

Polynomial Interpolation*

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Abstract

We formalized three algorithms for polynomial interpolation over arbitrary fields: Lagrange’s explicit expression, the recursive algorithm of Neville and Aitken, and the Newton interpolation in combination with an efficient implementation of divided differences. Variants of these algorithms for integer polynomials are also available, where sometimes the interpolation can fail; e.g., there is no linear integer polynomial p such that $p(0) = 0$ and $p(2) = 1$. Moreover, for the Newton interpolation for integer polynomials, we proved that all intermediate results that are computed during the algorithm must be integers. This admits an early failure detection in the implementation. Finally, we proved the uniqueness of polynomial interpolation.

The development also contains improved code equations to speed up the division of integers in target languages.

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1 Introduction

We formalize three basic algorithms for interpolation for univariate field polynomials and integer polynomials which can be found in various textbooks or on Wikipedia. However, this formalization covers only basic results, e.g., compared to a specialized textbook on interpolation [1], we only cover results of the first of the eight chapters.

Given distinct inputs x_0, \dots, x_n and corresponding outputs y_0, \dots, y_n , *polynomial interpolation* is to provide a polynomial p (of degree at most n) such that $p(x_i) = y_i$ for every $i < n$.

The first solution we formalize is Lagrange's explicit expression:

$$p(x) = \sum_{i < n} \left(y_i \cdot \prod_{\substack{j < n \\ j \neq i}} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right)$$

which is however expensive since the computation involves a number of multiplications and additions of polynomials. Hence we formalize other

algorithms, namely, the recursive algorithms of Neville and Aitken, and the Newton interpolation. We also show that a polynomial interpolation of degree at most n is unique.

Further, we consider a variant of the interpolation problem where the base type is restricted to *int*. In this case the result must be an integer polynomial (i.e., the coefficients are integers), which does not necessarily exist even if the specified inputs and outputs are integers. For instance, there exists no linear integer polynomial p such that $p(0) = 0$ and $p(2) = 1$.

We prove that, for the Newton interpolation to produce integer polynomials, the intermediate coefficients computed in the procedure must be always integers. This result, in practice allows the implementation to detect failure as early as possible, and in theory shows that there is no integer polynomial p satisfying $p(0) = 0$ and $p(2) = 1$, regardless of the degree of the polynomial.

The formalization also contains an improved code equations for integer division.

2 Conversions to Rational Numbers

We define a class which provides tests whether a number is rational, and a conversion from to rational numbers. These conversion functions are principle the inverse functions of *of-rat*, but they can be implemented for individual types more efficiently.

Similarly, we define tests and conversions between integer and rational numbers.

theory *Is-Rat-To-Rat*

imports

Sqrt-Babylonian.Sqrt-Babylonian-Auxiliary

begin

class *is-rat* = *field-char-0* +

fixes *is-rat* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool

and *to-rat* :: 'a \Rightarrow rat

assumes *is-rat[simp]*: *is-rat* $x = (x \in \mathbb{Q})$

and *to-rat*: *to-rat* $x = (if\ x \in \mathbb{Q}\ then\ (THE\ y.\ x = of-rat\ y)\ else\ 0)$

lemma *of-rat-to-rat[simp]*: $x \in \mathbb{Q} \implies of-rat\ (to-rat\ x) = x$

unfolding *to-rat Rats-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *to-rat-of-rat[simp]*: *to-rat* (*of-rat* x) = x **unfolding** *to-rat* **by** *simp*

instantiation *rat* :: *is-rat*

begin

definition *is-rat-rat* ($x :: rat$) = *True*

definition *to-rat-rat* ($x :: rat$) = x

instance

by (*intro-classes, auto simp: is-rat-rat-def to-rat-rat-def Rats-def*)
end

The definition for reals at the moment is not executable, but it will become executable after loading the real algebraic numbers theory.

instantiation *real :: is-rat*

begin

definition *is-rat-real* (*x :: real*) = (*x* ∈ \mathbb{Q})

definition *to-rat-real* (*x :: real*) = (*if* *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q} *then* (*THE* *y*. *x* = *of-rat* *y*) *else* 0)

instance **by** (*intro-classes, auto simp: is-rat-real-def to-rat-real-def*)

end

lemma *of-nat-complex*: *of-nat* *n* = *Complex* (*of-nat* *n*) 0

by (*simp add: complex-eqI*)

lemma *of-int-complex*: *of-int* *z* = *Complex* (*of-int* *z*) 0

by (*simp add: complex-eq-iff*)

lemma *of-rat-complex*: *of-rat* *q* = *Complex* (*of-rat* *q*) 0

proof –

obtain *d n* **where** *dn*: *quotient-of* *q* = (*d,n*) **by** *force*

from *quotient-of-div[OF dn]* **have** *q*: *q* = *of-int* *d* / *of-int* *n* **by** *auto*

then **have** *of-rat* *q* = *complex-of-real* (*real-of-rat* *q*) ∨ (0::*complex*) = *of-int* *n* ∨
0 = *real-of-int* *n*

by (*simp add: of-rat-divide* *q*)

then **show** *?thesis*

using *Complex-eq-0 complex-of-real-def* *q* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *complex-of-real-of-rat[simp]*: *complex-of-real* (*real-of-rat* *q*) = *of-rat* *q*

unfolding *complex-of-real-def of-rat-complex* **by** *simp*

lemma *is-rat-complex-iff*: *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q} \longleftrightarrow *Re* *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q} ∧ *Im* *x* = 0

proof

assume *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q}

then **obtain** *q* **where** *x*: *x* = *of-rat* *q* **unfolding** *Rats-def* **by** *auto*

let *?y* = *Complex* (*of-rat* *q*) 0

have *x* – *?y* = 0 **unfolding** *x* **by** (*simp add: Complex-eq*)

hence *x*: *x* = *?y* **by** *simp*

show *Re* *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q} ∧ *Im* *x* = 0 **unfolding** *x* *complex.sel* **by** *auto*

next

assume *Re* *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q} ∧ *Im* *x* = 0

then **obtain** *q* **where** *Re* *x* = *of-rat* *q* *Im* *x* = 0 **unfolding** *Rats-def* **by** *auto*

hence *x* = *Complex* (*of-rat* *q*) 0 **by** (*metis complex-surj*)

thus *x* ∈ \mathbb{Q} **by** (*simp add: Complex-eq*)

qed

instantiation *complex :: is-rat*

begin

definition *is-rat-complex* ($x :: \text{complex}$) = (*is-rat* (*Re* x) \wedge *Im* $x = 0$)
definition *to-rat-complex* ($x :: \text{complex}$) = (*if is-rat* (*Re* x) \wedge *Im* $x = 0$ then *to-rat* (*Re* x) else 0)

instance proof (*intro-classes*, *auto simp: is-rat-complex-def to-rat-complex-def is-rat-complex-iff*)

fix x
assume $r: \text{Re } x \in \mathbb{Q}$ **and** $i: \text{Im } x = 0$
hence $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ **unfolding** *is-rat-complex-iff* **by** *auto*
then obtain y **where** $x = \text{of-rat } y$ **unfolding** *Rats-def* **by** *blast*
from *this[unfolding of-rat-complex]* **have** $x = \text{Complex } (\text{real-of-rat } y) \ 0$ **by** *auto*
show *to-rat* (*Re* x) = (*THE* $y. x = \text{of-rat } y$)
by (*subst of-rat-eq-iff[symmetric, where 'a = real]*, *unfold of-rat-to-rat[OF r]* *of-rat-complex*,
unfold x complex.sel, auto)
qed
end

lemma *in-rats-code-unfold[code-unfold]*: ($x \in \mathbb{Q}$) = (*is-rat* x) **by** *simp*

definition *is-int-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-int-rat $x \equiv \text{snd } (\text{quotient-of } x) = 1$

definition *int-of-rat* :: *rat* \Rightarrow *int* **where**
int-of-rat $x \equiv \text{fst } (\text{quotient-of } x)$

lemma *is-int-rat[simp]*: *is-int-rat* $x = (x \in \mathbb{Z})$
unfolding *is-int-rat-def* *Ints-def*
by (*metis Ints-def Ints-induct*
quotient-of-int is-int-rat-def old.prod.exhaust quotient-of-inject rangeI snd-conv)

lemma *in-ints-code-unfold[code-unfold]*: ($x \in \mathbb{Z}$) = *is-int-rat* x
by *simp*

lemma *int-of-rat[simp]*: *int-of-rat* (*rat-of-int* x) = x $z \in \mathbb{Z} \Longrightarrow \text{rat-of-int } (\text{int-of-rat } z) = z$

proof (*force simp: int-of-rat-def*)

assume $z \in \mathbb{Z}$

thus *rat-of-int* (*int-of-rat* z) = z **unfolding** *int-of-rat-def*

by (*metis Ints-cases Pair-inject quotient-of-int surjective-pairing*)

qed

lemma *int-of-rat-0[simp]*: (*int-of-rat* $x = 0$) = ($x = 0$) **unfolding** *int-of-rat-def*
using *quotient-of-div[of x]* **by** (*cases quotient-of x, auto*)

end

3 Divmod-Int

We provide the divmod-operation on type int for efficiency reasons.

```
theory Divmod-Int
imports Main
begin
```

```
definition divmod-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\times$  int where
  divmod-int n m = (n div m, n mod m)
```

We implement *divmod-int* via *divmod-integer* instead of invoking both division and modulo separately.

```
context
includes integer.lifting
begin
```

```
lemma divmod-int-code[code]: divmod-int m n = map-prod int-of-integer int-of-integer
  (divmod-integer (integer-of-int m) (integer-of-int n))
  by (simp add: Divmod-Int.divmod-int-def divmod-integer-def)
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

4 Improved Code Equations

This theory contains improved code equations for certain algorithms.

```
theory Improved-Code-Equations
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial
  HOL-Library.Code-Target-Nat
begin
```

4.1 *divmod-integer*.

We improve *divmod-integer* $?k ?l = (if ?k = 0 then (0, 0) else if 0 < ?l then if 0 < ?k then Code-Numeral.divmod-abs ?k ?l else case Code-Numeral.divmod-abs ?k ?l of (r, s) \Rightarrow if s = 0 then (- r, 0) else (- r - 1, ?l - s) else if ?l = 0 then (0, ?k) else apsnd uminus (if ?k < 0 then Code-Numeral.divmod-abs ?k ?l else case Code-Numeral.divmod-abs ?k ?l of (r, s) \Rightarrow if s = 0 then (- r, 0) else (- r - 1, - ?l - s)))$ by deleting *sgn*-expressions.

We guard the application of *divmod-abs'* with the condition $0 \leq x \wedge 0 \leq y$, so that application can be ensured on non-negative values. Hence, one can drop "abs" in target language setup.

```
definition divmod-abs' where
```

$x \geq 0 \implies y \geq 0 \implies \text{divmod-abs}' x y = \text{Code-Numeral.divmod-abs } x y$

lemma *divmod-integer-code'*[code]: *divmod-integer* $k l =$

```
(if k = 0 then (0, 0)
  else if l > 0 then
    (if k > 0 then divmod-abs' k l
     else case divmod-abs' (- k) l of (r, s) =>
       if s = 0 then (- r, 0) else (- r - 1, l - s))
  else if l = 0 then (0, k)
  else apsnd uminus
    (if k < 0 then divmod-abs' (-k) (-l)
     else case divmod-abs' k (-l) of (r, s) =>
       if s = 0 then (- r, 0) else (- r - 1, - l - s)))
```

unfolding *divmod-integer-code*

by (cases $l = 0$; cases $l < 0$; cases $l > 0$; auto split: prod.splits simp: divmod-abs'-def divmod-abs-def)

code-printing — FIXME illusion of partiality

```
constant divmod-abs'  $\rightarrow$ 
  (SML) IntInf.divMod / ( -, / - )
  and (Eval) Integer.div'-mod / ( - ) / ( - )
  and (OCaml) Z.div'-rem
  and (Haskell) divMod / ( - ) / ( - )
  and (Scala) !((k: BigInt) => (l: BigInt) => l == 0 match { case true =>
    (BigInt(0), k) case false => (k ' / % l) })
```

4.2 Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat.

We implement *Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat* via *divmod-integer* instead of invoking both division and modulo separately, and we further simplify the case-analysis which is performed in *divmod-integer* $?k ?l = (\text{if } ?k = 0 \text{ then } (0, 0) \text{ else if } 0 < ?l \text{ then if } 0 < ?k \text{ then } \text{divmod-abs}' ?k ?l \text{ else case } \text{divmod-abs}' (- ?k) ?l \text{ of } (r, s) \Rightarrow \text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } (- r, 0) \text{ else } (- r - 1, ?l - s) \text{ else if } ?l = 0 \text{ then } (0, ?k) \text{ else apsnd uminus (if } ?k < 0 \text{ then } \text{divmod-abs}' (- ?k) (- ?l) \text{ else case } \text{divmod-abs}' ?k (- ?l) \text{ of } (r, s) \Rightarrow \text{if } s = 0 \text{ then } (- r, 0) \text{ else } (- r - 1, - ?l - s)))$.

lemma *divmod-nat-code'*[code]: *Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat* $m n = ($

```
let k = integer-of-nat m; l = integer-of-nat n
in map-prod nat-of-integer nat-of-integer
(if k = 0 then (0, 0)
  else if l = 0 then (0, k) else
    divmod-abs' k l)
```

using *divmod-nat-code* [of $m n$]

by (simp add: divmod-abs'-def integer-of-nat-eq-of-nat Let-def)

4.3 (choose)

```
lemma binomial-code[code]:  
  n choose k = (if k ≤ n then fact n div (fact k * fact (n - k)) else 0)  
  using binomial-eq-0[of n k] binomial-altdef-nat[of k n] by simp  
end
```

5 Several Locales for Homomorphisms Between Types.

```
theory Ring-Hom  
imports  
  HOL.Complex  
  Main  
  HOL-Library.Multiset  
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Factorial-Ring  
begin  
hide-const (open) mult
```

Many standard operations can be interpreted as homomorphisms in some sense. Since declaring some lemmas as [simp] will interfere with existing simplification rules, we introduce named theorems that would be added to the simp set when necessary.

The following collects distribution lemmas for homomorphisms. Its symmetric version can often be useful.

```
named-theorems hom-distrib
```

5.1 Basic Homomorphism Locales

```
locale zero-hom =  
  fixes hom :: 'a :: zero ⇒ 'b :: zero  
  assumes hom-zero[simp]: hom 0 = 0
```

```
locale one-hom =  
  fixes hom :: 'a :: one ⇒ 'b :: one  
  assumes hom-one[simp]: hom 1 = 1
```

```
locale times-hom =  
  fixes hom :: 'a :: times ⇒ 'b :: times  
  assumes hom-mult[hom-distrib]: hom (x * y) = hom x * hom y
```

```
locale plus-hom =  
  fixes hom :: 'a :: plus ⇒ 'b :: plus  
  assumes hom-add[hom-distrib]: hom (x + y) = hom x + hom y
```

```
locale semigroup-mult-hom =
```



```

times-hom hom for hom :: 'a :: semigroup-mult ⇒ 'b :: semigroup-mult

locale semigroup-add-hom =
  plus-hom hom for hom :: 'a :: semigroup-add ⇒ 'b :: semigroup-add

locale monoid-mult-hom = one-hom hom + semigroup-mult-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: monoid-mult ⇒ 'b :: monoid-mult
begin

  Homomorphism distributes over product:

  lemma hom-prod-list: hom (prod-list xs) = prod-list (map hom xs)
    by (induct xs, auto simp: hom-distrib)

  but since it introduces unapplied hom, the reverse direction would be
  simp.

  lemmas prod-list-map-hom[simp] = hom-prod-list[symmetric]
  lemma hom-power[hom-distrib]: hom (x ^ n) = hom x ^ n
    by (induct n, auto simp: hom-distrib)
end

locale monoid-add-hom = zero-hom hom + semigroup-add-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: monoid-add ⇒ 'b :: monoid-add
begin
  lemma hom-sum-list: hom (sum-list xs) = sum-list (map hom xs)
    by (induct xs, auto simp: hom-distrib)
  lemmas sum-list-map-hom[simp] = hom-sum-list[symmetric]
  lemma hom-add-eq-zero: assumes x + y = 0 shows hom x + hom y = 0
  proof -
    have 0 = x + y using assms..
    hence hom 0 = hom (x + y) by simp
    thus ?thesis by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
  qed
end

locale group-add-hom = monoid-add-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: group-add ⇒ 'b :: group-add
begin
  lemma hom-uminus[hom-distrib]: hom (-x) = - hom x
    by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0 hom-add-eq-zero)
  lemma hom-minus [hom-distrib]: hom (x - y) = hom x - hom y
    unfolding diff-conv-add-uminus hom-distrib..
end

```

5.2 Commutativity

```

locale ab-semigroup-mult-hom = semigroup-mult-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: ab-semigroup-mult ⇒ 'b :: ab-semigroup-mult

locale ab-semigroup-add-hom = semigroup-add-hom hom

```

```

for hom :: 'a :: ab-semigroup-add ⇒ 'b :: ab-semigroup-add

locale comm-monoid-mult-hom = monoid-mult-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult ⇒ 'b :: comm-monoid-mult
begin
  sublocale ab-semigroup-mult-hom..
  lemma hom-prod[hom-distrib]: hom (prod f X) = (∏ x ∈ X. hom (f x))
    by (cases finite X, induct rule:finite-induct; simp add: hom-distrib)
  lemma hom-prod-mset: hom (prod-mset X) = prod-mset (image-mset hom X)
    by (induct X, auto simp: hom-distrib)
  lemmas prod-mset-image[simp] = hom-prod-mset[symmetric]
  lemma hom-dvd[intro,simp]: assumes p dvd q shows hom p dvd hom q
  proof -
    from assms obtain r where q = p * r unfolding dvd-def by auto
    from arg-cong[OF this, of hom] show ?thesis unfolding dvd-def by (auto
simp: hom-distrib)
  qed
  lemma hom-dvd-1[simp]: x dvd 1 ⇒ hom x dvd 1 using hom-dvd[of x 1] by
simp
end

locale comm-monoid-add-hom = monoid-add-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add ⇒ 'b :: comm-monoid-add
begin
  sublocale ab-semigroup-add-hom..
  lemma hom-sum[hom-distrib]: hom (sum f X) = (∑ x ∈ X. hom (f x))
    by (cases finite X, induct rule:finite-induct; simp add: hom-distrib)
  lemma hom-sum-mset[hom-distrib,simp]: hom (sum-mset X) = sum-mset (image-mset
hom X)
    by (induct X, auto simp: hom-distrib)
end

locale ab-group-add-hom = group-add-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: ab-group-add ⇒ 'b :: ab-group-add
begin
  sublocale comm-monoid-add-hom..
end

locale semiring-hom = comm-monoid-add-hom hom + monoid-mult-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: semiring-1 ⇒ 'b :: semiring-1
begin
  lemma hom-mult-eq-zero: assumes x * y = 0 shows hom x * hom y = 0
  proof -
    have 0 = x * y using assms..
    hence hom 0 = hom (x * y) by simp
    thus ?thesis by (auto simp:hom-distrib)
  qed
end

```

```

locale ring-hom = semiring-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: ring-1 ⇒ 'b :: ring-1
begin
  sublocale ab-group-add-hom hom..
end

```

```

locale comm-semiring-hom = semiring-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 ⇒ 'b :: comm-semiring-1
begin
  sublocale comm-monoid-mult-hom..
end

```

```

locale comm-ring-hom = ring-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 ⇒ 'b :: comm-ring-1
begin
  sublocale comm-semiring-hom..
end

```

```

locale idom-hom = comm-ring-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: idom ⇒ 'b :: idom

```

5.3 Division

```

locale idom-divide-hom = idom-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: idom-divide ⇒ 'b :: idom-divide +
  assumes hom-div[hom-distrib]: hom (x div y) = hom x div hom y
begin

end

```

```

locale field-hom = idom-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: field ⇒ 'b :: field
begin

```

```

  lemma hom-inverse[hom-distrib]: hom (inverse x) = inverse (hom x)
  by (metis hom-mult hom-one hom-zero inverse-unique inverse-zero right-inverse)

```

```

  sublocale idom-divide-hom hom

```

```

  proof

```

```

    fix x y

```

```

    have hom (x / y) = hom (x * inverse y) by (simp add: field-simps)

```

```

    thus hom (x / y) = hom x / hom y unfolding hom-distrib by (simp add: field-simps)

```

```

    qed

```

```

end

```

```

locale field-char-0-hom = field-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: field-char-0 ⇒ 'b :: field-char-0

```

5.4 (Partial) Injectivity

```

locale zero-hom-0 = zero-hom +
  assumes hom-0:  $\bigwedge x. \text{hom } x = 0 \implies x = 0$ 
begin
  lemma hom-0-iff[iff]:  $\text{hom } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$  using hom-0 by auto
end

```

```

locale one-hom-1 = one-hom +
  assumes hom-1:  $\bigwedge x. \text{hom } x = 1 \implies x = 1$ 
begin
  lemma hom-1-iff[iff]:  $\text{hom } x = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1$  using hom-1 by auto
end

```

Next locales are at this point not interesting. They will retain some results when we think of polynomials.

```

locale monoid-mult-hom-1 = monoid-mult-hom + one-hom-1

```

```

locale monoid-add-hom-0 = monoid-add-hom + zero-hom-0

```

```

locale comm-monoid-mult-hom-1 = monoid-mult-hom-1 hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: comm-monoid-mult

```

```

locale comm-monoid-add-hom-0 = monoid-add-hom-0 hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: comm-monoid-add

```

```

locale injective =
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b assumes injectivity:  $\bigwedge x y. f x = f y \implies x = y$ 
begin
  lemma eq-iff[simp]:  $f x = f y \longleftrightarrow x = y$  using injectivity by auto
  lemma inj-f: inj f by (auto intro: injI)
  lemma inv-f-f[simp]:  $\text{inv } f (f x) = x$  by (fact inv-f-f[OF inj-f])
end

```

```

locale inj-zero-hom = zero-hom + injective hom
begin
  sublocale zero-hom-0 by (unfold-locales, auto intro: injectivity)
end

```

```

locale inj-one-hom = one-hom + injective hom
begin
  sublocale one-hom-1 by (unfold-locales, auto intro: injectivity)
end

```

```

locale inj-semigroup-mult-hom = semigroup-mult-hom + injective hom

```

```

locale inj-semigroup-add-hom = semigroup-add-hom + injective hom

```

```

locale inj-monoid-mult-hom = monoid-mult-hom + inj-semigroup-mult-hom

```

```

begin
  sublocale inj-one-hom..
  sublocale monoid-mult-hom-1..
end

locale inj-monoid-add-hom = monoid-add-hom + inj-semigroup-add-hom
begin
  sublocale inj-zero-hom..
  sublocale monoid-add-hom-0..
end

locale inj-comm-monoid-mult-hom = comm-monoid-mult-hom + inj-monoid-mult-hom
begin
  sublocale comm-monoid-mult-hom-1..
end

locale inj-comm-monoid-add-hom = comm-monoid-add-hom + inj-monoid-add-hom
begin
  sublocale comm-monoid-add-hom-0..
end

locale inj-semiring-hom = semiring-hom + injective hom
begin
  sublocale inj-comm-monoid-add-hom + inj-monoid-mult-hom..
end

locale inj-comm-semiring-hom = comm-semiring-hom + inj-semiring-hom
begin
  sublocale inj-comm-monoid-mult-hom..
end

  For groups, injectivity is easily ensured.

locale inj-group-add-hom = group-add-hom + zero-hom-0
begin
  sublocale injective hom
  proof
    fix x y assume hom x = hom y
    then have hom (x-y) = 0 by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    then show x = y by simp
  qed
  sublocale inj-monoid-add-hom..
end

locale inj-ab-group-add-hom = ab-group-add-hom + inj-group-add-hom
begin
  sublocale inj-comm-monoid-add-hom..
end

locale inj-ring-hom = ring-hom + zero-hom-0

```

```

begin
  sublocale inj-ab-group-add-hom..
  sublocale inj-semiring-hom..
end

locale inj-comm-ring-hom = comm-ring-hom + zero-hom-0
begin
  sublocale inj-ring-hom..
  sublocale inj-comm-semiring-hom..
end

locale inj-idom-hom = idom-hom + zero-hom-0
begin
  sublocale inj-comm-ring-hom..
end

```

Field homomorphism is always injective.

```

context field-hom begin
  sublocale zero-hom-0
  proof (unfold-locales, rule ccontr)
    fix x
    assume hom x = 0 and x0: x ≠ 0
    then have inverse (hom x) = 0 by simp
    then have hom (inverse x) = 0 by (simp add: hom-distrib)
    then have hom (inverse x * x) = 0 by (simp add: hom-distrib)
    with x0 have hom 1 = hom 0 by simp
    then have (1 :: 'b) = 0 by simp
    then show False by auto
  qed
  sublocale inj-idom-hom..
end

```

5.5 Surjectivity and Isomorphisms

```

locale surjective =
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assumes surj: surj f
begin
  lemma f-inv-f[simp]: f (inv f x) = x
    by (rule cong, auto simp: surj[unfolded surj-iff o-def id-def])
end

```

```

locale bijective = injective + surjective

```

```

lemma bijective-eq-bij: bijective f = bij f
proof(intro iffI)
  assume bijective f
  then interpret bijective f.
  show bij f using injectivity surj by (auto intro!: bijI injI)
next

```

```

  assume bij f
  from this[unfolded bij-def]
  show bijjective f by (unfold-locales, auto dest: injD)
qed

```

```

context bijjective
begin
  lemmas bij = bijjective-axioms[unfolded bijjective-eq-bij]
  interpretation inv: bijjective inv f
    using bijjective-axioms bij-imp-bij-inv by (unfold bijjective-eq-bij)
  sublocale inv: surjective inv f..
  sublocale inv: injective inv f..
  lemma inv-inv-f-eq[simp]: inv (inv f) = f using inv-inv-eq[OF bij].
  lemma f-eq-iff[simp]: f x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = inv f y by auto
  lemma inv-f-eq-iff[simp]: inv f x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = f y by auto
end

```

```

locale monoid-mult-isom = inj-monoid-mult-hom + bijjective hom
begin
  sublocale inv: bijjective inv hom..
  sublocale inv: inj-monoid-mult-hom inv hom
  proof (unfold-locales)
    fix hx hy :: 'b
    from bij obtain x y where hx: hx = hom x and hy: hy = hom y by (meson
bij-pointE)
    show inv hom (hx*hy) = inv hom hx * inv hom hy by (unfold hx hy, fold
hom-mult, simp)
    have inv hom (hom 1) = 1 by (unfold inv-f-f, simp)
    then show inv hom 1 = 1 by simp
  qed
end

```

```

locale monoid-add-isom = inj-monoid-add-hom + bijjective hom
begin
  sublocale inv: bijjective inv hom..
  sublocale inv: inj-monoid-add-hom inv hom
  proof (unfold-locales)
    fix hx hy :: 'b
    from bij obtain x y where hx: hx = hom x and hy: hy = hom y by (meson
bij-pointE)
    show inv hom (hx+hy) = inv hom hx + inv hom hy by (unfold hx hy, fold
hom-add, simp)
    have inv hom (hom 0) = 0 by (unfold inv-f-f, simp)
    then show inv hom 0 = 0 by simp
  qed
end

```

```

locale comm-monoid-mult-isom = monoid-mult-isom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: comm-monoid-mult

```

```

begin
  sublocale inv: monoid-mult-isom inv hom..
  sublocale inj-comm-monoid-mult-hom..

  lemma hom-dvd-hom[simp]: hom x dvd hom y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x dvd y
  proof
    assume hom x dvd hom y
    then obtain hz where hom y = hom x * hz by (elim dvdE)
    moreover obtain z where hz = hom z using bij by (elim bij-pointE)
    ultimately have hom y = hom (x * z) by (auto simp: hom-distrib)
    from this[unfolded eq-iff] have y = x * z.
    then show x dvd y by (intro dvdI)
  qed (rule hom-dvd)

  lemma hom-dvd-simp[simp]:
    shows hom x dvd y'  $\longleftrightarrow$  x dvd inv hom y'
    using hom-dvd-hom[of x inv hom y'] by simp

end

locale comm-monoid-add-isom = monoid-add-isom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-monoid-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: comm-monoid-add
begin
  sublocale inv: monoid-add-isom inv hom by (unfold-locale; simp add: hom-distrib)
  sublocale inj-comm-monoid-add-hom..
end

locale semiring-isom = inj-semiring-hom hom + bijective hom for hom
begin
  sublocale inv: inj-semiring-hom inv hom by (unfold-locale; simp add: hom-distrib)
  sublocale inv: bijective inv hom..
  sublocale monoid-mult-isom..
  sublocale comm-monoid-add-isom..
end

locale comm-semiring-isom = semiring-isom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: comm-semiring-1
begin
  sublocale inv: semiring-isom inv hom by (unfold-locale; simp add: hom-distrib)
  sublocale comm-monoid-mult-isom..
  sublocale inj-comm-semiring-hom..
end

locale ring-isom = inj-ring-hom + surjective hom
begin
  sublocale semiring-isom..
  sublocale inv: inj-ring-hom inv hom by (unfold-locale; simp add: hom-distrib)
end

```



```

locale comm-ring-isom = ring-isom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: comm-ring-1
begin
  sublocale comm-semiring-isom..
  sublocale inj-comm-ring-hom..
  sublocale inv: ring-isom inv hom by (unfold-locales; simp add: hom-distribs)
end

locale idom-isom = comm-ring-isom + inj-idom-hom
begin
  sublocale inv: comm-ring-isom inv hom by (unfold-locales; simp add: hom-distribs)
  sublocale inv: inj-idom-hom inv hom..
end

locale field-isom = field-hom + surjective hom
begin
  sublocale idom-isom..
  sublocale inv: field-hom inv hom by (unfold-locales; simp add: hom-distribs)
end

locale inj-idom-divide-hom = idom-divide-hom hom + inj-idom-hom hom
  for hom :: 'a :: idom-divide  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: idom-divide
begin
lemma hom-dvd-iff[simp]: (hom p dvd hom q) = (p dvd q)
proof (cases p = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume hom p dvd hom q from this[unfolded dvd-def] obtain k where
      id: hom q = hom p * k by auto
    hence (hom q div hom p) = (hom p * k div hom p) by simp
    also have ... = k by (rule nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left, insert False, simp)
    also have hom q div hom p = hom (q div p) by (simp add: hom-div)
    finally have k = hom (q div p) by auto
    from id[unfolded this] have hom q = hom (p * (q div p)) by (simp add: hom-mult)
    hence q = p * (q div p) by simp
    thus p dvd q unfolding dvd-def ..
  qed simp
qed simp
end

context field-hom
begin
sublocale inj-idom-divide-hom ..
end

```

5.6 Example Interpretations

```

interpretation of-int-hom: ring-hom of-int by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-int-hom: comm-ring-hom of-int by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-int-hom: idom-hom of-int by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-int-hom: inj-ring-hom of-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {ring-1,ring-char-0}
  by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-int-hom: inj-comm-ring-hom of-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {comm-ring-1,ring-char-0}
  by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-int-hom: inj-idom-hom of-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {idom,ring-char-0}
  by (unfold-locales, auto)

```

Somehow *of-rat* is defined only on *char-0*.

