

Quasi-Borel Spaces

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Abstract

The notion of quasi-Borel spaces was introduced by Heunen et al. [1]. The theory provides a suitable denotational model for higher-order probabilistic programming languages with continuous distributions.

This entry is a formalization of the theory of quasi-Borel spaces, including construction of quasi-Borel spaces (product, coproduct, function spaces), the adjunction between the category of measurable spaces and the category of quasi-Borel spaces, and the probability monad on quasi-Borel spaces. This entry also contains the formalization of the Bayesian regression presented in the work of Heunen et al.

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Contents

1	Standard Borel Spaces	2
1.1	Definition	3
1.2	\mathbb{R} , \mathbb{N} , Boolean, $[0, \infty]$	4
1.3	$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$	5
1.4	$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}$	14
2	Quasi-Borel Spaces	14
2.1	Definitions	15
2.1.1	Quasi-Borel Spaces	15
2.1.2	Morphism of Quasi-Borel Spaces	17
2.1.3	Empty Space	18
2.1.4	Unit Space	19
2.1.5	Subspaces	19
2.1.6	Image Spaces	20
2.1.7	Ordering of Quasi-Borel Spaces	21
2.2	Relation to Measurable Spaces	23
2.2.1	The Functor R	23

2.2.2	The Functor L	23
2.2.3	The Adjunction	25
2.2.4	The Adjunction w.r.t. Ordering	26
2.3	Product Spaces	27
2.3.1	Binary Product Spaces	27
2.3.2	Product Spaces	30
2.4	Coproduct Spaces	32
2.4.1	Binary Coproduct Spaces	32
2.4.2	Countable Coproduct Spaces	34
2.4.3	Lists	36
2.5	Function Spaces	38
2.5.1	Function Spaces	38
3	Probability Spaces	41
3.1	Probability Measures	41
3.1.1	Probability Measures	41
3.2	The Probability Monad	56
3.2.1	The Probability Monad P	56
3.2.2	Return	58
3.2.3	Bind	58
3.2.4	The Functorial Action $P(f)$	60
3.2.5	Join	60
3.2.6	Strength	61
3.2.7	Properties of Return and Bind	64
3.2.8	Properties of Integrals	65
3.3	Binary Product Measure	67
3.3.1	Binary Product Measure	67
3.3.2	Fubini Theorem	69
3.4	Measure as QBS Measure	72
3.5	Example of Probability Measures	73
3.5.1	Normal Distribution	74
3.5.2	Uniform Distribution	74
3.5.3	Bernoulli Distribution	75
3.6	Bayesian Linear Regression	76
3.6.1	Prior	76
3.6.2	Likelihood	77
3.6.3	Posterior	78
3.6.4	Normalizer	78

1 Standard Borel Spaces

```

theory StandardBorel
  imports HOL-Probability.Probability
begin

```

A standard Borel space is the Borel space associated with a Polish space. Here, we define standard Borel spaces in another, but equivalent, way. See [1] Proposition 5.

abbreviation $real\text{-}borel \equiv borel :: real\ measure$

abbreviation $nat\text{-}borel \equiv borel :: nat\ measure$

abbreviation $ennreal\text{-}borel \equiv borel :: ennreal\ measure$

abbreviation $bool\text{-}borel \equiv borel :: bool\ measure$

1.1 Definition

locale $standard\text{-}borel =$

fixes $M :: 'a\ measure$

assumes $exist\text{-}fg: \exists f \in M \rightarrow_M real\text{-}borel. \exists g \in real\text{-}borel \rightarrow_M M.$
 $\forall x \in space\ M. (g \circ f)\ x = x$

begin

abbreviation $fg \equiv (SOME\ k. (fst\ k) \in M \rightarrow_M real\text{-}borel \wedge$
 $(snd\ k) \in real\text{-}borel \rightarrow_M M \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in space\ M. ((snd\ k) \circ (fst\ k))\ x = x))$

definition $f \equiv (fst\ fg)$

definition $g \equiv (snd\ fg)$

lemma

shows $f\text{-meas}[simp,measurable] : f \in M \rightarrow_M real\text{-}borel$
and $g\text{-meas}[simp,measurable] : g \in real\text{-}borel \rightarrow_M M$
and $gf\text{-comp-id}[simp]: \bigwedge x. x \in space\ M \implies (g \circ f)\ x = x$
 $\bigwedge x. x \in space\ M \implies g\ (f\ x) = x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $standard\text{-}borel\text{-}sets[simp]:$

assumes $sets\ M = sets\ Y$

shows $standard\text{-}borel\ Y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $f\text{-inj}:$

$inj\text{-on}\ f\ (space\ M)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $singleton\text{-}sets:$

assumes $x \in space\ M$

shows $\{x\} \in sets\ M$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $countable\text{-}space\text{-}discrete:$

assumes $countable\ (space\ M)$

shows $sets\ M = sets\ (count\text{-}space\ (space\ M))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma *standard-borelI*:

assumes $f \in Y \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
 $g \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M Y$
and $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{space } Y \implies (g \circ f) y = y$
shows *standard-borel* Y
<proof>

locale *standard-borel-space-UNIV* = *standard-borel* +

assumes *space-UNIV*: $\text{space } M = \text{UNIV}$

begin

lemma *gf-comp-id'[simp]*:

$g \circ f = \text{id}$ $g (f x) = x$
<proof>

lemma *f-inj'*:

inj f
<proof>

lemma *g-surj'*:

surj g
<proof>

end

lemma *standard-borel-space-UNIV*:

assumes $f \in Y \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
 $g \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M Y$
 $(g \circ f) = \text{id}$
and $\text{space } Y = \text{UNIV}$
shows *standard-borel-space-UNIV* Y
<proof>

lemma *standard-borel-space-UNIV'*:

assumes *standard-borel* Y
and $\text{space } Y = \text{UNIV}$
shows *standard-borel-space-UNIV* Y
<proof>

1.2 \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{N} , Boolean, $[0, \infty]$

\mathbb{R} is a standard Borel space.

interpretation *real* : *standard-borel-space-UNIV* *real-borel*

<proof>

A non-empty Borel subspace of \mathbb{R} is also a standard Borel space.

lemma *real-standard-borel-subset*:
assumes $U \in \text{sets real-borel}$
and $U \neq \{\}$
shows *standard-borel (restrict-space real-borel U)*
<proof>

A non-empty measurable subset of a standard Borel space is also a standard Borel space.

lemma(*in standard-borel*) *standard-borel-subset*:
assumes $U \in \text{sets } M$
 $U \neq \{\}$
shows *standard-borel (restrict-space M U)*
<proof>

\mathbb{N} is a standard Borel space.

interpretation *nat : standard-borel-space-UNIV nat-borel*
<proof>

For a countable space X , X is a standard Borel space iff X is a discrete space.

lemma *countable-standard-iff*:
assumes $\text{space } X \neq \{\}$
and *countable (space X)*
shows *standard-borel X \longleftrightarrow sets X = sets (count-space (space X))*
<proof>

\mathbb{B} is a standard Borel space.

lemma *to-bool-measurable*:
assumes $f - \{ \text{True} \} \cap \text{space } M \in \text{sets } M$
shows $f \in M \rightarrow_M \text{bool-borel}$
<proof>

interpretation *bool : standard-borel-space-UNIV bool-borel*
<proof>

$[0, \infty]$ (the set of extended non-negative real numbers) is a standard Borel space.

interpretation *ennreal : standard-borel-space-UNIV ennreal-borel*
<proof>

1.3 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

definition *real-to-01open* :: *real \Rightarrow real* **where**
real-to-01open r \equiv arctan r / pi + 1 / 2

definition *real-to-01open-inverse* :: *real \Rightarrow real* **where**
*real-to-01open-inverse r \equiv tan (pi * r - (pi / 2))*

lemma *real-to-01open-inverse-correct*:
real-to-01open-inverse \circ *real-to-01open* = *id*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-to-01open-inverse-correct'*:
assumes $0 < r < 1$
shows *real-to-01open* (*real-to-01open-inverse* r) = r
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-to-01open-01* :
 $0 < \text{real-to-01open } r \wedge \text{real-to-01open } r < 1$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-to-01open-continuous*:
continuous-on UNIV real-to-01open
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-to-01open-inverse-continuous*:
continuous-on $\{0 < .. < 1\}$ *real-to-01open-inverse*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *real-to-01open-inverse-measurable*:
real-to-01open-inverse \in *restrict-space real-borel* $\{0 < .. < 1\} \rightarrow_M$ *real-borel*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

fun *r01-binary-expansion''* :: *real* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \times *real* \times *real* **where**
r01-binary-expansion'' r 0 = (if $1/2 \leq r$ then (1,1,1/2)
 else (0,1/2,0)) |
r01-binary-expansion'' r (Suc n) = (let (-,ur,lr) = *r01-binary-expansion''* r n ;
 $k = (ur + lr)/2$ in
 (if $k \leq r$ then (1,ur,k)
 else (0,k,lr)))

a_n where $r = 0.a_0a_1a_2\dots$ for $0 < r < 1$.

definition *r01-binary-expansion'* :: *real* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* **where**
r01-binary-expansion' r $n \equiv$ *fst* (*r01-binary-expansion''* r n)

$a_n = 0$ or 1 .

lemma *real01-binary-expansion'-0or1*:
r01-binary-expansion' r $n \in \{0,1\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *r01-binary-sum* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *real* **where**
r01-binary-sum a $n \equiv$ ($\sum_{i=0..n} \text{real } (a\ i) * ((1/2)^\wedge(\text{Suc } i))$)

definition *r01-binary-sum-lim* :: (*nat* \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow *real* **where**
r01-binary-sum-lim \equiv *lim* \circ *r01-binary-sum*

definition $r01\text{-binary-expression} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $r01\text{-binary-expression} \equiv r01\text{-binary-sum} \circ r01\text{-binary-expansion}'$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expansion-lr-r-ur}$:

assumes $0 < r \wedge r < 1$

shows $(\text{snd} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n))) \leq r \wedge$
 $r < (\text{fst} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n)))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$0 \leq lr \wedge lr < ur \wedge ur \leq 1.$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expansion-lr-ur-nn}$:

shows $0 \leq \text{snd} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n)) \wedge$

$\text{snd} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n)) < \text{fst} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}''$
 $r n)) \wedge$

$\text{fst} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n)) \leq 1$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expansion-diff}$:

shows $(\text{fst} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n))) - (\text{snd} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}''$
 $r n))) = (1/2) \wedge (\text{Suc } n)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$lrn = Sn.$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expression-eq-lr}$:

$\text{snd} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n)) = r01\text{-binary-expression } r n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expansion}'\text{-sum-range}$:

$\exists k :: \text{nat}. (\text{snd} (\text{snd} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}'' r n))) = \text{real } k/2 \wedge (\text{Suc } n) \wedge$
 $k < 2 \wedge (\text{Suc } n) \wedge$

$((r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r n) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{even } k) \wedge$

$((r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r n) = 1 \longrightarrow \text{odd } k)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$an = bn \leftrightarrow Sn = S'n.$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expansion}'\text{-expression-eq}$:

$r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r1 = r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r2 \longleftrightarrow$

$r01\text{-binary-expression } r1 = r01\text{-binary-expression } r2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma power2-e :

$\bigwedge e :: \text{real}. 0 < e \implies \exists n :: \text{nat}. \text{real-of-rat } (1/2) \wedge n < e$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-binary-expression-converges-to-r}$:

assumes $0 < r$

and $r < 1$

shows $\text{LIMSEQ } (r01\text{-binary-expression } r) r$

<proof>

lemma *r01-binary-expression-correct:*

assumes $0 < r$

and $r < 1$

shows $r = (\sum n. \text{real } (r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r n) * (1/2)^\wedge(\text{Suc } n))$

<proof>

$S0 \leq S1 \leq S2 \leq \dots$

lemma *binary-sum-incseq:*

incseq (*r01-binary-sum* *a*)

<proof>

lemma *r01-eq-iff:*

assumes $0 < r1$ $r1 < 1$

$0 < r2$ $r2 < 1$

shows $r1 = r2 \iff r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r1 = r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r2$

<proof>

lemma *power-half-summable:*

summable $(\lambda n. ((1::\text{real}) / 2)^\wedge \text{Suc } n)$

<proof>

lemma *binary-expression-summable:*

assumes $\bigwedge n. a n \in \{0,1 :: \text{nat}\}$

shows *summable* $(\lambda n. \text{real } (a n) * (1/2)^\wedge(\text{Suc } n))$

<proof>

lemma *binary-expression-gteq0:*

assumes $\bigwedge n. a n \in \{0,1 :: \text{nat}\}$

shows $0 \leq (\sum n. \text{real } (a (n + k)) * (1 / 2)^\wedge \text{Suc } (n + k))$

<proof>

lemma *binary-expression-leeq1:*

assumes $\bigwedge n. a n \in \{0,1 :: \text{nat}\}$

shows $(\sum n. \text{real } (a (n + k)) * (1 / 2)^\wedge \text{Suc } (n + k)) \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *binary-expression-less-than:*

assumes $\bigwedge n. a n \in \{0,1 :: \text{nat}\}$

shows $(\sum n. \text{real } (a (n + k)) * (1 / 2)^\wedge \text{Suc } (n + k)) \leq (\sum n. (1 / 2)^\wedge \text{Suc } (n + k))$

<proof>

lemma *lim-sum-ai:*

assumes $\bigwedge n. a n \in \{0,1 :: \text{nat}\}$

shows $\text{lim } (\lambda n. (\sum i=0..n. \text{real } (a i) * (1/2)^\wedge(\text{Suc } i))) = (\sum n::\text{nat}. \text{real } (a n) * (1/2)^\wedge(\text{Suc } n))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *half-1-minus-sum*:

$$1 - \left(\sum_{i < k}. ((1::real) / 2) \wedge^{Suc\ i} \right) = (1/2) \wedge^k$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *half-sum*:

$$\left(\sum n. ((1::real) / 2) \wedge^{(Suc\ (n + k))} \right) = (1/2) \wedge^k$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ai-exists0-less-than-sum*:

assumes $\bigwedge n. a\ n \in \{0,1\}$

$$i \geq m$$

and $a\ i = 0$

$$\text{shows } \left(\sum n::nat. real\ (a\ (n + m)) * (1/2) \wedge^{(Suc\ (n + m))} \right) < (1 / 2) \wedge^m$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ai-exists0-less-than1*:

assumes $\bigwedge n. a\ n \in \{0,1\}$

and $\exists i. a\ i = 0$

$$\text{shows } \left(\sum n::nat. real\ (a\ n) * (1/2) \wedge^{(Suc\ n)} \right) < 1$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ai-1-gt*:

assumes $\bigwedge n. a\ n \in \{0,1\}$

and $a\ i = 1$

$$\text{shows } (1/2) \wedge^{(Suc\ i)} \leq \left(\sum n::nat. real\ (a\ (n+i)) * (1/2) \wedge^{(Suc\ (n+i))} \right)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ai-exists1-gt0*:

assumes $\bigwedge n. a\ n \in \{0,1\}$

and $\exists i. a\ i = 1$

$$\text{shows } 0 < \left(\sum n::nat. real\ (a\ n) * (1/2) \wedge^{(Suc\ n)} \right)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *r01-binary-expression-ex0*:

assumes $0 < r\ r < 1$

shows $\exists i. r01\text{-binary-expansion}'\ r\ i = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *r01-binary-expression-ex1*:

assumes $0 < r\ r < 1$

shows $\exists i. r01\text{-binary-expansion}'\ r\ i = 1$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *r01-binary-expansion'-gt1*:

$$1 \leq r \iff (\forall n. r01\text{-binary-expansion}'\ r\ n = 1)$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *r01-binary-expansion'-lt0*:
 $r \leq 0 \iff (\forall n. r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r n = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

The sequence 111111... does not appear in $r = 0.a_1a_2\dots$

lemma *r01-binary-expression-ex0-strong*:
assumes $0 < r < 1$
shows $\exists i \geq n. r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r i = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

A binary expression is well-formed when 111... does not appear in the tail of the sequence

definition *biexp01-well-formed* :: $(nat \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $biexp01\text{-well-formed } a \equiv (\forall n. a n \in \{0,1\}) \wedge (\forall n. \exists m \geq n. a m = 0)$

lemma *biexp01-well-formedE*:
assumes *biexp01-well-formed* a
shows $(\forall n. a n \in \{0,1\}) \wedge (\forall n. \exists m \geq n. a m = 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *biexp01-well-formedI*:
assumes $\bigwedge n. a n \in \{0,1\}$
and $\bigwedge n. \exists m \geq n. a m = 0$
shows *biexp01-well-formed* a
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *r01-binary-expansion-well-formed*:
assumes $0 < r < 1$
shows *biexp01-well-formed* $(r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *biexp01-well-formed-comb*:
assumes *biexp01-well-formed* a
and *biexp01-well-formed* b
shows *biexp01-well-formed* $(\lambda n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } a (n \text{ div } 2) \text{ else } b ((n-1) \text{ div } 2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nat-complete-induction*:
assumes $P (0 :: nat)$
and $\bigwedge n. (\bigwedge m. m \leq n \implies P m) \implies P (Suc n)$
shows $P n$
 ⟨proof⟩

