
assumes le:  $a \leq b$ 
obtains K where  $K > 0 \forall_F y \text{ in at } x0. \forall t \in \{a..b\}. \text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 t) (\text{flow } t0 y t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y * \exp(K * |t - t0|)$ 
proof -
from global-existence-ivl-explicit[OF assms]
obtain d K where *:  $d > 0 K > 0$ 
  ball x0 d ⊆ X
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies a \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$ 
   $\bigwedge t y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies t \in \{a .. b\} \implies$ 
     $\text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 t) (\text{flow } t0 y t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y * \exp(K * \text{abs}(t - t0))$ 
  by auto
note ‹K > 0›
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d$ ) (at x0)
  using ‹d > 0›[THEN eventually-at-ball]
  by eventually-elim simp
hence eventually ( $\lambda y. \forall t \in \{a..b\}. \text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 t) (\text{flow } t0 y t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y * \exp(K * |t - t0|)$ ) (at x0)
  by eventually-elim (safe intro!: *)
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma eventually-mem-existence-ivl:
assumes b:  $b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x0. b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x$ 
proof -
from mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF b] have iv-defined:  $t0 \in T x0 \in X$  by
simp-all
note eit = existence-ivl-initial-time[OF iv-defined]
{
fix a b
assume assms:  $a \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 a \leq b$ 
from global-existence-ivl-explicit[OF assms]
obtain d K where *:  $d > 0 K > 0$ 
  ball x0 d ⊆ X
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies a \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$ 
   $\bigwedge t y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d \implies t \in \{a .. b\} \implies$ 
     $\text{dist}(\text{flow } t0 x0 t) (\text{flow } t0 y t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y * \exp(K * \text{abs}(t - t0))$ 
  by auto
have eventually ( $\lambda y. y \in \text{ball } x0 d$ ) (at x0)
  using ‹d > 0›[THEN eventually-at-ball]

```

```

by eventually-elim simp
then have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x0. a \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x \wedge b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x$ 
  by (eventually-elim) (auto intro!: *)
} from this[ $OF b$  eiiit] this[ $OF$  eiiit  $b$ ]
show ?thesis
  by (cases  $t0 \leq b$ ) (auto simp: eventually-mono)
qed

lemma uniform-limit-flow:
assumes a:  $a \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
assumes b:  $b \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
assumes le:  $a \leq b$ 
shows uniform-limit { $a .. b$ } (flow  $t0$ ) (flow  $t0 x0$ ) (at  $x0$ )
proof (rule uniform-limitI)
fix e::real assume 0 < e
from eventually-exponential-separation[ $OF$  assms] obtain K where 0 < K
   $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x0. \forall t \in \{a..b\}. dist (\text{flow } t0 x0 t) (\text{flow } t0 y t) \leq dist x0 y * exp (K * |t - t0|)$ 
  by auto
note this(2)
moreover
let ?m = max (abs (b - t0)) (abs (a - t0))
have eventually ( $\lambda y. \forall t \in \{a..b\}. dist x0 y * exp (K * |t - t0|) \leq dist x0 y * exp (K * ?m)$ ) (at  $x0$ )
  using ⟨a ≤ b⟩ ⟨0 < K⟩
  by (auto intro!: mult-left-mono always-eventually)
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda y. dist x0 y * exp (K * ?m) < e$ ) (at  $x0$ )
  using ⟨0 < e⟩ by (auto intro!: order-tendstoD tendsto-eq-intros)
ultimately
show eventually ( $\lambda y. \forall t \in \{a..b\}. dist (\text{flow } t0 y t) (\text{flow } t0 x0 t) < e$ ) (at  $x0$ )
  by eventually-elim (force simp: dist-commute)
qed

lemma eventually-at-fst:
assumes eventually P (at (fst x))
assumes P (fst x)
shows eventually ( $\lambda h. P (\text{fst } h)$ ) (at x)
using assms
unfolding eventually-at-topological
by (metis open-vimage-fst rangeI range-fst vimageE vimageI)

lemma eventually-at-snd:
assumes eventually P (at (snd x))
assumes P (snd x)
shows eventually ( $\lambda h. P (\text{snd } h)$ ) (at x)
using assms
unfolding eventually-at-topological
by (metis open-vimage-snd rangeI range-snd vimageE vimageI)

```

lemma

shows open-state-space: open (Sigma X (existence-ivl t0))

and flow-continuous-on-state-space:

continuous-on (Sigma X (existence-ivl t0)) ($\lambda(x, t). \text{flow } t0 x t$)

proof (safe intro!: topological-space-class.openI continuous-at-imp-continuous-on)

fix t x assume x ∈ X and t: t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x

have iv-defined: t0 ∈ T x ∈ X

using mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF t] by auto

from ⟨x ∈ X⟩ t open-existence-ivl

obtain e where e: e > 0 cball t e ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x

by (metis open-contains-cball)

hence ivl: t - e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x t + e ∈ existence-ivl t0 x t - e ≤ t + e

by (auto simp: cball-def dist-real-def)

obtain d K where dK:

0 < d 0 < K ball x d ⊆ X

$\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x d \implies t - e \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$

$\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x d \implies t + e \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 y$

$\bigwedge y s. y \in \text{ball } x d \implies s \in \{t - e..t + e\} \implies$

dist (flow t0 x s) (flow t0 y s) ≤ dist x y * exp (K * |s - t0|)

by (rule global-existence-ivl-explicit[OF ivl]) blast

let ?T = ball x d × ball t e

have open ?T by (auto intro!: open-Times)

moreover have (x, t) ∈ ?T by (auto simp: dK 0 < e)

moreover have ?T ⊆ Sigma X (existence-ivl t0)

proof safe

fix s y assume y: y ∈ ball x d and s: s ∈ ball t e

with ⟨ball x d ⊆ X⟩ show y ∈ X by auto

have ball t e ⊆ closed-segment t0 (t - e) ∪ closed-segment t0 (t + e)

by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl dist-real-def)

with ⟨y ∈ X⟩ s closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF dK(4)[OF y]]

closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF dK(5)[OF y]]

show s ∈ existence-ivl t0 y

by auto

qed

ultimately show ∃ T. open T ∧ (x, t) ∈ T ∧ T ⊆ Sigma X (existence-ivl t0)

by blast

have **: ∀ F s in at 0. norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t) < 2

* eps

if eps > 0 for eps :: real

proof –

have ∀ F s in at 0. norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t) =

norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s) +

(flow t0 x (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t))

by auto

moreover

have ∀ F s in at 0.

norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s) +

(flow t0 x (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t)) ≤

```

norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s)) +
norm (flow t0 x (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t)
by eventually-elim (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
moreover
have ∀ F s in at 0. t + snd s ∈ ball t e
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def intro!: order-tendstoD[OF - < 0 < e]
    intro!: tendsto-eq-intros)
moreover from uniform-limit-flow[OF ivl, THEN uniform-limitD, OF ⟨eps >
0⟩]
have ∀ F (h:(- )) in at (fst (0:'a*real)).
  ∀ t∈{t - e..t + e}. dist (flow t0 x t) (flow t0 (x + h) t) < eps
  by (subst (asm) at-to-0)
    (auto simp: eventually-filtermap dist-commute ac-simps)
hence ∀ F (h:(- * real)) in at 0.
  ∀ t∈{t - e..t + e}. dist (flow t0 x t) (flow t0 (x + fst h) t) < eps
  by (rule eventually-at-fst) (simp add: ⟨eps > 0⟩)
moreover
have ∀ F h in at (snd (0:'a * -)). norm (flow t0 x (t + h) - flow t0 x t) < eps
  using flow-continuous[OF t, unfolded isCont-def, THEN tendstoD, OF ⟨eps
> 0⟩]
  by (subst (asm) at-to-0)
    (auto simp: eventually-filtermap dist-norm ac-simps)
hence ∀ F h:('a * -) in at 0. norm (flow t0 x (t + snd h) - flow t0 x t) < eps
  by (rule eventually-at-snd) (simp add: ⟨eps > 0⟩)
ultimately
show ?thesis
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim s)
  note elim(1)
  also note elim(2)
  also note elim(5)
  also
  from elim(3) have t + snd s ∈ {t - e..t + e}
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def algebra-simps)
  from elim(4)[rule-format, OF this]
  have norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x (t + snd s)) < eps
    by (auto simp: dist-commute dist-norm[symmetric])
  finally
  show ?case by simp
qed
qed
have *: ∀ F s in at 0. norm (flow t0 (x + fst s) (t + snd s) - flow t0 x t) < eps
  if eps > 0 for eps::real
proof -
  from that have eps / 2 > 0 by simp
  from **[OF this] show ?thesis by auto
qed
show isCont (λ(x, y). flow t0 x y) (x, t)
  unfolding isCont-iff

```

```

by (rule LIM-zero-cancel)
  (auto simp: split-beta' norm-conv-dist[symmetric] intro!: tendstoI *)
qed

lemmas flow-continuous-on-compose[continuous-intros] =
  continuous-on-compose-Pair[OF flow-continuous-on-state-space]

lemma flow-isCont-state-space:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0 \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda(x, t). \text{flow } t0 x t) (x0, t)$ 
  using flow-continuous-on-state-space[of] mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[of t x0]
  using continuous-on-eq-continuous-at open-state-space by fastforce

lemma
  flow-absolutely-integrable-on[integrable-on-simps]:
  assumes  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (\text{flow } t0 x0 x)) \text{ integrable-on closed-segment } t0 s$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl intro!: integrable-continuous-real continuous-intros
    flow-continuous-on-intro
    intro: in-existence-between-zeroI)

lemma existence-ivl-eq-domain:
  assumes iv-defined:  $t0 \in T$   $x0 \in X$ 
  assumes bnd:  $\bigwedge tm tM t x. tm \in T \implies tM \in T \implies \exists M. \exists L. \forall t \in \{tm .. tM\}. \forall x \in X. \text{norm } (f t x) \leq M + L * \text{norm } x$ 
  assumes is-interval T X = UNIV
  shows existence-ivl t0 x0 = T

proof -
  from assms have XI:  $x \in X$  for  $x$  by auto
  {
    fix tm tM assume tm:  $tm \in T$  and tM:  $tM \in T$  and tmtM:  $tm \leq t0$   $t0 \leq tM$ 
    from bnd[OF tm tM] obtain M' L'
    where bnd':  $\bigwedge x t. x \in X \implies tm \leq t \implies t \leq tM \implies \text{norm } (f t x) \leq M' + L' * \text{norm } x$ 
    by force
    define M where  $M \equiv \text{norm } M' + 1$ 
    define L where  $L \equiv \text{norm } L' + 1$ 
    have bnd:  $\bigwedge x t. x \in X \implies tm \leq t \implies t \leq tM \implies \text{norm } (f t x) \leq M + L * \text{norm } x$ 
    by (auto simp: M-def L-def intro!: bnd'[THEN order-trans] add-mono mult-mono)
    have M > 0 L > 0 by (auto simp: L-def M-def)

    let ?r =  $(\text{norm } x0 + |tm - tM| * M + 1) * \exp(L * |tm - tM|)$ 
    define K where  $K \equiv \text{cball}(0 :: 'a) ?r$ 
    have K: compact K  $K \subseteq X$ 
    by (auto simp: K-def ‹X = UNIV›)
  }

```

```

fix t assume t:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$  and le:  $tm \leq t \ t \leq tM$ 
{
  fix s assume sc:  $s \in \text{closed-segment } t0 t$ 
  then have s:  $s \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$  and le:  $tm \leq s \ s \leq tM$  using t le sc
    using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl
    apply -
    subgoal by force
    subgoal by (metis (full-types) atLeastAtMost-iff closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
      order-trans tmtM(1))
    subgoal by (metis (full-types) atLeastAtMost-iff closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
      order-trans tmtM(2))
    done
    from sc have nle:  $\text{norm } (t0 - s) \leq \text{norm } (t0 - t)$  by (auto simp:
      closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-split-asm)
    from flow-fixed-point[OF s]
    have norm (flow t0 x0 s)  $\leq \text{norm } x0 + \text{integral } (\text{closed-segment } t0 s) (\lambda t. M + L * \text{norm } (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))$ 
      using tmtM
      using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF s] le
      by (auto simp:
        intro!: norm-triangle-le norm-triangle-ineq4[THEN order.trans]
        ivl-integral-norm-bound-integral bnd
        integrable-continuous-closed-segment
        integrable-continuous-real
        continuous-intros
        continuous-on-subset[OF flow-continuous-on]
        flow-in-domain
        mem-existence-ivl-subset)
      (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
    also have ... =  $\text{norm } x0 + \text{norm } (t0 - s) * M + L * \text{integral } (\text{closed-segment } t0 s) (\lambda t. \text{norm } (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))$ 
      by (simp add: integral-add integrable-on-simps s: existence-ivl ->
        integral-const-closed-segment abs-minus-commute)
    also have norm (t0 - s) * M  $\leq \text{norm } (t0 - t) * M$ 
      using nle < M > 0 by auto
    also have ...  $\leq \dots + 1$  by simp
    finally have norm (flow t0 x0 s)  $\leq \text{norm } x0 + \text{norm } (t0 - t) * M + 1 + L * \text{integral } (\text{closed-segment } t0 s) (\lambda t. \text{norm } (\text{flow } t0 x0 t))$  by simp
  }
  then have norm (flow t0 x0 t)  $\leq (\text{norm } x0 + \text{norm } (t0 - t) * M + 1) * \exp(L * |t - t0|)$ 
    using closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF t]
    by (intro gronwall-more-general-segment[where a=t0 and b = t and t = t])
      (auto simp: < 0 < L < M less-imp-le
        intro!: add-nonneg-pos mult-nonneg-nonneg add-nonneg-nonneg continuous-intros
        flow-continuous-on-intro)
    also have ...  $\leq ?r$ 

```

```

using le tmtM
  by (auto simp: less-imp-le ‹0 < M› ‹0 < L› abs-minus-commute intro!
mult-mono)
finally
  have flow t0 x0 t ∈ K by (simp add: dist-norm K-def)
} note flow-compact = this

have {t..tM} ⊆ existence-ivl t0 x0
  using tmtM tm ‹x0 ∈ X› ‹compact K› ‹K ⊆ X› mem-is-intervalI[OF
is-interval T] ‹tm ∈ T› ‹tM ∈ T›
  by (intro subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval[OF ---- flow-compact])
    (auto simp: tmtM is-interval-cc)
} note bnds = this

show existence-ivl t0 x0 = T
proof safe
  fix x assume x: x ∈ T
  from bnds[OF x iv-defined(1)] bnds[OF iv-defined(1) x]
  show x ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
    by (cases x ≤ t0) auto
  qed (insert existence-ivl-subset, fastforce)
qed

lemma flow-unique:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  assumes phi t0 = x0
  assumes ⋀t. t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⟹ (phi has-vector-derivative f t (phi t))
(at t)
  assumes ⋀t. t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⟹ phi t ∈ X
  shows flow t0 x0 t = phi t
  apply (rule maximal-existence-flow[where K=existence-ivl t0 x0])
  subgoal by (auto intro!: solves-odeI simp: has-vderiv-on-def assms at-within-open[OF
- open-existence-ivl])
  subgoal by fact
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal using mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF ‹t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0›] by simp
  subgoal by (simp add: existence-ivl-subset)
  subgoal by fact
  done

lemma flow-unique-on:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  assumes phi t0 = x0
  assumes (phi has-vderiv-on (λt. f t (phi t))) (existence-ivl t0 x0)
  assumes ⋀t. t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0 ⟹ phi t ∈ X
  shows flow t0 x0 t = phi t
  using flow-unique[where phi=phi, OF assms(1,2) - assms(4)] assms(3)
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-open)

```

```

end — local-lipschitz T X f

locale two-ll-on-open =
  F: ll-on-open T1 F X + G: ll-on-open T2 G X
  for F T1 G T2 X J x0 +
  fixes e::real and K
  assumes t0-in-J: 0 ∈ J
  assumes J-subset: J ⊆ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
  assumes J-ivl: is-interval J
  assumes F-lipschitz: ∀t. t ∈ J ⇒ K-lipschitz-on X (F t)
  assumes K-pos: 0 < K
  assumes F-G-norm-ineq: ∀t x. t ∈ J ⇒ x ∈ X ⇒ norm (F t x - G t x) < e
begin

context begin

lemma F-iv-defined: 0 ∈ T1 x0 ∈ X
  subgoal using F.existence-ivl-initial-time-iff J-subset t0-in-J by blast
  subgoal using F.mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined(2) J-subset t0-in-J by blast
  done

lemma e-pos: 0 < e
  using le-less-trans[OF norm-ge-zero F-G-norm-ineq[OF t0-in-J F-iv-defined(2)]]
  by assumption

qualified definition flow0 t = F.flow 0 x0 t
qualified definition Y t = G.flow 0 x0 t

lemma norm-X-Y-bound:
  shows ∀t ∈ J ∩ G.existence-ivl 0 x0. norm (flow0 t - Y t) ≤ e / K * (exp(K * |t|) - 1)
  proof(safe)
    fix t assume t ∈ J
    assume tG: t ∈ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
    have 0 ∈ J by (simp add: t0-in-J)

    let ?u=λt. norm (flow0 t - Y t)
    show norm (flow0 t - Y t) ≤ e / K * (exp (K * |t|) - 1)
    proof(cases 0 ≤ t)
      assume 0 ≤ t
      hence [simp]: |t| = t by simp

    have t0-t-in-J: {0..t} ⊆ J
    using ‹t ∈ J› ‹0 ∈ J› J-ivl
    using mem-is-interval-1-I atLeastAtMost-iff subsetI by blast

  note F-G-flow-cont[continuous-intros] =
    continuous-on-subset[OF F.flow-continuous-on]
    continuous-on-subset[OF G.flow-continuous-on]

```

```

have ?u t + e/K ≤ e/K * exp(K * t)
  proof(rule gronwall[where g=λt. ?u t + e/K, OF ---- K-pos ‹0 ≤ t›
order.refl])
    fix s assume 0 ≤ s s ≤ t
    hence {0..s} ⊆ J using t0-t-in-J by auto

    hence t0-s-in-existence:
      {0..s} ⊆ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
      {0..s} ⊆ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
      using J-subset tG ‹0 ≤ s› ‹s ≤ t› G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF tG]
      by auto

    hence s-in-existence:
      s ∈ F.existence-ivl 0 x0
      s ∈ G.existence-ivl 0 x0
      using ‹0 ≤ s› by auto

  note cont-statements[continuous-intros] =
    F-iv-defined
    F.flow-in-domain
    G.flow-in-domain
    F.mem-existence-ivl-subset
    G.mem-existence-ivl-subset

  have [integrable-on-simps]:
    continuous-on {0..s} (λs. F s (F.flow 0 x0 s))
    continuous-on {0..s} (λs. G s (G.flow 0 x0 s))
    continuous-on {0..s} (λs. F s (G.flow 0 x0 s))
    continuous-on {0..s} (λs. G s (F.flow 0 x0 s))
    using t0-s-in-existence
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integrable-continuous-real)

  have flow0 s - Y s = integral {0..s} (λs. F s (flow0 s) - G s (Y s))
    using ‹0 ≤ s›
    by (simp add: flow0-def Y-def Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff
integrable-on-simps ivl-integral-def
      F.flow-fixed-point[OF s-in-existence(1)]
      G.flow-fixed-point[OF s-in-existence(2)])
    also have ... = integral {0..s} (λs. (F s (flow0 s) - F s (Y s)) + (F s (Y s)
      - G s (Y s)))
      by simp
    also have ... = integral {0..s} (λs. F s (flow0 s) - F s (Y s)) + integral
{0..s} (λs. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s))
      by (simp add: Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-add
flow0-def Y-def integrable-on-simps)
    finally have ?u s ≤ norm (integral {0..s} (λs. F s (flow0 s) - F s (Y s)))
      + norm (integral {0..s} (λs. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))
      by (simp add: norm-triangle-ineq)

```

```

also have ... ≤ integral {0..s} (λs. norm (F s (flow0 s) − F s (Y s))) +
integral {0..s} (λs. norm (F s (Y s) − G s (Y s)))
  using t0-s-in-existence
  by (auto simp add: flow0-def Y-def
    intro!: add-mono continuous-intros continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on)
also have ... ≤ integral {0..s} (λs. K * ?u s) + integral {0..s} (λs. e)
proof (rule add-mono[OF integral-le integral-le])
  show norm (F x (flow0 x) − F x (Y x)) ≤ K * norm (flow0 x − Y x) if x
  ∈ {0..s} for x
    using F-lipschitz[unfolded lipschitz-on-def, THEN conjunct2] that
    cont-statements(1,2,4)
    t0-s-in-existence F-iv-defined
    by (metis F-lipschitz flow0-def Y-def ‹{0..s} ⊆ J› lipschitz-on-normD
F.flow-in-domain
  G.flow-in-domain subsetCE)
  show ∀x. x ∈ {0..s} ⇒ norm (F x (Y x) − G x (Y x)) ≤ e
    using F-G-norm-ineq cont-statements(2,3) t0-s-in-existence
    using Y-def ‹{0..s} ⊆ J› cont-statements(5) subset-iff G.flow-in-domain
    by (metis eucl-less-le-not-le)
  qed (simp-all add: t0-s-in-existence continuous-intros integrable-on-simps
flow0-def Y-def)
  also have ... = K * integral {0..s} (λs. ?u s + e / K)
    using K-pos t0-s-in-existence
    by (simp-all add: algebra-simps Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-add
flow0-def Y-def continuous-intros
  continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on)
  finally show ?u s + e / K ≤ e / K + K * integral {0..s} (λs. ?u s + e / K)
    by simp
next
  show continuous-on {0..t} (λt. norm (flow0 t − Y t) + e / K)
    using t0-t-in-J J-subset G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF tG]
    by (auto simp add: flow0-def Y-def intro!: continuous-intros)
next
  fix s assume 0 ≤ s s ≤ t
  show 0 ≤ norm (flow0 s − Y s) + e / K
    using e-pos K-pos by simp
next
  show 0 < e / K using e-pos K-pos by simp
qed
thus ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
next
  assume ¬0 ≤ t
  hence t ≤ 0 by simp
  hence [simp]: |t| = −t by simp

have t0-t-in-J: {t..0} ⊆ J
using ‹t ∈ J› ‹0 ∈ J› J-ivl ‹¬0 ≤ t› atMostAtLeast-subset-convex is-interval-convex-1
  by auto

```

note $F\text{-}G\text{-flow-cont}[continuous\text{-intros}] =$
 $\text{continuous-on-subset}[OF F.\text{flow-continuous-on}]$
 $\text{continuous-on-subset}[OF G.\text{flow-continuous-on}]$

have $?u t + e/K \leq e/K * \exp(-K * t)$
proof(rule gronwall-left[where $g=\lambda t. ?u t + e/K$, $OF \dots K\text{-pos order.refl} \leq 0 \rangle]$)
fix s **assume** $t \leq s$ $s \leq 0$
hence $\{s..0\} \subseteq J$ **using** $t0\text{-t-in-}J$ **by** *auto*

hence $t0\text{-s-in-existence}:$
 $\{s..0\} \subseteq F.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x0$
 $\{s..0\} \subseteq G.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x0$
using $J\text{-subset } G.\text{ivl-subset-existence-ivl}'[OF tG] \langle s \leq 0 \rangle \langle t \leq s \rangle$
by *auto*

hence $s\text{-in-existence}:$
 $s \in F.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x0$
 $s \in G.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x0$
using $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$ **by** *auto*

note $cont\text{-statements}[continuous\text{-intros}] =$
 $F\text{-iv-defined}$
 $F.\text{flow-in-domain}$
 $G.\text{flow-in-domain}$
 $F.\text{mem-existence-ivl-subset}$
 $G.\text{mem-existence-ivl-subset}$

then have [continuous-intros]:
 $\{s..0\} \subseteq T1$
 $\{s..0\} \subseteq T2$
 $F.\text{flow } 0 x0 \cdot \{s..0\} \subseteq X$
 $G.\text{flow } 0 x0 \cdot \{s..0\} \subseteq X$
 $s \leq x \implies x \leq 0 \implies x \in F.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x0$
 $s \leq x \implies x \leq 0 \implies x \in G.\text{existence-ivl } 0 x0$ **for** x
using $t0\text{-s-in-existence}$
by *auto*

have $\text{flow0 } s - Y s = - \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. F s (\text{flow0 } s) - G s (Y s))$
using $t0\text{-s-in-existence} \langle s \leq 0 \rangle$
by (simp add: flow0-def Y-def ivl-integral-def
 $F.\text{flow-fixed-point}[OF s\text{-in-existence}(1)]$
 $G.\text{flow-fixed-point}[OF s\text{-in-existence}(2)]$
continuous-intros integrable-on-simps Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff)

also have ... $= - \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. (F s (\text{flow0 } s) - F s (Y s)) + (F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))$
by *simp*

also have ... $= - (\text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. F s (\text{flow0 } s) - F s (Y s)) + \text{integral } \{s..0\} (\lambda s. F s (Y s) - G s (Y s)))$
using $t0\text{-s-in-existence}$

```

    by (subst Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-add) (simp-all add: integral-add flow0-def Y-def continuous-intros integrable-on-simps)
    finally have ?u s ≤ norm (integral {s..0} (λs. F s (flow0 s) − F s (Y s)))
    + norm (integral {s..0} (λs. F s (Y s) − G s (Y s)))
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) norm-minus-cancel norm-triangle-ineq)
    also have ... ≤ integral {s..0} (λs. norm (F s (flow0 s) − F s (Y s))) +
    integral {s..0} (λs. norm (F s (Y s) − G s (Y s)))
        using t0-s-in-existence
        by (auto simp add: flow0-def Y-def intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on add-mono)
    also have ... ≤ integral {s..0} (λs. K * ?u s) + integral {s..0} (λs. e)
        proof (rule add-mono[OF integral-le integral-le])
            show norm (F x (flow0 x) − F x (Y x)) ≤ K * norm (flow0 x − Y x) if
x ∈ {s..0} for x
            using F-lipschitz[unfolded lipschitz-on-def, THEN conjunct2]
            cont-statements(1,2,4) that
            t0-s-in-existence F-iv-defined
            by (metis F-lipschitz flow0-def Y-def ‹{s..0} ⊆ J› lipschitz-on-normD
F.flow-in-domain
            G.flow-in-domain subsetCE)
            show ∀x. x ∈ {s..0} ⇒ norm (F x (Y x) − G x (Y x)) ≤ e
            using F-G-norm-ineq Y-def ‹{s..0} ⊆ J› cont-statements(5) subset-iff
t0-s-in-existence(2)
            using Y-def ‹{s..0} ⊆ J› cont-statements(5) subset-iff G.flow-in-domain
            by (metis eucl-less-le-not-le)
            qed (simp-all add: t0-s-in-existence continuous-intros integrable-on-simps
flow0-def Y-def)
        also have ... = K * integral {s..0} (λs. ?u s + e / K)
        using K-pos t0-s-in-existence
        by (simp-all add: algebra-simps Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-add
t0-s-in-existence continuous-intros integrable-on-simps flow0-def Y-def)
        finally show ?u s + e / K ≤ e / K + K * integral {s..0} (λs. ?u s + e / K)
            by simp
    next
        show continuous-on {t..0} (λt. norm (flow0 t − Y t) + e / K)
        using t0-t-in-J J-subset G.ivl-subset-existence-ivl'[OF tG] F-iv-defined
        by (auto simp add: flow0-def Y-def intro!: continuous-intros)
    next
        fix s assume t ≤ s s ≤ 0
        show 0 ≤ norm (flow0 s − Y s) + e / K
        using e-pos K-pos by simp
    next
        show 0 < e / K using e-pos K-pos by simp
    qed
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    qed
qed

```

```

end

end

locale auto_ll_on_open =
  fixes f::'a::{banach, heine-borel} ⇒ 'a and X
  assumes auto-local-lipschitz: local-lipschitz UNIV X (λ-::real. f)
  assumes auto-open-domain[intro!, simp]: open X
begin

autonomous flow and existence interval

definition flow0 x0 t = ll-on-open.flow UNIV (λ-. f) X 0 x0 t

definition existence_ivl0 x0 = ll-on-open.existence_ivl UNIV (λ-. f) X 0 x0

sublocale ll-on-open-it UNIV λ-. f X 0
  rewrites flow = (λt0 x0 t. flow0 x0 (t - t0))
  and existence_ivl = (λt0 x0. (+) t0 `existence_ivl0 x0)
  and (+) 0 = (λx::real. x)
  and s - 0 = s
  and (λx. x) `S = S
  and s ∈ (+) t `S ←→ s - t ∈ (S::real set)
  and P (s + t - s) = P (t::real) — TODO: why does just the equation not
work?
  and P (t + s - s) = P t — TODO: why does just the equation not work?
proof -
  interpret ll-on-open UNIV λ-. f X
    by unfold-locales (auto intro!: continuous-on-const auto-local-lipschitz)
  show ll-on-open-it UNIV (λ-. f) X ..
  show (+) 0 = (λx::real. x) (λx. x) `S = S s - 0 = s P (t + s - s) = P t P
  (s + t - s) = P (t::real)
    by auto
  show flow = (λt0 x0 t. flow0 x0 (t - t0))
    unfolding flow0-def
    by (metis flow-def flow-shift-autonomous1 flow-shift-autonomous2 mem-existence_ivl_iv-defined(2))
  show existence_ivl = (λt0 x0. (+) t0 `existence_ivl0 x0)
    unfolding existence_ivl0-def
    apply (safe intro!: ext)
    subgoal using image-iff mem-existence_ivl-shift-autonomous1 by fastforce
    subgoal premises prems for t0 x0 x s
    proof -
      have f2: ∀x1 x2. (x2::real) - x1 = - 1 * x1 + x2
        by auto
      have - 1 * t0 + (t0 + s) = s
        by auto
      then show ?thesis
        using f2 prems mem-existence_ivl_iv-defined(2) mem-existence_ivl-shift-autonomous2
          by presburger
qed

```

```

done
show ( $s \in (+) t \cdot S = (s - t \in S)$  by force
qed
— at this point, there should be no theorems about existence-ivl, only existence-ivl0.  

Moreover,  $(+)$  - ‘ - and - + - - etc should have been removed

lemma existence-ivl-zero:  $x0 \in X \implies 0 \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$  by simp

lemmas [continuous-intros del] = continuous-on-f
lemmas continuous-on-f-comp[continuous-intros] = continuous-on-f[OF continuous-on-const - subset-UNIV]

lemma
flow-in-compact-right-existence:
assumes  $\bigwedge t. 0 \leq t \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x \implies \text{flow0 } x t \in K$ 
assumes compact  $K$   $K \subseteq X$ 
assumes  $x \in X$   $t \geq 0$ 
shows  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $t \notin \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
have bdd-above (existence-ivl0 x)
by (rule bdd-above-is-intervalI[OF is-interval-existence-ivl  $\langle 0 \leq t \rangle$  existence-ivl-zero])
fact+
from sup-existence-maximal[OF UNIV-I  $\langle x \in X \rangle$  assms(1–3) this]
show False by auto
qed

lemma
flow-in-compact-left-existence:
assumes  $\bigwedge t. t \leq 0 \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x \implies \text{flow0 } x t \in K$ 
assumes compact  $K$   $K \subseteq X$ 
assumes  $x \in X$   $t \leq 0$ 
shows  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $t \notin \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
have bdd-below (existence-ivl0 x)
by (rule bdd-below-is-intervalI[OF is-interval-existence-ivl  $\langle t \leq 0 \rangle$  - existence-ivl-zero])
fact+
from inf-existence-minimal[OF UNIV-I  $\langle x \in X \rangle$  assms(1–3) this]
show False by auto
qed

end

locale compact-continuously-diff =
derivative-on-prod  $T X f \lambda(t, x). f' x o_L \text{snd-blinfun}$ 
for  $T X$  and  $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a::\{\text{banach},\text{perfect-space},\text{heine-borel}\} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
and  $f'::'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) \text{blinfun} +$ 
assumes compact-domain: compact  $X$ 

```

```

assumes convex: convex X
assumes nonempty-domains: T ≠ {} X ≠ {}
assumes continuous-derivative: continuous-on X f'
begin

lemma ex-onorm-bound:
  ∃ B. ∀ x ∈ X. norm (f' x) ≤ B
proof -
  from - compact-domain have compact (f' ` X)
  by (intro compact-continuous-image continuous-derivative)
  hence bounded (f' ` X) by (rule compact-imp-bounded)
  thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: bounded-iff cball-def norm-blinfun.rep-eq)
qed

definition onorm-bound = (SOME B. ∀ x ∈ X. norm (f' x) ≤ B)

lemma onorm-bound: assumes x ∈ X shows norm (f' x) ≤ onorm-bound
  unfolding onorm-bound-def
  using someI-ex[OF ex-onorm-bound] assms
  by blast

sublocale closed-domain X
  using compact-domain by unfold-locales (rule compact-imp-closed)

sublocale global-lipschitz T X f onorm-bound
proof (unfold-locales, rule lipschitz-onI)
  fix t z y
  assume t ∈ T y ∈ X z ∈ X
  then have norm (f t y - f t z) ≤ onorm-bound * norm (y - z)
  using onorm-bound
  by (intro differentiable-bound[where f'=f', OF convex])
    (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: norm-blinfun.rep-eq)
  thus dist (f t y) (f t z) ≤ onorm-bound * dist y z
  by (auto simp: dist-norm norm-Pair)
next
  from nonempty-domains obtain x where x: x ∈ X by auto
  show 0 ≤ onorm-bound
  using dual-order.trans local.onorm-bound norm-ge-zero x by blast
qed

end — compact X

locale unique-on-compact-continuously-diff = self-mapping +
  compact-interval T +
  compact-continuously-diff T X f
begin

sublocale unique-on-closed t0 T x0 f X onorm-bound

```

```

by unfold-locales (auto intro!: f' has-derivative-continuous-on)

end

locale c1-on-open =
fixes f::'a::{banach, perfect-space, heine-borel} ⇒ 'a and f' X
assumes open-dom[simp]: open X
assumes derivative-rhs:
  ⋀x. x ∈ X ⇒ (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x)
assumes continuous-derivative: continuous-on X f'
begin

lemmas continuous-derivative-comp[continuous-intros] =
continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-derivative]

lemma derivative-tendsto[tendsto-intros]: F
  assumes [tendsto-intros]: (g —> l) F
  and l ∈ X
  shows ((λx. f' (g x)) —> f' l) F
  using continuous-derivative[simplified continuous-on] assms
  by (auto simp: at-within-open[OF - open-dom]
    intro!: tendsto-eq-intros
    intro: tendsto-compose)

lemma c1-on-open-rev[intro, simp]: c1-on-open (-f) (-f') X
  using derivative-rhs continuous-derivative
  by unfold-locales
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros derivative-eq-intros
      simp: fun-Compl-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)

lemma derivative-rhs-compose[derivative-intros]:
  ((g has-derivative g') (at x within s)) ⇒ g x ∈ X ⇒
  ((λx. f (g x)) has-derivative
    (λxa. blinfun-apply (f' (g x)) (g' xa)))
  (at x within s)
  by (metis has-derivative-compose[of g g' x s f f' (g x)] derivative-rhs)

sublocale auto-lip-continuous
proof (standard, rule local-lipschitzI)
  fix x and t::real
  assume x ∈ X
  with open-contains-cball[of UNIV::real set] open-UNIV
  open-contains-cball[of X] open-dom
  obtain u v where uv: cball t u ⊆ UNIV cball x v ⊆ X u > 0 v > 0
    by blast
  let ?T = cball t u and ?X = cball x v
  have bounded ?X by simp
  have compact (cball x v)
    by simp

```

```

interpret compact-continuously-diff ?T ?X λ-. ff'
  using uv
  by unfold-locales
    (auto simp: convex-cball cball_eq_empty split_beta'
      intro!: derivative_eq_intros continuous_on_compose2[OF continuous_derivative]
      continuous_intros)
have onorm_bound_lipschitz_on ?X f
  using lipschitz[of t] uv
  by auto
thus ∃ u>0. ∃ L. ∀ t ∈ cball t u ∩ UNIV. L-lipschitz_on (cball x u ∩ X) f
  by (intro exI[where x=v])
    (auto intro!: exI[where x=onorm_bound] ‹0 < v› simp: Int_absorb2 uv)
qed (auto intro!: continuous_intros)

end — ?x ∈ X ⟹ (f has-derivative blinfun_apply (f' ?x)) (at ?x)

locale c1_on_open_euclidean = c1_on_open ff' X
  for f::a::euclidean_space ⇒ - and f' X
begin
lemma c1_on_open_euclidean_anchor: True ..

definition vareq x0 t = f' (flow0 x0 t)

interpretation var: ll_on_open existence_ivl0 x0 vareq x0 UNIV
  apply standard
  apply (auto intro!: c1_implies_local_lipschitz[where f' = λ(t, x). vareq x0 t] continuous_intros
    derivative_eq_intros
    simp: split_beta' blinfun.bilinear_simps vareq_def)
using local.mem_existence_ivl_iv_defined(2) apply blast
using local.existence_ivl_reverse local.mem_existence_ivl_iv_defined(2) apply blast
using local.mem_existence_ivl_iv_defined(2) apply blast
using local.existence_ivl_reverse local.mem_existence_ivl_iv_defined(2) apply blast
done

context begin

lemma continuous_on_A[continuous_intros]:
  assumes continuous_on S a
  assumes continuous_on S b
  assumes ∀ s. s ∈ S ⟹ a s ∈ X
  assumes ∀ s. s ∈ S ⟹ b s ∈ existence_ivl0 (a s)
  shows continuous_on S (λs. vareq (a s) (b s))

proof -
  have continuous_on S (λx. f' (flow0 (a x) (b x)))
    by (auto intro!: continuous_intros assms flow_in_domain)
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule continuous_on_eq) (auto simp: assms vareq_def)
qed

```

```

lemmas [intro] = mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined

context
  fixes x0::'a
begin

lemma flow0-defined: xa ∈ existence-ivl0 x0  $\implies$  flow0 x0 xa ∈ X
  by (auto simp: flow-in-domain)

lemma continuous-on-flow0: continuous-on (existence-ivl0 x0) (flow0 x0)
  by (auto simp: intro!: continuous-intros)

lemmas continuous-on-flow0-comp[continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose2[OF
continuous-on-flow0]

lemma varexivl-eq-exivl:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows var.existence-ivl x0 t a = existence-ivl0 x0
proof (rule var.existence-ivl-eq-domain)
  fix s t x
  assume s: s ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 and t: t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  then have {s .. t} ⊆ existence-ivl0 x0
    by (metis atLeastAtMostEmptyIff2 empty-subsetI real-Icc-closed-segment var.closed-segment-subset-domain)
  then have continuous-on {s .. t} (vareq x0)
    by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl intro!: continuous-intros flow0-defined)
  then have compact ((vareq x0) ` {s .. t})
    using compact-Icc
    by (rule compact-continuous-image)
  then obtain B where B:  $\bigwedge u. u \in \{s .. t\} \implies \text{norm}(\text{vareq } x0 u) \leq B$ 
    by (force dest!: compact-imp-bounded simp: bounded-iff)
  show  $\exists M L. \forall t \in \{s..t\}. \forall x \in \text{UNIV}. \text{norm}(\text{blinfun-apply}(\text{vareq } x0 t) x) \leq M + L * \text{norm } x$ 
    by (rule exI[where x=0], rule exI[where x=B])
      (auto intro!: order-trans[OF norm-blinfun] mult-right-mono B simp:)
  qed (auto intro: assms)

definition vector-Dflow u0 t ≡ var.flow x0 0 u0 t

qualified abbreviation Y z t ≡ flow0 (x0 + z) t

Linearity of the solution to the variational equation. TODO: generalize this
and some other things for arbitrary linear ODEs

lemma vector-Dflow-linear:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows vector-Dflow ( $\alpha *_R a + \beta *_R b$ ) t =  $\alpha *_R \text{vector-Dflow } a t + \beta *_R \text{vector-Dflow } b t$ 
proof –
  note mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms, intro, simp]

```

```

have (( $\lambda c. \alpha *_R var.\text{flow } x0 0 a c + \beta *_R var.\text{flow } x0 0 b c$ ) solves-ode ( $\lambda x. vareq x0 x$ )) (existence-ivl0 x0) UNIV
  by (auto intro!: derivative-intros var.\text{flow-has-vector-derivative solves-odeI}
    simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps varexivl-eq-exivl vareq-def[symmetric])
moreover
have  $\alpha *_R var.\text{flow } x0 0 a 0 + \beta *_R var.\text{flow } x0 0 b 0 = \alpha *_R a + \beta *_R b$  by
  simp
moreover note is-interval-existence-ivl[of x0]
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding vareq-def[symmetric] vector-Dflow-def
  by (rule var.maximal-existence-flow) (auto simp: assms)
qed

```

```

lemma linear-vector-Dflow:
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$ 
shows linear ( $\lambda z. \text{vector-Dflow } z t$ )
using vector-Dflow-linear[OF assms, of 1 - 1] vector-Dflow-linear[OF assms, of -
- 0]
by (auto intro!: linearI)

```

```

lemma bounded-linear-vector-Dflow:
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$ 
shows bounded-linear ( $\lambda z. \text{vector-Dflow } z t$ )
by (simp add: linear-linear linear-vector-Dflow assms)

```

```

lemma vector-Dflow-continuous-on-time:  $x0 \in X \implies \text{continuous-on} (\text{existence-ivl0 } x0) (\lambda t. \text{vector-Dflow } z t)$ 
  using var.\text{flow-continuous-on}[of x0 0 z] varexivl-eq-exivl
  unfolding vector-Dflow-def
  by (auto simp: )

```

proposition proposition-17-6-weak:

— from "Differential Equations, Dynamical Systems, and an Introduction to Chaos", Hirsch/Smale/Devaney

assumes $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$
shows ($\lambda y. (Y (y - x0) t - \text{flow0 } x0 t - \text{vector-Dflow } (y - x0) t) /_R \text{norm } (y - x0)) - x0 \rightarrow 0$

proof —

note $x0\text{-def} = \text{mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined}$ [OF assms]
have $0 \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$
by (simp add: x0-def)

Find some $J \subseteq \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$ with $0 \in J$ and $t \in J$.

```

define t0 where t0 ≡ min 0 t
define t1 where t1 ≡ max 0 t
define J where J ≡ {t0..t1}

```

```

have t0 ≤ 0 0 ≤ t1 0 ∈ J J ≠ {} t ∈ J compact J
and J-in-existence:  $J \subseteq \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$ 

```

```

using ivl-subset-existence-ivl ivl-subset-existence-ivl' x0-def assms
by (auto simp add: J-def t0-def t1-def min-def max-def)

{
  fix z S
  assume assms: x0 + z ∈ X S ⊆ existence-ivl0 (x0 + z)
  have continuous-on S (Y z)
    using flow-continuous-on assms(1)
    by (intro continuous-on-subset[OF - assms(2)]) (simp add:)
}
note [continuous-intros] = this integrable-continuous-real blinfun.continuous-on

have U-continuous[continuous-intros]:  $\bigwedge z. \text{continuous-on } J (\text{vector-Dflow } z)$ 
  by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF vector-Dflow-continuous-on-time[OF `x0 ∈ X` J-in-existence]])

from ⟨t ∈ J⟩
have t0 ≤ t
and t ≤ t1
and t0 ≤ t1
and t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
and t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
and t1 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  using J-def J-in-existence by auto
from global-existence-ivl-explicit[OF `t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0` ⟨t1 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0` ⟩ t0 ≤ t1`]
  obtain u K where uK-def:
  0 < u
  0 < K
  ball x0 u ⊆ X
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies t0 \in \text{existence-ivl0 } y$ 
   $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies t1 \in \text{existence-ivl0 } y$ 
   $\bigwedge t. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies t \in J \implies \text{dist} (\text{flow0 } x0 t) (Y (y - x0) t) \leq \text{dist } x0 y$ 
  * exp (K * |t|)
  by (auto simp add: J-def)

have J-in-existence-ivl:  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x0 u \implies J \subseteq \text{existence-ivl0 } y$ 
  unfolding J-def
  using uK-def
  by (simp add: real-Icc-closed-segment segment-subset-existence-ivl t0-def t1-def)

have ball-in-X:  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{ball } 0 u \implies x0 + z \in X$ 
  using uK-def(3)
  by (auto simp: dist-norm)

have flow0-J-props: flow0 x0 ` J ≠ {} compact (flow0 x0 ` J) flow0 x0 ` J ⊆ X
  using ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩
  using J-def(1) J-in-existence
  by (auto simp add: J-def intro!:
    compact-continuous-image continuous-intros flow-in-domain)

```

```

have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on  $J (\lambda s. f' (\text{flow0 } x0 s))$ 
  using  $J\text{-in-existence}$ 
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-in-domain simp:)

```

Show the thesis via cases $t = 0$, $0 < t$ and $t < 0$.