```

interpretation of-rat-hom: field-char-0-hom of-rat
  by (unfold-locales, auto simp: of-rat-add of-rat-mult of-rat-inverse of-rat-minus)

```

```

interpretation of-real-hom: inj-ring-hom of-real by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-real-hom: inj-comm-ring-hom of-real by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-real-hom: inj-idom-hom of-real by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-real-hom: field-hom of-real by (unfold-locales, auto)
interpretation of-real-hom: field-char-0-hom of-real by (unfold-locales, auto)

```

Constant multiplication in a semiring is only a monoid homomorphism.

```

interpretation mult-hom: comm-monoid-add-hom  $\lambda x. c * x$  for c :: 'a :: semiring-1
  by (unfold-locales, auto simp: field-simps)

```

end

6 Missing Unsorted

This theory contains several lemmas which might be of interest to the Isabelle distribution. For instance, we prove that $b^n \cdot n^k$ is bounded by a constant whenever $0 < b < 1$.

```

theory Missing-Unsorted
imports
  HOL.Complex HOL-Computational-Algebra.Factorial-Ring
begin

```

```

lemma bernoulli-inequality:
  assumes x:  $-1 \leq (x :: 'a :: linordered-field)$ 
  shows  $1 + \text{of-nat } n * x \leq (1 + x) ^ n$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  have  $1 + \text{of-nat } (Suc n) * x = 1 + x + \text{of-nat } n * x$  by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have  $\dots \leq \dots + \text{of-nat } n * x ^ 2$  by simp
  also have  $\dots = (1 + \text{of-nat } n * x) * (1 + x)$  by (simp add: field-simps
    power2-eq-square)

```

```

also have ...  $\leq (1 + x)^{\wedge n} * (1 + x)$ 
  by (rule mult-right-mono[OF Suc], insert x, auto)
also have ...  $= (1 + x)^{\wedge (Suc\ n)}$  by simp
finally show ?case .
qed simp

context
  fixes b :: 'a :: archimedean-field
  assumes b:  $0 < b$   $b < 1$ 
begin
private lemma pow-one:  $b^{\wedge x} \leq 1$  using power-Suc-less-one[OF b, of x - 1] by
(cases x, auto)

private lemma pow-zero:  $0 < b^{\wedge x}$  using b(1) by simp

lemma exp-tends-to-zero:
  assumes c:  $c > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists x. b^{\wedge x} \leq c$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume not:  $\neg$  ?thesis
  define bb where bb = inverse b
  define cc where cc = inverse c
  from b have bb:  $bb > 1$  unfolding bb-def by (rule one-less-inverse)
  from c have cc:  $cc > 0$  unfolding cc-def by simp
  define bbb where bbb = bb - 1
  have id:  $bb = 1 + bbb$  and bbb:  $bbb > 0$  and bm1:  $bbb \geq -1$  unfolding bbb-def
using bb by auto
  have  $\exists n. cc / bbb < of\_nat\ n$  by (rule reals-Archimedean2)
  then obtain n where lt:  $cc / bbb < of\_nat\ n$  by auto
  from not have  $\neg b^{\wedge n} \leq c$  by auto
  hence bnc:  $b^{\wedge n} > c$  by simp
  have  $bb^{\wedge n} = inverse\ (b^{\wedge n})$  unfolding bb-def by (rule power-inverse)
  also have ...  $< cc$  unfolding cc-def
    by (rule less-imp-inverse-less[OF bnc c])
  also have ...  $< bbb * of\_nat\ n$  using lt bbb by (metis mult.commute pos-divide-less-eq)
  also have ...  $\leq bb^{\wedge n}$ 
    using bernoulli-inequality[OF bm1, folded id, of n] by (simp add: ac-simps)
  finally show False by simp
qed

lemma linear-exp-bound:  $\exists p. \forall x. b^{\wedge x} * of\_nat\ x \leq p$ 
proof -
  from b have  $1 - b > 0$  by simp
  from exp-tends-to-zero[OF this]
  obtain x0 where x0:  $b^{\wedge x0} \leq 1 - b$  ..
  {
    fix x
    assume  $x \geq x0$ 
    hence  $\exists y. x = x0 + y$  by arith
  }

```

```

then obtain  $y$  where  $x: x = x0 + y$  by auto
have  $b^x = b^{x0} * b^y$  unfolding  $x$  by (simp add: power-add)
also have  $\dots \leq b^{x0}$  using pow-one[of  $y$ ] pow-zero[of  $x0$ ] by auto
also have  $\dots \leq 1 - b$  by (rule  $x0$ )
finally have  $b^x \leq 1 - b$ .
} note  $x0 = this$ 
define  $bs$  where  $bs = insert\ 1\ \{b^{Suc\ x} * of\ nat\ (Suc\ x) \mid x.\ x \leq x0\}$ 
have  $bs: finite\ bs$  unfolding  $bs\ def$  by auto
define  $p$  where  $p = Max\ bs$ 
have  $bs: \bigwedge b. b \in bs \implies b \leq p$  unfolding  $p\ def$  using  $bs$  by simp
hence  $p1: p \geq 1$  unfolding  $bs\ def$  by auto
show ?thesis
proof (rule exI[of -  $p$ ], intro allI)
  fix  $x$ 
  show  $b^x * of\ nat\ x \leq p$ 
  proof (induct  $x$ )
    case (Suc  $x$ )
    show ?case
    proof (cases  $x \leq x0$ )
      case True
      show ?thesis
      by (rule  $bs$ , unfold  $bs\ def$ , insert True, auto)
    next
      case False
      let ? $x = of\ nat\ x :: 'a$ 
      have  $b^{(Suc\ x)} * of\ nat\ (Suc\ x) = b * (b^x * ?x) + b^{Suc\ x}$  by (simp
add: field-simps)
      also have  $\dots \leq b * p + b^{Suc\ x}$ 
      by (rule add-right-mono[OF mult-left-mono[OF Suc]], insert  $b$ , auto)
      also have  $\dots = p - ((1 - b) * p - b^{(Suc\ x)})$  by (simp add: field-simps)
      also have  $\dots \leq p - 0$ 
      proof -
        have  $b^{Suc\ x} \leq 1 - b$  using  $x0$ [of  $Suc\ x$ ] False by auto
        also have  $\dots \leq (1 - b) * p$  using  $b\ p1$  by auto
        finally show ?thesis
        by (intro diff-left-mono, simp)
      qed
      finally show ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed (insert  $p1$ , auto)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma poly-exp-bound: $\exists p. \forall x. b^x * of\ nat\ x \wedge deg \leq p$

```

proof -
  show ?thesis
  proof (induct deg)
    case 0
    show ?case

```

```

    by (rule exI[of - 1], intro allI, insert pow-one, auto)
next
case (Suc deg)
then obtain q where IH:  $\bigwedge x. b \wedge x * (of\text{-}nat\ x) \wedge deg \leq q$  by auto
define p where  $p = \max\ 0\ q$ 
from IH have IH:  $\bigwedge x. b \wedge x * (of\text{-}nat\ x) \wedge deg \leq p$  unfolding p-def using
le-max-iff-disj by blast
have p:  $p \geq 0$  unfolding p-def by simp
show ?case
proof (cases deg = 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis using linear-exp-bound by simp
next
case False note deg = this
define p' where  $p' = p * p * 2 \wedge Suc\ deg * inverse\ b$ 
let ?f =  $\lambda x. b \wedge x * (of\text{-}nat\ x) \wedge Suc\ deg$ 
define f where  $f = ?f$ 
{
  fix x
  let ?x =  $of\text{-}nat\ x :: 'a$ 
  have f (2 * x)  $\leq (2 \wedge Suc\ deg) * (p * p)$ 
  proof (cases x = 0)
    case False
    hence x1:  $?x \geq 1$  by (cases x, auto)
    from x1 have x:  $?x \wedge (deg - 1) \geq 1$  by simp
    from x1 have xx:  $?x \wedge Suc\ deg \geq 1$  by (rule one-le-power)
    define c where  $c = b \wedge x * b \wedge x * (2 \wedge Suc\ deg)$ 
    have c:  $c > 0$  unfolding c-def using b by auto
    have f (2 * x) = ?f (2 * x) unfolding f-def by simp
    also have  $b \wedge (2 * x) = (b \wedge x) * (b \wedge x)$  by (simp add: power2-eq-square
power-even-eq)
    also have  $of\text{-}nat\ (2 * x) = 2 * ?x$  by simp
    also have  $(2 * ?x) \wedge Suc\ deg = 2 \wedge Suc\ deg * ?x \wedge Suc\ deg$  by simp
    finally have f (2 * x) =  $c * ?x \wedge Suc\ deg$  unfolding c-def by (simp add:
ac-simps)
    also have  $\dots \leq c * ?x \wedge Suc\ deg * ?x \wedge (deg - 1)$ 
    proof -
      have  $c * ?x \wedge Suc\ deg > 0$  using c xx by simp
      thus ?thesis unfolding mult-le-cancel-left1 using x by simp
    qed
    also have  $\dots = c * ?x \wedge (Suc\ deg + (deg - 1))$  by (simp add: power-add)
    also have  $Suc\ deg + (deg - 1) = deg + deg$  using deg by simp
    also have  $?x \wedge (deg + deg) = (?x \wedge deg) * (?x \wedge deg)$  by (simp add:
power-add)
    also have  $c * \dots = (2 \wedge Suc\ deg) * ((b \wedge x * ?x \wedge deg) * (b \wedge x * ?x \wedge
deg))$ 
    unfolding c-def by (simp add: ac-simps)
    also have  $\dots \leq (2 \wedge Suc\ deg) * (p * p)$ 
    by (rule mult-left-mono[OF mult-mono[OF IH IH p]], insert pow-zero[of

```

```

x], auto)
  finally show  $f (2 * x) \leq (2 \wedge \text{Suc deg}) * (p * p)$  .
  qed (auto simp: f-def)
  hence  $?f (2 * x) \leq (2 \wedge \text{Suc deg}) * (p * p)$  unfolding f-def .
} note even = this
show ?thesis
proof (rule exI[of - p'], intro allI)
  fix y
  show  $?f y \leq p'$ 
  proof (cases even y)
    case True
      define x where  $x = y \text{ div } 2$ 
      have  $y = 2 * x$  unfolding x-def using True by simp
      from even[of x, folded this] have  $?f y \leq 2 \wedge \text{Suc deg} * (p * p)$  .
      also have  $\dots \leq \dots * \text{inverse } b$ 
        unfolding mult-le-cancel-left1 using b p
        by (simp add: algebra-split-simps one-le-inverse)
      also have  $\dots = p'$  unfolding p'-def by (simp add: ac-simps)
      finally show  $?f y \leq p'$  .
    next
      case False
        define x where  $x = y \text{ div } 2$ 
        have  $y = 2 * x + 1$  unfolding x-def using False by simp
        hence  $?f y = ?f (2 * x + 1)$  by simp
        also have  $\dots \leq b \wedge (2 * x + 1) * \text{of-nat } (2 * x + 2) \wedge \text{Suc deg}$ 
          by (rule mult-left-mono[OF power-mono], insert b, auto)
        also have  $b \wedge (2 * x + 1) = b \wedge (2 * x + 2) * \text{inverse } b$  using b by auto
        also have  $b \wedge (2 * x + 2) * \text{inverse } b * \text{of-nat } (2 * x + 2) \wedge \text{Suc deg} =$ 
           $\text{inverse } b * ?f (2 * (x + 1))$  by (simp add: ac-simps)
        also have  $\dots \leq \text{inverse } b * ((2 \wedge \text{Suc deg}) * (p * p))$ 
          by (rule mult-left-mono[OF even], insert b, auto)
        also have  $\dots = p'$  unfolding p'-def by (simp add: ac-simps)
        finally show  $?f y \leq p'$  .
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
end

```

lemma prod-list-replicate[simp]: $\text{prod-list } (\text{replicate } n \ a) = a \wedge n$
by (induct n, auto)

lemma prod-list-power: **fixes** $xs :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-mult list}$
shows $\text{prod-list } xs \wedge n = (\prod x \leftarrow xs. x \wedge n)$
by (induct xs, auto simp: power-mult-distrib)

lemma set-upt-Suc: $\{0 ..< \text{Suc } i\} = \text{insert } i \ \{0 ..< i\}$
by (fact atLeast0-lessThan-Suc)

lemma *prod-pow*[*simp*]: $(\prod_{i=0..<n} p) = (p :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-mult}) \wedge^n$
by *simp*

lemma *dvd-abs-mult-left-int* [*simp*]:
 $|a| * y \text{ dvd } x \longleftrightarrow a * y \text{ dvd } x$ **for** $x \ y \ a :: \text{int}$
using *abs-dvd-iff* [*of a * y*] *abs-dvd-iff* [*of |a| * y*]
by (*simp add: abs-mult*)

lemma *gcd-abs-mult-right-int* [*simp*]:
 $\text{gcd } x (|a| * y) = \text{gcd } x (a * y)$ **for** $x \ y \ a :: \text{int}$
using *gcd-abs2-int* [*of - a * y*] *gcd-abs2-int* [*of - |a| * y*]
by (*simp add: abs-mult*)

lemma *lcm-abs-mult-right-int* [*simp*]:
 $\text{lcm } x (|a| * y) = \text{lcm } x (a * y)$ **for** $x \ y \ a :: \text{int}$
using *lcm-abs2-int* [*of - a * y*] *lcm-abs2-int* [*of - |a| * y*]
by (*simp add: abs-mult*)

lemma *gcd-abs-mult-left-int* [*simp*]:
 $\text{gcd } x (a * |y|) = \text{gcd } x (a * y)$ **for** $x \ y \ a :: \text{int}$
using *gcd-abs2-int* [*of - a * |y|*] *gcd-abs2-int* [*of - a * y*]
by (*simp add: abs-mult*)

lemma *lcm-abs-mult-left-int* [*simp*]:
 $\text{lcm } x (a * |y|) = \text{lcm } x (a * y)$ **for** $x \ y \ a :: \text{int}$
using *lcm-abs2-int* [*of - a * |y|*] *lcm-abs2-int* [*of - a * y*]
by (*simp add: abs-mult*)

abbreviation (*input*) *list-gcd* :: $'a :: \text{semiring-gcd list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{list-gcd} \equiv \text{gcd-list}$

abbreviation (*input*) *list-lcm* :: $'a :: \text{semiring-gcd list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{list-lcm} \equiv \text{lcm-list}$

lemma *list-gcd-simps*: $\text{list-gcd } [] = 0$ $\text{list-gcd } (x \# \text{xs}) = \text{gcd } x (\text{list-gcd } \text{xs})$
by *simp-all*

lemma *list-gcd*: $x \in \text{set } \text{xs} \Longrightarrow \text{list-gcd } \text{xs} \text{ dvd } x$
by (*fact Gcd-fin-dvd*)

lemma *list-gcd-greatest*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } \text{xs} \Longrightarrow y \text{ dvd } x) \Longrightarrow y \text{ dvd } (\text{list-gcd } \text{xs})$
by (*fact gcd-list-greatest*)

lemma *list-gcd-mult-int* [simp]:
fixes $xs :: \text{int list}$
shows $\text{list-gcd } (\text{map } (\text{times } a) \text{ } xs) = |a| * \text{list-gcd } xs$
by (simp add: Gcd-mult abs-mult)

lemma *list-lcm-simps*: $\text{list-lcm } [] = 1$ $\text{list-lcm } (x \# xs) = \text{lcm } x (\text{list-lcm } xs)$
by simp-all

lemma *list-lcm*: $x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \text{ dvd } \text{list-lcm } xs$
by (fact dvd-Lcm-fin)

lemma *list-lcm-least*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies x \text{ dvd } y) \implies \text{list-lcm } xs \text{ dvd } y$
by (fact lcm-list-least)

lemma *lcm-mult-distrib-nat*: $(k :: \text{nat}) * \text{lcm } m \ n = \text{lcm } (k * m) (k * n)$
by (simp add: lcm-mult-left)

lemma *lcm-mult-distrib-int*: $\text{abs } (k :: \text{int}) * \text{lcm } m \ n = \text{lcm } (k * m) (k * n)$
by (simp add: lcm-mult-left abs-mult)

lemma *list-lcm-mult-int* [simp]:
fixes $xs :: \text{int list}$
shows $\text{list-lcm } (\text{map } (\text{times } a) \text{ } xs) = (\text{if } xs = [] \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } |a| * \text{list-lcm } xs)$
by (simp add: Lcm-mult abs-mult)

lemma *list-lcm-pos*:
 $\text{list-lcm } xs \geq (0 :: \text{int})$
 $0 \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{list-lcm } xs \neq 0$
 $0 \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{list-lcm } xs > 0$
proof –
have $0 \leq |\text{Lcm } (\text{set } xs)|$
by (simp only: abs-ge-zero)
then have $0 \leq \text{Lcm } (\text{set } xs)$
by simp
then show $\text{list-lcm } xs \geq 0$
by simp
assume $0 \notin \text{set } xs$
then show $\text{list-lcm } xs \neq 0$
by (simp add: Lcm-0-iff)
with $\langle \text{list-lcm } xs \geq 0 \rangle$ **show** $\text{list-lcm } xs > 0$
by (simp add: le-less)

qed

lemma *quotient-of-nonzero*: $\text{snd } (\text{quotient-of } r) > 0$ $\text{snd } (\text{quotient-of } r) \neq 0$
using *quotient-of-denom-pos'* [of r] **by** simp-all

lemma *quotient-of-int-div*:
assumes $q: \text{quotient-of } (\text{of-int } x / \text{of-int } y) = (a, b)$
and $y: y \neq 0$

shows $\exists z. z \neq 0 \wedge x = a * z \wedge y = b * z$
proof –
let $?r = \text{rat-of-int}$
define z **where** $z = \text{gcd } x \ y$
define x' **where** $x' = x \ \text{div } z$
define y' **where** $y' = y \ \text{div } z$
have $\text{id}: x = z * x' \ y = z * y'$ **unfolding** $x'\text{-def } y'\text{-def } z\text{-def}$ **by** *auto*
from y **have** $y': y' \neq 0$ **unfolding** id **by** *auto*
have $z: z \neq 0$ **unfolding** $z\text{-def}$ **using** y **by** *auto*
have $\text{cop}: \text{coprime } x' \ y'$ **unfolding** $x'\text{-def } y'\text{-def } z\text{-def}$
using $\text{div-gcd-coprime } y$ **by** *blast*
have $?r \ x / ?r \ y = ?r \ x' / ?r \ y'$ **unfolding** id **using** $z \ y \ y'$ **by** (*auto simp: field-simps*)
from $\text{assms}[\text{unfolded } \text{this}]$ **have** $\text{quot}: \text{quotient-of } (?r \ x' / ?r \ y') = (a, b)$ **by** *auto*
from $\text{quotient-of-coprime}[OF \ \text{quot}]$ **have** $\text{cop}': \text{coprime } a \ b$.
hence $\text{cop}: \text{coprime } b \ a$
by (*simp add: ac-simps*)
from $\text{quotient-of-denom-pos}[OF \ \text{quot}]$ **have** $b: b > 0 \ b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $\text{quotient-of-div}[OF \ \text{quot}] \ \text{quotient-of-denom-pos}[OF \ \text{quot}] \ y'$
have $?r \ x' * ?r \ b = ?r \ a * ?r \ y'$ **by** (*auto simp: field-simps*)
hence $\text{id}': x' * b = a * y'$ **unfolding** $\text{of-int-mult}[\text{symmetric}]$ **by** *linarith*
from $\text{id}'[\text{symmetric}]$ **have** $b \ \text{dvd } y' * a$ **unfolding** $\text{mult.commute}[\text{of } y']$ **by** *auto*
with $\text{cop } y'$ **have** $b \ \text{dvd } y'$
by (*simp add: coprime-dvd-mult-left-iff*)
then **obtain** z' **where** $ybz: y' = b * z'$ **unfolding** dvd-def **by** *auto*
from $\text{id}[\text{unfolded } y' \ \text{this}]$ **have** $y: y = b * (z * z')$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle y \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $zz: z * z' \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $\text{quotient-of-div}[OF \ q] \ \langle y \neq 0 \rangle \ \langle b \neq 0 \rangle$
have $?r \ x * ?r \ b = ?r \ y * ?r \ a$ **by** (*auto simp: field-simps*)
hence $\text{id}'': x * b = y * a$ **unfolding** $\text{of-int-mult}[\text{symmetric}]$ **by** *linarith*
from $\text{this}[\text{unfolded } y] \ b$ **have** $x: x = a * (z * z')$ **by** *auto*
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $x \ y$ **using** zz **by** *blast*
qed

fun $\text{max-list-non-empty} :: ('a :: \text{linorder}) \ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{max-list-non-empty } [x] = x$
 $|\ \text{max-list-non-empty } (x \# \ xs) = \text{max } x \ (\text{max-list-non-empty } \ xs)$

lemma $\text{max-list-non-empty}: x \in \text{set } \ xs \Longrightarrow x \leq \text{max-list-non-empty } \ xs$

proof (*induct xs*)
case ($\text{Cons } y \ ys$) **note** $\text{oCons} = \text{this}$
show $?case$
proof (*cases ys*)
case ($\text{Cons } z \ zs$)
hence $\text{id}: \text{max-list-non-empty } (y \# \ ys) = \text{max } y \ (\text{max-list-non-empty } \ ys)$ **by** *simp*
from oCons **show** $?thesis$ **unfolding** id **by** (*auto simp: max.coboundedI2*)
qed (*insert oCons, auto*)
qed *simp*

```

lemma cnj-reals[simp]:  $(cnj\ c \in \mathbf{R}) = (c \in \mathbf{R})$ 
  using Reals-cnj-iff by fastforce

lemma sgn-real-mono:  $x \leq y \implies sgn\ x \leq sgn\ (y :: real)$ 
  unfolding sgn-real-def
  by (auto split: if-splits)

lemma sgn-minus-rat:  $sgn\ (-\ (x :: rat)) = -\ sgn\ x$ 
  by (fact Rings.sgn-minus)

lemma real-of-rat-sgn:  $sgn\ (of-rat\ x) = real-of-rat\ (sgn\ x)$ 
  unfolding sgn-real-def sgn-rat-def by auto

lemma inverse-le-iff-sgn:
  assumes sgn:  $sgn\ x = sgn\ y$ 
  shows  $(inverse\ (x :: real) \leq inverse\ y) = (y \leq x)$ 
proof (cases x = 0)
  case True
    with sgn have  $sgn\ y = 0$  by simp
    hence  $y = 0$  unfolding sgn-real-def by (cases y = 0; cases y < 0; auto)
    thus ?thesis using True by simp
  next
    case False note  $x = this$ 
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases x < 0)
      case True
        with  $x\ sgn$  have  $sgn\ y = -1$  by simp
        hence  $y < 0$  unfolding sgn-real-def by (cases y = 0; cases y < 0, auto)
        show ?thesis
        by (rule inverse-le-iff-le-neg[OF True <y < 0>])
      next
        case False
          with  $x$  have  $x > 0$  by auto
          with sgn have  $sgn\ y = 1$  by auto
          hence  $y > 0$  unfolding sgn-real-def by (cases y = 0; cases y < 0, auto)
          show ?thesis
          by (rule inverse-le-iff-le[OF x <y > 0>])
    qed
  qed

lemma inverse-le-sgn:
  assumes sgn:  $sgn\ x = sgn\ y$  and  $xy: x \leq (y :: real)$ 
  shows  $inverse\ y \leq inverse\ x$ 
  using  $xy$  inverse-le-iff-sgn[OF sgn] by auto

lemma set-list-update:  $set\ (xs\ [i := k]) =$ 
  (if  $i < length\ xs$  then  $insert\ k\ (set\ (take\ i\ xs) \cup set\ (drop\ (Suc\ i)\ xs))$  else  $set\ xs$ )
proof (induct xs arbitrary: i)

```

```

    case (Cons x xs i)
  thus ?case
    by (cases i, auto)
qed simp

```

```

lemma prod-list-dvd: assumes (x :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult) ∈ set xs
  shows x dvd prod-list xs
proof -
  from assms[unfolded in-set-conv-decomp] obtain ys zs where xs: xs = ys @ x
# zs by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding xs dvd-def by (intro exI[of - prod-list (ys @ zs)], simp
add: ac-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma dvd-prod:
fixes A::'b set
assumes ∃ b∈A. a dvd f b finite A
shows a dvd prod f A
using assms(2,1)
proof (induct A)
  case (insert x A)
  thus ?case
    using comm-monoid-mult-class.dvd-mult dvd-mult2 insert-iff prod.insert by
auto
qed auto

```

```

context
  fixes xs :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult list
begin
lemma prod-list-filter: prod-list (filter f xs) * prod-list (filter (λ x. ¬ f x) xs) =
prod-list xs
  by (induct xs, auto simp: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma prod-list-partition: assumes partition f xs = (ys, zs)
  shows prod-list xs = prod-list ys * prod-list zs
  using assms by (subst prod-list-filter[symmetric, of f], auto simp: o-def)
end

```

```

lemma dvd-imp-mult-div-cancel-left[simp]:
  assumes (a :: 'a :: semidom-divide) dvd b
  shows a * (b div a) = b
proof(cases b = 0)
  case True then show ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  with dvdE[OF assms] obtain c where *: b = a * c by auto
  also with False have a ≠ 0 by auto
  then have a * c div a = c by auto
  also note *[symmetric]

```

finally show *?thesis*.
qed

lemma (in *semidom*) *prod-list-zero-iff*[*simp*]:
 $prod-list\ xs = 0 \iff 0 \in set\ xs$ **by** (*induction xs, auto*)

context *comm-monoid-mult* **begin**

lemma *unit-prod* [*intro*]:
shows $a\ dvd\ 1 \implies b\ dvd\ 1 \implies (a * b)\ dvd\ 1$
by (*subst mult-1-left [of 1, symmetric]*) (*rule mult-dvd-mono*)

lemma *is-unit-mult-iff*[*simp*]:
shows $(a * b)\ dvd\ 1 \iff a\ dvd\ 1 \wedge b\ dvd\ 1$
by (*auto dest: dvd-mult-left dvd-mult-right*)

end

context *comm-semiring-1*
begin

lemma *irreducibleE*[*elim*]:
assumes *irreducible p*
and $p \neq 0 \implies \neg p\ dvd\ 1 \implies (\bigwedge a\ b. p = a * b \implies a\ dvd\ 1 \vee b\ dvd\ 1) \implies$
thesis
shows *thesis* **using** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: irreducible-def*)

lemma *not-irreducibleE*:
assumes \neg *irreducible x*
and $x = 0 \implies$ *thesis*
and $x\ dvd\ 1 \implies$ *thesis*
and $\bigwedge a\ b. x = a * b \implies \neg a\ dvd\ 1 \implies \neg b\ dvd\ 1 \implies$ *thesis*
shows *thesis* **using** *assms* **unfolding** *irreducible-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-prod-list*:
assumes p : *prime-elem p* **and** pA : $p\ dvd\ prod-list\ A$ **shows** $\exists a \in set\ A. p\ dvd\ a$
proof(*insert pA, induct A*)
case *Nil*
with p **show** *?case* **by** (*simp add: prime-elem-not-unit*)
next
case (*Cons a A*)
then show *?case* **by** (*auto simp: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff[OF p]*)
qed

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-prod-mset*:
assumes p : *prime-elem p* **and** pA : $p\ dvd\ prod-mset\ A$ **shows** $\exists a \in \# A. p\ dvd\ a$
proof(*insert pA, induct A*)
case *empty*
with p **show** *?case* **by** (*simp add: prime-elem-not-unit*)

```

next
  case (add a A)
  then show ?case by (auto simp: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff[OF p])
qed

