

Representations of Finite Groups

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Abstract

We provide a formal framework for the theory of representations of finite groups, as modules over the group ring. Along the way, we develop the general theory of groups (relying on the *group_add* class for the basics), modules, and vector spaces, to the extent required for theory of group representations. We then provide formal proofs of several important introductory theorems in the subject, including Maschke's theorem, Schur's lemma, and Frobenius reciprocity. We also prove that every irreducible representation is isomorphic to a submodule of the group ring, leading to the fact that for a finite group there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of irreducible representations. In all of this, no restriction is made on the characteristic of the ring or field of scalars until the definition of a group representation, and then the only restriction made is that the characteristic must not divide the order of the group.

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Note: A number of the proofs in this theory were modelled on or inspired by proofs in the books listed in the bibliography.

theory *Rep-Fin-Groups*

imports

HOL-Library.Function-Algebras

HOL-Library.Set-Algebras

HOL-Computational-Algebra.Polynomial

begin

1 Preliminaries

In this section, we establish some basic facts about logic, sets, and functions that are not available in the HOL library. As well, we develop some theory for almost-everywhere-zero functions in preparation of the definition of the group ring.

1.1 Logic

```
lemma conjcases [case-names BothTrue OneTrue OtherTrue BothFalse] :  
  assumes BothTrue:  $P \wedge Q \implies R$   
  and OneTrue:  $P \wedge \neg Q \implies R$   
  and OtherTrue:  $\neg P \wedge Q \implies R$   
  and BothFalse:  $\neg P \wedge \neg Q \implies R$   
  shows R  
  ⟨proof⟩
```

1.2 Sets

```
lemma empty-set-diff-single :  $A - \{x\} = \{\} \implies A = \{\} \vee A = \{x\}$   
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma seteqI :  $(\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \in B) \implies (\bigwedge b. b \in B \implies b \in A) \implies A = B$   
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma prod-ballI :  $(\bigwedge a b. (a,b) \in AxB \implies P a b) \implies \forall (a,b) \in AxB. P a b$   
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma good-card-imp-finite : of-nat (card A) ≠ (0::'a::semiring-1) ⇒ finite A  
  ⟨proof⟩
```

1.3 Lists

1.3.1 zip

```
lemma zip-truncate-left : zip xs ys = zip (take (length ys) xs) ys  
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma zip-truncate-right : zip xs ys = zip xs (take (length xs) ys)  
  ⟨proof⟩
```

Lemmas *zip-append1* and *zip-append2* in theory *HOL.List* have unnecessary *take (length -)* in them. Here are replacements.

```
lemma zip-append-left :  
  zip (xs@ys) zs = zip xs zs @ zip ys (drop (length xs) zs)  
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma zip-append-right :  
  zip xs (ys@zs) = zip xs ys @ zip (drop (length ys) xs) zs
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-concat-map-split-zip* :
 $[f x y. (x,y) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys] = \min (\text{length } xs) (\text{length } ys)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *concat-map-split-eq-map-split-zip* :
 $[f x y. (x,y) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys] = \text{map} (\text{case-prod } f) (\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-zip-map2* :
 $(a,z) \in \text{set} (\text{zip } xs (\text{map } f ys)) \implies \exists b. (a,b) \in \text{set} (\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys) \wedge z = f b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.3.2 concat

lemma *concat-eq* :
 $\text{list-all2 } (\lambda xs \text{ } ys. \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys) \text{ } xss \text{ } yss \implies \text{concat } xss = \text{concat } yss$
 $\implies xss = yss$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *match-concat* :
 fixes $bss :: 'b \text{ list list}$
 defines $eq\text{-len} :: \lambda xs \text{ } ys. \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
 shows $\forall as :: 'a \text{ list}. \text{length } as = \text{length} (\text{concat } bss)$
 $\longrightarrow (\exists css :: 'a \text{ list list}. as = \text{concat } css \wedge \text{list-all2 } eq\text{-len } css \text{ } bss)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.3.3 strip-while

lemma *strip-while-0-nnil* :
 $as \neq [] \implies \text{set } as \neq 0 \implies \text{strip-while } ((=) 0) \text{ } as \neq []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.3.4 sum-list

lemma *const-sum-list* :
 $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. f x = a \implies \text{sum-list } (\text{map } f xs) = a * (\text{length } xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-prod-cong* :
 $\forall (x,y) \in \text{set } xys. f x y = g x y$
 $\implies (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y) = (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. g x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-prod-map2* :
 $(\sum (a,y) \leftarrow \text{zip } as (\text{map } f bs). g a y) = (\sum (a,b) \leftarrow \text{zip } as \text{ } bs. g a (f b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-fun-apply* : $(\sum x \leftarrow xs. f x) \text{ } y = (\sum x \leftarrow xs. f x \text{ } y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-prod-fun-apply* : $(\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y) z = (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y z)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (**in** *comm-monoid-add*) *sum-list-plus* :
length *xs* = length *ys*
 $\implies \text{sum-list } xs + \text{sum-list } ys = \text{sum-list } [a+b. (a,b) \leftarrow \text{zip } xs \text{ } ys]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-const-mult-prod* :
fixes *f* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow '*r*::semiring-0
shows $r * (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y) = (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. r * (f x y))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-mult-const-prod* :
fixes *f* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow '*r*::semiring-0
shows $(\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y) * r = (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. (f x y) * r)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-update* :
fixes *xs* :: '*a*::ab-group-add list
shows $n < \text{length } xs \implies \text{sum-list } (xs[n := y]) = \text{sum-list } xs - xs!n + y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-replicate0* : $\text{sum-list } (\text{replicate } n \ 0) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.3.5 listset

lemma *listset-ConsI* : $x \in X \implies xs \in \text{listset } Xs \implies x \# xs \in \text{listset } (X \# Xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *listset-ConsD* : $x \# xs \in \text{listset } (A \ # As) \implies x \in A \wedge xs \in \text{listset } As$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *listset-Cons-conv* :
 $xs \in \text{listset } (A \ # As) \implies (\exists y \ ys. y \in A \wedge ys \in \text{listset } As \wedge xs = y \# ys)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *listset-length* : $xs \in \text{listset } Xs \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } Xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-sum-list-element* :
 $x \in (\sum A \leftarrow As. A) \implies \exists as \in \text{listset } As. x = (\sum a \leftarrow as. a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-sum-list-element-Cons* :
assumes $x \in (\sum X \leftarrow (A \# As). X)$

shows $\exists a \text{ as. } a \in A \wedge \text{as} \in \text{listset } As \wedge x = a + (\sum b \leftarrow \text{as. } b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{sum-list-listset} : \text{as} \in \text{listset } As \implies \text{sum-list as} \in (\sum A \leftarrow As. A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{listsetI-nth} :$
 $\text{length } xs = \text{length } Xs \implies \forall n < \text{length } xs. xs!n \in Xs!n \implies xs \in \text{listset } Xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{listsetD-nth} : xs \in \text{listset } Xs \implies \forall n < \text{length } xs. xs!n \in Xs!n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{set-listset-el-subset} :$
 $xs \in \text{listset } Xs \implies \forall X \in \text{set } Xs. X \subseteq A \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.4 Functions

1.4.1 Miscellaneous facts

lemma $\text{sum-fun-apply} : \text{finite } A \implies (\sum a \in A. f a) x = (\sum a \in A. f a x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{sum-single-nonzero} :$
 $\text{finite } A \implies (\forall x \in A. \forall y \in A. f x y = (\text{if } y = x \text{ then } g x \text{ else } 0))$
 $\implies (\forall x \in A. \text{sum } (f x) A = g x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{distrib-comp-sum-right} : (T + T') \circ S = (T \circ S) + (T' \circ S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.4.2 Support of a function

definition $\text{supp} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{zero}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set where } \text{supp } f = \{x. f x \neq 0\}$

lemma $\text{suppI} : f x \neq 0 \implies x \in \text{supp } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{suppI-contra} : x \notin \text{supp } f \implies f x = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{suppD} : x \in \text{supp } f \implies f x \neq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{suppD-contra} : f x = 0 \implies x \notin \text{supp } f$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{zerofun-imp-empty-supp} : \text{supp } 0 = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma supp-zerofun-subset-any : supp 0 ⊆ A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-sum-subset-union-supp :
  fixes   f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b::monoid-add
  shows   supp (f + g) ⊆ supp f ∪ supp g
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-neg-eq-supp :
  fixes   f :: 'a ⇒ 'b::group-add
  shows   supp (− f) = supp f
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-diff-subset-union-supp :
  fixes   f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b::group-add
  shows   supp (f − g) ⊆ supp f ∪ supp g
  ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation restrict0 :: ('a⇒'b::zero) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a⇒'b) (infix ↓ 70)
  where restrict0 f A ≡ (λa. if a ∈ A then f a else 0)

```

```

lemma supp-restrict0 : supp (f↓A) ⊆ A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma bij-betw-restrict0 : bij-betw f A B ⇒ bij-betw (f ↓ A) A B
  ⟨proof⟩

```

1.4.3 Convolution

```

definition convolution :: ('a::group-add ⇒ 'b::{comm-monoid-add,times}) ⇒ ('a⇒'b) ⇒ ('a⇒'b)
  where convolution f g
    = (λx. ∑ y|x − y ∈ supp f ∧ y ∈ supp g. (f (x − y)) * g y)

```

— More often than not, this definition will be used in the case that '*b*' is of class *mult-zero*, in which case the conditions $x - y \in \text{supp } f$ and $y \in \text{supp } g$ are obviously mathematically unnecessary. However, they also serve to ensure that the sum is taken over a finite set in the case that at least one of *f* and *g* is almost everywhere zero.

```

lemma convolution-zero :
  fixes   f g :: 'a::group-add ⇒ 'b::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  shows   f = 0 ∨ g = 0 ⇒ convolution f g = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma convolution-symm :
  fixes   f g :: 'a::group-add ⇒ 'b::{comm-monoid-add,times}
  shows   convolution f g
    = (λx. ∑ y|y ∈ supp f ∧ −y + x ∈ supp g. (f y) * g (−y + x))

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma supp-convolution-subset-sum-supp :  
  fixes f g :: 'a::group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b:{comm-monoid-add,times}  
  shows supp (convolution f g)  $\subseteq$  supp f + supp g  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

1.5 Almost-everywhere-zero functions

1.5.1 Definition and basic properties

```
definition aezfun-set = {f::'a $\Rightarrow$ 'b::zero. finite (supp f)}
```

```
lemma aezfun-setD: f  $\in$  aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  finite (supp f)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma aezfun-setI: finite (supp f)  $\Rightarrow$  f  $\in$  aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma zerofun-is-aezfun : 0  $\in$  aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma sum-of-aezfun-is-aezfun :  
  fixes f g :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'b::monoid-add  
  shows f  $\in$  aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  g  $\in$  aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  f + g  $\in$  aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma neg-of-aezfun-is-aezfun :  
  fixes f :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'b::group-add  
  shows f  $\in$  aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  -f  $\in$  aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma diff-of-aezfun-is-aezfun :  
  fixes f g :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ 'b::group-add  
  shows f  $\in$  aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  g  $\in$  aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  f - g  $\in$  aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma restrict-and-extend0-aezfun-is-aezfun :  
  assumes f  $\in$  aezfun-set  
  shows f $\downarrow$ A  $\in$  aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

1.5.2 Delta (impulse) functions

The notation is set up in the order output-input so that later when these are used to define the group ring RG, it will be in order ring-element-group-element.

```
definition deltafun :: 'b::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) (infix  $\langle \delta \rangle$  70)  
  where b  $\delta$  a = ( $\lambda x$ . if x = a then b else 0)
```

```

lemma deltafun-apply-eq : (b δ a) a = b
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deltafun-apply-neq : x ≠ a ⇒ (b δ a) x = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deltafun0 : 0 δ a = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deltafun-plus :
  fixes   b c :: 'b::monoid-add
  shows   (b+c) δ a = (b δ a) + (c δ a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-delta0fun : supp (0 δ a) = {}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-deltafun : b ≠ 0 ⇒ supp (b δ a) = {a}
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma deltafun-is-aefun : b δ a ∈ aefun-set
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma aefun-common-supp-spanning-set' :
  finite A ⇒ ∃ as. distinct as ∧ set as = A
  ∧ ( ∀ f::'a ⇒ 'b::semiring-1. supp f ⊆ A
      → ( ∃ bs. length bs = length as ∧ f = (sum (b,a)←zip bs as. b δ a) ) )
  ⟨proof⟩

```

1.5.3 Convolution of almost-everywhere-zero functions

```

lemma convolution-eq-sum-over-supp-right :
  fixes   g f :: 'a::group-add ⇒ 'b::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  assumes g ∈ aefun-set
  shows   convolution f g = (λx. sum y∈supp g. (f (x - y)) * g y )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma convolution-symm-eq-sum-over-supp-left :
  fixes   f g :: 'a::group-add ⇒ 'b::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  assumes f ∈ aefun-set
  shows   convolution f g = (λx. sum y∈supp f. (f y) * g (-y + x))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma convolution-delta-left :
  fixes   b :: 'b::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  and    a :: 'a::group-add
  and    f :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  shows   convolution (b δ a) f = (λx. b * f (-a + x))

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma convolution-delta-right :  
  fixes b :: 'b:{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}  
  and f :: 'a::group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b and a::'a  
  shows convolution f (b δ a) = ( $\lambda x$ . f (x - a)) * b  
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
  
lemma convolution-delta-delta :  
  fixes b1 b2 :: 'b:{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}  
  and a1 a2 :: 'a::group-add  
  shows convolution (b1 δ a1) (b2 δ a2) = (b1 * b2) δ (a1 + a2)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
  
lemma convolution-of-aezfun-is-aezfun :  
  fixes f g :: 'a::group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b:{comm-monoid-add,times}  
  shows f ∈ aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  g ∈ aezfun-set  $\Rightarrow$  convolution f g ∈ aezfun-set  
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
  
lemma convolution-assoc :  
  fixes f h g :: 'a::group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b:semiring-0  
  assumes f-aez: f ∈ aezfun-set and h-aez: h ∈ aezfun-set  
  shows convolution (convolution f g) h = convolution f (convolution g h)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
  
lemma convolution-distrib-left :  
  fixes g h f :: 'a::group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b:semiring-0  
  assumes g ∈ aezfun-set h ∈ aezfun-set  
  shows convolution f (g + h) = convolution f g + convolution f h  
 $\langle proof \rangle$   
  
lemma convolution-distrib-right :  
  fixes f g h :: 'a::group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b:semiring-0  
  assumes f ∈ aezfun-set g ∈ aezfun-set  
  shows convolution (f + g) h = convolution f h + convolution g h  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

1.5.4 Type definition, instantiations, and instances

```
typedef (overloaded) ('a::zero,'b) aezfun = aezfun-set :: ('b $\Rightarrow$ 'a) set  
morphisms aezfun Abs-aezfun  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

setup-lifting type-definition-aezfun

```
lemma aezfun-finite-supp : finite (supp (aezfun a))  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma aezfun-transfer : aezfun a = aezfun b  $\Rightarrow$  a = b  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

instantiation aezfun :: (zero, type) zero
begin
  lift-definition zero-aezfun :: ('a,'b) aezfun is 0:'b⇒'a
    ⟨proof⟩
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma zero-aezfun-transfer : Abs-aezfun ((0:'b::zero) δ (0:'a::zero)) = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma zero-aezfun-apply [simp]: aezfun 0 x = 0
⟨proof⟩

instantiation aezfun :: (monoid-add, type) plus
begin
  lift-definition plus-aezfun :: ('a, 'b) aezfun ⇒ ('a, 'b) aezfun ⇒ ('a, 'b) aezfun
    is λf g. f + g
    ⟨proof⟩
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma plus-aezfun-apply [simp]: aezfun (a+b) x = aezfun a x + aezfun b x
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (monoid-add, type) semigroup-add
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (monoid-add, type) monoid-add
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-list-aezfun-apply [simp] :
  aezfun (sum-list as) x = (sum a←as. aezfun a x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-list-map-aezfun-apply [simp] :
  aezfun (sum a←as. f a) x = (sum a←as. aezfun (f a) x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-list-map-aezfun [simp] :
  aezfun (sum a←as. f a) = (sum a←as. aezfun (f a))
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-list-prod-map-aezfun-apply :
  aezfun (prod (x,y)←xys. f x y) a = (prod (x,y)←xys. aezfun (f x y) a)
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-list-prod-map-aezfun :
  aezfun (prod (x,y)←xys. f x y) = (prod (x,y)←xys. aezfun (f x y))

```

```

⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (comm-monoid-add, type) comm-monoid-add
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-aezfun-apply [simp] :
finite A  $\implies$  aezfun ( $\sum A$ ) x = ( $\sum a \in A$ . aezfun a x)
⟨proof⟩

instantiation aezfun :: (group-add, type) minus
begin
lift-definition minus-aezfun :: ('a, 'b) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) aezfun
is  $\lambda f g. f - g$ 
⟨proof⟩
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma minus-aezfun-apply [simp]: aezfun (a-b) x = aezfun a x - aezfun b x
⟨proof⟩

instantiation aezfun :: (group-add, type) uminus
begin
lift-definition uminus-aezfun :: ('a, 'b) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) aezfun is  $\lambda f. - f$ 
⟨proof⟩
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma uminus-aezfun-apply [simp]: aezfun (-a) x = - aezfun a x
⟨proof⟩

lemma aezfun-left-minus [simp] :
fixes a :: ('a::group-add, 'b) aezfun
shows - a + a = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma aezfun-diff-minus [simp] :
fixes a b :: ('a::group-add, 'b) aezfun
shows a - b = a + - b
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (group-add, type) group-add
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (ab-group-add, type) ab-group-add
⟨proof⟩

instantiation aezfun :: ({one,zero}, zero) one
begin
lift-definition one-aezfun :: ('a,'b) aezfun is 1 δ 0

```

```

⟨proof⟩
instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma one-aezfun-transfer : Abs-aezfun (1 δ 0) = 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma one-aezfun-apply [simp]: aezfun 1 x = (1 δ 0) x
⟨proof⟩

lemma one-aezfun-apply-eq [simp]: aezfun 1 0 = 1
⟨proof⟩

lemma one-aezfun-apply-neq [simp]: x ≠ 0 ⇒ aezfun 1 x = 0
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (zero-neq-one, zero) zero-neq-one
⟨proof⟩

instantiation aezfun :: ({comm-monoid-add,times}, group-add) times
begin
  lift-definition times-aezfun :: ('a, 'b) aezfun ⇒ ('a, 'b) aezfun ⇒ ('a, 'b) aezfun
    is λ f g. convolution f g
    ⟨proof⟩
  instance ⟨proof⟩
end

lemma convolution-transfer :
  assumes f ∈ aezfun-set g ∈ aezfun-set
  shows Abs-aezfun (convolution f g) = Abs-aezfun f * Abs-aezfun g
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: ({comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}, group-add) mult-zero
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (semiring-0, group-add) semiring-0
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (ring, group-add) ring ⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: ({semiring-0,monoid-mult,zero-neq-one}, group-add) monoid-mult
⟨proof⟩

instance aezfun :: (ring-1, group-add) ring-1 ⟨proof⟩

```

1.5.5 Transfer facts

```

abbreviation aezdeltafun :: 'b::zero ⇒ 'a ⇒ ('b,'a) aezfun (infix ⟨δδ⟩ 70)
  where b δδ a ≡ Abs-aezfun (b δ a)

```

```

lemma aezdeltafun : aezfun (b δδ a) = b δ a
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma aezdeltafun-plus : (b+c) δδ a = (b δδ a) + (c δδ a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma times-aezdeltafun-aezdeltafun :
  fixes b1 b2 :: 'b:{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  shows (b1 δδ a1) * (b2 δδ a2) = (b1 * b2) δδ (a1 + a2)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma aezfun-restrict-and-extend0 : (aezfun x)↓A ∈ aezfun-set
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma aezdeltafun-decomp :
  fixes b :: 'b::semiring-1
  shows b δδ a = (b δδ 0) * (1 δδ a)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma aezdeltafun-decomp' :
  fixes b :: 'b::semiring-1
  shows b δδ a = (1 δδ a) * (b δδ 0)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-aezfun1 :
  supp ( aezfun ( 1 :: ('a::zero-neq-one,'b::zero) aezfun ) ) = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-aezfun-diff :
  supp (aezfun (x - y)) ⊆ supp (aezfun x) ∪ supp (aezfun y)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma supp-aezfun-times :
  supp (aezfun (x * y)) ⊆ supp (aezfun x) + supp (aezfun y)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

1.5.6 Almost-everywhere-zero functions with constrained support

The name of the next definition anticipates *aezfun-common-supp-spanning-set* below.