$(\sum m. \text{real } (a m) * (1 / 2) ^ Suc m) n = a n.$

lemma *biexp01-well-formed-an*:

assumes *biexp01-well-formed a*
shows *r01-binary-expansion' ($\sum m. \text{real } (a \ m) * (1 / 2) ^ \wedge \text{Suc } m) \ n = a \ n$*
<proof>

lemma *f01-borel-measurable:*
assumes *f - ' {0::real} ∈ sets real-borel*
f - ' {1} ∈ sets borel
and *∧r::real. f r ∈ {0,1}*
shows *f ∈ borel-measurable real-borel*
<proof>

lemma *r01-binary-expansion'-measurable:*
(λr. real (r01-binary-expansion' r n)) ∈ borel-measurable (borel :: real measure)
<proof>

definition *r01-to-r01-r01-fst' :: real ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where*
*r01-to-r01-r01-fst' r n ≡ r01-binary-expansion' r (2*n)*

lemma *r01-to-r01-r01-fst'in01:*
∧n. r01-to-r01-r01-fst' r n ∈ {0,1}
<proof>

definition *r01-to-r01-r01-fst-sum :: real ⇒ nat ⇒ real where*
r01-to-r01-r01-fst-sum ≡ r01-binary-sum ◦ r01-to-r01-r01-fst'

definition *r01-to-r01-r01-fst :: real ⇒ real where*
r01-to-r01-r01-fst = lim ◦ r01-to-r01-r01-fst-sum

lemma *r01-to-r01-r01-fst-def':*
*r01-to-r01-r01-fst r = ($\sum n. \text{real } (r01-binary-expansion' r (2*n)) * (1/2) ^ \wedge (n+1)$)*
<proof>

lemma *r01-to-r01-r01-fst-measurable:*
r01-to-r01-r01-fst ∈ borel-measurable borel
<proof>

definition *r01-to-r01-r01-snd' :: real ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where*
*r01-to-r01-r01-snd' r n = r01-binary-expansion' r (2*n + 1)*

lemma *r01-to-r01-r01-snd'in01:*
∧n. r01-to-r01-r01-snd' r n ∈ {0,1}
<proof>

definition $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd-sum} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd-sum} \equiv r01\text{-binary-sum} \circ r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd}'$

definition $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd} = \text{lim} \circ r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd-sum}$

lemma $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd-def}'$:
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd} r = (\sum n. \text{real} (r01\text{-binary-expansion}' r (2*n + 1)) * (1/2)^{\wedge}(n+1))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd-measurable}$:
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd} \in \text{borel-measurable borel}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01 :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \times \text{real}$ **where**
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01 r = (r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-fst} r, r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-snd} r)$

lemma $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-image}$:
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01 r \in \{0..1\} \times \{0..1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-measurable}$:
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01 \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel} \otimes_M \text{real-borel}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01\text{-3over4}$:
 $r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-}r01 (3/4) = (1/2, 1/2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01' :: \text{real} \times \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01' rs \equiv (\lambda n. \text{if even } n \text{ then } r01\text{-binary-expansion}' (\text{fst } rs) (n \text{ div } 2)$
 $\text{else } r01\text{-binary-expansion}' (\text{snd } rs) ((n-1) \text{ div } 2))$

lemma $r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01'\text{-in01}$:
 $\bigwedge n. r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01' rs n \in \{0,1\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01'\text{-well-formed}$:
assumes $0 < r1$ $r1 < 1$
and $0 < r2$ $r2 < 1$
shows $\text{biexp01-well-formed} (r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01' (r1, r2))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-sum} :: \text{real} \times \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01\text{-sum} \equiv r01\text{-binary-sum} \circ r01\text{-}r01\text{-to-}r01'$

definition $r01-r01-to-r01 :: real \times real \Rightarrow real$ **where**

$r01-r01-to-r01 \equiv lim \circ r01-r01-to-r01-sum$

lemma $r01-r01-to-r01-def'$:

$r01-r01-to-r01 (r1,r2) = (\sum n. real (r01-r01-to-r01' (r1,r2) n) * (1/2)^(n+1))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $r01-r01-to-r01-measurable$:

$r01-r01-to-r01 \in real-borel \otimes_M real-borel \rightarrow_M real-borel$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $r01-r01-to-r01-image$:

assumes $0 < r1$ $r1 < 1$

shows $r01-r01-to-r01 (r1,r2) \in \{0 < .. < 1\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $r01-r01-to-r01-image'$:

assumes $0 < r2$ $r2 < 1$

shows $r01-r01-to-r01 (r1,r2) \in \{0 < .. < 1\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $r01-r01-to-r01-binary-nth$:

assumes $0 < r1$ $r1 < 1$

and $0 < r2$ $r2 < 1$

shows $r01-binary-expansion' r1 n = r01-binary-expansion' (r01-r01-to-r01 (r1,r2)) (2*n) \wedge$

$r01-binary-expansion' r2 n = r01-binary-expansion' (r01-r01-to-r01 (r1,r2)) (2*n + 1)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $r01-r01--r01--r01-r01-id$:

assumes $0 < r1$ $r1 < 1$

$0 < r2$ $r2 < 1$

shows $(r01-to-r01-r01 \circ r01-r01-to-r01) (r1,r2) = (r1,r2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

We first show that $M \otimes_M N$ is a standard Borel space for standard Borel spaces M and N .

lemma $pair-measurable[measurable]$:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_M Y$

and $g \in X' \rightarrow_M Y'$

shows $map-prod f g \in X \otimes_M X' \rightarrow_M Y \otimes_M Y'$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pair-standard-borel-standard$:

assumes $standard-borel M$

and $standard-borel N$

shows *standard-borel* ($M \otimes_M N$)
<proof>

lemma *pair-standard-borel-space-UNIV*:
assumes *standard-borel-space-UNIV M*
and *standard-borel-space-UNIV N*
shows *standard-borel-space-UNIV* ($M \otimes_M N$)
<proof>

locale *pair-standard-borel* = *s1: standard-borel M + s2: standard-borel N*
for *M :: 'a measure and N :: 'b measure*
begin

sublocale *standard-borel* $M \otimes_M N$
<proof>

end

locale *pair-standard-borel-space-UNIV* = *s1: standard-borel-space-UNIV M + s2:*
standard-borel-space-UNIV N
for *M :: 'a measure and N :: 'b measure*
begin

sublocale *pair-standard-borel* $M N$
<proof>

sublocale *standard-borel-space-UNIV* $M \otimes_M N$
<proof>

end

$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ is a standard Borel space.

interpretation *real-real : pair-standard-borel-space-UNIV real-borel real-borel*
<proof>

1.4 $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R}$ is a standard Borel space.

interpretation *nat-real: pair-standard-borel-space-UNIV nat-borel real-borel*
<proof>

end

2 Quasi-Borel Spaces

theory *QuasiBorel*
imports *StandardBorel*

begin

2.1 Definitions

We formalize quasi-Borel spaces introduced by Heunen et al. [1].

2.1.1 Quasi-Borel Spaces

definition *qbs-closed1* :: (real \Rightarrow 'a) set \Rightarrow bool

where *qbs-closed1* *Mx* \equiv ($\forall a \in Mx. \forall f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}. a \circ f \in Mx$)

definition *qbs-closed2* :: ['a set, (real \Rightarrow 'a) set] \Rightarrow bool

where *qbs-closed2* *X Mx* \equiv ($\forall x \in X. (\lambda r. x) \in Mx$)

definition *qbs-closed3* :: (real \Rightarrow 'a) set \Rightarrow bool

where *qbs-closed3* *Mx* \equiv ($\forall P::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \forall Fi::\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a.$
 $(\forall i. P - \{i\} \in \text{sets real-borel})$
 $\rightarrow (\forall i. Fi i \in Mx)$
 $\rightarrow (\lambda r. Fi (P r) r) \in Mx$)

lemma *separate-measurable*:

fixes *P* :: real \Rightarrow nat

assumes $\bigwedge i. P - \{i\} \in \text{sets real-borel}$

shows $P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{nat-borel}$

<proof>

lemma *measurable-separate*:

fixes *P* :: real \Rightarrow nat

assumes $P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{nat-borel}$

shows $P - \{i\} \in \text{sets real-borel}$

<proof>

definition *is-quasi-borel* *X Mx* $\longleftrightarrow Mx \subseteq UNIV \rightarrow X \wedge \text{qbs-closed1 } Mx \wedge \text{qbs-closed2 } X Mx \wedge \text{qbs-closed3 } Mx$

lemma *is-quasi-borel-intro[simp]*:

assumes $Mx \subseteq UNIV \rightarrow X$

and *qbs-closed1* *Mx* *qbs-closed2* *X Mx* *qbs-closed3* *Mx*

shows *is-quasi-borel* *X Mx*

<proof>

typedef 'a *quasi-borel* = {(*X*::'a set, *Mx*). *is-quasi-borel* *X Mx*}

<proof>

definition *qbs-space* :: 'a *quasi-borel* \Rightarrow 'a set **where**

qbs-space *X* $\equiv \text{fst } (\text{Rep-quasi-borel } X)$

definition *qbs-Mx* :: 'a *quasi-borel* \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a) set **where**

qbs-Mx *X* $\equiv \text{snd } (\text{Rep-quasi-borel } X)$

lemma *qbs-decomp* :
 $(qbs\text{-space } X, qbs\text{-Mx } X) \in \{(X :: 'a \text{ set}, Mx). \text{is-quasi-borel } X \text{ Mx}\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-Mx-to-X[dest]*:
assumes $\alpha \in qbs\text{-Mx } X$
shows $\alpha \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-space } X$
 $\alpha \ r \in qbs\text{-space } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed1I*:
assumes $\bigwedge \alpha \ f. \alpha \in Mx \implies f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel} \implies \alpha \circ f \in Mx$
shows *qbs-closed1* Mx
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed1-dest[simp]*:
assumes $\alpha \in qbs\text{-Mx } X$
and $f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
shows $\alpha \circ f \in qbs\text{-Mx } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed2I*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in X \implies (\lambda r. x) \in Mx$
shows *qbs-closed2* $X \ Mx$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed2-dest[simp]*:
assumes $x \in qbs\text{-space } X$
shows $(\lambda r. x) \in qbs\text{-Mx } X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed3I*:
assumes $\bigwedge (P :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \ Fi. (\bigwedge i. P \ -' \{i\} \in \text{sets real-borel}) \implies (\bigwedge i. Fi \ i \in Mx)$
 $\implies (\lambda r. Fi \ (P \ r) \ r) \in Mx$
shows *qbs-closed3* Mx
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed3I'*:
assumes $\bigwedge (P :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \ Fi. P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{nat-borel} \implies (\bigwedge i. Fi \ i \in Mx)$
 $\implies (\lambda r. Fi \ (P \ r) \ r) \in Mx$
shows *qbs-closed3* Mx
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-closed3-dest[simp]*:
fixes $P :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **and** $Fi :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow -$

assumes $\bigwedge i. P - \{i\} \in \text{sets real-borel}$
and $\bigwedge i. Fi\ i \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
shows $(\lambda r. Fi\ (P\ r)\ r) \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-closed3-dest'*:
fixes $P :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **and** $Fi :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow -$
assumes $P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{nat-borel}$
and $\bigwedge i. Fi\ i \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
shows $(\lambda r. Fi\ (P\ r)\ r) \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-closed3-dest2*:
assumes *countable* I
and [*measurable*]: $P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{count-space } I$
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies Fi\ i \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
shows $(\lambda r. Fi\ (P\ r)\ r) \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-closed3-dest2'*:
assumes *countable* I
and [*measurable*]: $P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{count-space } I$
and $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{range } P \implies Fi\ i \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
shows $(\lambda r. Fi\ (P\ r)\ r) \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-space-Mx*:
 $\text{qbs-space } X = \{\alpha\ x \mid x\ \alpha. \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-space-eq-Mx*:
assumes $\text{qbs-Mx } X = \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
shows $\text{qbs-space } X = \text{qbs-space } Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-eqI*:
assumes $\text{qbs-Mx } X = \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
shows $X = Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.1.2 Morphism of Quasi-Borel Spaces

definition *qbs-morphism* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*'a* \Rightarrow *'b*) *set (infixr*
 $\langle \rightarrow_Q \rangle$ *60*) **where**
 $X \rightarrow_Q Y \equiv \{f \in \text{qbs-space } X \rightarrow \text{qbs-space } Y. \forall \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X. f \circ \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y\}$

lemma *qbs-morphismI*:
assumes $\bigwedge \alpha. \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X \implies f \circ \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y$

shows $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphismE*[*dest*]:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
shows $f \in \text{qbs-space } X \rightarrow \text{qbs-space } Y$
 $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x \in \text{qbs-space } Y$
 $\bigwedge \alpha. \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X \implies f \circ \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-ident*[*simp*]:
 $id \in X \rightarrow_Q X$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-ident'*[*simp*]:
 $(\lambda x. x) \in X \rightarrow_Q X$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-comp*:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$ $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
shows $g \circ f \in X \rightarrow_Q Z$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-cong*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x = g x$
and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
shows $g \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-const*:
assumes $y \in \text{qbs-space } Y$
shows $(\lambda \cdot. y) \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
<proof>

2.1.3 Empty Space

definition *empty-quasi-borel* :: 'a quasi-borel **where**
 $\text{empty-quasi-borel} \equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (\{\}, \{\})$

lemma *eqb-correct*: $\text{Rep-quasi-borel empty-quasi-borel} = (\{\}, \{\})$
<proof>

lemma *eqb-space*[*simp*]: $\text{qbs-space empty-quasi-borel} = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *eqb-Mx*[*simp*]: $\text{qbs-Mx empty-quasi-borel} = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-empty-equiv* : $qbs\text{-space } X = \{\} \longleftrightarrow qbs\text{-Mx } X = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *empty-quasi-borel-iff*:
 $qbs\text{-space } X = \{\} \longleftrightarrow X = \text{empty-quasi-borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.1.4 Unit Space

definition *unit-quasi-borel* :: *unit quasi-borel* ($\langle !_Q \rangle$) **where**
unit-quasi-borel $\equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (UNIV, UNIV)$

lemma *uqb-correct*: *Rep-quasi-borel unit-quasi-borel* = $(UNIV, UNIV)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uqb-space[simp]*: *qbs-space unit-quasi-borel* = $\{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uqb-Mx[simp]*: *qbs-Mx unit-quasi-borel* = $\{\lambda r. ()\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *unit-quasi-borel-terminal*:
 $\exists! f. f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{unit-quasi-borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *to-unit-quasi-borel* :: $'a \Rightarrow \text{unit } (\langle !_Q \rangle)$ **where**
to-unit-quasi-borel $\equiv (\lambda \cdot. ())$

lemma *to-unit-quasi-borel-morphism* :
 $!_Q \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{unit-quasi-borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.1.5 Subspaces

definition *sub-qbs* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'a set*] $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$ **where**
sub-qbs $X \ U \equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (qbs\text{-space } X \cap U, \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-space } X \cap U. f \in qbs\text{-Mx } X\})$

lemma *sub-qbs-closed*:
 $qbs\text{-closed1 } \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-space } X \cap U. f \in qbs\text{-Mx } X\}$
 $qbs\text{-closed2 } (qbs\text{-space } X \cap U) \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-space } X \cap U. f \in qbs\text{-Mx } X\}$
 $qbs\text{-closed3 } \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-space } X \cap U. f \in qbs\text{-Mx } X\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sub-qbs-correct[simp]*: *Rep-quasi-borel (sub-qbs X U)* = $(qbs\text{-space } X \cap U, \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-space } X \cap U. f \in qbs\text{-Mx } X\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sub-qbs-space[simp]*: *qbs-space (sub-qbs X U)* = $qbs\text{-space } X \cap U$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sub-qbs-Mx[simp]*: $qbs\text{-}Mx (sub\text{-}qbs\ X\ U) = \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow qbs\text{-}space\ X \cap U. f \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sub-qbs*:

assumes $U \subseteq qbs\text{-}space\ X$

shows $(qbs\text{-}space (sub\text{-}qbs\ X\ U), qbs\text{-}Mx (sub\text{-}qbs\ X\ U)) = (U, \{f \in UNIV \rightarrow U. f \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X\})$

⟨proof⟩

2.1.6 Image Spaces

definition *map-qbs* :: $['a \Rightarrow 'b] \Rightarrow 'a\ quasi\text{-}borel \Rightarrow 'b\ quasi\text{-}borel$ **where**
 $map\text{-}qbs\ f\ X = Abs\text{-}quasi\text{-}borel (f\ ' (qbs\text{-}space\ X), \{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\})$

lemma *map-qbs-f*:

$\{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\} \subseteq UNIV \rightarrow f\ ' (qbs\text{-}space\ X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-qbs-closed1*:

$qbs\text{-}closed1\ \{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-qbs-closed2*:

$qbs\text{-}closed2\ (f\ ' (qbs\text{-}space\ X))\ \{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-qbs-closed3*:

$qbs\text{-}closed3\ \{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-qbs-correct[simp]*:

$Rep\text{-}quasi\text{-}borel (map\text{-}qbs\ f\ X) = (f\ ' (qbs\text{-}space\ X), \{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-qbs-space[simp]*:

$qbs\text{-}space (map\text{-}qbs\ f\ X) = f\ ' (qbs\text{-}space\ X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-qbs-Mx[simp]*:

$qbs\text{-}Mx (map\text{-}qbs\ f\ X) = \{\beta. \exists \alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X. \beta = f \circ \alpha\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

inductive-set *generating-Mx* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a)\ set \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a)\ set$
for $X :: 'a\ set$ **and** $Mx :: (real \Rightarrow 'a)\ set$
where

Basic: $\alpha \in Mx \implies \alpha \in \text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$
 | *Const*: $x \in X \implies (\lambda r. x) \in \text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$
 | *Comp*: $f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel} \implies \alpha \in \text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx \implies \alpha \circ f \in \text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$
 | *Part*: $(\bigwedge i. Fi \ i \in \text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx) \implies P \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{nat-borel} \implies (\lambda r. Fi \ (P \ r) \ r) \in \text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$

lemma *generating-Mx-to-space*:
assumes $Mx \subseteq UNIV \rightarrow X$
shows $\text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx \subseteq UNIV \rightarrow X$
 <proof>

lemma *generating-Mx-closed1*:
qbs-closed1 ($\text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$)
 <proof>

lemma *generating-Mx-closed2*:
qbs-closed2 X ($\text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$)
 <proof>

lemma *generating-Mx-closed3*:
qbs-closed3 ($\text{generating-Mx } X \text{ } Mx$)
 <proof>

lemma *generating-Mx-Mx*:
 $\text{generating-Mx } (qbs\text{-space } X) \ (qbs\text{-Mx } X) = qbs\text{-Mx } X$
 <proof>

2.1.7 Ordering of Quasi-Borel Spaces

instantiation *quasi-borel* :: (type) order-bot
begin

inductive *less-eq-quasi-borel* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $qbs\text{-space } X \subseteq qbs\text{-space } Y \implies \text{less-eq-quasi-borel } X \ Y$
 | $qbs\text{-space } X = qbs\text{-space } Y \implies qbs\text{-Mx } Y \subseteq qbs\text{-Mx } X \implies \text{less-eq-quasi-borel } X \ Y$

lemma *le-quasi-borel-iff*:
 $X \leq Y \iff (\text{if } qbs\text{-space } X = qbs\text{-space } Y \text{ then } qbs\text{-Mx } Y \subseteq qbs\text{-Mx } X \text{ else } qbs\text{-space } X \subseteq qbs\text{-space } Y)$
 <proof>

definition *less-quasi-borel* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\text{less-quasi-borel } X \ Y \iff (X \leq Y \wedge \neg Y \leq X)$

definition *bot-quasi-borel* :: 'a quasi-borel **where**
 $\text{bot-quasi-borel} = \text{empty-quasi-borel}$

instance

<proof>

end

definition *inf-quasi-borel* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'a quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow *'a quasi-borel* **where**
inf-quasi-borel *X X'* = *Abs-quasi-borel* (*qbs-space* *X* \cap *qbs-space* *X'*, *qbs-Mx* *X* \cap
qbs-Mx *X'*)

lemma *inf-quasi-borel-correct*: *Rep-quasi-borel* (*inf-quasi-borel* *X X'*) = (*qbs-space*
X \cap *qbs-space* *X'*, *qbs-Mx* *X* \cap *qbs-Mx* *X'*)
<proof>

lemma *inf-qbs-space[simp]*: *qbs-space* (*inf-quasi-borel* *X X'*) = *qbs-space* *X* \cap *qbs-space*
X'
<proof>

lemma *inf-qbs-Mx[simp]*: *qbs-Mx* (*inf-quasi-borel* *X X'*) = *qbs-Mx* *X* \cap *qbs-Mx* *X'*
<proof>

definition *max-quasi-borel* :: *'a set* \Rightarrow *'a quasi-borel* **where**
max-quasi-borel *X* = *Abs-quasi-borel* (*X*, *UNIV* \rightarrow *X*)

lemma *max-quasi-borel-correct*: *Rep-quasi-borel* (*max-quasi-borel* *X*) = (*X*, *UNIV*
 \rightarrow *X*)
<proof>

lemma *max-qbs-space[simp]*: *qbs-space* (*max-quasi-borel* *X*) = *X*
<proof>

lemma *max-qbs-Mx[simp]*: *qbs-Mx* (*max-quasi-borel* *X*) = *UNIV* \rightarrow *X*
<proof>

instantiation *quasi-borel* :: (*type*) *semilattice-sup*
begin

definition *sup-quasi-borel* :: *'a quasi-borel* \Rightarrow *'a quasi-borel* \Rightarrow *'a quasi-borel* **where**
sup-quasi-borel *X Y* \equiv (*if* *qbs-space* *X* = *qbs-space* *Y* *then* *inf-quasi-borel* *X Y*
else if *qbs-space* *X* \subset *qbs-space* *Y* *then* *Y*
else if *qbs-space* *Y* \subset *qbs-space* *X* *then* *X*
else *max-quasi-borel* (*qbs-space* *X* \cup *qbs-space* *Y*))

instance

<proof>

end

end

2.2 Relation to Measurable Spaces

theory *Measure-QuasiBorel-Adjunction*
imports *QuasiBorel*
begin

We construct the adjunction between **Meas** and **QBS**, where **Meas** is the category of measurable spaces and measurable functions and **QBS** is the category of quasi-Borel spaces and morphisms.