```

```

lemma mult-unit-dvd-iff[simp]:
  assumes b dvd 1
  shows a * b dvd c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a dvd c
proof
  assume a * b dvd c
  with assms show a dvd c using dvd-mult-left[of a b c] by simp
next
  assume a dvd c
  with assms mult-dvd-mono show a * b dvd c by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma mult-unit-dvd-iff'[simp]: a dvd 1  $\implies$  (a * b) dvd c  $\longleftrightarrow$  b dvd c
  using mult-unit-dvd-iff [of a b c] by (simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma irreducibleD':
  assumes irreducible a b dvd a
  shows a dvd b  $\vee$  b dvd 1
proof -
  from assms obtain c where c: a = b * c by (elim dvdE)
  from irreducibleD[OF assms(1) this] have b dvd 1  $\vee$  c dvd 1 .
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: c)
qed

```

end

```

context idom
begin

```

Following lemmas are adapted and generalized so that they don't use "algebraic" classes.

```

lemma dvd-times-left-cancel-iff [simp]:
  assumes a  $\neq$  0
  shows a * b dvd a * c  $\longleftrightarrow$  b dvd c
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  using assms local.dvd-mult-cancel-left by presburger

```

```

lemma dvd-times-right-cancel-iff [simp]:
  assumes a  $\neq$  0
  shows b * a dvd c * a  $\longleftrightarrow$  b dvd c
  using assms local.dvd-mult-cancel-right by presburger

```

```

lemma irreducibleI':

```

assumes $a \neq 0 \neg a \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge b. b \text{ dvd } a \implies a \text{ dvd } b \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$
shows *irreducible a*
unfolding *irreducible-def*
by (*metis assms dvd-times-left-cancel-iff local.dvd-triv-left local.mult-cancel-left1*)

lemma *irreducible-altdef*:
shows $\text{irreducible } x \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0 \wedge \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge (\forall b. b \text{ dvd } x \longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } b \vee b \text{ dvd } 1)$
using *local.irreducibleD' irreducibleI' irreducible-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *dvd-mult-unit-iff*:
assumes $b: b \text{ dvd } 1$
shows $a \text{ dvd } c * b \longleftrightarrow a \text{ dvd } c$
proof –
from b **obtain** b' **where** $1: b * b' = 1$ **by** (*elim dvdE, auto*)
then have $b0: b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from 1 **have** $a = (a * b') * b$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)
also have $\dots \text{ dvd } c * b \longleftrightarrow a * b' \text{ dvd } c$ **using** $b0$ **by** *auto*
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro: dvd-mult-left*)
qed

lemma *dvd-mult-unit-iff'*: $b \text{ dvd } 1 \implies a \text{ dvd } b * c \longleftrightarrow a \text{ dvd } c$
using *dvd-mult-unit-iff [of b a c]* **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *irreducible-mult-unit-left*:
shows $a \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{irreducible } (a * p) \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } p$
by (*auto simp: irreducible-altdef mult.commute[of a] dvd-mult-unit-iff*)

lemma *irreducible-mult-unit-right*:
shows $a \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{irreducible } (p * a) \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } p$
by (*auto simp: irreducible-altdef mult.commute[of a] dvd-mult-unit-iff*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-irreducible*:
assumes *prime-elem p*
shows *irreducible p*
proof (*rule irreducibleI*)
fix $a b$
assume $p\text{-eq}: p = a * b$
with *assms* **have** $nz: a \neq 0 \wedge b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $p\text{-eq}$ **have** $p \text{ dvd } a * b$ **by** *simp*
with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** $p \text{ dvd } a \vee p \text{ dvd } b$ **by** (*rule prime-elem-dvd-multD*)
with $\langle p = a * b \rangle$ **have** $a * b \text{ dvd } 1 * b \vee a * b \text{ dvd } a * 1$ **by** *auto*
with nz **show** $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$
using *local.dvd-mult-cancel-right local.dvd-times-left-cancel-iff* **by** *blast*
qed (*insert assms, simp-all add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma *unit-imp-dvd [dest]*: $b \text{ dvd } 1 \implies b \text{ dvd } a$
by (*rule dvd-trans [of - 1]*) *simp-all*

lemma *unit-mult-left-cancel*: $a \text{ dvd } 1 \implies a * b = a * c \longleftrightarrow b = c$
using *mult-cancel-left [of a b c]* **by** *auto*

lemma *unit-mult-right-cancel*: $a \text{ dvd } 1 \implies b * a = c * a \longleftrightarrow b = c$
using *unit-mult-left-cancel [of a b c]* **by** (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)

New parts from here

lemma *irreducible-multD*:
assumes l : *irreducible* ($a*b$)
shows $a \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } b \vee b \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } a$
proof –
from l **have** $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$ **using** *irreducibleD* **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis*
proof (*elim disjE*)
assume a : $a \text{ dvd } 1$
with l **have** *irreducible* b
unfolding *irreducible-def*
by (*metis is-unit-mult-iff mult.left-commute mult-not-zero*)
with a **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
next
assume a : $b \text{ dvd } 1$
with l **have** *irreducible* a
unfolding *irreducible-def*
by (*meson is-unit-mult-iff mult-not-zero semiring-normalization-rules(16)*)
with a **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed
qed
end

lemma (**in** *field*) *irreducible-field[simp]*:
irreducible $x \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ **by** (*auto simp: dvd-field-iff irreducible-def*)

lemma (**in** *idom*) *irreducible-mult*:
shows *irreducible* ($a*b$) $\longleftrightarrow a \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } b \vee b \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } a$
by (*auto dest: irreducible-multD simp: irreducible-mult-unit-left irreducible-mult-unit-right*)

end

7 Missing Polynomial

The theory contains some basic results on polynomials which have not been detected in the distribution, especially on linear factors and degrees.

theory *Missing-Polynomial*
imports
HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial-Factorial
Missing-Unsorted

begin

A nice extension rule for polynomials.

declare *poly-ext*[*intro*]

7.1 Basic Properties

lemma *linear-poly-root*:

$(a :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \in \text{set } as \implies \text{poly } (\prod a \leftarrow as. [: - a, 1:]) a = 0$

proof (*induct as*)

case (*Cons b as*)

show *?case*

proof (*cases a = b*)

case *False*

with *Cons* **have** $a \in \text{set } as$ **by** *auto*

from *Cons*(1)[*OF this*] **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed *simp*

qed *simp*

lemma *degree-lcoeff-sum*: **assumes** *deg*: $\text{degree } (f q) = n$

and *fin*: *finite S* **and** *q*: $q \in S$ **and** *degle*: $\bigwedge p. p \in S - \{q\} \implies \text{degree } (f p) < n$

and *cong*: $\text{coeff } (f q) n = c$

shows $\text{degree } (\text{sum } f S) = n \wedge \text{coeff } (\text{sum } f S) n = c$

proof (*cases S = {q}*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **using** *deg cong* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*

with *q* **obtain** *p* **where** $p \in S - \{q\}$ **by** *auto*

from *degle*[*OF this*] **have** *n*: $n > 0$ **by** *auto*

have $\text{degree } (\text{sum } f S) = \text{degree } (f q + \text{sum } f (S - \{q\}))$

unfolding *sum.remove*[*OF fin q*] **..**

also have $\dots = \text{degree } (f q)$

proof (*rule degree-add-eq-left*)

have $\text{degree } (\text{sum } f (S - \{q\})) \leq n - 1$

proof (*rule degree-sum-le*)

fix *p*

show $p \in S - \{q\} \implies \text{degree } (f p) \leq n - 1$

using *degle*[*of p*] **by** *auto*

qed (*insert fin, auto*)

also have $\dots < n$ **using** *n* **by** *simp*

finally show $\text{degree } (\text{sum } f (S - \{q\})) < \text{degree } (f q)$ **unfolding** *deg* .

qed

finally show *?thesis* **unfolding** *deg*[*symmetric*] *cong*[*symmetric*]

proof

have *id*: $(\sum x \in S - \{q\}. \text{coeff } (f x) (\text{degree } (f q))) = 0$

by (*rule sum.neutral, rule ballI, rule coeff-eq-0*[*OF degle*[*folded deg*]])

show $\text{coeff } (\text{sum } f S) (\text{degree } (f q)) = \text{coeff } (f q) (\text{degree } (f q))$

unfolding *coeff-sum*

by (subst sum.remove[OF - q], unfold id, insert fn, auto)
qed
qed

lemma poly-sum-list: $\text{poly } (\text{sum-list } ps) \ x = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda \ p. \ \text{poly } p \ x) \ ps)$
by (induct ps, auto)

lemma poly-prod-list: $\text{poly } (\text{prod-list } ps) \ x = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } (\lambda \ p. \ \text{poly } p \ x) \ ps)$
by (induct ps, auto)

lemma sum-list-neutral: $(\bigwedge \ x. \ x \in \text{set } xs \implies x = 0) \implies \text{sum-list } xs = 0$
by (induct xs) auto

lemma prod-list-neutral: $(\bigwedge \ x. \ x \in \text{set } xs \implies x = 1) \implies \text{prod-list } xs = 1$
by (induct xs) auto

lemma (in comm-monoid-mult) prod-list-map-remove1:
 $x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f \ xs) = f \ x * \text{prod-list } (\text{map } f \ (\text{remove1 } x \ xs))$
by (induct xs) (auto simp add: ac-simps)

lemma poly-as-sum:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1} \ \text{poly}$
shows $\text{poly } p \ x = (\sum \ i \leq \text{degree } p. \ x \wedge i * \text{coeff } p \ i)$
unfolding poly-altdef by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma poly-prod-0: $\text{finite } ps \implies \text{poly } (\text{prod } f \ ps) \ x = (0 :: 'a :: \text{field}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ p \in ps. \ \text{poly } (f \ p) \ x = 0)$
by (induct ps rule: finite-induct, auto)

lemma coeff-monom-mult:
shows $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } a \ d * p) \ i =$
*(if $d \leq i$ then $a * \text{coeff } p \ (i-d)$ else 0) (is ?l = ?r)*

proof (cases $d \leq i$)
case False thus ?thesis unfolding coeff-mult by simp
next case True
let $?f = \lambda j. \ \text{coeff } (\text{monom } a \ d) \ j * \text{coeff } p \ (i - j)$
have $\bigwedge j. \ j \in \{0..i\} - \{d\} \implies ?f \ j = 0$ **by auto**
hence $0 = (\sum \ j \in \{0..i\} - \{d\}. \ ?f \ j)$ **by auto**
also have $\dots + ?f \ d = (\sum \ j \in \text{insert } d \ (\{0..i\} - \{d\}). \ ?f \ j)$
by (subst sum.insert, auto)
also have $\dots = (\sum \ j \in \{0..i\}. \ ?f \ j)$ **by (subst insert-Diff, insert True, auto)**
also have $\dots = (\sum \ j \leq i. \ ?f \ j)$ **by (rule sum.cong, auto)**
also have $\dots = ?l$ **unfolding coeff-mult ..**
finally show ?thesis using True by auto

qed

7.2 Polynomial Composition

lemmas [simp] = pcompose-pCons

declare *degree-pcompose*[*simp*]

7.3 Monic Polynomials

abbreviation *monic* **where** *monic* $p \equiv \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p) = 1$

lemma *unit-factor-field* [*simp*]:

unit-factor ($x :: 'a :: \{\text{field}, \text{normalization-semidom}\}$) = x
by (*cases is-unit* x) (*auto simp: is-unit-unit-factor dvd-field-iff*)

lemma *poly-gcd-monic*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{field}, \text{factorial-ring-gcd}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ *poly*
assumes $p \neq 0 \vee q \neq 0$
shows *monic* ($\text{gcd } p \ q$)

proof –

from *assms* **have** $1 = \text{unit-factor } (\text{gcd } p \ q)$ **by** (*auto simp: unit-factor-gcd*)
also **have** $\dots = [\text{lead-coeff } (\text{gcd } p \ q):]$ **unfolding** *unit-factor-poly-def*
by (*simp add: monom-0*)
finally **show** *?thesis*
by (*metis coeff-pCons-0 degree-1 lead-coeff-1*)

qed

lemma *normalize-monic*: *monic* $p \implies \text{normalize } p = p$

by (*simp add: normalize-poly-eq-map-poly is-unit-unit-factor*)

lemma *lcoeff-monic-mult*: **assumes** *monic*: *monic* ($p :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$ *poly*)

shows $\text{coeff } (p * q) (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q) = \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q)$

proof –

let $?pqi = \lambda i. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q - i)$
have $\text{coeff } (p * q) (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q) =$
 $(\sum_{i \leq \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q}. ?pqi \ i)$
unfolding *coeff-mult* **by** *simp*
also **have** $\dots = ?pqi (\text{degree } p) + (\text{sum } ?pqi (\{\dots \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q\} - \{\text{degree } p\}))$

by (*subst sum.remove[of - degree p], auto*)

also **have** $?pqi (\text{degree } p) = \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q)$ **unfolding** *monic* **by** *simp*

also **have** $(\text{sum } ?pqi (\{\dots \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q\} - \{\text{degree } p\})) = 0$

proof (*rule sum.neutral, intro ballI*)

fix d

assume $d: d \in \{\dots \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q\} - \{\text{degree } p\}$

show $?pqi \ d = 0$

proof (*cases* $d < \text{degree } p$)

case *True*

hence $\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q - d > \text{degree } q$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{coeff } q (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q - d) = 0$ **by** (*rule coeff-eq-0*)

thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *False*
with *d* **have** $d > \text{degree } p$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{coeff } p \ d = 0$ **by** (*rule coeff-eq-0*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
qed
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *degree-monic-mult*: **assumes** *monic*: $\text{monic } (p :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 poly})$
and *q*: $q \neq 0$
shows $\text{degree } (p * q) = \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$
proof –
have $\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q \geq \text{degree } (p * q)$ **by** (*rule degree-mult-le*)
also have $\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q \leq \text{degree } (p * q)$
proof –
from *q* **have** *cq*: $\text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } q) \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{coeff } (p * q) \ (\text{degree } p + \text{degree } q) \neq 0$ **unfolding** *lcoeff-monic-mult*[*OF monic*].
thus $\text{degree } (p * q) \geq \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$ **by** (*rule le-degree*)
qed
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *degree-prod-sum-monic*: **assumes**
S: *finite S*
and *nzd*: $0 \notin (\text{degree } \circ f) \ 'S$
and *monic*: $(\bigwedge a . a \in S \implies \text{monic } (f a))$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ S) = (\text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S) \wedge \text{coeff } (\text{prod } f \ S) \ (\text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S) = 1$
proof –
from *S nzd monic*
have $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S$
 $\wedge (S \neq \{\}) \longrightarrow \text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ S) \neq 0 \wedge \text{prod } f \ S \neq 0) \wedge \text{coeff } (\text{prod } f \ S) \ (\text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S) = 1$
proof (*induct S rule: finite-induct*)
case (*insert a S*)
have *IH1*: $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S$
using *insert* **by** *auto*
have *IH2*: $\text{coeff } (\text{prod } f \ S) \ (\text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S) = 1$
using *insert* **by** *auto*
have *id*: $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ (\text{insert } a \ S)) = \text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ (\text{insert } a \ S)$
 $\wedge \text{coeff } (\text{prod } f \ (\text{insert } a \ S)) \ (\text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ (\text{insert } a \ S)) = 1$
proof (*cases S = {}*)
case *False*
with *insert* **have** *nz*: $\text{prod } f \ S \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *insert* **have** *monic*: $\text{coeff } (f a) \ (\text{degree } (f a)) = 1$ **by** *auto*
have *id*: $(\text{degree } \circ f) \ a = \text{degree } (f a)$ **by** *simp*

```

    show ?thesis unfolding prod.insert[OF insert(1-2)] sum.insert[OF insert(1-2)] id
    unfolding degree-monic-mult[OF monic nz]
    unfolding IH1[symmetric]
    unfolding lcoeff-monic-mult[OF monic] IH2 by simp
  qed (insert insert, auto)
  show ?case using id unfolding sum.insert[OF insert(1-2)] using insert by
  auto
  qed simp
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

lemma degree-prod-monic:

```

  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies \text{degree } (f\ i :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 poly}) = 1$ 
  and  $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies \text{coeff } (f\ i)\ 1 = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f\ \{0 ..< n\}) = n \wedge \text{coeff } (\text{prod } f\ \{0 ..< n\})\ n = 1$ 
  proof -
    from degree-prod-sum-monic[of  $\{0 ..< n\}$  f] show ?thesis using assms by force
  qed

```

lemma degree-prod-sum-lt-n: assumes $\bigwedge i. i < n \implies \text{degree } (f\ i :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 poly}) \leq 1$

```

  and  $i: i < n$  and  $f_i: \text{degree } (f\ i) = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f\ \{0 ..< n\}) < n$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f\ \{0 ..< n\}) \leq \text{sum } (\text{degree } o\ f)\ \{0 ..< n\}$ 
      by (rule degree-prod-sum-le, auto)
    also have  $\text{sum } (\text{degree } o\ f)\ \{0 ..< n\} = (\text{degree } o\ f)\ i + \text{sum } (\text{degree } o\ f)\ (\{0 ..< n\} - \{i\})$ 
      by (rule sum.remove, insert i, auto)
    also have  $(\text{degree } o\ f)\ i = 0$  using  $f_i$  by simp
    also have  $\text{sum } (\text{degree } o\ f)\ (\{0 ..< n\} - \{i\}) \leq \text{sum } (\lambda -. 1)\ (\{0 ..< n\} - \{i\})$ 
      by (rule sum-mono, insert assms, auto)
    also have  $\dots = n - 1$  using  $i$  by simp
    also have  $\dots < n$  using  $i$  by simp
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

lemma degree-linear-factors: $\text{degree } (\prod a \leftarrow as. [:f\ a, 1:]) = \text{length } as$

```

  proof (induct as)
    case (Cons b as) note IH = this
    have  $id: (\prod a \leftarrow b \# as. [:f\ a, 1:]) = [:f\ b, 1 :] * (\prod a \leftarrow as. [:f\ a, 1:])$  by simp
    show ?case unfolding id
      by (subst degree-monic-mult, insert IH, auto)
  qed simp

```

lemma monic-mult:

```

  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}$ 
  assumes  $\text{monic } p\ \text{monic } q$ 

```

shows *monic* ($p * q$)
proof –
from *assms* **have** $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis unfolding degree-mult-eq[OF nz] coeff-mult-degree-sum*
using *assms* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *monic-factor*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: idom \ poly$
assumes *monic* ($p * q$) *monic* p
shows *monic* q
proof –
from *assms* **have** $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *assms[unfolded degree-mult-eq[OF nz] coeff-mult-degree-sum ‹monic p›]*
show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *monic-prod*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: idom \ poly$
assumes $\bigwedge a. a \in as \Longrightarrow \text{monic } (f \ a)$
shows *monic* ($\text{prod } f \ as$) **using** *assms*
proof (*induct as rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
case (*insert a as*)
hence *id*: $\text{prod } f \ (\text{insert } a \ as) = f \ a * \text{prod } f \ as$
and $*$: *monic* ($f \ a$) *monic* ($\text{prod } f \ as$) **by** *auto*
show *?case unfolding id* **by** (*rule monic-mult[OF *]*)
qed *auto*

lemma *monic-prod-list*:
fixes $as :: 'a :: idom \ poly \ list$
assumes $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{set } as \Longrightarrow \text{monic } a$
shows *monic* ($\text{prod-list } as$) **using** *assms*
by (*induct as, auto intro: monic-mult*)

lemma *monic-power*:
assumes *monic* ($p :: 'a :: idom \ poly$)
shows *monic* ($p \ ^n$)
by (*induct n, insert assms, auto intro: monic-mult*)

lemma *monic-prod-list-pow*: *monic* ($\prod (x :: 'a :: idom, i) \leftarrow xis. [- \ x, 1:] \ ^{Suc \ i}$)
proof (*rule monic-prod-list, goal-cases*)
case ($1 \ a$)
then obtain $x \ i$ **where** $a = [- \ x, 1:] \ ^{Suc \ i}$ **by** *force*
show *monic* a **unfolding** a
by (*rule monic-power, auto*)
qed

lemma *monic-degree-0*: *monic* $p \Longrightarrow (\text{degree } p = 0) = (p = 1)$
using *le-degree poly-eq-iff* **by** *force*

7.4 Roots

The following proof structure is completely similar to the one of $?p \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } ?p x = 0\}$.

```

lemma poly-roots-degree:
  fixes p :: 'a::idom poly
  shows p ≠ 0 ⟹ card {x. poly p x = 0} ≤ degree p
proof (induct n ≡ degree p arbitrary: p)
  case (0 p)
  then obtain a where a ≠ 0 and p = [:a:]
    by (cases p, simp split: if-splits)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n p)
  show ?case
proof (cases ∃ x. poly p x = 0)
  case True
  then obtain a where a: poly p a = 0 ..
  then have [:-a, 1:] dvd p by (simp only: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  then obtain k where k: p = [:-a, 1:] * k ..
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have k ≠ 0 by auto
  with k have degree p = Suc (degree k)
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq del: mult-pCons-left)
  with ⟨Suc n = degree p⟩ have n = degree k by simp
  from Suc.hyps(1)[OF this ⟨k ≠ 0⟩]
  have le: card {x. poly k x = 0} ≤ degree k .
  have card {x. poly p x = 0} = card {x. poly ([:-a, 1:] * k) x = 0} unfolding
  k ..
  also have {x. poly ([:-a, 1:] * k) x = 0} = insert a {x. poly k x = 0}
    by auto
  also have card ... ≤ Suc (card {x. poly k x = 0})
    unfolding card-insert-if[OF poly-roots-finite[OF ⟨k ≠ 0⟩]] by simp
  also have ... ≤ Suc (degree k) using le by auto
  finally show ?thesis using ⟨degree p = Suc (degree k)⟩ by simp
qed simp
qed

```

```

lemma poly-root-factor: (poly ([: r, 1:] * q) (k :: 'a :: idom) = 0) = (k = -r ∨
poly q k = 0) (is ?one)
  (poly (q * [:-r, 1:] k = 0) = (k = -r ∨ poly q k = 0) (is ?two)
  (poly [:-r, 1:] k = 0) = (k = -r) (is ?three)
proof -
  have [simp]: r + k = 0 ⟹ k = - r by (simp add: minus-unique)
  show ?one unfolding poly-mult by auto
  show ?two unfolding poly-mult by auto
  show ?three by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-root-constant: c ≠ 0 ⟹ (poly (p * [:c:]) (k :: 'a :: idom) = 0) =

```

(poly p k = 0)
unfolding poly-mult by auto

lemma poly-linear-exp-linear-factors-rev:
 ([:b,1:] ^ (length (filter ((=) b) as)) dvd (∏ (a :: 'a :: comm-ring-1) ← as. [: a, 1:]))
proof (induct as)
 case (Cons a as)
 let ?ls = length (filter ((=) b) (a # as))
 let ?l = length (filter ((=) b) as)
 have prod: (∏ a ← Cons a as. [: a, 1:]) = [: a, 1:] * (∏ a ← as. [: a, 1:]) by simp
 show ?case
 proof (cases a = b)
 case False
 hence len: ?ls = ?l by simp
 show ?thesis unfolding prod len using Cons by (rule dvd-mult)
 next
 case True
 hence len: [: b, 1:] ^ ?ls = [: a, 1:] * [: b, 1:] ^ ?l by simp
 show ?thesis unfolding prod len using Cons using dvd-refl mult-dvd-mono by blast
 qed
 qed simp

lemma order-max: assumes dvd: [: -a, 1:] ^ k dvd p and p: p ≠ 0
 shows k ≤ order a p
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume ¬ ?thesis
 hence ∃ j. k = Suc (order a p + j) by arith
 then obtain j where k: k = Suc (order a p + j) by auto
 have [: -a, 1:] ^ Suc (order a p) dvd p
 by (rule power-le-dvd[OF dvd[unfolded k]], simp)
 with order-2[OF p, of a] show False by blast
 qed

7.5 Divisibility

context
 assumes SORT-CONSTRAINT('a :: idom)
begin

lemma poly-linear-linear-factor: assumes
 dvd: [:b,1:] dvd (∏ (a :: 'a) ← as. [: a, 1:])
 shows b ∈ set as

proof –
 let ?p = λ as. (∏ a ← as. [: a, 1:])
 let ?b = [:b,1:]
 from assms[unfolded dvd-def] obtain p where id: ?p as = ?b * p ..

```

from arg-cong[OF id, of λ p. poly p (-b)]
have poly (?p as) (-b) = 0 by simp
thus ?thesis
proof (induct as)
  case (Cons a as)
    have ?p (a # as) = [:a,1:] * ?p as by simp
    from Cons(2)[unfolded this] have poly (?p as) (-b) = 0 ∨ (a - b) = 0 by
simp
    with Cons(1) show ?case by auto
  qed simp
qed

```

lemma *poly-linear-exp-linear-factors*:

```

assumes dvd: ([:b,1:])n dvd (∏ (a :: 'a) ← as. [: a, 1:])
shows length (filter ((=) b) as) ≥ n
proof -
  let ?p = λ as. (∏ a ← as. [: a, 1:])
  let ?b = [:b,1:]
  from dvd show ?thesis
  proof (induct n arbitrary: as)
    case (Suc n as)
      have bs: ?b ^ Suc n = ?b * ?b ^ n by simp
      from poly-linear-linear-factor[OF dvd-mult-left[OF Suc(2)[unfolded bs]],
        unfolded in-set-conv-decomp]
      obtain as1 as2 where as: as = as1 @ b # as2 by auto
      have ?p as = [:b,1:] * ?p (as1 @ as2) unfolding as
      proof (induct as1)
        case (Cons a as1)
          have ?p (a # as1 @ b # as2) = [:a,1:] * ?p (as1 @ b # as2) by simp
          also have ?p (as1 @ b # as2) = [:b,1:] * ?p (as1 @ as2) unfolding Cons
        by simp
        also have [:a,1:] * ... = [:b,1:] * ([:a,1:] * ?p (as1 @ as2))
          by (metis (no-types, lifting) mult.left-commute)
        finally show ?case by simp
      qed simp
      from Suc(2)[unfolded bs this dvd-mult-cancel-left]
      have ?b ^ n dvd ?p (as1 @ as2) by simp
      from Suc(1)[OF this] show ?case unfolding as by simp
    qed simp
  qed
end

```

lemma *const-poly-dvd*: ([:*a:*] *dvd* [:*b:*]) = (*a dvd b*)

```

proof
  assume a dvd b
  then obtain c where b = a * c unfolding dvd-def by auto
  hence [:b:] = [:a:] * [: c:] by (auto simp: ac-simps)
  thus [:a:] dvd [:b:] unfolding dvd-def by blast
next

```


assume $[:a:] \text{ dvd } [:b:]$
then obtain pc **where** $[:b:] = [:a:] * pc$ **unfolding** $dvd\text{-def}$ **by** $blast$
from $arg\text{-cong}[OF \text{ this, of } \lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0, \text{unfolded } \text{coeff}\text{-mult}]$
have $b = a * \text{coeff } pc \ 0$ **by** $auto$
thus $a \text{ dvd } b$ **unfolding** $dvd\text{-def}$ **by** $blast$
qed

lemma $const\text{-poly}\text{-dvd}\text{-1}$ $[simp]$:
 $[:a:] \text{ dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow a \text{ dvd } 1$
by $(metis \text{const}\text{-poly}\text{-dvd} \text{one}\text{-poly}\text{-eq}\text{-simps}(2))$

lemma $poly\text{-dvd}\text{-1}$:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-semiring}\text{-1}, \text{semiring}\text{-no}\text{-zero}\text{-divisors}\}$ $poly$
shows $p \text{ dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0 \wedge \text{coeff } p \ 0 \text{ dvd } 1$
proof $(cases \text{degree } p = 0)$
case $False$
with $divides\text{-degree}[of \ p \ 1]$ **show** $?thesis$ **by** $auto$
next
case $True$
then obtain a **where** $p: p = [:a:]$
using $degree\text{-eq}\text{-zero}E$ **by** $blast$
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** p **by** $auto$
qed

Degree based version of irreducibility.