```

show ?thesis
proof(cases  $t = 0$ )
  assume  $t = 0$ 
  show ?thesis
  unfolding  $\langle t = 0 \rangle \text{ Lim-at}$ 
  proof(simp add: dist-norm[of - 0] del: zero-less-dist-iff, safe, rule exI, rule
  conjI[OF ⟨0 < u⟩], safe)
    fix  $e:\text{real}$  and  $x$  assume  $0 < e$   $\text{dist } x x0 < u$ 
    hence  $x \in X$ 
      using uK-def(3)
      by (auto simp: dist-commute)
      hence inverse (norm (x - x0)) * norm (Y (x - x0) 0 - flow0 x0 0 -
      vector-Dflow (x - x0) 0) = 0
      using x0-def
      by (simp add: vector-Dflow-def)
      thus inverse (norm (x - x0)) * norm (flow0 x 0 - flow0 x0 0 - vector-Dflow
      (x - x0) 0) < e
        using ⟨0 < e⟩ by auto
    qed
  next
    assume  $t \neq 0$ 
    show ?thesis
    proof(unfold Lim-at, safe)
      fix  $e:\text{real}$  assume  $0 < e$ 
      then obtain  $e'$  where  $0 < e' e' < e$ 
        using dense by auto

      obtain  $N$ 
        where  $N\text{-ge-SupS}: \text{Sup} \{ \text{norm} (f' (\text{flow0 } x0 s)) \mid s. s \in J \} \leq N$  (is Sup ?S
         $\leq N$ )
          and  $N\text{-gr-0}: 0 < N$ 
          — We need  $N$  to be an upper bound of  $\{ \text{norm} (f' (\text{flow0 } x0 s)) \mid s. s \in J \}$ ,
          but also larger than zero.
          by (meson le-cases less-le-trans linordered-field-no-ub)
          have  $N\text{-ineq}: \bigwedge s. s \in J \implies \text{norm} (f' (\text{flow0 } x0 s)) \leq N$ 
          proof-
            fix  $s$  assume  $s \in J$ 
            have ?S = (norm o f' o flow0 x0) ‘  $J$  by auto
            moreover have continuous-on  $J (\text{norm} o f' o \text{flow0 } x0)$ 
              using  $J\text{-in-existence}$ 
              by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
            ultimately have  $\exists a b. ?S = \{a..b\} \wedge a \leq b$ 
              using continuous-image-closed-interval[OF ⟨t0 ≤ t1⟩]

```

```

    by (simp add: J-def)
then obtain a b where ?S = {a..b} and a ≤ b by auto
hence bdd-above ?S by simp
from ‹s ∈ J› cSup-upper[OF - this]
have norm (f' (flow0 x0 s)) ≤ Sup ?S
    by auto
thus norm (f' (flow0 x0 s)) ≤ N
    using N-ge-SupS by simp
qed

```

Define a small region around $\text{flow0} \cdot J$, that is a subset of the domain X .

```

from compact-in-open-separated[OF flow0-J-props(1,2) auto-open-domain
flow0-J-props(3)]
obtain e-domain where e-domain-def: 0 < e-domain {x. infdist x (flow0
x0 · J) ≤ e-domain} ⊆ X
    by auto
define G where G ≡ {x ∈ X. infdist x (flow0 x0 · J) < e-domain}
have G-vimage: G = ((λx. infdist x (flow0 x0 · J)) - {..

```

Define a compact subset H of G . Inside H , we can guarantee an upper bound on the Taylor remainder.

```

define e-domain2 where e-domain2 ≡ e-domain / 2
have e-domain2 > 0 e-domain2 < e-domain using ‹e-domain > 0›
    by (simp-all add: e-domain2-def)
define H where H ≡ {x. infdist x (flow0 x0 · J) ≤ e-domain2}
have H-props: H ≠ {} compact H H ⊆ G
proof-
    have x0 ∈ flow0 x0 · J
        unfolding image-iff
        using ‹0 ∈ J› x0-def
        by force

    hence x0 ∈ H
        using ‹0 < e-domain2›
        by (simp add: H-def x0-def)
    thus H ≠ {}
        by auto
next
    show compact H
        unfolding H-def
        using ‹0 < e-domain2› flow0-J-props
        by (intro compact-infdist-le) simp-all
next
    show H ⊆ G
    proof

```

```

fix x assume x ∈ H
then have *: infdist x (flow0 x0 ` J) < e-domain
  using ‹0 < e-domain›
  by (simp add: H-def e-domain2-def)
then have x ∈ X
  using e-domain-def(2)
  by auto
with * show x ∈ G
  unfolding G-def
  by auto
qed
qed

have f'-cont-on-G: (¬¬ x. x ∈ G ⇒ isCont f' x)
  using continuous-on-interior[OF continuous-on-subset[OF continuous-derivative
  ‹G ⊆ X›]]
  by (simp add: interior-open[OF ‹open G›])

define e1 where e1 ≡ e' / (|t| * exp (K * |t|) * exp (N * |t|))
— e1 is the bounding term for the Taylor remainder.
have 0 < |t|
  using ‹t ≠ 0›
  by simp
hence 0 < e1
  using ‹0 < e'›
  by (simp add: e1-def)

```

Taylor expansion of f on set G.

```

from uniform-explicit-remainder-Taylor-1[where f=f and f'=f',
  OF derivative-rhs[OF subsetD[OF ‹G ⊆ X›]] f'-cont-on-G ‹open G› H-props
  ‹0 < e1›]
obtain d-Taylor R
  where Taylor-expansion:
    0 < d-Taylor
    ¬¬ x z. f z = f x + (f' x) (z - x) + R x z
    ¬¬ x y. x ∈ H ⇒ y ∈ H ⇒ dist x y < d-Taylor ⇒ norm (R x y) ≤ e1 *
    dist x y
    continuous-on (G × G) (λ(a, b). R a b)
    by auto

```

Find d, such that solutions are always at least $\min(e\text{-domain}/2)$ d-Taylor apart, i.e. always in H. This later gives us the bound on the remainder.

```

have 0 < min (e-domain/2) d-Taylor
  using ‹0 < d-Taylor› ‹0 < e-domain›
  by auto
from uniform-limit-flow[OF ‹t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0› ‹t1 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0›
  ‹t0 ≤ t1›,
  THEN uniform-limitD, OF this, unfolded eventually-at]
obtain d-ivl where d-ivl-def:

```

```

 $0 < d\text{-}ivl$ 
 $\bigwedge x. 0 < dist x x0 \implies dist x x0 < d\text{-}ivl \implies$ 
 $(\forall t \in J. dist (flow0 x0 t) (Y (x - x0) t) < \min (e\text{-}domain / 2) d\text{-}Taylor)$ 
by (auto simp: dist-commute J-def)

define d where d  $\equiv \min u d\text{-}ivl$ 
have  $0 < d$  using  $\langle 0 < u \rangle \langle 0 < d\text{-}ivl \rangle$ 
by (simp add: d-def)
hence  $d \leq u$   $d \leq d\text{-}ivl$ 
by (auto simp: d-def)

```

Therefore, any $flow0$ starting in $ball x0 d$ will be in G .

```

have  $Y\text{-in-}G: \bigwedge y. y \in ball x0 d \implies (\lambda s. Y (y - x0) s) ` J \subseteq G$ 
proof
  fix x y assume assms:  $y \in ball x0 d$   $x \in (\lambda s. Y (y - x0) s) ` J$ 
  show  $x \in G$ 
  proof(cases)
    assume  $y = x0$ 
    from assms(2)
    have  $x \in flow0 x0 ` J$ 
    by (simp add: y = x0)
    thus  $x \in G$ 
    using  $\langle 0 < e\text{-}domain \rangle \langle flow0 x0 ` J \subseteq X \rangle$ 
    by (auto simp: G-def)
  next
    assume  $y \neq x0$ 
    hence  $0 < dist y x0$ 
    by (simp add: dist-norm)
    from d-ivl-def(2)[OF this]  $\langle d \leq d\text{-}ivl \rangle \langle 0 < e\text{-}domain \rangle$  assms(1)
    have  $dist\text{-}flow0\text{-}Y: \bigwedge t. t \in J \implies dist (flow0 x0 t) (Y (y - x0) t) <$ 
 $e\text{-}domain$ 
    by (auto simp: dist-commute)

    from assms(2)
    obtain t where t-def:  $t \in J$   $x = Y (y - x0) t$ 
    by auto
    have  $x \in X$ 
    unfolding t-def(2)
    using uK-def(3) assms(1)  $\langle d \leq u \rangle$  subsetD[OF J-in-existence-ivl
t-def(1)]
    by (auto simp: intro!: flow-in-domain)

    have  $flow0 x0 t \in flow0 x0 ` J$  using t-def by auto
    from dist-flow0-Y[OF t-def(1)]
    have  $dist x (flow0 x0 t) < e\text{-}domain$ 
    by (simp add: t-def(2) dist-commute)
    from le-less-trans[OF infdist-le[OF  $\langle flow0 x0 t \in flow0 x0 ` J \rangle$ ] this]  $\langle x$ 
 $\in X \rangle$ 
    show  $x \in G$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp: G-def)
qed
qed
from this[of x0] ‹0 < d›
have X-in-G: flow0 x0 ` J ⊆ G
  by simp

show ∃ d>0. ∀ x. 0 < dist x x0 ∧ dist x x0 < d →
  dist ((Y (x - x0) t - flow0 x0 t - vector-Dflow (x - x0) t) /_R
norm (x - x0)) 0 < e
proof(rule exI, rule conjI[OF ‹0 < d›], safe, unfold norm-conv-dist[symmetric])
  fix x assume x-x0-dist: 0 < dist x x0 dist x x0 < d
  hence x-in-ball': x ∈ ball x0 d
    by (simp add: dist-commute)
  hence x-in-ball: x ∈ ball x0 u
    using ‹d ≤ u›
    by simp

```

First, some prerequisites.

```

from x-in-ball
have z-in-ball: x - x0 ∈ ball 0 u
  using ‹0 < u›
  by (simp add: dist-norm)
hence [continuous-intros]: dist x0 x < u
  by (auto simp: dist-norm)

from J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
have J-in-existence-ivl-x: J ⊆ existence-ivl x .
from ball-in-X[OF z-in-ball]
have x-in-X[continuous-intros]: x ∈ X
  by simp

```

On all of J , we can find upper bounds for the distance of $flow0$ and Y .

```

have dist-flow0-Y: ∀ s. s ∈ J ⇒ dist (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s) ≤ dist
x0 x * exp (K * |t|)
  using t0-def t1-def uK-def(2)
  by (intro order-trans[OF uK-def(6)[OF x-in-ball] mult-left-mono])
    (auto simp add: J-def intro!: mult-mono)
from d-ivl-def x-x0-dist ‹d ≤ d-ivl›
have dist-flow0-Y2: ∀ t. t ∈ J ⇒ dist (flow0 x0 t) (Y (x - x0) t) < min
(e-domain2) d-Taylor
  by (auto simp: e-domain2-def)

let ?g = λt. norm (Y (x - x0) t - flow0 x0 t - vector-Dflow (x - x0) t)
let ?C = |t| * dist x0 x * exp (K * |t|) * e1

```

Find an upper bound to $?g$, i.e. show that $?g \leq ?C + N * integral \{a..b\} ?g$ for $\{a..b\} = \{0..s\}$ or $\{a..b\} = \{s..0\}$ for some $s \in J$. We can then apply Grönwall's inequality to obtain a true bound for $?g$.

```

have g-bound: ?g s ≤ ?C + N * integral {a..b} ?g
  if s-def: s ∈ {a..b}
  and J'-def: {a..b} ⊆ J
  and ab-cases: (a = 0 ∧ b = s) ∨ (a = s ∧ b = 0)
  for s a b
proof –
  from that have s ∈ J by auto

have s-in-existence-ivl0: s ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  using J-in-existence ⟨s ∈ J⟩ by auto
have s-in-existence-ivl: ∀y. y ∈ ball x0 u ⇒ s ∈ existence-ivl0 y
  using J-in-existence-ivl ⟨s ∈ J⟩ by auto
have s-in-existence-ivl2: ∀z. z ∈ ball 0 u ⇒ s ∈ existence-ivl0 (x0 + z)
  using s-in-existence-ivl
  by (simp add: dist-norm)

```

Prove continuities beforehand.

```

note continuous-on-0-s[continuous-intros] = continuous-on-subset[OF -
⟨{a..b} ⊆ J⟩]

have[continuous-intros]: continuous-on J (flow0 x0)
  using J-in-existence
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp:)
{
  fix z S
  assume assms: x0 + z ∈ X S ⊆ existence-ivl0 (x0 + z)
  have continuous-on S (λs. f (Y z s))
  proof(rule continuous-on-subset[OF - assms(2)])
    show continuous-on (existence-ivl0 (x0 + z)) (λs. f (Y z s))
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-in-domain flow-continuous-on
simp:)
  qed
}
note [continuous-intros] = this

have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on J (λs. f (flow0 x0 s))
  by(rule continuous-on-subset[OF - J-in-existence])
  (auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-continuous-on flow-in-domain simp:
x0-def)
  have [continuous-intros]: ∀z. continuous-on J (λs. f' (flow0 x0 s)
(vector-Dflow z s))
  proof–
  fix z
  have a1: continuous-on J (flow0 x0)
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)

have a2: (λs. (flow0 x0 s, vector-Dflow z s)) ` J ⊆ (flow0 x0 ` J) × ((λs.

```

```

vector-Dflow z s) ` J)
  by auto
  have a3: continuous-on ((λs. (flow0 x0 s, vector-Dflow z s)) ` J) (λ(x,
u). f' x u)
    using assms flow0-J-props
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta')
  from continuous-on-compose[OF continuous-on-Pair[OF a1 U-continuous]
a3]
  show continuous-on J (λs. f' (flow0 x0 s) (vector-Dflow z s))
    by simp
qed

have [continuous-intros]: continuous-on J (λs. R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0)
s))
  using J-in-existence J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] X-in-G `{a..b} ⊆ J` Y-in-G
  x-x0-dist
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-compose-Pair[OF Tay-
lor-expansion(4)]
simp: dist-commute subset-iff)
hence [continuous-intros]:
  (λs. R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s)) integrable-on J
  unfolding J-def
  by (rule integrable-continuous-real)

have i1: integral {a..b} (λs. f (flow0 x s)) = integral {a..b} (λs. f (flow0
x0 s)) =
  integral {a..b} (λs. f (flow0 x s) - f (flow0 x0 s))
  using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
  apply (intro Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff[symmetric])
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros existence-ivl-reverse)
have i2:
  integral {a..b} (λs. f (flow0 x s) - f (flow0 x0 s) - (f' (flow0 x0 s))
(vector-Dflow (x - x0) s)) =
  integral {a..b} (λs. f (flow0 x s) - f (flow0 x0 s)) -
  integral {a..b} (λs. f' (flow0 x0 s) (vector-Dflow (x - x0) s))
  using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
  by (intro Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-diff[OF Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integrable-diff])
  (auto intro!: continuous-intros existence-ivl-reverse)
from ab-cases
have ?g s = norm (integral {a..b} (λs'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) -
  integral {a..b} (λs'. f (flow0 x0 s')) -
  integral {a..b} (λs'. (f' (flow0 x0 s')) (vector-Dflow (x - x0) s'))))
proof(safe)
  assume a = 0 b = s
  hence 0 ≤ s using `s ∈ {a..b}` by simp

```

Integral equations for flow0, Y and U.

```

have flow0-integral-eq: flow0 x0 s = x0 + ivl-integral 0 s (λs. f (flow0

```

```

 $x0\ s))$ 
by (rule flow-fixed-point[OF s-in-existence-ivl-x0])
have Y-integral-eq:  $\text{flow0 } x\ s = x0 + (x - x0) + \text{ivl-integral } 0\ s (\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s))$ 
using flow-fixed-point  $\langle 0 \leq s \rangle$  s-in-existence-ivl2[OF z-in-ball]
ball-in-X[OF z-in-ball]
by (simp add:)
have U-integral-eq:  $\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s = (x - x0) + \text{ivl-integral } 0 s (\lambda s. \text{vareq } x0\ s (\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s))$ 
unfolding vector-Dflow-def
by (rule var.flow-fixed-point)
(auto simp:  $\langle 0 \leq s \rangle$  x0-def varexivl-eq-exivl s-in-existence-ivl-x0)
show ?g s = norm (integral {0..s} ( $\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')$ ) -
integral {0..s} ( $\lambda s'. f (\text{flow0 } x0\ s')$ ) -
integral {0..s} ( $\lambda s'. \text{blinfun-apply } (f' (\text{flow0 } x0\ s')) (\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s')$ ))
using  $\langle 0 \leq s \rangle$ 
unfolding vareq-def[symmetric]
by (simp add: flow0-integral-eq Y-integral-eq U-integral-eq ivl-integral-def)
next
assume a = s b = 0
hence s ≤ 0 using  $\langle s \in \{a..b\} \rangle$  by simp

have flow0-integral-eq-left:  $\text{flow0 } x0\ s = x0 + \text{ivl-integral } 0\ s (\lambda s. f (\text{flow0 } x0\ s))$ 
by (rule flow-fixed-point[OF s-in-existence-ivl-x0])
have Y-integral-eq-left:  $Y (x - x0) s = x0 + (x - x0) + \text{ivl-integral } 0 s (\lambda s. f (Y (x - x0) s))$ 
using flow-fixed-point  $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$  s-in-existence-ivl2[OF z-in-ball]
ball-in-X[OF z-in-ball]
by simp
have U-integral-eq-left:  $\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s = (x - x0) + \text{ivl-integral } 0 s (\lambda s. \text{vareq } x0\ s (\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s))$ 
unfolding vector-Dflow-def
by (rule var.flow-fixed-point)
(auto simp:  $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$  x0-def varexivl-eq-exivl s-in-existence-ivl-x0)

have ?g s =
norm (- integral {s..0} ( $\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')$ ) +
integral {s..0} ( $\lambda s'. f (\text{flow0 } x0\ s')$ ) +
integral {s..0} ( $\lambda s'. \text{vareq } x0\ s' (\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s')$ ))
unfolding flow0-integral-eq-left Y-integral-eq-left U-integral-eq-left
using  $\langle s \leq 0 \rangle$ 
by (simp add: ivl-integral-def)
also have ... = norm (integral {s..0} ( $\lambda s'. f (Y (x - x0) s')$ ) -
integral {s..0} ( $\lambda s'. f (\text{flow0 } x0\ s')$ ) -
integral {s..0} ( $\lambda s'. \text{vareq } x0\ s' (\text{vector-Dflow } (x - x0) s')$ ))
by (subst norm-minus-cancel[symmetric], simp)
finally show ?g s =

```

```

norm (integral {s..0} (λs'. f (Y (x - x0) s')) -
      integral {s..0} (λs'. f (flow0 x0 s')) -
      integral {s..0} (λs'. blinfun-apply (f' (flow0 x0 s')) (vector-Dflow (x
      - x0) s'))) unfolding vareq-def .
qed
also have ... =
  norm (integral {a..b} (λs. f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (flow0 x0 s) - (f' (flow0
  x0 s)) (vector-Dflow (x - x0) s)))
    by (simp add: i1 i2)
  also have ... ≤
    integral {a..b} (λs. norm (f (Y (x - x0) s) - f (flow0 x0 s) - f' (flow0
    x0 s)) (vector-Dflow (x - x0) s)))
  using x-in-X J-in-existence-ivl-x J-in-existence ⟨{a..b} ⊆ J⟩
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-imp-absolutely-integrable-on
       existence-ivl-reverse)
  also have ... = integral {a..b}
    (λs. norm (f' (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s) - flow0 x0 s - vector-Dflow
    (x - x0) s) + R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s)))
  proof (safe intro!: integral-spike[OF negligible-empty, simplified] arg-cong[where
  f=norm])
    fix s' assume s' ∈ {a..b}
    show f' (flow0 x0 s') (Y (x - x0) s' - flow0 x0 s' - vector-Dflow (x -
    x0) s') + R (flow0 x0 s') (Y (x - x0) s') =
      f (Y (x - x0) s') - f (flow0 x0 s') - f' (flow0 x0 s') (vector-Dflow (x
      - x0) s')
      by (simp add: blinfun.diff-right Taylor-expansion(2)[of flow0 x s' flow0
      x0 s'])
    qed
    also have ... ≤ integral {a..b}
      (λs. norm (f' (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s) - flow0 x0 s - vector-Dflow
      (x - x0) s)) +
        norm (R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s))
    using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball] norm-triangle-ineq
    using ⟨continuous-on J (λs. R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s))⟩
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integral-le)
  also have ... =
    integral {a..b} (λs. norm (f' (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s) - flow0 x0 s -
    vector-Dflow (x - x0) s)) +
      integral {a..b} (λs. norm (R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s)))
    using J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
    using ⟨continuous-on J (λs. R (flow0 x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s))⟩
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros Henstock-Kurzweil-Integration.integral-add)
  also have ... ≤ N * integral {a..b} ?g + ?C (is ?l1 + ?r1 ≤ -)
  proof(rule add-mono)
    have ?l1 ≤ integral {a..b} (λs. norm (f' (flow0 x0 s)) * norm (Y (x -
    x0) s - flow0 x0 s - vector-Dflow (x - x0) s))
      using norm-blinfun J-in-existence-ivl[OF x-in-ball]
      by (auto intro!: continuous-intros integral-le)

```

```

also have ...  $\leq \text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda s. N * \text{norm} (Y (x - x0) s - \text{flow0 } x0 s - \text{vector-Dflow} (x - x0) s))$ 
    using  $J\text{-in-existence-ivl}[OF \text{ } x\text{-in-ball}]$   $N\text{-ineq}[OF \langle\{a..b\} \subseteq J\rangle[\text{THEN subsetD}]]$ 
    by (intro integral-le) (auto intro!: continuous-intros mult-right-mono)
also have ...  $= N * \text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda s. \text{norm} ((Y (x - x0) s - \text{flow0 } x0 s - \text{vector-Dflow} (x - x0) s)))$ 
    unfolding real-scaleR-def[symmetric]
    by(rule integral-cmul)
    finally show  $?l1 \leq N * \text{integral } \{a..b\} ?g .$ 
next
    have  $?r1 \leq \text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda s. e1 * \text{dist} (\text{flow0 } x0 s) (Y (x - x0) s))$ 
        using  $J\text{-in-existence-ivl}[OF \text{ } x\text{-in-ball}] \langle 0 < e\text{-domain} \rangle \text{dist-flow0-}Y2 \langle 0 < e\text{-domain2} \rangle$ 
        by (intro integral-le)
        (force
            intro!: continuous-intros Taylor-expansion(3) order-trans[OF infdist-le]
            dest!:  $\langle\{a..b\} \subseteq J\rangle[\text{THEN subsetD}]$ 
            intro: less-imp-le
            simp: dist-commute H-def)+
        also have ...  $\leq \text{integral } \{a..b\} (\lambda s. e1 * (\text{dist } x0 x * \exp (K * |t|)))$ 
        apply(rule integral-le)
        subgoal using  $J\text{-in-existence-ivl}[OF \text{ } x\text{-in-ball}]$  by (force intro!: continuous-intros)
        subgoal by force
        subgoal by (force dest!:  $\langle\{a..b\} \subseteq J\rangle[\text{THEN subsetD}]$ )
            intro!: less-imp-le[OF \langle 0 < e1 \rangle] mult-left-mono[OF dist-flow0-Y])
        done
        also have ...  $\leq ?C$ 
        using  $\langle s \in J \rangle \text{x-x0-dist} \langle 0 < e1 \rangle \langle\{a..b\} \subseteq J\rangle \langle 0 < |t| \rangle \text{t0-def t1-def}$ 
            by (auto simp: integral-const-real J-def(1))
        finally show  $?r1 \leq ?C .$ 
qed
finally show thesis
    by simp
qed
have g-continuous: continuous-on J ?g
    using  $J\text{-in-existence-ivl}[OF \text{ } x\text{-in-ball}]$  J-in-existence
    using J-def(1) U-continuous
    by (auto simp: J-def intro!: continuous-intros)
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-subset[OF g-continuous]
have C-gr-zero: 0 < ?C
    using  $\langle 0 < |t| \rangle \langle 0 < e1 \rangle \text{x-x0-dist}(1)$ 
    by (simp add: dist-commute)
have  $0 \leq t \vee t \leq 0$  by auto
then have  $?g t \leq ?C * \exp (N * |t|)$ 
proof

```

```

assume  $0 \leq t$ 
moreover
have continuous-on {0..t} (vector-Dflow (x - x0))
  using U-continuous
  by (rule continuous-on-subset) (auto simp: J-def t0-def t1-def)
then have norm (Y (x - x0) t - flow0 x0 t - vector-Dflow (x - x0) t)
 $\leq$ 
   $|t| * dist x0 x * exp (K * |t|) * e1 * exp (N * t)$ 
  using ‹t ∈ J› J-def ‹t0 ≤ 0› J-in-existence J-in-existence-ivl-x
  by (intro gronwall[OF g-bound -- C-gr-zero ‹0 < N› ‹0 ≤ t› order.refl])
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: )
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
assume  $t \leq 0$ 
moreover
have continuous-on {t .. 0} (vector-Dflow (x - x0))
  using U-continuous
  by (rule continuous-on-subset) (auto simp: J-def t0-def t1-def)
then have norm (Y (x - x0) t - flow0 x0 t - vector-Dflow (x - x0) t)
 $\leq$ 
   $|t| * dist x0 x * exp (K * |t|) * e1 * exp (- N * t)$ 
  using ‹t ∈ J› J-def ‹0 ≤ t1› J-in-existence J-in-existence-ivl-x
  by (intro gronwall-left[OF g-bound -- C-gr-zero ‹0 < N› order.refl ‹t ≤
  0›])
    (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
also have ... = dist x x0 * (|t| * exp (K * |t|) * e1 * exp (N * |t|))
  by (auto simp: dist-commute)
also have ... < norm (x - x0) * e
  unfolding e1-def
  using ‹e' < e› ‹0 < |t|› ‹0 < e1› x-x0-dist(1)
  by (simp add: dist-norm)
finally show norm ((Y (x - x0) t - flow0 x0 t - vector-Dflow (x - x0)
t) /R norm (x - x0)) < e
  by (simp, metis x-x0-dist(1) dist-norm divide-inverse mult.commute
pos-divide-less-eq)
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma local-lipschitz-A:

```

 $OT \subseteq \text{existence-ivl0 } x0 \implies \text{local-lipschitz } OT \ (\text{OS::('a} \Rightarrow_L 'a) \text{ set}) \ (\lambda t. (o_L)$ 
(vareq x0 t))
by (rule local-lipschitz-subset[OF -- subset-UNIV, where T=existence-ivl0 x0])
  (auto simp: split-beta' vareq-def
  intro!: c1-implies-local-lipschitz[where f'=λ(t, x). comp3 (f' (flow0 x0 t))])

```

```

derivative-eq-intros blinfun-eqI ext
continuous-intros flow-in-domain)

lemma total-derivative-l1-on-open:
  ll-on-open (existence-ivl0 x0) (λt. blinfun-compose (vareq x0 t)) (UNIV::('a ⇒L
'a) set)
  by standard (auto intro!: continuous-intros local-lipschitz-A[OF order-refl])
end

lemma mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[simp]:— TODO: unify with ?t ∈ existence-ivl0 ?x0.0 ⇒ var.existence-ivl ?x0.0 ?t ?a = existence-ivl0 ?x0.0
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
shows mvar.existence-ivl x0 t = (λ-. existence-ivl0 x0)
proof (rule ext, rule mvar.existence-ivl-eq-domain)
fix s t x
assume s: s ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 and t: t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
then have {s .. t} ⊆ existence-ivl0 x0
  by (meson atLeastAtMost-iff is-interval-1 is-interval-existence-ivl subsetI)
then have continuous-on {s .. t} (vareq x0)
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
then have compact (vareq x0 ` {s .. t})
  using compact-Icc
  by (rule compact-continuous-image)
then obtain B where B: ∀u. u ∈ {s .. t} ⇒ norm (vareq x0 u) ≤ B
  by (force dest!: compact-imp-bounded simp: bounded-iff)
show ∃M L. ∀t∈{s .. t}. ∀x∈UNIV. norm (vareq x0 t oL x) ≤ M + L * norm
x
  unfolding o-def
  by (rule exI[where x=0], rule exI[where x=B])
  (auto intro!: order-trans[OF norm-blinfun-compose] mult-right-mono B)
qed (auto intro: assms)

lemma
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
shows continuous-on (UNIV × existence-ivl0 x0) (λ(x, ta). mvar.flow x0 t x ta)
proof –
from mvar.flow-continuous-on-state-space[of x0 t, unfolded mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF
assms]]
show continuous-on (UNIV × existence-ivl0 x0) (λ(x, ta). mvar.flow x0 t x ta)
.
qed

```

```

definition Dflow x0 = mvar.flow x0 0 id-blinfun

lemma var-eq-mvar:
  assumes t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows var.flow x0 t0 i t = mvar.flow x0 t0 id-blinfun t i
  by (rule var.flow-unique)
    (auto intro!: assms derivative-eq-intros mvar.flow-has-derivative
      simp: varexivl-eq-exivl assms has-vector-derivative-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)

lemma Dflow-zero[simp]: x ∈ X  $\implies$  Dflow x 0 = 1_L
  unfolding Dflow-def
  by (subst mvar.flow-initial-time) auto

```

5.3 Differentiability of the flow0

$U t$, i.e. the solution of the variational equation, is the space derivative at the initial value $x0$.

```

lemma flow-dx-derivative:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows (( $\lambda x_0$ . flow0 x0 t) has-derivative ( $\lambda z$ . vector-Dflow x0 z t)) (at x0)
    unfolding has-derivative-at2
    using assms
    by (intro iffD1[OF LIM-equal proposition-17-6-weak[OF assms]] conjI[OF bounded-linear-vector-Dflow[OF
      assms]])]
      (simp add: diff-diff-add inverse-eq-divide)

lemma flow-dx-derivative-blinfun:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows (( $\lambda x$ . flow0 x t) has-derivative Blinfun ( $\lambda z$ . vector-Dflow x0 z t)) (at x0)
  by (rule has-derivative-Blinfun[OF flow-dx-derivative[OF assms]])

definition flowderiv x0 t = comp12 (Dflow x0 t) (blinfun-scaleR-left (f (flow0 x0 t)))

lemma flowderiv-eq: flowderiv x0 t ( $\xi_1, \xi_2$ ) = (Dflow x0 t)  $\xi_1 + \xi_2 *_R f$  (flow0 x0 t)
  by (auto simp: flowderiv-def)

lemma W-continuous-on: continuous-on (Sigma X existence-ivl0) ( $\lambda(x_0, t)$ . Dflow x0 t)
  — TODO: somewhere here is hidden continuity wrt rhs of ODE, extract it!
  unfolding continuous-on split-beta'
  proof (safe intro!: tendstoI)
    fix e'::real and t x assume x: x ∈ X and tx: t ∈ existence-ivl0 x and e': e' > 0
    let ?S = Sigma X existence-ivl0
    have (x, t) ∈ ?S using x tx by auto
    from open-prod-elim[OF open-state-space this]

```

```

obtain OX OT where OXOT: open OX open OT (x, t) ∈ OX × OT OX ×
OT ⊆ ?S
  by blast
then obtain dx dt
where dx: dx > 0 cball x dx ⊆ OX
  and dt: dt > 0 cball t dt ⊆ OT
  by (force simp: open-contains-cball)

from OXOT dt dx have cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl0 x cball x dx ⊆ X
  apply (auto simp: subset-iff)
  subgoal for ta
    apply (drule spec[where x=ta])
    apply (drule spec[where x=t])+
    apply auto
    done
  done

have one-exivl: mvar.existence-ivl x 0 = (λ-. existence-ivl0 x)
  by (rule mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF existence-ivl-zero[OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩]])

have *: closed ({t .. 0} ∪ {0 .. t}) {t .. 0} ∪ {0 .. t} ≠ {}
  by auto
let ?T = {t .. 0} ∪ {0 .. t} ∪ cball t dt
have compact ?T
  by (auto intro!: compact-Un)
have ?T ⊆ existence-ivl0 x
  by (intro Un-least ivl-subset-existence-ivl' ivl-subset-existence-ivl ⟨x ∈ X⟩
    ⟨t ∈ existence-ivl0 x⟩ ⟨cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl0 x⟩)

have compact (mvar.flow x 0 id-blinfun ` ?T)
  using ⟨?T ⊆ -> ⟨x ∈ X⟩
  mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF existence-ivl-zero[OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩]]
  by (auto intro!: ⟨0 < dx⟩ compact-continuous-image ⟨compact ?T⟩
    continuous-on-subset[OF mvar.flow-continuous-on])

let ?line = mvar.flow x 0 id-blinfun ` ?T
let ?X = {x. infdist x ?line ≤ dx}
have compact ?X
  using ⟨?T ⊆ -> ⟨x ∈ X⟩
  mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF existence-ivl-zero[OF ⟨x ∈ X⟩]]
  by (auto intro!: compact-infdist-le ⟨0 < dx⟩ compact-continuous-image compact-Un
    continuous-on-subset[OF mvar.flow-continuous-on ])

from mvar.local-lipschitz ⟨?T ⊆ ->
have llc: local-lipschitz ?T ?X (λt. (o_L) (vareq x t))
  by (rule local-lipschitz-subset) auto

have cont: ∀xa. xa ∈ ?X ⇒ continuous-on ?T (λt. vareq x t o_L xa)

```

```

using ‹?T ⊆ -›
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros ‹x ∈ X›)

from local-lipschitz-compact-implies-lipschitz[OF llc ‹compact ?X› ‹compact ?T›
cont]
obtain K' where K': ⋀ta. ta ∈ ?T ⟹ K'-lipschitz-on ?X ((oL) (vareq x ta))
by blast
define K where K ≡ abs K' + 1
have K > 0
by (simp add: K-def)
have K: ⋀ta. ta ∈ ?T ⟹ K-lipschitz-on ?X ((oL) (vareq x ta))
by (auto intro!: lipschitz-onI mult-right-mono order-trans[OF lipschitz-onD[OF
K']] simp: K-def)

have ex-ivlI: ⋀y. y ∈ cball x dx ⟹ ?T ⊆ existence-ivl0 y
using dx dt OXOT
by (intro Un-least ivl-subset-existence-ivl' ivl-subset-existence-ivl; force)

have cont: continuous-on ((?T × ?X) × cball x dx) (λ((ta, xa), y). (vareq y ta
oL xa))
using ‹cball x dx ⊆ X› ex-ivlI
by (force intro!: continuous-intros simp: split-beta' )

have mvar.flow x 0 id-blinfun t ∈ mvar.flow x 0 id-blinfun ` ({t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪
cball t dt)
by auto
then have mem: (t, mvar.flow x 0 id-blinfun t, x) ∈ ?T × ?X × cball x dx
by (auto simp: ‹0 < dx› less-imp-le)

define e where e ≡ min e' (dx / 2) / 2
have e > 0 using ‹e' > 0› by (auto simp: e-def ‹0 < dx›)
define d where d ≡ e * K / (exp (K * (abs t + abs dt + 1)) - 1)
have d > 0 by (auto simp: d-def intro!: mult-pos-pos divide-pos-pos ‹0 < e› ‹K
> 0›)

have cmpct: compact ((?T × ?X) × cball x dx) compact (?T × ?X)
using ‹compact ?T› ‹compact ?X›
by (auto intro!: compact-cball compact-Times)

have compact-line: compact ?line
using ‹{t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl0 x› one-exivl
by (force intro!: compact-continuous-image ‹compact ?T› continuous-on-subset[OF
mvar.flow-continuous-on] simp: ‹x ∈ X›)

from compact-uniformly-continuous[OF cont cmpct(1), unfolded uniformly-continuous-on-def,
rule-format, OF ‹0 < d›]
obtain d' where d': d' > 0
    ⋀ta xa xa' y. ta ∈ ?T ⟹ xa ∈ ?X ⟹ xa' ∈ cball x dx ⟹ y ∈ cball x dx ⟹
    dist xa' y < d' ⟹

```

```

dist (vareq xa' ta oL xa) (vareq y ta oL xa) < d
by (auto simp: dist-prod-def)
{
fix y
assume dxy: dist x y < d'
assume y ∈ cball x dx
then have y ∈ X
using dx dt OXOT by force+
have two-exivl: mvar.existence-ivl y 0 = (λ-. existence-ivl0 y)
by (rule mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl[OF existence-ivl-zero[OF ⟨y ∈ X⟩]])
let ?X' = ∪ x ∈ ?line. ball x dx
have open ?X' by auto
have ?X' ⊆ ?X
by (auto intro!: infdist-le2 simp: dist-commute)

interpret oneR: ll-on-open existence-ivl0 x (λt. (oL) (vareq x t)) ?X'
by standard (auto intro!: ⟨x ∈ X⟩ continuous-intros local-lipschitz-A[OF order-refl])
interpret twoR: ll-on-open existence-ivl0 y (λt. (oL) (vareq y t)) ?X'
by standard (auto intro!: ⟨y ∈ X⟩ continuous-intros local-lipschitz-A[OF order-refl])
interpret both:
two-ll-on-open (λt. (oL) (vareq x t)) existence-ivl0 x (λt. (oL) (vareq y t))
existence-ivl0 y ?X' ?T id-blinfun d K
proof unfold-locales
show 0 < K by (simp add: ⟨0 < K⟩)
show iv-defined: 0 ∈ {t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt
by auto
show is-interval ({t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt)
by (auto simp: is-interval-def dist-real-def)
show {t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt ⊆ oneR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun
apply (rule oneR.maximal-existence-flow[where x=mvar.flow x 0 id-blinfun])
subgoal
apply (rule solves-odeI)
apply (rule has-vderiv-on-subset[OF solves-odeD(1)[OF mvar.flow-solves-ode[of 0 x id-blinfun]]])
subgoal using ⟨x ∈ X⟩ ⟨?T ⊆ -> ⟨0 < dx⟩ by simp
subgoal by simp
subgoal by (simp add: ⟨cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl0 x⟩ ivl-subset-existence-ivl ivl-subset-existence-ivl' one-exivl tx)
subgoal using dx by (auto; force)
done
subgoal by (simp add: ⟨x ∈ X⟩)
subgoal by fact
subgoal using iv-defined by blast
subgoal using ⟨{t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl0 x⟩ by blast
done

```

```

fix s assume s:  $s \in ?T$ 
then show  $K\text{-lipschitz-on } ?X' ((o_L) (vareq x s))$ 
  by (intro lipschitz-on-subset[ $\text{OF } K \subset ?X' \subseteq ?X$ ]) auto
fix j assume j:  $j \in ?X'$ 
show norm ((vareq x s o_L j) - (vareq y s o_L j)) < d
  unfolding dist-norm[symmetric]
  apply (rule d')
  subgoal by (rule s)
  subgoal using  $?X' \subseteq ?X$  j ..
  subgoal using  $\langle dx > 0 \rangle$  by simp
  subgoal using  $\langle y \in cball x dx \rangle$  by simp
  subgoal using  $dxy$  by simp
  done
qed
have less-e: norm (Dflow x s - both.Y s) < e
  if s:  $s \in ?T \cap \text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun}$  for s
proof -
  from s have s-less:  $|s| < |t| + |dt| + 1$ 
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def)
  note both.norm-X-Y-bound[rule-format, OF s]
  also have d / K * (exp (K * |s|) - 1) =
     $e * ((\exp(K * |s|) - 1) / (\exp(K * (|t| + |dt| + 1)) - 1))$ 
    by (simp add: d-def)
  also have ... < e * 1
    by (rule mult-strict-left-mono[OF - <0 < e])
      (simp add: add-nonneg-pos <0 < K <0 < e s-less)
  also have ... = e by simp
  also
  from s have s:  $s \in ?T$  by simp
  have both.flow0 s = Dflow x s
    unfolding both.flow0-def Dflow-def
    apply (rule oneR.maximal-existence-flow[where K=?T])
    subgoal
      apply (rule solves-odeI)
      apply (rule has-vderiv-on-subset[ $\text{OF solves-odeD}(1)[\text{OF mvar.flow-solves-ode}[of 0 x id-blinfun]]$ ])
        subgoal using  $\langle x \in X \rangle \langle 0 < dx \rangle$  by simp
        subgoal by simp
        subgoal by (simp add: cball t dt  $\subseteq \text{existence-ivl } 0 x$  ivl-subset-existence-ivl ivl-subset-existence-ivl' one-exivl tx)
          subgoal using dx by (auto; force)
          done
        subgoal by (simp add: <x ∈ X>)
        subgoal by (rule both.J-ivl)
        subgoal using both.t0-in-J by blast
        subgoal using <{t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt  $\subseteq \text{existence-ivl } 0 x$  by blast
        subgoal using s by blast
        done
      finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

have $e < dx$ using $\langle dx > 0$ by (auto simp: e-def)

let $?i = \{y. \text{infdist } y (\text{mvar.flow } x 0 \text{id-blinfun} ' ?T) \leq e\}$
have $?i \subseteq (\bigcup_{x \in \text{mvar.flow } x 0 \text{id-blinfun} ' ?T} \text{ball } x dx)$

proof -

have $cl: \text{closed } ?line \neq \{\}$ using compact-line

by (auto simp: compact-imp-closed)

have $?i \subseteq (\bigcup_{y \in \text{mvar.flow } x 0 \text{id-blinfun} ' ?T} \text{cball } y e)$

proof safe

fix x

assume $H: \text{infdist } x ?line \leq e$

from infdist-attains-inf[OF cl, of x]

obtain y where $y \in ?line \text{ infdist } x ?line = \text{dist } x y$ by auto

then show $x \in (\bigcup_{x \in ?line} \text{cball } x e)$

using H

by (auto simp: dist-commute)

qed

also have $\dots \subseteq (\bigcup_{x \in ?line} \text{ball } x dx)$

using $\langle e < dx \rangle$

by auto

finally show ?thesis .

qed

have $\mathcal{Z}: \text{twoR.flow } 0 \text{id-blinfun } s \in ?i$

if $s \in ?T$ $s \in \text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun}$ for s

proof -

from that have $sT: s \in ?T \cap \text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun}$

by force

from less-e[OF this]

have $\text{dist } (\text{twoR.flow } 0 \text{id-blinfun } s) (\text{mvar.flow } x 0 \text{id-blinfun } s) \leq e$

unfolding Dflow-def both.Y-def dist-commute dist-norm by simp

then show ?thesis

using sT by (force intro: infdist-le2)

qed

have $T\text{-subset}: ?T \subseteq \text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun}$

apply (rule twoR.subset-mem-compact-implies-subset-existence-interval[

where $K = \{x. \text{infdist } x ?line \leq e\}$])

subgoal using $\langle 0 < dt \rangle$ by force

subgoal by (rule both.J-ivl)

subgoal using $\langle y \in \text{cball } x dx \rangle$ ex-ivlI by blast

subgoal using both.F-iv-defined(2) by blast

subgoal by (rule 2)

subgoal using $\langle dt > 0 \rangle$ by (intro compact-infdist-le) (auto intro!: compact-line
 $0 < e$)

subgoal by (rule 1)

done

also have $\text{twoR.existence-ivl } 0 \text{id-blinfun} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } 0 y$

by (rule twoR.existence-ivl-subset)

```

finally have ?T ⊆ existence-ivl0 y .
have norm (Dflow x s - Dflow y s) < e if s: s ∈ ?T for s
proof -
  from s have s ∈ ?T ∩ twoR.existence-ivl 0 id-blinfun using T-subset by
  force
  from less-e[OF this] have norm (Dflow x s - both.Y s) < e .
  also have mvar.flow y 0 id-blinfun s = twoR.flow 0 id-blinfun s
  apply (rule mvar.maximal-existence-flow[where K=?T])
  subgoal
    apply (rule solves-odeI)
    apply (rule has-vderiv-on-subset[OF solves-odeD(1)[OF twoR.flow-solves-ode[of
    0 id-blinfun]]])
    subgoal using ⟨y ∈ X⟩ by simp
    subgoal using both.F-iv-defined(2) by blast
    subgoal using T-subset by blast
    subgoal by simp
    done
    subgoal using ⟨y ∈ X⟩ auto-ll-on-open.existence-ivl-zero auto-ll-on-open-axioms
    both.F-iv-defined(2) twoR.flow-initial-time by blast
    subgoal by (rule both.J-ivl)
    subgoal using both.t0-in-J by blast
    subgoal using ⟨{t..0} ∪ {0..t} ∪ cball t dt ⊆ existence-ivl0 y⟩ by blast
    subgoal using s by blast
    done
  then have both.Y s = Dflow y s
  unfolding both.Y-def Dflow-def
  by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
} note cont-data = this
have ∀F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. dist x y < d'
unfolding at-within-open[OF ⟨(x, t) ∈ ?S⟩ open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
using ⟨d' > 0⟩
by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI1)
  (auto simp: eventually-at less-imp-le dist-commute)
moreover
have ∀F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. y ∈ cball x dx
unfolding at-within-open[OF ⟨(x, t) ∈ ?S⟩ open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
using ⟨dx > 0⟩
by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI1)
  (auto simp: eventually-at less-imp-le dist-commute)
moreover
have ∀F (y, s) in at (x, t) within ?S. s ∈ ?T
unfolding at-within-open[OF ⟨(x, t) ∈ ?S⟩ open-state-space] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
using ⟨dt > 0⟩
by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI2)
  (auto simp: eventually-at less-imp-le dist-commute)
moreover
have 0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x by (simp add: ⟨x ∈ X⟩)

```

