

Formalization of the Schwartz-Zippel Lemma

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Abstract

This short entry formalizes a version of the Schwartz-Zippel lemma for probabilistic (multivariate) polynomial identity testing. The entry includes a textbook example using the lemma to test for perfect matchings in a bipartite graph. The lemma is attributed to several independent authors, including Schwartz [3], Zippel [4], and DeMillo and Lipton [1]; a historical perspective is given by Lipton [2].

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1 The Schwartz-Zippel Lemma

```
theory Schwartz-Zippel imports
  Factor-Algebraic-Polynomial.Poly-Connection
  Polynomials.MPoly-Type
  HOL-Probability.Product-PMF
begin
```

This theory formalizes the Schwartz-Zippel lemma for multivariate polynomials (*mpoly*).

```
lemma schwartz-zippel-uni:
  fixes P :: ('a::idom) Polynomials.poly
  fixes S :: 'a set
  assumes finite S S ≠ {}
  assumes Polynomials.degree P ≤ d
  assumes P ≠ 0
  shows measure-pmf.prob (pmf-of-set S) {r. poly P r = 0} ≤ real d / card S
  ⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma degree-mpoly-to-poly [simp]:
```

assumes $\text{vars } p = \{x\}$
shows $\text{Polynomial.degree}(\text{mpoly-to-poly } x \ p) = \text{MPoly-Type.degree } p \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma total-degree-add : $\text{total-degree}(x + y) \leq \max(\text{total-degree } x, \text{total-degree } y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma total-degree-sum :
assumes $\text{finite } S$
shows $\text{total-degree}(\text{sum } f \ S) \leq$
 $\text{Max}((\text{total-degree} \circ f) \ ' S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{coeff-mpoly-to-mpoly-poly-restrict}$:
shows $\text{coeff}(\text{mpoly-to-mpoly-poly } x \ P) \ i =$
 $\text{sum}(\lambda m. \text{MPoly-Type.monom}(\text{remove-key } x \ m))$
 $(\text{MPoly-Type.coeff } P \ m) \text{ when } \text{lookup } m \ x = i$
 $(\text{Poly-Mapping.keys}(\text{mapping-of } P))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Max-le-Max :
assumes $A \neq \{\}$
assumes $\text{finite } A \text{ finite } B$
assumes $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \exists b. b \in B \wedge a \leq b$
shows $\text{Max } A \leq \text{Max } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{sum-lookup-remove-key}$:
 $\text{sum}(\text{lookup}(\text{remove-key } x \ y)) (\text{keys}(\text{remove-key } x \ y)) + \text{lookup } y \ x =$
 $\text{sum}(\text{lookup } y) (\text{keys } y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{total-degree-nonzero}$:
assumes $P \neq 0$
shows $\text{total-degree } P =$
 $\text{Max}((\lambda x. \text{sum}(\text{lookup } x) (\text{keys } x)) \ ' \text{keys}(\text{mapping-of } P))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{poly-mapping-eq-iff}$: $(m = m') \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \text{lookup } m \ i = \text{lookup } m' \ i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{total-degree-coeff-mpoly-to-mpoly-poly}$:
assumes $\text{coeff}(\text{mpoly-to-mpoly-poly } x \ P) \ i \neq 0$

shows *total-degree* (*coeff* (*mpoly-to-mpoly* *x P*) *i*) + *i* \leq *total-degree P*
(proof)

lemma *degree-le-total-degree*:
shows *MPoly-Type.degree* *P x* \leq *total-degree P*
(proof)

lemma *insertion-update*:
shows *insertion* (*f(x := r)*) *P = poly* (*map-poly* (*insertion f*) (*mpoly-to-mpoly* *x P*)) *r*
(proof)

lemma *measure-pmf-prob-dependent-product-bound*:
assumes *countable A* \wedge *i. countable (B i)*
assumes $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \text{measure-pmf.prob } N (B a) \leq r$
shows *measure-pmf.prob* (*pair-pmf M N*) (*Sigma A B*) \leq *measure-pmf.prob M A * r*
(proof)

lemma *measure-pmf-prob-dependent-product-bound'*:
assumes *countable (A ∩ set-pmf M)* \wedge *i. countable (B i ∩ set-pmf N)*
assumes $\bigwedge a. a \in A \cap \text{set-pmf } M \implies \text{measure-pmf.prob } N (B a \cap \text{set-pmf } N) \leq r$
shows *measure-pmf.prob* (*pair-pmf M N*) (*Sigma A B*) \leq *measure-pmf.prob M A * r*
(proof)