definition $irreducible_d :: 'a :: comm\text{-semiring}\text{-1} \text{ poly} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $irreducible_d \ p = (\text{degree } p > 0 \wedge (\forall \ q \ r. \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \longrightarrow \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \longrightarrow p \neq q * r))$

lemma $irreducible_dI$ $[intro]$:
assumes $1: \text{degree } p > 0$
and $2: \bigwedge q \ r. \text{degree } q > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \Longrightarrow \text{degree } r > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \Longrightarrow p = q * r \Longrightarrow False$
shows $irreducible_d \ p$
proof $(unfold \text{irreducible}_d\text{-def, intro } conjI \text{ allI } impI \text{ notI } 1)$
fix $q \ r$
assume $\text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$ **and** $\text{degree } r < \text{degree } p$ **and** $p = q * r$
with $degree\text{-mult}\text{-le}[of \ q \ r]$
show $False$ **by** $(intro \ 2, auto)$
qed

lemma $irreducible_dI2$:
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-semiring}\text{-1}, \text{semiring}\text{-no}\text{-zero}\text{-divisors}\}$ $poly$
assumes $deg: \text{degree } p > 0$ **and** $ndvd: \bigwedge q. \text{degree } q > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{degree } q \leq \text{degree } p \text{ div } 2 \Longrightarrow \neg q \text{ dvd } p$
shows $irreducible_d \ p$
proof $(rule \ ccontr)$
assume $\neg ?thesis$
from $this[unfolded \text{irreducible}_d\text{-def}] \text{deg}$ **obtain** $q \ r$ **where** $dq: \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$

p and dr : degree $r < \text{degree } p$
and p : $p = q * r$ **by** *auto*
from *deg* **have** $p0$: $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with p **have** $q \neq 0$ $r \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from *degree-mult-eq*[*OF this*] p **have** dp : $\text{degree } p = \text{degree } q + \text{degree } r$ **by** *simp*
show *False*
proof (*cases degree q ≤ degree p div 2*)
case *True*
from *ndvd*[*OF - True*] dq dr dp p **show** *False* **by** *auto*
next
case *False*
with dp **have** dr : $\text{degree } r \leq \text{degree } p \text{ div } 2$ **by** *auto*
from p **have** dvd : $r \text{ dvd } p$ **by** *auto*
from *ndvd*[*OF - dr*] dvd dp dq **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *reducible_dI*:
assumes $\text{degree } p > 0 \implies \exists q r. \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \wedge \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \wedge p = q * r$
shows $\neg \text{irreducible}_d p$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: irreducible_d-def*)

lemma *irreducible_dE* [*elim*]:
assumes *irreducible_d p*
and $\text{degree } p > 0 \implies (\bigwedge q r. \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \implies \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \implies p \neq q * r) \implies \text{thesis}$
shows *thesis*
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: irreducible_d-def*)

lemma *reducible_dE* [*elim*]:
assumes *red: ¬ irreducible_d p*
and *1: degree p = 0 ⇒ thesis*
and *2: ∧ q r. degree q > 0 ⇒ degree q < degree p ⇒ degree r > 0 ⇒ degree r < degree p ⇒ p = q * r ⇒ thesis*
shows *thesis*
using *red*[*unfolded irreducible_d-def de-Morgan-conj not-not not-all not-imp*]
proof (*elim disjE exE conjE*)
show $\neg \text{degree } p > 0 \implies \text{thesis}$ **using** *1* **by** *auto*
next
fix q r
assume $\text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$ **and** $\text{degree } r < \text{degree } p$ **and** $p = q * r$
with *degree-mult-le*[*of q r*]
show *thesis* **by** (*intro 2, auto*)
qed

lemma *irreducible_dD*:
assumes *irreducible_d p*
shows $\text{degree } p > 0 \wedge q r. \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \implies \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \implies p \neq$

```

q * r
  using assms unfolding irreducibled-def by auto

theorem irreducibled-factorization-exists:
  assumes degree p > 0
  shows  $\exists fs. fs \neq [] \wedge (\forall f \in set\ fs. irreducible_d\ f \wedge degree\ f \leq degree\ p) \wedge p = prod-list\ fs$ 
  and  $\neg irreducible_d\ p \implies \exists fs. length\ fs > 1 \wedge (\forall f \in set\ fs. irreducible_d\ f \wedge degree\ f < degree\ p) \wedge p = prod-list\ fs$ 
proof (atomize(full), insert assms, induct degree p arbitrary:p rule: less-induct)
  case less
  then have deg-f: degree p > 0 by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases irreducibled p)
    case True
    then have set [p]  $\subseteq$  Collect irreducibled p = prod-list [p] by auto
    with True show ?thesis by (auto intro: exI[of - [p]])
  next
  case False
  with deg-f obtain g h
  where deg-g: degree g < degree p degree g > 0
  and deg-h: degree h < degree p degree h > 0
  and f-gh: p = g * h by auto
  from less.hyps[OF deg-g] less.hyps[OF deg-h]
  obtain gs hs
  where emp: length gs > 0 length hs > 0
  and  $\forall f \in set\ gs. irreducible_d\ f \wedge degree\ f \leq degree\ g\ g = prod-list\ gs$ 
  and  $\forall f \in set\ hs. irreducible_d\ f \wedge degree\ f \leq degree\ h\ h = prod-list\ hs$  by auto
  with f-gh deg-g deg-h
  have len: length (gs@hs) > 1
  and mem:  $\forall f \in set\ (gs@hs). irreducible_d\ f \wedge degree\ f < degree\ p$ 
  and p: p = prod-list (gs@hs) by (auto simp del: length-greater-0-conv)
  with False show ?thesis by (auto intro!: exI[of - gs@hs] simp: less-imp-le)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma irreducibled-factor:
  fixes p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes degree p > 0
  shows  $\exists q\ r. irreducible_d\ q \wedge p = q * r \wedge degree\ r < degree\ p$  using assms
proof (induct degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases irreducibled p)
    case False
    with less(2) obtain q r
    where q: degree q < degree p degree q > 0
    and r: degree r < degree p degree r > 0
    and p: p = q * r

```

by *auto*
 from *less(1)[OF q]* obtain *s t* where *IH: irreducible_d s q = s * t* by *auto*
 from *p* have *p: p = s * (t * r)* unfolding *IH* by (*simp add: ac-simps*)
 from *less(2)* have *p ≠ 0* by *auto*
 hence *degree p = degree s + (degree (t * r))* unfolding *p*
 by (*subst degree-mult-eq, insert p, auto*)
 with *irreducible_dD[OF IH(1)]* have *degree p > degree (t * r)* by *auto*
 with *p IH* show *?thesis* by *auto*
 next
 case *True*
 show *?thesis*
 by (*rule exI[of - p], rule exI[of - 1], insert True less(2), auto*)
 qed
 qed

context *mult-zero* begin

definition *zero-divisor* where *zero-divisor a ≡ ∃ b. b ≠ 0 ∧ a * b = 0*

lemma *zero-divisorI[intro]*:
 assumes *b ≠ 0* and *a * b = 0* shows *zero-divisor a*
 using *assms* by (*auto simp: zero-divisor-def*)

lemma *zero-divisorE[elim]*:
 assumes *zero-divisor a*
 and $\bigwedge b. b \neq 0 \implies a * b = 0 \implies \textit{thesis}$
 shows *thesis*
 using *assms* by (*auto simp: zero-divisor-def*)

end

lemma *zero-divisor-0[simp]*:
zero-divisor (0 :: 'a :: {mult-zero, zero-neq-one})
 by (*auto intro!: zero-divisorI[of 1]*)

lemma *not-zero-divisor-1*:
 $\neg \textit{zero-divisor} (1 :: 'a :: \{\textit{monoid-mult}, \textit{mult-zero}\})$
 by *auto*

lemma *zero-divisor-iff-eq-0[simp]*:
 fixes *a :: 'a :: {semiring-no-zero-divisors, zero-neq-one}*
 shows *zero-divisor a* \longleftrightarrow *a = 0* by *auto*

lemma *mult-eq-0-not-zero-divisor-left[simp]*:
 fixes *a b :: 'a :: mult-zero*
 assumes $\neg \textit{zero-divisor} a$
 shows *a * b = 0* \longleftrightarrow *b = 0*
 using *assms* unfolding *zero-divisor-def* by *force*

lemma *mult-eq-0-not-zero-divisor-right*[simp]:
fixes $a\ b :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-semigroup-mult, mult-zero}\}$
assumes $\neg \text{zero-divisor } b$
shows $a * b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$
using *assms* **unfolding** *zero-divisor-def* **by** (*force simp: ac-simps*)

lemma *degree-smult-not-zero-divisor-left*[simp]:
assumes $\neg \text{zero-divisor } c$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{smult } c\ p) = \text{degree } p$
proof (*cases* $p = 0$)
case *False*
then have $\text{coeff } (\text{smult } c\ p)\ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
from *le-degree[OF this] degree-smult-le[of c p]*
show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

lemma *degree-smult-not-zero-divisor-right*[simp]:
assumes $\neg \text{zero-divisor } (\text{lead-coeff } p)$
shows $\text{degree } (\text{smult } c\ p) = (\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{degree } p)$
proof (*cases* $c = 0$)
case *False*
then have $\text{coeff } (\text{smult } c\ p)\ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
from *le-degree[OF this] degree-smult-le[of c p]*
show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed *auto*

lemma *irreducible_a-smult-not-zero-divisor-left*:
assumes $c0: \neg \text{zero-divisor } c$
assumes $L: \text{irreducible}_a (\text{smult } c\ p)$
shows $\text{irreducible}_a\ p$
proof (*intro irreducible_aI*)
from L **have** $\text{degree } (\text{smult } c\ p) > 0$ **by** *auto*
also note *degree-smult-le*
finally show $\text{degree } p > 0$ **by** *auto*
fix $q\ r$
assume $\text{deg-}q: \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$
and $\text{deg-}r: \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p$
and $p\text{-}qr: p = q * r$
then have $1: \text{smult } c\ p = \text{smult } c\ q * r$ **by** *auto*
note *degree-smult-le[of c q]*
also note *deg-q*
finally have $2: \text{degree } (\text{smult } c\ q) < \text{degree } (\text{smult } c\ p)$ **using** $c0$ **by** *auto*
from $\text{deg-}r$ **have** $3: \text{degree } r < \dots$ **using** $c0$ **by** *auto*
from *irreducible_aD(2)[OF L 2 3] 1* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemmas *irreducible_a-smultI* =
irreducible_a-smult-not-zero-divisor-left

[where 'a = 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}, simplified]

lemma *irreducible_d-smult-not-zero-divisor-right*:

assumes $p0: \neg \text{zero-divisor (lead-coeff } p)$ **and** $L: \text{irreducible}_d (\text{smult } c \ p)$
shows $\text{irreducible}_d \ p$

proof –

from L **have** $c \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

with $p0$ **have** $[simp]: \text{degree (smult } c \ p) = \text{degree } p$ **by** *simp*

show $\text{irreducible}_d \ p$

proof (*intro iffI irreducible_dI conjI*)

from L **show** $\text{degree } p > 0$ **by** *auto*

fix $q \ r$

assume $\text{deg-}q: \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$

and $\text{deg-}r: \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p$

and $p\text{-}qr: p = q * r$

then **have** $1: \text{smult } c \ p = \text{smult } c \ q * r$ **by** *auto*

note $\text{degree-smult-le[of } c \ q]$

also **note** $\text{deg-}q$

finally **have** $2: \text{degree (smult } c \ q) < \text{degree (smult } c \ p)$ **by** *simp*

from $\text{deg-}r$ **have** $3: \text{degree } r < \dots$ **by** *simp*

from $\text{irreducible}_d D(2)[OF \ L \ 2 \ 3] \ 1$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*

qed

qed

lemma *zero-divisor-mult-left*:

fixes $a \ b :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-semigroup-mult, mult-zero}\}$

assumes $\text{zero-divisor } a$

shows $\text{zero-divisor } (a * b)$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** c **where** $c0: c \neq 0$ **and** $[simp]: a * c = 0$ **by** *auto*

have $a * b * c = a * c * b$ **by** (*simp only: ac-simps*)

with $c0$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *zero-divisor-mult-right*:

fixes $a \ b :: 'a :: \{\text{semigroup-mult, mult-zero}\}$

assumes $\text{zero-divisor } b$

shows $\text{zero-divisor } (a * b)$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** c **where** $c0: c \neq 0$ **and** $[simp]: b * c = 0$ **by** *auto*

have $a * b * c = a * (b * c)$ **by** (*simp only: ac-simps*)

with $c0$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *not-zero-divisor-mult*:

fixes $a \ b :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-semigroup-mult, mult-zero}\}$

assumes $\neg \text{zero-divisor } (a * b)$

shows $\neg \text{zero-divisor } a$ **and** $\neg \text{zero-divisor } b$

using *assms* **by** (*auto dest: zero-divisor-mult-right zero-divisor-mult-left*)

lemma *zero-divisor-smult-left*:

assumes *zero-divisor a*

shows *zero-divisor (smult a f)*

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *b* **where** *b0: b ≠ 0 and a * b = 0* **by** *auto*

then have *smult a f * [:b:] = 0* **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

with *b0* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro!: zero-divisorI[of [:b:]]*)

qed

lemma *unit-not-zero-divisor*:

fixes *a :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-mult, mult-zero}*

assumes *a dvd 1*

shows *¬zero-divisor a*

proof

from *assms* **obtain** *b* **where** *ab: 1 = a * b* **by** (*elim dvdE*)

assume *zero-divisor a*

then have *zero-divisor (1::'a)* **by** (*unfold ab, intro zero-divisor-mult-left*)

then show *False* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *linear-irreducible_a*: **assumes** *degree p = 1*

shows *irreducible_a p*

by (*rule irreducible_aI, insert assms, auto*)

lemma *irreducible_a-dvd-smult*:

fixes *p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors}* *poly*

assumes *degree p > 0 irreducible_a q p dvd q*

shows $\exists c. c \neq 0 \wedge q = \text{smult } c \ p$

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *r* **where** *q: q = p * r* **by** (*elim dvdE, auto*)

from *degree-mult-eq[of p r] assms(1) q*

obtain $\neg \text{degree } p < \text{degree } q$ **and** *nz: p ≠ 0 q ≠ 0*

by (*metis assms(2) degree-0 less-add-same-cancel2 less-irrefl reducible_aI*)

hence *deg: degree p ≥ degree q* **by** *auto*

from $\langle p \text{ dvd } q \rangle$ **obtain** *k* **where** *q: q = k * p* **unfolding** *dvd-def* **by** (*auto simp: ac-simps*)

with *nz* **have** *k ≠ 0* **by** *auto*

from *deg[unfolded q degree-mult-eq[OF ⟨k ≠ 0⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩]]* **have** *degree k = 0*

unfolding *q* **by** *auto*

then obtain *c* **where** *k: k = [: c :]*

using *degree-eq-zeroE* **by** *blast*

with $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** *c ≠ 0* **by** *auto*

have *q = smult c p* **unfolding** *q k* **by** *simp*

with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

7.6 Map over Polynomial Coefficients

lemma *map-poly-simps*:

shows $\text{map-poly } f \text{ (pCons } c \text{ } p) =$

$(\text{if } c = 0 \wedge p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{pCons } (f \text{ } c) \text{ (map-poly } f \text{ } p))$

proof (*cases* $c = 0$)

case *True* **note** $c0 = \text{this}$ **show** *?thesis*

proof (*cases* $p = 0$)

case *True* **thus** *?thesis* **using** $c0$ **unfolding** *map-poly-def* **by** *simp*

next case *False* **thus** *?thesis*

unfolding *map-poly-def* **by** *auto*

qed

next case *False* **thus** *?thesis*

unfolding *map-poly-def* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *map-poly-pCons[simp]*:

assumes $c \neq 0 \vee p \neq 0$

shows $\text{map-poly } f \text{ (pCons } c \text{ } p) = \text{pCons } (f \text{ } c) \text{ (map-poly } f \text{ } p)$

unfolding *map-poly-simps* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *map-poly-map-poly*:

assumes $f0: f \ 0 = 0$

shows $\text{map-poly } f \text{ (map-poly } g \text{ } p) = \text{map-poly } (f \circ g) \text{ } p$

proof (*induct* p)

case ($\text{pCons } a \text{ } p$) **show** *?case*

proof (*cases* $g \ a \neq 0 \vee \text{map-poly } g \text{ } p \neq 0$)

case *True* **show** *?thesis*

unfolding *map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]*

unfolding *map-poly-pCons[OF True]*

unfolding *pCons(2)*

by *simp*

next

case *False* **then show** *?thesis*

unfolding *map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]*

unfolding *pCons(2)[symmetric]*

by (*simp add: f0*)

qed

qed *simp*

lemma *map-poly-zero*:

assumes $f: \forall c. f \ c = 0 \longrightarrow c = 0$

shows [*simp*]: $\text{map-poly } f \text{ } p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$

by (*induct* p ; *auto simp: map-poly-simps f*)

lemma *map-poly-add*:

assumes $h0: h \ 0 = 0$

and *h-add*: $\forall p \ q. h \ (p + q) = h \ p + h \ q$

shows $\text{map-poly } h \ (p + q) = \text{map-poly } h \ p + \text{map-poly } h \ q$

proof (*induct* p *arbitrary: q*)


```

case (pCons a p) note pIH = this
  show ?case
  proof(induct q)
    case (pCons b q) note qIH = this
      show ?case
        unfolding map-poly-pCons[OF qIH(1)]
        unfolding map-poly-pCons[OF pIH(1)]
        unfolding add-pCons
        unfolding pIH(2)[symmetric]
        unfolding h-add[rule-format,symmetric]
        unfolding map-poly-simps using h0 by auto
      qed auto
    qed auto

```

7.7 Morphismic properties of $pCons\ 0$

lemma *monom-pCons-0-monom*:

```

monom (pCons 0 (monom a n)) d = map-poly (pCons 0) (monom (monom a n)
d)
apply (induct d)
unfolding monom-0 unfolding map-poly-simps apply simp
unfolding monom-Suc map-poly-simps by auto

```

lemma *pCons-0-add*: $pCons\ 0\ (p + q) = pCons\ 0\ p + pCons\ 0\ q$ **by** auto

lemma *sum-pCons-0-commute*:

```

sum ( $\lambda i.$  pCons 0 (f i)) S = pCons 0 (sum f S)
by(induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct;simp)

```

lemma *pCons-0-as-mult*:

```

fixes p:: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 poly
shows pCons 0 p = [:0,1:] * p by auto

```

7.8 Misc

fun *expand-powers* :: $(nat \times 'a)list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**

```

  expand-powers [] = []
| expand-powers ((Suc n, a) # ps) = a # expand-powers ((n,a) # ps)
| expand-powers ((0,a) # ps) = expand-powers ps

```

lemma *expand-powers*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: comm-ring-1$

```

shows ( $\prod (n,a) \leftarrow n-as.$  f a  $\hat{=}$  n) = ( $\prod a \leftarrow expand-powers\ n-as.$  f a)
by (rule sym, induct n-as rule: expand-powers.induct, auto)

```

lemma *poly-smult-zero-iff*: **fixes** $x :: 'a :: idom$

```

shows (poly (smult a p) x = 0) = (a = 0  $\vee$  poly p x = 0)
by simp

```

lemma *poly-prod-list-zero-iff*: **fixes** $x :: 'a :: idom$

```

shows (poly (prod-list ps) x = 0) = ( $\exists p \in set\ ps.$  poly p x = 0)

```

by (induct ps, auto)

lemma poly-mult-zero-iff: fixes $x :: 'a :: idom$
shows $(poly (p * q) x = 0) = (poly p x = 0 \vee poly q x = 0)$
by simp

lemma poly-power-zero-iff: fixes $x :: 'a :: idom$
shows $(poly (p \hat{\ } n) x = 0) = (n \neq 0 \wedge poly p x = 0)$
by (cases n, auto)

lemma sum-monom-0-iff: assumes $fin: finite S$
and $g: \bigwedge i j. g i = g j \implies i = j$
shows $sum (\lambda i. monom (f i) (g i)) S = 0 \iff (\forall i \in S. f i = 0)$ (is ?l = ?r)
proof –
{
 assume $\neg ?r$
 then obtain i where $i: i \in S$ and $fi: f i \neq 0$ by auto
 let $?g = \lambda i. monom (f i) (g i)$
 have $coeff (sum ?g S) (g i) = f i + sum (\lambda j. coeff (?g j) (g i)) (S - \{i\})$
 by (unfold sum.remove[OF fin i], simp add: coeff-sum)
 also have $sum (\lambda j. coeff (?g j) (g i)) (S - \{i\}) = 0$
 by (rule sum.neutral, insert g, auto)
 finally have $coeff (sum ?g S) (g i) \neq 0$ using fi by auto
 hence $\neg ?l$ by auto
}

thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma degree-prod-list-eq: assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in set ps \implies (p :: 'a :: idom poly) \neq 0$
shows $degree (prod-list ps) = sum-list (map degree ps)$ using assms
proof (induct ps)
 case (Cons p ps)
 show ?case unfolding prod-list.Cons
 by (subst degree-mult-eq, insert Cons, auto simp: prod-list-zero-iff)
qed simp

lemma degree-power-eq: assumes $p: p \neq 0$
shows $degree (p \hat{\ } n) = degree (p :: 'a :: idom poly) * n$
proof (induct n)
 case (Suc n)
 from p have pn: $p \hat{\ } n \neq 0$ by auto
 show ?case using degree-mult-eq[OF p pn] Suc by auto
qed simp

lemma coeff-Poly: $coeff (Poly xs) i = (nth-default 0 xs i)$
unfolding nth-default-coeffs-eq[of Poly xs, symmetric] coeffs-Poly by simp

lemma rsquarefree-def': $rsquarefree p = (p \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a. order a p \leq 1))$

proof –

have $\bigwedge a. \text{order } a \ p \leq 1 \iff \text{order } a \ p = 0 \vee \text{order } a \ p = 1$ **by** *linarith*
thus *?thesis unfolding rsquarefree-def* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *order-prod-list*: $(\bigwedge p. p \in \text{set } ps \implies p \neq 0) \implies \text{order } x \ (\text{prod-list } ps) =$
sum-list (map (order x) ps)

by (*induct ps, auto, subst order-mult, auto simp: prod-list-zero-iff*)

lemma *irreducible_d-dvd-eq*:

fixes $a \ b :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*

assumes *irreducible_d a* **and** *irreducible_d b*

and *a dvd b*

and *monic a* **and** *monic b*

shows $a = b$

using *assms*

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) coeff-smult degree-smult-eq irreducible_dD(1) irre-*
ducible_d-dvd-smult

mult.right-neutral smult-1-left)

lemma *monic-gcd-dvd*:

assumes *fg: f dvd g* **and** *mon: monic f* **and** *gcd: gcd g h $\in \{1, g\}$*

shows $\text{gcd } f \ h \in \{1, f\}$

proof (*cases coprime g h*)

case *True*

with *dvd-refl* **have** *coprime f h*

using *fg* **by** (*blast intro: coprime-divisors*)

then show *?thesis*

by *simp*

next

case *False*

with *gcd* **have** *gcd: gcd g h = g*

by (*simp add: coprime-iff-gcd-eq-1*)

with *fg* **have** *f dvd gcd g h*

by *simp*

then have *f dvd h*

by *simp*

then have *gcd f h = normalize f*

by (*simp add: gcd-proj1-iff*)

also have *normalize f = f*

using *mon* **by** (*rule normalize-monic*)

finally show *?thesis*

by *simp*

qed

lemma *monom-power*: $(\text{monom } a \ b)^{\wedge n} = \text{monom } (a^{\wedge n}) \ (b * n)$

by (*induct n, auto simp add: mult-monom*)

lemma *poly-const-pow*: $[:a:]^{\wedge b} = [:a^{\wedge b}:]$

by (metis Groups.mult-ac(2) monom-0 monom-power mult-zero-right)

lemma *degree-pderiv-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{pderiv } f) \leq \text{degree } f - 1$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume \neg ?thesis

hence ge: $\text{degree } (\text{pderiv } f) \geq \text{Suc } (\text{degree } f - 1)$ by auto

hence $\text{pderiv } f \neq 0$ by auto

hence $\text{coeff } (\text{pderiv } f) (\text{degree } (\text{pderiv } f)) \neq 0$ by auto

from this[unfolded coeff-pderiv]

have $\text{coeff } f (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } (\text{pderiv } f))) \neq 0$ by auto

moreover have $\text{Suc } (\text{degree } (\text{pderiv } f)) > \text{degree } f$ using ge by auto

ultimately show False by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)

qed

lemma *map-div-is-smult-inverse*: $\text{map-poly } (\lambda x. x / (a :: 'a :: \text{field})) p = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } a) p$

unfolding smult-conv-map-poly

by (simp add: divide-inverse-commute)

lemma *normalize-poly-old-def*:

$\text{normalize } (f :: 'a :: \{\text{normalization-semidom}, \text{field}\} \text{ poly}) = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } (\text{lead-coeff } f))) f$

by (simp add: normalize-poly-eq-map-poly map-div-is-smult-inverse)

lemma *poly-dvd-antisym*:

fixes $p q :: 'b :: \text{idom poly}$

assumes $\text{coeff} : \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p) = \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q)$

assumes $\text{dvd1} : p \text{ dvd } q$ and $\text{dvd2} : q \text{ dvd } p$ shows $p = q$

proof (cases $p = 0$)

case True with coeff show $p = q$ by simp

next

case False with coeff have $q \neq 0$ by auto

have $\text{degree} : \text{degree } p = \text{degree } q$

using $\langle p \text{ dvd } q \rangle \langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle \langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$

by (intro order-antisym dvd-imp-degree-le)

from $\langle p \text{ dvd } q \rangle$ obtain a where $a : q = p * a$..

with $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ have $a \neq 0$ by auto

with $\text{degree } a \langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ have $\text{degree } a = 0$

by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)

with $\text{coeff } a$ show $p = q$

by (cases a, auto split: if-splits)

qed

lemma *coeff-f-0-code[code-unfold]*: $\text{coeff } f 0 = (\text{case coeffs } f \text{ of } [] \Rightarrow 0 \mid x \# - \Rightarrow x)$

by (cases f, auto simp: cCons-def)

lemma *poly-compare-0-code* [code-unfold]: $(f = 0) = (\text{case coeffs } f \text{ of } [] \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid - \Rightarrow \text{False})$

using *coeffs-eq-Nil list.disc-eq-case(1)* **by** *blast*

Getting more efficient code for abbreviation *lead-coeff*"

definition *leading-coeff*

where [code-abbrev, simp]: *leading-coeff* = *lead-coeff*

lemma *leading-coeff-code* [code]:

leading-coeff $f = (\text{let } xs = \text{coeffs } f \text{ in if } xs = [] \text{ then } 0 \text{ else last } xs)$

by (*simp add: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree*)

lemma *nth-coeffs-coeff*: $i < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } f) \implies \text{coeffs } f ! i = \text{coeff } f i$

by (*metis nth-default-coeffs-eq nth-default-def*)

definition *monom-mult* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$

where *monom-mult* $n f = \text{monom } 1 n * f$

lemma *monom-mult-unfold* [code-unfold]:

*monom } 1 n * f = \text{monom-mult } n f*

$f * \text{monom } 1 n = \text{monom-mult } n f$

by (*auto simp: monom-mult-def ac-simps*)

lemma *monom-mult-code* [code abstract]:

coeffs (*monom-mult* $n f$) = $(\text{let } xs = \text{coeffs } f \text{ in}$

$\text{if } xs = [] \text{ then } xs \text{ else replicate } n \ 0 \ @ \ xs)$

by (*rule coeffs-eq1*)

