

Signature-Based Gröbner Basis Algorithms

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Abstract

This article formalizes signature-based algorithms for computing Gröbner bases. Such algorithms are, in general, superior to other algorithms in terms of efficiency, and have not been formalized in any proof assistant so far. The present development is both generic, in the sense that most known variants of signature-based algorithms are covered by it, and effectively executable on concrete input thanks to Isabelle’s code generator. Sample computations of benchmark problems show that the verified implementation of signature-based algorithms indeed outperforms the existing implementation of Buchberger’s algorithm in Isabelle/HOL.

Besides total correctness of the algorithms, the article also proves that under certain conditions they a-priori detect and avoid all useless zero-reductions, and always return ‘minimal’ (in some sense) Gröbner bases if an input parameter is chosen in the right way.

The formalization follows the recent survey article by Eder and Faugère.

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1 Introduction

Signature-based algorithms [3, 1] play a central role in modern computer algebra systems, as they allow to compute Gröbner bases of ideals of multivariate polynomials much more efficiently than other algorithms. Although they also belong to the class of critical-pair/completion algorithms, as almost all algorithms for computing Gröbner bases, they nevertheless possess some quite unique features that render a formal development in proof assistants challenging. In fact, this is the first formalization of signature-based algorithms in any proof assistant.

The formalization builds upon the existing formalization of Gröbner bases theory [4] and closely follows Sections 4–7 of the excellent survey article [1]. Some proofs were taken from [5, 2].

Summarizing, the main features of the formalization are as follows:

- It is *generic*, in the sense that it considers the computation of so-called *rewrite bases* and neither fixes the term order nor the rewrite-order.
- It is *efficient*, in the sense that all executable algorithms (e.g. *gb-sig*) operate on sig-poly-pairs rather than module elements, and that polynomials are represented efficiently using ordered associative lists.
- It proves that if the input is a regular sequence and the term order is a POT order, there are no useless zero-reductions (Theorem *gb-sig-no-zero-red*).
- It proves that the signature Gröbner bases computed w. r. t. the ‘ratio’ rewrite order are minimal (Theorem *gb-sig-z-is-min-sig-GB*).
- It features sample computations of benchmark problems to illustrate the practical usability of the verified algorithms.

2 Preliminaries

```
theory Prelims
  imports Polynomials.Utils Groebner-Bases.General
begin
```

2.1 Lists

2.1.1 Sequences of Lists

```
lemma list-seq-length-mono:
  fixes seq :: nat => 'a list
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. (\exists x. seq (Suc i) = x \# seq i)$  and  $i < j$ 
  shows  $length (seq i) < length (seq j)$ 
<proof>
```

corollary *list-seq-length-mono-weak*:

fixes $seq :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
assumes $\bigwedge i. (\exists x. seq\ (Suc\ i) = x \# seq\ i)$ **and** $i \leq j$
shows $length\ (seq\ i) \leq length\ (seq\ j)$
<proof>

lemma *list-seq-indexE-length*:

fixes $seq :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
assumes $\bigwedge i. (\exists x. seq\ (Suc\ i) = x \# seq\ i)$
obtains j **where** $i < length\ (seq\ j)$
<proof>

lemma *list-seq-nth*:

fixes $seq :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
assumes $\bigwedge i. (\exists x. seq\ (Suc\ i) = x \# seq\ i)$ **and** $i < length\ (seq\ j)$ **and** $j \leq k$
shows $rev\ (seq\ k) ! i = rev\ (seq\ j) ! i$
<proof>

corollary *list-seq-nth'*:

fixes $seq :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
assumes $\bigwedge i. (\exists x. seq\ (Suc\ i) = x \# seq\ i)$ **and** $i < length\ (seq\ j)$ **and** $i < length\ (seq\ k)$
shows $rev\ (seq\ k) ! i = rev\ (seq\ j) ! i$
<proof>

2.1.2 filter

lemma *filter-merge-wrt-1*:

assumes $\bigwedge y. y \in set\ ys \implies P\ y \implies False$
shows $filter\ P\ (merge-wrt\ rel\ xs\ ys) = filter\ P\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *filter-merge-wrt-2*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies P\ x \implies False$
shows $filter\ P\ (merge-wrt\ rel\ xs\ ys) = filter\ P\ ys$
<proof>

lemma *length-filter-le-1*:

assumes $length\ (filter\ P\ xs) \leq 1$ **and** $i < length\ xs$ **and** $j < length\ xs$
and $P\ (xs\ !\ i)$ **and** $P\ (xs\ !\ j)$
shows $i = j$
<proof>

lemma *length-filter-eq [simp]*: $length\ (filter\ ((=)\ x)\ xs) = count-list\ xs\ x$
<proof>

2.1.3 drop

lemma *nth-in-set-dropI*:

assumes $j \leq i$ **and** $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $xs ! i \in \text{set } (\text{drop } j \text{ } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.1.4 count-list

lemma *count-list-append* [simp]: $\text{count-list } (xs @ ys) a = \text{count-list } xs a + \text{count-list } ys a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *count-list-upt* [simp]: $\text{count-list } [a..<b] x = (\text{if } a \leq x \wedge x < b \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.1.5 sorted-wrt

lemma *sorted-wrt-upt-iff*: $\text{sorted-wrt rel } [a..<b] \longleftrightarrow (\forall i j. a \leq i \longrightarrow i < j \longrightarrow j < b \longrightarrow \text{rel } i j)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.1.6 insort-wrt and merge-wrt

lemma *map-insort-wrt*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies r2 (f y) (f x) \longleftrightarrow r1 y x$
shows $\text{map } f (\text{insort-wrt } r1 y xs) = \text{insort-wrt } r2 (f y) (\text{map } f xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map-merge-wrt*:

assumes $f ' \text{set } xs \cap f ' \text{set } ys = \{\}$
and $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } ys \implies r2 (f x) (f y) \longleftrightarrow r1 x y$
shows $\text{map } f (\text{merge-wrt } r1 xs ys) = \text{merge-wrt } r2 (\text{map } f xs) (\text{map } f ys)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.2 Recursive Functions

locale *recursive* =

fixes $h' :: 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
fixes $b :: 'b$
assumes *b-fixpoint*: $h' b = b$

begin

context

fixes $Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
fixes $g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
fixes $h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

begin

function (*domintros*) *recfun-aux* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $\text{recfun-aux } x = (\text{if } Q x \text{ then } g x \text{ else } h' (\text{recfun-aux } (h x)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas [*induct del*] = *recfun-aux.pinduct*

definition *dom* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool
where *dom* x \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. Q ((h \rightsquigarrow k) x))

lemma *domI*:
assumes \neg Q x \Longrightarrow *dom* (h x)
shows *dom* x
<proof>

lemma *domD*:
assumes *dom* x **and** \neg Q x
shows *dom* (h x)
<proof>

lemma *recfun-aux-domI*:
assumes *dom* x
shows *recfun-aux-dom* x
<proof>

lemma *recfun-aux-domD*:
assumes *recfun-aux-dom* x
shows *dom* x
<proof>

corollary *recfun-aux-dom-alt*: *recfun-aux-dom* = *dom*
<proof>

definition *fun* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b
where *fun* x = (if *recfun-aux-dom* x then *recfun-aux* x else b)

lemma *simps*: *fun* x = (if Q x then g x else h' (*fun* (h x)))
<proof>

lemma *eq-fixpointI*: \neg *dom* x \Longrightarrow *fun* x = b
<proof>

lemma *pinduct*: *dom* x \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. *dom* x \Longrightarrow (\neg Q x \Longrightarrow P (h x)) \Longrightarrow P x) \Longrightarrow P x
<proof>

end

end

interpretation *tailrec*: recursive λ x. x undefined
<proof>

2.3 Binary Relations

lemma *almost-full-on-Int*:

assumes *almost-full-on P1 A1 and almost-full-on P2 A2*

shows *almost-full-on* $(\lambda x y. P1\ x\ y \wedge P2\ x\ y)$ $(A1 \cap A2)$ (**is almost-full-on** *?P ?A*)

<proof>

corollary *almost-full-on-same*:

assumes *almost-full-on P1 A and almost-full-on P2 A*

shows *almost-full-on* $(\lambda x y. P1\ x\ y \wedge P2\ x\ y)$ *A*

<proof>

context *ord*

begin

definition *is-le-rel* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *is-le-rel* *rel* = $(\text{rel} = (=) \vee \text{rel} = (\leq) \vee \text{rel} = (<))$

lemma *is-le-relI* [*simp*]: *is-le-rel* $(=)$ *is-le-rel* (\leq) *is-le-rel* $(<)$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-relE*:

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

obtains $\text{rel} = (=) \mid \text{rel} = (\leq) \mid \text{rel} = (<)$

<proof>

end

context *preorder*

begin

lemma *is-le-rel-le*:

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $\text{rel}\ x\ y \Longrightarrow x \leq y$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-rel-trans*:

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $\text{rel}\ x\ y \Longrightarrow \text{rel}\ y\ z \Longrightarrow \text{rel}\ x\ z$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-rel-trans-le-left*:

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $x \leq y \Longrightarrow \text{rel}\ y\ z \Longrightarrow x \leq z$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-rel-trans-le-right*:

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $\text{rel}\ x\ y \Longrightarrow y \leq z \Longrightarrow x \leq z$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-rel-trans-less-left:*

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $x < y \implies \text{rel } y \ z \implies x < z$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-rel-trans-less-right:*

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $\text{rel } x \ y \implies y < z \implies x < z$

<proof>

end

context *order*

begin

lemma *is-le-rel-distinct:*

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $\text{rel } x \ y \implies x \neq y \implies x < y$

<proof>

lemma *is-le-rel-antisym:*

assumes *is-le-rel rel*

shows $\text{rel } x \ y \implies \text{rel } y \ x \implies x = y$

<proof>

end

end

3 More Properties of Power-Products and Multivariate Polynomials

theory *More-MPoly*

imports *Prelims Polynomials.MPoly-Type-Class-Ordered*

begin

3.1 Power-Products

lemma (**in** *comm-powerprod*) *minus-plus'*: $s \text{ adds } t \implies u + (t - s) = (u + t) - s$

<proof>

context *ulcs-powerprod*

begin

lemma *lcs-alt-2:*

assumes $a + x = b + y$
shows $\text{lcs } x \ y = (b + y) - \text{gcs } a \ b$
(proof)

corollary *lcs-alt-1*:
assumes $a + x = b + y$
shows $\text{lcs } x \ y = (a + x) - \text{gcs } a \ b$
(proof)

corollary *lcs-minus-1*:
assumes $a + x = b + y$
shows $\text{lcs } x \ y - x = a - \text{gcs } a \ b$
(proof)

corollary *lcs-minus-2*:
assumes $a + x = b + y$
shows $\text{lcs } x \ y - y = b - \text{gcs } a \ b$
(proof)

lemma *gcs-minus*:
assumes u adds s and u adds t
shows $\text{gcs } (s - u) (t - u) = \text{gcs } s \ t - u$
(proof)

corollary *gcs-minus-gcs*: $\text{gcs } (s - (\text{gcs } s \ t)) (t - (\text{gcs } s \ t)) = 0$
(proof)

end

3.2 Miscellaneous

lemma *poly-mapping-rangeE*:
assumes $c \in \text{Poly-Mapping.range } p$
obtains k where $k \in \text{keys } p$ and $c = \text{lookup } p \ k$
(proof)

lemma *poly-mapping-range-nonzero*: $0 \notin \text{Poly-Mapping.range } p$
(proof)

lemma (in *term-powerprod*) *Keys-range-vectorize-poly*: $\text{Keys } (\text{Poly-Mapping.range } (\text{vectorize-poly } p)) = \text{pp-of-term } \text{'keys } p$
(proof)

3.3 *ordered-term.lt* and *ordered-term.higher*

context *ordered-term*
begin

lemma *lt-lookup-vectorize*: $\text{punit.lt } (\text{lookup } (\text{vectorize-poly } p) (\text{component-of-term } (\text{lt } p))) = \text{lp } p$

<proof>

lemma *lower-higher-zeroI*: $u \preceq_t v \implies \text{lower } (\text{higher } p \ v) \ u = 0$
<proof>

lemma *lookup-minus-higher*: $\text{lookup } (p - \text{higher } p \ v) \ u = (\text{lookup } p \ u \text{ when } u \preceq_t v)$
<proof>

lemma *keys-minus-higher*: $\text{keys } (p - \text{higher } p \ v) = \{u \in \text{keys } p. u \preceq_t v\}$
<proof>

lemma *lt-minus-higher*: $v \in \text{keys } p \implies \text{lt } (p - \text{higher } p \ v) = v$
<proof>

lemma *lc-minus-higher*: $v \in \text{keys } p \implies \text{lc } (p - \text{higher } p \ v) = \text{lookup } p \ v$
<proof>

lemma *tail-minus-higher*: $v \in \text{keys } p \implies \text{tail } (p - \text{higher } p \ v) = \text{lower } p \ v$
<proof>

end

3.4 *gd-term.dgrad-p-set*

lemma (in *gd-term*) *dgrad-p-set-closed-mult-scalar*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $p \in \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \ m$ **and** $r \in \text{dgrad-p-set } d \ m$

shows $p \odot r \in \text{dgrad-p-set } d \ m$

<proof>

3.5 Regular Sequences

definition *is-regular-sequence* :: $('a::\text{comm-powerprod} \Rightarrow_0 'b::\text{comm-ring-1}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *is-regular-sequence* $fs \iff (\forall j < \text{length } fs. \forall q. q * fs ! j \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } (\text{take } j \ fs))) \implies$

$$q \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } (\text{take } j \ fs)))$$

lemma *is-regular-sequenceD*:

is-regular-sequence $fs \implies j < \text{length } fs \implies q * fs ! j \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } (\text{take } j \ fs)) \implies$
 $q \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } (\text{take } j \ fs))$

<proof>

lemma *is-regular-sequence-Nil*: *is-regular-sequence* $[]$

<proof>

lemma *is-regular-sequence-snocI*:

assumes $\bigwedge q. q * f \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } fs) \implies q \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } fs)$ **and** *is-regular-sequence* fs

```

shows is-regular-sequence (fs @ [f])
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-regular-sequence-snocD:
assumes is-regular-sequence (fs @ [f])
shows  $\bigwedge q. q * f \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } fs) \implies q \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } fs)$ 
and is-regular-sequence fs
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-regular-sequence-removeAll-zero:
assumes is-regular-sequence fs
shows is-regular-sequence (removeAll 0 fs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma is-regular-sequence-remdups:
assumes is-regular-sequence fs
shows is-regular-sequence (rev (remdups (rev fs)))
⟨proof⟩

end

```

4 Signature-Based Algorithms for Computing Gröbner Bases

```

theory Signature-Groebner
imports More-MPoly Groebner-Bases.Syzygy Polynomials.Quasi-PM-Power-Products
begin

```

First, we develop the whole theory for elements of the module $K[X]^r$, i. e. objects of type $'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$. Later, we transfer all algorithms defined on such objects to algorithms efficiently operating on sig-poly-pairs, i. e. objects of type $'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$.

4.1 More Preliminaries

```

lemma (in gd-term) lt-spoly-less-lcs:
assumes  $p \neq 0$  and  $q \neq 0$  and spoly p q  $\neq 0$ 
shows lt (spoly p q)  $\prec_t$  term-of-pair (lcs (lp p) (lp q), component-of-term (lt p))
⟨proof⟩

```

4.2 Module Polynomials

```

locale qpm-inf-term =
  gd-term pair-of-term term-of-pair ord ord-strict ord-term ord-term-strict
for pair-of-term:: $'t \Rightarrow ('a::\text{quasi-pm-powerprod} \times \text{nat})$ 
and term-of-pair:: $('a \times \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 't$ 
and ord:: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infixl  $\leq 50$ )
and ord-strict (infixl  $< 50$ )

```

and *ord-term*:: $'t \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \preceq_t 50)
and *ord-term-strict*:: $'t \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \prec_t 50)

begin

lemma *in-idealE-rep-dgrad-p-set*:
assumes *hom-grading* d **and** $B \subseteq \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \ m$ **and** $p \in \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \ m$ **and** $p \in \text{ideal } B$
obtains r **where** $\text{keys } r \subseteq B$ **and** $\text{Poly-Mapping.range } r \subseteq \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \ m$ **and** $p = \text{ideal.rep } r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context **fixes** $fs :: ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b :: \text{field}) \text{ list}$
begin

definition *sig-inv-set'* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ set}$
where $\text{sig-inv-set}' j = \{r. \text{keys } (\text{vectorize-poly } r) \subseteq \{0..<j\}\}$

abbreviation *sig-inv-set* $\equiv \text{sig-inv-set}' (\text{length } fs)$

definition *rep-list* :: $('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$
where $\text{rep-list } r = \text{ideal.rep } (\text{pm-of-idx-pm } fs \ (\text{vectorize-poly } r))$

lemma *sig-inv-setI*: $\text{keys } (\text{vectorize-poly } r) \subseteq \{0..<j\} \Longrightarrow r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-inv-setD*: $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j \Longrightarrow \text{keys } (\text{vectorize-poly } r) \subseteq \{0..<j\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-inv-setI'*:
assumes $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{keys } r \Longrightarrow \text{component-of-term } v < j$
shows $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-inv-setD'*:
assumes $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$ **and** $v \in \text{keys } r$
shows $\text{component-of-term } v < j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *sig-inv-setD-lt*:
assumes $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$ **and** $r \neq 0$
shows $\text{component-of-term } (\text{lt } r) < j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-inv-set-mono*:
assumes $i \leq j$
shows $\text{sig-inv-set}' i \subseteq \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-inv-set-zero*: $0 \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$

<proof>

lemma *sig-inv-set-closed-uminus*: $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j \implies -r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
<proof>

lemma *sig-inv-set-closed-plus*:
assumes $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$ and $s \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
shows $r + s \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
<proof>

lemma *sig-inv-set-closed-minus*:
assumes $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$ and $s \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
shows $r - s \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
<proof>

lemma *sig-inv-set-closed-monom-mult*:
assumes $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
shows $\text{monom-mult } c \ t \ r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
<proof>

lemma *sig-inv-set-closed-mult-scalar*:
assumes $r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
shows $p \odot r \in \text{sig-inv-set}' j$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-zero*: $\text{rep-list } 0 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-uminus*: $\text{rep-list } (-r) = - \text{rep-list } r$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-plus*: $\text{rep-list } (r + s) = \text{rep-list } r + \text{rep-list } s$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-minus*: $\text{rep-list } (r - s) = \text{rep-list } r - \text{rep-list } s$
<proof>

lemma *vectorize-mult-scalar*:
 $\text{vectorize-poly } (p \odot q) = \text{MPoly-Type-Class.punit.monom-mult } p \ 0 \ (\text{vectorize-poly } q)$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-mult-scalar*: $\text{rep-list } (c \odot r) = c * \text{rep-list } r$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-monom-mult*: $\text{rep-list } (\text{monom-mult } c \ t \ r) = \text{punit.monom-mult } c \ t \ (\text{rep-list } r)$
<proof>

lemma *rep-list-monomial*:

assumes *distinct fs*

shows *rep-list (monomial c u) =*

(punit.monom-mult c (pp-of-term u) (fs ! (component-of-term u))
when component-of-term u < length fs)

<proof>

lemma *rep-list-in-ideal-sig-inv-set*:

assumes *r ∈ sig-inv-set' j*

shows *rep-list r ∈ ideal (set (take j fs))*

<proof>

corollary *rep-list-subset-ideal-sig-inv-set*:

B ⊆ sig-inv-set' j ⇒ rep-list ' B ⊆ ideal (set (take j fs))