```

have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } t \text{ within existence-ivl0 } x. \text{ dist } (\text{mvar.flow } x 0 \text{ id-blinfun } y)$   

 $(\text{mvar.flow } x 0 \text{ id-blinfun } t) < e$   

using  $\text{mvar.flow-continuous-on}[of x 0 \text{ id-blinfun}]$   

using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle tx$   

by (auto simp add: continuous-on one-exivl dest!: tendstoD)  

then have  $\forall_F (y, s) \text{ in at } (x, t) \text{ within } ?S. \text{ dist } (\text{Dflow } x s) (\text{Dflow } x t) < e$   

using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$   

unfolding at-within-open[ $OF \langle(x, t) \in ?S\rangle \text{ open-state-space}$ ] UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]  

Dflow-def  

by (intro eventually-at-Pair-within-TimesI2)  

(auto simp: at-within-open[ $OF tx \text{ open-existence-ivl}$ ])  

ultimately  

have  $\forall_F (y, s) \text{ in at } (x, t) \text{ within } ?S. \text{ dist } (\text{Dflow } y s) (\text{Dflow } x t) < e'$   

apply eventually-elim  

proof (safe del: UnE, goal-cases)  

case  $(1 y s)$   

have  $\text{dist } (\text{Dflow } y s) (\text{Dflow } x t) \leq \text{dist } (\text{Dflow } y s) (\text{Dflow } x s) + \text{dist } (\text{Dflow } x s) (\text{Dflow } x t)$   

by (rule dist-triangle)  

also  

have  $\text{dist } (\text{Dflow } x s) (\text{Dflow } x t) < e$   

by (rule 1)  

also have  $\text{dist } (\text{Dflow } y s) (\text{Dflow } x s) < e$   

unfolding dist-norm norm-minus-commute  

using 1  

by (intro cont-data)  

also have  $e + e \leq e'$  by (simp add: e-def)  

finally show  $\text{dist } (\text{Dflow } y s) (\text{Dflow } x t) < e'$  by arith  

qed  

then show  $\forall_F ys \text{ in at } (x, t) \text{ within } ?S. \text{ dist } (\text{Dflow } (\text{fst } ys) (\text{snd } ys)) (\text{Dflow } (\text{fst } (x, t)) (\text{snd } (x, t))) < e'$   

by (simp add: split-beta')
qed

```

lemma $W\text{-continuous-on-comp}[\text{continuous-intros}]$:
assumes $h: \text{continuous-on } S h \text{ and } g: \text{continuous-on } S g$
shows $(\bigwedge s. s \in S \implies h s \in X) \implies (\bigwedge s. s \in S \implies g s \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (h s))$
 \implies
 $\text{continuous-on } S (\lambda s. \text{Dflow } (h s) (g s))$
using continuous-on-compose[$OF \text{ continuous-on-Pair}[OF h g] \text{ continuous-on-subset}[OF W\text{-continuous-on}]$]
by auto

lemma $f\text{-flow-continuous-on}: \text{continuous-on } (\Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}) (\lambda(x0, t). f$
 $(\text{flow0 } x0 t))$
using flow-continuous-on-state-space
by (auto intro!: continuous-on-f flow-in-domain simp: split-beta')

lemma

```

flow-has-space-derivative:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
shows ((λx0. flow0 x0 t) has-derivative Dflow x0 t) (at x0)
by (rule flow-dx-derivative-blinfun[THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
(simp-all add: var-eq-mvar assms blinfun.blinfun-apply-inverse Dflow-def vector-Dflow-def
mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms])

lemma
flow-has-flowderiv:
assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
shows ((λ(x0, t). flow0 x0 t) has-derivative flowderiv x0 t) (at (x0, t) within S)
proof -
have Sigma: (x0, t) ∈ Sigma X existence-ivl0
using assms by auto
from open-state-space assms obtain e' where e': e' > 0 ball (x0, t) e' ⊆ Sigma X existence-ivl0
by (force simp: open-contains-ball)
define e where e = e' / sqrt 2
have 0 < e using e' by (auto simp: e-def)
have ball x0 e × ball t e ⊆ ball (x0, t) e'
by (auto simp: dist-prod-def real-sqrt-sum-squares-less e-def)
also note e'(2)
finally have subs: ball x0 e × ball t e ⊆ Sigma X existence-ivl0 .

have d1: ((λx0. flow0 x0 s) has-derivative blinfun-apply (Dflow y s)) (at y within ball x0 e)
if y ∈ ball x0 e s ∈ ball t e for y s
using subs that
by (subst at-within-open; force intro!: flow-has-space-derivative)
have d2: (flow0 y has-derivative blinfun-apply (blinfun-scaleR-left (f (flow0 y s)))) (at s within ball t e)
if y ∈ ball x0 e s ∈ ball t e for y s
using subs that
unfolding has-vector-derivative-eq-has-derivative-blinfun[symmetric]
by (subst at-within-open; force intro!: flow-has-vector-derivative)
have ((λ(x0, t). flow0 x0 t) has-derivative flowderiv x0 t) (at (x0, t) within ball x0 e × ball t e)
using subs
unfolding UNIV-Times-UNIV[symmetric]
by (intro has-derivative-partialsI[OF d1 d2, THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
(auto intro!: ‹0 < e› continuous-intros flow-in-domain
continuous-on-imp-continuous-within[where s=Sigma X existence-ivl0]
assms
simp: flowderiv-def split-beta' flow0-defined assms mem-ball)
then have ((λ(x0, t). flow0 x0 t) has-derivative flowderiv x0 t) (at (x0, t) within Sigma X existence-ivl0)
by (auto simp: at-within-open[OF - open-state-space] at-within-open[OF - open-Times])

```

```

assms ⟨0 < e⟩
      mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined[OF assms])
then show ?thesis unfolding at-within-open[OF Sigma open-state-space]
  by (rule has-derivative-at-withinI)
qed

lemma flow0-comp-has-derivative:
assumes h: h s ∈ existence-ivl0 (g s)
assumes [derivative-intros]: (g has-derivative g') (at s within S)
assumes [derivative-intros]: (h has-derivative h') (at s within S)
shows ((λx. flow0 (g x) (h x)) has-derivative (λx. blinfun-apply (flowderiv (g s)
(h s)) (g' x, h' x)))
(at s within S)
by (rule has-derivative-compose[where f=λx. (g x, h x) and s=S,
OF - flow-has-flowderiv[OF h], simplified])
(auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

lemma flowderiv-continuous-on: continuous-on (Sigma X existence-ivl0) (λ(x0, t).
flowderiv x0 t)
unfolding flowderiv-def split-beta'
by (subst blinfun-of-matrix-works[where f=comp12 (Dflow (fst x) (snd x))
(blinfun-scaleR-left (f (flow0 (fst x) (snd x)))) for x, symmetric])
(auto intro!: continuous-intros flow-in-domain)

lemma flowderiv-continuous-on-comp[continuous-intros]:
assumes continuous-on S x
assumes continuous-on S t
assumes ∀s. s ∈ S ⇒ x s ∈ X ∀s. s ∈ S ⇒ t s ∈ existence-ivl0 (x s)
shows continuous-on S (λxa. flowderiv (x xa) (t xa))
by (rule continuous-on-compose2[OF flowderiv-continuous-on, where f=λs. (x
s, t s),
unfolded split-beta' fst-conv snd-conv])
(auto intro!: continuous-intros assms)

lemmas [intro] = flow-in-domain

lemma vareq-trans: t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl0 (flow0 x0 t0) ⇒
vareq (flow0 x0 t0) t = vareq x0 (t0 + t)
by (auto simp: vareq-def flow-trans)

lemma diff-existence-ivl-trans:
t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 ⇒ t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 ⇒ t - t0 ∈ existence-ivl0 (flow0
x0 t0) for t
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add.left-neutral diff-add-eq
local.existence-ivl-reverse local.existence-ivl-trans local.flows-reverse)

lemma has-vderiv-on-blinfun-compose-right[derivative-intros]:
assumes (g has-vderiv-on g') T
assumes ∀x. x ∈ T ⇒ gd' x = g' x oL d

```

```

shows (( $\lambda x. g x o_L d$ ) has-vderiv-on  $gd'$ )  $T$ 
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def blinfun-ext blinfun.bilinear-simps
      intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext)

lemma has-vderiv-on-blinfun-compose-left[derivative-intros]:
assumes (g has-vderiv-on  $g'$ )  $T$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in T \implies gd' x = d o_L g' x$ 
shows (( $\lambda x. d o_L g x$ ) has-vderiv-on  $gd'$ )  $T$ 
using assms
by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def blinfun-ext blinfun.bilinear-simps
      intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext)

lemma mvar-flow-shift:
assumes  $t_0 \in \text{existence-ivl} 0$   $t_1 \in \text{existence-ivl} 0$   $x_0$ 
shows  $\text{mvar.flow } x_0 t_0 d t_1 = D\text{flow} (\text{flow}_0 x_0 t_0) (t_1 - t_0) o_L d$ 
proof -
have  $\text{mvar.flow } x_0 t_0 d t_1 = \text{mvar.flow } x_0 t_0 d (t_0 + (t_1 - t_0))$ 
  by simp
also have ... =  $\text{mvar.flow } x_0 t_0 (\text{mvar.flow } x_0 t_0 d t_0) t_1$ 
  by (subst mvar.flow-trans) (auto simp add: assms)
also have ... =  $D\text{flow} (\text{flow}_0 x_0 t_0) (t_1 - t_0) o_L d$ 
  apply (rule mvar.flow-unique-on)
    apply (auto simp add: assms mvar.flow-initial-time-if blinfun-ext Dflow-def
      intro!: derivative-intros derivative-eq-intros)
    apply (auto simp: assms has-vderiv-on-open has-vector-derivative-def
      intro!: derivative-eq-intros blinfun-eqI)
    apply (subst mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)
    by (auto simp add: vareq-trans assms diff-existence-ivl-trans)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma Dflow-trans:
assumes  $h \in \text{existence-ivl} 0$   $x_0$ 
assumes  $i \in \text{existence-ivl} 0$  ( $\text{flow}_0 x_0 h$ )
shows  $D\text{flow } x_0 (h + i) = D\text{flow} (\text{flow}_0 x_0 h) i o_L (D\text{flow } x_0 h)$ 
proof -
have [intro, simp]:  $h + i \in \text{existence-ivl} 0$   $x_0$   $i + h \in \text{existence-ivl} 0$   $x_0$   $x_0 \in X$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: add.commute existence-ivl-trans)
show ?thesis
  unfolding Dflow-def
  apply (subst mvar.flow-trans[where s=h and t=i])
  subgoal by (auto simp: assms)
  subgoal by (auto simp: assms)
  by (subst mvar-flow-shift) (auto simp: assms Dflow-def )
qed

lemma Dflow-trans-apply:

```

```

assumes  $h \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$ 
assumes  $i \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (\text{flow0 } x0 h)$ 
shows  $D\text{flow } x0 (h + i) d0 = D\text{flow } (\text{flow0 } x0 h) i (D\text{flow } x0 h d0)$ 
proof -
have [intro, simp]:  $h + i \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$   $i + h \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$   $x0 \in X$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: add.commute existence-ivl-trans)
show ?thesis
  unfolding Dflow-def
  apply (subst mvar.flow-trans[where s=h and t=i])
  subgoal by (auto simp: assms)
  subgoal by (auto simp: assms)
  by (subst mvar-flow-shift) (auto simp: assms Dflow-def )
qed

end — True

end

```

6 Upper and Lower Solutions

```

theory Upper-Lower-Solution
imports Flow
begin

```

Following Walter [1] in section 9

```

lemma IVT-min:
fixes  $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{linorder-topology}, \text{real-normed-vector}, \text{ordered-real-vector}\}$ 
— generalize?
assumes  $y: f a \leq y \leq f b \ a \leq b$ 
assumes  $*: \text{continuous-on } \{a .. b\} f$ 
notes [continuous-intros] = *[THEN continuous-on-subset]
obtains  $x$  where  $a \leq x \leq b \ f x = y \wedge x' \cdot a \leq x' \Rightarrow x' < x \Rightarrow f x' < y$ 
proof -
let ?s =  $((\lambda x. f x - y) -` \{0..\}) \cap \{a..b\}$ 
have ?s ≠ {}
  using assms
  by auto
have closed ?s
  by (rule closed-vimage-Int) (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
moreover have bounded ?s
  by (rule bounded-Int) (simp add: bounded-closed-interval)
ultimately have compact ?s
  using compact-eq-bounded-closed by blast
from compact-attains-inf[OF this ‹?s ≠ {}›]
obtain  $x$  where  $x: a \leq x \leq b \ f x \geq y$ 
  and min:  $\bigwedge z. a \leq z \Rightarrow z \leq b \Rightarrow f z \geq y \Rightarrow x \leq z$ 
  by auto

```

```

have  $f x \leq y$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $n: \neg f x \leq y$ 
  then have  $\exists z \geq a. z \leq x \wedge (\lambda x. f x - y) z = 0$ 
    using  $x$  by (intro IVT') (auto intro!: continuous-intros simp: assms)
  then obtain  $z$  where  $z: a \leq z \leq x f z = y$  by auto
  then have  $a \leq z \leq b f z \geq y$  using  $x$  by auto
  from min [OF this]  $z n$ 
  show False by auto
qed
then have  $a \leq x \leq b f x = y$ 
  using  $x$ 
  by (auto)
moreover have  $f x' < y$  if  $a \leq x' x' < x$  for  $x'$ 
  apply (rule ccontr)
  using min[of  $x'$ ] that  $x$ 
  by (auto simp: not-less)
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma filtermap-at-left-shift: filtermap ( $\lambda x. x - d$ ) (at-left  $a$ ) = at-left ( $a - d$ ::real)
  by (simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-filtermap eventually-at-filter filtermap-nhds-shift[symmetric])

context
fixes  $v v' w w'$ ::real  $\Rightarrow$  real and  $t0 t1 e$ ::real
assumes  $v': (v \text{ has-vderiv-on } v')$  { $t0 <.. t1$ }
  and  $w': (w \text{ has-vderiv-on } w')$  { $t0 <.. t1$ }
assumes pos-ivl:  $t0 < t1$ 
assumes e-pos:  $e > 0$  and e-in:  $t0 + e \leq t1$ 
assumes less:  $\bigwedge t. t0 < t \implies t < t0 + e \implies v t < w t$ 
begin

lemma first-intersection-crossing-derivatives:
assumes na:  $t0 < tg$   $tg \leq t1$   $v tg \geq w tg$ 
notes [continuous-intros] =
  vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF  $v'$ , THEN continuous-on-subset]
  vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF  $w'$ , THEN continuous-on-subset]
obtains  $x0$  where
   $t0 < x0 \leq tg$ 
   $v' x0 \geq w' x0$ 
   $v x0 = w x0$ 
   $\bigwedge t. t0 < t \implies t < x0 \implies v t < w t$ 
proof -
  have  $(v - w) (\min tg (t0 + e / 2)) \leq 0$   $0 \leq (v - w) tg$ 
     $\min tg (t0 + e / 2) \leq tg$ 
    continuous-on { $\min tg (t0 + e / 2) .. tg$ }  $(v - w)$ 
  using less[of  $t0 + e / 2$ ]
  less[of  $tg$ ] na { $e > 0$ }

```

```

    by (auto simp: min-def intro!: continuous-intros)
from IVT-min[OF this]
obtain x0 where x0:  $\min_{t \in [t_0, t_1]} |v - w| \leq |x_0 - t_0| \leq \frac{e}{2}$ 
   $\wedge \forall x' \in [t_0, t_1]. \min_{t \in [t_0, t_1]} |v - w| \leq |x' - t_0| \Rightarrow |x' - x_0| < |x_0 - t_0| \Rightarrow |v - w| < |x' - w|$ 
  by auto
then have x0-in:  $t_0 < x_0 \wedge x_0 \leq t_1$ 
  using `e > 0` na(1,2)
  by (auto)
note `t_0 < x_0` `x_0 \leq t_1`
moreover
{
  from v' x0-in
  have (v has-derivative ( $\lambda x. x * v' x_0$ )) (at x0 within { $t_0 < \dots < x_0$ })
  by (force intro: has-derivative-subset simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-vderiv-on-def)
  then have v:  $((\lambda y. (v y - (v x_0 + (y - x_0) * v' x_0)) / \text{norm}(y - x_0)) \rightarrow 0)$  (at x0 within { $t_0 < \dots < x_0$ })
  unfolding has-derivative-within
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
  from w' x0-in
  have (w has-derivative ( $\lambda x. x * w' x_0$ )) (at x0 within { $t_0 < \dots < x_0$ })
  by (force intro: has-derivative-subset simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-vderiv-on-def)
  then have w:  $((\lambda y. (w y - (w x_0 + (y - x_0) * w' x_0)) / \text{norm}(y - x_0)) \rightarrow 0)$  (at x0 within { $t_0 < \dots < x_0$ })
  unfolding has-derivative-within
  by (simp add: ac-simps)

  have evs:  $\forall x \in [t_0, t_1]. \min_{t \in [t_0, t_1]} |v - w| < |x - x_0|$ 
  using less na(1) na(3) x0(3) x0-in(1)
  by (force simp: min-def eventually-at-filter intro!: order-tendsstoD[OF tendssto-ident-at])+
  then have  $\forall x \in [t_0, t_1]. |v x - w x| < |x - x_0|$ .
     $(v x - (v x_0 + (x - x_0) * v' x_0)) / \text{norm}(x - x_0) = (w x - (w x_0 + (x - x_0) * w' x_0)) / \text{norm}(x - x_0) = (v x - w x) / \text{norm}(x - x_0) + (v' x_0 - w' x_0)$ 
    apply eventually-elim
    using x0-in x0 less na `t_0 < t_1` sum-sqs-eq
    by (auto simp: divide-simps algebra-simps min-def intro!: eventuallyI split: if-split-asm)
    from this tends-to-diff[OF v w]
    have 1:  $((\lambda x. (v x - w x) / \text{norm}(x - x_0) + (v' x_0 - w' x_0)) \rightarrow 0)$  (at x0 within { $t_0 < \dots < x_0$ })
    by (force intro: tends-to-eq-rhs Lim-transform-eventually)
  moreover
  from evs have 2:  $\forall x \in [t_0, t_1]. |v x - w x| \leq |x - x_0| + |v' x_0 - w' x_0| \leq |v' x_0 - w' x_0|$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: divide-simps intro!: less-imp-le x0(4))

  moreover

```

```

have at x0 within {t0<..<x0} ≠ bot
  by (simp add: ‹t0 < x0› at-within-eq-bot-iff less-imp-le)

ultimately
have 0 ≤ v' x0 - w' x0
  by (rule tendsto-upperbound)
then have v' x0 ≥ w' x0 by simp
}
moreover note ‹v x0 = w x0›
moreover
have t0 < t ==> t < x0 ==> v t < w t for t
  by (cases min tg (t0 + e / 2) ≤ t) (auto intro: x0 less)
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma defect-less:
assumes b: ∀t. t0 < t ==> t ≤ t1 ==> v' t - f t (v t) < w' t - f t (w t)
notes [continuous-intros] =
  vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF v', THEN continuous-on-subset]
  vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF w', THEN continuous-on-subset]
shows ∀t ∈ {t0 <.. t1}. v t < w t
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume ¬(∀t ∈ {t0 <.. t1}. v t < w t)
  then obtain tu where t0 < tu tu ≤ t1 v tu ≥ w tu by auto
  from first-intersection-crossing-derivatives[OF this]
  obtain x0 where t0 < x0 x0 ≤ tu w' x0 ≤ v' x0 v x0 = w x0 ∧ t. t0 < t ==>
  t < x0 ==> v t < w t
  by metis
  with b[of x0] ‹tu ≤ t1›
  show False
  by simp
qed

end

lemma has-derivatives-less-lemma:
fixes v v' ::real ⇒ real
assumes v': (v has-vderiv-on v') T
assumes y': (y has-vderiv-on y') T
assumes lu: ∀t. t ∈ T ==> t > t0 ==> v' t - f t (v t) < y' t - f t (y t)
assumes lower: v t0 ≤ y t0
assumes eq-imp: v t0 = y t0 ==> v' t0 < y' t0
assumes t: t0 < t t0 ∈ T t ∈ T is-interval T
shows v t < y t
proof –
  have subset: {t0 .. t} ⊆ T
  by (rule atMostAtLeast-subset-convex) (auto simp: assms is-interval-convex)
  obtain d where 0 < d t0 < s ==> s ≤ t ==> s < t0 + d ==> v s < y s for s
  proof cases

```

```

assume v t0 = y t0
from this[THEN eq-imp]
have *: 0 < y' t0 - v' t0
  by simp
have ((λt. y t - v t) has-vderiv-on (λt0. y' t0 - v' t0)) {t0 .. t}
  by (auto intro!: derivative-intros y' v' has-vderiv-on-subset[OF - subset])
with ⟨t0 < t⟩
have d: ((λt. y t - v t) has-real-derivative y' t0 - v' t0) (at t0 within {t0 .. t})
  by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-real-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative)
from has-real-derivative-pos-inc-right[OF d *] ⟨v t0 = y t0⟩
obtain d where d > 0 and vy: h > 0  $\Rightarrow$  t0 + h  $\leq$  t  $\Rightarrow$  h < d  $\Rightarrow$  v (t0 + h) < y (t0 + h) for h
  by auto
have vy: t0 < s  $\Rightarrow$  s  $\leq$  t  $\Rightarrow$  s < t0 + d  $\Rightarrow$  v s < y s for s
  using vy[of s - t0] by simp
  with ⟨d > 0⟩ show ?thesis ..
next
assume v t0 ≠ y t0
then have v t0 < y t0 using lower by simp
moreover
have continuous-on {t0 .. t} v continuous-on {t0 .. t} y
  by (auto intro!: vderiv-on-continuous-on assms has-vderiv-on-subset[OF - subset])
then have (v  $\longrightarrow$  v t0) (at t0 within {t0 .. t}) (y  $\longrightarrow$  y t0) (at t0 within {t0 .. t})
  by (auto simp: continuous-on)
ultimately have  $\forall_F x$  in at t0 within {t0 .. t}. 0 < y x - v x
  by (intro order-tendstoD) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros)
then obtain d where d > 0  $\wedge$  x. t0 < x  $\Rightarrow$  x  $\leq$  t  $\Rightarrow$  x < t0 + d  $\Rightarrow$  v x
< y x
  by atomize-elim (auto simp: eventually-at algebra-simps dist-real-def)
then show ?thesis ..
qed
with ⟨d > 0⟩ ⟨t0 < t⟩
obtain e where e > 0 t0 + e  $\leq$  t t0 < s  $\Rightarrow$  s < t0 + e  $\Rightarrow$  v s < y s for s
  by atomize-elim (auto simp: min-def divide-simps intro!: exI[where x=min (d/2) ((t - t0) / 2)] split: if-split-asm)
from defect-less[
  OF has-vderiv-on-subset[OF v']
  has-vderiv-on-subset[OF y']
  ⟨t0 < t⟩
  this lu]
show v t < y t using ⟨t0 < t⟩ subset
  by (auto simp: subset-iff assms)
qed

```

lemma strict-lower-solution:

```

fixes v v' ::real  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes sol: (y solves-ode f) T X
assumes v': (v has-vderiv-on v') T
assumes lower:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies t > t_0 \implies v' t < f t (v t)$ 
assumes iv:  $v t_0 \leq y t_0 \quad v t_0 = y t_0 \implies v' t_0 < f t_0 (y t_0)$ 
assumes t:  $t_0 < t \quad t_0 \in T \quad t \in T$  is-interval T
shows v t < y t
proof -
  note v'
  moreover
  note solves-odeD(1)[OF sol]
  moreover
  have 3:  $v' t - f t (v t) < f t (y t) - f t (y t)$  if  $t \in T \quad t > t_0$  for t
    using lower(1)[OF that]
    by arith
  moreover note iv
  moreover note t
  ultimately
  show v t < y t
    by (rule has-derivatives-less-lemma)
qed

```

```

lemma strict-upper-solution:
fixes w w' ::real  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes sol: (y solves-ode f) T X
assumes w': (w has-vderiv-on w') T
  and upper:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies t > t_0 \implies f t (w t) < w' t$ 
  and iv:  $y t_0 \leq w t_0 \quad y t_0 = w t_0 \implies f t_0 (y t_0) < w' t_0$ 
assumes t:  $t_0 < t \quad t_0 \in T \quad t \in T$  is-interval T
shows y t < w t
proof -
  note solves-odeD(1)[OF sol]
  moreover
  note w'
  moreover
  have  $f t (y t) - f t (y t) < w' t - f t (w t)$  if  $t \in T \quad t > t_0$  for t
    using upper(1)[OF that]
    by arith
  moreover note iv
  moreover note t
  ultimately
  show y t < w t
    by (rule has-derivatives-less-lemma)
qed

```

```

lemma uniform-limit-at-within-subset:
assumes uniform-limit S x l (at t within T)
assumes U  $\subseteq$  T
shows uniform-limit S x l (at t within U)

```

by (metis assms(1) assms(2) eventually-within-Un filterlim-iff subset-Un-eq)

```

lemma uniform-limit-le:
  fixes f::'c ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b::{"metric-space, linorder-topology"}
  assumes I: I ≠ bot
  assumes u: uniform-limit X f g I
  assumes u': uniform-limit X f' g' I
  assumes ∀ F i in I. ∀ x ∈ X. f i x ≤ f' i x
  assumes x ∈ X
  shows g x ≤ g' x
proof -
  have ∀ F i in I. f i x ≤ f' i x using assms by (simp add: eventually-mono)
  with I tendsto-uniform-limitI[OF u' ⟨x ∈ X⟩] tendsto-uniform-limitI[OF u ⟨x ∈ X⟩]
  show ?thesis by (rule tendsto-le)
qed

```

```

lemma uniform-limit-le-const:
  fixes f::'c ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b::{"metric-space, linorder-topology"}
  assumes I: I ≠ bot
  assumes u: uniform-limit X f g I
  assumes ∀ F i in I. ∀ x ∈ X. f i x ≤ h x
  assumes x ∈ X
  shows g x ≤ h x
proof -
  have ∀ F i in I. f i x ≤ h x using assms by (simp add: eventually-mono)
  then show ?thesis by (metis tendsto-upperbound I tendsto-uniform-limitI[OF u ⟨x ∈ X⟩])
qed

```

```

lemma uniform-limit-ge-const:
  fixes f::'c ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b::{"metric-space, linorder-topology"}
  assumes I: I ≠ bot
  assumes u: uniform-limit X f g I
  assumes ∀ F i in I. ∀ x ∈ X. h x ≤ f i x
  assumes x ∈ X
  shows h x ≤ g x
proof -
  have ∀ F i in I. h x ≤ f i x using assms by (simp add: eventually-mono)
  then show ?thesis by (metis tendsto-lowerbound I tendsto-uniform-limitI[OF u ⟨x ∈ X⟩])
qed

```

```

locale ll-on-open-real = ll-on-open T f X for T f and X::real set
begin

```

```

lemma lower-solution:
  fixes v v' ::real ⇒ real
  assumes sol: (y solves-ode f) S X

```

```

assumes v': (v has-vderiv-on v') S
assumes lower:  $\bigwedge t. t \in S \implies t > t0 \implies v' t < f t (v t)$ 
assumes iv:  $v t0 \leq y t0$ 
assumes t:  $t0 \leq t t0 \in S t \in S$  is-interval  $S S \subseteq T$ 
shows  $v t \leq y t$ 
proof cases
  assume v t0 = y t0
  have {t0 -- t}  $\subseteq S$  using t by (simp add: closed-segment-subset is-interval-convex)
  with sol have (y solves-ode f) {t0 -- t} X using order-refl by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
  moreover note refl
  moreover
  have {t0 -- t}  $\subseteq T$  using {t0 -- t}  $\subseteq S$  {S  $\subseteq T$ } by (rule order-trans)
  ultimately have t-ex:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 (y t0)$ 
    by (rule existence-ivl-maximal-segment)

  have t0-ex:  $t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 (y t0)$ 
    using in-existence-between-zeroI t-ex by blast
  have t0  $\in T$  using assms(9) t(2) by blast

  from uniform-limit-flow[OF t0-ex t-ex] {t0  $\leq t$ }
  have uniform-limit {t0..t} (flow t0) (flow t0 (y t0)) (at (y t0)) by simp
  then have uniform-limit {t0..t} (flow t0) (flow t0 (y t0)) (at-right (y t0))
    by (rule uniform-limit-at-within-subset) simp
  moreover
  {
    have  $\forall_F i \text{ in at } (y t0). t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 i$ 
      by (rule eventually-mem-existence-ivl) fact
    then have  $\forall_F i \text{ in at-right } (y t0). t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 i$ 
      unfolding eventually-at-filter
      by eventually-elim simp
    moreover have  $\forall_F i \text{ in at-right } (y t0). i \in X$ 
  proof -
    have f1:  $\bigwedge r ra rb. r \notin \text{existence-ivl } ra rb \vee rb \in X$ 
      by (metis existence-ivl-reverse flow-in-domain flows-reverse)
    obtain rr :: (real  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  (real  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  real where
       $\bigwedge p f pa fa. (\neg \text{eventually } p f \vee \text{eventually } pa f \vee p (rr p pa)) \wedge$ 
       $(\neg \text{eventually } p fa \vee \neg pa (rr p pa) \vee \text{eventually } pa fa)$ 
      by (metis (no-types) eventually-mono)
    then show ?thesis
      using f1 calculation by meson
  qed
  moreover have  $\forall_F i \text{ in at-right } (y t0). y t0 < i$ 
    by (simp add: eventually-at-filter)
  ultimately have  $\forall_F i \text{ in at-right } (y t0). \forall x \in \{t0..t\}. v x \leq \text{flow } t0 i x$ 
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim y')
    show ?case
    proof safe
      fix s assume s:  $s \in \{t0..t\}$ 

```

```

show  $v s \leq \text{flow } t0 y' s$ 
proof cases
  assume  $s = t0$  with  $\text{elim iv show } ?\text{thesis}$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle t0 \in T \rangle \langle y' \in X \rangle$ )
next
  assume  $s \neq t0$  with  $s$  have  $t0 < s$  by simp
    have  $\{t0 -- s\} \subseteq S$  using  $\langle\{t0 -- t\} \subseteq S\rangle$  closed-segment-eq-real-ivl s
  by auto
    from s elim have  $\{t0 .. s\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 y'$ 
      using ivl-subset-existence-ivl by blast
      with flow-solves-ode have sol:  $(\text{flow } t0 y' \text{ solves-ode } f) \{t0 .. s\} X$ 
        by (rule solves-ode-on-subset) (auto intro!:  $\langle y' \in X \rangle \langle t0 \in T \rangle$ )
      have  $\{t0 .. s\} \subseteq S$  using  $\langle\{t0 -- s\} \subseteq S\rangle$  by (simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
split: if-splits)
        with  $v'$  have  $v': (v \text{ has-vderiv-on } v') \{t0 .. s\}$ 
          by (rule has-vderiv-on-subset)
        from  $\langle y t0 < y' \rangle \langle v t0 = y t0 \rangle$  have less-init:  $v t0 < \text{flow } t0 y' t0$ 
          by (simp add: flow-initial-time-if  $\langle t0 \in T \rangle \langle y' \in X \rangle$ )
        from strict-lower-solution[ $\text{OF sol } v' \text{ lower less-imp-le[OF less-init]} - \langle t0 <$ 
s]
           $\{t0 .. s\} \subseteq S$ 
          less-init  $\langle t0 < s \rangle$ 
        have  $v s < \text{flow } t0 y' s$  by (simp add: subset-iff is-interval-cc)
        then show ?thesis by simp
      qed
    qed
  qed
}
moreover have  $t \in \{t0 .. t\}$  using  $\langle t0 \leq t \rangle$  by simp
ultimately have  $v t \leq \text{flow } t0 (y t0) t$ 
  by (rule uniform-limit-ge-const[ $\text{OF trivial-limit-at-right-real}$ ])
also have  $\text{flow } t0 (y t0) t = y t$ 
  using sol t
  by (intro maximal-existence-flow) auto
finally show ?thesis .
next
  assume  $v t0 \neq y t0$  then have less:  $v t0 < y t0$  using iv by simp
  show ?thesis
    apply (cases  $t0 = t$ )
    subgoal using iv by blast
    subgoal using strict-lower-solution[ $\text{OF sol } v' \text{ lower iv}$ ] less t by force
    done
  qed

lemma upper-solution:
fixes  $v v' :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes sol:  $(y \text{ solves-ode } f) S X$ 
assumes v':  $(v \text{ has-vderiv-on } v') S$ 
assumes upper:  $\bigwedge t. t \in S \implies t > t0 \implies f t (v t) < v' t$ 

```

```

assumes iv:  $y \leq v$ 
assumes t:  $t \in S$ 
shows  $y \leq v$ 
proof cases
  assume v t0 = y t0
  have {t0 .. t} ⊆ S using t by (simp add: closed-segment-subset is-interval-convex)
  with sol have (y solves-ode f) {t0 .. t} X using order-refl by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
  moreover note refl
  moreover
  have {t0 .. t} ⊆ T using {t0 .. t} ⊆ S ⊆ T by (rule order-trans)
  ultimately have t-ex:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ (y \ t0)$ 
    by (rule existence-ivl-maximal-segment)

  have t0-ex:  $t0 \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ (y \ t0)$ 
    using in-existence-between-zeroI t-ex by blast
  have t0 ∈ T using assms(9) t(2) by blast

  from uniform-limit-flow[OF t0-ex t-ex] < t0 ≤ t>
  have uniform-limit {t0..t} (flow t0) (flow t0 (y t0)) (at (y t0)) by simp
  then have uniform-limit {t0..t} (flow t0) (flow t0 (y t0)) (at-left (y t0))
    by (rule uniform-limit-at-within-subset) simp
  moreover
  {
    have ∀ F i in at (y t0).  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ i$ 
      by (rule eventually-mem-existence-ivl) fact
    then have ∀ F i in at-left (y t0).  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 \ i$ 
      unfolding eventually-at-filter
      by eventually-elim simp
    moreover have ∀ F i in at-left (y t0).  $i \in X$ 
  proof –
    have f1:  $\bigwedge r \text{ ra } rb. r \notin \text{existence-ivl } ra \ rb \vee rb \in X$ 
      by (metis existence-ivl-reverse flow-in-domain flows-reverse)
    obtain rr :: (real ⇒ bool) ⇒ (real ⇒ bool) ⇒ real where
       $\bigwedge p f pa fa. (\neg \text{eventually } p f \vee \text{eventually } pa \ f \vee p (rr p pa)) \wedge$ 
       $(\neg \text{eventually } p fa \vee \neg pa (rr p pa) \vee \text{eventually } pa fa)$ 
      by (metis (no-types) eventually-mono)
    then show ?thesis
      using f1 calculation by meson
  qed
  moreover have ∀ F i in at-left (y t0).  $i < y$ 
    by (simp add: eventually-at-filter)
  ultimately have ∀ F i in at-left (y t0).  $\forall x \in \{t0..t\}. \text{flow } t0 \ i \ x \leq v \ x$ 
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim y')
    show ?case
    proof safe
      fix s assume s:  $s \in \{t0..t\}$ 
      show flow t0 y' s ≤ v s
    proof cases

```

```

assume  $s = t0$  with  $\text{elim iv show } ?\text{thesis}$ 
      by ( $\text{simp add: } \langle t0 \in T \rangle \langle y' \in X \rangle$ )
next
  assume  $s \neq t0$  with  $s$  have  $t0 < s$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
    have  $\{t0 -- s\} \subseteq S$  using  $\langle \{t0 -- t\} \subseteq S \rangle$   $\text{closed-segment-eq-real-ivl } s$ 
by auto
  from  $s$  elim have  $\{t0 .. s\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl } t0 y'$ 
    using  $\text{ivl-subset-existence-ivl}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
  with  $\text{flow-solves-ode}$  have  $\text{sol: } (\text{flow } t0 y' \text{ solves-ode } f) \{t0 .. s\} X$ 
    by ( $\text{rule solves-ode-on-subset}$ ) ( $\text{auto intro!: } \langle y' \in X \rangle \langle t0 \in T \rangle$ )
  have  $\{t0 .. s\} \subseteq S$  using  $\langle \{t0 -- s\} \subseteq S \rangle$  by ( $\text{simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl }$ 
  split: if-splits)
    with  $v'$  have  $v': (v \text{ has-vderiv-on } v') \{t0 .. s\}$ 
      by ( $\text{rule has-vderiv-on-subset}$ )
    from  $\langle y' < y t0 \rangle \langle v t0 = y t0 \rangle$  have  $\text{less-init: } \text{flow } t0 y' t0 < v t0$ 
      by ( $\text{simp add: flow-initial-time-if } \langle t0 \in T \rangle \langle y' \in X \rangle$ )
    from  $\text{strict-upper-solution[OF sol } v' \text{ upper less-imp-le[OF less-init] - } \langle t0$ 
       $< s \rangle]$ 
       $\langle \{t0 .. s\} \subseteq S \rangle$ 
       $\text{less-init } \langle t0 < s \rangle$ 
    have  $\text{flow } t0 y' s < v s$  by ( $\text{simp add: subset-iff is-interval-cc}$ )
    then show  $?thesis$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  qed
  qed
  qed
}
moreover have  $t \in \{t0 .. t\}$  using  $\langle t0 \leq t \rangle$  by  $\text{simp}$ 
ultimately have  $\text{flow } t0 (y t0) t \leq v t$ 
  by ( $\text{rule uniform-limit-le-const[OF trivial-limit-at-left-real]}$ )
also have  $\text{flow } t0 (y t0) t = y t$ 
  using  $\text{sol } t$ 
  by ( $\text{intro maximal-existence-flow}$ ) auto
finally show  $?thesis$  .
next
  assume  $v t0 \neq y t0$  then have  $\text{less: } y t0 < v t0$  using  $\text{iv by simp}$ 
  show  $?thesis$ 
    apply ( $\text{cases } t0 = t$ )
    subgoal using  $\text{iv by blast}$ 
    subgoal using  $\text{strict-upper-solution[OF sol } v' \text{ upper iv] less } t \text{ by force}$ 
    done
  qed
end
end
theory Poincare-Map
imports
  Flow
begin

```

abbreviation *plane n c* $\equiv \{x. x \cdot n = c\}$

lemma

eventually-tendsto-compose-within:
assumes *eventually P (at l within S)*
assumes *P l*
assumes *(f —> l) (at x within T)*
assumes *eventually ($\lambda x. f x \in S$) (at x within T)*
shows *eventually ($\lambda x. P (f x)$) (at x within T)*

proof —

from *assms(1) assms(2) obtain U where U:*
open U l ∈ U \wedge x. x ∈ U \implies x ∈ S \implies P x
by *(force simp: eventually-at-topological)*
from *topological-tendstoD[OF assms(3) ⟨open U⟩ ⟨l ∈ U⟩]*
have *$\forall_F x$ in at x within T. f x ∈ U* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis using assms(4)*
by *eventually-elim (auto intro!: U)*

qed

lemma

eventually-eventually-withinI:— aha...
assumes *$\forall_F x$ in at x within A. P x P x*
shows *$\forall_F a$ in at x within S. $\forall_F x$ in at a within A. P x*
using *assms*
unfolding *eventually-at-topological*
by *force*

lemma *eventually-not-in-closed:*

assumes *closed P*
assumes *f t \notin P t ∈ T*
assumes *continuous-on T f*
shows *$\forall_F t$ in at t within T. f t \notin P*
using *assms*
unfolding *Compl-iff[symmetric] closed-def continuous-on-topological eventually-at-topological*
by *metis*

context *ll-on-open-it begin*

lemma

existence-ivl-trans':
assumes *t + s ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0*
t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
shows *t + s ∈ existence-ivl t (flow t0 x0 t)*
by *(meson assms(1) assms(2) general.existence-ivl-reverse general.flow-solves-ode*
general.is-interval-existence-ivl general.maximal-existence-flow(1)
general.mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined(2) general.mem-existence-ivl-subset
local.existence-ivl-subset subsetD)

```

end

context auto-ll-on-open— TODO: generalize to continuous systems
begin

definition returns-to :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where returns-to P x  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall_F t$  in at-right 0. flow0 x t  $\notin$  P)  $\wedge$  ( $\exists t > 0$ . t  $\in$  existence-ivl0 x  $\wedge$  flow0 x t  $\in$  P)

definition return-time :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where return-time P x =
    (if returns-to P x then (SOME t.
      t  $>$  0  $\wedge$ 
      t  $\in$  existence-ivl0 x  $\wedge$ 
      flow0 x t  $\in$  P  $\wedge$ 
      ( $\forall s \in \{0 <.. < t\}$ . flow0 x s  $\notin$  P)) else 0)

lemma returns-toI:
  assumes t: t  $>$  0 t  $\in$  existence-ivl0 x flow0 x t  $\in$  P
  assumes ev:  $\forall_F t$  in at-right 0. flow0 x t  $\notin$  P
  assumes closed P
  shows returns-to P x
  using assms
  by (auto simp: returns-to-def)

lemma returns-to-outsideI:
  assumes t: t  $\geq$  0 t  $\in$  existence-ivl0 x flow0 x t  $\in$  P
  assumes ev: x  $\notin$  P
  assumes closed P
  shows returns-to P x
  proof cases
    assume t  $>$  0
    moreover
    have  $\forall_F s$  in at 0 within {0 .. t}. flow0 x s  $\notin$  P
    using assms mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF `t  $\in$  -`]
     $\langle 0 < t \rangle$ 
    by (auto intro!: eventually-not-in-closed flow-continuous-on continuous-intros
      simp: eventually-conj-iff)
    with order-tendstoD(2)[OF tendsto-ident-at `0 < t`, of {0<..}]
    have  $\forall_F t$  in at-right 0. flow0 x t  $\notin$  P
    unfolding eventually-at-filter
    by eventually-elim (use `t > 0` in auto)
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: returns-toI assms `0 < t`)
  qed (use assms in simp)

lemma returns-toE:
  assumes returns-to P x
  obtains t0 t1 where

```

```

 $0 < t_0$ 
 $t_0 \leq t_1$ 
 $t_1 \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x$ 
 $\text{flow}_0 x t_1 \in P$ 
 $\bigwedge t. 0 < t \implies t < t_0 \implies \text{flow}_0 x t \notin P$ 
proof -
obtain  $t_0 t_1$  where  $t_0: t_0 > 0 \wedge t. 0 < t \implies t < t_0 \implies \text{flow}_0 x t \notin P$ 
and  $t_1: t_1 > 0 t_1 \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x \text{flow}_0 x t_1 \in P$ 
using assms
by (auto simp: returns-to-def eventually-at-right[OF zero-less-one])
moreover
have  $t_0 \leq t_1$ 
using  $t_0(2)[\text{of } t_1] t_1 t_0(1)$ 
by force
ultimately show ?thesis by (blast intro: that)
qed

lemma return-time-some:
assumes returns-to  $P x$ 
shows return-time  $P x =$ 
 $(\text{SOME } t. t > 0 \wedge t \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x \wedge \text{flow}_0 x t \in P \wedge (\forall s \in \{0 < .. < t\}. \text{flow}_0 x s \notin P))$ 
using assms by (auto simp: return-time-def)

lemma return-time-ex1:
assumes returns-to  $P x$ 
assumes closed  $P$ 
shows  $\exists !t. t > 0 \wedge t \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x \wedge \text{flow}_0 x t \in P \wedge (\forall s \in \{0 < .. < t\}. \text{flow}_0 x s \notin P)$ 
proof -
from returns-toE[OF `returns-to P x`]
obtain  $t_0 t_1$  where
 $t_1: t_1 \geq t_0 t_1 \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x \text{flow}_0 x t_1 \in P$ 
and  $t_0: t_0 > 0 \wedge t. 0 < t \implies t < t_0 \implies \text{flow}_0 x t \notin P$ 
by metis
from flow-continuous-on have cont: continuous-on  $\{0 .. t_1\}$  ( $\text{flow}_0 x$ )
by (rule continuous-on-subset) (intro ivl-subset-existence-ivl t1)
from cont have cont': continuous-on  $\{t_0 .. t_1\}$  ( $\text{flow}_0 x$ )
by (rule continuous-on-subset) (use `0 < t0` in auto)
have compact ( $\text{flow}_0 x - `P \cap \{t_0 .. t_1\}$ )
using `closed P` cont'
by (auto simp: compact-eq-bounded-closed bounded-Int bounded-closed-interval
introl!: closed-vimage-Int)

have  $\text{flow}_0 x - `P \cap \{t_0 .. t_1\} \neq \{\}$ 
using t1 t0 by auto
from compact-attains-inf[OF `compact -> this`] t0 t1
obtain rt where rt:  $t_0 \leq rt rt \leq t_1 \text{flow}_0 x rt \in P$ 
and least:  $\bigwedge t'. \text{flow}_0 x t' \in P \implies t_0 \leq t' \implies t' \leq t_1 \implies rt \leq t'$ 

```