(*auto simp add: Let-def monom-mult-def coeff-monom-mult nth-default-append nth-default-coeffs-eq*)

lemma *coeff-pcompose-monom*: **fixes** $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$

assumes $n: j < n$

shows $\text{coeff } (f \circ_p \text{monom } 1 n) (n * i + j) = (\text{if } j = 0 \text{ then } \text{coeff } f i \text{ else } 0)$

proof (*induct f arbitrary: i*)

case (*pCons a f i*)

note $d = \text{pcompose-pCons } \text{coeff-add } \text{coeff-monom-mult } \text{coeff-pCons}$

show *?case*

proof (*cases i*)

case 0

show *?thesis unfolding* $d \ 0$ **using** n **by** (*cases j, auto*)

next

case (*Suc ii*)

have $id: n * \text{Suc } ii + j - n = n * ii + j$ **using** n **by** (*simp add: diff-mult-distrib2*)

have $id1: (n \leq n * \text{Suc } ii + j) = \text{True}$ **by** *auto*

have $id2: (\text{case } n * \text{Suc } ii + j \text{ of } 0 \Rightarrow a \mid \text{Suc } x \Rightarrow \text{coeff } 0 \ x) = 0$ **using** n

by (*cases n * Suc ii + j, auto*)

show *?thesis unfolding* $d \ \text{Suc } id \ id1 \ id2 \ \text{pCons}(2)$ *if-True* **by** *auto*

qed

qed *auto*

lemma *coeff-pcompose-x-pow-n*: **fixes** $f :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1 poly}$
assumes $n: n \neq 0$
shows $\text{coeff } (f \circ_p \text{monom } 1 \ n) \ (n * i) = \text{coeff } f \ i$
using *coeff-pcompose-monom*[*of 0 n f i*] n **by** *auto*

lemma *dvd-dvd-smult*: $a \ \text{dvd} \ b \implies f \ \text{dvd} \ g \implies \text{smult } a \ f \ \text{dvd} \ \text{smult } b \ g$
unfolding *dvd-def* **by** (*metis mult-smult-left mult-smult-right smult-smult*)

definition *sdiv-poly* :: $'a :: \text{idom-divide poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$ **where**
sdiv-poly $p \ a = (\text{map-poly } (\lambda \ c. \ c \ \text{div} \ a) \ p)$

lemma *smult-map-poly*: $\text{smult } a = \text{map-poly } ((* \ a)$
by (*rule ext, rule poly-eqI, subst coeff-map-poly, auto*)

lemma *smult-exact-sdiv-poly*: **assumes** $\bigwedge \ c. \ c \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \implies a \ \text{dvd} \ c$
shows $\text{smult } a \ (\text{sdiv-poly } p \ a) = p$
unfolding *smult-map-poly sdiv-poly-def*
by (*subst map-poly-map-poly,simp,rule map-poly-idI, insert assms, auto*)

lemma *coeff-sdiv-poly*: $\text{coeff } (\text{sdiv-poly } f \ a) \ n = \text{coeff } f \ n \ \text{div} \ a$
unfolding *sdiv-poly-def* **by** (*rule coeff-map-poly, auto*)

lemma *poly-pinfty-ge*:
fixes $p :: \text{real poly}$
assumes $\text{lead-coeff } p > 0 \ \text{degree } p \neq 0$
shows $\exists n. \forall x \geq n. \text{poly } p \ x \geq b$
proof –
let $?p = p - [;b - \text{lead-coeff } p ;]$
have *id*: $\text{lead-coeff } ?p = \text{lead-coeff } p$ **using** *assms(2)*
by (*cases p, auto*)
with *assms(1)* **have** $\text{lead-coeff } ?p > 0$ **by** *auto*
from *poly-pinfty-gt-lc[OF this, unfolded id]* **obtain** n
where $\bigwedge \ x. \ x \geq n \implies 0 \leq \text{poly } p \ x - b$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *pderiv-sum*: $\text{pderiv } (\text{sum } f \ I) = \text{sum } (\lambda \ i. \ (\text{pderiv } (f \ i))) \ I$
by (*induct I rule: infinite-finite-induct, auto simp: pderiv-add*)

lemma *smult-sum2*: $\text{smult } m \ (\sum i \in S. \ f \ i) = (\sum i \in S. \ \text{smult } m \ (f \ i))$
by (*induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct, auto simp add: smult-add-right*)

lemma *degree-mult-not-eq*:
 $\text{degree } (f * g) \neq \text{degree } f + \text{degree } g \implies \text{lead-coeff } f * \text{lead-coeff } g = 0$
by (*rule ccontr, auto simp: coeff-mult-degree-sum degree-mult-le le-antisym le-degree*)

lemma *irreducible_a-multD*:
fixes $a \ b :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \ \text{poly}$

```

assumes  $l$ :  $\text{irreducible}_d (a * b)$ 
shows  $\text{degree } a = 0 \wedge a \neq 0 \wedge \text{irreducible}_d b \vee \text{degree } b = 0 \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge \text{irreducible}_d a$ 
proof -
  from  $l$  have  $a0$ :  $a \neq 0$  and  $b0$ :  $b \neq 0$  by auto
  note [ $\text{simp}$ ] =  $\text{degree-mult-eq}$ [OF this]
  from  $l$  have  $\text{degree } a = 0 \vee \text{degree } b = 0$  apply ( $\text{unfold irreducible}_d\text{-def}$ ) by
force
  then show  $?thesis$ 
  proof( $\text{elim disjE}$ )
    assume  $a$ :  $\text{degree } a = 0$ 
    with  $l$   $a0$  have  $\text{irreducible}_d b$ 
      by ( $\text{simp add: irreducible}_d\text{-def}$ )
      ( $\text{metis degree-mult-eq degree-mult-eq-0 mult.left-commute plus-nat.add-0}$ )
    with  $a$   $a0$  show  $?thesis$  by auto
  next
    assume  $b$ :  $\text{degree } b = 0$ 
    with  $l$   $b0$  have  $\text{irreducible}_d a$ 
      unfolding  $\text{irreducible}_d\text{-def}$ 
      by ( $\text{smt (verit) add-cancel-left-right degree-mult-eq degree-mult-eq-0 neq0-conv}$ 
semiring-normalization-rules(16))
    with  $b$   $b0$  show  $?thesis$  by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{irreducible-connect-field}$ [ $\text{simp}$ ]:
  fixes  $f$  ::  $'a$  :: field poly
  shows  $\text{irreducible}_d f = \text{irreducible } f$  (is  $?l = ?r$ )
proof
  show  $?r \implies ?l$ 
    apply ( $\text{intro irreducible}_d I$ ,  $\text{force simp: is-unit-iff-degree}$ )
    by ( $\text{auto dest!: irreducible-multD simp: poly-dvd-1}$ )
  next
    assume  $l$ :  $?l$ 
    show  $?r$ 
    proof ( $\text{rule irreducibleI}$ )
      from  $l$  show  $f \neq 0 \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } f$  by ( $\text{auto simp: poly-dvd-1}$ )
      fix  $a$   $b$  assume  $f = a * b$ 
      from  $l$  [ $\text{unfolded this}$ ]
      show  $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$  by ( $\text{auto dest!: irreducible}_d\text{-multD simp: is-unit-iff-degree}$ )
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{is-unit-field-poly}$ [ $\text{simp}$ ]:
  fixes  $p$  ::  $'a$ ::field poly
  shows  $\text{is-unit } p \iff p \neq 0 \wedge \text{degree } p = 0$ 
  by ( $\text{cases } p=0$ ,  $\text{auto simp: is-unit-iff-degree}$ )

```

```

lemma  $\text{irreducible-smult-field}$ [ $\text{simp}$ ]:

```

```

fixes  $c :: 'a :: field$ 
shows  $irreducible (smult\ c\ p) \iff c \neq 0 \wedge irreducible\ p$  (is  $?L \iff ?R$ )
proof (intro iffI conjI irreducibled-smult-not-zero-divisor-left[of  $c\ p$ , simplified])
  assume  $irreducible (smult\ c\ p)$ 
  then show  $c \neq 0$  by auto
next
  assume  $?R$ 
  then have  $c0: c \neq 0$  and  $irr: irreducible\ p$  by auto
  show  $?L$ 
  proof (fold irreducible-connect-field, intro irreducibledI, unfold degree-smult-eq
if-not-P[OF  $c0$ ])
    show  $degree\ p > 0$  using  $irr$  by auto
    fix  $q\ r$ 
    from  $c0$  have  $p = smult\ (1/c)\ (smult\ c\ p)$  by simp
    also assume  $smult\ c\ p = q * r$ 
    finally have [simp]:  $p = smult\ (1/c)\ \dots$ 
    assume  $main: degree\ q < degree\ p\ degree\ r < degree\ p$ 
    have  $\neg irreducible_d\ p$  by (rule reducibledI, rule exI[of -  $smult\ (1/c)\ q$ ], rule
exI[of -  $r$ ], insert irr c0 main, simp)
    with irr show  $False$  by auto
  qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma irreducible-monic-factor: fixes  $p :: 'a :: field\ poly$ 
  assumes  $degree\ p > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists\ q\ r. irreducible\ q \wedge p = q * r \wedge monic\ q$ 
proof -
  from irreducibled-factorization-exists[OF assms]
  obtain  $fs$  where  $fs \neq []$  and  $set\ fs \subseteq Collect\ irreducible$  and  $p = prod-list\ fs$  by
auto
  then have  $q: irreducible\ (hd\ fs)$  and  $p: p = hd\ fs * prod-list\ (tl\ fs)$  by (atomize(full),
cases fs, auto)
  define  $c$  where  $c = coeff\ (hd\ fs)\ (degree\ (hd\ fs))$ 
  from  $q$  have  $c: c \neq 0$  unfolding c-def irreducibled-def by auto
  show ?thesis
  by (rule exI[of -  $smult\ (1/c)\ (hd\ fs)$ ], rule exI[of -  $smult\ c\ (prod-list\ (tl\ fs))$ ],
unfold p,
insert q c, auto simp: c-def)
qed

```

```

lemma monic-irreducible-factorization: fixes  $p :: 'a :: field\ poly$ 
  shows  $monic\ p \implies$ 
   $\exists\ as\ f. finite\ as \wedge p = prod\ (\lambda\ a. a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a))\ as \wedge as \subseteq \{q. irreducible\ q \wedge$ 
monic\ q\}
proof (induct degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases degree p > 0)
    case False

```


with *less(2)* **have** $p = 1$ **by** (*simp add: coeff-eq-0 poly-eq-iff*)
thus *?thesis* **by** (*intro exI[of - {}], auto*)
next
case *True*
from *irreducible_d-factor[OF this]* **obtain** $q\ r$ **where** $p = q * r$
and q : *irreducible* q **and** deg : *degree* $r < degree\ p$ **by** *auto*
hence $q0$: $q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
define c **where** $c = coeff\ q\ (degree\ q)$
let $?q = smult\ (1/c)\ q$
let $?r = smult\ c\ r$
from $q0$ **have** $c: c \neq 0\ 1 / c \neq 0$ **unfolding** *c-def* **by** *auto*
hence $p: p = ?q * ?r$ **unfolding** p **by** *auto*
have deg : *degree* $?r < degree\ p$ **using** $c\ deg$ **by** *auto*
let $?Q = \{q. irreducible\ q \wedge monic\ (q :: 'a\ poly)\}$
have mon : *monic* $?q$ **unfolding** *c-def* **using** $q0$ **by** *auto*
from *monic-factor[OF ‹monic p›[unfolded p] this]* **have** *monic* $?r$.
from *less(1)[OF deg this]* **obtain** $f\ as$
where as : *finite* $as\ ?r = (\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a))$
 $as \subseteq ?Q$ **by** *blast*
from $q\ c$ **have** *irred: irreducible* $?q$ **by** *simp*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases ?q ∈ as*)
case *False*
let $?as = insert\ ?q\ as$
let $?f = \lambda\ a. if\ a = ?q\ then\ 0\ else\ f\ a$
have $p = ?q * (\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a))$ **unfolding** $p\ as$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $(\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a)) = (\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (?f\ a))$
by (*rule prod.cong, insert False, auto*)
also **have** $?q * \dots = (\prod a \in ?as. a \wedge Suc\ (?f\ a))$
by (*subst prod.insert, insert as False, auto*)
finally **have** $p: p = (\prod a \in ?as. a \wedge Suc\ (?f\ a))$.
from *as(1)* **have** fin : *finite* $?as$ **by** *auto*
from $as\ mon\ irred$ **have** Q : $?as \subseteq ?Q$ **by** *auto*
from $fin\ p\ Q$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*intro exI[of - ?as] exI[of - ?f], auto*)
next
case *True*
let $?f = \lambda\ a. if\ a = ?q\ then\ Suc\ (f\ a)\ else\ f\ a$
have $p = ?q * (\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a))$ **unfolding** $p\ as$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $(\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a)) = ?q \wedge Suc\ (f\ ?q) * (\prod a \in (as - \{?q\}).$
 $a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a))$
by (*subst prod.remove[OF - True], insert as, auto*)
also **have** $(\prod a \in (as - \{?q\}). a \wedge Suc\ (f\ a)) = (\prod a \in (as - \{?q\}). a \wedge Suc$
 $(?f\ a))$
by (*rule prod.cong, auto*)
also **have** $?q * (?q \wedge Suc\ (f\ ?q) * \dots) = ?q \wedge Suc\ (?f\ ?q) * \dots$
by (*simp add: ac-simps*)
also **have** $\dots = (\prod a \in as. a \wedge Suc\ (?f\ a))$
by (*subst prod.remove[OF - True], insert as, auto*)

```

finally have p = (∏ a ∈ as. a ^ Suc (?f a)) .
with as show ?thesis
  by (intro exI[of - as] exI[of - ?f], auto)
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma monic-irreducible-gcd:
  monic (f::'a::{field,euclidean-ring-gcd,semiring-gcd-mult-normalize,
    normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative} poly) ⇒
  irreducible f ⇒ gcd f u ∈ {1,f}
  by (metis gcd-dvd1 irreducible-altdef insertCI is-unit-gcd-iff poly-dvd-antisym
    poly-gcd-monic)
end

```

8 Connecting Polynomials with Homomorphism Locales

```

theory Ring-Hom-Poly

```

```

imports

```

```

  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Euclidean-Algorithm

```

```

  Ring-Hom

```

```

  Missing-Polynomial

```

```

begin

```

poly as a homomorphism. Note that types differ.

```

interpretation poly-hom: comm-semiring-hom λp. poly p a by (unfold-locales,
  auto)

```

```

interpretation poly-hom: comm-ring-hom λp. poly p a..

```

```

interpretation poly-hom: idom-hom λp. poly p a..

```

(\circ_p) as a homomorphism.

```

interpretation pcompose-hom: comm-semiring-hom λq. q ∘p p

```

```

  using pcompose-add pcompose-mult pcompose-1 by (unfold-locales, auto)

```

```

interpretation pcompose-hom: comm-ring-hom λq. q ∘p p ..

```

```

interpretation pcompose-hom: idom-hom λq. q ∘p p ..

```

```

definition eval-poly :: ('a ⇒ 'b :: comm-semiring-1) ⇒ 'a :: zero poly ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
where

```

```

  [code del]: eval-poly h p = poly (map-poly h p)

```

```

lemma eval-poly-code[code]: eval-poly h p x = fold-coeffs (λ a b. h a + x * b) p 0

```

```

by (induct p, auto simp: eval-poly-def)

lemma eval-poly-as-sum:
  fixes h :: 'a :: zero ⇒ 'b :: comm-semiring-1
  assumes h 0 = 0
  shows eval-poly h p x = (∑ i ≤ degree p. x ^ i * h (coeff p i))
  unfolding eval-poly-def
proof (induct p)
  case 0 show ?case using assms by simp
  next case (pCons a p) thus ?case
    proof (cases p = 0)
      case True show ?thesis by (simp add: True map-poly-simps assms)
      next case False show ?thesis
        unfolding degree-pCons-eq[OF False]
        unfolding sum.atMost-Suc-shift
        unfolding map-poly-pCons[OF pCons(1)]
        by (simp add: pCons(2) sum-distrib-left mult.assoc)
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma coeff-const: coeff [: a :] i = (if i = 0 then a else 0)
  by (metis coeff-monom monom-0)

lemma x-as-monom: [:0,1:] = monom 1 1
  by (simp add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma x-pow-n: monom 1 1 ^ n = monom 1 n
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma map-poly-eval-poly: assumes h0: h 0 = 0
  shows map-poly h p = eval-poly (λ a. [: h a :]) p [:0,1:] (is ?mp = ?ep)
proof (rule poly-eqI)
  fix i :: nat
  have 2: (∑ x ≤ i. ∑ xa ≤ degree p. (if xa = x then 1 else 0) * coeff [:h (coeff p xa):] (i - x))
    = h (coeff p i) (is sum ?f ?s = ?r)
  proof -
    have sum ?f ?s = ?f i + sum ?f ({..i} - {i})
      by (rule sum.remove[of - i], auto)
    also have sum ?f ({..i} - {i}) = 0
      by (rule sum.neutral, intro ballI, rule sum.neutral, auto simp: coeff-const)
    also have ?f i = (∑ xa ≤ degree p. (if xa = i then 1 else 0) * h (coeff p xa)) (is
- = ?m)
      unfolding coeff-const by simp
    also have ... = ?r
  proof (cases i ≤ degree p)
    case True
    show ?thesis
      by (subst sum.remove[of - i], insert True, auto)
  end
end

```

```

next
  case False
  hence [simp]: coeff p i = 0 using le-degree by blast
  show ?thesis
    by (subst sum.neutral, auto simp: h0)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
have h'0: [: h 0 :] = 0 using h0 by auto
show coeff ?mp i = coeff ?ep i
  unfolding coeff-map-poly[of h, OF h0]
  unfolding eval-poly-as-sum[of λa. [: h a :], OF h'0]
  unfolding coeff-sum
  unfolding x-as-monom x-pow-n coeff-mult
  unfolding sum.swap[of - - {..degree p}]
  unfolding coeff-monom using 2 by auto
qed

```

```

lemma smult-as-map-poly: smult a = map-poly ((* a)
  by (rule ext, rule poly-eqI, subst coeff-map-poly, auto)

```

8.1 *map-poly* of Homomorphisms

```

context zero-hom begin

```

We will consider *hom* is always simpler than *map-poly hom*.

```

lemma map-poly-hom-monom[simp]: map-poly hom (monom a i) = monom (hom
a) i

```

```

  by(rule map-poly-monom, auto)

```

```

lemma coeff-map-poly-hom[simp]: coeff (map-poly hom p) i = hom (coeff p i)

```

```

  by (rule coeff-map-poly, rule hom-zero)

```

```

end

```

```

locale map-poly-zero-hom = base: zero-hom

```

```

begin

```

```

  sublocale zero-hom map-poly hom by (unfold-locales, auto)

```

```

end

```

map-poly preserves homomorphisms over addition.

```

context comm-monoid-add-hom

```

```

begin

```

```

  lemma map-poly-hom-add[hom-distrib]:

```

```

    map-poly hom (p + q) = map-poly hom p + map-poly hom q

```

```

    by (rule map-poly-add; simp add: hom-distrib)

```

```

end

```

```

locale map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom = base: comm-monoid-add-hom

```

```

begin

```

```

  sublocale comm-monoid-add-hom map-poly hom by (unfold-locales, auto simp: hom-distrib)

```

```

end

```

To preserve homomorphisms over multiplication, it demands commutative ring homomorphisms.

context *comm-semiring-hom* **begin**

lemma *map-poly-pCons-hom*[*hom-distrib*]: *map-poly hom (pCons a p) = pCons (hom a) (map-poly hom p)*

unfolding *map-poly-simps* **by** *auto*

lemma *map-poly-hom-smult*[*hom-distrib*]:

map-poly hom (smult c p) = smult (hom c) (map-poly hom p)

by (*induct p, auto simp: hom-distrib*)

lemma *poly-map-poly*[*simp*]: *poly (map-poly hom p) (hom x) = hom (poly p x)*

by (*induct p; simp add: hom-distrib*)

end

locale *map-poly-comm-semiring-hom* = *base: comm-semiring-hom*

begin

sublocale *map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom..*

sublocale *comm-semiring-hom map-poly hom*

proof

show *map-poly hom 1 = 1* **by** *simp*

fix *p q* **show** *map-poly hom (p * q) = map-poly hom p * map-poly hom q*

by (*induct p, auto simp: hom-distrib*)

qed

end

locale *map-poly-comm-ring-hom* = *base: comm-ring-hom*

begin

sublocale *map-poly-comm-semiring-hom..*

sublocale *comm-ring-hom map-poly hom..*

end

locale *map-poly-idom-hom* = *base: idom-hom*

begin

sublocale *map-poly-comm-ring-hom..*

sublocale *idom-hom map-poly hom..*

end

8.1.1 Injectivity

locale *map-poly-inj-zero-hom* = *base: inj-zero-hom*

begin

sublocale *inj-zero-hom map-poly hom*

proof (*unfold-locales*)

fix *p q* :: '*a poly* **assume** *map-poly hom p = map-poly hom q*

from *cong*[*of λp. coeff p -, OF refl this*] **show** *p = q* **by** (*auto intro: poly-eqI*)

qed *simp*

end

locale *map-poly-inj-comm-monoid-add-hom* = *base: inj-comm-monoid-add-hom*

begin

```

  sublocale map-poly-comm-monoid-add-hom..
  sublocale map-poly-inj-zero-hom..
  sublocale inj-comm-monoid-add-hom map-poly hom..
end

```

```

locale map-poly-inj-comm-semiring-hom = base: inj-comm-semiring-hom
begin
  sublocale map-poly-comm-semiring-hom..
  sublocale map-poly-inj-zero-hom..
  sublocale inj-comm-semiring-hom map-poly hom..
end

```

```

locale map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom = base: inj-comm-ring-hom
begin
  sublocale map-poly-inj-comm-semiring-hom..
  sublocale inj-comm-ring-hom map-poly hom..
end

```

```

locale map-poly-inj-idom-hom = base: inj-idom-hom
begin
  sublocale map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom..
  sublocale inj-idom-hom map-poly hom..
end

```

```

lemma degree-map-poly-le: degree (map-poly f p) ≤ degree p
  by(induct p;auto)

```

```

lemma coeffs-map-poly:
  assumes f (lead-coeff p) = 0 ↔ p = 0
  shows coeffs (map-poly f p) = map f (coeffs p)
  unfolding coeffs-map-poly using assms by (simp add:coeffs-def)

```

```

lemma degree-map-poly:
  assumes f (lead-coeff p) = 0 ↔ p = 0
  shows degree (map-poly f p) = degree p
  unfolding degree-eq-length-coeffs unfolding coeffs-map-poly[of f, OF assms] by
  simp

```

```

context zero-hom-0 begin

```

```

  lemma degree-map-poly-hom[simp]: degree (map-poly hom p) = degree p
    by (rule degree-map-poly, auto)
  lemma coeffs-map-poly-hom[simp]: coeffs (map-poly hom p) = map hom (coeffs
  p)
    by (rule coeffs-map-poly, auto)
  lemma hom-lead-coeff[simp]: lead-coeff (map-poly hom p) = hom (lead-coeff p)
    by simp

```

end

context *comm-semiring-hom* **begin**

interpretation *map-poly-hom*: *map-poly-comm-semiring-hom..*

lemma *poly-map-poly-0[simp]*:

poly (map-poly hom p) 0 = hom (poly p 0) (is ?l = ?r)

proof –

have *?l = poly (map-poly hom p) (hom 0) by auto*

then show *?thesis unfolding poly-map-poly.*

qed

lemma *poly-map-poly-1[simp]*:

poly (map-poly hom p) 1 = hom (poly p 1) (is ?l = ?r)

proof –

have *?l = poly (map-poly hom p) (hom 1) by auto*

then show *?thesis unfolding poly-map-poly.*

qed

lemma *map-poly-hom-as-monom-sum*:

$(\sum j \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{hom } (\text{coeff } p \ j)) \ j) = \text{map-poly hom } p$

proof –

show *?thesis*

by (*subst(6) poly-as-sum-of-monoms'[OF le-refl, symmetric], simp add: hom-distrib*)

qed

lemma *map-poly-pcompose[hom-distrib]*:

map-poly hom (f \circ_p g) = map-poly hom f \circ_p map-poly hom g

by (*induct f arbitrary: g; auto simp: hom-distrib*)

end

context *comm-semiring-hom* **begin**

lemma *eval-poly-0[simp]*: *eval-poly hom 0 x = 0 unfolding eval-poly-def by simp*

lemma *eval-poly-monom*: *eval-poly hom (monom a n) x = hom a * x ^ n*

unfolding *eval-poly-def*

unfolding *map-poly-monom[of hom, OF hom-zero] using poly-monom.*

lemma *poly-map-poly-eval-poly*: *poly (map-poly hom p) = eval-poly hom p*

unfolding *eval-poly-def..*

lemma *map-poly-eval-poly*:

map-poly hom p = eval-poly ($\lambda a. [: \text{hom } a :]$) p [: 0, 1 :]

by (*rule map-poly-eval-poly, simp*)

lemma *degree-extension*: **assumes** *degree p \leq n*

shows $(\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. x \wedge i * \text{hom } (\text{coeff } p \ i))$
 $= (\sum i \leq n. x \wedge i * \text{hom } (\text{coeff } p \ i))$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof –
let $?f = \lambda i. x \wedge i * \text{hom } (\text{coeff } p \ i)$
define m **where** $m = n - \text{degree } p$
have $n: n = \text{degree } p + m$ **unfolding** $m\text{-def}$ **using** assms **by** auto
have $?r = (\sum i \leq \text{degree } p + m. ?f \ i)$ **unfolding** n ..
also have $\dots = ?l + \text{sum } ?f \ \{\text{Suc } (\text{degree } p) \ .. \ \text{degree } p + m\}$
by $(\text{subst } \text{sum.union-disjoint}[\text{symmetric}], \text{auto } \text{intro: } \text{sum.cong})$
also have $\text{sum } ?f \ \{\text{Suc } (\text{degree } p) \ .. \ \text{degree } p + m\} = 0$
by $(\text{rule } \text{sum.neutral}, \text{auto } \text{simp: } \text{coeff-eq-0})$
finally show $?thesis$ **by** simp

qed

lemma $\text{eval-poly-add}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{eval-poly } \text{hom } (p + q) \ x = \text{eval-poly } \text{hom } p \ x + \text{eval-poly } \text{hom } q \ x$
unfolding $\text{eval-poly-def } \text{hom-distrib}..$

lemma eval-poly-sum : $\text{eval-poly } \text{hom } (\sum k \in A. p \ k) \ x = (\sum k \in A. \text{eval-poly } \text{hom } (p \ k) \ x)$
proof $(\text{induct } A \ \text{rule: } \text{infinite-finite-induct})$
case $(\text{insert } a \ A)$
show $?case$
unfolding $\text{sum.insert}[\text{OF } \text{insert}(1-2)] \ \text{insert}(3)[\text{symmetric}]$ **by** simp

qed $(\text{auto } \text{simp: } \text{eval-poly-def})$

lemma eval-poly-poly : $\text{eval-poly } \text{hom } p \ (\text{hom } x) = \text{hom } (\text{poly } p \ x)$
unfolding eval-poly-def **by** auto

end

context comm-ring-hom **begin**
interpretation map-poly-hom : $\text{map-poly-comm-ring-hom}..$

lemma $\text{pseudo-divmod-main-hom}$:
 $\text{pseudo-divmod-main } (\text{hom } lc) \ (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } q) \ (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } r) \ (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } d) \ dr \ i =$
 $\text{map-prod } (\text{map-poly } \text{hom}) \ (\text{map-poly } \text{hom}) \ (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ i)$
proof –
show $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{induct } lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ i \ \text{rule: } \text{pseudo-divmod-main.induct}, \text{auto } \text{simp: } \text{Let-def } \text{hom-distrib})$

qed
end

lemma(**in** inj-comm-ring-hom) pseudo-divmod-hom :
 $\text{pseudo-divmod } (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } p) \ (\text{map-poly } \text{hom } q) =$
 $\text{map-prod } (\text{map-poly } \text{hom}) \ (\text{map-poly } \text{hom}) \ (\text{pseudo-divmod } p \ q)$
unfolding pseudo-divmod-def **using** $\text{pseudo-divmod-main-hom}[\text{of } - \ 0]$ **by** $(\text{cases } q = 0, \text{auto})$

lemma(*in inj-idom-hom*) *pseudo-mod-hom*:
 $\text{pseudo-mod } (\text{map-poly hom } p) (\text{map-poly hom } q) = \text{map-poly hom } (\text{pseudo-mod } p \ q)$
using *pseudo-divmod-hom unfolding pseudo-mod-def* **by** *auto*

lemma(*in idom-hom*) *map-poly-pderiv[hom-distrib]*:
 $\text{map-poly hom } (\text{pderiv } p) = \text{pderiv } (\text{map-poly hom } p)$
proof (*induct p rule: pderiv.induct*)
case (*1 a p*)
then show *?case unfolding pderiv.simps map-poly-pCons-hom* **by** (*cases p = 0, auto simp: hom-distrib*)
qed

lemma(*in idom-hom*) *map-poly-higher-pderiv[hom-distrib]*:
 $\text{map-poly hom } ((\text{pderiv } \sim n) \ p) = (\text{pderiv } \sim n) (\text{map-poly hom } p)$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: hom-distrib*)

context *field-hom*
begin

lemma *dvd-map-poly-hom-imp-dvd*: $\langle \text{map-poly hom } x \ \text{dvd} \ \text{map-poly hom } y \implies x \ \text{dvd} \ y \rangle$
by (*smt (verit, del-insts) degree-map-poly-hom hom-0 hom-div hom-lead-coeff hom-one hom-power map-poly-hom-smult map-poly-zero mod-eq-0-iff-dvd mod-poly-def pseudo-mod-hom*)

lemma *map-poly-pdivmod [hom-distrib]*:
 $\langle \text{map-prod } (\text{map-poly hom}) (\text{map-poly hom}) (p \ \text{div} \ q, \ p \ \text{mod} \ q) = (\text{map-poly hom } p \ \text{div} \ \text{map-poly hom } q, \ \text{map-poly hom } p \ \text{mod} \ \text{map-poly hom } q) \rangle$
proof –
let *?mp* = $\langle \text{map-poly hom} \rangle$
interpret *map-poly-hom: map-poly-idom-hom ..*
have $\langle (?mp \ p \ \text{div} \ ?mp \ q, \ ?mp \ p \ \text{mod} \ ?mp \ q) = (?mp \ (p \ \text{div} \ q), \ ?mp \ (p \ \text{mod} \ q)) \rangle$
proof (*induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI*)
case *by0*
then show *?case*
by *simp*
next
case *divides*
then have $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \ \text{dvd} \ p \rangle$
by (*auto dest: dvd-map-poly-hom-imp-dvd*)
from $\langle q \ \text{dvd} \ p \rangle$ **obtain** *r* **where** $\langle p = q * r \rangle$..
with $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** *?case*
by (*simp add: map-poly-hom.hom-mult*)
next
case *euclidean-relation*
with *degree-mod-less-degree [of q p]* **show** *?case*
by (*auto simp flip: map-poly-hom.hom-mult map-poly-hom-add*)

qed
then show *?thesis*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *map-poly-div[hom-distrib]*: $\text{map-poly hom } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{map-poly hom } p \text{ div } \text{map-poly hom } q$
 using *map-poly-pdivmod[of p q]* by *simp*

lemma *map-poly-mod[hom-distrib]*: $\text{map-poly hom } (p \text{ mod } q) = \text{map-poly hom } p \text{ mod } \text{map-poly hom } q$
 using *map-poly-pdivmod[of p q]* by *simp*

end

locale *field-hom'* = *field-hom hom*
 for *hom* :: 'a :: {field-gcd} \Rightarrow 'b :: {field-gcd}
begin

lemma *map-poly-normalize[hom-distrib]*: $\text{map-poly hom } (\text{normalize } p) = \text{normalize } (\text{map-poly hom } p)$
 by (*simp add: normalize-poly-def hom-distrib*)

lemma *map-poly-gcd[hom-distrib]*: $\text{map-poly hom } (\text{gcd } p \ q) = \text{gcd } (\text{map-poly hom } p) \ (\text{map-poly hom } q)$
 by (*induct p q rule: eucl-induct*)
 (*simp-all add: map-poly-normalize ac-simps hom-distrib*)

end

definition *div-poly* :: 'a :: euclidean-semiring \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**
div-poly a p = *map-poly* ($\lambda c. c \text{ div } a$) *p*

lemma *smult-div-poly*: **assumes** $\bigwedge c. c \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \Longrightarrow a \text{ dvd } c$
shows *smult a (div-poly a p) = p*
unfolding *smult-as-map-poly div-poly-def*
 by (*subst map-poly-map-poly, force, subst map-poly-idI, insert assms, auto*)

lemma *coeff-div-poly*: $\text{coeff } (\text{div-poly } a \ f) \ n = \text{coeff } f \ n \ \text{div } a$
unfolding *div-poly-def*
 by (*rule coeff-map-poly, auto*)

locale *map-poly-inj-idom-divide-hom* = *base: inj-idom-divide-hom*
begin

sublocale *map-poly-idom-hom* ..

sublocale *map-poly-inj-zero-hom* ..

sublocale *inj-idom-hom map-poly hom* ..

lemma *divide-poly-main-hom*: **defines** $hh \equiv \text{map-poly hom}$

shows $hh \ (\text{divide-poly-main } lc \ f \ g \ h \ i \ j) = \text{divide-poly-main } (\text{hom } lc) \ (hh \ f) \ (hh$

```

g) (hh h) i j
  unfolding hh-def
proof (induct j arbitrary: lc f g h i)
  case (Suc j lc f g h i)
  let ?h = map-poly hom
  show ?case unfolding divide-poly-main.simps Let-def
    unfolding base.coeff-map-poly-hom base.hom-div[symmetric] base.hom-mult[symmetric]
base.eq-iff
  if-distrib[of ?h] hom-zero
  by (rule if-cong[OF refl - refl], subst Suc, simp add: hom-minus hom-add
hom-mult)
qed simp

```

```

sublocale inj-idom-divide-hom map-poly hom
proof
  fix f g :: 'a poly
  let ?h = map-poly hom
  show ?h (f div g) = (?h f) div (?h g) unfolding divide-poly-def if-distrib[of ?h]
    divide-poly-main-hom by simp
qed

```

```

lemma order-hom: order (hom x) (map-poly hom f) = order x f
  unfolding Polynomial.order-def unfolding hom-dvd-iff[symmetric]
  unfolding hom-power by (simp add: base.hom-uminus)
end

```

8.2 Example Interpretations

abbreviation *of-int-poly* \equiv *map-poly of-int*

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*: *map-poly-comm-semiring-hom of-int..*

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*: *map-poly-comm-ring-hom of-int..*

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*: *map-poly-idom-hom of-int..*

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*:

map-poly-inj-comm-ring-hom of-int :: *int* \Rightarrow 'a :: {*comm-ring-1,ring-char-0*} ..

interpretation *of-int-poly-hom*:

map-poly-inj-idom-hom of-int :: *int* \Rightarrow 'a :: {*idom,ring-char-0*} ..