<proof>

lemma *rep-list-in-ideal*: *rep-list r ∈ ideal (set fs)*

<proof>

corollary *rep-list-subset-ideal*: *rep-list ' B ⊆ ideal (set fs)*

<proof>

lemma *in-idealE-rep-list*:

assumes *p ∈ ideal (set fs)*

obtains *r where p = rep-list r and r ∈ sig-inv-set*

<proof>

lemma *keys-rep-list-subset*:

assumes *t ∈ keys (rep-list r)*

obtains *v s where v ∈ keys r and s ∈ Keys (set fs) and t = pp-of-term v + s*

<proof>

lemma *dgrad-p-set-le-rep-list*:

assumes *dickson-grading d and dgrad-set-le d (pp-of-term ' keys r) (Keys (set fs))*

shows *punit.dgrad-p-set-le d {rep-list r} (set fs)*

<proof>

corollary *dgrad-p-set-le-rep-list-image*:

assumes *dickson-grading d and dgrad-set-le d (pp-of-term ' Keys F) (Keys (set fs))*

shows *punit.dgrad-p-set-le d (rep-list ' F) (set fs)*

<proof>

term *Max*

definition *dgrad-max* :: *('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ nat*

where *dgrad-max d = (Max (d ' (insert 0 (Keys (set fs))))))*

abbreviation *dgrad-max-set d ≡ dgrad-p-set d (dgrad-max d)*

abbreviation $\text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d \equiv \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \text{ (dgrad-max } d)$

lemma $\text{dgrad-max-0: } d \ 0 \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$
(proof)

lemma $\text{dgrad-max-1: set } fs \subseteq \text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d$
(proof)

lemma dgrad-max-2:
assumes $\text{dickson-grading } d$ and $r \in \text{dgrad-max-set } d$
shows $\text{rep-list } r \in \text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d$
(proof)

corollary dgrad-max-3:
assumes $\text{dickson-grading } d$ and $F \subseteq \text{dgrad-max-set } d$
shows $\text{rep-list } ' F \subseteq \text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d$
(proof)

lemma $\text{punit-dgrad-max-set-subset-dgrad-p-set:}$
assumes $\text{dickson-grading } d$ and $\text{set } fs \subseteq \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \ m$ and $\neg \text{set } fs \subseteq \{0\}$
shows $\text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d \subseteq \text{punit.dgrad-p-set } d \ m$
(proof)

definition $\text{dgrad-sig-set}' :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ set}$
where $\text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d = \text{dgrad-max-set } d \cap \text{sig-inv-set}' j$

abbreviation $\text{dgrad-sig-set} \equiv \text{dgrad-sig-set}' (\text{length } fs)$

lemma $\text{dgrad-sig-set-set-mono: } i \leq j \implies \text{dgrad-sig-set}' i \ d \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d$
(proof)

lemma $\text{dgrad-sig-set-closed-uminus: } r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d \implies - r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d$
(proof)

lemma $\text{dgrad-sig-set-closed-plus:}$
 $r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d \implies s \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d \implies r + s \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d$
(proof)

lemma $\text{dgrad-sig-set-closed-minus:}$
 $r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d \implies s \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d \implies r - s \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d$
(proof)

lemma $\text{dgrad-sig-set-closed-monom-mult:}$
assumes $\text{dickson-grading } d$ and $d \ t \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$
shows $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d \implies \text{monom-mult } c \ t \ p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j \ d$
(proof)

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-monom-mult-zero*:

$p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d \implies \text{monom-mult } c 0 p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-mult-scalar*:

$\text{dickson-grading } d \implies p \in \text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d \implies r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d \implies$

$p \odot r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-monomial*:

assumes $d (\text{pp-of-term } u) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$ **and** *component-of-term* $u < j$

shows *monomial* $c u \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rep-list-in-ideal-dgrad-sig-set*:

$r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d \implies \text{rep-list } r \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } (\text{take } j \text{ fs}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *in-idealE-rep-list-dgrad-sig-set-take*:

assumes *hom-grading* d **and** $p \in \text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d$ **and** $p \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } (\text{take } j \text{ fs}))$

obtains r **where** $r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$ **and** $p = \text{rep-list } r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *in-idealE-rep-list-dgrad-sig-set*:

assumes *hom-grading* d **and** $p \in \text{punit-dgrad-max-set } d$ **and** $p \in \text{ideal } (\text{set } \text{fs})$

obtains r **where** $r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $p = \text{rep-list } r$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dgrad-sig-setD-lp*:

assumes $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$

shows $d (\text{lp } p) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dgrad-sig-setD-lt*:

assumes $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$ **and** $p \neq 0$

shows *component-of-term* $(\text{lt } p) < j$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *dgrad-sig-setD-rep-list-lt*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set}' j d$

shows $d (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p)) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *spp-of* $:: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))$

where *spp-of* $r = (\text{lt } r, \text{rep-list } r)$

“spp” stands for “sig-poly-pair”.

lemma *fst-spp-of*: $\text{fst } (\text{spp-of } r) = \text{lt } r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *snd-spp-of*: $\text{snd } (\text{spp-of } r) = \text{rep-list } r$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.2.1 Signature Reduction

lemma *term-is-le-rel-canc-left*:
assumes *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel rel*
shows $\text{rel } (t \oplus u) (t \oplus v) \longleftrightarrow \text{rel } u v$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *term-is-le-rel-minus*:
assumes *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel rel* **and** *s adds t*
shows $\text{rel } ((t - s) \oplus u) v \longleftrightarrow \text{rel } (t \oplus u) (s \oplus v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *term-is-le-rel-minus-minus*:
assumes *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel rel* **and** *a adds t* **and** *b adds t*
shows $\text{rel } ((t - a) \oplus u) ((t - b) \oplus v) \longleftrightarrow \text{rel } (b \oplus u) (a \oplus v)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pp-is-le-rel-canc-right*:
assumes *ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel rel*
shows $\text{rel } (s + u) (t + u) \longleftrightarrow \text{rel } s t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *pp-is-le-rel-canc-left*: *ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel rel* $\implies \text{rel } (t + u) (t + v) \longleftrightarrow \text{rel } u v$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *sig-red-single* :: $('t \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t* \longleftrightarrow
 $(\text{rep-list } f \neq 0 \wedge \text{lookup } (\text{rep-list } p) (t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)) \neq 0 \wedge$
 $q = p - \text{monom-mult } ((\text{lookup } (\text{rep-list } p) (t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f))))$
 $/ \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } f)) t f \wedge$
 $\text{ord-term-lin.is-le-rel } \text{sing-reg} \wedge \text{ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel } \text{top-tail}$
 \wedge
 $\text{sing-reg } (t \oplus \text{lt } f) (\text{lt } p) \wedge \text{top-tail } (t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)) (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p)))$

The first two parameters of *sig-red-single*, *sing-reg* and *top-tail*, specify whether the reduction is a singular/regular/arbitrary top/tail/arbitrary signature-reduction.

- If *sing-reg* is (=), the reduction is singular.
- If *sing-reg* is (\prec_t), the reduction is regular.

- If *sig-red* is (\preceq_t) , the reduction is an arbitrary signature-reduction.
- If *top-tail* is $(=)$, it is a top reduction.
- If *top-tail* is (\prec) , it is a tail reduction.
- If *top-tail* is (\preceq) , the reduction is an arbitrary signature-reduction.

definition *sig-red* :: $(t \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 b) \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F p q \longleftrightarrow (\exists f \in F. \exists t. \text{sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail } p q f t)$

definition *is-sig-red* :: $(t \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F p \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. \text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F p q)$

lemma *sig-red-singleI*:

assumes *rep-list* $f \neq 0$ **and** $t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f) \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } p)$

and $q = p - \text{monom-mult } ((\text{lookup } (\text{rep-list } p) (t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f))) / \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } f)) t f$

and *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel sing-reg* **and** *ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel top-tail*

and *sig-reg* $(t \oplus \text{lt } f) (\text{lt } p)$

and *top-tail* $(t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)) (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p))$

shows *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail* $p q f t$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-red-singleD1*:

assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail* $p q f t$

shows *rep-list* $f \neq 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-red-singleD2*:

assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail* $p q f t$

shows $t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f) \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } p)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-red-singleD3*:

assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail* $p q f t$

shows $q = p - \text{monom-mult } ((\text{lookup } (\text{rep-list } p) (t + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f))) / \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } f)) t f$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-red-singleD4*:

assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail* $p q f t$

shows *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel sing-reg*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-red-singleD5*:

assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail* $p q f t$

shows *ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel top-tail*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-singleD6*:
assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t*
shows *sig-reg (t \oplus lt f) (lt p)*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-singleD7*:
assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t*
shows *top-tail (t + punit.lt (rep-list f)) (punit.lt (rep-list p))*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-singleD8*:
assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t*
shows *t \oplus lt f \preceq_t lt p*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-singleD9*:
assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t*
shows *t + punit.lt (rep-list f) \preceq punit.lt (rep-list p)*
<proof>

lemmas *sig-red-singleD = sig-red-singleD1 sig-red-singleD2 sig-red-singleD3 sig-red-singleD4*
sig-red-singleD5 sig-red-singleD6 sig-red-singleD7 sig-red-singleD8
sig-red-singleD9

lemma *sig-red-single-red-single*:
sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t \implies punit.red-single (rep-list p) (rep-list q)
(rep-list f) t
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-single-regular-lt*:
assumes *sig-red-single (\prec_t) top-tail p q f t*
shows *lt q = lt p*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-single-regular-lc*:
assumes *sig-red-single (\prec_t) top-tail p q f t*
shows *lc q = lc p*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-single-lt*:
assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t*
shows *lt q \preceq_t lt p*
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-single-lt-rep-list*:
assumes *sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail p q f t*

shows $\text{punit.lt (rep-list } q) \preceq \text{punit.lt (rep-list } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-red-single-tail-lt-in-keys-rep-list*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (\prec) p q f t$
shows $\text{punit.lt (rep-list } p) \in \text{keys (rep-list } q)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *sig-red-single-tail-lt-rep-list*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (\prec) p q f t$
shows $\text{punit.lt (rep-list } q) = \text{punit.lt (rep-list } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-red-single-tail-lc-rep-list*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (\prec) p q f t$
shows $\text{punit.lc (rep-list } q) = \text{punit.lc (rep-list } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-red-single-top-lt-rep-list*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (=) p q f t$ **and** $\text{rep-list } q \neq 0$
shows $\text{punit.lt (rep-list } q) \prec \text{punit.lt (rep-list } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-red-single-monom-mult*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail } p q f t$ **and** $c \neq 0$
shows $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail (monom-mult } c s p) (\text{monom-mult } c s q) f$
 $(s + t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-red-single-sing-reg-cases*:
 $\text{sig-red-single } (\preceq_t) \text{ top-tail } p q f t = (\text{sig-red-single } (=) \text{ top-tail } p q f t \vee \text{sig-red-single } (\prec_t) \text{ top-tail } p q f t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *sig-red-single-sing-regI*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail } p q f t$
shows $\text{sig-red-single } (\preceq_t) \text{ top-tail } p q f t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-red-single-top-tail-cases*:
 $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (\preceq) p q f t = (\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (=) p q f t \vee \text{sig-red-single } \text{sing-reg } (\prec) p q f t)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *sig-red-single-top-tailI*:
assumes $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg top-tail } p q f t$
shows $\text{sig-red-single sing-reg } (\preceq) p q f t$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *dgrad-max-set-closed-sig-red-single*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-max-set } d$ **and** $f \in \text{dgrad-max-set } d$
and *sig-red-single sing-red top-tail* $p \ q \ f \ t$
shows $q \in \text{dgrad-max-set } d$

<proof>

lemma *sig-inv-set-closed-sig-red-single*:

assumes $p \in \text{sig-inv-set}$ **and** $f \in \text{sig-inv-set}$ **and** *sig-red-single sing-red top-tail*
 $p \ q \ f \ t$

shows $q \in \text{sig-inv-set}$

<proof>

corollary *dgrad-sig-set-closed-sig-red-single*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $f \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and *sig-red-single sing-red top-tail* $p \ q \ f \ t$

shows $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-regular-lt*: *sig-red* (\prec_t) *top-tail* $F \ p \ q \implies \text{lt } q = \text{lt } p$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-regular-lc*: *sig-red* (\prec_t) *top-tail* $F \ p \ q \implies \text{lc } q = \text{lc } p$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-lt*: *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F \ p \ q \implies \text{lt } q \preceq_t \text{lt } p$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-tail-lt-rep-list*: *sig-red sing-reg* (\prec) $F \ p \ q \implies \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } q) =$
 $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-tail-lc-rep-list*: *sig-red sing-reg* (\prec) $F \ p \ q \implies \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } q) =$
 $\text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } p)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-top-lt-rep-list*:

sig-red sing-reg $(=)$ $F \ p \ q \implies \text{rep-list } q \neq 0 \implies \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } q) \prec \text{punit.lt}$
 $(\text{rep-list } p)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-lt-rep-list*: *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F \ p \ q \implies \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } q) \preceq$
 $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-red*: *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F \ p \ q \implies \text{punit.red } (\text{rep-list } ' F)$
 $(\text{rep-list } p) (\text{rep-list } q)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-monom-mult*:

sig-red sing-reg top-tail $F p q \implies c \neq 0 \implies \text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F$ (*monom-mult* $c s p$) (*monom-mult* $c s q$)

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-sing-reg-cases:*

sig-red (\preceq_t) *top-tail* $F p q = (\text{sig-red } (=) \text{ top-tail } F p q \vee \text{sig-red } (\prec_t) \text{ top-tail } F p q)$

<proof>

corollary *sig-red-sing-regI:* *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F p q \implies \text{sig-red } (\preceq_t) \text{ top-tail } F p q$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-top-tail-cases:*

sig-red sing-reg $(\preceq) F p q = (\text{sig-red sing-reg } (=) F p q \vee \text{sig-red sing-reg } (\prec) F p q)$

<proof>

corollary *sig-red-top-tailI:* *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F p q \implies \text{sig-red sing-reg } (\preceq) F p q$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-wf-dgrad-max-set:*

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $F \subseteq \text{dgrad-max-set } d$

shows $\text{wfP } (\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F)^{-1-1}$

<proof>

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-sig-red:*

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $F \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$

and *sig-red sing-red top-tail* $F p q$

shows $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-mono:* *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F p q \implies F \subseteq F' \implies \text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F' p q$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-Un:*

sig-red sing-reg top-tail $(A \cup B) p q \iff (\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } A p q \vee \text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } B p q)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-subset:*

assumes *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $F p q$ **and** $\text{sing-reg} = (\preceq_t) \vee \text{sing-reg} = (\prec_t)$

shows *sig-red sing-reg top-tail* $\{f \in F. \text{sing-reg } (lt f) (lt p)\} p q$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-regular-rtrancl-lt:*

assumes $(\text{sig-red } (\prec_t) \text{ top-tail } F)^{**} p q$

shows $lt\ q = lt\ p$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-regular-rtrancl-lc*:
assumes $(sig-red\ (\prec_t)\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $lc\ q = lc\ p$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-lt*:
assumes $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $lt\ q \preceq_t\ lt\ p$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-tail-rtrancl-lt-rep-list*:
assumes $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ (\prec)\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $punit.lt\ (rep-list\ q) = punit.lt\ (rep-list\ p)$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-tail-rtrancl-lc-rep-list*:
assumes $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ (\prec)\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $punit.lc\ (rep-list\ q) = punit.lc\ (rep-list\ p)$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-lt-rep-list*:
assumes $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $punit.lt\ (rep-list\ q) \preceq\ punit.lt\ (rep-list\ p)$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-red-rtrancl*:
assumes $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $(punit.red\ (rep-list\ 'F))^{**}\ (rep-list\ p)\ (rep-list\ q)$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-monom-mult*:
assumes $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
shows $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ (monom-mult\ c\ s\ p)\ (monom-mult\ c\ s\ q)$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-sing-regI*: $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q \implies (sig-red\ (\preceq_t)\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-top-tailI*: $(sig-red\ sing-reg\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q \implies (sig-red\ sing-reg\ (\preceq)\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$
<proof>

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-sig-red-rtrancl*:
assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $F \subseteq dgrad-sig-set\ d$ **and** $p \in dgrad-sig-set\ d$
and $(sig-red\ sing-red\ top-tail\ F)^{**}\ p\ q$

shows $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-mono*:

assumes $(\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F)^{**} p \text{ } q$ **and** $F \subseteq F'$
shows $(\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F')^{**} p \text{ } q$
<proof>

lemma *sig-red-rtrancl-subset*:

assumes $(\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F)^{**} p \text{ } q$ **and** $\text{sing-reg} = (\preceq_t) \vee \text{sing-reg} = (\prec_t)$
shows $(\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } \{f \in F. \text{sing-reg } (lt \ f) \ (lt \ p)\})^{**} p \text{ } q$
<proof>

lemma *is-sig-red-is-red*: $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \text{ } p \implies \text{punit.is-red } (\text{rep-list } F) \ (\text{rep-list } p)$
<proof>

lemma *is-sig-red-monom-mult*:

assumes $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \text{ } p$ **and** $c \neq 0$
shows $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \ (\text{monom-mult } c \ s \ p)$
<proof>

lemma *is-sig-red-sing-reg-cases*:

$\text{is-sig-red } (\preceq_t) \text{ top-tail } F \text{ } p = (\text{is-sig-red } (=) \text{ top-tail } F \text{ } p \vee \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) \text{ top-tail } F \text{ } p)$
<proof>

corollary *is-sig-red-sing-regI*: $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \text{ } p \implies \text{is-sig-red } (\preceq_t) \text{ top-tail } F \text{ } p$
<proof>

lemma *is-sig-red-top-tail-cases*:

$\text{is-sig-red sing-reg } (\preceq) \text{ } F \text{ } p = (\text{is-sig-red sing-reg } (=) \text{ } F \text{ } p \vee \text{is-sig-red sing-reg } (\prec) \text{ } F \text{ } p)$
<proof>

corollary *is-sig-red-top-tailII*: $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \text{ } p \implies \text{is-sig-red sing-reg } (\preceq) \text{ } F \text{ } p$
<proof>

lemma *is-sig-red-singletonI*:

assumes $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \text{ } r$
obtains f **where** $f \in F$ **and** $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } \{f\} \text{ } r$
<proof>

lemma *is-sig-red-singletonD*:

assumes $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } \{f\} \text{ } r$ **and** $f \in F$
shows $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F \text{ } r$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-redD1*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail F p*

shows *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel sing-reg*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-redD2*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail F p*

shows *ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel top-tail*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-red-addsI*:

assumes $f \in F$ **and** $t \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } p)$ **and** $\text{rep-list } f \neq 0$ **and** $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)$ *adds t*

and *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel sing-reg* **and** *ordered-powerprod-lin.is-le-rel top-tail*

and *sing-reg* $(t \oplus \text{lt } f)$ $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f) \oplus \text{lt } p)$ **and** *top-tail t* $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p))$

shows *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail F p*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-red-addsE*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail F p*

obtains $f t$ **where** $f \in F$ **and** $t \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } p)$ **and** $\text{rep-list } f \neq 0$

and $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)$ *adds t*

and *sing-reg* $(t \oplus \text{lt } f)$ $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f) \oplus \text{lt } p)$

and *top-tail t* $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-red-top-addsI*:

assumes $f \in F$ **and** $\text{rep-list } f \neq 0$ **and** $\text{rep-list } p \neq 0$

and $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)$ *adds* $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p)$ **and** *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel sing-reg*

and *sing-reg* $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p) \oplus \text{lt } f)$ $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f) \oplus \text{lt } p)$

shows *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F p*

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-red-top-addsE*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F p*

obtains f **where** $f \in F$ **and** $\text{rep-list } f \neq 0$ **and** $\text{rep-list } p \neq 0$

and $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f)$ *adds* $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p)$

and *sing-reg* $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p) \oplus \text{lt } f)$ $(\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } f) \oplus \text{lt } p)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-red-top-plusE*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F p* **and** *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F q*

and $\text{lt } p \preceq_t \text{lt } (p + q)$ **and** $\text{lt } q \preceq_t \text{lt } (p + q)$ **and** *sing-reg =* $(\preceq_t) \vee \text{sing-reg} = (\prec_t)$

assumes 1: *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F (p + q) \implies thesis*

assumes 2: $\text{punit.lt (rep-list } p) = \text{punit.lt (rep-list } q) \implies \text{punit.lc (rep-list } p) + \text{punit.lc (rep-list } q) = 0 \implies \text{thesis}$

shows *thesis*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-singleton-monom-multD*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail {monom-mult c t f} p*
shows *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail {f} p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-top-singleton-monom-multI*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) {f} p* **and** $c \neq 0$
and *t adds punit.lt (rep-list p) - punit.lt (rep-list f)*
shows *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) {monom-mult c t f} p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-cong'*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail F p* **and** $\text{lt } p = \text{lt } q$ **and** $\text{rep-list } p = \text{rep-list } q$
shows *is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail F q*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-cong*:

$\text{lt } p = \text{lt } q \implies \text{rep-list } p = \text{rep-list } q \implies$
 $\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F p \longleftrightarrow \text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-top-cong*:

assumes *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F p* **and** $\text{rep-list } q \neq 0$ **and** $\text{lt } p = \text{lt } q$
and $\text{punit.lt (rep-list } p) = \text{punit.lt (rep-list } q)$
shows *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F q*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sig-irredE-dgrad-max-set*:

assumes *dickson-grading d* **and** $F \subseteq \text{dgrad-max-set } d$
obtains *q* **where** $(\text{sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F)^{**} p q$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F q$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-mono*:

$\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F p \implies F \subseteq F' \implies \text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } F' p$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-Un*:

$\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } (A \cup B) p \longleftrightarrow (\text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } A p \vee \text{is-sig-red sing-reg top-tail } B p)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-redD-lt*:

assumes *is-sig-red* (\preceq_t) *top-tail* {*f*} *p*
shows *lt f* \preceq_t *lt p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-sig-red-regularD-lt*:
assumes *is-sig-red* (\prec_t) *top-tail* {*f*} *p*
shows *lt f* \prec_t *lt p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sig-irred-regular-self*: \neg *is-sig-red* (\prec_t) *top-tail* {*p*} *p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.2.2 Signature Gröbner Bases

definition *sig-red-zero* :: (*'t* \Rightarrow *'t* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow (*'t* \Rightarrow_0 *'b*) *set* \Rightarrow (*'t* \Rightarrow_0 *'b*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *sig-red-zero* *sig-reg* *F r* \longleftrightarrow ($\exists s. (sig-red\ sig-reg\ (\preceq)\ F)^{**} r\ s \wedge rep-list\ s = 0$)

definition *is-sig-GB-in* :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow (*'t* \Rightarrow_0 *'b*) *set* \Rightarrow *'t* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *is-sig-GB-in* *d G u* \longleftrightarrow ($\forall r. lt\ r = u \longrightarrow r \in dgrad-sig-set\ d \longrightarrow sig-red-zero\ (\preceq_t)\ G\ r$)

definition *is-sig-GB-upt* :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow (*'t* \Rightarrow_0 *'b*) *set* \Rightarrow *'t* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *is-sig-GB-upt* *d G u* \longleftrightarrow
 ($G \subseteq dgrad-sig-set\ d \wedge (\forall v. v \prec_t u \longrightarrow d\ (pp-of-term\ v) \leq dgrad-max\ d \longrightarrow$
 $component-of-term\ v < length\ fs \longrightarrow is-sig-GB-in$
 $d\ G\ v)$)

definition *is-min-sig-GB* :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow (*'t* \Rightarrow_0 *'b*) *set* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *is-min-sig-GB* *d G* \longleftrightarrow $G \subseteq dgrad-sig-set\ d \wedge$
 ($\forall u. d\ (pp-of-term\ u) \leq dgrad-max\ d \longrightarrow component-of-term$
 $u < length\ fs \longrightarrow$
 $is-sig-GB-in\ d\ G\ u) \wedge$
 ($\forall g \in G. \neg is-sig-red\ (\preceq_t)\ (=)\ (G - \{g\})\ g$)

definition *is-syz-sig* :: (*'a* \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow *'t* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *is-syz-sig* *d u* \longleftrightarrow ($\exists s \in dgrad-sig-set\ d. s \neq 0 \wedge lt\ s = u \wedge rep-list\ s = 0$)

lemma *sig-red-zeroI*:
assumes (*sig-red* *sig-reg* (\preceq) *F*)^{**} *r s* **and** *rep-list s = 0*
shows *sig-red-zero* *sig-reg* *F r*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sig-red-zeroE*:
assumes *sig-red-zero* *sig-reg* *F r*
obtains *s* **where** (*sig-red* *sig-reg* (\preceq) *F*)^{**} *r s* **and** *rep-list s = 0*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sig-red-zero-monom-mult*:

assumes *sig-red-zero sing-reg F r*

shows *sig-red-zero sing-reg F (monom-mult c t r)*

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-sing-regI*:

assumes *sig-red-zero sing-reg G p*

shows *sig-red-zero (\preceq_t) G p*

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-nonzero*:

assumes *sig-red-zero sing-reg F r and rep-list r \neq 0 and sing-reg = (\preceq_t) \vee sing-reg = (\prec_t)*

shows *is-sig-red sing-reg (=) F r*

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-mono*: *sig-red-zero sing-reg F p \implies F \subseteq F' \implies sig-red-zero sing-reg F' p*

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-subset*:

assumes *sig-red-zero sing-reg F p and sing-reg = (\preceq_t) \vee sing-reg = (\prec_t)*

shows *sig-red-zero sing-reg {f \in F. sing-reg (lt f) (lt p)} p*

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-idealI*:

assumes *sig-red-zero sing-reg F p*

shows *rep-list p \in ideal (rep-list ' F)*

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-inI*:

assumes $\bigwedge r. \text{lt } r = u \implies r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d \implies \text{sig-red-zero } (\preceq_t) G r$

shows *is-sig-GB-in d G u*

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-inD*:

assumes *is-sig-GB-in d G u and r \in dgrad-sig-set d and lt r = u*

shows *sig-red-zero (\preceq_t) G r*

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-inI-triv*:

assumes $\neg d \text{ (pp-of-term } u) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d \vee \neg \text{component-of-term } u < \text{length } fs$

shows *is-sig-GB-in d G u*

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-in-mono*: *is-sig-GB-in d G u \implies G \subseteq G' \implies is-sig-GB-in d G' u*

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-uptI:*

assumes $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$

and $\bigwedge v. v \prec_t u \implies d \text{ (pp-of-term } v) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d \implies \text{component-of-term } v < \text{length } fs \implies$

$\text{is-sig-GB-in } d \ G \ v$

shows $\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ u$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-uptD1:*

assumes $\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ u$

shows $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-uptD2:*

assumes $\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ u$ **and** $v \prec_t u$

shows $\text{is-sig-GB-in } d \ G \ v$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-uptD3:*

assumes $\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ u$ **and** $r \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $lt \ r \prec_t \ u$

shows $\text{sig-red-zero } (\preceq_t) \ G \ r$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-upt-le:*

assumes $\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ u$ **and** $v \preceq_t \ u$

shows $\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ v$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-upt-mono:*

$\text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ u \implies G \subseteq G' \implies G' \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d \implies \text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G' \ u$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-upt-is-Groebner-basis:*

assumes $\text{dickson-grading } d$ **and** $\text{hom-grading } d$ **and** $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set}^j \ d$

and $\bigwedge u. \text{component-of-term } u < j \implies \text{is-sig-GB-in } d \ G \ u$

shows $\text{punit.is-Groebner-basis (rep-list } 'G)$

<proof>

lemma *is-sig-GB-is-Groebner-basis:*

assumes $\text{dickson-grading } d$ **and** $\text{hom-grading } d$ **and** $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-max-set } d$ **and** $\bigwedge u. \text{is-sig-GB-in } d \ G \ u$

shows $\text{punit.is-Groebner-basis (rep-list } 'G)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-is-red:*

assumes $\text{sig-red-zero sing-reg } F \ r$ **and** $\text{rep-list } r \neq 0$

shows *is-sig-red sing-reg* $(\preceq) F r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *is-sig-red-sing-top-is-red-zero*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* $d G u$ **and** $a \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $lt\ a = u$
and *is-sig-red* $(=) (=) G a$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G a$
shows *sig-red-zero* $(\preceq_t) G a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-regular-reduced-unique*:

assumes *is-sig-GB-upt* $d G (lt\ q)$ **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $lt\ p = lt\ q$ **and** $lc\ p = lc\ q$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) G p$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) G q$
shows *rep-list* $p = \text{rep-list } q$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *sig-regular-reduced-unique'*:

assumes *is-sig-GB-upt* $d G (lt\ q)$ **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $lt\ p = lt\ q$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) G p$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) G q$
shows *punit.monom-mult* $(lc\ q)\ 0\ (\text{rep-list } p) = \text{punit.monom-mult } (lc\ p)\ 0\ (\text{rep-list } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sig-regular-top-reduced-lt-lc-unique*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* $d G (lt\ q)$ **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $lt\ p = lt\ q$ **and** $(p = 0) \longleftrightarrow (q = 0)$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G p$ **and**
 $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G q$
shows *punit.lt* $(\text{rep-list } p) = \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } q) \wedge lc\ q * \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } p) = lc\ p * \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *sig-regular-top-reduced-lt-unique*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* $d G (lt\ q)$ **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $lt\ p = lt\ q$ **and** $p \neq 0$ **and** $q \neq 0$
and $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G p$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G q$
shows *punit.lt* $(\text{rep-list } p) = \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } q)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *sig-regular-top-reduced-lc-unique*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* $d G (lt\ q)$ **and** $p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $q \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $lt\ p = lt\ q$ **and** $lc\ p = lc\ q$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G p$ **and** $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) G q$
shows *punit.lc* $(\text{rep-list } p) = \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } q)$

<proof>

Minimal signature Gröbner bases are indeed minimal, at least up to sig-lead-pairs:

lemma *is-min-sig-GB-minimal*:

assumes *is-min-sig-GB* d G **and** $G' \subseteq dgrad\text{-sig-set } d$
and $\bigwedge u. d (pp\text{-of-term } u) \leq dgrad\text{-max } d \implies component\text{-of-term } u < length$
 $fs \implies is\text{-sig-GB-in } d$ $G' u$

and $g \in G$ **and** $rep\text{-list } g \neq 0$

obtains g' **where** $g' \in G'$ **and** $rep\text{-list } g' \neq 0$ **and** $lt\ g' = lt\ g$

and $punit.lt (rep\text{-list } g') = punit.lt (rep\text{-list } g)$

<proof>

lemma *sig-red-zero-regularI-adds*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* d G ($lt\ q$)

and $p \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } d$ **and** $q \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } d$ **and** $p \neq 0$ **and** *sig-red-zero*
 (\prec_t) G p

and $lt\ p\ adds_t\ lt\ q$

shows *sig-red-zero* (\prec_t) G q

<proof>

lemma *is-syz-sigI*:

assumes $s \neq 0$ **and** $lt\ s = u$ **and** $s \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } d$ **and** $rep\text{-list } s = 0$

shows *is-syz-sig* d u

<proof>

lemma *is-syz-sigE*:

assumes *is-syz-sig* d u

obtains r **where** $r \neq 0$ **and** $lt\ r = u$ **and** $r \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } d$ **and** $rep\text{-list } r =$
 0

<proof>

lemma *is-syz-sig-adds*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-syz-sig* d u **and** $u\ adds_t\ v$

and $d (pp\text{-of-term } v) \leq dgrad\text{-max } d$

shows *is-syz-sig* d v

<proof>

lemma *szygy-crit*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* d G u **and** *is-syz-sig* d u

and $p \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } d$ **and** $lt\ p = u$

shows *sig-red-zero* (\prec_t) G p

<proof>

lemma *lemma-21*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* d G ($lt\ p$) **and** $p \in dgrad\text{-sig-set}$
 d **and** $g \in G$

and $rep\text{-list } p \neq 0$ **and** $rep\text{-list } g \neq 0$ **and** $lt\ g\ adds_t\ lt\ p$

and $punit.lt (rep\text{-list } g)\ adds\ punit.lt (rep\text{-list } p)$

shows *is-sig-red* (\preceq_t) (=) G p
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.2.3 Rewrite Bases

definition *is-rewrite-ord* :: $((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-rewrite-ord* $rword \iff (\text{reflp } rword \wedge \text{transp } rword \wedge (\forall a \ b. \ rword \ a \ b \vee rword \ b \ a) \wedge$

$(\forall a \ b. \ rword \ a \ b \longrightarrow rword \ b \ a \longrightarrow \text{fst } a = \text{fst } b) \wedge$
 $(\forall d \ G \ a \ b. \ \text{dickson-grading } d \longrightarrow \text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ (lt \ b) \longrightarrow$
 $a \in G \longrightarrow b \in G \longrightarrow a \neq 0 \longrightarrow b \neq 0 \longrightarrow lt \ a$
 $\text{adds}_t \ lt \ b \longrightarrow$
 $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) \ G \ b \longrightarrow rword \ (\text{spp-of } a)$
 $(\text{spp-of } b))$

definition *is-canon-rewriter* :: $((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow$
 $(t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-canon-rewriter* $rword \ A \ u \ p \iff$
 $(p \in A \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge lt \ p \ \text{adds}_t \ u \wedge (\forall a \in A. \ a \neq 0 \longrightarrow lt \ a \ \text{adds}_t \ u$
 $\longrightarrow rword \ (\text{spp-of } a) \ (\text{spp-of } p))$

definition *is-RB-in* :: $(a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow ((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{bool}) \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-RB-in* $d \ rword \ G \ u \iff$
 $((\exists g. \ \text{is-canon-rewriter } rword \ G \ u \ g \wedge \neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) \ G \ (\text{monom-mult}$
 $1 \ (\text{pp-of-term } u - lp \ g) \ g)) \vee$
 $\text{is-syz-sig } d \ u)$

definition *is-RB-upt* :: $(a \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow ((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow$
 $\text{bool}) \Rightarrow (t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-RB-upt* $d \ rword \ G \ u \iff$
 $(G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d \wedge (\forall v. \ v \prec_t \ u \longrightarrow d \ (\text{pp-of-term } v) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$
 \longrightarrow
 $\text{component-of-term } v < \text{length } fs \longrightarrow \text{is-RB-in } d$
 $rword \ G \ v))$

lemma *is-rewrite-ordI*:

assumes *reflp* $rword$ **and** *transp* $rword$ **and** $\bigwedge a \ b. \ rword \ a \ b \vee rword \ b \ a$
and $\bigwedge a \ b. \ rword \ a \ b \implies rword \ b \ a \implies \text{fst } a = \text{fst } b$
and $\bigwedge d \ G \ a \ b. \ \text{dickson-grading } d \implies \text{is-sig-GB-upt } d \ G \ (lt \ b) \implies a \in G \implies$
 $b \in G \implies$
 $a \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \implies lt \ a \ \text{adds}_t \ lt \ b \implies \neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (=) \ G \ b$
 $\implies rword \ (\text{spp-of } a) \ (\text{spp-of } b)$
shows *is-rewrite-ord* $rword$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-rewrite-ordD1*: *is-rewrite-ord* $rword \implies rword \ a \ a$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-rewrite-ordD2*: *is-rewrite-ord* *rword* \implies *rword* *a b* \implies *rword* *b c* \implies
rword *a c*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-rewrite-ordD3*:
assumes *is-rewrite-ord* *rword*
and *rword* *a b* \implies *thesis*
and \neg *rword* *a b* \implies *rword* *b a* \implies *thesis*
shows *thesis*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-rewrite-ordD4*:
assumes *is-rewrite-ord* *rword* **and** *rword* *a b* **and** *rword* *b a*
shows *fst* *a* = *fst* *b*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-rewrite-ordD4'*:
assumes *is-rewrite-ord* *rword* **and** *rword* (*spp-of* *a*) (*spp-of* *b*) **and** *rword* (*spp-of*
b) (*spp-of* *a*)
shows *lt* *a* = *lt* *b*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-rewrite-ordD5*:
assumes *is-rewrite-ord* *rword* **and** *dickson-grading* *d* **and** *is-sig-GB-upt* *d* *G* (*lt*
b)
and *a* \in *G* **and** *b* \in *G* **and** *a* \neq 0 **and** *b* \neq 0 **and** *lt* *a* *adds_t* *lt* *b*
and \neg *is-sig-red* (\prec_t) (=) *G* *b*
shows *rword* (*spp-of* *a*) (*spp-of* *b*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-canon-rewriterI*:
assumes *p* \in *A* **and** *p* \neq 0 **and** *lt* *p* *adds_t* *u*
and $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \neq 0 \implies \text{lt } a \text{ adds}_t u \implies \text{rword } (\text{spp-of } a) (\text{spp-of } p)$
shows *is-canon-rewriter* *rword* *A* *u* *p*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-canon-rewriterD1*: *is-canon-rewriter* *rword* *A* *u* *p* \implies *p* \in *A*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-canon-rewriterD2*: *is-canon-rewriter* *rword* *A* *u* *p* \implies *p* \neq 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-canon-rewriterD3*: *is-canon-rewriter* *rword* *A* *u* *p* \implies *lt* *p* *adds_t* *u*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-canon-rewriterD4*:
is-canon-rewriter *rword* *A* *u* *p* \implies *a* \in *A* \implies *a* \neq 0 \implies *lt* *a* *adds_t* *u* \implies *rword*
 (*spp-of* *a*) (*spp-of* *p*)

<proof>

lemmas *is-canon-rewriterD = is-canon-rewriterD1 is-canon-rewriterD2 is-canon-rewriterD3 is-canon-rewriterD4*

lemma *is-rewrite-ord-finite-canon-rewriterE:*

assumes *is-rewrite-ord rword and finite A and $a \in A$ and $a \neq 0$ and $lt\ a\ adds_t\ u$*

obtains *p where is-canon-rewriter rword A u p*

<proof>

lemma *is-rewrite-ord-canon-rewriterD1:*

assumes *is-rewrite-ord rword and is-canon-rewriter rword A u p and is-canon-rewriter rword A v q*

and *$lt\ p\ adds_t\ v$ and $lt\ q\ adds_t\ u$*

shows *$lt\ p = lt\ q$*

<proof>

corollary *is-rewrite-ord-canon-rewriterD2:*

assumes *is-rewrite-ord rword and is-canon-rewriter rword A u p and is-canon-rewriter rword A u q*

shows *$lt\ p = lt\ q$*

<proof>

lemma *is-rewrite-ord-canon-rewriterD3:*

assumes *is-rewrite-ord rword and dickson-grading d and is-canon-rewriter rword A u p*

and *$a \in A$ and $a \neq 0$ and $lt\ a\ adds_t\ u$ and is-sig-GB-upt d A ($lt\ a$)*

and *$lt\ p\ adds_t\ lt\ a$ and $\neg is-sig-red\ (\prec_t)\ (=)\ A\ a$*

shows *$lt\ p = lt\ a$*

<proof>

lemma *is-RB-inI1:*

assumes *is-canon-rewriter rword G u g and $\neg is-sig-red\ (\prec_t)\ (=)\ G\ (monom-mult\ 1\ (pp-of-term\ u - lp\ g)\ g)$*

shows *is-RB-in d rword G u*

<proof>

lemma *is-RB-inI2:*

assumes *is-syz-sig d u*

shows *is-RB-in d rword G u*

<proof>

lemma *is-RB-inE:*

assumes *is-RB-in d rword G u*

and *is-syz-sig d u \implies thesis*

and *$\bigwedge g. \neg is-syz-sig\ d\ u \implies is-canon-rewriter\ rword\ G\ u\ g \implies$*