2.2.1 The Functor R

definition *measure-to-qbs* :: 'a measure \Rightarrow 'a quasi-borel **where**
measure-to-qbs $X \equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (\text{space } X, \text{real-borel } \rightarrow_M X)$

lemma *R-Mx-correct*: *real-borel* $\rightarrow_M X \subseteq \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \text{space } X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *R-qbs-closed1*: *qbs-closed1* (*real-borel* $\rightarrow_M X$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *R-qbs-closed2*: *qbs-closed2* (*space* X) (*real-borel* $\rightarrow_M X$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *R-qbs-closed3*: *qbs-closed3* (*real-borel* $\rightarrow_M (X :: \text{'a measure})$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *R-correct[simp]*: *Rep-quasi-borel* (*measure-to-qbs* X) = (*space* X , *real-borel* $\rightarrow_M X$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-space-R[simp]*: *qbs-space* (*measure-to-qbs* X) = *space* X
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-Mx-R[simp]*: *qbs-Mx* (*measure-to-qbs* X) = *real-borel* $\rightarrow_M X$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

The following lemma says that *measure-to-qbs* is a functor from **Meas** to **QBS**.

lemma *r-preserves-morphisms*:
 $X \rightarrow_M Y \subseteq (\text{measure-to-qbs } X) \rightarrow_Q (\text{measure-to-qbs } Y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.2.2 The Functor L

definition *sigma-Mx* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow 'a set set **where**
sigma-Mx $X \equiv \{U \cap \text{qbs-space } X \mid U. \forall \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X. \alpha - ' U \in \text{sets real-borel}\}$

definition *qbs-to-measure* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow 'a measure **where**

qbs-to-measure $X \equiv \text{Abs-measure } (qbs\text{-space } X, \text{sigma-Mx } X, \lambda A. (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } A \in - \text{sigma-Mx } X \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \infty))$

lemma *measure-space-L*: *measure-space* (*qbs-space* X) (*sigma-Mx* X) ($\lambda A. (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } A \in - \text{sigma-Mx } X \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \infty)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *L-correct[simp]*: *Rep-measure* (*qbs-to-measure* X) = (*qbs-space* X , *sigma-Mx* X , $\lambda A. (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } A \in - \text{sigma-Mx } X \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \infty)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *space-L[simp]*: *space* (*qbs-to-measure* X) = *qbs-space* X
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sets-L[simp]*: *sets* (*qbs-to-measure* X) = *sigma-Mx* X
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *emeasure-L[simp]*: *emeasure* (*qbs-to-measure* X) = ($\lambda A. \text{if } A = \{\} \vee A \notin \text{sigma-Mx } X \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \infty$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *qbs-Mx-sigma-Mx-contr*:
assumes *qbs-space* $X = \text{qbs-space } Y$
and *qbs-Mx* $X \subseteq \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
shows *sigma-Mx* $Y \subseteq \text{sigma-Mx } X$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

The following lemma says that *qbs-to-measure* is a functor from **QBS** to **Meas**.

lemma *l-preserved-morphisms*:
 $X \rightarrow_Q Y \subseteq (\text{qbs-to-measure } X) \rightarrow_M (\text{qbs-to-measure } Y)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

abbreviation *qbs-borel* $\equiv \text{measure-to-qbs borel}$

declare [[*coercion measure-to-qbs*]]

abbreviation *real-quasi-borel* $:: \text{real quasi-borel } (\langle \mathbb{R}_Q \rangle)$ **where**
real-quasi-borel $\equiv \text{qbs-borel}$

abbreviation *nat-quasi-borel* $:: \text{nat quasi-borel } (\langle \mathbb{N}_Q \rangle)$ **where**
nat-quasi-borel $\equiv \text{qbs-borel}$

abbreviation *ennreal-quasi-borel* $:: \text{ennreal quasi-borel } (\langle \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0} \rangle)$ **where**
ennreal-quasi-borel $\equiv \text{qbs-borel}$

abbreviation *bool-quasi-borel* $:: \text{bool quasi-borel } (\langle \mathbb{B}_Q \rangle)$ **where**
bool-quasi-borel $\equiv \text{qbs-borel}$

lemma *qbs-Mx-is-morphisms*:
 $qbs-Mx X = real-quasi-borel \rightarrow_Q X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-Mx-subset-of-measurable*:
 $qbs-Mx X \subseteq real-borel \rightarrow_M qbs-to-measure X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *L-max-of-measurables*:
assumes *space* $M = qbs-space X$
and $qbs-Mx X \subseteq real-borel \rightarrow_M M$
shows $sets M \subseteq sets (qbs-to-measure X)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-Mx-are-measurable[simp,measurable]*:
assumes $\alpha \in qbs-Mx X$
shows $\alpha \in real-borel \rightarrow_M qbs-to-measure X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *measure-to-qbs-cong-sets*:
assumes $sets M = sets N$
shows $measure-to-qbs M = measure-to-qbs N$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lr-sets[simp,measurable-cong]*:
 $sets X \subseteq sets (qbs-to-measure (measure-to-qbs X))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(*in standard-borel*) *standard-borel-lr-sets-ident[simp, measurable-cong]*:
 $sets (qbs-to-measure (measure-to-qbs M)) = sets M$
 ⟨proof⟩

2.2.3 The Adjunction

lemma *lr-adjunction-correspondence* :
 $X \rightarrow_Q (measure-to-qbs Y) = (qbs-to-measure X) \rightarrow_M Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(*in standard-borel*) *standard-borel-r-full-faithful*:
 $M \rightarrow_M Y = measure-to-qbs M \rightarrow_Q measure-to-qbs Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-morphism-dest[dest]*:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q measure-to-qbs Y$
shows $f \in qbs-to-measure X \rightarrow_M Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(*in standard-borel*) *qbs-morphism-dest[dest]*:

assumes $k \in \text{measure-to-qbs } M \rightarrow_Q \text{ measure-to-qbs } Y$
shows $k \in M \rightarrow_M Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-morphism-measurable-intro*[intro!]:

assumes $f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M Y$
shows $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{ measure-to-qbs } Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma(in *standard-borel*) *qbs-morphism-measurable-intro*[intro!]:

assumes $k \in M \rightarrow_M Y$
shows $k \in \text{measure-to-qbs } M \rightarrow_Q \text{ measure-to-qbs } Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

We can use the measurability prover when we reason about morphisms.

lemma

assumes $f \in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
shows $(\lambda x. 2 * f x + (f x)^{\wedge} 2) \in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $\alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
shows $(\lambda x. 2 * f (\alpha x) + (f (\alpha x))^{\wedge} 2) \in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-morphisn-from-countable*:

fixes $X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$
assumes *countable* (*qbs-space* X)
 $\text{qbs-Mx } X \subseteq \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{count-space } (\text{qbs-space } X)$
and $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f i \in \text{qbs-space } Y$
shows $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *nat-qbs-morphism*:

assumes $\bigwedge n. f n \in \text{qbs-space } Y$
shows $f \in \mathbb{N}_Q \rightarrow_Q Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *bool-qbs-morphism*:

assumes $\bigwedge b. f b \in \text{qbs-space } Y$
shows $f \in \mathbb{B}_Q \rightarrow_Q Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.2.4 The Adjunction w.r.t. Ordering

lemma *l-mono*:

mono qbs-to-measure

<proof>

lemma *r-mono*:
mono measure-to-qbs
<proof>

lemma *rl-order-adjunction*:
 $X \leq \text{qbs-to-measure } Y \iff \text{measure-to-qbs } X \leq Y$
<proof>

end

2.3 Product Spaces

theory *Binary-Product-QuasiBorel*
imports *Measure-QuasiBorel-Adjunction*
begin

2.3.1 Binary Product Spaces

definition *pair-qbs-Mx* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *'a* \times *'b*) *set*
where
pair-qbs-Mx X Y \equiv {*f. fst* \circ *f* \in *qbs-Mx X* \wedge *snd* \circ *f* \in *qbs-Mx Y*}

definition *pair-qbs* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*'a* \times *'b*) *quasi-borel* (**infix**
 $\langle \otimes_Q \rangle$ 80) **where**
pair-qbs X Y = *Abs-quasi-borel (qbs-space X* \times *qbs-space Y, pair-qbs-Mx X Y)*

lemma *pair-qbs-f[simp]*: *pair-qbs-Mx X Y* \subseteq *UNIV* \rightarrow *qbs-space X* \times *qbs-space Y*
<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-closed1*: *qbs-closed1 (pair-qbs-Mx (X::'a quasi-borel) (Y::'b quasi-borel))*
<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-closed2*: *qbs-closed2 (qbs-space X* \times *qbs-space Y) (pair-qbs-Mx X*
Y)
<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-closed3*: *qbs-closed3 (pair-qbs-Mx (X::'a quasi-borel) (Y::'b quasi-borel))*
<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-correct*: *Rep-quasi-borel (X* \otimes_Q *Y) = (qbs-space X* \times *qbs-space*
Y, pair-qbs-Mx X Y)
<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-space[simp]*: *qbs-space (X* \otimes_Q *Y) = qbs-space X* \times *qbs-space Y*
<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-Mx[simp]*: *qbs-Mx (X* \otimes_Q *Y) = pair-qbs-Mx X Y*

<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-morphismI*:

assumes $\bigwedge \alpha \beta. \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X \implies \beta \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
 $\implies f \circ (\lambda r. (\alpha r, \beta r)) \in \text{qbs-Mx } Z$

shows $f \in (X \otimes_Q Y) \rightarrow_Q Z$

<proof>

lemma *fst-qbs-morphism*:

$\text{fst} \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q X$

<proof>

lemma *snd-qbs-morphism*:

$\text{snd} \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Y$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-pair-iff*:

$f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y \otimes_Q Z \iff \text{fst} \circ f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y \wedge \text{snd} \circ f \in X \rightarrow_Q Z$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-Pair1*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$

shows $\text{Pair } x \in Y \rightarrow_Q X \otimes_Q Y$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-Pair1'*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$

and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$

shows $(\lambda y. f (x,y)) \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-Pair2*:

assumes $y \in \text{qbs-space } Y$

shows $(\lambda x. (x,y)) \in X \rightarrow_Q X \otimes_Q Y$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-Pair2'*:

assumes $y \in \text{qbs-space } Y$

and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$

shows $(\lambda x. f (x,y)) \in X \rightarrow_Q Z$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-fst''*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$

shows $(\lambda k. f (\text{fst } k)) \in X \otimes_Q Z \rightarrow_Q Y$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-snd''*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$

shows $(\lambda k. f (snd k)) \in Z \otimes_Q X \rightarrow_Q Y$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-tuple*:

assumes $f \in Z \rightarrow_Q X$

and $g \in Z \rightarrow_Q Y$

shows $(\lambda z. (f z, g z)) \in Z \rightarrow_Q X \otimes_Q Y$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-map-prod*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$

and $g \in X' \rightarrow_Q Y'$

shows $map\text{-}prod\ f\ g \in X \otimes_Q X' \rightarrow_Q Y \otimes_Q Y'$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-pair-swap'*:

$(\lambda(x,y). (y,x)) \in (X::'a\ quasi\text{-}borel) \otimes_Q (Y::'b\ quasi\text{-}borel) \rightarrow_Q Y \otimes_Q X$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-pair-swap*:

assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$

shows $(\lambda(x,y). f (y,x)) \in Y \otimes_Q X \rightarrow_Q Z$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-pair-assoc1*:

$(\lambda((x,y),z). (x,(y,z))) \in (X \otimes_Q Y) \otimes_Q Z \rightarrow_Q X \otimes_Q (Y \otimes_Q Z)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-pair-assoc2*:

$(\lambda(x,(y,z)). ((x,y),z)) \in X \otimes_Q (Y \otimes_Q Z) \rightarrow_Q (X \otimes_Q Y) \otimes_Q Z$

<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-fst*:

assumes $qbs\text{-}space\ Y \neq \{\}$

shows $map\text{-}qbs\ fst\ (X \otimes_Q Y) = X$

<proof>

lemma *pair-qbs-snd*:

assumes $qbs\text{-}space\ X \neq \{\}$

shows $map\text{-}qbs\ snd\ (X \otimes_Q Y) = Y$

<proof>

The following lemma corresponds to [1] Proposition 19(1).

lemma *r-preserves-product* :

$measure\text{-}to\text{-}qbs\ (X \otimes_M Y) = measure\text{-}to\text{-}qbs\ X \otimes_Q measure\text{-}to\text{-}qbs\ Y$

<proof>

lemma *l-product-sets*[*simp,measurable-cong*]:
 $sets (qbs\text{-to-measure } X \otimes_M qbs\text{-to-measure } Y) \subseteq sets (qbs\text{-to-measure } (X \otimes_Q Y))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma(**in** *pair-standard-borel*) *l-r-r-sets*[*simp,measurable-cong*]:
 $sets (qbs\text{-to-measure } (measure\text{-to-qbs } M \otimes_Q measure\text{-to-qbs } N)) = sets (M \otimes_M N)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

2.3.2 Product Spaces

theory *Product-QuasiBorel*

imports *Binary-Product-QuasiBorel*

begin

definition *prod-qbs-Mx* :: [*'a set, 'a ⇒ 'b quasi-borel*] ⇒ (*real ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b*) *set*
where
 $prod\text{-qbs-Mx } I M \equiv \{ \alpha \mid \alpha. \forall i. (i \in I \longrightarrow (\lambda r. \alpha r i) \in qbs\text{-Mx } (M i)) \wedge (i \notin I \longrightarrow (\lambda r. \alpha r i) = (\lambda r. undefined)) \}$

lemma *prod-qbs-MxI*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (\lambda r. \alpha r i) \in qbs\text{-Mx } (M i)$
and $\bigwedge i. i \notin I \implies (\lambda r. \alpha r i) = (\lambda r. undefined)$
shows $\alpha \in prod\text{-qbs-Mx } I M$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *prod-qbs-MxE*:
assumes $\alpha \in prod\text{-qbs-Mx } I M$
shows $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (\lambda r. \alpha r i) \in qbs\text{-Mx } (M i)$
and $\bigwedge i. i \notin I \implies (\lambda r. \alpha r i) = (\lambda r. undefined)$
and $\bigwedge i r. i \notin I \implies \alpha r i = undefined$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *PiQ* :: [*'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b quasi-borel) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) quasi-borel*] **where**
 $PiQ I M \equiv Abs\text{-quasi-borel } (\Pi_E i \in I. qbs\text{-space } (M i), prod\text{-qbs-Mx } I M)$

syntax

-PiQ :: *pttrn ⇒ 'i set ⇒ 'a quasi-borel ⇒ ('i => 'a) quasi-borel* (⟨(3Π_Q -∈-./ -)⟩ 10)

syntax-consts

-PiQ == *PiQ*

translations

Π_Q *x ∈ I. M* == *CONST PiQ I (λx. M)*

lemma *PiQ-f*: $\text{prod-qbs-Mx } I M \subseteq \text{UNIV} \rightarrow (\prod_E i \in I. \text{qbs-space } (M i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PiQ-closed1*: $\text{qbs-closed1 } (\text{prod-qbs-Mx } I M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PiQ-closed2*: $\text{qbs-closed2 } (\prod_E i \in I. \text{qbs-space } (M i)) (\text{prod-qbs-Mx } I M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PiQ-closed3*: $\text{qbs-closed3 } (\text{prod-qbs-Mx } I M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PiQ-correct*: $\text{Rep-quasi-borel } (PiQ I M) = (\prod_E i \in I. \text{qbs-space } (M i), \text{prod-qbs-Mx } I M)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PiQ-space[simp]*: $\text{qbs-space } (PiQ I M) = (\prod_E i \in I. \text{qbs-space } (M i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *PiQ-Mx[simp]*: $\text{qbs-Mx } (PiQ I M) = \text{prod-qbs-Mx } I M$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-morphism-component-singleton*:
 assumes $i \in I$
 shows $(\lambda x. x i) \in (\prod_Q i \in I. (M i)) \rightarrow_Q M i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *product-qbs-canonical1*:
 assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i \in Y \rightarrow_Q X i$
 and $\bigwedge i. i \notin I \implies f i = (\lambda y. \text{undefined})$
 shows $(\lambda y i. f i y) \in Y \rightarrow_Q (\prod_Q i \in I. X i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *product-qbs-canonical2*:
 assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i \in Y \rightarrow_Q X i$
 $\bigwedge i. i \notin I \implies f i = (\lambda y. \text{undefined})$
 $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q (\prod_Q i \in I. X i)$
 $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i = (\lambda x. x i) \circ g$
 and $y \in \text{qbs-space } Y$
 shows $g y = (\lambda i. f i y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *merge-qbs-morphism*:
 $\text{merge } I J \in (\prod_Q i \in I. (M i)) \otimes_Q (\prod_Q j \in J. (M j)) \rightarrow_Q (\prod_Q i \in I \cup J. (M i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

