# Rank-Nullity Theorem in Linear Algebra

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#### Abstract

In this contribution, we present some formalizations based on the HOL-Multivariate-Analysis session of Isabelle. Firstly, a generalization of several theorems of such library are presented. Secondly, some definitions and proofs involving Linear Algebra and the four fundamental subspaces of a matrix are shown. Finally, we present a proof of the result known in Linear Algebra as the "Rank-Nullity Theorem", which states that, given any linear map f from a finite dimensional vector space V to a vector space W, then the dimension of V is equal to the dimension of the kernel of f (which is a subspace of V) and the dimension of the range of f (which is a subspace of W). The proof presented here is based on the one given in [1]. As a corollary of the previous theorem, and taking advantage of the relationship between linear maps and matrices, we prove that, for every matrix A (which has associated a linear map between finite dimensional vector spaces), the sum of its null space and its column space (which is equal to the range of the linear map) is equal to the number of columns of A.

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# 1 Dual Order

theory Dual-Order imports Main begin

# 1.1 Interpretation of dual wellorder based on wellorder

```
lemma wf-wellorderI2:
```

assumes  $wf: wf \{(x::'a::ord, y). y < x\}$ assumes  $lin: class.linorder (\lambda(x::'a) y::'a. y \le x) (\lambda(x::'a) y::'a. y < x)$ shows  $class.wellorder (\lambda(x::'a) y::'a. y \le x) (\lambda(x::'a) y::'a. y < x)$ using lin unfolding class.wellorder-def apply ( $rule \ conjI$ ) apply ( $rule \ class.wellorder-axioms.intro$ ) by ( $blast \ intro: \ wf-induct-rule \ [OF \ wf]$ )

interpretation dual-wellorder: wellorder ( $\geq$ )::('a::{linorder, finite}=>'a=>bool) (>)

proof (rule wf-wellorderI2)

**show** wf  $\{(x :: a, y), y < x\}$ 

**by**(*auto simp add: trancl-def intro*!: *finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI*)

show class.linorder  $(\lambda(x::'a) \ y::'a. \ y \le x) \ (\lambda(x::'a) \ y::'a. \ y < x)$ 

unfolding class.preorder-def unfolding class.order-axioms-def by auto qed

#### **1.2** Properties of the Greatest operator

**lemma** dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest[simp]: dual-wellorder.Least = Greatest **by** (auto simp add: Greatest-def dual-wellorder.Least-def)

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI = dual-wellorder.LeastI[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI2 - ex = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 - ex[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI2 - wellorder = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 - wellorder[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI - ex = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI - ex[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ not-greater-Greatest = \ dual-wellorder.not-less-Least[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI2 = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 [unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI2 = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 [unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI2 = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 [unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestI2 = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 [unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestJ2 = \ dual-wellorder.LeastI2 [unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ GreatestJ2 = \ dual-wellorder.LeastJ2 [unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-le[unfolded \ dual-wellorder-Least-eq-Greatest] \\ \textbf{lemmas} \ Greatest-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-ge = \ dual-wellorder.Least-ge = \ dual-w$ 

end

# 2 Class for modular arithmetic

```
theory Mod-Type

imports

HOL-Library.Numeral-Type

HOL-Analysis.Cartesian-Euclidean-Space

Dual-Order

begin
```

#### 2.1 Definition and properties

Class for modular arithmetic. It is inspired by the locale mod\_type.

```
class mod-type = times + wellorder + neg-numeral +

fixes Rep :: 'a => int

and Abs :: int => 'a

assumes type: type-definition Rep \ Abs \{0..<int \ CARD\ ('a)\}

and size1: 1 < int \ CARD\ ('a)

and zero-def: 0 = Abs \ 0

and one-def: 1 = Abs \ 1

and add-def: x + y = Abs\ ((Rep \ x + Rep \ y) \ mod\ (int\ CARD\ ('a)))

and mult-def: x * y = Abs\ ((Rep \ x - Rep \ y) \ mod\ (int\ CARD\ ('a)))

and diff-def: x - y = Abs\ ((Rep \ x - Rep \ y) \ mod\ (int\ CARD\ ('a)))

and minus-def: - x = Abs\ ((-Rep \ x) \ mod\ (int\ CARD\ ('a)))

and strict-mono-Rep:\ strict-mono\ Rep

begin

lemma size0: \ 0 < int\ CARD\ ('a)

using size1 by simp
```

**lemmas** definitions = zero-def one-def add-def mult-def minus-def diff-def

lemma Rep-less-n: Rep x < int CARD ('a)
by (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, simplified, THEN conjunct2])</pre>

**lemma** Rep-le-n: Rep  $x \le int CARD$  ('a) by (rule Rep-less-n [THEN order-less-imp-le])

**lemma** Rep-inject-sym:  $x = y \leftrightarrow Rep \ x = Rep \ y$ by (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric])

**lemma** Rep-inverse: Abs  $(Rep \ x) = x$ by  $(rule \ type-definition.Rep-inverse \ [OF \ type])$ 

- **lemma** Abs-inverse:  $m \in \{0..<int \ CARD \ ('a)\} \Longrightarrow Rep \ (Abs \ m) = m$ by (rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
- **lemma** Rep-Abs-mod: Rep (Abs ( $m \mod int CARD('a)$ )) =  $m \mod int CARD('a)$ using size0 by (auto simp add: Abs-inverse)
- lemma Rep-Abs-0: Rep (Abs 0) = 0
  apply (rule Abs-inverse [of 0])
  using size0 by simp
- **lemma** Rep-0: Rep 0 = 0**by** (simp add: zero-def Rep-Abs-0)
- lemma Rep-Abs-1: Rep (Abs 1) = 1
  using size1 by (simp add: Abs-inverse)
- lemma Rep-1: Rep 1 = 1
  by (simp add: one-def Rep-Abs-1)
- lemma Rep-mod: Rep x mod int CARD ('a) = Rep x
  apply (rule-tac x=x in type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type])
  apply (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
  done

lemmas Rep-simps =
 Rep-inject-sym Rep-inverse Rep-Abs-mod Rep-mod Rep-Abs-0 Rep-Abs-1

# 2.2 Conversion between a modular class and the subset of natural numbers associated.

Definitions to make transformations among elements of a modular class and naturals

definition to-nat :: a => natwhere to-nat =  $nat \circ Rep$ 

definition Abs' :: int => 'awhere  $Abs' x = Abs(x \mod int CARD ('a))$  where from-nat =  $(Abs' \circ int)$ lemma bij-Rep: bij-betw (Rep) (UNIV::'a set) {0..<int CARD('a)} proof (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI) show inj Rep by (metis strict-mono-imp-inj-on strict-mono-Rep) show range Rep = {0..<int CARD('a)} using Typedef.type-definition.Rep-range[OF type]. qed

**definition** from-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a

**lemma** mono-Rep: mono Rep by (metis strict-mono-Rep strict-mono-mono)

lemma Rep-ge-0:  $0 \leq Rep x$  using bij-Rep unfolding bij-betw-def by auto

**lemma** bij-Abs: bij-betw (Abs)  $\{0..<int CARD('a)\}$  (UNIV::'a set) **proof** (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI) show inj-on Abs  $\{0...<int CARD('a)\}$  by (metis inj-on-inverse I type type-definition. Abs-inverse) show Abs  $\{0..<int CARD('a)\} = (UNIV::'a set)$  by (metis type type-definition.univ) qed **corollary** *bij-Abs': bij-betw* (*Abs'*)  $\{0..<int CARD('a)\}$  (UNIV::'a set) **proof** (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI) show inj-on  $Abs' \{0..<int CARD('a)\}$ unfolding inj-on-def Abs'-def by (auto, metis Rep-Abs-mod mod-pos-pos-trivial) show  $Abs' \in \{0..<int CARD('a)\} = (UNIV::'a set)$ **proof** (unfold image-def Abs'-def, auto) fix x show  $\exists xa \in \{0..<int CARD('a)\}$ . x = Abs xaby (rule bexI [of - Rep x], auto simp add: Rep-less-n[of x] Rep-ge-0 [of x], metis Rep-inverse) qed qed **lemma** bij-from-nat: bij-betw (from-nat)  $\{0.. < CARD('a)\}$  (UNIV::'a set) **proof** (unfold bij-betw-def, rule conjI) have set-eq:  $\{0::int..<int CARD('a)\} = int' \{0..<CARD('a)\}$  apply (auto) proof fix x::int assume x1:  $(0::int) \le x$  and x2: x < int CARD('a) show  $x \in int$  $\{0:: nat.. < CARD('a)\}$ **proof** (unfold image-def, auto, rule bexI[of - nat x]) show x = int (nat x) using x1 by auto show nat  $x \in \{0::nat.. < CARD('a)\}$  using x1 x2 by auto qed qed **show** inj-on (from-nat::nat $\Rightarrow$ 'a) {0::nat..<CARD('a)} **proof** (unfold from-nat-def, rule comp-inj-on) show inj-on int  $\{0::nat.. < CARD('a)\}$  by (metis inj-of-nat subset-inj-on top-greatest) show inj-on (Abs'::int = >'a)  $(int ` \{0::nat.. < CARD('a)\})$ using bij-Abs unfolding bij-betw-def set-eq