```

definition aezfun-setspan :: 'a set ⇒ ('b::zero,'a) aezfun set
  where aezfun-setspan A = {x. supp (aezfun x) ⊆ A}

```

```

lemma aezfun-setspanD : x ∈ aezfun-setspan A ⇒ supp (aezfun x) ⊆ A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma aezfun-setspanI : supp (aezfun x) ⊆ A ⇒ x ∈ aezfun-setspan A

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma aezfun-common-supp-spanning-set :
  assumes finite A
  shows ∃ as. distinct as ∧ set as = A ∧ (
    ∀ x:('b::semiring-1,'a) aezfun ∈ aezfun-setspan A.
    ∃ bs. length bs = length as ∧ x = (∑ (b,a)←zip bs as. b δδ a)
  )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma aezfun-common-supp-spanning-set-decomp :
  fixes G :: 'g::group-add set
  assumes finite G
  shows ∃ gs. distinct gs ∧ set gs = G ∧ (
    ∀ x:('r::semiring-1,'g) aezfun ∈ aezfun-setspan G.
    ∃ rs. length rs = length gs
    ∧ x = (∑ (r,g)←zip rs gs. (r δδ 0) * (1 δδ g))
  )
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma aezfun-decomp-aezdeltafun :
  fixes c :: ('r::semiring-1,'a) aezfun
  shows ∃ ras. set (map snd ras) = supp (aezfun c) ∧ c = (∑ (r,a)←ras. r δδ a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma aezfun-setspan-el-decomp-aezdeltafun :
  fixes c :: ('r::semiring-1,'a) aezfun
  shows c ∈ aezfun-setspan A
  ⇒ ∃ ras. set (map snd ras) ⊆ A ∧ c = (∑ (r,a)←ras. r δδ a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma aezdelta0fun-commutes' :
  fixes b1 b2 :: 'b::comm-semiring-1
  shows b1 δδ a * (b2 δδ 0) = b2 δδ 0 * (b1 δδ a)
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma aezdelta0fun-commutes :
  fixes b :: 'b::comm-semiring-1
  shows c * (b δδ 0) = b δδ 0 * c
⟨proof⟩
```

The following definition constrains the support of arbitrary almost-everywhere-zero functions, as a sort of projection onto a *aezfun-setspan*.

```
definition aezfun-setspan-proj :: 'a set ⇒ ('b::zero,'a) aezfun ⇒ ('b::zero,'a) aezfun
  where aezfun-setspan-proj A x ≡ Abs-aezfun ((aezfun x)↓A)
```

```
lemma aezfun-setspan-projD1 :
  a ∈ A ⇒ aezfun (aezfun-setspan-proj A x) a = aezfun x a
⟨proof⟩
```

```

lemma aezfun-setspan-projD2 :
  a  $\notin$  A  $\implies$  aezfun (aezfun-setspan-proj A x) a = 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma aezfun-setspan-proj-in-setspan :
  aezfun-setspan-proj A x  $\in$  aezfun-setspan A
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma aezfun-setspan-proj-zero : aezfun-setspan-proj A 0 = 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma aezfun-setspan-proj-aezdeltafun :
  aezfun-setspan-proj A (b δδ a) = (if a  $\in$  A then b δδ a else 0)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma aezfun-setspan-proj-add :
  aezfun-setspan-proj A (x+y)
  = aezfun-setspan-proj A x + aezfun-setspan-proj A y
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma aezfun-setspan-proj-sum-list :
  aezfun-setspan-proj A ( $\sum x \leftarrow xs. f x$ ) = ( $\sum x \leftarrow xs. aezfun-setspan-proj A (f x)$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma aezfun-setspan-proj-sum-list-prod :
  aezfun-setspan-proj A ( $\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y$ )
  = ( $\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. aezfun-setspan-proj A (f x y)$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

1.6 Polynomials

```

lemma nonzero-coeffs-nonzero-poly : as  $\neq [] \implies$  set as  $\neq 0 \implies$  Poly as  $\neq 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma const-poly-nonzero-coeff :
  assumes degree p = 0 p  $\neq 0$ 
  shows coeff p 0  $\neq 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma pCons-induct2 [case-names 00 lpCons rpCons pCons2]:
  assumes 00: P 0 0
  and lpCons:  $\bigwedge a p. a \neq 0 \vee p \neq 0 \implies P (pCons a p) 0$ 
  and rpCons:  $\bigwedge b q. b \neq 0 \vee q \neq 0 \implies P 0 (pCons b q)$ 
  and pCons2:  $\bigwedge a p b q. a \neq 0 \vee p \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \vee q \neq 0 \implies P p q$ 
   $\qquad\qquad\qquad \implies P (pCons a p) (pCons b q)$ 
  shows P p q
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

1.7 Algebra of sets

1.7.1 General facts

lemma zeroSetEqI: $0 \in A \Rightarrow (\bigwedge a. a \in A \Rightarrow a = 0) \Rightarrow A = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma sumListSetsSingle : $(\sum X \leftarrow [A]. X) = A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma sumListSetsDouble : $(\sum X \leftarrow [A,B]. X) = A + B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

1.7.2 Additive independence of sets

primrec addIndependentS :: 'a::monoid-add set list \Rightarrow bool
where $add-independentS [] = True$
 $| add-independentS (A#As) = (add-independentS As$
 $\wedge (\forall x \in (\sum B \leftarrow As. B). \forall a \in A. a + x = 0 \rightarrow a = 0))$

lemma addIndependentSDoubleI:
assumes $\bigwedge b. b \in B \Rightarrow a \in A \Rightarrow a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$
shows $add-independentS [A,B]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma addIndependentSDoubleD:
assumes $add-independentS [A,B]$
shows $\bigwedge b. b \in B \Rightarrow a \in A \Rightarrow a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma addIndependentSDoubleIff :
 $add-independentS [A,B] = (\forall b \in B. \forall a \in A. a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma addIndependentSConsConvSumRight :
 $add-independentS (A#As) = (add-independentS [A, \sum B \leftarrow As. B] \wedge add-independentS As)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma addIndependentSDoubleSumConvAppend :
 $\llbracket \forall X \in set As. 0 \in X; add-independentS As; add-independentS Bs;$
 $add-independentS [\sum X \leftarrow As. X, \sum X \leftarrow Bs. X] \rrbracket$
 $\implies add-independentS (As @ Bs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma addIndependentSConsI :
assumes $add-independentS As$
 $\bigwedge x. \llbracket x \in (\sum X \leftarrow As. X); a \in A; a + x = 0 \rrbracket \Rightarrow a = 0$
shows $add-independentS (A#As)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma add-independentS-append-reduce-right :
  add-independentS (As@Bs)  $\implies$  add-independentS Bs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-independentS-append-reduce-left :
  add-independentS (As@Bs)  $\implies$  0  $\in$  ( $\sum X \leftarrow Bs. X$ )  $\implies$  add-independentS As
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-independentS-append-conv-double-sum :
  add-independentS (As@Bs)  $\implies$  add-independentS [ $\sum X \leftarrow As. X$ ,  $\sum X \leftarrow Bs. X$ ]
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

1.7.3 Inner direct sums

definition inner-dirsum :: 'a::monoid-add set list \Rightarrow 'a set
 where inner-dirsum As = (if add-independentS As then $\sum A \leftarrow As. A$ else 0)

Some syntactic sugar for *inner-dirsum*, borrowed from theory *HOL.List*.

syntax

-inner-dirsum :: pttrn \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
 $(\langle (\exists \oplus \leftarrow -. -) \rangle [0, 51, 10] 10)$

syntax-consts

-inner-dirsum == inner-dirsum

translations — Beware of argument permutation!

$\bigoplus M \leftarrow Ms. b == CONST\ inner\text{-}dirsum\ (CONST\ map\ (%M.\ b)\ Ms)$

abbreviation inner-dirsum-double ::

'a::monoid-add set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set (infixr $\langle \oplus \rangle$ 70)
 where inner-dirsum-double A B \equiv inner-dirsum [A,B]

lemma inner-dirsumI :

$M = (\sum N \leftarrow Ns. N) \implies$ add-independentS Ns $\implies M = (\bigoplus N \leftarrow Ns. N)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma inner-dirsum-doubleI :

$M = A + B \implies$ add-independentS [A,B] $\implies M = A \oplus B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma inner-dirsumD :

add-independentS Ms \implies $(\bigoplus M \leftarrow Ms. M) = (\sum M \leftarrow Ms. M)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma inner-dirsumD2 : \neg add-independentS Ms \implies $(\bigoplus M \leftarrow Ms. M) = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma inner-dirsum-Nil : $(\bigoplus A \leftarrow [] . A) = 0$ $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma inner-dirsum-singleD : ( $\bigoplus N \leftarrow [M]. N$ ) = M
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inner-dirsum-doubleD : add-independentS [M,N]  $\implies$  M  $\oplus$  N = M + N
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inner-dirsum-Cons :
  add-independentS (A # As)  $\implies$  ( $\bigoplus X \leftarrow (A \# As). X$ ) = A  $\oplus$  ( $\bigoplus X \leftarrow As. X$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inner-dirsum-append :
  add-independentS (As @ Bs)  $\implies$  0  $\in$  ( $\sum X \leftarrow Bs. X$ )
   $\implies$  ( $\bigoplus X \leftarrow (As @ Bs). X$ ) = ( $\bigoplus X \leftarrow As. X$ )  $\oplus$  ( $\bigoplus X \leftarrow Bs. X$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma inner-dirsum-double-left0 : 0  $\oplus$  A = A
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-independentS-Cons-conv-dirsum-right :
  add-independentS (A # As) = (add-independentS [A,  $\bigoplus B \leftarrow As. B$ ]
     $\wedge$  add-independentS As)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-list-listset-dirsum :
  add-independentS As  $\implies$  as  $\in$  listset As  $\implies$  sum-list as  $\in$  ( $\bigoplus A \leftarrow As. A$ )
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

2 Groups

2.1 Locales and basic facts

2.1.1 Locale *Group* and finite variant *FinGroup*

Define a *Group* to be a closed subset of *UNIV* for the *group-add* class.

```

locale Group =
  fixes G :: 'g::group-add set
  assumes nonempty : G  $\neq$  {}
  and diff-closed:  $\bigwedge g h. g \in G \implies h \in G \implies g - h \in G$ 

lemma trivial-Group : Group 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

locale FinGroup = Group G
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  + assumes finite: finite G

lemma (in FinGroup) Group : Group G  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma (in Group) FinGroupI : finite G  $\implies$  FinGroup G  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

context Group
begin

abbreviation Subgroup :: 
  'g set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where Subgroup H  $\equiv$  Group H  $\wedge$  H  $\subseteq$  G

lemma SubgroupD1 : Subgroup H  $\Longrightarrow$  Group H  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma zero-closed : 0  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma obtain-nonzero: assumes G  $\neq$  0 obtains g where g  $\in$  G and g  $\neq$  0
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma zeroS-closed : 0  $\subseteq$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma neg-closed : g  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  -g  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-closed : g  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  h  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  g + h  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma neg-add-closed : g  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  h  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  -g + h  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-list-closed : set (map f as)  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum a \leftarrow as. f a$ )  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-list-closed-prod :
  set (map (case-prod f) xys)  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y$ )  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma set-plus-closed : A  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  B  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  A + B  $\subseteq$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma zip-add-closed :
  set as  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  set bs  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  set [a + b. (a,b)  $\leftarrow$  zip as bs]  $\subseteq$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma list-diff-closed :
  set gs  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  set hs  $\subseteq$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  set [x - y. (x,y)  $\leftarrow$  zip gs hs]  $\subseteq$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-closed-converse-right : g+x  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  g  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\in$  G
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma add-closed-inverse-right : x  $\notin$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  g  $\in$  G  $\Longrightarrow$  g+x  $\notin$  G

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-closed-converse-left* : $g+x \in G \implies x \in G \implies g \in G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-closed-inverse-left* : $g \notin G \implies x \in G \implies g+x \notin G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *right-translate-bij* :
 assumes $g \in G$
 shows $bij\text{-}betw (\lambda x. x + g) G G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *right-translate-sum* : $g \in G \implies (\sum h \in G. f h) = (\sum h \in G. f (h + g))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

2.1.2 Abelian variant locale *AbGroup*

locale *AbGroup* = *Group* G

for $G :: 'g::ab\text{-}group\text{-}add$ set

begin

lemmas *nonempty* = *nonempty*
lemmas *zero-closed* = *zero-closed*
lemmas *diff-closed* = *diff-closed*
lemmas *add-closed* = *add-closed*
lemmas *neg-closed* = *neg-closed*

lemma *sum-closed* : $finite A \implies f ` A \subseteq G \implies (\sum a \in A. f a) \in G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subset-plus-right* : $A \subseteq G + A$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *subset-plus-left* : $A \subseteq A + G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

2.2 Right cosets

context *Group*

begin

definition *rcoset-rel* :: $'g$ set $\Rightarrow ('g \times 'g)$ set
 where *rcoset-rel* $H \equiv \{(g, g'). g \in G \wedge g' \in G \wedge g - g' \in H\}$

lemma (in *Group*) *rcosets* :

```

assumes subgrp: Subgroup H and g: g ∈ G
shows (rcoset-rel H)“{g} = H + {g}
⟨proof⟩

lemma rcoset-equiv :
assumes Subgroup H
shows equiv G (rcoset-rel H)
⟨proof⟩

lemma rcoset0 : Subgroup H  $\implies$  (rcoset-rel H)“{0} = H
⟨proof⟩

definition is-rcoset-replist :: 'g set  $\Rightarrow$  'g list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where is-rcoset-replist H gs
 $\equiv$  set gs  $\subseteq$  G  $\wedge$  distinct (map ( $\lambda g$ . (rcoset-rel H)“{g}) gs)
 $\wedge$  G = ( $\bigcup_{g \in \text{set gs}}$  (rcoset-rel H)“{g})

lemma is-rcoset-replistD-set : is-rcoset-replist H gs  $\implies$  set gs  $\subseteq$  G
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-rcoset-replistD-distinct :
is-rcoset-replist H gs  $\implies$  distinct (map ( $\lambda g$ . (rcoset-rel H)“{g}) gs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-rcoset-replistD-cosets :
is-rcoset-replist H gs  $\implies$  G = ( $\bigcup_{g \in \text{set gs}}$  (rcoset-rel H)“{g})
⟨proof⟩

lemma group-eq-subgrp-rcoset-un :
Subgroup H  $\implies$  is-rcoset-replist H gs  $\implies$  G = ( $\bigcup_{g \in \text{set gs}}$  H + {g})
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-rcoset-replist-imp-nrelated-nth :
assumes Subgroup H is-rcoset-replist H gs
shows  $\bigwedge i j. i < \text{length gs} \implies j < \text{length gs} \implies i \neq j \implies \text{gs}!i - \text{gs}!j \notin H$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-rcoset-replist-Cons :
is-rcoset-replist H (g#gs)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
g ∈ G  $\wedge$  set gs  $\subseteq$  G
 $\wedge$  (rcoset-rel H)“{g}  $\notin$  set (map ( $\lambda x$ . (rcoset-rel H)“{x}) gs)
 $\wedge$  distinct (map ( $\lambda x$ . (rcoset-rel H)“{x}) gs)
 $\wedge$  G = (rcoset-rel H)“{g}  $\cup$  ( $\bigcup_{x \in \text{set gs}}$  (rcoset-rel H)“{x})
⟨proof⟩

lemma rcoset-replist-Hrep :
assumes Subgroup H is-rcoset-replist H gs
shows  $\exists g \in \text{set gs}. g \in H$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma rcoset-replist-reorder :
  is-rcoset-replist H (gs @ g # gs')  $\implies$  is-rcoset-replist H (g # gs @ gs')
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma rcoset-replist-replacehd :
  assumes Subgroup H g'  $\in$  (rcoset-rel H) ``{g} is-rcoset-replist H (g # gs)
  shows is-rcoset-replist H (g' # gs)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma (in FinGroup) ex-rcoset-replist :
  assumes Subgroup H
  shows  $\exists$  gs. is-rcoset-replist H gs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma (in FinGroup) ex-rcoset-replist-hd0 :
  assumes Subgroup H
  shows  $\exists$  gs. is-rcoset-replist H (0#gs)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

2.3 Group homomorphisms

2.3.1 Preliminaries

```

definition ker :: ('a $\Rightarrow$ 'b::zero)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where ker f = {a. f a = 0}

```

```

lemma kerI : f a = 0  $\implies$  a  $\in$  ker f
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma kerD : a  $\in$  ker f  $\implies$  f a = 0
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma ker-im-iff : (A  $\neq$  {}  $\wedge$  A  $\subseteq$  ker f) = (f ` A = 0)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

2.3.2 Locales

The *supp* condition is not strictly necessary, but helps with equality and uniqueness arguments.

```

locale GroupHom = Group G
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  + fixes T :: 'g  $\Rightarrow$  'h::group-add
  assumes hom :  $\bigwedge$  g g'. g  $\in$  G  $\implies$  g'  $\in$  G  $\implies$  T (g + g') = T g + T g'
  and supp: supp T  $\subseteq$  G

```

```

abbreviation (in GroupHom) Ker  $\equiv$  ker T  $\cap$  G

```

abbreviation (in *GroupHom*) $\text{Im}G \equiv T \cdot G$

```
locale GroupEnd = GroupHom G T
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and T :: 'g ⇒ 'g
+ assumes endomorph:  $\text{Im}G \subseteq G$ 

locale GroupIso = GroupHom G T
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and T :: 'g ⇒ 'h::group-add
+ fixes H :: 'h set
  assumes bijective: bij-betw T G H
```

2.3.3 Basic facts

lemma (in *Group*) *trivial-GroupHom* : $\text{GroupHom } G (0:('g ⇒ 'h::group-add))$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma (in *Group*) *GroupHom-idhom* : $\text{GroupHom } G (\text{id} \downarrow G)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

context *GroupHom*
begin

lemma *im-zero* : $T 0 = 0$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *zero-in-Ker* : $0 \in \text{Ker}$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *comp-zero* : $T \circ 0 = 0$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *im-neg* : $T (- g) = - T g$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *im-diff* : $g \in G \implies g' \in G \implies T(g - g') = Tg - Tg'$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *eq-im-imp-diff-in-Ker* : $\llbracket g \in G; h \in G; Tg = Th \rrbracket \implies g - h \in \text{Ker}$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *im-sum-list-prod* :
 $\text{set}(\text{map}(\text{case-prod } f) \text{ xys}) \subseteq G$
 $\implies T(\sum(x,y) \leftarrow \text{xys}. f x y) = (\sum(x,y) \leftarrow \text{xys}. T(f x y))$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma *distrib-comp-sum-left* :
 $\text{range } S \subseteq G \implies \text{range } S' \subseteq G \implies T \circ (S + S') = (T \circ S) + (T \circ S')$