$\neg is-sig-red\ (\prec_t)\ (=)\ G\ (monom-mult\ 1\ (pp-of-term\ u - lp\ g)\ g) \implies$

thesis

shows *thesis*
(*proof*)

lemma *is-RB-inD*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** *is-RB-in* d *rword* G u
and $\neg \text{is-syz-sig } d$ u **and** $d(\text{pp-of-term } u) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$
and *is-canon-rewriter* *rword* G u g
shows *rep-list* $g \neq 0$
(*proof*)

lemma *is-RB-uptI*:

assumes $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
and $\bigwedge v. v \prec_t u \implies d(\text{pp-of-term } v) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d \implies \text{component-of-term } v < \text{length } fs \implies$
is-RB-in d *canon* G v
shows *is-RB-upt* d *canon* G u
(*proof*)

lemma *is-RB-uptD1*:

assumes *is-RB-upt* d *canon* G u
shows $G \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$
(*proof*)

lemma *is-RB-uptD2*:

assumes *is-RB-upt* d *canon* G u **and** $v \prec_t u$ **and** $d(\text{pp-of-term } v) \leq \text{dgrad-max } d$
and *component-of-term* $v < \text{length } fs$
shows *is-RB-in* d *canon* G v
(*proof*)

lemma *is-RB-in-UnI*:

assumes *is-RB-in* d *rword* G u **and** $\bigwedge h. h \in H \implies u \prec_t \text{lt } h$
shows *is-RB-in* d *rword* $(H \cup G)$ u
(*proof*)

corollary *is-RB-in-insertI*:

assumes *is-RB-in* d *rword* G u **and** $u \prec_t \text{lt } g$
shows *is-RB-in* d *rword* $(\text{insert } g$ $G)$ u
(*proof*)

corollary *is-RB-upt-UnI*:

assumes *is-RB-upt* d *rword* G u **and** $H \subseteq \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $\bigwedge h. h \in H \implies$
 $u \preceq_t \text{lt } h$
shows *is-RB-upt* d *rword* $(H \cup G)$ u
(*proof*)

corollary *is-RB-upt-insertI*:

assumes *is-RB-upt* d *rword* G u **and** $g \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } d$ **and** $u \preceq_t \text{lt } g$
shows *is-RB-upt* d *rword* $(\text{insert } g$ $G)$ u

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *is-RB-upt-is-sig-GB-upt*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-RB-upt* d *rword* G u
shows *is-sig-GB-upt* d G u

\langle proof \rangle

corollary *is-RB-upt-is-syz-sigD*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-RB-upt* d *rword* G u
and *is-syz-sig* d u **and** $p \in$ *dgrad-sig-set* d **and** lt $p = u$
shows *sig-red-zero* (\prec_t) G p

\langle proof \rangle

4.2.4 S-Pairs

definition *spair* $:: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)$

where *spair* p $q = (let$ $t1 = punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $p); t2 = punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $q); l =$
 lcs $t1$ $t2$ in

$$(monom-mult (1 / punit.lc (rep-list p)) (l - t1) p) - \\ (monom-mult (1 / punit.lc (rep-list q)) (l - t2) q)$$

definition *is-regular-spair* $:: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow bool$

where *is-regular-spair* p $q \iff$

$$(rep-list p \neq 0 \wedge rep-list q \neq 0 \wedge$$

$$(let t1 = punit.lt (rep-list p); t2 = punit.lt (rep-list q); l = lcs t1$$

$t2$ in

$$(l - t1) \oplus lt p \neq (l - t2) \oplus lt q))$$

lemma *rep-list-spair*: $rep-list$ $(spair$ p $q) = punit.spoly$ $(rep-list$ $p)$ $(rep-list$ $q)$

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *spair-comm*: $spair$ p $q = -$ $spair$ q p

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-spair*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** $p \in$ *dgrad-sig-set* d **and** $q \in$ *dgrad-sig-set* d
shows $spair$ p $q \in$ *dgrad-sig-set* d

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *lt-spair*:

assumes $rep-list$ $p \neq 0$ **and** $punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $p) \oplus lt$ $q \prec_t$ $punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $q) \oplus$
 lt p

shows lt $(spair$ p $q) = (lcs$ $(punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $p))$ $(punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $q)) -$ $punit.lt$
 $(rep-list$ $p)) \oplus lt$ p

\langle proof \rangle

lemma *lt-spair'*:

assumes $rep-list$ $p \neq 0$ **and** $a + punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $p) = b + punit.lt$ $(rep-list$ $q)$
and $b \oplus lt$ $q \prec_t$ $a \oplus lt$ p

shows $lt (spair\ p\ q) = (a - gcs\ a\ b) \oplus lt\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lt-rep-list-spair*:

assumes $rep\text{-}list\ p \neq 0$ **and** $rep\text{-}list\ q \neq 0$ **and** $rep\text{-}list\ (spair\ p\ q) \neq 0$
and $a + punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p) = b + punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q)$
shows $punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ (spair\ p\ q)) < (a - gcs\ a\ b) + punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spair-sym*: $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q \implies is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ q\ p$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spairI*:

assumes $rep\text{-}list\ p \neq 0$ **and** $rep\text{-}list\ q \neq 0$
and $punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q) \oplus lt\ p \neq punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p) \oplus lt\ q$
shows $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spairI'*:

assumes $rep\text{-}list\ p \neq 0$ **and** $rep\text{-}list\ q \neq 0$
and $a + punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p) = b + punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q)$ **and** $a \oplus lt\ p \neq b \oplus lt\ q$
shows $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spairD1*: $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q \implies rep\text{-}list\ p \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spairD2*: $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q \implies rep\text{-}list\ q \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spairD3*:

fixes $p\ q$
defines $t1 \equiv punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p)$
defines $t2 \equiv punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q)$
assumes $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q$
shows $t2 \oplus lt\ p \neq t1 \oplus lt\ q$ (**is** *?thesis1*)
and $lt\ (monom\text{-}mult\ (1 / punit.lc\ (rep\text{-}list\ p))\ (lcs\ t1\ t2 - t1)\ p) \neq$
 $lt\ (monom\text{-}mult\ (1 / punit.lc\ (rep\text{-}list\ q))\ (lcs\ t1\ t2 - t2)\ q)$ (**is** *?l ≠ ?r*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spair-nonzero*: $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q \implies spair\ p\ q \neq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-regular-spair-lt*:

assumes $is\text{-}regular\text{-}spair\ p\ q$
shows $lt\ (spair\ p\ q) = ord\text{-}term\text{-}lin.\max$
 $((lcs\ (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p))\ (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q)) - punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p))$
 $\oplus lt\ p)$
 $((lcs\ (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p))\ (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q)) - punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ q))$

\oplus $lt\ q$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-regular-spair-lt-ge-1*:
assumes *is-regular-spair* $p\ q$
shows $lt\ p \preceq_t\ lt\ (spair\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *is-regular-spair-lt-ge-2*:
assumes *is-regular-spair* $p\ q$
shows $lt\ q \preceq_t\ lt\ (spair\ p\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-regular-spair-component-lt-cases*:
assumes *is-regular-spair* $p\ q$
shows $component-of-term\ (lt\ (spair\ p\ q)) = component-of-term\ (lt\ p) \vee$
 $component-of-term\ (lt\ (spair\ p\ q)) = component-of-term\ (lt\ q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lemma-9*:
assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-rewrite-ord* $rword$ **and** *is-RB-upt* $d\ rword\ G$
 u
and *inj-on* $lt\ G$ **and** \neg *is-syz-sig* $d\ u$ **and** *is-canon-rewriter* $rword\ G\ u\ g1$ **and**
 $h \in G$
and *is-sig-red* $(\prec_t)\ (=)\ \{h\}$ (*monom-mult* $1\ (pp-of-term\ u - lp\ g1)\ g1$)
and $d\ (pp-of-term\ u) \leq dgrad-max\ d$
shows $lcs\ (punit.lt\ (rep-list\ g1))\ (punit.lt\ (rep-list\ h)) - punit.lt\ (rep-list\ g1) =$
 $pp-of-term\ u - lp\ g1$ (**is** *?thesis1*)
and $lcs\ (punit.lt\ (rep-list\ g1))\ (punit.lt\ (rep-list\ h)) - punit.lt\ (rep-list\ h) =$
 $((pp-of-term\ u - lp\ g1) + punit.lt\ (rep-list\ g1)) - punit.lt\ (rep-list\ h)$
(**is** *?thesis2*)
and *is-regular-spair* $g1\ h$ (**is** *?thesis3*)
and $lt\ (spair\ g1\ h) = u$ (**is** *?thesis4*)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-RB-upt-finite*:
assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-rewrite-ord* $rword$ **and** $G \subseteq dgrad-sig-set\ d$
and *inj-on* $lt\ G$
and *finite* G
and $\bigwedge g1\ g2. g1 \in G \implies g2 \in G \implies is-regular-spair\ g1\ g2 \implies lt\ (spair\ g1\ g2) \prec_t\ u \implies$
 $is-RB-in\ d\ rword\ G\ (lt\ (spair\ g1\ g2))$
and $\bigwedge i. i < length\ fs \implies term-of-pair\ (0, i) \prec_t\ u \implies is-RB-in\ d\ rword\ G$
 $(term-of-pair\ (0, i))$
shows *is-RB-upt* $d\ rword\ G\ u$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Note that the following lemma actually holds for *all* regularly reducible power-products in *rep-list* p , not just for the leading power-product.

lemma lemma-11:

assumes *dickson-grading* d **and** *is-rewrite-ord* $rword$ **and** *is-RB-upt* d $rword$ G
 $(lt\ p)$
and $p \in dgrad\text{-}sig\text{-}set\ d$ **and** *is-sig-red* (\prec_t) $(=)$ $G\ p$
obtains $u\ g$ **where** $u \prec_t\ lt\ p$ **and** $d\ (pp\text{-}of\text{-}term\ u) \leq dgrad\text{-}max\ d$ **and** *component-of-term* $u < length\ fs$
and $\neg\ is\text{-}syz\text{-}sig\ d\ u$ **and** *is-canon-rewriter* $rword\ G\ u\ g$
and $u = (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ p) - punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ g)) \oplus lt\ g$ **and** *is-sig-red* (\prec_t)
 $(=)\ \{g\}\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.2.5 Termination

definition *term-pp-rel* $:: ('t \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('t \times 'a) \Rightarrow ('t \times 'a) \Rightarrow bool$
where *term-pp-rel* $r\ a\ b \longleftrightarrow r\ (snd\ b \oplus fst\ a)\ (snd\ a \oplus fst\ b)$

definition *canon-term-pp-pair* $:: ('t \times 'a) \Rightarrow bool$
where *canon-term-pp-pair* $a \longleftrightarrow (gcs\ (pp\text{-}of\text{-}term\ (fst\ a))\ (snd\ a) = 0)$

definition *cancel-term-pp-pair* $:: ('t \times 'a) \Rightarrow ('t \times 'a)$
where *cancel-term-pp-pair* $a = (fst\ a \ominus (gcs\ (pp\text{-}of\text{-}term\ (fst\ a))\ (snd\ a)),\ snd\ a - (gcs\ (pp\text{-}of\text{-}term\ (fst\ a))\ (snd\ a)))$

lemma *term-pp-rel-refl*: $reflp\ r \Longrightarrow term\text{-}pp\text{-}rel\ r\ a\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *term-pp-rel-irrefl*: $irreflp\ r \Longrightarrow \neg\ term\text{-}pp\text{-}rel\ r\ a\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *term-pp-rel-sym*: $symp\ r \Longrightarrow term\text{-}pp\text{-}rel\ r\ a\ b \Longrightarrow term\text{-}pp\text{-}rel\ r\ b\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *term-pp-rel-trans*:
assumes *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel* r **and** *term-pp-rel* $r\ a\ b$ **and** *term-pp-rel* $r\ b\ c$
shows *term-pp-rel* $r\ a\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *term-pp-rel-trans-eq-left*:
assumes *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel* r **and** *term-pp-rel* $(=)\ a\ b$ **and** *term-pp-rel* $r\ b\ c$
shows *term-pp-rel* $r\ a\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *term-pp-rel-trans-eq-right*:
assumes *ord-term-lin.is-le-rel* r **and** *term-pp-rel* $r\ a\ b$ **and** *term-pp-rel* $(=)\ b\ c$
shows *term-pp-rel* $r\ a\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *canon-term-pp-cancel*: *canon-term-pp-pair* $(cancel\text{-}term\text{-}pp\text{-}pair\ a)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *term-pp-rel-cancel*:
assumes *reflp r*
shows *term-pp-rel r a (cancel-term-pp-pair a)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *canon-term-pp-rel-id*:
assumes *term-pp-rel (=) a b* **and** *canon-term-pp-pair a* **and** *canon-term-pp-pair b*
shows *a = b*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *min-set-finite*:
fixes *seq :: nat \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b::field)*
assumes *dickson-grading d* **and** *range seq \subseteq dgrad-sig-set d* **and** *0 \notin rep-list ' range seq*
and $\bigwedge i j. i < j \implies \text{lt } (\text{seq } i) \prec_t \text{lt } (\text{seq } j)$
shows *finite {i. $\neg (\exists j < i. \text{lt } (\text{seq } j) \text{ adds}_t \text{lt } (\text{seq } i) \wedge \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{seq } j)) \text{ adds punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{seq } i)))}$*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rb-termination*:
fixes *seq :: nat \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b::field)*
assumes *dickson-grading d* **and** *range seq \subseteq dgrad-sig-set d* **and** *0 \notin rep-list ' range seq*
and $\bigwedge i j. i < j \implies \text{lt } (\text{seq } i) \prec_t \text{lt } (\text{seq } j)$
and $\bigwedge i. \neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) (\text{seq } ' \{0..<i\}) (\text{seq } i)$
and $\bigwedge i. (\exists j < \text{length fs}. \text{lt } (\text{seq } i) = \text{lt } (\text{monomial } (1::'b) (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j))))$
 \wedge
 $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{seq } i)) \preceq \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{monomial } 1 (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j))))$
 \vee
 $(\exists j k. \text{is-regular-spair } (\text{seq } j) (\text{seq } k) \wedge \text{rep-list } (\text{spair } (\text{seq } j) (\text{seq } k)) \neq 0 \wedge$
 $\text{lt } (\text{seq } i) = \text{lt } (\text{spair } (\text{seq } j) (\text{seq } k)) \wedge$
 $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{seq } i)) \preceq \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{spair } (\text{seq } j) (\text{seq } k))))$
and $\bigwedge i. \text{is-sig-GB-upt } d (\text{seq } ' \{0..<i\}) (\text{lt } (\text{seq } i))$
shows *thesis*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

4.2.6 Concrete Rewrite Orders

definition *is-strict-rewrite-ord* :: $((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-strict-rewrite-ord rel \longleftrightarrow is-rewrite-ord ($\lambda x y. \neg \text{rel } y x$)*

lemma *is-strict-rewrite-ordI*: *is-rewrite-ord ($\lambda x y. \neg \text{rel } y x$) \implies is-strict-rewrite-ord rel*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *is-strict-rewrite-ordD*: *is-strict-rewrite-ord rel* \implies *is-rewrite-ord* $(\lambda x y. \neg \text{rel } y \ x)$

<proof>

lemma *is-strict-rewrite-ord-antisym*:

assumes *is-strict-rewrite-ord rel* **and** $\neg \text{rel } x \ y$ **and** $\neg \text{rel } y \ x$

shows *fst x = fst y*

<proof>

lemma *is-strict-rewrite-ord-asy*:

assumes *is-strict-rewrite-ord rel* **and** *rel x y*

shows $\neg \text{rel } y \ x$

<proof>

lemma *is-strict-rewrite-ord-irrefl*: *is-strict-rewrite-ord rel* \implies $\neg \text{rel } x \ x$

<proof>

definition *rw-rat* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *rw-rat p q* \longleftrightarrow $(\text{let } u = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } q) \oplus \text{fst } p; v = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } p) \oplus \text{fst } q \text{ in}$

$$u \prec_t v \vee (u = v \wedge \text{fst } p \preceq_t \text{fst } q))$$

definition *rw-rat-strict* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *rw-rat-strict p q* \longleftrightarrow $(\text{let } u = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } q) \oplus \text{fst } p; v = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } p) \oplus \text{fst } q \text{ in}$

$$u \prec_t v \vee (u = v \wedge \text{fst } p \prec_t \text{fst } q))$$

definition *rw-add* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *rw-add p q* \longleftrightarrow $(\text{fst } p \preceq_t \text{fst } q)$

definition *rw-add-strict* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where *rw-add-strict p q* \longleftrightarrow $(\text{fst } p \prec_t \text{fst } q)$

lemma *rw-rat-alt*: *rw-rat* = $(\lambda p q. \neg \text{rw-rat-strict } q \ p)$

<proof>

lemma *rw-rat-is-rewrite-ord*: *is-rewrite-ord rw-rat*

<proof>

lemma *rw-rat-strict-is-strict-rewrite-ord*: *is-strict-rewrite-ord rw-rat-strict*

<proof>

lemma *rw-add-alt*: *rw-add* = $(\lambda p q. \neg \text{rw-add-strict } q \ p)$

<proof>

lemma *rw-add-is-rewrite-ord*: *is-rewrite-ord rw-add*

<proof>

lemma *rw-add-strict-is-strict-rewrite-ord*: *is-strict-rewrite-ord rw-add-strict*

<proof>

4.2.7 Preparations for Sig-Poly-Pairs

context

fixes $dgrad :: 'a \Rightarrow nat$

begin

definition $spp-rel :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow bool$

where $spp-rel\ sp\ r \longleftrightarrow (r \neq 0 \wedge r \in dgrad\text{-sig-set}\ dgrad \wedge lt\ r = fst\ sp \wedge rep\text{-list}\ r = snd\ sp)$

definition $spp-inv :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow bool$

where $spp-inv\ sp \longleftrightarrow \exists x\ (spp-rel\ sp)$

definition $vec-of :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)$

where $vec-of\ sp = (if\ spp-inv\ sp\ then\ Eps\ (spp-rel\ sp)\ else\ 0)$

lemma $spp-inv\text{-}spp\text{-}of$:

assumes $r \neq 0$ **and** $r \in dgrad\text{-sig-set}\ dgrad$

shows $spp-inv\ (spp-of\ r)$

<proof>

context

fixes $sp :: 't \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$

assumes $spp_inv: spp-inv\ sp$

begin

lemma $sig\text{-}poly\text{-}rel\text{-}vec\text{-}of$: $spp-rel\ sp\ (vec-of\ sp)$

<proof>

lemma $vec-of\text{-}nonzero$: $vec-of\ sp \neq 0$

<proof>

lemma $lt\text{-}vec\text{-}of$: $lt\ (vec-of\ sp) = fst\ sp$

<proof>

lemma $rep\text{-}list\text{-}vec\text{-}of$: $rep\text{-}list\ (vec-of\ sp) = snd\ sp$