by (metis (opaque-lifting, no-types) Abs'-def Abs-inverse Rep-inverse Rep-mod *inj-on-def set-eq*) qed **show** (from-nat::nat =>'a) (0::nat.. < CARD('a)) = UNIVunfolding from-nat-def using bij-Abs' unfolding bij-betw-def set-eq o-def by blast qed **lemma** to-nat-is-inv: the-inv-into  $\{0.. < CARD('a)\}$  (from-nat::nat=>'a) = (to-nat::'a=>nat) **proof** (unfold the-inv-into-def fun-eq-iff from-nat-def to-nat-def o-def, clarify) fix x::'a show (THE y::nat.  $y \in \{0::nat.. < CARD('a)\} \land Abs'(int y) = x\} =$ nat (Rep x) **proof** (rule the-equality, auto) **show** Abs'(Rep x) = x by (metis Abs'-def Rep-inverse Rep-mod) show nat (Rep x) < CARD('a) by (metis (full-types) Rep-less-n nat-int size0 *zless-nat-conj*) assume  $x: \neg (0::int) \leq Rep \ x \text{ show } (0::nat) < CARD('a) \text{ and } Abs' (0::int)$ = xusing Rep-ge- $\theta x$  by auto  $\mathbf{next}$ fix y::nat assume y: y < CARD('a)have (Rep(Abs'(int y)::'a)) = (Rep((Abs(int y mod int CARD('a)))::'a)) unfolding Abs'-def ... also have  $\dots = (Rep (Abs (int y)::'a))$  using zmod-int[of y CARD('a)]using  $y \mod$ -less by auto also have  $\dots = (int y)$  proof (rule Abs-inverse) show int  $y \in \{0::int..<int\}$ CARD('a)using y by *auto* qed finally show y = nat (Rep (Abs' (int y)::'a)) by (metis nat-int) qed qed lemma bij-to-nat: bij-betw (to-nat) (UNIV::'a set)  $\{0..< CARD('a)\}$ using bij-betw-the-inv-into[OF bij-from-nat] unfolding to-nat-is-inv. **lemma** finite-mod-type: finite (UNIV::'a set) using finite-imageD[of to-nat UNIV::'a set] using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by *auto* **subclass** (in *mod-type*) *finite* **by** (*intro-classes*, *rule finite-mod-type*) **lemma** least-0: (LEAST n.  $n \in (UNIV::'a \ set)) = 0$ **proof** (*rule Least-equality, auto*) fix y::'ahave  $(0::'a) \leq Abs$  (Rep y mod int CARD('a)) using strict-mono-Rep unfolding strict-mono-def by (metis (opaque-lifting, mono-tags) Rep-0 Rep-ge-0 strict-mono-Rep strict-mono-less-eq) also have  $\dots = y$  by (metis Rep-inverse Rep-mod) finally show  $(0::'a) \leq y$ .

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## qed

**lemma** add-to-nat-def: x + y = from-nat (to-nat x + to-nat y) **unfolding** from-nat-def to-nat-def o-def using Rep-ge-0[of x] using Rep-ge-0[of x]yusing Rep-less-n[of x] Rep-less-n[of y] unfolding Abs'-def unfolding add-def [of x y] by auto lemma to-nat-1: to-nat 1 = 1by (simp add: to-nat-def Rep-1) **lemma** add-def': shows x + y = Abs' (Rep x + Rep y) unfolding Abs'-def using add-def by simplemma *Abs'-0*: shows Abs'(CARD('a)) = (0::'a) by (metis (opaque-lifting, mono-tags) Abs'-def *mod-self zero-def*) **lemma** *Rep-plus-one-le-card*: assumes  $a: a + 1 \neq 0$ shows  $(Rep \ a) + 1 < CARD \ ('a)$ **proof** (*rule ccontr*) assume  $\neg Rep \ a + 1 < CARD('a)$  hence to-nat-eq-card: Rep a + 1 = CARD('a)using Rep-less-n **by** (*simp add: add1-zle-eq order-class.less-le*) have a+1 = Abs' (Rep a + Rep (1::'a)) using add-def' by auto also have  $\dots = Abs'((Rep \ a) + 1)$  using Rep-1 by simp also have  $\dots = Abs'(CARD('a))$  unfolding to-nat-eq-card ... also have  $\dots = 0$  using Abs' - 0 by *auto* finally show False using a by contradiction qed **lemma** to-nat-plus-one-less-card:  $\forall a. a+1 \neq 0$  --> to-nat a + 1 < CARD('a)**proof** (*clarify*) fix aassume  $a: a + 1 \neq 0$ have  $Rep \ a + 1 < int \ CARD('a)$  using  $Rep-plus-one-le-card[OF \ a]$  by auto hence  $nat (Rep \ a + 1) < nat (int CARD('a))$  unfolding zless-nat-conj using size0 by fast thus to-nat a + 1 < CARD('a) unfolding to-nat-def o-def using nat-add-distrib[OF *Rep-ge-0*] by *simp* qed corollary to-nat-plus-one-less-card': assumes  $a+1 \neq 0$ 

shows to-nat a + 1 < CARD('a) using to-nat-plus-one-less-card assms by simp

lemma strict-mono-to-nat: strict-mono to-nat

using *strict-mono-Rep* 

**unfolding** strict-mono-def to-nat-def **using** Rep-ge-0 by (metis comp-apply nat-less-eq-zless)

```
lemma to-nat-eq [simp]: to-nat x = to-nat y \leftrightarrow x = y
 using injD [OF bij-betw-imp-inj-on[OF bij-to-nat]] by blast
lemma mod-type-forall-eq [simp]: (\forall j::'a. (to-nat j) < CARD('a) \longrightarrow P j) = (\forall a.
P a)
proof (auto)
 fix a assume a: \forall j. (to-nat::'a => nat) j < CARD('a) \longrightarrow P j
 have (to-nat::'a => nat) a < CARD('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def
by auto
 thus P a using a by auto
qed
lemma to-nat-from-nat:
 assumes t:to-nat \ j = k
 shows from-nat k = j
proof –
 have from-nat k = from-nat (to-nat j) unfolding t ...
 also have \dots = from\text{-}nat (the\text{-}inv\text{-}into \{0 \dots < CARD('a)\} (from\text{-}nat) j) unfolding
to-nat-is-inv ..
 also have \dots = j
 proof (rule f-the-inv-into-f)
  show inj-on from-nat {0..<CARD('a)} by (metis bij-betw-imp-inj-on bij-from-nat)
  show j \in from\text{-}nat \in \{0, .., CARD('a)\} by (metis UNIV-I bij-betw-def bij-from-nat)
 ged
 finally show from-nat k = j.
qed
lemma to-nat-mono:
 assumes ab: a < b
 shows to-nat a < to-nat b
 using strict-mono-to-nat unfolding strict-mono-def using assms by fast
lemma to-nat-mono':
 assumes ab: a < b
 shows to-nat a \leq to-nat b
proof (cases a=b)
 case True thus ?thesis by auto
\mathbf{next}
 case False
 hence a < b using ab by simp
 thus ?thesis using to-nat-mono by fastforce
qed
lemma least-mod-type:
 shows \theta \leq (n::'a)
```

using least-0 by (metis (full-types) Least-le UNIV-I)

```
lemma to-nat-from-nat-id:
 assumes x: x < CARD('a)
 shows to-nat ((from-nat x)::'a) = x
 unfolding to-nat-is-inv[symmetric] proof (rule the-inv-into-f-f)
 show inj-on (from-nat::nat => 'a) \{0.. < CARD('a)\} using bij-from-nat unfold-
ing bij-betw-def by auto
 show x \in \{0.. < CARD('a)\} using x by simp
qed
lemma from-nat-to-nat-id[simp]:
 shows from-nat (to-nat x) = x by (metis to-nat-from-nat)
lemma from-nat-to-nat:
 assumes t: from-nat j = k and j: j < CARD('a)
 shows to-nat k = j by (metis j t to-nat-from-nat-id)
lemma from-nat-mono:
 assumes i-le-j: i<j and j: j<CARD('a)
 shows (from-nat i::'a) < from-nat j
proof –
have i: i < CARD('a) using i-le-j j by simp
obtain a where a: i=to-nat a
 using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def using i to-nat-from-nat-id by metis
obtain b where b: j=to-nat b
 using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def using j to-nat-from-nat-id by metis
show ?thesis by (metis a b from-nat-to-nat-id i-le-j strict-mono-less strict-mono-to-nat)
qed
lemma from-nat-mono':
 assumes i-le-j: i \leq j and j < CARD ('a)
 shows (from-nat i::'a) \leq from-nat j
proof (cases i=j)
 case True
 have (from-nat i::'a) = from-nat j using True by simp
 thus ?thesis by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case False
 hence i < j using i-le-j by simp
 thus ?thesis by (metis assms(2) from-nat-mono less-imp-le)
qed
lemma to-nat-suc:
 assumes to-nat (x)+1 < CARD ('a)
 shows to-nat (x + 1::'a) = (to-nat x) + 1
proof -
 have (x::'a) + 1 = from - nat (to - nat x + to - nat (1::'a)) unfolding add-to - nat-def
••
```