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma Ker-Im-iff : (Ker = G) = (ImG = 0)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Ker0-imp-inj-on :
  assumes Ker ⊆ 0
  shows inj-on T G
⟨proof⟩

lemma inj-on-imp-Ker0 :
  assumes inj-on T G
  shows Ker = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma nonzero-Ker-el-imp-n-inj :
  g ∈ G  $\implies$  g ≠ 0  $\implies$  T g = 0  $\implies$  ¬ inj-on T G
⟨proof⟩

lemma Group-Ker : Group Ker
⟨proof⟩

lemma Group-Im : Group ImG
⟨proof⟩

lemma GroupHom-restrict0-subgroup :
  assumes Subgroup H
  shows GroupHom H (T ↓ H)
⟨proof⟩

lemma im-subgroup :
  assumes Subgroup H
  shows Group.Subgroup ImG (T ` H)
⟨proof⟩

lemma GroupHom-composite-left :
  assumes ImG ⊆ H GroupHom H S
  shows GroupHom G (S ∘ T)
⟨proof⟩

lemma idhom-left : T ` G ⊆ H  $\implies$  (id↓H) ∘ T = T
⟨proof⟩

end

```

2.3.4 Basic facts about endomorphisms

```

context GroupEnd
begin

```

```

lemmas hom = hom

lemma range : range T ⊆ G
⟨proof⟩

lemma proj-decomp :
  assumes ⋀g. g ∈ G ⇒ T (T g) = T g
  shows G = Ker ⊕ ImG
⟨proof⟩

end

```

2.3.5 Basic facts about isomorphisms

```

context GroupIso
begin

abbreviation invT ≡ (the-inv-into G T) ↓ H

lemma ImG : ImG = H ⟨proof⟩

lemma GroupH : Group H ⟨proof⟩

lemma invT-onto : invT ` H = G
⟨proof⟩

lemma inj-on-invT : inj-on invT H
⟨proof⟩

lemma bijective-invT : bij-betw invT H G
⟨proof⟩

lemma invT-into : h ∈ H ⇒ invT h ∈ G
⟨proof⟩

lemma T-invT : h ∈ H ⇒ T (invT h) = h
⟨proof⟩

lemma invT-eq: g ∈ G ⇒ T g = h ⇒ invT h = g
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv : GroupIso H invT G
⟨proof⟩

end

```

2.3.6 Hom-sets

```

definition GroupHomSet :: 'g::group-add set ⇒ 'h::group-add set ⇒ ('g ⇒ 'h) set

```

where $\text{GroupHomSet } G H \equiv \{T. \text{GroupHom } G T\} \cap \{T. T' G \subseteq H\}$

lemma *GroupHomSetI* :
 $\text{GroupHom } G T \implies T' G \subseteq H \implies T \in \text{GroupHomSet } G H$
(proof)

lemma *GroupHomSetD-GroupHom* :
 $T \in \text{GroupHomSet } G H \implies \text{GroupHom } G T$
(proof)

lemma *GroupHomSetD-Im* : $T \in \text{GroupHomSet } G H \implies T' G \subseteq H$
(proof)

lemma (in *Group*) *Group-GroupHomSet* :
fixes $H :: 'h::ab-group-add set$
assumes *AbGroup* H
shows *Group* (*GroupHomSet* $G H$)
(proof)

2.4 Facts about collections of groups

lemma *listset-Group-plus-closed* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{Group } G; as \in \text{listset } Gs; bs \in \text{listset } Gs \rrbracket \implies [a+b. (a,b) \leftarrow \text{zip } as \text{ } bs] \in \text{listset } Gs$
(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-set-plus* :
assumes *AbGroup* H *AbGroup* G
shows *AbGroup* ($H + G$)
(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-sum-list* :
 $(\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G) \implies \text{AbGroup } (\sum G \leftarrow Gs. G)$
(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-subset-sum-list* :
 $\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \implies H \in \text{set } Gs \implies H \subseteq (\sum G \leftarrow Gs. G)$
(proof)

lemma *independent-AbGroups-pairwise-int0* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independents } Gs; G \in \text{set } Gs; G' \in \text{set } Gs; G \neq G' \rrbracket \implies G \cap G' = 0$
(proof)

lemma *independent-AbGroups-pairwise-int0-double* :
assumes *AbGroup* G *AbGroup* G' *add-independents* $[G, G']$
shows $G \cap G' = 0$
(proof)

2.5 Inner direct sums of Abelian groups

2.5.1 General facts

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum* :

$\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \implies \text{AbGroup } (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. G)$

lemma *inner-dirsum-double-leftfull-imp-right0*:

assumes $Group A B \neq \{\} A = A \oplus B$

shows $B = 0$

(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-subset-inner-dirsum* :

[$\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; H \in \text{set } Gs$]

$\implies H \subseteq (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. G)$

(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-nth-subset-inner-dirsum* :

[$\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; n < \text{length } Gs$]

$\implies Gs!n \subseteq (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. G)$

(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-ex1-double* :

assumes $\text{AbGroup } G \text{ AbGroup } H \text{ add-independentS } [G, H] x \in G \oplus H$

shows $\exists !gh. fst gh \in G \wedge snd gh \in H \wedge x = fst gh + snd gh$

(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-ex1* :

[$\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs$]

$\implies \forall x \in (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. G). \exists !gs \in \text{listset } Gs. x = \text{sum-list } gs$

(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-pairwise-int0* :

[$\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; G \in \text{set } Gs; G' \in \text{set } Gs;$

$G \neq G'$]

(proof)

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-pairwise-int0-double* :

assumes $\text{AbGroup } G \text{ AbGroup } G' \text{ add-independentS } [G, G']$

shows $G \cap G' = 0$

(proof)

2.5.2 Element decomposition and projection

definition *inner-dirsum-el-decomp* ::

$'g :: ab-group-add \text{ set list} \Rightarrow ('g \Rightarrow 'g \text{ list}) (\langle \bigoplus \leftarrow \rangle)$

where $\bigoplus Gs \leftarrow = (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. G)$

$\text{then THE } gs. gs \in \text{listset } Gs \wedge x = \text{sum-list } gs \text{ else } [])$

abbreviation *inner-dirsum-el-decomp-double* ::
 $'g::ab\text{-group}\text{-add set} \Rightarrow 'g\ set \Rightarrow ('g \Rightarrow 'g\ list) (\langle\text{-}\oplus\text{-}\langle\text{-}\rangle) \text{ where } G\oplus H\leftarrow \equiv \oplus [G,H]\leftarrow$

abbreviation *inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth* ::
 $'g::ab\text{-group}\text{-add set list} \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('g \Rightarrow 'g) (\langle\bigoplus\text{-}\downarrow\text{-}\rangle) \text{ where } \bigoplus Gs\downarrow n \equiv \text{restrict0 } (\lambda x. (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x)!n) (\bigoplus G\leftarrow Gs. G)$

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decompI* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independents } Gs; x \in (\bigoplus G\leftarrow Gs. G) \rrbracket \implies (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x) \in \text{listset } Gs \wedge x = \text{sum-list } (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in *AbGroup*) *abSubgroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-set* :
 $\llbracket \forall H \in \text{set } Hs. \text{Subgroup } H; \text{add-independentS } Hs; x \in (\bigoplus H\leftarrow Hs. H) \rrbracket \implies \text{set } (\bigoplus Hs\leftarrow x) \subseteq G$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-eq* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; x \in (\bigoplus G\leftarrow Gs. G); gs \in \text{listset } Gs; x = \text{sum-list } gs \rrbracket \implies (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x) = gs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-plus* :
assumes $\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \text{ add-independentS } Gs x \in (\bigoplus G\leftarrow Gs. G)$
 $y \in (\bigoplus G\leftarrow Gs. G)$
shows $(\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow(x+y)) = [a+b. (a,b)\leftarrow \text{zip } (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x) (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow y)]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AbGroup-length-inner-dirsum-el-decomp* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; x \in (\bigoplus G\leftarrow Gs. G) \rrbracket \implies \text{length } (\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x) = \text{length } Gs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-in-nth* :
assumes $\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \text{ add-independentS } Gs n < \text{length } Gs$
 $x \in Gs!n$
shows $(\bigoplus Gs\leftarrow x) = (\text{replicate } (\text{length } Gs) 0)[n := x]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth-in-nth* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; k < \text{length } Gs;$
 $n < \text{length } Gs; x \in Gs!n \rrbracket \implies (\bigoplus Gs\downarrow k) x = (\text{if } k = n \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth-id-on-nth* :
 $\llbracket \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G; \text{add-independentS } Gs; n < \text{length } Gs; x \in Gs!n \rrbracket \implies (\bigoplus Gs\downarrow n) x = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma AbGroup-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth-onto-nth :
  assumes  $\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \text{ add-independentS } Gs \ n < \text{length } Gs$ 
  shows  $(\bigoplus Gs \downarrow n) \cdot (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. \ G) = Gs!n$ 
  {proof}

lemma AbGroup-inner-dirsum-subset-proj-eq-0 :
  assumes  $Gs \neq [] \ \forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \text{ add-independentS } Gs$ 
   $X \subseteq (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. \ G) \ \forall i < \text{length } Gs. \ (\bigoplus Gs \downarrow i) \cdot X = 0$ 
  shows  $X = 0$ 
  {proof}

lemma GroupEnd-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth :
  assumes  $\forall G \in \text{set } Gs. \text{AbGroup } G \text{ add-independentS } Gs \ n < \text{length } Gs$ 
  shows  $\text{GroupEnd } (\bigoplus G \leftarrow Gs. \ G) (\bigoplus Gs \downarrow n)$ 
  {proof}

```

2.6 Rings

2.6.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma (in ring-1) map-times-neg1-eq-map-uminus :  $[(-1)*r. r \leftarrow rs] = [-r. r \leftarrow rs]$ 
  {proof}

```

2.6.2 Locale and basic facts

Define a *Ring1* to be a multiplicatively closed additive subgroup of *UNIV* for the *ring-1* class.

```

locale Ring1 = Group R
  for R :: 'r::ring-1 set
  + assumes one-closed :  $1 \in R$ 
    and mult-closed:  $\bigwedge r s. r \in R \implies s \in R \implies r * s \in R$ 
  begin

```

```

lemma AbGroup : AbGroup R
  {proof}

```

lemmas zero-closed	= zero-closed
lemmas add-closed	= add-closed
lemmas neg-closed	= neg-closed
lemmas diff-closed	= diff-closed
lemmas zip-add-closed	= zip-add-closed
lemmas sum-closed	= AbGroup.sum-closed[<i>OF AbGroup</i>]
lemmas sum-list-closed	= sum-list-closed
lemmas sum-list-closed-prod	= sum-list-closed-prod
lemmas list-diff-closed	= list-diff-closed

```

abbreviation Subring1 :: 'r set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where Subring1 S  $\equiv$  Ring1 S  $\wedge$  S  $\subseteq$  R

```

```
lemma Subring1D1 : Subring1 S  $\implies$  Ring1 S  $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
end
```

```
lemma (in ring-1) full-Ring1 : Ring1 UNIV  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

2.7 The group ring

2.7.1 Definition and basic facts

Realize the group ring as the set of almost-every-zero functions from group to ring. One can recover the usual notion of group ring element by considering such a function to send group elements to their coefficients. Here the codomain of such functions is not restricted to some *Ring1* subset since we will not be interested in having the ability to change the ring of scalars for a group ring.

```
context Group  
begin
```

```
abbreviation group-ring :: ('a::zero, 'g) aezfun set  
where group-ring  $\equiv$  aezfun-setspan G
```

```
lemmas group-ringD = aezfun-setspan-def[of G]
```

```
lemma RG-one-closed : (1::('r::zero-neq-one,'g) aezfun)  $\in$  group-ring  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma RG-zero-closed : (0::('r::zero,'g) aezfun)  $\in$  group-ring  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma RG-n0 : group-ring  $\neq$  (0::('r::zero-neq-one, 'g) aezfun set)  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma RG-mult-closed :  
defines RG: RG  $\equiv$  group-ring :: ('r::ring-1, 'g) aezfun set  
shows x  $\in$  RG  $\implies$  y  $\in$  RG  $\implies$  x * y  $\in$  RG  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma Ring1-RG :  
defines RG: RG  $\equiv$  group-ring :: ('r::ring-1, 'g) aezfun set  
shows Ring1 RG  
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma RG-aezdeltafun-closed :  
defines RG: RG  $\equiv$  group-ring :: ('r::ring-1, 'g) aezfun set  
assumes g  $\in$  G  
shows r δδ g  $\in$  RG
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RG\text{-aezdelta0fun-closed} : (r::'r::ring-1) \delta\delta 0 \in group\text{-ring}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RG\text{-sum-list-rddg-closed} :$
defines $RG : RG \equiv group\text{-ring} :: ('r::ring-1, 'g) aezfun set$
assumes $set (map snd rgs) \subseteq G$
shows $(\sum (r,g) \leftarrow rgs. r \delta\delta g) \in RG$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $RG\text{-el-decomp-aezdeltafun} = aezfun\text{-setspan-el-decomp-aezdeltafun}[of - G]$

lemma $Subgroup\text{-imp-Subring} :$
fixes $H :: 'g set$
and $FH :: ('r::ring-1, 'g) aezfun set$
and $FG :: ('r, 'g) aezfun set$
defines $FH \equiv Group\text{.group-ring } H$
and $FG \equiv group\text{-ring}$
shows $Subgroup H \implies Ring1\text{.Subring1 } FG FH$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

lemma (in FinGroup) $group\text{-ring-spanning-set} :$
 $\exists gs. distinct gs \wedge set gs = G$
 $\wedge (\forall f \in (group\text{-ring} :: ('b::semiring-1, 'g) aezfun set). \exists bs.$
 $length bs = length gs \wedge f = (\sum (b,g) \leftarrow zip bs gs. (b \delta\delta 0) * (1 \delta\delta g)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.7.2 Projecting almost-everywhere-zero functions onto a group ring

context $Group$
begin

abbreviation $RG\text{-proj} \equiv aezfun\text{-setspan-proj } G$

lemmas $RG\text{-proj-in-RG} = aezfun\text{-setspan-proj-in-setspan}$
lemmas $RG\text{-proj-sum-list-prod} = aezfun\text{-setspan-proj-sum-list-prod}[of G]$

lemma $RG\text{-proj-mult-leftdelta}' :$
fixes $r s :: 'r:\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}\}$
shows $g \in G \implies RG\text{-proj} (r \delta\delta g * (s \delta\delta g')) = r \delta\delta g * RG\text{-proj} (s \delta\delta g')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RG\text{-proj-mult-leftdelta} :$
fixes $r :: 'r::semiring-1$
assumes $g \in G$

```

shows  RG-proj ((r δδ g) * x) = r δδ g * RG-proj x
⟨proof⟩

lemma RG-proj-mult-rightdelta' :
  fixes  r s :: 'r:{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  assumes g' ∈ G
  shows  RG-proj (r δδ g * (s δδ g')) = RG-proj (r δδ g) * (s δδ g')
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RG-proj-mult-rightdelta :
  fixes  r :: 'r:semiring-1
  assumes g ∈ G
  shows  RG-proj (x * (r δδ g)) = (RG-proj x) * (r δδ g)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RG-proj-mult-right :
  x ∈ (group-ring :: ('r:ring-1, 'g) aezfun set)
    ==> RG-proj (y * x) = RG-proj y * x
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3 Modules

3.1 Locales and basic facts

3.1.1 Locales

```

locale scalar-mult =
  fixes smult :: 'r:ring-1 ⇒ 'm:ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ∘ 70)

locale R-scalar-mult = scalar-mult smult + Ring1 R
  for R :: 'r:ring-1 set
  and smult :: 'r ⇒ 'm:ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ∘ 70)

lemma (in scalar-mult) R-scalar-mult : R-scalar-mult UNIV
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in R-scalar-mult) Ring1 : Ring1 R ⟨proof⟩

locale RModule = R-scalars?: R-scalar-mult R smult + VecGroup?: Group M
  for R :: 'r:ring-1 set
  and smult :: 'r ⇒ 'm:ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ∘ 70)
  and M :: 'm set
+ assumes smult-closed : [r ∈ R; m ∈ M] ==> r · m ∈ M
  and smult-distrib-left [simp] : [r ∈ R; m ∈ M; n ∈ M]
    ==> r · (m + n) = r · m + r · n
  and smult-distrib-right [simp] : [r ∈ R; s ∈ R; m ∈ M]
    ==> (r + s) · m = r · m + s · m

```

```

and smult-assoc [simp] :  $\llbracket r \in R; s \in R; m \in M \rrbracket$   

       $\implies r \cdot s \cdot m = (r * s) \cdot m$   

and one-smult [simp] :  $m \in M \implies 1 \cdot m = m$   

lemmas RModuleI = RModule.intro[OF R-scalar-mult.intro]  

locale Module = RModule UNIV smult M  

  for smult :: 'r::ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'm::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'm (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)  

  and M :: 'm set  

lemmas ModuleI = RModuleI[of UNIV, OF full-Ring1, THEN Module.intro]

```

3.1.2 Basic facts

```

lemma trivial-RModule :  

  fixes smult :: 'r::ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'm::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'm (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)  

  assumes Ring1 R  $\forall r \in R.$  smult r (0::'m::ab-group-add) = 0  

  shows RModule R smult (0::'m set)  

  ⟨proof⟩  

context RModule  

begin  

abbreviation RSubmodule :: 'm set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  

  where RSubmodule N  $\equiv$  RModule R smult N  $\wedge$  N  $\subseteq$  M  

lemma Group : Group M  

  ⟨proof⟩  

lemma Subgroup-RSubmodule : RSubmodule N  $\implies$  Subgroup N  

  ⟨proof⟩  

lemma AbGroup : AbGroup M  

  ⟨proof⟩  

lemmas zero-closed = zero-closed  

lemmas diff-closed = diff-closed  

lemmas set-plus-closed = set-plus-closed  

lemmas sum-closed = AbGroup.sum-closed[OF AbGroup]  

lemma map-smult-closed :  

   $r \in R \implies \text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies \text{set } (\text{map } ((\cdot) r) ms) \subseteq M$   

  ⟨proof⟩  

lemma zero-smult :  $m \in M \implies 0 \cdot m = 0$   

  ⟨proof⟩  

lemma smult-zero :  $r \in R \implies r \cdot 0 = 0$   

  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma neg-smult :  $r \in R \implies m \in M \implies (-r) \cdot m = - (r \cdot m)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma neg-eq-neg1-smult :  $m \in M \implies (-1) \cdot m = - m$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-neg :  $r \in R \implies m \in M \implies r \cdot (-m) = - (r \cdot m)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-distrib-left-diff :
   $\llbracket r \in R; m \in M; n \in M \rrbracket \implies r \cdot (m - n) = r \cdot m - r \cdot n$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-distrib-right-diff :
   $\llbracket r \in R; s \in R; m \in M \rrbracket \implies (r - s) \cdot m = r \cdot m - s \cdot m$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-sum-distrib :
  assumes  $r \in R$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } A \implies f ` A \subseteq M \implies r \cdot (\sum a \in A. f a) = (\sum a \in A. r \cdot f a)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-smult-distrib :
  assumes  $m \in M$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } A \implies f ` A \subseteq R \implies (\sum a \in A. f a) \cdot m = (\sum a \in A. (f a) \cdot m)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma smult-sum-list-distrib :
   $r \in R \implies \text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies r \cdot (\text{sum-list } ms) = (\sum m \leftarrow ms. r \cdot m)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-list-prod-map-smult-distrib :
   $m \in M \implies \text{set } (\text{map } (\text{case-prod } f) xys) \subseteq R$ 
   $\implies (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y) \cdot m = (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow xys. f x y \cdot m)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma RSubmoduleI :
  assumes  $\text{Subgroup } N \wedge r \cdot n. r \in R \implies n \in N \implies r \cdot n \in N$ 
  shows  $R\text{Submodule } N$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma (in R-scalar-mult) listset-RModule-Rsmult-closed :
   $\llbracket \forall M \in \text{set } Ms. R\text{Module } R \text{ smult } M; r \in R; ms \in \text{listset } Ms \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies [r \cdot m. m \leftarrow ms] \in \text{listset } Ms$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

context Module
begin

abbreviation Submodule :: 'm set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where Submodule  $\equiv$  RModule.RSubmodule UNIV smult M

lemmas AbGroup = AbGroup
lemmas SubmoduleI = RSubmoduleI

end

```

3.1.3 Module and submodule instances

```

lemma (in R-scalar-mult) trivial-RModule :
  ( $\bigwedge r. r \in R \implies r \cdot 0 = 0$ )  $\implies$  RModule R smult 0
  ⟨proof⟩

context RModule
begin

lemma trivial-RSubmodule : RSubmodule 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RSubmodule-set-plus :
  assumes RSubmodule L RSubmodule N
  shows RSubmodule (L + N)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RSubmodule-sum-list :
  ( $\forall N \in \text{set } Ns. RSubmodule N$ )  $\implies$  RSubmodule ( $\sum N \leftarrow Ns. N$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RSubmodule-inner-dirsum :
  assumes ( $\forall N \in \text{set } Ns. RSubmodule N$ )
  shows RSubmodule ( $\bigoplus N \leftarrow Ns. N$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RModule-inner-dirsum :
  ( $\forall N \in \text{set } Ns. RSubmodule N$ )  $\implies$  RModule R smult ( $\bigoplus N \leftarrow Ns. N$ )
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma SModule-restrict-scalars :
  assumes Subring1 S
  shows RModule S smult M
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.2 Linear algebra in modules

3.2.1 Linear combinations: *lincomb*

```
context scalar-mult
begin
```

```
definition lincomb :: 'r list ⇒ 'm list ⇒ 'm (infix `..` 70)
  where rs .. ms = (Σ (r,m)←zip rs ms. r · m)
```

Note: *zip* will truncate if lengths of coefficient and vector lists differ.