The following lemma corresponds to [1] Proposition 19(1).

lemma *r-preserves-product'*:

measure-to-qbs $(\prod_M i \in I. M i) = (\prod_Q i \in I. \text{measure-to-qbs } (M i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

$\prod_{i=0,1} X_i \cong X_1 \times X_2.$

lemma *product-binary-product*:

$\exists f g. f \in (\prod_Q i \in UNIV. \text{if } i \text{ then } X \text{ else } Y) \rightarrow_Q X \otimes_Q Y \wedge g \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q$
 $(\prod_Q i \in UNIV. \text{if } i \text{ then } X \text{ else } Y) \wedge$
 $g \circ f = id \wedge f \circ g = id$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

2.4 Coproduct Spaces

theory *Binary-CoProduct-QuasiBorel*

imports *Measure-QuasiBorel-Adjunction*

begin

2.4.1 Binary Coproduct Spaces

definition *copair-qbs-Mx* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *'a + 'b*) *set*
where

copair-qbs-Mx $X Y \equiv$
 $\{g. \exists S \in \text{sets real-borel.}$
 $(S = \{\} \longrightarrow (\exists \alpha 1 \in \text{qbs-Mx } X. g = (\lambda r. \text{Inl } (\alpha 1 r)))) \wedge$
 $(S = UNIV \longrightarrow (\exists \alpha 2 \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y. g = (\lambda r. \text{Inr } (\alpha 2 r)))) \wedge$
 $((S \neq \{\} \wedge S \neq UNIV) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists \alpha 1 \in \text{qbs-Mx } X.$
 $\exists \alpha 2 \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y.$
 $g = (\lambda r::\text{real. (if } (r \in S) \text{ then Inl } (\alpha 1 r) \text{ else Inr } (\alpha 2 r))))\}$

definition *copair-qbs* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*'a + 'b*) *quasi-borel*
 (**infixr** $\langle \langle + \rangle \rangle_Q$ 65) **where**

copair-qbs $X Y \equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (\text{qbs-space } X \langle + \rangle \text{ qbs-space } Y, \text{copair-qbs-Mx } X Y)$

The followin is an equivalent definition of *copair-qbs-Mx*.

definition *copair-qbs-Mx2* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*real* \Rightarrow *'a + 'b*)
set where

copair-qbs-Mx2 $X Y \equiv$
 $\{g. (\text{if } \text{qbs-space } X = \{\} \wedge \text{qbs-space } Y = \{\} \text{ then False}$
 $\text{else if } \text{qbs-space } X \neq \{\} \wedge \text{qbs-space } Y = \{\} \text{ then}$
 $(\exists \alpha 1 \in \text{qbs-Mx } X. g = (\lambda r. \text{Inl } (\alpha 1 r)))$
 $\text{else if } \text{qbs-space } X = \{\} \wedge \text{qbs-space } Y \neq \{\} \text{ then}$
 $(\exists \alpha 2 \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y. g = (\lambda r. \text{Inr } (\alpha 2 r)))$
 else
 $(\exists S \in \text{sets real-borel. } \exists \alpha 1 \in \text{qbs-Mx } X. \exists \alpha 2 \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y.$

$g = (\lambda r::real. (if (r \in S) then Inl (\alpha1 r) else Inr (\alpha2 r)))) \}$

lemma *copair-qbs-Mx-equiv*: *copair-qbs-Mx* ($X :: 'a$ quasi-borel) ($Y :: 'b$ quasi-borel)
 $=$ *copair-qbs-Mx2* X Y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-f[simp]*: *copair-qbs-Mx* X $Y \subseteq UNIV \rightarrow$ *qbs-space* X $\langle + \rangle$
qbs-space Y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-closed1*: *qbs-closed1* (*copair-qbs-Mx* X Y)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-closed2*: *qbs-closed2* (*qbs-space* X $\langle + \rangle$ *qbs-space* Y) (*copair-qbs-Mx*
 X Y)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-closed3*: *qbs-closed3* (*copair-qbs-Mx* X Y)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-correct*: *Rep-quasi-borel* (*copair-qbs* X Y) = (*qbs-space* X $\langle + \rangle$
qbs-space Y , *copair-qbs-Mx* X Y)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-space[simp]*: *qbs-space* (*copair-qbs* X Y) = *qbs-space* X $\langle + \rangle$
qbs-space Y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *copair-qbs-Mx[simp]*: *qbs-Mx* (*copair-qbs* X Y) = *copair-qbs-Mx* X Y
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Inl-qbs-morphism*:
 $Inl \in X \rightarrow_Q X \langle + \rangle_Q Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Inr-qbs-morphism*:
 $Inr \in Y \rightarrow_Q X \langle + \rangle_Q Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *case-sum-preserves-morphisms*:
 assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Z$
 and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
 shows *case-sum* f $g \in X \langle + \rangle_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *map-sum-preserves-morphisms*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
and $g \in X' \rightarrow_Q Y'$
shows $\text{map-sum } f g \in X \langle + \rangle_Q X' \rightarrow_Q Y \langle + \rangle_Q Y'$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

2.4.2 Countable Coproduct Spaces

theory *CoProduct-QuasiBorel*

imports

Product-QuasiBorel

Binary-CoProduct-QuasiBorel

begin

definition *coprod-qbs-Mx* :: [*'a set, 'a \Rightarrow 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*real \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b*) *set*
where

coprod-qbs-Mx I X \equiv { $\lambda r. (f r, \alpha (f r) r) \mid f \alpha. f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{count-space } I$
 $\wedge (\forall i \in \text{range } f. \alpha i \in \text{qbs-Mx } (X i))$ }

lemma *coprod-qbs-MxI*:

assumes $f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{count-space } I$

and $\bigwedge i. i \in \text{range } f \implies \alpha i \in \text{qbs-Mx } (X i)$

shows $(\lambda r. (f r, \alpha (f r) r)) \in \text{coprod-qbs-Mx } I X$

⟨proof⟩

definition *coprod-qbs-Mx'* :: [*'a set, 'a \Rightarrow 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*real \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b*) *set*
where

coprod-qbs-Mx' I X \equiv { $\lambda r. (f r, \alpha (f r) r) \mid f \alpha. f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{count-space } I$
 $\wedge (\forall i. (i \in \text{range } f \vee \text{qbs-space } (X i) \neq \{\}) \implies \alpha i \in \text{qbs-Mx } (X i))$ }

lemma *coproduct-qbs-Mx-eq*:

coprod-qbs-Mx I X = coprod-qbs-Mx' I X

⟨proof⟩

definition *coprod-qbs* :: [*'a set, 'a \Rightarrow 'b quasi-borel*] \Rightarrow (*'a \times 'b*) *quasi-borel* **where**
coprod-qbs I X $\equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (\text{SIGMA } i:I. \text{qbs-space } (X i), \text{coprod-qbs-Mx } I X)$

syntax

-coprod-qbs :: *pttrn \Rightarrow 'i set \Rightarrow 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow ('i \times 'a) quasi-borel* (⟨(3Π_Q -∈-./ -)⟩ 10)

syntax-consts

-coprod-qbs \equiv coprod-qbs

translations

Π_Q $x \in I. M \equiv \text{CONST } \text{coprod-qbs } I (\lambda x. M)$

lemma *coprod-qbs-f[simp]*: *coprod-qbs-Mx I X* \subseteq *UNIV* \rightarrow (*SIGMA i:I. qbs-space*

($X\ i$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coprod-qbs-closed1*: *qbs-closed1* (*coprod-qbs-Mx I X*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coprod-qbs-closed2*: *qbs-closed2* ($SIGMA\ i:I.\ qbs-space\ (X\ i)$) (*coprod-qbs-Mx I X*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coprod-qbs-closed3*:
qbs-closed3 (*coprod-qbs-Mx I X*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coprod-qbs-correct*: *Rep-quasi-borel* (*coprod-qbs I X*) = ($SIGMA\ i:I.\ qbs-space\ (X\ i)$, *coprod-qbs-Mx I X*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coproduct-qbs-space[simp]*: *qbs-space* (*coprod-qbs I X*) = ($SIGMA\ i:I.\ qbs-space\ (X\ i)$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coproduct-qbs-Mx[simp]*: *qbs-Mx* (*coprod-qbs I X*) = *coprod-qbs-Mx I X*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ini-morphism*:
assumes $j \in I$
shows $(\lambda x. (j, x)) \in X\ j \rightarrow_Q (\coprod_Q\ i \in I. X\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coprod-qbs-canonical1*:
assumes *countable I*
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f\ i \in X\ i \rightarrow_Q Y$
shows $(\lambda(i, x). f\ i\ x) \in (\coprod_Q\ i \in I. X\ i) \rightarrow_Q Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *coprod-qbs-canonical1'*:
assumes *countable I*
and $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (\lambda x. f\ (i, x)) \in X\ i \rightarrow_Q Y$
shows $f \in (\coprod_Q\ i \in I. X\ i) \rightarrow_Q Y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

$\coprod_{i=0,1} X_i \cong X_1 + X_2.$

lemma *coproduct-binary-coproduct*:
 $\exists f\ g. f \in (\coprod_Q\ i \in UNIV. \text{if } i \text{ then } X \text{ else } Y) \rightarrow_Q X \langle + \rangle_Q Y \wedge g \in X \langle + \rangle_Q Y \rightarrow_Q (\coprod_Q\ i \in UNIV. \text{if } i \text{ then } X \text{ else } Y) \wedge$
 $g \circ f = id \wedge f \circ g = id$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.4.3 Lists

abbreviation *list-of* $X \equiv \prod_Q n \in (UNIV :: \text{nat set}). (\prod_Q i \in \{..<n\}. X)$

abbreviation *list-nil* $:: \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**

list-nil $\equiv (0, \lambda n. \text{undefined})$

abbreviation *list-cons* $:: ['a, \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)] \Rightarrow \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**

list-cons $x\ l \equiv (\text{Suc} (\text{fst } l), (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } (\text{snd } l) (n - 1)))$

definition *list-head* $:: \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

list-head $l = \text{snd } l\ 0$

definition *list-tail* $:: \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**

list-tail $l = (\text{fst } l - 1, \lambda m. (\text{snd } l) (\text{Suc } m))$

lemma *list-simp1*:

list-nil $\neq \text{list-cons } x\ l$

<proof>

lemma *list-simp2*:

assumes *list-cons* $a\ al = \text{list-cons } b\ bl$

shows $a = b\ al = bl$

<proof>

lemma *list-simp3*:

shows *list-head* $(\text{list-cons } a\ l) = a$

<proof>

lemma *list-simp4*:

assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$

shows *list-tail* $(\text{list-cons } a\ l) = l$

<proof>

lemma *list-decomp1*:

assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$

shows $l = \text{list-nil} \vee$

$(\exists a\ l'. a \in \text{qbs-space } X \wedge l' \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X) \wedge l = \text{list-cons } a\ l')$

<proof>

lemma *list-simp5*:

assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$

and $l \neq \text{list-nil}$

shows $l = \text{list-cons } (\text{list-head } l) (\text{list-tail } l)$

<proof>

lemma *list-simp6*:

list-nil $\in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$

<proof>

lemma *list-simp7*:

assumes $a \in \text{qbs-space } X$

and $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
shows $\text{list-cons } a \ l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-destruct-rule*:

assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
 $P \ \text{list-nil}$
and $\bigwedge a \ l'. \ a \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies l' \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X) \implies P \ (\text{list-cons } a \ l')$
shows $P \ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-induct-rule*:

assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
 $P \ \text{list-nil}$
and $\bigwedge a \ l'. \ a \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies l' \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X) \implies P \ l' \implies P \ (\text{list-cons } a \ l')$
shows $P \ l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *from-list* :: $'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
 $\text{from-list } [] = \text{list-nil} \mid$
 $\text{from-list } (a \# l) = \text{list-cons } a \ (\text{from-list } l)$

fun *to-list'* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list}$ **where**
 $\text{to-list}' \ 0 = [] \mid$
 $\text{to-list}' \ (\text{Suc } n) \ f = f \ 0 \ \# \ \text{to-list}' \ n \ (\lambda n. \ f \ (\text{Suc } n))$

definition *to-list* :: $\text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list}$ **where**
 $\text{to-list} \equiv \text{case-prod } \text{to-list}'$

lemma *to-list-simp1*:

shows $\text{to-list } \text{list-nil} = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-list-simp2*:

assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
shows $\text{to-list } (\text{list-cons } a \ l) = a \ \# \ \text{to-list } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-list-length*:

$\text{fst } (\text{from-list } l) = \text{length } l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-list-in-list-of*:

assumes $\text{set } l \subseteq \text{qbs-space } X$
shows $\text{from-list } l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-list-in-list-of'*:
shows $\text{from-list } l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } (\text{Abs-quasi-borel } (\text{UNIV}, \text{UNIV})))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-cons-in-list-of*:
assumes $\text{set } (a\#l) \subseteq \text{qbs-space } X$
shows $\text{list-cons } a (\text{from-list } l) \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *from-list-to-list-ident*:
 $(\text{to-list} \circ \text{from-list}) l = l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *to-list-from-list-ident*:
assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
shows $(\text{from-list} \circ \text{to-list}) l = l$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *rec-list'* :: $'b \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \times (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a)) \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $\text{rec-list}' t0 f l \equiv (\text{rec-list } t0 (\lambda x l'. f x (\text{from-list } l')) (\text{to-list } l))$

lemma *rec-list'-simp1*:
 $\text{rec-list}' t f \text{list-nil} = t$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rec-list'-simp2*:
assumes $l \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{list-of } X)$
shows $\text{rec-list}' t f (\text{list-cons } x l) = f x l (\text{rec-list}' t f l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

2.5 Function Spaces

theory *Exponent-QuasiBorel*
imports *CoProduct-QuasiBorel*
begin

2.5.1 Function Spaces

definition *exp-qbs-Mx* :: $['a \text{ quasi-borel}, 'b \text{ quasi-borel}] \Rightarrow (\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b)$ **set**
where
 $\text{exp-qbs-Mx } X Y \equiv \{g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b. \text{case-prod } g \in \mathbb{R}_Q \otimes_Q X \rightarrow_Q Y\}$

definition *exp-qbs* :: $['a \text{ quasi-borel}, 'b \text{ quasi-borel}] \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b)$ **quasi-borel** (**infixr**
 $\langle \Rightarrow_Q \rangle$ 61) **where**
 $X \Rightarrow_Q Y \equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (X \rightarrow_Q Y, \text{exp-qbs-Mx } X Y)$

lemma *exp-qbs-f[simp]*: $\text{exp-qbs-Mx } X \ Y \subseteq \text{UNIV} \rightarrow (X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}) \rightarrow_Q (Y :: 'b \text{ quasi-borel})$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-qbs-closed1*: $\text{qbs-closed1 } (\text{exp-qbs-Mx } X \ Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-qbs-closed2*: $\text{qbs-closed2 } (X \rightarrow_Q Y) (\text{exp-qbs-Mx } X \ Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-qbs-closed3*: $\text{qbs-closed3 } (\text{exp-qbs-Mx } X \ Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-qbs-correct*: $\text{Rep-quasi-borel } (\text{exp-qbs } X \ Y) = (X \rightarrow_Q Y, \text{exp-qbs-Mx } X \ Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-qbs-space[simp]*: $\text{qbs-space } (\text{exp-qbs } X \ Y) = X \rightarrow_Q Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *exp-qbs-Mx[simp]*: $\text{qbs-Mx } (\text{exp-qbs } X \ Y) = \text{exp-qbs-Mx } X \ Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-exp-morphismI*:
 assumes $\bigwedge \alpha \ \beta. \ \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X \implies \beta \in \text{pair-qbs-Mx real-quasi-borel } Y \implies$
 $(\lambda(r,x). (f \circ \alpha) \ r \ x) \circ \beta \in \text{qbs-Mx } Z$
 shows $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y \ Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *qbs-eval* :: $(('a \Rightarrow 'b) \times 'a) \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $\text{qbs-eval } a \equiv (\text{fst } a) (\text{snd } a)$

lemma *qbs-eval-morphism*:
 $\text{qbs-eval} \in (\text{exp-qbs } X \ Y) \otimes_Q X \rightarrow_Q Y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *curry-morphism*:
 $\text{curry} \in \text{exp-qbs } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ Z \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } X \ (\text{exp-qbs } Y \ Z)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *curry-preserves-morphisms*:
 assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
 shows $\text{curry } f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y \ Z$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *uncurry-morphism*:

case-prod $\in \text{exp-qbs } X (\text{exp-qbs } Y Z) \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } (X \otimes_Q Y) Z$
<proof>

lemma *uncurry-preserves-morphisms*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y Z$
shows *case-prod* $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
<proof>

lemma *arg-swap-morphism*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y Z$
shows $(\lambda y x. f x y) \in Y \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } X Z$
<proof>

lemma *exp-qbs-comp-morphism*:

assumes $f \in W \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } X Y$
and $g \in W \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y Z$
shows $(\lambda w. g w \circ f w) \in W \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } X Z$
<proof>

lemma *case-sum-morphism*:

case-prod case-sum $\in \text{exp-qbs } X Z \otimes_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y Z \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } (X <+>_Q Y)$
Z
<proof>

lemma *not-qbs-morphism*:

Not $\in \mathbb{B}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{B}_Q$
<proof>

lemma *or-qbs-morphism*:

$(\vee) \in \mathbb{B}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } \mathbb{B}_Q \mathbb{B}_Q$
<proof>

lemma *and-qbs-morphism*:

$(\wedge) \in \mathbb{B}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } \mathbb{B}_Q \mathbb{B}_Q$
<proof>

lemma *implies-qbs-morphism*:

$(\longrightarrow) \in \mathbb{B}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{B}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{B}_Q$
<proof>

lemma *less-nat-qbs-morphism*:

$(<) \in \mathbb{N}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } \mathbb{N}_Q \mathbb{B}_Q$
<proof>

lemma *less-real-qbs-morphism*:

$(<) \in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } \mathbb{R}_Q \mathbb{B}_Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rec-list-morphism'*:
 $\text{rec-list}' \in \text{qbs-space } (\text{exp-qbs } Y (\text{exp-qbs } (\text{exp-qbs } X (\text{exp-qbs } (\text{list-of } X) (\text{exp-qbs } Y Y))) (\text{exp-qbs } (\text{list-of } X) Y)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

3 Probability Spaces

3.1 Probability Measures

theory *Probability-Space-QuasiBorel*
 imports *Exponent-QuasiBorel*
 begin

3.1.1 Probability Measures

type-synonym $'a \text{ qbs-prob-t} = 'a \text{ quasi-borel} * (\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a) * \text{real measure}$

locale *in-Mx* =
 fixes $X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$
 and $\alpha :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a$
 assumes $\text{in-Mx}[simp]: \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$

locale *qbs-prob* = $\text{in-Mx } X \alpha + \text{real-distribution } \mu$
 for $X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$ and α and μ
 begin
 declare *prob-space-axioms*[simp]

lemma *m-in-space-prob-algebra*[simp]:
 $\mu \in \text{space } (\text{prob-algebra } \text{real-borel})$
 ⟨proof⟩
 end

locale *pair-qbs-probs* = $\text{qp1:qbs-prob } X \alpha \mu + \text{qp2:qbs-prob } Y \beta \nu$
 for $X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$ and $\alpha \mu$ and $Y :: 'b \text{ quasi-borel}$ and $\beta \nu$
 begin

sublocale *pair-prob-space* $\mu \nu$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ab-measurable*[measurable]:
 $\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \in \text{real-borel} \otimes_M \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{qbs-to-measure } (X \otimes_Q Y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ab-g-in-Mx[simp]*:
map-prod $\alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g} \in \text{pair-qbs-Mx } X \ Y$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

sublocale *qbs-prob* $X \otimes_Q Y \text{ map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g} \text{ distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel}$
real-real.f
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

locale *pair-qbs-prob* = *qp1:qbs-prob* $X \ \alpha \ \mu + \text{qp2:qbs-prob}$ $Y \ \beta \ \nu$
for $X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$ **and** $\alpha \ \mu$ **and** $Y :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}$ **and** $\beta \ \nu$
begin

sublocale *pair-qbs-probs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *same-spaces[simp]*:
assumes $Y = X$
shows $\beta \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

lemma *prob-algebra-real-prob-measure*:
 $p \in \text{space } (\text{prob-algebra } (\text{real-borel})) = \text{real-distribution } p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *qbs-probI*:
assumes $\alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
and *sets* $\mu = \text{sets borel}$
and *prob-space* μ
shows *qbs-prob* $X \ \alpha \ \mu$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *qbs-empty-not-qbs-prob* : $\neg \text{qbs-prob } (\text{empty-quasi-borel}) \ f \ M$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *qbs-prob-eq* :: [*a qbs-prob-t*, *a qbs-prob-t*] $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
qbs-prob-eq $p1 \ p2 \equiv$
 (let (*qbs1*, *a1*, *m1*) = $p1$;
 (*qbs2*, *a2*, *m2*) = $p2$ in
 qbs-prob *qbs1* *a1* *m1* \wedge *qbs-prob* *qbs2* *a2* *m2* \wedge *qbs1* = *qbs2* \wedge
 distr *m1* (*qbs-to-measure* *qbs1*) *a1* = *distr* *m2* (*qbs-to-measure* *qbs2*) *a2*)

definition *qbs-prob-eq2* :: [*a qbs-prob-t*, *a qbs-prob-t*] $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
qbs-prob-eq2 $p1 \ p2 \equiv$
 (let (*qbs1*, *a1*, *m1*) = $p1$;

$(qbs2, a2, m2) = p2$ in
 $qbs\text{-}prob\ qbs1\ a1\ m1 \wedge qbs\text{-}prob\ qbs2\ a2\ m2 \wedge qbs1 = qbs2 \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in qbs1 \rightarrow_Q \text{real-quasi-borel.}$
 $(\int x. f (a1\ x) \partial m1) = (\int x. f (a2\ x) \partial m2)))$

definition $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq3 :: ['a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}t, 'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}t] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq3\ p1\ p2 \equiv$
 $(let\ (qbs1, a1, m1) = p1;$
 $(qbs2, a2, m2) = p2$ in
 $(qbs\text{-}prob\ qbs1\ a1\ m1 \wedge qbs\text{-}prob\ qbs2\ a2\ m2 \wedge qbs1 = qbs2 \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in qbs1 \rightarrow_Q \text{real-quasi-borel.}$
 $(\forall k \in qbs\text{-}space\ qbs1. 0 \leq f\ k) \longrightarrow$
 $(\int x. f (a1\ x) \partial m1) = (\int x. f (a2\ x) \partial m2))))$

definition $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq4 :: ['a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}t, 'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}t] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq4\ p1\ p2 \equiv$
 $(let\ (qbs1, a1, m1) = p1;$
 $(qbs2, a2, m2) = p2$ in
 $(qbs\text{-}prob\ qbs1\ a1\ m1 \wedge qbs\text{-}prob\ qbs2\ a2\ m2 \wedge qbs1 = qbs2 \wedge$
 $(\forall f \in qbs1 \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}.$
 $(\int^+ x. f (a1\ x) \partial m1) = (\int^+ x. f (a2\ x) \partial m2))))$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq\text{-}refl[simp]$:
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq\ (X, \alpha, \mu) (X, \alpha, \mu)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq2\text{-}refl[simp]$:
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq2\ (X, \alpha, \mu) (X, \alpha, \mu)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq3\text{-}refl[simp]$:
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq3\ (X, \alpha, \mu) (X, \alpha, \mu)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq4\text{-}refl[simp]$:
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq4\ (X, \alpha, \mu) (X, \alpha, \mu)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $pair\text{-}qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq\text{-}intro$:
assumes $X = Y$
and $distr\ \mu\ (qbs\text{-}to\text{-}measure\ X)\ \alpha = distr\ \nu\ (qbs\text{-}to\text{-}measure\ X)\ \beta$
shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq\ (X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $pair\text{-}qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq2\text{-}intro$:
assumes $X = Y$
and $\bigwedge f. f \in qbs\text{-}to\text{-}measure\ X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
 $\implies (\int x. f (\alpha\ x) \partial \mu) = (\int x. f (\beta\ x) \partial \nu)$
shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq2\ (X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

<proof>

lemma(in *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-eq3-intro*:

assumes $X = Y$

and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel} \implies (\forall k \in \text{qbs-space } X. 0 \leq f$
 $k)$

$$\implies (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$$

shows *qbs-prob-eq3* $(X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

<proof>

lemma(in *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-eq4-intro*:

assumes $X = Y$

and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{ennreal-borel}$

$$\implies (\int^+ x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int^+ x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$$

shows *qbs-prob-eq4* $(X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-dest*:

assumes *qbs-prob-eq* $(X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

shows *qbs-prob* $X \alpha \mu$

qbs-prob $Y \beta \nu$

$Y = X$

and $\text{distr } \mu (\text{qbs-to-measure } X) \alpha = \text{distr } \nu (\text{qbs-to-measure } X) \beta$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq2-dest*:

assumes *qbs-prob-eq2* $(X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

shows *qbs-prob* $X \alpha \mu$

qbs-prob $Y \beta \nu$

$Y = X$

and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$

$$\implies (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq3-dest*:

assumes *qbs-prob-eq3* $(X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

shows *qbs-prob* $X \alpha \mu$

qbs-prob $Y \beta \nu$

$Y = X$

and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel} \implies (\forall k \in \text{qbs-space } X. 0 \leq f$
 $k)$

$$\implies (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq4-dest*:

assumes *qbs-prob-eq4* $(X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$

shows *qbs-prob* $X \alpha \mu$

qbs-prob $Y \beta \nu$

$Y = X$
and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{ennreal-borel}$
 $\implies (\int^{+x}. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int^{+x}. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$
 <proof>

definition $\text{qbs-prob-t-ennintegral} :: ['a \text{ qbs-prob-t}, 'a \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}] \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ **where**
 $\text{qbs-prob-t-ennintegral } p \ f \equiv$
 (if $f \in (\text{fst } p) \rightarrow_Q \text{ennreal-quasi-borel}$
 then $(\int^{+x}. f (\text{fst } (\text{snd } p) x) \partial (\text{snd } (\text{snd } p)))$ else 0)

definition $\text{qbs-prob-t-integral} :: ['a \text{ qbs-prob-t}, 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $\text{qbs-prob-t-integral } p \ f \equiv$
 (if $f \in (\text{fst } p) \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 then $(\int x. f (\text{fst } (\text{snd } p) x) \partial (\text{snd } (\text{snd } p)))$
 else 0)

definition $\text{qbs-prob-t-integrable} :: ['a \text{ qbs-prob-t}, 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{qbs-prob-t-integrable } p \ f \equiv f \in \text{fst } p \rightarrow_Q \text{real-quasi-borel} \wedge \text{integrable } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } p))$
 $(f \circ (\text{fst } (\text{snd } p)))$

definition $\text{qbs-prob-t-measure} :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-t} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ measure}$ **where**
 $\text{qbs-prob-t-measure } p \equiv \text{distr } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } p)) (\text{qbs-to-measure } (\text{fst } p)) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } p))$

lemma qbs-prob-eq-symp :
 $\text{symp } \text{qbs-prob-eq}$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{qbs-prob-eq-transp}$:
 $\text{transp } \text{qbs-prob-eq}$
 <proof>

quotient-type $'a \text{ qbs-prob-space} = 'a \text{ qbs-prob-t} / \text{partial: qbs-prob-eq}$
morphisms $\text{rep-qbs-prob-space } \text{qbs-prob-space}$
 <proof>

interpretation $\text{qbs-prob-space} : \text{quot-type } \text{qbs-prob-eq } \text{Abs-qbs-prob-space } \text{Rep-qbs-prob-space}$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{qbs-prob-space-induct}$:
assumes $\bigwedge X \ \alpha \ \mu. \text{qbs-prob } X \ \alpha \ \mu \implies P (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu))$
shows $P \ s$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{qbs-prob-space-induct}'$:
assumes $\bigwedge X \ \alpha \ \mu. \text{qbs-prob } X \ \alpha \ \mu \implies s = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \implies P (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu))$
shows $P \ s$
 <proof>

lemma *rep-qbs-prob-space*:

$\exists X \alpha \mu. p = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \wedge \text{qbs-prob } X \alpha \mu$
<proof>

lemma(*in qbs-prob*) *in-Rep*:

$(X, \alpha, \mu) \in \text{Rep-qbs-prob-space } (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu))$
<proof>

lemma(*in qbs-prob*) *if-in-Rep*:

assumes $(X', \alpha', \mu') \in \text{Rep-qbs-prob-space } (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu))$
shows $X' = X$
 $\text{qbs-prob } X' \alpha' \mu'$
 $\text{qbs-prob-eq } (X, \alpha, \mu) (X', \alpha', \mu')$
<proof>

lemma(*in qbs-prob*) *in-Rep-induct*:

assumes $\bigwedge Y \beta \nu. (Y, \beta, \nu) \in \text{Rep-qbs-prob-space } (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu)) \implies$
 $P (Y, \beta, \nu)$
shows $P (\text{rep-qbs-prob-space } (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu)))$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-2-implies-3* :

assumes *qbs-prob-eq2* $p1 p2$
shows *qbs-prob-eq3* $p1 p2$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-3-implies-1* :

assumes *qbs-prob-eq3* $(p1 :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-t}) p2$
shows *qbs-prob-eq* $p1 p2$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-1-implies-2* :

assumes *qbs-prob-eq* $p1 (p2 :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-t})$
shows *qbs-prob-eq2* $p1 p2$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-1-implies-4* :

assumes *qbs-prob-eq* $p1 p2$
shows *qbs-prob-eq4* $p1 p2$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-4-implies-3* :

assumes *qbs-prob-eq4* $p1 p2$
shows *qbs-prob-eq3* $p1 p2$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv12* :

qbs-prob-eq = *qbs-prob-eq2*

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv13* :
qbs-prob-eq = *qbs-prob-eq3*
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv14* :
qbs-prob-eq = *qbs-prob-eq4*
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv23* :
qbs-prob-eq2 = *qbs-prob-eq3*
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv24* :
qbs-prob-eq2 = *qbs-prob-eq4*
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv34* :
qbs-prob-eq3 = *qbs-prob-eq4*
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-eq-equiv31* :
qbs-prob-eq = *qbs-prob-eq3*
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-space-eq*:
assumes *qbs-prob-eq* (*X*, α , μ) (*Y*, β , ν)
shows *qbs-prob-space* (*X*, α , μ) = *qbs-prob-space* (*Y*, β , ν)
<proof>

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-space-eq*:
assumes *Y* = *X*
and *distr* μ (*qbs-to-measure* *X*) α = *distr* ν (*qbs-to-measure* *X*) β
shows *qbs-prob-space* (*X*, α , μ) = *qbs-prob-space* (*Y*, β , ν)
<proof>

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-space-eq2*:
assumes *Y* = *X*
and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
 $\implies (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$
shows *qbs-prob-space* (*X*, α , μ) = *qbs-prob-space* (*Y*, β , ν)
<proof>

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-space-eq3*:
assumes *Y* = *X*
and $\bigwedge f. f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel} \implies (\forall k \in \text{qbs-space } X. 0 \leq f$
k)
 $\implies (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu) = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (Y, \beta, \nu)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(in *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-space-eq4*:
assumes $Y = X$
and $\bigwedge f. f \in qbs\text{-}to\text{-}measure X \rightarrow_M \text{ennreal-borel}$
 $\implies (\int^+ x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu) = (\int^+ x. f (\beta x) \partial \nu)$
shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu) = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (Y, \beta, \nu)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(in *pair-qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-space-eq-inverse*:
assumes $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu) = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (Y, \beta, \nu)$
shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq (X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$
and $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq2 (X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$
and $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq3 (X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$
and $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}eq4 (X, \alpha, \mu) (Y, \beta, \nu)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *qbs-prob-space-qbs* :: 'a *qbs-prob-space* \implies 'a *quasi-borel*
is *fst* ⟨proof⟩

lemma(in *qbs-prob*) *qbs-prob-space-qbs-computation[simp]*:
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\text{-}qbs (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) = X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rep-qbs-prob-space'*:
assumes $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\text{-}qbs s = X$
shows $\exists \alpha \mu. s = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu) \wedge qbs\text{-}prob X \alpha \mu$
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *qbs-prob-ennintegral* :: ['a *qbs-prob-space*, 'a \implies *ennreal*] \implies *ennreal*
is *qbs-prob-t-ennintegral*
 ⟨proof⟩

lift-definition *qbs-prob-integral* :: ['a *qbs-prob-space*, 'a \implies *real*] \implies *real*
is *qbs-prob-t-integral*
 ⟨proof⟩

syntax
-qbs-prob-ennintegral :: *pttrn* \implies *ennreal* \implies 'a *qbs-prob-space* \implies *ennreal* ($\langle \int^+_{\mathcal{Q}} ((2$
 $-./ -)/ \partial -) \rangle$ [60,61] 110)

syntax-consts
 $-qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral \equiv qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral$

translations
 $\int^+_{\mathcal{Q}} x. f \partial p \equiv CONST\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\ p (\lambda x. f)$

syntax

$-qbs\text{-prob-integral} :: pttrn \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a\ qbs\text{-prob-space} \Rightarrow real \langle \int_Q ((2 \cdot -) / \partial -) \rangle$
 $[60,61] 110$

syntax-consts

$-qbs\text{-prob-integral} \equiv qbs\text{-prob-integral}$

translations

$\int_Q x. f \partial p \equiv CONST\ qbs\text{-prob-integral}\ p\ (\lambda x. f)$

We define the function $l_X \in L(P(X)) \rightarrow_M G(X)$.

lift-definition $qbs\text{-prob-measure} :: 'a\ qbs\text{-prob-space} \Rightarrow 'a\ measure$

is $qbs\text{-prob-t-measure}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

declare $[[coercion\ qbs\text{-prob-measure}]]$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-prob}$) $qbs\text{-prob-measure-computation}[simp]:$

$qbs\text{-prob-measure}\ (qbs\text{-prob-space}\ (X,\alpha,\mu)) = distr\ \mu\ (qbs\text{-to-measure}\ X)\ \alpha$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition $qbs\text{-emeasure} :: 'a\ qbs\text{-prob-space} \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow ennreal$ **where**

$qbs\text{-emeasure}\ s \equiv emeasure\ (qbs\text{-prob-measure}\ s)$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-prob}$) $qbs\text{-emeasure-computation}[simp]:$

assumes $U \in sets\ (qbs\text{-to-measure}\ X)$

shows $qbs\text{-emeasure}\ (qbs\text{-prob-space}\ (X,\alpha,\mu))\ U = emeasure\ \mu\ (\alpha - ' U)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

definition $qbs\text{-measure} :: 'a\ qbs\text{-prob-space} \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow real$ **where**

$qbs\text{-measure}\ s \equiv measure\ (qbs\text{-prob-measure}\ s)$

interpretation $qbs\text{-prob-measure-prob-space} : prob\text{-space}\ qbs\text{-prob-measure}\ (s :: 'a\ qbs\text{-prob-space})$ **for** s

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-prob-measure-space}:$

$qbs\text{-space}\ (qbs\text{-prob-space-qbs}\ s) = space\ (qbs\text{-prob-measure}\ s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-prob-measure-sets}[measurable-cong]:$

$sets\ (qbs\text{-to-measure}\ (qbs\text{-prob-space-qbs}\ s)) = sets\ (qbs\text{-prob-measure}\ s)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-prob}$) $qbs\text{-prob-ennintegral-def}:$

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = (\int^+ x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\text{-}def2$:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = integral^N (distr \mu (qbs\text{-}to\text{-}measure X) \alpha) f$

⟨proof⟩

lemma (in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\text{-}not\text{-}morphism$:

assumes $f \notin X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = 0$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\text{-}def2$:

assumes $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\text{-}qbs s = (X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel})$

and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral s f = integral^N (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}measure s) f$

⟨proof⟩

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\text{-}def$:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{real-quasi-borel}$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\text{-}def2$:

$qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = integral^L (distr \mu (qbs\text{-}to\text{-}measure X) \alpha) f$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\text{-}def2$:

$qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral (s :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}) f = integral^L (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}measure s) f$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{real}) \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**

$qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var s f \equiv qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral s (\lambda x. (f x - qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral s f)^2)$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var\text{-}computation$:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{real-quasi-borel}$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = (\int x. (f (\alpha x) - (\int x. f (\alpha x) \partial \mu))^2 \partial \mu)$

⟨proof⟩

lift-definition $qbs\text{-}integrable :: ['a \text{ qbs-prob-space}, 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}] \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

is $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}t\text{-integrable}$

⟨proof⟩

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $qbs\text{-}integrable\text{-}def$:

$qbs\text{-}integrable (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space (X, \alpha, \mu)) f = (f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q \wedge integrable \mu (f \circ$

α)
(proof)

lemma *qbs-integrable-morphism*:
assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$
and *qbs-integrable* $s f$
shows $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
(proof)

lemma(in *qbs-prob*) *qbs-integrable-measurable[simp,measurable]*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* (*qbs-prob-space* (X, α, μ)) f
shows $f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
(proof)

lemma *qbs-integrable-iff-integrable*:
(*qbs-integrable* ($s::'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}$) f) = (*integrable* (*qbs-prob-measure* s) f)
(proof)

lemma(in *qbs-prob*) *qbs-integrable-iff-integrable-distr*:
qbs-integrable (*qbs-prob-space* (X, α, μ)) f = *integrable* (*distr* μ (*qbs-to-measure* X)
 α) f
(proof)

lemma(in *qbs-prob*) *qbs-integrable-iff-integrable*:
assumes $f \in \text{qbs-to-measure } X \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
shows *qbs-integrable* (*qbs-prob-space* (X, α, μ)) f = *integrable* μ ($\lambda x. f$ (αx))
(proof)

lemma *qbs-integrable-if-integrable*:
assumes *integrable* (*qbs-prob-measure* s) f
shows *qbs-integrable* ($s::'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}$) f
(proof)

lemma *integrable-if-qbs-integrable*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* ($s::'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}$) f
shows *integrable* (*qbs-prob-measure* s) f
(proof)

lemma *qbs-integrable-iff-bounded*:
assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$
shows *qbs-integrable* $s f \iff f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q \wedge \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s (\lambda x. \text{ennreal } |f x|) < \infty$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
(proof)

lemma *qbs-integrable-cong*:
assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$
 $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x = g x$
and *qbs-integrable* $s f$

shows $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ g$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-const}[simp]$:
 $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-add}[simp]$:
assumes $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f$
and $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ g$
shows $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. f \ x + g \ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-diff}[simp]$:
assumes $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f$
and $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ g$
shows $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. f \ x - g \ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-mult-iff}[simp]$:
 $(qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. c * f \ x)) = (c = 0 \vee qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-mult}[simp]$:
assumes $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f$
shows $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. c * f \ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-abs}[simp]$:
assumes $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f$
shows $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. |f \ x|)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-integrable-sq}[simp]$:
assumes $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f$
and $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. (f \ x)^2)$
shows $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ (\lambda x. (f \ x - c)^2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-ennintegral-eq-qbs-integral}$:
assumes $qbs\text{-prob-space-qbs } s = X$
 $qbs\text{-integrable } s \ f$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in qbs\text{-space } X \implies 0 \leq f \ x$
shows $qbs\text{-prob-ennintegral } s \ (\lambda x. ennreal (f \ x)) = ennreal (qbs\text{-prob-integral } s \ f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-prob-ennintegral-cong}$:
assumes $qbs\text{-prob-space-qbs } s = X$

and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x = g x$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s f = \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s g$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-const*:
 $\text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } (s :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}) (\lambda x. c) = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-add*:
assumes $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } s = X$
 $f \in (X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}) \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
and $g \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s (\lambda x. f x + g x) = \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s f +$
 $\text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s g$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-cmult*:
assumes $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } s = X$
and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s (\lambda x. c * f x) = c * \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-cmult-noninfty*:
assumes $c \neq \infty$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s (\lambda x. c * f x) = c * \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-cong*:
assumes $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } s = X$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x = g x$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-integral } s f = \text{qbs-prob-integral } s g$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-nonneg*:
assumes $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } s = X$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies 0 \leq f x$
shows $0 \leq \text{qbs-prob-integral } s f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-mono*:
assumes $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } s = X$
 $\text{qbs-integrable } (s :: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}) f$
 $\text{qbs-integrable } s g$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x \leq g x$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-integral } s f \leq \text{qbs-prob-integral } s g$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-const*:

$qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral (s::'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space) (\lambda x. c) = c$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-add*:
 assumes *qbs-integrable* ($s::'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space$) *f*
 and *qbs-integrable* *s g*
 shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ (\lambda x. f\ x + g\ x) = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ f + qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ g$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-diff*:
 assumes *qbs-integrable* ($s::'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space$) *f*
 and *qbs-integrable* *s g*
 shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ (\lambda x. f\ x - g\ x) = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ f - qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ g$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-cmult*:
 $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ (\lambda x. c * f\ x) = c * qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ f$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *real-qbs-prob-integral-def*:
 assumes *qbs-integrable* ($s::'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space$) *f*
 shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ f = enn2real (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\ s\ (\lambda x. ennreal (f\ x))) - enn2real (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\ s\ (\lambda x. ennreal (- f\ x)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-var-eq*:
 assumes *qbs-integrable* ($s::'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space$) *f*
 and *qbs-integrable* *s* ($\lambda x. (f\ x)^2$)
 shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var\ s\ f = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ (\lambda x. (f\ x)^2) - (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ f)^2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-var-affine*:
 assumes *qbs-integrable* *s f*
 shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var\ s\ (\lambda x. a * f\ x + b) = a^2 * qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}var\ s\ f$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Markov-inequality*:
 assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$
 and *qbs-integrable* *s f*
 $\bigwedge x. x \in qbs\text{-}space\ X \implies 0 \leq f\ x$
 and $0 < c$
 shows $qbs\text{-}emeasure\ s\ \{x \in qbs\text{-}space\ X. c \leq f\ x\} \leq ennreal (1/c * qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\ s\ f)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Markov-inequality'*:

assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$

qbs-integrable $s f$

$\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } (qbs\text{-prob-space-qbs } s) \implies 0 \leq f x$

and $0 < c$

shows *qbs-measure* $s \{x \in \text{qbs-space } (qbs\text{-prob-space-qbs } s). c \leq f x\} \leq (1/c * \text{qbs-prob-integral } s f)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Markov-inequality-abs*:

assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$

qbs-integrable $s f$

and $0 < c$

shows *qbs-emeasure* $s \{x \in \text{qbs-space } X. c \leq |f x|\} \leq \text{ennreal } (1/c * \text{qbs-prob-integral } s (\lambda x. |f x|))$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Markov-inequality-abs'*:

assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$

qbs-integrable $s f$

and $0 < c$

shows *qbs-measure* $s \{x \in \text{qbs-space } X. c \leq |f x|\} \leq (1/c * \text{qbs-prob-integral } s (\lambda x. |f x|))$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-real-Markov-inequality*:

assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = \mathbb{R}_Q$

qbs-integrable $s f$

and $0 < c$

shows *qbs-emeasure* $s \{r. c \leq |f r|\} \leq \text{ennreal } (1/c * \text{qbs-prob-integral } s (\lambda x. |f x|))$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-real-Markov-inequality'*:

assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = \mathbb{R}_Q$

qbs-integrable $s f$

and $0 < c$

shows *qbs-measure* $s \{r. c \leq |f r|\} \leq 1/c * \text{qbs-prob-integral } s (\lambda x. |f x|)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Chebyshev-inequality*:

assumes *qbs-prob-space-qbs* $s = X$

qbs-integrable $s f$

qbs-integrable $s (\lambda x. (f x)^2)$

and $0 < b$

shows *qbs-measure* $s \{x \in \text{qbs-space } X. b \leq |f x - \text{qbs-prob-integral } s f|\} \leq 1 / b^2 * \text{qbs-prob-var } s f$

<proof>

end

3.2 The Probability Monad

```
theory Monad-QuasiBorel
  imports Probability-Space-QuasiBorel
begin
```

3.2.1 The Probability Monad P

definition *monadP-qbs-Px* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow 'a qbs-prob-space set **where**
monadP-qbs-Px $X \equiv \{s. \text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } s = X\}$

```
locale in-Px =
  fixes X :: 'a quasi-borel and s :: 'a qbs-prob-space
  assumes in-Px:s  $\in$  monadP-qbs-Px X
begin
```

```
lemma qbs-prob-space-X[simp]:
  qbs-prob-space-qbs s = X
  <proof>
```

end

```
locale in-MPx =
  fixes X :: 'a quasi-borel and  $\beta$  :: real  $\Rightarrow$  'a qbs-prob-space
  assumes ex: $\exists \alpha \in$  qbs-Mx X.  $\exists g \in$  real-borel  $\rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra real-borel.
     $\forall r. \beta r =$  qbs-prob-space (X, $\alpha$ ,g r)
begin
```

```
lemma rep-inMPx:
   $\exists \alpha g. \alpha \in$  qbs-Mx X  $\wedge g \in$  real-borel  $\rightarrow_M$  prob-algebra real-borel  $\wedge$ 
     $\beta = (\lambda r. \text{qbs-prob-space } (X,\alpha,g r))$ 
  <proof>
```

end

definition *monadP-qbs-MPx* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a qbs-prob-space) set
where
monadP-qbs-MPx $X \equiv \{\beta. \text{in-MPx } X \beta\}$

definition *monadP-qbs* :: 'a quasi-borel \Rightarrow 'a qbs-prob-space quasi-borel **where**
monadP-qbs $X \equiv \text{Abs-quasi-borel } (\text{monadP-qbs-Px } X, \text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X)$

```
lemma(in qbs-prob) qbs-prob-space-in-Px:
  qbs-prob-space (X, $\alpha$ , $\mu$ )  $\in$  monadP-qbs-Px X
  <proof>
```

```
lemma rep-monadP-qbs-Px:
  assumes s  $\in$  monadP-qbs-Px X
```

shows $\exists \alpha \mu. s = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \wedge \text{qbs-prob } X \alpha \mu$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rep-monadP-qbs-MPx*:

assumes $\beta \in \text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X$

shows $\exists \alpha g. \alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X \wedge g \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra real-borel} \wedge$
 $\beta = (\lambda r. \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, g \ r))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-MPx*:

assumes $\alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$

and $g \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra real-borel}$

shows $\text{qbs-prob } X \alpha (g \ r)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-f[simp]*: $\text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X \subseteq \text{UNIV} \rightarrow \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-closed1*: $\text{qbs-closed1 } (\text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-closed2*: $\text{qbs-closed2 } (\text{monadP-qbs-Px } X) (\text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-closed3*: $\text{qbs-closed3 } (\text{monadP-qbs-MPx } (X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-correct*: $\text{Rep-quasi-borel } (\text{monadP-qbs } X) = (\text{monadP-qbs-Px } X, \text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-space[simp]*: $\text{qbs-space } (\text{monadP-qbs } X) = \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-Mx[simp]*: $\text{qbs-Mx } (\text{monadP-qbs } X) = \text{monadP-qbs-MPx } X$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *monadP-qbs-empty-iff*:

$\text{qbs-space } X = \{\} \iff \text{qbs-space } (\text{monadP-qbs } X) = \{\}$

⟨proof⟩

If $\beta \in \text{MPx}$, there exists $X \alpha g$ s.t. $\beta \ r = [X, \alpha, g \ r]$. We define a function which picks $X \alpha g$ from $\beta \in \text{MPx}$.

definition *rep-monadP-qbs-MPx* :: $(\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ quasi-borel} \times (\text{real} \Rightarrow 'a) \times (\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real measure})$ **where**

rep-monadP-qbs-MPx $\beta \equiv \text{let } X = \text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } (\beta \ \text{undefined});$

$\alpha g = (\text{SOME } k. (\text{fst } k) \in \text{qbs-Mx } X \wedge (\text{snd } k) \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra real-borel})$

$\wedge \beta = (\lambda r. \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \text{fst } k, \text{snd } k \ r))$
in $(X, \alpha g)$

lemma *qbs-prob-measure-measurable*[*measurable*]:
qbs-prob-measure \in *qbs-to-measure* (*monadP-qbs* $(X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}) \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra}$
(qbs-to-measure X)
<proof>

lemma *qbs-l-inj*:
inj-on qbs-prob-measure (*monadP-qbs-Px X*)
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-measure-measurable'*[*measurable*]:
qbs-prob-measure \in *qbs-to-measure* (*monadP-qbs* $(X :: 'a \text{ quasi-borel}) \rightarrow_M \text{sub-}$
prob-algebra (qbs-to-measure X)
<proof>

3.2.2 Return

definition *qbs-return* $:: ['a \text{ quasi-borel}, 'a] \Rightarrow 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space}$ **where**
qbs-return X x \equiv *qbs-prob-space* $(X, \lambda r. x, \text{Eps real-distribution})$

lemma(*in real-distribution*) *qbs-return-qbs-prob*:
assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$
shows *qbs-prob X* $(\lambda r. x) M$
<proof>

lemma(*in real-distribution*) *qbs-return-computation* :
assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$
shows *qbs-return X x* $=$ *qbs-prob-space* $(X, \lambda r. x, M)$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-return-morphism*:
qbs-return X $\in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } X$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-return-morphism'*:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{qbs-return } Y (f \ x)) \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
<proof>

3.2.3 Bind

definition *qbs-bind* $:: 'a \text{ qbs-prob-space} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ qbs-prob-space}) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ qbs-prob-space}$
where
qbs-bind s f \equiv (*let* $(\text{qbsx}, \alpha, \mu) = \text{rep-qbs-prob-space } s;$
 $(\text{qbsy}, \beta, g) = \text{rep-monadP-qbs-MPx } (f \circ \alpha)$
in *qbs-prob-space* $(\text{qbsy}, \beta, \mu \ggg g)$)

adhoc-overloading *Monad-Syntax.bind* \equiv *qbs-bind*

lemma(in *qbs-prob*) *qbs-bind-computation*:
assumes $s = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu)$
 $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
 $\beta \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
and [*measurable*]: $g \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra real-borel}$
and $(f \circ \alpha) = (\lambda r. \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, g r))$
shows $\text{qbs-prob } Y \beta (\mu \ggg g)$
 $s \ggg f = \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \mu \ggg g)$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-morphism'*:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
shows $(\lambda x. x \ggg f) \in \text{monadP-qbs } X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-return-comp*:
assumes $\alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
shows $(\text{qbs-return } X \circ \alpha) = (\lambda r. \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \text{return real-borel } r))$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-return'*:
assumes $x \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
shows $x \ggg \text{qbs-return } X = x$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-return*:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
and $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$
shows $\text{qbs-return } X x \ggg f = f x$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-assoc*:
assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
 $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Z$
shows $s \ggg (\lambda x. f x \ggg g) = (s \ggg f) \ggg g$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-cong*:
assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
 $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies f x = g x$
and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
shows $s \ggg f = s \ggg g$
<proof>

3.2.4 The Functorial Action $P(f)$

definition $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf :: ['a\ quasi\text{-}borel, 'b\ quasi\text{-}borel, 'a \Rightarrow 'b, 'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space] \Rightarrow 'b\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space$ **where**
 $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\text{-} Y\ f\ sx \equiv sx \ggg qbs\text{-}return\ Y \circ f$

lemma $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\text{-}morphism:$

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$

shows $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\ X\ Y\ f \in monadP\text{-}qbs\ X \rightarrow_Q monadP\text{-}qbs\ Y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma(in $qbs\text{-}prob$) $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\text{-}computation:$

assumes $s = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\ (X, \alpha, \mu)$

and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\ Y\ (f \circ \alpha)\ \mu$

and $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\ X\ Y\ f\ s = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\ (Y, f \circ \alpha, \mu)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

We show that P is a functor i.e. P preserves identity and composition.

lemma $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\text{-}id:$

assumes $s \in monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Px\ X$

shows $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\ X\ X\ id\ s = s$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\text{-}comp:$

assumes $s \in monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Px\ X$

$f \in X \rightarrow_Q Y$

and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$

shows $((monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\ Y\ Z\ g) \circ (monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\ X\ Y\ f))\ s = monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Pf\ X\ Z\ (g \circ f)\ s$

$\langle proof \rangle$

3.2.5 Join

definition $qbs\text{-}join :: 'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space \Rightarrow 'a\ qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space$ **where**
 $qbs\text{-}join \equiv (\lambda sst. sst \ggg id)$

lemma $qbs\text{-}join\text{-}morphism:$

$qbs\text{-}join \in monadP\text{-}qbs\ (monadP\text{-}qbs\ X) \rightarrow_Q monadP\text{-}qbs\ X$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $qbs\text{-}join\text{-}computation:$

assumes $qbs\text{-}prob\ (monadP\text{-}qbs\ X)\ \beta\ \mu$

$ssx = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\ (monadP\text{-}qbs\ X, \beta, \mu)$

$\alpha \in qbs\text{-}Mx\ X$

$g \in real\text{-}borel \rightarrow_M\ prob\text{-}algebra\ real\text{-}borel$

and $\beta = (\lambda r. qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\ (X, \alpha, g\ r))$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\ X\ \alpha\ (\mu \ggg g)\ qbs\text{-}join\ ssx = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}space\ (X, \alpha, \mu \ggg g)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

3.2.6 Strength

definition *qbs-strength* :: [*'a quasi-borel, 'b quasi-borel, 'a × 'b qbs-prob-space*] ⇒
('a × 'b) qbs-prob-space **where**
qbs-strength $W X = (\lambda(w, sx). \text{let } (-, \alpha, \mu) = \text{rep-qbs-prob-space } sx$
in qbs-prob-space $(W \otimes_Q X, \lambda r. (w, \alpha r), \mu))$

lemma (in *qbs-prob*) *qbs-strength-computation*:

assumes $w \in \text{qbs-space } W$

and $sx = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu)$

shows $\text{qbs-prob } (W \otimes_Q X) (\lambda r. (w, \alpha r)) \mu$

$\text{qbs-strength } W X (w, sx) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (W \otimes_Q X, \lambda r. (w, \alpha r), \mu)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-strength-natural*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q X'$

$g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Y'$

$x \in \text{qbs-space } X$

and $sy \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

shows $(\text{monadP-qbs-Pf } (X \otimes_Q Y) (X' \otimes_Q Y') (\text{map-prod } f g) \circ \text{qbs-strength } X Y) (x, sy) = (\text{qbs-strength } X' Y' \circ \text{map-prod } f (\text{monadP-qbs-Pf } Y Y' g)) (x, sy)$