hence to-nat ((x::'a) + 1) =to-nat (from-nat (to-nat x +to-nat (1::'a))::'a)by presburger also have  $\dots = to$ -nat (from-nat (to-nat x + 1)::'a) unfolding to-nat-1  $\dots$ also have  $\dots = (to\text{-}nat x + 1)$  by (metis assess to -nat-from-nat-id) finally show ?thesis . qed lemma to-nat-le: assumes y < from-nat kshows to-nat y < k**proof** (cases k < CARD('a)) case True show ?thesis by (metis (full-types) True assms to-nat-from-nat-id to-nat-mono)  $\mathbf{next}$ case False have to-nat y < CARD ('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by auto thus ?thesis using False by auto qed lemma *le-Suc*: assumes ab: a < (b::'a)shows  $a + 1 \leq b$ proof – have a + 1 = (from - nat (to - nat (a + 1)):: 'a) using from - nat-to - nat-id [of a+1, symmetric]. also have  $\dots \leq (from\text{-}nat (to\text{-}nat (b::'a))::'a)$ **proof** (*rule from-nat-mono'*) have to-nat a < to-nat b using ab by (metis to-nat-mono) hence to-nat  $a + 1 \leq$  to-nat b by simp thus to-nat b < CARD ('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by auto hence to-nat a + 1 < CARD ('a) by (metis (to-nat  $a + 1 \leq to-nat b)$ *preorder-class.le-less-trans*) thus to-nat  $(a + 1) \leq$  to-nat b by (metis (to-nat  $a + 1 \leq$  to-nat b) to-nat-suc) qed also have  $\dots = b$  by (metis from-nat-to-nat-id) finally show a + (1::'a) < b. qed lemma *le-Suc'*: assumes  $ab: a + 1 \leq b$ and less-card: (to-nat a) + 1 < CARD ('a) shows a < bproof – have a = (from - nat (to - nat a):: 'a) using from - nat-to - nat-id [of a, symmetric]. also have  $\dots < (from-nat (to-nat b)::'a)$ **proof** (rule from-nat-mono) show to-nat b < CARD('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by auto have to-nat  $(a + 1) \leq$  to-nat b using ab by (metis to-nat-mono') hence to-nat (a) +  $1 \leq$  to-nat b using to-nat-suc[OF less-card] by auto

```
thus to-nat a < to-nat b by simp
 qed
 finally show a < b by (metis to-nat-from-nat)
qed
lemma Suc-le:
 assumes less-card: (to-nat a) + 1 < CARD ('a)
 shows a < a + 1
proof -
 have (to-nat a) < (to-nat a) + 1 by simp
 hence (to\text{-}nat a) < to\text{-}nat (a + 1) by (metis \ less\ card \ to\ -nat\ suc)
 hence (from-nat (to-nat a)::'a) < from-nat (to-nat (a + 1))
   by (rule from-nat-mono, metis less-card to-nat-suc)
 thus a < a + 1 by (metis to-nat-from-nat)
qed
lemma Suc-le':
 fixes a::'a
 assumes a + 1 \neq 0
 shows a < a + 1 using Suc-le to-nat-plus-one-less-card assess by blast
lemma from-nat-not-eq:
 assumes a-eq-to-nat: a \neq to-nat b
 and a-less-card: a < CARD('a)
 shows from-nat a \neq b
proof (rule ccontr)
 assume \neg from-nat a \neq b hence from-nat a = b by simp
 hence to-nat ((from-nat a)::'a) = to-nat b by auto
 thus False by (metis a-eq-to-nat a-less-card to-nat-from-nat-id)
qed
lemma Suc-less:
 fixes i::'a
 assumes i < j
 and i+1 \neq j
 shows i+1 < j by (metis assms le-Suc le-neq-trans)
lemma Greatest-is-minus-1: \forall a:: 'a. a \leq -1
proof (clarify)
 fix a::'a
 have zero-ge-card-1: 0 \leq int CARD(a) - 1 using size1 by auto
 have card-less: int CARD('a) - 1 < int CARD('a) by auto
 have not-zero: 1 mod int CARD('a) \neq 0
   by (metis (opaque-lifting, mono-tags) Rep-Abs-1 Rep-mod zero-neq-one)
 have int-card: int (CARD('a) - 1) = int CARD('a) - 1 using of-nat-diff[of 1
CARD('a)]
   using size1 by simp
 have a = Abs' (Rep a) by (metis (opaque-lifting, mono-tags) Rep-0 add-0-right
```

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#### add-def'

monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral) also have  $\dots = Abs'$  (int (nat (Rep a))) by (metis Rep-ge-0 int-nat-eq) also have ...  $\leq Abs' (int (CARD('a) - 1))$ **proof** (rule from-nat-mono' unfolded from-nat-def o-def, of nat (Rep a) CARD('a) -1])show nat (Rep a)  $\leq CARD(a) - 1$  using Rep-less-n using int-card nat-le-iff by auto show CARD('a) - 1 < CARD('a) using finite-UNIV-card-ge-0 finite-mod-type by *fastforce* qed also have  $\dots = -1$ unfolding Abs'-def unfolding minus-def zmod-zminus1-eq-if unfolding Rep-1 apply (rule cong [of Abs], rule refl) unfolding *if-not-P* [OF not-zero] unfolding *int-card* unfolding mod-pos-pos-trivial[OF zero-ge-card-1 card-less] using mod-pos-pos-trivial[OF - size1] by presburger finally show  $a \leq -1$  by fastforce qed **lemma** a-eq-minus-1:  $\forall a:: a + 1 = 0 \longrightarrow a = -1$ by (metis eq-neg-iff-add-eq- $\theta$ ) **lemma** *forall-from-nat-rw*: shows  $(\forall x \in \{0.. < CARD('a)\})$ . P (from-nat x::'a)) =  $(\forall x. P (from-nat x))$ **proof** (auto) fix y assume  $*: \forall x \in \{0.. < CARD('a)\}$ . P (from-nat x) have from-nat  $y \in (UNIV:: 'a \ set)$  by auto from this obtain x where  $x_1$ : from-nat y = (from-nat x::'a) and  $x_2$ :  $x \in \{0..< CARD('a)\}$ using bij-from-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by (metis from-nat-to-nat-id rangeI the-inv-into-onto to-nat-is-inv) show P (from-nat y::'a) unfolding x1 using \* x2 by simp qed **lemma** from-nat-eq-imp-eq: **assumes** f-eq: from-nat x = (from-nat xa::'a)and x: x < CARD('a) and xa: xa < CARD('a)shows x=xa using assms from-nat-not-eq by metis **lemma** to-nat-less-card: fixes j::'ashows to-nat j < CARD ('a) using bij-to-nat unfolding bij-betw-def by auto **lemma** from-nat-0: from-nat 0 = 0

**unfolding** from-nat-0: from-nat 0 = 0 **unfolding** from-nat-def o-def of-nat-0 Abs'-def mod-0 zero-def .. **lemma** to-nat-0: to-nat 0 = 0 **unfolding** to-nat-def o-def Rep-0 nat-0 .. by (auto simp add: to-nat-0 from-nat-0 dest: to-nat-from-nat)
lemma suc-not-zero:
assumes to-nat a + 1 ≠ CARD('a)
shows a+1 ≠ 0
proof (rule ccontr, simp)
assume a-plus-one-zero: a + 1 = 0
hence rep-eq-card: Rep a + 1 = CARD('a)
using assms to-nat-0 Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-lessI Zero-not-Suc to-nat-less-card to-nat-suc
by (metis (opaque-lifting, mono-tags))
moreover have Rep a + 1 < CARD('a)</p>
using Abs'-0 Rep-1 Suc-eq-plus1 Suc-lessI Suc-neq-Zero add-def' assms
rep-eq-card to-nat-0 to-nat-less-card to-nat-suc by (metis (opaque-lifting, mono-tags))
ultimately show False by fastforce
ged

**lemma** from-nat-suc: **shows** from-nat (j + 1) = from-nat j + 1 **unfolding** from-nat-def o-def Abs'-def add-def' Rep-1 Rep-Abs-mod **unfolding** of-nat-add **apply** (subst mod-add-left-eq) **unfolding** of-nat-1 ...

lemma to-nat-plus-1-set: shows to-nat  $a + 1 \in \{1.. < CARD('a)+1\}$ using to-nat-less-card by simp

**lemma** to-nat-eq- $\theta$ : (to-nat  $x = \theta$ ) = ( $x = \theta$ )

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

lemma from-nat-CARD: shows from-nat (CARD('a)) = (0::'a::{mod-type}) unfolding from-nat-def o-def Abs'-def by (simp add: zero-def)

## 2.3 Instantiations

instantiation bit0 and bit1:: (finite) mod-type begin

**definition** (*Rep::'a bit0* => *int*) x = Rep-bit0 x**definition** (*Abs::int* => 'a bit0) x = Abs-bit0' x

**definition** (*Rep::'a bit1* => *int*) x = Rep-bit1 x**definition** (*Abs::int* => 'a bit1) x = Abs-bit1' x

instance
proof
show (0::'a bit0) = Abs (0::int) unfolding Abs-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def zero-bit0-def
by auto
show (1::int) < int CARD('a bit0) by (metis bit0.size1)</pre>

**show** type-definition (Rep::'a bit $0 \Rightarrow int$ ) (Abs:: int  $\Rightarrow 'a bit0$ ) {0::int..<int CARD('a bit0)}