```
lemma lincomb-Nil : rs = [] ∨ ms = [] ⇒ rs .. ms = 0
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lincomb-singles : [a] .. [m] = a · m
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lincomb-Cons : (r # rs) .. (m # ms) = r · m + rs .. ms
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lincomb-append :
  length rs = length ms ⇒ (rs@ss) .. (ms@ns) = rs .. ms + ss .. ns
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lincomb-append-left :
  (rs @ ss) .. ms = rs .. ms + ss .. drop (length rs) ms
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lincomb-append-right :
  rs .. (ms@ns) = rs .. ms + (drop (length ms) rs) .. ns
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma lincomb-conv-take-right : rs .. ms = rs .. take (length rs) ms
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

```
context RModule
begin
```

```
lemmas lincomb-Nil = lincomb-Nil
lemmas lincomb-Cons = lincomb-Cons
```

```
lemma lincomb-closed : set rs ⊆ R ⇒ set ms ⊆ M ⇒ rs .. ms ∈ M
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma smult-lincomb :
  [set rs ⊆ R; s ∈ R; set ms ⊆ M] ⇒ s · (rs .. ms) = [s*r. r←rs] .. ms
  ⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *neg-lincomb* :

$$\text{set } rs \subseteq R \implies \text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies -(rs \cup ms) = [-r, r \leftarrow rs] \cup ms$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-sum-left* :

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{set } rs \subseteq R; \text{set } ss \subseteq R; \text{set } ms \subseteq M; \text{length } rs \leq \text{length } ss] \\ & \implies [r + s, (r,s) \leftarrow \text{zip } rs \ ss] \cup ms = rs \cup ms + (\text{take}(\text{length } rs) \ ss) \cup ms \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-sum* :

assumes $\text{set } rs \subseteq R \ \text{set } ss \subseteq R \ \text{set } ms \subseteq M \ \text{length } rs \leq \text{length } ss$

shows $rs \cup ms + ss \cup ms = ([a + b, (a,b) \leftarrow \text{zip } rs \ ss] @ (\text{drop}(\text{length } rs) \ ss)) \cup ms$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-diff-left* :

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{set } rs \subseteq R; \text{set } ss \subseteq R; \text{set } ms \subseteq M; \text{length } rs \leq \text{length } ss] \\ & \implies [r - s, (r,s) \leftarrow \text{zip } rs \ ss] \cup ms = rs \cup ms - (\text{take}(\text{length } rs) \ ss) \cup ms \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-replicate-left* :

$$r \in R \implies \text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies (\text{replicate } k \ r) \cup ms = r \cdot (\sum m \leftarrow (\text{take } k \ ms). m)$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-replicate0-left* : $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies (\text{replicate } k \ 0) \cup ms = 0$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-0coeffs* : $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies \forall s \in \text{set } rs. s = 0 \implies rs \cup ms = 0$

(proof)

lemma *delta-scalars-lincomb-eq-nth* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies n < \text{length } ms \\ & \implies ((\text{replicate}(\text{length } ms) \ 0)[n := 1]) \cup ms = ms!n \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-obtain-same-length-Rcoeffs* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{set } rs \subseteq R \implies \text{set } ms \subseteq M \\ & \implies \exists ss. \text{set } ss \subseteq R \wedge \text{length } ss = \text{length } ms \\ & \quad \wedge \text{take}(\text{length } rs) \ ss = \text{take}(\text{length } ms) \ rs \wedge rs \cup ms = ss \cup ms \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-concat* :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{list-all2 } (\lambda rs \ ms. \text{length } rs = \text{length } ms) \ rss \ mss \\ & \implies (\text{concat } rss) \cup (\text{concat } mss) = (\sum (rs,ms) \leftarrow \text{zip } rss \ mss. rs \cup ms) \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *lincomb-snoc0* : $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies (as@[0]) \cup ms = as \cup ms$

(proof)

```

lemma lincomb-strip-while-0coeffs :
  assumes set ms ⊆ M
  shows (strip-while ((=) 0) as) .. ms = as .. ms
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemmas (in Module) lincomb-obtain-same-length-coeffs = lincomb-obtain-same-length-Rcoeffs
lemmas (in Module) lincomb-concat = lincomb-concat

```

3.2.2 Spanning: RSpan and Span

```

context R-scalar-mult
begin

```

```

primrec RSpan :: 'm list ⇒ 'm set
  where RSpan [] = 0
    | RSpan (m#ms) = { r · m | r. r ∈ R } + RSpan ms

```

```

lemma RSpan-single : RSpan [m] = { r · m | r. r ∈ R }
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma RSpan-Cons : RSpan (m#ms) = RSpan [m] + RSpan ms
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma in-RSpan-obtain-same-length-coeffs :
  n ∈ RSpan ms ⇒ ∃ rs. set rs ⊆ R ∧ length rs = length ms ∧ n = rs .. ms
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma in-RSpan-Cons-obtain-same-length-coeffs :
  n ∈ RSpan (m#ms) ⇒ ∃ r rs. set (r#rs) ⊆ R ∧ length rs = length ms
    ∧ n = r · m + rs .. ms
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma RSpanD-lincomb :
  RSpan ms = { rs .. ms | rs. set rs ⊆ R ∧ length rs = length ms }
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma RSpan-append : RSpan (ms @ ns) = RSpan ms + RSpan ns
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

end

```

```

context scalar-mult
begin

```

```

abbreviation Span ≡ R-scalar-mult.RSpan UNIV smult

```

```

lemmas Span-append = R-scalar-mult.RSpan-append[OF R-scalar-mult, of smult]

```

```

lemmas SpanD-lincomb
  = R-scalar-mult.RSpanD-lincomb [OF R-scalar-mult, of smult]

lemmas in-Span-obtain-same-length-coeffs
  = R-scalar-mult.in-RSpan-obtain-same-length-coeffs[
    OF R-scalar-mult, of - smult
  ]

end

context RModule
begin

lemma RSpan-contains-spanset-single :  $m \in M \implies m \in \text{RSpan } [m]$ 
<proof>

lemma RSpan-single-nonzero :  $m \in M \implies m \neq 0 \implies \text{RSpan } [m] \neq 0$ 
<proof>

lemma Group-RSpan-single :
  assumes  $m \in M$ 
  shows Group (RSpan [m])
<proof>

lemma Group-RSpan : set ms ⊆ M ⇒ Group (RSpan ms)
<proof>

lemma RSpanD-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs :
  set ms ⊆ M ⇒ RSpan ms = { rs .. ms | rs. set rs ⊆ R }
<proof>

lemma RSpanI-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs :
  set rs ⊆ R ⇒ set ms ⊆ M ⇒ rs .. ms ∈ RSpan ms
<proof>

lemma RSpan-contains-RSpans-Cons-left :
  set ms ⊆ M ⇒ RSpan [m] ⊆ RSpan (m#ms)
<proof>

lemma RSpan-contains-RSpans-Cons-right :
   $m \in M \implies \text{RSpan } ms \subseteq \text{RSpan } (m\#ms)$ 
<proof>

lemma RSpan-contains-RSpans-append-left :
  set ns ⊆ M ⇒ RSpan ms ⊆ RSpan (ms@ns)
<proof>

lemma RSpan-contains-spanset : set ms ⊆ M ⇒ set ms ⊆ RSpan ms
<proof>

```

lemma *RSpan-contains-spanset-append-left* :
set ms $\subseteq M \implies$ *set ns* $\subseteq M \implies$ *set ms* $\subseteq RSpan (ms@ns)
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-contains-spanset-append-right* :
set ms $\subseteq M \implies$ *set ns* $\subseteq M \implies$ *set ns* $\subseteq RSpan (ms@ns)
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-zero-closed* : *set ms* $\subseteq M \implies 0 \in RSpan ms
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-single-closed* : *m* $\in M \implies RSpan [m] \subseteq M
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-closed* : *set ms* $\subseteq M \implies RSpan ms \subseteq M
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-smult-closed* :
assumes *r* $\in R$ *set ms* $\subseteq M$ *n* $\in RSpan ms
shows *r · n* $\in RSpan ms
(proof)$$

lemma *RSpan-add-closed* :
assumes *set ms* $\subseteq M$ *n* $\in RSpan ms$ *n'* $\in RSpan ms$
shows *n + n'* $\in RSpan ms
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-lincomb-closed* :
 \llbracket *set rs* $\subseteq R$; *set ms* $\subseteq M$; *set ns* $\subseteq RSpan ms$ $\rrbracket \implies rs \cdots ns \in RSpan ms
(proof)$

lemma *RSpanI* : *set ms* $\subseteq M \implies M \subseteq RSpan ms \implies M = RSpan ms
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-contains-RSpan-take* :
set ms $\subseteq M \implies RSpan (take k ms) \subseteq RSpan ms
(proof)$

lemma *RSubmodule-RSpan-single* :
assumes *m* $\in M$
shows *RSubmodule (RSpan [m])*
(proof)

lemma *RSubmodule-RSpan* : *set ms* $\subseteq M \implies RSubmodule (RSpan ms)
(proof)$

lemma *RSpan-RSpan-closed* :
set ms $\subseteq M \implies$ *set ns* $\subseteq RSpan ms \implies RSpan ns \subseteq RSpan ms$

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma spanset-reduce-Cons :
  set ms ⊆ M  $\implies$  m ∈ RSpan ms  $\implies$  RSpan (m#ms) = RSpan ms
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RSpan-replace-hd :
  assumes n ∈ M set ms ⊆ M m ∈ RSpan (n # ms)
  shows RSpan (m # ms) ⊆ RSpan (n # ms)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemmas (in scalar-mult)
  Span-Cons = R-scalar-mult.RSpan-Cons[OF R-scalar-mult, of smult]

context Module
begin

  lemmas SpanD-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs      = RSpanD-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs
  lemmas SpanI                          = RSpanI
  lemmas SpanI-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs      = RSpanI-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs
  lemmas Span-contains-Spans-Cons-right    = RSpan-contains-RSpans-Cons-right
  lemmas Span-contains-spanset            = RSpan-contains-spanset
  lemmas Span-contains-spanset-append-left = RSpan-contains-spanset-append-left
  lemmas Span-contains-spanset-append-right = RSpan-contains-spanset-append-right
  lemmas Span-closed                   = RSpan-closed
  lemmas Span-smult-closed             = RSpan-smult-closed
  lemmas Span-contains-Span-take       = RSpan-contains-RSpan-take
  lemmas Span-replace-hd              = RSpan-replace-hd
  lemmas Submodule-Span              = RSubmodule-RSpan

end

```

3.2.3 Finitely generated modules

```

context R-scalar-mult
begin

```

abbreviation R-fingen M ≡ (\exists ms. set ms ⊆ M \wedge RSpan ms = M)

Similar to definition of *card* for finite sets, we default *dim* to 0 if no finite spanning set exists. Note that RSpan [] = 0 implies that dim-R {0} = 0.

```

definition dim-R :: 'm set  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where dim-R M = (if R-fingen M then (
    LEAST n.  $\exists$  ms. length ms = n  $\wedge$  set ms ⊆ M  $\wedge$  RSpan ms = M
  ) else 0)

```

lemma dim-R-nonzero :

```

assumes dim-R M > 0
shows M ≠ 0
⟨proof⟩

end

hide-const real-vector.dim
hide-const (open) Real-Vector-Spaces.dim

abbreviation (in scalar-mult) fingen ≡ R-scalar-mult.R-fingen UNIV smult
abbreviation (in scalar-mult) dim   ≡ R-scalar-mult.dim-R UNIV smult

lemmas (in Module) dim-nonzero = dim-R-nonzero

3.2.4 R-linear independence

context R-scalar-mult
begin

primrec R-lin-independent :: 'm list ⇒ bool where
  R-lin-independent-Nil: R-lin-independent [] = True |
  R-lin-independent-Cons:
    R-lin-independent (m#ms) = (R-lin-independent ms
      ∧ (∀ r rs. (set (r#rs) ⊆ R ∧ (r#rs) ∪ (m#ms) = 0) → r = 0))

lemma R-lin-independent-ConsI :
  assumes R-lin-independent ms
  shows R-lin-independent (m#ms)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma R-lin-independent-ConsD1 :
  R-lin-independent (m#ms) ⇒ R-lin-independent ms
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma R-lin-independent-ConsD2 :
  [ R-lin-independent (m#ms); set (r#rs) ⊆ R; (r#rs) ∪ (m#ms) = 0 ]
  ⇒ r = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

end

context RModule
begin

lemma R-lin-independent-imp-same-scalars :
  [ length rs = length ss; length rs ≤ length ms; set rs ⊆ R; set ss ⊆ R;
    set ms ⊆ M; R-lin-independent ms; rs ∪ ms = ss ∪ ms ] ⇒ rs = ss

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independent-obtain-unique-scalars* :
 $\llbracket \text{set } ms \subseteq M; R\text{-lin-independent } ms; n \in R\text{Span } ms \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\exists! rs. \text{set } rs \subseteq R \wedge \text{length } rs = \text{length } ms \wedge n = rs \cup ms)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independentI-all-scalars* :
 $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies$
 $(\forall rs. \text{set } rs \subseteq R \wedge \text{length } rs = \text{length } ms \wedge rs \cup ms = 0 \longrightarrow \text{set } rs \subseteq 0)$
 $\implies R\text{-lin-independent } ms$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independentI-concat-all-scalars* :
defines *eq-len*: $eq\text{-len} \equiv \lambda xs\ ys. \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$
assumes *set (concat mss) ⊆ M*
 $\wedge rss. \text{set } (\text{concat } rss) \subseteq R \implies \text{list-all2 } eq\text{-len } rss\ mss$
 $\implies (\text{concat } rss) \cup (\text{concat } mss) = 0 \implies (\forall rs \in \text{set } rss. \text{set } rs \subseteq 0)$
shows *R-lin-independent (concat mss)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independentD-all-scalars* :
 $\llbracket \text{set } rs \subseteq R; \text{set } ms \subseteq M; \text{length } rs \leq \text{length } ms; R\text{-lin-independent } ms;$
 $rs \cup ms = 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{set } rs \subseteq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independentD-all-scalars-nth* :
assumes *set rs ⊆ R set ms ⊆ M R-lin-independent ms rs ∪ ms = 0*
 $k < \min(\text{length } rs) (\text{length } ms)$
shows *rs!k = 0*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-dependent-dependence-relation* :
 $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies \neg R\text{-lin-independent } ms$
 $\implies \exists rs. \text{set } rs \subseteq R \wedge \text{set } rs \neq 0 \wedge \text{length } rs = \text{length } ms \wedge rs \cup ms = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independent-imp-distinct* :
 $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies R\text{-lin-independent } ms \implies \text{distinct } ms$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independent-imp-independent-take* :
 $\text{set } ms \subseteq M \implies R\text{-lin-independent } ms \implies R\text{-lin-independent } (\text{take } n\ ms)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *R-lin-independent-Cons-imp-independent-RSpans* :
assumes $m \in M R\text{-lin-independent } (m \# ms)$
shows *add-independentS [RSpan [m], RSpan ms]*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma hd0-imp-R-lin-dependent :  $\neg R\text{-lin-independent } (0 \# ms)$ 
  <proof>

lemma R-lin-independent-imp-hd-n0 :  $R\text{-lin-independent } (m \# ms) \implies m \neq 0$ 
  <proof>

lemma R-lin-independent-imp-hd-independent-from-RSpan :
  assumes  $m \in M$  set  $ms \subseteq M$   $R\text{-lin-independent } (m \# ms)$ 
  shows  $m \notin RSpan\ ms$ 
  <proof>

lemma R-lin-independent-reduce :
  assumes  $n \in M$ 
  shows set  $ms \subseteq M \implies R\text{-lin-independent } (ms @ n \# ns)$ 
     $\implies R\text{-lin-independent } (ms @ ns)$ 
  <proof>

lemma R-lin-independent-vs-lincomb0 :
  assumes set  $(ms @ n \# ns) \subseteq M$   $R\text{-lin-independent } (ms @ n \# ns)$ 
    set  $(rs @ s \# ss) \subseteq R$  length  $rs = \text{length } ms$ 
     $(rs @ s \# ss) \cup (ms @ n \# ns) = 0$ 
  shows  $s = 0$ 
  <proof>

lemma R-lin-independent-append-imp-independent-RSpans :
  set  $ms \subseteq M \implies R\text{-lin-independent } (ms @ ns)$ 
     $\implies \text{add-independentS } [RSpan\ ms, RSpan\ ns]$ 
<proof>

end

```

3.2.5 Linear independence over UNIV

```

context scalar-mult
begin

abbreviation lin-independent ms
   $\equiv R\text{-scalar-mult.R-lin-independent } UNIV\ smult\ ms$ 

lemmas lin-independent-ConsI
   $= R\text{-scalar-mult.R-lin-independent-ConsI } [\text{OF } R\text{-scalar-mult, of smult}]$ 
lemmas lin-independent-ConsD1
   $= R\text{-scalar-mult.R-lin-independent-ConsD1 } [\text{OF } R\text{-scalar-mult, of smult}]$ 

end

context Module
begin

```

```

lemmas lin-independent-imp-independent-take = R-lin-independent-imp-independent-take
lemmas lin-independent-reduce = R-lin-independent-reduce
lemmas lin-independent-vs-lincomb0 = R-lin-independent-vs-lincomb0
lemmas lin-dependent-dependence-relation = R-lin-dependent-dependence-relation
lemmas lin-independent-imp-distinct = R-lin-independent-imp-distinct

lemmas lin-independent-imp-hd-independent-from-Span
    = R-lin-independent-imp-hd-independent-from-RSpan
lemmas lin-independent-append-imp-independent-Spans
    = R-lin-independent-append-imp-independent-RSpans

end

```

3.2.6 Rank

```

context R-scalar-mult
begin

definition R-finrank :: 'm set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where R-finrank M = ( $\exists n. \forall ms. set\ ms \subseteq M \wedge R\text{-lin-independent}\ ms \rightarrow \text{length}\ ms \leq n$ )
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma R-finrankI :
    ( $\bigwedge ms. set\ ms \subseteq M \Rightarrow R\text{-lin-independent}\ ms \Rightarrow \text{length}\ ms \leq n$ )
     $\Rightarrow R\text{-finrank}\ M$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma R-finrankD :
    R-finrank M  $\Rightarrow \exists n. \forall ms. set\ ms \subseteq M \wedge R\text{-lin-independent}\ ms \rightarrow \text{length}\ ms \leq n$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma submodule-R-finrank : R-finrank M  $\Rightarrow N \subseteq M \Rightarrow R\text{-finrank}\ N$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

context scalar-mult
begin

abbreviation finrank :: 'm set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where finrank  $\equiv R\text{-scalar-mult}.R\text{-finrank}\ UNIV\ smult$ 

lemmas finrankI = R-scalar-mult.R-finrankI[OF R-scalar-mult, of - smult]
lemmas finrankD = R-scalar-mult.R-finrankD[OF R-scalar-mult, of smult]
lemmas submodule-finrank
    = R-scalar-mult.submodule-R-finrank [OF R-scalar-mult, of smult]

```

end

3.3 Module homomorphisms

3.3.1 Locales

```

locale RModuleHom = Domain?: RModule R smult M
+ Codomain?: scalar-mult smult'
+ GroupHom?: GroupHom M T
  for R :: 'r::ring-1 set
  and smult :: 'r ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ← 70)
  and M :: 'm set
  and smult' :: 'r ⇒ 'n::ab-group-add ⇒ 'n (infixr ← 70)
  and T :: 'm ⇒ 'n
+ assumes R-map: ∀r m. r ∈ R ⇒ m ∈ M ⇒ T (r · m) = r ⋆ T m

abbreviation (in RModuleHom) lincomb' :: 'r list ⇒ 'n list ⇒ 'n (infix ← 70)
  where lincomb' ≡ Codomain.lincomb

lemma (in RModule) RModuleHomI :
  assumes GroupHom M T
    ∀r m. r ∈ R ⇒ m ∈ M ⇒ T (r · m) = smult' r (T m)
  shows RModuleHom R smult M smult' T
  ⟨proof⟩

locale RModuleEnd = RModuleHom R smult M smult T
  for R :: 'r::ring-1 set
  and smult :: 'r ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ← 70)
  and M :: 'm set
  and T :: 'm ⇒ 'm
+ assumes endomorph: ImG ⊆ M

locale ModuleHom = RModuleHom UNIV smult M smult' T
  for smult :: 'r::ring-1 ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ← 70)
  and M :: 'm set
  and smult' :: 'r ⇒ 'n::ab-group-add ⇒ 'n (infixr ← 70)
  and T :: 'm ⇒ 'n

lemmas (in ModuleHom) hom = hom

lemmas (in Module) ModuleHomI = RModuleHomI[THEN ModuleHom.intro]

locale ModuleEnd = ModuleHom smult M smult T
  for smult :: 'r::ring-1 ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ← 70)
  and M :: 'm set and T :: 'm ⇒ 'm
+ assumes endomorph: ImG ⊆ M

locale RModuleIso = RModuleHom R smult M smult' T
  for R :: 'r::ring-1 set
  and smult :: 'r ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr ← 70)
```

```

and M :: 'm set
and smult' :: 'r ⇒ 'n::ab-group-add ⇒ 'n (infixr ⋆ 70)
and T :: 'm ⇒ 'n
+ fixes N :: 'n set
assumes bijective: bij-betw T M N

lemma (in RModule) RModuleIsoI :
assumes GroupIso M T N
    ⋀ r m. r ∈ R ⇒ m ∈ M ⇒ T (r · m) = smult' r (T m)
shows RModuleIso R smult M smult' T N
⟨proof⟩

```

3.3.2 Basic facts

```

lemma (in RModule) trivial-RModuleHom :
    ∀ r ∈ R. smult' r 0 = 0 ⇒ RModuleHom R smult M smult' 0
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in RModule) RModHom-idhom : RModuleHom R smult M smult (id↓M)
    ⟨proof⟩

context RModuleHom
begin

lemmas additive      = hom
lemmas supp          = supp
lemmas im-zero        = im-zero
lemmas im-diff        = im-diff
lemmas Ker-Im-iff     = Ker-Im-iff
lemmas Ker0-imp-inj-on = Ker0-imp-inj-on

lemma GroupHom : GroupHom M T ⟨proof⟩

lemma codomain-smult-zero : r ∈ R ⇒ r ⋆ 0 = 0
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma RSubmodule-Ker : Domain.RSubmodule Ker
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma RModule-Im : RModule R smult' ImG
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma im-submodule :
    assumes RSubmodule N
    shows RModule.RSubmodule R smult' ImG (T ` N)
    ⟨proof⟩

lemma RModHom-composite-left :
    assumes T ` M ⊆ N RModuleHom R smult' N smult'' S

```

```

shows  RModuleHom R smult M smult'' (S ∘ T)
⟨proof⟩

lemma RModuleHom-restrict0-submodule :
  assumes RSubmodule N
  shows  RModuleHom R smult N smult' (T ↓ N)
⟨proof⟩

lemma distrib-lincomb :
  set rs ⊆ R ==> set ms ⊆ M ==> T (rs .. ms) = rs • map T ms
⟨proof⟩

lemma same-image-on-RSpanset-imp-same-hom :
  assumes RModuleHom R smult M smult' S set ms ⊆ M
    M = Domain.R-scalars.RSpan ms ∀ m ∈ set ms. S m = T m
  shows  S = T
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma RSubmodule-eigenspace :
  fixes smult :: 'r::ring-1 ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add ⇒ 'm (infixr .. 70)
  assumes RModHom: RModuleHom R smult M smult T
  and   r: r ∈ R ∧ s m. s ∈ R ==> m ∈ M ==> s · r · m = r · s · m
  defines E: E ≡ {m ∈ M. T m = r · m}
  shows  RModule.RSubmodule R smult M E
⟨proof⟩