<proof>

lemma $spp\text{-}of\text{-}vec\text{-}of$: $spp-of\ (vec-of\ sp) = sp$

<proof>

end

lemma $map\text{-}spp\text{-}of\text{-}vec\text{-}of$:

assumes $list\text{-}all\ spp_inv\ sps$

shows $map\ (spp-of \circ vec-of)\ sps = sps$

<proof>

lemma *vec-of-dgrad-sig-set*: $vec\text{-of } sp \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } dgrad$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spp-invD-fst*:
 assumes *spp-inv sp*
 shows $dgrad (pp\text{-of-term } (fst\ sp)) \leq dgrad\text{-max } dgrad$ **and** *component-of-term*
 $(fst\ sp) < length\ fs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spp-invD-snd*:
 assumes *dickson-grading dgrad* **and** *spp-inv sp*
 shows $snd\ sp \in punit\text{-dgrad-max-set } dgrad$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *vec-of-inj*:
 assumes *spp-inv sp* **and** $vec\text{-of } sp = vec\text{-of } sp'$
 shows $sp = sp'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spp-inv-alt*: $spp\text{-inv } sp \longleftrightarrow (vec\text{-of } sp \neq 0)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spp-of-vec-of-spp-of*:
 assumes $p \in dgrad\text{-sig-set } dgrad$
 shows $spp\text{-of } (vec\text{-of } (spp\text{-of } p)) = spp\text{-of } p$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.2.8 Total Reduction

primrec *find-sig-reducer* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))\ list \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ option$
where

$find\text{-sig-reducer } []\ _ \ _ = None$
 $find\text{-sig-reducer } (b \# bs)\ u\ t\ i =$
 (if $snd\ b \neq 0 \wedge punit.lt (snd\ b)\ adds\ t \wedge (t - punit.lt (snd\ b)) \oplus fst\ b \prec_t$
 u then $Some\ i$
 else $find\text{-sig-reducer } bs\ u\ t\ (Suc\ i)$)

lemma *find-sig-reducer-SomeD-aux*:
 assumes $find\text{-sig-reducer } bs\ u\ t\ i = Some\ j$
 shows $i \leq j$ **and** $j - i < length\ bs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *find-sig-reducer-SomeD'*:
 assumes $find\text{-sig-reducer } bs\ u\ t\ i = Some\ j$ **and** $b = bs ! (j - i)$
 shows $b \in set\ bs$ **and** $snd\ b \neq 0$ **and** $punit.lt (snd\ b)\ adds\ t$ **and** $(t - punit.lt$
 $(snd\ b)) \oplus fst\ b \prec_t u$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *find-sig-reducer-SomeD*:

assumes *find-sig-reducer* (map spp-of bs) u t 0 = Some i
shows $i < \text{length } bs$ **and** $\text{rep-list } (bs ! i) \neq 0$ **and** $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i))$ adds t
and $(t - \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i))) \oplus \text{lt } (bs ! i) \prec_t u$
⟨proof⟩

lemma *find-sig-reducer-NoneE*:

assumes *find-sig-reducer* bs u t i = None **and** $b \in \text{set } bs$
assumes $\text{snd } b = 0 \implies \text{thesis}$ **and** $\text{snd } b \neq 0 \implies \neg \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } b)$ adds t \implies
thesis
and $\text{snd } b \neq 0 \implies \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } b)$ adds t $\implies \neg (t - \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } b)) \oplus \text{fst } b$
 $\prec_t u \implies \text{thesis}$
shows *thesis*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *find-sig-reducer-SomeD-red-single*:

assumes $t \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } p)$ **and** *find-sig-reducer* (map spp-of bs) (lt p) t 0 =
Some i
shows *sig-red-single* (\prec_t) (\preceq) p (p - monom-mult (lookup (rep-list p) t / *punit.lc*
(rep-list (bs ! i)))
(t - *punit.lt* (rep-list (bs ! i))) (bs ! i) (bs ! i) (t - *punit.lt* (rep-list (bs
! i)))
⟨proof⟩

corollary *find-sig-reducer-SomeD-red*:

assumes $t \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } p)$ **and** *find-sig-reducer* (map spp-of bs) (lt p) t 0 =
Some i
shows *sig-red* (\prec_t) (\preceq) (set bs) p (p - monom-mult (lookup (rep-list p) t /
punit.lc (rep-list (bs ! i)))
(t - *punit.lt* (rep-list (bs ! i))) (bs ! i))
⟨proof⟩

context

fixes bs :: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) list
begin

definition *sig-trd-term* :: ('a \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow (('a \times ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times ('a \times ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)))
set

where *sig-trd-term* d = {(x, y). *punit.dgrad-p-set-le* d {rep-list (snd x)}
(insert (rep-list (snd y)) (rep-list ' set bs)) \wedge
fst x \in keys (rep-list (snd x)) \wedge fst y \in keys (rep-list
(snd y)) \wedge
fst x \prec fst y}

lemma *sig-trd-term-wf*:

assumes *dickson-grading* d
shows wf (*sig-trd-term* d)
⟨proof⟩

function (*domintros*) *sig-trd-aux* :: ('a × ('t ⇒₀ 'b)) ⇒ ('t ⇒₀ 'b) **where**
sig-trd-aux (t, p) =
 (let p' =
 (case *find-sig-reducer* (map *spp-of* bs) (lt p) t 0 of
 None ⇒ p
 Some i ⇒ p - *monom-mult* (lookup (rep-list p) t / *punit.lc* (rep-list (bs ! i)))
 i)))
 (t - *punit.lt* (rep-list (bs ! i))) (bs ! i);
 p'' = *punit.lower* (rep-list p') t in
 if p'' = 0 then p' else *sig-trd-aux* (*punit.lt* p'', p')
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sig-trd-aux-domI*:
assumes *fst args0* ∈ *keys* (rep-list (snd args0))
shows *sig-trd-aux-dom* args0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *sig-trd* :: ('t ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('t ⇒₀ 'b)
where *sig-trd* p = (if rep-list p = 0 then p else *sig-trd-aux* (*punit.lt* (rep-list p), p))

lemma *sig-trd-aux-red-rtrancl*:
assumes *fst args0* ∈ *keys* (rep-list (snd args0))
shows (*sig-red* (<_t) (≲) (set bs)** (snd args0) (*sig-trd-aux* args0))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *sig-trd-red-rtrancl*: (*sig-red* (<_t) (≲) (set bs)** p (*sig-trd* p))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *sig-trd-aux-irred*:
assumes *fst args0* ∈ *keys* (rep-list (snd args0))
and $\bigwedge b s. b \in \text{set } bs \implies \text{rep-list } b \neq 0 \implies \text{fst } args0 < s + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } b)$
 \implies
 $s \oplus \text{lt } b <_t \text{lt } (\text{snd } (args0)) \implies \text{lookup } (\text{rep-list } (\text{snd } args0)) (s + \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } b)) = 0$
shows $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (<_t) (\preceq) (\text{set } bs) (\text{sig-trd-aux } args0)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *sig-trd-irred*: $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (<_t) (\preceq) (\text{set } bs) (\text{sig-trd } p)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

context
fixes *bs* :: ('t × ('a ⇒₀ 'b)) list
begin

context

```

fixes v :: 't
begin

fun sig-trd-spp-body :: (('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\times$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b))  $\Rightarrow$  (('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\times$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b))
where
  sig-trd-spp-body (p, r) =
    (case find-sig-reducer bs v (punit.lt p) 0 of
      None  $\Rightarrow$  (punit.tail p, r + monomial (punit.lc p) (punit.lt p))
    | Some i  $\Rightarrow$  let b = snd (bs ! i) in
      (punit.tail p - punit.monom-mult (punit.lc p / punit.lc b) (punit.lt p -
punit.lt b) (punit.tail b), r))

```

```

definition sig-trd-spp-aux :: (('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\times$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)
where sig-trd-spp-aux-def [code del]: sig-trd-spp-aux = tailrec.fun ( $\lambda x$ . fst x =
0) snd sig-trd-spp-body

```

```

lemma sig-trd-spp-aux-simps [code]:
  sig-trd-spp-aux (p, r) = (if p = 0 then r else sig-trd-spp-aux (sig-trd-spp-body (p,
r)))
  <proof>

```

end

```

fun sig-trd-spp :: ('t  $\times$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b))  $\Rightarrow$  ('t  $\times$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)) where
  sig-trd-spp (v, p) = (v, sig-trd-spp-aux v (p, 0))

```

We define function *sig-trd-spp*, operating on sig-poly-pairs, already here, to have its definition in the right context. Lemmas are proved about it below in Section *Sig-Poly-Pairs*.

end

4.2.9 Koszul Syzygies

A *Koszul syzygy* of the list *fs* of scalar polynomials is a syzygy of the form $fs ! i \odot \text{monomial } (1 :: 'b) (\text{term-of-pair } (0 :: 'a, j)) - fs ! j \odot \text{monomial } (1 :: 'b) (\text{term-of-pair } (0 :: 'a, i))$, for $i < j$ and $j < \text{length } fs$.

```

primrec Koszul-syz-sigs-aux :: ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  't list where
  Koszul-syz-sigs-aux [] i = [] |
  Koszul-syz-sigs-aux (b # bs) i =
    map-idx ( $\lambda b' j$ . ord-term-lin.max (term-of-pair (punit.lt b, j)) (term-of-pair
(punit.lt b', i))) bs (Suc i) @
  Koszul-syz-sigs-aux bs (Suc i)

```

```

definition Koszul-syz-sigs :: ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  't list
where Koszul-syz-sigs bs = filter-min (addst) (Koszul-syz-sigs-aux bs 0)

```

```

fun new-syz-sigs :: 't list  $\Rightarrow$  ('t  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  (('t  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\times$  ('t  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)) + nat  $\Rightarrow$ 
't list

```

where
 $new\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\ ss\ bs\ (Inl\ (a,\ b)) = ss \mid$
 $new\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\ ss\ bs\ (Inr\ j) =$
 (if *is-pot-ord* then
 $filter\text{-}min\text{-}append\ (adds_t)\ ss\ (filter\text{-}min\ (adds_t)\ (map\ (\lambda b.\ term\text{-}of\text{-}pair$
 $(punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ b),\ j))\ bs))$
 else *ss*)

fun $new\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\text{-}spp :: 't\ list \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))\ list \Rightarrow (('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times ('t$
 $\times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))) + nat \Rightarrow 't\ list$
where
 $new\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\text{-}spp\ ss\ bs\ (Inl\ (a,\ b)) = ss \mid$
 $new\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\text{-}spp\ ss\ bs\ (Inr\ j) =$
 (if *is-pot-ord* then
 $filter\text{-}min\text{-}append\ (adds_t)\ ss\ (filter\text{-}min\ (adds_t)\ (map\ (\lambda b.\ term\text{-}of\text{-}pair$
 $(punit.lt\ (snd\ b),\ j))\ bs))$
 else *ss*)

lemma *Koszul-syz-sigs-auxI*:
assumes $i < j$ **and** $j < length\ bs$
shows $ord\text{-}term\text{-}lin.\max\ (term\text{-}of\text{-}pair\ (punit.lt\ (bs\ !\ i),\ k + j))\ (term\text{-}of\text{-}pair$
 $(punit.lt\ (bs\ !\ j),\ k + i)) \in$
 $set\ (Koszul\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\text{-}aux\ bs\ k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Koszul-syz-sigs-auxE*:
assumes $v \in set\ (Koszul\text{-}syz\text{-}sigs\text{-}aux\ bs\ k)$
obtains $i\ j$ **where** $i < j$ **and** $j < length\ bs$
and $v = ord\text{-}term\text{-}lin.\max\ (term\text{-}of\text{-}pair\ (punit.lt\ (bs\ !\ i),\ k + j))\ (term\text{-}of\text{-}pair$
 $(punit.lt\ (bs\ !\ j),\ k + i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lt-Koszul-syz-comp*:
assumes $0 \notin set\ fs$ **and** $i < length\ fs$
shows $lt\ ((fs\ !\ i) \odot monomial\ 1\ (term\text{-}of\text{-}pair\ (0,\ j))) = term\text{-}of\text{-}pair\ (punit.lt$
 $(fs\ !\ i),\ j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Koszul-syz-nonzero-lt*:
assumes $rep\text{-}list\ a \neq 0$ **and** $rep\text{-}list\ b \neq 0$ **and** $component\text{-}of\text{-}term\ (lt\ a) <$
 $component\text{-}of\text{-}term\ (lt\ b)$
shows $rep\text{-}list\ a \odot b - rep\text{-}list\ b \odot a \neq 0$ (**is** $?p - ?q \neq 0$)
and $lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ a \odot b - rep\text{-}list\ b \odot a) =$
 $ord\text{-}term\text{-}lin.\max\ (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ a) \oplus lt\ b)\ (punit.lt\ (rep\text{-}list\ b) \oplus lt\ a)$
 (**is** $- = ?r$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Koszul-syz-is-syz*: $rep\text{-}list\ (rep\text{-}list\ a \odot b - rep\text{-}list\ b \odot a) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dgrad-sig-set-closed-Koszul-syz*:

assumes *dickson-grading dgrad* **and** $a \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } dgrad$ **and** $b \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } dgrad$

shows $\text{rep-list } a \odot b - \text{rep-list } b \odot a \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } dgrad$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *Koszul-syz-is-syz-sig*:

assumes *dickson-grading dgrad* **and** $a \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } dgrad$ **and** $b \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } dgrad$

and $\text{rep-list } a \neq 0$ **and** $\text{rep-list } b \neq 0$ **and** $\text{component-of-term } (lt \ a) < \text{component-of-term } (lt \ b)$

shows *is-syz-sig dgrad* ($\text{ord-term-lin.max } (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } a) \oplus lt \ b) (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } b) \oplus lt \ a)$)
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *lt-Koszul-syz-in-Koszul-syz-sigs-aux*:

assumes *distinct fs* **and** $0 \notin \text{set } fs$ **and** $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } fs$

shows $lt \ ((fs \ ! \ i) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j)) - (fs \ ! \ j) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, i))) \in$
 $\text{set } (\text{Koszul-syz-sigs-aux } fs \ 0)$ **(is ?l ∈ ?K)**
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *lt-Koszul-syz-in-Koszul-syz-sigs*:

assumes $\neg \text{is-pot-ord}$ **and** *distinct fs* **and** $0 \notin \text{set } fs$ **and** $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } fs$

obtains v **where** $v \in \text{set } (\text{Koszul-syz-sigs } fs)$
and $v \text{ adds}_t \ lt \ ((fs \ ! \ i) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j)) - (fs \ ! \ j) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, i)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lt-Koszul-syz-init*:

assumes $0 \notin \text{set } fs$ **and** $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } fs$

shows $lt \ ((fs \ ! \ i) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j)) - (fs \ ! \ j) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, i))) =$
 $\text{ord-term-lin.max } (\text{term-of-pair } (\text{punit.lt } (fs \ ! \ i), j)) \ (\text{term-of-pair } (\text{punit.lt } (fs \ ! \ j), i))$
(is $lt \ (?p - ?q) = ?r$ **)**
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *Koszul-syz-sigs-auxE-lt-Koszul-syz*:

assumes $0 \notin \text{set } fs$ **and** $v \in \text{set } (\text{Koszul-syz-sigs-aux } fs \ 0)$

obtains $i \ j$ **where** $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } fs$

and $v = lt \ ((fs \ ! \ i) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j)) - (fs \ ! \ j) \odot \text{monomial } 1 \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, i)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *Koszul-syz-sigs-is-syz-sig*:

assumes *dickson-grading dgrad* **and** *distinct fs* **and** $0 \notin \text{set } fs$ **and** $v \in \text{set}$

(*Koszul-syz-sigs fs*)
shows *is-syz-sig dgrad v*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Koszul-syz-sigs-minimal*:
assumes $u \in \text{set } (\text{Koszul-syz-sigs } fs)$ **and** $v \in \text{set } (\text{Koszul-syz-sigs } fs)$ **and** u
adds_t v
shows $u = v$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Koszul-syz-sigs-distinct*: *distinct (Koszul-syz-sigs fs)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.2.10 Algorithms

definition *spair-spp* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))$
where *spair-spp p q* = $(\text{let } t1 = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } p); t2 = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } q); l = \text{lcs } t1 \ t2 \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{ord-term-lin.max } ((l - t1) \oplus \text{fst } p) ((l - t2) \oplus \text{fst } q), \\ & \text{punit.monom-mult } (1 / \text{punit.lc } (\text{snd } p)) (l - t1) (\text{snd } p) - \\ & \text{punit.monom-mult } (1 / \text{punit.lc } (\text{snd } q)) (l - t2) (\text{snd } q)) \end{aligned}$$

definition *is-regular-spair-spp* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where *is-regular-spair-spp p q* \longleftrightarrow
 $(\text{snd } p \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } q \neq 0 \wedge \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } q) \oplus \text{fst } p \neq \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } p) \oplus \text{fst } q)$

definition *spair-sigs* :: $('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('t \times 't)$
where *spair-sigs p q* =
 $(\text{let } t1 = \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } p); t2 = \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } q); l = \text{lcs } t1 \ t2$
in
 $((l - t1) \oplus \text{lt } p, (l - t2) \oplus \text{lt } q))$

definition *spair-sigs-spp* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times 't)$
where *spair-sigs-spp p q* =
 $(\text{let } t1 = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } p); t2 = \text{punit.lt } (\text{snd } q); l = \text{lcs } t1 \ t2 \text{ in}$
 $((l - t1) \oplus \text{fst } p, (l - t2) \oplus \text{fst } q))$

fun *poly-of-pair* :: $((('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + \text{nat}) \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)$
where
poly-of-pair (Inl (p, q)) = *spair p q* |
poly-of-pair (Inr j) = *monomial 1 (term-of-pair (0, j))*

fun *spp-of-pair* :: $((('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))) + \text{nat}) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))$
where
spp-of-pair (Inl (p, q)) = *spair-spp p q* |
spp-of-pair (Inr j) = *(term-of-pair (0, j), fs ! j)*

fun *sig-of-pair* :: ((($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \times ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$)) + *nat*) \Rightarrow $'t$
where
sig-of-pair (*Inl* (*p*, *q*)) = (*let* (*u*, *v*) = *spair-sigs* *p* *q* *in* *ord-term-lin.max* *u* *v*) |
sig-of-pair (*Inr* *j*) = *term-of-pair* (*0*, *j*)

fun *sig-of-pair-spp* :: ((($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \times ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$)) + *nat*) \Rightarrow $'t$
where
sig-of-pair-spp (*Inl* (*p*, *q*)) = (*let* (*u*, *v*) = *spair-sigs-spp* *p* *q* *in* *ord-term-lin.max* *u* *v*) |
sig-of-pair-spp (*Inr* *j*) = *term-of-pair* (*0*, *j*)

definition *pair-ord* :: ((($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \times ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$)) + *nat*) \Rightarrow ((($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \times ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$)) + *nat*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *pair-ord* *x* *y* \longleftrightarrow (*sig-of-pair* *x* \preceq_t *sig-of-pair* *y*)

definition *pair-ord-spp* :: ((($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \times ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$)) + *nat*) \Rightarrow ((($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \times ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$)) + *nat*) \Rightarrow *bool*
where *pair-ord-spp* *x* *y* \longleftrightarrow (*sig-of-pair-spp* *x* \preceq_t *sig-of-pair-spp* *y*)

primrec *new-spairs* :: ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) *list* \Rightarrow ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \Rightarrow ((($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \times ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$)) + *nat*) *list* **where**
new-spairs [] *p* = [] |
new-spairs (*b* # *bs*) *p* =
(*if is-regular-spair* *p* *b* *then* *insort-wrt* *pair-ord* (*Inl* (*p*, *b*)) (*new-spairs* *bs* *p*) *else* *new-spairs* *bs* *p*)

primrec *new-spairs-spp* :: ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) *list* \Rightarrow ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \Rightarrow ((($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \times ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$)) + *nat*) *list* **where**
new-spairs-spp [] *p* = [] |
new-spairs-spp (*b* # *bs*) *p* =
(*if is-regular-spair-spp* *p* *b* *then* *insort-wrt* *pair-ord-spp* (*Inl* (*p*, *b*)) (*new-spairs-spp* *bs* *p*) *else* *new-spairs-spp* *bs* *p*)

definition *add-spairs* :: ((($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \times ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$)) + *nat*) *list* \Rightarrow ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) *list* \Rightarrow ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \Rightarrow
((($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) \times ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$)) + *nat*) *list*
where *add-spairs* *ps* *bs* *p* = *merge-wrt* *pair-ord* (*new-spairs* *bs* *p*) *ps*

definition *add-spairs-spp* :: ((($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \times ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$)) + *nat*) *list* \Rightarrow ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) *list* \Rightarrow ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \Rightarrow
((($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$) \times ($'t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)$)) + *nat*) *list*
where *add-spairs-spp* *ps* *bs* *p* = *merge-wrt* *pair-ord-spp* (*new-spairs-spp* *bs* *p*) *ps*

lemma *spair-alt-spair-sigs*:
spair *p* *q* = *monom-mult* (*1* / *punit.lc* (*rep-list* *p*)) (*pp-of-term* (*fst* (*spair-sigs* *p* *q*)) - *lp* *p*) *p* -
monom-mult (*1* / *punit.lc* (*rep-list* *q*)) (*pp-of-term* (*snd* (*spair-sigs* *p* *q*)) - *lp* *q*) *q*