**proof** (unfold type-definition-def Rep-bit0-def [abs-def] Abs-bit0-def [abs-def] Abs-bit0'-def, intro conjI) **show**  $\forall x::'a \ bit \theta$ . Rep-bit  $\theta x \in \{0::int..< int \ CARD('a \ bit \theta)\}$ unfolding card-bit0 unfolding of-nat-mult using Rep-bit0 [where ?'a = 'a] by simp **show**  $\forall x::'a \ bit0$ . Abs-bit0 (Rep-bit0 x mod int CARD('a \ bit0)) = x by (metis Rep-bit0-inverse bit0.Rep-mod) **show**  $\forall y::int. y \in \{0::int..<int CARD('a bit0)\}$  $\longrightarrow$  Rep-bit0 ((Abs-bit0::int => 'a bit0) (y mod int CARD('a bit0))) = y **by** (*metis bit0.Abs-inverse bit0.Rep-mod*) qed **show**  $(1::'a \ bit0) = Abs \ (1::int)$  **unfolding**  $Abs-bit0-def \ Abs-bit0'-def \ one-bit0-def$ **by** (*metis bit0.of-nat-eq of-nat-1 one-bit0-def*) fix  $x y :: 'a \ bit \theta$ **show**  $x + y = Abs ((Rep \ x + Rep \ y) \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit0))$ unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def plus-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce **show** x \* y = Abs (Rep x \* Rep y mod int CARD('a bit0))unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def times-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce show  $x - y = Abs ((Rep \ x - Rep \ y) \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit0))$ unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def minus-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce  $\mathbf{show} - x = Abs (- Rep \ x \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit0))$ unfolding Abs-bit0-def Rep-bit0-def uminus-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def by fastforce **show**  $(0::'a \ bit1) = Abs \ (0::int)$  **unfolding**  $Abs-bit1-def \ Abs-bit1'-def \ zero-bit1-def$ by auto show (1::int) < int CARD('a bit1) by (metis bit1.size1)show  $(1::'a \ bit1) = Abs \ (1::int)$  unfolding  $Abs-bit1-def \ Abs-bit1'-def \ one-bit1-def$ **by** (*metis bit1.of-nat-eq of-nat-1 one-bit1-def*) fix  $x y :: 'a \ bit1$ show  $x + y = Abs ((Rep \ x + Rep \ y) \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit1))$ unfolding Abs-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def Rep-bit1-def plus-bit1-def by fastforce **show** x \* y = Abs (*Rep* x \* Rep y mod int  $CARD('a \ bit1)$ ) unfolding Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def times-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce show  $x - y = Abs ((Rep \ x - Rep \ y) \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit1))$ unfolding Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def minus-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce **show**  $-x = Abs (-Rep \ x \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit1))$ unfolding Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def uminus-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce

unfolding  $Abs-bit1-def Rep-bit1-def uminus-bit1-def Abs-bit1'-def by fastforce show type-definition (Rep::'a bit1 => int) (Abs:: int => 'a bit1) {0::int..<int CARD('a bit1)}$ 

```
proof (unfold type-definition-def Rep-bit1-def [abs-def]
Abs-bit1-def [abs-def] Abs-bit1'-def, intro conjI)
have int-2: int 2 = 2 by auto
show \forall x::'a \text{ bit1. Rep-bit1 } x \in \{0::int..<int CARD('a \text{ bit1})\}
unfolding card-bit1
unfolding of mat Sug of not mult
```

```
unfolding of-nat-Suc of-nat-mult
```

```
using Rep-bit1 [where ?'a = 'a]
```

unfolding *int-2* ..

```
show \forall x::'a \ bit1. \ Abs-bit1 \ (Rep-bit1 \ x \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit1)) = x
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{by} \ (metis \ Rep-bit1-inverse \ bit1.Rep-mod) \\ \mathbf{show} \ \forall \ y::int. \ y \in \{0::int..< int \ CARD('a \ bit1)\} \\ \longrightarrow \ Rep-bit1 \ ((Abs-bit1::int => 'a \ bit1) \ (y \ mod \ int \ CARD('a \ bit1))) = y \\ \mathbf{by} \ (metis \ bit1.Abs-inverse \ bit1.Rep-mod) \\ \mathbf{qed} \\ \mathbf{show} \ strict-mono \ (Rep::'a \ bit0 => int) \ \mathbf{unfolding} \ strict-mono-def \\ \mathbf{by} \ (metis \ Rep-bit0-def \ less-bit0-def) \\ \mathbf{show} \ strict-mono \ (Rep::'a \ bit1 => int) \ \mathbf{unfolding} \ strict-mono-def \\ \mathbf{by} \ (metis \ Rep-bit1-def \ less-bit1-def) \\ \mathbf{qed} \\ \mathbf{end} \end{array}$ 

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

# 3 Miscellaneous

```
theory Miscellaneous

imports

HOL-Analysis.Determinants

Mod-Type

HOL-Library.Function-Algebras

begin
```

context Vector-Spaces.linear begin sublocale vector-space-pair by unfold-locales— TODO: (re)move? end

hide-const (open) Real-Vector-Spaces.linear abbreviation linear  $\equiv$  Vector-Spaces.linear

In this file, we present some basic definitions and lemmas about linear algebra and matrices.

## 3.1 Definitions of number of rows and columns of a matrix

**definition**  $nrows :: 'a^{\prime}columns^{\prime}rows => nat$ where nrows A = CARD('rows)

definition  $ncols :: 'a^{\prime}columns^{\prime}rows => nat$ where ncols A = CARD('columns)

definition matrix-scalar-mult :: 'a::ab-semigroup-mult => 'a  $^{\prime}n^{\prime}m => 'a ^{\prime}n^{\prime}m$ (infixl (\*k) 70) where  $k *k A \equiv (\chi \ i \ j. \ k *A \ \ i \ \ j)$ 

## 3.2 Basic properties about matrices

**lemma** *nrows-not-0*[*simp*]:

shows  $0 \neq nrows A$  unfolding *nrows-def* by *simp* 

**lemma** ncols-not-0[simp]: shows  $0 \neq ncols A$  unfolding ncols-def by simp

**lemma** nrows-transpose: nrows (transpose A) = ncols Aunfolding nrows-def ncols-def ...

**lemma** ncols-transpose: ncols (transpose A) = nrows Aunfolding nrows-def ncols-def ..

- lemma finite-rows: finite (rows A) using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[of  $\lambda i$ . row i A] unfolding rows-def.
- lemma finite-columns: finite (columns A) using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat[of  $\lambda i$ . column i A] unfolding columns-def.

**lemma** transpose-vector:  $x v * A = transpose A * v (x::'a::comm-semiring-1^'m)$ by simp

**lemma** transpose-zero[simp]: (transpose A = 0) = (A = 0) unfolding transpose-def zero-vec-def vec-eq-iff by auto

# 3.3 Theorems obtained from the AFP

The following theorems and definitions have been obtained from the AFP http://isa-afp.org/browser\_info/current/HOL/Tarskis\_Geometry/Linear\_Algebra2.html. I have removed some restrictions over the type classes.

**lemma** vector-scalar-matrix-ac: **fixes**  $k ::: 'a::{field}$  **and**  $x ::: 'a::{field}^{n}$  **and**  $A ::: 'a^{n}m^{n}$  **shows** x v \* (k \* k A) = k \* s (x v \* A) **using** scalar-vector-matrix-assoc **unfolding** vector-matrix-mult-def matrix-scalar-mult-def vec-eq-iff **by** (simp add: sum-distrib-left vector-space-over-itself.scale-scale) (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma transpose-scalar: transpose (k \*k A) = k \*k transpose A
unfolding transpose-def
by (vector, simp add: matrix-scalar-mult-def)

**lemma** scalar-matrix-vector-assoc: **fixes**  $A :: 'a::{field}^m''n$  **shows** k \*s (A \*v v) = k \*k A \*v v**by** (metis transpose-scalar vector-scalar-matrix-ac vector-transpose-matrix)

**lemma** matrix-scalar-vector-ac: **fixes**  $A ::: 'a:: \{field\}^m n$  **shows** A \* v (k \* s v) = k \* k A \* v v**by** (simp add: Miscellaneous.scalar-matrix-vector-assoc vec.scale)