```

3.3.3 Basic facts about endomorphisms

```

lemma (in RModule) Rmap-endomorph-is-RModuleEnd :
  assumes grpEnd: GroupEnd M T
  and   Rmap : ∀ r m. r ∈ R ==> m ∈ M ==> T (r · m) = r · (T m)
  shows  RModuleEnd R smult M T
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in RModuleEnd) GroupEnd : GroupEnd M T
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemmas (in RModuleEnd) proj-decomp = GroupEnd.proj-decomp[OF GroupEnd]

```

```

lemma (in ModuleEnd) RModuleEnd : RModuleEnd UNIV smult M T
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemmas (in ModuleEnd) GroupEnd = RModuleEnd.GroupEnd[OF RModuleEnd]

```

```

lemma RModuleEnd-over-UNIV-is-ModuleEnd :
  RModuleEnd UNIV rsmult M T ==> ModuleEnd rsmult M T
⟨proof⟩

```

3.3.4 Basic facts about isomorphisms

```

context RModuleIso
begin

abbreviation invT ≡ (the-inv-into M T) ↓ N

lemma GroupIso : GroupIso M T N
⟨proof⟩

lemmas ImG      = GroupIso.ImG      [OF GroupIso]
lemmas GroupHom-inv = GroupIso.inv      [OF GroupIso]
lemmas invT-into = GroupIso.invT-into [OF GroupIso]
lemmas T-invT   = GroupIso.T-invT   [OF GroupIso]
lemmas invT-eq   = GroupIso.invT-eq   [OF GroupIso]

lemma RModuleN : RModule R smult' N ⟨proof⟩

lemma inv : RModuleIso R smult' N smult invT M
⟨proof⟩

end

```

3.4 Inner direct sums of RModules

```

lemma (in RModule) RModule-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-Rsmult :
assumes ∀ N ∈ set Ns. RSubmodule N add-independentS Ns r ∈ R
x ∈ (⊕ N ← Ns. N)
shows (⊕ Ns ← (r · x)) = [r · m. m ← (⊕ Ns ← x)]
⟨proof⟩

lemma (in RModule) RModuleEnd-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth :
assumes ∀ N ∈ set Ns. RSubmodule N add-independentS Ns n < length Ns
shows RModuleEnd R smult (⊕ N ← Ns. N) (⊕ Ns ↓ n)
⟨proof⟩

```

4 Vector Spaces

4.1 Locales and basic facts

Here we don't care about being able to switch scalars.

```

locale fscalar-mult = scalar-mult smult
for smult :: 'f::field ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v (infixr ∘ 70)

abbreviation (in fscalar-mult) findim ≡ fingen

locale VectorSpace = Module smult V
for smult :: 'f::field ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v (infixr ∘ 70)
and V :: 'v set

```

```

lemmas VectorSpaceI = ModuleI[THEN VectorSpace.intro]

sublocale VectorSpace < fscalar-mult ⟨proof⟩

locale FinDimVectorSpace = VectorSpace
+ assumes findim: findim V

lemma (in VectorSpace) FinDimVectorSpaceI :
  findim V ==> FinDimVectorSpace (.) V
  ⟨proof⟩

context VectorSpace
begin

abbreviation Subspace :: 'v set ⇒ bool where Subspace ≡ Submodule

lemma SubspaceD1 : Subspace U ==> VectorSpace smult U
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas AbGroup = AbGroup
lemmas add-closed = add-closed
lemmas smult-closed = smult-closed
lemmas one-smult = one-smult
lemmas smult-assoc = smult-assoc
lemmas smult-distrib-left = smult-distrib-left
lemmas smult-distrib-right = smult-distrib-right
lemmas zero-closed = zero-closed
lemmas zero-smult = zero-smult
lemmas smult-zero = smult-zero
lemmas smult-lincomb = smult-lincomb
lemmas smult-distrib-left-diff = smult-distrib-left-diff
lemmas smult-sum-distrib = smult-sum-distrib
lemmas sum-smult-distrib = sum-smult-distrib
lemmas lincomb-sum = lincomb-sum
lemmas lincomb-closed = lincomb-closed
lemmas lincomb-concat = lincomb-concat
lemmas lincomb-replicate0-left = lincomb-replicate0-left
lemmas delta-scalars-lincomb-eq-nth = delta-scalars-lincomb-eq-nth
lemmas SpanI = SpanI
lemmas Span-closed = Span-closed
lemmas SpanD-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs = SpanD-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs
lemmas SpanI-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs = SpanI-lincomb-arb-len-coeffs
lemmas in-Span-obtain-same-length-coeffs = in-Span-obtain-same-length-coeffs
lemmas SubspaceI = SubmoduleI
lemmas subspace-finrank = submodule-finrank

lemma cancel-scalar: [ a ≠ 0; u ∈ V; v ∈ V; a · u = a · v ] ==> u = v
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

4.2 Linear algebra in vector spaces

4.2.1 Linear independence and spanning

context *VectorSpace*
begin

lemmas *Subspace-Span* = *Submodule-Span*
lemmas *lin-independent-Nil* = *R-lin-independent-Nil*
lemmas *lin-independentI-concat-all-scalars* = *R-lin-independentI-concat-all-scalars*
lemmas *lin-independentD-all-scalars* = *R-lin-independentD-all-scalars*
lemmas *lin-independent-obtain-unique-scalars* = *R-lin-independent-obtain-unique-scalars*

lemma *lincomb-Cons-0-imp-in-Span* :
 $\llbracket v \in V; \text{set } vs \subseteq V; a \neq 0; (a \# as) \cdots (v \# vs) = 0 \rrbracket \implies v \in \text{Span } vs$
(proof)

lemma *lin-independent-Cons-conditions* :
 $\llbracket v \in V; \text{set } vs \subseteq V; v \notin \text{Span } vs; \text{lin-independent } vs \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{lin-independent } (v \# vs)$
(proof)

lemma *coeff-n0-imp-in-Span-others* :
 assumes $v \in V$ set $us \subseteq V$ set $vs \subseteq V$ $b \neq 0$ $\text{length } as = \text{length } us$
 $w = (as @ b \# bs) \cdots (us @ v \# vs)$
 shows $v \in \text{Span } (w \# us @ vs)$
(proof)

lemma *lin-independent-replace1-by-lincomb* :
 assumes set $us \subseteq V$ $v \in V$ set $vs \subseteq V$ $\text{lin-independent } (us @ v \# vs)$
 $\text{length } as = \text{length } us$ $b \neq 0$
 shows $\text{lin-independent } ((as @ b \# bs) \cdots (us @ v \# vs)) \# us @ vs$
(proof)

lemma *build-lin-independent-seq* :
 assumes $us : V$: set $us \subseteq V$
 and indep-us : $\text{lin-independent } us$
 shows $\exists ws. \text{set } ws \subseteq V \wedge \text{lin-independent } (ws @ us) \wedge (\text{Span } (ws @ us) = V$
 $\vee \text{length } ws = n)$
(proof)

end

4.2.2 Basis for a vector space: *basis-for*

abbreviation (in *fscalar-mult*) *basis-for* :: '*v* set \Rightarrow '*v* list \Rightarrow bool
 where *basis-for* V $vs \equiv (\text{set } vs \subseteq V \wedge V = \text{Span } vs \wedge \text{lin-independent } vs)$

```

context VectorSpace
begin

lemma spanset-contains-basis :
  set vs  $\subseteq$  V  $\implies \exists$  us. set us  $\subseteq$  set vs  $\wedge$  basis-for (Span vs) us
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma basis-for-Span-ex : set vs  $\subseteq$  V  $\implies \exists$  us. basis-for (Span vs) us
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replace-basis-one-step :
  assumes closed: set vs  $\subseteq$  V set us  $\subseteq$  V and indep: lin-independent (us@vs)
  and new-w: w  $\in$  Span (us@vs) – Span us
  shows  $\exists$  xs y ys. vs = xs @ y # ys
     $\wedge$  basis-for (Span (us@vs)) (w # us @ xs @ ys)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replace-basis :
  assumes closed: set vs  $\subseteq$  V and indep-vs: lin-independent vs
  shows [ length us  $\leq$  length vs; set us  $\subseteq$  Span vs; lin-independent us ]
     $\implies \exists$  pvs. length pvs = length vs  $\wedge$  set pvs = set vs
     $\wedge$  basis-for (Span vs) (take (length vs) (us @ pvs))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma replace-basis-completely :
  [ set vs  $\subseteq$  V; lin-independent vs; length us = length vs;
    set us  $\subseteq$  Span vs; lin-independent us ]  $\implies$  basis-for (Span vs) us
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma basis-for-obtain-unique-scalars :
  basis-for V vs  $\implies v \in V \implies \exists!$  as. length as = length vs  $\wedge$  v = as .. vs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma add-unique-scalars :
  assumes vs: basis-for V vs and v: v  $\in$  V and v': v'  $\in$  V
  defines as: as  $\equiv$  (THE ds. length ds = length vs  $\wedge$  v = ds .. vs)
  and bs: bs  $\equiv$  (THE ds. length ds = length vs  $\wedge$  v' = ds .. vs)
  and cs: cs  $\equiv$  (THE ds. length ds = length vs  $\wedge$  v+v' = ds .. vs)
  shows cs = [a+b. (a,b)←zip as bs]
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma smult-unique-scalars :
  fixes a::'f
  assumes vs: basis-for V vs and v: v  $\in$  V
  defines as: as  $\equiv$  (THE cs. length cs = length vs  $\wedge$  v = cs .. vs)
  and bs: bs  $\equiv$  (THE cs. length cs = length vs  $\wedge$  a · v = cs .. vs)
  shows bs = map ((*) a) as
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma max-lin-independent-set-in-Span :
  assumes set vs  $\subseteq$  V set us  $\subseteq$  Span vs lin-independent us
  shows length us  $\leq$  length vs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma finrank-Span : set vs  $\subseteq$  V  $\implies$  finrank (Span vs)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

```

4.3 Finite dimensional spaces

```

context VectorSpace
begin

lemma dim-eq-size-basis : basis-for V vs  $\implies$  length vs = dim V
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma finrank-imp-findim :
  assumes finrank V
  shows findim V
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma subspace-Span-is-findim :
   $\llbracket$  set vs  $\subseteq$  V; Subspace W; W  $\subseteq$  Span vs  $\rrbracket$   $\implies$  findim W
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

context FinDimVectorSpace
begin

lemma Subspace-is-findim : Subspace U  $\implies$  findim U
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma basis-ex :  $\exists$  vs. basis-for V vs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma lin-independent-length-le-dim :
  set us  $\subseteq$  V  $\implies$  lin-independent us  $\implies$  length us  $\leq$  dim V
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma too-long-lin-dependent :
  set us  $\subseteq$  V  $\implies$  length us  $>$  dim V  $\implies$   $\neg$  lin-independent us
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma extend-lin-independent-to-basis :
  assumes set us  $\subseteq$  V lin-independent us

```

```

shows  $\exists$  vs. basis-for  $V$  (vs @ us)
⟨proof⟩

lemma extend-Subspace-basis :
 $U \subseteq V \implies \text{basis-for } U \text{ us} \implies \exists$  vs. basis-for  $V$  (vs@us)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Subspace-dim-le :
assumes Subspace  $U$ 
shows dim  $U \leq \dim V$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Subspace-eqdim-imp-equal :
assumes Subspace  $U$  dim  $U = \dim V$ 
shows  $U = V$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Subspace-dim-lt : Subspace  $U \implies U \neq V \implies \dim U < \dim V$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma semisimple :
assumes Subspace  $U$ 
shows  $\exists W.$  Subspace  $W \wedge (V = W \oplus U)$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

4.4 Vector space homomorphisms

4.4.1 Locales

```

locale VectorSpaceHom = ModuleHom smult  $V$  smult'  $T$ 
for smult :: 'f::field  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
and  $V$  :: 'v set
and smult' :: 'f  $\Rightarrow$  'w::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\star$  70)
and  $T$  :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'w

sublocale VectorSpaceHom < VectorSpace ⟨proof⟩

lemmas (in VectorSpace) VectorSpaceHomI = ModuleHomI[THEN VectorSpaceHom.intro]

lemma (in VectorSpace) VectorSpaceHomI_from_axioms :
assumes  $\bigwedge g g'. g \in V \implies g' \in V \implies T(g + g') = Tg + Tg'$ 
supp  $T \subseteq V$ 
 $\bigwedge r m. r \in \text{UNIV} \implies m \in V \implies T(r \cdot m) = \text{smult}' r (Tm)$ 
shows VectorSpaceHom smult  $V$  smult'  $T$ 
⟨proof⟩

locale VectorSpaceEnd = VectorSpaceHom smult  $V$  smult  $T$ 

```

```

for smult :: ' $f$ ::field  $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$ ::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$  (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
and V :: ' $v$  set
and T :: ' $v$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$ 
+ assumes endomorph:  $ImG \subseteq V$ 

```

abbreviation (in VectorSpace) $VEnd \equiv VectorSpaceEnd smult V$

```

lemma VectorSpaceEndI :
  fixes smult :: ' $f$ ::field  $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$ ::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$ 
  assumes VectorSpaceHom smult V smult T T ' V  $\subseteq$  V
  shows VectorSpaceEnd smult V T
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in VectorSpaceEnd) VectorSpaceHom: VectorSpaceHom smult V smult T
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in VectorSpaceEnd) ModuleEnd : ModuleEnd smult V T
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

locale VectorSpaceIso = VectorSpaceHom smult V smult' T
  for smult :: ' $f$ ::field  $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$ ::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  ' $v$  (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V :: ' $v$  set
  and smult' :: ' $f$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $w$ ::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  ' $w$  (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and T :: ' $v$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $w$ 
  + fixes W :: ' $w$  set
  assumes bijective: bij-betw T V W

```

```

abbreviation (in VectorSpace) isomorphic :: 
  (' $f$   $\Rightarrow$  ' $w$ ::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  ' $w$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ' $w$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where isomorphic smult' W  $\equiv$  ( $\exists$  T. VectorSpaceIso smult V smult' T W)

```

4.4.2 Basic facts

```

lemma (in VectorSpace) trivial-VectorSpaceHom :
  ( $\bigwedge a.$  smult' a 0 = 0)  $\Longrightarrow$  VectorSpaceHom smult V smult' 0
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma (in VectorSpace) VectorSpaceHom-idhom :
  VectorSpaceHom smult V smult (id↓V)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

context VectorSpaceHom
begin

```

```

lemmas hom = hom
lemmas supp = supp
lemmas f-map = R-map
lemmas im-zero = im-zero
lemmas im-sum-list-prod = im-sum-list-prod

```

```

lemmas additive      = additive
lemmas GroupHom      = GroupHom
lemmas distrib-lincomb = distrib-lincomb

lemmas same-image-on-spanset-imp-same-hom
= same-image-on-RSpanset-imp-same-hom[
  OF ModuleHom.axioms(1), OF VectorSpaceHom.axioms(1)
]

lemma VectorSpace-Im : VectorSpace smult' ImG
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpaceHom-scalar-mul :
  VectorSpaceHom smult V smult' (λv. a ⋆ T v)
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpaceHom-composite-left :
  assumes ImG ⊆ W VectorSpaceHom smult' W smult'' S
  shows VectorSpaceHom smult V smult'' (S ∘ T)
⟨proof⟩

lemma findim-domain-findim-image :
  assumes findim V
  shows fscalar-mult.findim smult' ImG
⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in VectorSpace) basis-im-defines-hom :
  fixes smult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w (infixr <⋆> 70)
  and lincomb' :: 'f list ⇒ 'w list ⇒ 'w (infixr <•⋆> 70)
  defines lincomb' : lincomb' ≡ scalar-mult.lincomb smult'
  assumes VSpW : VectorSpace smult' W
  and basisV : basis-for V vs
  and basisV-im : set ws ⊆ W length ws = length vs
  shows ∃! T. VectorSpaceHom smult V smult' T ∧ map T vs = ws
⟨proof⟩

```

4.4.3 Hom-sets

```

definition VectorSpaceHomSet :: 
  ('f::field ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v) ⇒ 'v set ⇒ ('f ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w)
  ⇒ 'w set ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) set
where VectorSpaceHomSet fsmult V fsmult' W
  ≡ {T. VectorSpaceHom fsmult V fsmult' T} ∩ {T. T ‘ V ⊆ W}

```

abbreviation (in VectorSpace) VectorSpaceEndSet ≡ {S. VEnd S}

lemma VectorSpaceHomSetI :

```

VectorSpaceHom fsmult V fsmult' T ==> T ` V ⊆ W
    ==> T ∈ VectorSpaceHomSet fsmult V fsmult' W
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpaceHomSetD-VectorSpaceHom :
  T ∈ VectorSpaceHomSet fsmult V fsmult' N
  ==> VectorSpaceHom fsmult V fsmult' T
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpaceHomSetD-Im :
  T ∈ VectorSpaceHomSet fsmult V fsmult' W ==> T ` V ⊆ W
⟨proof⟩

context VectorSpace
begin

lemma VectorSpaceHomSet-is-fmaps-in-GroupHomSet :
  fixes smult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w (infixr ⋅ 70)
  shows VectorSpaceHomSet smult V smult' W
  = (GroupHomSet V W) ∩ {T. ∀ a. ∀ v ∈ V. T (a · v) = a ⋅ (T v)}
⟨proof⟩

lemma Group-VectorSpaceHomSet :
  fixes smult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w (infixr ⋅ 70)
  assumes VectorSpace smult' W
  shows Group (VectorSpaceHomSet smult V smult' W)
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpace-VectorSpaceHomSet :
  fixes smult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w (infixr ⋅ 70)
  and hom-smult :: 'f ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) (infixr ⋅ 70)
  defines hom-smult: hom-smult ≡ λa T v. a ⋅ T v
  assumes VSpW: VectorSpace smult' W
  shows VectorSpace hom-smult (VectorSpaceHomSet smult V smult' W)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

4.4.4 Basic facts about endomorphisms

```

lemma ModuleEnd-over-field-is-VectorSpaceEnd :
  fixes smult :: 'f::field ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v
  assumes ModuleEnd smult V T
  shows VectorSpaceEnd smult V T
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context VectorSpace
begin

```

```

lemmas VectorSpaceEnd-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth =
RModuleEnd-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth[
  THEN RModuleEnd-over-UNIV-is-ModuleEnd,
  THEN ModuleEnd-over-field-is-VectorSpaceEnd
]

abbreviation end-smult :: 'f ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'v) ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'v) (infixr <...> 70)
where a .. T ≡ (λv. a · T v)

abbreviation end-lincomb
:: 'f list ⇒ (('v ⇒ 'v) list) ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'v) (infixr <...> 70)
where end-lincomb ≡ scalar-mult.lincomb end-smult

lemma end-smult0: a .. 0 = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma end-0smult: range T ⊆ V ⇒ 0 .. T = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma end-smult-distrib-left :
assumes range S ⊆ V range T ⊆ V
shows a .. (S + T) = a .. S + a .. T
⟨proof⟩

lemma end-smult-distrib-right :
assumes range T ⊆ V
shows (a+b) .. T = a .. T + b .. T
⟨proof⟩

lemma end-smult-assoc :
assumes range T ⊆ V
shows a .. b .. T = (a * b) .. T
⟨proof⟩

lemma end-smult-comp-comm-left : (a .. T) ∘ S = a .. (T ∘ S)
⟨proof⟩

lemma end-idhom : VEnd (id↓ V)
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpaceEndSet-is-VectorSpaceHomSet :
VectorSpaceHomSet smult V smult V = {T. VEnd T}
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpace-VectorSpaceEndSet : VectorSpace end-smult VectorSpaceEnd-
Set
⟨proof⟩

end

```

```

context VectorSpaceEnd
begin

lemmas f-map = R-map
lemmas supp = supp
lemmas GroupEnd = ModuleEnd.GroupEnd[OF ModuleEnd]
lemmas idhom-left = idhom-left
lemmas range = GroupEnd.range[OF GroupEnd]
lemmas Ker0-imp-inj-on = Ker0-imp-inj-on
lemmas inj-on-imp-Ker0 = inj-on-imp-Ker0
lemmas nonzero-Ker-el-imp-n-inj = nonzero-Ker-el-imp-n-inj
lemmas VectorSpaceHom-composite-left = VectorSpaceHom-composite-left[OF endomorph]

lemma in-VEndSet : T ∈ VectorSpaceEndSet
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma end-smult-comp-comm-right :
  range S ⊆ V ⇒ T ∘ (a .. S) = a .. (T ∘ S)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma VEnd-end-smult-VEnd : VEnd (a .. T)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma VEnd-composite-left :
  assumes VEnd S
  shows VEnd (S ∘ T)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma VEnd-composite-right : VEnd S ⇒ VEnd (T ∘ S)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in VectorSpace) inj-comp-end :
  assumes VEnd S inj-on S V VEnd T inj-on T V
  shows inj-on (S ∘ T) V
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in VectorSpace) n-inj-comp-end :
  [ VEnd S; VEnd T; ¬ inj-on (S ∘ T) V ] ⇒ ¬ inj-on S V ∨ ¬ inj-on T V
  ⟨proof⟩

```

4.4.5 Polynomials of endomorphisms