lemma *finite-set-pmf-Pi-pmf*:
assumes *finite A*
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{finite} (\text{set-pmf} (p x))$
shows *finite* (*set-pmf* (*Pi-pmf A def p*))
(proof)

theorem *schwartz-zippel*:
fixes *P :: ('a::idom) mpoly*
fixes *S :: 'a set*
assumes *S: finite S S ≠ {}*
assumes *V: finite V*
assumes *P: total-degree P ≤ d P ≠ 0 vars P ⊆ V*
shows *measure-pmf.prob* (*Pi-pmf V 0 (λi. pmf-of-set S)*) {*f. insertion f P = 0*}
 $\leq \text{real } d / \text{card } S$
(proof)

end

2 A Probabilistic Test for Perfect Matchings

```

theory Rand-Perfect-Matching imports
  Schwartz-Zippel
  Jordan-Normal-Form.Determinant
begin

  We use a simple representation of bipartite graphs (with same no. vertices)  $V::nat$ ,  $E::(nat \times nat)$  list where  $V$  is the number of vertices in each partition and  $(x,y) \in E$  represents an edge between vertex  $x$  in the left partition and vertex  $y$  in the right partition.

  definition is-matching::
     $(nat \times nat)$  set  $\Rightarrow (nat \times nat)$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    where is-matching  $E$  match  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
      match  $\subseteq E$   $\wedge$ 
      inj-on fst match  $\wedge$ 
      inj-on snd match

  definition has-perfect-matching::
    nat  $\Rightarrow (nat \times nat)$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    where has-perfect-matching  $V$   $E$   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
       $(\exists \text{match. } \text{is-matching } E \text{ match} \wedge \text{card match} = V)$ 

  definition adj-mat::nat  $\Rightarrow (nat \times nat)$  set  $\Rightarrow$ 
    int mpoly mat
    where adj-mat  $V$   $E$  =
      mat  $V$   $V$   $(\lambda(i,j).$ 
        if  $(i,j) \in E$  then Var  $(i*V+j)$  else 0)

  lemma adj-mat-square[simp]:
    shows
      dim-row (adj-mat  $V$   $E$ ) =  $V$ 
      dim-col (adj-mat  $V$   $E$ ) =  $V$ 
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma perfect-match-set-map-fst:
    assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$ 
    assumes is-matching  $E$  match
    assumes card match =  $V$ 
    shows fst ` match =  $\{0..< V\}$ 
    ⟨proof⟩

  lemma perfect-match-set-map-snd:
    assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$ 
    assumes is-matching  $E$  match
    assumes card match =  $V$ 
    shows snd ` match =  $\{0..< V\}$ 
    ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma is-matching-permutes:
  assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$ 
  assumes is-matching  $E$  match
  assumes card match =  $V$ 
  obtains  $f$  where
     $f$  permutes  $\{0..< V\}$ 
     $\bigwedge i. i < V \implies (i, f i) \in E$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Var-not-0:
  shows Var  $x \neq (0::'a::idom\ mpoly)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma sum-monom-0-iff:
  assumes fin: finite  $S$ 
  and  $g: \bigwedge i j. i \in S \implies j \in S \implies g i = g j \implies i = j$ 
  shows sum  $(\lambda i. MPoly\text{-}Type.monom (g i) (f i)) S = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in S. f i = 0)$ 
  (is ?l = ?r)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prod-Var:
  assumes finite  $S$ 
  shows prod  $(\lambda i. Var(f i)) S =$ 
     $MPoly\text{-}Type.monom (sum (\lambda i. monomial 1 (f i)) S) 1$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma det-adj-mat:
  shows det (adj-mat  $V E$ ) =
     $(\sum p \mid p \text{ permutes } \{0..< V\}.$ 
     $MPoly\text{-}Type.monom ($ 
       $\text{sum } (\lambda i.$ 
         $\text{monomial 1 } (i * V + p i) \{0..< V\})$ 
       $(\text{if } \forall i < V. (i, p i) \in E \text{ then}$ 
         $\text{of-int } (\text{sign } p)$ 
         $\text{else } 0))$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vars-prod-Var:
  assumes finite  $S$ 
  shows vars (prod Var  $S$ ) =  $S$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prod-Var-eq:
  assumes finite  $S$  finite  $T$ 
  assumes prod Var  $S = \text{prod Var } T$ 
  shows  $S = T$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma pair-enc-eq:
  assumes  $a * V + b = c * V + d$ 
  assumes  $b < V$   $d < V$ 
  shows  $b = (d:\text{nat})$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-monomial-eq:
  assumes  $f$  permutes  $\{0..< V\}$ 
  assumes  $g$  permutes  $\{0..< V\}$ 
  assumes
     $(\sum i = 0..< V.$ 
     $\quad \text{monomial } (1:\text{nat}) (i * V + (f i:\text{nat}))) =$ 
     $(\sum i = 0..< V.$ 
     $\quad \text{monomial } (1:\text{nat}) (i * V + g i))$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma perfect-matching-det:
  assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{is-matching } E \text{ match}$ 
  assumes  $\text{card match} = V$ 
  shows  $\det(\text{adj-mat } V E) \neq 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma det-perfect-matching:
  assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$ 
  assumes  $\det(\text{adj-mat } V E) \neq 0$ 
  obtains  $\text{match where}$ 
     $\text{is-matching } E \text{ match}$ 
     $\text{card match} = V$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma has-perfect-matching-iff:
  assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$ 
  shows  $\text{has-perfect-matching } V E \longleftrightarrow \det(\text{adj-mat } V E) \neq 0$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma sum-when-1:
  assumes  $\text{finite } S$   $x \in S$ 
  shows  $(\sum_{xa \in S} 1 \text{ when } xa = x) = 1$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma total-degree-monom:
  assumes  $\text{finite } S$ 
  shows  $\text{total-degree } (\text{MPoly-Type.monom } (\text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{monomial } (\text{Suc } 0) i) S) c) =$ 
     $(\text{if } c = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{card } S)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma total-degree-geI:
  assumes  $m \in keys (mapping-of p)$   $(\sum v \in keys m. lookup m v) \geq n$ 
  shows total-degree  $p \geq n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-0-iff: total-degree  $p = 0 \longleftrightarrow vars p = \{\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-0E: total-degree  $p = 0 \implies (\bigwedge c. p = Const c \implies P) \implies P$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-ex:
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists m. m \in keys (mapping-of p) \wedge (\sum v \in keys m. lookup m v) = total-degree p$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma coeff-times-const-left [simp]: MPoly-Type.coeff (Const  $c * p$ )  $m = c * MPoly-Type.coeff p m$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-times-const-left: total-degree (Const  $c * p$ )  $\leq$  total-degree  $p$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-of-Const [simp]: total-degree (Const  $x$ )  $= 0$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-of-int [simp]: total-degree (of-int  $x$ )  $= 0$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma total-degree-det-adj-mat: total-degree (det (adj-mat  $V E$ ))  $\leq V$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma arith:
  assumes  $i < V$ 
  assumes  $j < (V :: nat)$ 
  shows  $i * V + j < V^2$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma vars-det-adj-mat:
  shows vars (det (adj-mat  $V E$ ))  $\subseteq \{0..< V^2\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

definition int-adj-mat::
   $(nat \Rightarrow int) \Rightarrow$ 
   $nat \Rightarrow$ 
   $(nat \times nat) set \Rightarrow$ 
   $int mat$ 
  where int-adj-mat  $f V E =$ 