<proof>

lemma *sig-of-spair*:

assumes *is-regular-spair* $p\ q$

shows *sig-of-pair* (*Inl* (p, q)) = *lt* (*spair* $p\ q$)

<proof>

lemma *sig-of-spair-commute*: *sig-of-pair* (*Inl* (p, q)) = *sig-of-pair* (*Inl* (q, p))

<proof>

lemma *in-new-spairsI*:

assumes $b \in \text{set } bs$ **and** *is-regular-spair* $p\ b$

shows *Inl* (p, b) $\in \text{set } (\text{new-spairs } bs\ p)$

<proof>

lemma *in-new-spairsD*:

assumes *Inl* (a, b) $\in \text{set } (\text{new-spairs } bs\ p)$

shows $a = p$ **and** $b \in \text{set } bs$ **and** *is-regular-spair* $p\ b$

<proof>

corollary *in-new-spairs-iff*:

Inl (p, b) $\in \text{set } (\text{new-spairs } bs\ p) \iff (b \in \text{set } bs \wedge \text{is-regular-spair } p\ b)$

<proof>

lemma *Inr-not-in-new-spairs*: *Inr* $j \notin \text{set } (\text{new-spairs } bs\ p)$

<proof>

lemma *sum-prodE*:

assumes $\bigwedge a\ b. p = \text{Inl } (a, b) \implies \text{thesis}$ **and** $\bigwedge j. p = \text{Inr } j \implies \text{thesis}$

shows *thesis*

<proof>

corollary *in-new-spairsE*:

assumes $q \in \text{set } (\text{new-spairs } bs\ p)$

obtains b **where** $b \in \text{set } bs$ **and** *is-regular-spair* $p\ b$ **and** $q = \text{Inl } (p, b)$

<proof>

lemma *new-spairs-sorted*: *sorted-wrt pair-ord* (*new-spairs* $bs\ p$)

<proof>

lemma *sorted-add-spairs*:

assumes *sorted-wrt pair-ord* ps

shows *sorted-wrt pair-ord* (*add-spairs* $ps\ bs\ p$)

<proof>

context

fixes *rword-strict* :: $('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ — Must be a *strict* rewrite order.

begin

qualified definition $rword :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow bool$
where $rword\ x\ y \iff \neg\ rword\text{-strict}\ y\ x$

definition $is\text{-pred-syz} :: 't\ list \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow bool$
where $is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ u = (\exists v \in set\ ss.\ v\ adds_t\ u)$

definition $is\text{-rewritable} :: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)\ list \Rightarrow ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow bool$
where $is\text{-rewritable}\ bs\ p\ u = (\exists b \in set\ bs.\ b \neq 0 \wedge lt\ b\ adds_t\ u \wedge rword\text{-strict}\ (spp\text{-of}\ p)\ (spp\text{-of}\ b))$

definition $is\text{-rewritable-spp} :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))\ list \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow bool$
where $is\text{-rewritable-spp}\ bs\ p\ u = (\exists b \in set\ bs.\ fst\ b\ adds_t\ u \wedge rword\text{-strict}\ p\ b)$

fun $sig\text{-crit} :: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)\ list \Rightarrow 't\ list \Rightarrow (((t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times (t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + nat) \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $sig\text{-crit}\ bs\ ss\ (Inl\ (p,\ q)) =$
 $(let\ (u,\ v) = spair\text{-sigs}\ p\ q\ in$
 $is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ u \vee is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ v \vee is\text{-rewritable}\ bs\ p\ u \vee is\text{-rewritable}\ bs\ q$
 $v) \mid$
 $sig\text{-crit}\ bs\ ss\ (Inr\ j) = is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ (term\text{-of-pair}\ (0,\ j))$

fun $sig\text{-crit}' :: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)\ list \Rightarrow (((t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times (t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + nat) \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $sig\text{-crit}'\ bs\ (Inl\ (p,\ q)) =$
 $(let\ (u,\ v) = spair\text{-sigs}\ p\ q\ in$
 $is\text{-syz-sig}\ dgrad\ u \vee is\text{-syz-sig}\ dgrad\ v \vee is\text{-rewritable}\ bs\ p\ u \vee is\text{-rewritable}$
 $bs\ q\ v) \mid$
 $sig\text{-crit}'\ bs\ (Inr\ j) = is\text{-syz-sig}\ dgrad\ (term\text{-of-pair}\ (0,\ j))$

fun $sig\text{-crit-spp} :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))\ list \Rightarrow 't\ list \Rightarrow (((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))) + nat) \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $sig\text{-crit-spp}\ bs\ ss\ (Inl\ (p,\ q)) =$
 $(let\ (u,\ v) = spair\text{-sigs-spp}\ p\ q\ in$
 $is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ u \vee is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ v \vee is\text{-rewritable-spp}\ bs\ p\ u \vee is\text{-rewritable-spp}$
 $bs\ q\ v) \mid$
 $sig\text{-crit-spp}\ bs\ ss\ (Inr\ j) = is\text{-pred-syz}\ ss\ (term\text{-of-pair}\ (0,\ j))$

$sig\text{-crit}$ is used in algorithms, $sig\text{-crit}'$ is only needed for proving.

fun $rb\text{-spp-body} ::$
 $((('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))\ list \times 't\ list \times (((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))) +$
 $nat)\ list) \times nat) \Rightarrow$
 $((('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))\ list \times 't\ list \times (((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)))$
 $+ nat)\ list) \times nat)$
where
 $rb\text{-spp-body}\ ((bs,\ ss,\ []),\ z) = ((bs,\ ss,\ []),\ z) \mid$
 $rb\text{-spp-body}\ ((bs,\ ss,\ p\ \# ps),\ z) =$

```

(let ss' = new-syz-signs-spp ss bs p in
  if sig-crit-spp bs ss' p then
    ((bs, ss', ps), z)
  else
    let p' = sig-trd-spp bs (spp-of-pair p) in
    if snd p' = 0 then
      ((bs, fst p' # ss', ps), Suc z)
    else
      ((p' # bs, ss', add-spairs-spp ps bs p'), z))

```

definition *rb-spp-aux* ::

```

(((t × ('a ⇒0 'b)) list × 't list × (((t × ('a ⇒0 'b)) × (t × ('a ⇒0 'b))) +
nat) list) × nat) ⇒
  (((t × ('a ⇒0 'b)) list × 't list × (((t × ('a ⇒0 'b)) × (t × ('a ⇒0 'b)))
+ nat) list) × nat)
  where rb-spp-aux-def [code del]: rb-spp-aux = tailrec.fun (λx. snd (snd (fst x))
= []) (λx. x) rb-spp-body

```

lemma *rb-spp-aux-Nil* [code]: *rb-spp-aux* ((bs, ss, []), z) = ((bs, ss, []), z)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *rb-spp-aux-Cons* [code]:

```

rb-spp-aux ((bs, ss, p # ps), z) = rb-spp-aux (rb-spp-body ((bs, ss, p # ps), z))
⟨proof⟩

```

The last parameter / return value of *rb-spp-aux*, *z*, counts the number of zero-reductions. Below we will prove that this number remains 0 under certain conditions.

context

assumes *rword-is-strict-rewrite-ord*: *is-strict-rewrite-ord* *rword-strict*

assumes *dgrad*: *dickson-grading* *dgrad*

begin

lemma *rword: is-rewrite-ord* *rword*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-crit'-sym*: *sig-crit'* *bs* (*Inl* (*p*, *q*)) \implies *sig-crit'* *bs* (*Inl* (*q*, *p*))

⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-rewritable-ConsD*:

assumes *is-rewritable* (*b* # *bs*) *p* *u* **and** *u* \prec_t *lt* *b*

shows *is-rewritable* *bs* *p* *u*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-crit'-ConsD*:

assumes *sig-crit'* (*b* # *bs*) *p* **and** *sig-of-pair* *p* \prec_t *lt* *b*

shows *sig-crit'* *bs* *p*

⟨proof⟩

definition $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1 :: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1 \text{ bs} =$
 $(\text{set } bs \subseteq \text{dgrad}\text{-sig}\text{-set } \text{dgrad} \wedge 0 \notin \text{rep}\text{-list } ' \text{ set } bs \wedge$
 $\text{sorted}\text{-wrt } (\lambda x y. \text{lt } y \prec_t \text{lt } x) \text{ bs} \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } bs. \neg \text{is}\text{-sig}\text{-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) (\text{set } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \text{ bs})) (\text{bs } ! i)) \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } bs.$
 $((\exists j < \text{length } fs. \text{lt } (\text{bs } ! i) = \text{lt } (\text{monomial } (1 :: 'b) (\text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair } (0, j))) \wedge$
 $\text{punit}\text{-lt } (\text{rep}\text{-list } (\text{bs } ! i)) \preceq \text{punit}\text{-lt } (\text{rep}\text{-list } (\text{monomial } 1 (\text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair}$
 $(0, j)))))) \vee$
 $(\exists p \in \text{set } bs. \exists q \in \text{set } bs. \text{is}\text{-regular}\text{-spair } p \ q \wedge \text{rep}\text{-list } (\text{spair } p \ q) \neq 0 \wedge$
 $\text{lt } (\text{bs } ! i) = \text{lt } (\text{spair } p \ q) \wedge \text{punit}\text{-lt } (\text{rep}\text{-list } (\text{bs } ! i)) \preceq \text{punit}\text{-lt } (\text{rep}\text{-list}$
 $(\text{spair } p \ q)))) \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } bs. \text{is}\text{-RB}\text{-upt } \text{dgrad } \text{rword } (\text{set } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \text{ bs})) (\text{lt } (\text{bs } !$
 $i))))$

fun $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} :: (('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{ list} \times 't \text{ list} \times (((t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + \text{nat}) \text{ list})$
 $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv } (bs, ss, ps) =$
 $(rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1 \text{ bs} \wedge$
 $(\forall u \in \text{set } ss. \text{is}\text{-syz}\text{-sig } \text{dgrad } u) \wedge$
 $(\forall p \ q. \text{Inl } (p, q) \in \text{set } ps \longrightarrow (\text{is}\text{-regular}\text{-spair } p \ q \wedge p \in \text{set } bs \wedge q \in \text{set}$
 $bs)) \wedge$
 $(\forall j. \text{Inr } j \in \text{set } ps \longrightarrow (j < \text{length } fs \wedge (\forall b \in \text{set } bs. \text{lt } b \prec_t \text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair}$
 $(0, j))) \wedge$
 $\text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda q. \text{sig}\text{-of}\text{-pair } q = \text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair } (0, j)) \text{ ps})$
 $\leq 1) \wedge$
 $(\text{sorted}\text{-wrt } \text{pair}\text{-ord } ps) \wedge$
 $(\forall p \in \text{set } ps. (\forall b1 \in \text{set } bs. \forall b2 \in \text{set } bs. \text{is}\text{-regular}\text{-spair } b1 \ b2 \longrightarrow$
 $\text{sig}\text{-of}\text{-pair } p \prec_t \text{lt } (\text{spair } b1 \ b2) \longrightarrow (\text{Inl } (b1, b2) \in \text{set } ps \vee$
 $\text{Inl } (b2, b1) \in \text{set } ps)) \wedge$
 $(\forall j < \text{length } fs. \text{sig}\text{-of}\text{-pair } p \prec_t \text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair } (0, j) \longrightarrow \text{Inr } j \in$
 $\text{set } ps)) \wedge$
 $(\forall b \in \text{set } bs. \forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{lt } b \preceq_t \text{sig}\text{-of}\text{-pair } p) \wedge$
 $(\forall a \in \text{set } bs. \forall b \in \text{set } bs. \text{is}\text{-regular}\text{-spair } a \ b \longrightarrow \text{Inl } (a, b) \notin \text{set } ps \longrightarrow$
 $\text{Inl } (b, a) \notin \text{set } ps \longrightarrow$
 $\neg \text{is}\text{-RB}\text{-in } \text{dgrad } \text{rword } (\text{set } bs) (\text{lt } (\text{spair } a \ b)) \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists p \in \text{set } ps. \text{sig}\text{-of}\text{-pair } p = \text{lt } (\text{spair } a \ b) \wedge \neg \text{sig}\text{-crit}' \text{ bs } p)) \wedge$
 $(\forall j < \text{length } fs. \text{Inr } j \notin \text{set } ps \longrightarrow (\text{is}\text{-RB}\text{-in } \text{dgrad } \text{rword } (\text{set } bs)$
 $(\text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair } (0, j))) \wedge$
 $\text{rep}\text{-list } (\text{monomial } (1 :: 'b) (\text{term}\text{-of}\text{-pair } (0, j))) \in \text{ideal } (\text{rep}\text{-list } ' \text{ set}$
 $bs))))$

lemmas $[\text{simp } \text{del}] = rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\text{-simps}$

lemma $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1\text{-D1}: rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1 \text{ bs} \Longrightarrow \text{set } bs \subseteq \text{dgrad}\text{-sig}\text{-set } \text{dgrad}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1\text{-D2}: rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}1 \text{ bs} \Longrightarrow 0 \notin \text{rep}\text{-list } ' \text{ set } bs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rb-aux-inv1-D3*: $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs \implies \text{sorted-wrt } (\lambda x y. lt y \prec_t lt x) bs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rb-aux-inv1-D4*:
 $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs \implies i < \text{length } bs \implies \neg \text{is-sig-red } (\prec_t) (\preceq) (\text{set } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) bs))$
 $(bs ! i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rb-aux-inv1-D5*:
 $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs \implies i < \text{length } bs \implies \text{is-RB-upt dgrad rword } (\text{set } (\text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) bs)) (lt (bs ! i))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rb-aux-inv1-E*:
 assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs$ and $i < \text{length } bs$
 and $\bigwedge j. j < \text{length } fs \implies lt (bs ! i) = lt (\text{monomial } (1::'b) (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j))) \implies$
 $\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i)) \preceq \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{monomial } 1 (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j)))) \implies \text{thesis}$
 and $\bigwedge p q. p \in \text{set } bs \implies q \in \text{set } bs \implies \text{is-regular-spair } p q \implies \text{rep-list } (\text{spair } p q) \neq 0 \implies$
 $lt (bs ! i) = lt (\text{spair } p q) \implies \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i)) \preceq \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (\text{spair } p q)) \implies \text{thesis}$
 shows *thesis*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas $rb\text{-aux-inv1-D} = rb\text{-aux-inv1-D1 } rb\text{-aux-inv1-D2 } rb\text{-aux-inv1-D3 } rb\text{-aux-inv1-D4 } rb\text{-aux-inv1-D5}$

lemma *rb-aux-inv1-distinct-lt*:
 assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs$
 shows $\text{distinct } (\text{map } lt bs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *rb-aux-inv1-lt-inj-on*:
 assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs$
 shows $\text{inj-on } lt (\text{set } bs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *canon-rewriter-unique*:
 assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs$ and $\text{is-canon-rewriter rword } (\text{set } bs) u a$
 and $\text{is-canon-rewriter rword } (\text{set } bs) u b$
 shows $a = b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rb-aux-inv1-D1*: $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps) \implies rb\text{-aux-inv1 } bs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D2*: $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps) \implies u \in \text{set } ss \implies \text{is-syz-sig dgrad } u$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D3*:

assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps)$ **and** $Inl (p, q) \in \text{set } ps$

shows $p \in \text{set } bs$ **and** $q \in \text{set } bs$ **and** $\text{is-regular-spair } p \ q$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D4*:

assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps)$ **and** $Inr \ j \in \text{set } ps$

shows $j < \text{length } fs$ **and** $\bigwedge b. b \in \text{set } bs \implies lt \ b \prec_t \text{term-of-pair } (0, j)$

and $\text{length } (\text{filter } (\lambda q. \text{sig-of-pair } q = \text{term-of-pair } (0, j)) \ ps) \leq 1$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D5*: $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps) \implies \text{sorted-wrt pair-ord } ps$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D6-1*:

assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps)$ **and** $p \in \text{set } ps$ **and** $b1 \in \text{set } bs$ **and** $b2 \in \text{set } bs$

and $\text{is-regular-spair } b1 \ b2$ **and** $\text{sig-of-pair } p \prec_t \text{lt } (\text{spair } b1 \ b2)$

obtains $Inl (b1, b2) \in \text{set } ps \mid Inl (b2, b1) \in \text{set } ps$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D6-2*:

$rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps) \implies p \in \text{set } ps \implies j < \text{length } fs \implies \text{sig-of-pair } p \prec_t \text{term-of-pair } (0, j) \implies$

$Inr \ j \in \text{set } ps$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D7*: $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps) \implies b \in \text{set } bs \implies p \in \text{set } ps \implies$

$lt \ b \preceq_t \text{sig-of-pair } p$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D8*:

assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps)$ **and** $a \in \text{set } bs$ **and** $b \in \text{set } bs$ **and** $\text{is-regular-spair } a \ b$

and $Inl (a, b) \notin \text{set } ps$ **and** $Inl (b, a) \notin \text{set } ps$ **and** $\neg \text{is-RB-in dgrad rword } (\text{set } bs) \ (\text{lt } (\text{spair } a \ b))$

obtains p **where** $p \in \text{set } ps$ **and** $\text{sig-of-pair } p = \text{lt } (\text{spair } a \ b)$ **and** $\neg \text{sig-crit}' \ bs \ p$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-D9*:

assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, ps)$ **and** $j < \text{length } fs$ **and** $Inr \ j \notin \text{set } ps$

shows $\text{is-RB-in dgrad rword } (\text{set } bs) \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j))$

and $\text{rep-list } (\text{monomial } (1::'b) \ (\text{term-of-pair } (0, j))) \in \text{ideal } (\text{rep-list } ' \ \text{set } bs)$

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-is-RB-upt*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) **and** $\bigwedge p. p \in \text{set } ps \implies u \preceq_t \text{sig-of-pair } p$

shows *is-RB-upt* *dgrad* *rword* (*set bs*) *u*

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-is-RB-upt-Cons*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, $p \# ps$)

shows *is-RB-upt* *dgrad* *rword* (*set bs*) (*sig-of-pair p*)

<proof>

lemma *Inr-in-tailD*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, $p \# ps$) **and** $\text{Inr } j \in \text{set } ps$

shows *sig-of-pair p* \neq *term-of-pair* (*0*, *j*)

<proof>

lemma *pair-list-aux*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) **and** $p \in \text{set } ps$

shows *sig-of-pair p* = *lt* (*poly-of-pair p*) \wedge *poly-of-pair p* $\neq 0$ \wedge *poly-of-pair p* \in *dgrad-sig-set* *dgrad*