```

by auto
have  $0 < rt \text{ flow0 } x \text{ rt} \in P \text{ rt} \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
  and  $0 < t' \implies t' < rt \implies \text{flow0 } x \text{ t'} \notin P \text{ for } t'$ 
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[ $\text{OF } \langle t1 \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x \rangle \text{ t0 t1 rt least}[of t']$ ]
  by force+
then show ?thesis
  by (intro ex-ex1I) force+
qed

lemma
  return-time-pos-returns-to:
  return-time  $P x > 0 \implies \text{return-time-returns-to } P x$ 
  by (auto simp: return-time-def split: if-splits)

lemma
  assumes ret: returns-to  $P x$ 
  assumes closed  $P$ 
  shows return-time-pos: return-time  $P x > 0$ 
  using someI-ex[ $\text{OF return-time-ex1[OF assms, THEN ex1-implies-ex]}$ ]
  unfolding return-time-some[ $\text{OF ret, symmetric}$ ]
  by auto

lemma returns-to-return-time-pos:
  assumes closed  $P$ 
  shows returns-to  $P x \longleftrightarrow \text{return-time } P x > 0$ 
  by (auto intro!: return-time-pos assms) (auto simp: return-time-def split: if-splits)

lemma return-time:
  assumes ret: returns-to  $P x$ 
  assumes closed  $P$ 
  shows return-time  $P x > 0$ 
  and return-time-ivl: return-time  $P x \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
  and return-time-returns:  $\text{flow0 } x \text{ (return-time } P x) \in P$ 
  and return-time-least:  $\bigwedge s. 0 < s \implies s < \text{return-time } P x \implies \text{flow0 } x s \notin P$ 
  using someI-ex[ $\text{OF return-time-ex1[OF assms, THEN ex1-implies-ex]}$ ]
  unfolding return-time-some[ $\text{OF ret, symmetric}$ ]
  by auto

lemma returns-to-earlierI:
  assumes ret: returns-to  $P (\text{flow0 } x t)$  closed  $P$ 
  assumes  $t \geq 0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
  assumes ev:  $\forall F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin P$ 
  shows returns-to  $P x$ 
proof -
  from return-time[ $\text{OF ret}$ ]
  have rt:  $0 < \text{return-time } P (\text{flow0 } x t) \text{ flow0 } (\text{flow0 } x t) (\text{return-time } P (\text{flow0 } x t)) \in P$ 
  and  $0 < s \implies s < \text{return-time } P (\text{flow0 } x t) \implies \text{flow0 } (\text{flow0 } x t) s \notin P \text{ for } s$ 
  by auto

```

```

let ?t = t + return-time P (flow0 x t)
show ?thesis
proof (rule returns-toI[of ?t])
  show 0 < ?t by (auto intro!: add-nonneg-pos rt ‹t ≥ 0›)
  show ?t ∈ existence-ivl0 x
    by (intro existence-ivl-trans return-time-exivl assms)
  have flow0 x (t + return-time P (flow0 x t)) = flow0 (flow0 x t) (return-time
P (flow0 x t))
    by (intro flow-trans assms return-time-exivl)
  also have ... ∈ P
    by (rule return-time-returns[OF ret])
  finally show flow0 x (t + return-time P (flow0 x t)) ∈ P .
  show closed P by fact
  show ∀ F t in at-right 0. flow0 x t ∉ P by fact
qed
qed

lemma return-time-gt:
assumes ret: returns-to P x closed P
assumes flow-not: ∀s. 0 < s ⇒ s ≤ t ⇒ flow0 x s ∉ P
shows t < return-time P x
using flow-not[of return-time P x] return-time-pos[OF ret] return-time-returns[OF
ret] by force

lemma return-time-le:
assumes ret: returns-to P x closed P
assumes flow-not: flow0 x t ∈ P t > 0
shows return-time P x ≤ t
using return-time-least[OF assms(1,2), of t] flow-not
by force

lemma returns-to-laterI:
assumes ret: returns-to P x closed P
assumes t: t > 0 t ∈ existence-ivl0 x
assumes flow-not: ∀s. 0 < s ⇒ s ≤ t ⇒ flow0 x s ∉ P
shows returns-to P (flow0 x t)
apply (rule returns-toI[of return-time P x - t])
subgoal using flow-not by (auto intro!: return-time-gt ret)
subgoal by (auto intro!: existence-ivl-trans' return-time-exivl ret t)
subgoal by (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
  (auto intro!: existence-ivl-trans' return-time-exivl ret t return-time-returns)
subgoal
proof -
  have ∀ F y in nhds 0. y ∈ existence-ivl0 (flow0 x t)
  apply (rule eventually-nhds-in-open[OF open-existence-ivl[of flow0 x t] exis-
tence-ivl-zero])
  apply (rule flow-in-domain)
  apply fact
done

```

```

then have  $\forall_F s \text{ in at-right } 0. s \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (\text{flow0 } x t)$ 
  unfolding eventually-at-filter
  by eventually-elim auto
moreover
have  $\forall_F s \text{ in at-right } 0. t + s < \text{return-time } P x$ 
  using return-time-gt[ $\text{OF ret flow-not, of } t$ ]
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-right[ $\text{OF zero-less-one}$ ] intro!: exI[of - return-time
 $P x - t$ ])
moreover
have  $\forall_F s \text{ in at-right } 0. 0 < t + s$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags) eventually-at-rightI greaterThanLessThan-iff pos-add-strict
 $t(1))$ 
ultimately show ?thesis
  apply eventually-elim
  apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
  using return-time-least[ $\text{OF ret}$ ]
  by (auto intro!: existence-ivl-trans' t)
qed
subgoal by fact
done

lemma never-returns:
assumes  $\neg \text{return-time-to } P x$ 
assumes closed  $P$ 
assumes  $t \geq 0$ 
assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
assumes ev:  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin P$ 
shows  $\neg \text{return-time-to } P (\text{flow0 } x t)$ 
using returns-to-earlierI[ $\text{OF - assms}(2-5)$ ] assms(1)
by blast

lemma return-time-eqI:
assumes closed  $P$ 
and t-pos:  $t > 0$ 
and ex:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
and ret:  $\text{flow0 } x t \in P$ 
and least:  $\bigwedge s. 0 < s \Rightarrow s < t \Rightarrow \text{flow0 } x s \notin P$ 
shows return-time  $P x = t$ 
proof -
from least t-pos have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin P$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-right[ $\text{OF zero-less-one}$ ])
then have returns-to  $P x$ 
  by (auto intro!: returns-toI[of t] assms)
then show ?thesis
  using least
  by (auto simp: return-time-def t-pos ex ret
    intro!: some1-equality[ $\text{OF return-time-ex1 } [\text{OF } \langle \text{return-time-to} \dashv \langle \text{closed} \dashv]$ ]])
qed

lemma return-time-step:
assumes returns-to  $P (\text{flow0 } x t)$ 

```

```

assumes closed P
assumes flow-not:  $\bigwedge s. 0 < s \Rightarrow s \leq t \Rightarrow \text{flow0 } x s \notin P$ 
assumes t:  $t > 0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
shows return-time P (flow0 x t) = return-time P x - t
proof -
  from flow-not t have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin P$ 
    by (auto simp: eventually-at-right[OF zero-less-one])
  from returns-to-earlierI[OF assms(1,2) less-imp-le, OF t this]
  have ret: returns-to P x .
  from return-time-gt[OF ret <closed P> flow-not]
  have t < return-time P x by simp
  moreover
  have  $0 < s \Rightarrow s < \text{return-time } P x - t \Rightarrow \text{flow0 } (\text{flow0 } x t) s = \text{flow0 } x (t + s)$  for s
    using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF return-time-exivl[OF ret <closed ->]] t
    by (subst flow-trans) (auto intro!: existence-ivl-trans')
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using flow-not assms(1) ret return-time-least t(1)
    by (auto intro!: return-time-eqI return-time-returns ret
      simp: flow-trans[symmetric] <closed P> t(2) existence-ivl-trans' return-time-exivl)
qed

```

definition poincare-map P x = flow0 x (return-time P x)

```

lemma poincare-map-step-flow:
  assumes ret: returns-to P x closed P
  assumes flow-not:  $\bigwedge s. 0 < s \Rightarrow s \leq t \Rightarrow \text{flow0 } x s \notin P$ 
  assumes t:  $t > 0$   $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
  shows poincare-map P (flow0 x t) = poincare-map P x
  unfolding poincare-map-def
  apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
  subgoal by fact
  subgoal using flow-not by (auto intro!: return-time-exivl returns-to-laterI t ret)
  subgoal
    using flow-not
    by (subst return-time-step) (auto intro!: return-time-exivl returns-to-laterI t ret)
  done

```

```

lemma poincare-map-returns:
  assumes returns-to P x closed P
  shows poincare-map P x ∈ P
  by (auto intro!: return-time-returns assms simp: poincare-map-def)

```

```

lemma poincare-map-onto:
  assumes closed P
  assumes  $0 < t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x \forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin P$ 
  assumes flow0 x t ∈ P
  shows poincare-map P x ∈ flow0 x ‘ {0 <.. t} ∩ P
proof (rule IntI)

```

```

have returns-to P x
  by (rule returns-toI) (rule assms) +
then have return-time P x ∈ {0 <.. t}
  by (auto intro!: return-time-pos assms return-time-le)
then show poincare-map P x ∈ flow0 x ` {0 <.. t}
  by (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
show poincare-map P x ∈ P
  by (auto intro!: poincare-map-returns `returns-to - -> `closed ->)
qed

end

lemma isCont-blinfunD:
fixes f'::'a::metric-space ⇒ 'b::real-normed-vector ⇒L 'c::real-normed-vector
assumes isCont f' a 0 < e
shows ∃ d>0. ∀ x. dist a x < d → onorm (λv. blinfun-apply (f' x) v - blinfun-apply (f' a) v) < e
proof -
have ∀ F x in at a. dist (f' x) (f' a) < e
  using assms isCont-def tendsto-iff by blast
then show ?thesis
  using `e > 0` norm-eq-zero
  by (force simp: eventually-at dist-commute dist-norm norm-blinfun.rep-eq
    simp flip: blinfun.bilinear-simps)
qed

proposition has-derivative-locally-injective-blinfun:
fixes f :: 'n::euclidean-space ⇒ 'm::euclidean-space
and f'::'n ⇒ 'n ⇒L 'm
and g'::'m ⇒ 'n
assumes a ∈ s
  and open s
  and g': g' oL (f' a) = 1L
  and f': ∀ x. x ∈ s ⇒ (f has-derivative f' x) (at x)
  and c: isCont f' a
obtains r where r > 0 ball a r ⊆ s inj-on f (ball a r)
proof -
have bl: bounded-linear (blinfun-apply g')
  by (auto simp: blinfun.bounded-linear-right)
from g' have g': blinfun-apply g' o blinfun-apply (f' a) = id
  by transfer (simp add: id-def)
from has-derivative-locally-injective[OF `a ∈ s` `open s` bl g' f' isCont-blinfunD[OF c]]
obtain r where 0 < r ball a r ⊆ s inj-on f (ball a r)
  by auto
then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lift-definition embed1-blinfun::'a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$  ('a*'b::real-normed-vector)
is  $\lambda x. (x, 0)$ 
by standard (auto intro!: exI[where x=1])
lemma blinfun-apply-embed1-blinfun[simp]: blinfun-apply embed1-blinfun x = (x,
0)
by transfer simp

lift-definition embed2-blinfun::'a::real-normed-vector  $\Rightarrow_L$  ('b::real-normed-vector*'a)
is  $\lambda x. (0, x)$ 
by standard (auto intro!: exI[where x=1])
lemma blinfun-apply-embed2-blinfun[simp]: blinfun-apply embed2-blinfun x = (0,
x)
by transfer simp

lemma blinfun-inverseD: f oL f' = 1L  $\implies$  f (f' x) = x
apply transfer
unfolding o-def
by meson

lemmas continuous-on-open-vimageI = continuous-on-open-vimage[THEN iffD1,
rule-format]
lemmas continuous-on-closed-vimageI = continuous-on-closed-vimage[THEN iffD1,
rule-format]

lemma ball-times-subset: ball a (c/2)  $\times$  ball b (c/2)  $\subseteq$  ball (a, b) c
proof -
{
  fix a' b'
  have sqrt ((dist a a')2 + (dist b b')2)  $\leq$  dist a a' + dist b b'
    by (rule real-le-lsqrt) (auto simp: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
  also assume a'  $\in$  ball a (c / 2)
  then have dist a a' < c / 2 by (simp add:)
  also assume b'  $\in$  ball b (c / 2)
  then have dist b b' < c / 2 by (simp add:)
  finally have sqrt ((dist a a')2 + (dist b b')2) < c
    by simp
}
thus ?thesis by (auto simp: dist-prod-def mem-cball)
qed

lemma linear-inverse-blinop-lemma:
  fixes w::'a::{banach, perfect-space} blinop
  assumes norm w < 1
  shows
    summable ( $\lambda n. (-1)^n *_R w^n$ ) (is ?C)
    ( $\sum n. (-1)^n *_R w^n$ ) * (1 + w) = 1 (is ?I1)
    (1 + w) * ( $\sum n. (-1)^n *_R w^n$ ) = 1 (is ?I2)
    norm (( $\sum n. (-1)^n *_R w^n$ ) - 1 + w)  $\leq$  (norm w)2 / (1 - norm (w)) (is ?L)
proof -
  have summable ( $\lambda n. norm w ^ n$ )

```

```

apply (rule summable-geometric)
using assms by auto
then have summable (λn. norm (w ^ n))
by (rule summable-comparison-test'[where N=0]) (auto intro!: norm-power-ineq)
then show ?C
  by (rule summable-comparison-test'[where N=0]) (auto simp: norm-power )
{
  fix N
  have 1: (1 + w) * sum (λn. (-1)^n *R w^n) {..

```

```

apply simp apply (rule norm-power-ineq)
apply (auto intro!: LIMSEQ-power-zero assms)
done
have *:  $(\sum n. (-1)^n *_R w^n) - 1 + w = (w^2 * (\sum n. (-1)^n *_R w^n))$ 
apply (subst suminf-split-initial-segment[where k=2], fact)
apply (subst suminf-mult[symmetric], fact)
by (auto simp: power2-eq-square algebra-simps eval-nat-numeral)
also have norm ...  $\leq (\text{norm } w)^2 / (1 - \text{norm } w)$ 
proof -
have §: norm  $(\sum n. (-1)^n *_R w^n) \leq 1 / (1 - \text{norm } w)$ 
apply (rule order-trans[OF summable-norm])
apply auto
apply fact
apply (rule order-trans[OF suminf-le])
apply (rule norm-power-ineq)
apply fact
apply fact
by (auto simp: suminf-geometric assms)
show ?thesis
apply (rule order-trans[OF norm-mult-ineq])
apply (subst divide-inverse)
apply (rule mult-mono)
apply (auto simp: norm-power-ineq inverse-eq-divide assms §)
done
qed
finally show ?L .
qed

lemma linear-inverse-blinfun-lemma:
fixes w::'a ⇒L 'a:: {banach, perfect-space}
assumes norm w < 1
obtains I where
I oL (1L + w) = 1L (1L + w) oL I = 1L
norm (I - 1L + w) ≤ (norm w)2 / (1 - norm (w))
proof -
define v::'a blinop where v = Blinop w
have norm v = norm w
unfolding v-def
apply transfer
by (simp add: bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply norm-blinfun.rep-eq)
with assms have norm v < 1 by simp
from linear-inverse-blinop-lemma[OF this]
have v:  $(\sum n. (-1)^n *_R v^n) * (1 + v) = 1$ 
(1 + v) *  $(\sum n. (-1)^n *_R v^n) = 1$ 
norm (( $\sum n. (-1)^n *_R v^n$ ) - 1 + v) ≤ (norm v)2 / (1 - norm v)
by auto
define J::'a blinop where J = ( $\sum n. (-1)^n *_R v^n$ )
define I::'a ⇒L 'a where I = Blinfun J

```

```

have Blinfun (blinop-apply J) - 1_L + w = Rep-blinop (J - 1 + Blinop
(blinfun-apply w))
  by transfer' (auto simp: blinfun-apply-inverse)
then have ne: norm (Blinfun (blinop-apply J) - 1_L + w) =
  norm (J - 1 + Blinop (blinfun-apply w))
  by (auto simp: norm-blinfun-def norm-blinop-def)
from v have
  I o_L (1_L + w) = 1_L (1_L + w) o_L I = 1_L
  norm (I - 1_L + w) ≤ (norm w)^2 / (1 - norm (w))
  apply (auto simp: I-def J-def[symmetric])
unfolding v-def
  apply (auto simp: blinop.bounded-linear-right bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply
    intro!: blinfun-eqI)
subgoal by transfer
  (auto simp: blinfun-ext blinfun.bilinear-simps bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply)
subgoal
  by transfer (auto simp: Transfer.Rel-def
    blinfun-ext blinfun.bilinear-simps bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply)
subgoal
  apply (auto simp: ne)
  apply transfer
  by (auto simp: norm-blinfun-def bounded-linear-Blinfun-apply)
done
then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

definition invertibles-blinfun = {w. ∃ wi. w o_L wi = 1_L ∧ wi o_L w = 1_L}

lemma blinfun-inverse-open:— 8.3.2 in Dieudonne, TODO: add continuity and derivative

```

shows open (invertibles-blinfun::
  ('a:{banach, perfect-space} ⇒_L 'b::banach) set)
proof (rule openI)
  fix u0::'a ⇒_L 'b
  assume u0 ∈ invertibles-blinfun
  then obtain u0i where u0i: u0 o_L u0i = 1_L u0i o_L u0 = 1_L
    by (auto simp: invertibles-blinfun-def)
  then have [simp]: u0i ≠ 0
    apply (auto)
    by (metis one-blinop.abs-eq zero-blinop.abs-eq zero-neq-one)
  let ?e = inverse (norm u0i)
  show ∃ e>0. ball u0 e ⊆ invertibles-blinfun
    apply (clarify intro!: exI[where x = ?e] simp: invertibles-blinfun-def)
    subgoal premises prems for u0s
    proof –
      define s where s = u0s - u0
      have u0s: u0s = u0 + s
        by (auto simp: s-def)
      have norm (u0i o_L s) < 1

```

```

using prems by (auto simp: dist-norm u0s
divide-simps ac-simps intro!: le-less-trans[OF norm-blinfun-compose])
from linear-inverse-blinfun-lemma[OF this]
obtain I where I:
  I oL 1L + (u0i oL s) = 1L
  1L + (u0i oL s) oL I = 1L
  norm (I - 1L + (u0i oL s)) ≤ (norm (u0i oL s))2 / (1 - norm (u0i oL s))
  by auto
have u0s-eq: u0s = u0 oL (1L + (u0i oL s))
  using u0i
  by (auto simp: s-def blinfun.bilinear-simps blinfun-ext)
show ?thesis
  apply (rule exI[where x=I oL u0i])
  using I u0i
  apply (auto simp: u0s-eq)
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps blinfun-ext blinfun.bilinear-simps)
qed
done
qed

```

lemma blinfun-compose-assoc[ac-simps]: $a \circ_L b \circ_L c = a \circ_L (b \circ_L c)$
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI)

TODO: move $\text{norm} (- ?x) = \text{norm} ?x$ to class!

lemma (in real-normed-vector) norm-minus-cancel [simp]: $\text{norm} (- x) = \text{norm} x$
proof –
 have scaleR-minus-left: $- a *_R x = - (a *_R x)$ **for** $a x$
proof –
 have $\forall x1 x2. (x2::real) + x1 = x1 + x2$
 by auto
 then have f1: $\forall r ra a. (ra + r) *_R (a::'a) = r *_R a + ra *_R a$
 using local.scaleR-add-left **by** presburger
 have f2: $a + a = 2 * a$
 by force
 have f3: $2 * a + - 1 * a = a$
 by auto
 have $- a = - 1 * a$
 by auto
 then show ?thesis
 using f3 f2 f1 **by** (metis local.add-minus-cancel local.add-right-imp-eq)
qed
 have norm (- x) = norm (scaleR (- 1) x)
 by (simp only: scaleR-minus-left scaleR-one)
 also have ... = $|- 1| * \text{norm} x$
 by (rule norm-scaleR)
 finally show ?thesis **by** simp
qed

TODO: move $\text{norm} (?a - ?b) = \text{norm} (?b - ?a)$ to class!

```

lemma (in real-normed-vector) norm-minus-commute: norm (a - b) = norm (b - a)
proof -
  have norm (- (b - a)) = norm (b - a)
    by (rule norm-minus-cancel)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

instance euclidean-space ⊆ banach
  by standard

lemma blinfun-apply-Pair-split:
  blinfun-apply g (a, b) = blinfun-apply g (a, 0) + blinfun-apply g (0, b)
  unfolding blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric] by simp

lemma blinfun-apply-Pair-add2: blinfun-apply f (0, a + b) = blinfun-apply f (0, a) + blinfun-apply f (0, b)
  unfolding blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric] by simp

lemma blinfun-apply-Pair-add1: blinfun-apply f (a + b, 0) = blinfun-apply f (a, 0) + blinfun-apply f (b, 0)
  unfolding blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric] by simp

lemma blinfun-apply-Pair-minus2: blinfun-apply f (0, a - b) = blinfun-apply f (0, a) - blinfun-apply f (0, b)
  unfolding blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric] by simp

lemma blinfun-apply-Pair-minus1: blinfun-apply f (a - b, 0) = blinfun-apply f (a, 0) - blinfun-apply f (b, 0)
  unfolding blinfun.bilinear-simps[symmetric] by simp

lemma implicit-function-theorem:
  fixes f::'a::euclidean-space * 'b::euclidean-space ⇒ 'c::euclidean-space— TODO: generalize?!
  assumes [derivative-intros]: ∀x. x ∈ S ⇒ (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x)
  assumes S: (x, y) ∈ S open S
  assumes DIM('c) ≤ DIM('b)
  assumes f'C: isCont f' (x, y)
  assumes f (x, y) = 0
  assumes T2: T o_L (f' (x, y) o_L embed2-blinfun) = 1_L
  assumes T1: (f' (x, y) o_L embed2-blinfun) o_L T = 1_L— TODO: reduce?!
  obtains u e r
  where f (x, u x) = 0 u x = y
  ∀s. s ∈ cball x e ⇒ f (s, u s) = 0
  continuous-on (cball x e) u
  (λt. (t, u t)) ` cball x e ⊆ S
  e > 0
  (u has-derivative – T o_L f' (x, y) o_L embed1-blinfun) (at x)

```

$r > 0$
 $\bigwedge U v s. v x = y \implies (\bigwedge s. s \in U \implies f(s, v s) = 0) \implies U \subseteq cball x e \implies$
 $\text{continuous-on } U v \implies s \in U \implies (s, v s) \in ball(x, y) r \implies u s = v s$

proof –

```

define H where H ≡ λ(x, y). (x, f(x, y))
define H' where H' ≡ λx. (embed1-blinfun o_L fst-blinfun) + (embed2-blinfun
o_L (f' x))
have f'-inv: f'(x, y) o_L embed2-blinfun ∈ invertibles-blinfun
using T1 T2 by (auto simp: invertibles-blinfun-def ac-simps intro!: exI[where
x=T])
from openE[OF blinfun-inverse-open this]
obtain d0 where e0: 0 < d0
    ball(f'(x, y) o_L embed2-blinfun) d0 ⊆ invertibles-blinfun
    by auto
have isCont(λs. f's o_L embed2-blinfun)(x, y)
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros f'C)
from this[unfolded isCont-def, THEN tendsToD, OF ‹0 < d0›]
have ∀F s in at(x, y). f's o_L embed2-blinfun ∈ invertibles-blinfun
    apply eventually-elim
    using e0 by (auto simp: subset-iff dist-commute)
then obtain e0 where e0 > 0
    xa ≠ (x, y) ⇒ dist xa (x, y) < e0 ⇒
        f'xa o_L embed2-blinfun ∈ invertibles-blinfun for xa
    unfolding eventually-at
    by auto
then have e0: e0 > 0
    dist xa (x, y) < e0 ⇒ f'xa o_L embed2-blinfun ∈ invertibles-blinfun for xa
    apply –
    subgoal by simp
    using f'-inv
    apply (cases xa = (x, y))
    by auto

have H': x ∈ S ⇒ (H has-derivative H' x) (at x) for x
    unfolding H-def H'-def
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros ext simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps)
have cH': isCont H' (x, y)
    unfolding H'-def
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros assms)
have linear-H': ∏s. s ∈ S ⇒ linear(H' s)
    using H' assms(2) has-derivative-linear by blast
have *: blinfun-apply T (blinfun-apply (f'(x, y)) (0, b)) = b for b
    using blinfun-inverseD[OF T2, of b]
    by simp
have inj(f'(x, y) o_L embed2-blinfun)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) * blinfun-apply-blinfun-compose embed2-blinfun.rep-eq
injI)
then have [simp]: blinfun-apply (f'(x, y)) (0, b) = 0 ⇒ b = 0 for b

```

```

apply (subst (asm) linear-injective-0)
subgoal
  apply (rule bounded-linear.linear)
  apply (rule blinfun.bounded-linear-right)
  done
subgoal by simp
done
have inj (H' (x, y))
  apply (subst linear-injective-0)
  apply (rule linear-H')
  apply fact
  apply (auto simp: H'-def blinfun.bilinear-simps zero-prod-def)
  done
define Hi where Hi = (embed1-blinfun o_L fst-blinfun) + ((embed2-blinfun o_L T
o_L (snd-blinfun - (f' (x, y) o_L embed1-blinfun o_L fst-blinfun))))
  have Hi': (λu. snd (blinfun-apply Hi (u, 0))) = - T o_L f' (x, y) o_L em-
bed1-blinfun
    by (auto simp: Hi-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)
have Hi: Hi o_L H' (x, y) = 1_L
  apply (auto simp: H'-def fun-eq-iff blinfun.bilinear-simps Hi-def
  intro!: ext blinfun-eqI)
  apply (subst blinfun-apply-Pair-split)
  by (auto simp: * blinfun.bilinear-simps)
from has-derivative-locally-injective-blinfun[OF S this H' cH']
obtain r0 where r0: 0 < r0 ball (x, y) r0 ⊆ S and inj: inj-on H (ball (x, y)
r0)
  by auto
define r where r = min r0 e0
have r: 0 < r ball (x, y) r ⊆ S and inj: inj-on H (ball (x, y) r)
  and r-inv: ∀s. s ∈ ball (x, y) r ⇒ f' s o_L embed2-blinfun ∈ invertibles-blinfun
  subgoal using e0 r0 by (auto simp: r-def)
  subgoal using e0 r0 by (auto simp: r-def)
  subgoal using inj apply (rule inj-on-subset)
    using e0 r0 by (auto simp: r-def)
  subgoal for s
    using e0 r0 by (auto simp: r-def dist-commute)
  done
obtain i::'a where i ∈ Basis
  using nonempty-Basis by blast
define undef where undef ≡ (x, y) + r *_R (i, 0) — really??
have ud: ¬ dist (x, y) undef < r
  using ⟨r > 0⟩ ⟨i ∈ Basis⟩ by (auto simp: undef-def dist-norm)
define G where G ≡ the-inv-into (ball (x, y) r) H
{
  fix u v
  assume [simp]: (u, v) ∈ H ` ball (x, y) r
  note [simp] = inj
  have (u, v) = H (G (u, v))
    unfolding G-def

```

```

    by (subst f-the-inv-into-f[where f=H]) auto
  moreover have ... = H (G (u, v))
    by (auto simp: G-def)
  moreover have ... = (fst (G (u, v)), f (G (u, v)))
    by (auto simp: H-def split-beta')
  ultimately have u = fst (G (u, v)) v = f (G (u, v)) by simp-all
  then have f (u, snd (G(u, v))) = v u = fst (G (u, v))
    by (metis prod.collapse)+
  } note uvs = this
  note uv = uvs(1)
  moreover
  have f (x, snd (G (x, 0))) = 0
    apply (rule uv)
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) H-def assms(6) case-prod-beta' centre-in-ball
      fst-conv image-iff r(1) snd-conv)
  moreover
  have cH: continuous-on S H
    apply (rule has-derivative-continuous-on)
    apply (subst at-within-open)
      apply (auto intro!: H' assms)
    done
  have inj2: inj-on H (ball (x, y) (r / 2))
    apply (rule inj-on-subset, rule inj)
    using r by auto
  have oH: open (H ` ball (x, y) (r/2))
    apply (rule invariance-of-domain-gen)
      apply (auto simp: assms inj)
    apply (rule continuous-on-subset)
      apply fact
    using r
    apply auto
    using inj2 apply simp
    done
  have (x, f (x, y)) ∈ H ` ball (x, y) (r/2)
    using ‹r > 0› by (auto simp: H-def)
  from open-contains-cball[THEN iffD1, OF oH, rule-format, OF this]
  obtain e' where e': e' > 0 cball (x, f (x, y)) e' ⊆ H ` ball (x, y) (r/2)
    by auto

  have inv-subset: the-inv-into (ball (x, y) r) H a = the-inv-into R H a
    if a ∈ H ` R R ⊆ (ball (x, y) r)
    for a R
    apply (rule the-inv-into-f-eq[OF inj])
      apply (rule f-the-inv-into-f)
        apply (rule inj-on-subset[OF inj])
          apply fact
        apply fact
      apply (rule the-inv-into-into)
        apply (rule inj-on-subset[OF inj])

```

```

apply fact
apply fact
apply (rule order-trans)
apply fact
using r apply auto
done
have GH:  $G(H z) = z$  if  $\text{dist}(x, y) < r$  for  $z$ 
  by (auto simp: G-def the-inv-into-f-f inj that)
define e where  $e = \min(e' / 2)$  e0
define r2 where  $r2 = r / 2$ 
have r2:  $r2 > 0$   $r2 < r$ 
  using ⟨ $r > 0$ ⟩ by (auto simp: r2-def)
have  $e > 0$  using e' e0 by (auto simp: e-def)
from cball-times-subset[of x e' f (x, y)] e'
have cbball x e × cbball (f (x, y)) e ⊆ H ` ball (x, y) (r/2)
  by (force simp: e-def)
then have e-r-subset:  $z \in \text{cball } x \ e \implies (z, 0) \in H \ ` \text{ball } (x, y) (r/2)$  for  $z$ 
  using ⟨ $0 < e$ ⟩ assms(6)
  by (auto simp: H-def subset-iff)
have u0:  $(u, 0) \in H \ ` \text{ball } (x, y) r$  if  $u \in \text{cball } x \ e$  for  $u$ 
  apply (rule rev-subsetD)
  apply (rule e-r-subset)
  apply fact
  unfolding r2-def using r2 by auto
have G-r:  $G(u, 0) \in \text{ball } (x, y) r$  if  $u \in \text{cball } x \ e$  for  $u$ 
  unfolding G-def
  apply (rule the-inv-into-into)
  apply fact
  apply (auto)
  apply (rule u0, fact)
  done
note e-r-subset
ultimately have G2:
   $f(x, \text{snd}(G(x, 0))) = 0$   $\text{snd}(G(x, 0)) = y$ 
   $\wedge u. u \in \text{cball } x \ e \implies f(u, \text{snd}(G(u, 0))) = 0$ 
  continuous-on (cball x e) ( $\lambda u. \text{snd}(G(u, 0))$ )
   $(\lambda t. (t, \text{snd}(G(t, 0)))) \ ` \text{cball } x \ e \subseteq S$ 
   $e > 0$ 
   $((\lambda u. \text{snd}(G(u, 0))) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda u. \text{snd}(\text{Hi}(u, 0)))) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$ 
  apply (auto simp: G-def split-beta')
    intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-compose2[OF cH]
subgoal premises prems
proof -
  have the-inv-into (ball (x, y) r) H (x, 0) = (x, y)
    apply (rule the-inv-into-f-eq)
    apply fact
    by (auto simp: H-def assms ⟨ $r > 0$ ⟩)
  then show ?thesis
    by auto

```

```

qed
using r2(2) r2-def apply fastforce
apply (subst continuous-on-cong[OF refl])
apply (rule inv-subset[where R=cball (x, y) r2])
subgoal
  using r2
  apply auto
  using r2-def by force
subgoal using r2 by (force simp:)
subgoal
  apply (rule continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-inv-into])
  using r(2) r2(2)
    apply (auto simp: r2-def[symmetric]
      intro!: continuous-on-compose2[OF cH] continuous-intros)
  apply (rule inj-on-subset)
    apply (rule inj)
  using r(2) r2(2) apply force
  apply force
  done
subgoal premises prems for u
proof -
  from prems have u:  $u \in \text{cball } x e$  by auto
  note G-r[OF u]
  also have ball (x, y) r ⊆ S
    using r by simp
  finally have (G (u, 0)) ∈ S .
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding G-def[symmetric]
    using uvs(2)[OF u0, OF u]
    by (metis prod.collapse)
qed
subgoal using <e > 0 by simp
subgoal premises prems
proof -
  have (x, y) ∈ cball (x, y) r2
    using r2
    by auto
  moreover
  have H (x, y) ∈ interior (H ` cball (x, y) r2)
    apply (rule interiorI[OF oH])
    using r2 by (auto simp: r2-def)
  moreover
  have cball (x, y) r2 ⊆ S
    using r r2 by auto
  moreover have  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{cball } (x, y) r2 \implies G (H z) = z$ 
    using r2 by (auto intro!: GH)
  ultimately have (G has-derivative Hi) (at (H (x, y)))
  proof (rule has-derivative-inverse[where g = G and f = H,
    OF compact-cball -- continuous-on-subset[OF cH] - H' --])

```

```

show blinfun-apply  $Hi \circ \text{blinfun-apply } (H' (x, y)) = id$ 
  using  $Hi$  by transfer auto
qed (use  $S$  blinfun.bounded-linear-right in auto)
then have  $g': (G \text{ has-derivative } Hi) (\text{at } (x, 0))$ 
  by (auto simp: H-def assms)
show ?thesis
  unfolding G-def[symmetric] H-def[symmetric]
  apply (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
  apply (rule has-derivative-compose[where  $g=G$  and  $f=\lambda x. (x, 0)$ ])
  apply (auto intro!: g' derivative-eq-intros)
  done
qed
done
moreover
note  $\langle r > 0 \rangle$ 
moreover
define  $u$  where  $u \equiv \lambda x. \text{snd } (G (x, 0))$ 
have local-unique:  $u s = v s$ 
  if solves:  $(\bigwedge s. s \in U \implies f (s, v s) = 0)$ 
  and  $i: v x = y$ 
  and  $v: \text{continuous-on } U v$ 
  and  $s: s \in U$ 
  and  $s': (s, v s) \in \text{ball } (x, y) r$ 
  and  $U: U \subseteq \text{cball } x e$ 
  for  $U v s$ 
proof -
  have  $H\text{-eq}: H (s, v s) = H (s, u s)$ 
    apply (auto simp: H-def solves[OF s])
    unfolding u-def
    apply (rule G2)
    apply (rule subsetD; fact)
    done
  have  $(s, \text{snd } (G (s, 0))) = (G (s, 0))$ 
    using GH H-def s s' solves by fastforce
  also have ...  $\in \text{ball } (x, y) r$ 
    unfolding G-def
    apply (rule the-inv-into-into)
    apply fact
    apply (rule u0)
    apply (rule subsetD; fact)
    apply (rule order-refl)
    done
  finally have  $(s, u s) \in \text{ball } (x, y) r$  unfolding u-def .
  from inj-onD[OF inj H-eq s' this]
  show  $u s = v s$ 
    by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding u-def  $Hi'$  ..

```

qed

lemma *implicit-function-theorem-unique*:

fixes $f': 'a::euclidean-space * 'b::euclidean-space \Rightarrow 'c::euclidean-space$ — TODO: generalize?!

assumes $f'[\text{derivative-intros}]: \bigwedge x. x \in S \Rightarrow (f \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (f' x)) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$

assumes $S: (x, y) \in S \text{ open } S$

assumes $D: \text{DIM}'(c) \leq \text{DIM}'(b)$

assumes $f'C: \text{continuous-on } S f'$

assumes $z: f(x, y) = 0$

assumes $T2: T o_L (f'(x, y) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun}) = 1_L$

assumes $T1: (f'(x, y) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun}) o_L T = 1_L$ — TODO: reduce?!

obtains $u e$

where $f(x, u x) = 0 \quad u x = y$

$\bigwedge s. s \in \text{cball } x e \Rightarrow f(s, u s) = 0$

$\text{continuous-on } (\text{cball } x e) u$

$(\lambda t. (t, u t)) \cdot \text{cball } x e \subseteq S$

$e > 0$

$(u \text{ has-derivative } (- T o_L f'(x, y) o_L \text{embed1-blinfun})) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$

$\bigwedge s. s \in \text{cball } x e \Rightarrow f'(s, u s) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun} \in \text{invertibles-blinfun}$

$\bigwedge U v s. (\bigwedge s. s \in U \Rightarrow f(s, v s) = 0) \Rightarrow$

$u x = v x \Rightarrow$

$\text{continuous-on } U v \Rightarrow s \in U \Rightarrow x \in U \Rightarrow U \subseteq \text{cball } x e \Rightarrow \text{connected } U$

$\Rightarrow \text{open } U \Rightarrow u s = v s$

proof —

from $T1 T2$ **have** $f'I: f'(x, y) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun} \in \text{invertibles-blinfun}$

by (auto simp: invertibles-blinfun-def)

from assms have $f'Cg: s \in S \Rightarrow \text{isCont } f' s \text{ for } s$

by (auto simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF ⟨open S⟩])

then have $f'C: \text{isCont } f'(x, y)$ **by** (auto simp: S)

obtain $u e1 r$

where $u: f(x, u x) = 0 \quad u x = y$

$\bigwedge s. s \in \text{cball } x e1 \Rightarrow f(s, u s) = 0$

$\text{continuous-on } (\text{cball } x e1) u$

$(\lambda t. (t, u t)) \cdot \text{cball } x e1 \subseteq S$

$e1 > 0$

$(u \text{ has-derivative } (- T o_L f'(x, y) o_L \text{embed1-blinfun})) \text{ (at } x\text{)}$

and $\text{unique-}u: r > 0$

$(\bigwedge v s. v x = y \Rightarrow$

$(\bigwedge s. s \in U \Rightarrow f(s, v s) = 0) \Rightarrow$

$\text{continuous-on } U v \Rightarrow s \in U \Rightarrow U \subseteq \text{cball } x e1 \Rightarrow (s, v s) \in \text{ball } (x, y)$

$r \Rightarrow u s = v s)$

by (rule implicit-function-theorem[OF f' S D f'C z T2 T1]; blast)

from $\text{openE}[OF \text{blinfun-inverse-open } f'I]$ **obtain** d **where** d :

$0 < d \text{ ball } (f'(x, y) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun}) \quad d \subseteq \text{invertibles-blinfun}$

by auto

note [continuous-intros] = continuous-at-compose[$OF - f'Cg$, unfolded o-def]

```

from <continuous-on - u>
have continuous-on (ball x e1) u by (rule continuous-on-subset) auto
then have  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{ball } x e1 \implies \text{isCont } u s$ 
    unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF open-ball] by auto
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-at-compose[OF - this, unfolded o-def]
from assms have f'Ce: isCont ( $\lambda s. f'(s, u s)$  oL embed2-blinfun) x
    by (auto simp: u intro!: continuous-intros)
from f'Ce[unfolded isCont-def, THEN tendsToD, OF <0 < d>] d
obtain e0 where e0 > 0  $\bigwedge s. s \neq x \implies s \in \text{ball } x e0 \implies$ 
    (f'(s, u s) oL embed2-blinfun) ∈ invertibles-blinfun
    by (auto simp: eventually-at dist-commute subset-iff u)
    then have e0: s ∈ ball x e0  $\implies (f'(s, u s) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun}) \in \text{invertibles-blinfun}$  for s
    by (cases s = x) (auto simp: f'I <0 < d> u)

define e where e = min (e0/2) (e1/2)
have e: f(x, u x) = 0
    u x = y
     $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{cball } x e \implies f(s, u s) = 0$ 
    continuous-on (cball x e) u
    ( $\lambda t. (t, u t)$ ) ` cball x e ⊆ S
    e > 0
    (u has-derivative (– T oL f'(x, y) oL embed1-blinfun)) (at x)
     $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{cball } x e \implies f'(s, u s) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun} \in \text{invertibles-blinfun}$ 
using e0 u <e0 > 0 by (auto simp: e-def intro: continuous-on-subset)

from u(4) have continuous-on (ball x e1) u
apply (rule continuous-on-subset)
using <e1 > 0
by (auto simp: e-def)
then have  $\bigwedge s. s \in \text{cball } x e \implies \text{isCont } u s$ 
using <e0 > 0 <e1 > 0
unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF open-ball] by (auto simp: e-def)
Ball-def dist-commute)
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-at-compose[OF - this, unfolded o-def]

have u s = v s
    if solves: ( $\bigwedge s. s \in U \implies f(s, v s) = 0$ )
    and i: u x = v x
    and v: continuous-on U v
    and s: s ∈ U and U: x ∈ U U ⊆ cball x e connected U open U
    for U v s
proof –
define M where M = {s ∈ U. u s = v s}
have x ∈ M using i U by (auto simp: M-def)
moreover
have continuous-on U ( $\lambda s. u s - v s$ )
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros v continuous-on-subset[OF e(4) U(2)])

```

```

from continuous-closedin-preimage[OF this closed-singleton[where a=0]]
have closedin (top-of-set U) M
  by (auto simp: M-def vimage-def Collect-conj-eq)
moreover
have  $\bigwedge s. s \in U \implies isCont v s$ 
  using v
  unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-at[OF {open U}] by auto
note [continuous-intros] = continuous-at-compose[OF - this, unfolded o-def]
{
  fix a assume a ∈ M
  then have aU: a ∈ U and u-v: u a = v a
    by (auto simp: M-def)
  then have a-ball: a ∈ cball x e and a-dist: dist x a ≤ e using U by auto
  then have a-S: (a, u a) ∈ S
    using e by auto
  have fa-z: f (a, u a) = 0
    using ⟨a ∈ cball x e⟩ by (auto intro!: e)
  from e(8)[OF ⟨a ∈ cball - ->]
  obtain Ta where Ta: Ta oL (f' (a, u a) oL embed2-blinfun) = 1L f' (a, u
a) oL embed2-blinfun oL Ta = 1L
    by (auto simp: invertibles-blinfun-def ac-simps)
  obtain u' e' r'
    where r' > 0 e' > 0
    and u':  $\bigwedge v s. v a = u a \implies$ 
      ( $\bigwedge s. s \in U \implies f(s, v s) = 0$ )  $\implies$ 
      continuous-on U v  $\implies s \in U \implies U \subseteq cball a e' \implies (s, v s) \in ball(a,$ 
      u a) r'  $\implies u' s = v s$ 
    by (rule implicit-function-theorem[OF f' a-S {open S} D f' Cg[OF a-S] fa-z
      Ta]; blast)
    from openE[OF {open U} aU] obtain dU where dU: dU > 0  $\bigwedge s. s \in ball$ 
      a dU  $\implies s \in U$ 
      by (auto simp: dist-commute subset-iff)

  have v-tendsto: (( $\lambda s. (s, v s)$ ) —→ (a, u a)) (at a)
    unfolding u-v
    by (subst continuous-at[symmetric]) (auto intro!: continuous-intros aU)
  from tendstoD[OF v-tendsto ‹0 < r'›, unfolded eventually-at]
  obtain dv where dv > 0 s ≠ a  $\implies dist s a < dv \implies (s, v s) \in ball(a, u$ 
a) r' for s
    by (auto simp: dist-commute)
  then have dv: dist s a < dv  $\implies (s, v s) \in ball(a, u a)$  r' for s
    by (cases s = a) (auto simp: u-v ‹0 < r'›)

  have v-tendsto: (( $\lambda s. (s, u s)$ ) —→ (a, u a)) (at a)
    using a-dist
    by (subst continuous-at[symmetric]) (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
  from tendstoD[OF v-tendsto ‹0 < r'›, unfolded eventually-at]
  obtain du where du > 0 s ≠ a  $\implies dist s a < du \implies (s, u s) \in ball(a, u$ 
a) r' for s