```

```

mat V V ( $\lambda(i,j).$   

if ( $i,j) \in E$  then  $f(i * V + j)$  else 0)

lemma map-mat-prod-def:  

shows map-mat f A  $\equiv$   

Matrix.mat (dim-row A) (dim-col A)  

 $(\lambda(i,j). f(A \$\$ (i,j)))$   

{proof}

lemma int-adj-mat:  

shows int-adj-mat f V E  $=$   

map-mat (insertion f) (adj-mat V E)  

{proof}

lemma det-int-adj-mat:  

shows det(int-adj-mat f V E)  $=$   

insertion f (det (adj-mat V E))  

{proof}

definition test-perfect-matching :: int  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  nat) set  $\Rightarrow$  bool pmf  

where test-perfect-matching n V E =  

do {  

  f  $\leftarrow$  Pi-pmf ( $\{0..< V^2\}$ ) 0 ( $\lambda i.$  pmf-of-set  $\{0::int..<n\}$ );  

  return-pmf (det (int-adj-mat f V E)  $\neq$  0)  

}

theorem test-perfect-matching-false-positive:  

assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$   

assumes  $\neg \text{has-perfect-matching } V E$   

shows pmf (test-perfect-matching n V E) True = 0  

{proof}

lemma test-perfect-matching-true-negative:  

assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$   

assumes  $\neg \text{has-perfect-matching } V E$   

shows pmf (test-perfect-matching n V E) False = 1  

{proof}

theorem test-perfect-matching-false-negative:  

assumes ( $n::nat$ )  $> 0$   

assumes  $E \subseteq \{0..< V\} \times \{0..< V\}$   

assumes  $\text{has-perfect-matching } V E$   

shows pmf (test-perfect-matching n V E) False \leq V / n  

{proof}

end

```

References

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