```
definition
 is-basis :: ('a::{field} ^{n}) set => bool where
 is-basis S \equiv vec.independent \ S \land vec.span \ S = UNIV
lemma card-finite:
 assumes card S = CARD('n::finite)
 shows finite S
proof -
 from \langle card \ S = CARD(n) \rangle have card \ S \neq 0 by simp
 with card-eq-0-iff [of S] show finite S by simp
qed
lemma independent-is-basis:
 fixes B :: ('a::{field}^{n}) set
 shows vec.independent B \wedge card B = CARD('n) \leftrightarrow is-basis B
proof
 assume vec.independent B \wedge card B = CARD('n)
 hence vec.independent B and card B = CARD(n) by simp+
 from card-finite [of B, where n = n] and \langle card B = CARD(n) \rangle
 have finite B by simp
 from \langle card \ B = CARD('n) \rangle
 have card B = vec.dim (UNIV :: (('a^{\gamma}n) set)) unfolding vec-dim-card.
 with vec.card-eq-dim [of B UNIV] and (finite B) and (vec.independent B)
 have vec.span B = UNIV by auto
 with (vec.independent B) show is-basis B unfolding is-basis-def ...
next
 assume is-basis B
 hence vec.independent B unfolding is-basis-def ..
 moreover have card B = CARD('n)
 proof –
   have B \subseteq UNIV by simp
   moreover
   { from (is-basis B) have UNIV \subseteq vec.span B and vec.independent B
      unfolding is-basis-def
      by simp+ }
   ultimately have card B = vec.dim (UNIV::((real^{\gamma}n) set))
     using vec.basis-card-eq-dim [of B UNIV]
     unfolding vec-dim-card
     by simp
   then show card B = CARD('n)
     by (metis vec-dim-card)
 qed
 ultimately show vec. independent B \wedge card B = CARD('n)...
qed
lemma basis-finite:
 fixes B :: ('a::{field}^n) set
 assumes is-basis B
```

shows finite B
proof from independent-is-basis [of B] and (is-basis B) have card B = CARD('n)
by simp
with card-finite [of B, where 'n = 'n] show finite B by simp
qed

Here ends the statements obtained from AFP: http://isa-afp.org/browser\_ info/current/HOL/Tarskis\_Geometry/Linear\_Algebra2.html which have been generalized.

#### 3.4 Basic properties involving span, linearity and dimensions

**context** *finite-dimensional-vector-space* **begin** 

This theorem is the reciprocal theorem of *local.independent*  $?B \implies finite$  $?B \land card ?B = local.dim (local.span ?B)$ 

lemma card-eq-dim-span-indep: assumes dim (span A) = card A and finite A shows independent A by (metis assms card-le-dim-spanning dim-subset equalityE span-superset) lemma dim-zero-eq:

assumes dim-A: dim A = 0shows  $A = \{\} \lor A = \{0\}$ using dim-A local.card-ge-dim-independent local.independent-empty by force

**lemma** dim-zero-eq': **assumes**  $A: A = \{\} \lor A = \{0\}$  **shows** dim A = 0 **using** assms local.dim-span local.indep-card-eq-dim-span local.independent-empty **by** fastforce

**lemma** dim-zero-subspace-eq: **assumes** subs-A: subspace A **shows**  $(\dim A = 0) = (A = \{0\})$ **by**  $(metis \ dim-zero-eq \ dim-zero-eq' \ subspace-0[OF \ subs-A] \ empty-iff)$ 

**lemma** span-0-imp-set-empty-or-0: **assumes** span  $A = \{0\}$ **shows**  $A = \{\} \lor A = \{0\}$  **by** (metis assms span-superset subset-singletonD)

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

context Vector-Spaces.linear begin

**lemma** *linear-injective-ker-0*:

shows  $inj f = (\{x. f x = 0\} = \{0\})$ using inj-iff-eq-0 by auto

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

**lemma** snd-if-conv: shows snd (if P then (A,B) else (C,D))=(if P then B else D) by simp

#### 3.5 Basic properties about matrix multiplication

**lemma** row-matrix-matrix-mult: **fixes**  $A::'a::\{comm-ring-1\}^{\gamma}n^{\gamma}m$  **shows**  $(P \$ i) v \ast A = (P \ast \ast A) \$ i$  **unfolding** vector-matrix-mult-def **unfolding** matrix-matrix-mult-def **by** (auto intro!: sum.cong)

**corollary** row-matrix-matrix-mult': **fixes**  $A::'a::\{comm-ring-1\}^{\gamma}n^{\gamma}m$  **shows** (row i P) v\*A = row i (P \*\* A)**using** row-matrix-matrix-mult **unfolding** row-def vec-nth-inverse.

**lemma** column-matrix-matrix-mult: **shows** column  $i (P^{**}A) = P * v$  (column i A) **unfolding** column-def matrix-vector-mult-def matrix-matrix-mult-def **by** fastforce

**lemma** matrix-matrix-mult-inner-mult: **shows**  $(A \ast B)$  i j = row i A · column j B **unfolding** inner-vec-def matrix-matrix-mult-def row-def column-def by auto

lemma matrix-vmult-column-sum:

fixes  $A:::'a::{field}^{n}m$ 

**shows**  $\exists f. A * v x = sum (\lambda y. f y * s y) (columns A)$ 

**proof** (rule  $exI[of - \lambda y. sum (\lambda i. x \$ i) \{i. y = column i A\}])$ 

let  $?f = \lambda y$ . sum ( $\lambda i$ . x i) {i. y = column i A}

let  $?g=(\lambda y. \{i. y=column \ i \ (A)\})$ 

have inj: inj-on 2g (columns (A)) unfolding inj-on-def unfolding columns-def by auto

have union-univ:  $\bigcup$  (?g'(columns (A))) = UNIV unfolding columns-def by auto

have  $A * v x = (\sum i \in UNIV. x \ i * s \ column \ i \ A)$  unfolding matrix-mult-sum ...

also have ... = sum ( $\lambda i$ . x ( $\lambda i$ . x ( $\lambda i$ . x ( $\lambda i$ ))) unfolding union-univ ...

also have ... = sum (sum (( $\lambda i$ . x i \*s column i A))) (?g'(columns A)) by (rule sum.Union-disjoint[unfolded o-def], auto)

also have ... = sum ((sum (( $\lambda i$ . x (i s column i A)))  $\circ ?g$ ) (columns A) by (rule sum.reindex, simp add: inj) also have ... = sum ( $\lambda y$ . ?f y \*s y) (columns A) proof (rule sum.cong, unfold o-def) fix xa have sum ( $\lambda i$ . x \$ i \*s column i A) {i. xa = column i A} = sum ( $\lambda i$ . x \$ i \*s xa) {i. xa = column i A} by simp also have ... = sum ( $\lambda i$ . x \$ i) {i. xa = column i A} \*s xa using vec.scale-sum-left[of ( $\lambda i$ . x \$ i) {i. xa = column i A} xa] ... finally show ( $\sum i \mid xa = column i A$ . x \$ i \*s column i A) = ( $\sum i \mid xa = column i A$ . x \$ i) \*s xa . qed rule finally show A \*v x = ( $\sum y \in column A$ . ( $\sum i \mid y = column i A$ . x \$ i) \*s y).

#### 3.6 Properties about invertibility

qed

**lemma** matrix-inv: **assumes** invertible M **shows** matrix-inv-left: matrix-inv  $M \ast M = mat 1$  **and** matrix-inv-right:  $M \ast matrix-inv M = mat 1$  **using** (invertible M) **and** some I-ex [of  $\lambda N$ .  $M \ast N = mat 1 \land N \ast M = mat$ 1] **unfolding** invertible-def **and** matrix-inv-def **by** simp-all

In the library, matrix-inv  $?A = (SOME A'. ?A ** A' = mat 1 \land A' ** ?A = mat 1)$  allows the use of non squary matrices. The following lemma can be also proved fixing A

**lemma** matrix-inv-unique: **fixes**  $A::'a::{semiring-1}^n'n^n$  **assumes** AB: A \*\* B = mat 1 **and** BA: B \*\* A = mat 1 **shows** matrix-inv A = B**by** (metis AB BA invertible-def matrix-inv-right matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-lid)

**lemma** matrix-vector-mult-zero-eq: **assumes** P: invertible P **shows**  $((P**A)*v \ x = 0) = (A *v \ x = 0)$  **proof** (rule iffI) **assume**  $P ** A *v \ x = 0$  **hence** matrix-inv  $P *v \ (P ** A *v \ x) = matrix-inv \ P *v \ 0$  **by** simp **hence** matrix-inv  $P *v \ (P ** A *v \ x) = 0$  **by**  $(metis \ matrix-vector-mult-0-right)$  **hence**  $(matrix-inv \ P ** \ P ** \ A) *v \ x = 0$  **by**  $(metis \ matrix-vector-mul-assoc)$  **thus**  $A *v \ x = 0$  **by**  $(metis \ matrix-inv-left \ matrix-mul-lid)$  **next assume**  $A *v \ x = 0$ **thus**  $P ** \ A *v \ x = 0$  **by**  $(metis \ matrix-vector-mult-0-right)$ 

```
lemma independent-image-matrix-vector-mult:
    fixes P::'a::{field}^'n^'m
    assumes ind-B: vec.independent B and inv-P: invertible P
    shows vec.independent (((*v) P) ' B)
proof (rule vec.independent-injective-image)
    show vec.independent B using ind-B.
    show inj-on ((*v) P) (vec.span B)
    using inj-matrix-vector-mult[OF inv-P] unfolding inj-on-def by simp
ged
```

**lemma** independent-preimage-matrix-vector-mult: fixes  $P:::'a::{field}^{n}'n$ assumes ind-B: vec.independent (((\*v) P), B) and inv-P: invertible P shows vec.independent B proof have vec. independent (((\*v) (matrix-inv P))' (((\*v) P)' B))**proof** (*rule independent-image-matrix-vector-mult*) show vec. independent ((\*v) P ` B) using ind-B. **show** invertible (matrix-inv P) by (metis matrix-inv-left matrix-inv-right inv-P invertible-def) qed moreover have ((\*v) (matrix-inv P))' (((\*v) P)' B) = B**proof** (auto) fix x assume x:  $x \in B$  show matrix-inv  $P * v (P * v x) \in B$ by (metis (full-types) x inv-P matrix-inv-left matrix-vector-mul-assoc matrix-vector-mul-lid) thus  $x \in (*v)$  (matrix-inv P) ' (\*v) P ' B unfolding *image-def* by (auto, metis inv-P matrix-inv-left matrix-vector-mul-assoc matrix-vector-mul-lid) qed ultimately show ?thesis by simp qed

# 3.7 Properties about the dimension of vectors

lemma dimension-vector[code-unfold]: vec.dimension TYPE('a::{field}) TYPE('rows::{mod-type})=CARD('r proof – let ?f= $\lambda x.$  axis (from-nat x) 1::'a^'rows::{mod-type} have vec.dimension TYPE('a::{field}) TYPE('rows::{mod-type}) = card (cart-basis::('a^'rows::{mod-type}) set) unfolding vec.dimension-def .. also have ... = card{..<CARD('rows)} unfolding cart-basis-def proof (rule bij-betw-same-card[symmetric, of ?f], unfold bij-betw-def, unfold inj-on-def axis-eq-axis, auto) fix x y assume x: x < CARD('rows) and y: y < CARD('rows) and eq: from-nat x = (from-nat y::'rows) show x = y using from-nat-eq-imp-eq[OF eq x y] . next fix i show axis i 1  $\in (\lambda x.$  axis (from-nat x::'rows) 1) ' {..<CARD('rows)}