```

```

by (auto simp: dist-commute)
then have du: dist s a < du  $\implies$  (s, u s)  $\in$  ball (a, u a) r' for s
  by (cases s = a) (auto simp: u-v ‹0 < r›)
{
  fix s assume s: s  $\in$  ball a (Min {dU, e', dv, du})
  let ?U = ball a (Min {dU, e', dv, du})
  have balls: ball a (Min {dU, e', dv, du})  $\subseteq$  cball a e' by auto
  have dsadv: dist s a < dv
    using s by (auto simp: dist-commute)
  have dsadu: dist s a < du
    using s by (auto simp: dist-commute)
  have U-U:  $\bigwedge s. s \in$  ball a (Min {dU, e', dv, du})  $\implies$  s  $\in$  U
    using dU by auto
  have U-e:  $\bigwedge s. s \in$  ball a (Min {dU, e', dv, du})  $\implies$  s  $\in$  cball x e
    using dU U by (auto simp: dist-commute subset-iff)
  have cv: continuous-on ?U v
    using v
    apply (rule continuous-on-subset)
    using dU
    by auto
  have cu: continuous-on ?U u
    using e(4)
    apply (rule continuous-on-subset)
    using dU U(2)
    by auto
  from u'[where v=v, OF u-v[symmetric] solves[OF U-U] cv s balls dv[OF
dsadv]]
    u'[where v=u, OF refl           e(3)[OF U-e] cu s balls du[OF dsadu]]
    have v s = u s by auto
} then have  $\exists dv > 0. \forall s \in$  ball a dv. v s = u s
  using ‹0 < dU› ‹0 < e› ‹0 < dv› ‹0 < du›
  by (auto intro!: exI[where x=(Min {dU, e', dv, du})])
} note ex = this
have openin (top-of-set U) M
  unfolding openin-contains-ball
  apply (rule conjI)
  subgoal using U by (auto simp: M-def)
  apply (auto simp:)
  apply (drule ex)
  apply auto
  subgoal for x d
    by (rule exI[where x=d]) (auto simp: M-def)
  done
ultimately have M = U
  using ‹connected U›
  by (auto simp: connected-clopen)
with ‹s  $\in$  U› show ?thesis by (auto simp: M-def)
qed
from e this

```

```

show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma uniform-limit-compose:
assumes ul: uniform-limit T f l F
assumes uc: uniformly-continuous-on S s
assumes ev: ∀F x in F. f x ‘ T ⊆ S
assumes subs: l ‘ T ⊆ S
shows uniform-limit T (λi x. s (f i x)) (λx. s (l x)) F
proof (rule uniform-limitI)
fix e::real assume e > 0
from uniformly-continuous-onE[OF uc ‹e > 0›]
obtain d where d: 0 < d ∧ t t'. t ∈ S ⇒ t' ∈ S ⇒ dist t' t < d ⇒ dist (s t') (s t) < e
by auto
from uniform-limitD[OF ul ‹0 < d›] have ∀F n in F. ∀x∈T. dist (f n x) (l x) < d .
then show ∀F n in F. ∀x∈T. dist (s (f n x)) (s (l x)) < e
using ev
by eventually-elim (use d subs in force)
qed

lemma
uniform-limit-in-open:
fixes l:'a::topological-space⇒'b::heine-borel
assumes ul: uniform-limit T f l (at x)
assumes cont: continuous-on T l
assumes compact: compact T and T-ne: T ≠ {}
assumes B: open B
assumes mem: l ‘ T ⊆ B
shows ∀F y in at x. ∀t ∈ T. f y t ∈ B
proof –
have l-ne: l ‘ T ≠ {} using T-ne by auto
have compact (l ‘ T)
by (auto intro!: compact-continuous-image cont compact)
from compact-in-open-separated[OF l-ne this B mem]
obtain e where e > 0 {x. infdist x (l ‘ T) ≤ e} ⊆ B
by auto
from uniform-limitD[OF ul ‹0 < e›]
have ∀F n in at x. ∀x∈T. dist (f n x) (l x) < e .
then show ?thesis
proof eventually-elim
case (elim y)
show ?case
proof safe
fix t assume t ∈ T
have infdist (f y t) (l ‘ T) ≤ dist (f y t) (l t)
by (rule infdist-le) (use ‹t ∈ T› in auto)
also have ... < e using elim ‹t ∈ T› by auto

```

```

finally have infdist (f y t) (l ` T) ≤ e by simp
then have (f y t) ∈ {x. infdist x (l ` T) ≤ e}
  by (auto )
also note ⟨... ⊆ B⟩
finally show f y t ∈ B .
qed
qed
qed

lemma
order-uniform-limitD1:
fixes l::'a::topological-space⇒real— TODO: generalize?!
assumes ul: uniform-limit T f l (at x)
assumes cont: continuous-on T l
assumes compact: compact T
assumes less: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ l t < b
shows ∀F y in at x. ∀t ∈ T. f y t < b
proof cases
assume ne: T ≠ {}
from compact-attains-sup[OF compact-continuous-image[OF cont compact], unfolded image-is-empty, OF ne]
obtain tmax where tmax: tmax ∈ T ∧ s. s ∈ T ⇒ l s ≤ l tmax
  by auto
have b - l tmax > 0
  using ne tmax less by auto
from uniform-limitD[OF ul this]
have ∀F n in at x. ∀x∈T. dist (f n x) (l x) < b - l tmax
  by auto
then show ?thesis
  apply eventually-elim
  using tmax
  by (force simp: dist-real-def abs-real-def split: if-splits)
qed auto

lemma
order-uniform-limitD2:
fixes l::'a::topological-space⇒real— TODO: generalize?!
assumes ul: uniform-limit T f l (at x)
assumes cont: continuous-on T l
assumes compact: compact T
assumes less: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ l t > b
shows ∀F y in at x. ∀t ∈ T. f y t > b
proof -
have ∀F y in at x. ∀t∈T. (-f) y t < - b
  by (rule order-uniform-limitD1[of -f T -l x - b])
  (auto simp: assms fun-Compl-def intro!: uniform-limit-eq-intros continuous-intros)
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma continuous-on-avoid-cases:
  fixes  $l::'b::topological-space \Rightarrow 'a::linear-continuum-topology$ — TODO: generalize!
  assumes cont: continuous-on  $T l$  and conn: connected  $T$ 
  assumes avoid:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies l t \neq b$ 
  obtains  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies l t < b \mid \bigwedge t. t \in T \implies l t > b$ 
  apply atomize-elim
  using connected-continuous-image[OF cont conn] using avoid
  unfolding connected-iff-interval
  apply (auto simp: image-iff)
  using leI by blast

lemma
  order-uniform-limit-ne:
  fixes  $l::'a::topological-space \Rightarrow real$ — TODO: generalize?!
  assumes ul: uniform-limit  $T f l$  (at  $x$ )
  assumes cont: continuous-on  $T l$ 
  assumes compact: compact  $T$  and conn: connected  $T$ 
  assumes ne:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies l t \neq b$ 
  shows  $\forall_F y \text{ in } at x. \forall t \in T. f y t \neq b$ 
proof –
  from continuous-on-avoid-cases[OF cont conn ne]
  consider  $(\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies l t < b) \mid (\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies l t > b)$ 
  by blast
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
  from order-uniform-limitD1[OF ul cont compact 1]
  have  $\forall_F y \text{ in } at x. \forall t \in T. f y t < b$  by simp
  then show ?thesis
  by eventually-elim auto
next
  case 2
  from order-uniform-limitD2[OF ul cont compact 2]
  have  $\forall_F y \text{ in } at x. \forall t \in T. f y t > b$  by simp
  then show ?thesis
  by eventually-elim auto
qed
qed

lemma open-cballE:
  assumes open  $S$   $x \in S$ 
  obtains e where  $e > 0$  cball  $x e \subseteq S$ 
  using assms unfolding open-contains-cball by auto

lemma pos-half-less: fixes  $x::real$  shows  $x > 0 \implies x / 2 < x$ 
  by auto

lemma closed-levelset: closed  $\{x. s x = (c::'a::t1-space)\}$  if continuous-on UNIV  $s$ 

```

```

proof -
  have { $x. s x = c\} = s -` \{c\} by auto
  also have closed ...
    apply (rule closed-vimage)
    apply (rule closed-singleton)
    apply (rule that)
    done
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma closed-levelset-within: closed { $x \in S. s x = (c::'a::t1-space)\} if continuous-on  $S$  s closed  $S$ 
proof -
  have { $x \in S. s x = c\} = s -` \{c\} \cap S by auto
  also have closed ...
    apply (rule continuous-on-closed-vimageI)
    apply (rule that)
    apply (rule that)
    apply simp
    done
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

context c1-on-open-euclidean
begin

lemma open-existence-ivlE:
  assumes  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0}$   $x t \geq 0$ 
  obtains  $e$  where  $e > 0$   $\text{cball } x e \times \{0 .. t + e\} \subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $(x, t) \in \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
    by auto
  from open-cballE[OF open-state-space this]
  obtain  $e0'$  where  $e0: 0 < e0' \text{ cball } (x, t) e0' \subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
    by auto
  define  $e0$  where  $e0 = (e0' / 2)$ 
  from cball-times-subset[of  $x e0' t$ ] pos-half-less[OF  $0 < e0'$ ] half-gt-zero[OF  $0 < e0'$ ]
  have  $\text{cball } x e0 \times \text{cball } t e0 \subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$   $0 < e0 e0 < e0'$ 
    unfolding e0-def by auto
  then have  $e0 > 0$   $\text{cball } x e0 \times \{0..t + e0\} \subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
    apply (auto simp: subset-iff dest!: spec[where  $x=t$ ])
  subgoal for a b
    apply (rule in-existence-between-zeroI)
    apply (drule spec[where  $x=a$ ])
    apply (drule spec[where  $x=t + e0$ ])
    apply (auto simp: dist-real-def closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
    done
  done$$$ 
```

```

then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemmas [derivative-intros] = flow0-comp-has-derivative

lemma flow-isCont-state-space-comp[continuous-intros]:
   $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (s x) \implies \text{isCont } s x \implies \text{isCont } t x \implies \text{isCont } (\lambda x. \text{flow0 } (s x) (t x)) x$ 
  using continuous-within-compose3[where  $g = \lambda(x, t). \text{flow0 } x t$ 
    and  $f = \lambda x. (s x, t x)$  and  $x = x$  and  $s = \text{UNIV}$ ]
  flow-isCont-state-space
  by auto

lemma closed-plane[simp]: closed { $x. x \cdot i = c$ }
  using closed-hyperplane[of i c] by (auto simp: inner-commute)

lemma flow-tendsto-compose[tendsto-intros]:
  assumes ( $x \longrightarrow xs$ ) F ( $t \longrightarrow ts$ ) F
  assumes  $ts \in \text{existence-ivl0 } xs$ 
  shows  $((\lambda s. \text{flow0 } (x s) (t s)) \longrightarrow \text{flow0 } xs ts) F$ 
proof –
  have ev:  $\forall F s \text{ in } F. (x s, t s) \in \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
  using tendsto-Pair[OF assms(1,2), THEN topological-tendstoD, OF open-state-space]
    assms
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  by (rule continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF flow-continuous-on-state-space tendsto-Pair, unfolded split-beta' fst-conv snd-conv])
    (use assms ev in auto)
qed

lemma returns-to-implicit-function:
  fixes  $s: \text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes rt: returns-to { $x \in S. s x = 0$ } x (is returns-to ?P x)
  assumes cS: closed S
  assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (Ds x)) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  assumes DsC: isCont Ds (poincare-map ?P x)
  assumes nz: Ds (poincare-map ?P x) (f (poincare-map ?P x))  $\neq 0$ 
  obtains u e
  where s (flow0 x (u x)) = 0
    u x = return-time ?P x
     $(\bigwedge y. y \in \text{cball } x e \implies s (\text{flow0 } y (u y)) = 0)$ 
    continuous-on (cball x e) u
     $(\lambda t. (t, u t))` \text{cball } x e \subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
     $0 < e (u \text{ has-derivative } (- \text{blinfun-scaleR-left})$ 
      (inverse (blinfun-apply (Ds (poincare-map ?P x)) (f (poincare-map ?P x)))) oL
        (Ds (poincare-map ?P x) oL flowderiv x (return-time ?P x)) oL
          embed1-blinfun)) (at x)

```

```

proof -
note [derivative-intros] = has-derivative-compose[OF - Ds]
have cont-s: continuous-on UNIV s by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF Ds])
note cls[simp, intro] = closed-levelset[OF cont-s]
let ?t1 = return-time ?P x
have cls[simp, intro]: closed {x ∈ S. s x = 0}
by (rule closed-levelset-within) (auto intro!: cS continuous-on-subset[OF cont-s])
then have xt1: (x, ?t1) ∈ Sigma X existence-ivl0
by (auto intro!: return-time-exivl rt)
have D: ( $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{Sigma } X \text{ existence-ivl0} \implies$ 
  (( $\lambda(x, t). s(\text{flow0 } x t)$ ) has-derivative
   blinfun-apply (Ds (flow0 (fst x) (snd x)) oL (flowderiv (fst x) (snd x)))
   (at x))
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
have C: isCont ( $\lambda x. Ds(\text{flow0 } (\text{fst } x) (\text{snd } x)) o_L \text{flowderiv } (\text{fst } x) (\text{snd } x)$ )
  (x, ?t1)
using flowderiv-continuous-on[unfolded continuous-on-eq-continuous-within,
  rule-format, OF xt1]
using at-within-open[OF xt1 open-state-space]
by (auto intro!: continuous-intros tendsto-eq-intros return-time-exivl rt
  isCont-tendsto-compose[OF DsC, unfolded poincare-map-def]
  simp: split-beta' isCont-def)
from return-time-returns[OF rt cls]
have Z: (case (x, ?t1) of (x, t) ⇒ s (flow0 x t)) = 0
by auto
have I1: blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse (Ds (flow0 x (?t1))(f (flow0 x (?t1)))) oL
  ((Ds (flow0 (fst (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x))) oL
   (snd (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x))) oL
   flowderiv (fst (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x)) oL
   (snd (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x))) oL
   embed2-blinfun)
  = 1L
using nz
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI
  simp: rt flowderiv-def blinfun.bilinear-simps inverse-eq-divide poincare-map-def)
have I2: ((Ds (flow0 (fst (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x))) oL
  (snd (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x))) oL
  flowderiv (fst (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x)) oL
  (snd (x, return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x))) oL
  embed2-blinfun) oL blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse (Ds (flow0 x (?t1))(f (flow0 x (?t1)))) oL
  = 1L
using nz
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI
  simp: rt flowderiv-def blinfun.bilinear-simps inverse-eq-divide poincare-map-def)
show ?thesis
apply (rule implicit-function-theorem[where f=λ(x, t). s (flow0 x t)
  and S=Sigma X existence-ivl0, OF D xt1 open-state-space order-refl C Z
```

```

I1 I2])
  apply blast
  unfolding split-beta' fst-conv snd-conv poincare-map-def[symmetric]
  ..
qed

lemma (in auto-ll-on-open) f-tendsto[tendsto-intros]:
assumes g1: ( $g_1 \rightarrow b_1$ ) (at  $s$  within  $S$ ) and  $b_1 \in X$ 
shows (( $\lambda x. f(g_1 x)$ )  $\rightarrow f b_1$ ) (at  $s$  within  $S$ )
apply (rule continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF continuous tendsto-Pair[OF tendsto-const],
unfolded split-beta fst-conv snd-conv, OF g1])
by (auto simp: b1 ∈ X intro!: topological-tendstoD[OF g1])

lemma flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right-pos:
assumes s x > 0 ∨ s x = 0 ∧ blinfun-apply (Ds x) (f x) > 0
assumes x: x ∈ X
assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative } Ds x)$  (at x)
assumes DsC:  $\bigwedge x. \text{isCont } Ds x$ 
shows  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. s (\text{flow0 } x t) > (0::\text{real})$ 
proof -
  have cont-s: continuous-on UNIV s by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF Ds])
  then have [THEN continuous-on-compose2, continuous-intros]: continuous-on S s for S by (rule continuous-on-subset) simp
  note [derivative-intros] = has-derivative-compose[OF - Ds]
  note [tendsto-intros] = continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF cont-s]
    isCont-tendsto-compose[OF DsC]
  from assms(1)
  consider s x > 0 | s x = 0 blinfun-apply (Ds x) (f x) > 0
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume s: s x > 0
    then have (( $\lambda t. s (\text{flow0 } x t)$ )  $\rightarrow s x$ ) (at-right 0)
      by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros simp: split-beta' x)
    from order-tendstoD(1)[OF this s]
    show ?thesis .
  next
    assume sz: s x = 0 and pos: blinfun-apply (Ds x) (f x) > 0
    from x have 0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x open (existence-ivl0 x) by simp-all
    then have evex:  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
      using eventually-at-topological by blast
    moreover
    from evex have  $\forall_F xa \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x xa \in X$ 
      by (eventually-elim) (auto intro!: )
    then have (( $\lambda t. (Ds (\text{flow0 } x t)) (f (\text{flow0 } x t))$ )  $\rightarrow \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds x) (f x)$ ) (at-right 0)
      by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros simp: split-beta' x)

```

```

from order-tendstoD(1)[OF this pos]
have  $\forall_F z \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds (\text{flow0 } x z)) (f (\text{flow0 } x z)) > 0 .$ 
then obtain t where t:  $t > 0 \wedge z. 0 < z \implies z < t \implies \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds (\text{flow0 } x z)) (f (\text{flow0 } x z)) > 0$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-at)
have  $\forall_F z \text{ in at-right } 0. z < t$  using ‹t > 0› order-tendstoD(2)[OF tendsto-ident-at ‹0 < t›] by auto
moreover have  $\forall_F z \text{ in at-right } 0. 0 < z$  by (simp add: eventually-at-filter)
ultimately show ?thesis
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim z)
    from closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl[OF ‹z ∈ existence-ivl0 x›]
    have csi:  $\{0..z\} \subseteq \text{existence-ivl0 } x$  by (auto simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
    then have cont: continuous-on  $\{0..z\} (\lambda t. s (\text{flow0 } x t))$ 
      by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
    have  $\bigwedge u. [0 < u; u < z] \implies ((\lambda t. s (\text{flow0 } x t)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda t. t * \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds (\text{flow0 } x u)) (f (\text{flow0 } x u)))) \text{ (at } u)$ 
      using csi
      by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: flowderiv-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)
      from mvt[OF ‹0 < z› cont this]
      obtain w where w:  $0 < w w < z$  and sDs:  $s (\text{flow0 } x z) = z * \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds (\text{flow0 } x w)) (f (\text{flow0 } x w))$ 
        using x sz
        by auto
      note sDs
      also have ...  $> 0$ 
        using elim t(2)[of w] w by simp
      finally show ?case .
    qed
    qed
  qed

lemma flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right-neg:
  assumes s x < 0  $\vee s x = 0 \wedge \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds x) (f x) < 0$ 
  assumes x:  $x \in X$ 
  assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative } Ds x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  assumes DsC:  $\bigwedge x. \text{isCont } Ds x$ 
  shows  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. s (\text{flow0 } x t) < (0::real)$ 
  apply (rule flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right-pos[of -s x -Ds, simplified])
  using assms
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps fun-Compl-def)

lemma flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right:
  assumes x ∉ S  $\vee s x \neq 0 \vee \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds x) (f x) \neq 0$ 
  assumes x:  $x \in X$  and cS: closed S
  assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative } Ds x) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  assumes DsC:  $\bigwedge x. \text{isCont } Ds x$ 
  shows  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. (f (\text{flow0 } x t)) \notin \{x \in S. s x = (0::real)\}$ 
  proof –

```

```

from assms(1)
consider

  |  $s \cdot x > 0 \vee s \cdot x = 0 \wedge \text{blinfun-apply } (\text{Ds } x) (f x) > 0$ 
  |  $s \cdot x < 0 \vee s \cdot x = 0 \wedge \text{blinfun-apply } (\text{Ds } x) (f x) < 0$ 
  |  $x \notin S$ 
    by arith
then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
    from flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right-pos[of s x Ds, OF 1 x Ds DsC]
    show ?thesis by eventually-elim auto
  next
    case 2
    from flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right-neg[of s x Ds, OF 2 x Ds DsC]
    show ?thesis by eventually-elim auto
  next
    case 3
    then have nS: open ( $- S$ )  $x \in - S$  using cS by auto
    have  $\forall_F t$  in at-right 0. (flow0 x t)  $\in - S$ 
      by (rule topological-tendstoD[OF - nS]) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros simp:
      x)
    then show ?thesis by eventually-elim auto
  qed
qed

lemma eventually-returns-to:
fixes s::'a::euclidean-space  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes rt: returns-to { $x \in S$ .  $s \cdot x = 0$ } x (is returns-to ?P x)
assumes cS: closed S
assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x$ . (s has-derivative blinfun-apply (Ds x)) (at x)
assumes DsC:  $\bigwedge x$ . isCont Ds x
assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x$  in at (poincare-map ?P x).  $s \cdot x = 0 \rightarrow x \in S$ 
assumes nz: Ds (poincare-map ?P x) (f (poincare-map ?P x))  $\neq 0$ 
assumes nz0:  $x \notin S \vee s \cdot x \neq 0 \vee Ds x (f x) \neq 0$ 
shows  $\forall_F x$  in at x. returns-to ?P x
proof -
  let ?t1 = return-time ?P x
  have cont-s: continuous-on UNIV s by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF
  Ds])
  have cont-s': continuous-on S s for S by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF cont-s
  subset-UNIV])
  note s-tendsto[tendsto-intros] = continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF cont-s, THEN
  tendsto-eq-rhs]
  note cls[simp, intro] = closed-levelset-within[OF cont-s' cS, of 0]
  note [tendsto-intros] = continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF cont-s]
    isCont-tendsto-compose[OF DsC]
  obtain u e
    where s (flow0 x (u x)) = 0
    u x = return-time ?P x

```

```

 $(\bigwedge y. y \in cball x e \implies s(\text{flow0 } y (u y)) = 0)$ 
 $\text{continuous-on } (cball x e) u$ 
 $(\lambda t. (t, u t)) ` cball x e \subseteq \text{Sigma } X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
 $0 < e$ 
by (rule returns-to-implicit-function[OF rt cS Ds DsC nz]; blast)
then have u:
 $s(\text{flow0 } x (u x)) = 0 \quad u x = ?t1$ 
 $(\bigwedge y. y \in cball x e \implies s(\text{flow0 } y (u y)) = 0)$ 
 $\text{continuous-on } (cball x e) u$ 
 $\bigwedge z. z \in cball x e \implies u z \in \text{existence-ivl0 } z$ 
 $e > 0$ 
by (force simp: split-beta')+
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in ball x e$ 
using eventually-at-ball[OF <0 < e]
by eventually-elim auto
then have ev-cball:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in cball x e$ 
by eventually-elim (use <e > 0> in auto)
moreover
have continuous-on (ball x e) u
using u by (auto simp: continuous-on-subset)
then have [tendsto-intros]:  $(u \longrightarrow u x) (\text{at } x)$ 
using <e > 0> at-within-open[of y ball x e for y]
by (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
then have flow0-u-tendsto:  $(\lambda x. \text{flow0 } x (u x)) -x \rightarrow \text{poincare-map } ?P x$ 
by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros u return-time-exivl rt simp: poincare-map-def)
have s-imp:  $s(\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x \in S$ 
using poincare-map-returns[OF rt]
by auto
from eventually-tendsto-compose-within[OF eventually-inside s-imp flow0-u-tendsto]
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. s(\text{flow0 } x (u x)) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{flow0 } x (u x) \in S$  by auto
with ev-cball
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. \text{flow0 } x (u x) \in S$ 
by eventually-elim (auto simp: u)
moreover
{
have x  $\in X$ 
using u(5) u(6) by force
from ev-cball
have ev-X:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in X$ — eigentlich ist das open X
apply eventually-elim
apply (rule)
by (rule u)
moreover
{
{
assume a:  $x \notin S$  then have open ( $-S$ )  $x \in -S$  using cS by auto
from topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at this]
have ( $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \notin S$ ) by auto

```

```

} moreover {
  assume a: s x ≠ 0
  have (forall F y in at x. s y ≠ 0)
    by (rule tendsto-imp-eventually-ne[OF - a]) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros)
} moreover {
  assume a: (Ds x) (f x) ≠ 0
  have (forall F y in at x. blinfun-apply (Ds y) (f y) ≠ 0)
    by (rule tendsto-imp-eventually-ne[OF - a]) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros
ev-X <x ∈ X>)
  } ultimately have (forall F y in at x. y ∉ S) ∨ (forall F y in at x. s y ≠ 0) ∨ (forall F
y in at x. blinfun-apply (Ds y) (f y) ≠ 0)
    using nz0 by auto
  then have ∀ F y in at x. y ∉ S ∨ s y ≠ 0 ∨ blinfun-apply (Ds y) (f y) ≠ 0
    apply -
    apply (erule disjE)
    subgoal by (rule eventually-elim2, assumption, assumption, blast)
    subgoal
      apply (erule disjE)
      subgoal by (rule eventually-elim2, assumption, assumption, blast)
      subgoal by (rule eventually-elim2, assumption, assumption, blast)
      done
    done
  }
  ultimately
  have ∀ F y in at x. (y ∉ S ∨ s y ≠ 0 ∨ blinfun-apply (Ds y) (f y) ≠ 0) ∧ y ∈
X
    by eventually-elim auto
}
then have ∀ F y in at x. ∀ F t in at-right 0. flow0 y t ∉ {x ∈ S. s x = 0}
  apply eventually-elim
  by (rule flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right[where Ds=Ds]) (auto intro!:
Ds DsC cS)
moreover
have at-eq: (at x within cball x e) = at x
  apply (rule at-within-interior)
  apply (auto simp: <e > 0>)
  done
have u x > 0
  using u(1) by (auto simp: u rt cont-s' intro!: return-time-pos closed-levelset-within
cS)
then have ∀ F y in at x. u y > 0
  apply (rule order-tendstoD[rotated])
  using u(4)
  apply (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
  apply (drule bspec[where x=x])
  using <e > 0>
  by (auto simp: at-eq)
ultimately
show ∀ F y in at x. returns-to ?P y

```

```

apply eventually-elim
subgoal premises prems for y
  apply (rule returns-toI[where t=u y])
  subgoal using prems by auto
  subgoal apply (rule u) apply (rule prems) done
  subgoal using u(3)[of y] prems by auto
  subgoal using prems(3) by eventually-elim auto
  subgoal by simp
  done
done
qed

lemma
return-time-isCont-outside:
fixes s::'a::euclidean-space ⇒ real
assumes rt: returns-to {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x (is returns-to ?P x)
assumes cS: closed S
assumes Ds: ∀x. (s has-derivative blinfun-apply (Ds x)) (at x)
assumes DsC: ∀x. isCont Ds x
assumes through: (Ds (poincare-map ?P x)) (f (poincare-map ?P x)) ≠ 0
assumes eventually-inside: ∀F x in at (poincare-map ?P x). s x = 0 → x ∈ S
assumes outside: x ∉ S ∨ s x ≠ 0
shows isCont (return-time ?P) x
unfolding isCont-def
proof (rule tendstoI)
fix e-orig::real assume e-orig > 0
define e where e = e-orig / 2
have e > 0 using ‹e-orig > 0› by (simp add: e-def)

have cont-s: continuous-on UNIV s by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF
Ds])
then have s-tendsto: (s → s x) (at x) for x
  by (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
have cont-s': continuous-on S s by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF cont-s sub-
set-UNIV])
note cls[simp, intro] = closed-levelset-within[OF cont-s' cS(1)]
have {x. s x = 0} = s - ` {0} by auto
have ret-exivl: return-time ?P x ∈ existence-ivl0 x
  by (rule return-time-exivl; fact)
then have [intro, simp]: x ∈ X by auto
have isCont-Ds-f: isCont (λs. Ds s (f s)) (poincare-map ?P x)
  apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros DsC)
  apply (rule has-derivative-continuous)
  apply (rule derivative-rhs)
  by (auto simp: poincare-map-def intro!: flow-in-domain return-time-exivl assms)

obtain u eu where u:
  s (flow0 x (u x)) = 0
  u x = return-time ?P x

```

```

 $(\bigwedge y. y \in cball x eu \implies s (\text{flow0} y (u y)) = 0)$ 
 $\text{continuous-on } (cball x eu) u$ 
 $(\lambda t. (t, u t))` cball x eu \subseteq \text{Sigma } X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
 $0 < eu$ 
by (rule returns-to-implicit-function[OF rt cS(1) Ds DsC through; blast])
have u-tendsto:  $(u \longrightarrow u x)$  (at x)
unfolding isCont-def[symmetric]
apply (rule continuous-on-interior[OF u(4)])
using  $\langle 0 < eu \rangle$  by auto
have  $u x > 0$  by (auto simp: u intro!: return-time-pos rt)
from order-tendstoD(1)[OF u-tendsto this] have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. 0 < u x .$ 
moreover have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in cball x eu$ 
using eventually-at-ball[OF <0 < eu, of x]
by eventually-elim auto
moreover
have  $x \notin S \vee s x \neq 0 \vee \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds x) (f x) \neq 0$  using outside by auto
have returns:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{returns-to } ?P y$ 
by (rule eventually-returns-to; fact)
moreover
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in ball x eu$ 
using eventually-at-ball[OF <0 < eu]
by eventually-elim simp
then have ev-cball:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in cball x eu$ 
by eventually-elim (use <e > 0 in auto)
have continuous-on (ball x eu) u
using u by (auto simp: continuous-on-subset)
then have [tendsto-intros]:  $(u \longrightarrow u x)$  (at x)
using  $\langle eu > 0 \rangle$  at-within-open[of y ball x eu for y]
by (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
then have flow0-u-tendsto:  $(\lambda x. \text{flow0 } x (u x)) -x \rightarrow \text{poincare-map } ?P x$ 
by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros u return-time-exivl rt simp: poincare-map-def)
have s-imp:  $s (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x \in S$ 
using poincare-map-returns[OF rt]
by auto
from eventually-tendsto-compose-within[OF eventually-inside s-imp flow0-u-tendsto]
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. s (\text{flow0 } x (u x)) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{flow0 } x (u x) \in S$  by auto
with ev-cball
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. \text{flow0 } x (u x) \in S$ 
by eventually-elim (auto simp: u)
ultimately have u-returns-ge:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{returns-to } ?P y \wedge \text{return-time } ?P y \leq u y$ 
proof eventually-elim
case (elim y)
then show ?case
using u elim by (auto intro!: return-time-le[OF - cls])
qed
moreover
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. u y - \text{return-time } ?P x < e$ 

```

```

using tendstoD[OF u-tendsto ‹ $0 < e$ ›, unfolded u] u-returns-ge
by eventually-elim (auto simp: dist-real-def)
moreover
note 1 = outside
define ml where  $ml = \max(\text{return-time } ?P x / 2) (\text{return-time } ?P x - e)$ 
have [intro, simp, arith]:  $0 < ml \quad ml < \text{return-time } ?P x \quad ml \leq \text{return-time } ?P x$ 
using return-time-pos[OF rt cls] ‹ $0 < e$ ›
by (auto simp: ml-def)
have mt-in:  $ml \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x$ 
using ‹ $0 < e$ ›
by (auto intro!: mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined in-existence-between-zeroI[OF ret-exivl]
    simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl ml-def)
from open-existence-ivlE[OF mt-in]
obtain e0 where e0:  $e0 > 0 \quad \text{cball } x e0 \times \{0..ml + e0\} \subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl}_0$ 
(is ?D  $\subseteq$  -)
by auto
have uc: uniformly-continuous-on (( $\lambda(x, t). \text{flow}_0 x t$ ) ` ?D) s
apply (auto intro!: compact-uniformly-continuous continuous-on-subset[OF cont-s])
apply (rule compact-continuous-image)
apply (rule continuous-on-subset)
apply (rule flow-continuous-on-state-space)
apply (rule e0)
apply (rule compact-Times)
apply (rule compact-cball)
apply (rule compact-Icc)
done
let ?T = {0..ml}
have ul: uniform-limit ?T flow0 (flow0 x) (at x)
using ‹ $0 < e$ ›
by (intro uniform-limit-flow)
(auto intro!: mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined in-existence-between-zeroI[OF ret-exivl]
    simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \forall t \in \{0..ml\}. \text{flow}_0 y t \in -\{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
apply (rule uniform-limit-in-open)
apply (rule ul)
apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-compose2[OF cont-s]
simp:
split: if-splits)
apply (meson atLeastAtMost iff contra-subsetD local.ivl-subset-existence-ivl
mt-in)
subgoal for t
apply (cases t = 0)
subgoal using 1 by (simp)
subgoal
using return-time-least[OF rt cls, of t] ‹ $ml < \text{return-time } \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ ›
by auto
done

```

```

done
then have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{return-time } ?P y \geq \text{return-time } ?P x - e$ 
  using u-returns-ge
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim  $y$ )
  have  $\text{return-time } ?P x - e \leq ml$ 
    by (auto simp: ml-def)
  also
  have  $ry: \text{returns-to } ?P y \text{ return-time } ?P y \leq u y$ 
    using elim
    by auto
  have  $ml < \text{return-time } ?P y$ 
    apply (rule return-time-gt[OF ry(1) cls])
    using elim
    by (auto simp: Ball-def)
  finally show ?case by simp
qed
ultimately
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{dist}(\text{return-time } ?P y) (\text{return-time } ?P x) \leq e$ 
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: dist-real-def abs-real-def algebra-simps)
then show  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{dist}(\text{return-time } ?P y) (\text{return-time } ?P x) < e\text{-orig}$ 
  by eventually-elim (use {e-orig > 0} in {auto simp: e-def})
qed

lemma isCont-poincare-map:
  assumes isCont (return-time P) x
  returns-to P x closed P
  shows isCont (poincare-map P) x
  unfolding poincare-map-def
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros assms return-time-exivl)

lemma poincare-map-tendsto:
  assumes (return-time P —> return-time P x) (at x within S)
  returns-to P x closed P
  shows (poincare-map P —> poincare-map P x) (at x within S)
  unfolding poincare-map-def
  by (rule tendsto-eq-intros refl assms return-time-exivl)+

lemma
  return-time-continuous-below:
  fixes  $s::'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $rt: \text{returns-to } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x \text{ (is returns-to } ?P x)$ 
  assumes  $Ds: \bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (Ds x)) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  assumes  $cS: \text{closed } S$ 
  assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (poincare-map } ?P x). s x = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  assumes  $DsC: \bigwedge x. \text{isCont } Ds x$ 
  assumes through:  $(Ds (poincare-map } ?P x)) (f (poincare-map } ?P x)) \neq 0$ 
  assumes inside:  $x \in S s x = 0 Ds x (f x) < 0$ 
  shows continuous (at x within  $\{x. s x \leq 0\}$ ) (return-time } ?P)

```

unfolding *continuous-within*

proof (*rule tendstoI*)

fix $e\text{-orig}::\text{real}$ **assume** $e\text{-orig} > 0$

define e where $e = e\text{-orig} / 2$

have $e > 0$ **using** $\langle e\text{-orig} > 0 \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: e-def*)

note $DsC\text{-tendso[tendsto-intros]} = isCont\text{-tendsto-compose[OF DsC]}$

have $\text{cont}\text{-s: continuous-on UNIV s by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF Ds])}$

then have $s\text{-tendsto: } (s \longrightarrow s x) \text{ (at } x\text{) for } x$

by (*auto simp: continuous-on-def*)

note [*continuous-intros*] = *continuous-on-compose2[OF cont-s - subset-UNIV]*

note [*derivative-intros*] = *has-derivative-compose[OF - Ds]*

have $\text{cont}\text{-s': continuous-on S s by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF cont-s subset-UNIV])}$

note $\text{cls[simp, intro]} = closed\text{-levelset-within[OF cont-s' cS(1)]}$

have $\{x. s x = 0\} = s - \{0\}$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{ret-exivl: return-time ?P } x \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$

by (*rule return-time-exivl; fact*)

then have [*intro, simp*]: $x \in X$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{isCont-Ds-f: isCont } (\lambda s. Ds s (f s)) \text{ (poincare-map ?P x)}$

apply (*auto intro!: continuous-intros DsC*)

apply (*rule has-derivative-continuous*)

apply (*rule derivative-rhs*)

by (*auto simp: poincare-map-def intro!: flow-in-domain return-time-exivl assms*)

have $\forall_F yt \text{ in at } (x, 0) \text{ within UNIV } \times \{0 <..\}. (Ds (\text{flow0 } (\text{fst } yt) (\text{snd } yt)))$
 $(f (\text{flow0 } (\text{fst } yt) (\text{snd } yt))) < 0$

by (*rule order-tendstoD*) (*auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros inside*)

moreover

have $(x, 0) \in \text{Sigma } X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ **by** *auto*

from *topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at open-state-space this, of UNIV]*

have $\forall_F yt \text{ in at } (x, 0) \text{ within UNIV } \times \{0 <..\}. \text{snd } yt \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (\text{fst } yt)$

by *eventually-elim auto*

moreover

from *topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at open-Times[OF open-dom open-UNIV], of (x, 0) UNIV]*

have $\forall_F yt \text{ in at } (x, 0) \text{ within UNIV } \times \{0 <..\}. \text{fst } yt \in X$

by (*auto simp: mem-Times-iff*)

ultimately

have $\forall_F yt \text{ in at } (x, 0) \text{ within UNIV } \times \{0 <..\}. (Ds (\text{flow0 } (\text{fst } yt) (\text{snd } yt)))$
 $(f (\text{flow0 } (\text{fst } yt) (\text{snd } yt))) < 0 \wedge$

$\text{snd } yt \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (\text{fst } yt) \wedge$

$0 \in \text{existence-ivl0 } (\text{fst } yt)$

by *eventually-elim auto*

then obtain d2 where $0 < d2$ **and**

$d2\text{-neg: } \bigwedge y t. (y, t) \in \text{cball } (x, 0) \text{ d2} \implies 0 < t \implies (Ds (\text{flow0 } y t)) (f (\text{flow0 } y t)) < 0$

```

and d2-ex:  $\bigwedge y t. (y, t) \in cball(x, 0) \text{ d2} \implies 0 < t \implies t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } y$ 
and d2-ex0:  $\bigwedge y t. (y, t::\text{real}) \in cball(x, 0) \text{ d2} \implies 0 < t \implies y \in X$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-at-le dist-commute)
define d where d ≡ d2 / 2
from {0 < d2} have d > 0 by (simp add: d-def)
have d-neg: dist y x < d2  $\implies 0 < t \implies t \leq d \implies (Ds(\text{flow0 } y t)) (f(\text{flow0 } y t)) < 0$  for y t
  using d2-neg[of y t, OF subsetD[OF cball-times-subset[of x d2 0]]]
  by (auto simp: d-def dist-commute)
have d-ex: t ∈ existence-ivl0 y if dist y x < d 0 ≤ t t ≤ d for y t
proof cases
  assume t = 0
  have sqrt ((dist x y)^2 + (d2 / 2)^2) ≤ dist x y + d2/2
    using {0 < d2}
    by (intro sqrt-sum-squares-le-sum) auto
  also have dist x y ≤ d2 / 2
    using that by (simp add: d-def dist-commute)
  finally have sqrt ((dist x y)^2 + (d2 / 2)^2) ≤ d2 by simp
  with {t = 0} show ?thesis
    using d2-ex[of y t, OF subsetD[OF cball-times-subset[of x d2 0]]] d2-ex0[of y d] {0 < d2}
    by (auto simp: d-def dist-commute dist-prod-def)
next
  assume t ≠ 0
  then show ?thesis
    using d2-ex[of y t, OF subsetD[OF cball-times-subset[of x d2 0]]] that
    by (auto simp: d-def dist-commute)
qed
have d-mvt: s (flow0 y t) < s y if 0 < t t ≤ d dist y x < d for y t
proof –
  have c: continuous-on {0 .. t} (λt. s (flow0 y t))
    using that
    by (auto intro!: continuous-intros d-ex)
  have d:  $\bigwedge x. [0 < x; x < t] \implies ((\lambda t. s (\text{flow0 } y t)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda t. t * \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds(\text{flow0 } y x)) (f(\text{flow0 } y x)))) \text{ (at } x)$ 
    using that
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros d-ex simp: flowderiv-def blinfun.bilinear-simps)
  from mvt[OF {0 < t} c d]
  obtain xi where xi: 0 < xi xi < t and s (flow0 y t) - s (flow0 y 0) = t * blinfun-apply (Ds (flow0 y xi)) (f (flow0 y xi))
    by auto
  note this(3)
  also have ... < 0
    using {0 < t}
    apply (rule mult-pos-neg)
    apply (rule d-neg)
    using that xi by auto
  also have flow0 y 0 = y
    apply (rule flow-initial-time)

```

```

apply auto
using <0 < d> d-ex that(3) by fastforce
finally show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
obtain u eu where u:
  s (flow0 x (u x)) = 0
  u x = return-time ?P x
  ( $\bigwedge y. y \in cball x eu \implies s (\text{flow0 } y (u y)) = 0$ )
  continuous-on (cball x eu) u
  ( $\lambda t. (t, u t)$ ) ` cball x eu  $\subseteq \Sigma X \text{ existence-ivl0}$ 
  0 < eu
  by (rule returns-to-implicit-function[OF rt cS(1) Ds DsC through]; blast)
have u-tendsto: (u  $\longrightarrow$  u x) (at x)
  unfolding isCont-def[symmetric]
  apply (rule continuous-on-interior[OF u(4)])
  using <0 < eu> by auto
have u x > 0 by (auto simp: u intro!: return-time-pos rt)
from order-tendstoD(1)[OF u-tendsto this] have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. 0 < u x$  .
moreover have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in cball x eu$ 
  using eventually-at-ball[OF <0 < eu>, of x]
  by eventually-elim auto
moreover
have  $x \notin S \vee s x \neq 0 \vee \text{blinfun-apply } (Ds x) (f x) \neq 0$  using inside by auto
have returns:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{returns-to } ?P y$ 
  by (rule eventually-returns-to; fact)
moreover
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in ball x eu$ 
  using eventually-at-ball[OF <0 < eu>]
  by eventually-elim simp
then have ev-cball:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. y \in cball x eu$ 
  by eventually-elim (use <e > 0> in auto)
have continuous-on (ball x eu) u
  using u by (auto simp: continuous-on-subset)
then have [tendsto-intros]: (u  $\longrightarrow$  u x) (at x)
  using <eu > 0> at-within-open[of y ball x eu for y]
  by (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
then have flow0-u-tendsto:  $(\lambda x. \text{flow0 } x (u x)) -x \rightarrow \text{poincare-map } ?P x$ 
  by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros u return-time-exivl rt simp: poincare-map-def)
have s-imp:  $s (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x \in S$ 
  using poincare-map-returns[OF rt]
  by auto
from eventually-tendsto-compose-within[OF eventually-inside s-imp flow0-u-tendsto]
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. s (\text{flow0 } x (u x)) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{flow0 } x (u x) \in S$  by auto
with ev-cball
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x. \text{flow0 } x (u x) \in S$ 
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: u)
ultimately have u-returns-ge:  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{returns-to } ?P y \wedge \text{return-time } ?P$ 

```

```

 $y \leq u$ 
y
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim y)
  then show ?case
    using u elim by (auto intro!: return-time-le[OF - cls])
qed
moreover
have  $\forall_F y$  in at x.  $u y = \text{return-time } ?P x < e$ 
  using tendstoD[OF u-tendsto ⟨0 < e⟩, unfolded u] u-returns-ge
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: dist-real-def)
moreover
have d-less:  $d < \text{return-time } ?P x$ 
  apply (rule return-time-gt)
  apply fact apply fact
subgoal for t
  using d-mvt[of t x] ⟨s x = 0⟩ ⟨0 < d⟩
  by auto
done
note 1 = inside
define ml where ml = Max {return-time ?P x / 2, return-time ?P x - e, d}
have [intro, simp, arith]:  $0 < ml$   $ml < \text{return-time } ?P x$   $ml \leq \text{return-time } ?P x$ 
 $d \leq ml$ 
  using return-time-pos[OF rt cls] ⟨0 < e⟩ d-less
  by (auto simp: ml-def)
have mt-in:  $ml \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
  using ⟨0 < e⟩ ⟨0 < d⟩ d-less
  by (auto intro!: mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined in-existence-between-zeroI[OF ret-exivl]
    simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl ml-def)
from open-existence-ivlE[OF mt-in]
obtain e0 where e0:  $e0 > 0$  cball x e0 × {0..ml + e0} ⊆ Sigma X existence-ivl0
(is ?D ⊆ -)
  by auto
have uc: uniformly-continuous-on ((λ(x, t). flow0 x t) ` ?D) s
  apply (auto intro!: compact-uniformly-continuous continuous-on-subset[OF
cont-s])
  apply (rule compact-continuous-image)
  apply (rule continuous-on-subset)
  apply (rule flow-continuous-on-state-space)
  apply (rule e0)
  apply (rule compact-Times)
  apply (rule compact-cball)
  apply (rule compact-Icc)
  done
let ?T = {d..ml}
have ul: uniform-limit ?T flow0 (flow0 x) (at x)
  using ⟨0 < e⟩ ⟨0 < d⟩ d-less
  by (intro uniform-limit-flow)
  (auto intro!: mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined in-existence-between-zeroI[OF ret-exivl]
    simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl )

```

```

{
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. y \in X$ 
  by (rule topological-tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at open-dom `x ∈ X`])
moreover
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. s y \leq 0$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at)
moreover
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. Ds y (f y) < 0$ 
  by (rule order-tendstoD) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros inside)
moreover
from tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at `0 < d`]
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. dist y x < d$ 
  by auto
moreover
have  $d \in \text{existence-ivl}0 x$ 
  using d-ex[of x d] `0 < d` by auto
have dret: returns-to {x∈S. s x = 0} (flow0 x d)
  apply (rule returns-to-laterI)
    apply fact+
  subgoal for u
    using d-mvt[of u x] `s x = 0`
    by auto
  done
have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \forall t \in \{d..ml\}. flow0 y t \in - \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
  apply (rule uniform-limit-in-open)
    apply (rule ul)
    apply (auto intro!: continuous-intros continuous-on-compose2[OF cont-s]
simp:
  split: if-splits)
  using `d \in \text{existence-ivl}0 x` mem-is-interval-1-I mt-in apply blast
  subgoal for t
    using return-time-least[OF rt cls, of t] `ml < return-time {x \in S. s x = 0}`
  x `0 < d` by auto
  done
  then have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \forall t \in \{d .. ml\}. flow0 y t \in - \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
    by (auto simp add: eventually-at; force)
  ultimately
  have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \forall t \in \{0 <.. ml\}. flow0 y t \in - \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
    apply eventually-elim
    apply auto
    using d-mvt
    by fastforce
  moreover
  have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x. \text{returns-to } ?P y$ 
    by fact
  then have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \text{returns-to } ?P y$ 
}

```

```

    by (auto simp: eventually-at)
  ultimately
  have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \text{return-time } ?P y > ml$ 
    apply eventually-elim
    apply (rule return-time-gt)
    by auto
  }
  then have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \text{return-time } ?P y \geq \text{return-time } ?P$ 
 $x - e$ 
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: ml-def)
  ultimately
  have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \text{dist}(\text{return-time } ?P y) (\text{return-time } ?P$ 
 $x) \leq e$ 
  unfolding eventually-at-filter
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: dist-real-def abs-real-def algebra-simps)
  then show  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } \{x. s x \leq 0\}. \text{dist}(\text{return-time } ?P y) (\text{return-time } ?P$ 
 $x) < e\text{-orig}$ 
  by eventually-elim (use ‹e-orig > 0› in ‹auto simp: e-def›)
qed

```

lemma

```

return-time-continuous-below-plane:
fixes  $s::'a::euclidean-space \Rightarrow real$ 
assumes rt:  $\text{returns-to } \{x \in R. x \cdot n = c\} x$  (is returns-to ?P x)
assumes cR: closed R
assumes through:  $f(\text{poincare-map } ?P x) \cdot n \neq 0$ 
assumes R:  $x \in R$ 
assumes inside:  $x \cdot n = c \wedge x \cdot n < 0$ 
assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P x). x \cdot n = c \longrightarrow x \in$ 
R
shows continuous (at x within {x. x · n ≤ c}) (return-time ?P)
apply (rule return-time-continuous-below[of R λx. x · n - c, simplified])
using through rt inside cR R eventually-inside
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros blinfun-inner-left.rep_eq[symmetric])

```

lemma

```

poincare-map-in-interior-eventually-return-time-equal:
assumes RP:  $R \subseteq P$ 
assumes cP: closed P
assumes cR: closed R
assumes ret: returns-to P x
assumes evret:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. \text{returns-to } P x$ 
assumes evR:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. \text{poincare-map } P x \in R$ 
shows  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. \text{returns-to } R x \wedge \text{return-time } P x = \text{return-time } R$ 
x
proof -
  from evret evR
  show ?thesis
  proof eventually-elim

```

```

case (elim x)
from return-time-least[OF elim(1) cP] RP
have rtl:  $\bigwedge s. 0 < s \implies s < \text{return-time } P x \implies \text{flow}_0 x s \notin R$ 
    by auto
from elim(2) have pR: poincare-map P x  $\in R$ 
    by auto
have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. 0 < t$ 
    by (simp add: eventually-at-filter)
moreover have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. t < \text{return-time } P x$ 
    using return-time-pos[OF elim(1) cP]
    by (rule order-tendstoD[OF tendsto-ident-at])
ultimately have evR:  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow}_0 x t \notin R$ 
proof eventually-elim
  case et: (elim t)
    from return-time-least[OF elim(1) cP et] show ?case using RP by auto
  qed
have rtp:  $0 < \text{return-time } P x$  by (intro return-time-pos cP elim)
have rtex:  $\text{return-time } P x \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x$  by (intro return-time-exivl elim
cP)
have frR:  $\text{flow}_0 x (\text{return-time } P x) \in R$ 
  unfolding poincare-map-def[symmetric] by (rule pR)
have returns-to R x
  by (rule returns-toI[where t=return-time P x]; fact)
moreover have return-time R x = return-time P x
  by (rule return-time-eqI) fact+
ultimately show ?case by auto
qed
qed

lemma poincare-map-in-planeI:
assumes returns-to (plane n c) x0
shows poincare-map (plane n c) x0  $\cdot n = c$ 
using poincare-map-returns[OF assms]
by fastforce

lemma less-return-time-imp-exivl:
h  $\in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x'$  if  $h \leq \text{return-time } P x'$  returns-to P  $x' \text{ closed } P 0 \leq h$ 
proof –
  from return-time-exivl[OF that(2,3)]
  have return-time P  $x' \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x'$  by auto
  from ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF this] that show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma eventually-returns-to-continuousI:
assumes returns-to P x
assumes closed P
assumes continuous (at x within S) (return-time P)
shows  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. \text{returns-to } P x$ 

```

```

proof -
  have return-time P x > 0
    using assms by (auto simp: return-time-pos)
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF assms(3)[unfolded continuous-within] this]
  have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. 0 < \text{return-time } P x$  .
  then show ?thesis
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: return-time-pos-returns-to)
  qed

lemma return-time-implicit-functionE:
  fixes s::'a::euclidean-space  $\Rightarrow$  real
  assumes rt: returns-to { $x \in S. s x = 0\}$  x (is returns-to ?P -)
  assumes cS: closed S
  assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (Ds x)) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  assumes DsC:  $\bigwedge x. \text{isCont } Ds x$ 
  assumes Ds-through:  $(Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P x)) (f (\text{poincare-map } ?P x)) \neq 0$ 
  assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P x). s x = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  assumes outside:  $x \notin S \vee s x \neq 0$ 
  obtains e' where
     $0 < e'$ 
     $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x e' \implies \text{return-time } ?P y$ 
     $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x e' \implies s (\text{flow0 } y (\text{return-time } ?P y)) = 0$ 
    continuous-on (ball x e') (return-time ?P)
     $(\bigwedge y. y \in \text{ball } x e' \implies Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P y) o_L \text{flowderiv } y (\text{return-time } ?P$ 
     $y) o_L \text{embed2-blinfun} \in \text{invertibles-blinfun})$ 
     $(\bigwedge U v sa.$ 
       $(\bigwedge sa. sa \in U \implies s (\text{flow0 } sa (v sa)) = 0) \implies$ 
       $\text{return-time } ?P x = v x \implies$ 
      continuous-on U v  $\implies sa \in U \implies x \in U \implies U \subseteq \text{ball } x e' \implies \text{connected}$ 
     $U \implies \text{open } U \implies \text{return-time } ?P sa = v sa)$ 
    (return-time ?P has-derivative
      - blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse ((Ds (poincare-map ?P x)) (f (poincare-map ?P x)))) o_L
         $(Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P x) o_L D\text{flow } x (\text{return-time } ?P x))$ 
        (at x))
  proof -
    have cont-s: continuous-on UNIV s by (rule has-derivative-continuous-on[OF Ds])
    then have s-tendsto:  $(s \longrightarrow s x) \text{ (at } x)$  for x
      by (auto simp: continuous-on-def)
    have cls[simp, intro]: closed { $x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
      by (rule closed-levelset-within) (auto intro!: cS continuous-on-subset[OF cont-s])

    have cont-Ds: continuous-on UNIV Ds
      using DsC by (auto simp: continuous-on-def isCont-def)
      note [tendsto-intros] = continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF cont-Ds - UNIV-I,
      simplified]
      note [continuous-intros] = continuous-on-compose2[OF cont-Ds - subset-UNIV]

```

```

have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } at(poincare-map ?P x). s x = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  using eventually-inside
  by auto
then obtain U where open U poincare-map ?P x  $\in U \wedge x \in U \implies s x = 0$ 
 $\implies x \in S$ 
  using poincare-map-returns[OF rt cls]
  by (force simp: eventually-at-topological)
have s-imp:  $s(poincare-map ?P x) = 0 \longrightarrow poincare-map ?P x \in S$ 
  using poincare-map-returns[OF rt cls]
  by auto
have outside-disj:  $x \notin S \vee s x \neq 0 \vee \text{blinfun-apply}(Ds x)(f x) \neq 0$ 
  using outside by auto
have pm-tendsto:  $(poincare-map ?P \longrightarrow poincare-map ?P x) (\text{at } x)$ 
  apply (rule poincare-map-tendsto)
  unfolding isCont-def[symmetric]
    apply (rule return-time-isCont-outside)
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: cls)
have evmemS:  $\forall_F x \text{ in } at x. poincare-map ?P x \in S$ 
  using eventually-returns-to[OF rt cS Ds DsC eventually-inside Ds-through outside-disj]
    apply eventually-elim
    using poincare-map-returns
    by auto
have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } at x. \forall_F x \text{ in } at(poincare-map ?P x). s x = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  apply (rule eventually-tendsto-compose-within[OF - pm-tendsto])
    apply (rule eventually-eventually-withinI)
      apply (rule eventually-inside)
        apply (rule s-imp)
        apply (rule eventually-inside)
        apply (rule evmemS)
      done
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda x. x \in - ?P$ ) (at x)
  apply (rule topological-tendstoD)
  using outside
  by (auto intro!: )
then have eventually ( $\lambda x. x \notin S \vee s x \neq 0$ ) (at x)
  by auto
moreover
have eventually ( $\lambda x. (Ds(poincare-map ?P x))(f(poincare-map ?P x)) \neq 0$ )
(at x)
  apply (rule tendsto-imp-eventually-ne)
    apply (rule tendsto-intros)
    apply (rule tendsto-intros)
    unfolding poincare-map-def
      apply (rule tendsto-intros)
        apply (rule tendsto-intros)
        apply (subst isCont-def[symmetric]))

```

```

apply (rule return-time-isCont-outside[ $OF\ rt\ cS\ Ds\ DsC\ Ds$ -through eventually-inside outside])
  apply (rule return-time-exivl[ $OF\ rt\ cls$ ])
  apply (rule tends-to-intros)
    apply (rule tends-to-intros)
    apply (rule tends-to-intros)
    apply (subst isCont-def[symmetric])
    apply (rule return-time-isCont-outside[ $OF\ rt\ cS\ Ds\ DsC\ Ds$ -through eventually-inside outside])
      apply (rule return-time-exivl[ $OF\ rt\ cls$ ])
      apply (rule flow-in-domain)
      apply (rule return-time-exivl[ $OF\ rt\ cls$ ])
      unfold poincare-map-def[symmetric]
      apply (rule Ds-through)
      done
    ultimately
    have eventually ( $\lambda y. \text{returns-to } ?P y \wedge (\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P y). s x = 0 \rightarrow x \in S) \wedge (y \notin S \vee s y \neq 0) \wedge (Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P y)) (f (\text{poincare-map } ?P y)) \neq 0$ ) (at  $x$ )
      using eventually-returns-to[ $OF\ rt\ cS\ Ds\ DsC$  eventually-inside Ds-through outside-disj]
        by eventually-elim auto
      then obtain  $Y'$  where  $Y': \text{open } Y' \wedge \forall y. y \in Y' \Rightarrow \text{returns-to } ?P y$ 
         $\wedge \forall y. y \in Y' \Rightarrow (\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P y). s x = 0 \rightarrow x \in S)$ 
         $\wedge \forall y. y \in Y' \Rightarrow y \notin S \vee s y \neq 0$ 
         $\wedge \forall y. y \in Y' \Rightarrow \text{blifun-apply } (Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P y)) (f (\text{poincare-map } ?P y)) \neq 0$ 
      apply (subst (asm) (3) eventually-at-topological)
      using rt outside Ds-through eventually-inside
        by fastforce
      from openE[ $OF \langle \text{open } Y' \rangle \langle x \in Y' \rangle$ ] obtain  $eY$  where  $eY: 0 < eY \text{ ball } x \in eY \subseteq Y'$  by auto
      define  $Y$  where  $Y = \text{ball } x \in eY$ 
      then have  $Y: \text{open } Y \wedge x \in Y$ 
        and  $Yr: \forall y. y \in Y \Rightarrow \text{returns-to } ?P y$ 
        and  $Y\text{-mem}: \forall y. y \in Y \Rightarrow (\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P y). s x = 0 \rightarrow x \in S)$ 
        and  $Y\text{-nz}: \forall y. y \in Y \Rightarrow y \notin S \vee s y \neq 0$ 
        and  $Y\text{-fnz}: \forall y. y \in Y \Rightarrow Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P y) (f (\text{poincare-map } ?P y)) \neq 0$ 
        and  $Y\text{-convex}: \text{convex } Y$ 
      using  $Y' eY$ 
        by (auto simp: subset-iff dist-commute)
      have isCont (return-time ?P)  $y$  if  $y \in Y$  for  $y$ 
        using return-time-isCont-outside[ $OF\ Yr[OF\ that]\ cS\ Ds\ DsC\ Y\text{-fnz}\ Y\text{-mem}\ Y\text{-nz},\ OF\ that\ that\ that]$ ].
      then have  $cY: \text{continuous-on } Y \text{ (return-time } ?P)$ 
        by (auto simp: continuous-on-def isCont-def Lim-at-imp-Lim-at-within)

```

```

note [derivative-intros] = has-derivative-compose[OF - Ds]
let ?t1 = return-time ?P x
have t1-exivl: ?t1 ∈ existence-ivl0 x
  by (auto intro!: return-time-exivl rt)
then have [simp]: x ∈ X by auto
have xt1: (x, ?t1) ∈ Sigma Y existence-ivl0
  by (auto intro!: return-time-exivl rt x)
have Sigma Y existence-ivl0 = Sigma X existence-ivl0 ∩ fst - ` Y by auto
also have open ...
  by (rule open-Int[OF open-state-space open-vimage-fst[OF `open Y`]])
finally have open (Sigma Y existence-ivl0) .
have D: (A $\lambda$ x. x ∈ Sigma Y existence-ivl0  $\implies$ 
  (( $\lambda(x, t)$ . s (flow0 x t)) has-derivative
    blinfun-apply (Ds (flow0 (fst x) (snd x)) oL (flowderiv (fst x) (snd x)))
    (at x))
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)
have C: continuous-on (Sigma Y existence-ivl0) ( $\lambda x$ . Ds (flow0 (fst x) (snd x))
  oL flowderiv (fst x) (snd x))
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
from return-time-returns[OF rt cls]
have Z: (case (x, ?t1) of (x, t)  $\Rightarrow$  s (flow0 x t)) = 0
  by (auto simp: x)
have I1: blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse (Ds (flow0 x (?t1))(f (flow0 x (?t1)))) oL
  ((Ds (flow0 (fst (x, return-time ?P x))
    (snd (x, return-time ?P x))) oL
    flowderiv (fst (x, return-time ?P x))
    (snd (x, return-time ?P x))) oL
    embed2-blinfun)
  = 1L
using Ds-through
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI
  simp: rt flowderiv-def blinfun.bilinear-simps inverse-eq-divide poincare-map-def)
have I2: ((Ds (flow0 (fst (x, return-time ?P x))
  (snd (x, return-time ?P x))) oL
  flowderiv (fst (x, return-time ?P x))
  (snd (x, return-time ?P x))) oL
  embed2-blinfun) oL blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse (Ds (flow0 x (?t1))(f (flow0 x (?t1)))))
  = 1L
using Ds-through
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI
  simp: rt flowderiv-def blinfun.bilinear-simps inverse-eq-divide poincare-map-def)
obtain u e where u:
  s (flow0 x (u x)) = 0
  u x = return-time ?P x
  ( $\bigwedge$  sa. sa ∈ cball x e  $\implies$  s (flow0 sa (u sa)) = 0)
  continuous-on (cball x e) u
  ( $\lambda t$ . (t, u t)) ` cball x e ⊆ Sigma Y existence-ivl0

```

```

 $0 < e$ 
(u has-derivative
  blinfun-apply
  ( $- \text{blinfun-scaleR-left}$ 
   (inverse (blinfun-apply (Ds (poincare-map ?P x)) (f (poincare-map
?P x)))) o_L
    (Ds (poincare-map ?P x) o_L flowderiv x (return-time ?P x)) o_L
     embed1-blinfun))
   (at x)
  ( $\bigwedge s. s \in cball x e \implies$ 
   Ds (flow0 s (u s)) o_L flowderiv s (u s) o_L embed2-blinfun \in invertibles-blinfun)
  and unique: ( $\bigwedge U v sa.$ 
   ( $\bigwedge sa. sa \in U \implies s (flow0 sa (v sa)) = 0 \implies$ 
     $u x = v x \implies$ 
    continuous-on U v \implies sa \in U \implies x \in U \implies U \subseteq cball x e \implies
    connected U \implies open U \implies u sa = v sa)
  apply (rule implicit-function-theorem-unique[where f=\lambda(x, t). s (flow0 x t)]
  and S=Sigma Y existence-ivl0, OF D xt1 <open (Sigma Y -)> order-refl C
  Z I1 I2])
  apply blast
  unfolding split-beta' fst-conv snd-conv poincare-map-def[symmetric]
  apply (rule)
  by (assumption+, blast)
have u-rt: u y = return-time ?P y if y \in ball x e \cap Y for y
apply (rule unique[of ball x e \cap Y return-time ?P])
subgoal for y
  unfolding poincare-map-def[symmetric]
  using poincare-map-returns[OF Yr cls]
  by auto
subgoal by (auto simp: u)
subgoal using cY by (rule continuous-on-subset) auto
subgoal using that by auto
subgoal using x < 0 < e by auto
subgoal by auto
subgoal
  apply (rule convex-connected)
  apply (rule convex-Int)
  apply simp
  apply fact
  done
subgoal by (auto intro!: open-Int <open Y>)
done

have *: ( $- \text{blinfun-scaleR-left}$ 
  (inverse (blinfun-apply (Ds (poincare-map ?P x)) (f (poincare-map
?P x)))) o_L
  (Ds (poincare-map ?P x) o_L flowderiv x (return-time ?P x)) o_L
   embed1-blinfun)) =
   $- \text{blinfun-scaleR-left} (\text{inverse} (\text{blinfun-apply} (\text{Ds} (\text{poincare-map} ?P x)) (\text{f} (\text{poincare-map}$ 

```

```

?P x)))) o_L
  (Ds (poincare-map ?P x) o_L Dflow x (return-time ?P x))
  by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI simp: flowderiv-def)
define e' where e' = min e eY
have e'-eq: ball x e' = ball x e ∩ Y by (auto simp: e'-def Y-def)
have
  0 < e'
  ⋀y. y ∈ ball x e' ⟹ returns-to ?P y
  ⋀y. y ∈ ball x e' ⟹ s (flow0 y (return-time ?P y)) = 0
  continuous-on (ball x e') (return-time ?P)
  (⋀y. y ∈ ball x e' ⟹ Ds (poincare-map ?P y) o_L flowderiv y (return-time ?P
y) o_L embed2-blinfun ∈ invertibles-blinfun)
  (⋀U v sa.
    (⋀sa. sa ∈ U ⟹ s (flow0 sa (v sa)) = 0) ⟹
    return-time ?P x = v x ⟹
    continuous-on U v ⟹ sa ∈ U ⟹ x ∈ U ⟹ U ⊆ ball x e' ⟹ connected
U ⟹ open U ⟹ return-time ?P sa = v sa)
  (return-time ?P has-derivative blinfun-apply
    (– blinfun-scaleR-left
      (inverse (blinfun-apply (Ds (poincare-map ?P x))) (f (poincare-map
?P x)))) o_L
      (Ds (poincare-map ?P x) o_L flowderiv x (return-time ?P x)) o_L
      embed1-blinfun))
    (at x)
  unfolding e'-eq
  subgoal by (auto simp: e'-def ‹0 < e› ‹0 < eY›)
  subgoal by (rule Yr) auto
  subgoal for y
    unfolding poincare-map-def[symmetric]
    using poincare-map-returns[OF Yr cls]
    by auto
  subgoal using cY by (rule continuous-on-subset) auto
  subgoal premises prems for y
    unfolding poincare-map-def
    unfolding u-rt[OF prems, symmetric]
    apply (rule u)
    using prems by auto
  subgoal premises prems for U v t
    apply (subst u-rt[symmetric])
    subgoal using prems by force
    apply (rule unique[of U v])
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by (auto simp: u prems)
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal using prems by auto
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal by fact

```

```

done
subgoal
proof -
  have  $\forall_F x' \text{ in at } x. x' \in \text{ball } x e'$ 
    using eventually-at-ball[ $OF \langle 0 < e' \rangle$ ]
    by eventually-elim simp
  then have  $\forall_F x' \text{ in at } x. u x' = \text{return-time } ?P x'$ 
    unfolding  $e'\text{-eq}$ 
    by eventually-elim (rule u-rt, auto)
  from u(7) this
  show ?thesis
    by (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually) (auto simp: u)
qed
done
then show ?thesis unfolding * ..
qed

lemma return-time-has-derivative:
  fixes  $s::'a::\text{euclidean-space} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes rt: returns-to { $x \in S. s x = 0$ } x (is returns-to ?P -)
  assumes cS: closed S
  assumes Ds:  $\bigwedge x. (s \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (Ds x)) \text{ (at } x)$ 
  assumes DsC:  $\bigwedge x. \text{isCont } Ds x$ 
  assumes Ds-through:  $(Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P x)) (f (\text{poincare-map } ?P x)) \neq 0$ 
  assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. s x = 0\} x). s x = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  assumes outside:  $x \notin S \vee s x \neq 0$ 
  shows (return-time ?P has-derivative
    – blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse ((Ds (poincare-map ?P x)) (f (poincare-map ?P x)))) oL
     $(Ds (\text{poincare-map } ?P x) o_L D\text{flow } x (\text{return-time } ?P x))$ 
    (at x))
  using return-time-implicit-functionE[ $OF \text{ assms}$ ] by blast

lemma return-time-plane-has-derivative-blinfun:
  assumes rt: returns-to { $x \in S. x \cdot i = c$ } x (is returns-to ?P -)
  assumes cS: closed S
  assumes fnz:  $f (\text{poincare-map } ?P x) \cdot i \neq 0$ 
  assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P x). x \cdot i = c \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  assumes outside:  $x \notin S \vee x \cdot i \neq c$ 
  shows (return-time ?P has-derivative
    – blinfun-scaleR-left (inverse ((blinfun-inner-left i) (f (poincare-map ?P x)))))
  oL
     $(\text{blinfun-inner-left } i o_L D\text{flow } x (\text{return-time } ?P x))) \text{ (at } x)$ 
proof -
  have rt: returns-to { $x \in S. x \cdot i - c = 0$ } x
  using rt by auto
  have D:  $((\lambda x. x \cdot i - c) \text{ has-derivative blinfun-inner-left } i) \text{ (at } x)$  for x
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros)

```

```

have DC: ( $\bigwedge x. \text{isCont } (\lambda x. \text{blinfun-inner-left } i) x$ )
  by (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
have nz: blinfun-apply (blinfun-inner-left i) (f (poincare-map {x ∈ S. x · i - c = 0} x)) ≠ 0
  using fnz by (auto )
from cS have cS: closed S by auto
have out:  $x \notin S \vee x \cdot i - c \neq 0$  using outside by simp
from eventually-inside
have eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. x \cdot i - c = 0\} x). x \cdot i - c = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  by auto
from return-time-has-derivative[OF rt cS D DC nz eventually-inside out]
show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma return-time-plane-has-derivative:
assumes rt: returns-to {x ∈ S. x · i = c} x (is returns-to ?P -)
assumes cS: closed S
assumes fnz: f (poincare-map ?P x) · i ≠ 0
assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P x). x \cdot i = c \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
assumes outside:  $x \notin S \vee x \cdot i \neq c$ 
shows (return-time ?P has-derivative
   $(\lambda h. - (Dflow x (\text{return-time } ?P x)) h \cdot i / (f (\text{poincare-map } ?P x) \cdot i)))$  (at x)
by (rule return-time-plane-has-derivative-blinfun[OF assms, THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
  (auto simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps flowderiv-def inverse-eq-divide intro!: ext)

definition Dpoincare-map i c S x =
 $(\lambda h. (Dflow x (\text{return-time } \{x \in S. x \cdot i = c\} x)) h -$ 
 $((Dflow x (\text{return-time } \{x \in S. x \cdot i = c\} x)) h \cdot i /$ 
 $(f (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. x \cdot i = c\} x) \cdot i)) *_R f (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. x \cdot i = c\} x))$ 

definition Dpoincare-map' i c S x =
 $Dflow x (\text{return-time } \{x \in S. x \cdot i - c = 0\} x) -$ 
 $(\text{blinfun-scaleR-left } (f (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. x \cdot i = c\} x)) o_L$ 
 $(\text{blinfun-scaleR-left } (\text{inverse } ((f (\text{poincare-map } \{x \in S. x \cdot i = c\} x) \cdot i))) o_L$ 
 $(\text{blinfun-inner-left } i o_L Dflow x (\text{return-time } \{x \in S. x \cdot i - c = 0\} x))))$ 

theorem poincare-map-plane-has-derivative:
assumes rt: returns-to {x ∈ S. x · i = c} x (is returns-to ?P -)
assumes cS: closed S
assumes fnz: f (poincare-map ?P x) · i ≠ 0
assumes eventually-inside:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } (\text{poincare-map } ?P x). x \cdot i = c \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
assumes outside:  $x \notin S \vee x \cdot i \neq c$ 
notes [derivative-intros] = return-time-plane-has-derivative[OF rt cS fnz eventually-inside outside]
shows (poincare-map ?P has-derivative Dpoincare-map' i c S x) (at x)
unfolding poincare-map-def Dpoincare-map'-def

```

```

using fnz outside
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros return-time-exivl assms ext closed-levelset-within
continuous-intros
simp: flowderiv-eq poincare-map-def blinfun.bilinear-simps inverse-eq-divide
algebra-simps)

end

end
theory Reachability-Analysis
imports
Flow
Poincare-Map
begin

lemma not-mem-eq-mem-not:  $a \notin A \longleftrightarrow a \in -A$ 
by auto

lemma continuous-orderD:
fixes g::'b::t2-space  $\Rightarrow$  'c::order-topology
assumes continuous (at x within S) g
shows g x > c  $\Longrightarrow$   $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. g y > c$ 
g x < c  $\Longrightarrow$   $\forall_F y \text{ in at } x \text{ within } S. g y < c$ 
using order-tendstoD[OF assms[unfolded continuous-within]]
by auto

lemma frontier-halfspace-component-ge:  $n \neq 0 \Longrightarrow \text{frontier } \{x. c \leq x \cdot n\} = \text{plane}$ 
n c
apply (subst (1) inner-commute)
apply (subst (2) inner-commute)
apply (subst frontier-halfspace-ge[of n c])
by auto

lemma closed-Collect-le-within:
fixes f g :: 'a :: topological-space  $\Rightarrow$  'b::linorder-topology
assumes f: continuous-on UNIV f
and g: continuous-on UNIV g
and closed R
shows closed {x ∈ R. f x ≤ g x}
proof -
have *:  $-R \cup \{x. g x < f x\} = -\{x \in R. f x \leq g x\}$ 
by auto
have open (-R) using assms by auto
from open-Un[OF this open-Collect-less [OF g f], unfolded *]
show ?thesis
by (simp add: closed-open)
qed

```

6.1 explicit representation of hyperplanes / halfspaces

```
datatype 'a sctn = Sctn (normal: 'a) (pstn: real)

definition le-halfspace sctn x  $\longleftrightarrow$   $x \cdot \text{normal sctn} \leq \text{pstn sctn}$ 

definition lt-halfspace sctn x  $\longleftrightarrow$   $x \cdot \text{normal sctn} < \text{pstn sctn}$ 

definition ge-halfspace sctn x  $\longleftrightarrow$   $x \cdot \text{normal sctn} \geq \text{pstn sctn}$ 

definition gt-halfspace sctn x  $\longleftrightarrow$   $x \cdot \text{normal sctn} > \text{pstn sctn}$ 

definition plane-of sctn = {x.  $x \cdot \text{normal sctn} = \text{pstn sctn}$ }

definition above-halfspace sctn = Collect (ge-halfspace sctn)

definition below-halfspace sctn = Collect (le-halfspace sctn)

definition sbelow-halfspace sctn = Collect (lt-halfspace sctn)

definition sabove-halfspace sctn = Collect (gt-halfspace sctn)
```

6.2 explicit H representation of polytopes (mind Polytopes.thy)

```
definition below-halfspaces
where below-halfspaces sctns =  $\bigcap$  (below-halfspace ` sctns)

definition sbelow-halfspaces
where sbelow-halfspaces sctns =  $\bigcap$  (sbelow-halfspace ` sctns)

definition above-halfspaces
where above-halfspaces sctns =  $\bigcap$  (above-halfspace ` sctns)

definition sabove-halfspaces
where sabove-halfspaces sctns =  $\bigcap$  (sabove-halfspace ` sctns)

lemmas halfspace-simps =
  above-halfspace-def
  sabove-halfspace-def
  below-halfspace-def
  sbelow-halfspace-def
  below-halfspaces-def
  sbelow-halfspaces-def
  above-halfspaces-def
  sabove-halfspaces-def
  ge-halfspace-def[abs-def]
  gt-halfspace-def[abs-def]
  le-halfspace-def[abs-def]
  lt-halfspace-def[abs-def]
```

6.3 predicates for reachability analysis

context *c1-on-open-euclidean*

begin

definition *flowpipe* ::

$(('a::euclidean-space) \times ('a \Rightarrow_L 'a)) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow$
 $(('a \times ('a \Rightarrow_L 'a)) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \times ('a \Rightarrow_L 'a)) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool})$

where *flowpipe* $X0 \text{ hl } hu \text{ CX } X1 \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq \text{hl} \wedge \text{hl} \leq hu \wedge \text{fst} ` X0 \subseteq X \wedge \text{fst} ` CX \subseteq X \wedge \text{fst} ` X1 \subseteq X$

$(\forall (x0, d0) \in X0. \forall h \in \{\text{hl} .. hu\}.$

$h \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0 \wedge (\text{flow0 } x0 \text{ h}, \text{Dflow } x0 \text{ h o}_L \text{ d0}) \in X1 \wedge (\forall h' \in \{0 .. h\}. (\text{flow0 } x0 \text{ h}', \text{Dflow } x0 \text{ h}' \text{ o}_L \text{ d0}) \in CX))$

lemma *flowpipeD*:

assumes *flowpipe* $X0 \text{ hl } hu \text{ CX } X1$

shows *flowpipe-safeD*: $\text{fst} ` X0 \cup \text{fst} ` CX \cup \text{fst} ` X1 \subseteq X$

and *flowpipe-nonneg*: $0 \leq \text{hl} \text{ hl} \leq hu$

and *flowpipe-exivl*: $\text{hl} \leq h \implies h \leq hu \implies (x0, d0) \in X0 \implies h \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$

and *flowpipe-discrete*: $\text{hl} \leq h \implies h \leq hu \implies (x0, d0) \in X0 \implies (\text{flow0 } x0 \text{ h}, \text{Dflow } x0 \text{ h o}_L \text{ d0}) \in X1$

and *flowpipe-cont*: $\text{hl} \leq h \implies h \leq hu \implies (x0, d0) \in X0 \implies 0 \leq h' \implies h' \leq h \implies (\text{flow0 } x0 \text{ h}', \text{Dflow } x0 \text{ h}' \text{ o}_L \text{ d0}) \in CX$

using *assms*

by (*auto simp: flowpipe-def*)

lemma *flowpipe-source-subset*: *flowpipe* $X0 \text{ hl } hu \text{ CX } X1 \implies X0 \subseteq CX$

apply (*auto dest: bspec[where x=hl] bspec[where x=0] simp: flowpipe-def*)

apply (*drule bspec*)

apply (*assumption*)

apply *auto*

apply (*drule bspec[where x=hl]*)

apply *auto*

apply (*drule bspec[where x=0]*)

by (*auto simp: flow-initial-time-if*)

definition *flowsto* $X0 \text{ T } CX \text{ X1} \longleftrightarrow$

$(\forall (x0, d0) \in X0. \exists h \in T. h \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0 \wedge (\text{flow0 } x0 \text{ h}, \text{Dflow } x0 \text{ h o}_L \text{ d0}) \in X1 \wedge (\forall h' \in \text{open-segment } 0 \text{ h}. (\text{flow0 } x0 \text{ h}', \text{Dflow } x0 \text{ h}' \text{ o}_L \text{ d0}) \in CX))$

lemma *flowsto-to-empty-iff[simp]*: *flowsto* $a \text{ t } b \text{ {} } \longleftrightarrow a = \text{ {} }$

by (*auto simp: simp: flowsto-def*)

lemma *flowsto-from-empty-iff[simp]*: *flowsto* $\text{ {} } t \text{ b } c \longleftrightarrow \text{ {} }$

by (*auto simp: simp: flowsto-def*)

lemma *flowsto-empty-time-iff[simp]*: *flowsto* $a \text{ {} } b \text{ c} \longleftrightarrow a = \text{ {} }$

by (*auto simp: simp: flowsto-def*)

```

lemma flowstoE:
  assumes flowsto X0 T CX X1 (x0, d0) ∈ X0
  obtains h where h ∈ T h ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 (flow0 x0 h, Dflow x0 h oL d0) ∈ X1
     $\wedge h'. h' \in \text{open-segment } 0 h \implies (\text{flow0 } x0 h', \text{Dflow } x0 h' oL d0) \in CX$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: flowsto-def)

lemma flowsto-safeD: flowsto X0 T CX X1  $\implies \text{fst } X0 \subseteq X$ 
  by (auto simp: flowsto-def split-beta' mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined)

lemma flowsto-union:
  assumes 1: flowsto X0 T CX Y and 2: flowsto Z S CZ W
  shows flowsto (X0 ∪ Z) (T ∪ S) (CX ∪ CZ) (Y ∪ W)
  using assms unfolding flowsto-def
  by force

lemma flowsto-subset:
  assumes flowsto X0 T CX Y
  assumes Z ⊆ X0 T ⊆ S CX ⊆ CZ Y ⊆ W
  shows flowsto Z S CZ W
  unfolding flowsto-def
  using assms
  by (auto elim!: flowstoE) blast

lemmas flowsto-unionI = flowsto-subset[OF flowsto-union]

lemma flowsto-unionE:
  assumes flowsto X0 T CX (Y ∪ Z)
  obtains X1 X2 where X0 = X1 ∪ X2 flowsto X1 T CX Y flowsto X2 T CX Z
  proof -
    let ?X1 = {x ∈ X0. flowsto {x} T CX Y}
    let ?X2 = {x ∈ X0. flowsto {x} T CX Z}
    from assms have X0 = ?X1 ∪ ?X2 flowsto ?X1 T CX Y flowsto ?X2 T CX Z
      by (auto simp: flowsto-def)
    thus ?thesis ..
  qed

lemma flowsto-trans:
  assumes A: flowsto A S B C and C: flowsto C T D E
  shows flowsto A {s + t | s t. s ∈ S ∧ t ∈ T} (B ∪ D ∪ C) E
  unfolding flowsto-def
  proof safe
    fix x0 d0 assume x0: (x0, d0) ∈ A
    from flowstoE[OF A x0]
    obtain h where h: h ∈ S h ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 (flow0 x0 h, (Dflow x0 h) oL d0)
       $\in C$ 
       $\wedge h'. h' \in \{0 <--< h\} \implies (\text{flow0 } x0 h', \text{Dflow } x0 h' oL d0) \in B$ 
      by auto

```

```

from h(2) have x0[simp]: x0 ∈ X by auto
from flowstoE[OF C ⊢ C]
obtain i where i: i ∈ T i ∈ existence-ivl0 (flow0 x0 h)
  (flow0 (flow0 x0 h) i, Dflow (flow0 x0 h) i o_L Dflow x0 h o_L d0) ∈ E
  ⋀ h'. h' ∈ {0 <--< i} ==> (flow0 (flow0 x0 h) h', Dflow (flow0 x0 h) h' o_L
  (Dflow x0 h o_L d0)) ∈ D
    by (auto simp: ac-simps)
have hi: h + i ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  using ‹h ∈ existence-ivl0 x0› ‹i ∈ existence-ivl0 (flow0 x0 h)› existence-ivl-trans
by blast
moreover have (flow0 x0 (h + i), Dflow x0 (h + i) o_L d0) ∈ E
  apply (subst flow-trans)
    apply fact apply fact
  apply (subst Dflow-trans)
    apply fact apply fact
  apply fact
done
moreover have (flow0 x0 h', Dflow x0 h' o_L d0) ∈ B ∪ D ∪ C if h' ∈ {0 <--< h
+ i} for h'
proof cases
  assume h' ∈ {0 <--< h}
  then show ?thesis using h by simp
next
  assume h' ∉ {0 <--< h}
  with that have h': h' - h ∈ {0 <--< i} if h' ≠ h
    using that
  by (auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits)
from i(4)[OF this]
show ?thesis
  apply (cases h' = h)
  subgoal using h by force
  subgoal
    apply simp
    apply (subst (asm) flow-trans[symmetric])
    subgoal by (rule h)
    subgoal using ‹- ==> h' - h ∈ {0 <--< i}› i(2) local.in-existence-between-zeroI
      apply auto
      using open-closed-segment by blast
    subgoal
      unfolding blinfun-compose-assoc[symmetric]
      apply (subst (asm) Dflow-trans[symmetric])
        apply auto
        apply fact+
      done
    done
  done
qed
ultimately show ∃ h ∈ {s + t | s t. s ∈ S ∧ t ∈ T}.
  h ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 ∧ (flow0 x0 h, Dflow x0 h o_L d0) ∈ E ∧ (∀ h' ∈ {0 <--< h}.

```

```

(flow0 x0 h', Dflow x0 h' oL d0) ∈ B ∪ D ∪ C)
  using ⟨h ∈ S⟩ ⟨i ∈ T⟩
  by (auto intro!: bexI[where x=h + i])
qed

lemma flowsto-step:
  assumes A: flowsto A S B C
  assumes D: flowsto D T E F
  shows flowsto A (S ∪ {s + t | s ∈ S ∧ t ∈ T}) (B ∪ E ∪ C ∩ D) (C − D
  ∪ F)
  proof −
    have C = (C ∩ D) ∪ (C − D) (is - = ?C1 ∪ ?C2)
    by auto
    then have flowsto A S B (?C1 ∪ ?C2) using A by simp
    from flowsto-unionE[OF this]
    obtain A1 A2 where A = A1 ∪ A2 and A1: flowsto A1 S B ?C1 and A2:
    flowsto A2 S B ?C2
    by auto
    have flowsto ?C1 T E F
    using D by (rule flowsto-subset) auto
    from flowsto-union[OF flowsto-trans[OF A1 this] A2]
    show ?thesis by (auto simp add: ⟨A = -> ac-simps)
qed

lemma
  flowsto-stepI:
    flowsto X0 U B C  $\implies$ 
    flowsto D T E F  $\implies$ 
    Z  $\subseteq$  X0  $\implies$ 
    ( $\bigwedge s. s \in U \implies s \in S$ )  $\implies$ 
    ( $\bigwedge s t. s \in U \implies t \in T \implies s + t \in S$ )  $\implies$ 
    B ∪ E ∪ D ∩ C  $\subseteq$  CZ  $\implies$  C − D ∪ F  $\subseteq$  W  $\implies$  flowsto Z S CZ W
    by (rule flowsto-subset[OF flowsto-step]) auto

lemma flowsto-imp-flowsto:
  flowpipe Y h h CY Z  $\implies$  flowsto Y {h} (CY) Z
  unfolding flowpipe-def flowsto-def
  by (auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl split-beta')

lemma connected-below-halfspace:
  assumes x ∈ below-halfspace sctn
  assumes x ∈ S connected S
  assumes S ∩ plane-of sctn = {}
  shows S  $\subseteq$  below-halfspace sctn
  proof −
    note ⟨connected S⟩
    moreover
    have open {x. x · normal sctn < pstn sctn} (is open ?X)
    and open {x. x · normal sctn > pstn sctn} (is open ?Y)

```

```

by (auto intro!: open-Collect-less continuous-intros)
moreover have ?X ∩ ?Y ∩ S = {} S ⊆ ?X ∪ ?Y
  using assms by (auto simp: plane-of-def)
ultimately have ?X ∩ S = {} ∨ ?Y ∩ S = {}
  by (rule connectedD)
then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (force simp: below-halfspace-def le-halfspace-def plane-of-def)
qed

```

```

lemma inter-Collect-eq-empty:
  assumes ⋀x. x ∈ X0 ⟹ ¬ g x shows X0 ∩ Collect g = {}
  using assms by auto

```

6.4 Poincare Map

```

lemma closed-plane-of[simp]: closed (plane-of sctn)
  by (auto simp: plane-of-def intro!: closed-Collect-eq continuous-intros)

```

```

definition poincare-mapsto P X0 S CX Y ⟷ (forall (x, d) ∈ X0.
  returns-to P x ∧ fst ` X0 ⊆ S ∧
  (return-time P differentiable at x within S) ∧
  (exists D. (poincare-map P has-derivative blinfun-apply D) (at x within S) ∧
    (poincare-map P x, D oL d) ∈ Y) ∧
  (forall t ∈ {0 <.. < return-time P x}. flow0 x t ∈ CX))

```

```

lemma poincare-mapsto-empty[simp]:
  poincare-mapsto P {} S CX Y
  by (auto simp: poincare-mapsto-def)

```

```

lemma flowsto-eventually-mem-cont:
  assumes flowsto X0 T CX Y (x, d) ∈ X0 T ⊆ {0 <..}
  shows ∀F t in at-right 0. (flow0 x t, Dflow x t oL d) ∈ CX
proof -
  from flowstoE[OF assms(1,2)] assms(3)
  obtain h where h: 0 < h h ∈ T h ∈ existence-ivl0 x (flow0 x h, (Dflow x h) oL
  d) ∈ Y ∧ h'. h' ∈ {0 <--< h} ⟹ (flow0 x h', (Dflow x h') oL d) ∈ CX
  by (auto simp: subset-iff)
  have ∀F x in at-right 0. 0 < x ∧ x < h
  apply (rule eventually-conj[OF eventually-at-right-less])
  using eventually-at-right h(1) by blast
  then show ?thesis
  by eventually-elim (auto intro!: h simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
qed

```

```

lemma frontier-aux-lemma:
  fixes R :: 'n::euclidean-space set
  assumes closed R R ⊆ {x. x · n = c} and [simp]: n ≠ 0

```

```

shows frontier { $x \in R. c \leq x \cdot n\} = \{x \in R. c = x \cdot n\}$ 
apply (auto simp: frontier-closures)
subgoal by (metis (full-types) Collect-subset assms(1) closure-minimal subsetD)
subgoal premises prems for x
proof -
  note prems
  have closed { $x \in R. c \leq x \cdot n\}$ 
    by (auto intro!: closed-Collect-le-within continuous-intros assms)
  from closure-closed[OF this] prems(1)
  have  $x \in R$   $c \leq x \cdot n$  by auto
    with assms show ?thesis by auto
qed
subgoal for x
  using closure-subset by fastforce
subgoal premises prems for x
proof -
  note prems
  have *: { $xa \in R. x \cdot n \leq xa \cdot n\} = R$ 
    using assms prems by auto
  have interior  $R \subseteq$  interior (plane  $n c$ )
    by (rule interior-mono) (use assms in auto)
  also have ... = {}
    by (subst inner-commute) simp
  finally have  $R$ : interior  $R = \{\}$  by simp
  have  $x \in$  closure ( $-R$ )
    unfolding closure-complement
    by (auto simp: R)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding * by simp
qed
done