(**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-strength-ab-r*:

assumes $\alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$

$\beta \in \text{monadP-qbs-MPx } Y$

$\gamma \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y$

and [*measurable*]: $g \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra real-borel}$

and $\beta = (\lambda r. \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \gamma, g r))$

shows $\text{qbs-prob } (X \otimes_Q Y) (\text{map-prod } \alpha \gamma \circ \text{real-real.g}) (\text{distr } (\text{return real-borel } r \otimes_M g r) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

$\text{qbs-strength } X Y (\alpha r, \beta r) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X \otimes_Q Y, \text{map-prod } \alpha \gamma \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{distr } (\text{return real-borel } r \otimes_M g r) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-strength-morphism*:

$\text{qbs-strength } X Y \in X \otimes_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } (X \otimes_Q Y)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-morphism''*:

$(\lambda(f, x). x \ggg f) \in \text{exp-qbs } X (\text{monadP-qbs } Y) \otimes_Q (\text{monadP-qbs } X) \rightarrow_Q (\text{monadP-qbs } Y)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-morphism'''*:

$(\lambda f x. x \ggg f) \in \text{exp-qbs } X (\text{monadP-qbs } Y) \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } (\text{monadP-qbs } X)$
 $(\text{monadP-qbs } Y)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-morphism*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
and $g \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y \text{ (monadP-qbs } Z)$
shows $(\lambda x. f x \ggg g x) \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-bind-morphism''''*:

assumes $x \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
shows $(\lambda f. x \ggg f) \in \text{exp-qbs } X \text{ (monadP-qbs } Y) \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-strength-law1*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space (unit-quasi-borel } \otimes_Q \text{monadP-qbs } X)$
shows $\text{snd } x = (\text{monadP-qbs-Pf (unit-quasi-borel } \otimes_Q X) X \text{ snd } \circ \text{qbs-strength unit-quasi-borel } X) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-strength-law2*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space ((X } \otimes_Q Y) \otimes_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Z)$
shows $(\text{qbs-strength } X (Y \otimes_Q Z) \circ (\text{map-prod id (qbs-strength } Y Z)) \circ (\lambda((x,y),z). (x,(y,z)))) x =$
 $(\text{monadP-qbs-Pf ((X } \otimes_Q Y) \otimes_Q Z) (X \otimes_Q (Y \otimes_Q Z)) (\lambda((x,y),z). (x,(y,z))) \circ \text{qbs-strength } (X \otimes_Q Y) Z) x$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-strength-law3*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } (X \otimes_Q Y)$
shows $\text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) x = (\text{qbs-strength } X Y \circ (\text{map-prod id (qbs-return Y)})) x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-strength-law4*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } (X \otimes_Q \text{monadP-qbs (monadP-qbs } Y))$
shows $(\text{qbs-strength } X Y \circ \text{map-prod id qbs-join}) x = (\text{qbs-join } \circ \text{monadP-qbs-Pf } (X \otimes_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y) (\text{monadP-qbs } (X \otimes_Q Y)))(\text{qbs-strength } X Y) \circ \text{qbs-strength } X (\text{monadP-qbs } Y) x$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-return-Mxpair*:

assumes $\alpha \in \text{qbs-Mx } X$
and $\beta \in \text{qbs-Mx } Y$
shows $\text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) (\alpha r, \beta k) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X \otimes_Q Y, \text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g, distr (return real-borel } r \otimes_M \text{return real-borel } k) \text{real-borel real-real.f})$
 $\text{qbs-prob } (X \otimes_Q Y) (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}) (\text{distr (return real-borel$

$r \otimes_M \text{return real-borel } k) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pair-return-return*:

assumes $l \in \text{space } M$

and $r \in \text{space } N$

shows $\text{return } M \ l \otimes_M \text{return } N \ r = \text{return } (M \otimes_M N) \ (l,r)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *bind-bind-return-distr*:

assumes *real-distribution* μ

and *real-distribution* ν

shows $\mu \gg (\lambda r. \nu \gg (\lambda l. \text{distr } (\text{return real-borel } r \otimes_M \text{return real-borel } l) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}))$

$= \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}$

(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

⟨proof⟩

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-bind-return-qp*:

shows $\text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \nu) \gg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \gg (\lambda x. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (x,y))) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X \otimes_Q Y, \text{map-prod } \alpha \ \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

$\text{qbs-prob } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (\text{map-prod } \alpha \ \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}) \ (\text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-bind-return-pq*:

shows $\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \gg (\lambda x. \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \nu) \gg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (x,y))) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X \otimes_Q Y, \text{map-prod } \alpha \ \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

$\text{qbs-prob } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (\text{map-prod } \alpha \ \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}) \ (\text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-bind-return-rotate*:

assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

and $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

shows $q \gg (\lambda y. p \gg (\lambda x. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (x,y))) = p \gg (\lambda x. q \gg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (x,y)))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-pair-bind-return1*:

assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Z$

$p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

and $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

shows $q \gg (\lambda y. p \gg (\lambda x. f \ (x,y))) = (q \gg (\lambda y. p \gg (\lambda x. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) \ (x,y)))) \gg f$

(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-pair-bind-return2*:

assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Z$

$p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

and $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

shows $p \gg (\lambda x. q \gg (\lambda y. f (x,y))) = (p \gg (\lambda x. q \gg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) (x,y)))) \gg f$
(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-bind-rotate*:

assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Z$

$p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

and $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

shows $q \gg (\lambda y. p \gg (\lambda x. f (x,y))) = p \gg (\lambda x. q \gg (\lambda y. f (x,y)))$

<proof>

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-bind-bind-return*:

assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q Z$

shows $\text{qbs-prob } Z (f \circ (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g})) (\text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

and $\text{qbs-prob-space } (X,\alpha,\mu) \gg (\lambda x. \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y,\beta,\nu) \gg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } Z (f (x,y)))) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (Z,f \circ (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}), \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$

(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

3.2.7 Properties of Return and Bind

lemma *qbs-prob-measure-return*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$

shows $\text{qbs-prob-measure } (\text{qbs-return } X x) = \text{return } (\text{qbs-to-measure } X) x$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-measure-bind*:

assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$

shows $\text{qbs-prob-measure } (s \gg f) = \text{qbs-prob-measure } s \gg \text{qbs-prob-measure } \circ f$

(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-of-return*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$

shows $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } (\text{qbs-return } X x) = X$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-of-bind*:

assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } (s \gg f) = Y$
<proof>

3.2.8 Properties of Integrals

lemma *qbs-integrable-return*:

assumes $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$
and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
shows $\text{qbs-integrable } (\text{qbs-return } X \ x) \ f$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-integrable-bind-return*:

assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
 $f \in Z \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
shows $\text{qbs-integrable } (s \gg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } Z \ (g \ y))) \ f = \text{qbs-integrable } s \ (f \circ g)$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-morphism*:

assumes $L \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } Y \ \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } (L \ x) \ (f \ x)) \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-ennintegral-fst*:

assumes $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $(\lambda x. \int^+_Q y. f \ (x, \ y) \ \partial q) \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-morphism-ennintegral-snd*:

assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $(\lambda y. \int^+_Q x. f \ (x, \ y) \ \partial p) \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-morphism'*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $(\lambda s. \text{qbs-prob-ennintegral } s \ f) \in \text{monadP-qbs } X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-return*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
and $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$

shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (qbs\text{-}return X x) f = f x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\text{-}bind$:
assumes $s \in monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Px X$
 $f \in X \rightarrow_Q monadP\text{-}qbs Y$
and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (s \ggg f) g = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral s (\lambda y. (qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (f y) g))$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral\text{-}bind\text{-}return$:
assumes $s \in monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Px Y$
 $f \in Z \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
shows $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral (s \ggg (\lambda y. qbs\text{-}return Z (g y))) f = qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}ennintegral s (f \circ g)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\text{-}morphism'$:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
shows $(\lambda s. qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral s f) \in monadP\text{-}qbs X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}morphism\text{-}integral\text{-}fst$:
assumes $q \in monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Px Y$
and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
shows $(\lambda x. \int_Q y. f (x, y) \partial q) \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}morphism\text{-}integral\text{-}snd$:
assumes $p \in monadP\text{-}qbs\text{-}Px X$
and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
shows $(\lambda y. \int_Q x. f (x, y) \partial p) \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\text{-}morphism$:
assumes $L \in X \rightarrow_Q monadP\text{-}qbs Y$
 $f \in X \rightarrow_Q exp\text{-}qbs Y \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in qbs\text{-}space X \implies qbs\text{-}integrable (L x) (f x)$
shows $(\lambda x. qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral (L x) (f x)) \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral\text{-}morphism''$:
assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $L \in Y \rightarrow_Q monadP\text{-}qbs X$
shows $(\lambda y. qbs\text{-}prob\text{-}integral (L y) f) \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-return*:

assumes $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $x \in \text{qbs-space } X$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-integral } (\text{qbs-return } X \ x) \ f = f \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-bind*:

assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
 $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y$
 $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $\exists K. \forall y \in \text{qbs-space } Y. |g \ y| \leq K$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-integral } (s \ggg f) \ g = \text{qbs-prob-integral } s \ (\lambda y. (\text{qbs-prob-integral } s \ (f \ y) \ g))$
 $(\text{is } ?lhs = ?rhs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-bind-return*:

assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
 $f \in Z \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-integral } (s \ggg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } Z \ (g \ y))) \ f = \text{qbs-prob-integral } s \ (f \circ g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-prob-var-bind-return*:

assumes $s \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
 $f \in Z \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q Z$
shows $\text{qbs-prob-var } (s \ggg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } Z \ (g \ y))) \ f = \text{qbs-prob-var } s \ (f \circ g)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

3.3 Binary Product Measure

theory *Pair-QuasiBorel-Measure*

imports *Monad-QuasiBorel*

begin

3.3.1 Binary Product Measure

Special case of [1] Proposition 23 where $\Omega = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ and $X = X \times Y$. Let $[\alpha, \mu] \in P(X)$ and $[\beta, \nu] \in P(Y)$. $\alpha \times \beta$ is the α in Proposition 23.

definition *qbs-prob-pair-measure-t* :: [*'a qbs-prob-t, 'b qbs-prob-t*] \Rightarrow (*'a \times 'b*) *qbs-prob-t* **where**

qbs-prob-pair-measure-t $p \ q \equiv$ (*let* (X, α, μ) = p ;
 (Y, β, ν) = q *in*

$(X \otimes_Q Y, \text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}))$

lift-definition *qbs-prob-pair-measure* :: [*'a* *qbs-prob-space*, *'b* *qbs-prob-space*] \Rightarrow (*'a* \times *'b*) *qbs-prob-space* (**infix** $\langle \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} \rangle$ 80)
is *qbs-prob-pair-measure-t*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-prob-pair-measure-computation*:
 $(\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} (\text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \nu))) = \text{qbs-prob-space } (X \otimes_Q Y, \text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$
 $\text{qbs-prob } (X \otimes_Q Y) (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta \circ \text{real-real.g}) (\text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-prob-pair-measure-qbs*:
 $\text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } (p \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} q) = \text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } p \otimes_Q \text{qbs-prob-space-qbs } q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-prob-pair-measure-measure*:
shows $\text{qbs-prob-measure } (\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \nu))$
 $= \text{distr } (\mu \otimes_M \nu) (\text{qbs-to-measure } (X \otimes_Q Y)) (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-prob-pair-measure-morphism*:
 $\text{case-prod } \text{qbs-prob-pair-measure} \in \text{monadP-qbs } X \otimes_Q \text{monadP-qbs } Y \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } (X \otimes_Q Y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-prob-pair-measure-nnintegral*:
assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
shows $(\int^+_Q z. f z \partial(\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \nu)))$
 $= (\int^+_Q z. (f \circ \text{map-prod } \alpha \beta) z \partial(\mu \otimes_M \nu))$
 $(\text{is } ?lhs = ?rhs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma(**in** *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-prob-pair-measure-integral*:
assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
shows $(\int_Q z. f z \partial(\text{qbs-prob-space } (X, \alpha, \mu) \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} \text{qbs-prob-space } (Y, \beta, \nu)))$
 $= (\int_Q z. (f \circ \text{map-prod } \alpha \beta) z \partial(\mu \otimes_M \nu))$
 $(\text{is } ?lhs = ?rhs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-prob-pair-measure-eq-bind*:
assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
and $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
shows $p \otimes_{Q\text{mes}} q = p \ggg (\lambda x. q \ggg (\lambda y. \text{qbs-return } (X \otimes_Q Y) (x, y)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

3.3.2 Fubini Theorem

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-Fubini-fst*:

assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

$q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $(\int^+_Q x. \int^+_Q y. f(x,y) \partial q \partial p) = (\int^+_Q z. f z \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-Fubini-snd*:

assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

$q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

and $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $(\int^+_Q y. \int^+_Q x. f(x,y) \partial p \partial q) = (\int^+_Q x. f x \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-indep1*:

assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

and $f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $(\int^+_Q z. f(\text{fst } z) \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int^+_Q x. f x \partial p)$
(is ?lhs = -)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-ennintegral-indep2*:

assumes $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

and $f \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $(\int^+_Q z. f(\text{snd } z) \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int^+_Q y. f y \partial q)$
(is ?lhs = -)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-ennintegral-indep-mult*:

assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$

$q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$

$f \in X \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

and $g \in Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $(\int^+_Q z. f(\text{fst } z) * g(\text{snd } z) \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int^+_Q x. f x \partial p) * (\int^+_Q y. g y \partial q)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma(in *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-prob-pair-measure-integrable*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* (*qbs-prob-space* $(X, \alpha, \mu) \otimes_{Qmes}$ *qbs-prob-space* (Y, β, ν))

f

shows $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$

integrable $(\mu \otimes_M \nu) (f \circ (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta))$

<proof>

lemma(in *pair-qbs-probs*) *qbs-prob-pair-measure-integrable'*:
assumes $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
and *integrable* ($\mu \otimes_M \nu$) ($f \circ (\text{map-prod } \alpha \beta)$)
shows *qbs-integrable* (*qbs-prob-space* (X, α, μ) \otimes_{Qmes} *qbs-prob-space* (Y, β, ν))
 f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-pair-swap*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) f
shows *qbs-integrable* ($q \otimes_{Qmes} p$) ($\lambda(x,y). f(y,x)$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-pair1*:
assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
 $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
 $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
qbs-integrable p ($\lambda x. \int_Q y. |f(x,y)| \partial q$)
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{qbs-space } X \implies \text{qbs-integrable } q$ ($\lambda y. f(x,y)$)
shows *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-pair2*:
assumes $p \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } X$
 $q \in \text{monadP-qbs-Px } Y$
 $f \in X \otimes_Q Y \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
qbs-integrable q ($\lambda y. \int_Q x. |f(x,y)| \partial p$)
and $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{qbs-space } Y \implies \text{qbs-integrable } p$ ($\lambda x. f(x,y)$)
shows *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) f
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-fst*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) f
shows *qbs-integrable* p ($\lambda x. \int_Q y. f(x,y) \partial q$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-snd*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) f
shows *qbs-integrable* q ($\lambda y. \int_Q x. f(x,y) \partial p$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-indep-mult*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* p f
and *qbs-integrable* q g
shows *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) ($\lambda x. f(\text{fst } x) * g(\text{snd } x)$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-integrable-indep1*:
assumes *qbs-integrable* p f
shows *qbs-integrable* ($p \otimes_{Qmes} q$) ($\lambda x. f(\text{fst } x)$)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-integrable-indep2*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* q g

shows *qbs-integrable* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ $(\lambda x. g (snd x))$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Fubini-fst*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ f

shows $(\int_Q x. \int_Q y. f (x,y) \partial q \partial p) = (\int_Q z. f z \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q))$
(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-Fubini-snd*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ f

shows $(\int_Q y. \int_Q x. f (x,y) \partial p \partial q) = (\int_Q z. f z \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q))$
(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-indep1*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* p f

shows $(\int_Q z. f (fst z) \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int_Q x. f x \partial p)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-indep2*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* q g

shows $(\int_Q z. g (snd z) \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int_Q y. g y \partial q)$

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-integral-indep-mult*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* p f

and *qbs-integrable* q g

shows $(\int_Q z. f (fst z) * g (snd z) \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int_Q x. f x \partial p) * (\int_Q y. g y \partial q)$

(**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-var-indep-plus*:

assumes *qbs-integrable* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ f

qbs-integrable $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ $(\lambda z. (f z)^2)$

qbs-integrable $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ g

qbs-integrable $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ $(\lambda z. (g z)^2)$

qbs-integrable $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ $(\lambda z. (f z) * (g z))$

and $(\int_Q z. f z * g z \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) = (\int_Q z. f z \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)) * (\int_Q z. g z \partial(p \otimes_{Qmes} q))$

shows *qbs-prob-var* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ $(\lambda z. f z + g z) =$ *qbs-prob-var* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ $f +$ *qbs-prob-var* $(p \otimes_{Qmes} q)$ g

<proof>

lemma *qbs-prob-var-indep-plus'*:
assumes *qbs-integrable p f*
qbs-integrable p (λx. (f x)²)
qbs-integrable q g
and *qbs-integrable q (λx. (g x)²)*
shows *qbs-prob-var (p ⊗_{Qmes} q) (λz. f (fst z) + g (snd z)) = qbs-prob-var p*
f + qbs-prob-var q g
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

3.4 Measure as QBS Measure

theory *Measure-as-QuasiBorel-Measure*
imports *Pair-QuasiBorel-Measure*

begin

lemma *distr-id'*:
assumes *sets N = sets M*
f ∈ N →_M N
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{space } N \implies f x = x$
shows *distr N M f = N*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Every probability measure on a standard Borel space can be represented as a measure on a quasi-Borel space [1], Proposition 23.

locale *standard-borel-prob-space = standard-borel P + p:prob-space P*
for *P :: 'a measure*
begin

sublocale *qbs-prob measure-to-qbs P g distr P real-borel f*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lift-definition *as-qbs-measure :: 'a qbs-prob-space is*
(measure-to-qbs P, g, distr P real-borel f)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *as-qbs-measure-retract*:
assumes *[measurable]: a ∈ P →_M real-borel*
and *[measurable]: b ∈ real-borel →_M P*
and *[simp]: λx. x ∈ space P ⟹ (b ∘ a) x = x*
shows *qbs-prob (measure-to-qbs P) b (distr P real-borel a)*
as-qbs-measure = qbs-prob-space (measure-to-qbs P, b, distr P real-borel a)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *measure-as-qbs-measure-qbs*:
qbs-prob-space-qbs as-qbs-measure = measure-to-qbs P

<proof>

lemma *measure-as-qbs-measure-image:*

as-qbs-measure \in *monadP-qbs-Px* (*measure-to-qbs P*)

<proof>

lemma *as-qbs-measure-as-measure[simp]:*

distr (*distr P real-borel f*) (*qbs-to-measure (measure-to-qbs P)*) $g = P$

<proof>

lemma *measure-as-qbs-measure-recover:*

qbs-prob-measure as-qbs-measure $= P$

<proof>

end

lemma(**in** *standard-borel*) *qbs-prob-measure-recover:*

assumes $q \in$ *monadP-qbs-Px* (*measure-to-qbs M*)

shows *standard-borel-prob-space.as-qbs-measure* (*qbs-prob-measure q*) $= q$

<proof>

lemma(**in** *standard-borel-prob-space*) *ennintegral-as-qbs-ennintegral:*

assumes $k \in$ *borel-measurable P*

shows $(\int^+_{\mathcal{Q}} x. k x \partial \text{as-qbs-measure}) = (\int^+ x. k x \partial P)$

<proof>

lemma(**in** *standard-borel-prob-space*) *integral-as-qbs-integral:*

$(\int_{\mathcal{Q}} x. k x \partial \text{as-qbs-measure}) = (\int x. k x \partial P)$

<proof>

lemma(**in** *standard-borel*) *measure-with-args-morphism:*

assumes [*measurable*]: $\mu \in X \rightarrow_M$ *prob-algebra M*

shows *standard-borel-prob-space.as-qbs-measure* $\circ \mu \in$ *measure-to-qbs X* $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ *monadP-qbs (measure-to-qbs M)*

<proof>

lemma(**in** *standard-borel*) *measure-with-args-recover:*

assumes $\mu \in$ *space X* \rightarrow *space (prob-algebra M)*

and $x \in$ *space X*

shows *qbs-prob-measure (standard-borel-prob-space.as-qbs-measure (μx))* $= \mu$

x

<proof>

3.5 Example of Probability Measures

Probability measures on \mathbb{R} can be represented as probability measures on the quasi-Borel space \mathbb{R} .