```
unfolding image-def
    by (auto, metis lessThan-iff to-nat-from-nat to-nat-less-card)
    qed
also have ... = CARD('rows) by (metis card-lessThan)
finally show ?thesis .
    qed
```

#### **3.8** Instantiations and interpretations

Functions between two real vector spaces form a real vector

instantiation fun :: (real-vector, real-vector) real-vector begin

**definition** scale*R*-fun  $a f = (\lambda i. a *_R f i)$ 

#### instance

 $\mathbf{by} \ (intro-classes, \ auto \ simp \ add: \ fun-eq-iff \ scale R-fun-def \ scale R-left. add \ scale R-right. add) \\ \mathbf{end} \\ \mathbf{end} \\$ 

instantiation vec :: (type, finite) equal begin definition equal-vec :: ('a, 'b::finite) vec => ('a, 'b::finite) vec => bool where equal-vec  $x y = (\forall i. x \$ i = y \$ i)$ instance proof (intro-classes) fix x y::('a, 'b::finite) vec show equal-class.equal x y = (x = y) unfolding equal-vec-def using vec-eq-iff by auto qed end interpretation matrix: vector-space ((\*k))::'a::{field}=>'a^'cols^'rows=>'a^'cols^'rows proof (unfold-locales) fix a::'a and x y::'a^'cols^'rows

show a \*k(x + y) = a \*k x + a \*k y

unfolding matrix-scalar-mult-def vec-eq-iff by (simp add: vector-space-over-itself.scale-right-distrib) next fix a b::'a and x::'a~'cols~'rows

**show** (a + b) \*k x = a \*k x + b \*k x **unfolding** matrix-scalar-mult-def vec-eq-iff **by** (simp add: comm-semiring-class.distrib)

**show** a \*k (b \*k x) = a \* b \*k x

**unfolding** matrix-scalar-mult-def vec-eq-iff **by** auto **show** 1 \* k x = x **unfolding** matrix-scalar-mult-def vec-eq-iff **by** auto **qed** 

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

# 4 Fundamental Subspaces

theory Fundamental-Subspaces imports Miscellaneous begin

#### 4.1 The fundamental subspaces of a matrix

## 4.1.1 Definitions

definition left-null-space :: 'a::{semiring-1}^'n^'m => ('a^'m) set where left-null-space  $A = \{x. x v * A = 0\}$ 

definition null-space :: 'a::{semiring-1}^'n''m => ('a''n) set where null-space  $A = \{x. A * v x = 0\}$ 

definition row-space :: 'a::{field}  $^n m = ('a^n)$  set where row-space A = vec.span (rows A)

**definition** col-space :: 'a::{field}  $^{n}m = ('a^{m})$  set where col-space A = vec.span (columns A)

## 4.1.2 Relationships among them

**lemma** *left-null-space-eq-null-space-transpose: left-null-space*  $(A::'a::{comm-semiring-1}^n n'm) = null-space (transpose A)$ **unfolding** *null-space-def left-null-space-def transpose-vector* ..

**lemma** null-space-eq-left-null-space-transpose: null-space  $(A::'a::\{comm-semiring-1\}^{n}n^{m}) = left-null-space (transpose A)$ using left-null-space-eq-null-space-transpose[of transpose A] unfolding transpose-transpose ..

lemma row-space-eq-col-space-transpose: fixes A::'a::{field} ~'columns ~'rows shows row-space A = col-space (transpose A) unfolding col-space-def row-space-def columns-transpose[of A] ...

**lemma** col-space-eq-row-space-transpose: **fixes**  $A::'a::{field}^n m$  **shows** col-space A = row-space (transpose A) **unfolding** col-space-def row-space-def **unfolding** rows-transpose[of A]...

## 4.2 Proving that they are subspaces

lemma subspace-null-space: fixes A::'a::{field}^nn^m shows vec.subspace (null-space A) by (auto simp: vec.subspace-def null-space-def vec.scale vec.add)  $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma subspace-left-null-space:} \\ \textbf{fixes } A{::}'a{::}{\{field\}}^{\frown}n^{\frown}m \\ \textbf{shows } vec.subspace \ (left-null-space \ A) \\ \textbf{unfolding } left-null-space-eq-null-space-transpose \ \textbf{using } subspace-null-space \ . \end{array}$ 

```
lemma subspace-row-space:
shows vec.subspace (row-space A) by (metis row-space-def vec.subspace-span)
```

lemma subspace-col-space:

shows vec.subspace (col-space A) by (metis col-space-def vec.subspace-span)

## 4.3 More useful properties and equivalences

**lemma** *col-space-eq*: **fixes**  $A::'a::{field}^{n}::{finite, wellorder}^{n}$ shows col-space  $A = \{y, \exists x, A * v x = y\}$ **proof** (unfold col-space-def vec.span-finite[OF finite-columns], auto) fix x show  $A * v x \in range(\lambda u. \sum v \in columns A. u v * s v)$  using matrix-vmult-column-sum[of A x **by** auto  $\mathbf{next}$ fix  $u::('a, 'n) \ vec \Rightarrow 'a$ let  $?g = \lambda y$ . {*i.*  $y = column \ i \ A$ } let  $?x=(\chi i. if i=(LEAST a. a \in ?g (column i A)) then u (column i A) else 0)$ **show**  $\exists x. A *v x = (\sum v \in columns A. u v *s v)$ **proof** (unfold matrix-mult-sum, rule exI[of - ?x], auto) have inj: inj-on ?q (columns A) unfolding inj-on-def unfolding columns-def by auto have union-univ:  $\bigcup (?g'(columns A)) = UNIV$  unfolding columns-def by auto have sum ( $\lambda i$ .(if i = (LEAST a. column i A = column a A) then u (column i A) else 0) \*s column i A) UNIV  $= sum (\lambda i. (if i = (LEAST a. column i A = column a A) then u (column i A)$ A) else 0) \*s column i A)  $(\bigcup (?g(columns A)))$ unfolding union-univ .. also have ... = sum (sum ( $\lambda i$ .(if i = (LEAST a. column i A = column a A)) then u (column i A) else 0) \*s column i A)) (?q'(columns A)) **by** (*rule sum.Union-disjoint*[*unfolded o-def*], *auto*) also have ... = sum ((sum ( $\lambda i$ .(if i = (LEAST a. column i A = column a A)) then u (column i A) else 0) \*s column i A))  $\circ$  ?g) (columns A) by (rule sum.reindex, simp add: inj) also have ... = sum ( $\lambda y$ . u y \* s y) (columns A) **proof** (*rule sum.cong*, *auto*) fix xassume x-in-cols:  $x \in columns \ A$ obtain b where b: x=column b A using x-in-cols unfolding columns-def by blast let  $?f = (\lambda i. (if i = (LEAST a. column i A = column a A) then u (column i A)$ 

A) else 0) \*s column i A) have sum-rw: sum ?f ({i.  $x = column \ i \ A$ } - {LEAST a.  $x = column \ a \ A$ }) = 0by (rule sum.neutral, auto) have sum  $?f \{i. x = column \ i \ A\} = ?f (LEAST \ a. x = column \ a \ A) + sum$  $?f (\{i. x = column \ i \ A\} - \{LEAST \ a. \ x = column \ a \ A\})$ **apply** (*rule sum.remove, auto, rule LeastI-ex*) using x-in-cols unfolding columns-def by auto also have  $\dots = ?f$  (LEAST a.  $x = column \ a A$ ) unfolding sum-rw by simp also have  $\dots = u \ x \ast s \ x$ **proof** (*auto*, *rule LeastI2*) show  $x = column \ b \ A$  using b. fix xa assume  $x: x = column \ xa \ A$ show u (column xa A) \*s column xa A = u x \*s x unfolding x... next assume (LEAST a.  $x = column \ a \ A$ )  $\neq$  (LEAST a. column (LEAST c. x  $= column \ c \ A) \ A = column \ a \ A)$ moreover have  $(LEAST \ a. \ x = column \ a \ A) = (LEAST \ a. \ column \ (LEAST)$ c.  $x = column \ c \ A) \ A = column \ a \ A)$ by (rule Least-equality[symmetric], rule LeastI2, simp-all add: b, rule Least-le, metis (lifting, full-types) LeastI) ultimately show u x = 0 by contradiction qed finally show  $(\sum i \mid x = column \ i \ A. \ (if \ i = (LEAST \ a. \ column \ i \ A = column$ (a A) then u (column i A) else 0) \*s column i A) = u x \*s x. qed **finally show**  $(\sum i \in UNIV. (if i = (LEAST a. column i A = column a A) then$  $u \ (column \ i \ A) \ else \ 0) \ *s \ column \ i \ A) = (\sum y \in columns \ A. \ u \ y \ *s \ y)$ . qed qed **corollary** *col-space-eq'*: fixes  $A:: 'a:: {field} ^{m::} {finite, wellorder} ^{n}$ shows col-space  $A = range (\lambda x. A * v x)$ unfolding col-space-eq by auto **lemma** row-space-eq: **fixes**  $A:::'a::{field}^{\gamma}m^{\gamma}n::{finite, wellorder}$ **shows** row-space  $A = \{w. \exists y. (transpose A) * v y = w\}$ unfolding row-space-eq-col-space-transpose col-space-eq ... **lemma** *null-space-eq-ker*: fixes  $f::('a::field^{\prime}n) => ('a^{\prime}m)$ assumes lf: Vector-Spaces.linear (\*s) (\*s) f shows null-space (matrix f) = {x. f x = 0} unfolding null-space-def using matrix-works [OF lf] by auto