The following operations are homomorphic w.r.t. only *monoid-add*.

interpretation *pCons-0-hom*: *injective pCons 0* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

interpretation *pCons-0-hom*: *zero-hom-0 pCons 0* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

interpretation *pCons-0-hom*: *inj-comm-monoid-add-hom pCons 0* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

interpretation *pCons-0-hom*: *inj-ab-group-add-hom pCons 0* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

interpretation *monom-hom*: *injective $\lambda x. monom x d$* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto*)

interpretation *monom-hom*: *inj-monoid-add-hom $\lambda x. monom x d$* **by** (*unfold-locales, auto simp: add-monom*)

interpretation *monom-hom*: *inj-comm-monoid-add-hom $\lambda x. monom x d..$*

end

9 Newton Interpolation

We proved the soundness of the Newton interpolation, i.e., a method to interpolate a polynomial p from a list of points $(x_1, p(x_1)), (x_2, p(x_2)), \dots$. In experiments it performs much faster than the Lagrange interpolation.

theory *Newton-Interpolation*

imports

HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax

Ring-Hom-Poly

Divmod-Int

Is-Rat-To-Rat

begin

For the Newton interpolation, we start with an efficient implementation (which in prior examples we used as an uncertified oracle). Later on, a more abstract definition of the algorithm is described for which soundness is proven, and which is provably equivalent to the efficient implementation.

The implementation is based on divided differences and the Horner schema.

fun *horner-composition* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**

horner-composition [cn] xis = [:cn:]

| *horner-composition* (ci # cs) (xi # xis) = *horner-composition* cs xis * [:- xi, 1:] + [:ci:]

| *horner-composition* - - = 0

lemma (in *map-poly-comm-ring-hom*) *horner-composition-hom*:

horner-composition (map hom cs) (map hom xis) = *map-poly hom* (*horner-composition* cs xis)

by (*induct cs xis rule: horner-composition.induct, auto simp: hom-distrib*)

lemma *horner-coeffs-ints*: **assumes** *len*: $\text{length } cs \leq \text{Suc } (\text{length } ys)$

shows $(\text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{horner-composition } cs (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } ys)))) \subseteq \mathbb{Z} = (\text{set } cs \subseteq \mathbb{Z})$

proof -

let ?ir = *int-of-rat*

let ?ri = *rat-of-int*

let ?mir = *map ?ir*

let ?mri = *map ?ri*

show ?thesis

proof

define *ics* **where** *ics* = *map ?ir cs*

assume $\text{set } cs \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

hence *ics*: $cs = ?mri \text{ } ics$ **unfolding** *ics-def map-map o-def*

by (*simp add: map-idI subset-code(1)*)

```

show set (coeffs (horner-composition cs (?mri ys)))  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{Z}$ 
  unfolding ics of-int-poly-hom.horner-composition-hom by auto
next
assume set (coeffs (horner-composition cs (?mri ys)))  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{Z}$ 
thus set cs  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{Z}$  using len
proof (induct cs arbitrary: ys)
  case (Cons c cs xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases cs = []  $\vee$  xs = [])
    case True
    with Cons show ?thesis by (cases c = 0; cases cs, auto)
  next
  case False
  then obtain d ds and y ys where cs: cs = d # ds and xs: xs = y # ys
    by (cases cs, auto, cases xs, auto)
  let ?q = horner-composition cs (?mri ys)
  define q where q = ?q
  define p where p = q * [:- ?ri y, 1:] + [:c:]
  have id: horner-composition (c # cs) (?mri xs) = p
    unfolding cs xs q-def p-def by simp
  have coeff: coeff p i  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  for i
  proof (cases coeff p i  $\in$  set (coeffs p))
    case True
    with Cons(2)[unfolded id] show ?thesis by blast
  next
  case False
  hence coeff p i = 0 using range-coeff[of p] by blast
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
{
  fix i
  let ?f =  $\lambda$  j. coeff [:- ?ri y, 1:] j * coeff q (Suc i - j)
  have coeff p (Suc i) = coeff ([:- ?ri y, 1 :] * q) (Suc i) unfolding p-def
by simp
  also have ... = ( $\sum$  j  $\leq$  Suc i. ?f j) unfolding coeff-mult by simp
  also have ... = ?f 0 + ?f 1 + ( $\sum$  j  $\in$  {.. $\text{Suc } i$ } - {0} - {Suc 0}. ?f j)
    by (subst sum.remove[of - 0], force+, subst sum.remove[of - 1], force+)
  also have ( $\sum$  j  $\in$  {.. $\text{Suc } i$ } - {0} - {Suc 0}. ?f j) = 0
  proof (rule sum.neutral, auto, goal-cases)
    case (1 x)
    thus ?case by (cases x, auto, cases x - 1, auto)
  qed
  also have ?f 0 = - ?ri y * coeff q (Suc i) by simp
  also have ?f 1 = coeff q i by simp
  finally have int: coeff q i - ?ri y * coeff q (Suc i)  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  using coeff[of Suc
i] by auto
  assume coeff q (Suc i)  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$ 
  hence ?ri y * coeff q (Suc i)  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  by simp
  hence coeff q i  $\in$   $\mathbb{Z}$  using int Ints-diff Ints-minus by force
}

```

```

} note coeff-q = this
{
  fix i
  assume i ≤ degree q
  hence coeff q (degree q - i) ∈ ℤ
  proof (induct i)
    case 0
    from coeff-q[of degree q] show ?case
    by (metis Ints-0 Suc-n-not-le-n diff-zero le-degree)
  next
  case (Suc i)
  with coeff-q[of i] show ?case
  by (metis Suc-diff-Suc Suc-leD Suc-n-not-le-n coeff-q le-less)
qed
} note coeff-q = this
{
  fix i
  have coeff q i ∈ ℤ
  proof (cases i ≤ degree q)
    case True
    with coeff-q[of degree q - i] show ?thesis by auto
  next
  case False
  hence coeff q i = 0 using le-degree by blast
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
} note coeff-q = this
hence set (coeffs q) ⊆ ℤ by (auto simp: coeffs-def)

from Cons(1)[OF this[unfolded q-def]] Cons(3) xs have IH: set cs ⊆ ℤ by
auto
define r where r = coeff q 0 * (- ?ri y)
have r: r ∈ ℤ using coeff-q[of 0] unfolding r-def by auto
have coeff p 0 ∈ ℤ by fact
also have coeff p 0 = r + c unfolding p-def r-def by simp
finally have c: c ∈ ℤ using r using Ints-diff by force
with IH show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed simp
qed
qed

context
fixes
  ty :: 'a :: field itself
  and xs :: 'a list
  and fs :: 'a list
begin

```

fun *divided-differences-impl* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
divided-differences-impl (*xi-j1* # *x-j1s*) *fj* *xj* (*xi* # *xis*) = (let
x-js = *divided-differences-impl* *x-j1s* *fj* *xj* *xis*;
new = (hd *x-js* - *xi-j1*) / (*xj* - *xi*)
in *new* # *x-js*)
| *divided-differences-impl* [] *fj* *xj* *xis* = [*fj*]

fun *newton-coefficients-main* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list list **where**
newton-coefficients-main [*fj*] *xjs* = [[*fj*]]
| *newton-coefficients-main* (*fj* # *fjs*) (*xj* # *xjs*) = (
let *rec* = *newton-coefficients-main* *fjs* *xjs*; *row* = hd *rec*;
new-row = *divided-differences-impl* *row* *fj* *xj* *xs*
in *new-row* # *rec*)
| *newton-coefficients-main* - - = []

definition *newton-coefficients* :: 'a list **where**
newton-coefficients = map hd (*newton-coefficients-main* (rev *fs*) (rev *xs*))

definition *newton-poly-impl* :: 'a poly **where**
newton-poly-impl = horner-composition (rev *newton-coefficients*) *xs*

qualified definition *x i* = *xs* ! *i*

qualified definition *f i* = *fs* ! *i*

private definition *xd i j* = *x i* - *x j*

lemma [*simp*]: *xd i i* = 0 *xd i j* + *xd j k* = *xd i k* *xd i j* + *xd k i* = *xd k j*
unfolding *xd-def* **by** *simp-all*

private function *xij-f* :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a **where**
xij-f *i j* = (if *i* < *j* then (*xij-f* (*i* + 1) *j* - *xij-f* *i* (*j* - 1)) / *xd j i* else *f i*)
by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by (*relation measure* (λ (*i,j*). *j* - *i*), *auto*)

private definition *c* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a **where**
c i = *xij-f* 0 *i*

private definition *X j* = [: - *x j*, 1:]

private function *b* :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**
b i n = (if *i* \geq *n* then [:*c n*:] else *b* (*Suc i*) *n* * *X i* + [:*c i*:])
by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by (*relation measure* (λ (*i,n*). *Suc n* - *i*), *auto*)

declare *b.simps*[*simp del*]

```

definition newton-poly :: nat ⇒ 'a poly where
  newton-poly n = b 0 n

private definition Xij i j = prod-list (map X [i ..< j])

private definition N i = Xij 0 i

lemma Xii-1[simp]: Xij i i = 1 unfolding Xij-def by simp
lemma smult-1[simp]: smult d 1 = [:d:]
  by (fact smult-one)

private lemma newton-poly-sum:
  newton-poly n = sum-list (map (λ i. smult (c i) (N i)) [0 ..< Suc n])
  unfolding newton-poly-def N-def
proof –
  {
    fix j
    assume j ≤ n
    hence b j n = (∑ i←[j..<Suc n]. smult (c i) (Xij j i))
    proof (induct j n rule: b.induct)
      case (1 j n)
      show ?case
      proof (cases j ≥ n)
        case True
          with 1(2) have j: j = n by auto
          hence b j n = [:c n:] unfolding b.simps[of j n] by simp
          thus ?thesis unfolding j by simp
        next
          case False
          hence b: b j n = b (Suc j) n * X j + [: c j:] unfolding b.simps[of j n] by
simp
          define nn where nn = Suc n
          from 1(2) have id: [j..< nn] = j # [Suc j ..< nn] unfolding nn-def by
(simp add: upt-rec)
          from False have Suc j ≤ n by auto
          note IH = 1(1)[OF False this]
          have id2: (∑ x←[Suc j..< nn]. smult (c x) (Xij (Suc j) x * X j)) =
(∑ i←[Suc j..< nn]. smult (c i) (Xij j i))
          proof (rule arg-cong[of - - sum-list], rule map-ext, intro impI, goal-cases)
            case (1 i)
            hence Xij (Suc j) i * X j = Xij j i by (simp add: Xij-def upt-conv-Cons)
            thus ?case by simp
          qed
          show ?thesis unfolding b IH sum-list-mult-const[symmetric]
unfolding nn-def[symmetric] id
by (simp add: id2)
        qed
      qed
  }

```



```

}
from this[of 0] show  $b\ 0\ n = (\sum i \leftarrow [0..<Suc\ n].\ smult\ (c\ i)\ (Xij\ 0\ i))$  by simp
qed

```

```

private lemma poly-newton-poly:  $poly\ (newton\ poly\ n)\ y = sum\ list\ (map\ (\lambda\ i.\ c\ i\ * \ poly\ (N\ i)\ y)\ [0\ ..<\ Suc\ n])$ 
unfolding newton-poly-sum poly-sum-list map-map o-def by simp

```

```

private definition pprod  $k\ i\ j = (\prod l \leftarrow [i..<j].\ xd\ k\ l)$ 

```

```

private lemma poly-N-xi:  $poly\ (N\ i)\ (x\ j) = pprod\ j\ 0\ i$ 
proof –
  have  $poly\ (N\ i)\ (x\ j) = (\prod l \leftarrow [0..<i].\ xd\ j\ l)$ 
  unfolding N-def Xij-def poly-prod-list X-def[abs-def] map-map o-def xd-def by simp
  also have  $\dots = pprod\ j\ 0\ i$  unfolding pprod-def ..
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

private lemma poly-N-xi-cond:  $poly\ (N\ i)\ (x\ j) = (if\ j < i\ then\ 0\ else\ pprod\ j\ 0\ i)$ 
proof –
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases j < i)
    case False
      thus ?thesis using poly-N-xi by simp
    next
      case True
        hence  $j \in set\ [0\ ..<\ i]$  by auto
        from split-list[OF this] obtain bef aft where id2:  $[0\ ..<\ i] = bef\ @\ j\ \#\ aft$ 
by auto
        have  $(\prod k \leftarrow [0..<i].\ xd\ j\ k) = 0$  unfolding id2 by auto
        with True show ?thesis unfolding poly-N-xi pprod-def by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

private lemma poly-newton-poly-xj: assumes  $j \leq n$ 
  shows  $poly\ (newton\ poly\ n)\ (x\ j) = sum\ list\ (map\ (\lambda\ i.\ c\ i\ * \ poly\ (N\ i)\ (x\ j))\ [0\ ..<\ Suc\ j])$ 
proof –
  from assms have id:  $[0\ ..<\ Suc\ n] = [0\ ..<\ Suc\ j]\ @\ [Suc\ j\ ..<\ Suc\ n]$ 
  by (metis Suc-le-mono le-Suc-ex less-eq-nat.simps(1) upt-add-eq-append)
  have id2:  $(\sum i \leftarrow [Suc\ j..<\ Suc\ n].\ c\ i\ * \ poly\ (N\ i)\ (x\ j)) = 0$ 
  by (rule sum-list-neutral, unfold poly-N-xi-cond, auto)
  show ?thesis unfolding poly-newton-poly id map-append sum-list-append id2 by simp
qed

```

```

declare xij-f.simps[simp del]

```

```

context
  fixes  $n$ 
  assumes  $dist: \bigwedge i j. i < j \implies j \leq n \implies x\ i \neq x\ j$ 
begin
private lemma  $xd\text{-diff}$ :  $i < j \implies j \leq n \implies xd\ i\ j \neq 0$ 
   $i < j \implies j \leq n \implies xd\ j\ i \neq 0$  using  $dist[of\ i\ j]$   $dist[of\ j\ i]$  unfolding  $xd\text{-def}$ 
by  $auto$ 

```

This is the key technical lemma for soundness of Newton interpolation.

```

private lemma  $divided\text{-differences-main}$ : assumes  $k \leq n\ i < k$ 
  shows  $sum\text{-list}\ (map\ (\lambda j. xij\text{-f}\ i\ (i + j) * pprod\ k\ i\ (i + j))\ [0..<Suc\ k - i]) =$ 
   $sum\text{-list}\ (map\ (\lambda j. xij\text{-f}\ (Suc\ i)\ (Suc\ i + j) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (Suc\ i + j))\ [0..<Suc\ k - Suc\ i])$ 
proof -
  let  $?exp = \lambda i j. xij\text{-f}\ i\ (i + j) * pprod\ k\ i\ (i + j)$ 
  define  $ei$  where  $ei = ?exp\ i$ 
  define  $esi$  where  $esi = ?exp\ (Suc\ i)$ 
  let  $?ki = k - i$ 
  let  $?sumi = \lambda xs. sum\text{-list}\ (map\ ei\ xs)$ 
  let  $?sumsi = \lambda xs. sum\text{-list}\ (map\ esi\ xs)$ 
  let  $?mid = \lambda j. xij\text{-f}\ i\ (k - j) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - j) * xd\ (k - j)\ i$ 
  let  $?sum = \lambda j. ?sumi\ [0 ..< ?ki - j] + ?sumsi\ [?ki - j ..< ?ki] + ?mid\ j$ 
  define  $fin$  where  $fin = ?ki - 1$ 
  have  $fin: fin < ?ki$  unfolding  $fin\text{-def}$  using  $assms$  by  $auto$ 
  have  $id: [0 ..< Suc\ k - i] = [0 ..< ?ki] @ [?ki]$  and
     $id2: [i..<k] = i \# [Suc\ i ..< k]$  and
     $id3: k - (i + (k - Suc\ i)) = 1\ k - (?ki - 1) = Suc\ i$  using  $assms$ 
    by ( $auto\ simp: Suc\text{-diff-le}\ upt\text{-conv-Cons}$ )
  have  $neg: xd\ (Suc\ i)\ i \neq 0$  using  $xd\text{-diff}[of\ i\ Suc\ i]$   $assms$  by  $auto$ 
  have  $sum\text{-list}\ (map\ (\lambda j. xij\text{-f}\ i\ (i + j) * pprod\ k\ i\ (i + j))\ [0..<Suc\ k - i])$ 
     $= ?sumi\ [0 ..< Suc\ k - i]$  unfolding  $ei\text{-def}$  by  $simp$ 
  also have  $\dots = ?sumi\ [0 ..< ?ki] + ?sumsi\ [?ki ..< ?ki] + ei\ ?ki$ 
    unfolding  $id$  by  $simp$ 
  also have  $\dots = ?sum\ 0$ 
    unfolding  $ei\text{-def}$  using  $assms$  by ( $simp\ add: pprod\text{-def}\ id2$ )
  also have  $?sum\ 0 = ?sum\ fin$  using  $fin$ 
proof ( $induct\ fin$ )
  case ( $Suc\ fin$ )
  from  $Suc(2)$   $assms$ 
  have  $fki: fin < ?ki$  and  $ikf: i < k - Suc\ fin$   $i < k - fin$  and  $kfn: k - fin \leq$ 
   $n$  by  $auto$ 
  from  $xd\text{-diff}[OF\ ikf(2)\ kfn]$  have  $nz: xd\ (k - fin)\ i \neq 0$  by  $auto$ 
  note  $IH = Suc(1)[OF\ fki]$ 
  have  $id4: [0 ..< ?ki - fin] = [0 ..< ?ki - Suc\ fin] @ [?ki - Suc\ fin]$ 
     $i + (k - i - Suc\ fin) = k - Suc\ fin$ 
     $Suc\ (k - Suc\ fin) = k - fin$  using  $Suc(2)$   $assms$   $\langle fin < ?ki \rangle$ 
    by ( $metis\ Suc\text{-diff-Suc}\ le0\ upt\text{-Suc}$ ) ( $insert\ Suc(2), auto$ )
  from  $Suc(2)$   $assms$  have  $id5: [i..<k - Suc\ fin] = i \# [Suc\ i ..< k - Suc\ fin]$ 

```

$[Suc\ i..<k - fin] = [Suc\ i..<k - Suc\ fin] @ [k - Suc\ fin]$
by (*force simp: upt-rec*) (*metis Suc-leI id4 (3) ikf(1) upt-Suc*)
have $?sum\ 0 = ?sum\ fin$ **by** (*rule IH*)
also have $\dots = ?sumi\ [0 ..< ?ki - Suc\ fin] + ?sumsi\ [?ki - fin ..< ?ki] +$
 $(ei\ (?ki - Suc\ fin) + ?mid\ fin)$
unfolding *id4* **by** *simp*
also have $?mid\ fin = (xij-f\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin) - xij-f\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin))$
 $*\ pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin)$ **unfolding** *xij-f.simps[of i k - fin]*
using *ikf nz* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = xij-f\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin) -$
 $xij-f\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin)$ **by** *algebra*
also have $xij-f\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin) = esi\ (?ki - Suc$
 $fin)$
unfolding *esi-def* **using** *ikf* **by** (*simp add: id4*)
also have $ei\ (?ki - Suc\ fin) = xij-f\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin) * pprod\ k\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin)$

unfolding *ei-def id4* **using** *ikf* **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)
finally have $?sum\ 0 = ?sumi\ [0 ..< ?ki - Suc\ fin]$
 $+ (esi\ (?ki - Suc\ fin) + ?sumsi\ [?ki - fin ..< ?ki])$
 $+ (xij-f\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin) * (pprod\ k\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin) - pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k -$
 $fin)))$
by *algebra*
also have $esi\ (?ki - Suc\ fin) + ?sumsi\ [?ki - fin ..< ?ki]$
 $= ?sumsi\ ((?ki - Suc\ fin) \# [?ki - fin ..< ?ki])$ **by** *simp*
also have $(?ki - Suc\ fin) \# [?ki - fin ..< ?ki] = [?ki - Suc\ fin ..< ?ki]$
using *Suc(2)* **by** (*simp add: Suc-diff-Suc upt-rec*)
also have $pprod\ k\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin) - pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - fin)$
 $= (xd\ k\ i) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - Suc\ fin) - (xd\ k\ (k - Suc\ fin)) * pprod\ k$
 $(Suc\ i)\ (k - Suc\ fin)$
unfolding *pprod-def id5* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = (xd\ k\ i - xd\ k\ (k - Suc\ fin)) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - Suc\ fin)$
by *algebra*
also have $\dots = (xd\ (k - Suc\ fin)\ i) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (k - Suc\ fin)$ **unfolding**
xd-def **by** *simp*
also have $xij-f\ i\ (k - Suc\ fin) * \dots = ?mid\ (Suc\ fin)$ **by** *simp*
finally show *?case* **by** *simp*
qed *simp*
also have $\dots = (ei\ 0 + ?mid\ (k - i - 1)) + ?sumsi\ [1 ..< k - i]$
unfolding *fin-def* **by** (*simp add: id3*)
also have $ei\ 0 + ?mid\ (k - i - 1) = esi\ 0$ **unfolding** *id3*
unfolding *ei-def esi-def xij-f.simps[of i i]* **using** *neq assms*
by (*simp add: field-simps xij-f.simps pprod-def*)
also have $esi\ 0 + ?sumsi\ [1 ..< k - i] = ?sumsi\ (0 \# [1 ..< k - i])$ **by** *simp*
also have $0 \# [1 ..< k - i] = [0 ..< Suc\ k - Suc\ i]$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: upt-rec*)
also have $?sumsi\ \dots = sum-list\ (map\ (\lambda\ j.\ xij-f\ (Suc\ i)\ (Suc\ i + j) * pprod\ k\ (Suc\ i)\ (Suc\ i + j))\ [0..<Suc\ k - Suc\ i])$
unfolding *esi-def* **using** *assms* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* .

qed

private lemma *divided-differences*: **assumes** $kn: k \leq n$ **and** $ik: i \leq k$
shows $\text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{xij-f } i (i + j) * \text{pprod } k i (i + j)) [0..<\text{Suc } k - i]) = f k$
proof –
{
 fix ii
 assume $i + ii \leq k$
 hence $\text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{xij-f } i (i + j) * \text{pprod } k i (i + j)) [0..<\text{Suc } k - i])$
 $= \text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{xij-f } (i + ii) (i + ii + j) * \text{pprod } k (i + ii) (i + ii + j)) [0..<\text{Suc } k - (i + ii)])$
 proof (*induct* ii)
 case (*Suc* ii)
 hence $le1: i + ii \leq k$ **and** $le2: i + ii < k$ **by** *simp-all*
 show $?case$ **unfolding** $\text{Suc}(1)[OF le1]$ **unfolding** *divided-differences-main*[*OF kn le2*]
 using $\text{Suc}(2)$ **by** *simp*
 qed *simp*
} **note** $main = this$
have $ik: i + (k - i) \leq k$ **and** $id: i + (k - i) = k$ **using** ik **by** *simp-all*
show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $main[OF ik]$ **unfolding** id
 by (*simp add: xij-f.simps pprod-def*)
qed

lemma *newton-poly-sound*: **assumes** $k \leq n$
shows $\text{poly } (\text{newton-poly } n) (x k) = f k$
proof –
 have $\text{poly } (\text{newton-poly } n) (x k) =$
 $\text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda j. \text{xij-f } 0 (0 + j) * \text{pprod } k 0 (0 + j)) [0..<\text{Suc } k - 0])$
 unfolding *poly-newton-poly-xj*[*OF assms*] *c-def poly-N-xi* **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots = f k$
 by (*rule divided-differences*[*OF assms*], *simp*)
 finally show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*
qed
end

lemma *newton-poly-degree*: $\text{degree } (\text{newton-poly } n) \leq n$
proof –
{
 fix i
 have $i \leq n \implies \text{degree } (b i n) \leq n - i$
 proof (*induct* $i n$ *rule: b.induct*)
 case ($1 i n$)
 note $b = b.\text{simps}[of i n]$
 show $?case$
 proof (*cases* $n \leq i$)
 case *True*
 thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** b **by** *auto*
}

```

next
  case False
    have  $\text{degree } (b \ i \ n) = \text{degree } (b \ (\text{Suc } i) \ n * X \ i + [:c \ i:])$  using False
unfolding b by simp
    also have  $\dots \leq \max (\text{degree } (b \ (\text{Suc } i) \ n * X \ i)) (\text{degree } [:c \ i:])$ 
      by (rule degree-add-le-max)
    also have  $\dots = \text{degree } (b \ (\text{Suc } i) \ n * X \ i)$  by simp
    also have  $\dots \leq \text{degree } (b \ (\text{Suc } i) \ n) + \text{degree } (X \ i)$ 
      by (rule degree-mult-le)
    also have  $\dots \leq n - \text{Suc } i + \text{degree } (X \ i)$ 
      using 1(1)[OF False] 1(2) False add-le-mono1 not-less-eq-eq by blast
    also have  $\dots = n - \text{Suc } i + 1$  unfolding X-def by simp
    also have  $\dots = n - i$  using 1(2) False by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed
}
from this[of 0] show ?thesis unfolding newton-poly-def by simp
qed

context
  fixes n
  assumes xs: length xs = n
  and fs: length fs = n
begin
lemma newton-coefficients-main:
   $k < n \implies \text{newton-coefficients-main } (\text{rev } (\text{map } f \ [0..<\text{Suc } k])) (\text{rev } (\text{map } x \ [0..<\text{Suc } k]))$ 
   $= \text{rev } (\text{map } (\lambda \ i. \ \text{map } (\lambda \ j. \ x_{ij} \cdot f \ j \ i) \ [0..<\text{Suc } i]) \ [0..<\text{Suc } k])$ 
proof (induct k)
  case 0
  show ?case
    by (simp add: xij-f.simps)
next
  case (Suc k)
  hence  $k < n$  by auto
  note IH = Suc(1)[OF this]
  have  $\text{id}: \bigwedge f. \ \text{rev } (\text{map } f \ [0..<\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)]) = f \ (\text{Suc } k) \ \# \ f \ k \ \# \ \text{rev } (\text{map } f \ [0..<k])$ 
  and  $\text{id2}: \bigwedge f. \ f \ k \ \# \ \text{rev } (\text{map } f \ [0..<k]) = \text{rev } (\text{map } f \ [0..<\text{Suc } k])$  by simp-all
  show ?case unfolding id newton-coefficients-main.simps Let-def
  unfolding id2 IH
  unfolding list.simps id2[symmetric]
proof (rule conjI, goal-cases)
  case 1
  have  $\text{xs} = \text{map } x \ [0 \ ..< \ n]$  using xs unfolding x-def[abs-def]
  by (intro nth-equalityI, auto)
  define nn where  $\text{nn} = (0 \ :: \ \text{nat})$ 
  define m where  $m = \text{Suc } k - \text{nn}$ 