3.5.1 Normal Distribution

definition *normal-distribution* :: *real* × *real* ⇒ *real measure* **where**
normal-distribution $\mu\sigma =$ (if $0 < (\text{snd } \mu\sigma)$ then density lborel ($\lambda x.$ ennreal (*normal-density* (fst $\mu\sigma$) (snd $\mu\sigma$) x))
else return lborel 0)

lemma *normal-distribution-measurable*:
normal-distribution ∈ *real-borel* ⊗_M *real-borel* →_M *prob-algebra real-borel*
⟨proof⟩

definition *qbs-normal-distribution* :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real qbs-prob-space* **where**
qbs-normal-distribution ≡ curry (*standard-borel-prob-space.as-qbs-measure* ∘ *normal-distribution*)

lemma *qbs-normal-distribution-morphism*:
qbs-normal-distribution ∈ $\mathbf{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } \mathbf{R}_Q$ (*monadP-qbs* \mathbf{R}_Q)
⟨proof⟩

context
fixes $\mu \sigma :: \text{real}$
assumes *sigma*: $\sigma > 0$
begin

interpretation *n-dist:standard-borel-prob-space normal-distribution* (μ, σ)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-normal-distribution-def2*:
qbs-normal-distribution $\mu \sigma =$ *n-dist.as-qbs-measure*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-normal-distribution-integral*:
 $(\int_Q x. f x \partial (\text{qbs-normal-distribution } \mu \sigma)) = (\int x. f x \partial (\text{density lborel } (\lambda x.$
ennreal (*normal-density* $\mu \sigma$ x))))

⟨proof⟩

lemma *qbs-normal-distribution-expectation*:
assumes $f \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{real-borel}$
shows $(\int_Q x. f x \partial (\text{qbs-normal-distribution } \mu \sigma)) = (\int x. \text{normal-density } \mu$
 $\sigma x * f x \partial \text{lborel})$
⟨proof⟩

end

3.5.2 Uniform Distribution

definition *interval-uniform-distribution* :: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real measure* **where**
interval-uniform-distribution $a b \equiv$ (if $a < b$ then *uniform-measure* lborel $\{a < .. < b\}$
else return lborel 0)

lemma *sets-interval-uniform-distribution*[*measurable-cong*]:

sets (interval-uniform-distribution a b) = borel
<proof>

lemma *interval-uniform-distribution-measurable*:

(λr. interval-uniform-distribution (fst r) (snd r)) ∈ real-borel \otimes_M real-borel \rightarrow_M
prob-algebra real-borel
<proof>

definition *qbs-interval-uniform-distribution* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *real qbs-prob-space*
where

qbs-interval-uniform-distribution \equiv *curry (standard-borel-prob-space.as-qbs-measure*
o (λr. interval-uniform-distribution (fst r) (snd r)))

lemma *qbs-interval-uniform-distribution-morphism*:

qbs-interval-uniform-distribution $\in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{exp-qbs } \mathbb{R}_Q$ (*monadP-qbs* \mathbb{R}_Q)
<proof>

context

fixes *a b* :: *real*

assumes *a-less-than-b*: *a < b*

begin

definition *ab-qbs-uniform-distribution* \equiv *qbs-interval-uniform-distribution a b*

interpretation *ab-u-dist*: *standard-borel-prob-space interval-uniform-distribution*
a b

<proof>

lemma *qbs-interval-uniform-distribution-def2*:

ab-qbs-uniform-distribution = ab-u-dist.as-qbs-measure
<proof>

lemma *qbs-uniform-distribution-expectation*:

assumes *f* $\in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$

shows $(\int_Q^+ x. f x \ \partial ab\text{-qbs-uniform-distribution}) = (\int^+ x \in \{a <..<b\}. f x$
 $\partial lborel) / (b - a)$

(**is** *?lhs = ?rhs*)

<proof>

end

3.5.3 Bernoulli Distribution

definition *qbs-bernoulli* :: *real* \Rightarrow *bool qbs-prob-space* **where**

qbs-bernoulli \equiv *standard-borel-prob-space.as-qbs-measure o (λx. measure-pmf (bernoulli-pmf*
x))

lemma *bernoulli-measurable*:
 $(\lambda x. \text{measure-pmf } (\text{bernoulli-pmf } x)) \in \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{prob-algebra bool-borel}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-bernoulli-morphism*:
 $\text{qbs-bernoulli} \in \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } \mathbb{B}_Q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *qbs-bernoulli-measure*:
 $\text{qbs-prob-measure } (\text{qbs-bernoulli } p) = \text{measure-pmf } (\text{bernoulli-pmf } p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context
fixes $p :: \text{real}$
assumes $\text{pgeq-0}[simp]: 0 \leq p$ **and** $\text{pleq-1}[simp]: p \leq 1$
begin

lemma *qbs-bernoulli-expectation*:
 $(\int_Q x. f x \partial \text{qbs-bernoulli } p) = f \text{True} * p + f \text{False} * (1 - p)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

end

3.6 Bayesian Linear Regression

theory *Bayesian-Linear-Regression*
imports *Measure-as-QuasiBorel-Measure*
begin

We formalize the Bayesian linear regression presented in [1] section VI.

3.6.1 Prior

abbreviation $\nu \equiv \text{density lborel } (\lambda x. \text{ennreal } (\text{normal-density } 0 \ 3 \ x))$

interpretation ν : *standard-borel-prob-space* ν
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

term $\nu.\text{as-qbs-measure} :: \text{real qbs-prob-space}$

definition *prior* :: $(\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \text{qbs-prob-space}$ **where**
 $\text{prior} \equiv \text{do } \{ s \leftarrow \nu.\text{as-qbs-measure} ;$
 $b \leftarrow \nu.\text{as-qbs-measure} ;$
 $\text{qbs-return } (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) (\lambda r. s * r + b) \}$

lemma *ν -as-qbs-measure-eq*:
 $\nu.\text{as-qbs-measure} = \text{qbs-prob-space } (\mathbb{R}_Q, \text{id}, \nu)$

<proof>

interpretation ν -qp: pair-qbs-prob \mathbb{R}_Q id ν \mathbb{R}_Q id ν
<proof>

lemma ν -as-qbs-measure-in-Pr:
 ν .as-qbs-measure \in monadP-qbs-Px \mathbb{R}_Q
<proof>

lemma sets-real-real-real[measurable-cong]:
sets (qbs-to-measure (($\mathbb{R}_Q \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$) $\otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$)) = sets ((borel \otimes_M borel) \otimes_M borel)
<proof>

lemma lin-morphism:
 $(\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b) \in \mathbb{R}_Q \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$
<proof>

lemma lin-measurable[measurable]:
 $(\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b) \in \text{real-borel} \otimes_M \text{real-borel} \rightarrow_M \text{qbs-to-measure} (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q)$
<proof>

lemma prior-computation:
qbs-prob ($\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$) (($\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b$) \circ real-real.g) (distr ($\nu \otimes_M \nu$) real-borel real-real.f)
prior = qbs-prob-space ($\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$, ($\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b$) \circ real-real.g, distr ($\nu \otimes_M \nu$) real-borel real-real.f)
<proof>

The following lemma corresponds to the equation (5).

lemma prior-measure:
qbs-prob-measure prior = distr ($\nu \otimes_M \nu$) (qbs-to-measure (exp-qbs $\mathbb{R}_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$))
 $(\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b)$
<proof>

lemma prior-in-space:
prior \in qbs-space (monadP-qbs ($\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$))
<proof>

3.6.2 Likelihood

abbreviation $d \mu x \equiv$ normal-density μ (1/2) x

lemma d-positive : $0 < d \mu x$
<proof>

definition obs :: (real \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow ennreal **where**
obs f \equiv d (f 1) 2.5 * d (f 2) 3.8 * d (f 3) 4.5 * d (f 4) 6.2 * d (f 5) 8

lemma *obs-morphism*:

$obs \in \mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *obs-measurable[measurable]*:

$obs \in qbs\text{-to-measure } (exp\text{-qbs } \mathbb{R}_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \rightarrow_M ennreal\text{-borel}$
 ⟨proof⟩

3.6.3 Posterior

lemma *id-obs-morphism*:

$(\lambda f. (f, obs f)) \in \mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q \rightarrow_Q (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *push-forward-measure-in-space*:

$monadP\text{-qbs-Pf } (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) ((\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) (\lambda f. (f, obs f)) \text{ prior} \in$
 $qbs\text{-space } (monadP\text{-qbs } ((\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *push-forward-measure-computation*:

$qbs\text{-prob } ((\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) (\lambda l. (((\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b) \circ real\text{-real.g})$
 $l, ((obs \circ (\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b)) \circ real\text{-real.g}) l)) (distr (\nu \otimes_M \nu) real\text{-borel}$
 $real\text{-real.f})$
 $monadP\text{-qbs-Pf } (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) ((\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) (\lambda f. (f, obs f)) \text{ prior} =$
 $qbs\text{-prob-space } ((\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}, (\lambda l. (((\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b) \circ real\text{-real.g})$
 $l, ((obs \circ (\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b)) \circ real\text{-real.g}) l)), distr (\nu \otimes_M \nu) real\text{-borel}$
 $real\text{-real.f})$
 ⟨proof⟩

3.6.4 Normalizer

We use the unit space for an error.

definition *norm-qbs-measure* :: ('a × ennreal) qbs-prob-space ⇒ 'a qbs-prob-space + unit **where**

$norm\text{-qbs-measure } p \equiv (let (XR, \alpha\beta, \nu) = rep\text{-qbs-prob-space } p \text{ in}$
 $\quad \text{if } emeasure (density \nu (snd \circ \alpha\beta)) UNIV = 0 \text{ then } Inr ()$
 $\quad \text{else if } emeasure (density \nu (snd \circ \alpha\beta)) UNIV = \infty \text{ then } Inr ()$
 $\quad \text{else } Inl (qbs\text{-prob-space } (map\text{-qbs } fst XR, fst \circ \alpha\beta, density \nu$
 $(\lambda r. snd (\alpha\beta r) / emeasure (density \nu (snd \circ \alpha\beta)) UNIV))))$

lemma *norm-qbs-measure-qbs-prob*:

assumes $qbs\text{-prob } (X \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) (\lambda r. (\alpha r, \beta r)) \mu$
 $emeasure (density \mu \beta) UNIV \neq 0$
and $emeasure (density \mu \beta) UNIV \neq \infty$
shows $qbs\text{-prob } X \alpha (density \mu (\lambda r. (\beta r) / emeasure (density \mu \beta) UNIV))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *norm-qbs-measure-computation:*

assumes *qbs-prob* $(X \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) (\lambda r. (\alpha r, \beta r)) \mu$
shows *norm-qbs-measure* $(\text{qbs-prob-space } (X \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}, (\lambda r. (\alpha r, \beta r)), \mu)) =$
(if emeasure (density μ β) UNIV = 0 then Inr ()) *else if emeasure*
(density μ β) UNIV = ∞ then Inr ()) *else Inl (qbs-prob-space*
(X, α , density μ $(\lambda r. (\beta r) / \text{emeasure (density } \mu \beta \text{) UNIV}))$)
<proof>

lemma *norm-qbs-measure-morphism:*

norm-qbs-measure $\in \text{monadP-qbs } (X \otimes_Q \mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) \rightarrow_Q \text{monadP-qbs } X <+>_Q 1_Q$
<proof>

The following is the semantics of the entire program.

definition *program* :: $(\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real})$ *qbs-prob-space* + *unit* **where**

program $\equiv \text{norm-qbs-measure } (\text{monadP-qbs-Pf } (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) ((\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) \otimes_Q$
 $\mathbb{R}_{Q \geq 0}) (\lambda f. (f, \text{obs } f)) \text{prior})$

lemma *program-in-space:*

program $\in \text{qbs-space } (\text{monadP-qbs } (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) <+>_Q 1_Q)$
<proof>

We calculate the normalizing constant.

lemma *complete-the-square:*

fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \neq 0$

shows $a*x^2 + b*x + c = a * (x + (b / (2*a)))^2 - ((b^2 - 4*a*c)/(4*a))$

<proof>

lemma *complete-the-square2':*

fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: \text{real}$

assumes $a \neq 0$

shows $a*x^2 - 2 * b * x + c = a * (x - (b / a))^2 - ((b^2 - a*c)/a)$

<proof>

lemma *normal-density-mu-x-swap:*

normal-density $\mu \ \sigma \ x = \text{normal-density } x \ \sigma \ \mu$

<proof>

lemma *normal-density-plus-shift:*

normal-density $\mu \ \sigma \ (x + y) = \text{normal-density } (\mu - x) \ \sigma \ y$

<proof>

lemma *normal-density-times:*

assumes $\sigma > 0 \ \sigma' > 0$

shows *normal-density* $\mu \ \sigma \ x * \text{normal-density } \mu' \ \sigma' \ x = (1 / \text{sqrt } (2 * \text{pi} *$
 $(\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2))) * \text{exp } (- (\mu - \mu')^2 / (2 * (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2))) * \text{normal-density } ((\mu * \sigma'^2 +$

$\mu' * \sigma^2) / (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2)) (\sigma * \sigma' / \text{sqrt} (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2)) x$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

lemma normal-density-times':

assumes $\sigma > 0 \ \sigma' > 0$

shows $a * \text{normal-density } \mu \ \sigma \ x * \text{normal-density } \mu' \ \sigma' \ x = a * (1 / \text{sqrt} (2 * \pi * (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2))) * \exp (- (\mu - \mu')^2 / (2 * (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2))) * \text{normal-density } ((\mu * \sigma^2 + \mu' * \sigma'^2) / (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2)) (\sigma * \sigma' / \text{sqrt} (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2)) x$
 <proof>

lemma normal-density-times-minusx:

assumes $\sigma > 0 \ \sigma' > 0 \ a \neq a'$

shows $\text{normal-density } (\mu - a * x) \ \sigma \ y * \text{normal-density } (\mu' - a' * x) \ \sigma' \ y = (1 / |a' - a|) * \text{normal-density } ((\mu' - \mu) / (a' - a)) (\text{sqrt} ((\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2) / (a' - a)^2)) x * \text{normal-density } (((\mu - a * x) * \sigma^2 + (\mu' - a' * x) * \sigma'^2) / (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2)) (\sigma * \sigma' / \text{sqrt} (\sigma^2 + \sigma'^2)) y$
 <proof>

The following is the normalizing constant of the program.

abbreviation $C \equiv \text{ennreal} ((4 * \text{sqrt} 2 / (\pi^2 * \text{sqrt} (66961 * \pi))) * (\exp (- (1674761 / 1674025))))$

lemma program-normalizing-constant:

$\text{emeasure} (\text{density} (\text{distr} (\nu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}) (\text{obs} \circ (\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g})) \ \text{UNIV} = C$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

The program returns a probability measure, rather than error.

lemma program-result:

$\text{qbs-prob} (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q) ((\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}) (\text{density} (\text{distr} (\nu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}) (\lambda r. (\text{obs} \circ (\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}) \ r / C))$
 $\text{program} = \text{Inl} (\text{qbs-prob-space} (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q, (\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{density} (\text{distr} (\nu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}) (\lambda r. (\text{obs} \circ (\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}) \ r / C)))$
 <proof>

lemma program-inl:

$\text{program} \in \text{Inl} \text{ ' } (\text{qbs-space} (\text{monadP-qbs} (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q)))$
 <proof>

lemma program-result-measure:

$\text{qbs-prob-measure} (\text{qbs-prob-space} (\mathbb{R}_Q \Rightarrow_Q \mathbb{R}_Q, (\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}, \text{density} (\text{distr} (\nu \otimes_M \nu) \text{ real-borel real-real.f}) (\lambda r. (\text{obs} \circ (\lambda(s, b) \ r. \ s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}) \ r / C)))$
 $= \text{density} (\text{qbs-prob-measure prior}) (\lambda k. \ \text{obs } k / C)$
 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 <proof>

lemma *program-result-measure'*:

*qbs-prob-measure (qbs-prob-space (exp-qbs $\mathbb{R}_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$, $(\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b) \circ \text{real-real.g}$,
density (distr ($\nu \otimes_M \nu$) real-borel real-real.f) ($\lambda r. (\text{obs} \circ (\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b) \circ$
real-real.g) r / C)))*
= *distr (density ($\nu \otimes_M \nu$) ($\lambda(s, b). \text{obs} (\lambda r. s * r + b) / C$)) (qbs-to-measure*
*(exp-qbs $\mathbb{R}_Q \mathbb{R}_Q$)) ($\lambda(s, b) r. s * r + b$)*
<proof>

end

References

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