```
fixes f::('a::field^{\prime}n::{finite, wellorder}) \Rightarrow ('a^{\prime}m)
 assumes lf: Vector-Spaces.linear (*s) (*s) f
 shows col-space (matrix f) = range f
 unfolding col-space-eq unfolding matrix-works[OF lf] by blast
lemma null-space-is-preserved:
 fixes A:: 'a::{field}^'cols^'rows
 assumes P: invertible P
 shows null-space (P \ast \ast A) = null-space A
 unfolding null-space-def
  using P matrix-inv-left matrix-left-invertible-ker matrix-vector-mul-assoc ma-
trix-vector-mult-0-right
 by metis
lemma row-space-is-preserved:
 fixes A::'a::{field}^'cols^'rows::{finite, wellorder}
   and P::'a::{field} ^'rows::{finite, wellorder} ^'rows::{finite, wellorder}
 assumes P: invertible P
 shows row-space (P^{**A}) = row-space A
proof (auto)
 fix w
 assume w: w \in row\text{-space }(P \ast \ast A)
 from this obtain y where w-By: w = (transpose (P * *A)) * v y
   unfolding row-space-eq[of P ** A] by fast
 have w = (transpose (P * A)) * v y using w-By.
 also have \dots = ((transpose A) * * (transpose P)) * v y unfolding matrix-transpose-mul
 also have ... = (transpose A) * v ((transpose P) * v y) unfolding matrix-vector-mul-assoc
 finally show w \in row-space A unfolding row-space-eq by blast
next
 fix w
 assume w: w \in row-space A
 from this obtain y where w-Ay: w = (transpose A) * v y unfolding row-space-eq
by fast
 have w = (transpose A) * v y using w-Ay.
 also have \dots = (transpose ((matrix-inv P) ** (P**A))) *v y
   by (metis P matrix-inv-left matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-lid)
 also have ... = (transpose (P * A) * (transpose (matrix-inv P))) * v y
   unfolding matrix-transpose-mul ..
 also have \dots = transpose (P * A) * v (transpose (matrix-inv P) * v y)
   unfolding matrix-vector-mul-assoc ...
 finally show w \in row-space (P \ast \ast A) unfolding row-space-eq by blast
qed
end
```

**lemma** *col-space-eq-range*:

# 5 Rank Nullity Theorem of Linear Algebra

theory Dim-Formula imports Fundamental-Subspaces begin

context vector-space begin

#### 5.1 Previous results

Linear dependency is a monotone property, based on the monotonocity of linear independence:

**lemma** dependent-mono: **assumes** d:dependent A **and** A-in-B:  $A \subseteq B$  **shows** dependent B **using** independent-mono [OF - A-in-B] d by auto

Given a finite independent set, a linear combination of its elements equal to zero is possible only if every coefficient is zero:

**lemma** scalars-zero-if-independent: **assumes** fin-A: finite A **and** ind: independent A **and** sum:  $(\sum x \in A. \text{ scale } (f x) x) = 0$  **shows**  $\forall x \in A. f x = 0$ **using** fin-A ind local.dependent-finite sum **by** blast

end

**context** *finite-dimensional-vector-space* **begin** 

In an finite dimensional vector space, every independent set is finite, and thus

 $\llbracket finite A; \ local.independent A; \ (\sum x \in A. \ f \ x \ast s \ x) = 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \forall x \in A. \ f \ x = 0$ 

holds:

```
corollary scalars-zero-if-independent-euclidean:

assumes ind: independent A

and sum: (\sum x \in A. \text{ scale } (f x) x) = 0

shows \forall x \in A. f x = 0

using finiteI-independent ind scalars-zero-if-independent sum by blast
```

# $\mathbf{end}$

The following lemma states that every linear form is injective over the elements which define the basis of the range of the linear form. This property is applied later over the elements of an arbitrary basis which are not in the basis of the nullifier or kernel set (*i.e.*, the candidates to be the basis of the range space of the linear form).

Thanks to this result, it can be concluded that the cardinal of the elements of a basis which do not belong to the kernel of a linear form f is equal to the cardinal of the set obtained when applying f to such elements.

The application of this lemma is not usually found in the pencil and paper proofs of the "rank nullity theorem", but will be crucial to know that, being f a linear form from a finite dimensional vector space V to a vector space V', and given a basis B of ker f, when B is completed up to a basis of V with a set W, the cardinal of this set is equal to the cardinal of its range set:

# context vector-space begin

**lemma** *inj-on-extended*: **assumes** *lf*: *Vector-Spaces.linear scaleB scaleC f* and f: finite C and ind-C: independent C and C-eq:  $C = B \cup W$ and disj-set:  $B \cap W = \{\}$ and span-B:  $\{x. f x = 0\} \subseteq span B$ shows inj-on f W— The proof is carried out by reductio ad absurdum **proof** (unfold inj-on-def, rule+, rule ccontr) interpret lf: Vector-Spaces.linear scaleB scaleC f using lf by simp Some previous consequences of the premises that are used later: have fin-B: finite B using finite-subset [OF - f] C-eq by simp have ind-B: independent B and ind-W: independent W using independent-mono[OF ind-C] C-eq by simp-all — The proof starts here; we assume that there exist two different elements — with the same image: fix x::'b and y::'bassume  $x: x \in W$  and  $y: y \in W$  and f-eq: f x = f y and x-not-y:  $x \neq y$ have fin-yB: finite (insert y B) using fin-B by simp have f(x - y) = 0 by (metis diff-self f-eq lf.diff) hence  $x - y \in \{x, f x = 0\}$  by simp hence  $\exists q. (\sum v \in B. scale (q v) v) = (x - y)$  using span-B unfolding span-finite [OF fin-B] by force then obtain g where sum:  $(\sum v \in B. \ scale \ (g \ v) \ v) = (x - y)$  by blast — We define one of the elements as a linear combination of the second element and the ones in B**define**  $h :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a$  where  $h = (if a = y then \ 1 else \ g \ a)$  for a have  $x = y + (\sum v \in B$ . scale (g v) v) using sum by auto also have  $\dots = scale (h y) y + (\sum v \in B. scale (g v) v)$  unfolding h-def by simp also have ... = scale  $(h \ y) \ y + (\sum v \in B. \ scale \ (h \ v) \ v)$ **apply** (*unfold add-left-cancel*, *rule sum.cong*) using y h-def empty-iff disj-set by auto

also have ... =  $(\sum v \in (insert \ y \ B))$ . scale  $(h \ v) \ v)$ **by** (*rule sum.insert*[*symmetric*], *rule fin-B*) (metis (lifting) IntI disj-set empty-iff y) finally have x-in-span-yB:  $x \in span (insert \ y \ B)$ **unfolding** span-finite[OF fin-yB] **by** auto — We have that a subset of elements of C is linearly dependent have dep: dependent (insert x (insert y B)) by (unfold dependent-def, rule bexI [of - x]) (metis Diff-insert-absorb Int-iff disj-set empty-iff insert-iff x x-in-span-yB x-not-y, simp) — Therefore, the set C is also dependent: hence dependent C using C-eq x yby (metis Un-commute Un-upper2 dependent-mono insert-absorb insert-subset) — This yields the contradiction, since C is independent: thus False using ind-C by contradiction qed

end

#### 5.2 The proof

Now the rank nullity theorem can be proved; given any linear form f, the sum of the dimensions of its kernel and range subspaces is equal to the dimension of the source vector space.

The statement of the "rank nullity theorem for linear algebra", as well as its proof, follow the ones on [1]. The proof is the traditional one found in the literature. The theorem is also named "fundamental theorem of linear algebra" in some texts (for instance, in [2]).

**context** *finite-dimensional-vector-space* **begin** 