```

lemma blinfun-minus-comp-distrib: $(a - b) o_L c = (a o_L c) - (b o_L c)$
by (auto intro!: blinfun-eqI simp: blinfun.bilinear-simps)

lemma flowpipe-split-at-above-halfspace:
assumes flowpipe $X0$ hl t CX Y $fst`X0 \cap \{x. x \cdot n \geq c\} = \{\}$ **and** [simp]: $n \neq 0$
assumes cR : closed R **and** Rs : $R \subseteq$ plane $n c$
assumes PDP: $\bigwedge x d. (x, d) \in CX \implies x \cdot n = c \implies (x,$
 $d - (\text{blinfun-scaleR-left}(f(x)) o_L (\text{blinfun-scaleR-left}(\text{inverse}(f x \cdot n)) o_L$
 $(\text{blinfun-inner-left } n o_L d)))) \in PDP$
assumes PDP-nz: $\bigwedge x d. (x, d) \in PDP \implies f x \cdot n \neq 0$
assumes PDP-inR: $\bigwedge x d. (x, d) \in PDP \implies x \in R$
assumes PDP-in: $\bigwedge x d. (x, d) \in PDP \implies \forall_F x \text{ in at } x \text{ within plane } n c. x \in R$
obtains $X1 X2$ **where** $X0 = X1 \cup X2$
 $\text{flowsto } X1 \{0 <.. t\} (CX \cap \{x. x \cdot n < c\} \times UNIV) (CX \cap \{x \in R. x \cdot n = c\} \times UNIV)$

```

    flowsto X2 {hl .. t} (CX ∩ {x. x · n < c} × UNIV) (Y ∩ ({x. x · n < c} ×
UNIV))

    poincare-mapsto {x ∈ R. x · n = c} X1 UNIV (fst ` CX ∩ {x. x · n < c}) PDP

proof -
  let ?sB = {x. x · n < c}
  let ?A = {x. x · n ≥ c}
  let ?P = {x ∈ R. x · n = c}
  have [intro]: closed ?A closed ?P
    by (auto intro!: closed-Collect-le-within closed-levelset-within continuous-intros
cR
      closed-halfspace-component-ge)
  let ?CX = CX ∩ ?sB × UNIV
  let ?X1 = {x ∈ X0. flowsto {x} {0 <.. t} ?CX (CX ∩ (?P × UNIV))}
  let ?X2 = {x ∈ X0. flowsto {x} {hl .. t} ?CX (Y ∩ (?sB × UNIV))}

  have (x, d) ∈ ?X1 ∨ (x, d) ∈ ?X2 if (x, d) ∈ X0 for x d
  proof -
    from that assms have
      t: t ∈ existence-ivl0 x ∧ s. 0 ≤ s ⇒ s ≤ t ⇒ (flow0 x s, Dflow x s oL d) ∈
CX (flow0 x t, Dflow x t oL d) ∈ Y
      apply (auto simp: flowpipe-def dest!: bspec[where x=t])
      apply (drule bspec[where x=(x, d)], assumption)
      apply simp
      apply (drule bspec[where x=t], force)
      apply auto
      done
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases ∀ s ∈ {0 .. t}. flow0 x s ∈ ?sB)
      case True
        then have (x, d) ∈ ?X2 using assms t ⟨(x, d) ∈ X0⟩
        by (auto simp: flowpipe-def flowsto-def open-segment-eq-real-ivl dest!: bspec[where
x=(x, d)])
        then show ?thesis ..
    next
      case False
        then obtain s where s: 0 ≤ s s ≤ t flow0 x s ∈ ?A
        by (auto simp: not-less)
      let ?I = flow0 x -` ?A ∩ {0 .. s}
      from s have exivlI: 0 ≤ s' ⇒ s' ≤ s ⇒ s' ∈ existence-ivl0 x for s'
        using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t ∈ existence-ivl0 x⟩]
        by auto
      then have compact ?I
        unfolding compact-eq-bounded-closed
        by (intro conjI bounded-Int bounded-closed-interval disjI2 closed-vimage-Int)
          (auto intro!: continuous-intros closed-Collect-le-within cR)
      moreover
        from s have ?I ≠ {} by auto
        ultimately have ∃ s ∈ ?I. ∀ t ∈ ?I. s ≤ t
          by (rule compact-attains-inf)
        then obtain s' where s': ∩ s''. 0 ≤ s'' ⇒ s'' < s' ⇒ flow0 x s'' ∉ ?A

```

```

flow0 x s' ∈ ?A 0 ≤ s' s' ≤ s
by (force simp: Ball-def)
have flow0 x 0 = x using local.mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined(2) t(1) by auto
also have ... ∈ ?A using assms ⟨x, d⟩ ∈ X0 by auto
finally have s' ≠ 0 using s' by auto
then have 0 < s' using s' ≥ 0 by simp
have False if flow0 x s' ∈ interior ?A
proof -
  from that obtain e where e > 0 and subset: ball (flow0 x s') e ⊆ ?A
    by (auto simp: mem-interior)
  from subset have ∀ F s'' in at-left s'. ball (flow0 x s') e ⊆ ?A by simp
  moreover
    from flow-continuous[OF exivlI[OF ⟨0 ≤ s'⟩ ⟨s' ≤ s⟩]]
    have flow0 x -s' → flow0 x s' unfolding isCont-def .
    from tendstoD[OF this ⟨0 < e⟩]
    have ∀ F xa in at-left s'. dist (flow0 x xa) (flow0 x s') < e
      using eventually-at-split by blast
    then have ∀ F s'' in at-left s'. flow0 x s'' ∈ ball (flow0 x s') e
      by (simp add: dist-commute)
    moreover
      have ∀ F s'' in at-left s'. 0 < s''
        using ⟨0 < s'⟩
        using eventually-at-left by blast
    moreover
      have ∀ F s'' in at-left s'. s'' < s'
        by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)
    ultimately
      have ∀ F s'' in at-left s'. False
        by eventually-elim (use s' in auto)
      then show False
        by auto
qed
then have flow0 x s' ∈ frontier ?A
  unfolding frontier-def
  using ⟨closed ?A⟩ s'
  by auto
with s' have (x, d) ∈ ?X1 using assms that s t ⟨0 < s'⟩
  ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨t ∈ existence-ivl0 x⟩]
  frontier-subset-closed[OF ⟨closed ?A⟩]
  apply (auto simp: flowsto-def flowpipe-def open-segment-eq-real-ivl frontier-halfspace-component-ge
    intro!:
    dest!: bspec[where x=(x, d)]
    intro: exivl)
  apply (safe intro!: bexI[where x=s'])
  subgoal by force
  subgoal premises prems
  proof -
    have CX: (flow0 x s', Dflow x s' oL d) ∈ CX

```

```

using prems
by (auto intro!: prems)
have flow0 x s' · n = c using prems by auto
from PDP-inR[OF PDP[OF CX this]]
show flow0 x s' ∈ R .
qed
subgoal by (auto simp: not-le)
subgoal by force
done
then show ?thesis ..
qed
qed
then have X0 = ?X1 ∪ ?X2 by auto
moreover
have X1: flowsto ?X1 {0 <.. t} ?CX (CX ∩ (?P × UNIV))
and X2: flowsto ?X2 {hl .. t} ?CX (Y ∩ (?sB × UNIV))
by (auto simp: flowsto-def flowpipe-def)
moreover
from assms(2) X1 have poincare-mapsto ?P ?X1 UNIV (fst ` CX ∩ {x. x · n
< c}) PDP
unfolding poincare-mapsto-def flowsto-def
apply clarsimp
subgoal premises prems for x d t
proof -
note prems
have ret: returns-to ?P x
apply (rule returns-to-outsideI[where t=t])
using prems `closed ?P`
by auto
moreover
have ret-le: return-time ?P x ≤ t
apply (rule return-time-le[OF ret -- {0 < t}])
using prems `closed ?P` by auto
from prems have CX: (flow0 x h', (Dflow x h') oL d) ∈ CX if 0 < h' h' ≤
t for h'
using that by (auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
have PDP: (poincare-map ?P x, Dpoincare-map' n c R x oL d) ∈ PDP
unfolding poincare-map-def Dpoincare-map'-def
unfolding blinfun-compose-assoc blinfun-minus-comp-distrib
apply (rule PDP)
using poincare-map-returns[OF ret `closed ?P`] ret-le
by (auto simp: poincare-map-def intro!: CX return-time-pos ret)
have eventually (returns-to ({x ∈ R. x · n - c = 0})) (at x)
apply (rule eventually-returns-to)
using PDP-nz[OF PDP] assms(2) `(x, d) ∈ X0` cR PDP-in[OF PDP]
by (auto intro!: ret derivative-eq-intros blinfun-inner-left.rep-eq[symmetric]
simp: eventually-at-filter)
moreover have return-time ?P differentiable at x
apply (rule differentiableI)

```

```

apply (rule return-time-plane-has-derivative)
using prems ret PDP-nz[OF PDP] PDP cR PDP-in[OF PDP]
by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)
moreover
have (?P x, D oL d) ∈ PDP
apply (intro exI[where x=Dpoincare-map' n c R x])
using prems ret PDP-nz[OF PDP] PDP cR PDP-in[OF PDP]
by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter intro!: poincare-map-plane-has-derivative)
moreover have
flow0 x h ∈ fst ` CX ∧ (c > flow0 x h · n)
if 0 < h h < return-time ?P x for h
using CX[of h] ret that ret-le <0 < h>
apply (auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl intro!: image-eqI[where x=(flow0
x h, (Dflow x h) oL d)])
using prems
by (auto simp add: open-segment-eq-real-ivl dest!: bspec[where x=t])
ultimately show ?thesis
unfolding prems(7)[symmetric]
by force
qed
done
ultimately show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma poincare-map-has-derivative-step:
assumes Deriv: (poincare-map P has-derivative blinfun-apply D) (at (flow0 x0
h))
assumes ret: returns-to P x0
assumes cont: continuous (at x0 within S) (return-time P)
assumes less: 0 ≤ h h < return-time P x0
assumes cP: closed P and x0: x0 ∈ S
shows ((λx. poincare-map P x) has-derivative (D oL Dflow x0 h)) (at x0 within
S)
proof (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
note return-time-tendsto = cont[unfolded continuous-within, rule-format]
have return-time P x0 ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
by (auto intro!: return-time-exivl cP ret)
from ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF this] less
have hex: h ∈ existence-ivl0 x0 by auto
from eventually-mem-existence-ivl[OF this]
have ∀ F x in at x0 within S. h ∈ existence-ivl0 x
by (auto simp: eventually-at)
moreover
have ∀ F x in at x0 within S. h < return-time P x
apply (rule order-tendstoD)
apply (rule return-time-tendsto)
by (auto intro!: x0 less)
moreover have evret: eventually (returns-to P) (at x0 within S)

```

```

by (rule eventually-returns-to-continuousI; fact)
ultimately
show ∀F x in at x0 within S. poincare-map P (flow0 x h) = poincare-map P x
apply eventually-elim
apply (cases h = 0)
subgoal by auto
subgoal for x
apply (rule poincare-map-step-flow)
using ‹0 ≤ h› return-time-least[of P x]
by (auto simp: ‹closed P›)
done
show poincare-map P (flow0 x0 h) = poincare-map P x0
using less ret x0 cP hex
apply (cases h = 0)
subgoal by auto
subgoal
apply (rule poincare-map-step-flow)
using ‹0 ≤ h› return-time-least[of P x0] ret
by (auto simp: ‹closed P›)
done
show x0 ∈ S by fact
show ((λx. poincare-map P (flow0 x h)) has-derivative blinfun-apply (D oL Dflow
x0 h)) (at x0 within S)
apply (rule has-derivative-compose[where g=poincare-map P and f=λx. flow0
x h, OF - Deriv,
THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: hex flowderiv-def)
qed

lemma poincare-mapsto-trans:
assumes poincare-mapsto p1 X0 S CX P1
assumes poincare-mapsto p2 P1 UNIV CY P2
assumes CX ∪ CY ∪ fst ‘ P1 ⊆ CZ
assumes p2 ∩ (CX ∪ fst ‘ P1) = {}
assumes [intro, simp]: closed p1
assumes [intro, simp]: closed p2
assumes cont: ∀x d. (x, d) ∈ X0 ⇒ continuous (at x within S) (return-time
p2)
shows poincare-mapsto p2 X0 S CZ P2
unfolding poincare-mapsto-def
proof (auto, goal-cases)
fix x0 d0 assume x0: (x0, d0) ∈ X0
from assms(1) x0 obtain D1 dR1 where 1:
  returns-to p1 x0
  fst ‘ X0 ⊆ S
  (return-time p1 has-derivative dR1) (at x0 within S)
  (poincare-map p1 has-derivative blinfun-apply D1) (at x0 within S)
  (poincare-map p1 x0, D1 oL d0) ∈ P1
  ∀t. 0 < t ⇒ t < return-time p1 x0 ⇒ flow0 x0 t ∈ CX

```

```

by (auto simp: poincare-mapsto-def differentiable-def)
then have crt1: continuous (at  $x_0$  within  $S$ ) (return-time  $p_1$ )
  by (auto intro!: has-derivative-continuous)
show  $x_0 \in S$ 
  using 1  $x_0$  by auto
let ? $x_0$  = poincare-map  $p_1$   $x_0$ 
from assms(2)  $x_0 \leftarrow \in P_1$ 
obtain  $D_2$   $dR_2$  where 2:
  returns-to  $p_2$  ? $x_0$ 
  (return-time  $p_2$  has-derivative  $dR_2$ ) (at ? $x_0$ )
  (poincare-map  $p_2$  has-derivative blinfun-apply  $D_2$ ) (at ? $x_0$ )
  (poincare-map  $p_2$  ? $x_0$ ,  $D_2 o_L (D_1 o_L d_0)$ )  $\in P_2$ 
   $\bigwedge t. t \in \{0 <.. <\text{return-time } p_2 \text{ } ?x_0\} \implies \text{flow}_0 ?x_0 t \in CY$ 
  by (auto simp: poincare-mapsto-def differentiable-def)

have  $\forall F t$  in at-right  $0. t < \text{return-time } p_1 x_0$ 
  by (rule order-tendstoD) (auto intro!: return-time-pos 1)
moreover have  $\forall F t$  in at-right  $0. 0 < t$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)
ultimately have evnotp2:  $\forall F t$  in at-right  $0. \text{flow}_0 x_0 t \notin p_2$ 
  by eventually-elim (use assms 1 in auto)
from 2(1)
show ret2: returns-to  $p_2 x_0$ 
  unfolding poincare-map-def
  by (rule returns-to-earlierI)
  (use evnotp2 in (auto intro!: less-imp-le return-time-pos 1 return-time-exivl))
have not-p2:  $0 < t \implies t \leq \text{return-time } p_1 x_0 \implies \text{flow}_0 x_0 t \notin p_2$  for  $t$ 
  using 1(5) 1(6)[of  $t$ ] assms(4)
  by (force simp: poincare-map-def set-eq-iff)
have pm-eq: poincare-map  $p_2 x_0 = \text{poincare-map } p_2$  (poincare-map  $p_1 x_0$ )
  using not-p2
  apply (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
  apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
    apply (auto intro!: return-time-exivl 1 2[unfolded poincare-map-def])
  apply (subst return-time-step)
  by (auto simp: return-time-step
    intro!: return-time-exivl 1 2[unfolded poincare-map-def] return-time-pos)

have evret2:  $\forall F x$  in at ? $x_0$ . returns-to  $p_2 x$ 
  by (auto intro!: eventually-returns-to-continuousI 2 has-derivative-continuous)

have evret1:  $\forall F x$  in at  $x_0$  within  $S$ . returns-to  $p_1 x$ 
  by (auto intro!: eventually-returns-to-continuousI 1 has-derivative-continuous)
moreover
from evret2[unfolded eventually-at-topological] 2(1)
obtain  $U$  where  $U$ : open  $U$  poincare-map  $p_1 x_0 \in U \wedge x. x \in U \implies \text{returns-to } p_2 x$ 
  by force
have continuous (at  $x_0$  within  $S$ ) (poincare-map  $p_1$ )

```

```

by (rule has-derivative-continuous) (rule 1)
note [tendsto-intros] = this[unfolded continuous-within]
have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{poincare-map } p1 x \in U$ ) (at  $x0$  within  $S$ )
    by (rule topological-tendstoD) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros  $U$ )
then have evret-flow:  $\forall F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S. \text{returns-to } p2 (\text{flow0 } x (\text{return-time } p1 x))$ 
    unfolding poincare-map-def[symmetric]
    apply eventually-elim
    apply (rule  $U$ )
    apply auto
    done
moreover
have h-less-rt: return-time  $p1 x0 < \text{return-time } p2 x0$ 
    by (rule return-time-gt; fact)
then have  $0 < \text{return-time } p2 x0 - \text{return-time } p1 x0$ 
    by (simp)
from - this have  $\forall F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S. 0 < \text{return-time } p2 x - \text{return-time } p1 x$ 
    apply (rule order-tendstoD)
    using cont  $\langle(x0, -) \in \text{-} \rangle$ 
    by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros crt1 simp: continuous-within[symmetric] continuous-on-def)
then have evpm2:  $\forall F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S. \forall s. 0 < s \rightarrow s \leq \text{return-time } p1 x \rightarrow \text{flow0 } x s \notin p2$ 
    apply eventually-elim
    apply safe
    subgoal for  $x s$ 
        using return-time-least[of  $p2 x s$ ]
        by (auto simp add: return-time-pos-returns-to)
    done
ultimately
have pm-eq-at:  $\forall F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S.$ 
     $\text{poincare-map } p2 (\text{poincare-map } p1 x) = \text{poincare-map } p2 x$ 
    apply (eventually-elim)
    apply (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
    apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
        apply (auto intro!: return-time-exivl)
    apply (subst return-time-step)
    by (auto simp: return-time-step
        intro!: return-time-exivl return-time-pos)
from - this have (poincare-map  $p2$  has-derivative blinfun-apply ( $D2 o_L D1$ )) (at  $x0$  within  $S$ )
    apply (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
    apply (rule has-derivative-compose[ $OF 1(4) 2(3)$ , THEN has-derivative-eq-rhs])
    by (auto simp:  $\langle x0 \in S \rangle$  pm-eq)
moreover have (poincare-map  $p2 x0, (D2 o_L D1) o_L d0 \in P2$ )
    using 2(4) unfolding pm-eq blinfun-compose-assoc .
ultimately
show  $\exists D. (\text{poincare-map } p2 \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } D) \text{ (at } x0 \text{ within } S\text{) } \wedge$ 

```

```

 $(\text{poincare-map } p2 \ x0, D \ o_L \ d0) \in P2$ 
by auto
show  $0 < t \Rightarrow t < \text{return-time } p2 \ x0 \Rightarrow \text{flow0 } x0 \ t \in CZ \text{ for } t$ 
apply (cases  $t < \text{return-time } p1 \ x0$ )
subgoal
apply (drule 1)
using assms
by auto
subgoal
apply (cases  $t = \text{return-time } p1 \ x0$ )
subgoal using 1(5) assms by (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
subgoal premises prems
proof -
have  $\text{flow0 } x0 \ t = \text{flow0 } ?x0 \ (t - \text{return-time } p1 \ x0)$ 
unfolding poincare-map-def
apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
using prems
by (auto simp:
    intro!: return-time-exivl 1 diff-existence-ivl-trans
    less-return-time-imp-exivl[OF - ret2])
also have ...  $\in CY$ 
apply (rule 2)
using prems
apply auto
using 1(1) 2(1) assms poincare-map-def ret2 return-time-exivl
return-time-least return-time-pos return-time-step
by auto
also have ...  $\subseteq CZ$  using assms by auto
finally show  $\text{flow0 } x0 \ t \in CZ$ 
by simp
qed
done
done
have rt-eq: return-time p2 (poincare-map p1 x0) + return-time p1 x0 = return-time p2 x0
apply (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
apply (subst return-time-step)
by (auto simp: return-time-step poincare-map-def[symmetric] not-p2
    intro!: return-time-exivl return-time-pos 1 2)
have evrt-eq:  $\forall F \ x \ \text{in at } x0 \ \text{within } S.$ 
return-time p2 (poincare-map p1 x) + return-time p1 x = return-time p2 x
using evret-flow evret1 evpm2
apply (eventually-elim)
apply (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
apply (subst return-time-step)
by (auto simp: return-time-step
    intro!: return-time-exivl return-time-pos)
from - evrt-eq
have (return-time p2 has-derivative ( $\lambda x. dR2 (\text{blinfun-apply } D1 \ x) + dR1 \ x$ )))

```

```

(at  $x_0$  within  $S$ )
  by (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
    (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-compose[OF 1(4) 2(2)] 1(3))
   $x_0 \in S$ 
    simp: rt-eq)
  then show return-time  $p_2$  differentiable at  $x_0$  within  $S$  by (auto intro!: differentiableI)
qed

lemma flowsto-poincare-trans:— TODO: the proof is close to [[poincare-mapsto ?p1.0 ?X0.0 ?S ?CX ?P1.0; poincare-mapsto ?p2.0 ?P1.0 UNIV ?CY ?P2.0; ?CX ∪ ?CY ∪ fst ‘ ?P1.0 ⊆ ?CZ; ?p2.0 ∩ (?CX ∪ fst ‘ ?P1.0) = {}]; closed ?p1.0; closed ?p2.0; ∀x d. (x, d) ∈ ?X0.0 ⇒ continuous (at x within ?S) (return-time ?p2.0)] ⇒ poincare-mapsto ?p2.0 ?X0.0 ?S ?CZ ?P2.0
  assumes f: flowsto X0 T CX P1
  assumes poincare-mapsto p2 P1 UNIV CY P2
  assumes nn: ∀t. t ∈ T ⇒ t ≥ 0
  assumes fst ‘ CX ∪ CY ∪ fst ‘ P1 ⊆ CZ
  assumes p2 ∩ (fst ‘ CX ∪ fst ‘ P1) = {}
  assumes [intro, simp]: closed p2
  assumes cont: ∀x d. (x, d) ∈ X0 ⇒ continuous (at x within S) (return-time p2)
  assumes subset: fst ‘ X0 ⊆ S
  shows poincare-mapsto p2 X0 S CZ P2
  unfolding poincare-mapsto-def
proof (auto, goal-cases)
  fix x0 d0 assume x0:  $(x_0, d_0) \in X_0$ 
  from flowstoE[OF f x0] obtain h where 1:
     $h \in T$   $h \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x_0$ 
     $(\text{flow}_0 x_0 h, D\text{flow}_0 x_0 h o_L d_0) \in P_1$  (is  $(?x_0, -) \in -$ )
     $(\bigwedge h'. h' \in \{0 < \dots < h\} \Rightarrow (\text{flow}_0 x_0 h', D\text{flow}_0 x_0 h' o_L d_0) \in CX)$ 
    by auto
  then have CX:  $(\bigwedge h'. 0 < h' \Rightarrow h' < h \Rightarrow (\text{flow}_0 x_0 h', D\text{flow}_0 x_0 h' o_L d_0) \in CX)$ 
  by (auto simp: nn open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  from 1 have 0 ≤ h by (auto simp: nn)
  from assms have CX-p2D:  $x \in CX \Rightarrow \text{fst } x \notin p_2$  for x by auto
  from assms have P1-p2D:  $x \in P_1 \Rightarrow \text{fst } x \notin p_2$  for x by auto
  show x0 ∈ S
    using x0 1 subset by auto
  let ?D1 = Dflow x0 h
  from assms(2) x0 |- ∈ P1
  obtain D2 dR2 where 2:
    returns-to p2 ?x0
    (return-time p2 has-derivative dR2) (at ?x0)
    (poincare-map p2 has-derivative blinfun-apply D2) (at ?x0)
    (poincare-map p2 ?x0, D2 o_L (?D1 o_L d0)) ∈ P2
     $\bigwedge t. t \in \{0 < \dots < \text{return-time } p_2 ?x_0\} \Rightarrow \text{flow}_0 ?x_0 t \in CY$ 
    by (auto simp: poincare-mapsto-def differentiable-def)

```

```

{
  assume pos:  $h > 0$ 
  have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. t < h$ 
    by (rule order-tendstoD) (auto intro!: return-time-pos 1 pos)
  moreover have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. 0 < t$ 
    by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)
  ultimately have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow}_0 x_0 t \notin p_2$ 
    by eventually-elim (use assms in ⟨force dest: CX CX-p2D⟩)
} note evnotp2 = this
from 2(1)
show ret2: returns-to p2 x0
  apply (cases h = 0)
  subgoal using 1 by auto
  unfolding poincare-map-def
  by (rule returns-to-earlierI)
    (use evnotp2 ⟨0 ≤ h⟩ in ⟨auto intro!: less-imp-le return-time-pos 1 return-time-exiil⟩)
  have not-p2:  $0 < t \implies t \leq h \implies \text{flow}_0 x_0 t \notin p_2$  for t
    using 1(1–3) CX[of t] assms(4) CX-p2D P1-p2D
    by (cases h = t) (auto simp: poincare-map-def set-eq-iff subset-iff)
  have pm-eq: poincare-map p2 x0 = poincare-map p2 ?x0
    apply (cases h = 0, use 1 in force)
    using not-p2 ⟨0 ≤ h⟩
    apply (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
    apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
      apply (auto intro!: return-time-exiil 1 2[unfolded poincare-map-def])
    apply (subst return-time-step)
    by (auto simp: return-time-step
      intro!: return-time-exiil 1 2[unfolded poincare-map-def] return-time-pos)

  have evret2:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } ?x_0. \text{returns-to } p_2 x$ 
    by (auto intro!: eventually-returns-to-continuousI 2 has-derivative-continuous)

  have ∀_F x in at x0. h ∈ existence-ivl0 x
    by (simp add: 1 eventually-mem-existence-ivl)
  then have evex:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x_0 \text{ within } S. h \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x$ 
    by (auto simp: eventually-at)
  moreover
  from evret2[unfolded eventually-at-topological] 2(1)
  obtain U where U:  $\text{open } U \text{ flow}_0 x_0 h \in U \wedge \forall x. x \in U \implies \text{returns-to } p_2 x$ 
    by force
  note [tendsto-intros] = this[unfolded continuous-within]
  have eventually (λx.  $\text{flow}_0 x h \in U$ ) (at x0 within S)
    by (rule topological-tendstoD) (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros U 1)
  then have evret-flow:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x_0 \text{ within } S. \text{returns-to } p_2 (\text{flow}_0 x h)$ 
    unfolding poincare-map-def[symmetric]
    apply eventually-elim
    apply (rule U)
}

```

```

apply auto
done
moreover
have h-less-rt:  $h < \text{return-time } p2 x0$ 
  by (rule return-time-gt; fact)
then have  $0 < \text{return-time } p2 x0 - h$ 
  by (simp )
from - this have  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S. 0 < \text{return-time } p2 x - h$ 
  apply (rule order-tends-to-D)
  using cont  $\langle(x0, -) \in \rightarrow$ 
  by (auto intro!: tends-to-eq-intros simp: continuous-within[symmetric] continuous-on-def)
then have evpm2:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S. \forall s. 0 < s \rightarrow s \leq h \rightarrow \text{flow}_0 x s \neq p2$ 
  apply eventually-elim
  apply safe
  subgoal for  $x s$ 
    using return-time-least[of  $p2 x s$ ]
    by (auto simp add: return-time-pos-returns-to)
  done
ultimately
have pm-eq-at:  $\forall_F x \text{ in at } x0 \text{ within } S.$ 
  poincare-map  $p2 (\text{flow}_0 x h) = \text{poincare-map } p2 x$ 
  apply (eventually-elim)
  apply (cases  $h = 0$ ) subgoal by auto
  apply (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
  apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
  apply (auto intro!: return-time-exivl)
  apply (subst return-time-step)
  using  $\langle 0 \leq h \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: return-time-step intro!: return-time-exivl return-time-pos)
from - this have (poincare-map  $p2 \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (D2 o_L ?D1)$ )
(at  $x0 \text{ within } S$ )
  apply (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
  apply (rule has-derivative-at-withinI)
  apply (rule has-derivative-compose[OF flow-has-space-derivative 2(3), THEN
has-derivative-eq-rhs])
  by (auto simp:  $\langle x0 \in S \rangle \text{ pm-eq } 1$ )
moreover have (poincare-map  $p2 x0, (D2 o_L ?D1) o_L d0 \in P2$ )
  using 2(4) unfolding pm-eq blinfun-compose-assoc .
ultimately
show  $\exists D. (\text{poincare-map } p2 \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } D) \text{ (at } x0 \text{ within } S\text{)} \wedge$ 
  (poincare-map  $p2 x0, D o_L d0 \in P2$ )
  by auto
show  $0 < t \Rightarrow t < \text{return-time } p2 x0 \Rightarrow \text{flow}_0 x0 t \in CZ \text{ for } t$ 
  apply (cases  $t < h$ )
  subgoal
    apply (drule CX)
    using assms

```

```

by auto
subgoal
apply (cases t = h)
subgoal using 1 assms by (auto simp: poincare-map-def)
subgoal premises prems
proof -
have flow0 x0 t = flow0 ?x0 (t - h)
  unfolding poincare-map-def
  apply (subst flow-trans[symmetric])
  using prems
  by (auto simp:
      intro!: return-time-exivl 1 diff-existence-ivl-trans
      less-return-time-imp-exivl[OF - ret2])
also have ... ∈ CZ
  apply (cases h = 0)
  subgoal using 1(2) 2(5) prems(1) prems(2) by auto
  subgoal
    apply (rule 2)
    using prems
    apply auto
    apply (subst return-time-step)
      apply (rule returns-to-laterI)
      using ret2 ⟨0 ≤ h⟩ ⟨h ∈ existence-ivl0 x0⟩ not-p2
      by auto
  done
  also have ... ⊆ CZ using assms by auto
  finally show flow0 x0 t ∈ CZ
    by simp
qed
done
done
have rt-eq: return-time p2 ?x0 + h = return-time p2 x0
  apply (cases h = 0)
  subgoal using 1 by auto
  subgoal
    apply (subst return-time-step)
    using ⟨0 ≤ h⟩
    by (auto simp: return-time-step poincare-map-def[symmetric] not-p2
           intro!: return-time-exivl return-time-pos 1 2)
  done
have evrt-eq: ∀ F x in at x0 within S.
  return-time p2 (flow0 x h) + h = return-time p2 x
  using evret-flow evpm2 evex
  apply (eventually-elim)
  apply (cases h = 0)
  subgoal using 1 by auto
  subgoal
    apply (subst return-time-step)
    using ⟨0 ≤ h⟩

```

```

by (auto simp: return-time-step
      intro!: return-time-exivl return-time-pos)
done
from - evrt-eq
have (return-time p2 has-derivative ( $\lambda x. dR2 (\text{blinfun-apply } ?D1 x))$ ) (at x0
within S)
apply (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
apply (rule has-derivative-at-withinI)
by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros has-derivative-compose[OF flow-has-space-derivative
2(2)] 1 ⟨x0 ∈ S⟩
simp: rt-eq)
then show return-time p2 differentiable at x0 within S by (auto intro!: differen-
tiableI)
qed

```

6.5 conditions for continuous return time

```

definition section s Ds S  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall x. (s \text{ has-derivative blinfun-apply } (Ds x)) \text{ (at } x\text{)} \wedge$ 
  ( $\forall x. \text{isCont } Ds x) \wedge$ 
  ( $\forall x \in S. s x = (0::real) \longrightarrow Ds x (f x) \neq 0) \wedge$ 
  closed S  $\wedge S \subseteq X$ 

```

```

lemma sectionD:
assumes section s Ds S
shows (s has-derivative blinfun-apply (Ds x)) (at x)
  isCont Ds x
   $x \in S \implies s x = 0 \implies Ds x (f x) \neq 0$ 
  closed S  $S \subseteq X$ 
using assms by (auto simp: section-def)

```

```
definition transversal p  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in p. \forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin p$ )
```

```

lemma transversalD: transversal p  $\implies$  x ∈ p  $\implies$   $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin$ 
p
by (auto simp: transversal-def)

```

```

lemma transversal-section:
fixes c::real
assumes section s Ds S
shows transversal {x ∈ S. s x = 0}
using assms
unfolding section-def transversal-def
proof (safe, goal-cases)
case (1 x)
then have x ∈ X by auto
have  $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x t \notin \{xa \in S. s xa = 0\}$ 
by (rule flow-avoids-surface-eventually-at-right)
  (rule disjI2 assms 1 [rule-format] refl ⟨x ∈ X⟩)+

```

```

then show ?case
  by simp
qed

lemma section-closed[intro, simp]: section s Ds S  $\implies$  closed { $x \in S. s x = 0$ }
  by (auto intro!: closed-levelset-within simp: section-def
    intro!: has-derivative-continuous-on has-derivative-at-withinI[where s=S])

lemma return-time-continuous-belowI:
  assumes ft: flowsto X0 T CX X1
  assumes pos:  $\bigwedge t. t \in T \implies t > 0$ 
  assumes X0: fst ` X0  $\subseteq \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
  assumes CX: fst ` CX  $\cap \{x \in S. s x = 0\} = \{\}$ 
  assumes X1: fst ` X1  $\subseteq \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$ 
  assumes sec: section s Ds S
  assumes nz:  $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies s x = 0 \implies Ds x (f x) \neq 0$ 
  assumes Dneg:  $(\lambda x. (Ds x) (f x)) ` fst ` X0 \subseteq \{.. < 0\}$ 
  assumes rel-int:  $\bigwedge x. x \in fst ` X1 \implies \forall_F x \text{ in } at x. s x = 0 \longrightarrow x \in S$ 
  assumes (x, d)  $\in X0$ 
  shows continuous (at x within { $x. s x \leq 0$ }) (return-time { $x \in S. s x = 0$ })
  proof (rule return-time-continuous-below)
    from assms have x  $\in S$  s x = 0 x  $\in \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$  by auto
    note cs = section-closed[OF sec]
    note sectionD[OF sec]
    from flowstoE[OF ft ` (x, d)  $\in X0`] obtain h
      where h: h  $\in T$ 
      h  $\in$  existence-ivl0 x
      (flow0 x h, Dflow x h oL d)  $\in X1$ 
      ( $\bigwedge h'. h' \in \{0 < \dots < h\} \implies (\text{flow0 } x h', D\text{flow } x h' oL d) \in CX$ )
      by blast
    show ret: returns-to { $x \in S. s x = 0$ } x
      apply (rule returns-toI)
        apply (rule pos)
        apply (rule h)
        subgoal by (rule h)
        subgoal using h(3) X1 by auto
        subgoal apply (intro transversalD) apply (rule transversal-section) apply
          (rule sec)
          apply fact
          done
        subgoal by fact
        done
      show (s has-derivative blinfun-apply (Ds x)) (at x) for x by fact
      show closed S by fact
      show isCont Ds x for x by fact
      show x  $\in S$  s x = 0 by fact+
      let ?p = poincare-map { $x \in S. s x = 0$ } x
      have ?p  $\in \{x \in S. s x = 0\}$  using poincare-map-returns[OF ret cs] .$ 
```

```

with nz show Ds ?p (f ?p) ≠ 0 by auto
from Dneg ⟨(x, -) ∈ X0⟩ show Ds x (f x) < 0 by force
from ⟨- ∈ X1⟩ X1 CX h
have return-time {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x = h
  by (fastforce intro!: return-time-eqI cs pos h simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl)
then have ?p ∈ fst ` X1
  using ⟨- ∈ X1⟩ by (force simp: poincare-map-def)
from rel-int[OF this] show ∀ F x in at (poincare-map {x ∈ S. s x = 0} x). s x
= 0 → x ∈ S
  by auto
qed

end

end
theory Flow-Congs
imports Reachability-Analysis
begin

lemma lipschitz-on-congI:
assumes L'-lipschitz-on s' g'
assumes s' = s
assumes L' ≤ L
assumes ∀ x y. x ∈ s ⇒ g' x = g x
shows L-lipschitz-on s g
using assms
by (auto simp: lipschitz-on-def intro!: order-trans[OF - mult-right-mono[OF ⟨L'
≤ L⟩]])
```

```

lemma local-lipschitz-congI:
assumes local-lipschitz s' t' g'
assumes s' = s
assumes t' = t
assumes ∀ x y. x ∈ s ⇒ y ∈ t ⇒ g' x y = g x y
shows local-lipschitz s t g
proof -
from assms have local-lipschitz s t g'
  by (auto simp: local-lipschitz-def)
then show ?thesis
  apply (auto simp: local-lipschitz-def)
  apply (drule-tac bspec, assumption)
  apply (drule-tac bspec, assumption)
  apply auto
  subgoal for x y u L
    apply (rule exI[where x=u])
    apply (auto intro!: exI[where x=L])
    apply (drule bspec)
    apply simp
    apply (rule lipschitz-on-congI, assumption, rule refl, rule order-refl)
```

```

using assms
apply (auto)
done
done
qed

context ll-on-open-it— TODO: do this more generically for ll-on-open-it
begin

context fixes S Y g assumes cong:  $X = Y \wedge T = S \wedge \exists x. x \in Y \Rightarrow t \in S \Rightarrow f$ 
 $t = g$ 
begin

lemma ll-on-open-congI: ll-on-open S g Y
proof –
interpret Y: ll-on-open-it S f Y t0
apply (subst cong(1)[symmetric])
apply (subst cong(2)[symmetric])
by unfold-locales
show ?thesis
apply standard
subgoal
using local-lipschitz
apply (rule local-lipschitz-congI)
using cong by simp-all
subgoal apply (subst continuous-on-cong) prefer 3 apply (rule cont)
using cong by (auto)
subgoal using open-domain by (auto simp: cong)
subgoal using open-domain by (auto simp: cong)
done
qed

lemma existence-ivl-subsetI:
assumes t:  $t \in \text{existence-ivl } t0 x0$ 
shows  $t \in \text{ll-on-open.existence-ivl } S g Y t0 x0$ 
proof –
from assms have  $\langle t0 \in T \rangle x0 \in X$ 
by (rule mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined)+
interpret Y: ll-on-open S g Y by (rule ll-on-open-congI)
have (flow t0 x0 solves-ode f) (existence-ivl t0 x0) X
by (rule flow-solves-ode) (auto simp: x0 ∈ X ∙ t0 ∈ T)
then have (flow t0 x0 solves-ode f) {t0--t} X
by (rule solves-ode-on-subset)
(auto simp add: t local.closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl)
then have (flow t0 x0 solves-ode g) {t0--t} Y
apply (rule solves-ode-congI)
apply (auto intro!: assms cong)
using (flow t0 x0 solves-ode f) {t0--t} X ∙ local.cong(1) solves-ode-domainD
apply blast

```

```

using ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ assms closed-segment-subset-domainI general.mem-existence-ivl-subset
local.cong(2)
  by blast
then show ?thesis
  apply (rule Y.existence-ivl-maximal-segment)
  subgoal by (simp add: ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩)
  apply (subst cong[symmetric])
using ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ assms closed-segment-subset-domainI general.mem-existence-ivl-subset
local.cong(2)
  by blast
qed

lemma existence-ivl-cong:
  shows existence-ivl t0 x0 = ll-on-open.existence-ivl S g Y t0 x0
proof -
  interpret Y: ll-on-open S g Y by (rule ll-on-open-congI)
  show ?thesis
    apply (auto )
    subgoal by (rule existence-ivl-subsetI)
    subgoal
      apply (rule Y.existence-ivl-subsetI)
      using cong
      by auto
    done
qed

lemma flow-cong:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl t0 x0
  shows flow t0 x0 t = ll-on-open.flow S g Y t0 x0 t
proof -
  interpret Y: ll-on-open S g Y by (rule ll-on-open-congI)
  from assms have t0 ∈ T x0 ∈ X
    by (rule mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined)+
  from cong ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ have x0 ∈ Y by auto
  from cong ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ have t0 ∈ S by auto
  show ?thesis
    apply (rule Y.equals-flowI[where T'=existence-ivl t0 x0])
    subgoal using ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ by auto
    subgoal using ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ by auto
    subgoal by (auto simp: existence-ivl-cong ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩)
    subgoal
      apply (rule solves-ode-congI)
        apply (rule flow-solves-ode[OF ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩])
        using existence-ivl-subset[of x0]
        by (auto simp: cong(2)[symmetric] cong(1)[symmetric] assms flow-in-domain
          intro!: cong)
      subgoal using ⟨t0 ∈ S⟩ ⟨t0 ∈ T⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ ⟨x0 ∈ Y⟩
        by (auto simp:)
      subgoal by fact

```

```

done
qed

end

end

context auto-ll-on-open begin

context fixes Y g assumes cong:  $X = Y \wedge x : t. x \in Y \implies f x = g x$ 
begin

lemma auto-ll-on-open-congI: auto-ll-on-open g Y
  apply unfold-locales
  subgoal
    using local-lipschitz
    apply (rule local-lipschitz-congI)
    using cong by auto
  subgoal
    using open-domain
    using cong by auto
  done

lemma existence-ivl0-cong:
  shows existence-ivl0 x0 = auto-ll-on-open.existence-ivl0 g Y x0
proof -
  interpret Y: auto-ll-on-open g Y by (rule auto-ll-on-open-congI)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding Y.existence-ivl0-def
    apply (rule existence-ivl-cong)
    using cong by auto
qed

lemma flow0-cong:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows flow0 x0 t = auto-ll-on-open.flow0 g Y x0 t
proof -
  interpret Y: auto-ll-on-open g Y by (rule auto-ll-on-open-congI)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding Y.flow0-def
    apply (rule flow-cong)
    using cong assms by auto
qed

end

end

```

```

context c1-on-open-euclidean begin

context fixes Y g assumes cong:  $X = Y \wedge x \in Y \implies f x = g x$ 
begin

lemma f'-cong: (g has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x) if  $x \in Y$ 
proof -
  from derivative-rhs[of x] that cong
  have (f has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x within Y)
    by (auto intro!: has-derivative-at-withinI)
  then have (g has-derivative blinfun-apply (f' x)) (at x within Y)
    by (rule has-derivative-transform-within[OF - zero-less-one that])
      (auto simp: cong)
  then show ?thesis
    using at-within-open[OF that] cong open-dom
    by auto
qed

lemma c1-on-open-euclidean-congI: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean f f' Y unfolding cong[symmetric] by unfold-locales
  show ?thesis
    apply standard
    subgoal using cong by simp
    subgoal by (rule f'-cong)
    subgoal by (simp add: cong[symmetric] continuous-derivative)
    done
qed

lemma vareq-cong: vareq x0 t = c1-on-open-euclidean.vareq g f' Y x0 t
  if  $t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x0$ 
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding vareq-def Y.vareq-def
    apply (rule arg-cong[where f=f'])
    apply (rule flow0-cong)
    using cong that by auto
qed

lemma Dflow-cong:
  assumes t ∈ existence-ivl0 x0
  shows Dflow x0 t = c1-on-open-euclidean.Dflow g f' Y x0 t
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  from assms have x0 ∈ X
    by (rule mem-existence-ivl-iv-defined)
  from cong ⟨x0 ∈ X⟩ have x0 ∈ Y by auto

```

```

show ?thesis
  unfolding Dflow-def Y.Dflow-def
  apply (rule mvar.equals-flowI[symmetric, OF - - order-refl])
  subgoal using <x0 ∈ X> by auto
  subgoal using <x0 ∈ X> by auto
  subgoal
    apply (rule solves-ode-congI)
    apply (rule Y.mvar.flow-solves-ode)
    prefer 3 apply (rule refl)
    subgoal using <x0 ∈ X> <x0 ∈ Y> by auto
    subgoal using <x0 ∈ X> <x0 ∈ Y> by auto
    subgoal for t
      apply (subst vareq-cong)
      apply (subst (asm) Y.mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)
      subgoal using <x0 ∈ Y> by simp
      subgoal
        using cong
        by (subst (asm) existence-ivl0-cong[symmetric]) auto
      subgoal using <x0 ∈ Y> by simp
      done
    subgoal using <x0 ∈ X> <x0 ∈ Y>
    apply (subst mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)
    subgoal by simp
    apply (subst Y.mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)
    subgoal by simp
    using cong
    by (subst existence-ivl0-cong[symmetric]) auto
    subgoal by simp
    done
  subgoal using <x0 ∈ X> <x0 ∈ Y> by auto
  subgoal
    apply (subst mvar-existence-ivl-eq-existence-ivl)
    apply auto
    apply fact+
    done
  done
qed

```

```

lemma flowsto-congI1:
  assumes flowsto A B C D
  shows c1-on-open-euclidean.flowsto g f' Y A B C D
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding flowsto-def Y.flowsto-def
    apply (auto simp: existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong] flow0-cong[OF cong])
      apply (drule bspec, assumption)
    apply clarsimp