<proof>

corollary *pair-list-sig-of-pair*:

rb-aux-inv (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) $\implies p \in \text{set } ps \implies \text{sig-of-pair } p = \text{lt} (\text{poly-of-pair } p)$

<proof>

corollary *pair-list-nonzero*: *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) $\implies p \in \text{set } ps \implies \text{poly-of-pair } p \neq 0$

<proof>

corollary *pair-list-dgrad-sig-set*:

rb-aux-inv (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) $\implies p \in \text{set } ps \implies \text{poly-of-pair } p \in \text{dgrad-sig-set } \text{dgrad}$

<proof>

lemma *is-rewritableI-is-canon-rewriter*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv1* *bs* **and** $b \in \text{set } bs$ **and** $b \neq 0$ **and** *lt b adds_t u*

and $\neg \text{is-canon-rewriter } \text{rword} (\text{set } bs) u b$

shows *is-rewritable* *bs b u*

<proof>

lemma *is-rewritableD-is-canon-rewriter*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv1* *bs* **and** *is-rewritable* *bs b u*

shows $\neg \text{is-canon-rewriter } \text{rword} (\text{set } bs) u b$

<proof>

lemma *lemma-12*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) **and** *is-RB-upt* *dgrad* *rword* (*set bs*) *u*

and *dgrad* (*pp-of-term u*) \leq *dgrad-max* *dgrad* **and** *is-canon-rewriter* *rword* (*set bs*) *u a*

and $\neg \text{is-syz-sig } \text{dgrad } u$ **and** *is-sig-red* (\prec_t) ($=$) (*set bs*) (*monom-mult 1*)

(*pp-of-term* $u - lp\ a$) a)
obtains $p\ q$ **where** $p \in set\ bs$ **and** $q \in set\ bs$ **and** *is-regular-spair* $p\ q$ **and** lt
(*spair* $p\ q$) = u
and $\neg\ sig\text{-crit}'\ bs\ (Inl\ (p,\ q))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-canon-rewriterI-eq-sig*:
assumes *rb-aux-inv1* bs **and** $b \in set\ bs$
shows *is-canon-rewriter* $rword\ (set\ bs)\ (lt\ b)\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-sig-crit*:
assumes *rb-aux-inv* ($bs,\ ss,\ p\ \# \ ps$) **and** $\neg\ sig\text{-crit}\ bs\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$ p
and $b \in set\ bs$
shows $lt\ b\ \prec_t\ sig\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

context
assumes *fs-distinct*: *distinct* fs
assumes *fs-nonzero*: $0 \notin set\ fs$
begin

lemma *rep-list-monomial'*: *rep-list* (*monomial* 1 (*term-of-pair* ($0,\ j$))) = ($(fs\ !\ j)$)
when $j < length\ fs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *new-syz-sigs-is-syz-sig*:
assumes *rb-aux-inv* ($bs,\ ss,\ p\ \# \ ps$) **and** $v \in set\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$
shows *is-syz-sig* $dgrad\ v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *new-syz-sigs-minimal*:
assumes $\bigwedge u'\ v'.\ u' \in set\ ss \implies v' \in set\ ss \implies u'\ adds_t\ v' \implies u' = v'$
assumes $u \in set\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$ **and** $v \in set\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$ **and**
 $u\ adds_t\ v$
shows $u = v$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *new-syz-sigs-distinct*:
assumes *distinct* ss
shows *distinct* ($new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sig-crit'I-sig-crit*:
assumes *rb-aux-inv* ($bs,\ ss,\ p\ \# \ ps$) **and** *sig-crit* $bs\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$ p
shows *sig-crit'* $bs\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rb-aux-inv-preserved-0*:

assumes $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, ss, p \# ps)$
and $\bigwedge s. s \in set\ ss' \implies is\text{-syz}\text{-sig}\ dgrad\ s$
and $\bigwedge a\ b. a \in set\ bs \implies b \in set\ bs \implies is\text{-regular}\text{-spair}\ a\ b \implies Inl\ (a, b) \notin set\ ps \implies$
 $Inl\ (b, a) \notin set\ ps \implies \neg is\text{-RB}\text{-in}\ dgrad\ rword\ (set\ bs)\ (lt\ (spair\ a\ b)) \implies$
 $\exists q \in set\ ps. sig\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ q = lt\ (spair\ a\ b) \wedge \neg sig\text{-crit}'\ bs\ q$
and $\bigwedge j. j < length\ fs \implies p = Inr\ j \implies Inr\ j \notin set\ ps \implies is\text{-RB}\text{-in}\ dgrad\ rword\ (set\ bs)\ (term\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ (0, j)) \wedge$
 $rep\text{-list}\ (monomial\ 1\ (term\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ (0, j))) \in ideal\ (rep\text{-list}\ 'set\ bs)$
shows $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, ss', ps)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\text{-preserved}\text{-1}$:

assumes $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, ss, p \# ps)$ **and** $sig\text{-crit}\ bs\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$ p
shows $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p, ps)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\text{-preserved}\text{-2}$:

assumes $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, ss, p \# ps)$ **and** $rep\text{-list}\ (sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)) = 0$
shows $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, lt\ (sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)) \# new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p, ps)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\text{-preserved}\text{-3}$:

assumes $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (bs, ss, p \# ps)$ **and** $\neg sig\text{-crit}\ bs\ (new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p)$ p
and $rep\text{-list}\ (sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)) \neq 0$
shows $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} ((sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)) \# bs, new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p,$
 $add\text{-spairs}\ ps\ bs\ (sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)))$
and $lt\ (sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)) \notin lt\ 'set\ bs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\text{-init}$: $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (\ [],\ Koszul\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ fs,\ map\ Inr\ [0..<length\ fs])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\text{-init}\text{-fst}$:

$rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv}\ (fst\ ((\ [],\ Koszul\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ fs,\ map\ Inr\ [0..<length\ fs]),\ z))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

function (*domintros*) $rb\text{-aux} :: (((t \Rightarrow_0 'b)\ list \times 't\ list \times (((t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times (t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + nat)\ list) \times nat) \Rightarrow$
 $((t \Rightarrow_0 'b)\ list \times 't\ list \times (((t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times (t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + nat)\ list) \times nat)$

where

$rb\text{-aux}\ ((bs, ss, \ []), z) = ((bs, ss, \ []), z) \mid$
 $rb\text{-aux}\ ((bs, ss, p \# ps), z) =$
 $(let\ ss' = new\text{-syz}\text{-sigs}\ ss\ bs\ p\ in$
 $if\ sig\text{-crit}\ bs\ ss'\ p\ then$
 $rb\text{-aux}\ ((bs, ss', ps), z)$
 $else$
 $let\ p' = sig\text{-trd}\ bs\ (poly\text{-of}\text{-pair}\ p)\ in$

if *rep-list* $p' = 0$ then
 rb-aux $((bs, lt\ p' \# ss', ps), Suc\ z)$
 else
 rb-aux $((p' \# bs, ss', add\ pairs\ ps\ bs\ p'), z)$
 <proof>

definition *rb* :: ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) list \times nat
where *rb* = (let $((bs, -, -), z) = rb\ aux\ ([], Koszul\ syz\ sigs\ fs, map\ Inr\ [0..<length\ fs]), 0)$ in (bs, z))

rb is only an auxiliary function used for stating some theorems about rewrite bases and their computation in a readable way. Actual computations (of Gröbner bases) are performed by function *sig-gb*, defined below. The second return value of *rb* is the number of zero-reductions. It is only needed for proving that under certain assumptions, there are no such zero-reductions.

Termination

qualified definition *rb-aux-term1* $\equiv \{(x, y). \exists z. x = z \# y\}$

qualified definition *rb-aux-term2* $\equiv \{(x, y). (fst\ x, fst\ y) \in rb\ aux\ term1 \vee (fst\ x = fst\ y \wedge length\ (snd\ (snd\ x)) < length\ (snd\ (snd\ y)))\}$

qualified definition *rb-aux-term* $\equiv rb\ aux\ term2 \cap \{(x, y). rb\ aux\ inv\ x \wedge rb\ aux\ inv\ y\}$

lemma *wfp-on-rb-aux-term1*: *wfp-on* $(\lambda x\ y. (x, y) \in rb\ aux\ term1)$ (Collect *rb-aux-inv1*)
 <proof>

lemma *wfp-on-rb-aux-term2*: *wfp-on* $(\lambda x\ y. (x, y) \in rb\ aux\ term2)$ (Collect *rb-aux-inv*)
 <proof>

corollary *wf-rb-aux-term*: *wf* *rb-aux-term*
 <proof>

lemma *rb-aux-domI*:
assumes *rb-aux-inv* $(fst\ args)$
shows *rb-aux-dom* $args$
 <proof>

Invariant

lemma *rb-aux-inv-invariant*:
assumes *rb-aux-inv* $(fst\ args)$
shows *rb-aux-inv* $(fst\ (rb\ aux\ args))$
 <proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-last-Nil*:
assumes *rb-aux-dom* $args$
shows *snd* $(snd\ (fst\ (rb\ aux\ args))) = []$
 <proof>

corollary *rb-aux-shape*:

assumes *rb-aux-dom args*

obtains *bs ss z* **where** *rb-aux args = ((bs, ss, []), z)*

<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-is-RB-upt*:

is-RB-upt dgrad rword (set (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z)))))) u

<proof>

corollary *rb-is-RB-upt*: *is-RB-upt dgrad rword (set (fst rb)) u*

<proof>

corollary *rb-aux-is-sig-GB-upt*:

is-sig-GB-upt dgrad (set (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z)))))) u

<proof>

corollary *rb-aux-is-sig-GB-in*:

is-sig-GB-in dgrad (set (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z)))))) u

<proof>

corollary *rb-aux-is-Groebner-basis*:

assumes *hom-grading dgrad*

shows *punit.is-Groebner-basis (set (map rep-list (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z))))))*

<proof>

lemma *ideal-rb-aux*:

ideal (set (map rep-list (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z)))))) =

ideal (set fs) (is ideal ?l = ideal ?r)

<proof>

corollary *ideal-rb*: *ideal (rep-list ' set (fst rb)) = ideal (set fs)*

<proof>

lemma

shows *dgrad-max-set-closed-rb-aux*:

set (map rep-list (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z)))))) \subseteq

punit-dgrad-max-set dgrad (is ?thesis1)

and *rb-aux-nonzero*:

0 \notin set (map rep-list (fst (fst (rb-aux (([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..<length fs]), z))))))

(is ?thesis2)

<proof>

4.2.11 Minimality of the Computed Basis

lemma *rb-aux-top-irred'*:

assumes *rword-strict* = *rw-rat-strict* **and** *rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, *p* # *ps*)
and \neg *sig-crit* *bs* (*new-syz-sigs* *ss* *bs* *p*) *p*
shows \neg *is-sig-red* (\preceq_t) (=) (*set* *bs*) (*sig-trd* *bs* (*poly-of-pair* *p*))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rb-aux-top-irred*:

assumes *rword-strict* = *rw-rat-strict* **and** *rb-aux-inv* (*fst* *args*) **and** $b \in \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } (\text{rb-aux } \text{args})))$
and $\bigwedge b0. b0 \in \text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } \text{args})) \implies \neg \text{is-sig-red } (\preceq_t) (=) (\text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } \text{args})) - \{b0\}) b0$
shows $\neg \text{is-sig-red } (\preceq_t) (=) (\text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{fst } (\text{rb-aux } \text{args}))) - \{b\}) b$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *rb-aux-is-min-sig-GB*:

assumes *rword-strict* = *rw-rat-strict*
shows *is-min-sig-GB* *dgrad* (*set* (*fst* (*fst* (*rb-aux* ($[\]$, *Koszul-syz-sigs* *fs*, *map* *Inr* $[0..<\text{length } fs]$), *z*))))))
(*is* *is-min-sig-GB* - (*set* (*fst* (*fst* (*rb-aux* ?*args*))))))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *rb-is-min-sig-GB*:

assumes *rword-strict* = *rw-rat-strict*
shows *is-min-sig-GB* *dgrad* (*set* (*fst* *rb*))
 \langle *proof* \rangle

4.2.12 No Zero-Reductions

fun *rb-aux-inv2* :: ($'t \Rightarrow_0 'b$) *list* \times $'t$ *list* \times ($(('t \Rightarrow_0 'b) \times ('t \Rightarrow_0 'b)) + \text{nat})$ *list*) \Rightarrow *bool*

where *rb-aux-inv2* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) =
(*rb-aux-inv* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) \wedge
 $(\forall j < \text{length } fs. \text{Inr } j \notin \text{set } ps \longrightarrow$
 $(fs ! j \in \text{ideal } (\text{rep-list } ' \text{set } (\text{filter } (\lambda b. \text{component-of-term } (lt \ b) < \text{Suc } j) \ bs)) \wedge$
 $(\forall b \in \text{set } bs. \text{component-of-term } (lt \ b) < j \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists s \in \text{set } ss. s \text{ adds}_t \text{ term-of-pair } (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } b), j))))))$

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-D1*: *rb-aux-inv2* *args* \implies *rb-aux-inv* *args*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-D2*:

rb-aux-inv2 (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) $\implies j < \text{length } fs \implies \text{Inr } j \notin \text{set } ps \implies$
 $fs ! j \in \text{ideal } (\text{rep-list } ' \text{set } (\text{filter } (\lambda b. \text{component-of-term } (lt \ b) < \text{Suc } j) \ bs))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-E*:

assumes *rb-aux-inv2* (*bs*, *ss*, *ps*) **and** $j < \text{length } fs$ **and** $\text{Inr } j \notin \text{set } ps$ **and** $b \in$

set bs
and *component-of-term (lt b) < j*
obtains *s where s ∈ set ss and s adds_t term-of-pair (punit.lt (rep-list b), j)*
<proof>

context
assumes *pot: is-pot-ord*
begin

lemma *sig-red-zero-filter:*
assumes *sig-red-zero (≼_t) (set bs) r and component-of-term (lt r) < j*
shows *sig-red-zero (≼_t) (set (filter (λb. component-of-term (lt b) < j) bs)) r*
<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-preserved-0:*
assumes *rb-aux-inv2 (bs, ss, p # ps) and j < length fs and Inr j ∉ set ps*
and *b ∈ set bs and component-of-term (lt b) < j*
shows $\exists s \in \text{set } (\text{new-syz-sigs } ss \text{ } bs \text{ } p). s \text{ adds}_t \text{ term-of-pair } (\text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } b), j)$
<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-preserved-1:*
assumes *rb-aux-inv2 (bs, ss, p # ps) and sig-crit bs (new-syz-sigs ss bs p) p*
shows *rb-aux-inv2 (bs, new-syz-sigs ss bs p, ps)*
<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-preserved-3:*
assumes *rb-aux-inv2 (bs, ss, p # ps) and ¬ sig-crit bs (new-syz-sigs ss bs p) p*
and *rep-list (sig-trd bs (poly-of-pair p)) ≠ 0*
shows *rb-aux-inv2 (sig-trd bs (poly-of-pair p) # bs, new-syz-sigs ss bs p,*
add-spairs ps bs (sig-trd bs (poly-of-pair p)))
<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-ideal-subset:*
assumes *rb-aux-inv2 (bs, ss, ps) and $\bigwedge p0. p0 \in \text{set } ps \implies j \leq \text{component-of-term}$*
(sig-of-pair p0)
shows *ideal (set (take j fs)) ⊆ ideal (rep-list ‘ set (filter (λb. component-of-term*
(lt b) < j) bs))
(is ideal ?B ⊆ ideal ?A)
<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv-is-Groebner-basis:*
assumes *hom-grading dgrad and rb-aux-inv (bs, ss, ps)*
and $\bigwedge p0. p0 \in \text{set } ps \implies j \leq \text{component-of-term } (\text{sig-of-pair } p0)$
shows *punit.is-Groebner-basis (rep-list ‘ set (filter (λb. component-of-term (lt b)*
< j) bs))
(is punit.is-Groebner-basis (rep-list ‘ set ?bs))
<proof>

lemma *rb-aux-inv2-no-zero-red*:

assumes *hom-grading dgrad* **and** *is-regular-sequence fs* **and** *rb-aux-inv2 (bs, ss, p # ps)*
and \neg *sig-crit bs (new-syz-sigs ss bs p) p*
shows *rep-list (sig-trd bs (poly-of-pair p)) $\neq 0$*
<proof>

corollary *rb-aux-no-zero-red'*:

assumes *hom-grading dgrad* **and** *is-regular-sequence fs* **and** *rb-aux-inv2 (fst args)*
shows *snd (rb-aux args) = snd args*
<proof>

corollary *rb-aux-no-zero-red*:

assumes *hom-grading dgrad* **and** *is-regular-sequence fs*
shows *snd (rb-aux ([], Koszul-syz-sigs fs, map Inr [0..*length fs*]), z) = z*
<proof>

corollary *rb-no-zero-red*:

assumes *hom-grading dgrad* **and** *is-regular-sequence fs*
shows *snd rb = 0*
<proof>

end

4.3 Sig-Poly-Pairs

We now prove that the algorithms defined for sig-poly-pairs (i. e. those whose names end with *-spp*) behave exactly as those defined for module elements. More precisely, if *A* is some algorithm defined for module elements, we prove something like *spp-of (A x) = A-spp (spp-of x)*.