```

```

have prems:  $m = \text{Suc } k - nn$   $nn < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)$  unfolding m-def nn-def by
auto
have ?case = (divided-differences-impl (map (( $\lambda j$ . xij-f j k)) [ $nn.. < \text{Suc } k$ ])) (f
(Suc k)) (x (Suc k)) (map x [ $nn .. < n$ ])) =
  map (( $\lambda j$ . xij-f j (Suc k))) [ $nn.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)$ ])
unfolding nn-def xs[symmetric] by simp
also have ... using prems
proof (induct m arbitrary: nn)
  case 0
  hence nn:  $nn = \text{Suc } k$  by auto
  show ?case unfolding nn by (simp add: xij-f.simps)
next
  case (Suc m)
  with  $\langle \text{Suc } k < n \rangle$  have  $nn < n$  and le:  $nn < \text{Suc } k$  by auto
  with Suc(2-) have id:
    [ $nn.. < \text{Suc } k$ ] =  $nn \# [\text{Suc } nn.. < \text{Suc } k]$ 
    [ $nn.. < n$ ] =  $nn \# [\text{Suc } nn.. < n]$ 
  and id2: [ $nn.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)$ ] =  $nn \# [\text{Suc } nn.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)]$ 
    [ $\text{Suc } nn.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)$ ] =  $\text{Suc } nn \# [\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } nn).. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)]$ 
  by (auto simp: upt-rec)
  from Suc(2-) have  $m = \text{Suc } k - \text{Suc } nn$   $\text{Suc } nn < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)$  by auto
  note IH = Suc(1)[OF this]
  show ?case unfolding id list.simps divided-differences-impl.simps IH Let-def
    unfolding id2 list.simps
    using le
    by (simp add: xij-f.simps[of nn Suc k] xd-def)
  qed
finally show ?case by simp
qed simp
qed

```

```

lemma newton-coefficients:  $\text{newton-coefficients} = \text{rev } (\text{map } c [0 .. < n])$ 
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  hence xs:  $xs = []$  fs = [] using xs fs by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding newton-coefficients-def 0
    using newton-coefficients-main.simps
    unfolding xs by simp
next
  case (Suc nn)
  hence sn:  $\text{Suc } nn = n$  and nn:  $nn < n$  by auto
  from fs have fs:  $\text{map } f [0.. < \text{Suc } nn] = fs$  unfolding sn
    by (intro nth-equalityI, auto simp: f-def)
  from xs have xs:  $\text{map } x [0.. < \text{Suc } nn] = xs$  unfolding sn
    by (intro nth-equalityI, auto simp: x-def)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding newton-coefficients-def
      newton-coefficients-main[OF nn, unfolded fs xs]
    unfolding sn rev-map[symmetric] map-map o-def

```

by (rule arg-cong[of - - rev], subst upt-rec, intro nth-equalityI, auto simp: c-def)
qed

lemma newton-poly-impl: **assumes** $n = \text{Suc } nn$

shows $\text{newton-poly-impl} = \text{newton-poly } nn$

proof –

define i **where** $i = (0 :: \text{nat})$

have $xs: \text{map } x [0..<n] = xs$ **using** xs

by (intro nth-equalityI, auto simp: x-def)

have $i \leq nn$ **unfolding** $i\text{-def}$ **by** simp

hence horner-composition (map c [i..<Suc nn]) (map x [i..<Suc nn]) = $b\ i\ nn$

proof (induct $i\ nn$ rule: b.induct)

case (1 $i\ n$)

show ?case

proof (cases $n \leq i$)

case True

with 1(2) **have** $i: i = n$ **by** simp

show ?thesis **unfolding** $i\ b.\text{simps}[of\ n\ n]$ **by** simp

next

case False

hence $\text{Suc } i \leq n$ **by** simp

note $IH = 1(1)[OF\ False\ this]$

have $bi: b\ i\ n = b\ (\text{Suc } i)\ n * X\ i + [:c\ i:]$ **using** False **by** (simp add: b.simps)

from False **have** $id: [i\ ..<\ \text{Suc } n] = i \# [\text{Suc } i\ ..<\ \text{Suc } n]$ **by** (simp add: upt-rec)

from False **have** $id2: [\text{Suc } i\ ..<\ \text{Suc } n] = \text{Suc } i \# [\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i)\ ..<\ \text{Suc } n]$

by (simp add: upt-rec)

show ?thesis **unfolding** $id\ bi\ \text{list.simps}\ \text{horner-composition.simps}\ id2$

unfolding $IH[\text{unfolded } id2\ \text{list.simps}]$ **by** (simp add: X-def)

qed

qed

thus ?thesis

unfolding newton-poly-impl-def newton-coefficients rev-rev-ident newton-poly-def
 $i\text{-def}$

$\text{assms}[\text{symmetric}]\ xs$.

qed

end

end

context

fixes $xs\ fs :: \text{int list}$

begin

fun divided-differences-impl-int :: $\text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int list} \Rightarrow \text{int list option}$

where

$\text{divided-differences-impl-int } (xi\ j1 \# x\ j1s)\ fj\ xj\ (xi \# xis) = ($

$\text{case } \text{divided-differences-impl-int } x\ j1s\ fj\ xj\ xis\ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$

$| \text{Some } x\ js \Rightarrow \text{let } (new, m) = \text{divmod-int } (\text{hd } x\ js - xi\ j1)\ (xj - xi)$

in if m = 0 then Some (new # x-js) else None)
| *divided-differences-impl-int [] fj xj xis = Some [fj]*

fun *newton-coefficients-main-int* :: *int list* ⇒ *int list* ⇒ *int list list option* **where**
newton-coefficients-main-int [fj] xjs = Some [[fj]]
| *newton-coefficients-main-int (fj # fjs) (xj # xjs) = (do {*
rec ← newton-coefficients-main-int fjs xjs;
let row = hd rec;
new-row ← divided-differences-impl-int row fj xj xs;
Some (new-row # rec)})
| *newton-coefficients-main-int - - = Some []*

definition *newton-coefficients-int* :: *int list option* **where**
newton-coefficients-int = map-option (map hd) (newton-coefficients-main-int (rev fs) (rev xs))

lemma *divided-differences-impl-int-Some*:

length gs ≤ length ys
⇒ *divided-differences-impl-int gs g x ys = Some res*
⇒ *divided-differences-impl (map rat-of-int gs) (rat-of-int g) (rat-of-int x) (map rat-of-int ys) = map rat-of-int res*
∧ *length res = Suc (length gs)*

proof (*induct gs g x ys arbitrary: res rule: divided-differences-impl-int.induct*)

case (*1 xi-j1 x-j1s fj xj xi xis*)

note *some = 1(3)*

from *1(2)* **have** *len: length x-j1s ≤ length xis* **by** *auto*

from *some* **obtain** *x-js* **where** *rec: divided-differences-impl-int x-j1s fj xj xis = Some x-js*

by (*auto split: option.splits*)

note *IH = 1(1)[OF len rec]*

have *id: hd (map rat-of-int x-js) = rat-of-int (hd x-js)* **using** *IH* **by** (*cases x-js, auto*)

from *some[simplified, unfolded rec divmod-int-def]* **have** *dvd: (xj - xi) dvd (hd x-js - xi-j1)*

and *res: res = (hd x-js - xi-j1) div (xj - xi) # x-js* **by** (*auto split: if-splits*)

from *dvd* **obtain** *k* **where** *⟨hd x-js - xi-j1 = (xj - xi) * k⟩ ..*

then *have* *⟨hd x-js = (xj - xi) * k + xi-j1⟩*

by *simp*

then *have* *rat-of-int ((hd x-js - xi-j1) div (xj - xi)) = rat-of-int (hd x-js - xi-j1) / rat-of-int (xj - xi)*

by *simp*

hence *(rat-of-int (hd x-js) - rat-of-int xi-j1) / (rat-of-int xj - rat-of-int xi) = rat-of-int ((hd x-js - xi-j1) div (xj - xi))*

by *simp*

thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: IH Let-def res id*)

next

case (*2 fj xj xis res*)

hence *res: res = [fj]* **by** *simp*

thus *?case* **by** *simp*

qed simp

lemma *div-Ints-mod-0*: **assumes** *rat-of-int a / rat-of-int b* $\in \mathbb{Z}$ $b \neq 0$
shows $a \bmod b = 0$

proof –

define *c* **where** $c = \text{int-of-rat } (\text{rat-of-int } a / \text{rat-of-int } b)$

have $\text{rat-of-int } a / \text{rat-of-int } b = \text{rat-of-int } c$ **unfolding** *c-def* **using** *assms(1)*

by *simp*

hence $\text{rat-of-int } a = \text{rat-of-int } b * \text{rat-of-int } c$ **using** *assms(2)*

by (*metis divide-cancel-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left of-int-eq-0-iff*)

hence $a = b * c$ **by** (*simp add: of-int-hom.injectivity*)

show $a \bmod b = 0$ **unfolding** *a* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *divided-differences-impl-int-None*:

$\text{length } gs \leq \text{length } ys$

$\implies \text{divided-differences-impl-int } gs \ g \ x \ ys = \text{None}$

$\implies x \notin \text{set } (\text{take } (\text{length } gs) \ ys)$

$\implies \text{hd } (\text{divided-differences-impl } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } gs) \ (\text{rat-of-int } g) \ (\text{rat-of-int } x) \ (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } ys)) \notin \mathbb{Z}$

proof (*induct gs g x ys rule: divided-differences-impl-int.induct*)

case ($1 \ x_{i-j1} \ x_{j1s} \ fj \ x_j \ x_i \ x_{is}$)

note $\text{none} = 1(3)$

from $1(2,4)$ **have** $\text{len}: \text{length } x_{j1s} \leq \text{length } x_{is}$ **and** $x_j: x_j \notin \text{set } (\text{take } (\text{length } x_{j1s}) \ x_{is})$ **and** $x_{ji}: x_j \neq x_i$ **by** *auto*

define *d* **where** $d = \text{divided-differences-impl } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } x_{j1s}) \ (\text{rat-of-int } fj) \ (\text{rat-of-int } x_j) \ (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } x_{is})$

note $IH = 1(1)[OF \ \text{len} - x_j]$

show *?case*

proof (*cases divided-differences-impl-int x-j1s fj xj xis*)

case *None*

from $IH[OF \ \text{None}]$ **have** $d: \text{hd } d \notin \mathbb{Z}$ **unfolding** *d-def* **by** *auto*

{

let $?x = (\text{hd } d - \text{rat-of-int } x_{i-j1}) / (\text{rat-of-int } x_j - \text{rat-of-int } x_i)$

assume $?x \in \mathbb{Z}$

hence $?x * (\text{of-int } (x_j - x_i)) + \text{rat-of-int } x_{i-j1} \in \mathbb{Z}$

using *Ints-mult Ints-add Ints-of-int* **by** *blast*

also have $?x * (\text{of-int } (x_j - x_i)) = \text{hd } d - \text{rat-of-int } x_{i-j1}$ **using** *xji* **by** *auto*

also have $\dots + \text{rat-of-int } x_{i-j1} = \text{hd } d$ **by** *simp*

finally have *False* **using** *d* **by** *simp*

}

thus *?thesis*

by (*auto simp: Let-def d-def[symmetric]*)

next

case (*Some res*)

from *divided-differences-impl-int-Some[OF len Some]*

have $\text{id}: \text{divided-differences-impl } (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } x_{j1s}) \ (\text{rat-of-int } fj) \ (\text{rat-of-int } x_j) \ (\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } x_{is}) =$

$\text{map } \text{rat-of-int } res$ **and** $res: res \neq []$ **by** *auto*

```

  have hd: hd (map rat-of-int res) = of-int (hd res) using res by (cases res,
auto)
  define a where a = (hd res - xi-j1)
  define b where b = xj - xi
  from none[simplified, unfolded Some divmod-int-def]
  have mod: a mod b ≠ 0
    by (auto split: if-splits simp: a-def b-def)
  {
  assume (rat-of-int (hd res) - rat-of-int xi-j1) / (rat-of-int xj - rat-of-int xi)
∈ ℤ
  hence rat-of-int a / rat-of-int b ∈ ℤ unfolding a-def b-def by simp
  moreover have b ≠ 0 using xji unfolding b-def by simp
  ultimately have False using mod div-Ints-mod-0 by auto
  }
  thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp: id Let-def hd)
qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma newton-coefficients-main-int-Some:
  length gs = length ys ⇒ length ys ≤ length xs
  ⇒ newton-coefficients-main-int gs ys = Some res
  ⇒ newton-coefficients-main (map rat-of-int xs) (map rat-of-int gs) (map rat-of-int
ys) = map (map rat-of-int) res
  ∧ (∀ x ∈ set res. x ≠ [] ∧ length x ≤ length ys) ∧ length res = length gs
proof (induct gs ys arbitrary: res rule: newton-coefficients-main-int.induct)
  case (2 fv v va xj xjs res)
  from 2(2,3) have len: length (v # va) = length xjs length xjs ≤ length xs by
auto
  note some = 2(4)
  let ?n = newton-coefficients-main-int (v # va) xjs
  let ?ri = rat-of-int
  let ?mri = map ?ri
  from some obtain rec where n: ?n = Some rec
  by (cases ?n, auto)
  note some = some[simplified, unfolded n]
  let ?d = divided-differences-impl-int (hd rec) fv xj xs
  from some obtain dd where d: ?d = Some dd and res: res = dd # rec
  by (cases ?d, auto)
  note IH = 2(1)[OF len n]
  from IH have lenn: length (hd rec) ≤ length xjs by (cases rec, auto)
  with len have length (hd rec) ≤ length xs by auto
  note dd = divided-differences-impl-int-Some[OF this d]
  have hd: hd (map ?mri rec) = ?mri (hd rec) using IH by (cases rec, auto)
  show ?case unfolding newton-coefficients-main.simps list.simps
  IH[THEN conjunct1, unfolded list.simps] Let-def hd
  dd[THEN conjunct1] res
proof (intro conjI)
  show length (dd # rec) = length (fv # v # va) using len

```

```

      IH[THEN conjunct2] dd[THEN conjunct2] by auto
    show  $\forall x \in \text{insert } dd \text{ (set rec)}. x \neq [] \wedge \text{length } x \leq \text{length } (xj \# xjs)$ 
      using len IH[THEN conjunct2] dd[THEN conjunct2] lenn by auto
  qed auto
qed auto

lemma newton-coefficients-main-int-None: assumes dist: distinct xs
shows length gs = length ys  $\implies$  length ys  $\leq$  length xs
 $\implies$  newton-coefficients-main-int gs ys = None
 $\implies$  ys = drop (length xs - length ys) (rev xs)
 $\implies \exists \text{ row} \in \text{set } (\text{newton-coefficients-main } (\text{map rat-of-int } xs) (\text{map rat-of-int } gs))$ 
  (map rat-of-int ys). hd row  $\notin \mathbb{Z}$ 
proof (induct gs ys rule: newton-coefficients-main-int.induct)
  case (2 fv v va xj xjs)
  from 2(2,3) have len: length (v # va) = length xjs length xjs  $\leq$  length xs by
  auto
  from arg-cong[OF 2(5), of tl] 2(3)
  have xjs: xjs = drop (length xs - length xjs) (rev xs)
  by (metis 2(5) butlast-snoc butlast-take length-drop rev.simps(2) rev-drop
  rev-rev-ident rev-take)
  note none = 2(4)
  let ?n = newton-coefficients-main-int (v # va) xjs
  let ?n' = newton-coefficients-main (map rat-of-int xs) (map rat-of-int (v # va))
  (map rat-of-int xjs)
  let ?ri = rat-of-int
  let ?mri = map ?ri
  show ?case
  proof (cases ?n)
  case None
  from 2(1)[OF len None xjs] obtain row where
    row: row  $\in$  set ?n' and hd row  $\notin \mathbb{Z}$  by auto
  thus ?thesis by (intro bexI[of - row], auto simp: Let-def)
next
  case (Some rec)
  note some = newton-coefficients-main-int-Some[OF len this]
  hence len': length (hd rec)  $\leq$  length xjs by (cases rec, auto)
  hence lenn: length (hd rec)  $\leq$  length xs using len by auto
  have hd: hd (map ?mri rec) = ?mri (hd rec) using some by (cases rec, auto)
  let ?d = divided-differences-impl-int (hd rec) fv xj xs
  from none[simplified, unfolded Some]
  have none: ?d = None by (cases ?d, auto)
  have xj  $\notin$  set (take (length (hd rec)) xs)
  proof
    assume xj  $\in$  set (take (length (hd rec)) xs)
    then obtain i where i < length (hd rec) and xj: xj = xs ! i
    unfolding in-set-conv-nth by auto
    with len' have i: i < length xjs by simp
    have Suc (length xjs)  $\leq$  length xs using 2(3) by auto
    with i have i0: i  $\neq$  0

```

```

    by (metis 2(5) Suc-diff-Suc Suc-le-lessD diff-less dist distinct-conv-nth
        hd-drop-conv-nth length-Cons length-drop length-greater-0-conv length-rev
less-le-trans
        list.sel(1) list.simps(3) nat-neq-iff rev-nth xj xjs)
  have xj ∈ set xjs
  by (subst xjs, unfold xj in-set-conv-nth, rule exI[of - length xjs - Suc i],
insert i 2(3) i0,
    auto simp: rev-nth)
  hence ndist: ¬ distinct (xj # xjs) by auto
  from dist have distinct (rev xs) by simp
  from distinct-drop[OF this] have distinct (xj # xjs) using 2(5) by metis
  with ndist
  show False ..
qed
note dd = divided-differences-impl-int-None[OF lenn none this]
show ?thesis
  by (rule beXI, rule dd, insert some hd, auto)
qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma newton-coefficients-int: assumes dist: distinct xs
  and len: length xs = length fs
  shows newton-coefficients-int = (let cs = newton-coefficients (map rat-of-int xs)
(map of-int fs)
  in if set cs ⊆ ℤ then Some (map int-of-rat cs) else None)
proof -
  from len have len: length (rev fs) = length (rev xs) length (rev xs) ≤ length xs
by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases newton-coefficients-main-int (rev fs) (rev xs))
    case (Some res)
  have rev: ∧ xs. map rat-of-int (rev xs) = rev (map of-int xs) unfolding rev-map
  ..
  note n = newton-coefficients-main-int-Some[OF len Some, unfolded rev]
  {
    fix row
    assume row ∈ set res
    with n have row ≠ [] by auto
    hence id: hd (map rat-of-int row) = rat-of-int (hd row) by (cases row, auto)
    also have ... ∈ ℤ by auto
    finally have int: hd (map rat-of-int row) ∈ ℤ by auto
    have hd row = int-of-rat (hd (map rat-of-int row)) unfolding id by simp
    note this int
  }
  thus ?thesis unfolding newton-coefficients-int-def Some newton-coefficients-def
n[THEN conjunct1] Let-def option.simps
  by (auto simp: o-def)
next

```

```

    case None
  have rev xs = drop (length xs - length (rev xs)) (rev xs) by simp
  from newton-coefficients-main-int-None[OF dist len None this]
  show ?thesis unfolding newton-coefficients-int-def newton-coefficients-def None
by (auto simp: Let-def rev-map)
qed
qed

```

definition *newton-poly-impl-int* :: int poly option **where**
newton-poly-impl-int \equiv case newton-coefficients-int of None \Rightarrow None
| Some nc \Rightarrow Some (horner-composition (rev nc) xs)

lemma *newton-poly-impl-int*: **assumes** len: length xs = length fs
and dist: distinct xs
shows *newton-poly-impl-int* = (let p = newton-poly-impl (map rat-of-int xs) (map
of-int fs)
in if set (coeffs p) \subseteq \mathbb{Z} then Some (map-poly int-of-rat p) else None)

proof –
let ?ir = int-of-rat
let ?ri = rat-of-int
let ?mir = map ?ir
let ?mri = map ?ri
let ?nc = newton-coefficients (?mri xs) (?mri fs)
have id: *newton-poly-impl-int* = (if set ?nc \subseteq \mathbb{Z}
then Some (horner-composition (rev (?mir ?nc)) xs) else None)
unfolding *newton-poly-impl-int-def newton-coefficients-int*[OF dist len] *Let-def*
by simp

```

have len: length (rev ?nc)  $\leq$  Suc (length xs)
  unfolding length-rev
  by (subst newton-coefficients[OF refl], insert len, auto)
show ?thesis unfolding id
  unfolding newton-poly-impl-def
  unfolding Let-def set-rev rev-map horner-coeffs-ints[OF len]
proof (rule if-cong[OF refl - refl], rule arg-cong[of - - Some])
  define cs where cs = rev ?nc
  define ics where ics = map ?ir cs
  assume set ?nc  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{Z}$ 
  hence set cs  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{Z}$  unfolding cs-def by auto
  hence ics: cs = ?mri ics unfolding ics-def map-map o-def
  by (simp add: map-idI subset-code(1))
  have id: horner-composition (rev ?nc) (?mri xs) = map-poly ?ri (horner-composition
ics xs)
  unfolding cs-def[symmetric] ics
  by (rule of-int-poly-hom.horner-composition-hom)
  show horner-composition (?mir (rev ?nc)) xs
  = map-poly ?ir (horner-composition (rev ?nc) (?mri xs))
  unfolding id unfolding cs-def[symmetric] ics-def[symmetric]
  by (subst map-poly-map-poly, auto simp: o-def map-poly-idI)
qed

```

qed
end

definition *newton-interpolation-poly* :: ('a :: field × 'a)list ⇒ 'a poly **where**
newton-interpolation-poly x-fs = (let
 xs = map fst x-fs; fs = map snd x-fs in
newton-poly-impl xs fs)

definition *newton-interpolation-poly-int* :: (int × int)list ⇒ int poly option **where**
newton-interpolation-poly-int x-fs = (let
 xs = map fst x-fs; fs = map snd x-fs in
newton-poly-impl-int xs fs)

lemma *newton-interpolation-poly*: **assumes** *dist*: distinct (map fst xs-ys)
and *p*: p = *newton-interpolation-poly* xs-ys
and *xy*: (x,y) ∈ set xs-ys
shows poly p x = y
proof (cases length xs-ys)
 case 0
 thus ?thesis using *xy* by (cases xs-ys, auto)
next
 case (Suc nn)
 let ?xs = map fst xs-ys let ?fs = map snd xs-ys let ?n = Suc nn
 from *xy*[unfolded set-conv-nth] **obtain** *i* **where** *xy*: i ≤ nn x = ?xs ! i y = ?fs !
i
 using Suc
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) fst-conv in-set-conv-nth less-Suc-eq-le nth-map
 snd-conv *xy*)
 have *id*: *newton-interpolation-poly* xs-ys = *newton-poly* ?xs ?fs nn
 unfolding *newton-interpolation-poly-def* *Let-def*
 by (rule *newton-poly-impl*[OF - - Suc], auto)
 show ?thesis
 unfolding *p id*
proof (rule *newton-poly-sound*[of nn ?xs - ?fs, unfolded
Newton-Interpolation.x-def *Newton-Interpolation.f-def*, OF - *xy*(1), folded
xy(2-)])
 fix *i j*
 show *i* < *j* ⇒ *j* ≤ nn ⇒ ?xs ! *i* ≠ ?xs ! *j* using *dist* Suc *nth-eq-iff-index-eq*
 by fastforce
qed
qed

lemma *degree-newton-interpolation-poly*:
shows degree (*newton-interpolation-poly* xs-ys) ≤ length xs-ys - 1
proof (cases length xs-ys)
 case 0
 hence *id*: xs-ys = [] by (cases xs-ys, auto)
 show ?thesis unfolding
id newton-interpolation-poly-def *Let-def* list.simps *newton-poly-impl-def*

```

    Newton-Interpolation.newton-coefficients-def
  by simp
next
case (Suc nn)
let ?xs = map fst xs-ys let ?fs = map snd xs-ys let ?n = Suc nn
have id: newton-interpolation-poly xs-ys = newton-poly ?xs ?fs nn
  unfolding newton-interpolation-poly-def Let-def
  by (rule newton-poly-impl[OF - - Suc], auto)
show ?thesis unfolding id using newton-poly-degree[of ?xs ?fs nn] Suc by simp
qed

```

For *newton-interpolation-poly-int* at this point we just prove that it is equivalent to perform an interpolation on the rational numbers, and then check whether all resulting coefficients are integers. That this corresponds to a sound and complete interpolation algorithm on the integers is proven in the theory *Polynomial-Interpolation*, cf. lemmas *newton-interpolation-poly-int-Some/None*.

```

lemma newton-interpolation-poly-int: assumes dist: distinct (map fst xs-ys)
shows newton-interpolation-poly-int xs-ys = (let
  rxs-ys = map ( $\lambda (x,y). (rat-of-int\ x,\ rat-of-int\ y)$ ) xs-ys;
  rp = newton-interpolation-poly rxs-ys
  in if ( $\forall x \in set\ (coeffs\ rp). is-int-rat\ x$ ) then
    Some (map-poly int-of-rat rp) else None)
proof -
  have id1: map fst (map ( $\lambda(x, y). (rat-of-int\ x,\ rat-of-int\ y)$ ) xs-ys) = map rat-of-int (map fst xs-ys)
  by (induct xs-ys, auto)
  have id2: map snd (map ( $\lambda(x, y). (rat-of-int\ x,\ rat-of-int\ y)$ ) xs-ys) = map rat-of-int (map snd xs-ys)
  by (induct xs-ys, auto)
  have id3: length (map fst xs-ys) = length (map snd xs-ys) by auto
  show ?thesis
  unfolding newton-interpolation-poly-def newton-interpolation-poly-int-def Let-def
  newton-poly-impl-int[OF id3 dist]
  unfolding id1 id2
  by (rule sym, rule if-cong, auto simp: is-int-rat[abs-def])
qed

```

```

hide-const
  Newton-Interpolation.x
  Newton-Interpolation.f
end

```

10 Lagrange Interpolation

We formalized the Lagrange interpolation, i.e., a method to interpolate a polynomial p from a list of points $(x_1, p(x_1)), (x_2, p(x_2)), \dots$. The interpola-

tion algorithm is proven to be sound and complete.

theory *Lagrange-Interpolation*

imports

Missing-Polynomial

begin

definition *lagrange-basis-poly* :: 'a :: field list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**

lagrange-basis-poly xs xj \equiv let ys = filter (λ x. x \neq xj) xs

in prod-list (map (λ xi. smult (inverse (xj - xi)) [: - xi, 1 :]) ys)

definition *lagrange-interpolation-poly* :: ('a :: field \times 'a)list \Rightarrow 'a poly **where**

lagrange-interpolation-poly xs-ys \equiv let

xs = map fst xs-ys

in sum-list (map (λ (xj,yj). smult yj (*lagrange-basis-poly* xs xj)) xs-ys)

lemma [code]:

lagrange-basis-poly xs xj = (let ys = filter (λ x. x \neq xj) xs

in prod-list (map (λ xi. let ii = inverse (xj - xi) in [: - ii * xi, ii :]) ys))

unfolding *lagrange-basis-poly-def* *Let-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-lagrange-basis-poly*: degree (*lagrange-basis-poly* xs xj) \leq length (filter (λ x. x \neq xj) xs)

unfolding *lagrange-basis-poly-def* *Let-def*

by (rule order.trans[OF degree-prod-list-le], rule order.trans[OF sum-list-mono[of - - λ -. 1]]),

auto simp: o-def, induct xs, auto)

lemma *degree-lagrange-interpolation-poly*:

shows degree (*lagrange-interpolation-poly* xs-ys) \leq length xs-ys - 1

proof -

{

fix a b

assume ab: (a,b) \in set xs-ys

let ?xs = filter (λ x. x \neq a) (map fst xs-ys)

from ab **have** a \in set (map fst xs-ys) **by** force

hence Suc (length ?xs) \leq length xs-ys

by (induct xs-ys, auto)

hence length ?xs \leq length xs-ys - 1 **by** auto

} **note** main = this

show ?thesis

unfolding *lagrange-interpolation-poly-def* *Let-def*

by (rule degree-sum-list-le, auto, rule order.trans[OF degree-lagrange-basis-poly], insert main, auto)

qed

lemma *lagrange-basis-poly-1*:

poly (*lagrange-basis-poly* (map fst xs-ys) x) x = 1

unfolding *lagrange-basis-poly-def* *Let-def* *poly-prod-list*

by (rule prod-list-neutral, auto)