```

context VectorSpaceEnd
begin

```

```

primrec endpow :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('v $\Rightarrow$ 'v)
  where endpow0: endpow 0 = id $\downarrow$ V
    |   endpowSuc: endpow (Suc n) = T  $\circ$  (endpow n)

definition polymap :: 'f poly  $\Rightarrow$  ('v $\Rightarrow$ 'v)
  where polymap p  $\equiv$  (coeffs p) ... (map endpow [0..<Suc (degree p)])
```

lemma VEnd-endpow : VEnd (endpow n)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma endpow-list-apply-closed :
 $v \in V \implies \text{set} (\text{map} (\lambda S. S v) (\text{map} \text{endpow} [0..<k])) \subseteq V$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma map-endpow-Suc :
 $\text{map} \text{endpow} [0..<\text{Suc } n] = (\text{id}\downarrow V) \# \text{map} ((\circ) T) (\text{map} \text{endpow} [0..<n])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma T-endpow-list-apply-commute :
 $\text{map} T (\text{map} (\lambda S. S v) (\text{map} \text{endpow} [0..<n]))$
 $= \text{map} (\lambda S. S v) (\text{map} ((\circ) T) (\text{map} \text{endpow} [0..<n]))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap0 : polymap 0 = 0
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma VEnd-polymap : VEnd (polymap p)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap-pCons : polymap (pCons a p) = a .. (id \downarrow V) + (T \circ (polymap p))
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap-plus : polymap (p + q) = polymap p + polymap q
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap-polysmult : polymap (Polynomial.smult a p) = a .. polymap p
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap-times : polymap (p * q) = (polymap p) \circ (polymap q)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap-apply :
assumes $v \in V$
shows polymap p v = (coeffs p)
 $\quad .. (\text{map} (\lambda S. S v) (\text{map} \text{endpow} [0..<\text{Suc } (\text{degree } p)]))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma polymap-apply-linear : $v \in V \implies \text{polymap} [: -c, 1:] v = T v - c \cdot v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma polymap-const-inj :
  assumes degree p = 0 p ≠ 0
  shows inj-on (polymap p) V
⟨proof⟩

lemma n-inj-polymap-times :
  ¬ inj-on (polymap (p * q)) V
  ⟹ ¬ inj-on (polymap p) V ∨ ¬ inj-on (polymap q) V
⟨proof⟩

```

In the following lemma, $[-c, 1]$ is the linear polynomial $x - c$.

```

lemma n-inj-polymap-findlinear :
  assumes alg-closed: ⋀p::'f poly. degree p > 0 ⟹ ∃c. poly p c = 0
  shows p ≠ 0 ⟹ ¬ inj-on (polymap p) V
  ⟹ ∃c. ¬ inj-on (polymap [-c, 1]) V
⟨proof⟩

end

```

4.4.6 Existence of eigenvectors of endomorphisms of finite-dimensional vector spaces

```

lemma (in FinDimVectorSpace) endomorph-has-eigenvector :
  assumes alg-closed: ⋀p::'a poly. degree p > 0 ⟹ ∃c. poly p c = 0
  and dim : dim V > 0
  and endo : VectorSpaceEnd smult V T
  shows ∃c u. u ∈ V ∧ u ≠ 0 ∧ T u = c · u
⟨proof⟩

```

5 Modules Over a Group Ring

5.1 Almost-everywhere-zero functions as scalars

```

locale aezfun-scalar-mult = scalar-mult smult
  for smult :: ('r::ring-1, 'g::group-add) aezfun ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v (infixr ⟨·#·⟩ 70)
begin

definition fsmult :: 'r ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v (infixr ⟨·#·⟩ 70) where a # v ≡ (a δδ 0) · v
abbreviation flincomb :: 'r list ⇒ 'v list ⇒ 'v (infixr ⟨·#·⟩ 70)
  where as ·#· vs ≡ scalar-mult.lincomb fsmult as vs
abbreviation f-lin-independent :: 'v list ⇒ bool
  where f-lin-independent ≡ scalar-mult.lin-independent fsmult
abbreviation fSpan :: 'v list ⇒ 'v set where fSpan ≡ scalar-mult.Span fsmult
definition Gmult :: 'g ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'v (infixr ⟨*·⟩ 70) where g ∗ v ≡ (1 δδ g) · v

lemmas R-scalar-mult = R-scalar-mult

```

```

lemma fsmultD : a #· v = (a δδ 0) · v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma GmultD : g *· v = (1 δδ g) · v
  ⟨proof⟩

definition negGorbit-list :: 'g list ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'v) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'v list list
  where negGorbit-list gs T as ≡ map (λg. map (Gmult (-g) ∘ T) as) gs

lemma negGorbit-Cons :
  negGorbit-list (g#gs) T as
    = (map (Gmult (-g) ∘ T) as) # negGorbit-list gs T as
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma length-negGorbit-list : length (negGorbit-list gs T as) = length gs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma length-negGorbit-list-sublist :
  fs ∈ set (negGorbit-list gs T as) ⇒ length fs = length as
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma length-concat-negGorbit-list :
  length (concat (negGorbit-list gs T as)) = (length gs) * (length as)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma negGorbit-list-nth :
  ⋀ i. i < length gs ⇒ (negGorbit-list gs T as)!i = map (Gmult (-gs!i) ∘ T) as
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

5.2 Locale and basic facts

```

locale FGModule = ActingGroup?: Group G
+ FGMod?: RModule ActingGroup.group-ring smult V
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v (infixr ∘ 70)
  and V :: 'v set

sublocale FGModule < aezfun-scalar-mult ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in Group) trivial-FGModule :
  fixes smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v
  assumes smult-zero: ∀ a∈group-ring. smult a (0::'v) = 0
  shows FGModule G smult (0::'v set)
⟨proof⟩

context FGModule
begin

```

abbreviation $FG :: ('f,'g) aezfun set$ **where** $FG \equiv ActingGroup.group-ring$
abbreviation $FGSubmodule \equiv RSubmodule$
abbreviation $FG\text{-}proj \equiv ActingGroup.RG\text{-}proj$

lemma $GroupG: Group G \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $zero\text{-}closed$	$= zero\text{-}closed$
lemmas $neg\text{-}closed$	$= neg\text{-}closed$
lemmas $diff\text{-}closed$	$= diff\text{-}closed$
lemmas $zero\text{-}smult$	$= zero\text{-}smult$
lemmas $smult\text{-}zero$	$= smult\text{-}zero$
lemmas $AbGroup$	$= AbGroup$
lemmas $sum\text{-}closed$	$= AbGroup.sum\text{-}closed[OF AbGroup]$
lemmas $FGSubmoduleI$	$= RSubmoduleI$
lemmas $FG\text{-}proj\text{-}mult\text{-}leftdelta$	$= ActingGroup.RG\text{-}proj\text{-}mult\text{-}leftdelta$
lemmas $FG\text{-}proj\text{-}mult\text{-}right$	$= ActingGroup.RG\text{-}proj\text{-}mult\text{-}right$
lemmas $FG\text{-}el\text{-}decomp$	$= ActingGroup.RG\text{-}el\text{-}decomp\text{-}aezdeltafun$

lemma $FG\text{-}n0: FG \neq 0 \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $FG\text{-}proj\text{-}in}\text{-}FG : FG\text{-}proj x \in FG \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $FG\text{-}fddg\text{-}closed : g \in G \implies a \delta \delta g \in FG \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $FG\text{-}fdd0\text{-}closed : a \delta \delta 0 \in FG \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Gmult\text{-}closed : g \in G \implies v \in V \implies g * v \in V \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $map\text{-}Gmult\text{-}closed :$
 $g \in G \implies set vs \subseteq V \implies set (map ((*) g) vs) \subseteq V \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Gmult0 :$
assumes $v \in V$
shows $0 * v = v \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Gmult\text{-}assoc :$
assumes $g \in G h \in G v \in V$
shows $g * h * v = (g + h) * v \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Gmult\text{-}distrib\text{-}left :$
 $\llbracket g \in G; v \in V; v' \in V \rrbracket \implies g * (v + v') = g * v + g * v'$

```

⟨proof⟩

lemma neg-Gmult :  $g \in G \implies v \in V \implies g * (-v) = - (g * v)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma Gmult-neg-left :  $g \in G \implies v \in V \implies (-g) * g * v = v$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma fddg-smult-decomp :  $g \in G \implies v \in V \implies (f \delta\delta g) \cdot v = f \sharp g * v$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-list-aezdeltafun-smult-distrib :
  assumes  $v \in V$  set (map snd fgs)  $\subseteq G$ 
  shows  $(\sum_{(f,g) \leftarrow fgs} f \delta\delta g) \cdot v = (\sum_{(f,g) \leftarrow fgs} f \sharp g * v)$ 
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation GSubspace  $\equiv$  RSubmodule
abbreviation GSpan  $\equiv$  RSpan
abbreviation G-fingen  $\equiv$  R-fingen

lemma GSubspaceI : FGModule G smult U  $\implies U \subseteq V \implies$  GSubspace U
⟨proof⟩

lemma GSubspace-is-FGModule :
  assumes GSubspace U
  shows FGModule G smult U
⟨proof⟩

lemma restriction-to-subgroup-is-module :
  fixes H :: 'g set
  assumes subgrp: Group.Subgroup G H
  shows FGModule H smult V
⟨proof⟩

lemma negGorbit-list-V :
  assumes set gs  $\subseteq G$  T ` (set as)  $\subseteq V$ 
  shows set (concat (negGorbit-list gs T as))  $\subseteq V$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma negGorbit-list-Cons0 :
   $T ` (set as) \subseteq V \implies$  negGorbit-list (0#gs) T as = (map T as) # (negGorbit-list gs T as)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

5.3 Modules over a group ring as a vector spaces

context FGModule

```

begin

lemma fVectorSpace : VectorSpace fsmult V
⟨proof⟩

abbreviation fSubspace ≡ VectorSpace.Subspace fsmult V
abbreviation fbasis-for ≡ fscalar-mult.basis-for fsmult
abbreviation fdim      ≡ scalar-mult.dim fsmult V

lemma VectorSpace-fSubspace : fSubspace W ==> VectorSpace fsmult W
⟨proof⟩

lemma fsmult-closed : v ∈ V ==> a #· v ∈ V
⟨proof⟩

lemmas one-fsmult      [simp] = VectorSpace.one-smult [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas fsmult-assoc    [simp] = VectorSpace.smult-assoc [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas fsmult-zero     [simp] = VectorSpace.smult-zero [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas fsmult-distrib-left [simp] = VectorSpace.smult-distrib-left
[OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas flincomb-closed = VectorSpace.lincomb-closed [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas fsmult-sum-distrib = VectorSpace.smult-sum-distrib [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas sum-fsmult-distrib = VectorSpace.sum-smult-distrib [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas flincomb-concat = VectorSpace.lincomb-concat [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas fSpan-closed    = VectorSpace.Span-closed [OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas flin-independentD-all-scalars
= VectorSpace.lin-independentD-all-scalars[OF fVectorSpace]
lemmas in-fSpan-obtain-same-length-coeffs
= VectorSpace.in-Span-obtain-same-length-coeffs [OF fVectorSpace]

lemma fsmult-smult-comm : r ∈ FG ==> v ∈ V ==> a #· r · v = r · a #· v
⟨proof⟩

lemma fsmult-Gmult-comm : g ∈ G ==> v ∈ V ==> a #· g ∗· v = g ∗· a #· v
⟨proof⟩

lemma Gmult-flincomb-comm :
assumes g ∈ G set vs ⊆ V
shows   g ∗· as #· vs = as #· (map (Gmult g) vs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma GSubspace-is-Subspace :
GSubspace U ==> VectorSpace.Subspace fsmult V U
⟨proof⟩

end

```

5.4 Homomorphisms of modules over a group ring

5.4.1 Locales

```

locale FGModuleHom = ActingGroup?: Group G
+ RModHom?: RModuleHom ActingGroup.group-ring smult V smult' T
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V :: 'v set
  and smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'w::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and T :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'w

sublocale FGModuleHom < FGModule ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in FGModule) FGModuleHomI-fromaxioms :
  assumes  $\bigwedge v v'. v \in V \Rightarrow v' \in V \Rightarrow T(v + v') = T v + T v'$ 
   $\text{supp } T \subseteq V \bigwedge r m. r \in FG \Rightarrow m \in V \Rightarrow T(r \cdot m) = \text{smult}' r (T m)$ 
  shows FGModuleHom G smult V smult' T
  ⟨proof⟩

locale FGModuleEnd = FGModuleHom G smult V smult T
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and FG :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun set
  and smult :: ('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V :: 'v set
  and T :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'v
  + assumes endomorph: ImG  $\subseteq$  V

locale FGModuleIso = FGModuleHom G smult V smult' T
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V :: 'v set
  and smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'w::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and T :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'w
  + fixes W :: 'w set
  assumes bijective: bij-betw T V W

abbreviation (in FGModule) isomorphic ::  

  ((f, g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'w::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'w)  $\Rightarrow$  'w set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  

  where isomorphic smult' W  $\equiv$  ( $\exists$  T. FGModuleIso G smult V smult' T W)

```

5.4.2 Basic facts

```

context FGModule
begin

```

```

lemma trivial-FGModuleHom :
  assumes  $\bigwedge r. r \in FG \Rightarrow \text{smult}' r 0 = 0$ 
  shows FGModuleHom G smult V smult' 0
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *FGModHom-idhom* : *FGModuleHom G smult V smult (id↓V)*
(proof)

lemma *VecHom-GMap-is-FGModuleHom* :
fixes *smult'* :: ('f, 'g) aezfun \Rightarrow 'w::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\star\star$ 70)
and *fsmult'* :: 'f \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\sharp\star$ 70)
and *Gmult'* :: 'g \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\star\star$ 70)
defines *fsmult'* : *fsmult'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*fsmult smult'*
and *Gmult'* : *Gmult'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*Gmult smult'*
assumes *hom* : *VectorSpaceHom fsmult V fsmult' T*
and *Im-W* : *FGModule G smult' W T ' V ⊆ W*
and *G-map* : $\bigwedge g v. g \in G \implies v \in V \implies T(g * v) = g \star\star (T v)$
shows *FGModuleHom G smult V smult' T*
(proof)

lemma *VecHom-GMap-on-fbasis-is-FGModuleHom* :
fixes *smult'* :: ('f, 'g) aezfun \Rightarrow 'w::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\star\star$ 70)
and *fsmult'* :: 'f \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\sharp\star$ 70)
and *Gmult'* :: 'g \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\star\star$ 70)
and *flincomb'* :: 'f list \Rightarrow 'w list \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\star\sharp\star$ 70)
defines *fsmult'* : *fsmult'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*fsmult smult'*
and *Gmult'* : *Gmult'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*Gmult smult'*
and *flincomb'* : *flincomb'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*flincomb smult'*
assumes *fbasis* : *fbasis-for V vs*
and *hom* : *VectorSpaceHom fsmult V fsmult' T*
and *Im-W* : *FGModule G smult' W T ' V ⊆ W*
and *G-map* : $\bigwedge g v. g \in G \implies v \in set vs \implies T(g * v) = g \star\star (T v)$
shows *FGModuleHom G smult V smult' T*
(proof)

end

context *FGModuleHom*
begin

abbreviation *fsmult'* :: 'f \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\sharp\star$ 70)
where *fsmult'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*fsmult smult'*
abbreviation *Gmult'* :: 'g \Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w (infixr $\star\star$ 70)
where *Gmult'* \equiv aezfun-scalar-mult.*Gmult smult'*

lemmas <i>supp</i>	$= supp$
lemmas <i>additive</i>	$= additive$
lemmas <i>FG-map</i>	$= R-map$
lemmas <i>FG-fdd0-closed</i>	$= FG-fdd0-closed$
lemmas <i>fsmult-smult-domain-comm</i>	$= fsmult-smult-comm$
lemmas <i>GSubspace-Ker</i>	$= RSubmodule-Ker$
lemmas <i>Ker-Im-iff</i>	$= Ker-Im-iff$
lemmas <i>Ker0-imp-inj-on</i>	$= Ker0-imp-inj-on$

```

lemmas eq-im-imp-diff-in-Ker = eq-im-imp-diff-in-Ker
lemmas im-submodule = im-submodule
lemmas fsmultD' = aezfun-scalar-mult.fsmultD[of smult']
lemmas GmultD' = aezfun-scalar-mult.GmultD[of smult']

lemma f-map :  $v \in V \implies T(a \sharp v) = a \sharpstar T v$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma G-map :  $g \in G \implies v \in V \implies T(g * v) = g ** T v$ 
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma VectorSpaceHom : VectorSpaceHom fsmult V fsmult' T
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemmas distrib-flincomb = VectorSpaceHom.distrib-lincomb[OF VectorSpaceHom]

lemma FGModule-Im : FGModule G smult' ImG
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma FGModHom-composite-left :
    assumes FGModuleHom G smult' W smult'' S T ' V  $\subseteq$  W
    shows FGModuleHom G smult V smult'' (S  $\circ$  T)
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma restriction-to-subgroup-is-hom :
    fixes H :: 'g set
    assumes subgrp: Group.Subgroup G H
    shows FGModuleHom H smult V smult' T
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma FGModuleHom-restrict0-GSubspace :
    assumes GSubspace U
    shows FGModuleHom G smult U smult' (T  $\downarrow$  U)
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma FGModuleHom-fscalar-mul :
    FGModuleHom G smult V smult' ( $\lambda v. a \sharpstar T v$ )
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

lemma GSubspace-eigenspace :
    fixes e :: 'f::field
    and E :: 'v::ab-group-add set
    and smult :: ('f::field, 'g::group-add) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
    assumes FGModHom: FGModuleHom G smult V smult T
    defines E : E  $\equiv$  {v  $\in$  V. T v = aezfun-scalar-mult.fsmult smult e v}
    shows FGModule.GSubspace G smult V E
     $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

5.4.3 Basic facts about endomorphisms

```

lemma RModuleEnd-over-group-ring-is-FGModuleEnd :
  fixes G :: 'g::group-add set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v
  assumes G : Group G and endo: RModuleEnd (Group.group-ring G) smult V T
  shows FGModuleEnd G smult V T
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in FGModule) VecEnd-GMap-is-FGModuleEnd :
  assumes endo : VectorSpaceEnd fsmult V T
  and G-map:  $\bigwedge g v. g \in G \Rightarrow v \in V \Rightarrow T(g * v) = g * (T v)$ 
  shows FGModuleEnd G smult V T
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in FGModule) GEnd-inner-dirsum-el-decomp-nth :
   $\llbracket \forall U \in \text{set } Us. GSubspace U; \text{add-independents } Us; n < \text{length } Us \rrbracket$ 
   $\Rightarrow FGModuleEnd G \text{ smult } (\bigoplus_{U \leftarrow Us. U} (\bigoplus_{Us \downarrow n})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

context FGModuleEnd
begin

lemma RModuleEnd : RModuleEnd ActingGroup.group-ring smult V T
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpaceEnd : VectorSpaceEnd fsmult V T
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas proj-decomp = RModuleEnd.proj-decomp[OF RModuleEnd]
lemmas GSubspace-Ker = GSubspace-Ker
lemmas FGModuleHom-restrict0-GSubspace = FGModuleHom-restrict0-GSubspace

end

```

5.4.4 Basic facts about isomorphisms

```

context FGModuleIso
begin

lemmas VectorSpaceHom = VectorSpaceHom

abbreviation invT  $\equiv$  (the-inv-into V T) ↓ W

lemma RModuleIso : RModuleIso FG smult V smult' T W
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas ImG = RModuleIso.ImG[OF RModuleIso]

lemma FGModuleIso-restrict0-GSubspace :