fun *spp-inv-pair* :: $((('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \times ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b))) + nat) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
spp-inv-pair (Inl (p, q)) = (spp-inv p \wedge spp-inv q) |
spp-inv-pair (Inr j) = True

fun *app-pair* :: $('x \Rightarrow 'y) \Rightarrow (('x \times 'x) + nat) \Rightarrow (('y \times 'y) + nat)$ **where**
app-pair f (Inl (p, q)) = Inl (f p, f q) |
app-pair f (Inr j) = Inr j

fun *app-args* :: $('x \Rightarrow 'y) \Rightarrow (('x \text{ list} \times 'z \times (((('x \times 'x) + nat) \text{ list})) \times nat) \Rightarrow$
 $((('y \text{ list} \times 'z \times (((('y \times 'y) + nat) \text{ list})) \times nat)) \times nat)$ **where**
app-args f ((as, bs, cs), n) = ((map f as, bs, map (app-pair f) cs), n)

lemma *app-pair-spp-of-vec-of*:

assumes *spp-inv-pair p*
shows *app-pair spp-of (app-pair vec-of p) = p*
<proof>

lemma *map-app-pair-spp-of-vec-of*:

assumes *list-all spp-inv-pair ps*
shows $\text{map } (\text{app-pair spp-of} \circ \text{app-pair vec-of}) \text{ ps} = \text{ps}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *snd-app-args*: $\text{snd } (\text{app-args } f \text{ args}) = \text{snd args}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *new-syz-sigs-alt-spp*:
 $\text{new-syz-sigs } ss \text{ bs } p = \text{new-syz-sigs-spp } ss \text{ (map spp-of bs) (app-pair spp-of p)}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *is-rewritable-alt-spp*:
assumes $0 \notin \text{set bs}$
shows $\text{is-rewritable } bs \text{ } p \text{ } u = \text{is-rewritable-spp } (\text{map spp-of bs}) \text{ (spp-of } p) \text{ } u$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spair-sigs-alt-spp*: $\text{spair-sigs } p \text{ } q = \text{spair-sigs-spp } (\text{spp-of } p) \text{ (spp-of } q)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-crit-alt-spp*:
assumes $0 \notin \text{set bs}$
shows $\text{sig-crit } bs \text{ } ss \text{ } p = \text{sig-crit-spp } (\text{map spp-of bs}) \text{ } ss \text{ (app-pair spp-of } p)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *spair-alt-spp*:
assumes *is-regular-spair p q*
shows $\text{spp-of } (\text{spair } p \text{ } q) = \text{spair-spp } (\text{spp-of } p) \text{ (spp-of } q)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-trd-spp-body-alt-Some*:
assumes $\text{find-sig-reducer } (\text{map spp-of bs}) \text{ } v \text{ (punit.lt } p) \text{ } 0 = \text{Some } i$
shows $\text{sig-trd-spp-body } (\text{map spp-of bs}) \text{ } v \text{ (} p, r) =$
 $(\text{punit.lower } (p - \text{local.punit.monom-mult } (\text{punit.lc } p / \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i))))$
 $(\text{punit.lt } p - \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i))) \text{ (rep-list } (bs ! i))) \text{ (punit.lt } p), r)$
 (is ?thesis1)
and $\text{sig-trd-spp-body } (\text{map spp-of bs}) \text{ } v \text{ (} p, r) =$
 $(p - \text{local.punit.monom-mult } (\text{punit.lc } p / \text{punit.lc } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i))))$
 $(\text{punit.lt } p - \text{punit.lt } (\text{rep-list } (bs ! i))) \text{ (rep-list } (bs ! i)), r)$
 (is ?thesis2)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sig-trd-aux-alt-spp*:
assumes $\text{fst args} \in \text{keys } (\text{rep-list } (\text{snd args}))$
shows $\text{rep-list } (\text{sig-trd-aux } bs \text{ args}) =$
 $\text{sig-trd-spp-aux } (\text{map spp-of bs}) \text{ (lt } (\text{snd args}))$
 $(\text{rep-list } (\text{snd args}) - \text{punit.higher } (\text{rep-list } (\text{snd args})) \text{ (fst args)},$
 $\text{punit.higher } (\text{rep-list } (\text{snd args})) \text{ (fst args)})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sig-trd-alt-spp*: $spp\text{-of } (sig\text{-trd } bs \ p) = sig\text{-trd-spp } (map \ spp\text{-of } bs) (spp\text{-of } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-regular-spair-alt-spp*: $is\text{-regular-spair } p \ q \longleftrightarrow is\text{-regular-spair-spp } (spp\text{-of } p) (spp\text{-of } q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sig-of-spair-alt-spp*: $sig\text{-of-pair } p = sig\text{-of-pair-spp } (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pair-ord-alt-spp*: $pair\text{-ord } x \ y \longleftrightarrow pair\text{-ord-spp } (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of } x) (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of } y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *new-spairs-alt-spp*:
 $map (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of}) (new\text{-spairs } bs \ p) = new\text{-spairs-spp } (map \ spp\text{-of } bs) (spp\text{-of } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *add-spairs-alt-spp*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in set \ bs \implies Inl (spp\text{-of } p, spp\text{-of } x) \notin app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of } \text{' set } ps$
shows $map (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of}) (add\text{-spairs } ps \ bs \ p) =$
 $add\text{-spairs-spp } (map (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of}) ps) (map \ spp\text{-of } bs) (spp\text{-of } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rb-aux-invD-app-args*:
assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (fst (app\text{-args } vec\text{-of } ((bs, ss, ps), z)))$
shows $list\text{-all } spp\text{-inv } bs \ \mathbf{and} \ list\text{-all } spp\text{-inv-pair } ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *app-args-spp-of-vec-of*:
assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (fst (app\text{-args } vec\text{-of } args))$
shows $app\text{-args } spp\text{-of } (app\text{-args } vec\text{-of } args) = args$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *poly-of-pair-alt-spp*:
assumes $distinct \ fs \ \mathbf{and} \ rb\text{-aux-inv } (bs, ss, p \ \# \ ps)$
shows $spp\text{-of } (poly\text{-of-pair } p) = spp\text{-of-pair } (app\text{-pair } spp\text{-of } p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *rb-aux-alt-spp*:
assumes $rb\text{-aux-inv } (fst \ args)$
shows $app\text{-args } spp\text{-of } (rb\text{-aux } args) = rb\text{-spp-aux } (app\text{-args } spp\text{-of } args)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary *rb-spp-aux-alt*:

$rb\text{-aux}\text{-inv} (fst (app\text{-args} \text{vec-of} \text{args})) \implies$
 $rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} \text{args} = app\text{-args} \text{spp-of} (rb\text{-aux} (app\text{-args} \text{vec-of} \text{args}))$
 <proof>

corollary $rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux}$:

$hom\text{-grading} \text{dgrad} \implies$
 $punit.is\text{-Groebner}\text{-basis} (set (map \text{snd} (fst (fst (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z))))))$
 (is \implies ?thesis1)
 $ideal (set (map \text{snd} (fst (fst (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z)))))) = ideal (set \text{fs})$
 (is ?thesis2)
 $set (map \text{snd} (fst (fst (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z)))))) \subseteq punit\text{-dgrad}\text{-max}\text{-set} \text{dgrad}$
 (is ?thesis3)
 $0 \notin set (map \text{snd} (fst (fst (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z))))))$
 (is ?thesis4)
 $hom\text{-grading} \text{dgrad} \implies is\text{-pot}\text{-ord} \implies is\text{-regular}\text{-sequence} \text{fs} \implies$
 $\text{snd} (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z)) = z$
 (is $\implies - \implies - \implies$?thesis5)
 $rword\text{-strict} = rw\text{-rat}\text{-strict} \implies p \in set (fst (fst (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z)))) \implies$
 $q \in set (fst (fst (rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], z)))) \implies p \neq q \implies$
 $punit.lt (\text{snd} p) \text{adds} punit.lt (\text{snd} q) \implies punit.lt (\text{snd} p) \oplus fst q \prec_t punit.lt (\text{snd} q) \oplus fst p$
 <proof>

end

end

end

end

end

definition $gb\text{-sig}\text{-z} ::$

$((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow (t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b) \text{list} \Rightarrow ((t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b :: \text{field})) \text{list} \times \text{nat})$
where $gb\text{-sig}\text{-z} \text{rword}\text{-strict} \text{fs0} =$
 $(let \text{fs} = rev (\text{remdups} (rev (\text{removeAll} 0 \text{fs0})));$
 $\text{res} = rb\text{-spp}\text{-aux} \text{fs} \text{rword}\text{-strict} ([], \text{Koszul}\text{-syz}\text{-sigs} \text{fs}, map \text{Inr} [0..\text{length} \text{fs}], 0) \text{in}$
 $(fst (fst \text{res}), \text{snd} \text{res}))$

The second return value of $gb\text{-sig}\text{-z}$ is the total number of zero-reductions.

definition $gb\text{-}sig :: ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow ('t \times ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b)) \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b::field) list$

where $gb\text{-}sig\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs0 = map\ snd\ (fst\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs0))$

theorem

assumes $\bigwedge fs. is\text{-}strict\text{-}rewrite\text{-}ord\ fs\ rword\text{-}strict$

shows $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}isGB: punit.is\text{-}Groebner\text{-}basis\ (set\ (gb\text{-}sig\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs))\ (is\ ?thesis1)$

and $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}ideal: ideal\ (set\ (gb\text{-}sig\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs)) = ideal\ (set\ fs)\ (is\ ?thesis2)$

and $dgrad\text{-}p\text{-}set\text{-}closed\text{-}gb\text{-}sig:$

$dickson\text{-}grading\ d \Longrightarrow set\ fs \subseteq punit.dgrad\text{-}p\text{-}set\ d\ m \Longrightarrow set\ (gb\text{-}sig\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs) \subseteq punit.dgrad\text{-}p\text{-}set\ d\ m$

$(is\ - \Longrightarrow - \Longrightarrow ?thesis3)$

and $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}nonzero: 0 \notin set\ (gb\text{-}sig\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs)\ (is\ ?thesis4)$

and $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}no\text{-}zero\text{-}red: is\text{-}pot\text{-}ord \Longrightarrow is\text{-}regular\text{-}sequence\ fs \Longrightarrow snd\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ rword\text{-}strict\ fs) = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}is\text{-}min\text{-}sig\text{-}GB:$

assumes $p \in set\ (fst\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\ fs))$ **and** $q \in set\ (fst\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\ fs))$

and $p \neq q$ **and** $punit.lt\ (snd\ p)\ adds\ punit.lt\ (snd\ q)$

shows $punit.lt\ (snd\ p) \oplus fst\ q \prec_t punit.lt\ (snd\ q) \oplus fst\ p$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Summarizing, these are the four main results proved in this theory:

- $(\bigwedge fs. is\text{-}strict\text{-}rewrite\text{-}ord\ fs\ ?rword\text{-}strict) \Longrightarrow punit.is\text{-}Groebner\text{-}basis\ (set\ (gb\text{-}sig\ ?rword\text{-}strict\ ?fs)),$
- $(\bigwedge fs. is\text{-}strict\text{-}rewrite\text{-}ord\ fs\ ?rword\text{-}strict) \Longrightarrow ideal\ (set\ (gb\text{-}sig\ ?rword\text{-}strict\ ?fs)) = ideal\ (set\ ?fs),$
- $\llbracket \bigwedge fs. is\text{-}strict\text{-}rewrite\text{-}ord\ fs\ ?rword\text{-}strict; is\text{-}pot\text{-}ord; is\text{-}regular\text{-}sequence\ ?fs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow snd\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ ?rword\text{-}strict\ ?fs) = 0,$ and
- $\llbracket ?p \in set\ (fst\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\ ?fs)); ?q \in set\ (fst\ (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\ rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\ ?fs)); ?p \neq ?q; punit.lt\ (snd\ ?p)\ adds\ punit.lt\ (snd\ ?q) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow punit.lt\ (snd\ ?p) \oplus fst\ ?q \prec_t punit.lt\ (snd\ ?q) \oplus fst\ ?p.$

end

end

5 Sample Computations with Signature-Based Algorithms

theory *Signature-Examples*

imports *Signature-Groebner Groebner-Bases.Benchmarks Groebner-Bases.Code-Target-Rat*
begin

5.1 Setup

lift-definition *except-pp* :: ('a, 'b) pp ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a, 'b::zero) pp is except ⟨proof⟩

lemma *hom-grading-varnum-pp*: hom-grading (varnum-pp::('a::countable, 'b::add-wellorder) pp ⇒ nat)
⟨proof⟩

instance pp :: (countable, add-wellorder) quasi-pm-powerprod
⟨proof⟩

5.1.1 Projections of Term Orders to Orders on Power-Products

definition *proj-comp* :: (('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp × nat) nat-term-order ⇒ ('a, 'b) pp
⇒ ('a, 'b) pp ⇒ order
where *proj-comp cmp* = (λx y. nat-term-compare cmp (x, 0) (y, 0))

definition *proj-ord* :: (('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp × nat) nat-term-order ⇒ ('a, 'b) pp
nat-term-order
where *proj-ord cmp* = Abs-nat-term-order (proj-comp cmp)

In principle, *proj-comp* and *proj-ord* could be defined more generally on type $'a \times \text{nat}$, but then $'a$ would have to belong to some new type-class which is the intersection of *nat-pp-term* and *nat-pp-compare* and additionally requires *rep-nat-term* $x = (\text{rep-nat-pp } x, 0)$.

lemma *comparator-proj-comp*: comparator (proj-comp cmp)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *nat-term-comp-proj-comp*: nat-term-comp (proj-comp cmp)
⟨proof⟩

corollary *nat-term-compare-proj-ord*: nat-term-compare (proj-ord cmp) = proj-comp
cmp
⟨proof⟩

lemma *proj-ord-LEX* [code]: proj-ord LEX = LEX
⟨proof⟩

lemma *proj-ord-DRLEX* [code]: proj-ord DRLEX = DRLEX
⟨proof⟩

lemma *proj-ord-DEG* [code]: proj-ord (DEG to) = DEG (proj-ord to)
⟨proof⟩

lemma *proj-ord-POT* [code]: proj-ord (POT to) = proj-ord to
⟨proof⟩

5.1.2 Locale Interpretation

locale *qpm-nat-inf-term* = gd-nat-term λx. x λx. x to

for $to::('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp \times nat$ *nat-term-order*
begin

sublocale *aux: qpm-inf-term* $\lambda x. x \lambda x. x$
le-of-nat-term-order (*proj-ord to*)
lt-of-nat-term-order (*proj-ord to*)
le-of-nat-term-order to
lt-of-nat-term-order to
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

We must define the following two constants outside the global interpretation, since otherwise their types are too general.

definition *splus-pprod* :: $('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp \Rightarrow -$
where *splus-pprod* = *pprod.splus*

definition *adds-term-pprod* :: $(('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp \times -) \Rightarrow -$
where *adds-term-pprod* = *pprod.adds-term*

global-interpretation *pprod'*: *qpm-nat-inf-term to*
rewrites *pprod.pp-of-term* = *fst*
and *pprod.component-of-term* = *snd*
and *pprod.splus* = *splus-pprod*
and *pprod.adds-term* = *adds-term-pprod*
and *punit.monom-mult* = *monom-mult-punit*
and *pprod'.aux.punit.lt* = *lt-punit* (*proj-ord to*)
and *pprod'.aux.punit.lc* = *lc-punit* (*proj-ord to*)
and *pprod'.aux.punit.tail* = *tail-punit* (*proj-ord to*)
for $to :: (('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp \times nat)$ *nat-term-order*
defines *max-pprod* = *pprod'.ord-term-lin.max*
and *Koszul-syz-sigs-aux-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.Koszul-syz-sigs-aux*
and *Koszul-syz-sigs-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.Koszul-syz-sigs*
and *find-sig-reducer-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.find-sig-reducer*
and *sig-trd-spp-body-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.sig-trd-spp-body*
and *sig-trd-spp-aux-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.sig-trd-spp-aux*
and *sig-trd-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.sig-trd-spp*
and *spair-sigs-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.spair-sigs-spp*
and *is-pred-syz-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.is-pred-syz*
and *is-rewritable-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.is-rewritable-spp*
and *sig-crit-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.sig-crit-spp*
and *spair-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.spair-spp*
and *spp-of-pair-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.spp-of-pair*
and *pair-ord-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.pair-ord-spp*
and *sig-of-pair-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.sig-of-pair-spp*
and *new-spairs-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.new-spairs-spp*
and *is-regular-spair-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.is-regular-spair-spp*
and *add-spairs-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.add-spairs-spp*
and *is-pot-ord-pprod* = *pprod'.is-pot-ord*

and *new-syz-sigs-spp-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.new-syz-sigs-spp*
and *rb-spp-body-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.rb-spp-body*
and *rb-spp-aux-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.rb-spp-aux*
and *gb-sig-z-pprod'* = *pprod'.aux.gb-sig-z*
and *gb-sig-pprod'* = *pprod'.aux.gb-sig*
and *rw-rat-strict-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.rw-rat-strict*
and *rw-add-strict-pprod* = *pprod'.aux.rw-add-strict*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

5.1.3 More Lemmas and Definitions

lemma *compute-adds-term-pprod* [*code*]:
adds-term-pprod *u v* = (*snd u* = *snd v* ∧ *adds-pp-add-linorder* (*fst u*) (*fst v*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compute-splus-pprod* [*code*]: *splus-pprod* *t (s, i)* = (*t + s, i*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compute-sig-trd-spp-body-pprod* [*code*]:
sig-trd-spp-body-pprod *to bs v (p, r)* =
 (case *find-sig-reducer-pprod* *to bs v (lt-punit (proj-ord to) p) 0* of
 None ⇒ (*tail-punit (proj-ord to) p*, *plus-monomial-less r (lc-punit (proj-ord to) p) (lt-punit (proj-ord to) p)*)
 | *Some i* ⇒ let *b = snd (bs ! i)* in
 (*tail-punit (proj-ord to) p - monom-mult-punit (lc-punit (proj-ord to) p / lc-punit (proj-ord to) b)*
 (*lt-punit (proj-ord to) p - lt-punit (proj-ord to) b) (tail-punit (proj-ord to) b), r*))
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *compute-sig-trd-spp-pprod* [*code*]:
sig-trd-spp-pprod *to bs (v, p)* ≡ (*v*, *sig-trd-spp-aux-pprod* *to bs v (p, change-ord (proj-ord to) 0)*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas [*code*] = *conversep-iff*

lemma *compute-is-pot-ord* [*code*]:
is-pot-ord-pprod (*LEX::('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp × nat*) *nat-term-order*) = *False*
 (is *is-pot-ord-pprod ?lex* = -)
is-pot-ord-pprod (*DRLEX::('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp × nat*) *nat-term-order*) = *False*
 (is *is-pot-ord-pprod ?drlex* = -)
is-pot-ord-pprod (*DEG (to::('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp × nat) nat-term-order*) = *False*
is-pot-ord-pprod (*POT (to::('a::nat, 'b::nat) pp × nat) nat-term-order*) = *True*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *is-pot-ord-POT*: *is-pot-ord-pprod* (*POT to*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod$ to $rword\text{-}strict$ $fs \equiv$
 $(let\ res = gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod' to (rword\text{-}strict\ to) (map (change\text{-}ord$
 $(proj\text{-}ord\ to)) fs) in$
 $(length (fst\ res), snd\ res))$

definition $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod$ to $rword\text{-}strict$ $fs \equiv gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod' to (rword\text{-}strict\ to) (map$
 $(change\text{-}ord (proj\text{-}ord\ to)) fs)$

lemma $snd\text{-}gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod'\text{-}eq\text{-}gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod$:
 $snd (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod' to (rword\text{-}strict\ to) fs) = snd (gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod to rword\text{-}strict$
 $fs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod'\text{-}eq\text{-}gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod$:
 $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod' to (rword\text{-}strict\ to) fs = gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod to rword\text{-}strict fs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

thm $pprod'.aux.gb\text{-}sig\text{-}isGB[OF\ pprod'.aux.rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\text{-}is\text{-}strict\text{-}rewrite\text{-}ord, sim-$
 $plified\ gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod'\text{-}eq\text{-}gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod]$

thm $pprod'.aux.gb\text{-}sig\text{-}no\text{-}zero\text{-}red[OF\ pprod'.aux.rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\text{-}is\text{-}strict\text{-}rewrite\text{-}ord$
 $is\text{-}pot\text{-}ord\text{-}POT, simplified\ snd\text{-}gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod'\text{-}eq\text{-}gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod]$

5.2 Computations

experiment begin interpretation $trivariate_0\text{-}rat \langle proof \rangle$

lemma
 $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}pprod\ DRLEX\ rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\text{-}pprod [X^2 * Z^3 + 3 * X^2 * Y, X * Y * Z$
 $+ 2 * Y^2] =$
 $[C_0 (3 / 4) * X^3 * Y^2 - 2 * Y^4, -4 * Y^3 * Z - 3 * X^2 * Y^2, X$
 $* Y * Z + 2 * Y^2, X^2 * Z^3 + 3 * X^2 * Y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

Recall that the first return value of $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod$ is the size of the computed Gröbner basis, and the second return value is the total number of useless zero-reductions:

lemma
 $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod (POT\ DRLEX) rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\text{-}pprod ((cyclic\ DRLEX\ 6)::(- \Rightarrow_0\ rat)$
 $list) = (155, 8)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma
 $gb\text{-}sig\text{-}z\text{-}pprod (POT\ DRLEX) rw\text{-}rat\text{-}strict\text{-}pprod ((katsura\ DRLEX\ 5)::(- \Rightarrow_0$
 $rat) list) = (29, 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma


```
gb-sig-z-pprod (POT DRLEX) rw-rat-strict-pprod ((eco DRLEX 8)::(- =>0 rat)
list) = (76, 0)
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma

```
gb-sig-z-pprod (POT DRLEX) rw-rat-strict-pprod ((noon DRLEX 5)::(- =>0 rat)
list) = (83, 0)
⟨proof⟩
```

end

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