```

```

apply (rule bexI)
apply (rule conjI)
  apply assumption
  apply (subst flow0-cong[symmetric, OF cong])
  apply auto
    apply (subst existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong])
apply auto
apply (subst Dflow-cong[symmetric]))
  apply auto
    apply (subst existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong])
apply auto
apply (drule bspec, assumption)
apply (subst flow0-cong[symmetric, OF cong])
  apply auto
    apply (subst existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong])
apply auto defer
apply (subst Dflow-cong[symmetric]))
  apply auto
    apply (subst existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong])
apply auto
  apply (drule Y.closed-segment-subset-existence-ivl;
        auto simp: open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl split: if-splits) +
done
qed

lemma flowsto-congI2:
  assumes c1-on-open-euclidean.flowsto g f' Y A B C D
  shows flowsto A B C D
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  show ?thesis
    apply (rule Y.flowsto-congI1)
    using assms
    by (auto simp: cong)
qed

lemma flowsto-congI: flowsto A B C D = c1-on-open-euclidean.flowsto g f' Y A
B C D
  using flowsto-congI1[of A B C D] flowsto-congI2[of A B C D] by auto

lemma
  returns-to-congII:
  assumes returns-to A x
  shows auto-ll-on-open.returns-to g Y A x
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  from assms obtain t where t:
     $\forall_F t \text{ in at-right } 0. \text{flow0 } x \ t \notin A$ 
     $0 < t \ t \in \text{existence-ivl0 } x \ \text{flow0 } x \ t \in A$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: returns-to-def)

note t(1)
moreover
have  $\forall_F s \text{ in } \text{at-right } 0. s < t$ 
  using tendsto-ident-at ⟨ $0 < t$ ⟩
  by (rule order-tendstoD)
moreover have  $\forall_F s \text{ in } \text{at-right } 0. 0 < s$ 
  by (auto simp: eventually-at-topological)
ultimately have  $\forall_F t \text{ in } \text{at-right } 0. Y.\text{flow}_0 x t \notin A$ 
  apply eventually-elim
  using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[OF ⟨ $t \in \text{-} \rangle$ ]
  apply (subst (asm) flow0-cong[OF cong])
  by auto

moreover have  $\exists t > 0. t \in Y.\text{existence-ivl}_0 x \wedge Y.\text{flow}_0 x t \in A$ 
  using t
  by (auto intro!: exI[where  $x=t$ ] simp: flow0-cong[OF cong] existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong])
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: Y.returns-to-def)
qed

lemma
  returns-to-congI2:
  assumes auto-l1-on-open.returns-to g Y x A
  shows returns-to x A
proof –
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  show ?thesis
    by (rule Y.returns-to-congI1) (auto simp: assms cong)
qed

lemma returns-to-cong: auto-l1-on-open.returns-to g Y A x = returns-to A x
  using returns-to-congI1 returns-to-congI2 by blast

lemma
  return-time-cong:
  shows return-time A x = auto-l1-on-open.return-time g Y A x
proof –
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  have P-eq:  $0 < t \wedge t \in \text{existence-ivl}_0 x \wedge \text{flow}_0 x t \in A \wedge (\forall s \in \{0 < .. < t\}. \text{flow}_0 x s \notin A) \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $0 < t \wedge t \in Y.\text{existence-ivl}_0 x \wedge Y.\text{flow}_0 x t \in A \wedge (\forall s \in \{0 < .. < t\}. Y.\text{flow}_0 x s \notin A)$ 
    for t
    using ivl-subset-existence-ivl[of t x]
    apply (auto simp: existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong] flow0-cong[OF cong])
      apply (drule bspec)

```

```

apply force
apply (subst (asm) flow0-cong[OF cong])
apply auto
  apply (auto simp: existence-ivl0-cong[OF cong, symmetric] flow0-cong[OF
cong])
    apply (subst (asm) flow0-cong[OF cong])
  apply auto
  done
show ?thesis
  unfolding return-time-def Y.return-time-def
  by (auto simp: returns-to-cong P-eq)
qed

lemma poincare-mapsto-congI1:
  assumes poincare-mapsto A B C D E closed A
  shows c1-on-open-euclidean.poincare-mapsto g Y A B C D E
proof -
  interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding poincare-mapsto-def Y.poincare-mapsto-def
    apply auto
    subgoal for a b
      by (rule returns-to-congI1) auto
    subgoal for a b
      by (subst return-time-cong[abs-def, symmetric]) auto
    subgoal for a b
      unfolding poincare-map-def Y.poincare-map-def
      apply (drule bspec, assumption)
      apply safe
    subgoal for D
      apply (auto intro!: exI[where x=D])
      subgoal premises prems
      proof -
        have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } a \text{ within } C. \text{returns-to } A y$ 
        apply (rule eventually-returns-to-continuousI)
          apply fact apply fact
        apply (rule differentiable-imp-continuous-within)
        apply fact
        done
      moreover have  $\forall_F y \text{ in at } a \text{ within } C. y \in C$ 
        by (auto simp: eventually-at-filter)
      ultimately have  $\forall_F x' \text{ in at } a \text{ within } C. \text{flow0 } x' (\text{return-time } A x') =$ 
         $Y.\text{flow0 } x' (Y.\text{return-time } A x')$ 
      proof eventually-elim
        case (elim x')
        then show ?case
          apply (subst flow0-cong[OF cong, symmetric], force)
          apply (subst return-time-cong[symmetric])
      qed
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

using prems
apply (auto intro!: return-time-exivl)
apply (subst return-time-cong[symmetric])
apply auto
done
qed
with prems(7)
show ?thesis
apply (rule has-derivative-transform-eventually)
using prems
apply (subst flow0-cong[OF cong, symmetric], force)
apply (subst return-time-cong[symmetric])
using prems
apply (auto intro!: return-time-exivl)
apply (subst return-time-cong[symmetric])
apply auto
done
qed
subgoal
apply (subst flow0-cong[OF cong, symmetric], force)
apply (subst return-time-cong[symmetric])
apply (auto intro!: return-time-exivl)
apply (subst return-time-cong[symmetric])
apply auto
done
done
subgoal for a b t
apply (drule bspec, assumption)
apply (subst flow0-cong[OF cong, symmetric])
apply auto
apply (subst (asm) return-time-cong[symmetric])
apply (rule less-return-time-imp-exivl)
apply (rule less-imp-le, assumption)
apply (auto simp: return-time-cong)
done
done
qed

lemma poincare-mapsto-congI2:
assumes c1-on-open-euclidean.poincare-mapsto g Y A B C D E closed A
shows poincare-mapsto A B C D E
proof -
interpret Y: c1-on-open-euclidean g f' Y by (rule c1-on-open-euclidean-congI)
show ?thesis
apply (rule Y.poincare-mapsto-congI1)
using assms
by (auto simp: cong)
qed

```

```

lemma poicare-mapsto-cong: closed A ==>
  poicare-mapsto A B C D E = c1-on-open-euclidean.poincare-mapsto g Y A B
  C D E
  using poicare-mapsto-congI1[of A B C] poicare-mapsto-congI2[of A B C] by
  auto

end

end

end
theory Cones
imports
  HOL-Analysis.Analysis
  Triangle.Triangle
  ..../ODE-Auxiliarities
begin

lemma arcsin-eq-zero-iff[simp]: -1 ≤ x ==> x ≤ 1 ==> arcsin x = 0 <=> x = 0
  using sin-arcsin by fastforce

definition conemem :: 'a::real-vector ⇒ 'a ⇒ real ⇒ 'a where conemem u v t =
  cos t *R u + sin t *R v
definition conesegment u v = conemem u v ` {0.. pi / 2}

lemma
  bounded-linear-image-conemem:
  assumes bounded-linear F
  shows F (conemem u v t) = conemem (F u) (F v) t
proof –
  from assms interpret bounded-linear F .
  show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: conemem-def[abs-def] cone-hull-expl closed-segment-def add
  scaleR)
qed

lemma
  bounded-linear-image-conesegment:
  assumes bounded-linear F
  shows F ` conesegment u v = conesegment (F u) (F v)
proof –
  from assms interpret bounded-linear F .
  show ?thesis
  apply (auto simp: conesegment-def conemem-def[abs-def] cone-hull-expl closed-segment-def
  add scaleR)
  apply (auto simp: add[symmetric] scaleR[symmetric])
  done
qed

```

```

lemma discriminant: a * x2 + b * x + c = (0::real) ==> 0 ≤ b2 - 4 * a * c
  by (sos (((A<0 * R<1) + (R<1 * (R<1 * [2*a*x + b]2)))))

lemma quadratic-eq-factoring:
  assumes D: D = b2 - 4 * a * c
  assumes nn: 0 ≤ D
  assumes x1: x1 = (-b + sqrt D) / (2 * a)
  assumes x2: x2 = (-b - sqrt D) / (2 * a)
  assumes a: a ≠ 0
  shows a * x2 + b * x + c = a * (x - x1) * (x - x2)
  using nn
  by (simp add: D x1 x2)
    (simp add: assms algebra-simps power2-eq-square power3-eq-cube divide-simps)

lemma quadratic-eq-zeroes-iff:
  assumes D: D = b2 - 4 * a * c
  assumes x1: x1 = (-b + sqrt D) / (2 * a)
  assumes x2: x2 = (-b - sqrt D) / (2 * a)
  assumes a: a ≠ 0
  shows a * x2 + b * x + c = 0 ↔ (D ≥ 0 ∧ (x = x1 ∨ x = x2)) (is ?z ↔ -)
  using quadratic-eq-factoring[OF D - x1 x2 a, of x] discriminant[of a x b c] a
  by (auto simp: D)

lemma quadratic-ex-zero-iff:
  (exists x. a * x2 + b * x + c = 0) ↔ (a ≠ 0 ∧ b2 - 4 * a * c ≥ 0 ∨ a = 0 ∧ (b = 0 → c = 0))
  for a b c::real
  apply (cases a = 0)
  subgoal by (auto simp: intro: exI[where x=- c / b])
  subgoal by (subst quadratic-eq-zeroes-iff[OF refl refl refl]) auto
  done

lemma Cauchy-Schwarz-eq-iff:
  shows (inner x y)2 = inner x x * inner y y ↔ ((exists k. x = k *R y) ∨ y = 0)
  proof safe
    assume eq: (x · y)2 = x · x * (y · y) and y ≠ 0
    define f where f ≡ λl. inner (x - l *R y) (x - l *R y)
    have f-quadratic: f l = inner y y * l2 + - 2 * inner x y * l + inner x x for l
      by (auto simp: f-def algebra-simps power2-eq-square inner-commute)
    have ∃l. f l = 0
      unfolding f-quadratic quadratic-ex-zero-iff
      using ⟨y ≠ 0⟩
      by (auto simp: eq)
    then show (exists k. x = k *R y)
      by (auto simp: f-def)
  qed (auto simp: power2-eq-square)

```

```

lemma Cauchy-Schwarz-strict-ineq:
  (inner x y)2 < inner x x * inner y y if y ≠ 0 ∧ k. x ≠ k *R y
  apply (rule neq-le-trans)
  subgoal
    using that
    unfolding Cauchy-Schwarz-eq-iff
    by auto
  subgoal by (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq)
  done

lemma Cauchy-Schwarz-eq2-iff:
  |inner x y| = norm x * norm y ↔ ((∃ k. x = k *R y) ∨ y = 0)
  using Cauchy-Schwarz-eq-iff[of x y]
  by (subst power-eq-iff-eq-base[symmetric, where n = 2])
    (simp-all add: dot-square-norm power-mult-distrib)

lemma Cauchy-Schwarz-strict-ineq2:
  |inner x y| < norm x * norm y if y ≠ 0 ∧ k. x ≠ k *R y
  apply (rule neq-le-trans)
  subgoal
    using that
    unfolding Cauchy-Schwarz-eq2-iff
    by auto
  subgoal by (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2)
  done

lemma gt-minus-one-absI: abs k < 1 ⇒ − 1 < k for k::real
  by auto
lemma gt-one-absI: abs k < 1 ⇒ k < 1 for k::real
  by auto

lemma abs-impossible:
  |y1| < x1 ⇒ |y2| < x2 ⇒ x1 * x2 + y1 * y2 ≠ 0 for x1 x2::real
  proof goal-cases
    case 1
    have − y1 * y2 ≤ abs y1 * abs y2
      by (metis abs-ge-minus-self abs-mult mult.commute mult-minus-right)
    also have ... < x1 * x2
    apply (rule mult-strict-mono)
    using 1 by auto
    finally show ?case by auto
  qed

lemma vangle-eq-arctan-minus:— TODO: generalize?!
  assumes ij: i ∈ Basis j ∈ Basis and ij-neq: i ≠ j
  assumes xy1: |y1| < x1
  assumes xy2: |y2| < x2
  assumes less: y2 / x2 > y1 / x1

```

```

shows vangle (x1 *R i + y1 *R j) (x2 *R i + y2 *R j) = arctan (y2 / x2) -
arctan (y1 / x1)
(is vangle ?u ?v = -)
proof -
from assms have less2: x2 * y1 - x1 * y2 < 0
by (auto simp: divide-simps abs-real-def algebra-simps split: if-splits)
have norm-eucl: norm (x *R i + y *R j) = sqrt ((norm x)2 + (norm y)2) for x
y
apply (subst norm-eq-sqrt-inner)
using ij ij-neq
by (auto simp: inner-simps inner-Basis power2-eq-square)
have nonzeroes: x1 *R i + y1 *R j ≠ 0 x2 *R i + y2 *R j ≠ 0
apply (auto simp: euclidean-eq-iff[where 'a='a] inner-simps intro!: bexI[where
x=i])
using assms
by (auto simp: inner-Basis)
have indep: x1 *R i + y1 *R j ≠ k *R (x2 *R i + y2 *R j) for k
proof
assume x1 *R i + y1 *R j = k *R (x2 *R i + y2 *R j)
then have x1 / x2 = k y1 = k * y2
using ij ij-neq xy1 xy2
apply (auto simp: abs-real-def divide-simps algebra-simps euclidean-eq-iff[where
'a='a] inner-simps
split: if-splits)
by (auto simp: inner-Basis split: if-splits)
then have y1 = x1 / x2 * y2 by simp
with less show False using xy1 by (auto split: if-splits)
qed
have ((x12 + y12) * (x22 + y22) *
(1 - ((x1 *R i + y1 *R j) * (x2 *R i + y2 *R j))2 / ((x12 + y12) * (x22
+ y22))) =
((x12 + y12) * (x22 + y22) *
(1 - (x1 * x2 + y1 * y2)2 / ((x12 + y12) * (x22 + y22))))
using ij-neq ij
by (auto simp: algebra-simps divide-simps inner-simps inner-Basis)
also have ... = (x12 + y12) * (x22 + y22) - (x1 * x2 + y1 * y2)2
unfolding right-diff-distrib by simp
also have ... = (x2 * y1 - x1 * y2)2
by (auto simp: algebra-simps power2-eq-square)
also have sqrt ... = |x2 * y1 - x1 * y2|
by simp
also have ... = x1 * y2 - x2 * y1
using less2
by (simp add: abs-real-def)
finally have sqrt-eq: sqrt ((x12 + y12) * (x22 + y22) *
(1 - ((x1 *R i + y1 *R j) * (x2 *R i + y2 *R j))2 / ((x12 + y12) * (x22
+ y22))) =
x1 * y2 - x2 * y1
.

```

```

show ?thesis
  using ij xy1 xy2
  unfolding vangle-def
  apply (subst arccos-arctan)
  subgoal
    apply (rule gt-minus-one-absI)
    apply simp
    apply (subst pos-divide-less-eq)
    subgoal
      apply (rule mult-pos-pos)
      using nonzeroes
      by auto
    subgoal
      apply simp
      apply (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-strict-ineq2)
      using nonzeroes indep
      by auto
    done
  subgoal
    apply (rule gt-one-absI)
    apply simp
    apply (subst pos-divide-less-eq)
  subgoal
    apply (rule mult-pos-pos)
    using nonzeroes
    by auto
  subgoal
    apply simp
    apply (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-strict-ineq2)
    using nonzeroes indep
    by auto
  done
  subgoal
    apply (auto simp: nonzeroes)
    apply (subst (3) diff-conv-add-uminus)
    apply (subst arctan-minus[symmetric])
    apply (subst arctan-add)
      apply force
      apply force
    apply (subst arctan-inverse[symmetric])
  subgoal
    apply (rule divide-pos-pos)
  subgoal
    apply (auto simp add: inner-simps inner-Basis algebra-simps )
    apply (thin-tac - ∈ Basis)+ apply (thin-tac j = i)
    apply (sos (((((A<0 * (A<1 * (A<2 * A<3))) * R<1) + ((A<=0 *
(A<0 * (A<2 * R<1))) * (R<1 * [1]^2)))))
    apply (thin-tac - ∈ Basis)+ apply (thin-tac j ≠ i)
    by (sos (((((A<0 * (A<1 * (A<2 * A<3))) * R<1) + (((A<2 * (A<3

```

```

* R<1)) * (R<1/3 * [y1]^2)) + (((A<1 * (A<3 * R<1)) * ((R<1/12 * [x2 +
y1]^2) + (R<1/12 * [x1 + y2]^2))) + (((A<1 * (A<2 * R<1)) * (R<1/12 *
[~1*x1 + x2 + y1 + y2]^2)) + (((A<0 * (A<3 * R<1)) * (R<1/12 * [~1*x1
+ x2 + ~1*y1 + ~1*y2]^2)) + (((A<0 * (A<2 * R<1)) * ((R<1/12 * [x2
+ ~1*y1]^2) + (R<1/12 * [~1*x1 + y2]^2))) + (((A<0 * (A<1 * R<1)) *
(R<1/3 * [y2]^2)) + ((A<=0 * R<1) * (R<1/3 * [x1 + x2]^2))))))))))

subgoal
  apply (intro mult-pos-pos)
  using nonzeroes indep
    apply auto
    apply (rule gt-one-absI)
    apply (simp add: power-divide power-mult-distrib power2-norm-eq-inner)
    apply (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-strict-ineq)
    apply auto
    done
  done
subgoal
  apply (rule arg-cong[where f=arctan])
  using nonzeroes ij-neq
  apply (auto simp: norm-eucl)
  apply (subst real-sqrt-mult[symmetric])
  apply (subst real-sqrt-mult[symmetric])
  apply (subst real-sqrt-mult[symmetric])
  apply (subst power-divide)
  apply (subst real-sqrt-pow2)
  apply simp
  apply (subst nonzero-divide-eq-eq)
subgoal
  apply (auto simp: algebra-simps inner-simps inner-Basis)
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps divide-simps abs-real-def abs-impossible)
  apply (subst sqrt-eq)
  apply (auto simp: algebra-simps inner-simps inner-Basis)
  apply (auto simp: algebra-simps divide-simps abs-real-def abs-impossible)
  by (auto split: if-splits)
done
done
qed

lemma vangle-le-pi2:  $0 \leq u \cdot v \implies \text{vangle } u v \leq \pi/2$ 
unfolding vangle-def atLeastAtMost-iff
  apply (simp del: le-divide-eq-numeral1)
  apply (intro impI arccos-le-pi2 arccos-lbound)
  using Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2[of u v]
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps)

lemma inner-eq-vangle:  $u \cdot v = \cos(\text{vangle } u v) * (\text{norm } u * \text{norm } v)$ 
by (simp add: cos-vangle)

lemma vangle-scaleR-self:

```

```

vangle (k *R v) v = (if k = 0 ∨ v = 0 then pi / 2 else if k > 0 then 0 else pi)
vangle v (k *R v) = (if k = 0 ∨ v = 0 then pi / 2 else if k > 0 then 0 else pi)
by (auto simp: vangle-def dot-square-norm power2-eq-square)

```

lemma *vangle-scaleR*:

```

vangle (k *R v) w = vangle v w vangle w (k *R v) = vangle w v if k > 0
using that
by (auto simp: vangle-def)

```

lemma *cos-vangle-eq-zero-iff-vangle*:

```

cos (vangle u v) = 0 ↔ (u = 0 ∨ v = 0 ∨ u · v = 0)
using Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2[of u v]
by (auto simp: vangle-def divide-simps algebra-split-simps split: if-splits)

```

lemma *ortho-imp-angle-pi-half*: $u \cdot v = 0 \implies \text{vangle } u v = \pi / 2$

```

using orthogonal-iff-vangle[of u v]
by (auto simp: orthogonal-def)

```

lemma *arccos-eq-zero-iff*: $\arccos x = 0 \leftrightarrow x = 1$ **if** $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

```

using that
apply auto
using cos-arccos by fastforce

```

lemma *vangle-eq-zeroD*: $\text{vangle } u v = 0 \implies (\exists k. v = k *_{\mathbb{R}} u)$

```

apply (auto simp: vangle-def split: if-splits)
apply (subst (asm) arccos-eq-zero-iff)
apply (auto simp: divide-simps mult-less-0-iff split: if-splits)
apply (metis Real-Vector-Spaces.norm-minus-cancel inner-minus-left minus-le-iff
norm-cauchy-schwarz)
apply (metis norm-cauchy-schwarz)
by (metis Cauchy-Schwarz-eq2-iff abs-of-pos inner-commute mult.commute mult-sign-intros(5)
zero-less-norm-iff)

```

lemma *less-one-multI*:— TODO: also in AA!

```

fixes e x::real
shows e ≤ 1  $\implies 0 < x \implies x < 1 \implies e * x < 1$ 
by (metis (erased, opaque-lifting) less-eq-real-def monoid-mult-class.mult.left-neutral
mult-strict-mono zero-less-one)

```

lemma *conemem-expansion-estimate*:

```

fixes u v u' v':a::euclidean-space
assumes t ∈ {0 .. pi / 2}
assumes angle-pos: 0 < vangle u v vangle u v < pi / 2
assumes angle-le: (vangle u' v') ≤ (vangle u v)
assumes norm u = 1 norm v = 1
shows norm (conemem u' v' t) ≥ min (norm u') (norm v') * norm (conemem
u v t)
proof –

```

```

define e-pre where e-pre = min (norm u') (norm v')
let ?w = conemem u v
let ?w' = conemem u' v'
have cos-angle-le: cos (vangle u' v') ≥ cos (vangle u v)
  using angle-pos vangle-bounds
  by (auto intro!: cos-monotone-0-pi-le angle-le)
have e-pre-le: e-pre2 ≤ norm u' * norm v'
  by (auto simp: e-pre-def min-def power2-eq-square intro: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono)
have lt: 0 < 1 + 2 * (u · v) * sin t * cos t
proof -
  have |u · v| < norm u * norm v
    apply (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-strict-ineq2)
    using assms
    apply auto
    apply (subst (asm) vangle-scaleR-self)+
    by (auto simp: split: if-splits)
  then have abs (u · v * sin (2 * t)) < 1
    using assms
    apply (auto simp add: abs-mult)
    apply (subst mult.commute)
    apply (rule less-one-multI)
    apply (auto simp add: abs-mult inner-eq-vangle )
    by (auto simp: cos-vangle-eq-zero-iff-vangle dest!: ortho-imp-angle-pi-half)
  then show ?thesis
    by (subst mult.assoc sin-times-cos)+ auto
qed
have le: 0 ≤ 1 + 2 * (u · v) * sin t * cos t
proof -
  have |u · v| ≤ norm u * norm v
    by (rule Cauchy-Schwarz-ineq2)
  then have abs (u · v * sin (2 * t)) ≤ 1
    by (auto simp add: abs-mult assms intro!: mult-le-one)
  then show ?thesis
    by (subst mult.assoc sin-times-cos)+ auto
qed
have (norm (?w t))2 = (cos t)2 *R (norm u)2 + (sin t)2 *R (norm v)2 + 2 * (u · v) * sin t * cos t
  by (auto simp: conemem-def algebra-simps power2-norm-eq-inner)
  (auto simp: power2-eq-square inner-commute)
also have ... = 1 + 2 * (u · v) * sin t * cos t
  by (auto simp: sin-squared-eq algebra-simps assms)
finally have (norm (conemem u v t))2 = 1 + 2 * (u · v) * sin t * cos t by simp
moreover
have (norm (?w' t))2 = (cos t)2 *R (norm u')2 + (sin t)2 *R (norm v')2 + 2 * (u' · v') * sin t * cos t
  by (auto simp: conemem-def algebra-simps power2-norm-eq-inner)
  (auto simp: power2-eq-square inner-commute)
ultimately
have (norm (?w' t) / norm (?w t))2 =

```

```

 $((\cos t)^2 *_R (\text{norm } u')^2 + (\sin t)^2 *_R (\text{norm } v')^2 + 2 * (u' \cdot v') * \sin t * \cos t) /$ 
 $(1 + 2 * (u \cdot v) * \sin t * \cos t)$ 
 $(\text{is } - = (?a + ?b) / ?c)$ 
 $\text{by (auto simp: divide-inverse power-mult-distrib) (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide power2-eq-square)}$ 
 $\text{also have } \dots \geq (e\text{-pre}^2 + ?b) / ?c$ 
 $\text{apply (rule divide-right-mono)}$ 
 $\text{apply (rule add-right-mono)}$ 
 $\text{subgoal using assms e-pre-def}$ 
 $\text{apply (auto simp: min-def)}$ 
 $\text{subgoal by (auto simp: algebra-simps cos-squared-eq intro!: mult-right-mono power-mono)}$ 
 $\text{subgoal by (auto simp: algebra-simps sin-squared-eq intro!: mult-right-mono power-mono)}$ 
 $\text{done}$ 
 $\text{subgoal by (rule le)}$ 
 $\text{done}$ 
 $\text{also (xtrans)}$ 
 $\text{have inner-nonneg: } u' \cdot v' \geq 0$ 
 $\text{using angle-le(1) angle-pos vangle-bounds[of } u' v']$ 
 $\text{by (auto simp: inner-eq-vangle intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg cos-ge-zero)}$ 
 $\text{from vangle-bounds[of } u' v'] \text{ vangle-le-pi2[OF this]}$ 
 $\text{have } u'v'e\text{-pre}: u' \cdot v' \geq \cos(\text{vangle } u' v') * e\text{-pre}^2$ 
 $\text{apply (subst inner-eq-vangle)}$ 
 $\text{apply (rule mult-left-mono)}$ 
 $\text{apply (rule e-pre-le)}$ 
 $\text{apply (rule cos-ge-zero)}$ 
 $\text{by auto}$ 
 $\text{have } (e\text{-pre}^2 + ?b) / ?c \geq (e\text{-pre}^2 + 2 * (\cos(\text{vangle } u' v') * e\text{-pre}^2) * \sin t * \cos t) / ?c$ 
 $(\text{is } - \geq ?ddd)$ 
 $\text{apply (intro divide-right-mono add-left-mono mult-right-mono mult-left-mono } u'v'e\text{-pre})$ 
 $\text{using } \langle t \in \rightarrow$ 
 $\text{by (auto intro!: mult-right-mono sin-ge-zero divide-right-mono le cos-ge-zero simp: sin-times-cos } u'v'e\text{-pre})$ 
 $\text{also (xtrans) have } ?ddd = e\text{-pre}^2 * ((1 + 2 * \cos(\text{vangle } u' v') * \sin t * \cos t) / ?c) (\text{is } - = ?ddd)$ 
 $\text{by (auto simp add: divide-simps algebra-simps)}$ 
 $\text{also (xtrans)}$ 
 $\text{have sc-ge-0: } 0 \leq \sin t * \cos t$ 
 $\text{using } \langle t \in \rightarrow$ 
 $\text{by (auto simp: assms cos-angle-le intro!: mult-nonneg-nonneg sin-ge-zero cos-ge-zero)}$ 
 $\text{have } ?ddd \geq e\text{-pre}^2$ 
 $\text{apply (subst mult-le-cancel-left1)}$ 
 $\text{apply (auto simp add: divide-simps split: if-splits)}$ 
 $\text{apply (rule mult-right-mono)}$ 
 $\text{using lt}$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: assms inner-eq-vangle intro!: mult-right-mono sc-ge-0 cos-angle-le)
finally (xtrans)
have (norm (conemem u' v' t))2 ≥ (e-pre * norm (conemem u v t))2
  by (simp add: divide-simps power-mult-distrib split: if-splits)
then show norm (conemem u' v' t) ≥ e-pre * norm (conemem u v t)
  using norm-imp-pos-and-ge power2-le-imp-le by blast
qed

lemma conemem-commute: conemem a b t = conemem b a (pi / 2 - t) if 0 ≤ t
t ≤ pi / 2
  using that by (auto simp: conemem-def cos-sin-eq algebra-simps)

lemma conesegment-commute: conesegment a b = conesegment b a
apply (auto simp: conesegment-def )
apply (subst conemem-commute)
apply auto
apply (subst conemem-commute)
apply auto
done

definition conefield u v = cone hull (conesegment u v)

lemma conefield-alt-def: conefield u v = cone hull {u--v}
apply (auto simp: conesegment-def conefield-def cone-hull-expl in-segment)
subgoal premises prems for c t
proof -
  from prems
have sc-pos: sin t + cos t > 0
  apply (cases t = 0)
  subgoal
    by (rule add-nonneg-pos) auto
  subgoal
    by (auto intro!: add-pos-nonneg sin-gt-zero cos-ge-zero)
  done
then have 1: (sin t / (sin t + cos t) + cos t / (sin t + cos t)) = 1
  by (auto simp: divide-simps)
have ∃ c x. c > 0 ∧ 0 ≤ x ∧ x ≤ 1 ∧ c *R conemem u v t = (1 - x) *R u +
x *R v
  apply (auto simp: algebra-simps conemem-def)
  apply (rule exI[where x=1 / (sin t + cos t)])
  using prems
  by (auto intro!: exI[where x=(1 / (sin t + cos t) * sin t)] sc-pos
divide-nonneg-nonneg sin-ge-zero add-nonneg-nonneg cos-ge-zero
simp: scaleR-add-left[symmetric] 1 divide-le-eq-1)
then obtain d x where dx: d > 0 conemem u v t = (1 / d) *R ((1 - x) *R
u + x *R v)
  0 ≤ x x ≤ 1
  by (auto simp: eq-vector-fraction-iff)

```

```

show ?thesis
  apply (rule exI[where x=c / d])
  using dx
  by (auto simp: intro!: divide-nonneg-nonneg prems )
qed
subgoal premises prems for c t
proof -
  let ?x = arctan (t / (1 - t))
  let ?s = t / sin ?x
  have *: c *R ((1 - t) *R u + t *R v) = (c * ?s) *R (cos ?x *R u + sin ?x *R
v)
    if 0 < t t < 1
    using that
    by (auto simp: scaleR-add-right sin-arctan cos-arctan divide-simps)
  show ?thesis
    apply (cases t = 0)
  subgoal
    apply simp
    apply (rule exI[where x=c])
    apply (rule exI[where x=u])
    using prems
    by (auto simp: conemem-def[abs-def] intro!: image-eqI[where x=0])
  subgoal apply (cases t = 1)
    subgoal
      apply simp
      apply (rule exI[where x=c])
      apply (rule exI[where x=v])
      using prems
      by (auto simp: conemem-def[abs-def] intro!: image-eqI[where x=pi/2])
    subgoal
      apply (rule exI[where x=(c * ?s)])
      apply (rule exI[where x=(cos ?x *R u + sin ?x *R v)])
      using prems * arctan-ubound[of t / (1 - t)]
      apply (auto simp: conemem-def[abs-def] intro!: imageI)
      by (auto simp: scaleR-add-right sin-arctan)
    done
  done
qed
done

lemma
  bounded-linear-image-cone-hull:
  assumes bounded-linear F
  shows F ` (cone hull T) = cone hull (F ` T)
proof -
  from assms interpret bounded-linear F .
  show ?thesis
    apply (auto simp: conefield-def cone-hull-expl closed-segment-def add scaleR)
    apply auto

```

```

apply (auto simp: add[symmetric] scaleR[symmetric])
done
qed

lemma
  bounded-linear-image-conefield:
  assumes bounded-linear F
  shows F ` conefield u v = conefield (F u) (F v)
  unfolding conefield-def
  using assms
  by (auto simp: bounded-linear-image-conesegment bounded-linear-image-cone-hull)

lemma conefield-commute: conefield x y = conefield y x
  by (auto simp: conefield-def conesegment-commute)

lemma convex-conefield: convex (conefield x y)
  by (auto simp: conefield-alt-def convex-cone-hull)

lemma conefield-scaleRI: v ∈ conefield (r *R x) y if v ∈ conefield x y r > 0
  using that
  using ⟨r > 0⟩
  unfolding conefield-alt-def cone-hull-expl
  apply (auto simp: in-segment)
proof goal-cases
  case (1 c u)
  let ?d = c * (1 - u) / r + c * u
  let ?t = c * u / ?d
  have c * (1 - u) = ?d * (1 - ?t) * r if 0 < u
    using ⟨0 < r⟩ that(1) 1(3,5) mult-pos-pos
    by (force simp: divide-simps ac-simps ring-distrib[symmetric])
  then have eq1: (c * (1 - u)) *R x = (?d * (1 - ?t) * r) *R x if 0 < u
    using that by simp
  have c * u = ?d * ?t if u < 1
    using ⟨0 < r⟩ that(1) 1(3,4,5) mult-pos-pos
    apply (auto simp: divide-simps ac-simps ring-distrib[symmetric])
  proof -
    assume 0 ≤ u
    0 < r
    1 - u + r * u = 0
    u < 1
    then have False
      by (sos (((A < 0 * A < 1) * R < 1) + (([~ 1 * r] * A = 0) + ((A <= 0 * R < 1) *
(R < 1 * [r] ^ 2))))))
    then show u = 0
      by metis
  qed
  then have eq2: (c * u) *R y = (?d * ?t) *R y if u < 1
    using that by simp
  have *: c *R ((1 - u) *R x + u *R y) = ?d *R ((1 - ?t) *R r *R x + ?t *R y)

```

```

if  $0 < u \wedge u < 1$ 
  using that eq1 eq2
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
show ?case
apply (cases u = 0)
subgoal using 1 by (intro exI[where x=c / r] exI[where x=r *R x]) auto
apply (cases u = 1)
subgoal using 1 by (intro exI[where x=c] exI[where x=y]) (auto intro!: exI[where x=1])
subgoal
apply (rule exI[where x=?d])
apply (rule exI[where x=((1 - ?t) *R r *R x + ?t *R y)])
apply (subst *)
using 1
apply (auto intro!: exI[where x = ?t])
apply (auto simp: algebra-simps divide-simps)
defer
proof -
assume a1:  $c + c * (r * u) < c * u$ 
assume a2:  $0 \leq c$ 
assume a3:  $0 \leq u$ 
assume a4:  $u \neq 0$ 
assume a5:  $0 < r$ 
have  $c + c * (r * u) \leq c * u$ 
  using a1 less-eq-real-def by blast
then show  $c \leq c * u$ 
  using a5 a4 a3 a2 by (metis (no-types) less-add-same-cancel1 less-eq-real-def
    mult-pos-pos order-trans real-scaleR-def real-vector.scale-zero-left)
next
assume a1:  $0 \leq c$ 
assume a2:  $u \leq 1$ 
have f3:  $\forall x0. ((x0::real) < 1) = (\neg 1 \leq x0)$ 
  by auto
have f4:  $\forall x0. ((1::real) < x0) = (\neg x0 \leq 1)$ 
  by fastforce
have  $\forall x0 x1. ((x1::real) < x1 * x0) = (\neg 0 \leq x1 + - 1 * (x1 * x0))$ 
  by auto
then have  $(\forall r ra. ((r::real) < r * ra) = ((0 \leq r \longrightarrow 1 < ra) \wedge (r \leq 0 \longrightarrow ra < 1))) = (\forall r ra. (\neg (0::real) \leq r + - 1 * (r * ra)) = ((\neg 0 \leq r \vee \neg ra \leq 1) \wedge (\neg r \leq 0 \vee \neg 1 \leq ra)))$ 
  using f4 f3 by presburger
then have  $0 \leq c + - 1 * (c * u)$ 
  using a2 a1 mult-less-cancel-left1 by blast
then show  $c * u \leq c$ 
  by auto
qed
done
qed

```

```

lemma conefield-scaleRD:  $v \in \text{conefield } x \text{ } y \text{ if } v \in \text{conefield } (r *_R x) \text{ } y \text{ } r > 0$ 
  using conefield-scaleRI[OF that(1) positive-imp-inverse-positive[OF that(2)]] that(2)
  by auto

lemma conefield-scaleR:  $\text{conefield } (r *_R x) \text{ } y = \text{conefield } x \text{ } y \text{ if } r > 0$ 
  using conefield-scaleRD conefield-scaleRI that
  by blast

lemma conefield-expansion-estimate:
  fixes  $u \text{ } v::'a::\text{euclidean-space}$  and  $F::'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes  $t \in \{0 .. pi / 2\}$ 
  assumes angle-pos:  $0 < \text{vangle } u \text{ } v \text{ } \text{vangle } u \text{ } v < pi / 2$ 
  assumes angle-le:  $\text{vangle } (F u) \text{ } (F v) \leq \text{vangle } u \text{ } v$ 
  assumes bounded-linear  $F$ 
  assumes  $x \in \text{conefield } u \text{ } v$ 
  shows  $\text{norm } (F x) \geq \min (\text{norm } (F u)/\text{norm } u) \text{ } (\text{norm } (F v)/\text{norm } v) * \text{norm } x$ 
proof cases
  assume [simp]:  $x \neq 0$ 
  from assms have [simp]:  $u \neq 0 \text{ } v \neq 0$  by auto
  interpret bounded-linear  $F$  by fact
  define  $u1$  where  $u1 = u /_R \text{norm } u$ 
  define  $v1$  where  $v1 = v /_R \text{norm } v$ 
  note  $\langle x \in \text{conefield } u \text{ } v \rangle$ 
  also have  $\langle \text{conefield } u \text{ } v = \text{conefield } u1 \text{ } v1 \rangle$ 
    by (auto simp:  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def conefield-scaleR conefield-commute[of } u]$ )
  finally obtain  $c \text{ } t$  where  $x: x = c *_R \text{conemem } u1 \text{ } v1 \text{ } t \in \{0 .. pi / 2\} \text{ } c \geq 0$ 
    by (auto simp: conefield-def cone-hull-expl conesegment-def)
  then have  $xc: x /_R c = \text{conemem } u1 \text{ } v1 \text{ } t$ 
    by (auto simp: divide-simps)
  also have  $F \dots = \text{conemem } (F u1) \text{ } (F v1) \text{ } t$ 
    by (simp add: bounded-linear-image-conemem assms)
  also have  $\text{norm } \dots \geq \min (\text{norm } (F u1)) \text{ } (\text{norm } (F v1)) * \text{norm } (\text{conemem } u1 \text{ } v1 \text{ } t)$ 
    apply (rule conemem-expansion-estimate)
    subgoal by fact
    subgoal using angle-pos by (simp add:  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def vangle-scaleR}$ )
    subgoal using angle-pos by (simp add:  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def vangle-scaleR}$ )
    subgoal using angle-le by (simp add:  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def scaleR vangle-scaleR}$ )
    subgoal using angle-le by (simp add:  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def scaleR vangle-scaleR}$ )
    subgoal using angle-le by (simp add:  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def scaleR vangle-scaleR}$ )
    done
  finally show  $\text{norm } (F x) \geq \min (\text{norm } (F u)/\text{norm } u) \text{ } (\text{norm } (F v)/\text{norm } v) * \text{norm } x$ 
  unfolding xc[symmetric] scaleR  $u1\text{-def } v1\text{-def norm-scaleR } x$ 
  using  $\langle c \geq 0 \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: divide-simps split: if-splits)
qed simp

lemma conefield-rightI:

```

```

assumes ij:  $i \in Basis$   $j \in Basis$  and ij-neq:  $i \neq j$ 
assumes  $y \in \{y_1 \dots y_2\}$ 
shows  $(i + y *_R j) \in conefield (i + y_1 *_R j) (i + y_2 *_R j)$ 
unfolding conefield-alt-def
apply (rule hull-inc)
using assms
by (auto simp: in-segment divide-simps inner-Basis algebra-simps
      intro!: exI[where  $x=(y - y_1) / (y_2 - y_1)$ ] euclidean-eqI[where ' $a='a$ '])

lemma conefield-right-vangleI:
assumes ij:  $i \in Basis$   $j \in Basis$  and ij-neq:  $i \neq j$ 
assumes  $y \in \{y_1 \dots y_2\}$   $y_1 < y_2$ 
shows  $(i + y *_R j) \in conefield (i + y_1 *_R j) (i + y_2 *_R j)$ 
unfolding conefield-alt-def
apply (rule hull-inc)
using assms
by (auto simp: in-segment divide-simps inner-Basis algebra-simps
      intro!: exI[where  $x=(y - y_1) / (y_2 - y_1)$ ] euclidean-eqI[where ' $a='a$ '])

lemma cone-conefield[intro, simp]: cone (conefield x y)
unfolding conefield-def
by (rule cone-cone-hull)

lemma conefield-mk-rightI:
assumes ij:  $i \in Basis$   $j \in Basis$  and ij-neq:  $i \neq j$ 
assumes  $(i + (y / x) *_R j) \in conefield (i + (y_1 / x_1) *_R j) (i + (y_2 / x_2) *_R j)$ 
assumes  $x > 0$   $x_1 > 0$   $x_2 > 0$ 
shows  $(x *_R i + y *_R j) \in conefield (x_1 *_R i + y_1 *_R j) (x_2 *_R i + y_2 *_R j)$ 
proof -
  have rescale:  $(x *_R i + y *_R j) = x *_R (i + (y / x) *_R j)$  if  $x > 0$  for x y
  using that by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding rescale[OF  $x > 0$ ] rescale[OF  $x_1 > 0$ ] rescale[OF  $x_2 > 0$ ]
    conefield-scaleR[OF  $x_1 > 0$ ]
    apply (subst conefield-commute)
    conefield-scaleR[OF  $x_2 > 0$ ]
    apply (rule mem-cone)
    apply simp
    apply (subst conefield-commute)
    by (auto intro!: assms less-imp-le)
qed

lemma conefield-prod3I:
assumes  $x > 0$   $x_1 > 0$   $x_2 > 0$ 
assumes  $y_1 / x_1 \leq y / x$   $y / x \leq y_2 / x_2$ 
shows  $(x, y, 0) \in (conefield (x_1, y_1, 0) (x_2, y_2, 0)) :: (real * real * real) set$ 
proof -
  have  $(x *_R (1, 0, 0) + y *_R (0, 1, 0)) \in$ 

```

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  (conefield (x1 *_R (1, 0, 0) + y1 *_R (0, 1, 0)) (x2 *_R (1, 0, 0) + y2 *_R (0,
1, 0))):(real*real*real) set)
  apply (rule conefield-mk-rightI)
  subgoal by (auto simp: Basis-prod-def zero-prod-def)
  subgoal by (auto simp: Basis-prod-def zero-prod-def)
  subgoal by (auto simp: Basis-prod-def zero-prod-def)
  subgoal using assms by (intro conefield-rightI) (auto simp: Basis-prod-def
zero-prod-def)
  by (auto intro: assms)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

7 Linear ODE

```

theory Linear-ODE
imports
  ..../IVP/Flow
  Bounded-Linear-Operator
  Multivariate-Taylor
begin

lemma exp-scaleR-has-derivative-right[derivative-intros]:
  fixes f::real ⇒ real
  assumes (f has-derivative f') (at x within s)
  shows ((λx. exp (f x *_R A)) has-derivative (λh. f' h *_R (exp (f x *_R A) * A)))
  (at x within s)
proof -
  from assms have bounded-linear f' by auto
  with real-bounded-linear obtain m where f': f' = (λh. h * m) by blast
  show ?thesis
  using vector-diff-chain-within[OF - exp-scaleR-has-vector-derivative-right, of f
m x s A] assms f'
  by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def o-def)
qed

context
fixes A::'a::{banach,perfect-space} blinop
begin

definition linode-solution t0 x0 = (λt. exp ((t - t0) *_R A) x0)

lemma linode-solution-solves-ode:
  (linode-solution t0 x0 solves-ode (λ-. A)) UNIV UNIV linode-solution t0 x0 t0 =
x0
  by (auto intro!: solves-odeI derivative-eq-intros
simp: has-vector-derivative-def blinop.bilinear-simps exp-times-scaleR-commute

```

```

has-vderiv-on-def linode-solution-def)

lemma (linode-solution t0 x0 usolves-ode ( $\lambda\_. A$ ) from t0) UNIV UNIV
  using linode-solution-solves-ode(1)
proof (rule usolves-odeI)
  fix s t1
  assume s0:  $s \ t0 = \text{linode-solution} \ t0 \ x0 \ t0$ 
  assume sol: ( $s \ \text{solves-ode} \ (\lambda x. \text{blinop-apply} \ A)$ ) { $t0 -- t1$ } UNIV

  then have [derivative-intros]:
    ( $s \ \text{has-derivative} \ (\lambda h. h *_R A (s \ t))$ ) (at  $t$  within { $t0 -- t1$ }) if  $t \in \{t0 -- t1\}$ 
  for t
    using that
    by (auto dest!: solves-odeD(1) simp: has-vector-derivative-def has-vderiv-on-def)
    have (( $\lambda t. \exp(-(t - t0) *_R A) (s \ t)$ ) has-derivative ( $\lambda\_. 0$ )) (at  $t$  within { $t0 -- t1$ })
    (is (?es has-derivative -) -)
    if  $t \in \{t0 -- t1\}$  for t
    by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros that simp: has-vector-derivative-def
      blinop.bilinear-simps)
  from has-derivative-zero-constant[OF convex-closed-segment this]
  obtain c where c:  $\bigwedge t. t \in \{t0 -- t1\} \implies ?es \ t = c$  by auto
  hence ( $\exp((t - t0) *_R A) * (\exp(-(t - t0) *_R A))) (s \ t) = \exp((t - t0) *_R A) \ c$ 
  if  $t \in \{t0 -- t1\}$  for t
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) blinop-apply-times-blinop real-vector.scale-minus-left
    that)
  then have s-def:  $s \ t = \exp((t - t0) *_R A) \ c$  if  $t \in \{t0 -- t1\}$  for t
    by (simp add: exp-minus-inverse that)
  from s0 s-def
  have  $\exp((t0 - t0) *_R A) \ c = x0$ 
    by (simp add: linode-solution-solves-ode(2))
  hence  $c = x0$  by simp
  then show s t1 = linode-solution t0 x0 t1
    using s-def[of t1] by (simp add: linode-solution-def)
qed auto

end

end
theory ODE-Analysis
imports
  Library/MVT-Ex
  IVP/Flow
  IVP/Upper-Lower-Solution
  IVP/Reachability-Analysis
  IVP/Flow-Congs
  IVP/Cones
  Library/Linear-ODE

```

begin

end

References

- [1] W. Walter. *Ordinary Differential Equations*. Springer, 1 edition, 1998.