```

```

assumes GSubspace U
shows FGModuleIso G smult U smult' (T  $\downarrow$  U) (T ‘ U)
⟨proof⟩

lemma inv : FGModuleIso G smult' W smult invT V
⟨proof⟩

lemma FGModIso-composite-left :
assumes FGModuleIso G smult' W smult'' S X
shows FGModuleIso G smult V smult'' (S  $\circ$  T) X
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-sym : FGModule.isomorphic G smult' W smult V
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-trans :
FGModule.isomorphic G smult' W smult'' X
 $\implies$  FGModule.isomorphic G smult V smult'' X
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-to-zero-left : V = 0  $\implies$  W = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-to-zero-right : W = 0  $\implies$  V = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-to-irr-right' :
assumes  $\bigwedge U$ . FGModule.GSubspace G smult' W U  $\implies$  U = 0  $\vee$  U = W
shows  $\bigwedge U$ . GSubspace U  $\implies$  U = 0  $\vee$  U = V
⟨proof⟩

end

context FGModule
begin

lemma isomorphic-sym :
isomorphic smult' W  $\implies$  FGModule.isomorphic G smult' W smult V
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-trans :
isomorphic smult' W  $\implies$  FGModule.isomorphic G smult' W smult'' X
 $\implies$  isomorphic smult'' X
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-to-zero-left : V = 0  $\implies$  isomorphic smult' W  $\implies$  W = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma isomorphic-to-zero-right : isomorphic smult' 0  $\implies$  V = 0

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FGModIso-idhom* : *FGModuleIso G smult V smult (id↓V) V*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *isomorphic-refl* : *isomorphic smult V* $\langle proof \rangle$

end

5.4.5 Hom-sets

definition *FGModuleHomSet* ::

$'g::group-add set \Rightarrow (('f::field,'g) aezfun \Rightarrow 'v::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow 'v set$
 $\Rightarrow (('f,'g) aezfun \Rightarrow 'w::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'w) \Rightarrow 'w set$
 $\Rightarrow ('v \Rightarrow 'w) set$

where *FGModuleHomSet G fgsmult V fgsmult' W*
 $\equiv \{T. FGModuleHom G fgsmult V fgsmult' T\} \cap \{T. T ' V \subseteq W\}$

lemma *FGModuleHomSetI* :
FGModuleHom G fgsmult V fgsmult' T $\implies T ' V \subseteq W$
 $\implies T \in FGModuleHomSet G fgsmult V fgsmult' W$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FGModuleHomSetD-FGModuleHom* :
T ∈ FGModuleHomSet G fgsmult V fgsmult' W
 $\implies FGModuleHom G fgsmult V fgsmult' T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FGModuleHomSetD-Im* :
T ∈ FGModuleHomSet G fgsmult V fgsmult' W $\implies T ' V \subseteq W$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context *FGModule*
begin

lemma *FGModuleHomSet-is-Gmaps-in-VectorSpaceHomSet* :
fixes *smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun* $\Rightarrow 'w::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'w$ (**infixr** $\star\star$ 70)
and *fsmult' :: 'f* $\Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w$ (**infixr** $\#*$ 70)
and *Gmult' :: 'g* $\Rightarrow 'w \Rightarrow 'w$ (**infixr** $\ast\ast$ 70)
defines *fsmult' : fsmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.fsmult smult'*
and *Gmult' : Gmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.Gmult smult'*
assumes *FGModW : FGModule G smult' W*
shows *FGModuleHomSet G smult V smult' W*
 $= (\text{VectorSpaceHomSet fsmult V fsmult' W})$
 $\cap \{T. \forall g \in G. \forall v \in V. T (g \star\star v) = g \star\star (T v)\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Group-FGModuleHomSet* :
fixes *smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun* $\Rightarrow 'w::ab-group-add \Rightarrow 'w$ (**infixr** $\star\star$ 70)

```

and fsmult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹#★› 70)
and Gmult' :: 'g ⇒ 'w ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹**› 70)
defines fsmult' : fsmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.fsmult smult'
and Gmult' : Gmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.Gmult smult'
assumes FGModW : FGModule G smult' W
shows Group (FGModuleHomSet G smult V smult' W)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Subspace-FGModuleHomSet :
  fixes smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹★› 70)
  and fsmult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹#★› 70)
  and Gmult' :: 'g ⇒ 'w ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹**› 70)
  and hom-fsmult :: 'f ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) (infixr ‹#★..› 70)
  defines fsmult' : fsmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.fsmult smult'
  and Gmult' : Gmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.Gmult smult'
  defines hom-fsmult : hom-fsmult ≡ λa T v. a #★ T v
  assumes FGModW : FGModule G smult' W
  shows VectorSpace.Subspace hom-fsmult
    (VectorSpaceHomSet fsmult V fsmult' W)
    (FGModuleHomSet G smult V smult' W)
⟨proof⟩

lemma VectorSpace-FGModuleHomSet :
  fixes smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun ⇒ 'w::ab-group-add ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹★› 70)
  and fsmult' :: 'f ⇒ 'w ⇒ 'w (infixr ‹#★› 70)
  and hom-fsmult :: 'f ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) ⇒ ('v ⇒ 'w) (infixr ‹#★..› 70)
  defines fsmult' ≡ aezfun-scalar-mult.fsmult smult'
  defines hom-fsmult ≡ λa T v. a #★ T v
  assumes FGModule G smult' W
  shows VectorSpace hom-fsmult (FGModuleHomSet G smult V smult' W)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

5.5 Induced modules

5.5.1 Additive function spaces

```

definition addfunset :: 
  'a::monoid-add set ⇒ 'm::monoid-add set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'm) set
  where addfunset A M ≡ {f. supp f ⊆ A ∧ range f ⊆ M
    ∧ (∀x∈A. ∀y∈A. f (x+y) = f x + f y) }

```

```

lemma addfunsetI :
  [ suppf ⊆ A; rangef ⊆ M; ∀x∈A. ∀y∈A. f (x+y) = f x + f y ]
  ⇒ f ∈ addfunset A M
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma addfunsetD-suppf : f ∈ addfunset A M ⇒ suppf ⊆ A
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *addfunsetD-range* : $f \in \text{addfunset } A M \implies \text{range } f \subseteq M$
(proof)

lemma *addfunsetD-range'* : $f \in \text{addfunset } A M \implies f x \in M$
(proof)

lemma *addfunsetD-add* :
 $\llbracket f \in \text{addfunset } A M; x \in A; y \in A \rrbracket \implies f(x+y) = f x + f y$
(proof)

lemma *addfunset0* : $\text{addfunset } A (0 :: 'm :: \text{monoid-add set}) = 0$
(proof)

lemma *Group-addfunset* :
fixes $M :: 'g :: \text{ab-group-add set}$
assumes *Group M*
shows *Group (addfunset R M)*
(proof)

5.5.2 Spaces of functions which transform under scalar multiplication by almost-everywhere-zero functions

context *aezfun-scalar-mult*
begin

definition *smultfunset* :: $'g \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('r, 'g) \text{ aezfun set} \Rightarrow (('r, 'g) \text{ aezfun} \Rightarrow 'v) \text{ set}$
where $\text{smultfunset } G FH \equiv \{f. (\forall a :: 'r. \forall g \in G. \forall x \in FH.$
 $f(a \delta g * x) = (a \delta g) \cdot (f x))\}$

lemma *smultfunsetD* :
 $\llbracket f \in \text{smultfunset } G FH; g \in G; x \in FH \rrbracket \implies f(a \delta g * x) = (a \delta g) \cdot (f x)$
(proof)

lemma *smultfunsetI* :
 $\forall a :: 'r. \forall g \in G. \forall x \in FH. f(a \delta g * x) = (a \delta g) \cdot (f x)$
 $\implies f \in \text{smultfunset } G FH$
(proof)

end

5.5.3 General induced spaces of functions on a group ring

context *aezfun-scalar-mult*
begin

definition *indspace* ::
 $'g \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('r, 'g) \text{ aezfun set} \Rightarrow 'v \text{ set} \Rightarrow (('r, 'g) \text{ aezfun} \Rightarrow 'v) \text{ set}$
where $\text{indspace } G FH V = \text{addfunset } FH V \cap \text{smultfunset } G FH$

```

lemma indspaceD :
   $f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V \implies f \in \text{addfunset } FH \text{ } V \cap \text{smultfunset } G \text{ } FH$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceD-supp :  $f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V \implies \text{supp } f \subseteq FH$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceD-supp' :  $f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V \implies x \notin FH \implies f x = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceD-range :  $f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V \implies \text{range } f \subseteq V$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceD-range' :  $f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V \implies f x \in V$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceD-add :
   $\llbracket f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V; x \in FH; y \in FH \rrbracket \implies f(x+y) = f x + f y$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceD-transform :
   $\llbracket f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V; g \in G; x \in FH \rrbracket \implies f(a \delta g * x) = (a \delta g) \cdot (f x)$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceI :
   $f \in \text{addfunset } FH \text{ } V \implies f \in \text{smultfunset } G \text{ } FH \implies f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma indspaceI' :
   $\llbracket \text{supp } f \subseteq FH; \text{range } f \subseteq V; \forall x \in FH. \forall y \in FH. f(x+y) = f x + f y;$ 
   $\forall a :: r. \forall g \in G. \forall x \in FH. f(a \delta g * x) = (a \delta g) \cdot (f x) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies f \in \text{inspace } G \text{ } FH \text{ } V$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma mono-indspace : mono (inspace  $G \text{ } FH$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end

context FGModule
begin

lemma zero-transforms :  $0 \in \text{smultfunset } G \text{ } FH$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma inspace0 : inspace  $G \text{ } FH \text{ } 0 = 0$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma Group-indspace :

```

```

assumes Ring1 FH
shows Group (indspace G FH V)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

5.5.4 The right regular action

```

context Ring1
begin

definition rightreg-scalar-mult :: 
  'r::ring-1 ⇒ ('r ⇒ 'm::ab-group-add) ⇒ ('r ⇒ 'm) (infixr ∘ 70)
  where rightreg-scalar-mult r f = (λx. if x ∈ R then f (x*r) else 0)

lemma rightreg-scalar-multD1 : x ∈ R ⇒ (r ∘ f) x = f (x*r)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rightreg-scalar-multD2 : x ∉ R ⇒ (r ∘ f) x = 0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmult-supp : supp (r ∘ f) ⊆ R
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmult-range : range (r ∘ f) ⊆ {0} ∪ range f
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmult-distrib-left : r ∘ (f + g) = r ∘ f + r ∘ g
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmult-distrib-right :
  assumes ∀x y. x ∈ R ⇒ y ∈ R ⇒ f (x+y) = f x + f y r ∈ R s ∈ R
  shows (r + s) ∘ f = r ∘ f + s ∘ f
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma RModule-addfunset :
  fixes M::'g::ab-group-add set
  assumes Group M
  shows RModule R rightreg-scalar-mult (addfunset R M)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

5.5.5 Locale and basic facts

In the following locale, G is a subgroup of H , V is a module over the group ring for G , and the induced space $\text{ind}V$ will be shown to be a module over the group ring for H under the right regular scalar multiplication $rrsmult$.

```
locale InducedFModule = Supgroup?: Group H
```

```

+ BaseFGMod?    : FGModule G smult V
+ induced-smult?: aezfun-scalar-mult rrsmult
  for H      :: 'g::group-add set
  and G      :: 'g set
  and FG     :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun set
  and smult   :: ('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixl  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V      :: 'v set
  and rrsmult :: ('f,'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  (('f,'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)  $\Rightarrow$  (('f,'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)
                                         (infixl  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
+ fixes FH      :: ('f, 'g) aezfun set
  and indV    :: (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) set
  defines FH    : FH  $\equiv$  Supgroup.group-ring
  and indV    : indV  $\equiv$  BaseFGMod.indspace G FH V
  assumes rrsmult : rrsmult = Ring1.rightreg-scalar-mult FH
  and Subgroup: Supgroup.Subgroup G
begin

abbreviation indfsmult :: 
  'f  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) (infixl  $\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$  70)
  where indfsmult  $\equiv$  induced-smult.fsmult
abbreviation indflincomb :: 
  'f list  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) list  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) (infixl  $\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$  70)
  where indflincomb  $\equiv$  induced-smult.flincomb
abbreviation Hmult :: 
  'g  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) (infixl  $\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$  70)
  where Hmult  $\equiv$  induced-smult.Gmult

lemma Ring1-FH : Ring1 FH ⟨proof⟩

lemma FG-subring-FH : Ring1.Subring1 FH BaseFGMod.FG
⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmultD1 : x ∈ FH  $\Rightarrow$  (r  $\bowtie$  f) x = f (x*r)
⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmultD2 : x  $\notin$  FH  $\Rightarrow$  (r  $\bowtie$  f) x = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmult-supp : supp (r  $\bowtie$  f)  $\subseteq$  FH
⟨proof⟩

lemma rrsmult-range : range (r  $\bowtie$  f)  $\subseteq$  {0}  $\cup$  range f
⟨proof⟩

lemma FHModule-addfunset : FGModule H rrsmult (addfunset FH V)
⟨proof⟩

lemma FHSubmodule-indspace :
  FGModule.FGSubmodule H rrsmult (addfunset FH V) indV

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *FHModule-indspace* : *FGModule H rrsmult indV*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *fVectorSpace-indspace* = *FGModule.fVectorSpace[OF FHModule-indspace]*
lemmas *restriction-is-FGModule*
= *FGModule.restriction-to-subgroup-is-module[OF FHModule-indspace]*

definition *induced-vector* :: $'v \Rightarrow (('f, 'g) aezfun \Rightarrow 'v)$
where *induced-vector v* \equiv (*if* $v \in V$
then $(\lambda y. \text{if } y \in FH \text{ then } (\text{FG-proj } y) \cdot v \text{ else } 0) \text{ else } 0$)

lemma *induced-vector-apply1* :
 $v \in V \implies x \in FH \implies \text{induced-vector } v x = (\text{FG-proj } x) \cdot v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-vector-apply2* : $v \in V \implies x \notin FH \implies \text{induced-vector } v x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-vector-indV* :
assumes $v: v \in V$
shows *induced-vector v* \in *indV*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-vector-additive* :
 $v \in V \implies v' \in V \implies \text{induced-vector } (v + v') = \text{induced-vector } v + \text{induced-vector } v'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *hom-induced-vector* : *FGModuleHom G smult V rrsmult induced-vector*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indspace-sum-list-fddh*:
[[*fhs* $\neq []$; *set (map snd fhs)* $\subseteq H$; $f \in \text{indV}$]]
 $\implies f (\sum (a,h) \leftarrow fhs. a \delta\delta h) = (\sum (a,h) \leftarrow fhs. f (a \delta\delta h))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *induced-fsmult-conv-fsmult-1ddh* :
 $f \in \text{indV} \implies h \in H \implies (r \bowtie\bowtie f) (1 \delta\delta h) = r \sharp\cdot (f (1 \delta\delta h))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indspace-el-eq-on-1ddh-imp-eq-on-rddh* :
assumes $H \text{mod } G \subseteq H$ $H = (\bigcup_{h \in H \text{mod } G} G + \{h\})$ $f \in \text{indV}$ $f' \in \text{indV}$
 $\forall h \in H \text{mod } G. f (1 \delta\delta h) = f' (1 \delta\delta h)$ $h \in H$
shows $f (r \delta\delta h) = f' (r \delta\delta h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *indspace-el-eq* :

```

assumes  $HmodG \subseteq H$   $H = (\bigcup_{h \in HmodG} G + \{h\})$   $f \in indV$   $f' \in indV$ 
        $\forall h \in HmodG. f(1 \delta\delta h) = f'(1 \delta\delta h)$ 
shows  $f = f'$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $indspace-el-eq'$  :
assumes  $set hs \subseteq H$   $H = (\bigcup_{h \in set hs} G + \{h\})$   $f \in indV$   $f' \in indV$ 
        $\forall i < length hs. f(1 \delta\delta (hs!i)) = f'(1 \delta\delta (hs!i))$ 
shows  $f = f'$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

6 Representations of Finite Groups

6.1 Locale and basic facts

Define a group representation to be a module over the group ring that is finite-dimensional as a vector space. The only restriction on the characteristic of the field is that it does not divide the order of the group. Also, we don't explicitly assume that the group is finite; instead, the *good-char* assumption implies that the cardinality of G is not zero, which implies G is finite. (See lemma *good-card-imp-finite*.)

```

locale FinGroupRepresentation = FGModule G smult V
  for G :: 'g::group-add set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v (infixl ⋅ 70)
  and V :: 'v set
+
  assumes good-char: of-nat (card G) ≠ (0::'f)
  and findim : fscalar-mult.findim fsmult V

lemma (in Group) trivial-FinGroupRep :
  fixes smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun ⇒ 'v::ab-group-add ⇒ 'v
  assumes good-char : of-nat (card G) ≠ (0::'f)
  and smult-zero : ∀ a ∈ group-ring. smult a (0::'v) = 0
  shows FinGroupRepresentation G smult (0::'v set)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

context FinGroupRepresentation
begin

abbreviation ordG :: 'f where ordG ≡ of-nat (card G)
abbreviation GRepHom ≡ FGModuleHom G smult V
abbreviation GRepIso ≡ FGModuleIso G smult V
abbreviation GRepEnd ≡ FGModuleEnd G smult V

lemmas zero-closed          = zero-closed
lemmas Group                = Group

```

```

lemmas GSubmodule-GSpan-single = RSubmodule-RSpan-single
lemmas GSpan-single-nonzero = RSpan-single-nonzero

lemma finiteG: finite G
  <proof>

lemma FinDimVectorSpace: FinDimVectorSpace fsmult V
  <proof>

lemma GSubspace-is-FinGroupRep :
  assumes GSubspace U
  shows FinGroupRepresentation G smult U
<proof>

lemma isomorphic-imp-GRep :
  assumes isomorphic smult' W
  shows FinGroupRepresentation G smult' W
<proof>

end

```

6.2 Irreducible representations

```

locale IrrFinGroupRepresentation = FinGroupRepresentation
+ assumes irr: GSubspace U  $\implies$  U = 0  $\vee$  U = V
begin

lemmas AbGroup = AbGroup

lemma zero-isomorphic-to-FG-zero :
  assumes V = 0
  shows isomorphic (*) (0:(b,a) aezfun set)
<proof>

lemma eq-GSpan-single : v  $\in$  V  $\implies$  v  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  V = GSpan [v]
<proof>

end

lemma (in Group) trivial-IrrFinGroupRepI :
  fixes smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v
  assumes of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0:'f)
  and  $\forall a \in group-ring.$  smult a (0:'v) = 0
  shows IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult (0:'v set)
<proof>

lemma (in Group) trivial-IrrFinGroupRepresentation-in-FG :
  of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0:'f::field)
   $\implies$  IrrFinGroupRepresentation G (*) (0:(f,g) aezfun set)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
context FinGroupRepresentation
begin

lemma IrrFinGroupRep-trivialGSubspace :
  IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult (0::'v set)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma IrrI :
  assumes ⋀ U. FGModule.GSubspace G smult V U ==> U = 0 ∨ U = V
  shows IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult V
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma notIrr :
  ¬ IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult V
  ==> ∃ U. GSubspace U ∧ U ≠ 0 ∧ U ≠ V
  ⟨proof⟩

end
```

6.3 Maschke's theorem

6.3.1 Averaged projection onto a G-subspace

```
context FinGroupRepresentation
begin

lemma avg-proj-eq-id-on-right :
  assumes VectorSpace fsmult W add-independentS [W,V] v ∈ V
  defines P : P ≡ (⊕ [W,V]↓1)
  defines CP: CP ≡ (λg. Gmult (- g) ∘ P ∘ Gmult g)
  defines T : T ≡ fsmult (1/ordG) ∘ (∑ g∈G. CP g)
  shows T v = v
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma avg-proj-onto-right :
  assumes VectorSpace fsmult W GSubspace U add-independentS [W,U]
  V = W ⊕ U
  defines P : P ≡ (⊕ [W,U]↓1)
  defines CP: CP ≡ (λg. Gmult (- g) ∘ P ∘ Gmult g)
  defines T : T ≡ fsmult (1/ordG) ∘ (∑ g∈G. CP g)
  shows T ` V = U
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma FGModuleEnd-avg-proj-right :
  assumes fSubspace W GSubspace U add-independentS [W,U] V = W ⊕ U
  defines P : P ≡ (⊕ [W,U]↓1)
  defines CP: CP ≡ (λg. Gmult (- g) ∘ P ∘ Gmult g)
  defines T : T ≡ (fsmult (1/ordG) ∘ (∑ g∈G. CP g))↓V
```

```

shows FGModuleEnd G smult V T
⟨proof⟩

lemma avg-proj-is-proj-right :
assumes VectorSpace fsmult W GSubspace U add-independentS [W,U]
          V = W ⊕ U v ∈ V
defines P : P ≡ (⊕[W,U]↓1)
defines CP: CP ≡ (λg. Gmult (− g) ∘ P ∘ Gmult g)
defines T : T ≡ fsmult (1/ordG) ∘ (Σ g∈G. CP g)
shows T (T v) = T v
⟨proof⟩

end

```

6.3.2 The theorem

```

context FinGroupRepresentation
begin

```

```

theorem Maschke :
assumes GSubspace U
shows ∃ W. GSubspace W ∧ V = W ⊕ U
⟨proof⟩

```

```

corollary Maschke-proper :
assumes GSubspace U U ≠ 0 U ≠ V
shows ∃ W. GSubspace W ∧ W ≠ 0 ∧ W ≠ V ∧ V = W ⊕ U
⟨proof⟩

```

```
end
```

6.3.3 Consequence: complete reducibility

```

lemma (in FinGroupRepresentation) notIrr-decompose :
  ¬ IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult V
    ⇒ ∃ U W. GSubspace U ∧ U ≠ 0 ∧ U ≠ V ∧ GSubspace W ∧ W ≠ 0
      ∧ W ≠ V ∧ V = U ⊕ W
⟨proof⟩

```

In the following decomposition lemma, we do not need to explicitly include the condition that all U in *set Us* are subsets of V . (See lemma *Ab-Group-subset-inner-dirsum*.)