```
theorem rank-nullity-theorem:
 assumes l: Vector-Spaces.linear scale scaleC f
 shows dimension = dim {x. f x = 0} + vector-space.dim scaleC (range f)
proof -
  - For convenience we define abbreviations for the universe set, V, and the kernel
of f
 interpret l: Vector-Spaces.linear scale scaleC f by fact
 define V :: 'b \ set where V = UNIV
 define ker-f where ker-f = {x. f x = 0}
    The kernel is a proper subspace:
 have sub-ker: subspace \{x, f x = 0\} using l.subspace-kernel.
   - The kernel has its proper basis, B:
 obtain B where B-in-ker: B \subseteq \{x, f x = 0\}
   and independent-B: independent B
   and ker-in-span: \{x, f x = 0\} \subseteq span B
   and card-B: card B = dim \{x, f x = 0\} using basis-exists by blast
 — The space V has a (finite dimensional) basis, C:
```

obtain C where B-in-C:  $B \subseteq C$  and C-in-V:  $C \subseteq V$ and independent-C: independent Cand span-C: V = span Cunfolding V-def  $\mathbf{by}$  (metis independent-B extend-basis-superset independent-extend-basis span-extend-basis) span-superset) - The basis of V, C, can be decomposed in the disjoint union of the basis of the kernel, B, and its complementary set, C - Bhave C-eq:  $C = B \cup (C - B)$  by (rule Diff-partition [OF B-in-C, symmetric]) have eq-fC:  $f' C = f' B \cup f' (C - B)$ **by** (subst C-eq, unfold image-Un, simp) — The basis C, and its image, are finite, since V is finite-dimensional have finite-C: finite Cusing finiteI-independent[OF independent-C]. have finite-fC: finite  $(f \, \, C)$  by (rule finite-imageI [OF finite-C]) — The basis B of the kernel of f, and its image, are also finite have finite-B: finite B by (rule rev-finite-subset [OF finite-C B-in-C]) have finite-fB: finite  $(f \, B)$  by (rule finite-imageI[OF finite-B]) — The set C - B is also finite have finite-CB: finite (C - B) by (rule finite-Diff [OF finite-C, of B]) have dim-ker-le-dim-V:dim (ker-f)  $\leq dim V$ using dim-subset [of ker-f V] unfolding V-def by simp - Here it starts the proof of the theorem: the sets B and C - B must be proven to be bases, respectively, of the kernel of f and its range show ?thesis proof have dimension = dim V unfolding V-def dim-UNIV dimension-def by (metis basis-card-eq-dim dimension-def independent-Basis span-Basis top-greatest) also have  $\dim V = \dim C$  unfolding span-C dim-span ... also have  $\dots = card C$ using basis-card-eq-dim [of C C, OF - span-superset independent-C] by simp also have  $\dots = card (B \cup (C - B))$  using C-eq by simp also have  $\dots = card B + card (C-B)$ **by** (rule card-Un-disjoint[OF finite-B finite-CB], fast) also have  $\dots = \dim \ker - f + card (C-B)$  unfolding  $\ker - f - def card - B$ . — Now it has to be proved that the elements of C - B are a basis of the range of falso have  $\dots = \dim \ker f + l.vs2.\dim (range f)$ **proof** (unfold add-left-cancel) define W where W = C - Bhave finite-W: finite W unfolding W-def using finite-CB . have finite-fW: finite  $(f \, W)$  using finite-imageI[OF finite-W]. have card W = card (f' W)by (rule card-image [symmetric], rule inj-on-extended[OF l, of C B], rule finite-C(rule independent-C, unfold W-def, subst C-eq, rule refl, simp, rule ker-in-span) also have  $\dots = l.vs2.dim$  (range f)

— The image set of W is independent and its span contains the range of f, so it is a basis of the range: **proof** (*rule l.vs2.basis-card-eq-dim*) -1. The image set of W generates the range of f: **show** range  $f \subseteq l.vs2.span$  (f 'W) **proof** (unfold l.vs2.span-finite [OF finite-fW], auto)Given any element v in V, its image can be expressed as a linear combination of elements of the image by f of C: fix v :: 'bhave fV-span:  $f' V \subseteq l.vs2.span (f' C)$ **by** (*simp add: span-C l.span-image*) have  $\exists g. (\sum x \in f'C. scaleC (g x) x) = f v$ using fV-span unfolding V-def using l.vs2.span-finite[OF finite-fC]by (metis (no-types, lifting) V-def rangeE rangeI span-C l.span-image) then obtain g where  $fv: fv = (\sum x \in f : C. scale C (g x) x)$  by metis — We recall that C is equal to B union (C - B), and B is the basis of the kernel; thus, the image of the elements of B will be equal to zero: have zero-fB:  $(\sum x \in f \, B. \, scaleC \, (g \, x) \, x) = 0$ using *B*-in-ker by (auto intro!: sum.neutral) have zero-inter:  $(\sum x \in (f ` B \cap f ` W). \ scaleC \ (g \ x) \ x) = 0$ using B-in-ker by (auto intro!: sum.neutral) have  $f v = (\sum x \in f `C. scaleC (g x) x)$  using fv. also have ... =  $(\sum x \in (f `B \cup f `W). scaleC (g x) x)$ using eq-fC W-def by simp also have ... =  $\begin{array}{l} (\sum x {\in} f \ `B. \ scaleC \ (g \ x) \ x) + (\sum x {\in} f \ `W. \ scaleC \ (g \ x) \ x) \\ - (\sum x {\in} (f \ `B \ \cap f \ `W). \ scaleC \ (g \ x) \ x) \end{array}$ using sum-Un [OF finite-fB finite-fW] by simpalso have ... =  $(\sum x \in f \cdot W. \ scaleC \ (g \ x) \ x)$ unfolding zero-fB zero-inter by simp - We have proved that the image set of W is a generating set of the range of ffinally show  $f v \in range (\lambda u. \sum v \in f' W. scaleC (u v) v)$  by auto qed -2. The image set of W is linearly independent: **show** l.vs2.independent (f ' W) using finite-fW**proof** (rule l.vs2.independent-if-scalars-zero) - Every linear combination (given by gx) of the elements of the image set of W equal to zero, requires every coefficient to be zero: fix g :: c = a and w :: cassume sum:  $(\sum x \in f ` W. scaleC (g x) x) = 0$  and  $w: w \in f ` W$ have  $0 = (\sum x \in f \in W. \ scaleC \ (g \ x) \ x)$  using sum by simp also have ... = sum  $((\lambda x. \ scale C \ (g \ x) \ x) \circ f) \ W$ by (rule sum.reindex, rule inj-on-extended [OF l, of C B]) (unfold W-def, rule finite-C, rule independent-C, rule C-eq, simp, rule ker-in-span) also have  $\dots = (\sum x \in W. \ scaleC \ ((g \circ f) \ x) \ (f \ x))$  unfolding o-def ...

also have ... =  $f (\sum x \in W. scale ((g \circ f) x) x)$ unfolding *l.sum*[symmetric] *l.scale*[symmetric] by simp finally have f-sum-zero:  $f(\sum x \in W. scale ((g \circ f) x) x) = 0$  by (rule sym) hence  $(\sum x \in W. \text{ scale } ((g \circ f) x) x) \in ker-f$  unfolding ker-f-def by simp hence  $\exists h. (\sum v \in B. scale (h v) v) = (\sum x \in W. scale ((g \circ f) x) x)$ using span-finite[OF finite-B] using ker-in-span unfolding ker-f-def by force then obtain h where sum-h:  $(\sum v \in B. scale (h v) v) = (\sum x \in W. scale ((g \circ f) x) x)$  by blast **define** t where  $t a = (if a \in B then h a else - ((g \circ f) a))$  for a have  $\theta = (\sum v \in B. scale (h v) v) + - (\sum x \in W. scale ((g \circ f) x) x)$ using sum-h by simp also have ... =  $(\sum v \in B. scale (h v) v) + (\sum x \in W. - (scale ((g \circ f) x)))$ x))unfolding sum-negf ... also have ... =  $(\sum v \in B. scale(t v) v) + (\sum x \in W. -(scale((g \circ f) x) x)))$ unfolding add-right-cancel unfolding t-def by simp also have ... =  $(\sum v \in B. scale (t v) v) + (\sum x \in W. scale (t x) x)$  $\mathbf{by} \ (unfold \ add-left-cancel \ t-def \ W-def, \ rule \ sum.cong) \ simp+$ also have ... =  $(\sum v \in B \cup W. scale (t v) v)$ by (rule sum.union-inter-neutral [symmetric], rule finite-B, rule finite-W) (simp add: W-def) finally have  $(\sum v \in B \cup W. scale (t v) v) = 0$  by simp hence coef-zero:  $\forall x \in B \cup W$ . t x = 0using C-eq scalars-zero-if-independent [OF finite-C independent-C]unfolding W-def by simp obtain y where w-fy: w = f y and y-in-W:  $y \in W$  using w by fast have -g w = t yunfolding *t*-def *w*-fy using *y*-in-W unfolding W-def by simp also have  $\dots = 0$  using coef-zero y-in-W unfolding W-def by simp finally show g w = 0 by simpqed qed auto finally show card (C - B) = l.vs2.dim (range f) unfolding W-def. aed finally show ?thesis unfolding V-def ker-f-def unfolding dim-UNIV. qed qed

end

## 5.3 The rank nullity theorem for matrices

The proof of the theorem for matrices is direct, as a consequence of the "rank nullity theorem".

```
lemma rank-nullity-theorem-matrices:
fixes A::'a::{field}^'cols::{finite, wellorder}^'rows
shows ncols A = vec.dim (null-space A) + vec.dim (col-space A)
```

using vec.rank-nullity-theorem[OF matrix-vector-mul-linear-gen, of A] apply (subst (2 3) matrix-of-matrix-vector-mul [of A, symmetric]) unfolding null-space-eq-ker[OF matrix-vector-mul-linear-gen] unfolding col-space-eq-range [OF matrix-vector-mul-linear-gen] unfolding vec.dimension-def ncols-def card-cart-basis by simp

 $\mathbf{end}$ 

# References

- [1] S. Axler. Linear Algebra Done Right. Springer, 2nd edition, 1997.
- [2] M. S. Gockenbach. Finite Dimensional Linear Algebra. CRC Press, 2010.