(metis field-class.field-inverse mult.commute right-diff-distrib right-minus-eq)

lemma *lagrange-basis-poly-0*: **assumes** $x' \in \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs-ys})$ **and** $x' \neq x$
shows $\text{poly } (\text{lagrange-basis-poly } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs-ys}) x) x' = 0$
proof –
let $?f = \lambda xi. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (x - xi)) \text{ } [- xi, 1:]$
let $?xs = \text{filter } (\lambda c. c \neq x) (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs-ys})$
have $\text{mem}: ?f x' \in \text{set } (\text{map } ?f ?xs)$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
unfolding *lagrange-basis-poly-def* *Let-def* *poly-prod-list* *prod-list-map-remove1* [*OF*
mem]
by *simp*
qed

lemma *lagrange-interpolation-poly*: **assumes** *dist*: $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs-ys})$
and $p = \text{lagrange-interpolation-poly } \text{xs-ys}$
shows $\bigwedge x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } \text{xs-ys} \implies \text{poly } p x = y$
proof –
let $?xs = \text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs-ys}$
{
fix $x y$
assume $xy: (x,y) \in \text{set } \text{xs-ys}$
show $\text{poly } p x = y$ **unfolding** *p* *lagrange-interpolation-poly-def* *Let-def* *poly-sum-list*
map-map *o-def*
proof (*subst sum-list-map-remove1* [*OF* *xy*], *unfold split* *poly-smult* *lagrange-basis-poly-1*,
subst sum-list-neutral)
fix v
assume $v \in \text{set } (\text{map } (\lambda xa. \text{poly } (\text{case } xa \text{ of } (xj, yj) \Rightarrow \text{smult } yj (\text{lagrange-basis-poly } ?xs xj)))$
 $x)$
 $(\text{remove1 } (x, y) \text{ xs-ys})$ (*is* - $\in \text{set } (\text{map } ?f ?xy)$)
then obtain xy' **where** $\text{mem}: xy' \in \text{set } ?xy$ **and** $v = ?f xy'$ **by** *auto*
obtain $x' y'$ **where** $xy': xy' = (x', y')$ **by** *force*
from $v[\text{unfolded this split}]$ **have** $v = \text{poly } (\text{smult } y' (\text{lagrange-basis-poly } ?xs$
 $x')) x$.
have *neq*: $x' \neq x$
proof
assume $x' = x$
with $\text{mem}[\text{unfolded } xy']$ **have** $\text{mem}: (x, y') \in \text{set } (\text{remove1 } (x, y) \text{ xs-ys})$ **by**
auto
hence $\text{mem}': (x, y') \in \text{set } \text{xs-ys}$ **by** (*meson* *notin-set-remove1*)
from *dist*[*unfolded distinct-map*] **have** *inj*: *inj-on* *fst* (*set* *xs-ys*) **by** *auto*
with $\text{mem}' xy$ **have** $y': y' = y$ **unfolding** *inj-on-def* **by** *force*
from *dist* **have** *distinct* *xs-ys* **using** *distinct-map* **by** *blast*
hence $(x, y) \notin \text{set } (\text{remove1 } (x, y) \text{ xs-ys})$ **by** *simp*
with $\text{mem}[\text{unfolded } y']$
show *False* **by** *auto*
qed
have $\text{poly } (\text{lagrange-basis-poly } ?xs x') x = 0$

```

    by (rule lagrange-basis-poly-0, insert xy mem[unfolded xy] dist neg, force+)

    thus v = 0 unfolding v by simp
  qed simp
} note sound = this
qed

end

```

11 Neville Aitken Interpolation

We prove soundness of Neville-Aitken's polynomial interpolation algorithm using the recursive formula directly. We further provide an implementation which avoids the exponential branching in the recursion.

```

theory Neville-Aitken-Interpolation
imports
  HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial
begin

context
  fixes x :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: field
  and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
begin

private definition X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where [code-unfold]: X i = [:-x i, 1:]

function neville-aitken-main :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  neville-aitken-main i j = (if i < j then
    (smult (inverse (x j - x i)) (X i * neville-aitken-main (i + 1) j -
      X j * neville-aitken-main i (j - 1)))
    else [:f i:])
  by pat-completeness auto

termination by (relation measure ( $\lambda$  (i,j). j - i), auto)

definition neville-aitken :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  neville-aitken = neville-aitken-main 0

declare neville-aitken-main.simps[simp del]

lemma neville-aitken-main: assumes dist:  $\bigwedge$  i j. i < j  $\implies$  j  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  x i  $\neq$  x j
  shows i  $\leq$  k  $\implies$  k  $\leq$  j  $\implies$  j  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  poly (neville-aitken-main i j) (x k) = (f k)
proof (induct i j arbitrary: k rule: neville-aitken-main.induct)
  case (1 i j k)
  note neville-aitken-main.simps[of i j, simp]
  show ?case
  proof (cases i < j)

```

```

case False
with  $1(3-)$  have  $k = i$  by auto
with False show ?thesis by auto
next
case True note  $ij = this$ 
from  $dist[OF\ True\ 1(5)]$  have  $diff: x\ i \neq x\ j$  by auto
from True have  $id: neville-aitken-main\ i\ j =$ 
   $(smult\ (inverse\ (x\ j - x\ i))\ (X\ i * neville-aitken-main\ (i + 1)\ j - X\ j$ 
     $* neville-aitken-main\ i\ (j - 1)))$  by simp
note  $IH = 1(1-2)[OF\ True]$ 
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $k = i$ )
  case True
  show ?thesis unfolding id True poly-smult using  $IH(2)[of\ i]\ ij\ 1(3-)$  diff
    by (simp add: X-def field-simps)
next
  case False note  $ki = this$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $k = j$ )
    case True
    show ?thesis unfolding id True poly-smult using  $IH(1)[of\ j]\ ij\ 1(3-)$  diff
      by (simp add: X-def field-simps)
    next
    case False
    with  $ki$  show ?thesis unfolding id poly-smult using  $IH(1-2)[of\ k]\ ij$ 
       $1(3-)$  diff
      by (simp add: X-def field-simps)
    qed
  qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma degree-neville-aitken-main: degree (neville-aitken-main i j) ≤ j - i
proof (induct i j rule: neville-aitken-main.induct)
  case  $(1\ i\ j)$ 
  note  $simp = neville-aitken-main.simps[of\ i\ j]$ 
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $i < j$ )
    case False
    thus ?thesis unfolding simp by simp
  next
  case True
  note  $IH = 1[OF\ this]$ 
  let  $?n = neville-aitken-main$ 
  have  $X: \bigwedge i. degree\ (X\ i) = Suc\ 0$  unfolding X-def by auto
  have  $degree\ (X\ i * ?n\ (i + 1)\ j) \leq Suc\ (degree\ (?n\ (i + 1)\ j))$ 
    by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le], simp add: X)
  also have  $\dots \leq Suc\ (j - (i + 1))$  using  $IH(1)$  by simp
  finally have  $1: degree\ (X\ i * ?n\ (i + 1)\ j) \leq j - i$  using True by auto

```

```

have degree (X j * ?n i (j - 1)) ≤ Suc (degree (?n i (j - 1)))
  by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le], simp add: X)
also have ... ≤ Suc ((j - 1) - i) using IH(2) by simp
finally have 2: degree (X j * ?n i (j - 1)) ≤ j - i using True by auto
have id: ?n i j = smult (inverse (x j - x i))
  (X i * ?n (i + 1) j - X j * ?n i (j - 1)) unfolding simp using True
by simp
have degree (?n i j) ≤ degree (X i * ?n (i + 1) j - X j * ?n i (j - 1))
  unfolding id by simp
also have ... ≤ max (degree (X i * ?n (i + 1) j)) (degree (X j * ?n i (j -
1)))
  by (rule degree-diff-le-max)
also have ... ≤ j - i using 1 2 by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

```

lemma degree-neville-aitken: degree (neville-aitken n) ≤ n
  unfolding neville-aitken-def using degree-neville-aitken-main[of 0 n] by simp

```

```

fun neville-aitken-merge :: ('a × 'a × 'a poly) list ⇒ ('a × 'a × 'a poly) list where
  neville-aitken-merge ((xi,xj,p-ij) # (xsi,xsj,p-sisj) # rest) =
    (xi,xsj, smult (inverse (xsj - xi)) ([:-xi,1:] * p-sisj
  + [:xsj,-1:] * p-ij)) # neville-aitken-merge ((xsi,xsj,p-sisj) # rest)
| neville-aitken-merge [-] = []
| neville-aitken-merge [] = []

```

```

lemma length-neville-aitken-merge[termination-simp]: length (neville-aitken-merge
xs) = length xs - 1
  by (induct xs rule: neville-aitken-merge.induct, auto)

```

```

fun neville-aitken-impl-main :: ('a × 'a × 'a poly) list ⇒ 'a poly where
  neville-aitken-impl-main (e1 # e2 # es) =
    neville-aitken-impl-main (neville-aitken-merge (e1 # e2 # es))
| neville-aitken-impl-main [(-,p)] = p
| neville-aitken-impl-main [] = 0

```

```

lemma neville-aitken-merge:
  xs = map (λ i. (x i, x (i + j), neville-aitken-main i (i + j))) [l .. Suc (l + k)]
  ⇒ neville-aitken-merge xs
  = (map (λ i. (x i, x (i + Suc j), neville-aitken-main i (i + Suc j))) [l .. l
+ k])

```

```

proof (induct xs arbitrary: l k rule: neville-aitken-merge.induct)
  case (1 xi xj p-ij xsi xsj p-sisj rest l k)
  let ?n = neville-aitken-main
  let ?f = λ j i. (x i, x (i + j), ?n i (i + j))
  define f where f = ?f
  let ?map = λ j. map (?f j)

```

note $res = 1(2)$
from $arg\text{-}cong[OF\ res, of\ length]$ **obtain** kk **where** $k: k = Suc\ kk$ **by** ($cases\ k,$
 $auto$)
hence $id: [l..<Suc\ (l + k)] = l \# [Suc\ l ..< Suc\ (Suc\ l + kk)]$
by ($simp\ add: upt\text{-}rec$)
from $res[unfolded\ id]$ **have** $id2: (xsi, xsj, p\text{-}sisj) \# rest =$
 $?map\ j\ [Suc\ l..< Suc\ (Suc\ l + kk)]$
and $id3: xi = x\ l\ xj = x\ (l + j)\ p\text{-}ij = ?n\ l\ (l + j)$
 $xsi = x\ (Suc\ l)\ xsj = x\ (Suc\ (l + j))\ p\text{-}sisj = ?n\ (Suc\ l)\ (Suc\ (l + j))$
by ($auto\ simp: upt\text{-}rec$)
note $IH = 1(1)[OF\ id2]$
have $X: [:x\ (Suc\ (l + j)), - 1:] = - X\ (Suc\ l + j)$ **unfolding** $X\text{-}def$ **by** $simp$
have $id4: (xi, xsj, smult\ (inverse\ (xsj - xi))\ ([: - xi, 1:] * p\text{-}sisj +$
 $[:xsj, - 1:] * p\text{-}ij)) = (x\ l, x\ (l + Suc\ j), ?n\ l\ (l + Suc\ j))$
unfolding $id3\ neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}main.simps[of\ l\ l + Suc\ j]$
 $X\text{-}def[symmetric]\ X$ **by** $simp$
have $id5: [l..<l + k] = l \# [Suc\ l ..< Suc\ l + kk]$ **unfolding** k
by ($simp\ add: upt\text{-}rec$)
show $?case$ **unfolding** $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}merge.simps\ IH\ id4$
unfolding $id5$ **by** $simp$
qed $auto$

lemma $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl\text{-}main:$

$xs = map\ (\lambda\ i.\ (x\ i, x\ (i + j), neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}main\ i\ (i + j)))\ [l..< Suc\ (l + k)]$

$\implies neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl\text{-}main\ xs = neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}main\ l\ (l + j + k)$

proof ($induct\ xs\ arbitrary: l\ k\ j$ $rule: neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl\text{-}main.induct$)

case ($1\ e1\ e2\ es\ l\ k\ j$)

note $res = 1(2)$

from res **obtain** kk **where** $k: k = Suc\ kk$ **by** ($cases\ k, auto$)

hence $id1: l + k = Suc\ (l + kk)$ **by** $auto$

show $?case$ **unfolding** $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl\text{-}main.simps\ 1(1)[OF\ neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}merge[OF\ 1(2), unfolded\ id1]]$

by ($simp\ add: k$)

qed $auto$

lemma $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl:$

$xs = map\ (\lambda\ i.\ (x\ i, x\ i, [:f\ i:]))\ [0..< Suc\ k]$

$\implies neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl\text{-}main\ xs = neville\text{-}aitken\ k$

unfolding $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}def$ **using** $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}impl\text{-}main[of\ xs\ 0\ 0\ k]$

by ($simp\ add: neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}main.simps$)

end

lemma $neville\text{-}aitken:$ **assumes** $\bigwedge\ i\ j.\ i < j \implies j \leq n \implies x\ i \neq x\ j$

shows $j \leq n \implies poly\ (neville\text{-}aitken\ x\ f\ n)\ (x\ j) = (f\ j)$

unfolding $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}def$

by ($rule\ neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}main[OF\ asms, of\ n], auto$)

definition $neville\text{-}aitken\text{-}interpolation\text{-}poly :: ('a :: field \times 'a)list \implies 'a\ poly$ **where**

neville-aitken-interpolation-poly $x\text{-fs} = (\text{let}$
 $\text{start} = \text{map } (\lambda (xi,fi). (xi,xi,[:fi:])) x\text{-fs}$ *in*
 $\text{neville-aitken-impl-main start})$

lemma *neville-aitken-interpolation-impl*: **assumes** $x\text{-fs} \neq []$
shows *neville-aitken-interpolation-poly* $x\text{-fs} =$
 $\text{neville-aitken } (\lambda i. \text{fst } (x\text{-fs} ! i)) (\lambda i. \text{snd } (x\text{-fs} ! i)) (\text{length } x\text{-fs} - 1)$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\text{id}: \text{Suc } (\text{length } x\text{-fs} - 1) = \text{length } x\text{-fs}$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
unfolding *neville-aitken-interpolation-poly-def Let-def*
by (*rule neville-aitken-impl, unfold id, rule nth-equalityI, auto split: prod.splits*)
qed

lemma *neville-aitken-interpolation-poly*: **assumes** $\text{dist}: \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs\text{-ys})$
and $p: p = \text{neville-aitken-interpolation-poly } xs\text{-ys}$
and $xy: (x,y) \in \text{set } xs\text{-ys}$
shows *poly* $p x = y$
proof –
have $p: p = \text{neville-aitken } (\lambda i. \text{fst } (xs\text{-ys} ! i)) (\lambda i. \text{snd } (xs\text{-ys} ! i)) (\text{length } xs\text{-ys} - 1)$
unfolding p
by (*rule neville-aitken-interpolation-impl, insert xy, auto*)
from xy **obtain** i **where** $i: i < \text{length } xs\text{-ys}$ **and** $x: x = \text{fst } (xs\text{-ys} ! i)$ **and** $y: y = \text{snd } (xs\text{-ys} ! i)$
unfolding *set-conv-nth* **by** (*metis fst-conv in-set-conv-nth snd-conv xy*)
show *?thesis* **unfolding** $p x y$
proof (*rule neville-aitken*)
fix $i j$
show $i < j \implies j \leq \text{length } xs\text{-ys} - 1 \implies \text{fst } (xs\text{-ys} ! i) \neq \text{fst } (xs\text{-ys} ! j)$ **using**
dist
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) One-nat-def diff-less dual-order.strict-trans2 length-map length-pos-if-in-set lessI less-or-eq-imp-le neq-iff nth-eq-iff-index-eq nth-map xy*)
qed (*insert i, auto*)
qed

lemma *degree-neville-aitken-interpolation-poly*:
shows $\text{degree } (\text{neville-aitken-interpolation-poly } xs\text{-ys}) \leq \text{length } xs\text{-ys} - 1$
proof (*cases length xs-ys*)
case 0
hence $\text{id}: xs\text{-ys} = []$ **by** (*cases xs-ys, auto*)
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *id neville-aitken-interpolation-poly-def Let-def* **by** *simp*
next
case ($\text{Suc } nn$)
have $\text{id}: \text{neville-aitken-interpolation-poly } xs\text{-ys} =$
 $\text{neville-aitken } (\lambda i. \text{fst } (xs\text{-ys} ! i)) (\lambda i. \text{snd } (xs\text{-ys} ! i)) (\text{length } xs\text{-ys} - 1)$
by (*rule neville-aitken-interpolation-impl, insert Suc, auto*)

```

  show ?thesis unfolding id by (rule degree-neville-aitken)
qed

end

```

12 Polynomial Interpolation

We combine Newton's, Lagrange's, and Neville-Aitken's interpolation algorithms to a combined interpolation algorithm which is parametric. This parametric algorithm is then further extend from fields to also perform interpolation of integer polynomials.

In experiments it is revealed that Newton's algorithm performs better than the one of Lagrange. Moreover, on the integer numbers, only Newton's algorithm has been optimized with fast failure capabilities.

```

theory Polynomial-Interpolation

```

```

imports

```

```

  Improved-Code-Equations

```

```

  Newton-Interpolation

```

```

  Lagrange-Interpolation

```

```

  Neville-Aitken-Interpolation

```

```

begin

```

```

datatype interpolation-algorithm = Newton | Lagrange | Neville-Aitken

```

```

fun interpolation-poly :: interpolation-algorithm  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: field  $\times$  'a)list  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly

```

```

where

```

```

  interpolation-poly Newton = newton-interpolation-poly

```

```

| interpolation-poly Lagrange = lagrange-interpolation-poly

```

```

| interpolation-poly Neville-Aitken = neville-aitken-interpolation-poly

```

```

fun interpolation-poly-int :: interpolation-algorithm  $\Rightarrow$  (int  $\times$  int)list  $\Rightarrow$  int poly

```

```

option where

```

```

  interpolation-poly-int Newton xs-ys = newton-interpolation-poly-int xs-ys

```

```

| interpolation-poly-int alg xs-ys = (let

```

```

  rxs-ys = map ( $\lambda$  (x,y). (of-int x, of-int y)) xs-ys;

```

```

  rp = interpolation-poly alg rxs-ys

```

```

  in if ( $\forall$  x  $\in$  set (coeffs rp). is-int-rat x) then

```

```

    Some (map-poly int-of-rat rp) else None)

```

```

lemma interpolation-poly-int-def: distinct (map fst xs-ys)  $\implies$ 

```

```

  interpolation-poly-int alg xs-ys = (let

```

```

  rxs-ys = map ( $\lambda$  (x,y). (of-int x, of-int y)) xs-ys;

```

```

  rp = interpolation-poly alg rxs-ys

```

```

  in if ( $\forall$  x  $\in$  set (coeffs rp). is-int-rat x) then

```

```

    Some (map-poly int-of-rat rp) else None)

```

```

by (cases alg, auto simp: newton-interpolation-poly-int)

```

```

lemma interpolation-poly: assumes dist: distinct (map fst xs-ys)
  and p: p = interpolation-poly alg xs-ys
  and xy: (x,y) ∈ set xs-ys
  shows poly p x = y
proof (cases alg)
  case Newton
  thus ?thesis using newton-interpolation-poly[OF dist - xy] p by simp
next
  case Lagrange
  thus ?thesis using lagrange-interpolation-poly[OF dist - xy] p by simp
next
  case Neville-Aitken
  thus ?thesis using neville-aitken-interpolation-poly[OF dist - xy] p by simp
qed

```

```

lemma degree-interpolation-poly:
  shows degree (interpolation-poly alg xs-ys) ≤ length xs-ys - 1
  using degree-lagrange-interpolation-poly[of xs-ys]
    degree-newton-interpolation-poly[of xs-ys]
    degree-neville-aitken-interpolation-poly[of xs-ys]
  by (cases alg, auto)

```

```

lemma uniqueness-of-interpolation: fixes p :: 'a :: idom poly
  assumes cS: card S = Suc n
  and degree p ≤ n and degree q ≤ n and
  id:  $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies \text{poly } p \ x = \text{poly } q \ x$ 
  shows p = q
proof -
  define f where f = p - q
  let ?R = {x. poly f x = 0}
  have sub: S ⊆ ?R unfolding f-def using id by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases f = 0)
    case True thus ?thesis unfolding f-def by simp
  next
  case False note f = this
  let ?R = {x. poly f x = 0}
  from poly-roots-finite[OF f] have finite ?R .
  from card-mono[OF this sub] poly-roots-degree[OF f]
  have Suc n ≤ degree f unfolding cS by auto
  also have ... ≤ n unfolding f-def
  by (rule degree-diff-le, insert assms, auto)
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma uniqueness-of-interpolation-point-list: fixes p :: 'a :: idom poly
  assumes dist: distinct (map fst xs-ys)
  and p:  $\bigwedge x \ y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xs-ys \implies \text{poly } p \ x = y$  degree p < length xs-ys

```


and $q: \bigwedge x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xs-ys \implies \text{poly } q x = y \text{ degree } q < \text{length } xs-ys$
shows $p = q$
proof –
let $?xs = \text{map } \text{fst } xs-ys$
from q **obtain** n **where** $\text{len}: \text{length } xs-ys = \text{Suc } n$ **and** $dq: \text{degree } q \leq n$ **by**
(cases xs-ys, auto)
from p **have** $dp: \text{degree } p \leq n$ **unfolding** len **by** *auto*
from dist **have** $\text{card}: \text{card } (\text{set } ?xs) = \text{Suc } n$ **unfolding** len *[symmetric]*
using distinct-card **by** *fastforce*
show $p = q$
proof *(rule uniqueness-of-interpolation[OF card dp dq])*
fix x
assume $x \in \text{set } ?xs$
then obtain y **where** $(x,y) \in \text{set } xs-ys$ **by** *auto*
from $p(1)$ *[OF this]* $q(1)$ *[OF this]* **show** $\text{poly } p x = \text{poly } q x$ **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *exactly-one-poly-interpolation*: **assumes** $xs: xs-ys \neq []$ **and** $\text{dist}: \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs-ys)$
shows $\exists! p. \text{degree } p < \text{length } xs-ys \wedge (\forall x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xs-ys \longrightarrow \text{poly } p x = (y :: 'a :: \text{field}))$
proof –
let $?alg = \text{undefined}$
let $?p = \text{interpolation-poly } ?alg \ xs-ys$
note $\text{inter} = \text{interpolation-poly}$ *[OF dist refl]*
show $?thesis$
proof *(rule ex1I[of - ?p], intro conjI allI impI)*
show $dp: \text{degree } ?p < \text{length } xs-ys$ **using** $\text{degree-interpolation-poly}$ *[of ?alg xs-ys]*
xs **by** *(cases xs-ys, auto)*
show $\bigwedge x y. (x, y) \in \text{set } xs-ys \implies \text{poly } (\text{interpolation-poly } ?alg \ xs-ys) x = y$
by *(rule inter)*
fix q
assume $q: \text{degree } q < \text{length } xs-ys \wedge (\forall x y. (x, y) \in \text{set } xs-ys \longrightarrow \text{poly } q x = y)$
show $q = ?p$
by *(rule uniqueness-of-interpolation-point-list[OF dist - - inter dp], insert q, auto)*
qed
qed

lemma *interpolation-poly-int-Some*: **assumes** $\text{dist}': \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs-ys)$
and $p: \text{interpolation-poly-int } alg \ xs-ys = \text{Some } p$
shows $\bigwedge x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xs-ys \implies \text{poly } p x = y \text{ degree } p \leq \text{length } xs-ys - 1$
proof –
let $?r = \text{rat-of-int}$
define $rxs-ys$ **where** $rxs-ys = \text{map } (\lambda(x, y). (?r x, ?r y)) \ xs-ys$
have $\text{dist}: \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } rxs-ys)$ **using** dist' **unfolding** $\text{distinct-map } rxs-ys\text{-def}$

inj-on-def **by** *force*
obtain *rp* **where** *rp*: *rp* = *interpolation-poly alg rxs-ys* **by** *blast*
from *p*[*unfolded interpolation-poly-int-def[OF dist'] Let-def, folded rxs-ys-def rp*]
have *p*: *p* = *map-poly int-of-rat rp* **and** *ball*: *Ball (set (coeffs rp)) is-int-rat*
by (*auto split: if-splits*)
have *id*: *rp* = *map-poly ?r p* **unfolding** *p*
by (*rule sym, subst map-poly-map-poly, force, rule map-poly-idI, insert ball, auto*)
note *inter* = *interpolation-poly[OF dist rp]*
{
 fix *x y*
 assume $(x,y) \in \text{set } xs\text{-}ys$
 hence $(?r\ x, ?r\ y) \in \text{set } rxs\text{-}ys$ **unfolding** *rxs-ys-def* **by** *auto*
 from *inter[OF this]* **have** *poly rp* $(?r\ x) = ?r\ y$ **by** *auto*
 from *this[unfolded id of-int-hom.poly-map-poly]* **show** *poly p* $x = y$ **by** *auto*
}

show *degree p* $\leq \text{length } xs\text{-}ys - 1$ **using** *degree-interpolation-poly[of alg rxs-ys, folded rp]*
unfolding *id rxs-ys-def* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *interpolation-poly-int-None*: **assumes** *dist*: *distinct (map fst xs-ys)*
and *p*: *interpolation-poly-int alg xs-ys = None*
and *q*: $\bigwedge x\ y. (x,y) \in \text{set } xs\text{-}ys \implies \text{poly } q\ x = y$
and *dq*: *degree q* $< \text{length } xs\text{-}ys$
shows *False*
proof –
 let *?r* = *rat-of-int*
 let *?rp* = *map-poly ?r*
 define *rxs-ys* **where** *rxs-ys* = *map* $(\lambda(x, y). (?r\ x, ?r\ y))\ xs\text{-}ys$
 have *dist'*: *distinct (map fst rxs-ys)* **using** *dist* **unfolding** *distinct-map rxs-ys-def*
 inj-on-def **by** *force*
 obtain *rp* **where** *rp*: *rp* = *interpolation-poly alg rxs-ys* **by** *blast*
 note *degrp* = *degree-interpolation-poly[of alg rxs-ys, folded rp]*
 from *q* **have** *q'*: $\bigwedge x\ y. (x,y) \in \text{set } rxs\text{-}ys \implies \text{poly } (?rp\ q)\ x = y$ **unfolding**
 rxs-ys-def
 by *auto*
 have [*simp*]: *degree (?rp q)* = *degree q* **by** *simp*
 have *id*: *rp* = *?rp q*
 by (*rule uniqueness-of-interpolation-point-list[OF dist' interpolation-poly[OF dist' rp]]*,
 insert q' dq degrp, auto simp: rxs-ys-def)
 from *p*[*unfolded interpolation-poly-int-def[OF dist] Let-def, folded rxs-ys-def rp*]
 have $\exists c \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } rp). c \notin \mathbb{Z}$ **by** (*auto split: if-splits*)
 from *this[unfolded id]* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

lemmas *newton-interpolation-poly-int-Some* =

interpolation-poly-int-Some[**where** *alg* = *Newton*, *unfolded interpolation-poly-int.simps*]

lemmas *newton-interpolation-poly-int-None* =
interpolation-poly-int-None[**where** *alg* = *Newton*, *unfolded interpolation-poly-int.simps*]

We can also use Newton's improved algorithm for integer polynomials to show that there is no polynomial p over the integers such that $p(0) = 0$ and $p(2) = 1$. The reason is that the intermediate result for computing the linear interpolant for these two point fails, and so adding further points (which corresponds to increasing the degree) will also fail. Of course, this can be generalized, showing that whenever you cannot interpolate a set of n points with an integer polynomial of degree $n - 1$, then you cannot interpolate this set of points with any integer polynomial. However, we did not formally prove this more general fact.

lemma *impossible-p-0-is-0-and-p-2-is-1*: $\neg (\exists p. \text{poly } p \ 0 = 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ 2 = (1 :: \text{int}))$

proof

assume $\exists p. \text{poly } p \ 0 = 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ 2 = (1 :: \text{int})$
then obtain p **where** $p: \text{poly } p \ 0 = 0 \ \text{poly } p \ 2 = (1 :: \text{int})$ **by** *auto*
define *xs-ys* **where** *xs-ys* = *map* ($\lambda i. (\text{int } i, \text{poly } p \ (\text{int } i))$) [*3* ..< *3* + *degree* *p*]
let *?l* = $\lambda xs. (0,0) \# (2 :: \text{int}, 1 :: \text{int}) \# xs$
let *?xs-ys* = *?l xs-ys*
define *list* **where** *list* = *map fst ?xs-ys*
have *dist*: *distinct* (*map fst ?xs-ys*) **unfolding** *xs-ys-def* **by** (*auto simp: o-def distinct-map inj-on-def*)
have $p: \bigwedge x y. (x,y) \in \text{set } ?xs-ys \implies \text{poly } p \ x = y$ **unfolding** *xs-ys-def* **using** *p* **by** *auto*
have *deg*: *degree* $p < \text{length } ?xs-ys$ **unfolding** *xs-ys-def* **by** *simp*
have *newton-coefficients-main-int list* (*rev* (*map snd ?xs-ys*)) (*rev* (*map fst ?xs-ys*)) = *None*
proof (*induct xs-ys rule: rev-induct*)
case *Nil*
show *?case* **unfolding** *list-def* **by** (*simp add: divmod-int-def*)
next
case (*snoc xy xs-ys*) **note** *IH* = *this*
obtain $x \ y$ **where** $xy: xy = (x,y)$ **by** *force*
show *?case*
proof (*cases xs-ys rule: rev-cases*)
case *Nil*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *Nil xy*
by (*simp add: list-def divmod-int-def*)
next
case (*snoc xs-ys' xy'*)
obtain $x' \ y'$ **where** $xy': xy' = (x',y')$ **by** *force*
show *?thesis* **using** *IH* **unfolding** *xy' snoc xy* **by** *simp*
qed
qed

```

hence newton: newton-interpolation-poly-int ?xs-ys = None
unfolding newton-interpolation-poly-int-def Let-def newton-poly-impl-int-def
Newton-Interpolation.newton-coefficients-int-def list-def by simp
from newton-interpolation-poly-int-None[OF dist newton p deg]
show False .
qed

end

```

References

- [1] G. M. Phillips. *Interpolation and Approximation by Polynomials*. Springer, 2003.