```

lemma FinGroupRepresentation-reducible' :
fixes n::nat
shows ∧ V. FinGroupRepresentation G fgsmult V
          ∧ n = FGModule.fdim fgsmult V
            ⇒ (∃ Us. Ball (set Us) (IrrFinGroupRepresentation G fgsmult)
              ∧ (0 ∉ set Us) ∧ V = (⊕ U ← Us. U) )
⟨proof⟩

```

theorem (in FinGroupRepresentation) reducible :
 $\exists Us. (\forall U \in set Us. IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult U) \wedge (0 \notin set Us)$
 $\wedge V = (\bigoplus_{U \in Us} U)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.3.4 Consequence: decomposition relative to a homomorphism

lemma (in FinGroupRepresentation) GRepHom-decomp :
fixes $T :: 'v \Rightarrow 'w::ab-group-add$
defines $KerT : KerT \equiv (\ker T \cap V)$
assumes $hom : GRepHom smult' T$ **and** $nonzero: V \neq 0$
shows $\exists U. GSubspace U \wedge V = U \oplus KerT$
 $\wedge FGModule.isomorphic G smult U smult' (T ' V)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.4 Schur's lemma

lemma (in IrrFinGroupRepresentation) Schur-Ker :
 $GRepHom smult' T \implies T ' V \neq 0 \implies inj-on T V$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma (in FinGroupRepresentation) Schur-Im :
assumes $IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult' W GRepHom smult' T$
 $T ' V \subseteq W$
 $T ' V \neq 0$
shows $T ' V = W$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem (in IrrFinGroupRepresentation) Schur1 :
assumes $IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult' W$
 $GRepHom smult' T T ' V \subseteq W T ' V \neq 0$
shows $GRepIso smult' T W$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem (in IrrFinGroupRepresentation) Schur2 :
assumes $GRep : GRepEnd T$
and $fdim : fdim > 0$
and $alg-closed: \bigwedge p :: 'b poly. degree p > 0 \implies \exists c. poly p c = 0$
shows $\exists c. \forall v \in V. T v = c \sharp v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

6.5 The group ring as a representation space

6.5.1 The group ring is a representation space

lemma (in Group) FGModule-FG :
defines $FG : FG \equiv group-ring :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun set$
shows $FGModule G (*) FG$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

theorem (in Group) FinGroupRepresentation-FG :
  defines FG: FG ≡ group-ring :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun set
  assumes good-char: of-nat (card G) ≠ (0::'f)
  shows FinGroupRepresentation G (*) FG
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in FinGroupRepresentation) FinGroupRepresentation-FG :
  FinGroupRepresentation G (*) FG
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in Group) FG-reducible :
  assumes of-nat (card G) ≠ (0::'f::field)
  shows ∃ Us::('f,'g) aezfun set list.
    (∀ U∈set Us. IrrFinGroupRepresentation G (*) U) ∧ 0 ∉ set Us
    ∧ group-ring = (⊕ U←Us. U)
  ⟨proof⟩

```

6.5.2 Irreducible representations are constituents of the group ring

```

lemma (in FGModuleIso) isomorphic-to-irr-right :
  assumes IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult' W
  shows IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult V
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in FinGroupRepresentation) IrrGSubspace-iso-constituent :
  assumes nonzero : V ≠ 0
  and subsp : W ⊆ V W ≠ 0 IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult W
  and V-decomp: ∀ U∈set Us. IrrFinGroupRepresentation G smult U
    0 ∉ set Us V = (⊕ U←Us. U)
  shows ∃ U∈set Us. FGModule.isomorphic G smult W smult U
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

theorem (in IrrFinGroupRepresentation) iso-FG-constituent :
  assumes nonzero : V ≠ 0
  and FG-decomp: ∀ U∈set Us. IrrFinGroupRepresentation G (*) U
    0 ∉ set Us FG = (⊕ U←Us. U)
  shows ∃ U∈set Us. isomorphic (*) U
  ⟨proof⟩

```

6.6 Isomorphism classes of irreducible representations

We have already demonstrated that the relation *FGModule.isomorphic* is reflexive (lemma *FGModule.isomorphic-refl*), symmetric (lemma *FGModule.isomorphic-sym*), and transitive (lemma *FGModule.isomorphic-trans*). In this section, we provide a finite set of representatives for the resulting isomorphism classes of irreducible representations.

```

context Group
begin

primrec remisodups :: ('f::field,'g) aezfun set list  $\Rightarrow$  ('f,'g) aezfun set list where
  remisodups [] = []
  | remisodups (U # Us) = (if
    ( $\exists W \in \text{set } Us. FGModule.isomorphic G (*) U (*) W$ )
    then remisodups Us else U # remisodups Us)

lemma set-remisodups : set (remisodups Us)  $\subseteq$  set Us
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma isodistinct-remisodups :
   $\llbracket \forall U \in \text{set } Us. FGModule G (*) U; V \in \text{set } (\text{remisodups } Us);$ 
   $W \in \text{set } (\text{remisodups } Us); V \neq W \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \neg (FGModule.isomorphic G (*) V (*) W)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition FG-constituents  $\equiv$  SOME Us.
  ( $\forall U \in \text{set } Us. IrrFinGroupRepresentation G (*) U$ )
   $\wedge 0 \notin \text{set } Us \wedge \text{group-ring} = (\bigoplus U \leftarrow Us. U)$ 

lemma FG-constituents-irr :
  of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0::'f::field)
   $\implies \forall U \in \text{set } (\text{FG-constituents}::('f,'g) aezfun set list).$ 
  IrrFinGroupRepresentation G (*) U
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma FG-consitutents-n0:
  of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0::'f::field)
   $\implies 0 \notin \text{set } (\text{FG-constituents}::('f,'g) aezfun set list)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma FG-constituents-constituents :
  of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0::'f::field)
   $\implies (\text{group-ring}::('f,'g) aezfun set) = (\bigoplus U \leftarrow \text{FG-constituents}. U)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

definition GIrrRep-repset  $\equiv$  0  $\cup$  set (remisodups FG-constituents)

lemma finite-GIrrRep-repset : finite GIrrRep-repset
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma all-irr-GIrrRep-repset :
  assumes of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0::'f::field)
  shows  $\forall U \in (\text{GIrrRep-repset}::('f,'g) aezfun set set).$ 
  IrrFinGroupRepresentation G (*) U
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma isodistinct-GIrrRep-repset :
  defines GIRRS  $\equiv$  GIrrRep-repset :: ('f::field,'g) aezfun set set
  assumes of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0::'f) V  $\in$  GIRRS W  $\in$  GIRRS V  $\neq$  W
  shows  $\neg$  (FGModule.isomorphic G (*) V (*) W)
  ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma (in FGModule) iso-in-list-imp-iso-in-remisodups :
   $\exists U \in \text{set } Us. \text{isomorphic } (*) U$ 
   $\implies \exists U \in \text{set } (\text{ActingGroup.remisodups } Us). \text{isomorphic } (*) U$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in IrrFinGroupRepresentation) iso-to-GIrrRep-rep :
   $\exists U \in \text{ActingGroup.GIrrRep-repset}. \text{isomorphic } (*) U$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem (in Group) iso-class-reps :
  defines GIRRS  $\equiv$  GIrrRep-repset :: ('f::field,'g) aezfun set set
  assumes of-nat (card G)  $\neq$  (0::'f)
  shows finite GIRRS
     $\forall U \in \text{GIRRS}. \text{IrrFinGroupRepresentation } G (*) U$ 
     $\wedge U W. [\! [ U \in \text{GIRRS}; W \in \text{GIRRS}; U \neq W ]\!]$ 
     $\implies \neg (\text{FGModule.isomorphic } G (*) U (*) W)$ 
     $\wedge \text{fgsmult } V. \text{IrrFinGroupRepresentation } G \text{ fgsmult } V$ 
     $\implies \exists U \in \text{GIRRS}. \text{FGModule.isomorphic } G \text{ fgsmult } V (*) U$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

6.7 Induced representations

6.7.1 Locale and basic facts

```

locale InducedFinGroupRepresentation = Supgroup?: Group H
+ BaseRep?: FinGroupRepresentation G smult V
+ induced-smult?: aezfun-scalar-mult rrsmult
  for H :: 'g::group-add set
  and G :: 'g set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixl  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V :: 'v set
  and rrsmult :: ('f,'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  (('f,'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)
     $\Rightarrow$  (('f,'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) (infixl  $\langle\bowtie\rangle$  70)
+ fixes FH :: ('f, 'g) aezfun set
  and indV :: (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) set
  defines FH : FH  $\equiv$  Supgroup.group-ring
  and indV : indV  $\equiv$  BaseRep.indspace G FH V
  assumes rrsmult : rrsmult = Ring1.rightreg-scalar-mult FH
  and good-ordSupgrp: of-nat (card H)  $\neq$  (0::'f)
  and Subgroup : Supgroup.Subgroup G

```

```
sublocale InducedFinGroupRepresentation < InducedFHMModule
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
context InducedFinGroupRepresentation
begin

abbreviation ordH :: 'f where ordH ≡ of-nat (card H)
abbreviation is-Vfbasis ≡ fbasis-for V
abbreviation GRepHomSet ≡ FGModuleHomSet G smult V
abbreviation HRepHom ≡ FGModuleHom H rrsmult indV
abbreviation HRepHomSet ≡ FGModuleHomSet H rrsmult indV

lemma finiteSupgroup: finite H
⟨proof⟩

lemma FinGroupSupgroup : FinGroup H
⟨proof⟩

lemmas fVectorSpace      = fVectorSpace
lemmas FinDimVectorSpace = FinDimVectorSpace
lemmas ex-rcoset-replist-hd0
= FinGroup.ex-rcoset-replist-hd0[OF FinGroupSupgroup Subgroup]
= FinGroup.ex-rcoset-replist-hd0[OF FinGroupSupgroup Subgroup]

end
```

6.7.2 A basis for the induced space

```
context InducedFinGroupRepresentation
begin

abbreviation negHorbit-list ≡ induced-smult.negHorbit-list

lemmas ex-rcoset-replist
= FinGroup.ex-rcoset-replist[OF FinGroupSupgroup Subgroup]
lemmas length-negHorbit-list      = induced-smult.length-negHorbit-list
lemmas length-negHorbit-list-sublist = induced-smult.length-negHorbit-list-sublist
lemmas negHorbit-list-indV        = FGModule.negHorbit-list-V[OF FHModule-indspace]

lemma flincomb-Horbit-induced-veclist-reduce :
fixes   vs      :: 'v list
and     hs      :: 'g list
defines hfvss    : hfvss ≡ negHorbit-list hs induced-vector vs
assumes vs       : set vs ⊆ V and i: i < length hs
and     scalars  : list-all2 (λrs ms. length rs = length ms) css hfvss
and     rcoset-reps : Supgroup.is-rcoset-replist G hs
shows   ((concat css) •⊗ (concat hfvss)) (1 δδ (hs!i)) = (css!i) •#· vs
⟨proof⟩

lemma indspace-fspanning-set :
```

```

fixes vs :: 'v list
and hs :: 'g list
defines hfvss : hfvss ≡ negHorbit-list hs induced-vector vs
assumes base-spset : set vs ⊆ V V = BaseRep.fSpan vs
and rcoset-reps : Supgroup.is-rcoset-replist G hs
shows indV = induced-smult.fSpan (concat hfvss)
⟨proof⟩

lemma indspace-basis :
fixes vs :: 'v list
and hs :: 'g list
defines hfvss : hfvss ≡ negHorbit-list hs induced-vector vs
assumes base-spset : BaseRep.fbasis-for V vs
and rcoset-reps : Supgroup.is-rcoset-replist G hs
shows fscalar-mult.basis-for induced-smult.fsmult indV (concat hfvss)
⟨proof⟩

lemma induced-vector-decomp :
fixes vs :: 'v list
and hs :: 'g list
and cs :: 'f list
defines hfvss : hfvss ≡ negHorbit-list (0#hs) induced-vector vs
and extrazeros : extrazeros ≡ replicate ((length hs)*(length vs)) 0
assumes base-spset : BaseRep.fbasis-for V vs
and rcoset-reps : Supgroup.is-rcoset-replist G (0#hs)
and cs : length cs = length vs
and v : v = cs •‡ vs
shows induced-vector v = (cs@extrazeros) •¤¤ (concat hfvss)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

6.7.3 The induced space is a representation space

```

context InducedFinGroupRepresentation
begin

lemma indspace-fndim :
  fscalar-mult.findim induced-smult.fsmult indV
⟨proof⟩

theorem FinGroupRepresentation-indspace :
  FinGroupRepresentation H rrsmult indV
⟨proof⟩

end

```

6.8 Frobenius reciprocity

6.8.1 Locale and basic facts

There are a number of defined objects and lemmas concerning those objects leading up to the theorem of Frobenius reciprocity, so we create a locale to contain it all.

```

locale FrobeniusReciprocity
= GRep?: InducedFinGroupRepresentation H G smult V rrsmult
+ HRep?: FinGroupRepresentation H smult' W
  for H :: 'g::group-add set
  and G :: 'g set
  and smult :: ('f::field, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'v (infixl  $\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and V :: 'v set
  and rrsmult :: ('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)
     $\Rightarrow$  (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) (infixl  $\leftrightarrow\leftrightarrow$  70)
  and smult' :: ('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'w::ab-group-add  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\star\star$  70)
  and W :: 'w set
begin

abbreviation fsmult' :: 'f  $\Rightarrow$  'w  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\sharp\star$  70)
  where fsmult'  $\equiv$  HRep.fsmult
abbreviation flincomb' :: 'f list  $\Rightarrow$  'w list  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\cdot\sharp\star$  70)
  where flincomb'  $\equiv$  HRep.flincomb
abbreviation Hmult' :: 'g  $\Rightarrow$  'w  $\Rightarrow$  'w (infixr  $\star\star\star$  70)
  where Hmult'  $\equiv$  HRep.Gmult

definition Tsmult1 :: 
  'f  $\Rightarrow$  ((('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)  $\Rightarrow$  'w)  $\Rightarrow$  (((('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)  $\Rightarrow$  'w) (infixr  $\star\star\leftrightarrow$  70))
  where Tsmult1  $\equiv$   $\lambda a. T. \lambda f. a \sharp\star (T f)$ 

definition Tsmult2 :: 'f  $\Rightarrow$  ('v  $\Rightarrow$  'w)  $\Rightarrow$  ('v  $\Rightarrow$  'w) (infixr  $\star\star\cdot$  70)
  where Tsmult2  $\equiv$   $\lambda a. T. \lambda v. a \sharp\star (T v)$ 

lemma FHModuleW : FGModule H (*) W  $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma FGModuleW: FGModule G smult' W
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

In order to build an inverse for the required isomorphism of Hom-sets, we will need a basis for the induced H -space.

```
definition Vfbasis :: 'v list where Vfbasis  $\equiv$  (SOME vs. is-Vfbasis vs)
```

```
lemma Vfbasis : is-Vfbasis Vfbasis
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma Vfbasis-V : set Vfbasis  $\subseteq$  V
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

```

definition nonzero-H-rcoset-reps :: 'g list
  where nonzero-H-rcoset-reps  $\equiv$  (SOME hs. Group.is-rcoset-replist H G (0#hs))

definition H-rcoset-reps :: 'g list where H-rcoset-reps  $\equiv$  0 # nonzero-H-rcoset-reps

lemma H-rcoset-reps : Group.is-rcoset-replist H G H-rcoset-reps
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma H-rcoset-reps-H : set H-rcoset-reps  $\subseteq$  H
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma nonzero-H-rcoset-reps-H : set nonzero-H-rcoset-reps  $\subseteq$  H
  ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation negHorbit-homVfbasis :: ('v  $\Rightarrow$  'w)  $\Rightarrow$  'w list list
  where negHorbit-homVfbasis T  $\equiv$  HRep.negGorbit-list H-rcoset-reps T Vfbasis

lemma negHorbit-Hom-indVfbasis-W :
  T ' V  $\subseteq$  W  $\Rightarrow$  set (concat (negHorbit-homVfbasis T))  $\subseteq$  W
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma negHorbit-HomSet-indVfbasis-W :
  T  $\in$  GRepHomSet smult' W  $\Rightarrow$  set (concat (negHorbit-homVfbasis T))  $\subseteq$  W
  ⟨proof⟩

definition indVfbasis :: (('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v) list list
  where indVfbasis  $\equiv$  GRep.negHorbit-list H-rcoset-reps induced-vector Vfbasis

lemma indVfbasis :
  fscalar-mult.basis-for induced-smult.fsmult indV (concat indVfbasis)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma indVfbasis-indV : hfps  $\in$  set indVfbasis  $\Rightarrow$  set hfps  $\subseteq$  indV
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

6.8.2 The required isomorphism of Hom-sets

```

context FrobeniusReciprocity
begin

```

The following function will demonstrate the required isomorphism of Hom-sets (as vector spaces).

```

definition φ :: ((('f, 'g) aezfun  $\Rightarrow$  'v)  $\Rightarrow$  'w)  $\Rightarrow$  ('v  $\Rightarrow$  'w)
  where φ  $\equiv$  restrict0 ( $\lambda T$ . T  $\circ$  GRep.induced-vector) (HRepHomSet smult' W)

```

```

lemma φ-im : φ ' HRepHomSet (★) W  $\subseteq$  GRepHomSet (★) W

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

6.8.3 The inverse map of Hom-sets

In this section we build an inverse for the required isomorphism, φ .

context *FrobeniusReciprocity*
begin

definition ψ -condition :: $('v \Rightarrow 'w) \Rightarrow (((f, g) \text{ aezfun} \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow 'w) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where ψ -condition $T S$
 $\equiv \text{VectorSpaceHom induced-smult.fsmult indV fsmult}' S$
 $\wedge \text{map} (\text{map } S) \text{ indVfbasis} = \text{negHorbit-homVfbasis } T$

lemma *inverse-im-exists'* :
 assumes $T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W$
 shows $\exists! S. \text{VectorSpaceHom induced-smult.fsmult indV fsmult}' S$
 $\wedge \text{map } S (\text{concat indVfbasis}) = \text{concat} (\text{negHorbit-homVfbasis } T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *inverse-im-exists* :
 assumes $T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W$
 shows $\exists! S. \psi\text{-condition } T S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition ψ :: $('v \Rightarrow 'w) \Rightarrow (((f, g) \text{ aezfun} \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow 'w)$
where $\psi \equiv \text{restrict0 } (\lambda T. \text{THE } S. \psi\text{-condition } T S) (\text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W)$

lemma $\psi D : T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W \implies \psi\text{-condition } T (\psi T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\psi D\text{-VectorSpaceHom}$:
 $T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W$
 $\implies \text{VectorSpaceHom induced-smult.fsmult indV fsmult}' (\psi T)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\psi D\text{-im}$:
 $T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W \implies \text{map} (\text{map} (\psi T)) \text{ indVfbasis}$
 $= \text{aezfun-scalar-mult.negGorbit-list} (\star) H\text{-rcoset-reps } T Vfbasis$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\psi D\text{-im-single}$:
 assumes $T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W h \in \text{set } H\text{-rcoset-reps } v \in \text{set } Vfbasis$
 shows $\psi T ((-h) * \otimes (\text{induced-vector } v)) = (-h) ** (T v)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $\psi T\text{-W}$:
 assumes $T \in \text{GRepHomSet} (\star) W$

```

shows  $\psi T \cdot \text{ind}V \subseteq W$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $\psi T\text{-Hmap-on-ind}Vfbasis :$ 
assumes  $T \in GRepHomSet (\star) W$ 
shows  $\bigwedge x f. x \in H \implies f \in \text{set}(\text{concat ind}Vfbasis)$ 
 $\implies \psi T(x * \circ f) = x ** (\psi T f)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $\psi T\text{-hom} :$ 
assumes  $T \in GRepHomSet (\star) W$ 
shows  $HRepHom (\star) (\psi T)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $\psi\text{-im} : \psi \cdot GRepHomSet (\star) W \subseteq HRepHomSet (\star) W$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

6.8.4 Demonstration of bijectivity

Now we demonstrate that φ is bijective via the inverse ψ .

```

context FrobeniusReciprocity
begin

lemma  $\varphi\psi :$ 
assumes  $T \in GRepHomSet smult' W$ 
shows  $(\varphi \circ \psi) T = T$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $\varphi\text{-inverse-im} : \varphi \cdot HRepHomSet (\star) W \supseteq GRepHomSet (\star) W$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma  $bij\text{-}\varphi : bij\text{-betw } \varphi (HRepHomSet (\star) W) (GRepHomSet (\star) W)$ 
⟨proof⟩

end

```

6.8.5 The theorem

Finally we demonstrate that φ is an isomorphism of vector spaces between the two hom-sets, leading to Frobenius reciprocity.

```

context FrobeniusReciprocity
begin

lemma VectorSpaceIso- $\varphi$  :
VectorSpaceIso Tsmult1 (HRepHomSet (\star) W) Tsmult2  $\varphi$ 
(GRepHomSet (\star) W)

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *FrobeniusReciprocity* :

VectorSpace.isomorphic Tsmult1 (HRepHomSet smult' W) Tsmult2

(GRepHomSet smult' W)

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

7 Bibliography

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